Visual Prototypes of fine-level OSLM

Independent study report
INFSCI 2950
Spring 2016

Author: Jiaruixue Wang

Supervisors: Peter Brusilovsky

Julio Guerra

Contents

Abstract	2
Goals for the independent study	3
Technic used and test environment	4
Achievements	5
Conclusion	9
Future work	10

Abstract

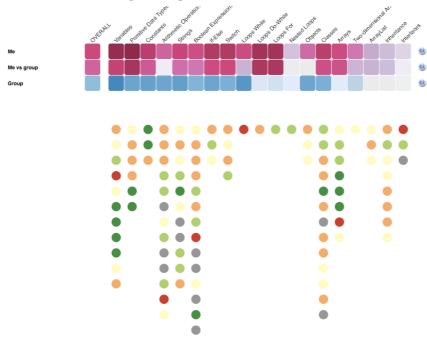
The idea of Open Social Learner Model (OSLM) is that learner can be motivated by comparing their performance to others' performance. Besides, learners can also be motivated by themselves' performance. To learn the relationship between users' behavior and the information they received, this study is aim to building different models and making conclusions from users' feedbacks.

Goals for the independent study

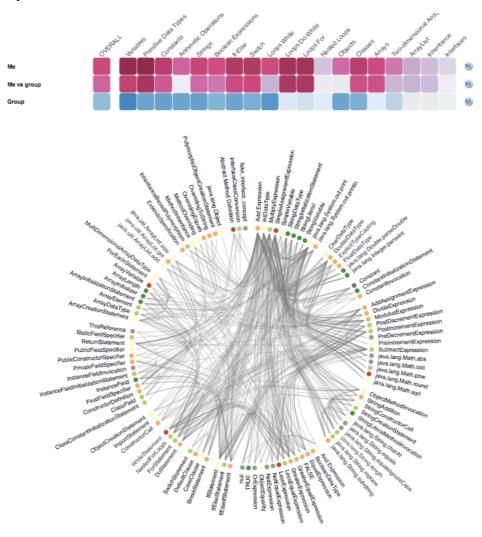
As the abstract above, the main goal of this study is to build different models and show diversely information to learners.

Some models have been created before, like ConceptMap, ConceptMatrix and Bipartite. So the first goal is doing refinement to those models.

The second goal is building new models like ConceptList and ConceptCircle. ConceptList is a model, which shows all the concepts of each topic and also can show all the links among concepts.



ConceptCircle is a model, which shows the same content as ConceptList but it represents all the information in a circle.



Technic used and test environment

Main Technic

JavaScript language
jQuery JavaScript framework
D3 JavaScript framework (core technic)

Test environment

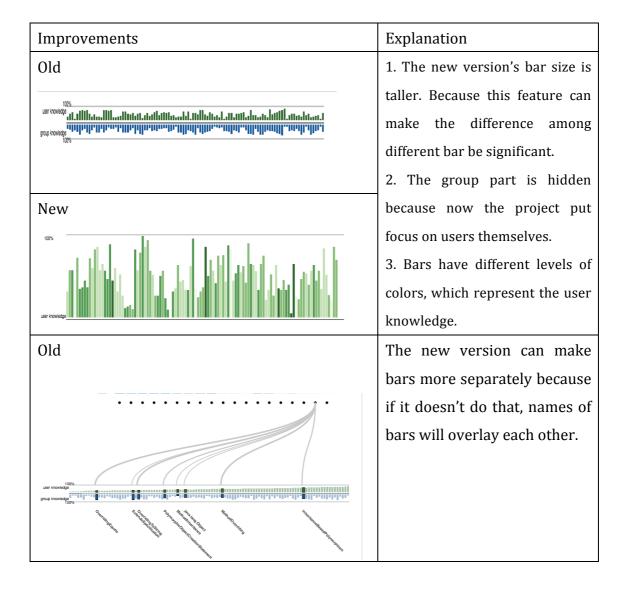
This project uses Firefox browser to load local fake data files and html file.

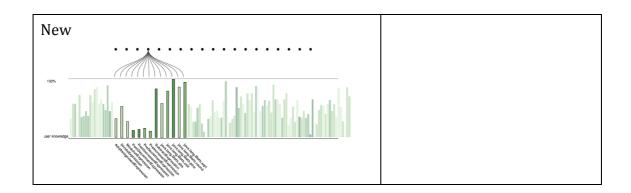
Achievements

This part contains two parts: the first one introduces improvements on old versions and the second one introduces new versions.

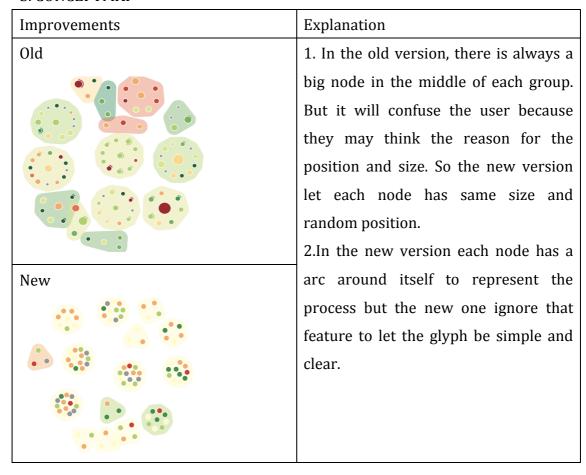
Improvements on old versions

a. BIPARTITE





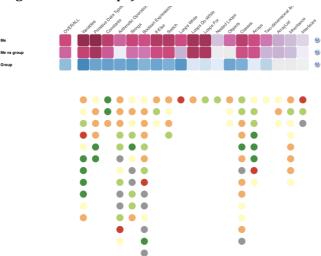
b. CONCEPTMAP



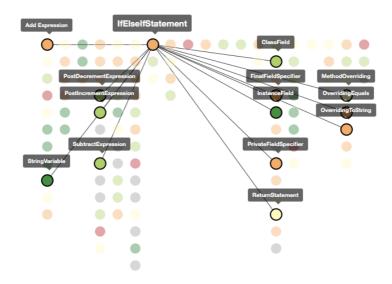
New versions

a. CONCEPTLIST

The figure below is the overview of ConceptList. From this figure, it can be seen that under each topic,, there is a list of nodes which represents related concepts. And the color, which is from red to green, represents the user knowledge (gray means user hasn't given an attempt).

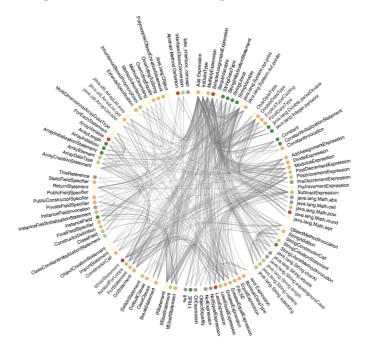


The next figure shows the effect when a user puts the mouse over a node. The model can shows all the links the node has and all the connected nodes will be highlighted with their names. Thus, users can get this information in this directive way.

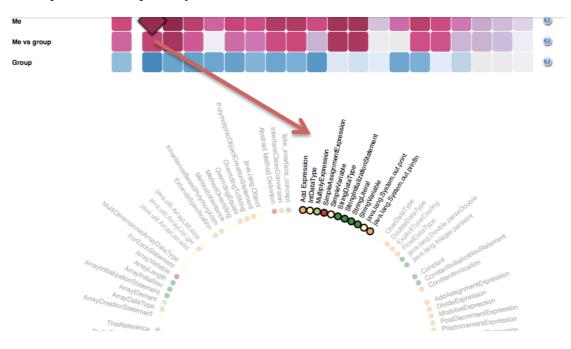


b. CONCEPTCIRCLE

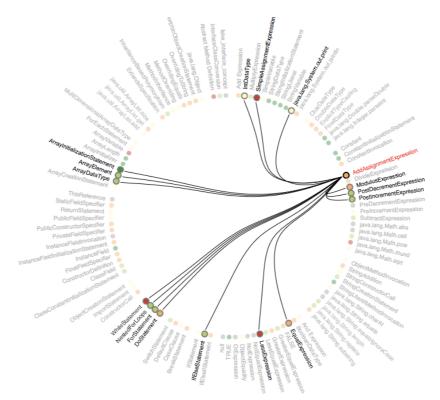
The figure below is the overview of ConceptCircle. From this figure it can be seen that all the concepts are listed as a circle with those links and names. Colors from red to green also represent the user knowledge.



When a user put mouse over the grid, the group of concepts belongs to that topic will be highlighted as the figure below. Thus users can easily know which concept is in the topic they select.



When a node in the circle is selected, the name of that will become to red and nodes connected with that node will be highlighted. Other links and nodes will be fading.



Conclusion

From this independent study, I learned a new tool, which is called D3. D3 is a very useful language to use glyphs to represent data and information. And I also learned the importance of visualization. Although different visualizations may have the same data source, they will definitely give different impression to users. A good visualization not only shows all useful information, but also lets users to think more.

Future work

Since I have attended a meeting with users, it seems that users like the bipartite model most. So maybe the future work will put focus on that model and also keep building new models. Besides, now, for the reason of making things be simpler, group's information are hidden. But in the future, it will be showed in an appropriate way because it is the core of this study: if the comparison will give a positive feedback to learners.