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CTiCPS 2020

CPS in Computing Education: Current Trends

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What is CPS

- ❖ “Cyber-physical systems (CPS) are engineered systems that are built from, and depend upon, the seamless integration of computation and physical components.” [NSF]
- ❖ “CPS technologies are transforming the way people interact with engineered systems, just as the Internet has transformed the way people interact with information.” [NSF]

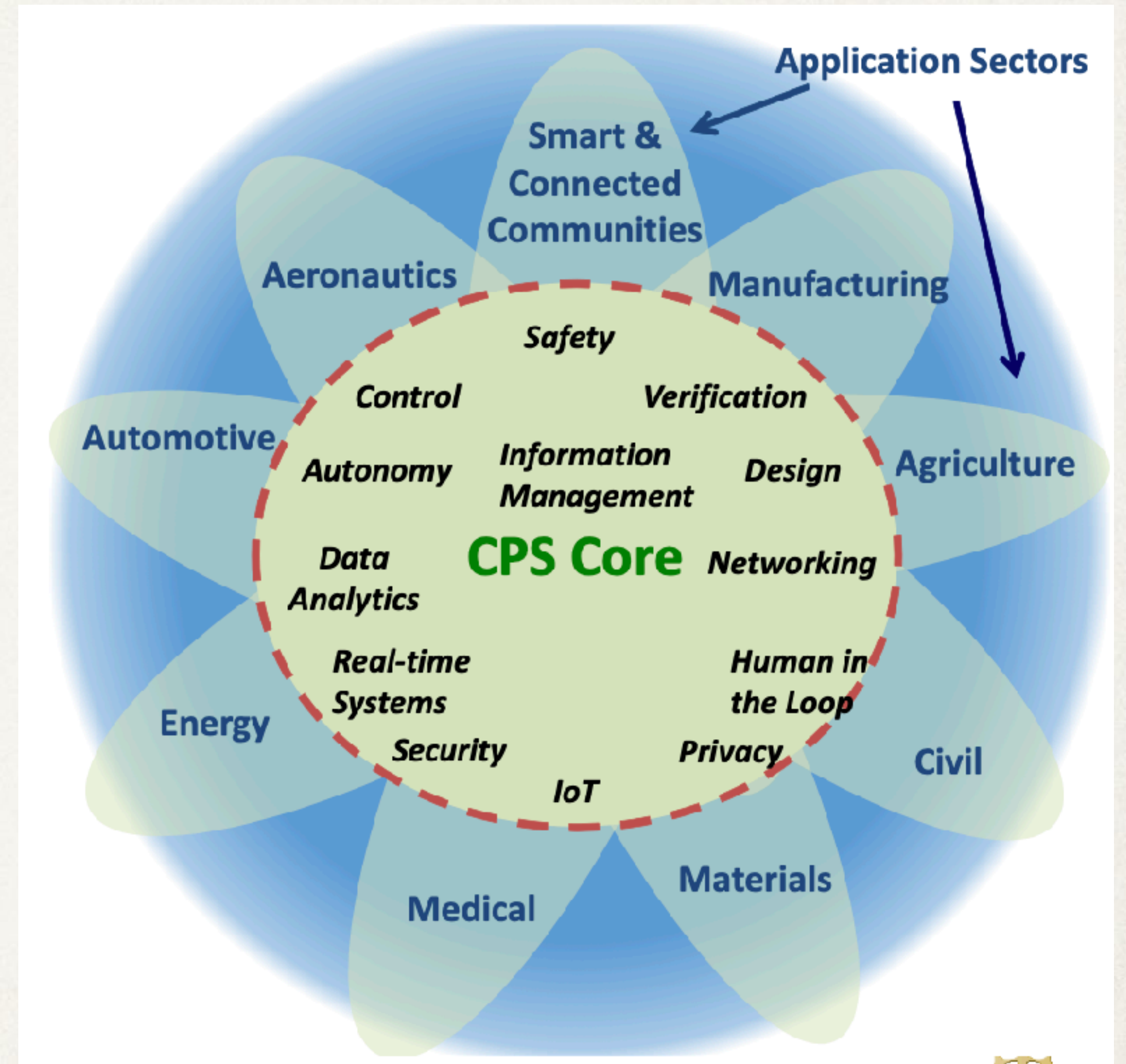


Image: [NSF workshop slides](#)

What is CE_d(R)

an abstraction of the computer
that one can use for thinking about
what a computer can and will do

- ❖ “Computing education research is about understanding how people develop robust models of **notional machines**, and **how we can help them achieve those mental models.**” [Guzdial, 2012]
- ❖ “CE_d can and should cover far more than just coding. It just hasn’t historically.” [Ko, 2016]

Why CPS in Education

- ❖ Learning things using *new* technology
- ❖ Learning things in a *new way*
- ❖ Learning *new* things

ICT got us here to some extent

Different students have different backgrounds, skills, strengths and weaknesses

Future jobs will use technology / domains not even invented yet

Computing

Why CPS in Education

- ❖ Young children and certain demographics [Horn & Berns, 2019]
 - ❖ Conventional programming is mostly text based
 - ❖ Requires other skills
 - ❖ “Not cool”
 - ❖ Concerns about screen time

KIBO

- ❖ [Sullivan & Bers, 2016]
 - ❖ N=60, K-2 students
 - ❖ 8-week robotics curriculum
 - ❖ Preschoolers were able to create programs
- ❖ [Kazakoff & Bers, 2012]
 - ❖ N=54, Kindergarteners
 - ❖ Improved sequencing skills



<https://youtu.be/IJQDQsueZ08>

KIBO

- ❖ [Albo-Canals, et al., 2018]
- ❖ N=12, ages 4-7, students with ASD
- ❖ RQ: Are children with ASD engaged with the KIBO robot (asking questions, sharing their work, or appearing interested)?

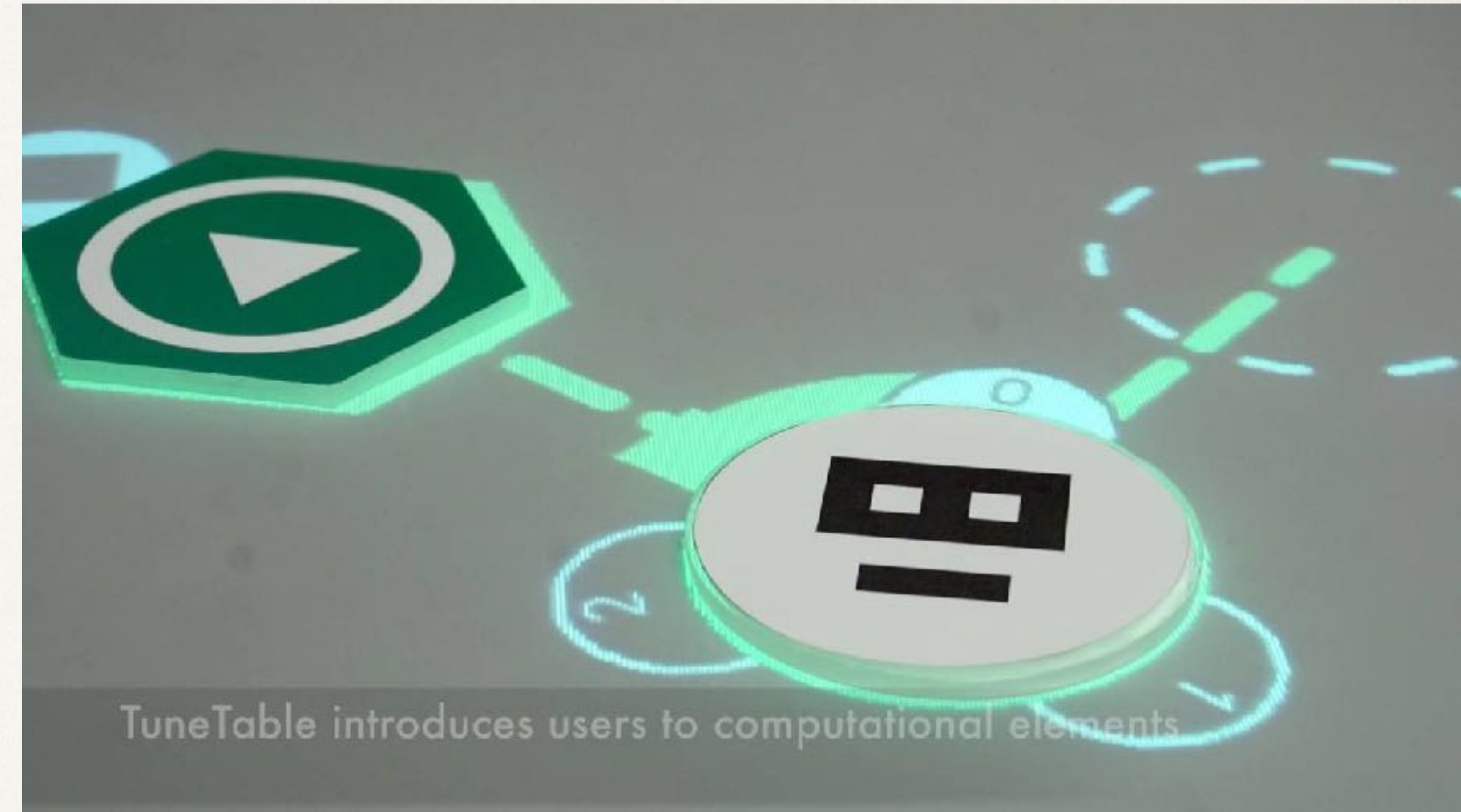


<https://youtu.be/IJQDQsueZ08>

Why CPS in Education

[Horn & Berns, 2019]

- ❖ [Ko et al., 2011]: most programs written today are not by professional software developers but non-professional “end-users.”
- ❖ Smart homes
- ❖ Musicians, DJs often write live codes
- ❖ Informal learning—museum exhibit



TuneTable: <https://youtu.be/zWzNpUXp-sE>

Tangible Music Programming Blocks for Visually Impaired Children

- ❖ [Sabuncuoglu, 2020]: N=14, 7 M + 7 F, $M_{age}=12.5$, Visually impaired
- ❖ Specially designed blocks with grooves
- ❖ Place on a specially designed board (“rack”)
- ❖ Scan with a smartphone NFC—with the help of a mentor
- ❖ Play the music
- ❖ Video (via ACM DL) <https://dl.acm.org/doi/10.1145/3374920.3374939>

Limitations

- ❖ Cost—production, maintenance, upgrade is v. expensive (compared to ICT)
- ❖ Saving-restoring or Copy-Pasting program bits is very difficult
- ❖ Perception that *real* coding is in text-based languages
- ❖ But
 - ❖ Advances in manufacturing technology and the benefits of CPS in education can help overcome some of these limitations

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Thank you

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