

A Competency Based Learning Resource Retrieval Process: The LUISA UHP Case-Study

Monique Grandbastien

France - Nancy Université - LORIA

Outline



- The research context: LUISA (STREP from FP6)
- Learning resources retrieval
- LUISA in action
- Prototype general architecture
- Focus on knowledge models
 - Common Ontologies
 - Application Specific Ontologies
 - How are the ontologies used?
- Perspectives

LUISA project objectives



- To demonstrate feasibility and added value of applications based on an heavy use of semantic based technologies in the learning domain
- To provide a general framework to manage learning resources and to illustrate the improvements brought by the use of semantic web technologies (compared to existing solutions)
- To provide and to test two adaptations of the proposed framework in two different environments
 - An industrial context (EADS/Airbus)
 - An academic context (UHP Nancy1)

3

Digital resources retrieval Coogle Advanced Search Advanced Search Advanced Search Indicate the search that the west Indicate the search that the search Indicate that the search Indicate the search that the search Indicate the search that the search Indicate the search that the search that the search Indicate the search that the search Indicate the search that the search Indicate that the search Indic

Case study (academic context)



- Focus on providing on line resources for on campus students
 - To improve personalisation of provided resources
- To allow academic staff to retrieve and select resources for their students
 - Allows to search and retrieve small size resources(e.g. exercise) To recombine them in wider sets available on students portal.
 - → on line resources and new resources production (limited recomposition)

Academic context (2)

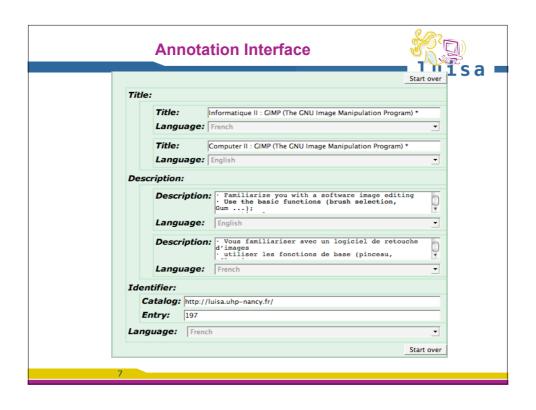


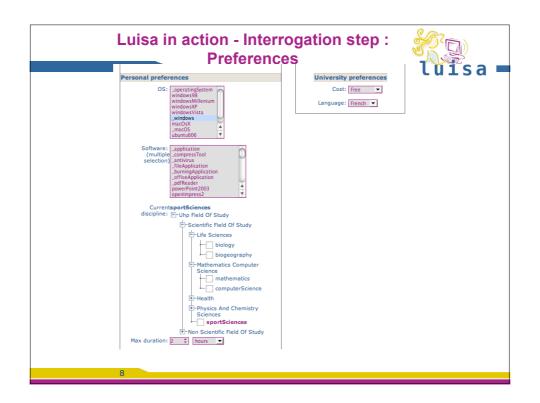
Explored scenarios

- Basic competencies in Informatics and Internet
- C2i, mandatory in French higher education for being awarded a bachelor degree
- To acquire or to improve one of the C2i competencies

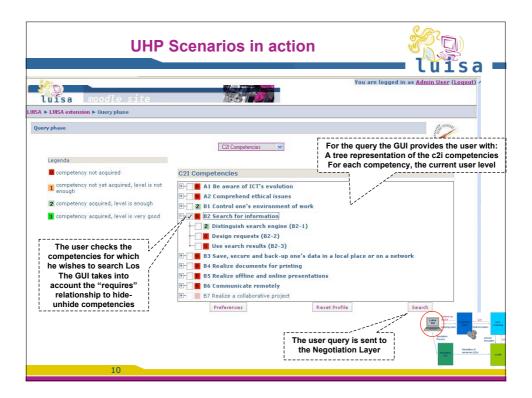
A student will be able to prepare the C2i exam

- The teachers Will find more easily resources adapted to their students' needs
- Students alone Will have the opportunity to train themselves according to their needs (on campus or distance students)

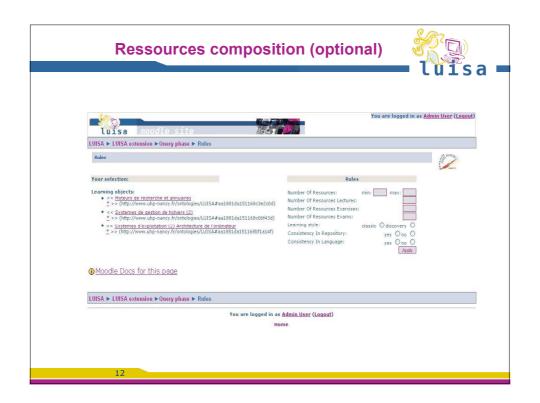






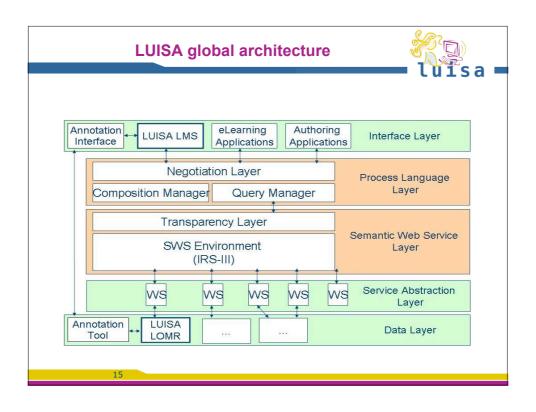


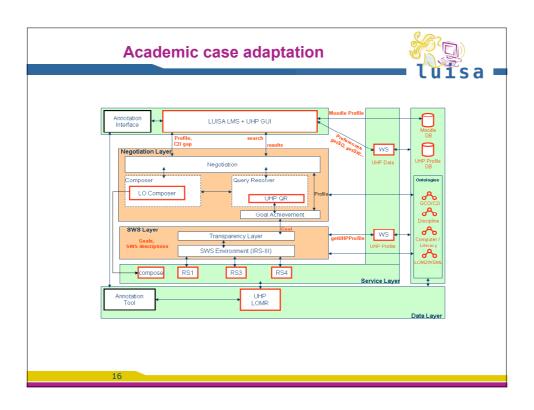




Propo	<i>6</i> 6			
	Composed packages		tuisa -	
Package I	D Les sorties La transmission de donnees et d'informations Storage	Save		
Package :	La transmission de donnees et d'informations Storage Traitements	Save		
Package :	2 Storage Traitements Internet (1) Introduction to networks *	Save		
Package :	3 Traitements Internet (1) Introduction to networks * Systemes de gestion de fichiers (2) *	Save		
Package «	Internet (1) Introduction to networks * Systemes de gestion de fichiers (2) * Operating Systems (2) The Computer Architect *	Save		
Package !	5 Systemes de gestion de fichiers (2) * Operating Systems (2) The Computer Architect * Systemes d'exploitation (1) *	Save		
Package I	5 Operating Systems (2) The Computer Architect * Systemes d'exploitation (1) * BUSINESS OBJECT REPORTER ET EXPLORER	Save		
Package :	7 Systemes d'exploitation (1) * BUSINESS OBJECT REPORTER ET EXPLORER PHOTOSHOP INITIATION	Save		
Package I	BUSINESS OBJECT REPORTER ET EXPLORER PHOTOSHOP INITIATION EXCEL 97 INTERMEDIAIRE	Save		
13				







Focus on embedded knowledge

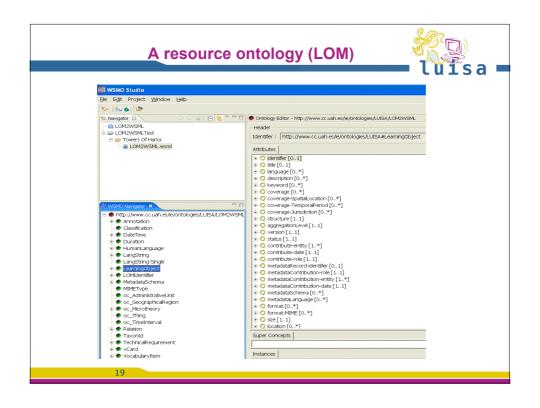


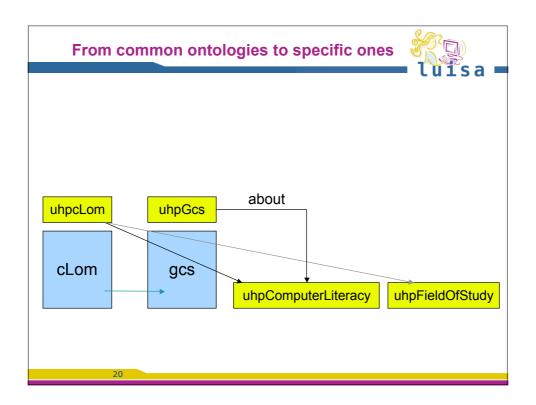
A knowledge layer which encompasses

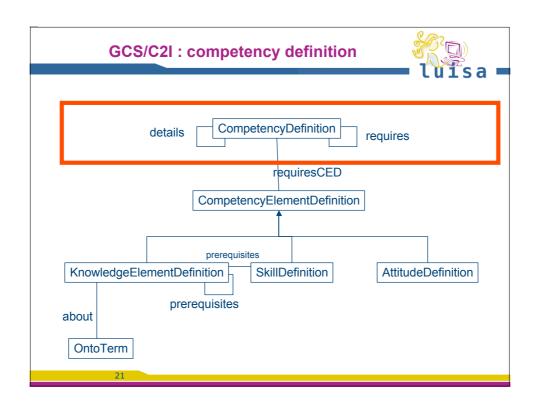
- · Common knowledge
 - An ontology for describing learning resources
 - Based on LOM
 - An ontology for describing competencies: gcs
 - Based on GCO (HR-XML)
- Kowledge specific to a given environment
 - Common ontologies specialisations
 - Specific ontologies
 - uhp-disciplines, uhp-computer_literacy

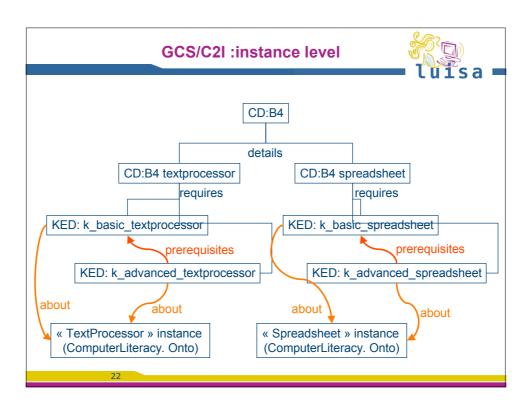
17

A general competency ontology JobSituation instanceOf dutility» -timestamp -consequence 1 yobSituationDefinition -consequence 1 requiredIn - wasUsedIn instanceOf CompetencyDefinition - requires Processor 1 - level 1 requires A general competency ontology Luisa -timestamp -consequence 1 requiredIn - wasUsedIn requires - level 1 requires









The disciplines ontology Table 1 : Sub-concepts of FieldOfStudy Field of study composed of Mathematics and Computer Science. Mathematics-Computer Science Mathematics Computer Science Physics_and_chemistry Sciences Field of study composed of Physics, BioPhysics and Chem Engineering. LinkedTo Mathematics BioPhysics Chemical Engineering Field of study composed of Medicine, Pharmacology, dentistry and ergonomics. LinkedTo Biology Pharmacology LinkedTo Biology Dentistry Life Sciences Field of study composed of biology and biogeography.

	Ann	otation tool	10 N	
		Star	rt ove	
Title:				
Tit	tle:	Informatique II : GIMP (The GNU Image Manipulation Program) *		
La	nguage:	French	_	
Tit	tle:	Computer II : GIMP (The GNU Image Manipulation Program) *		
La	nguage:	English	_	
Descript	tion:			
De	escription	Familiarize you with a software image editing Use the basic functions (brush selection, Gum);	Ç	
La	nguage:	English	-	
De	escription	Vous familiariser avec un logiciel de retouche d'images . utiliser les fonctions de base (pinceau,	Ç	
La	nguage:	French		
Identifie	Identifier:			
Catal	http://	'luisa.uhp-nancy.fr/		
Entry	197			
Languag	ge: Frenc	h	•	
		Sta	rt over	

annotation with uhp-lom (extract)



9				
9.1	Purpose			
		1 B2: Search of information		
	Required competency	2 B5.3: Realize hypertexts documents integrating texts, sounds, stati and dynamic images and links.		
		3 B6.1: Use email		
		The same as the required competencies because this is an exam.		
		4 B2: Search of information		
	Targeted competency	5 B5.3: Realize hypertexts documents integrating texts, sounds, sta and dynamic images and links.		
		6 B6.1: Use email		
		■ Search engine		
	Topic	■ H T M L editor		
		■ Email application		
	Discipline	No discipline because the data dealt by the resource is generic enough.		

Table 1: LO sample for academic use case

25

How are the ontologies used?



- Three processes in LUISA:
 - Annotation of resources with the annotation tool
 - Retrieval in the repositories and results display
 - Work with selected resources

Resource selection



- Three steps
- Step 1
 - · Using competency criteria
- Step 2
 - Using preferences
- Step 3
 - Using pedagogical criteria

27

Query Resolver: step 1



- For each target competency
 - Search based on competency annotation
 - Add competency elements to the competency list
 - Retrieve the resources which match the query
 - Search based on « topics » annotation
 - Build the topic list based on the « bout » relation in the competency ontology
 - Retrieve the resources which match the query
 - Step result = R-listof candidate resources

QR step 2 : constraints verification



- For each element in the R-list do
 - If one of the constraint from preferences is not satisfied, delete the resource from the R-list
 - If one of the constraints coming from pre-requisites relation (GCO-C2i ontology) is not satisfied, delete the resource from the R-list
 - Step result = P-list of resources to be proposed

29

QR step 3:final selection criteria



- From here the selection is based on pedagogical and personalisation criteria.
 Those criteria may be combined from several viewpoints, leading to different results for the learner.
- In the implemented scenario the following criteria were used:
 - Package composition: for each target competency, include at least one presentation and one exercise
 - Resources coherence: prefer resources from the same author or edited by the same institution or targeted to the same category of students
 - Discipline coherence (if applicable): if theresource uses data, prefer data from the discipline of the student
 - Peer evaluation: prefer a resource with a high peer rating

QR step 3 (2):criteria application



- Criteria previously listed are assigned differents weights which all together give a global weight.
- Display organisation: for each targeted resource
 - Select the best weighted presentation
 - · Select the best weighted exercise
 - Put them in the « proposed » basket
 - Put the others in the alternative basket
- Step result= a set of resources

31

Experimentations



- The prototype was « used » with
 - · C2i teachers
 - librarians
 - students
- · Main feedbacks
 - Wide interest for the competency tree and its dynamic features
 - Interest for the topic based search which allows to use all the « legacy » metadata (no competency indexes usually)
 - Request for more explanations about the retrieval process

Conclusions (1)



- About adapting the general framework
 - Success in two very different settings
 - Ontologies
 - · GCO-ontology and LOM ontology easily specialised
 - · Building domain specific ontologies
 - Difficulties to find ontologies to reuse (moreover 3 years ago)
 - Difficulties for keeping them updated
 - » Need for the creation of new instances by the end-user through an « ad-hoc » interface

33

Conclusions (2)



- About observed benefits
 - Annotation tool flexibility (annotation profiles)
 - Enriched annotations for a cost which is similar to LOM annotation
 - Dynamic display of competencies allows the user to reflect about where he/she is in terms of competency mastering
 - Final selection personalisation
 - Perspectivesfor adding rules explaining the selection process
- From the technical viewpoint
 - Answers to requests are still too long (> 1 mn)
 - But the completely distributed environment does work
 - A more detailed performance analysis in necessary to check where the times bottlenecks are



- •Merci! Thank you! Obrigado!
- •Questions?