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Developing Design Principles for Computational Thinking Learning Environments

Pathways into Practice with Physical Computing

CSEDU 2024

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Computational Thinking (CT) in curricula worldwide

- Future jobs require education in CT and problem-solving
 - CT uses tools and techniques from Computer Science (CS) extending beyond CS, various disciplines (STEM/STEAM)
- Basic Digital Education (BDE) subject since 2022(2018) in Austria
 - CT, media and computer literacy
 - Grades 5 to 8 (10 - 14 years old)
- Teachers for BDE
 - Some in-service training options, no formal education
 - Feel “not well-prepared”, struggle with new subject and materials
 - CT omitted, focus on media and computer literacy

Design Principles for CT Learning Environments

- Enable CT with principled approach
 - Practice-oriented handbook
 - Ongoing Design-based research (DBR)
- 3 Learning Environments (LEs) for CT education
 - Guide for teachers and students
 - No prior CS knowledge needed
- Design Principles
 - Create, enrich, and evaluate material for CT learning
 - Practical guiding principles, learning-by-doing with LEs
 - Lower entry barriers and missing bridge in BDE (CT, media & computer)



Background (1)

Ongoing Definition of CT

- Selby and Woollard (2013)
- Palts and Pedaste (2022)

Assessments of CT

- Tang et al. (2020)
- Weintrop et al. (2021)

Problem-Solving Congruence

Labusch et al. (2019)

Nouri et al. (2020)

CT – A Thought Process (Li et. al, 2020)

Decomposition

Breaking down problems into smaller, easier manageable parts

Abstraction

Look for repeating sequences, and similarities
Recognise patterns
Remove unnecessary parts

Generalization

Generalize solution and transfer to other, similar problems

Evaluation

Test and debug
Evaluate, and predict outcome of solution

Algorithmic Thinking

Formulate step-by-step solution
Efficiently and effectively use resources, and automate solution

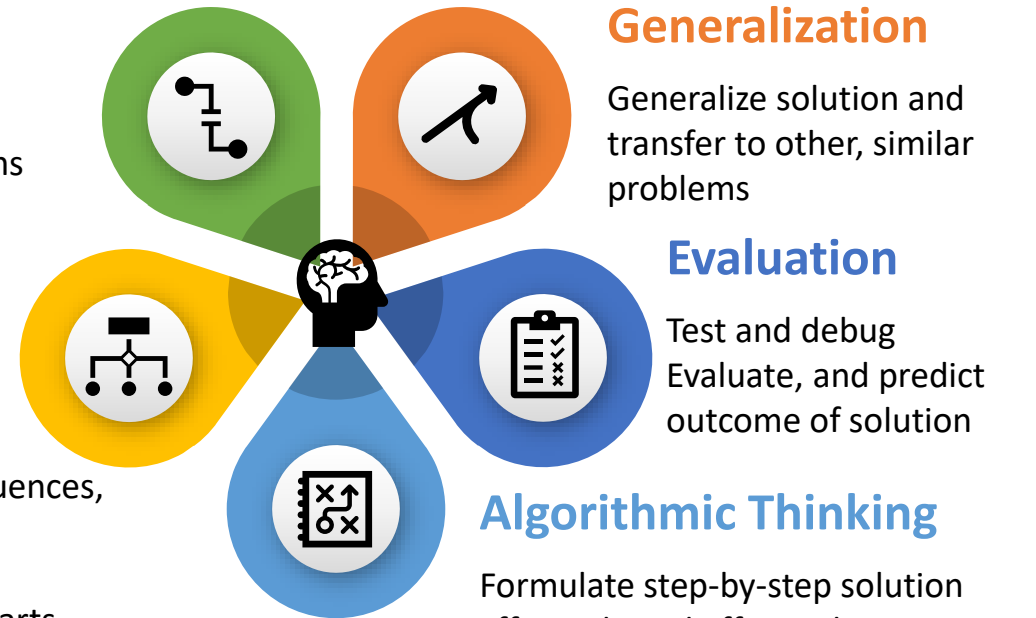


Figure: Adapted from Selby & Woollard (2013) with extensions by Kastner-Hauler (2021).

Background (2)

- Block-Based Programming

Easy code construction for lower grades

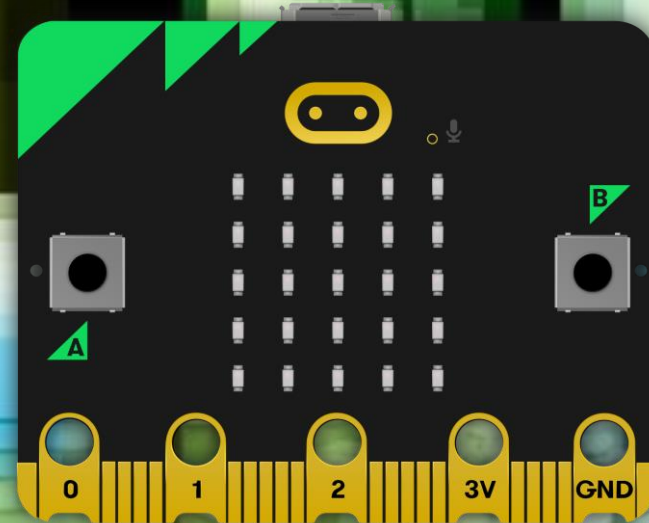
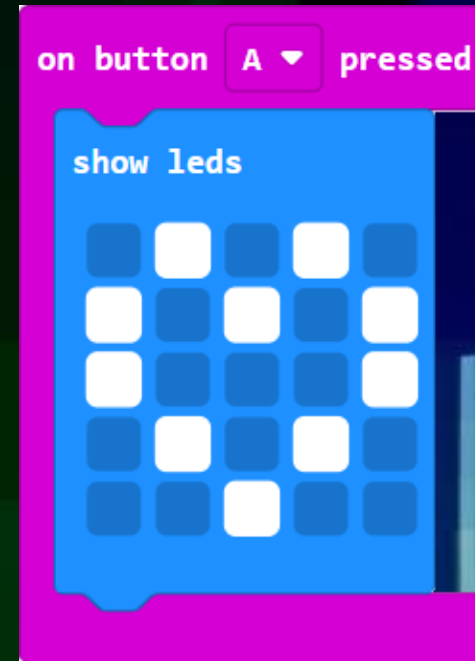
Snap-together blocks like building toy house

- Physical Computing

Create tangible real-world products

Artifacts manifest mental concepts

Visualize thinking process



Background (3)

- Inquiry-Based Learning (IBL)
Operationalized by 5E cycle instructional model
Engage, explore, explain, elaborate, and evaluate
Flexibility for teachers to tailor individual student learning
Textbook interactive elements
Spoiler links to actively uncover additional information (Wiki)

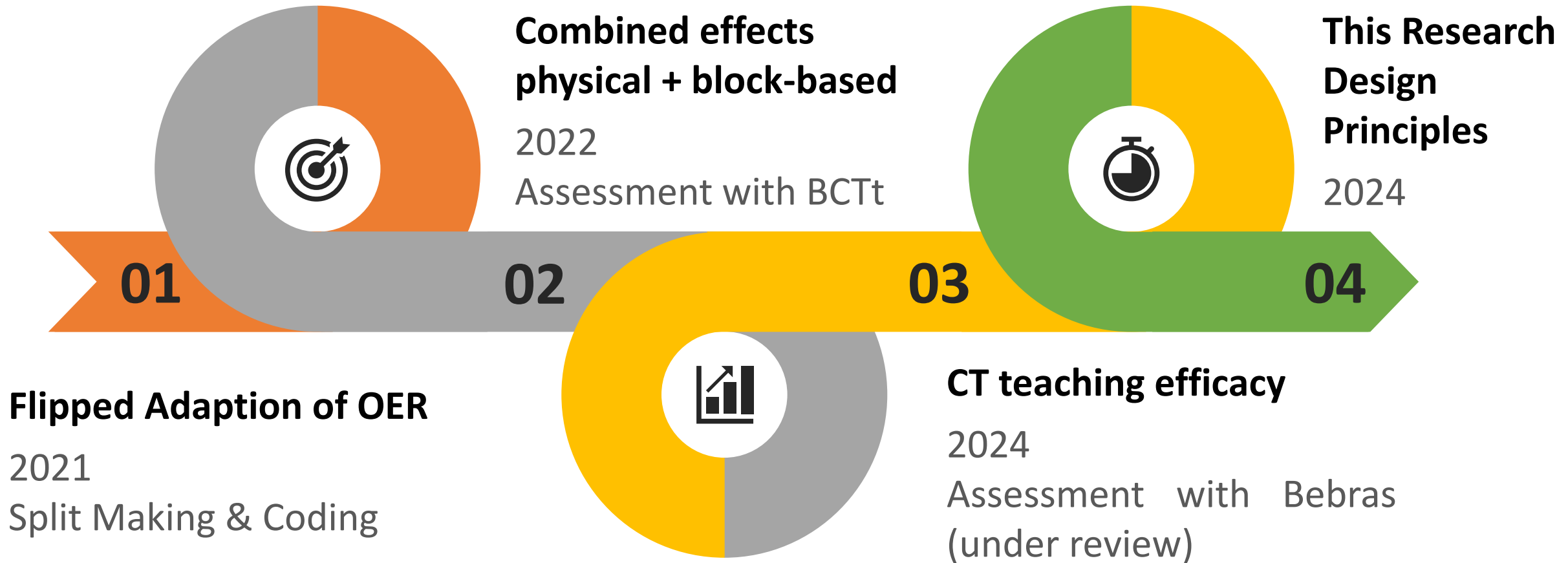


Digitale Bildung
in der Sekundarstufe

**Denken lernen -
Probleme lösen mit
BBC micro:bit V1 + V2**

Methods: Development of Handbook Principles

3 LEs - Cycles of Design-based Research (McKenney and Reeves, 2013, 2018)



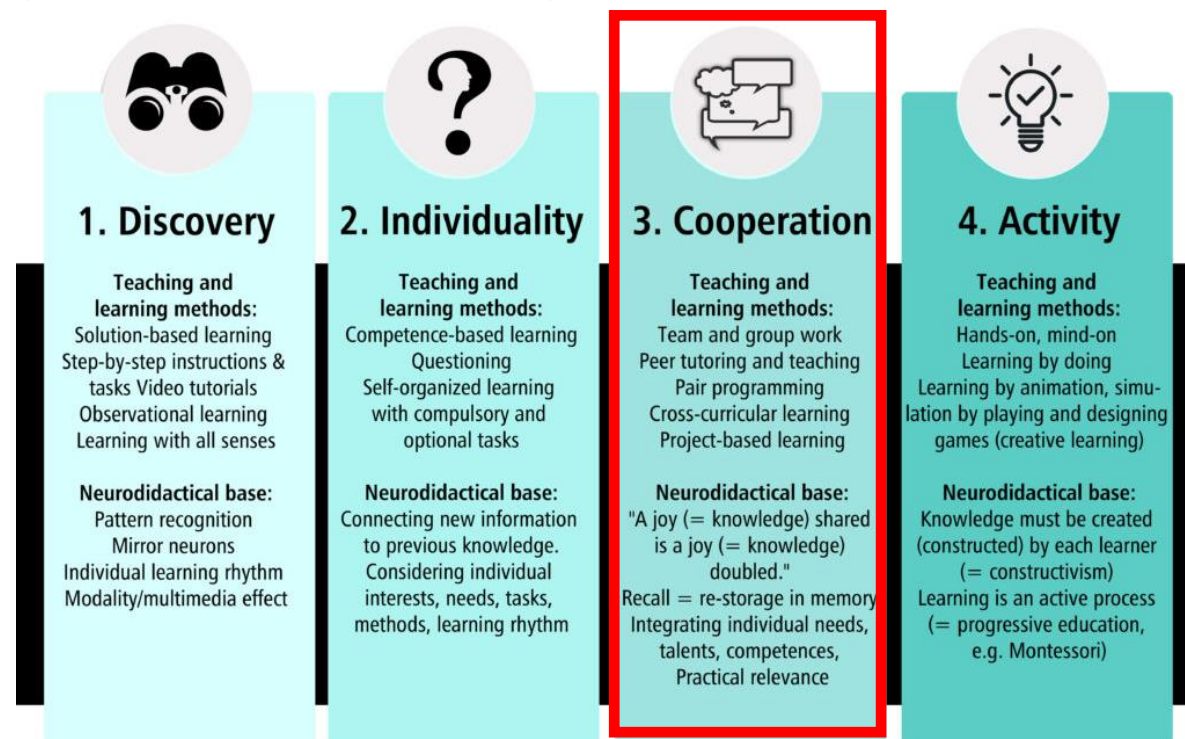
Higher Level Frameworks – Logical and Natural Progression of CT Development to Identify Action Areas for Design principles

4 Ps of Creative Learning (Mitch Resnick, 2014)



https://scratch.by/en/about/news/mitchel_resnick_the_four_ps_of_creative_learning/

The Concept of COOL Informatics (Sabitzer et al., 2019)



[About the project - Modeling at School \(computationalthinking.guru\)](https://www.computationalthinking.guru/)

Research Question

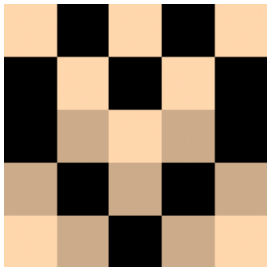
Key design principles for practical K-8 computational thinking (CT) learning environments (LEs) handbook, refined through design-based research (DBR) to enhance teacher confidence and efficacy in integrating CT into Basic Digital Education (BDE) for non-specialists in computer science (CS)?

8 Big Ideas of the Constructionist Learning Lab by Seymour Papert (Martinez, 2017)



1 - 'Hello World'

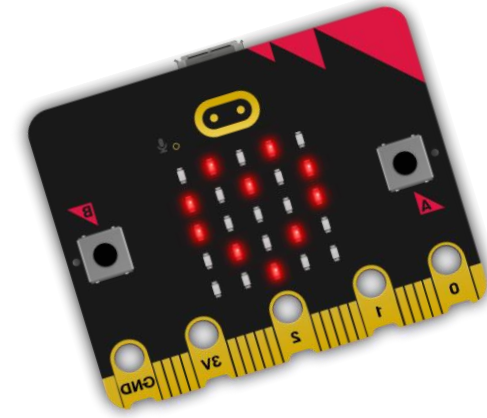
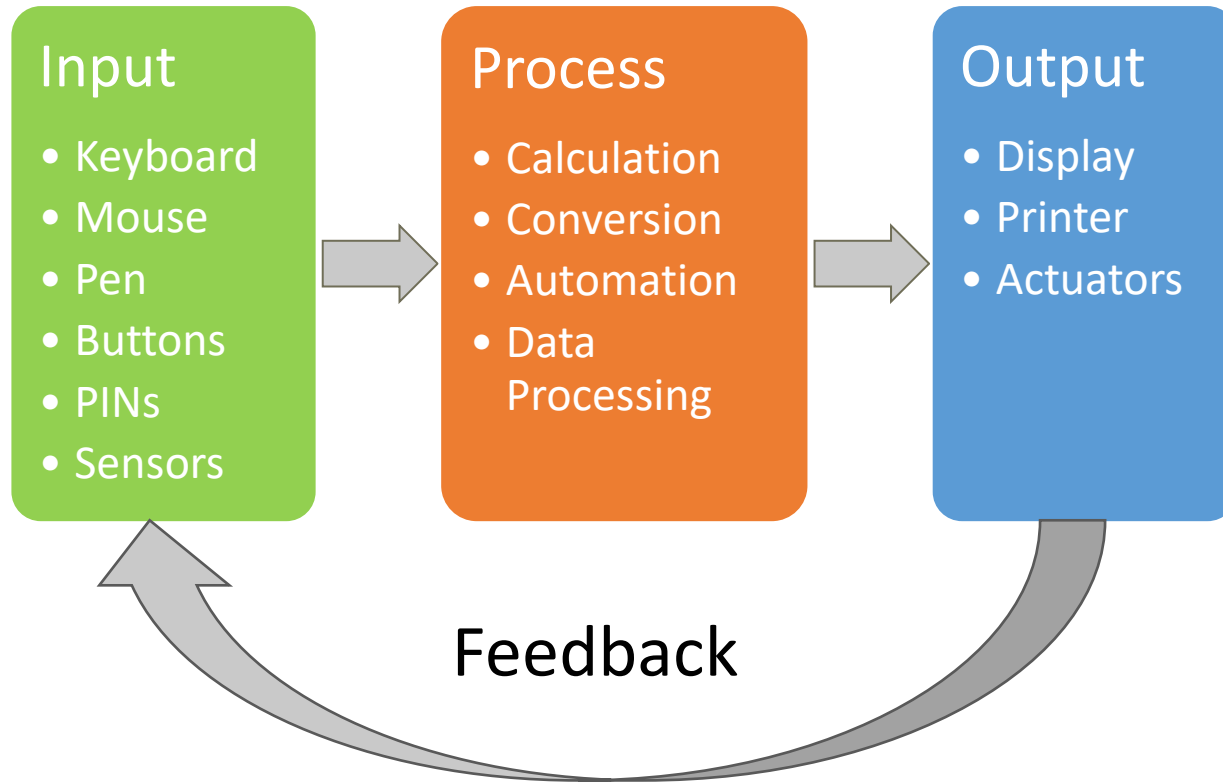
- First Programming Steps
- Get to know the micro:bit device
- Students make a heart appear



- Next
draw own figures or letters



2 - Input-Process-Output



- Students set Button A to show something on display
- Image appears on 5x5 display
- Students set Button B to delete display
- Experiment with animations
- Automate “work” hide/show display

3 - Evaluation & Debugging



- Utilize Makecode's step-by-step debugger
- Use slow motion "Snake"
- Verbalize program flow and actions
- Use storytelling techniques to explain code to peers

4 - Pair Programming

- Turn possible budget constraints into advantage
- Two children working on same code and device
- Analogy of rally driving
 - One driver
 - One navigator
 - Frequently switch roles
- Clear communication
- Improves code quality

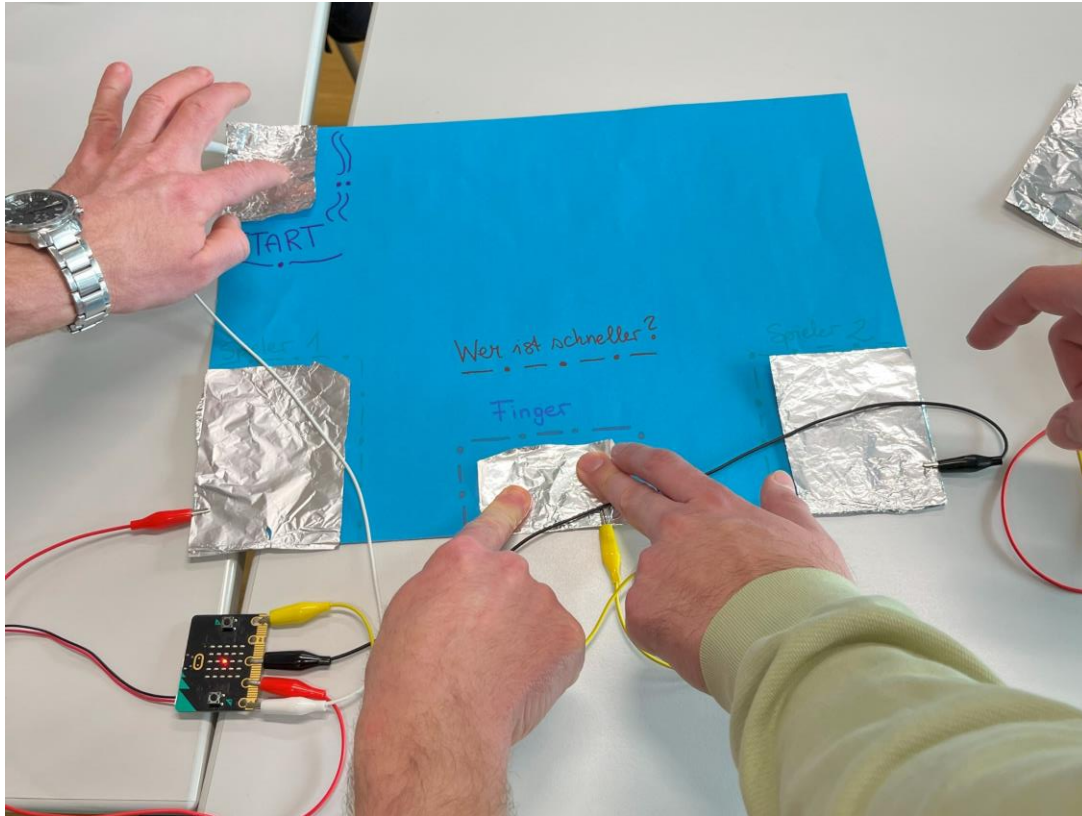


5 - Open-Ended Learning & Makerspaces

- Let Students make something that really matters to them
Example: Measuring soil for plant watering
- Textbook supports open-ended lessons in makerspaces
- Ideas for further projects, focus on making & tinkering
- Individual learning pace



6 - Physical Computing & AHA! Experience



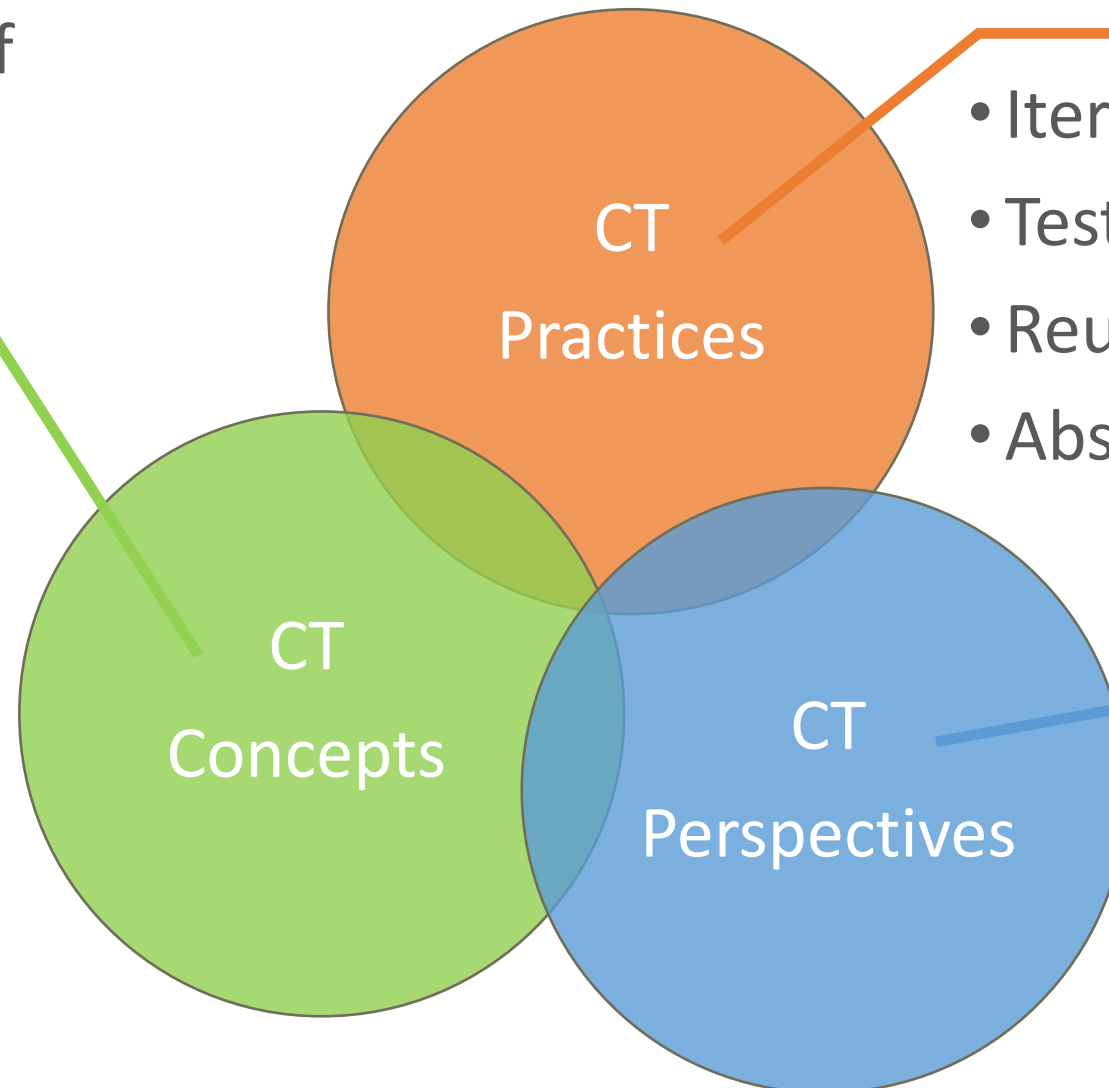
Reaction-Time Meter – textbook wiki example for physical computing

- Tutorials from textbook support first steps
- Step-Counter needs battery supply for portability → first AHA! Experience
- Programming concepts materialize
- Haptic aspect make CT concept more graspable
- Sensors and actuators can be attached, augment system
- Let more AHA! Moments occur

7 - 3D Framework

Full awareness of
all 3 dimensions

- Sequences
- Loops
- Events
- Parallelism
- Conditionals
- Operators
- Data

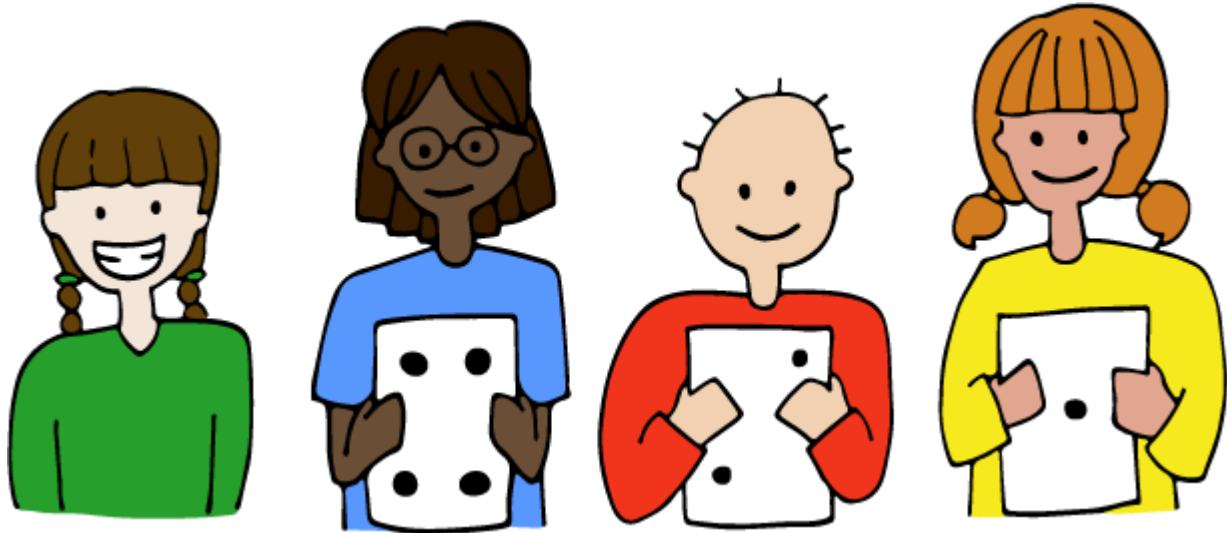


- Iterative & incremental
- Test & debug
- Reuse & remix
- Abstract & modularize

- Expressing
- Connecting
- Questioning

Brennan & Resnick (2012)

8 - CS-unplugged Activities



Binary counting example –

<https://www.csunplugged.org/en/topics/binary-numbers/how-binary-digits-work-junior/>

- CS fundamentals without use of computers
 - Games and tasks
 - Common items – cards, crayons, etc. – demystify CS concepts
 - Free resources (CC BY-SA 4.0)
-
- Example
Parity magic trick
Behind the scenes demo of parity bit

Discussion

- Frankfurt Triangle (Brinda et al., 2019)
 - Basis for Curriculum in Austria (BMBWF, 2022)
 - Combines CT, media and computer literacy
 - CT not explicitly mentioned
 - Challenge for teachers
- 8 Design Principles (DBR/EDR)
 - Effective learning and teaching strategies for gentle introduction to CS/CT
 - Best practice knowledge
 - Learning by doing, follow along guide
 - No prior CS/CT knowledge necessary

Digitization in Education

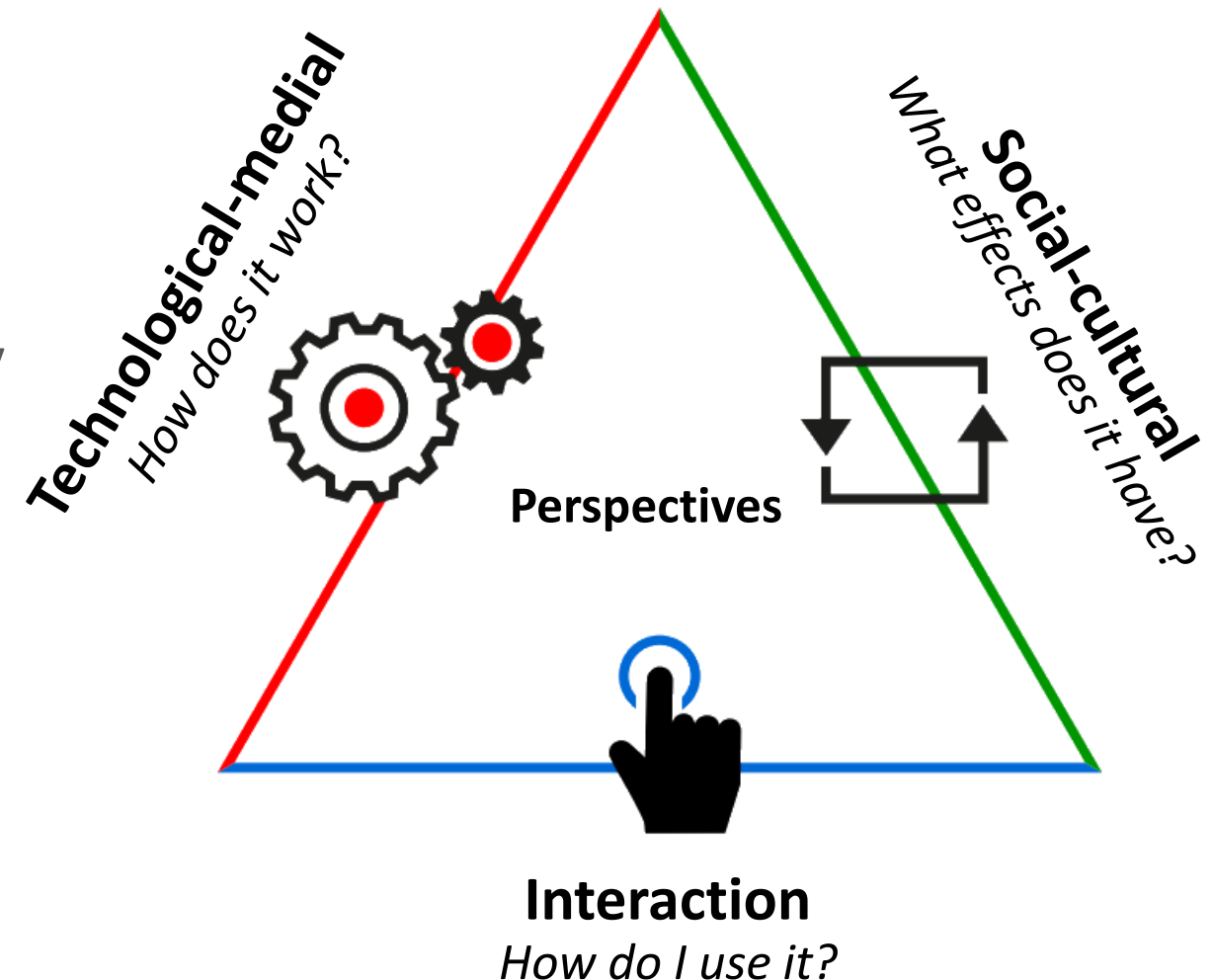


Figure: Adapted from Honegger & Salzmann (2018) CC-BY-SA (2018) with extensions by Kastner-Hauler (2024). <https://mia.phsz.ch/Dagstuhl/GrafikUnterCCLizenz>

Conclusion



Practical Design Principles

- Foundation for CT classroom integration
- Further research planned for evaluation
 - BDE teacher training course
 - Impact on acceptance of CT
 - Incorporation into one's teaching
 - Adaption and creation of learning material
- Refine content and design
 - Iterative reflections
 - Solid support handbook
- Appendix demonstrates possible application of principles by a fictive teacher persona "Jane Doe"

Picture Credits & Contact

- p. 1 CSEDU 2024
<https://insticc.org/images/wise/events/3693/banners/web.webp>
 - p. 4 Computational Thinking
Adapted from Selby & Woollard (2013) with extensions by Kastner-Hauler (2021).
 - p. 5 Blocks <https://makecode.microbit.org>
 - p. 5, 11 micro:bit
<https://microbit.org/design-your-microbit/v2/>
 - p. 6, 15 micro:bit textbook wiki
<https://microbit.eeducation.at/wiki/>
 - p. 8 Higher-level frameworks – see page
 - p. 17 CS-unplugged – see page
 - p. 18 Frankfurt triangle – see page
 - p. 3, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 19 KI generated images
GPT-4/DALL-E with Openai and Microsoft Copilot
 - p. 4, 7 Slide templates
<https://presentationgo.com>
- All other images
- Self-representations by Oliver Kastner-Hauler



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