



coursera

The Online Revolution: Education for Everyone

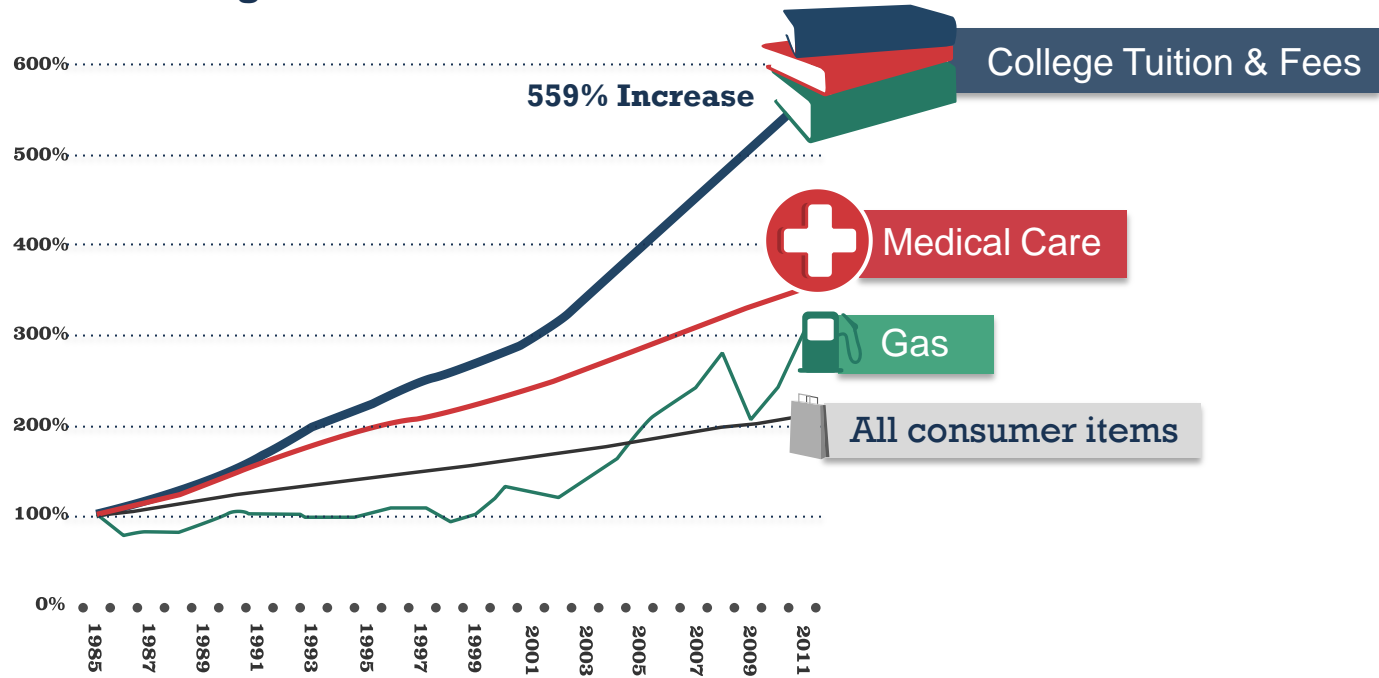
Daphne Koller & Andrew Ng
Stanford University & Coursera

South Africa
Univ. of Johannesburg




Availability

Price Changes Since 1985




Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Affordability



**Big breakthroughs happen
when what is suddenly
possible meets what is
desperately necessary.**



—Thomas Friedman

May 15, 2012 · New York Times

400,000

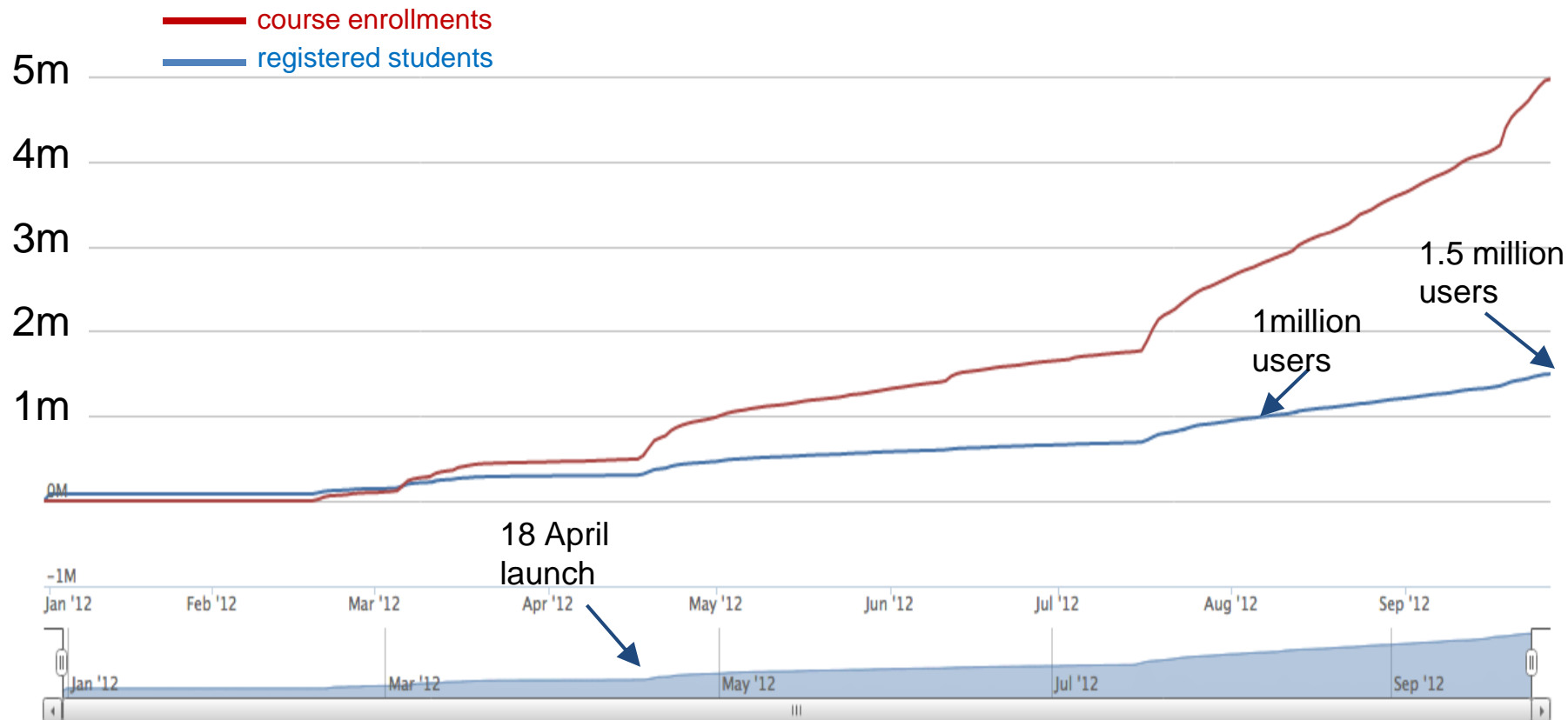




Statistics

Zoom 1m 3m 6m YTD 1y All

From: Jun 29, 2012 To: Sep 27, 2012





“Coming from a middle class family from a small town in India. Never had the luck and guidance to reach Stanford for education. Guess what? God has sent the opportunity right across my door step! Heartfelt thanks to the great team and teachers who made this happen!”

(Akash Goswami)





I've started a database management internship, based partly on my knowledge I gained through your course...

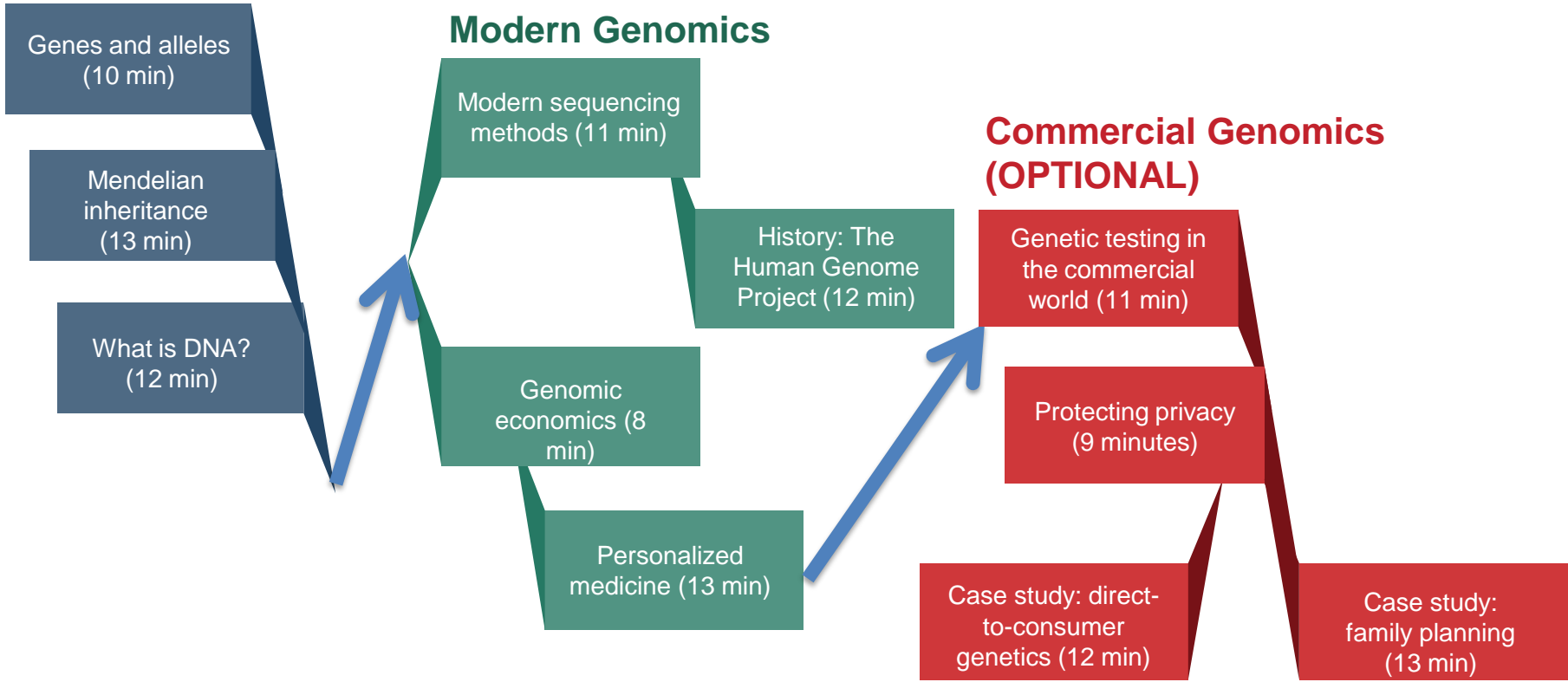
users on site



Real Course

VIDEO-BASED INSTRUCTION

Basic Genetics Refresher (OPTIONAL)

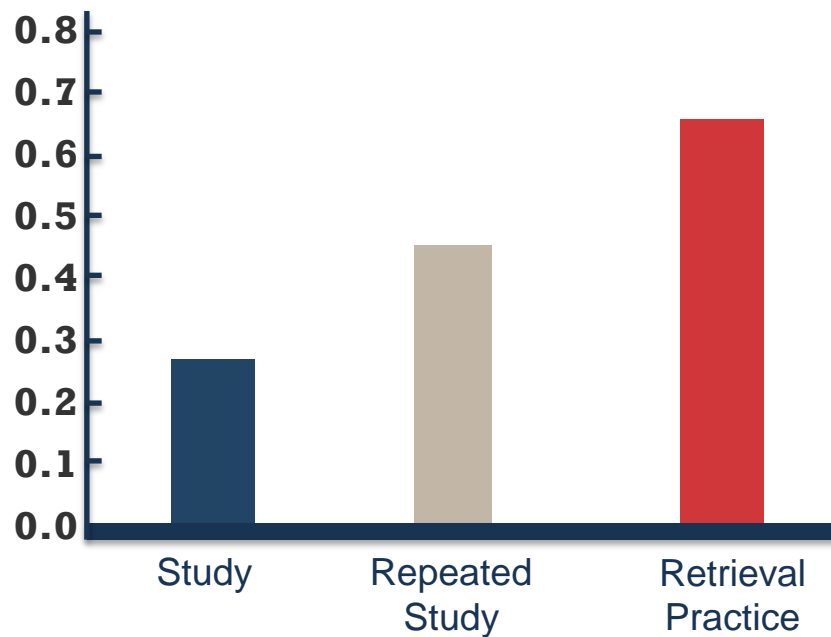


Personalized Learning

ASSESSMENTS

Retrieval Practice Improves Learning

"Retrieval Practice Produces More Learning than Elaborative Studying with Concept Mapping."
J. Karpicke, J. Blunt. *Science* (2011).



Practice is Critical

Multiple choice

Which of these is a reasonable definition of machine learning?

- ☐ Machine learning is the science of programming computers.
- ☐ Machine learning is the field of allowing robots to act intelligently.
- ☐ Machine learning is the field of study that gives computers the ability to learn without being explicitly programmed.
- ☐ Machine learning means from labeled data.

Short answer (regular expression)

Who discovered the theory of general relativity?

Albert Einstein

Submit

Math expressions

What is the derivative of $\frac{\sin(x)}{x}$ w.r.t. x ?

$(x \cdot \cos(x) - \sin(x)) / x^2$

Preview

Your submission is equivalent to: $\frac{x \cos(x) - \sin(x)}{x^2}$

Autograded Homeworks and Exercises

Structured data

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
| 2 | Units sold | 20,000 | 30,000 | 35,000 |
| 3 | Revenue | 400,000 | 600,000 | 700,000 |
| 4 | COGS | 100,000 | 150,000 | 175,000 |
| 5 | Ad spend | 30,000 | 40,000 | 40,000 |
| 6 | | | | |
| 7 | Distributor model | | | |
| 8 | Sales People | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| 9 | Dist. per sales person | 3 | 5 | 8 |

Computer programs

```
image = new SimpleImage("puzzle-copper.png");

for (pixel: image) {
    // your code here
    pixel.setRed(0);
    pixel.setGreen(pixel.getGreen() * 10);

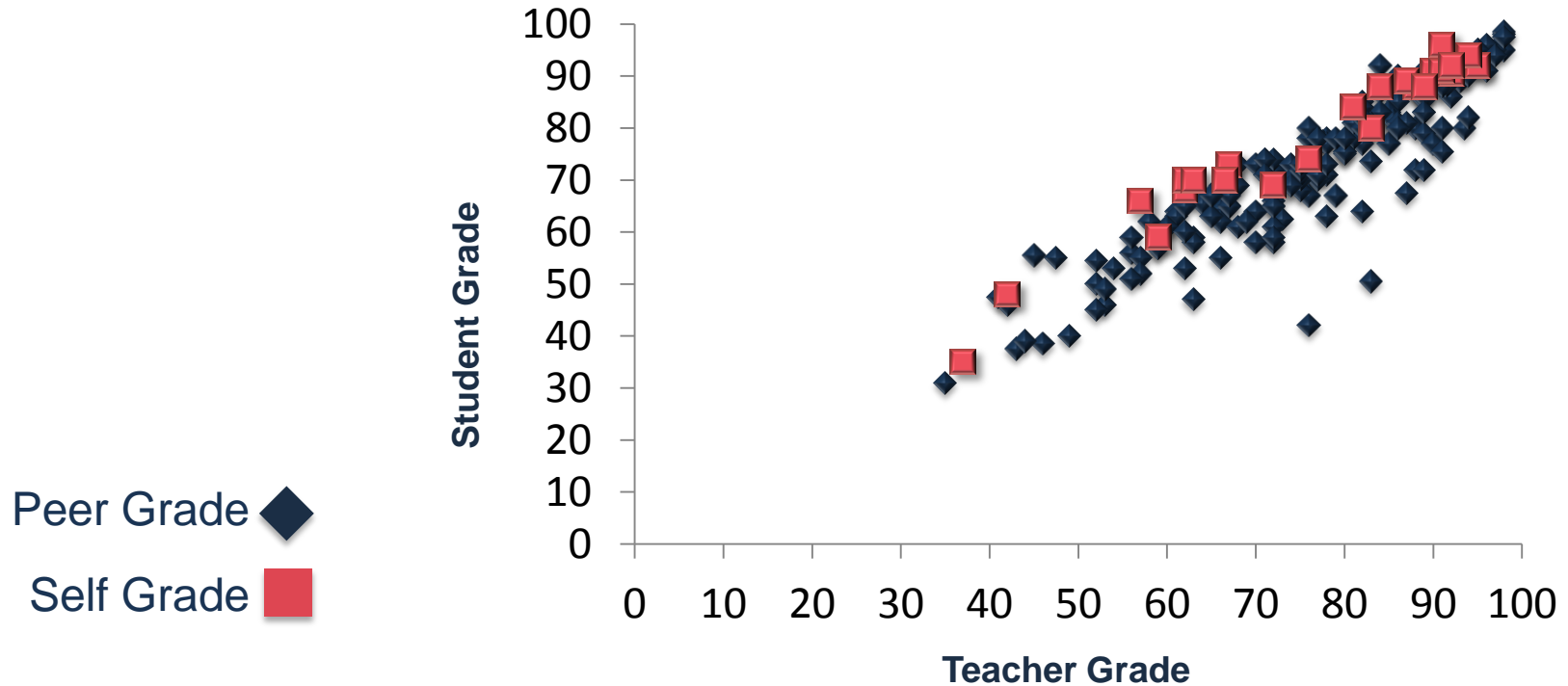
    pixel.setBlue(pixel.getBlue() * 10);
}

print(image);
```

Run

Autograded Homeworks and Exercises

“The Impact of Self-and Peer-Grading on Student Learning”.
P. Sadler, E. Good. *Educational Assessment* (2006).



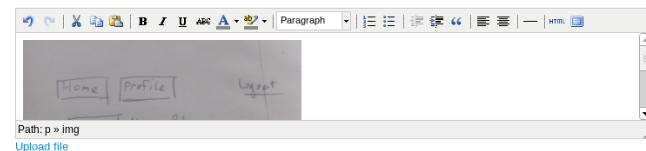
Open-Ended Work

Evaluation criteria & Grading rubric

Grade value 40 points

| Guiding questions | 0-15 points | 16-20 points |
|--|--|---|
| Did you make informal prototypes of two ideas? Points off if the prototype is too formal. (As a rough rule of thumb, a detail-oriented computer mock-up is too formal.) (max 20) | Fewer than 2 prototypes; ineffectual prototypes; unnecessary formality. | Two prototypes, created rapidly. |
| Did you test your prototype with at least 5 (3 if the activity is long) users waiting in a real line? (max 20) | 0-7: Not really. 8-15: The testing was hasty, and done with your friends or family for the sake of convenience. | Yes. With real users who were waiting in a real line. |

Photos of your prototypes



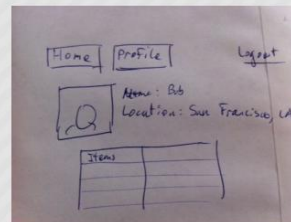
Evaluation

Did the student make informal prototypes of two ideas? Points off if the prototype is too formal. (As a rough rule of thumb, a detail-oriented computer mock-up is too formal.) (max 20)

- **0-15 points:** Fewer than 2 prototypes; ineffectual prototypes; unnecessary formality.
- **16-20 points:** Two prototypes, created rapidly.

Comments:

Photos of your prototypes



Evaluation

Did the student make informal prototypes of two ideas? Points off if the prototype is too formal. (As a rough rule of thumb, a detail-oriented computer mock-up is too formal.) (max 20)

Aggregate score: **17.5**

Comments:

student1: Your prototypes were at the right level of formality.

student2: I'm glad you chose to highlight the navigation buttons and de-emphasized the less important actions.

student3: You clearly put a lot of effort, but the assignment asked a high-level prototype, and your submission had too much detail.

student4: pretty good

student5: I was a bit confused about which parts of your 2nd prototype to focus on. The professor said a good informal prototype doesn't show details for views that don't impact the flow of the UI.

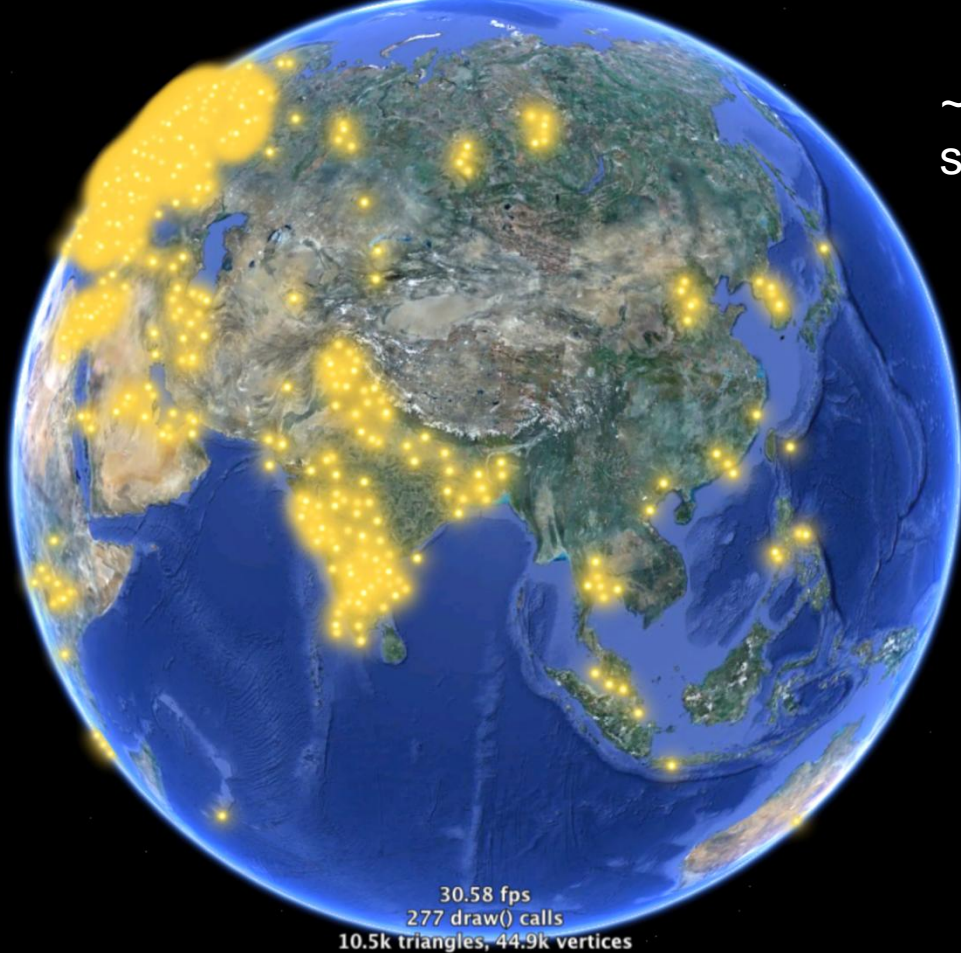
| | | |
|---|---|--|
|  | <p>E-learning and Digital Cultures</p> <p>Jeremy Knox, Sian Bayne, Hamish Macleod, Jen Ross, Christine Sinclair</p> <p> UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH</p> | <p>Jan 28th 2013 5 weeks long</p> |
|  | <p>Introduction to Philosophy</p> <p>Dave Ward, Duncan Pritchard, Michela Massimi, Suilin Lavelle, Matthew Chrisman, Allan Hazlett, Alasdair Richmond</p> <p> UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH</p> | <p>Jan 28th 2013 7 weeks long</p> |
|  | <p>The Social Context of Mental Health and Illness</p> <p>Charmaine Williams</p> <p> UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO</p> | <p>Jan 28th 2013 6 weeks long</p> |
|  | <p>Critical Thinking in Global Challenges</p> <p>Celine Caqueneau, Mayank Dutia</p> <p> UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH</p> | <p>Jan 28th 2013 5 weeks long</p> |
|  | <p>Introduction to Computer Networks</p> <p>Arvind Krishnamurthy, David Wetherall, John Zahorjan</p> <p> UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON</p> | <p>Jan 28th 2013 10 weeks long</p> |
|  | <p>Grow to Greatness: Smart Growth for Private Businesses, Part I</p> <p>Edward D. Hess</p> | <p>Jan 28th 2013 5 weeks long</p> |

The Humanities, Sciences, Engineering, Business,



COMMUNITY

**** font size proportional to sqrt(number of participants)**



~7000 students on
site at most times

30.58 fps
277 draw() calls
10.5k triangles, 44.9k vertices

Google earth

Global Community

16
vote(s)

In one of the questions, it is suggested that we "Use the unix command line utilities". How do I solve this on a non-unix OS? I have never worked with this, so I am at a complete loss what to do. Thanks in advance

Posted by (Student)
on Wed 7 Mar 2012 6:41:09 PM PST

[Add New Comment](#)

Median response time: 22 minutes

[Time \(Oldest to Newest\)](#) [Time \(Newest to Oldest\)](#) [Votes \(Most to Least\)](#)

11
vote(s)

If you want the true 'Unix experience', running a virtual machine is better than using cygwin / gnuwin, imo.

[Oracle VirtualBox](#) is great, and you can find many preconfigured virtual machine image on [Virtualboxes.org](#). Choose Ubuntu, if you are new to the linux world. That one also has Python 2.7 included, while many other distributions like Debian still have Python 2.6

Open a terminal window by entering 'terminal' in the dashboard. You can also install 'Guake Terminal', then you can always open and close a terminal by pressing F12.

[Add New Comment](#)

Posted by (Student)
on Thu 8 Mar 2012 4:59:24 AM PST

Students

31
vote(s)

Assuming you're using windows, you can

- install cygwin, or
- install gnuwin32, or
- run live linux in virtualbox (e.g. ubuntu live cd)

[Add New Comment](#)

Posted by (Student)
on Wed 7 Mar 2012 7:40:21 PM PST



Ordering for assigning factors to cliques in ComputInitialPotentials. The order of assignment of factors to cliques should happen in the order cliques are given to you at the end of the CreateCliqueTree function. Each factor should be assigned to the first clique that contains the variables in the factor, where ordering of the cliques is given in C.nodes (C is the argument for ComputInitialPotential function).

For example: in function ComputInitialPotentials, the argument C has a field nodes. Now let's say the contents of C.nodes are:

$C.nodes\{1\} = [1\ 2]$

$C.nodes\{2\} = [2\ 3]$

And your factors are [1], [2], [3]. So [1] and [2] should be assigned to the 1st clique. Even though [2] can be assigned to the second clique, for the purpose of this assignment we are going to assign [2] to the first clique that contains it.

Order of Variables in Cliques. You should use CliqueTree.nodes{} to get the ordering for your variables and those nodes are in numerical order.

Empty cliques. It is possible that you may end up with cliques with no factors assigned to them. If that is the case, set the initial potential to 1 for all variable assignments for that clique.

CliqueTreeCalibrate (for max-sum) If you are having problems with this part, but your code is otherwise correct for sum-product message passing, make sure that your FactorMaxMarginalization works properly with logspace-potentials.

Clique Potentials If you have a clique over variables [1 2 3] with only one factor assigned to it, say [1], then you should assume that there's an initial potential over [1 2 3] with all 1s and multiply it.

This is the implementation we have and it doesn't really affect the answer because you will end up multiplying stuff about all your variables in the clique. If a variable does not appear in any factor, then it shouldn't be in any clique. However, if a variable is in a clique and just that the factors assigned to the clique don't contain the variable then there must be some other clique that contains that variable, and to which the factor is assigned. By running intersection property that variable has to be in the sepset so you will get messages for it.

Community TA

Posted by (Community TA)
on Mon 9 Apr 2012 2:36:28 PM PDT

Comments

- Thanks a lot! It clarified several things for me. However, when you mention empty cliques, apart from the initial potential set to 1: what variable (I mean, field .var) should we put? Zero? An empty vector []? And the cardinality? Because this has an effect on the amount of values (all ones, as you said).

[Delete] Posted by (Student)



Vietnam

Nigeria Miami

Russian Austin, Texas
speaking students

Minnesota

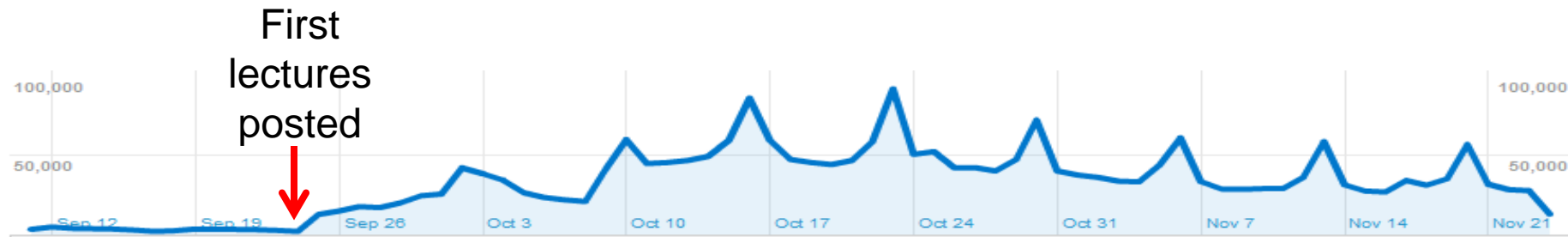
Guatemala

**A multilingual universal
study group**

Arabic speaking students

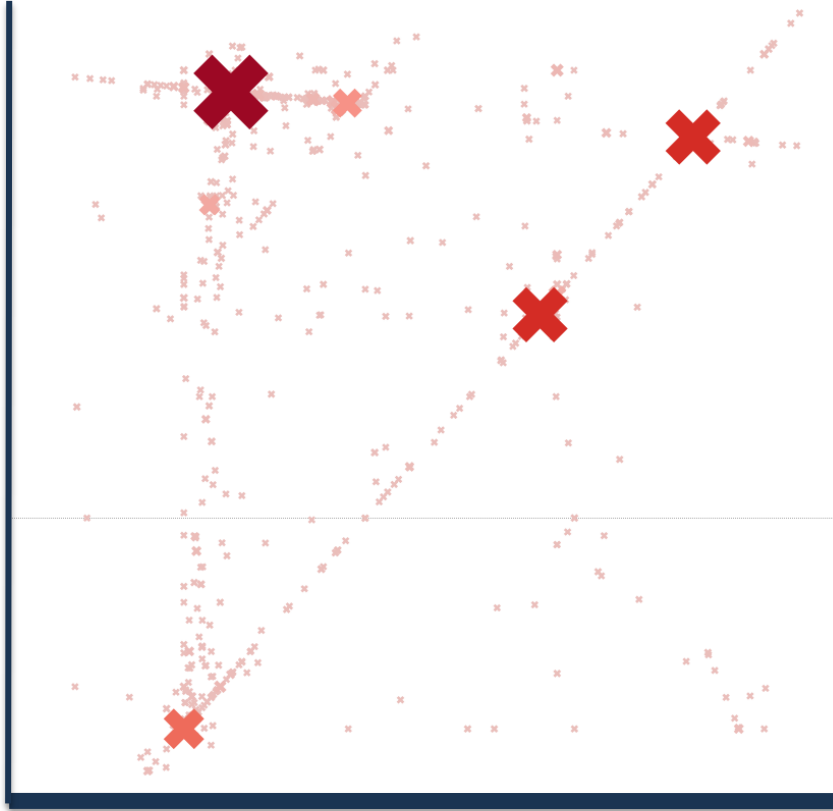
Athens Nepal Kenya

Student Study Groups



STATISTICS & ANALYTICS

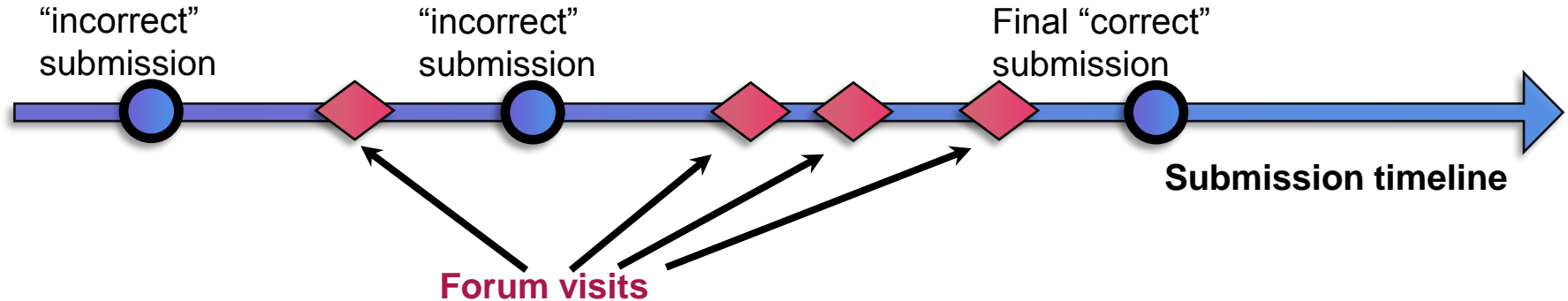
Wrong student answers



New Window into Human Learning

Identify the forum discussion thread which is most likely to cause a student to correct misconception.

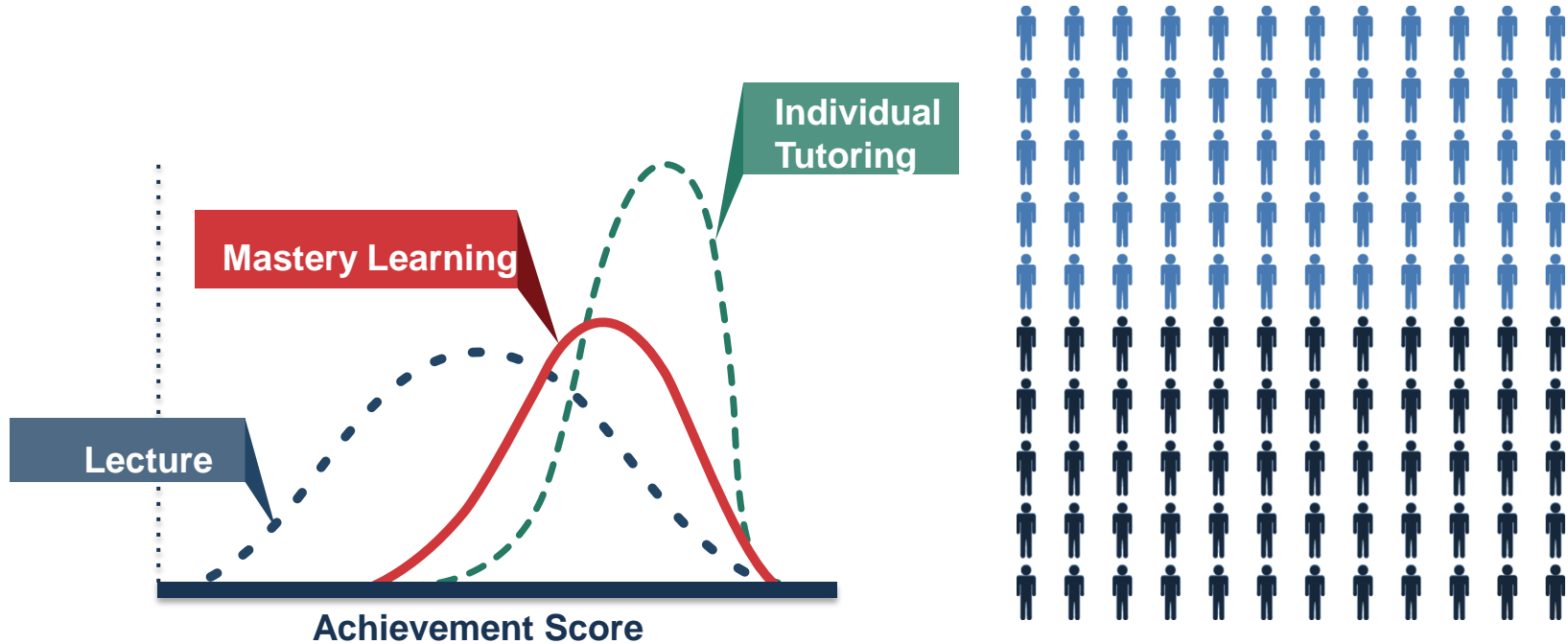
Experimental setup:



[Jon Huang]

IMPROVING TEACHING

"The 2 Sigma Problem: The Search for Methods of Group Instruction as Effective as One-to-One Tutoring." *B. Bloom, Educational Researcher (1984).*



The 2 Sigma Problem

“ College is a place where a professor’s lecture notes go straight to the students’ lecture notes, without passing through the brains of either. ”

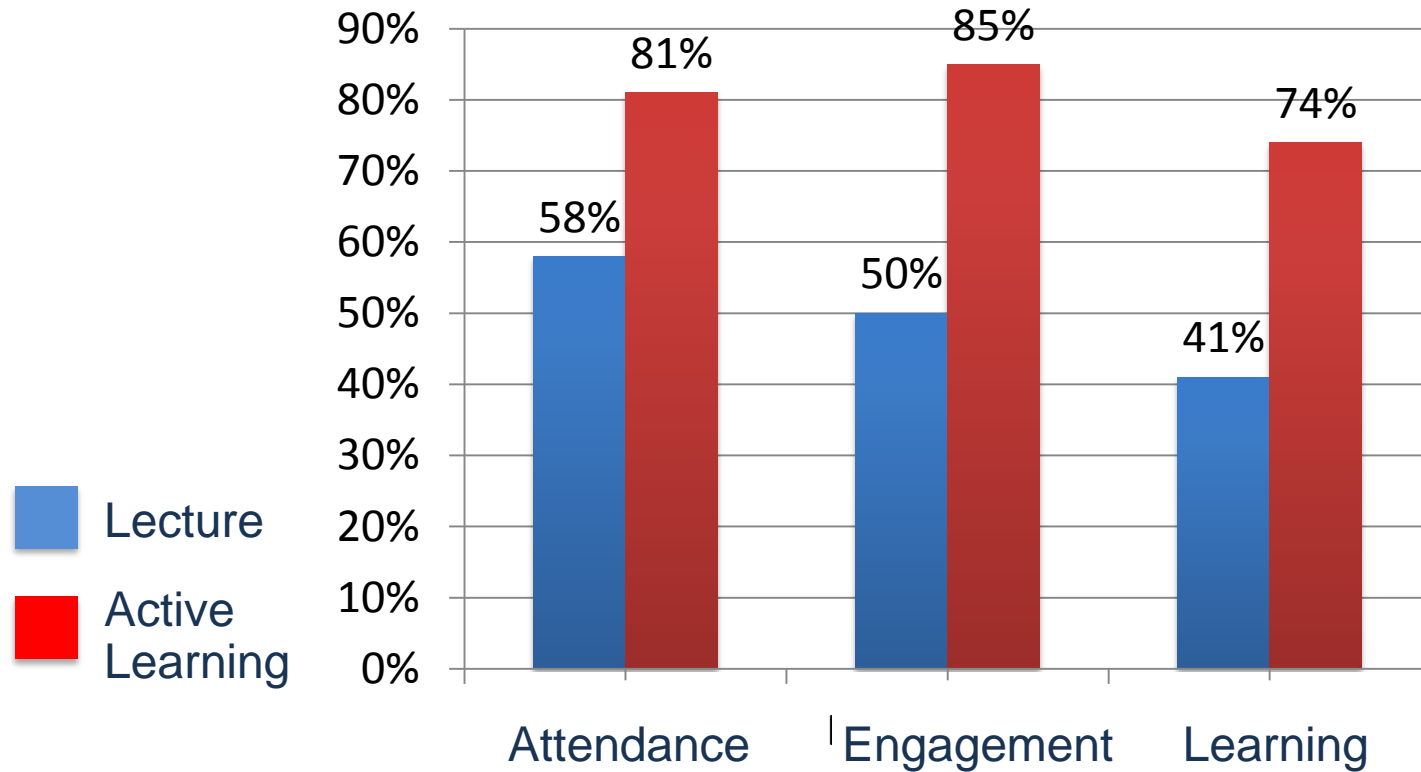
—Edwin Emery Slosson

“ The mind is not a vessel that needs filling, but wood that needs igniting. ”

—Plutarch

from Ian Kidd's translation of Essays

"Improved Learning in a Large-Enrollment Physics Class."
L. Deslauriers, E. Schelew, and C. Wieman. *Science* (2011).



Igniting Minds

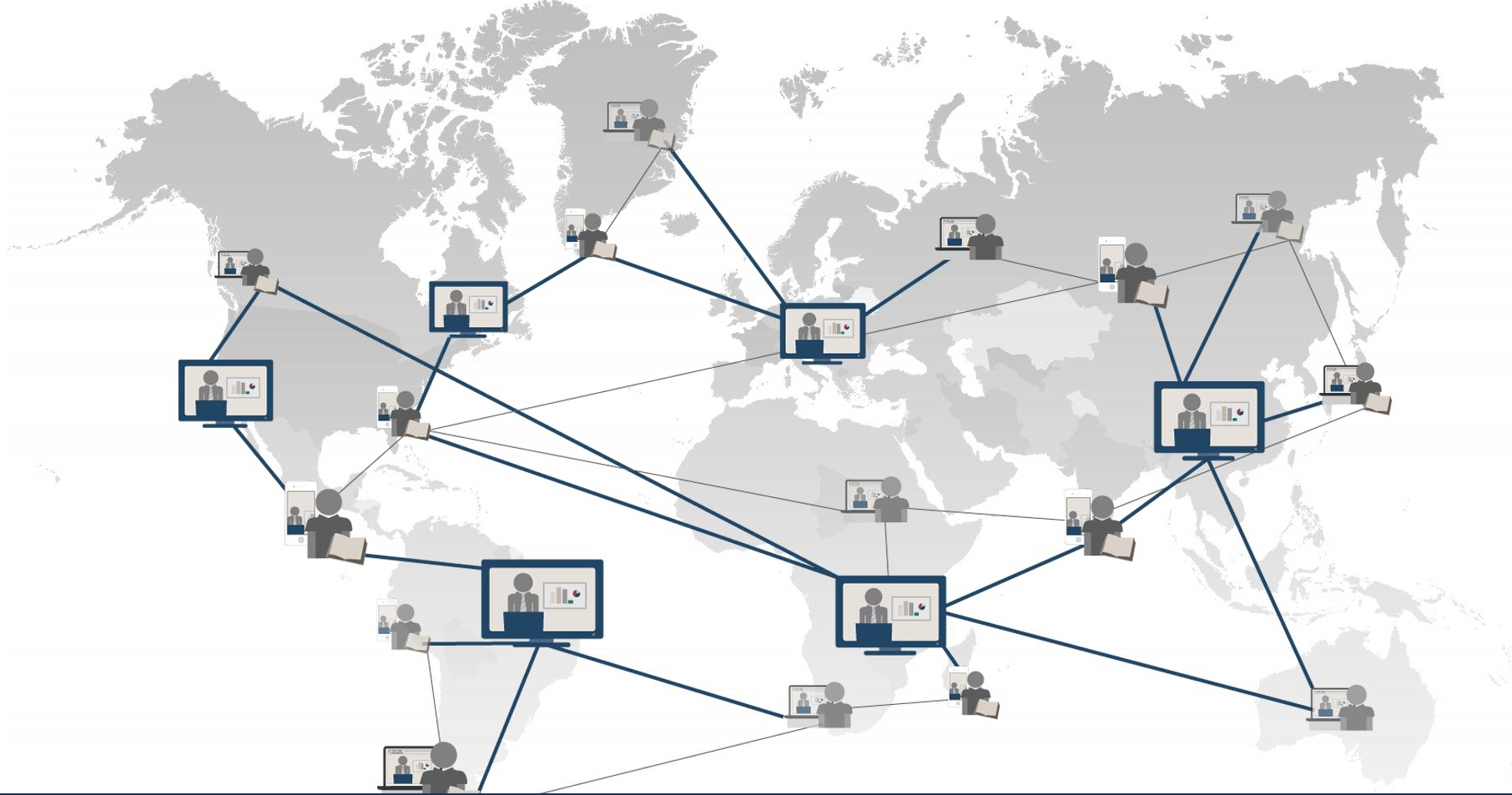
Question 4

Plate Semantics. "Let A and B be random variables inside a common plate indexed by i . Which of the following statements must be true? You may select more than one option.

| Option | Submissions | |
|---|-------------|------------------------|
| For each i , $A(i)$ and $B(i)$ have edges connecting them to the same variables outside of the plate. | 33 / 143 | <div><div></div></div> |
| For each i , $A(i)$ and $B(i)$ have different CPDs. | 10 / 143 | <div><div></div></div> |
| If there is an instance of A for some i , then there is no instance of B for that i . | 0 / 155 | <div><div></div></div> |
| For each i , $A(i)$ and $B(i)$ have the same CPDs. | 28 / 151 | <div><div></div></div> |
| There is an instance of A and an instance of B for every i . | 291 / 301 | <div><div></div></div> |
| For each i , $A(i)$ and $B(i)$ are not independent. | 5 / 162 | <div><div></div></div> |
| For each i , $A(i)$ and $B(i)$ are independent. | 12 / 149 | <div><div></div></div> |

- Just-in-time teaching
- Real-world case studies
- Team problem solving

Active learning in the classroom



Universal Access to Education