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Learning Java: A Programmed Instruction Approach



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✂ The links in this original presentation may not work. The tutoring system is freely available here:

<http://nasa1.ifs.umbc.edu/learnJava/tutorLinks/tutorLinks.html>

Background

- ✂ I teach *Graphical User Interface Systems Using Java* to IFSM undergraduate and graduate students.
- ✂ *These students are not keen on computer programming.*
- ✂ *What could I do* as an instructor to help these students to master a challenging knowledge domain?

Problems, Problems...

⌘ To meet the ever-increasing *student demand* for instructional effectiveness and “training” in information technology within programs having general academic objectives.

✗ Bachelor of Science, *not* Bachelor of Technology

More Problems, Problems...

✂ To meet student demand when it is a given that the populations of *students show heterogeneity in preparation and motivation for training, retraining, and education.*

My Goal (Wishful Thinking...)

- ⌘ Don't just document individual differences in achievement: ***Overcome them!***
- ⌘ Adopt a technology of education that ***documents the process of learning*** and ***assures the achievement of domain knowledge mastery in all students.***

Motivational Individual Differences

⌘ **Why** do learners seek technology education and training?

☒ Groups of learners

☒ Undergraduate and graduate students embarking on a first career path

☒ Adult students seeking a new career

☒ Career enhancement

☒ Mandatory and discretionary retraining on the job

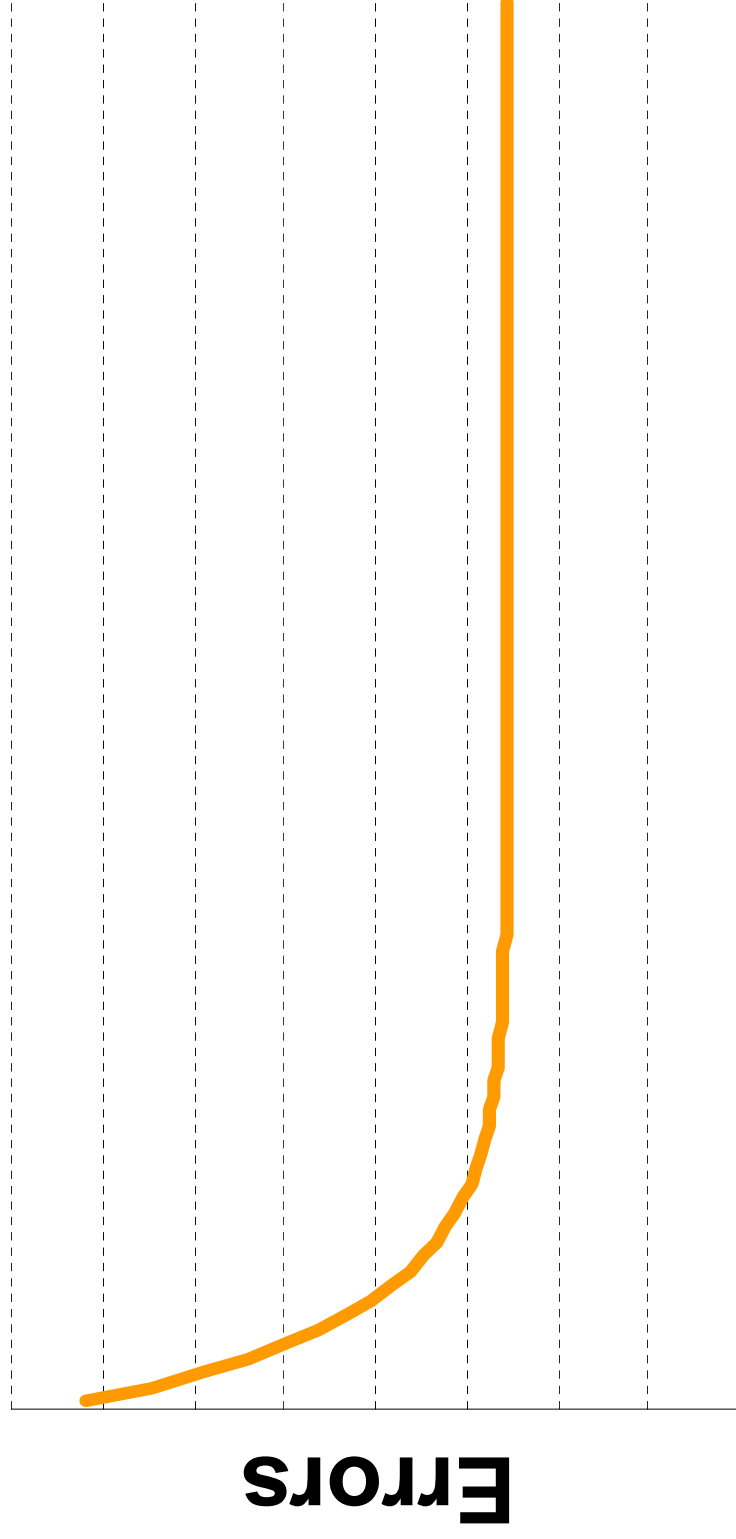
Conclusion

Despite over 100 years of published archival research in educational psychology and pedagogy aimed at understanding and producing a technology of learning and retention, with or without information technology, one conclusion still stands out:

(Correct...) Practice makes

perfect in the mastery of a subject!

Power Function

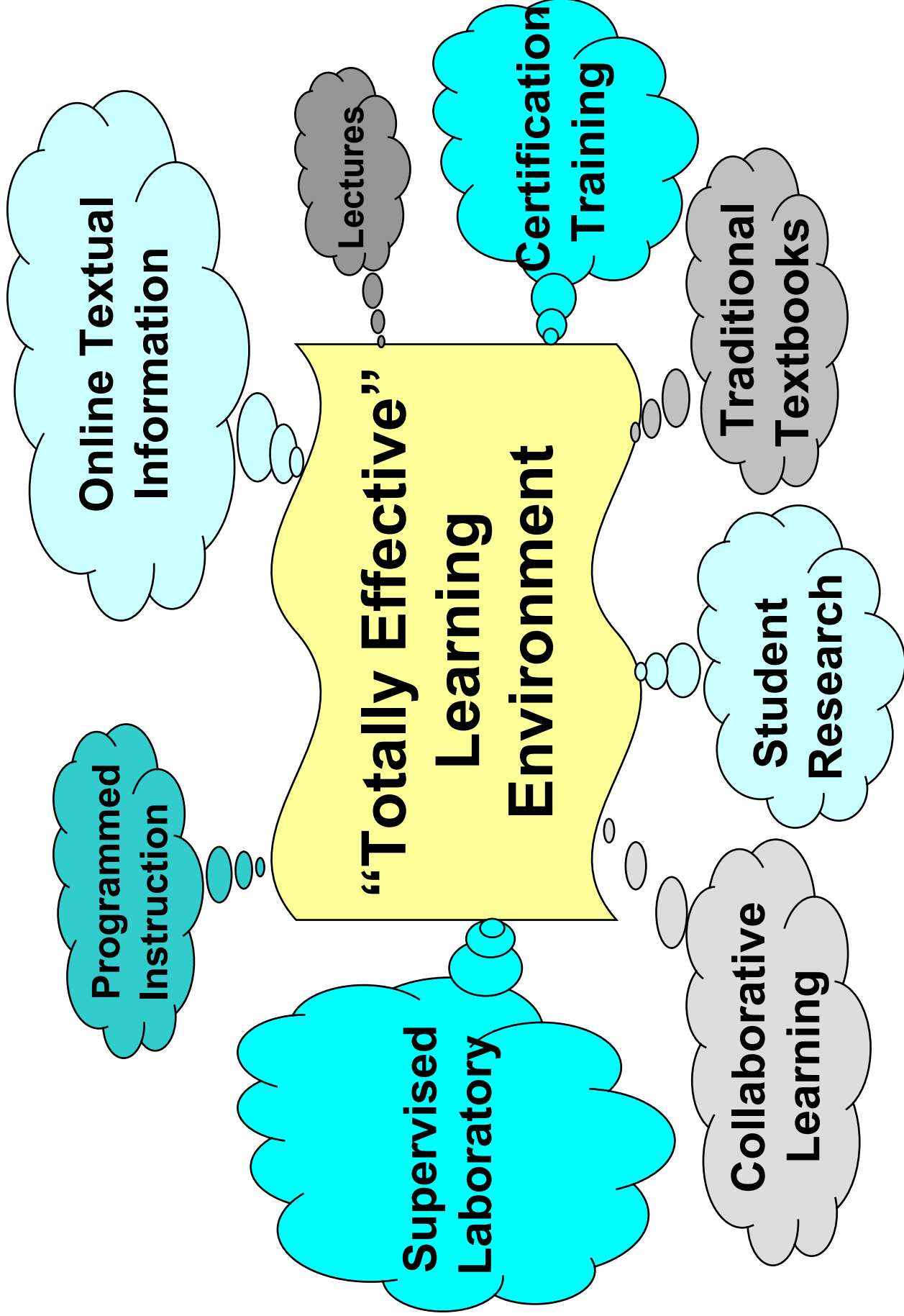


Practice Trials

Solution: Keller's Personalized System of Instruction (PSI)

(Keller, 1968)

- ⌘ Unit Perfection
- ⌘ Self-paced progression
- ⌘ Focus on written word to communicate information
- ⌘ Repeated testing of concepts
- ⌘ Collaboration with peers and experts



My Experience Suggests...

- ⌘ Information technology (IT) may **enrich** the learning experiences of students.
- ⌘ IT will not remove the obvious fact that learning requires **work** and sustained effort.
- ⌘ The direct and individual supervision of a **teacher or mentor** is often essential.
- ⌘ The medium of presenting information is less important than a student's **active engagement of the material**.

Technology Training Challenges

⌘ Familiarity and comfort with **strange symbols** and their juxtapositions.

☒ Low-level technology: programming in
Java

☒ High-level technology: word processing

☒ Icons

☒ "Cyberbabble"

Technology Training Challenges

⌘ The immediate **consequence** of correct symbol manipulation is often the production of even **more symbols**.

⌘ The absence of a **history of symbol manipulation** and use often discourages new learners, who may then move away from information technology disciplines.

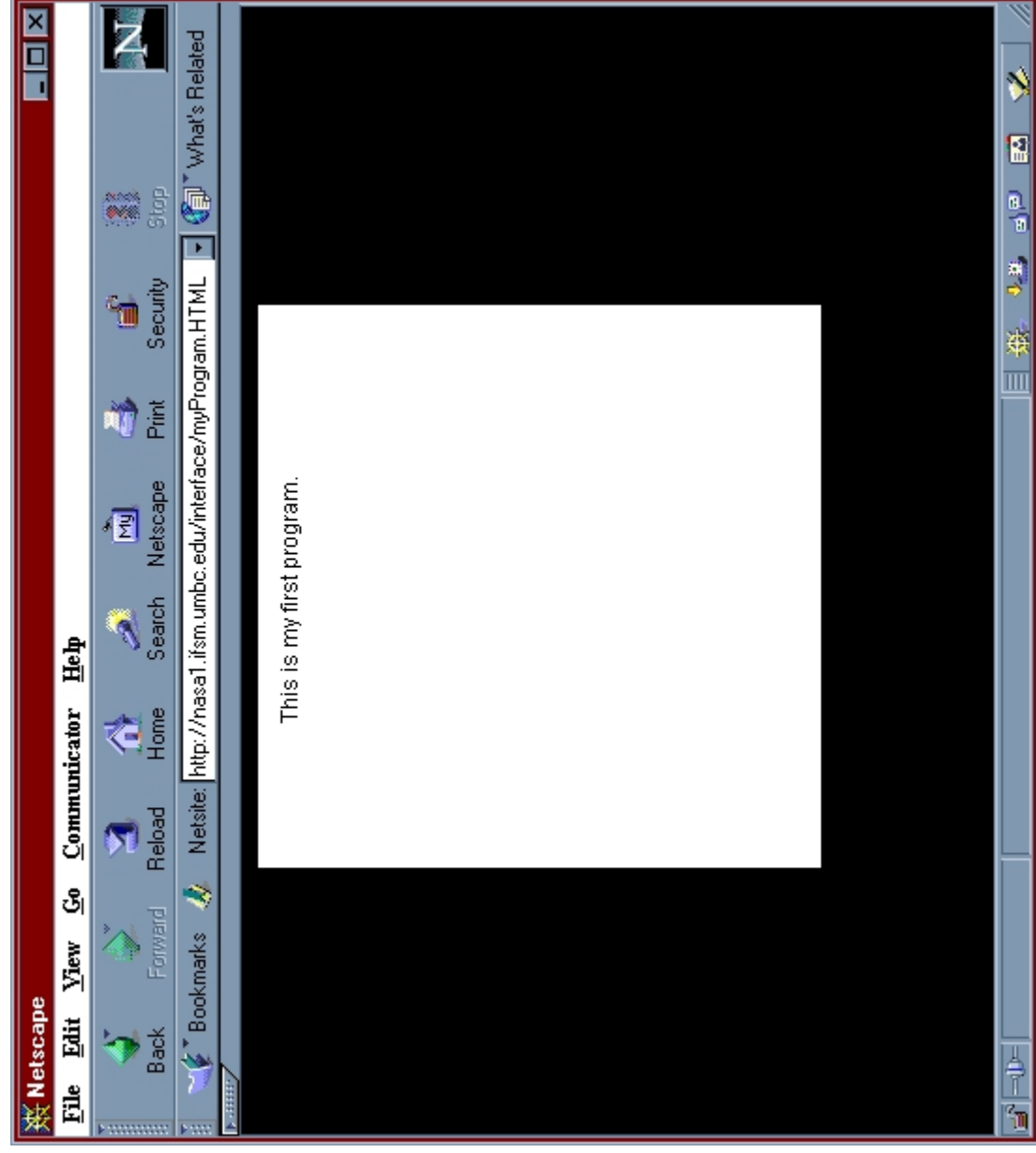
UMBC Java Tutoring System

✂ <http://webct.umbc.edu/public/JavaTutor/index.html>

How It Helps...

⌘ Generates a *history of study behavior* in students who may lack the study skills and discipline to master the Java code on their own initiative.

⌘ This *frees the student* to acquire more advanced levels of skill independent of the support provided by the tutoring system.



Learning Objective

Text Editor Emulation

Type the program in the white space.

```
import java.applet.Applet;
import java.awt.Label;
public class MyProgram extends Applet {
    Label myLabel;
    public void init() {
        myLabel = new Label("This is my first program.");
        add(myLabel);
        myLabel.setVisible(true);
    }
}
```

Submit

Clear

Review

Unsigned Java Applet Window

Verbal Learning Influences: From Aristotle (400 BC) to Li & Lewandowsky (1995)

⌘ Item information

- ☐ Recognition tests

⌘ Associative information

- ☐ Paired associate tests

⌘ Serial order information

- ☐ Serial recall

Item Learning

Item learning example: **import**

Objectives:

1. Learn the meaning of the item.
2. Learn the serial context of the item.
3. Learn the general context of the item.
4. Learn to construct the item.

import java.applet.Applet;

Serial Stream

Serial learning example:

```
import java.applet.Applet;
```

Objectives:

1. Learn the serial order of the items.

```
import java.applet.Applet;
```

Advanced Serial Stream

Serial Stream with Advanced Units

Objectives:

1. Learn the serial context of a group of items.
2. Learn the general context of a group of items.
3. Learn to construct a group of items as a single unit.

```
import java.applet.Applet;  
import java.awt.Label;
```

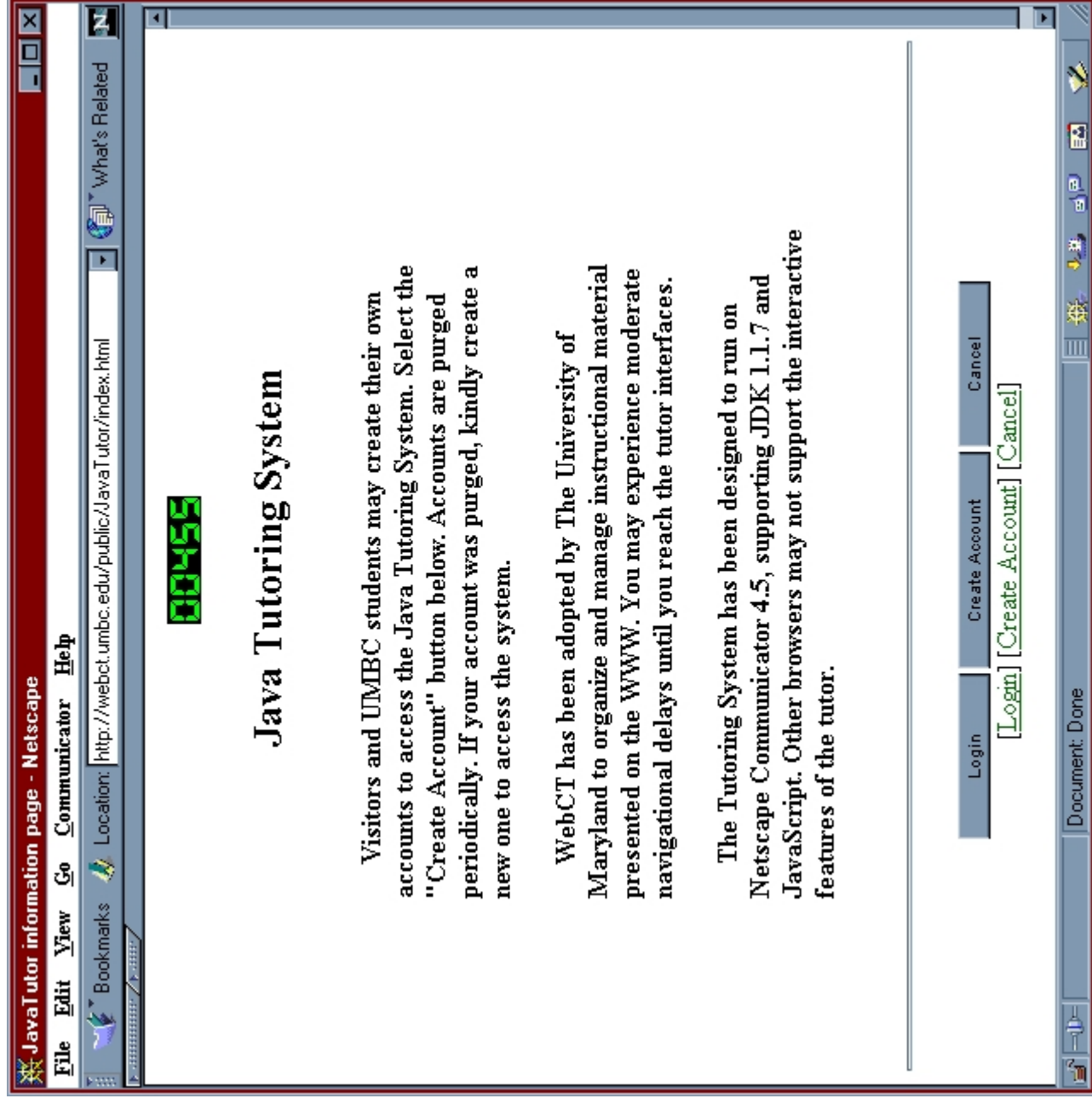
Serial Stream as a Unit

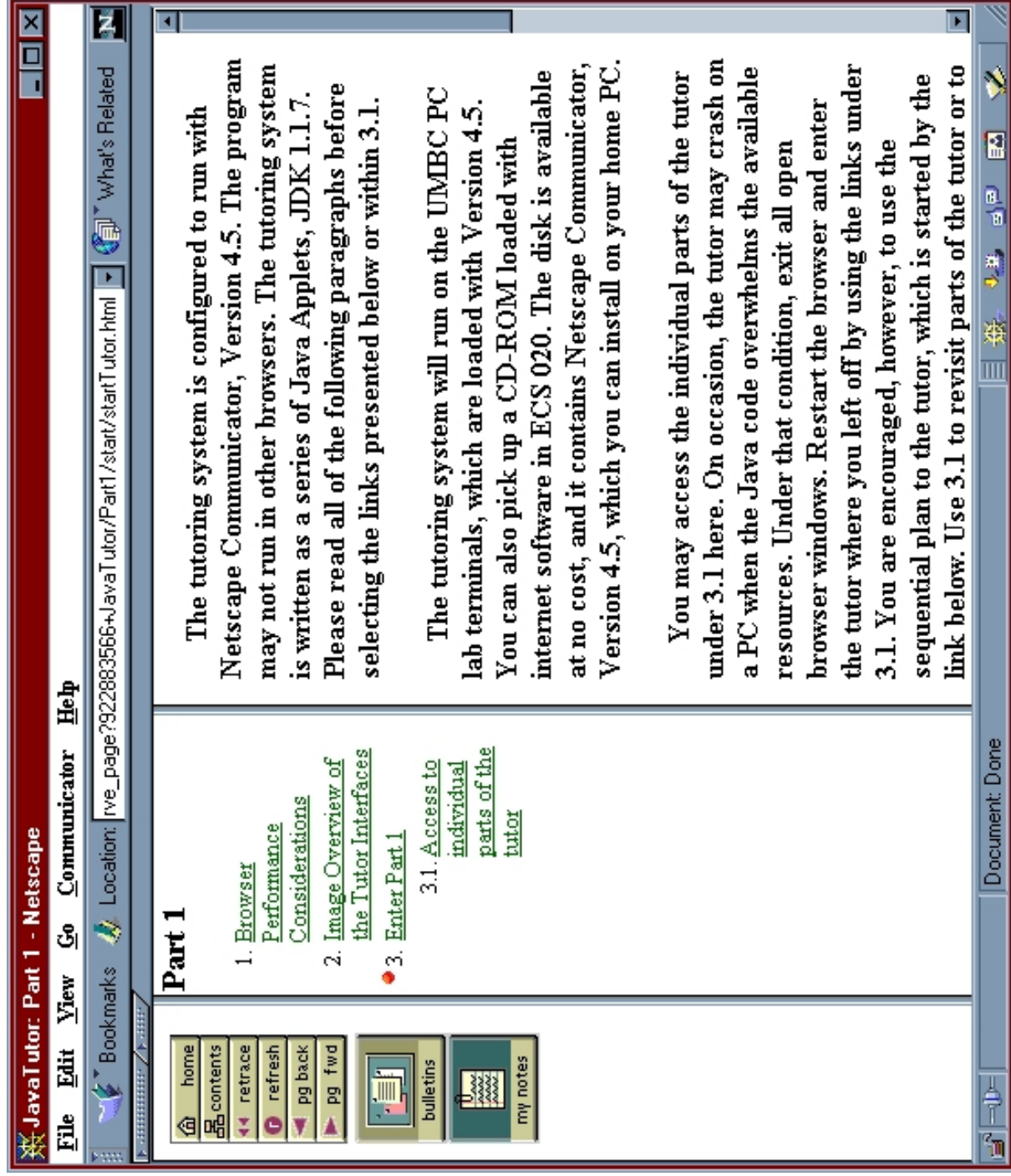
Serial Stream Unit

Objectives:

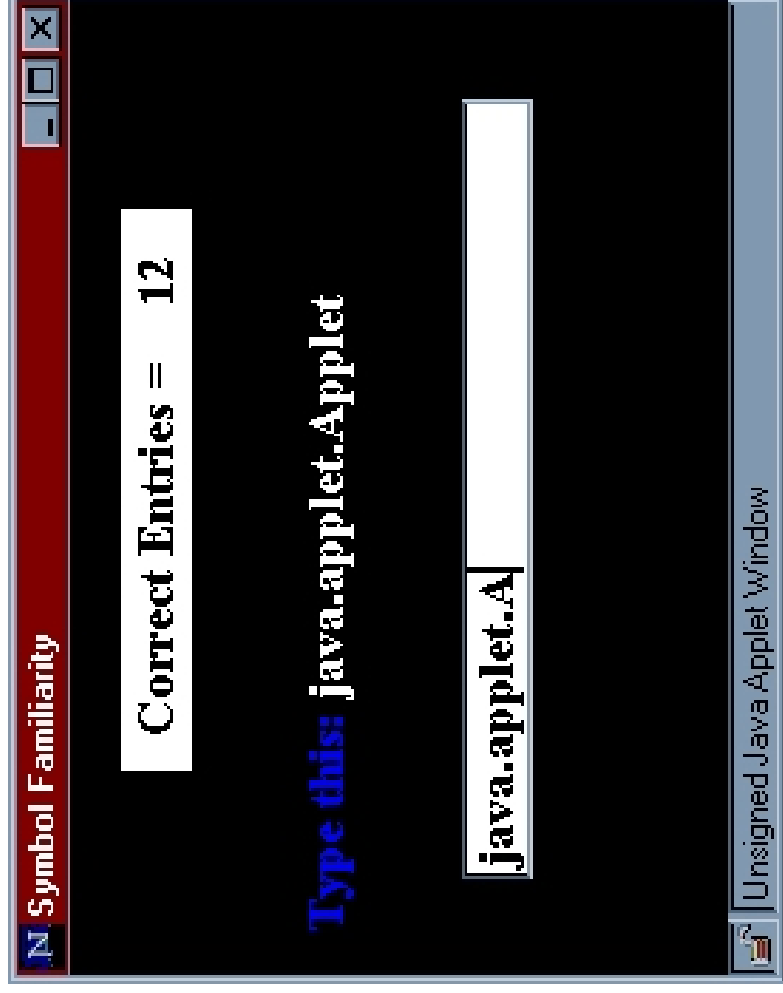
1. Learn the serial stream as one unit.

```
import java.applet.Applet;  
import java.awt.Label;  
public class myProgram extends Applet {  
    Label myLabel;  
    public void init() {  
        ...  
    }  
}
```

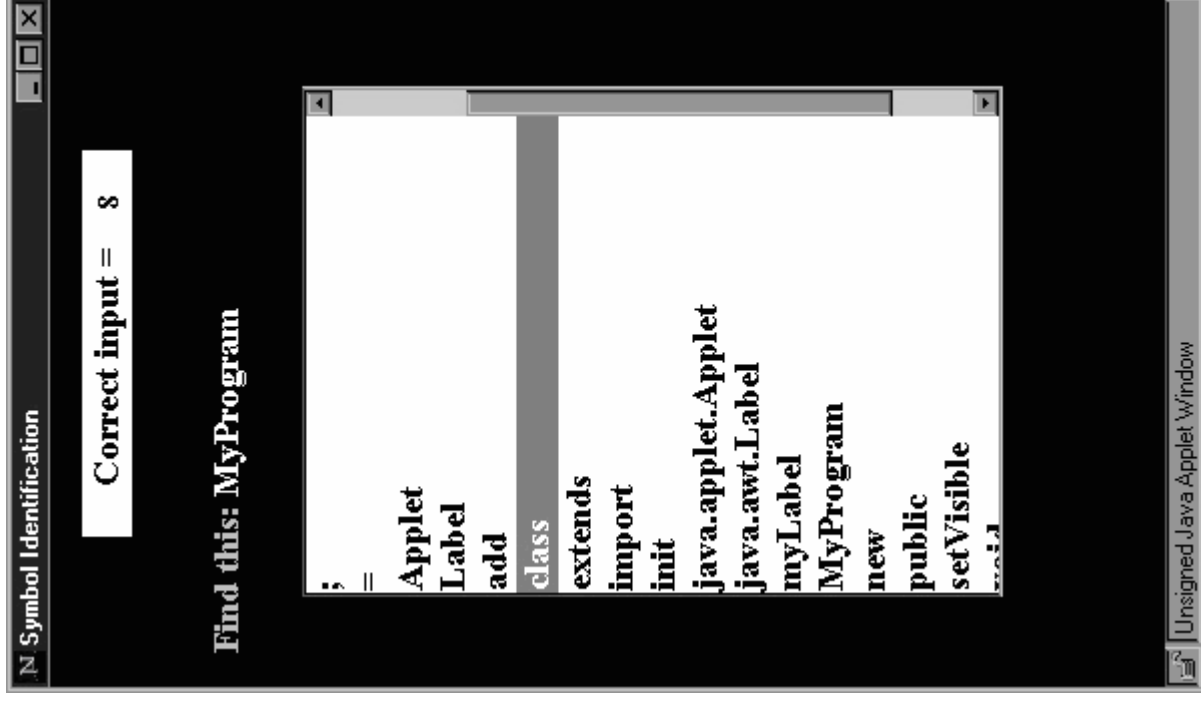





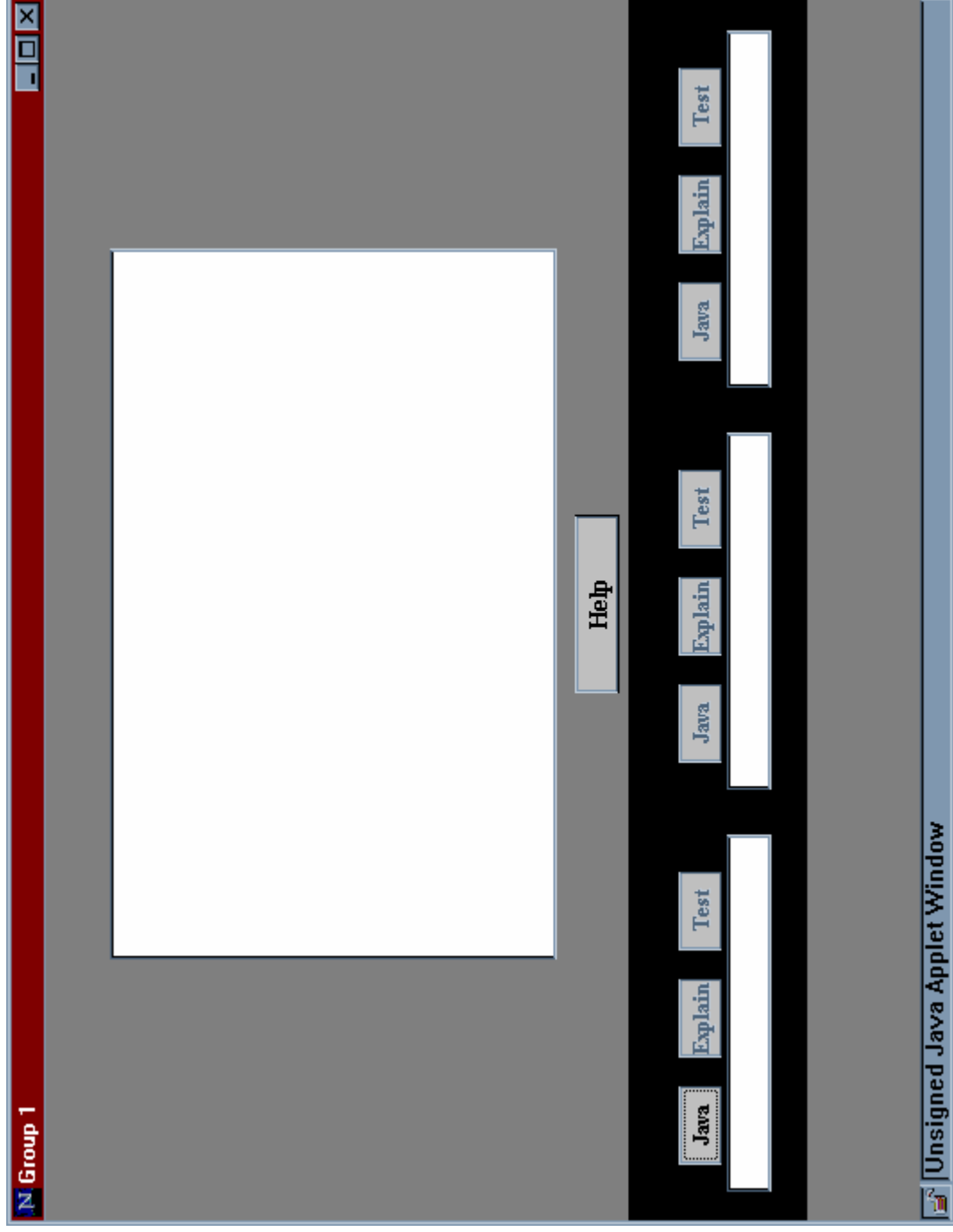
Familiarity with Symbols



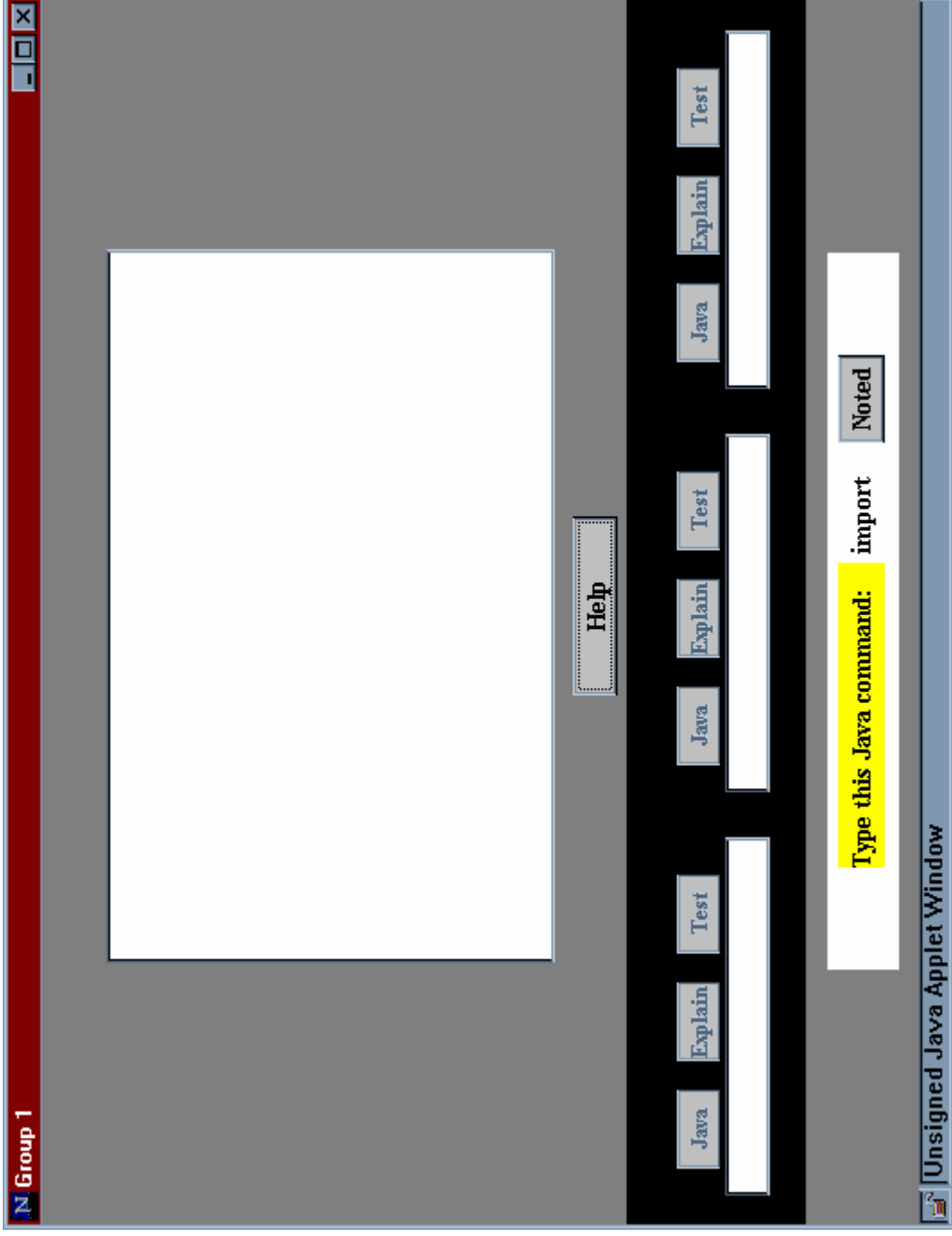
Symbol Identification

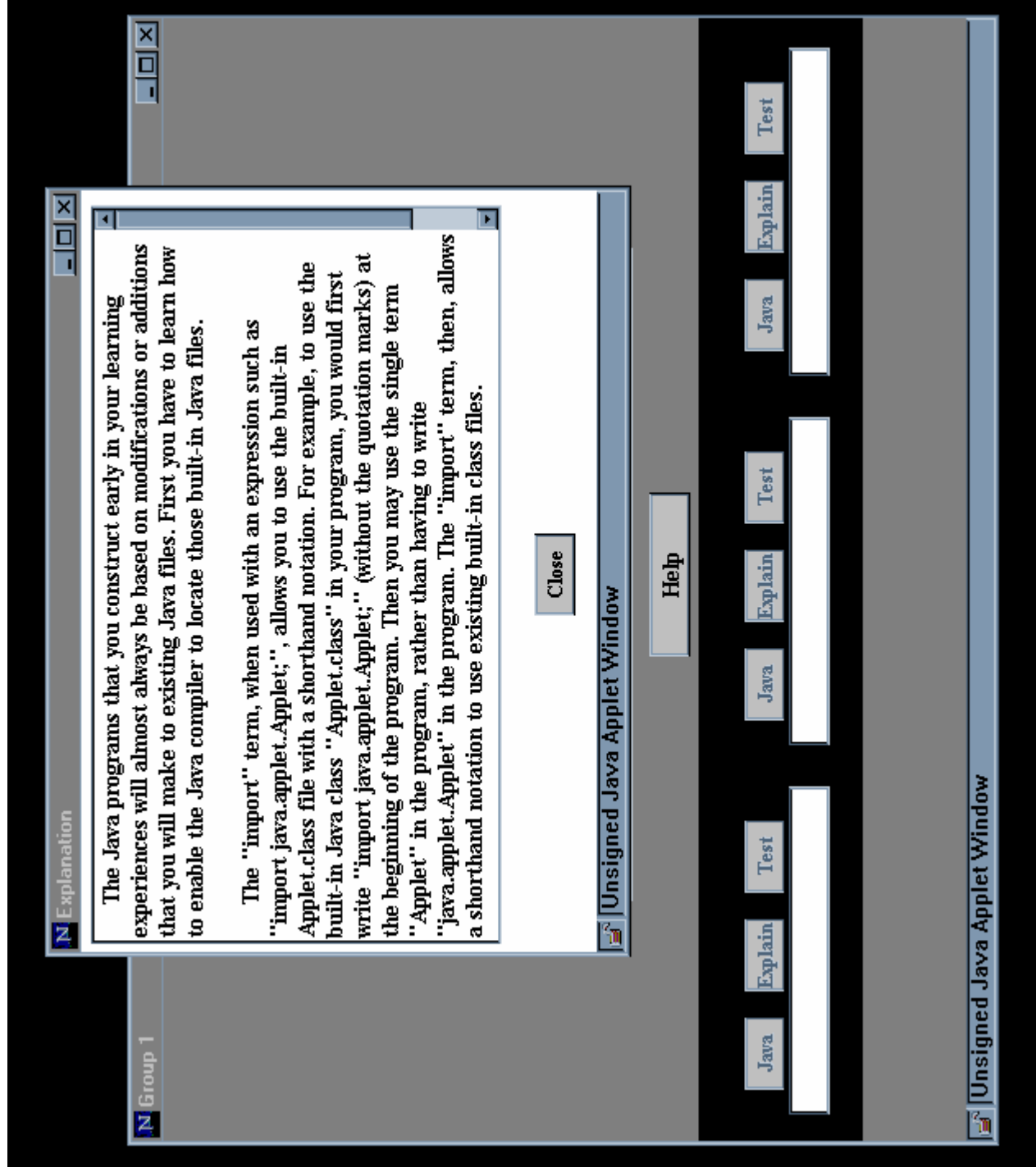


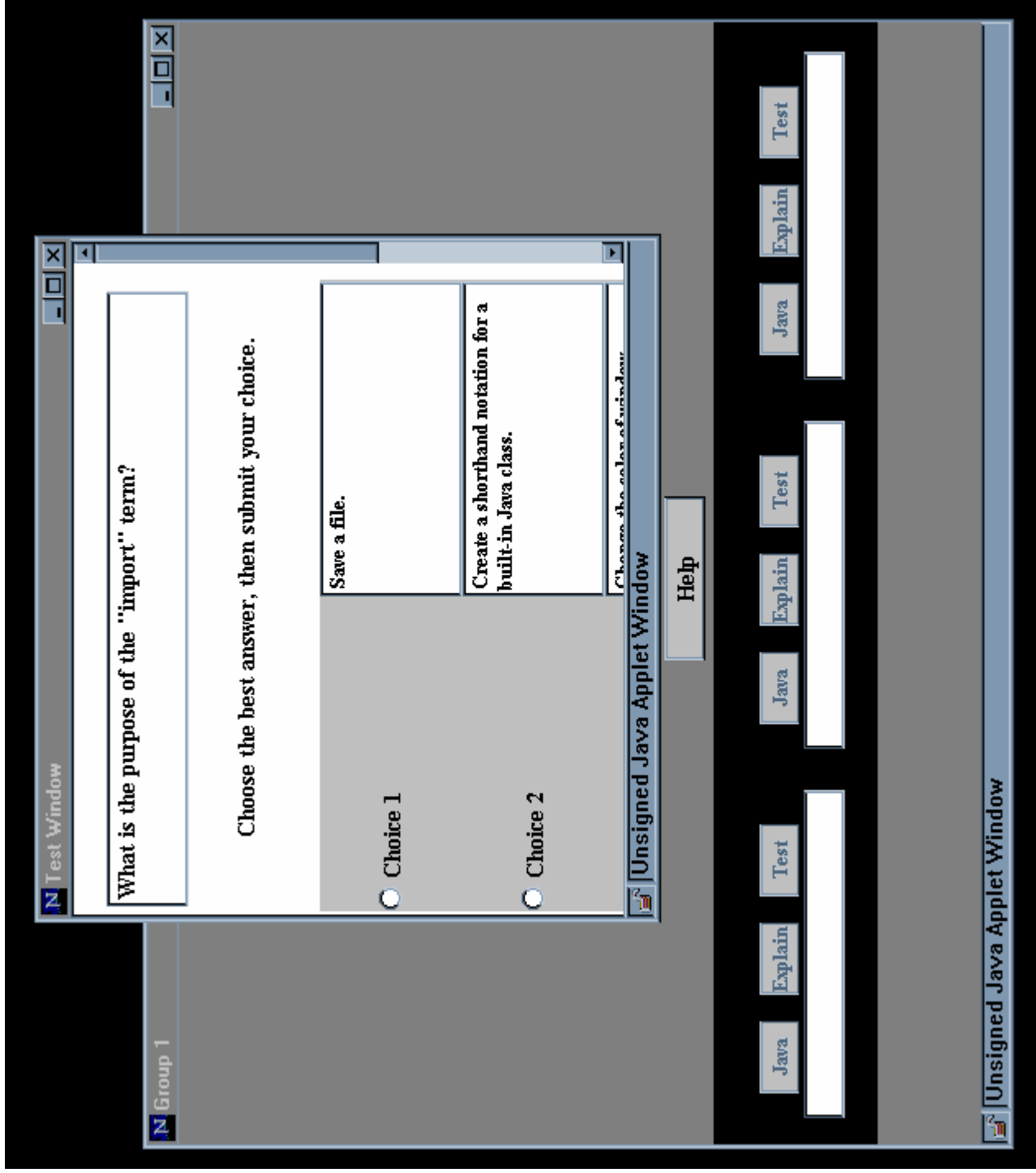
Item by Item Interface



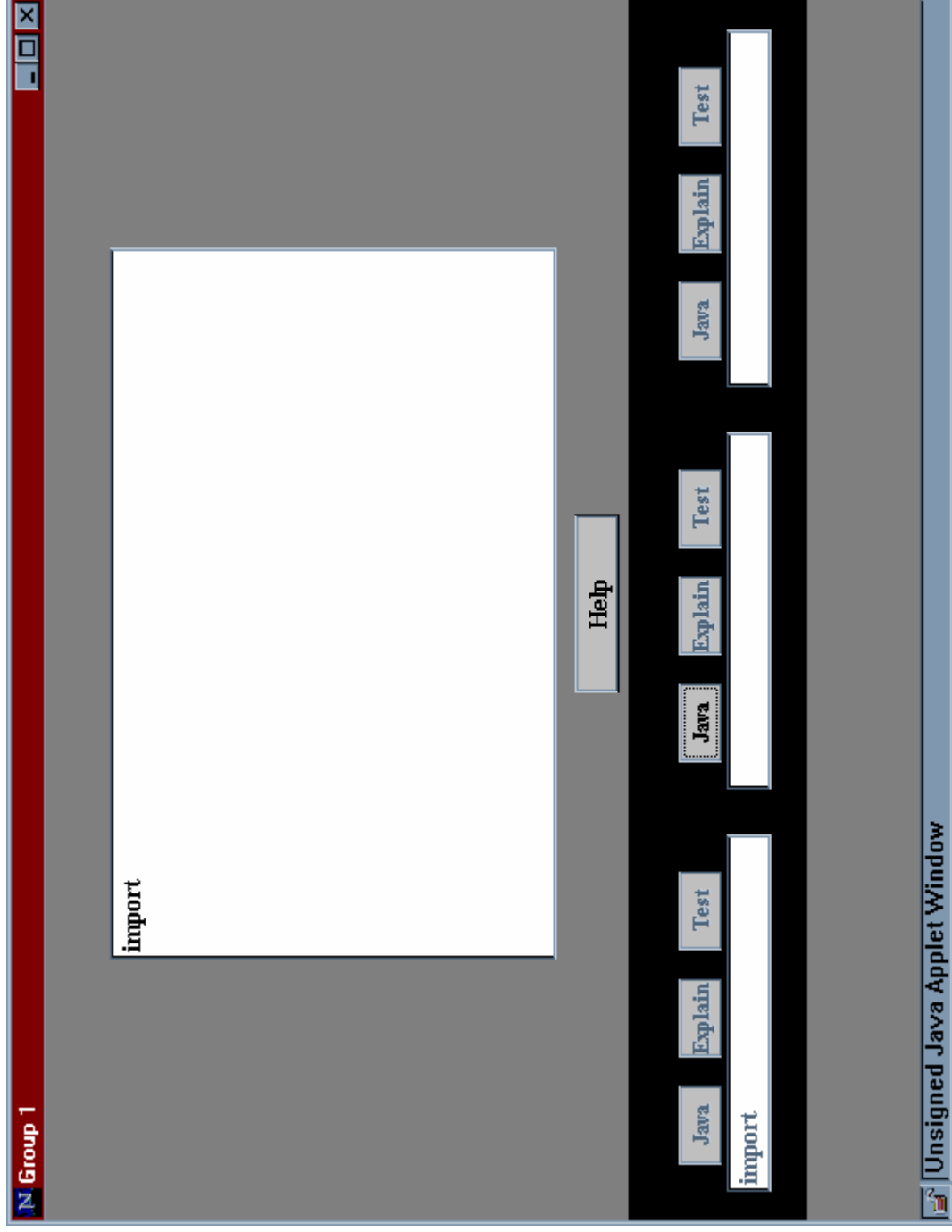
Item by Item Interface



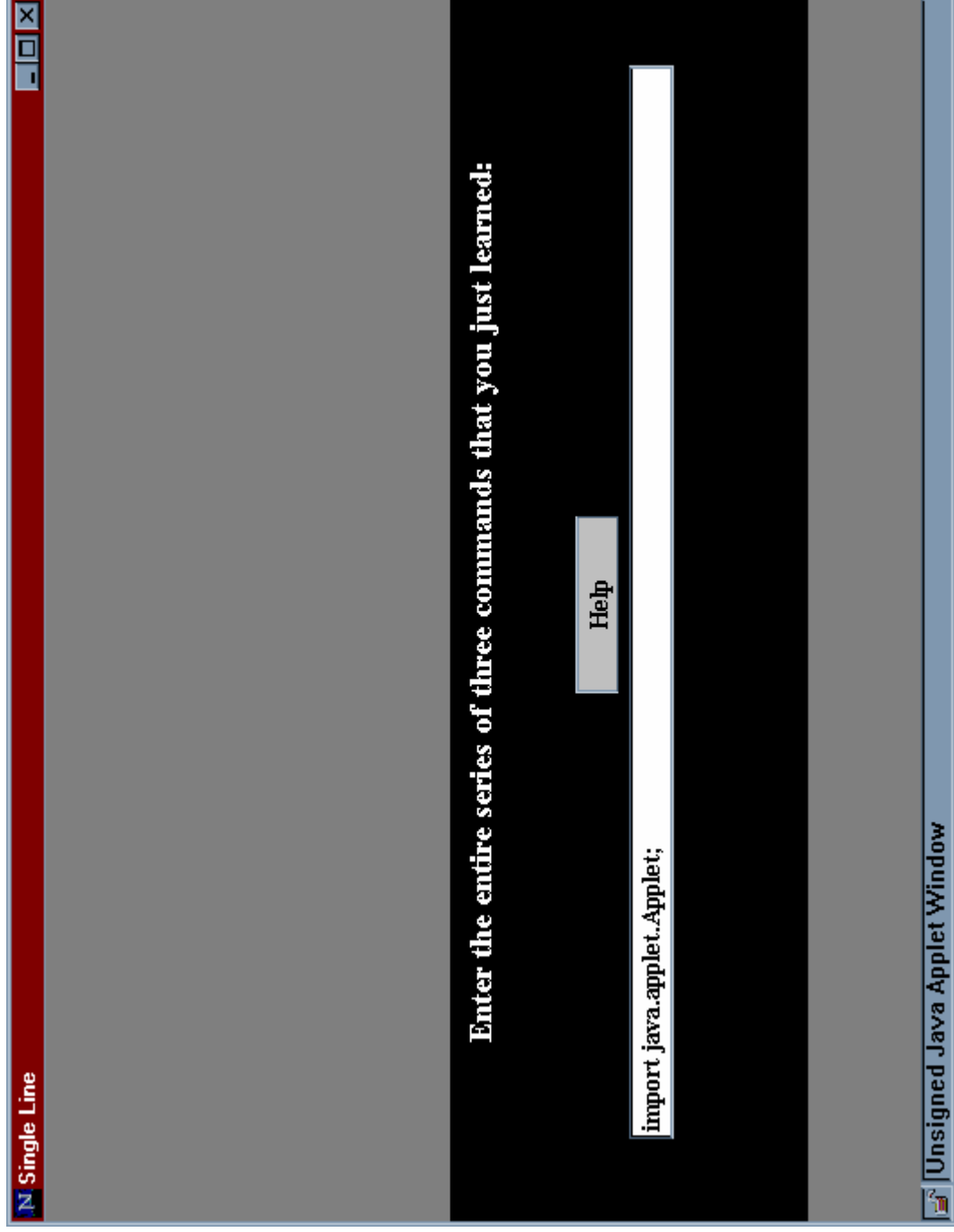




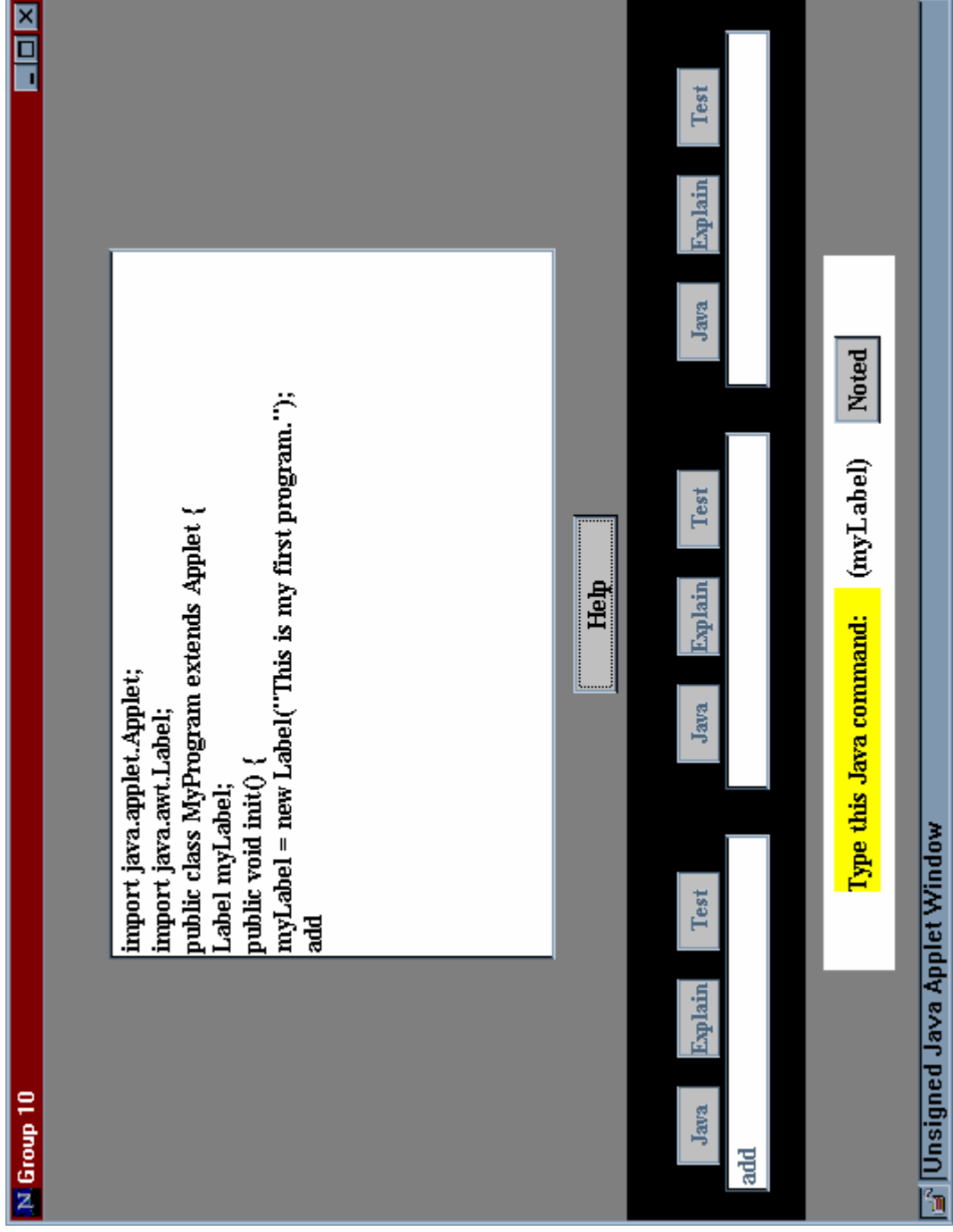
Item by Item Interface



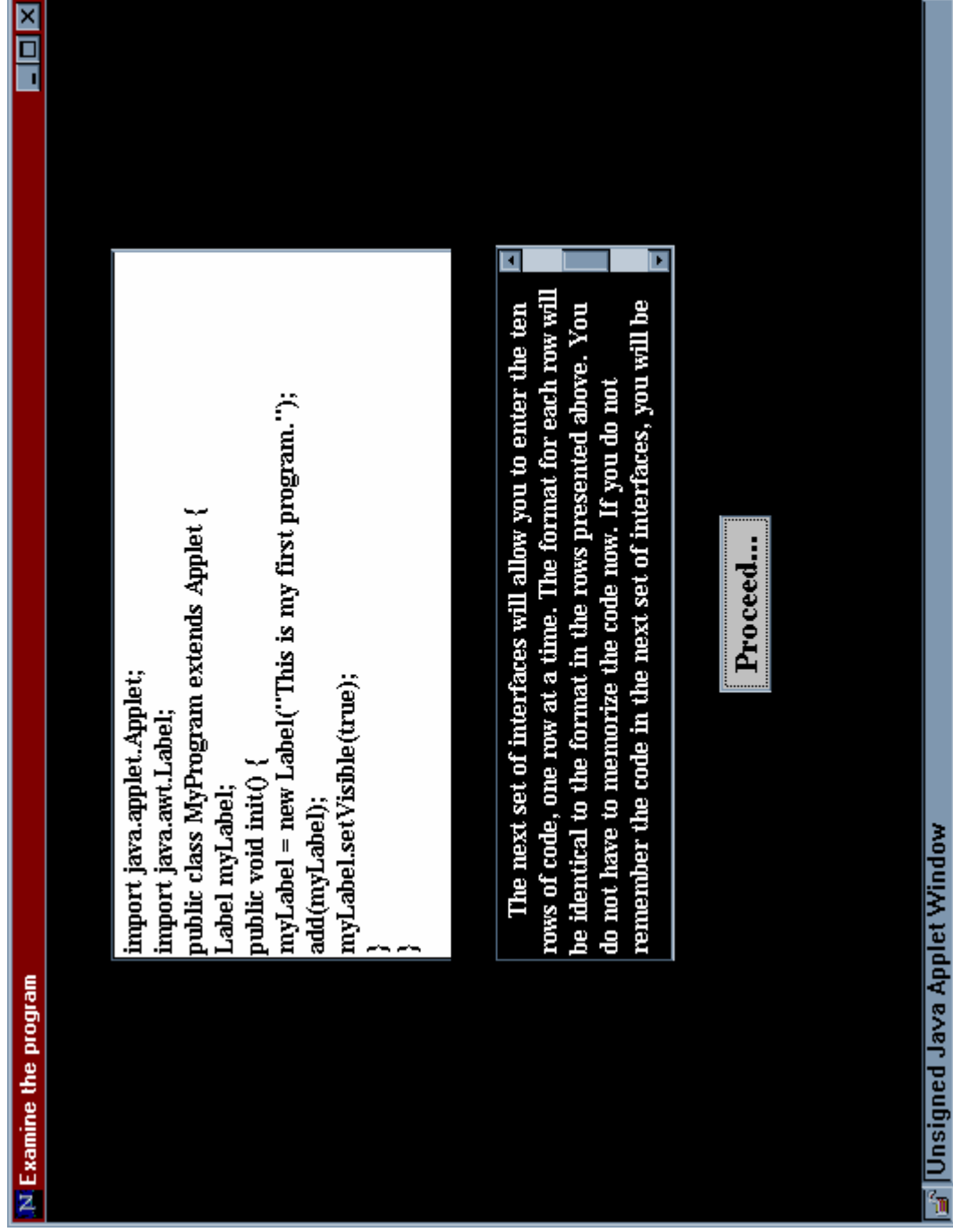
Serial Stream



Item by Item Interface



Item by Item Interface



Row by Row Interface: Pass 1

Java Tutoring System: Pass 1 of 3

	Hint?
Row 1	
Row 2	
Row 3	
Row 4	
Row 5	
Row 6	
Row 7	
Row 8	
Row 9	
Row 10	

Unsigned Java Applet Window

Row by Row Interface: Pass 2

Java Tutoring System: Pass 2 of 3

Row 1

import java.applet.Applet;

Row 2

import java.awt.Label;

Row 3

Row 4

Row 5

Row 6

Row 7

Row 8

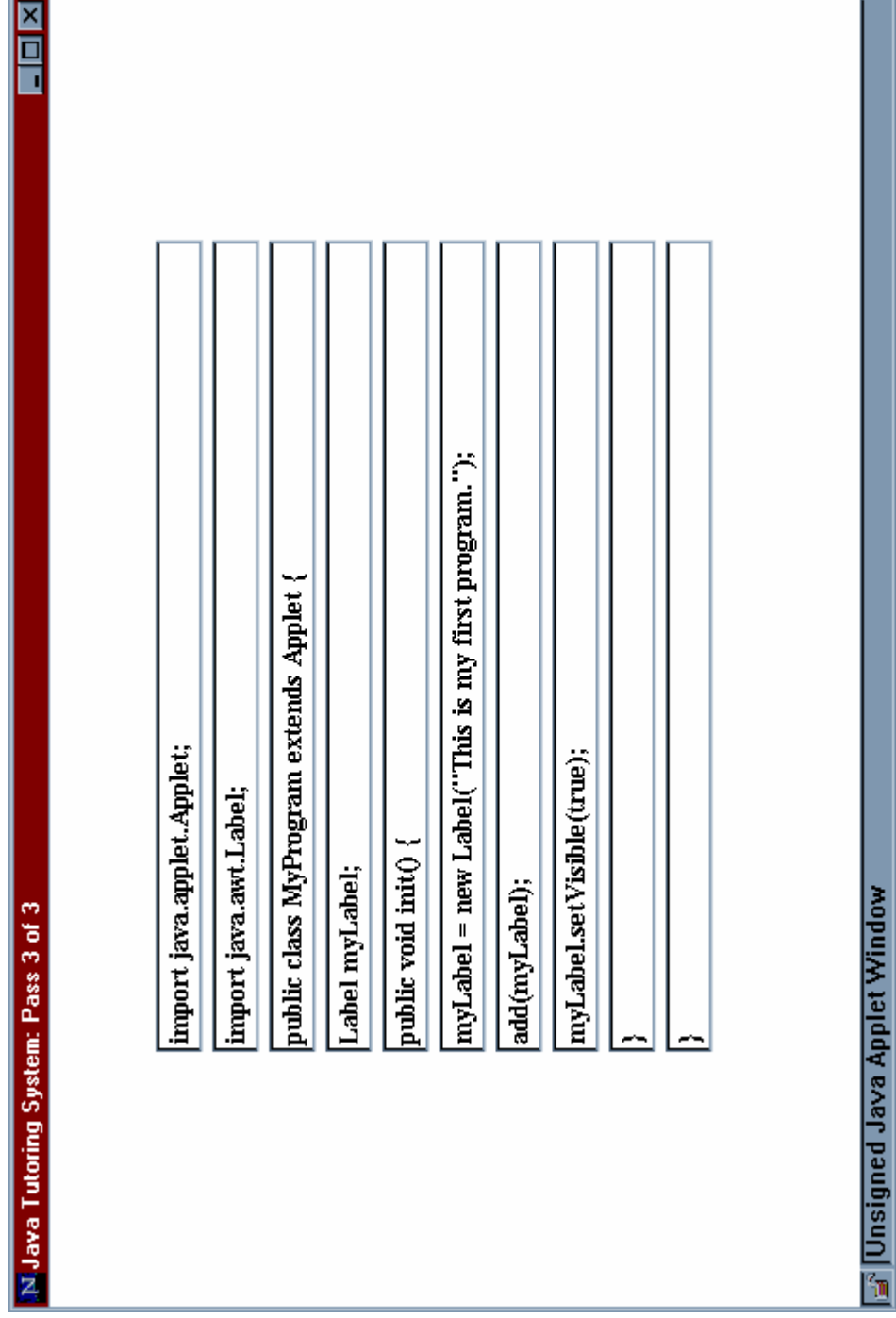
Row 9

Row 10

Review?

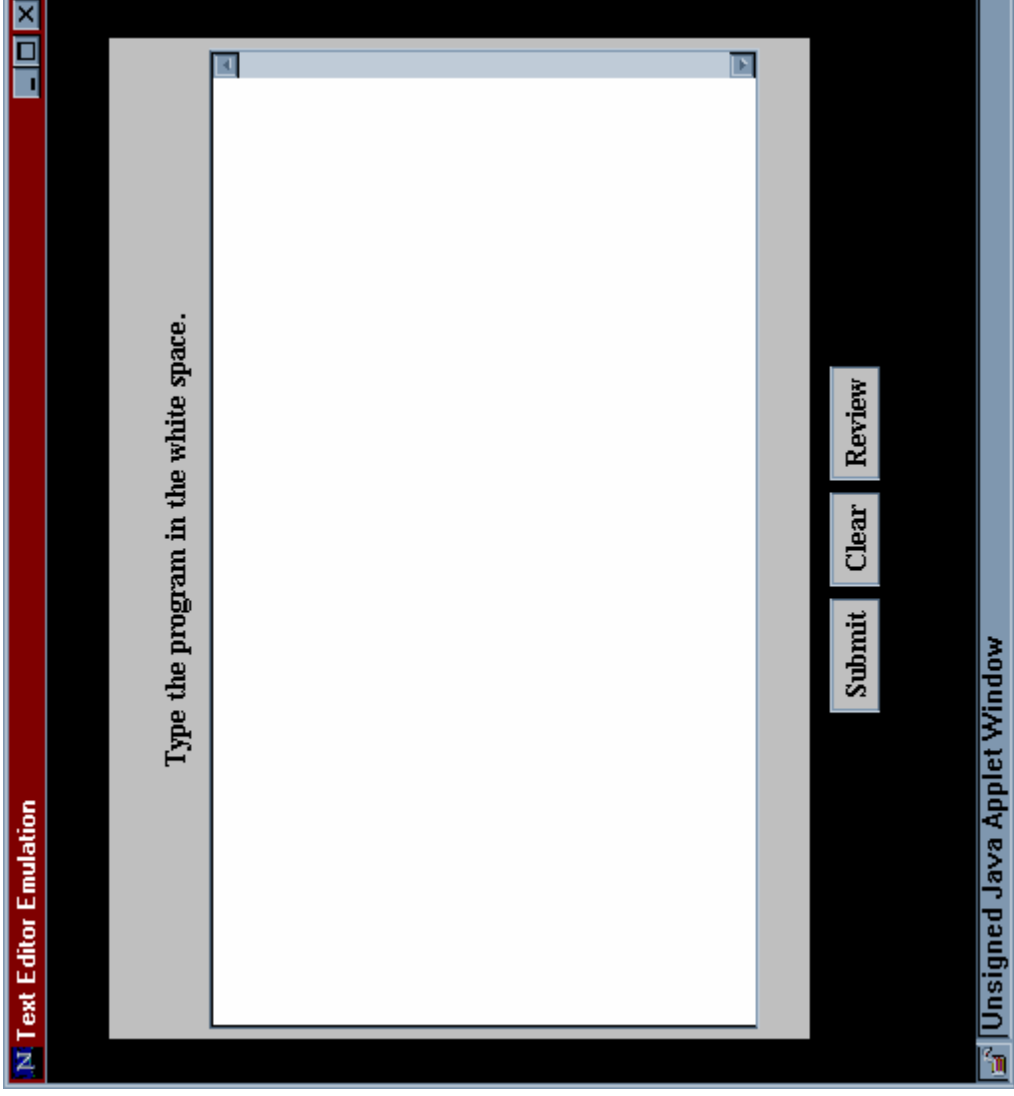
Unsigned Java Applet Window

Row by Row Interface: Pass 3

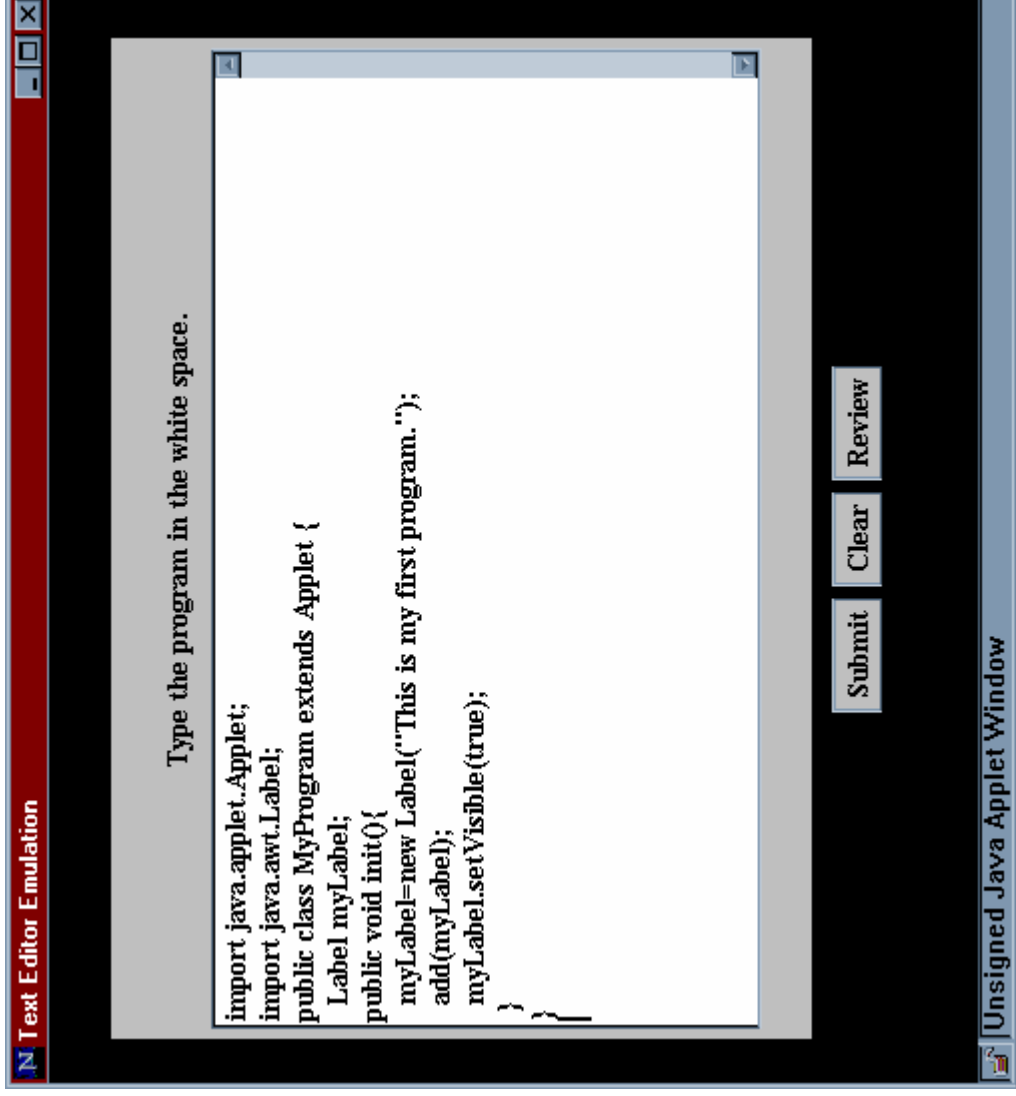


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import java.awt.Label;  
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    Label myLabel;  
    public void init() {  
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        add(myLabel);  
        myLabel.setVisible(true);  
    }  
}
```

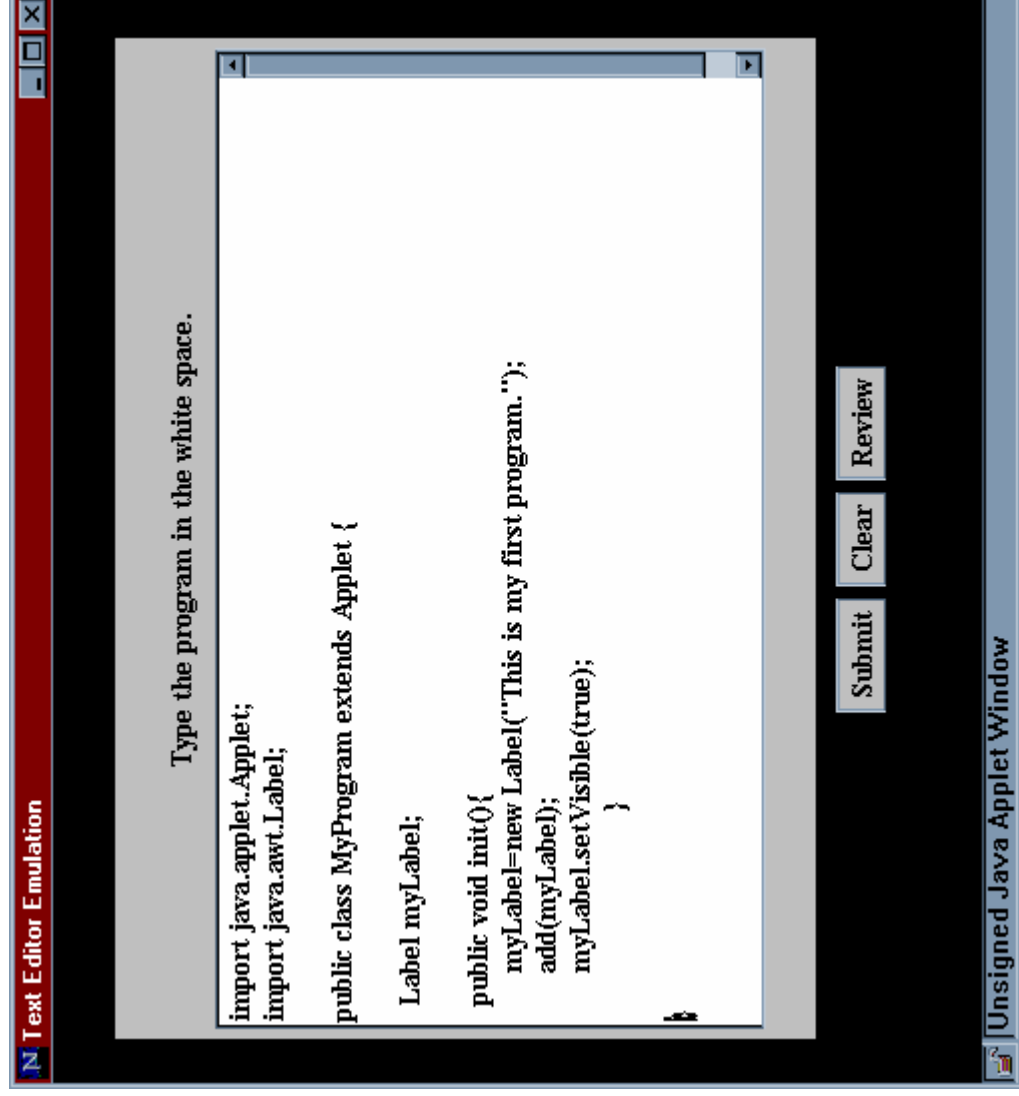
Text Editor Emulation



Learning Outcome



Learning Outcome



At Work...



How We Use the Tutor at UMBC



We use the tutor during the first laboratory session of a semester course in Java GUI systems.

Collaboration with Peers

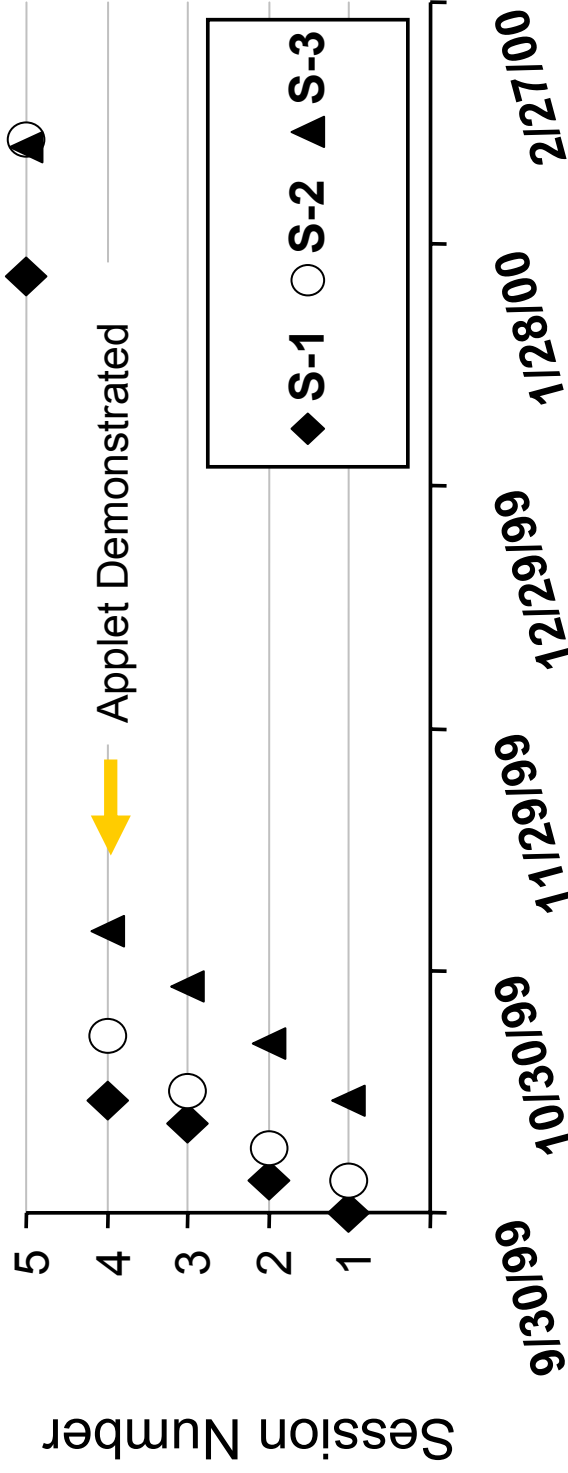


Performance Assessment

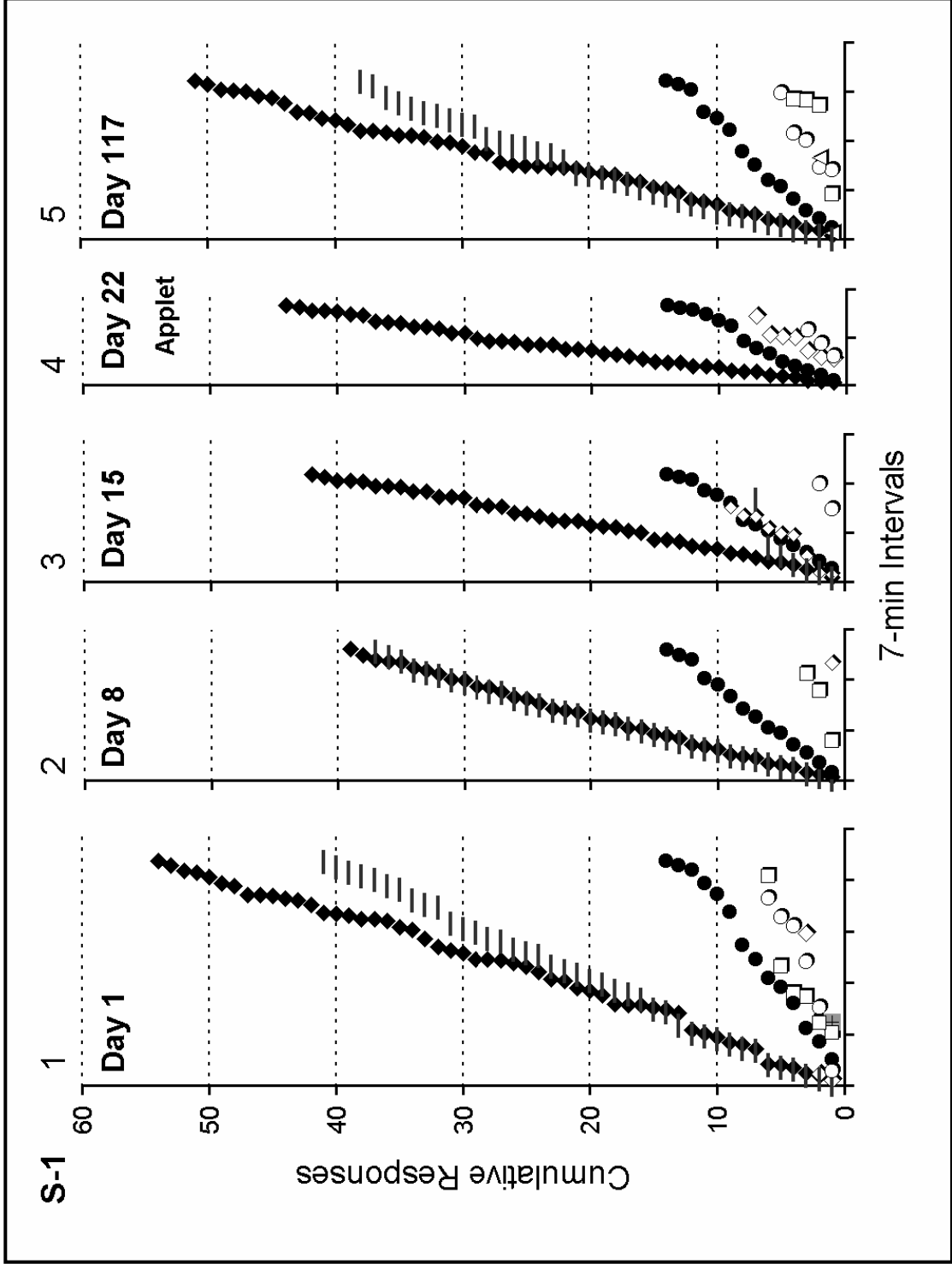
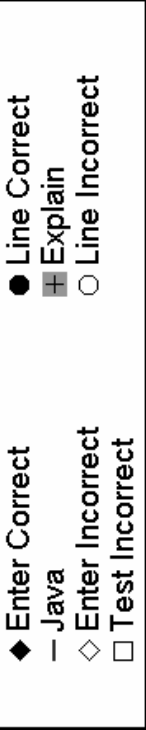
- ⌘ Individual performance data
- ⌘ Classroom surveys

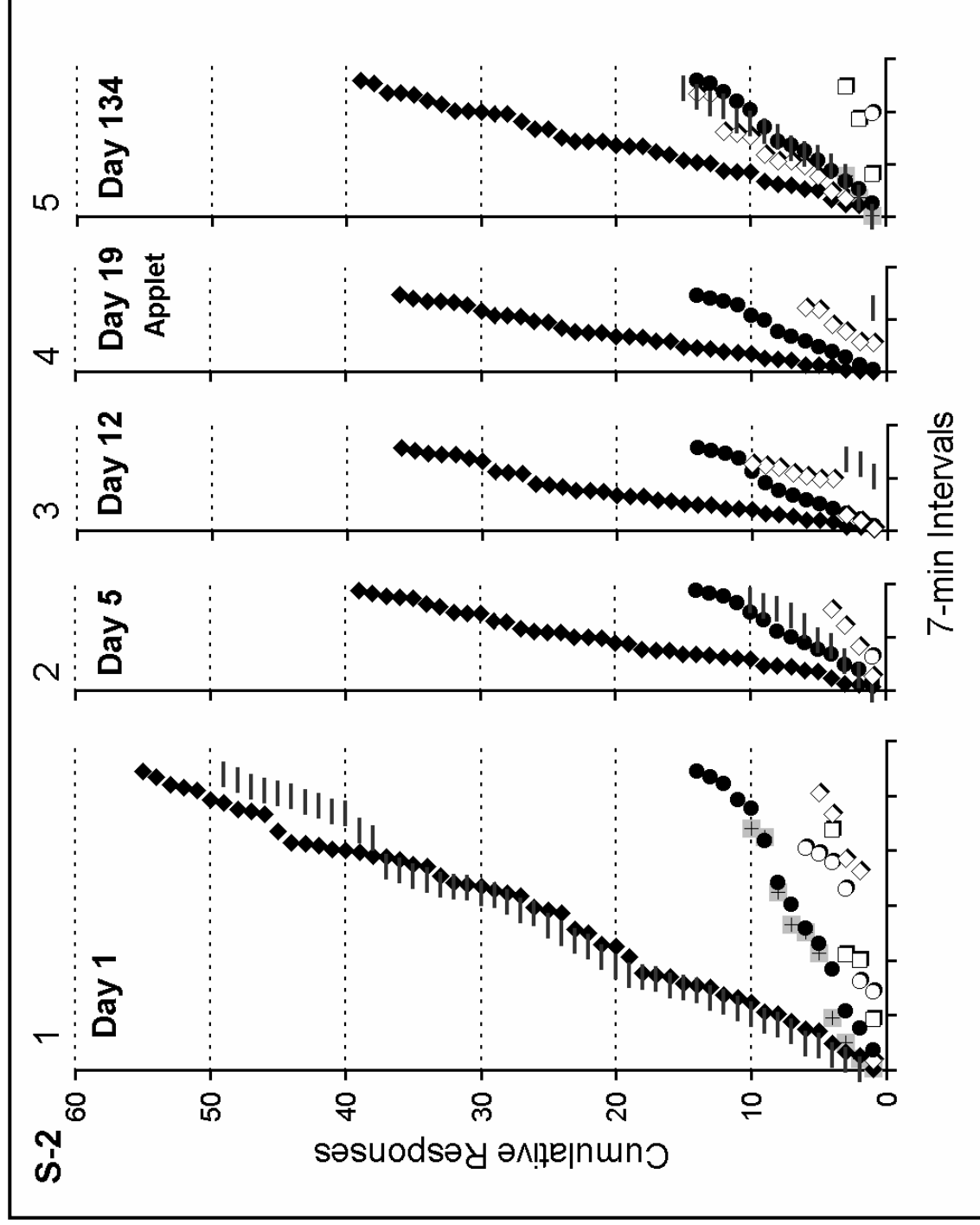
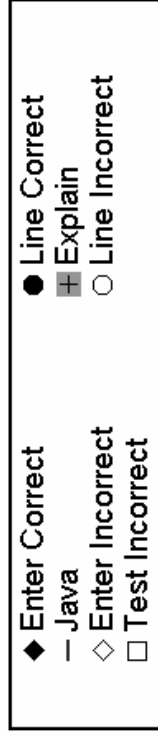
Individual Performance

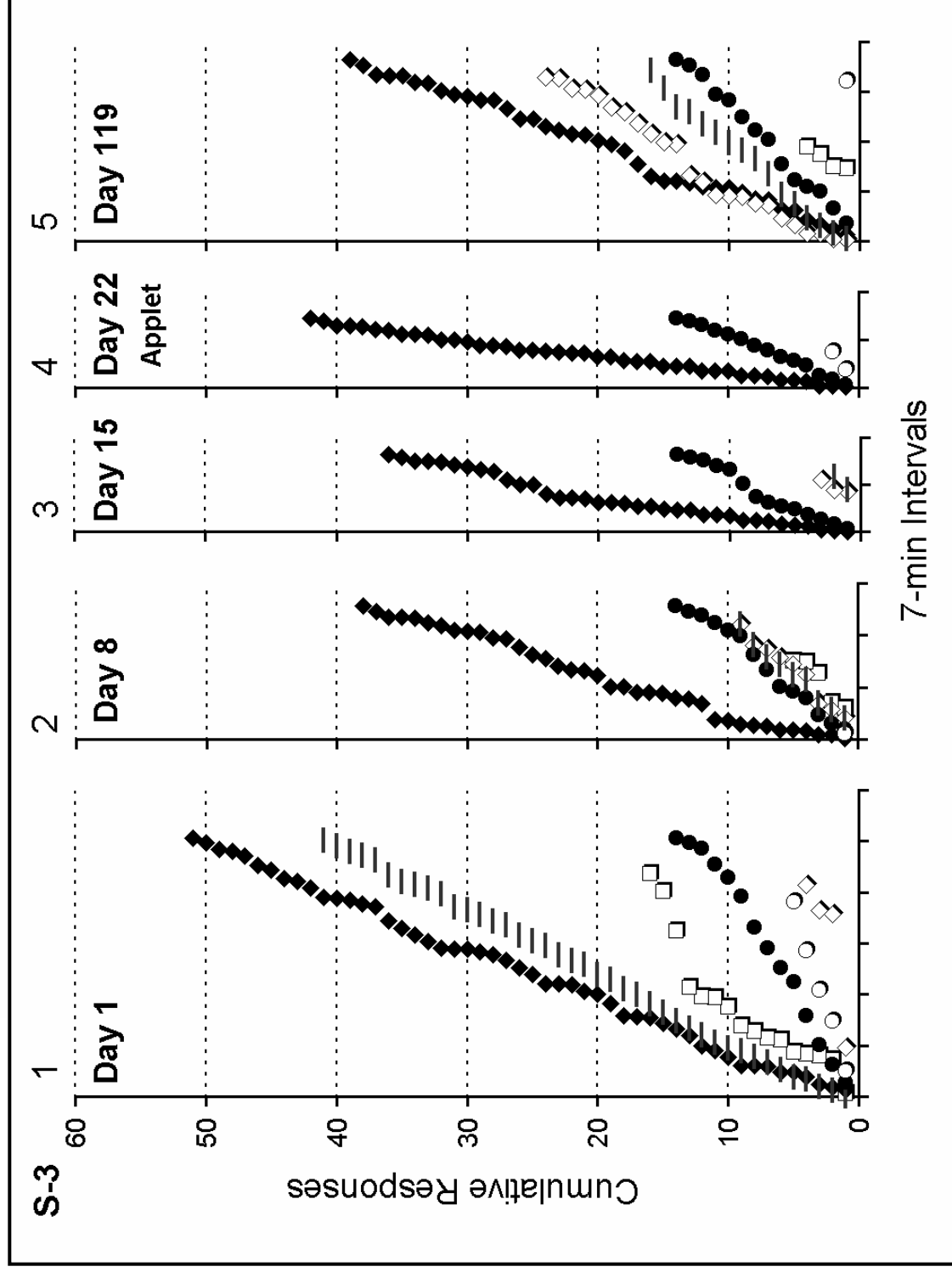
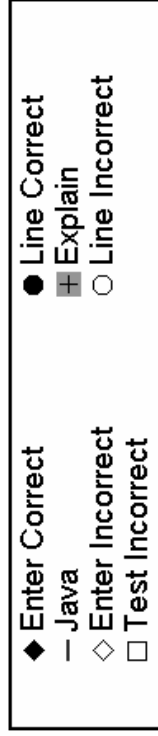
Session Occurrences

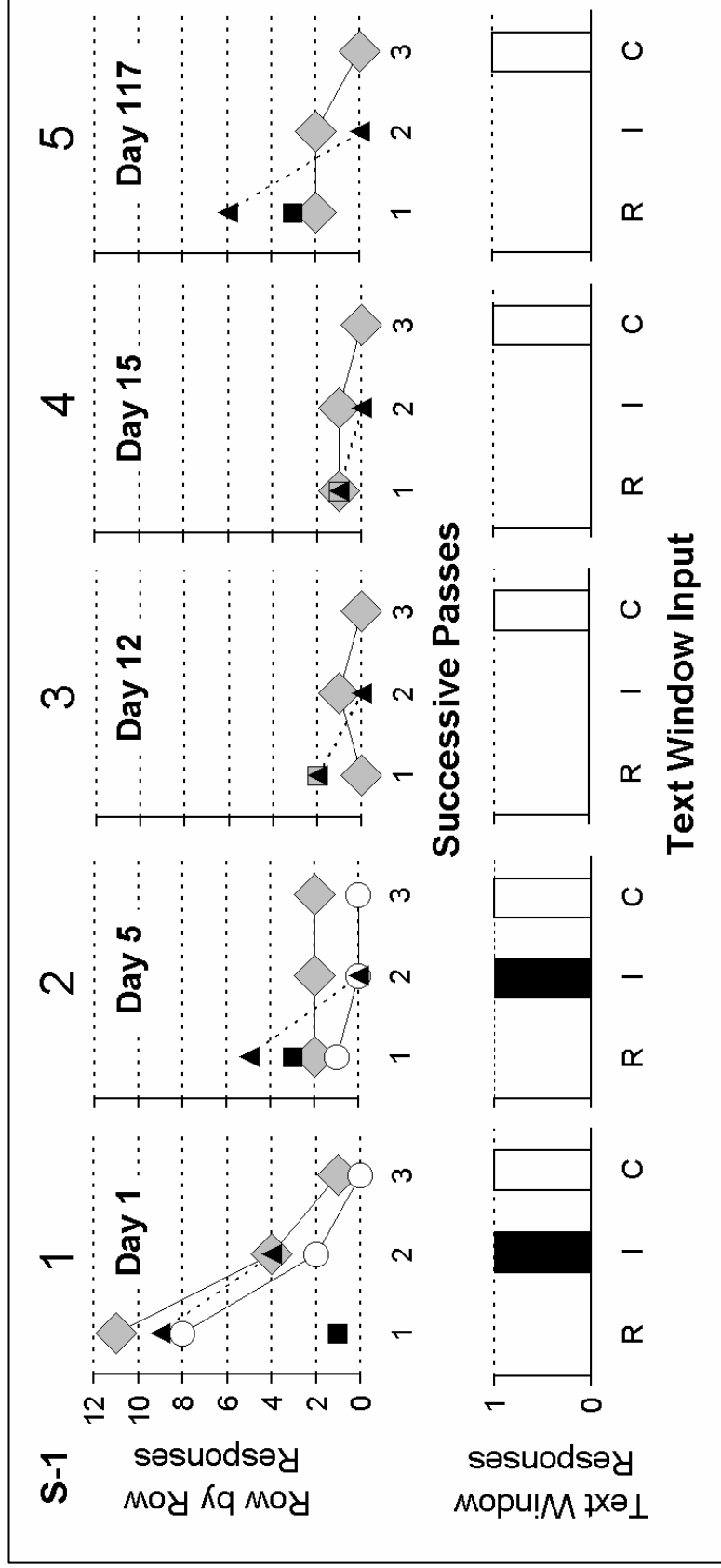
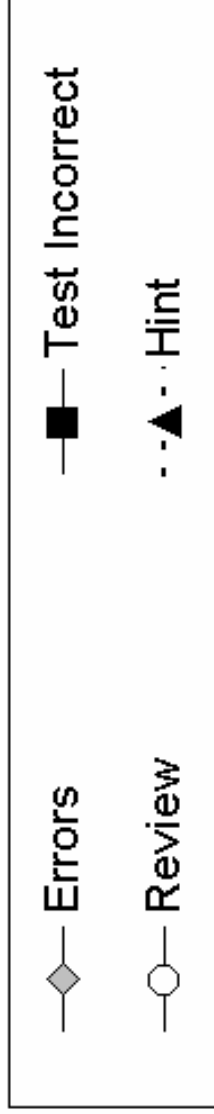


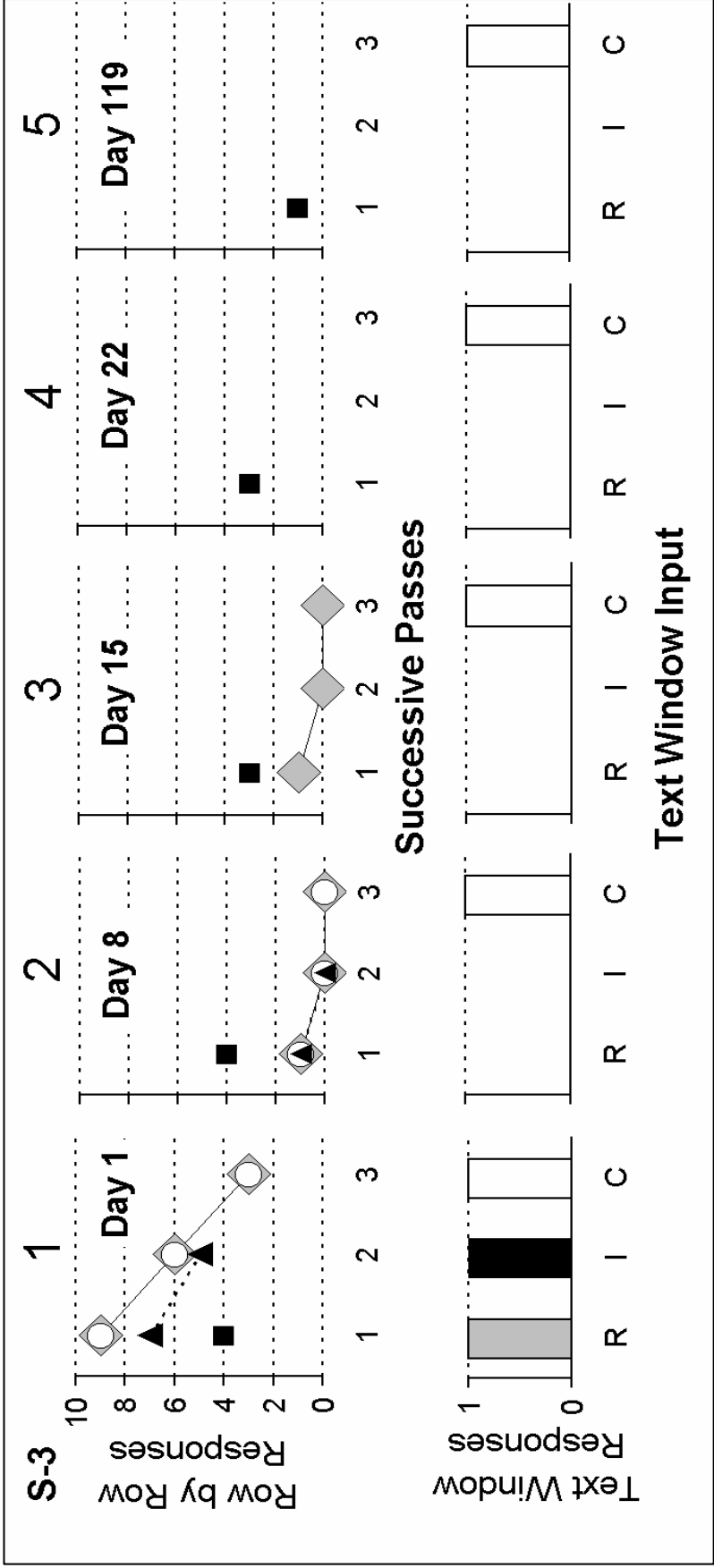
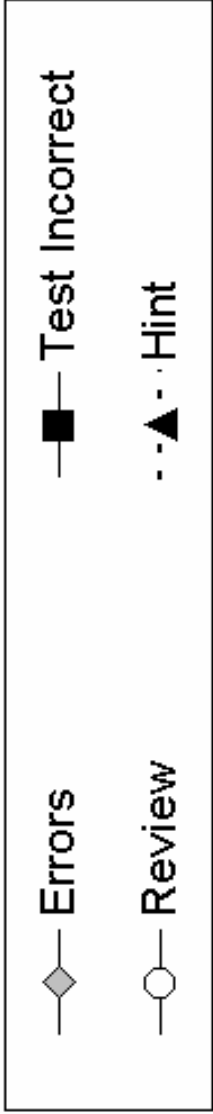
30-Day Intervals



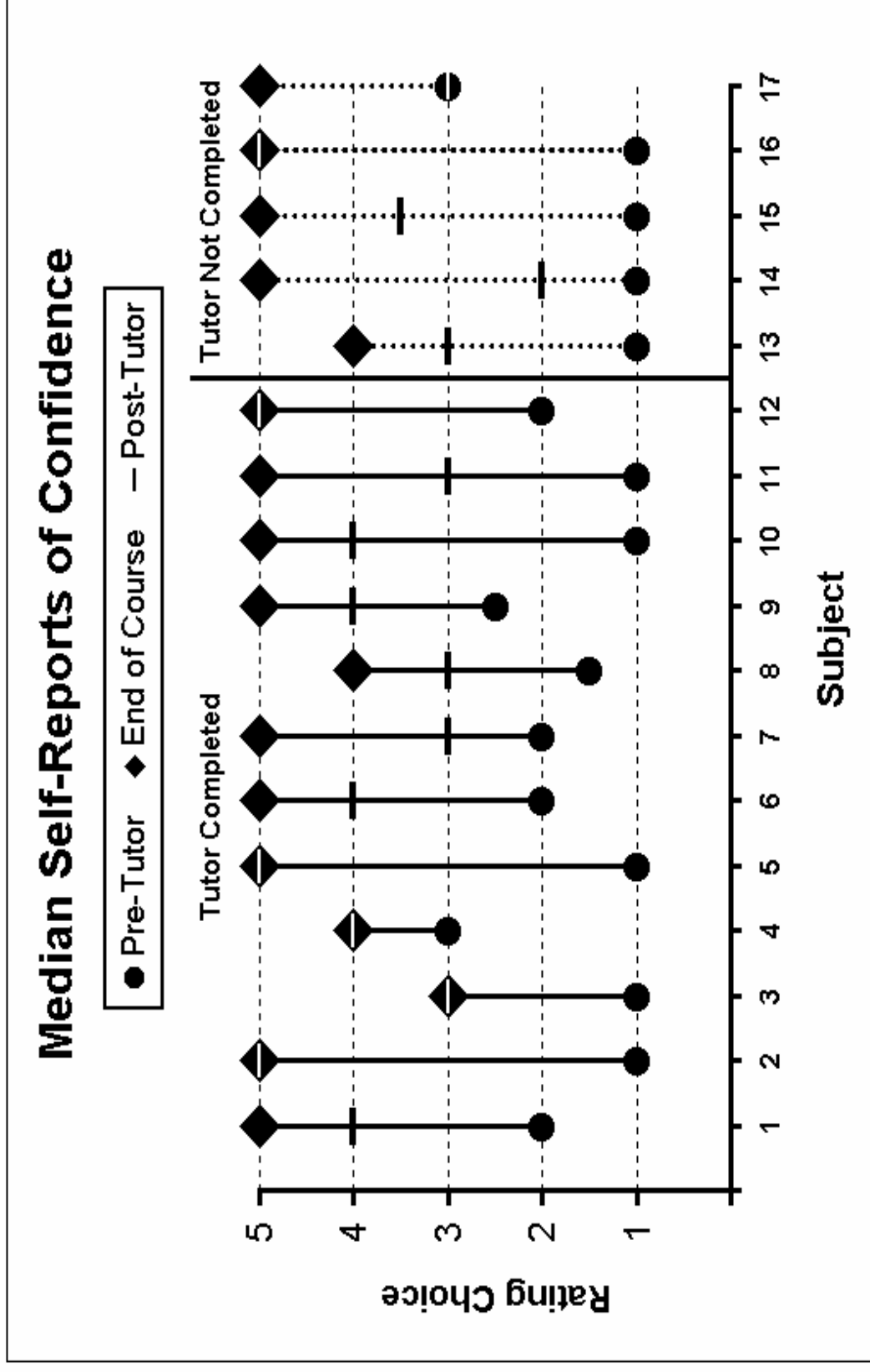




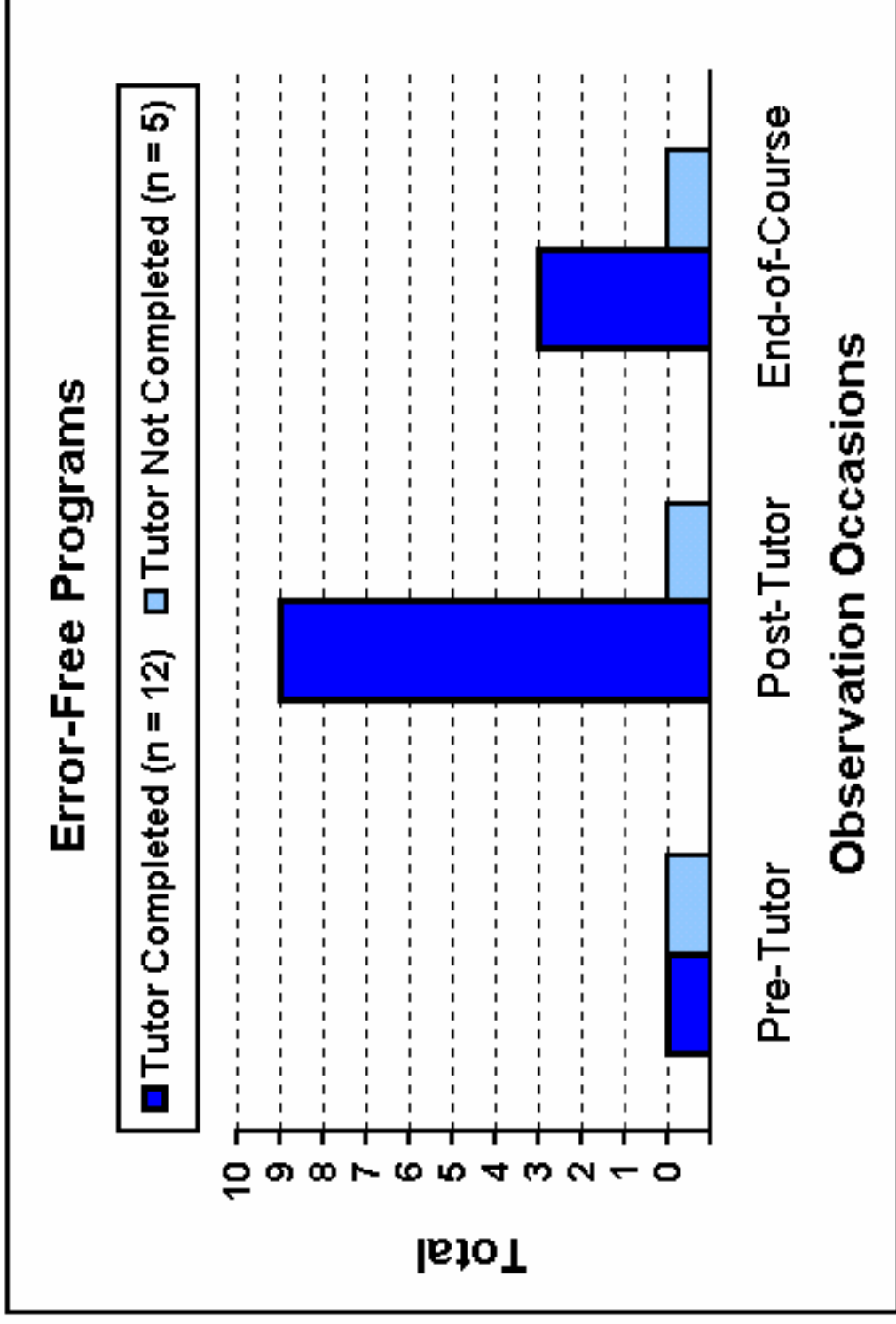




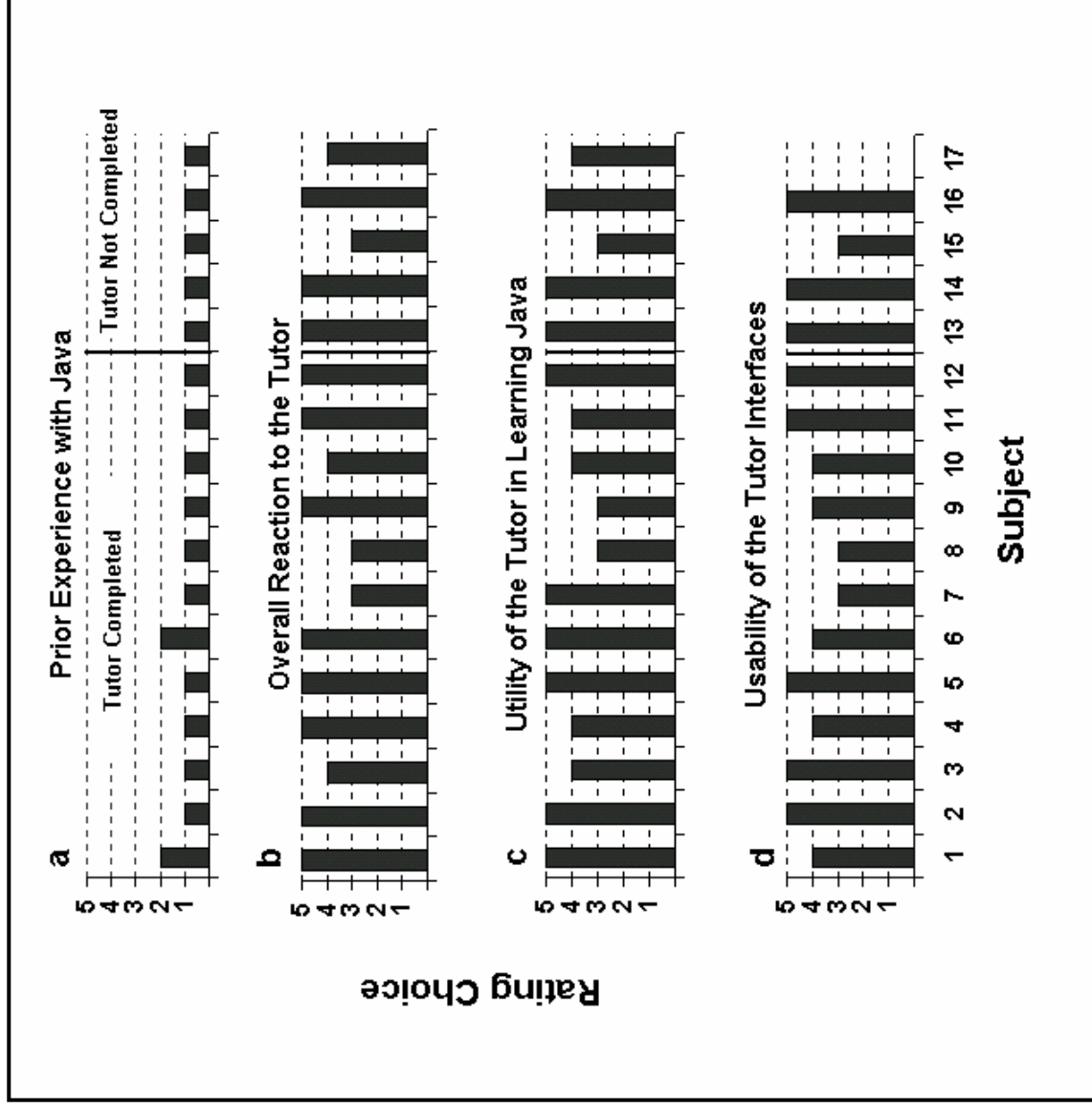
Classroom Survey: Summer 2000



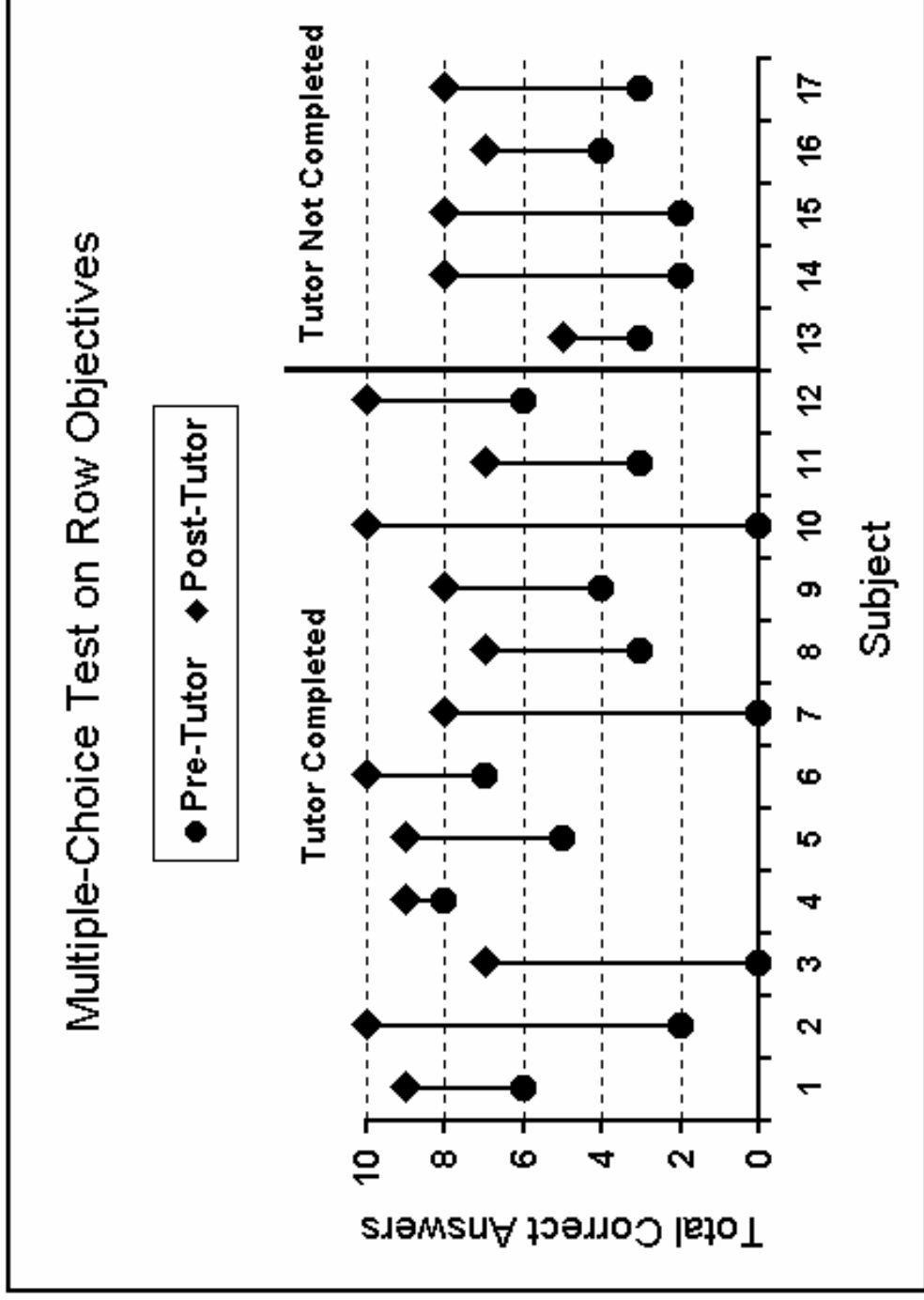
Classroom Survey: Summer 2000



Classroom Survey: Summer 2000



Classroom Survey: Summer 2000



Tutor Summary

- ⌘ Generates and documents a history of symbol use
- ⌘ Overrides individual differences
- ⌘ Provides a sense of mastery to many students

Integrating Technology and Traditional Methods

⌘ Keller's PSI

- ☒ Unit perfection
- ☒ Self-paced progression
- ☒ Emphasis on written word
- ☒ Repeated testing
- ☒ Collaboration with peers
- ☒ Collaboration with experts
- ☒ Independent learning

Technology Advantages

⌘ Learners like it.

☒ Easy to access.

☒ Removes some arbitrary constraints such as the time of a class.

☒ Creates a virtual learning community that is continuous, not limited by time and distance constraints.

Technology Disadvantages

- ⌘ Course preparation and maintenance
 - ☒ Requires content mastery
 - ☒ Requires mastery of delivery systems
 - ☒ Labor intensive
- ⌘ Both students and teachers must have access to adequate hardware and software to accomplish pedagogical objectives.

Summary and Conclusions

⌘ Information technology can do wonders for delivery of instructional systems, but students must still make an intense effort to learn. (*Correct...*)
Practice makes perfect...