

# Lost fragments from the Diamond Age... on lifelong learner models, scrutability, reflection, augmented cognition

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School of Information Technologies



**The University of Sydney**

**chai ::**

computer human adapted interaction research group

# Fragment 1...

Next day, Nell woke up excited - she knew that the Primer could tell her more about this puzzle. Not even waiting till after breakfast, she opened the Primer and it immediately began telling her about Anne Boyd and her music.

After about ten minutes of this, Nell, began to wonder why she might need to know about it. Under the Primer's guidance, she had become an increasingly independent learner, with a strong streak of curiosity. So, of course, she asked the Primer to explain itself.

## And Nell asks?

- Why is the Primer telling me about Anne Boyd?
- Why now?
- What does it think I know about Boyd?
- What does it think I want to know?
- Where does this lesson fit into all the things I have been learning?

## And the answers rest on...

- The learner model
  - as it drives the personalisation
- The uses of the learner model
- The interpretation of the learner model

And this matters because

- Nell needs to become responsible for her own learning
- And able to control it

# Primer v my lifelong learner model vision

## Primer

- Omniscient
- Inscrutable
- In control
- Does not interact with parents/teachers
- Subtle and human-like
- Very long term

## Llm + “teachers”

**Teachers include:**

**parents,**

**peers,**

**classroom teachers,**

**boss,**

**....**

**various programs**

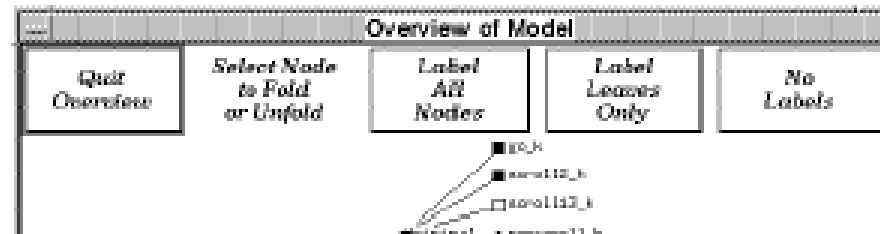
- Control of what it learns
- Learner control
- Parents and teachers play key role
- Machines that machines
- Machine-learning
- Very long term

- Why lifelong learner modelling?
  - User control of personal information in model, with personal copy of partial learner models held by others.
  - Reuse of learner model by multiple *teachers*.
  - Augmented cognition.
- Some of the challenges,
  - Systems: representation, distribution.
  - Interoperability: ontologies.
  - Building learner models: knowledge layer
  - Mining them: Educational Data Mining
  - User interfaces: Open Learner Models (OLMs)
  - Security and privacy

## Fragment 2...

On this particular morning, Nell had been working very hard on an essay about Anne Boyd. Of course, she typed it, using the same word processor she had user for many years (on many different computers).

But this morning was different because suddenly she decided that it was time she learnt how to become a power user. The Primer showed her the way ahead:



People decide when they have time to overcome the production paradox (Carroll)

And an overview of your long term learner model makes an excellent starting point for reflection and conversations with teachers





## Fragment 3...

Nell began revising the semester's work from the user interfaces subject that she had been enjoying so much. Lectures had been delivered in the virtual classroom, complemented by labs and a group assignment. She had meant to attend the lectures ... but perhaps she had missed a few when she had to devote all her energies to hockey as her team made the finals.

Her starting point for study was to ask the Primer to give her an overview of how she was doing.

SearchSelect/DeselectInfer

Term ExpansionLessMore

heuristic evaluation

usability inspection

human-computer interaction

task completion

usability

prompt

usability evaluation

documentation

predictive usability

user testing

minimalism

cognitive walkthrough

user interface critique

specification

system image

effectiveness

consistency

heuristics

paper-and-pencil prototype

design tinkering

guidelines checklist

golden rules for dialogue

dialogue

Know Thy User

error

mistake

discount usability

user frustration

style guide

evaluators

prototyping

user interface guidelines

empirical methods

order of actions

usability study

requirements analysis

user centred design

task completion time

time

Views: [My User Model](#) | [Me vs. Average](#) | [Average of Class](#)

Current concept: [Show evidence](#)

# Concept: user interface critique (0.80)

You are performing

Audio Evidence (ra

The lecture slide Pg

The lecture slide [Screenbackground 10](#) was attended for a duration of 69 seconds.

Tutorial Evidence (not present, contribution 0.0) [Show/Hide Evidence](#)

Inferred Evidence (not present, contribution 0.0) [Show/Hide Evidence](#)

[Hide Evidence](#)

Lots of green means learner doing well

Weak aspects visible as red

Overview visualisation

computer human adapted interaction research group

Lifelong learning, learner models and sugmented cognition

Search Select/Deselect Infer

Term Expansion Less ☐ ☒ ☐ ☐ More

heuristic evaluation  
usability inspection  
predictive methods  
human-computer interaction  
instructional design  
task completion  
usability  
prompt  
usability evaluation  
documentation  
predictive usability  
user testing  
screen design  
cognitive walkthrough  
user interface critique  
system specification  
effectiveness  
consistency  
heuristics  
paper-and-pencil prototype  
design tinkering  
guidelines checklist  
golden rules for dialogue  
dialogue  
Know Thy User  
error  
mistake  
discount usability  
user frustration  
style guide  
evaluators  
prototyping  
user interface guidelines  
empirical methods  
order of actions  
usability study  
requirements analysis  
user centred design  
task completion time  
time

Views: [My User Model](#) | [Me vs. Average](#) | [Average of Class](#)

Current concept: [Show evidence](#)

## Concept: user interface critique (0.80)

You are performing better than average.

Audio Evidence (raw 0.80, contribution 0.80)

[Show/Hide Evidence](#)

The lecture slide [PredHeuristic/8](#) was attended for a duration of 108 seconds.

The lecture slide [ScreenBackground/10](#) was attended for a duration of 89 seconds.

Tutorial Evidence (not present, contribution 0.0)

[Show/Hide Evidence](#)

Inferred Evidence (not present, contribution 0.0)

[Show/Hide Evidence](#)

Focus concepts

Search

Select/Deselect

Infer

Term Expansion
Less
☐
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☐
More

heuristic evaluation

usability inspection

human-computer interaction

task completion

usability

prompt

usability evaluation

documentation

predictive usability

user testing

minimalism

cognitive walkthrough

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dialogue

know thy user

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empirical methods

order of actions

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Tutorial Evidence (not present, contribution 0.0)

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Inferred Evidence (not present, contribution 0.0)

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Drilling down  
Evidence of knowledge

Search Select/Deselect Infer

Views: [My User Model](#) | [Me vs. Average](#) | [Average of Class](#)

Term Expansion Less ☐ ☒ ☐ ☐ ☐ More

Current concept: [Show evidence](#)

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Tutorial Evidence (not present, contribution 0.0) [Show/Hide Evidence](#)

Inferred Evidence (not present, contribution 0.0) [Show/Hide Evidence](#)

heuristic evaluation  
 usability inspection  
 predictive metric  
 human-computer interaction  
 exploratory design  
 instructional design  
 task completion  
 usability  
 prompt  
 usability evaluation  
 documentation  
 predictive usability  
 user testing  
 minimalism  
 cognitive walkthrough  
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 empirical methods  
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 usability study  
 requirements analysis  
 user centred design  
 task completion time  
 time

# Me v Average

# Me v High achievers

# Me v IRT prediction

# My right to my learner model?

# My right to class average...?

## Fragment 4...

Nell took a job as a teacher at the Victorian Academy for Young Ladies of Distinction....

Each semester, Nell approached with trepidation the daunting task of writing exams for her classes. There were many, many policies and rules to meet the approved VAYLD format and style. And the administrators changed them all the time.

Luckily, the Primer enabled her to do just-in-time learning, reading just the aspects she needed to know, at the stage she needed them for each exam paper.



Justin Time Training

[Profile](#)

[Learning Centre](#)

Current activities

Search Learning Centre

JITT Activities for user 'judy'

### [SOFT2004 Exam Preparation: Writing The Marking Scheme](#)

The marking scheme must be prepared.

### [SOFT3102 Exam Preparation: Formatting the Paper](#)

The exam paper must be formatting according to the School and University requirements.

[SOFT2004 Exam Preparation: Writing The Marking Scheme](#)

The marking scheme must be prepared.

The following digital items are available:

[Devising a marking scheme](#)

[View workflow](#)

Marking Scheme Complete

Quit Activity

[SOFT3102 Exam Preparation: Formatting the Paper](#)

The exam paper must be formatting according to the School and University requirements.

The following digital items are available:

Important Items

[Devising a marking scheme](#)  
marking scheme

move

[Devising a marking scheme](#)

move

[CONFIDENTIAL labelling of examination papers](#)  
refer to later----

Remove

Document Viewing History

[CONFIDENTIAL labelling of examination papers](#)

2003-10-26 20:48:25

[SpecialLeave - General and Academic Staff](#)

2003-10-24 15:39:10

[Problems encountered in previous examinations](#)

2003-10-24 11:46:22

[Devising a marking scheme](#)

2003-10-09 21:19:38

[Special questions for Advanced students](#)

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Lifelong learning, learner models and segmented cognition



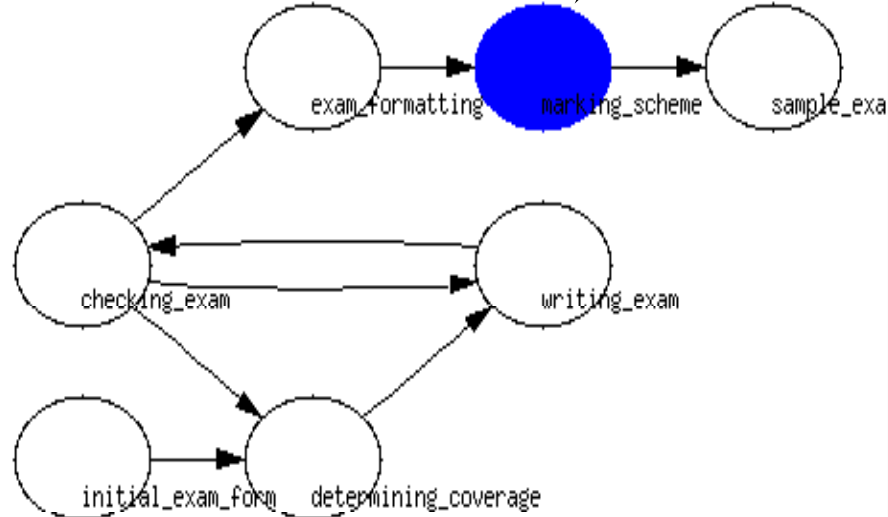
Justin Time Training

[Profile](#)

[Learning Centre](#)

Search Learning Centre

Workflow graph for SOFT2004 Exam Preparation







**Justin Time Training**

**Profile**

**Learning Centre**

**SOFT2004 Exam Preparation Activity User Model**

Concept
confidential labelling of exam papers
numbering exam questions
develop marking scheme
setting exam questions
write exam question answers
common exam problems
advanced student special exam questions
exam aligned with scope and objectives
exam question difficulty

**Knowledge Level**

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Shows how well  
user knows c

Access to JITT  
mem

How JITT  
interprets evidence

**SOFT3102 Exam Preparation Activity User Model**

Concept
confidential labelling of exam papers
numbering exam questions
develop marking scheme
setting exam questions

**Knowledge Level**

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[raw evidence](#)

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[raw evidence](#)

[raw evidence](#)

**Examine**

[Resolver explanation](#)

[Resolver explanation](#)

[Resolver explanation](#)

[Resolver explanation](#)

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Lifelong learning, learner models and sugmented cognition

Concept	Knowledge Level		Examine
confidential labelling of exam papers	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<a href="#">raw evidence</a>	<a href="#">Resolver explanation</a>
numbering exam questions	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<a href="#">raw evidence</a>	<a href="#">Resolver explanation</a>
develop marking scheme	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<a href="#">raw evidence</a>	<a href="#">Resolver explanation</a>
setting exam questions	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<a href="#">raw evidence</a>	<a href="#">Resolver explanation</a>
write exam question answers	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<a href="#">raw evidence</a>	<a href="#">Resolver explanation</a>
common exam problems	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<a href="#">raw evidence</a>	<a href="#">Resolver explanation</a>
advanced student special exam	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<a href="#">raw evidence</a>	<a href="#">Resolver explanation</a>
exam aligned with scope and sequence	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<a href="#">raw evidence</a>	<a href="#">Resolver explanation</a>
exam question difficulty	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<a href="#">raw evidence</a>	<a href="#">Resolver explanation</a>

User can control how JITT understands evidence

User can alter teaching agent

**Resolver Selection**

The current resolver is *True Most Recent*.  
Change the Resolver to use:

Simple Average ⬇ ⬆ Select Resolver

**Teaching Agent Selection**

The current teaching agent is *JITT Base*.  
Change the Teaching Agent to use:

JITT Base ⬇ ⬆ Select Teaching Agent



**Justin Time Training**

**Profile**

**Learning Centre**

Search Learning Centre

*Evidence for confidential labelling of exam papers*

Timestamp	Knowledge Level
2003-10-09 21:09:15	could teach to others
2003-10-24 11:45:24	Positive
2003-10-24 11:45:25	Positive
2003-10-24 11:45:35	understand well
2003-10-24 11:45:43	Positive
2003-10-24 11:45:44	Positive
2003-10-24 11:45:51	could teach to others
2003-10-24 11:45:57	Positive
2003-10-24 11:45:58	Positive
2003-10-24 11:46:04	understand
2003-10-24 15:13:27	Positive
2003-10-26 20:45:12	never heard
2003-10-26 20:46:56	Positive
2003-10-26 20:46:57	Positive
2003-10-26 20:47:18	Positive
2003-10-26 20:47:28	heard of
2003-10-26 20:48:25	Positive
2003-10-26 21:11:18	Positive
2003-10-26 21:11:18	Positive

Self assessment after viewing [CONFIDENTIAL labelling of examination papers](#)

Viewed content: [CONFIDENTIAL labelling of examination papers](#)

Viewed content: [CONFIDENTIAL labelling of examination papers](#)

Self assessment after viewing [CONFIDENTIAL labelling of examination papers](#)

Viewed content: [CONFIDENTIAL labelling of examination papers](#)

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Self assessment after viewing [CONFIDENTIAL labelling of examination papers](#)

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Self assessment after viewing [CONFIDENTIAL labelling of examination papers](#)

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Self assessment after viewing [CONFIDENTIAL labelling of examination papers](#)

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Viewed content: [CONFIDENTIAL labelling of examination papers](#)

List of everything JITT knows about what this user knows about this concept

Eg. Self-rated knowledge

Eg. Accessed document

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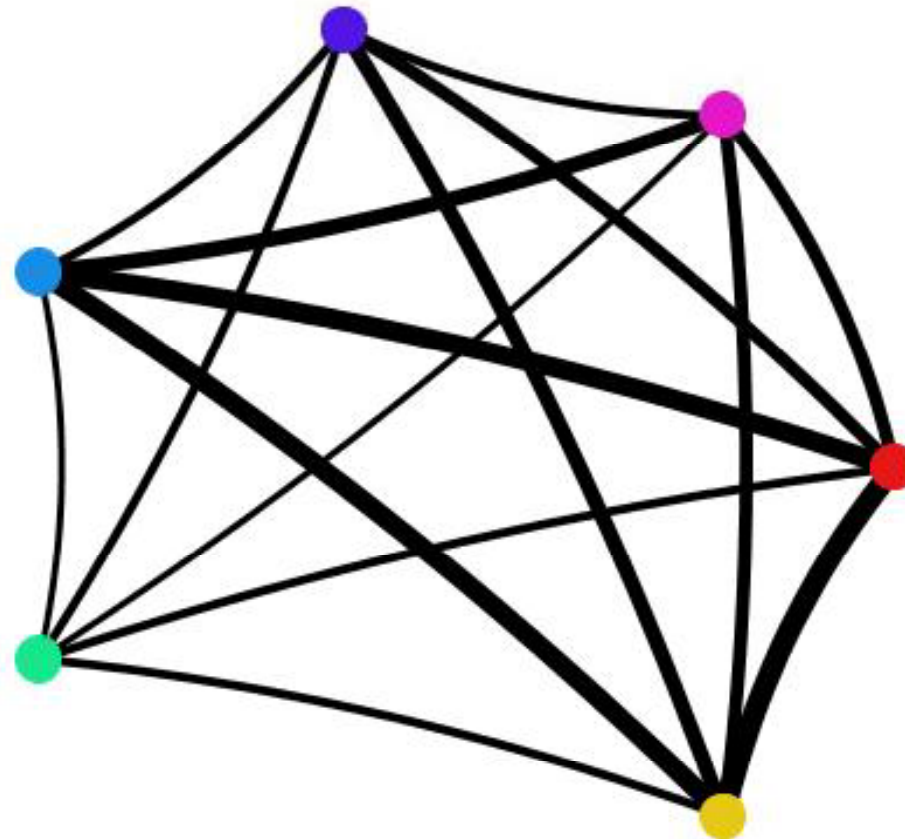
Lifelong learning, learner models and sugmented cognition

## Fragment 5...

All Victorians were expected to be good at working collaboratively, in small teams. Nell dreaded working in groups (unless she was allowed to be with her dear friends). However, this was not to be.

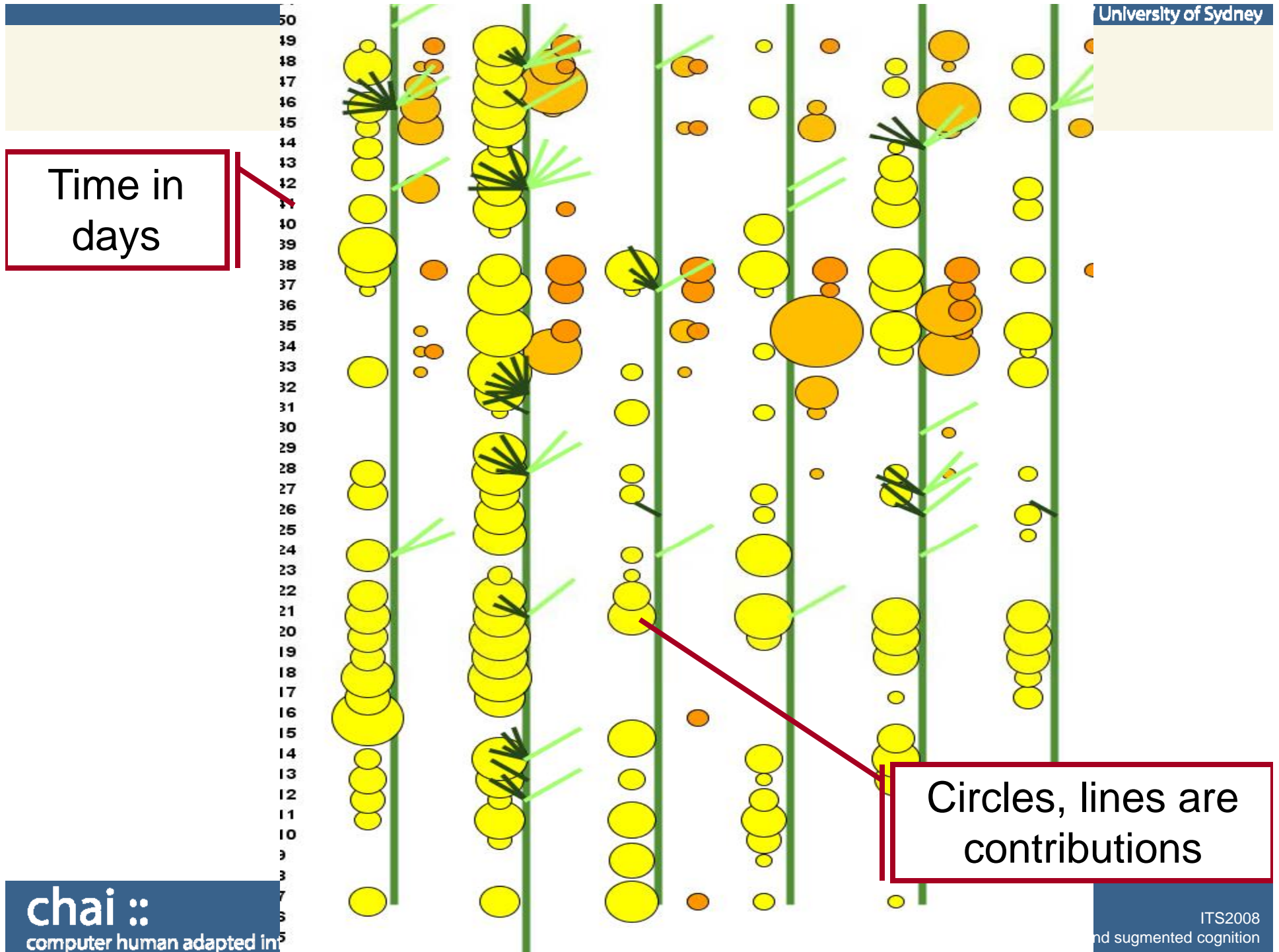
The Primer introduced her to online tools for group work and showed her how the contributions of each team member could be mirrored so that the Primer could discuss these, to help each person identify group-work problems affecting them, and improvements over time.

Interaction graph - Medium wiki

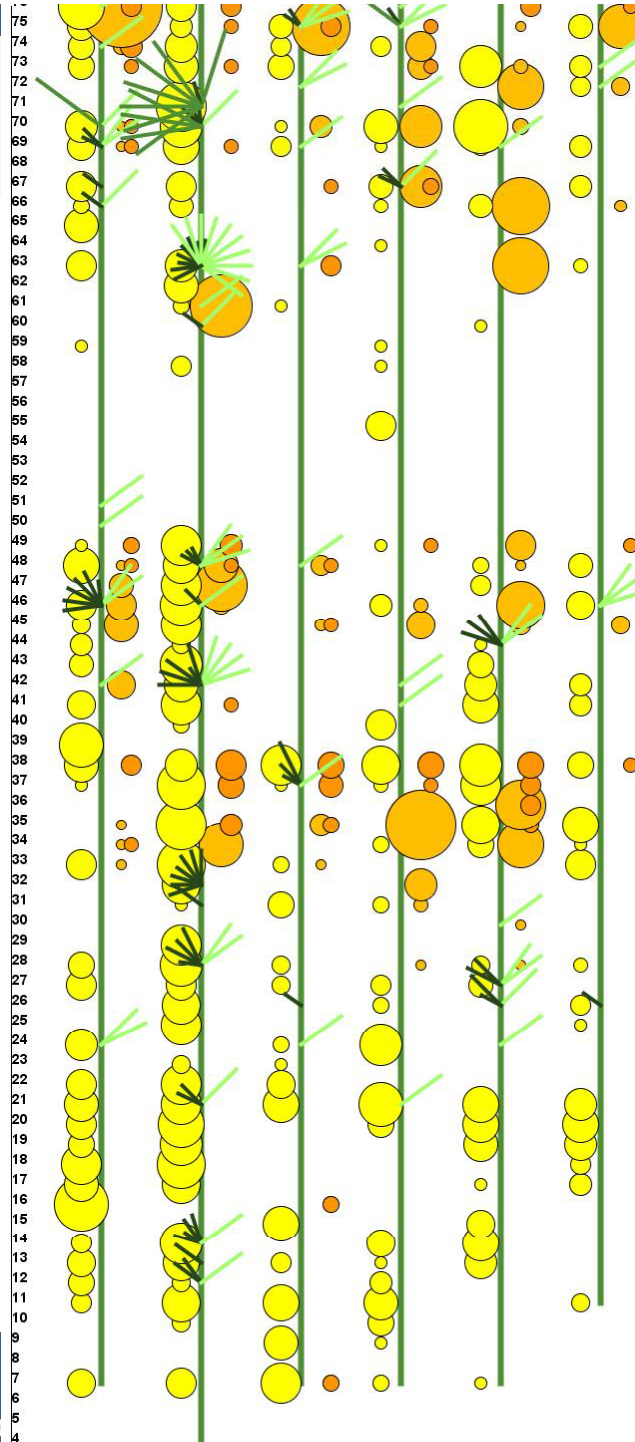
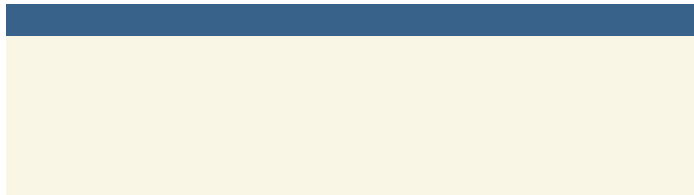


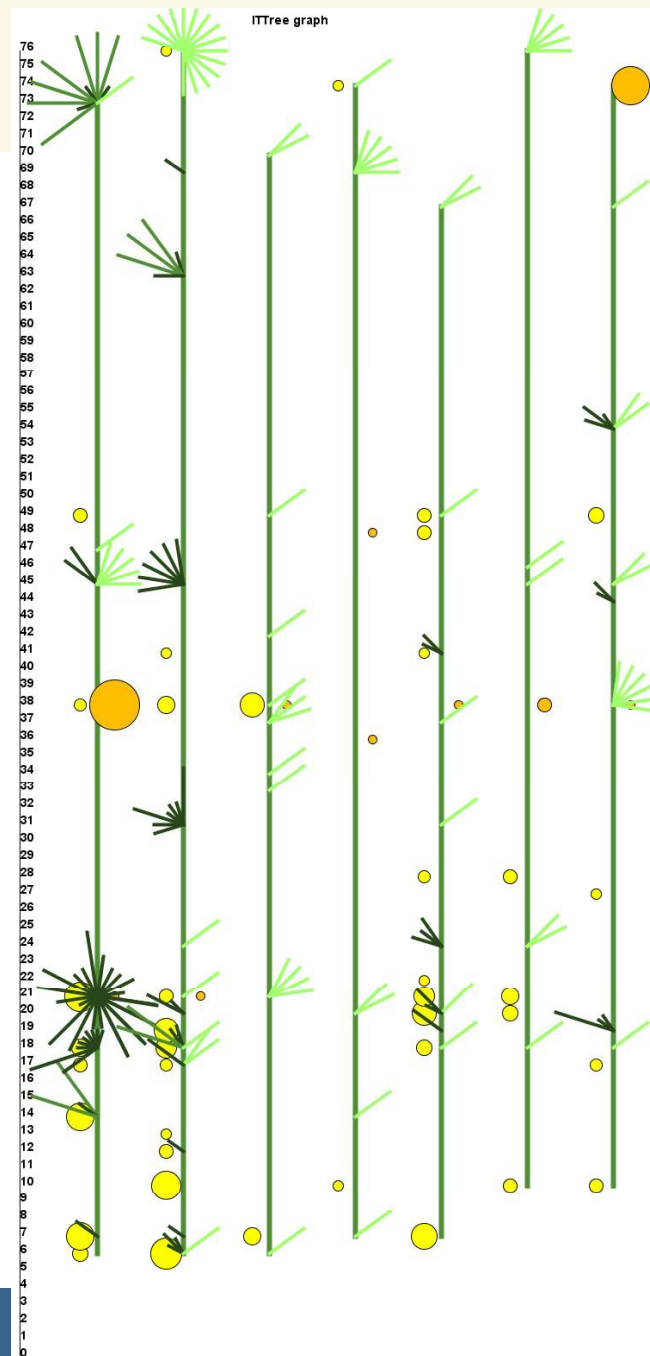
Team  
Leader









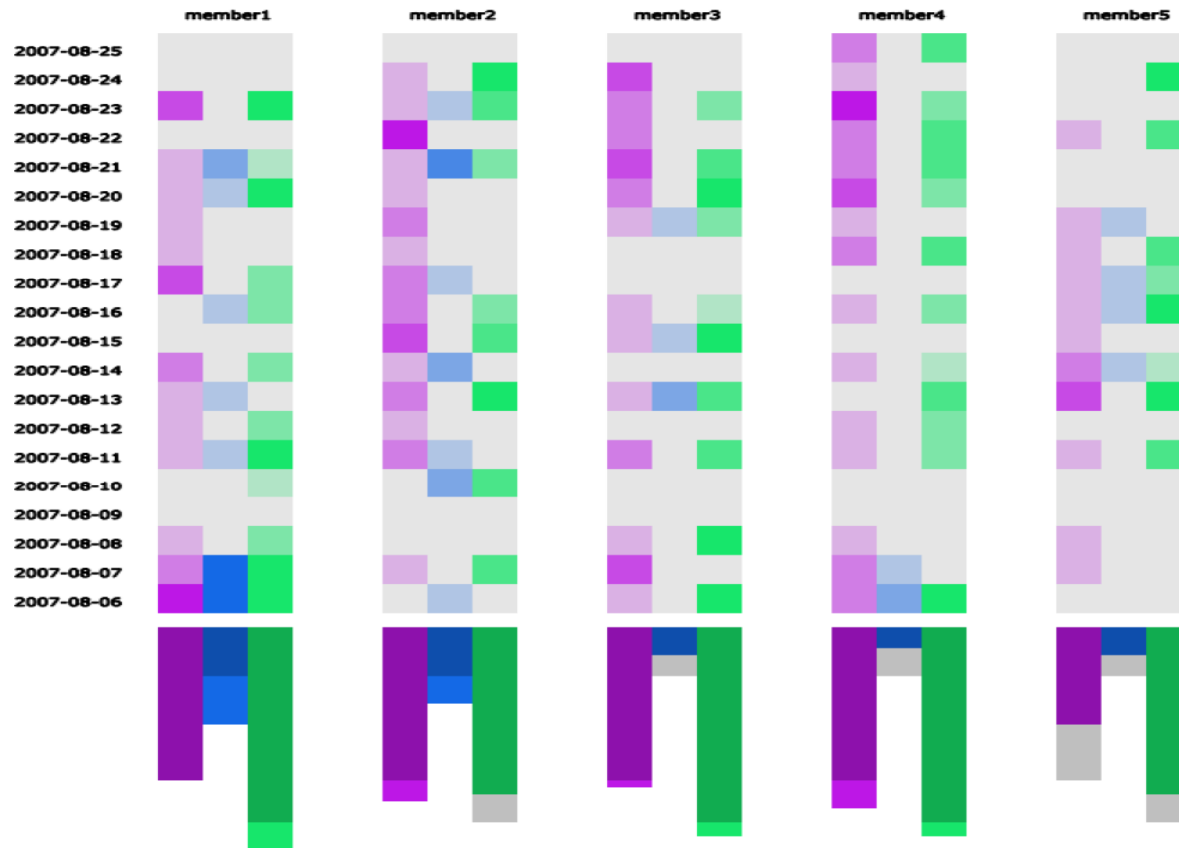




# Lifelong modelling – mirrors and mining

## Group View - SOFT3300 Group x

[Group View](#) | [Project View](#) | [Ticket View](#)



# Data mining

Group 1 – 1 person had sequences characteristic of managers.  
\* That person had the manager role

	<b>Managers</b>	<b>Developers</b>	<b>Loafers</b>	<b>Others</b>
Group 1	*1	3	1	1
Group 2	*1	0	1	2
Group 3	0	1	1	1
Group 4	*1	3	2	0
Group 5	3	*1	1	1
Group 6	*1	1	1	1
Group 7	*1	0	1	1

Group 1 – 3 members had developer activity sequences

Group 3 – dysfunctional and here we might see why

Group 5 – another way to be dysfunctional

# Challenges and issues for the lifelong learner model

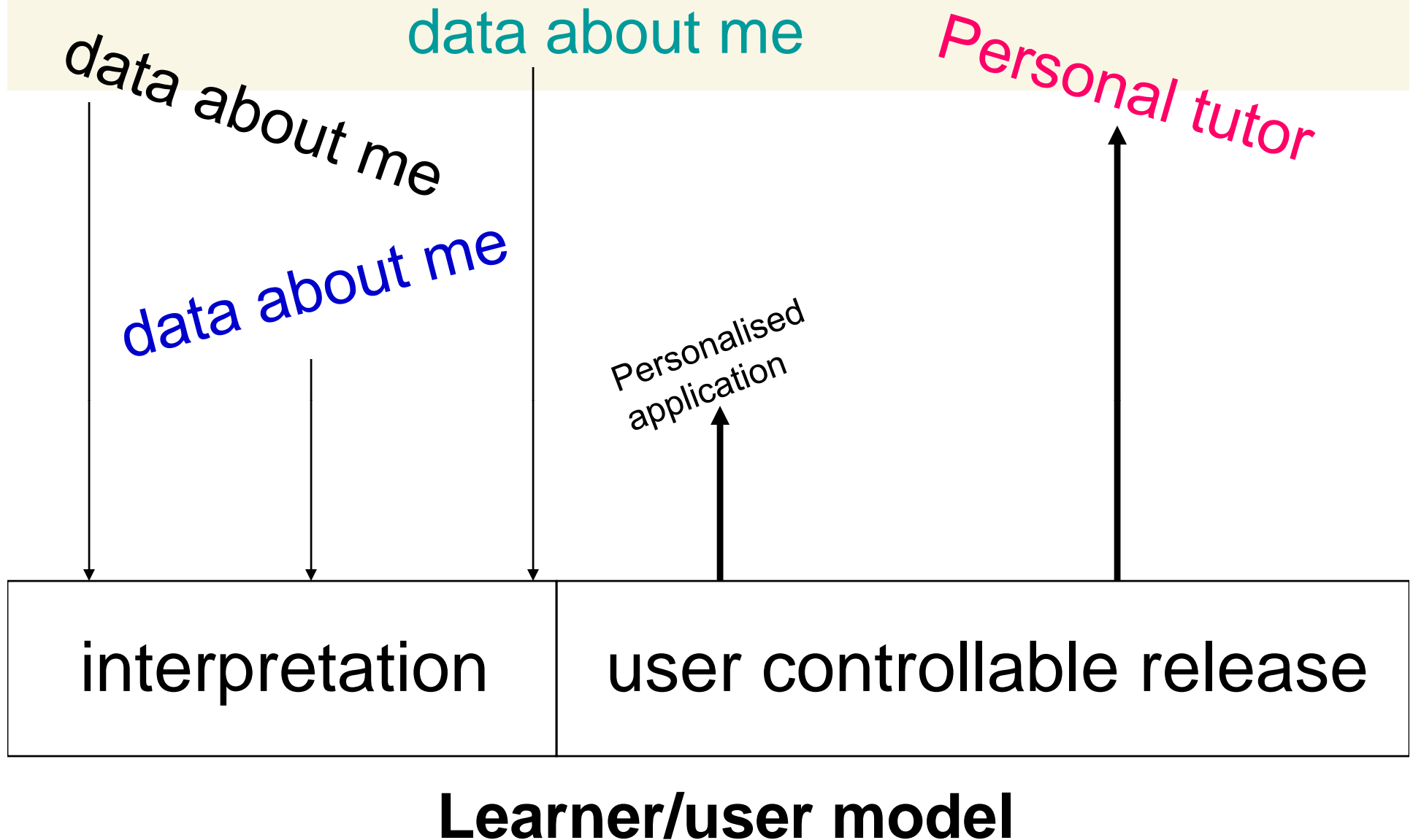
Representation, ontologies

# Accretion/Resolution representation

- Accretion:
  - data interpreted to become evidence for belief
  - **ground v inferred**
    - **given (by person, default self)**
    - **observation**
    - **ex-machina**
  - Inferred
    - Stereotype
    - Knowledge-based
- Resolution:
  - Interpretation done just-in-time
  - Many resolvers based on
    - **visibility**
    - **interpretation**
- Compaction and Deletion
- **Privacy**
  - **into** and **out of** model, controlled for each “teacher”

# Ontologies, context and namespaces

- Namespaces
  - Context-dependent ontologies
  - Teacher/course level
    - for preferred terms eg iteration, repetition
    - for specific terms eg core concepts
    - for standards of performance & meaning of knowing
    - may not be able to harmonise all cases
    - and it may not matter
- Need for *personalised* ontologies?
- Need for standard ontology syntax and reasoning?
- Need for standard ontologies?
- Episodic memory



# Personis++ user modelling framework goals

- Learner models and user models as first class citizens
- Not just fragments of me locked away in individual systems
- I own my model
- I control the use of my model
  - Releasing parts to people, applications
- My model can be distributed over various machines that I own and use

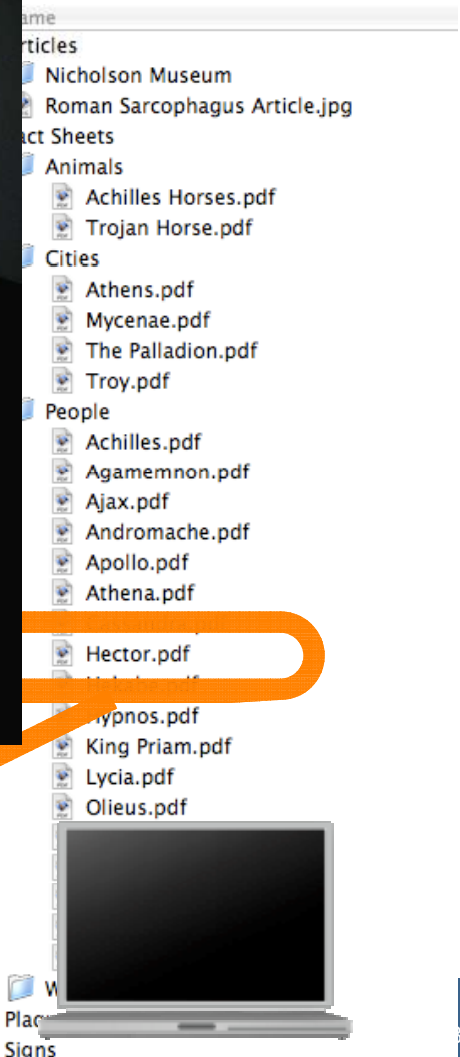
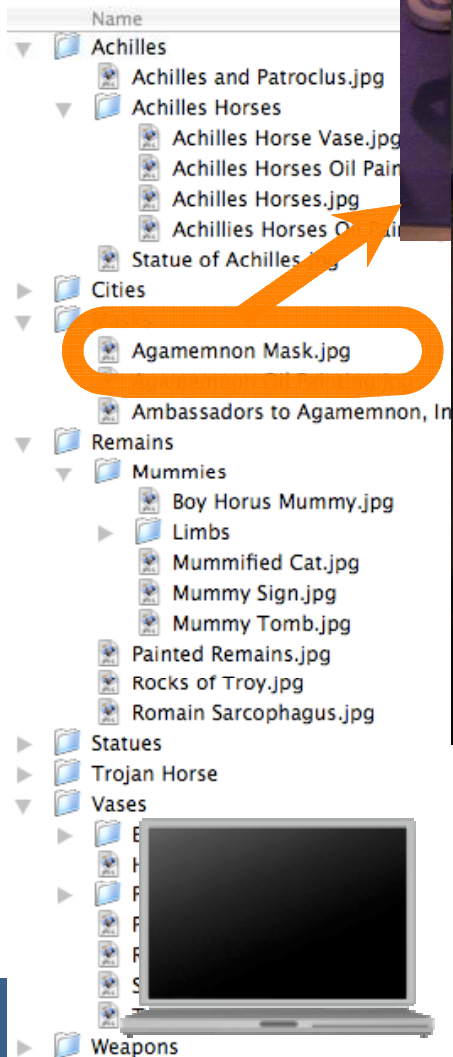
# Potential learner model data about me

- lots of electronic trace data
  - eg web activity, wiki activity
- lots of data silos in **other** people's programs
  - eg LMS
- lots of private data stores, on multiple computers
  - eg photos, mail, documents....
  - Eg at work, home, portable devices
- Increasingly, learner models in ITSs
  - eg cognitive tutors, Mitrovic constraint-based tutors, Aplusix



Lots of ways to interact ... data

Lots of ways to share partial learner  
models



Hector was the eldest son of Priam and Hecuba; he was the husband of Andromache and the father of Astyanax. Hector was the mightiest warrior on the side of Troy during the Trojan War, and he led many of the attacks against the Greek troops. He was eventually killed by Achilles, who was eager to avenge Patroklos' death. Achilles then desecrated Hector's corpse by dragging it behind his chariot before the walls of Troy, and refused to give up the body for burial. Achilles only allowed the body to receive funeral rites after King Priam came to his tent to plead for its return in person.

# Older users too



T. Apted, J. Kay, and A. Quigley. Tabletop sharing of digital photographs for the elderly. In *CHI '06: SIGCHI Conf on Human Factors in Computing Systems*, pp 781-790, New York, NY, USA, 2006. ACM Press

# Lifelong learner models are special

- From their very foundations, must address issues of
  - privacy
  - user control
- Need to fit into the rest of our lifelong education
  - classroom
  - parents and significant others
  - personal learning
- Other pragmatics
  - distribution, disconnected operation, stale evidence
  - carried? authenticated? cloud?

## So many questions...

How much would Nell want my Primer to know about her?  
Should Nell's Primer be allowed to talk to Fiona's Primer?  
her Mum?  
her maths teacher?  
her employer?  
her partners for her group project.

## And your questions?

# Framework for user modelling

J. Kay, B. Kummerfeld, and P. Lauder. Personis: a server for user models. In P. D. Bra, P. Brusilovsky, and R. Conejo, editors, *Proceedings of AH 2002, 2nd International Conference on Adaptive Hypermedia and Adaptive Web-Based Systems*, volume 2347 of *Lecture Notes in Computer Science*, pages 203-212. Springer-Verlag (Berlin, Heidelberg), 2002.

D. J. Carmichael, J. Kay, and R. J. Kummerfeld. Consistent modelling of users, devices and sensors in a ubiquitous computing environment. *User Modeling and User-Adapted Interaction*, 15(3-4):197-234, 2005.

W. Niu and J. Kay. Pervasive personalisation of location information: Personalised context ontology. *Adaptive Hypermedia and Adaptive Web-Based Systems*, 2008.

W. Niu and J. Kay. Location conflict resolution with an ontology. In *Proceedings of Pervasive 2008: 6th International Conference on Pervasive Computing*, 2008.

M. Assad, D. J. Carmichael, J. Kay, and B. Kummerfeld. PersonisAD: Distributed, active, scrutable model framework for context-aware services. In *Proceedings of PERVASIVE 07, 5th International Conference on Pervasive Computing*, volume 4480 of *Lecture Notes in Computer Science*, pages 55-72. Springer, 2007.