An experience using a programming language in statistics course

Imagine you roll a die

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LibreTICs

UTS Ingenieros Industriales UNED 20.07.2016



ETS de Ingenieros Industriales

- 1)The context and how we used to teach
- 2)What we did not like
- 3)What we are doing about
- 4)Conclusions ideas ongoing work

Context

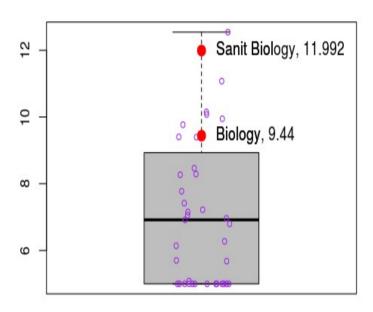
Course on Statistics at:

- Sanitary biology degree, 1st term
- Biology degree, 3rd term

Organization/schedules

- 28h in large group (100 studentes)
- 22h in small group (25 students)

UAH cut-off mark, out of 14

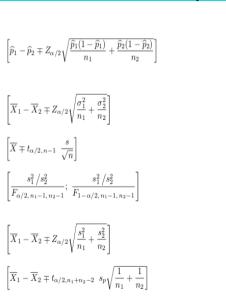


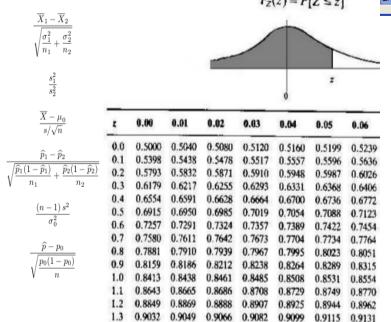
What we use to do? What is usually done*

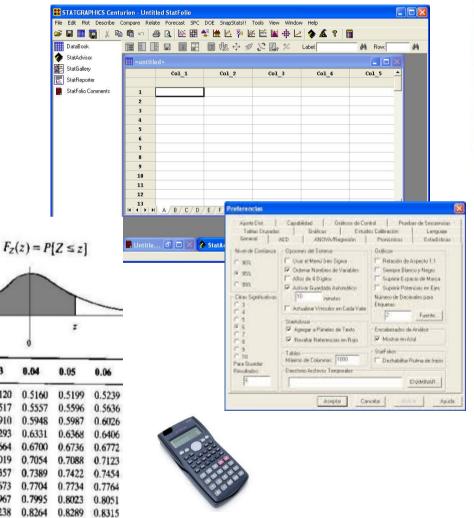
Masterclasses (large group)

Computer labs (small group)

Seminars (small group)







* in our department

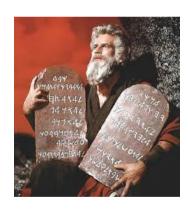
What we use to do?

Students (most of them):

- Proceeded mechanically menu oriented thinking
- Lack of intuition on key concepts no experimentation

We, teachers, (sometimes) felt

- Poor use of technology
- What about good students?
- Slightly unsatisfied, bored





Academic performance was good and not everything was wrong...

...BUT...there was room for improvement

Inspiration from

LibreTICs







Confessions of a converted lecturer Eric Mazur (physician, Harvard University) — Peer instruction







El cerebro necesita emocionarse para aprender

Los nuevos experimentos en la enseñanza vislumbran el fin de las clases magistrales. Una de las tendencias es la neurodidáctica









ANA TORRES MENÁRGUEZ Madrid - 18 JUL 2016 - 11:55 CEST

En el año 2010 un equipo de investigadores del Massachusetts Institute of Techonolgy (MIT), en Boston, colocaron a un universitario de 19 años un sensor electrodérmico en la muñeca para medir la actividad eléctrica de su cerebro las 24 horas durante siete días. El experimento arrojó un resultado inesperado: la actividad cerebral del estudiante cuando atendía en una clase magistral era la misma que cuando veía la televisión; prácticamente nula. Los científicos pudieron probar así que el modelo pedagógico basado en un alumno como receptor pasivo no funciona.

Students learn, we do not teach

But we can promove learning situtions

Learning enhanced by experimentation

- Reproducibility
- Interactivity

Programming must be a compulsory skill in science

- Compute the solution is part of the solution
- We prefer free software → put we were a bit worried

large groups

We

- Perform live simulations with R scripts (additional file central-limit-theorem-UNED-hospitalization-time.R)
- Intuition gained from interactive tools (Cap06-InterpretacionIntervalosConfianza_n.ggb)

Backed by

Blog + lecture notes (→ blog + book)

small groups

At the computers room

Reproducible tutorial, docs...

1.4. Tablas de contingencia relativas en R.

Vamos a ver cómo utilizar R para obtener las tablas relativas que hemos discutido en la página 476 del libro. Concretamente, vamos a ver cómo reproducir los resultados del Ejemplo 12.1.6 en el que se analizaba la tabla de contingencia correpsondiente a una prueba diagnóstica, que hemos usado varias veces en el libro. Empezamos con la tabla de datos básica:

```
(tablaObservada = matrix( c(192, 4, 158, 9646), nrow= 2))

## [,1] [,2]

## [1,] 192 158

## [2,] 4 9646
```

Ponemos nombre a las filas y columnas:

```
colnames(tablaObservada) = c("Enfermos", "Sanos")
rownames(tablaObservada) = c("Positivo", "Negativo")
tablaObservada

## Enfermos Sanos
## Positivo 192 158
## Negativo 4 9646
```

y ya estamos listos para pasar a los valores marginales. Los añadimos a la tabla pero, además, calculamos la suma total:

small groups

At the computers room

- Reproducible tutorial, docs...
- Auxiliary templates instead of menus

```
# www.postdata-statistics.com
   # POSTDATA. Introducción a la Estadísitica
   # Tutorial-06.
   # Fichero de instrucciones R para calcular un intervalo de confianza (1-alfa) para la
        DESVIACION TIPICA de una poblacion normal N(mu, sigma).
   # a partir de una muestra de tamaño n. ste fichero usa los estadisticos de una muestra,
   # previamente calculados (numero de datos, media muestral, etc.)
    rm(list=ls()) #limpieza inicial
  # ATENCIÓN: Para usar este fichero
  # la población debe ser (al menos aprox.) normal
   # EN OTROS CASOS NO USES ESTE FICHERO!!
   # ASEGURATE DE HABER ENTENDIDO ESTAS INSTRUCCIONES
   # Introducimos el valor de la desviacion tipica muestral.
  # el tamaño de la muestra,
  # v el nivel de confianza deseado.
  #NO CAMBIES NADA DE AQUI PARA ABAJO
   # Calculamos alfa
34 alfa = 1 - nc
36 # v los grados de libertad:
37 (k= n - 1)
39 # Calculamos los valores criticos necesarios:
  (chiAlfa2 = qchisq(1 - (alfa/2), df=k))
41 (chiUnoMenosAlfa2 = qchisq(alfa/2, df=k))
43 #Para la varianza, el intervalo de confianza sera
   (intervaloVar = s^2 * k / c(chiAlfa2, chiUnoMenosAlfa2))
  # Y para la desviacion tipica el intervalo de confianza es este:
   (intervaloS = s * sqrt(k / c(chiAlfa2, chiUnoMenosAlfa2)))
```

small groups

At the computers room

- Reproducible tutorial, docs...
- Auxiliary templates instead of menus
- A handful of free tools:
 R, Calc, GeoGebra,
 WolframAlpha, Wiris











PostData

Problemas de Estadística

www.postdata-statistics.com

Creados con el paquete exams de R

1 Duoblomo

Calcula la media de este conjunto de números:

8, 4, 7, 5, 3, 1, 2, 6, 0, 9.

Redondea el resultado con 4 cifras significativas.

Solución

La respuesta es 4.5

2. Problema

Calcula la mediana de este conjunto de números:

9, 0, 9, 8, 5, 7, 6, 3, 9,

Redondea el resultado con 4 cifras significativas.

Solución

La respuesta es 7

3. Problema

Dada esta tabla de frecuencias de un conjunto de datos:

| | 6 | 13 | 14 | 22 | 25 | 29 | 43 | 46 | 62 | 63 | 70 | 89 | 91 | 95 | 100 |
|-------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| Frecuencias | 21 | 41 | 45 | 50 | 9 | 19 | 42 | 5 | 14 | 35 | 13 | 23 | 32 | 30 | 44 |

calcula su media. Escribe tu respuesta con cuatro cifras significativas.

Solución

La solución es 50.57.

4. Problema

Dada esta tabla de frecuencias de un conjunto de datos:

| | 7 | 9 | 11 | 16 | 17 | 24 | 29 | 30 | 54 | 61 | 65 | 71 | 79 | 89 | 93 |
|-------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Frecuencias | 13 | 14 | 40 | 19 | 26 | 8 | 47 | 21 | 48 | 29 | 17 | 4 | 5 | 32 | 1 |

calcula su $\operatorname{\mathbf{desviaci\'on}}$ típica (poblacional) . Escribe tu respuesta con cuatro cifras significativas.

Solución

La solución es 26.02.

ExamineR – test yourself

PostData

Problemas de Estadística

www.postdata-statistics.com

Creados con el paquete exams de R

1. Problems

Calcula la desviación típica (poblacional) de este conjunto de números:

9, 1, 7, 7, 5, 10, 6, 6, 7, 1.

Redondea el resultado con 4 cifras significativas.

Solución

La respuesta es 2.809

2. Problema

Dada esta tabla de frecuencias de un conjunto de datos:

| | 2 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 18 | 19 | 25 | 26 | 33 | 38 | 65 | 77 | 91 | 92 | 93 |
|-------------|----|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Frecuencias | 44 | 1 | 28 | 19 | 31 | 32 | 5 | 7 | 30 | 34 | 48 | 4 | 37 | 26 | 23 |

calcula su varianza. Escribe tu respuesta con cuatro cifras significativas.

Solución

La solución es 1119.

3. Problema

Dada esta tabla de frecuencias de un conjunto de datos:

| | 7 | 12 | 20 | 25 | 29 | 34 | 35 | 44 | 50 | 58 | 59 | 62 | 63 | 74 | 77 |
|-------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Frecuencias | 48 | 8 | 30 | 11 | 13 | 50 | 28 | 31 | 43 | 35 | 9 | 2 | 44 | 17 | 39 |

calcula su ${f desviación}$ ${f típica}$ (${f poblacional}$) . Escribe tu respuesta con cuatro cifras significativas.

Solución

La solución es 21.57.

4 Problem

Dada esta tabla de frecuencias de un conjunto de datos:

| | 2 | 5 | 7 | 11 | 12 | 21 | 24 | 50 | 56 | 63 | 74 | 84 | 89 | 95 | 99 |
|-------------|----|---|----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Frecuencias | 38 | 3 | 49 | - 4 | 30 | 29 | 37 | 27 | 9 | 42 | 2 | 25 | 16 | 46 | 32 |

calcula su media. Escribe tu respuesta con cuatro cifras significativas.

Solución

La solución es 46.39.

Quizz script

PostData

Problemas de Estadística

www.postdata-statistics.com

Creados con el paquete exams de R

1. Problema

Calcula la mediana de este conjunto de números:

12, 11, 6, 10, 6, 11, 1, 0.

Redondea el resultado con 4 cifras significativas.

Solución

La respuesta es 8

2. Problema

Dada esta tabla de frecuencias de un conjunto de datos:

| | 1 | 5 | 16 | 24 | 28 | 41 | 49 | 57 | 69 | 71 | 79 | 81 | 84 | 85 | 94 |
|-------------|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Frecuencias | 8 | 14 | 6 | 46 | 2 | 16 | 32 | 7 | 24 | 18 | 20 | 12 | 27 | 3 | 25 |

calcula su media. Escribe tu respuesta con cuatro cifras significativas.

Solución

La solución es 55.06.

3. Problema

Dada esta tabla de frecuencias de un conjunto de datos:

| | 11 | 26 | 42 | 50 | 56 | 68 | 71 | 75 | 76 | 78 | 82 | 83 | 90 | 94 |
|-------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Frecuencias | 49 | 26 | 31 | 15 | 39 | 29 | 19 | 18 | 23 | 14 | 17 | 34 | 20 | 16 |

calcula su varianza. Escribe tu respuesta con cuatro cifras significativas.

Solución

La solución es 687.

4. Problema

Calcula la desviación típica (poblacional) de este conjunto de números:

3, 2, 12, 12, 2, 8, 2, 9, 9, 3, 5, 1.

Redondea el resultado con 4 cifras significativas.

Solución

La respuesta es 3.923

ExamineR – test yourself

Based on the exams (1) package

- Easy generation of quizzes
- 157 (and growing) randomly generated questions covering the program
- Github repo ExamineR

(1) A. Zeileis, B. Gruen, F. Leisch, N. Umlauf, D. Ernst https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/exams/index.html

```
1 - <<echo=FALSE. results=hide>>=
 2
    # PostData Statistics:
   # Fernando San Segundo, Marcos Marva
   # Web: www.postdata-statistics.com
   # Mail: postdatastatistics@gmail.com
                                          (secondary: marcos.marva@gmail.es)
                                                                           ExamineR – test yourself
   # calculate the mean value
10 ## DATA GENERATION
11 signifDig <- 4
                                                                                Question generation
12 (n <- sample(8:13, 1))
13 (data <- c(sample(0:12, n)))</pre>
14 (dataString = paste(data, collapse=", "))
   (sol <- signif(mean(data), digits = signifDig))</pre>
15
16
17
   ## QUESTION/ANSWER GENERATION
18 - if(language=='en'){
     question=paste0(
20
    "Find the mean of this set of numbers:\\begin{center}", dataString, ".\\end{center} Round the result to ", signifDig, " significant digits."
21
22
     answer=paste0("The answer is ", sol )
23 - }else if(language=='es'){
     question=paste0(
24
25
       "Calcula la media de este conjunto de n\\'umeros:\\begin{center}", dataString, ".\\end{center}Redondea el resultado con ",
       signifDig. " cifras significativas."
26
27
28
     answer=paste0("La respuesta es ", sol )
29
30
31
    \begin{question}
33 - <<echo=False, results=tex>>=
    cat(paste(question,collapse=""))
34
35
   0
36
   \end{question}
37
    \begin{solution}
39 < <echo=False, results=tex>>=
    cat(paste(answer,collapse=""))
41
42
   \end{solution}
43
   %% META-INFORMATION
45 %% \extype{num}
   %% \exsolution{\Sexpr{sol}}
   %% \exname{Prediction}
48 %% \extol{0.00001}
```

```
1 - <<echo=FALSE. results=hide>>=
 2
   # PostData Statistics:
   # Fernando San Segundo, Marcos Marva
   # Web: www.postdata-statistics.com
   # Mail: postdatastatistics@gmail.com
                                         (secondary: marcos.marva@gmail.es)
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16
17
   ## QUESTION/ANSWER GENERATION
18 - if(language=='en'){
     question=paste0(
   "Find the mean of this set of numbers:\\begin{center}", dataString, ".\\end{center} Round the result to ", signifDig, " significant digits."
21
22
     answer=paste0("The answer is ", sol )
23 - }else if(language=='es'){
     question=paste0(
24
       "Calcula la media de este conjunto de n\\'umeros:\\begin{center}", dataString, ".\\end{center}Redondea el resultado con ",
25
       signifDig. " cifras significativas."
26
27
     answer=paste0("La respuesta es ", sol )
   }else if(language=='ge'){
     question=paste0(
31
       "Finden Sie den Mittelwert dieser Satz von Zahlen:\\begin{center}", dataString, ".\\end{center} Rund um die Folge zu ",
32
33 1
       signifDig, " signifikanten Stellen."
34
35
     answer=paste0("The Antwort ", sol )
   }else if(language=='ga'){
37
     question=paste0(
38
39 1
       "Atope a media deste conxunto de n\\'umeros.:\\begin{center}", dataString, ".\\end{center} arredonda o resultado para",
       signifDig, " algarismos significativos."
41
42
      answer=paste0("A resposta \\'e ", sol )
43
44
45
   \begin{question}
```

```
# PostData Statistics:
# Fernando San Segundo, Marcos Marva
# Web: www.postdata-statistics.com
# Mail: postdatastatistics@gmail.com
                                   (secondary: marcos.marva@gmail.es)
ExamineR – test yourself
# File to generate quizzes with the R Exams package (basic template)
# To run the code, press Ctrl+A (select all) Crtl+Intro (run selected code)
# clear the envirinment
                                                                                     Quizz script
rm(list=ls())
# uncomment the next line if you have not installed the package "exams".
# only needed once
# install.packages("exams")
# let know the code where it is to set the working directory
odir = getwd()
(tempDir=paste(odir,"/temp",sep=""))
# load the library "exams"
library("exams")
## Set the language code for your exam: "es" = spanish, "en"= english
language = "en"
# load templates for the exam and the answers
(templateExam=paste("PostData-Exam-".language."-".sep="".collapse=""))
(templateAnswer=paste("PostData-Answer-",language,"-",sep="",collapse=""))
# use the desired number guizzes, for instance
nameFile=c("000001", "01010101", "020003", "020203", "020602", "03010202", "03020201", "040104", "04030201", "050301", "06060302", "060803")
(UnExamen=as.character(paste(nameFile,".Rnw",sep="")))
# Exam in PDF format
exams(UnExamen, dir=odir, template=c(templateExam,templateAnswer), n=3)
# Quiz in HTML format, uncomment the next line
# exams2html(UnExamen.dir=dirTrabaio.n=1.name=nameFile.mathiax=TRUE)
# Quiz in XML format ready for MOODLE, uncomment the next two lines
# librarv("tth")
# exams2moodle(file = UnExamen, n=7,name="moodle", nsamp = 5)
# Sometimes, it takes some time to compile the quizzes, the process will be finished when you see number pi
```

Nº: 2 Cox, Gertrude

1. Round the number

3.11451492831111

to 3 significant figures.

2. Find the median of this set of numbers:

6, 10, 2, 11, 3, 9, 5, 10, 7,

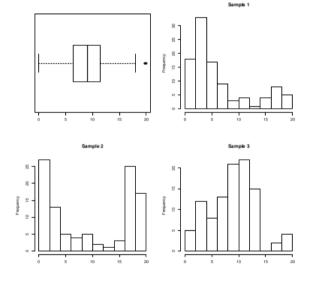
Round the result to 4 significant digits.

3. Find the (population) standard deviation of this set of numbers:

1, 0, 11, 9, 8, 4, 4, 2, 5.

Round the result to 4 significant digits.

4. Which of the histograms corresponds to the boxplot?



tudentR An script aided by the exams R package https://github.

https://github.com/PostDataStatistics/ExamineR

N°: 3 Fisher, Ronald

- 1. Round the number 770.438 to 3 significant digits.
- 2. Find the median of this set of numbers:

0, 2, 2, 2, 5, 8, 4, 0, 7, 12, 4, 12, 2.

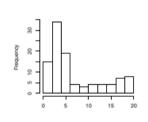
Round the result to 4 significant digits.

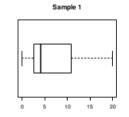
3. Find the (population) variance of this set of numbers:

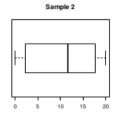
5, 6, 0, 10, 9, 9, 7, 4.

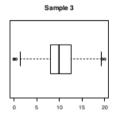
Round the result to 4 significant digits.

4. Which of the histrogram describes the data represented by one of the fo boxplots?









Script StudentR

Nº: 9 Pearson, Karl

1. Round the number 691078 to 3 significant digits.

An script aided by the exams R package

2. Find the median of this set of numbers:

3, 6, 8, 10, 0, 5, 4, 1.

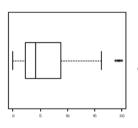
Round the result to 4 significant digits.

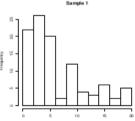
3. Find the (population) variance of this set of numbers:

0, 9, 0, 3, 1, 4, 6, 11, 7, 6, 3.

Round the result to 4 significant digits.

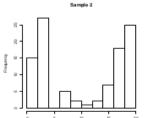
4. Which of the histograms corresponds to the boxplot?

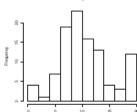




Sample 3

https://github.com/PostDataStatistic





Results – conclusions – ideas

- "Recycle" through internet talks and open courses
- Rather natural use a programming language in masterclasses Simulations ↔ experiments enhance intuition and understanding
 - No dificulties with scripts
 - Templates & reproducible documents
 - We share code chunk with students
 - Reproducible mistakes
 - Close to real work
 - Many students use templates as menus
 - Quite a lot students write/share their own scripts
 - Some students search for "advanved" packages

Results – conclusions – ideas

• Students get used in open source software

Journal of Statistical Software

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Home > Archives > Vol 22 (2007)

Vol 22 (2007)

Special Volume: Ecology and Ecological Modelling in R (Editors: Thomas Kneib, Thomas Petzoldt)







Results – conclusions – ideas

- We have fun at lessons and feel satisfied
- Help those who want to "go further"
 do not harm those that just want to pass the course

Ongoing work

- Measure performance
- Assais coordinated with other courses
- R based degree capstone project