

Scalable Assessment of Wiki-based Collaborative Assignments

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Introduction

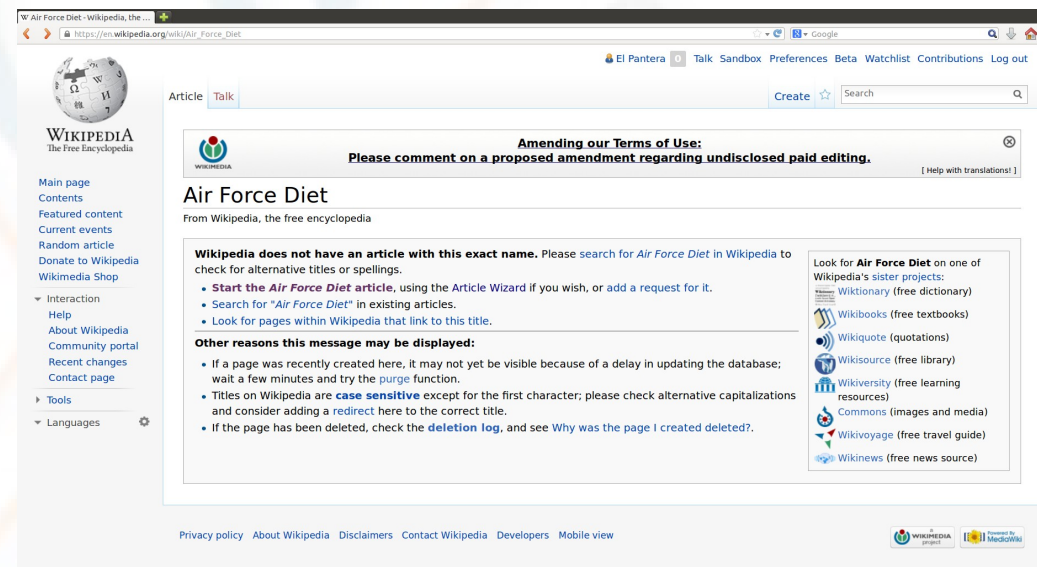
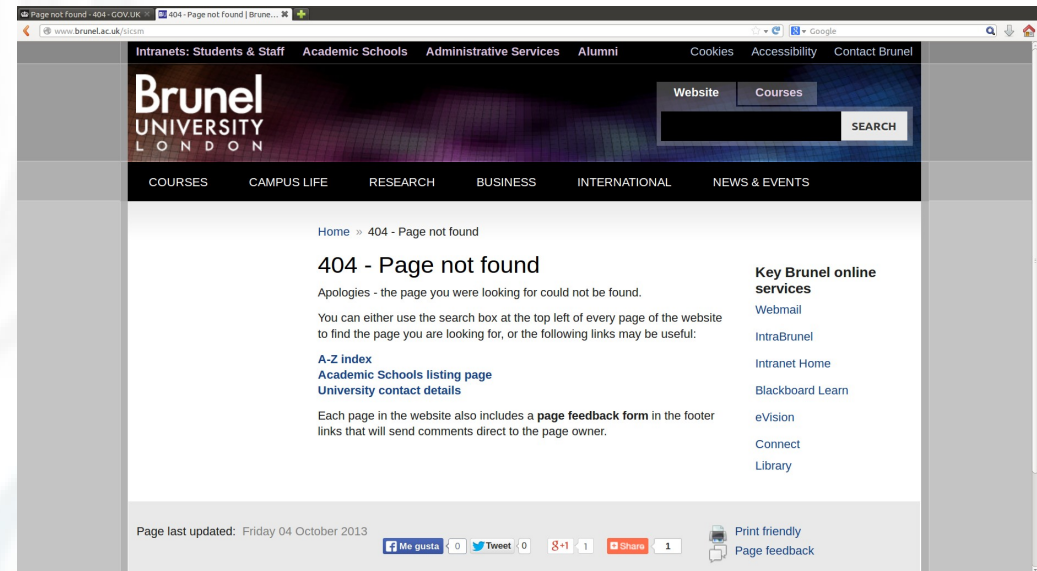
- In the web 1.0: user = consumer
- In the web 2.0: user = consumer + creator
- A wiki: group of web pages. Easy to edit and link using the browser. Open to collaboration
 - Wikipedia: the largest collaborative project in human history
 - Wikis used to keep companies know-how
 - Wikis can be integrated in software development system to document their processes and products

Introduction

- Wiki vs. Content Management System (CMS)
 - Usually, in a CMS:
 - The process of information creation is structured and controlled
 - There are hierarchic roles: content creators, information reviewers, user who allow publishing, etc
 - While in a wiki:
 - Few horizontal roles (loosed permission system)
 - Visitors are encouraged to contribute

Introduction

- A broken links is treated in a CMS as an error
- In a wiki is a chance to improvement:
 - No information for the moment, will you add something?
 - Imperfect editions are welcome



Introduction

- Wiki technologies for educational assignments:
 - Asynchronous collaboration
 - Distributed work
 - Easy to monitor
 - Powerful (depending on the wiki engine)
- ... but also pose challenges:
 - Too much freedom for students to work
 - Too much information to be used for assessment

Wiki assignments

Wiki assignments

- Wikis, as any general purpose (collaborative) writing distributed software allows for a great variety of educational assignments to be deployed:
 - Assignments
 - Shared knowledge base of experiments
 - Projects
 - Explaining concepts
 - Brainstorming
 - Lecture notes
 - ...

Wiki assignments

- We can get advantage of “wiki way” in assignments:
 - Monitorization: see their state at any moment
 - Supervisors can contribute too
 - Detect common mistakes for most of students
 - Comparison between peers:
 - Adopt the good ideas of colleagues
 - Work harder if you are not performing well
 - Change roles and responsibilities during the development of the task

Assessment of wiki assignments

Assessment of wiki assignments

- Can we know who wrote each part of a wiki?
- Imagine:
 - Anthony writes a paragraph
 - Philips interchanges two of the phrases in it
 - Mary writes a “not” in a phrase
 - Mark moves the paragraph to other section of the page
 - Christina makes a briefing of two phrases
 - Charles separates the paragraph into two, moving one of them to the end of the document
 - Frank rewrites the phrase where Mary wrote “not”

Assessment of wiki assignments

- Identifying who wrote each part of a wiki is a task that has to be made by a human
 - It is not scalable
- We have to think “the wiki way”:
 - Each page content is responsibility of a student, a group of them or the whole class and we have to act consequently
 - If they receive contributions from others, they have to decide whether to keep, adapt or simply remove them

Assessment of wiki assignments

- In the assessment, we have to consider the final result in the wiki. Each page has responsible student(s)
 - Similar to real world, stakeholders main interest is “the final product”
- The wiki keeps a log of the content, author and time of every edition
 - There is a lot of information to enrich this grading
 - But we have a limited time for assessment
 - Find a good balance and support of automatic tools

Assessment of wiki assignments

- Different aspects to be assessed:
 - Concerning the content:
 - Quantity
 - Quality
 - Presentation and respect to rules
 - ...
 - Concerning the process:
 - Contributions timeline
 - Work distribution
 - Coordination / conflict resolutions
 - ...

Quantitative case studies



Quantitative approach

- First case study: WikiHaskell
 - Elective course on Functional Programming
 - Computer Science degree, 5th year
 - The libraries of Haskell programming language are poorly documented
 - Each group of 3 students had to document a library in Spanish language



WikiHaskell



[página](#) [discusión](#) [ver código fuente](#) [historial](#)

 [Entrar](#)

Biblioteca astar

La biblioteca astar implementa en Haskell el famoso algoritmo de búsqueda heurística A*. Fue desarrollada por Cale Gibbard en 2008 y construida utilizando la [Biblioteca de empaquetamiento Cabal](#). Esta biblioteca funciona sobre GHC o GHCi, por lo tanto, para probar los ejemplos que se exponen a continuación se deberá usar este compilador de Haskell.

Contenido [\[ocultar\]](#)

- [1 Introducción al algoritmo A*](#)
- [2 Introducción a la biblioteca astar](#)
- [3 Instalación](#)
 - [3.1 Instalando GHC](#)
 - [3.2 Instalando Cabal](#)
 - [3.3 Instalando la biblioteca Astar](#)
- [4 Cómo cargar la biblioteca](#)
- [5 Qué debemos definir](#)
- [6 Ejemplos de uso](#)

Biblioteca astar

Biblioteca para el algoritmo de búsqueda A*

Lenguaje	Haskell
Biblioteca	astar
Autores	Cale Gibbard David Thibaut Rafael Rivas

navegación

- [Página Principal](#)
- [Portal de la comunidad](#)
- [Actualidad](#)
- [Cambios recientes](#)
- [Página aleatoria](#)
- [Ayuda](#)

buscar

[Ir](#) [Buscar](#)

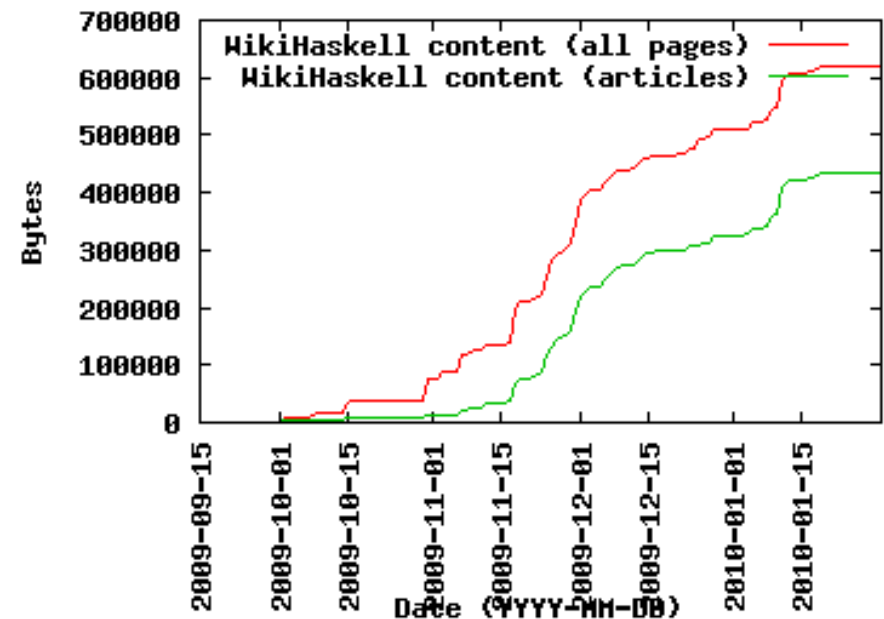
herramientas

StatMediaWiki



#	Page	Namespace	Edits	%	Bytes	%	Visits	%
1	Clash	Main	107	11.5	25770	7.6%	469	0.9%
2	Data.Time	Main	101	10.9	31289	9.2%	378	0.7%
3	Biblioteca Happstack	Main	85	9.1	28239	8.3%	314	0.6%
4	Data.List	Main	81	8.7	34488	10.2%	404	0.8%
5	Data.Vector	Main	78	8.4	26965	8.0%	477	0.9%
6	Biblioteca Yesod	Main	71	7.6	21653	6.4%	326	0.6%
7	Biblioteca QtHaskell	Main	55	5.9	109765	32.4%	473	0.9%
8	Biblioteca WxHaskell	Main	39	4.2	16313	4.8%	350	0.7%

Content evolution in WikiHaskell

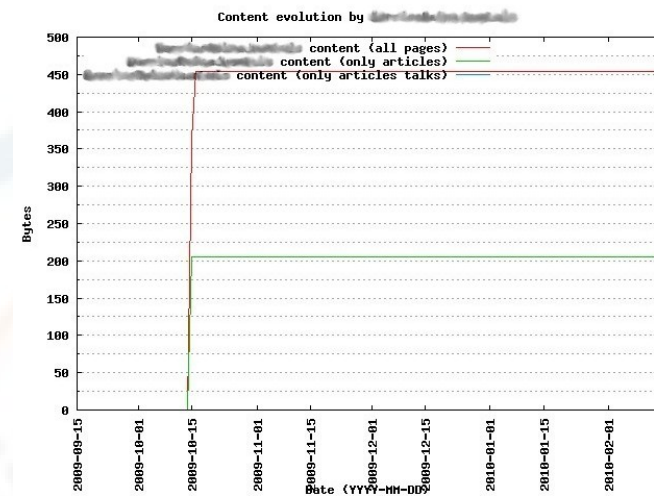
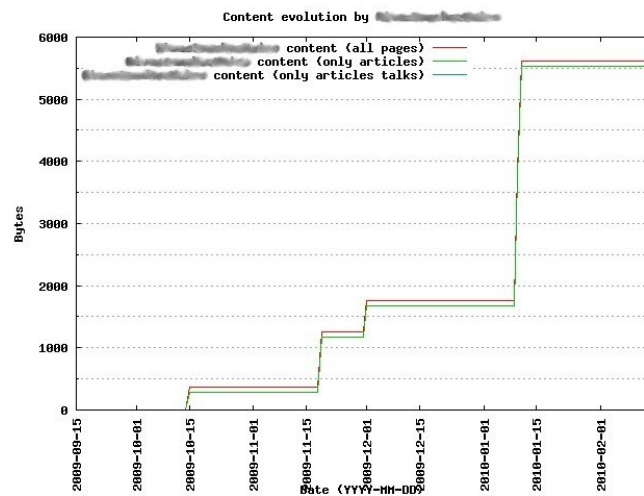
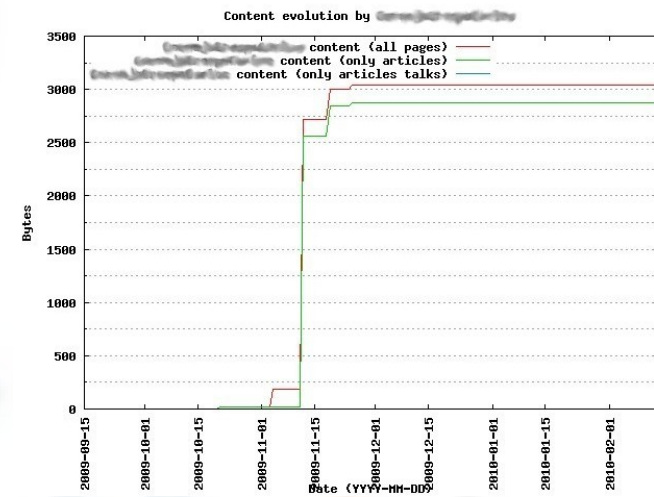
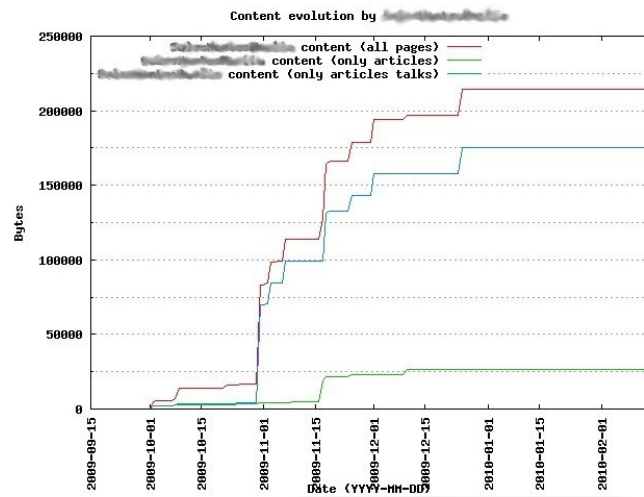


#	User	Total edits	Edits in articles	Total bytes added
1	[User]	175 (11.78%)	87 (7.75%)	209882 (30.31%)
2	[User]	129 (8.68%)	54 (4.81%)	12668 (1.83%)
3	[User]	75 (5.05%)	49 (4.37%)	39309 (5.68%)
4	[User]	63 (4.24%)	54 (4.81%)	28478 (4.11%)
5	[User]	62 (4.17%)	61 (5.44%)	15185 (2.19%)
6	[User]	54 (3.63%)	27 (2.41%)	31382 (4.53%)
7	[User]	51 (3.43%)	41 (3.65%)	19058 (2.75%)
8	[User]	50 (3.36%)	49 (4.37%)	23145 (3.34%)
9	[User]	49 (3.30%)	47 (4.19%)	5614 (0.81%)
10	[User]	38 (2.56%)	37 (3.30%)	11854 (1.71%)
	Subtotal	746.0 (50.20%)	506.0 (45.10%)	396575.0 (57.27%)

StatMediaWiki

- Information provided:
 - Global wiki evolution
 - Rankings of edits and bytes contributed for every:
 - User
 - Page
 - Category
 - Cloud of tags
 - Activity every hour of the day, every day of the week and every week in the semester

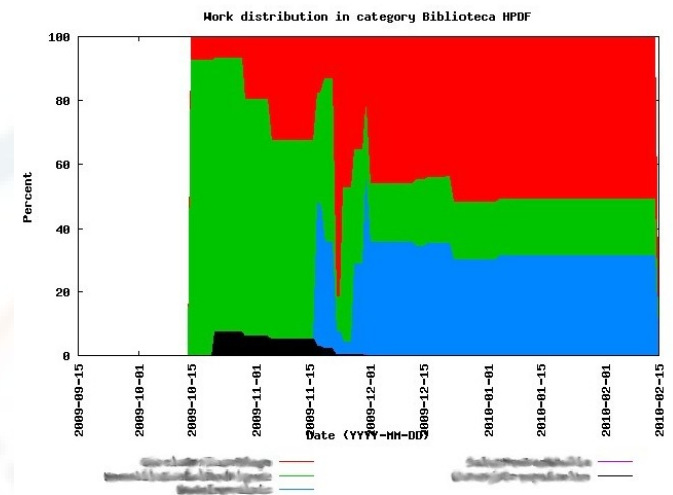
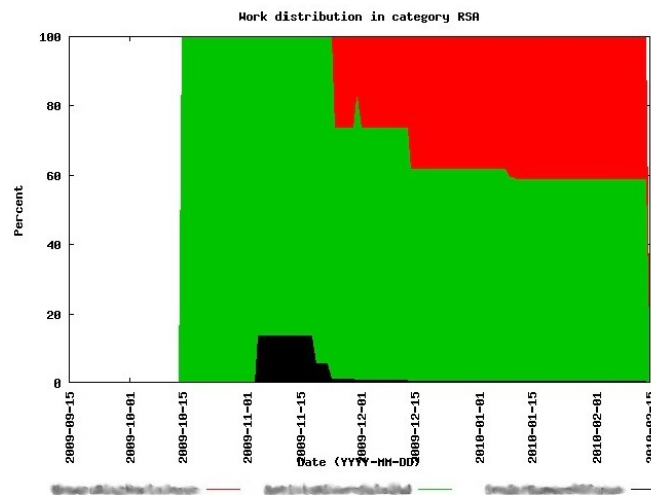
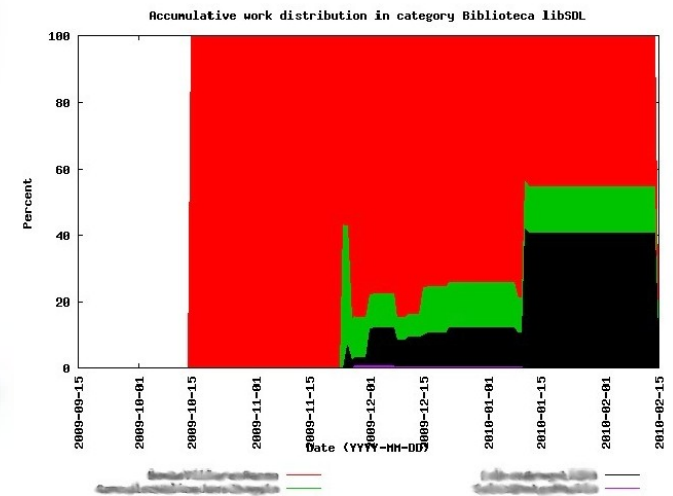
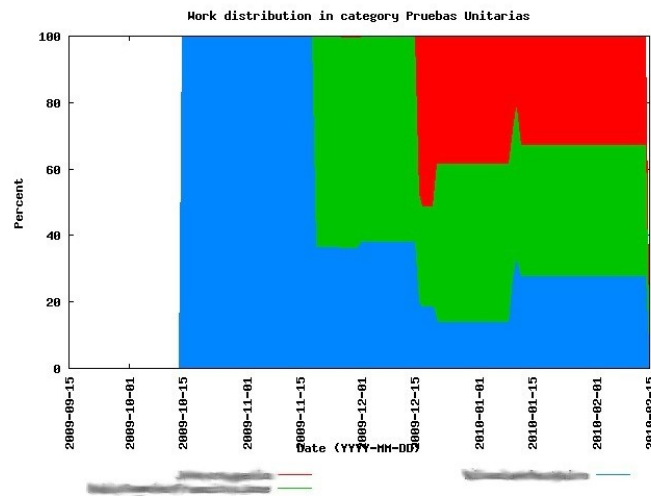
StatMediaWiki



WikiHaskell

- We identified 5 students profiles:
 - *Continuous*: works on a regular basis, 3 studs.
 - *Step-wise*: works near deadlines, 16 studs.
 - *Early peak*: abandons: 4 studs.
 - *Middle peak*: decides to do all work at once and forget about the wiki, 17 studs.
 - *Late peak*: try to do everything when its too late, 6 studs.
- But how can we see “the group picture”?

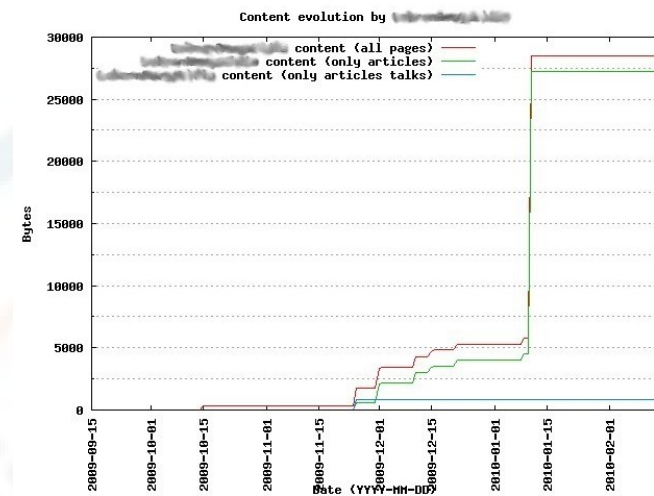
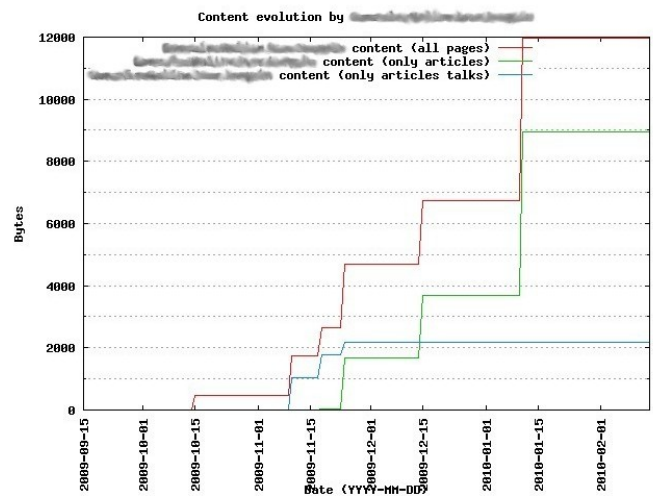
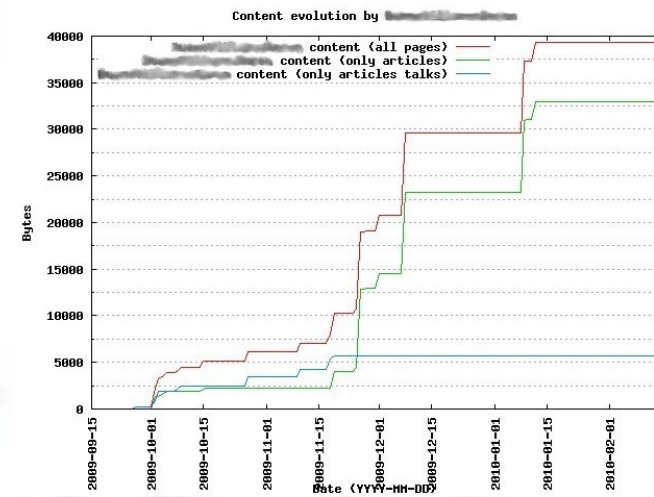
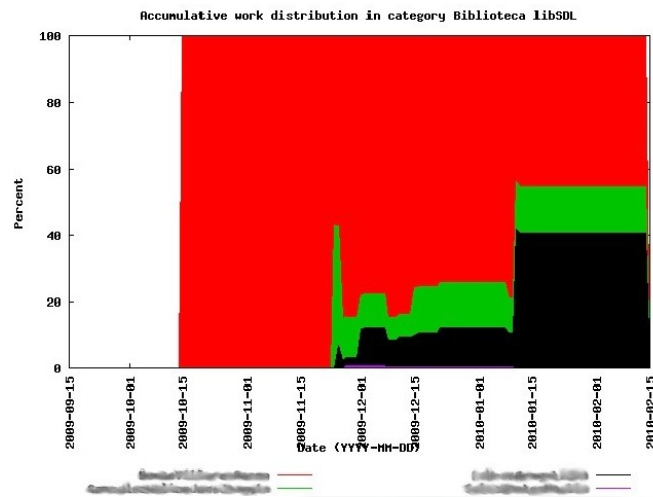
WikiHaskell



WikiHaskell

- Work distribution inside each category
 - Each group was responsible for a set of pages
 - We draw percentages in a chart
 - We detected other interesting findings
 - Leadership skill

WikiHaskell: leadership



WikiHaskell

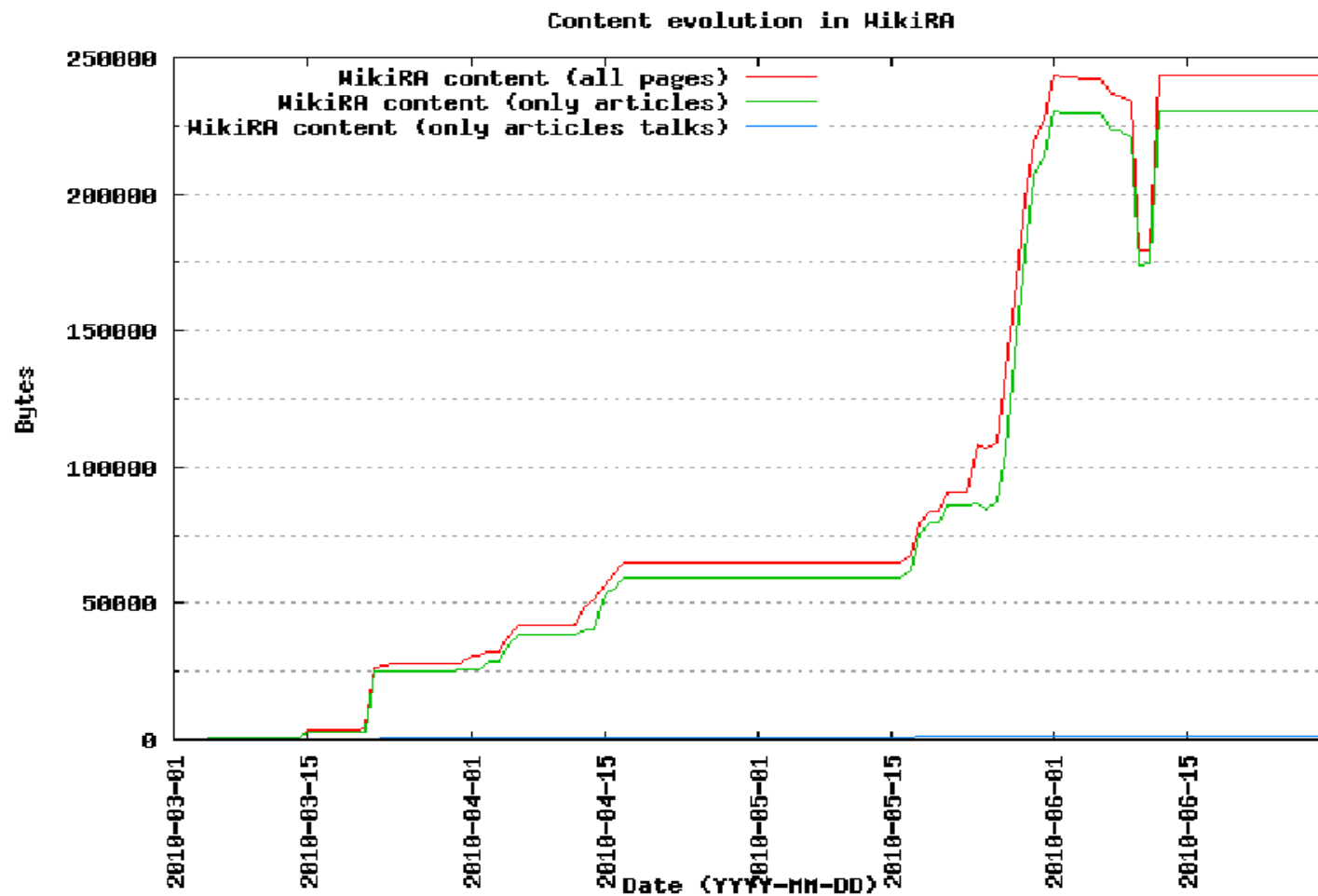
- Collaboration among groups
- User talk pages for coordination
- Regular article talk pages for conflict resolution

#	Page	Namespace	Edits
1	Biblioteca ... Cabal	Main	14
...
N	Biblioteca ... HPDF	Main	2

#	Page	Namespace	Edits
...
42	User talk:...Jose	User talk	1
43	Talk:Biblioteca ... Cabal	Talk	1

Quantitative approach

- Second case study: WikiRA



Quantitative approach

- Third case study: WikiIW
 - Course of Web Engineering
 - Students developed a web application in groups. The process is documented in the wiki
 - Each project in just one wiki page
 - It was analysed using HistoryFlow
 - Each author has one color
 - Draws contributions and new text
 - Highlights text that remains between versions
 - Privative non-maintained software

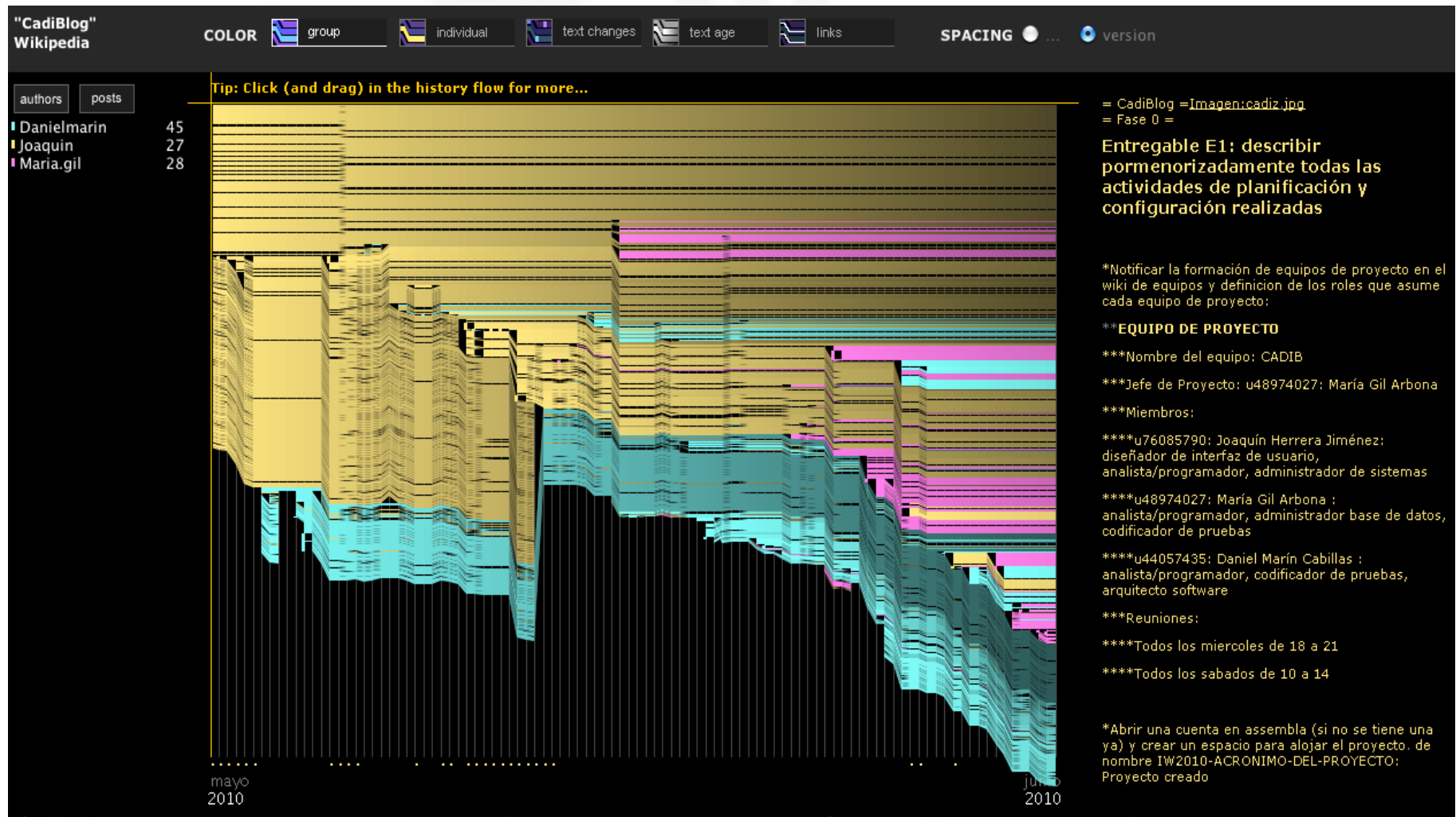
WikiIW

- Overall effort
 - amount of contributions throughout time as the growth of vertical lines on the timeline
- Distribution of effort
 - each learner's contribution is coloured differently
 - distribution of individual contributions in the top left
- Work organization
 - reorganizations and moves as slashed line patterns

WikiIW

- Conflict resolution (not detected in our case)
 - editions and undoing as zig-zag line patterns
- Other transferable skills
 - e.g. leadership as first-mover events
 - early text parts persists across page versions

WikiIW: work contribution diagram



Qualitative test case

Qualitative approach

- Third case study: wikiASO
 - Compulsory 3rd year course on Operating System Administration (Computer Science low degree)
 - Fictional migration plan for IT infrastructure of a company: data center, desktop computers, gantt planning, software updates, etc
 - We used StatMediaWiki to measured previously commented skills
 - We complemented it with a qualitative approach
 - If we just assess the final version it is poor approach
 - Assessing every single wiki edition in not scalable

WikiASO



- We used AssessMediaWiki:
 - Supports assessing “the wiki way”: self-assessment, peer-assessment and hetero-assessment
 - Each students assesses 10 ramdon large wiki contributions
 - He assess it according to a rubric
 - Mainly considers specific skills
 - Also other transferable, like wiki syntax, references, writing, etc
 - Grades are anonymously received by author

WikiASO

The top window displays the 'Difference between revisions of "Crypto"' page. The URL is `osl2.uca.es/wikihaskell/index.php?title=Crypto&diff=3138&oldid=3137`. It shows two revisions from April 24, 2013. The left revision (15:49) is by Codec.Encryption.TEA. The right revision (16:04) is by a user with a red 'T' icon. The difference highlights changes in the text of Line 150, specifically adding a section about RSA encryption.

The bottom window displays the 'AssessMediaWiki' interface. The URL is `wikis.uca.es/evalmediawiki/amwhaskell-2013/index.php/evaluar`. It shows a user named 'Abalderas' with 10 pending revisions for assessment. A table lists the revisions for grading.

Revision	Grade	Description
<input type="checkbox"/> Wiki syntax Appropriate use of MediaWiki functions	0	
<input type="checkbox"/> References	0	

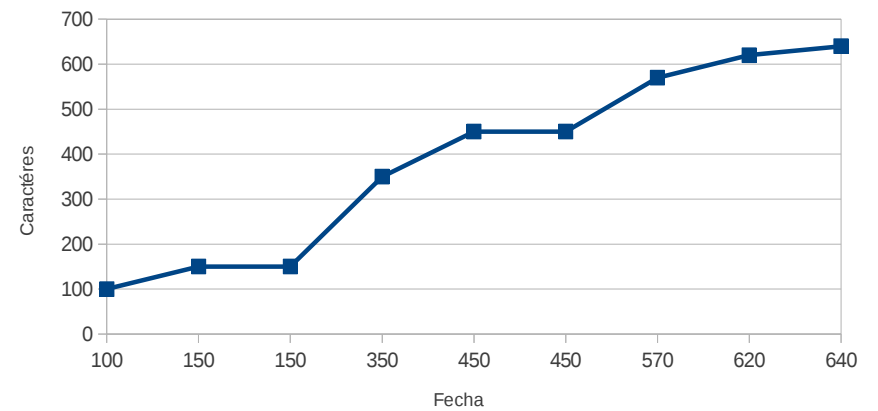
WikiASO

- Self- and peer-assessment have proven to be formative
- The provide “prospective retroevaluation”
 - Each student can see exactly for what editions he received his grade
- The process scale: the more students contribute, the more assessments are made
- If students are not satisfied with assessment received can ask to supervisor to review

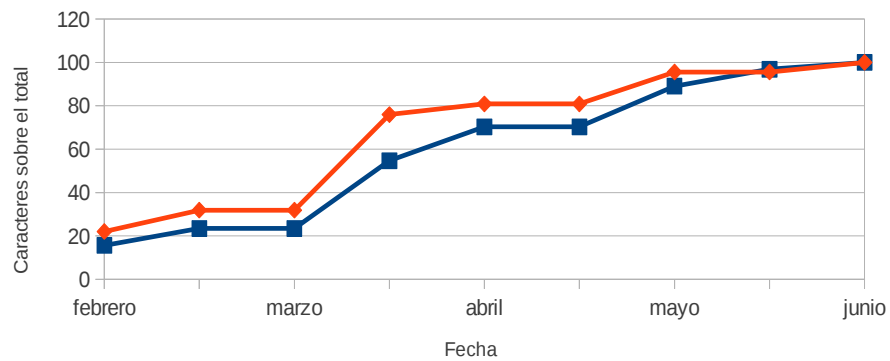
WikiASO

	feb		mar		abr		may		jun
Car	100	150	0	200	100	0	120	50	20
Not	9	8	0	9	2	0	5	0	9

Aportación total

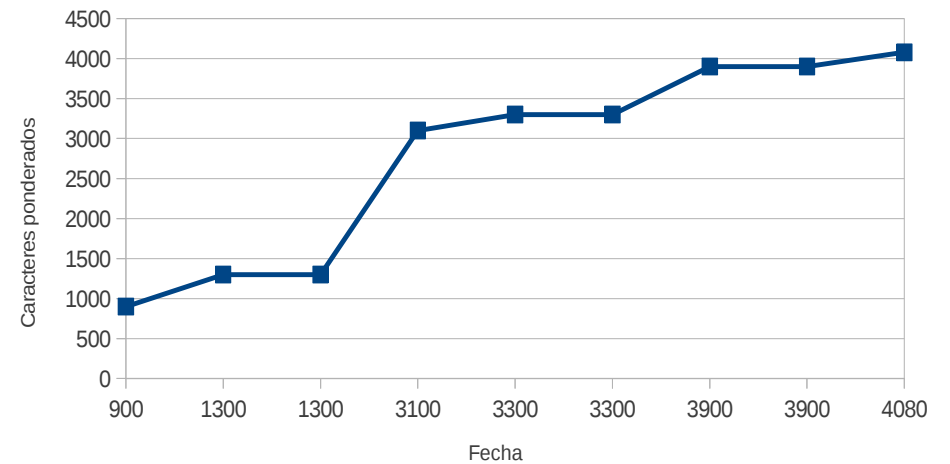


Comparativa porcentual



■ Caracteres acumulados en porcentaje
◆ Caracteres ponderados acumulados en porcentaje

Aportación total ponderada



WikiASO

- Assessment:
 - Ability to be critical: % of assessment made by students that had to be corrected by supervisor
 - Fine-grain collaboration: different students contributed to a same technical dimension of the rubric, no matter in which wiki page
 - Constant wiki contribution: number of assessed contributions each month
 - We checked it skills were worked in right order

Conclusions and future lines of work

Conclusions

- Wikis offer different ways for collaborative assignment
- Both the assignment definition and its assessment have to be done “the wiki way”
- Different (transferable) skills can be objectively assessed:
 - Leadership
 - Collaboration
 - Conflict resolution
 - ...

Challenges

- Different challenges lie ahead:
 - Fine-grained mixture of quantitative and qualitative assessment approaches
 - Reinforce assessment with automatic NLP tools
 - Semantic integration
 - Privacy
 - The information stored in a wiki database is similar to that stored in an usual LMS. Anyway, the information stored and shown can be limited
 - Wikipedia assignments? Students will be “in the wild”
 - WikiMedia Chapters can help

References

- Papers in indexed journals:

- Manuel Palomo-Duarte, Juan Manuel Doderó, Inmaculada Medina-Bulo, Emilio J. Rodríguez-Posada, Iván Ruiz-Rube. *Assessment of Collaborative Learning Experiences by Graphical Analysis of Wiki Contributions*. Interactive Learning Environments. 2014
- Manuel Palomo-Duarte, Juan Manuel Doderó, Antonio García-Domínguez, Pablo Neira-Ayuso, Noelia Sales-Montes, Inmaculada Medina-Bulo, Francisco Palomo-Lozano, Carmen Castro-Cabrera, Emilio J. Rodríguez-Posada, Antonio Balderas. *Scalability of Assessments of Wiki-based Learning Experiences in Higher Education*. Computers in Human Behaviour. 2014

- Other papers/reposts:

- <http://wikipapers.referata.com/>

- Open Source tools:

- <http://statmediawiki.forja.rediris.es/>
- <http://assessmediawiki.forja.rediris.es/>

Thank you for your attention
Questions?

