

Student Usage and Behavioral Patterns with Online Interactive Textbook Materials

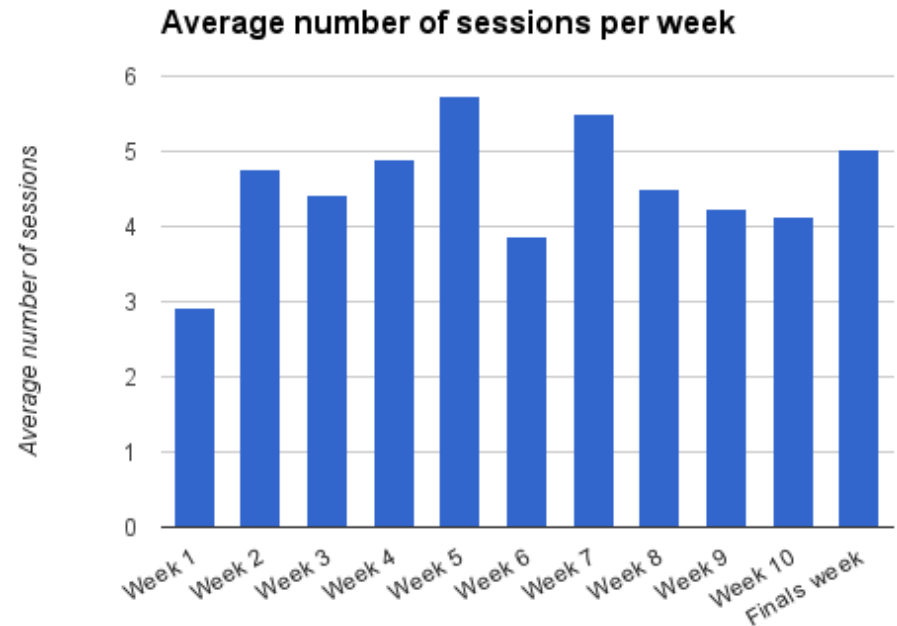
P Participation Activity 5.2.5: HLSM introduction.

Complete the timing diagram.

Inputs: j, k
Outputs: Z(8)
Variable: M(8)

clk	j	k	State	M	Z
			(a)		
				(b)	(c)
				54	54
					(d)

#	Question	Your answer
1	(a) ✓ <input type="text" value="s"/> The initial state is graphically indicated by a transition coming from nothing.	<input type="text" value="s"/> Show answer Check
2	(b) ✗ The initial state is s, which sets M = ?	<input type="text" value="4"/> Show answer Check



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Interactive textbook – Less text

1.9 Equations to/from circuits

An equation is just one way to represent a Boolean function. Another way is using a circuit.

An equation can be converted to a circuit by converting each operation to a gate. Conversion is done first for items within parentheses. NOT is converted before AND or OR.

P Participation Activity 1.9.1: Convert equation to circuit.

Start

$w = (a + b)cd'$

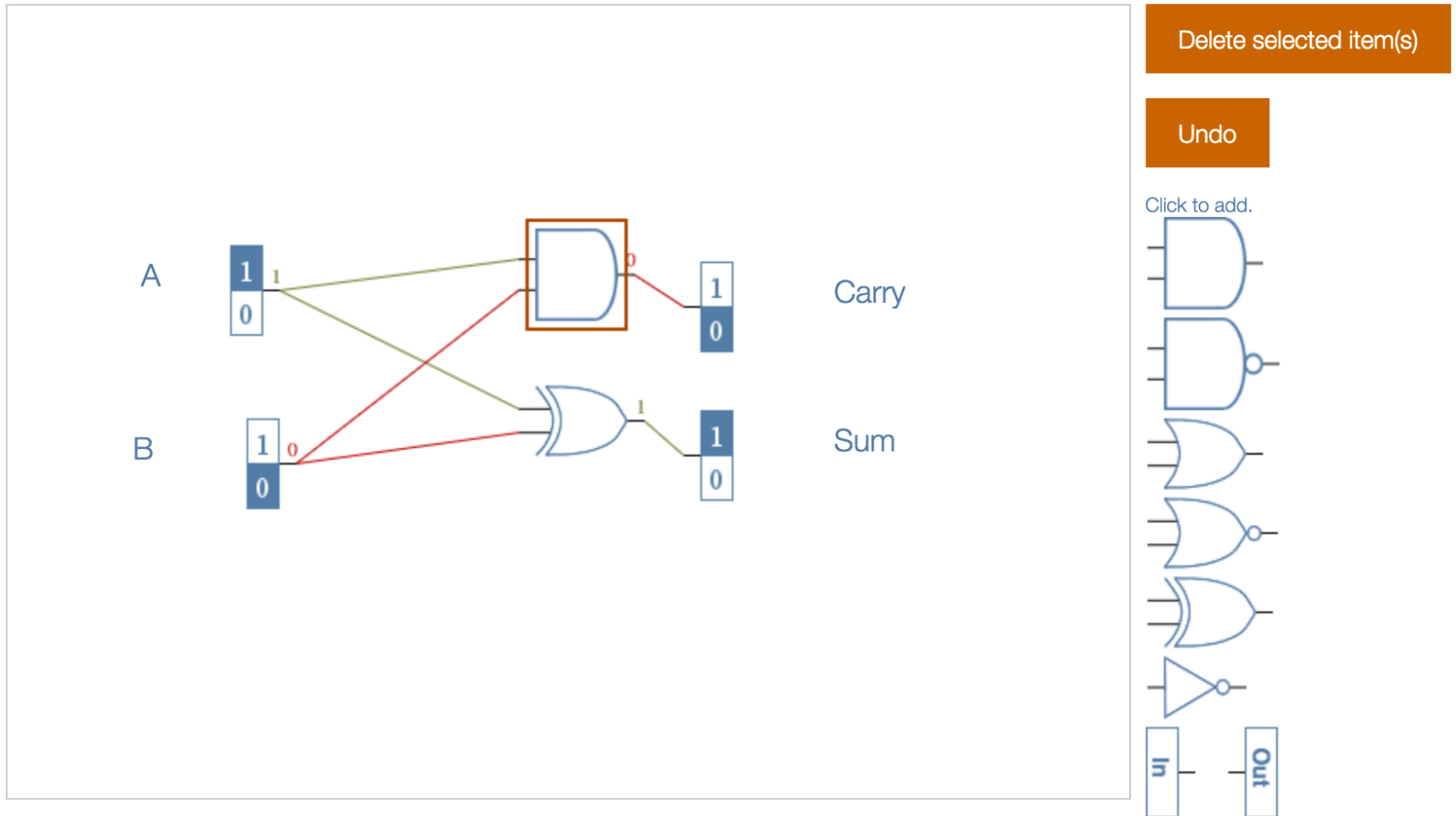
Feedback?

P Participation Activity 1.9.2: Converting an equation to a circuit.

Use the figure above to determine the missing value.
Original equation: $y = ij + mn'$

#	Question	Your answer
1	(a)	AND
		OR
		NOT
2	(b)	m
		n
		mn'
		i
		j
3	(c)	m
		n

Interactive textbook – Simulators



Interactive textbook – Animations

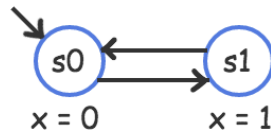


Participation
Activity

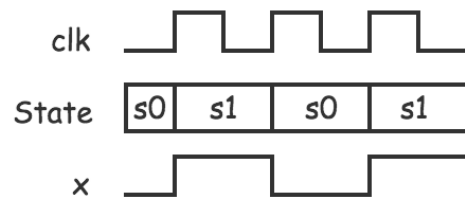
3.4.2: Timing diagrams for FSMs.

■ 1 2 3 4 5 6 ►

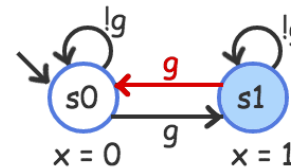
Inputs: none Outputs: x



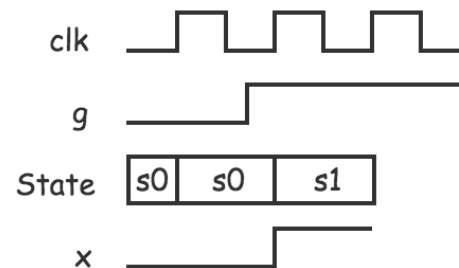
Timing diagram



Inputs: g Outputs: x



Timing diagram



At each rising edge, an FSM changes to a next state pointed to by a transition whose condition evaluates to true (1).

Interactive textbook – Learning questions



Participation
Activity

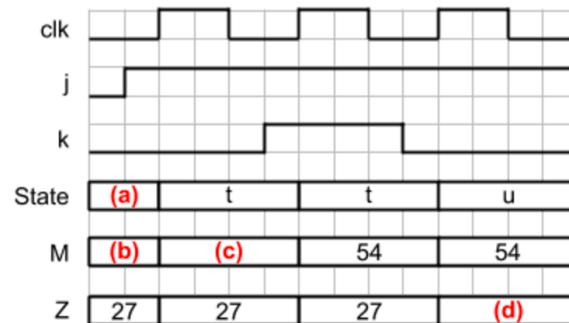
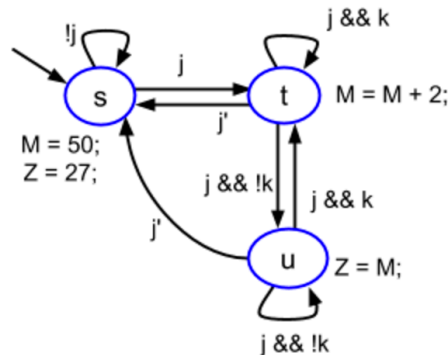
5.2.5: HLSM introduction.

Complete the timing diagram.

Inputs: j, k

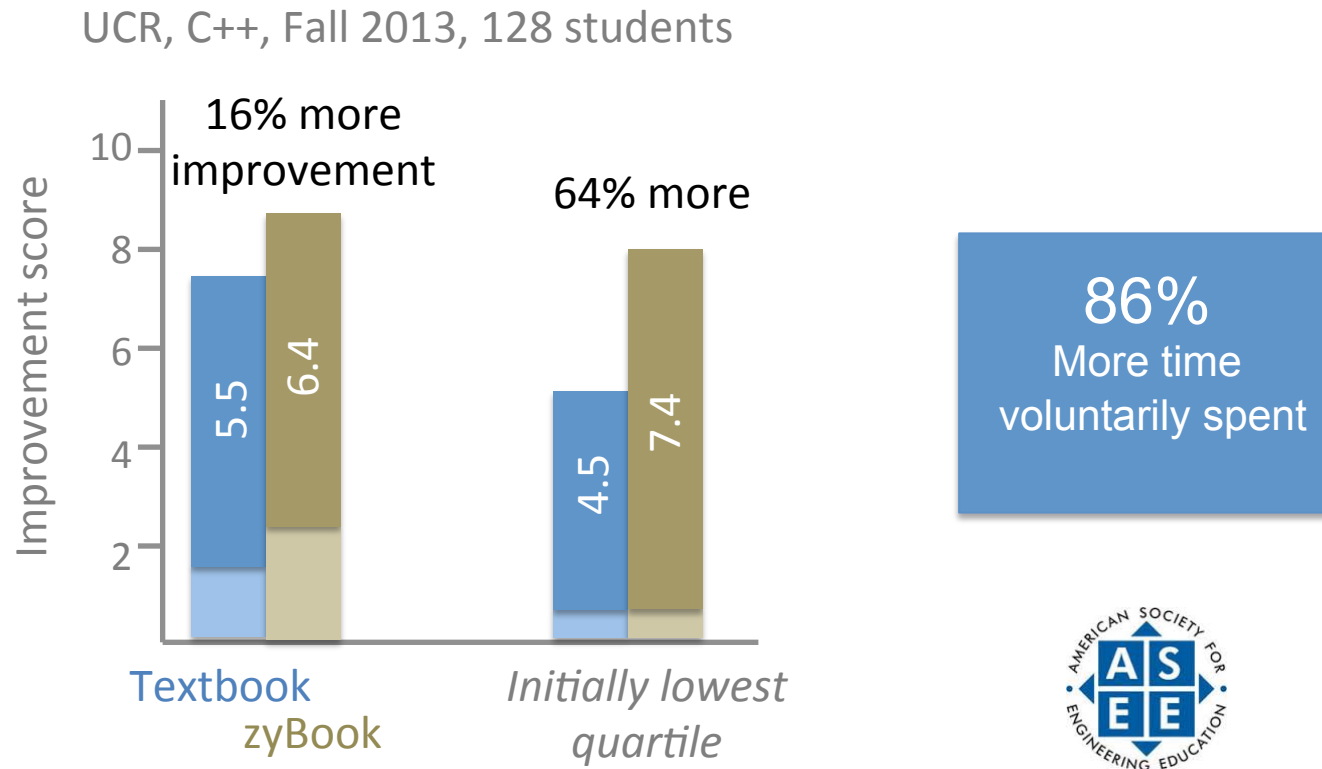
Outputs: Z(8)

Variable: M(8)



#	Question	Your answer
1	(a) s The initial state is graphically indicated by a transition coming from nothing.	<div style="border: 1px solid green; padding: 2px; width: 150px;">s</div> <div> Show answer Check </div>
2	(b) The initial state is s, which sets M = ?	<div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 2px; width: 150px;">t</div> <div> Show answer Check </div>

Research: Online textbook vs. zyBook [1]



Students randomly assigned zyBook/textbook
Improvement score = post-test minus pre-test

2014 Best Paper Award

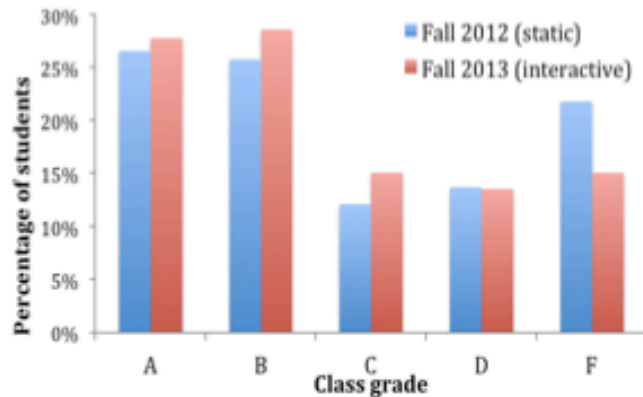


[1] Edgcomb, A., F. Vahid. Effectiveness of Online Textbooks vs. Interactive Web-Native Content, Proceedings of ASEE Annual Conference, 2014.

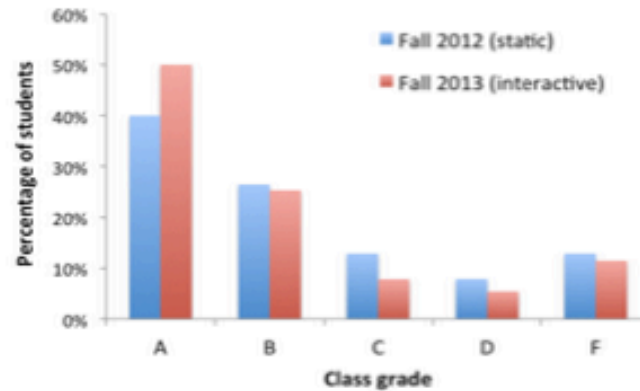
Research: Switching from textbook to zyBook (no other change)

2,000 students, 3 universities, 4 classes [2]

Univ. of Ariz., CS2 C/C++, 124 - 133 students



Univ. of Ariz., CS1 C, 140 - 166 students



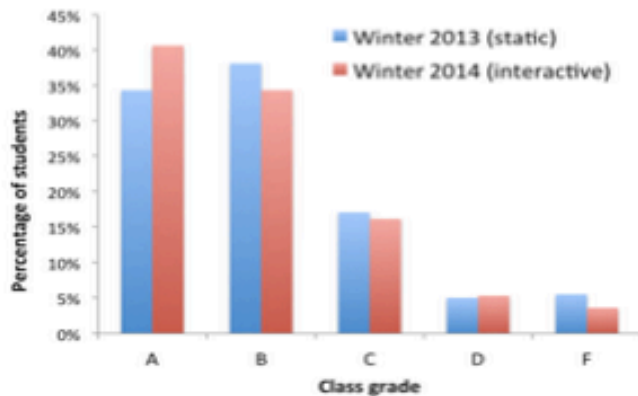
14% ↑

Letter grade
(4.0 scale)

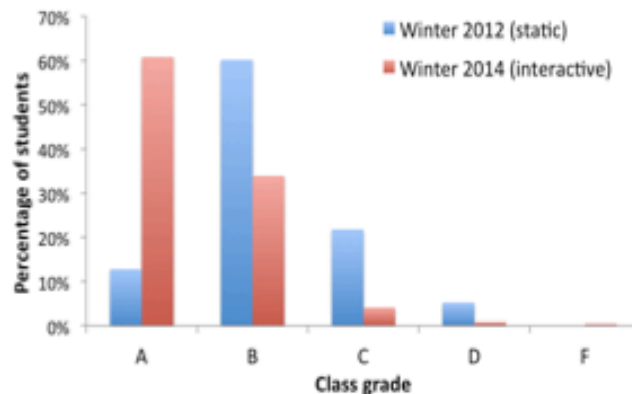
14% ↑

Exams

Univ. of Mich., CS1 C++, 399 - 527 students



UC Davis, ENG1 Matlab, 211 - 245 students



8% ↑

Projects



[2] Edgcomb, A., F. Vahid, R. Lysecky, A. Knoesen, R. Amirtharajah, and M.L. Dorf. Student Performance Improvement using Interactive Textbooks: A Three-University Cross-Semester Analysis, Proceedings of ASEE Annual Conference, 2015.

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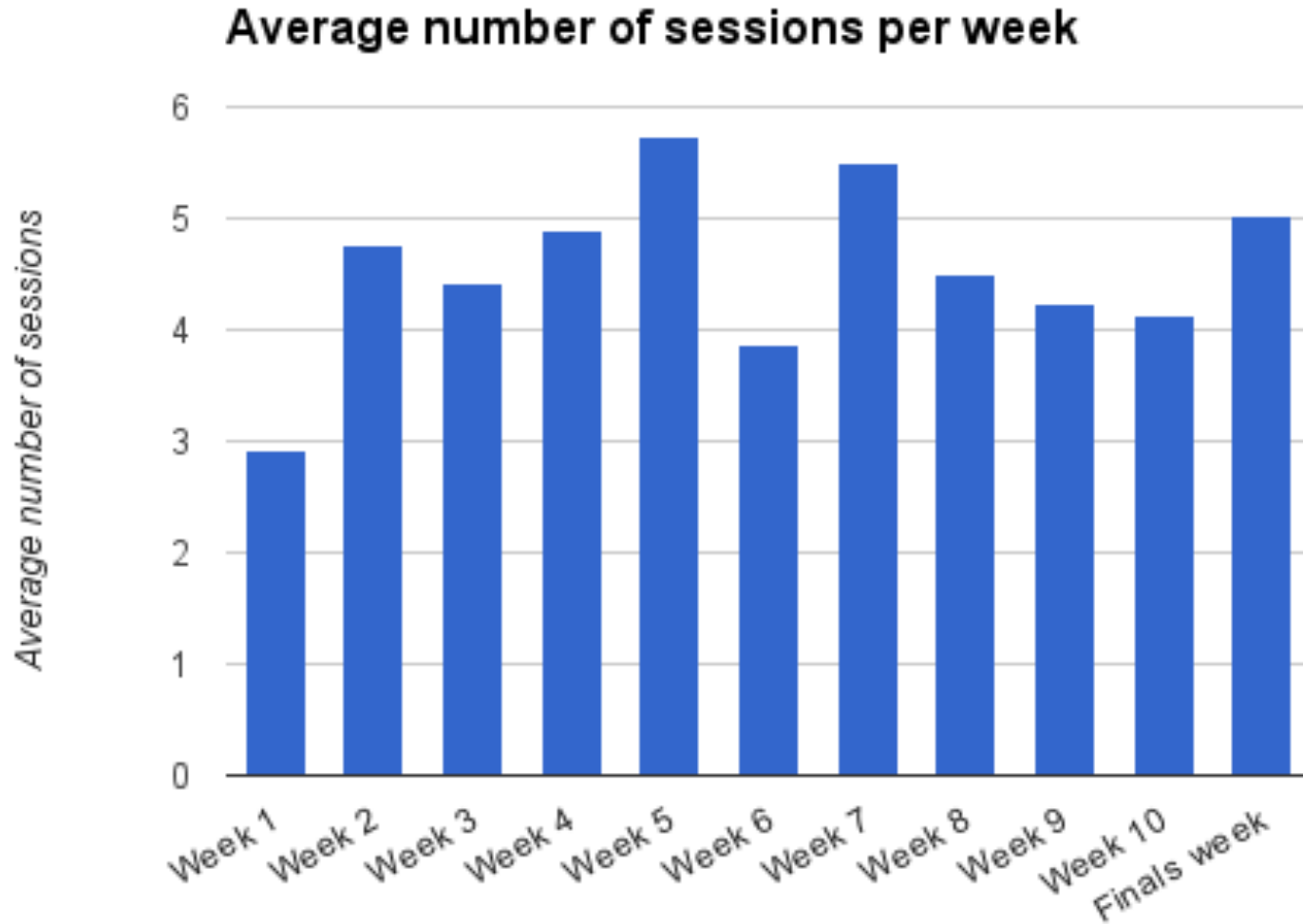
2015 Best Paper Award

Student usage/behavior patterns?

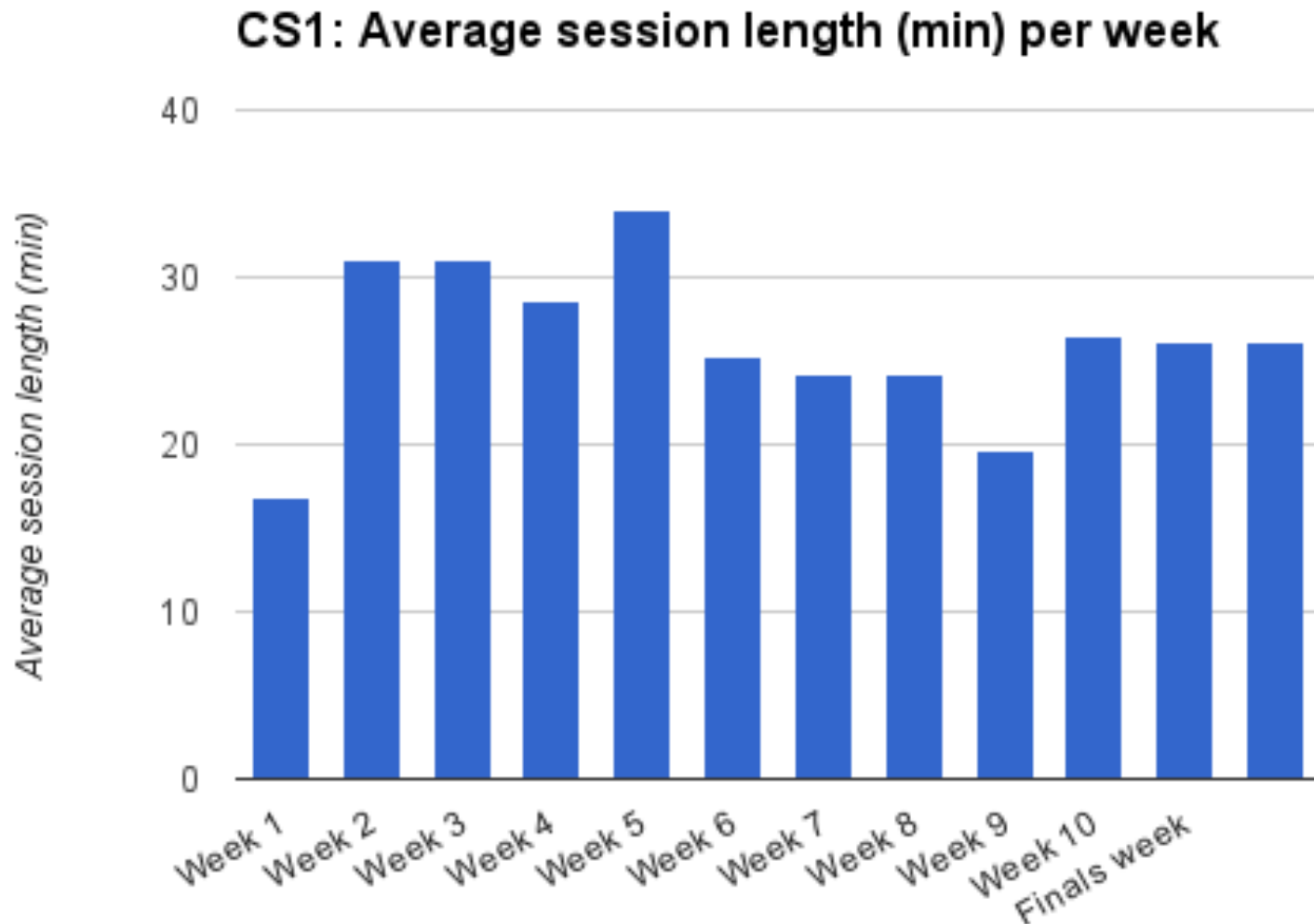
- Good study behavior?
 - How often do students use the books?
 - How much time per study session?
 - How is time spent?
- 581 students across two research universities
 - 282 in intro to computer science (CS1)
 - Included interactive homework
 - 299 in intro to discrete math (DM1)
- Assigned-reading completion: 90% interactive
- Acquisition: 99.8% interactive vs. 70% traditional [3]

[3] Hobson, E.H. Getting students to read: Fourteen tips. Idea Paper 40: 1-10, 2004.

How often do students use the book?

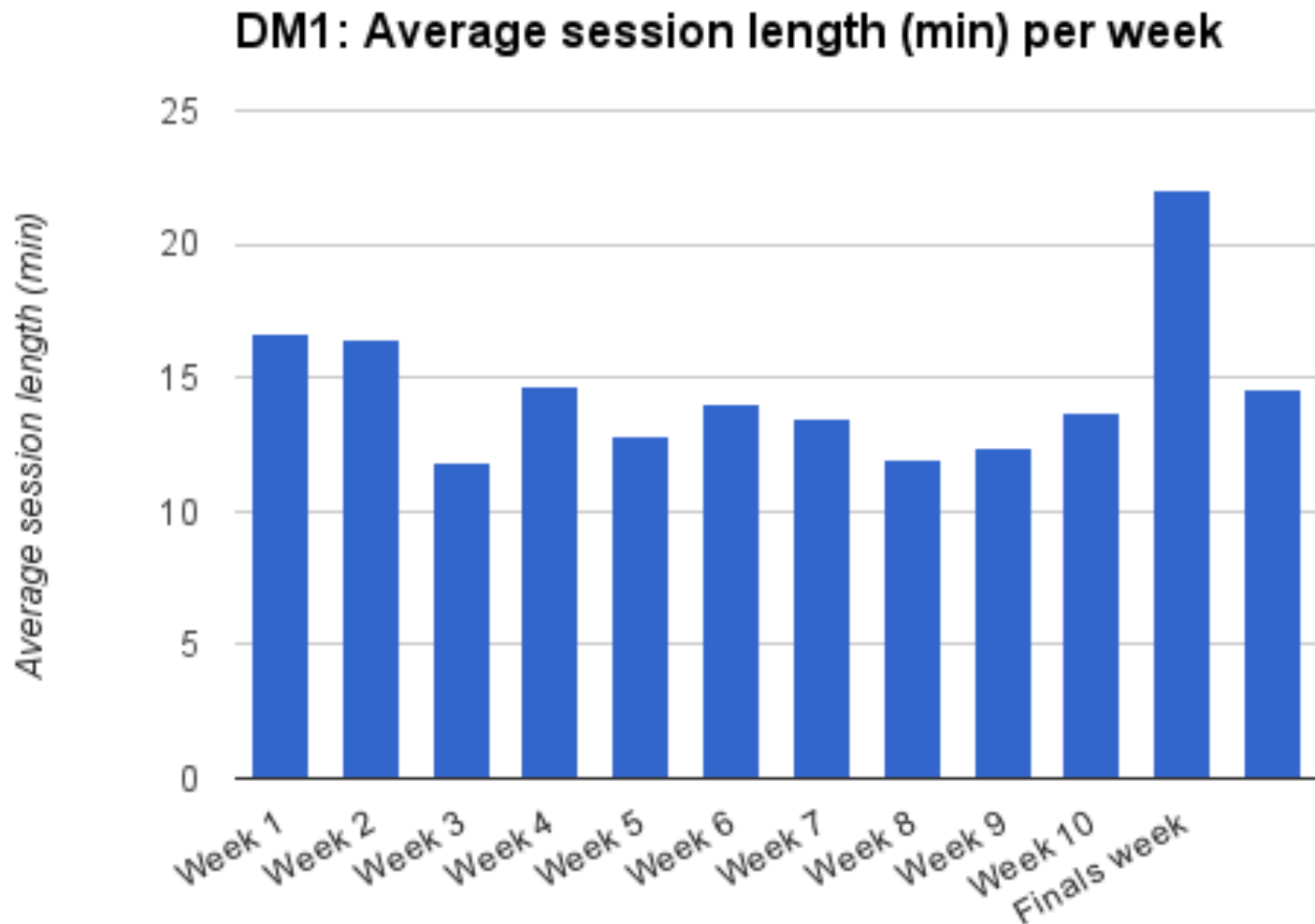


How much time per study session? (with interactive homeworks)



How much time per study session?

(without interactive homeworks)



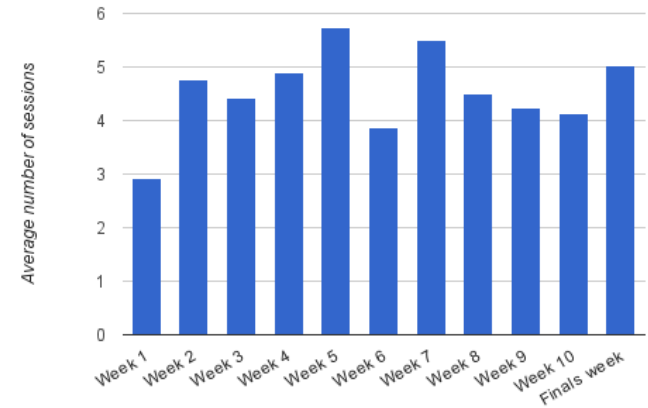
How is time spent?

- Categories: Activities, or reading (text/figures)
 - Reading includes time away from computer
- CS1: 31% activities / 69% reading
 - Activities included homework
- DM1: 17% activities / 83% reading

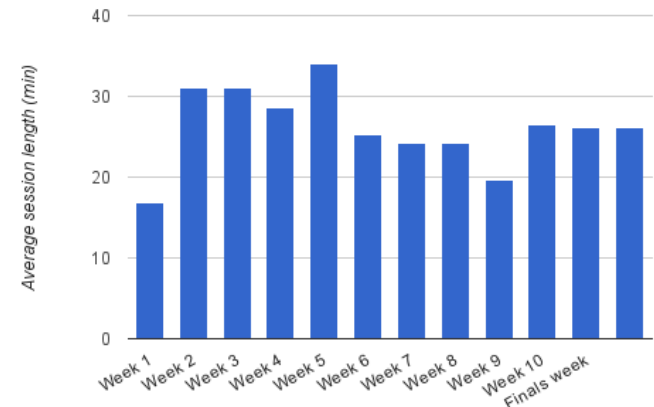
Conclusion

- 99.8% acquisition
- 90% reading completion
- 4.5 accesses / week
- 20 mins / access
- Future work: Improve usage patterns, measure impact of each interactive element type (ex: animation) compared to a static element (ex: multi-part figure)

Average number of sessions per week



CS1: Average session length (min) per week



We are grateful for support of this research by the NSF and Google.

Questions?