TEACHING AS COACHING

Marti A. Hearst UC Berkeley

Statement for Panel:

Vis, The Next Generation:

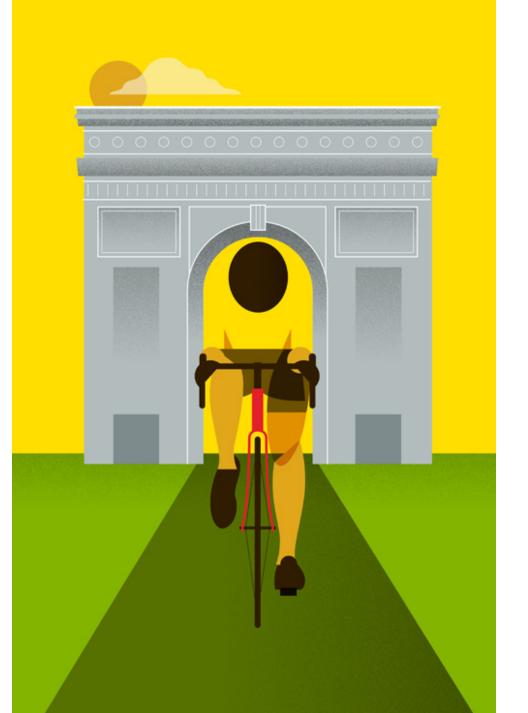
Teaching Across the Researcher-Practitioner Gap
IEEE Vis 2015



Do you go to a yoga (or spin/karate) class and just take notes?

Active learning means we all sweat!





In a traditional classroom, learning is a solo contest.

It's a battle of the student against the exam.

Those of us in academia were able to thrive in this environment, or we wouldn't be where we are.

I prefer now to think of teaching as coaching, the way it is done in athletics.

Often it is a team sport.

We make it ok to fail and retry and redo.

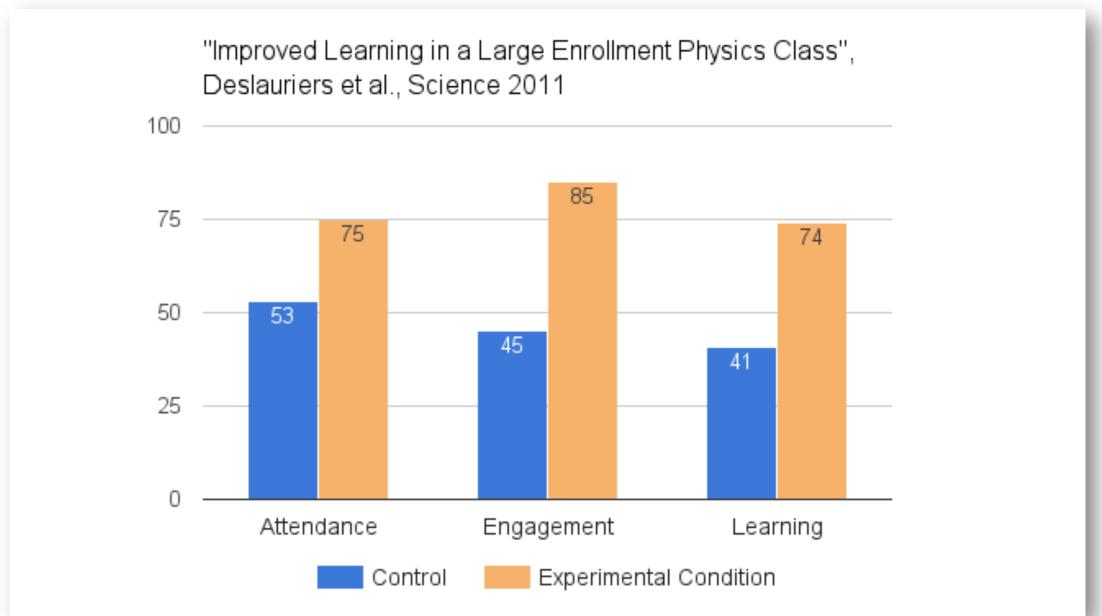
We sweat together.



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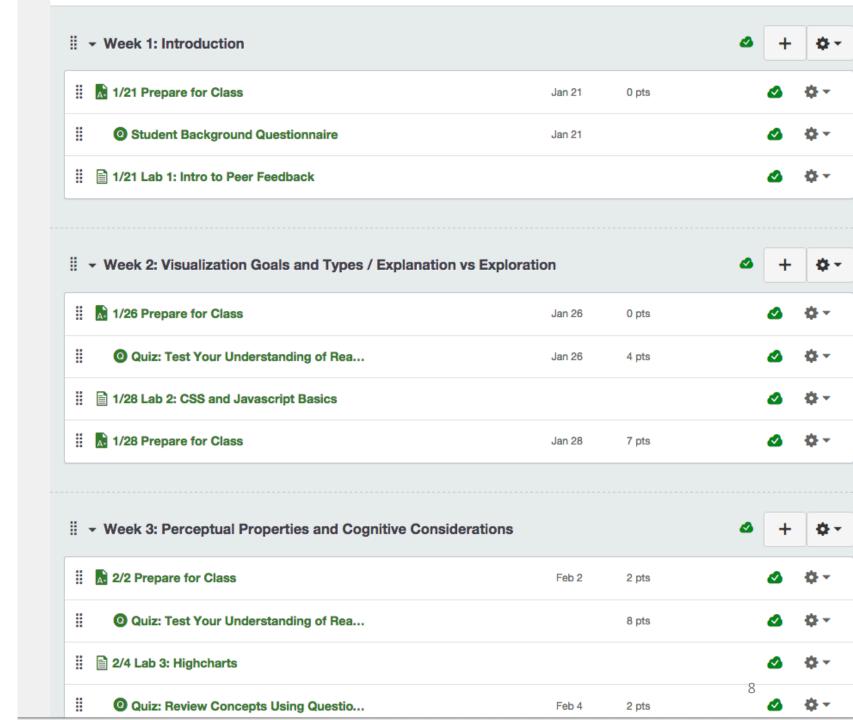
Active Learning Improves All Aspects of Learning



Many small preparatory exercises

Students earn points

Good faith efforts can be redone



Why is Active Learning Like Coaching?

- Let students repeat problems until they get them right.
- Make failing fast, fun, easy to recover from.
- Provide as many practice problems as needed
- Create dynamic difficulty levels that can be personalized based on how students are doing.
- Focus on the feedback rather than the grades.

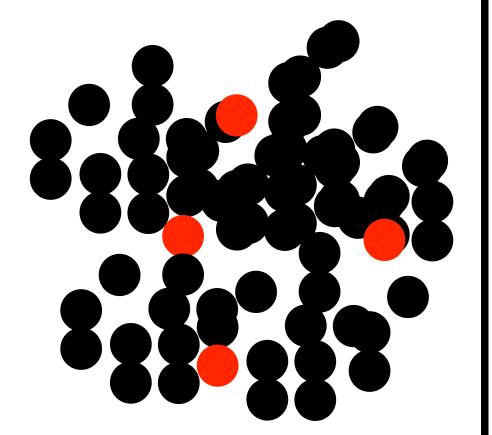
Peer Learning: Students talk with Peers

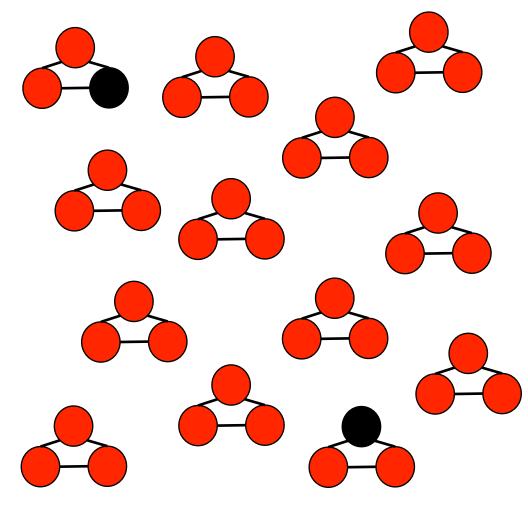




Discussion forum / Large lecture

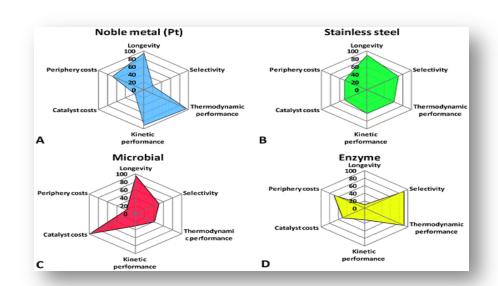
Small group discussion

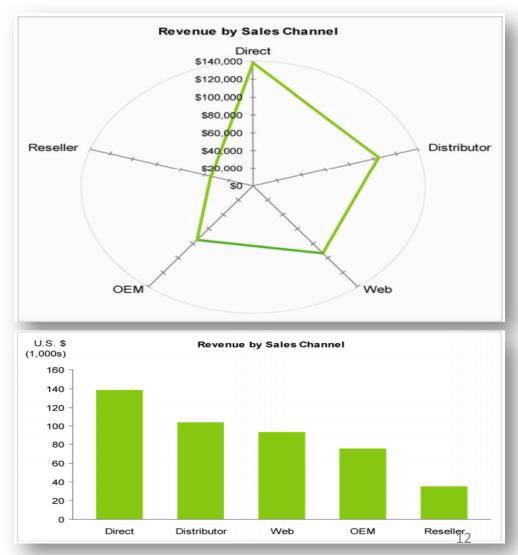




Exercise: Rate Bar Charts and Radar Plots for the Following Visual Tasks:

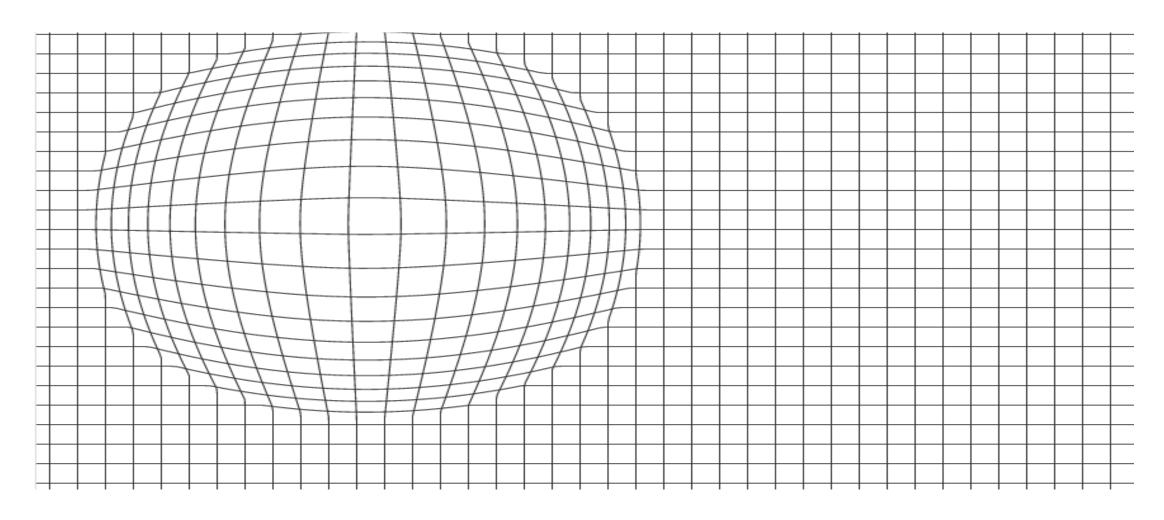
- Presenting Information
- Comparisons
- Organizing/Ordering
- Relationships/Correlations/Trends
- Showing Exceptions





D3 Fisheye Grid:

Exercise: what is going on here?



4 Units of Conceptual Material

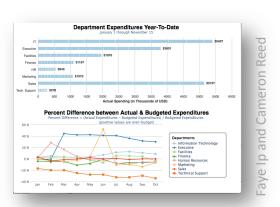
4 Larger Assignments & Software Tools

Perceptual / Cognitive principles

Charting basics

Data types

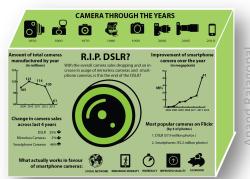
Highcharts.js



Narrative

Salience

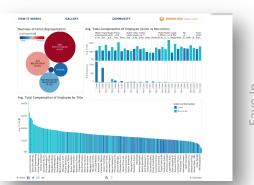
Gestalt Properties



Data Wrangling

Exploratory
Data Analysis

erties



Multidimensional Vis

Animation

Advanced Topics



Tableau d3.js

"Objectively Evaluated Viz" Assignment

 Idea: have outsiders answer questions about data based on students' designs, rather than instructors' or students "subjective" judgements.

Method:

- Give students one dataset
- Make up a set of questions about that data
- Put students' designs on a crowdsourcing platform
- See how many questions answered correctly

Also

- (Based on study by Dow et al. 2011, that students read)
- Have students first design individually
- Give instructor feedback
- Then pair up students
- Have them create new designs together

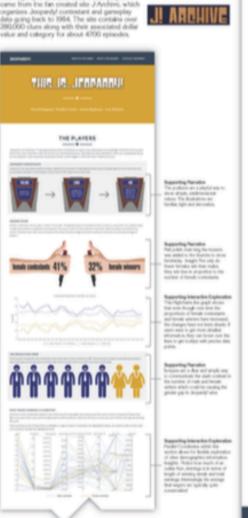
Final Projects Unite These Concepts and Skills

Jeopardy! (Poster By Appleman et al. in IEEE Infoviz 2015) Menu Journeys (Following Slides)

Turn out to be similar to the narratives described by Segel and Heer 2010

In this case study, we use an emerging design paradigm to help users gain troughts from a large multivariate dataset about the TV game show Jeopardy! Before making the website, the data was evaluated using exploratory data analysis, then trends were confirmed using interactive graphics and finally a story was created to tie everything together using narrative infographics. Each technique needed to use sound information visualization and HCI principles to communicate effectively.

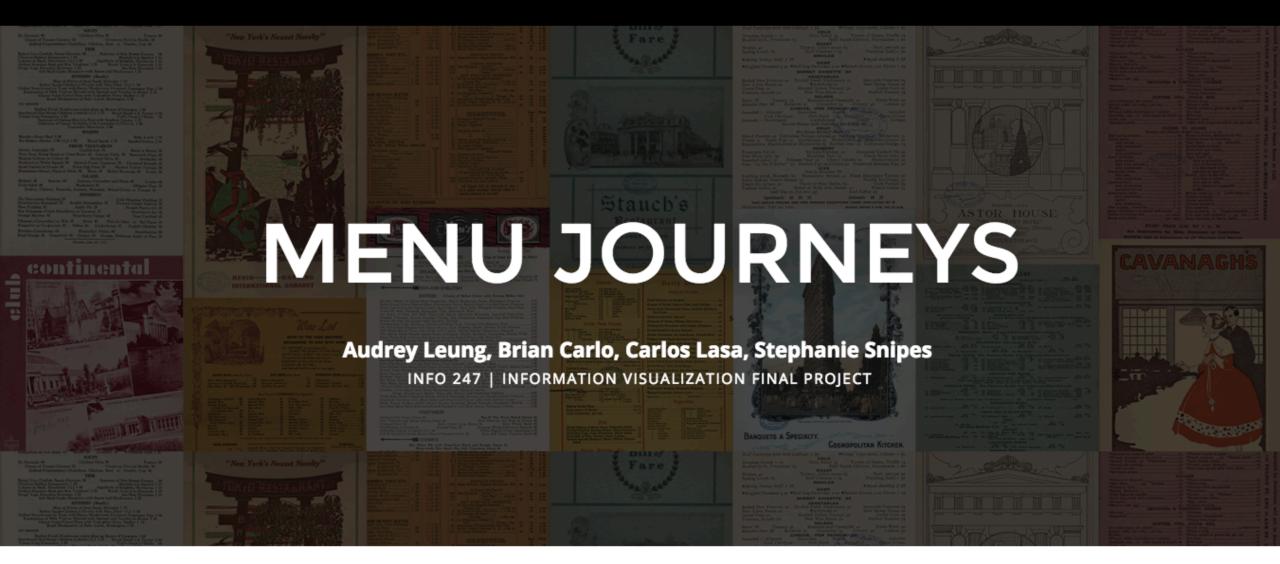
The majority of the data used in this project came from the fan created site J Archive, which leta going back to 1964. The site contains over 280,000 clues along with their associated dollar





MENU JOURNEYS

Home About The Archive Clustering Dish Explorer



WHAT'S IN THE ARCHIVE

In total, here were the number of menus, dishes, and years that the NYPL collection contained.



17,544 Menus



1,331,458 Dishes

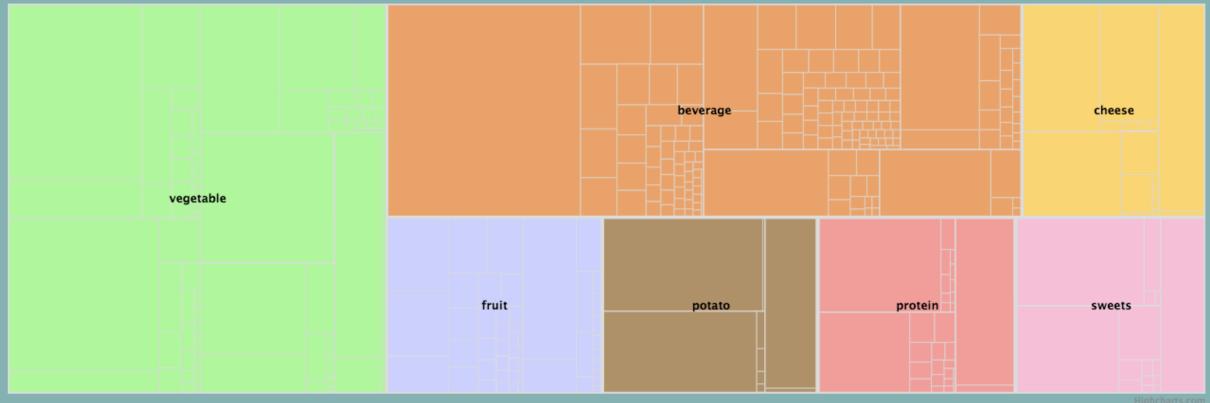


157 Years

MENU JOURNEYS Home **About** The Archive Clustering Dish Explorer

Menu Item Clustering into Food Groups

Click points to drill down. Source: NYPL.



MENU JOURNEYS

Home About The Archive Clustering Dish Explorer



Price of Dishes over Time

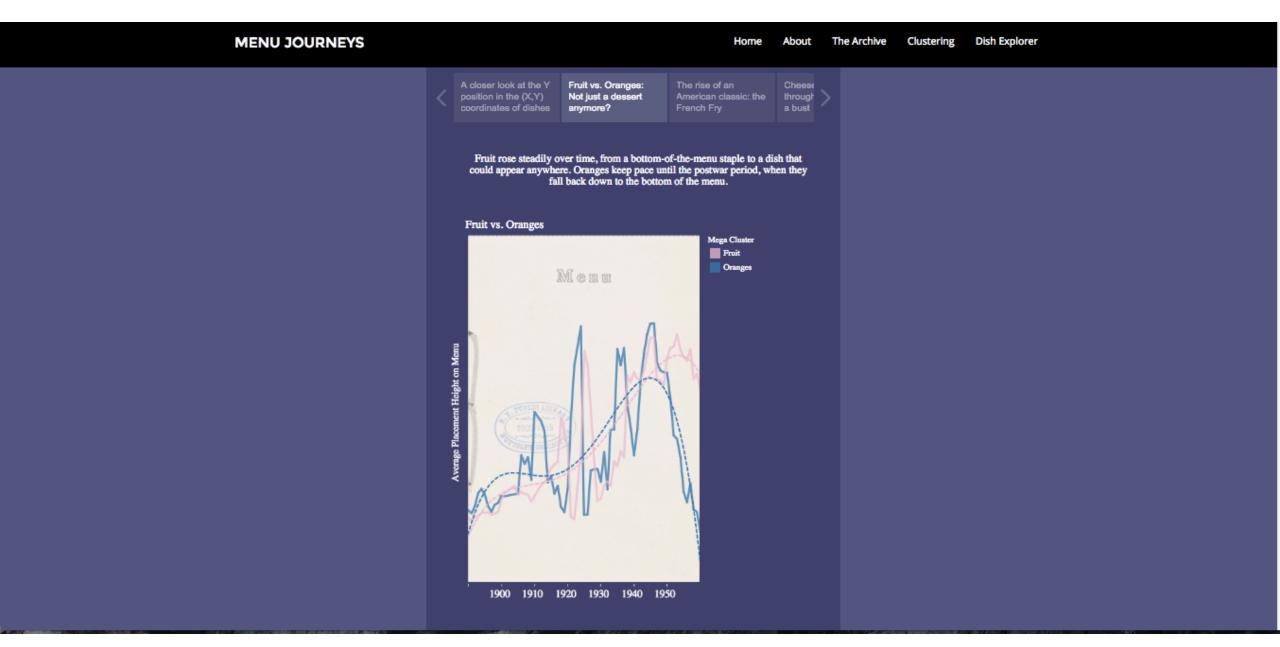
How did the average prices for each dish cluster change over time?

The graphs below chart the average price of dishes in each cluster (looking at the 50th percentile, disregarding outliers) over time. This data is contrasted with the inflation of the Consumer Price Index over time, from 1904 to the present day. It can be generally noted that dish prices have increased with inflation, but there is volatility during certain time periods and variation across the clusters.

Mapping Dish Price Against Inflation

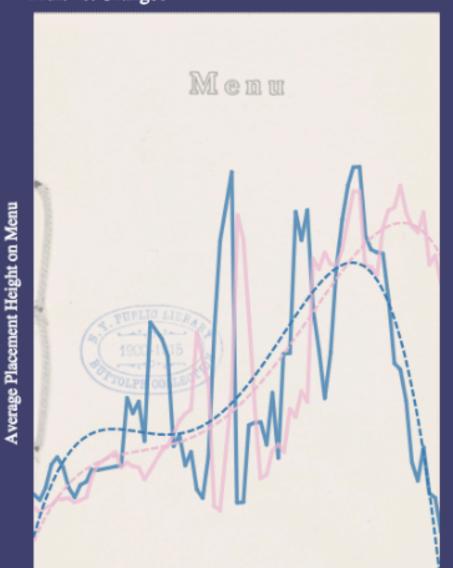
You can filter the dish price





Fruit rose steadily over time, from a bottom-of-the-menu staple to a dish that could appear anywhere. Oranges keep pace until the postwar period, when they fall back down to the bottom of the menu.

Fruit vs. Oranges



Modern Menu Comparisons

How do the NYPL's top dishes stack up against modern menus?

Finally, we wondered how the historical menu data might match up with today's cuisine. So we scraped menu data from more than 1,000 restaurants in San Francisco from spring 2015, ranging from top spots like Gary Danko all the way down to corner sandwich shops. We then used the same criteria to group dish names as we did for the NYPL dataset to see how prevalent its Top 25 dishes are on a modern set of menus.



Summary

- Active + peer learning has hundreds of papers of pedagogical support.
- Incorporated it into my graduate infoviz course.
- Combine concepts from research with ideas and tools from practice.
- This is influencing my research too.
- Think of teaching as coaching is better for students ... and for me!