

Becoming Connected

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Objective

To present the core ideas of connectivism in both a learning and scientific context, in a sense unifying the ideas of discovery, interaction and education.



Overview

What is
Science?



How Do
We Learn?



Implications
for Practice

What is
Connectivism?





Science

Proposal: the core idea of education (into a science, broadly conceived), in which to learn a discipline is to become like a practitioner of that discipline.



Connectivism

Proposal: the core idea of connectivism, in which knowledge is literally the set of connections between entities, and learning is the growth and development of those connections.



Learning

Proposal: the idea that we learn and grow by becoming connected

- Distinguishing social knowledge and personal knowledge
- This is an additional goal of both science and education



Practice

Proposal: the 'how' of learning; what we need to do in order to 'become connected':

- The ARFF Process Model
- Success Criteria: Autonomy, Openness...
- Critical Literacies

What Is Science?





Domain

Science as a domain of discourse

- The set of objects we talk about: a, b, c, \dots
- The set of properties they share: P, Q, R, \dots



State Space

Rudolf Carnap: The Logical Foundations...

Pa Qa Ra Sa ...

Pb Qb Rb Sb ...

Pb Qb Rb Sb ...

...



State Space

Rudolf Carnap: The Logical Foundations...

| | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----|
| Pa | Qa | Ra | Sa | ... |
| Pb | Qb | Rb | Sb | ... |
| Pc | Qc | Rc | Sc | ... |
| ... | | | | |

Detour:

- Bayes Theorem
- Data Analytics





Hypotheses

Hempel: The Deductive Nomological Model

if Pa then Rb (Observed)

(x,y) if Px then Ry (Hypothesis)

Pc , thus Rd (Prediction)



Positivism

Science as the generation of general principles based on inference from observations

P_a Q_b R_b S_d (Observation Language)

if p then q , p , thus q (Analytical)

P_c causes R_d (General Principle)



Two Dogmas

The Failure of the Positivist Foundations...

- Reductionism is False
- No Analytic-Synthetic Distinction
(Quine, Two Dogmas of Empiricism)



Paradigms

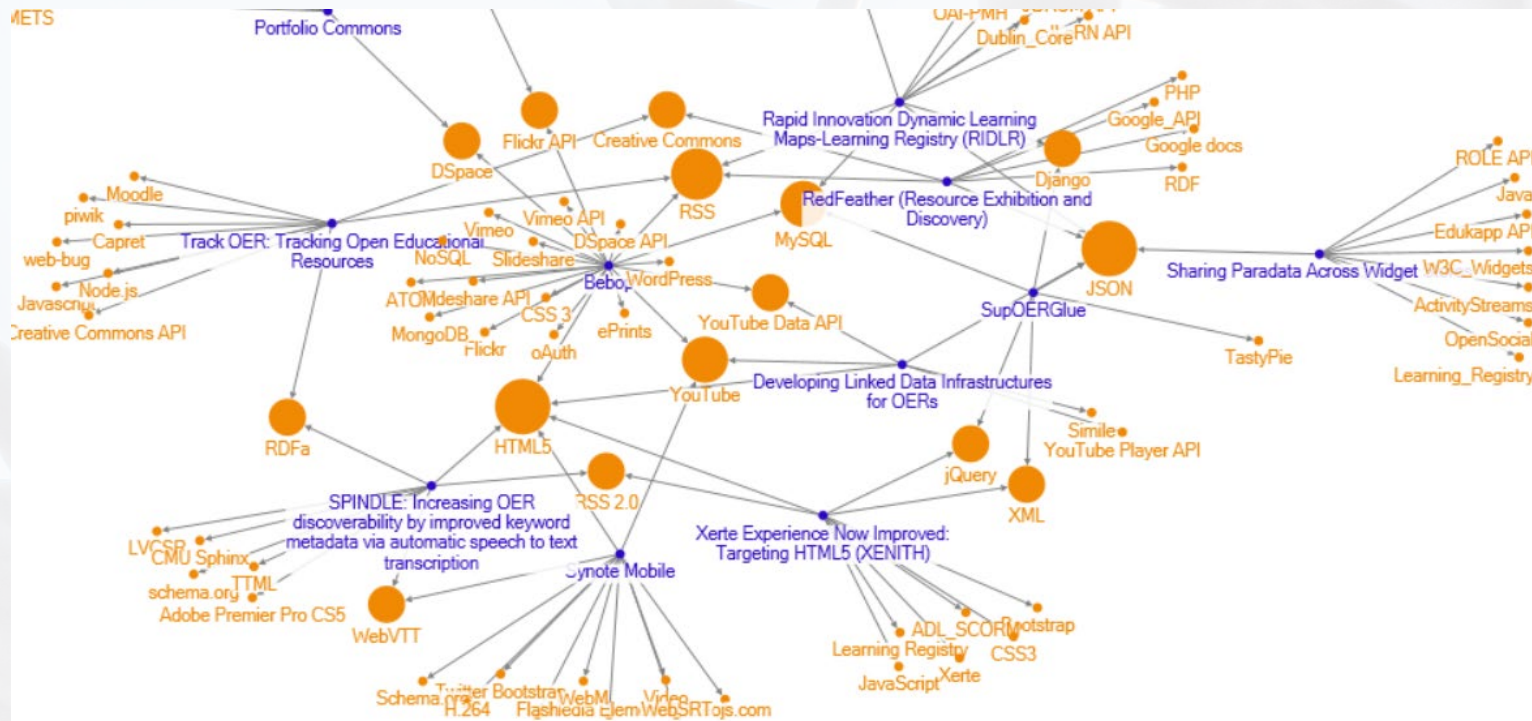
Data, Instrument and Theory

- Theory-Laden Data (Lauden)
- Scientific Paradigms (Kuhn)

Science as commonly accepted languages,
practices, questions → Way of Life



Community





Sciences

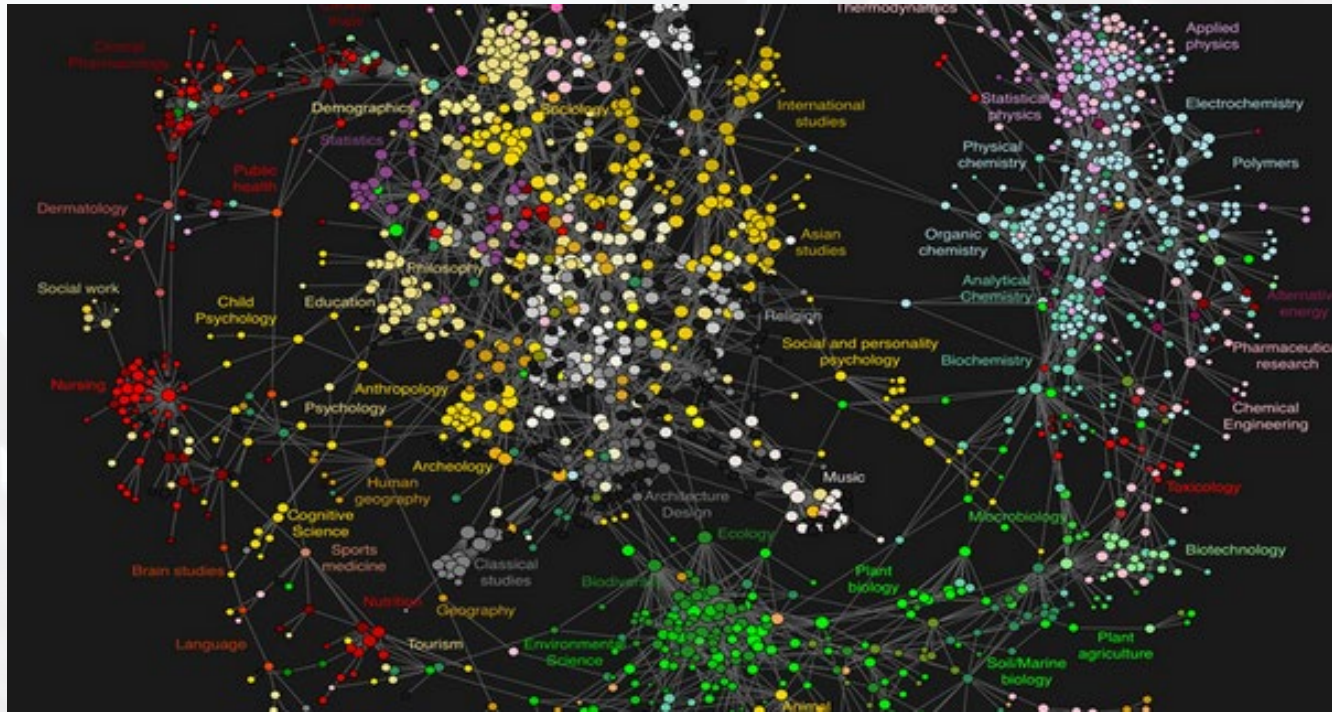


Image: <http://blog.physicsworld.com/2009/03/12/the-atlas-of-science/>



Construction

Science as Construction

- Constructive Empiricism (van Fraassen)
- Constructing the World (Chalmers)

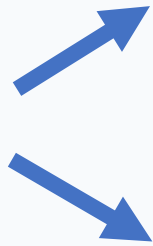
(But are we back to Carnap again?)

Chalmers review: <http://ndpr.nd.edu/news/constructing-the-world/>



Point of Decision

Science



as construction?

as discovery?

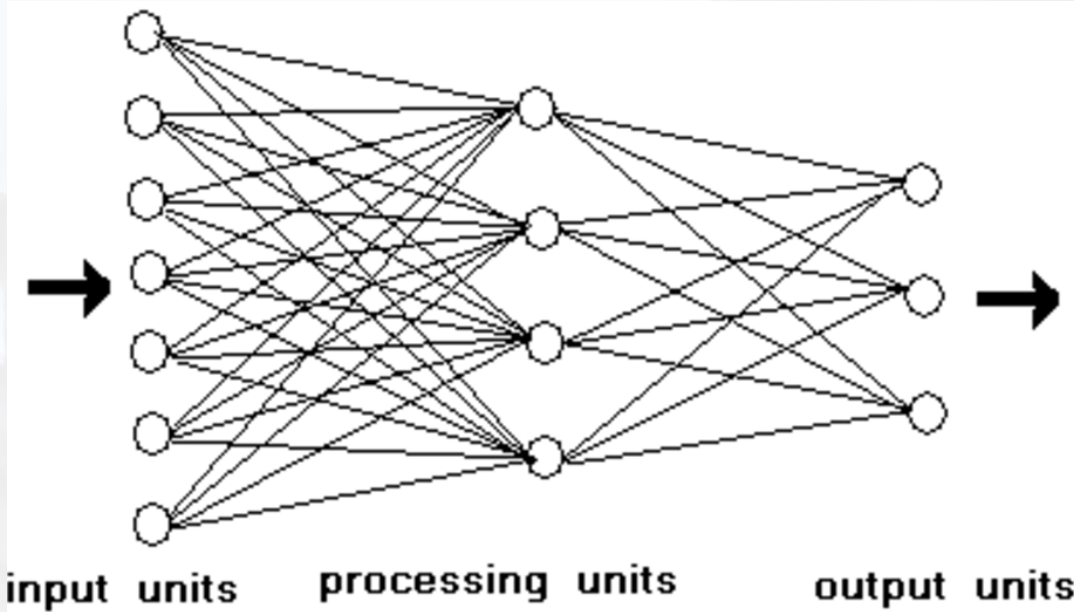
- Foundation in language, representation, models
- Something we *make*
- Foundation in experience, immersion, practice
- Something we *become*

What Is Connectivism?





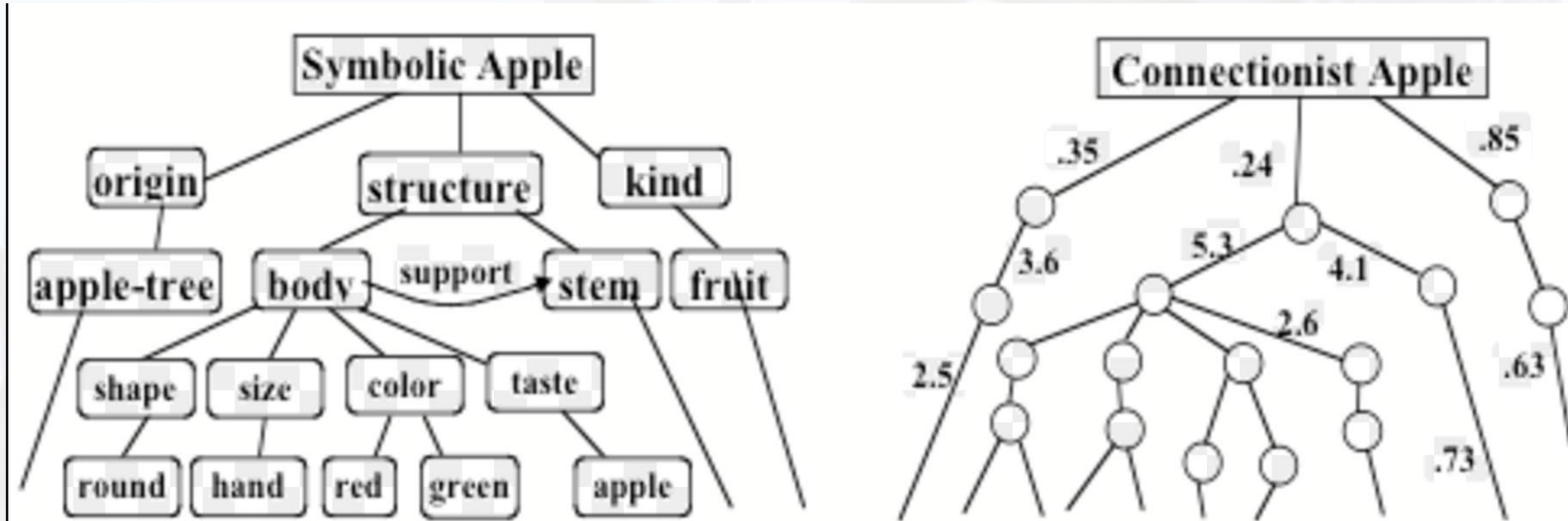
Connectionism



Network-based
non-symbolic
processing system



Representation



Symbols System – Model - Representation

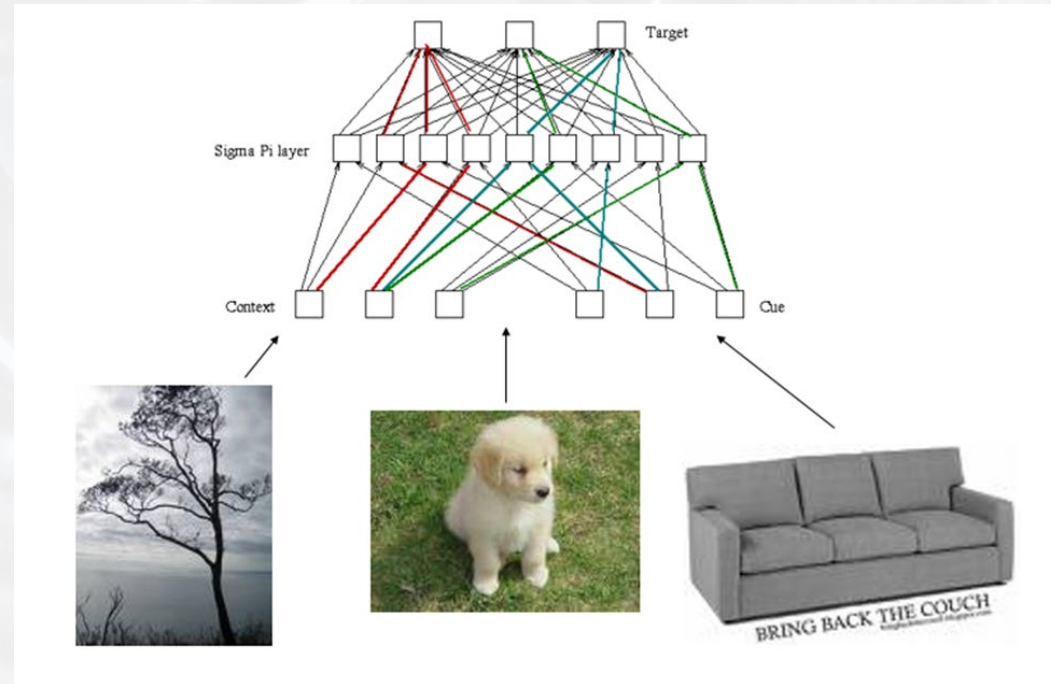
Analogy – Image – Neural Network

<https://web.media.mit.edu/~minsky/papers/SymbolicVs.Connectionist.html>



Distributed

A 'concept' is a *pattern of connectivist* in a network





Linked Data



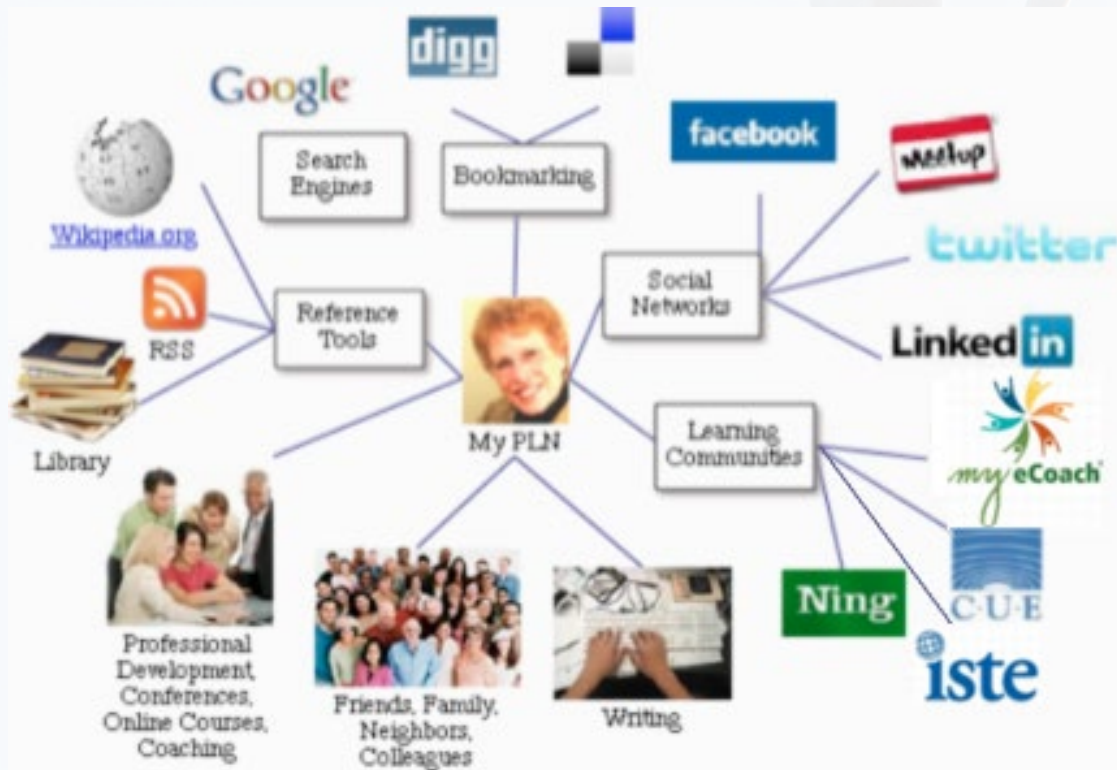
Though still employing symbols and language, steps away from *inference* and toward *association*



PLENK

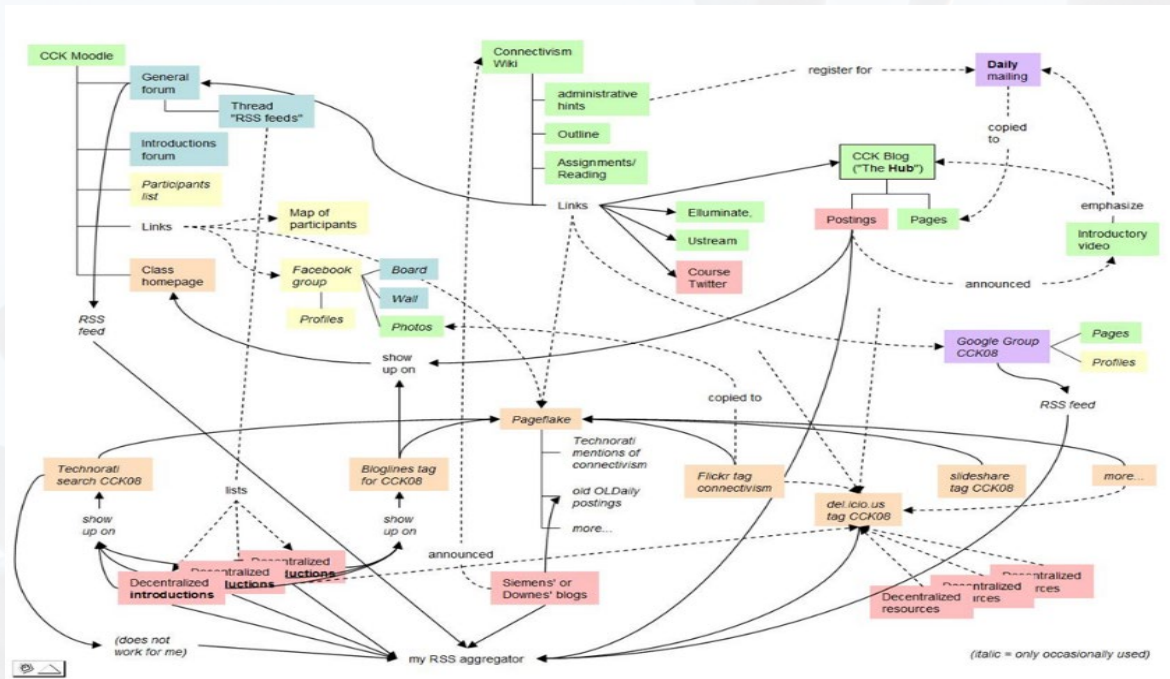
Personal Learning Network & Environment

- Your friends
- Your concepts
- Your learning





MOOC



A MOOC is a Web, not a Website



<https://sites.google.com/site/themoocguide/home>



MOOC

Instead of seeing a course as a series of contents to be presented, envisions a course as a network of participants who find and exchange resources with each other (2008)

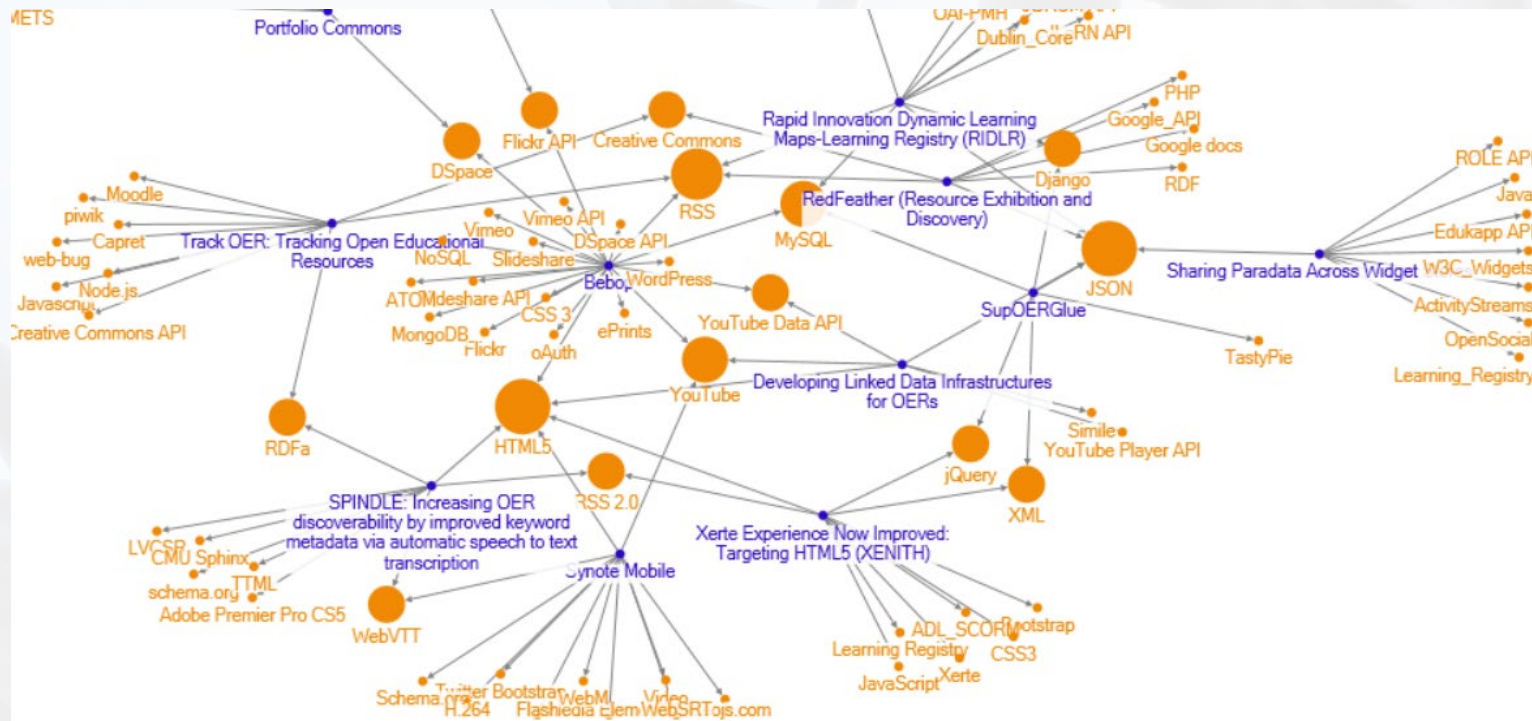


MOOC

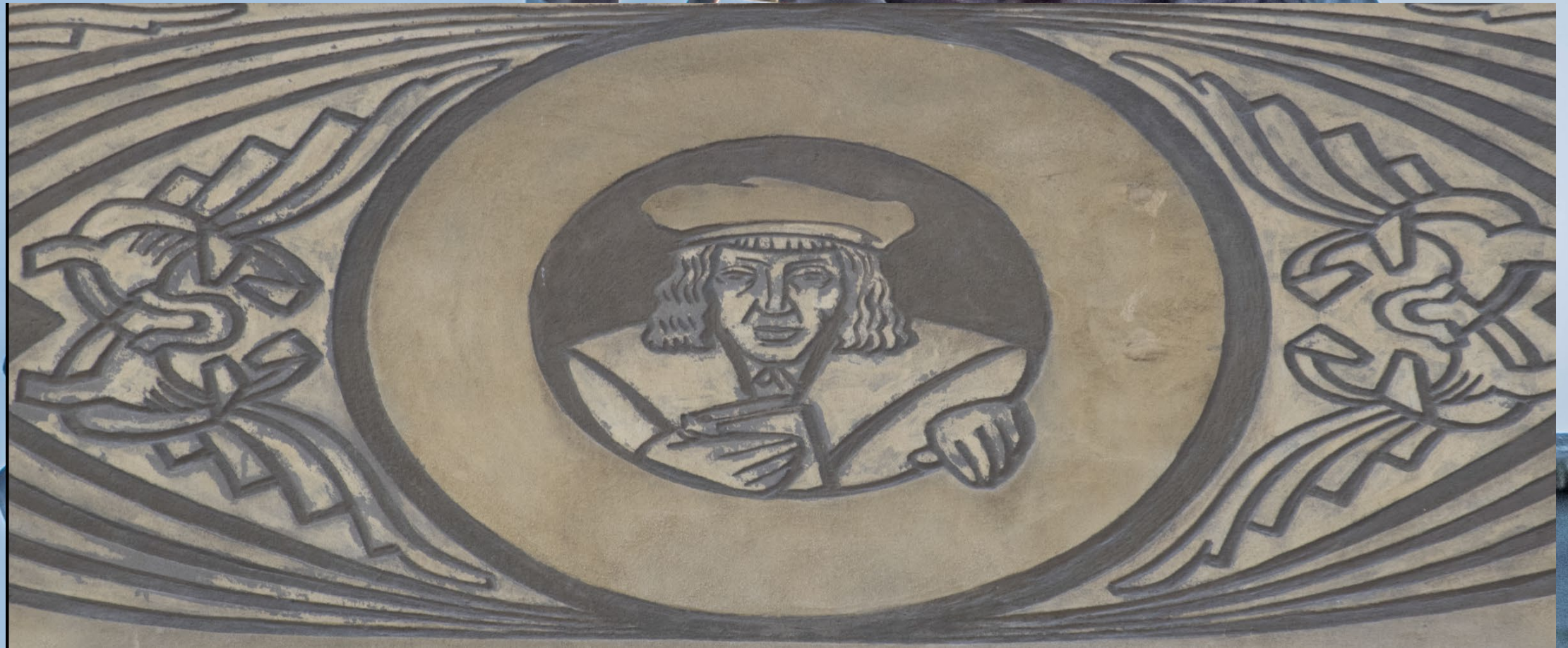
- An initial structure is developed and ‘seeded’ with custom-built or (preferably) existing OERs
- Participants are encouraged to use their own sites to create or share resources
- A mechanism (such as gRSShopper or BuddyPress) is employed to connect them



Community



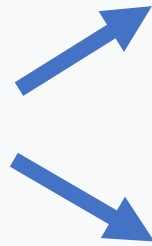
What Is Learning?





Point of Decision

Learning



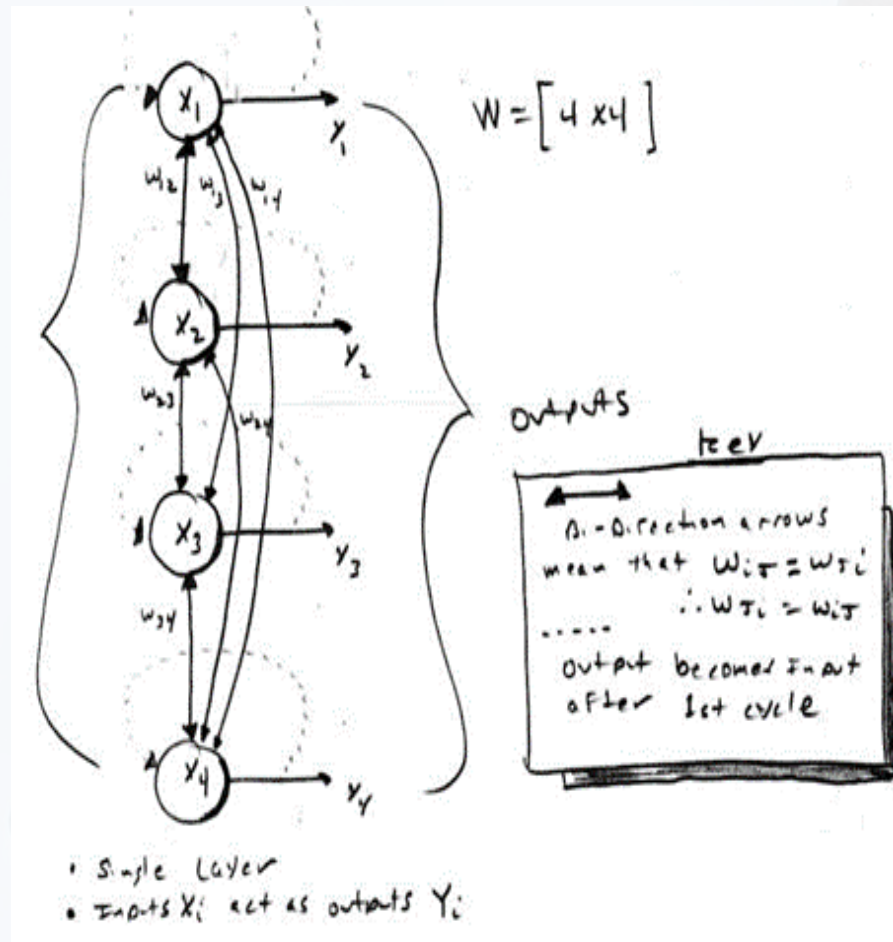
as construction?

as discovery?

- Foundation in language, representation, models
- Something we *make*
- Foundation in experience, immersion, practice
- Something we *become*



Network Learning



...is the creation and growing of connections

- Hebbian associationism
- Back propagation
- Boltzmann 'settling', annealing



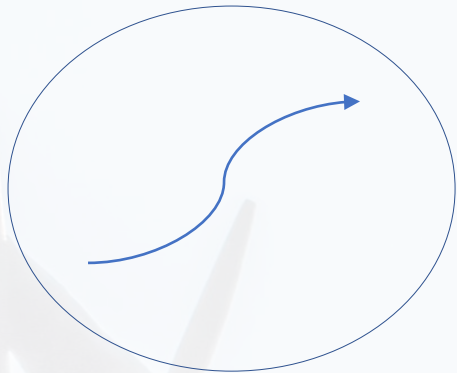
Network Learning

...is the development of these networks

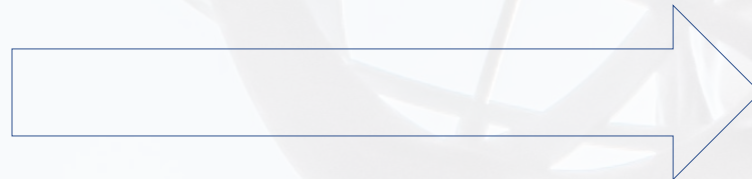
- A focus on both personal experience and social networks
- Learning is a matter of practice and reflection
- To know is to recognize



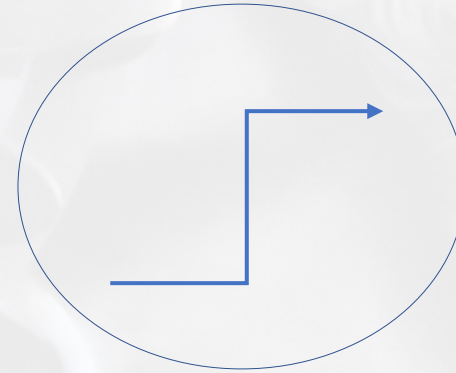
Parameters



- Current state
- Activation function



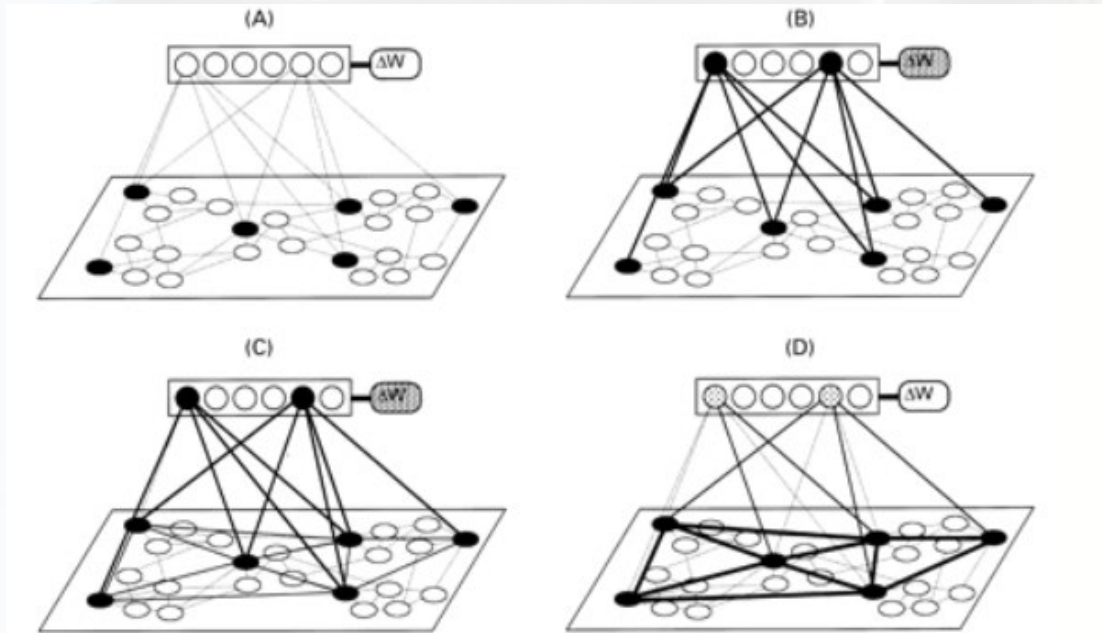
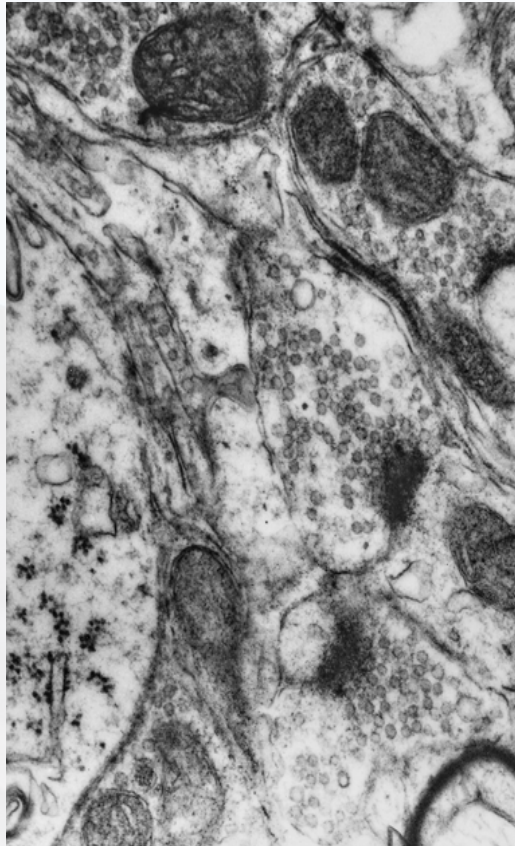
- Bandwidth (weight)
- Signal / Noise

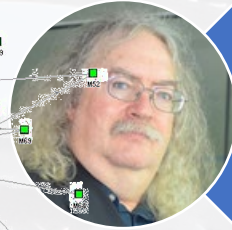
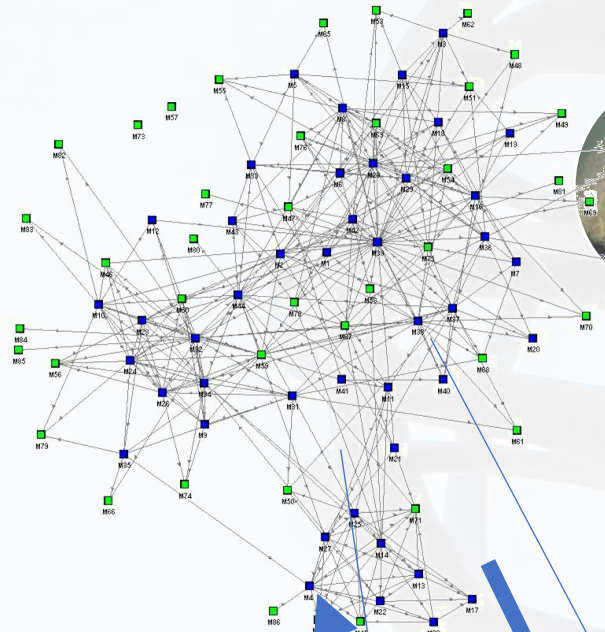


- Threshold value
- Increments



Synapses

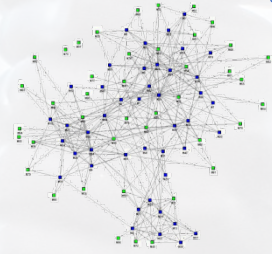




Core Concepts

Emergence

Recognition



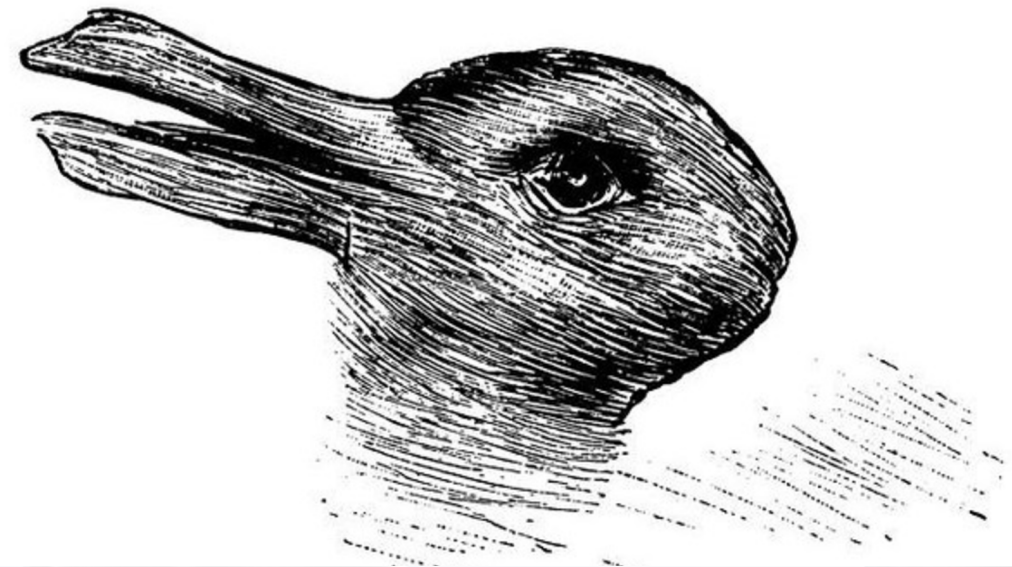


Emergence

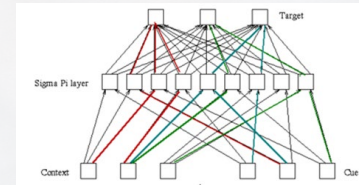
- The creation of apparent order out of patterns
- Depends on perception, culture, way of seeing
- Self-Organization



Recognition



Gestalt Duck-Rabbit Pattern Activation



Implications for Practice





Objective

To present the core ideas of connectivism in both a learning and scientific context, in a sense unifying the ideas of discovery, interaction and education.



Method

Method as Discovery:

- To discover something is to be immersed in it, to speak it and listen to people speaking in it
- To immerse oneself in the world is to try listening and to try speaking



Principles

- **Autonomy** – each entity has its own values and objectives and decides for itself
- **Diversity** – each entity in a network is unique in role, function and perspective



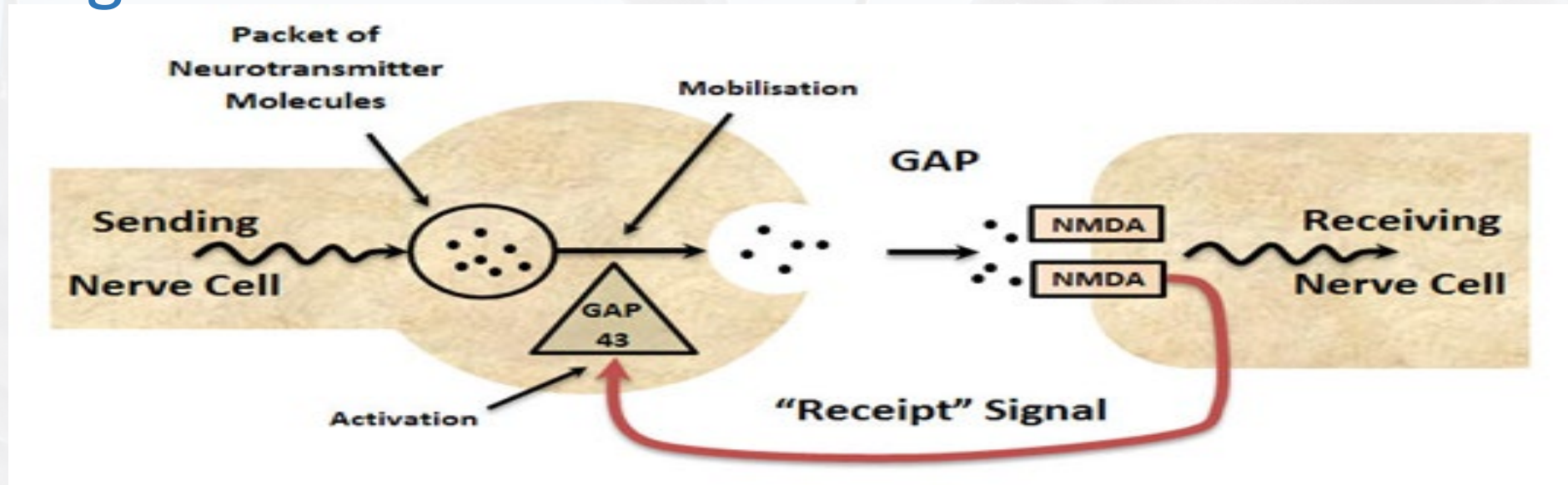
Principles

- **Openness** – membership in the network is fluid; content (signals, messages) enter and exit network
- **Interactivity** – knowledge in the network is created by the interactive process (as opposed to the content of signals propagated through the network)



Process

Being a neuron in the network





Process

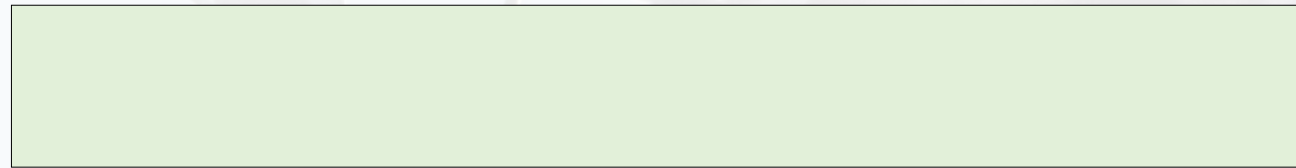
- **Aggregate** – seek out connections and obtain resources through those connections
- **Remix** – join the resources from multiple links together
- **Repurpose** – adapt the remixed resources
- **Feed Forward** – send the newly created resources on to the next nodes in the network



Model

70-20-10 Model of Learning & Development

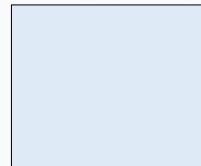
Experience



Social



Classroom





Method

70% ON the job Learning by experience:

- Assignments - directly related to role
- Assignments - outside usual work responsibilities
- Increased responsibilities in current role

20% - NEAR the job Learning from others:

- Feedback
- Networking / conferences
- Informal learning communities
- Web based research
- Internal / external
- Coaching / mentoring from experts

10% - OFF the job Formal training courses or certifications

Performance Support & The 70:20:10 Model

70% On-the-job Learning (Experience)

20% Informal Learning (Exposure)

10% Formal Learning (Education)

- Experiential Learning On-the-Job
- Social Learning through Networks and Work Relationships
- Formal Learning in Training Classrooms or Environments

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----|------------|----------|
| EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING | 70 | Experience | Practice |
| SOCIAL LEARNING | 20 | Exposure | People |
| FORMAL LEARNING | 10 | Education | Programs |

702010

70:20:10 Forum's 10 Point Approach to Implementation

70/20/10



Model

70-20-10 Model of Cognition

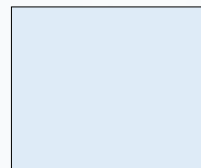
Recognition



Reasoning



Remembering





Model

70-20-10 Model of Cognition

Recognition



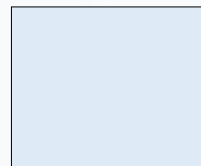
Experience, practice,
reflection, creation, sharing

Reasoning



Models, inference,
representation, theorizing

Remembering

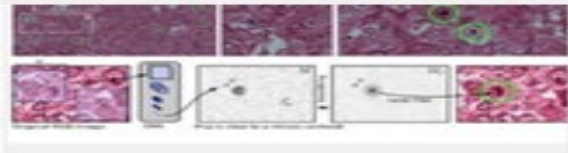
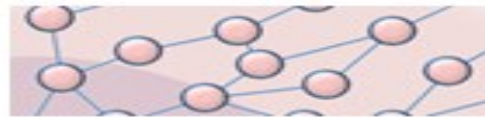
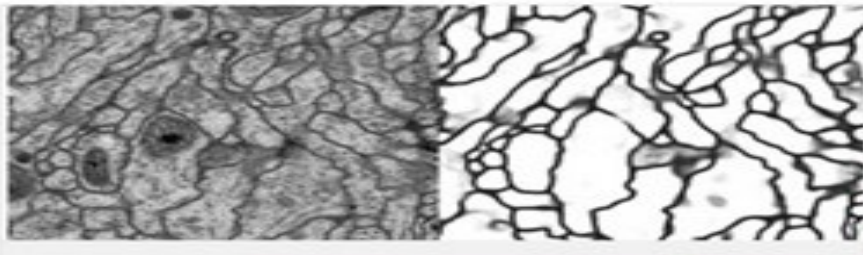


Facts, data, names, content



Reading the World

I don't see the world as neat and ordered, like logic and mathematics – I see it as messy and complex

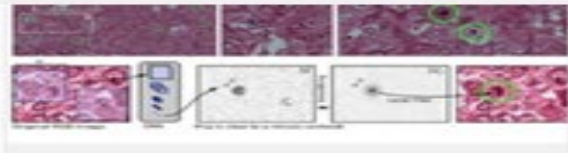
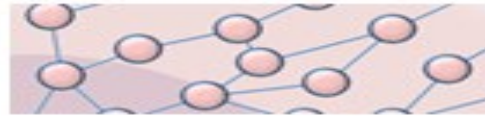
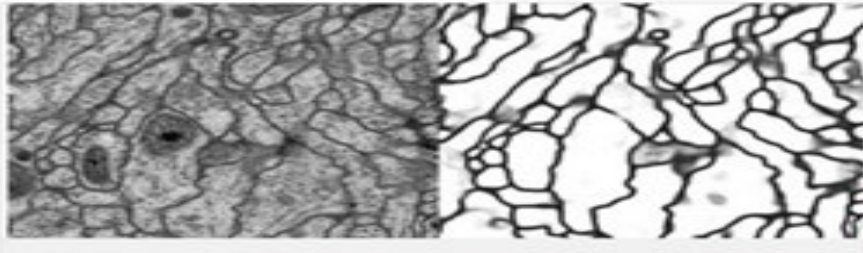


| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 0 |
| 2 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 9 |
| 3 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 5 |
| 4 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 4 |



Reading the World

It's not one language, but many languages; not one way of seeing, but many ways of seeing, not one way of being, but many ways



| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 0 |
| 2 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 9 |
| 3 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 5 |
| 4 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 4 |



Thank You



Stephen Downes

<http://www.downes.ca>