Continuity and Engagement in an Open Ecosystem: Challenges and Approaches

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Continuity and Engagement in an Open Ecosystem: Challenges and Approaches

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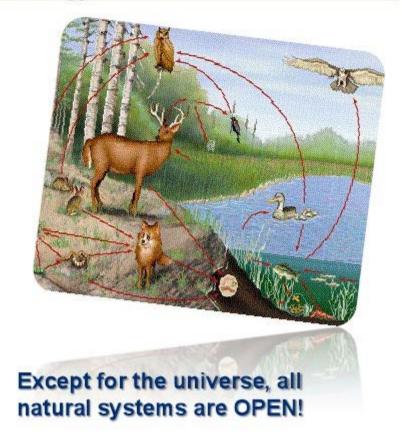
Open Ecosystems: What are they good for?

ECOSYSTEM – basic unit and probably the most important concept in ecology

Two Types of System:

Open system –
 presence of inputs
 and outputs (matter
 and energy)

2. Closed system –
no exchange of
matter and energy
(usually artificially
made, e.g.
terrarium)



Source: Parungao, 2010: https://www.slideshare.net/lhenparungao/lecture-1-ns-5-ecology-and-ecosystem-concepts-2010

Open Ecosystems: What are they good for?

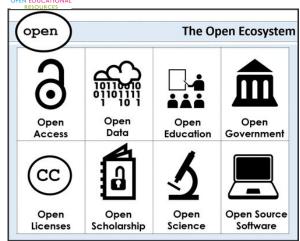
Benefits: Evolution

- Reproduction
 - New things (distribution)
 - Reuse
 - Reputation
- Mutation
 - Collaboration
 - Adaptation & Remixing
 - Assembly
- Competition
 - Evaluation/Ratings
 - Marketplaces

Examples







Source: clobridgeconsulting.com

Open Ecosystems: Problems

Challenges

- Continuity
 - Technical I/O
 - Grain size



Semantics/data meaning



- Tone/glossaries
- Narrative flow



- Identity
 - % Authorship/N-finite authors



- New vs. revised artifact
- **Teachers Pay Teachers**

- Community Building
 - Content producer incentives



Cold start problem

Open Ecosystems for Education/Training Content

Repositories/Marketplaces:

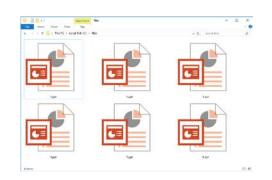
- Teachers Pay Teachers
- Open Educational Resources
- Amazon Inspire

Open Platforms

- Wiki (Wikiversity, Wikpedia, WikiEducator)
- WikiHow
- YouTube
- MOOC (EdX, Coursera, Udacity)

Registries of Links:

- Learning Registry variants
- Mason OER Metafinder
- Google search







Sequencing Resources

Not Adaptive

- Linear: Hand-crafted set of activities
- Hypermedia: Navigate through tree/links/search

Hand-Crafted Adaptive

- Place-Out: Skip parts by doing well (in linear/links)
- Branching: Hand-made if-then rules/states
- Assignments: Teacher assignment to class based on pace

Al/Machine Learning

- Recommenders: Select next problem or system
- Problem Generators: Injects/constructs practice exercises

Sequencing Open Resources

Benefits

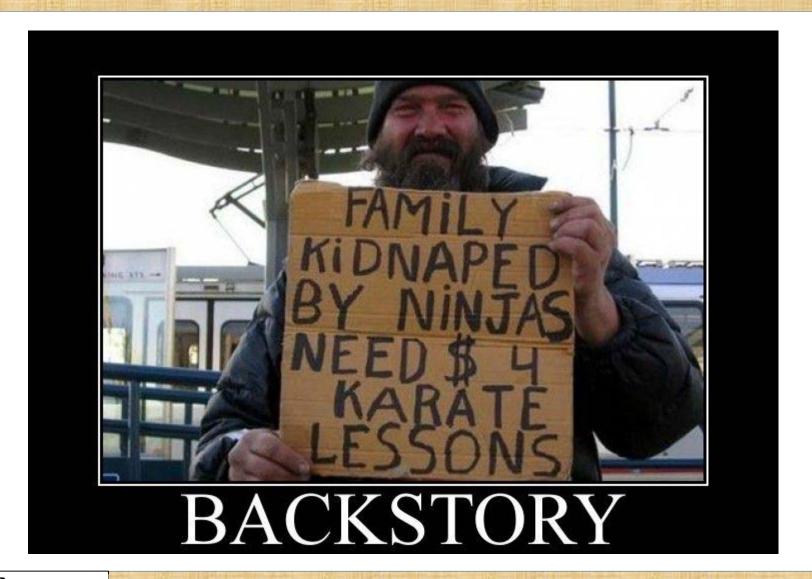
- Breadth: Infeasible to re-invent the wheel on content
- Running Start: Leverage existing resources for new domain
- Analytics: Learn & apply empirically-effective resources
- Varied Practice: Deeper learning by using in multiple ways

Sequencing Open Resources

Challenges

- Continuity: Different terminology, activity types, goals
- Engagement: Maintaining "flow" when jumping around
- Granularity: Irregular resource size
- External Links: Many resources need custom "players"
- Narrative: Can resources be part of a broader goal/story?
- Evaluation: What *is* effective?

Background & Motivation



Motivating Use-Cases

Personal Assistant for Life-Long Learning (PAL3)





GIFT Multi-Agent Architecture



Service for Measurement and Adaptation to Real-Time Engagement (SMART-E)



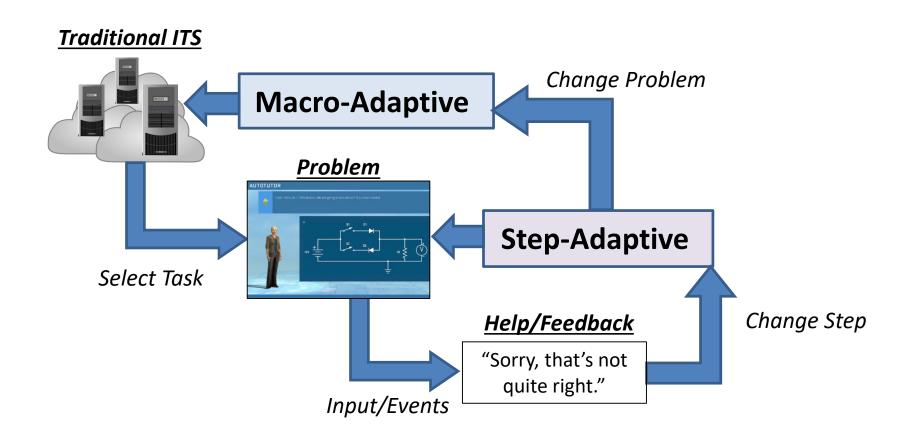
PAL3 Project Goals



A computerized personal assistant to help a learner:

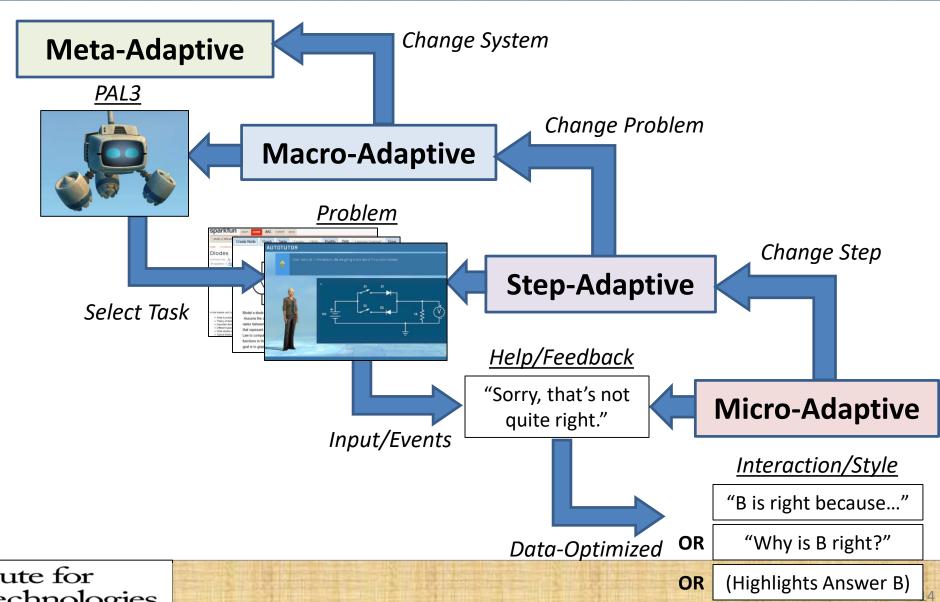
- Learn throughout their careers
- Successfully navigate career transitions
- Prevent skill decay
- Know their progress and mastery
- Adaptively find the right material at the right level
- Stay engaged: learn during free time

Traditional ITS Approach



For 20 years, most ITS have had 2 loops...

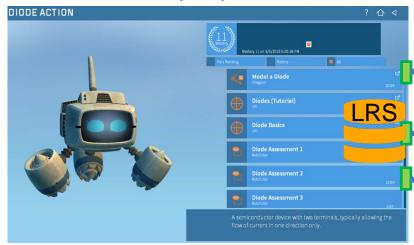
PAL3 – Four Loop Adaptivity



Personal Assistant for Life Long Learning (PAL3)

Personalized Recommendations

3 factors: Novelty, Exploration, Deficits



Guided Models & Simulations

Existing HTML Links & Videos

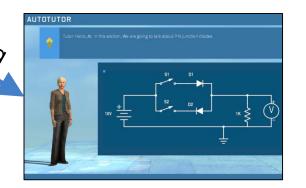


Assume the diode is ideal, the resistor is 500 ohms and the voltag varies between +5 volts and -5 volts. Nodes have been given to you

Competitive Leaderboards Achievements to Encourage Effort







Recommender Basics

How is content modeled?

- Goals: Real-life goals a person would want to achieve
- Focus Areas: Domain areas within a goal
- Topics: Groups of skills and resources to organize learning
 - Set of Lessons
 - Set of Knowledge Components
- Knowledge Components: Skills to learn
 - Mostly in: Structure/Behavior/Function taxonomy
 - Ex. Diode Behavior in Forward Bias
- Lesson: Ways to practice/study
 - One or more resources
 - Ex. 5 multiple choice questions; 1 video; 1 AutoTutor

Recommender Basics

How are recommendations made?

- Novelty: How much this resource has been seen?
- Exploration: How open-end is the activity the user must do?
- Deficits: How much could this increase the user knowledge?

PAL3 Home Page



PAL3 Continuity Challenges

Within Resources

- Lexicon: Navy using different terms/conventions than college courses
- Duration: Some resources much longer than others
- Unfamiliar Activities: AutoTutor and Dragoon
- Challenge Level: Harder and more open-ended resources

Transitions/Handoffs to Resources

- External Resources: Return from URL links and installed applications
- External Adaptation: External resources, bundles, or modules

Metadata about Resources

- No KC's: Resource added w/o knowledge components being known
- KC Override: Resource might test different KC's than registered

PAL3 Engagement Challenges

Trust in Recommendations

- Goals (Life) vs. Topics (Learning): What do I need these for?
- Overconfidence: Didn't I already study these?

Social Influences

- Competition: Why compete if in the bottom half?
- Activity Level: Why try if don't see others trying it?

Effort vs. Payoff

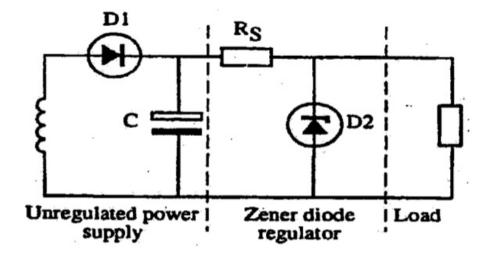
- Rewards: What do I get for working harder?
- Effort Level: How much am I supposed to do per day?

CHALLENGES: Continuity



Challenges: Different Lexicon

- What happens to excess current?
 - Shunt
 - Dump
 - Sent to ground



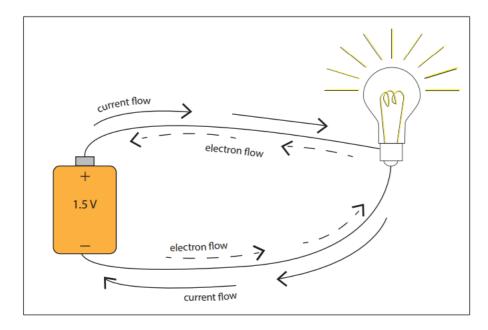
 What to do when your videos use "dump", your text uses "sent to ground", and your exercises use "shunt"?

Approaches: Different Lexicon

- Canon Version: Make derivative content w/ one set of terms
 - Pro: Simple, fairly quick
 - Con: Content becomes "dead" (no live link to others' changes)
- Glossary Key: Identify key terms and hotlink to a glossary
 - Pro: Can help learners map between terms
 - Con: Need a glossary for each domain. Need to detect/highlight?
- Cliff Notes: Brief docs, which note alternate terms
 - Pro: Useful to have a custom doc on each core concept anyway
 - Con: More passive content. User needs to do it, or is useless.

Problem: Different Conceptualization

- Which way does *current* flow?
 - With the electrons
 - With the holes



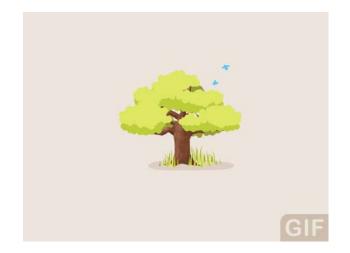
 What to do when some resources may use a different (even opposite) concept of a key mechanism?

Approaches: Different Conceptulization

- Canon Version: Make derivative content w/ one set of terms
 - Pro: Simple, fairly quick
 - Con: Content becomes "dead" (no live link to others' changes)
- Parallel Content: Curate content for each framework
 - Pro: Could present different content progressions, which may share some resources
 - Con: Managing twice the content

Problem: Different Granularity

- How long will this lesson take?
 - 30 seconds
 - 3 minutes
 - 3 hours
 - 3 weeks



- What is a cutoff for expecting to return in the same session?
- How to deal with lessons with many resources in them?

Approaches: Different Granularity

- Set Expectations: Show expected time to finish
 - Pro: Simple to get a rough-order-estimate
 - Con: Might vary for different users



- Max Time Cutoff: Don't recommend too-long resources
 - Pro: User knows what to expect in a system.
 - Con: Expectations differ by platform (mobile vs. laptop vs. desktop) and context (in-class, home).
- Differentiated UX: Different systems, same resource bank
 - Pro: Optimize system for different users & places
 - Con: Potential for confusion between open learner models

Problem: External Adaptive Systems

- What happens when we hand off to an external system?
 - 1 resource completed
 - N resources completed
 - ??? resources completed
 - 1 course completed

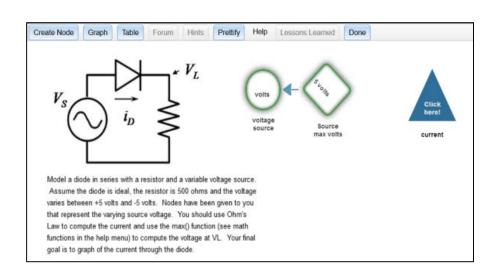
- How to deal with lessons with many resources in them?
- When should we wait for user to "finish" using an external system before recommending new things?

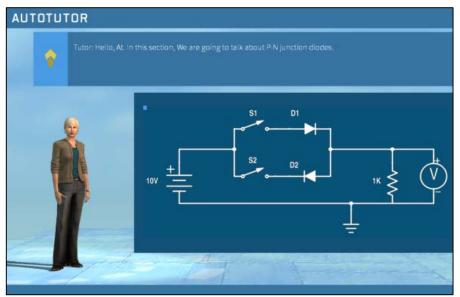
Approaches: External Adaptive Systems

- Bundle Resource: Wait for special resource to "Complete"
 - Pro: External system can send many records before/after special one
 - Con: User will need to "Abort" to return, if special incomplete.
- No Return: Pool LRS records, but don't wait for return
 - Pro: Allows asynchronous use of both systems
 - Con: Systems will look (and be) uncoordinated
- Explicit Handoff: External resource sends user back to source
 - Pro: Bidirectional coordination and referral (e.g., to resources)
 - Con: Stronger coupling and coordination required

Problem: Unfamiliar/Hard Activities

What if some learning activities are novel (or exotic, even)?





What if learners get confused? What if some

Approaches: Unfamiliar Activities

- Tutorials: Send users to tutorials before they hit new things
 - Pro: Most new resources can be understood in 2-3 minutes.
 - Con: Users are averse to general tutorials, so might need topic-specific ones. Users might skip tutorials.
- Emulate Familiar: Make new tasks feel like familiar ones
 - Pro: If done well, can result in better overall user experience
 - Con: Requires custom development per resource type. Only works if resource backend is distinct from its front end.
- Alert/Warning: Alert user that resource may be new or hard
 - Pro: Fairly simple to do. Sets expectations.
 - Con: Doesn't actually make resource easier

Challenges: Partial KC Info

- What knowledge does this simulation test?
 - Takeoff
 - Landing
 - ... (it depends)

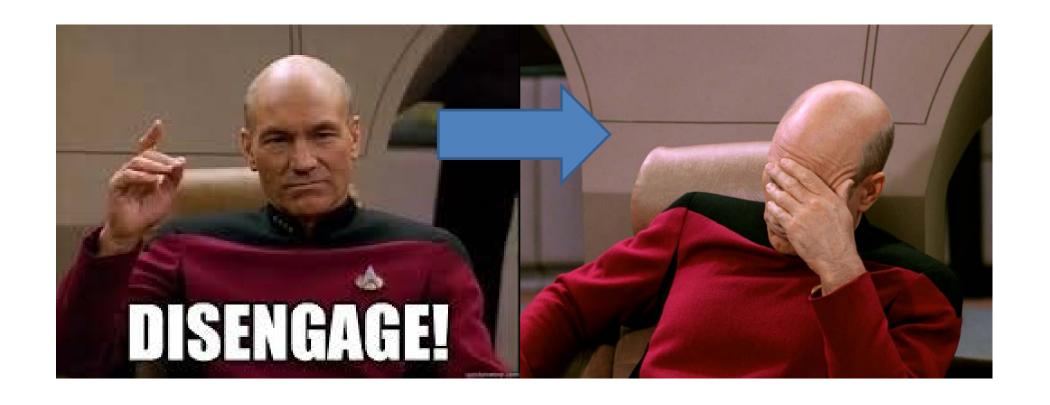


- What happens if someone adding a resource doesn't know its KC's?
- What happens if a resource tests different KC's depending on the user's decisions during it?

Approaches: Partial KC Info

- Register w/o KC's: Allow adding and use, even w/o KC's
 - Pro: Allows layman instructors to add content.
 - Con: System has no idea when to recommend it or what it tests/helps
- KC Override: Allow external systems to override KC's tested
 - Pro: Resource creator should know what it tests best
 - Con: What if system sends an unknown KC? (Or all unknown KC's?)
 Also, no standard way to send this. Using xAPI extension, currently.

CHALLENGES: Engagement



Challenges: Trust in Recommendations

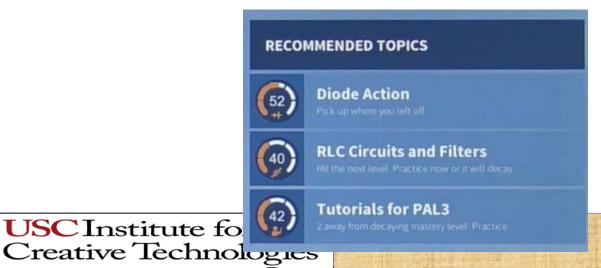
Why was this topic selected for me?

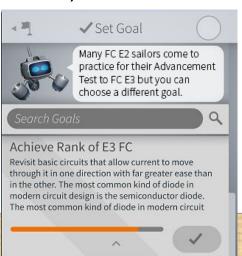


What if I feel like I know this already?

Approaches: Trust in Recommendations

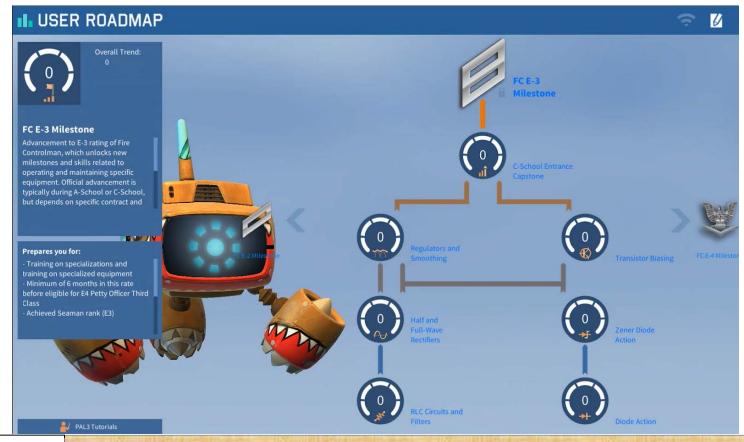
- Pretest/Placement Test: Comprehensive test upfront
 - Pro: Creates uncertainty and impasses->more ready to learn
 - Con: Barrier to getting started on learning immediately
- Explainable AI: Annotate recommendations w/ descriptions
 - Pro: Gives context about the resource
 - Con: Only usable with some types of recommender models. Reason for recommending may be not be useful to communicate (i.e., "You don't know what the word 'transitive' means.").





Approaches: Trust in Recommendations

- Roadmap: Show "skill tree" of how learning builds to goal
 - Pro: Open learner model. Connect to authentic goal
 - Con: Non-trivial to lay out automatically



Approaches: Trust in Recommendations

- Goal Readiness: Estimate of preparation for a real-life goal
 - Pro: Not a reward, but an indicator of authentic progress
 - Con: Hard to calibrate without real data on the goal. Just because you are ready for a goal doesn't mean you will accomplish it.

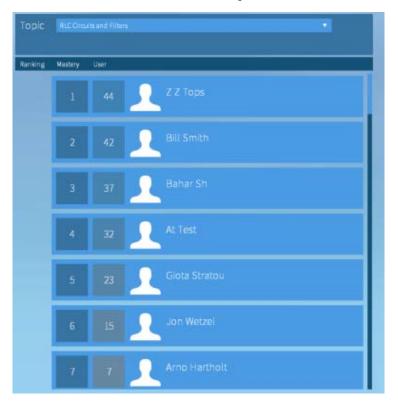




Khan Academy

Challenges: Competition as Motivation

What if I am not near the top of a leaderboard?

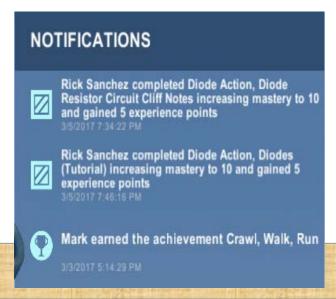


- Who cares about the difference between 50th an 45th?
- What if I am embarrassed about my position?

Approaches: Competitive Motivation

- Show Top-N: Don't show the whole group, only the top
 - Pro: Reduces risk of feeling highlighted if doing poorly
 - Con: Somewhat complex to implement with varied class sizes
- Teams: Group learners and compete/cooperate as teams
 - Pro: Lowest learners can add to team scores more quickly. Team standings make for good notifications/activity.
 - Con: Need a way to re-form teams if people drop out/disengage





Challenges: Gamification/Rewards

Risks of Gamification: What is measured = what is done.



How to ensure that rewards are aligned to learning goals?

Approaches: Gamification/Rewards

- Mastery Points: Open learner model is a core metric
 - Pro: Total alignment to learning process.
 - Con: Yolked to open learner model. Can decrease.
- Effort Points: Reward time on challenging tasks
 - Pro: Increases with effort, even if struggling. Can use for level-ups.
 - Con: Can lead to gaming the system for points





APPROACH: Personal Assistant



Hi! I'm Ral!

PAL3 Design Criteria

System Guidelines

- 1. Engage user.
- 2. Be an efficient use of user's time.
- 3. Guide user to what they need to focus on.
- 4. User must believe system is helping.
- 5. Reward user for using the system.
- 6. Provide user with an overview of their own learning.
- 7. Provide a variety of motivations to the user.

Pal Character Design Criteria

<u>Design Guidelines – 5 Laws of Pal</u>

- 1. Pal shall not get in the way of the user.
- 2. Pal shall be like the perfect butler.
- 3. Pal shall do things that are difficult for the on-screen GUI to achieve.
- 4. Pal shall reflect the user.
- 5. Pal shall create a desire to return to the system.

Pal Character Roles

- Goal-Monitoring: Setting and tracking progress toward goal
 - Pro: Use dialog to connect completing lessons -> mastering topics -> achieving goals. Help to set new goals when done.
 - Con: Since goal is in real-life, can't see status of other factors
- **Support:** Positive messages for struggling users, growth mindset messages, etc.
 - Pro: Improve relationship & engagement for struggling learners
 - Con: Potential to be too "saccharine" for some users

Pal Character Roles

- Contextual Info: Data on "users like you" or on-screen elements that would be hard to show on UI always
 - Pro: Useful for explainable AI and connecting effort to goals
 - Con: Data hungry, prioritization requires solid dialog management
- Quotables: Snark, inspiration, or other flavor text to enjoy
 - Pro: Breaks up a session, sometimes memorable
 - Con: Users respond very differently to different quotables

Goal Setting Stages

- People set goals for at different time scales:
 - Long-Term (years):
 - Decisions: Who you are / Why you do it / Identity
 - Pathway Choice: Career Choice, Selecting a Rate
 - Medium-Term (weeks):
 - Decisions: How to reach a long-term goal
 - Milestone Choice: Role, Certification, Degree, Position/Rank
 - Short-Term (days):
 - Decision Made: What to do to reach a milestone
 - Topic Choice: What skills to build, What to study

Goal-Setting Criteria

Interests: How much do they want it?

- Infer from: Self-report, Rating tasks, etc.
- Importance: Self-initiative; Retainment

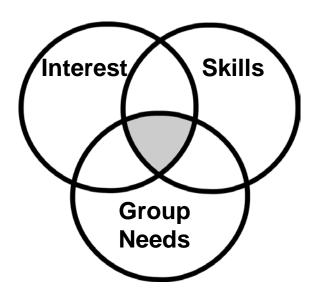
Skills: How prepared are they?

- Infer from: Learning records, Assessments (e.g. ASVAB)
- Importance: Time to train; Likelihood to reach criteria

Needs: How much do others need it?

- Infer from: Unmet demand (e.g., projected unfilled posts)
- Importance: Force readiness; Ready relevant learning
- * Multiplicative: Only as good as the weakest link

Note: Not all of these are suitable for a character like Pal

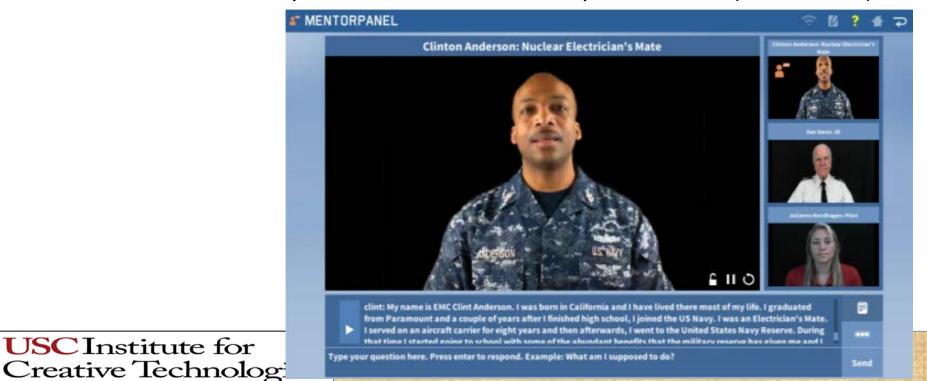


MentorPal: Considering Career Paths

Virtual Mentors in PAL3

USC Institute for

- Interactive Q&A w/ virtual mentors (one-on-one or panel)
- Individual experiences, not a generic "career guide"
- Realistic open-ended 5m-20m dialog
- Compare answers from multiple mentors (MentorPal)



WRAP UP: General Strategies



General Strategies: Continuity for Resources

- Moderated Resources: Open resources but with moderation/curation that ensures areas with canonical language and shared user experiences (e.g., similar activities)
- Annotated Resources: Show information to help decide to use recommended resource (time, activity, content)
- Lesson vs. Module: Wait and acknowledge user return for lessons, but assume asynchronous use for large modules

General Strategies: Engagement

- Effort->Mastery->Goals: Establish clear paths between effort on resources to mastery, and from mastery to their goals
- Social/Competition: Collaboration can be more powerful than competition. Teams of learners help bridge the two.
- **Rewards**: Weaker than motivation for goal-achievement and social ties. Useful for setting expectations for time-on-task.
- **Guides/Assistants:** Provide continuity for learning over time (e.g., "Welcome back"). Can use to message/reinforce productive mindsets. Challenging due to different user prefs.

Questions & Discussion

