

# WolfTutor

## A system to enable peer tutoring built on Slack

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### ABSTRACT

In this abstract, we need to preview our experiment and our results

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 WolfTutor

WolfTutor is a system that seeks to enable students to tutor other students in a course-setting. It is a slack-based chat app that attempts to connect potential tutors in given subjects with students who need help with those subjects. Put another way, WolfTutor is an application that focuses entirely on enabling peer tutoring. At first blush, it seems like the app is an app to actually facilitate peer tutoring, which is not entirely accurate. WolfTutor has functions to register tutors and students and to schedule tutoring sessions. It does not have functionality to actually perform the tutoring itself, but is a logistic tool to enable the coordination required to schedule tutoring sessions.

WolfTutor is also gamified. It rewards tutors who are highly rated with a points system which can be implemented in a number of different contexts to help incentivize students to tutor other students.

There are a number of things that WolfTutor does extremely well, chief among them its novel interface. Being a chatbot makes the application easy to port to new languages and new devices, since its entire UI consists of simple english sentences and some rudimentary web inputs like text boxes and drop-downs. That being said, there are a few potential areas for improvement, chief among them scheduling and tutor-student matching.

### 1.2 Original System

WolfTutor has two types of users: students and tutors. Users are automatically students at signup, but can choose to become a tutor. After enrolling in the system, the user's name, email, and phone number will be taken from slack and stored if available.

#### 1.2.1 Original Student Use Cases

1. Find a tutor by from a complete list of all available tutors after selecting a subject from an existing list
2. See the reviews for at tutor
3. Book a tutor by choosing one of WolfTutor's defined 30 minute slots created from the availability given by the tutor
4. Review a tutor from their last session (students have until the end of the day to review their tutor)
5. View active reservations
6. View reward point balance (points are used to schedule sessions; 100 points are given at signup)
7. Buy more points

#### 1.2.2 Original Tutor Use Cases

1. Become a tutor. WolfTutor only allows one major and one degree per tutor, but a tutor can represent multiple subjects. Tutor self-determines points pay rate and availability. Both apply to all subjects.
2. View tutoring subjects given to WolfTutor
3. View tutoring availability given to WolfTutor
4. Redeem points commercially

## 1.3 Enhancements

#### 1.3.1 Possible Enhancements

The original creators of WolfTutor proposed three additional features for future development. The first was to integrate an online platform to conduct tutoring sessions online. The second was to allow both the tutor and the student to sync their session reservation with their calendar, e.g. Google Calendar. Lastly, to update the scheduling algorithm such that a user could edit or delete reservations in addition to being able to create and view them. Our team provided two other features: increasing matching options between tutors and students and allowing students to browse their reservation history.

After careful consideration, three main pain points were decided upon that consisted of the proposed enhancements. Integration of an online platform was discarded because it was not thought to facilitate the quality of the match between tutor and student.

### *Scheduling and Calendar Sync.*

WolfTutor currently only allows users seeking a tutoring session to create and view reservations. In real life, people change their mind or events come up such that a schedule change is in order. The ability to cancel or reschedule reservations would make WolfTutor more applicable to real world scheduling scenarios. In addition, facilitating integration with commonly used calendars such as Google and IOS Calendar extends this principle of making scheduling easier.

### *Increasing Matching Options.*

In regards to matching with tutors, WolfTutor currently displays a list of tutor's and their ratings based on the student's desired subject. Then, the student may attempt to book a reservation with a tutor they choose. By expanding matching options, a student should be able easily find a higher quality match with a tutor. For example, a student could filter tutors by location by selecting only locations they want to meet up at in a checkbox. Similarly, if a student has a few tutors they prefer, they could select those names from a checkbox such that WolfTutor only displays those tutors. This type of filtering system is often used by medical facilities with multiple practitioners and multiple practicing sites. It is also used by NC State University's scheduling tool on epack.

### *History and Recommendations.*

WolfTutor does currently allow for student's to review and rate the tutors that they met with previously. However, there is no way to view a student's reservation history past the most recent tutor. WolfTutor also does not provide a way for a student to easily re-book a new reservation with a tutor they chose previously if they liked the tutor and would like to schedule a reservation with them again. Adding these enhancements would increase ease of use by helping a student distinguish between a competent and non-competent tutor they've had in the past.

#### *1.3.2 Initial Survey*

A survey was conducted to determine which enhancement the intended user base (students) preferred the most. The survey was separated into three parts.

### *Background.*

A background section measured how prevalent scheduling was within the daily life of the participants. Most participants admitted having to schedule a meeting within the last year.

### *Priorities.*

The next section revealed which enhancement the participants thought was a priority by asking them to rate the level of important the enhancement was on a scale from 1 (least important) to 5 (most important). To avoid bias, instead of explaining the enhancements out, the survey questions were created around the base point of the enhancement:

- "When scheduling a tutoring meeting, picking the location is very important to me."
- "When scheduling a tutoring meeting, the competency of the tutor is very important to me."

- "When scheduling a tutoring meeting, being able to agree on a time quickly and easily is very important to me."

The question regarding competency scored the highest level of important among the participants collectively. Scheduling and increased matching (by location) followed respectively.

### *Trade Offs.*

The objective of the third section was to validate the results in the second section by asking the participants which enhancements they would be willing to compromise on in order to get the enhancement they thought was more important. The questions included:

- "When scheduling a tutoring meeting, I am willing to make trade-offs on the competency of the tutor and time if I can specify the location of the meeting."
- "When scheduling a tutoring meeting, I am willing to make trade-offs on location and time if I can specify the competency of my tutor."
- "When scheduling a tutoring meeting, I am willing to make trade-offs in location and competency if I can specify the time of the meeting."

Again, competency scored the highest as the most important enhancement collectively. Scheduling followed in second place and location matching in third.

### *Other.*

An option was given to participants to suggest a new enhancement. The only received response was to integrate the application with Skype.

#### *1.3.3 Chosen Enhancement*

Since the vast majority of surveyed users from our target audience elected easier matching with competent tutors, our chosen enhancement focuses on tutor matching with regards to the qualities of the tutor that make the tutor a good tutor. This enhancement is explained in more detail within section 1.4.

## **1.4 Tutor Matching**

WolfTutor's existing mechanisms for matching students to tutors are fairly rudimentary. When tutors register for the application, they are asked to give a set of subjects they are comfortable helping on (the list of which is determined and maintained by system administrators) and a list of days and times they are available to instruct.

While immediately useful, this is not nearly as far as the system could go in terms of matching students with tutors. The team has built out a mechanism for enabling the matching of tutors on multiple criteria and has created an easy pathway to add or change the criteria easily.

One major concern for the team during development was the choice of a recommendation mechanism. While the team knew immediately that adding some kind of recommendation algorithm was going to be necessary, the actual mechanism is something that was debated significantly. In the end, the team opted for Occam's Razor: the simplest algorithm possible to create the most value possible, which in the future could easily be replaced or enhanced to compare performance.

The tool the team chose was a simple weighted average. The process is fairly simple: several criteria were chosen to each generate a respective “score”. That score is then assigned a weight, and each tutor’s score is averaged together with these weights, which can then be normalized and used to rank tutors. In this way, the problem of recommendation becomes a sorting problem, which can easily be solved using a number of very fast algorithms.

This approach also has the advantage of leaving each tutor with an individual score which can be used as input to a number of other possible algorithms, which will be discussed in section 5.

## 1.5 Development Process

### 1.6 Literature Review

While the merits of peer tutoring are not the major focus of this paper, it is prudent to give a brief overview of the topic. Peer tutoring is a type of tutoring where a student seeks out instruction from another student who has already studied the subject that the student is interested in learning more on. There are a number of terms for the tutor in this situation such as “mentor” and “proctor” but for the purpose of this paper we will simply use tutor to refer to the student-tutor and student to refer to the student seeking help. [1]

There are a number of different well-documented benefits to peer tutoring, and they are not limited simply to the students being tutored. While the intention is to improve the students first, the process of teaching another student has many well-studied benefits for the tutor as well. [1]

While it is absolutely true that tutors benefit significantly from teaching their students, the obvious goal is to transfer knowledge from the tutor to the student. It is well documented that students tend to feel more engaged during one-on-one peer tutoring and that the peer tutoring can give more feedback than lecture-style learning which can in turn help reduce student anxiety and improve learning outcomes. [2]

## 2. DESIGN

### 2.1 Enhancement

As mentioned in section 1.4 the goal of this project is to improve the matching done by WolfTutor. In its original form, students input only what subject they were interested in a tutor for and the system returned back all students in that given subject. While effective, this brute-force strategy can wind up showing students an extremely large number of potential tutors in their chat app, which can be somewhat challenging to navigate.

The original system also displayed fairly little information about the tutor when searching. The list of tutors returned by the “find a tutor” functionality contained basic information such as name and major, but did not include information about the performance of the tutor academically or their reviews. To see reviews, the searching student would have to hit a “review” button which would then display all the reviews that tutor had at the bottom of the screen. While this technically made the necessary information available, this UI was challenging to use, and after getting feedback from the first round of reviews, the team decided to make some changes to this process.

First and foremost, however, the goal of this project is to improve the process of choosing a tutor in WolfTutor by providing a filtered list of tutors to students when they search for tutors in the system. To do this, the team identified four major metrics of a tutor to use as a basis of comparison.

#### 2.1.1 Overall Review Score

The overall review score is the most obvious metric for evaluating a tutor currently. This score is simply a mean of the reviews (on a scale from 1 to 5) of a given tutor. A simple average, though, has a few problems.

- Tutors who have used the system for a longer period of time are less sensitive to fluctuations in their rating and a dramatic change in quality of tutoring may not affect them appropriately.
- Tutors who had a temporary period of poor reviews or a single bad experience early in their career may struggle to find students to redeem their record after a small number of poor reviews.

Given the potential for abuse, the team decided to break the reviews into a rolling thirty day window. By keeping reviews to the past thirty days, the team hopes to help prevent some of the potential abuses of the mean review score by allowing outlier reviews to fall off on a regular schedule. This also serves as a small optimization to the review calculation process to help keep the calculation of the mean scores fast enough to scale in a production system.

It is also worth noting that this window is configurable, so if a problem were found during evaluation, this is one dimension that the system could be tweaked to help prevent abuse.

#### 2.1.2 Individual Review Score

The individual review score is one dimension that offers personalization to the reviews. While it is obviously a good idea to order tutors on the basis of their overall review rating, it is also possible that particular tutors work well with particular students. To that end, any system making personalized recommendations should take into account the searching student’s preferences and past experience. This is what the individual review score attribute attempts to do. This score is the mean review that the current student has given to each tutor.

#### 2.1.3 Tutor score (working title)

The tutor score is similar to the individual review score. Like the individual review score, it is a score specific to the logged in student, but instead of being the mean review score the current student has given a given tutor, it is the mean review score a given tutor has given to the current user. This attempts to solve two problems.

- It helps new tutors rise in the rankings. It helps tutors with short review history but strong experience being tutored show up in recommendations.
- It helps further personalize recommendations.

#### 2.1.4 GPA

The student’s GPA is the last dimension the team found time to add, and it needs little introduction. At some universities such as Marshall University, students are not authorized as peer tutors unless they have attained a GPA

better than some threshold. While WolfTutor does not currently employ such a GPA filter, it is thought that such a minimum viable threshold would probably reveal itself in whatever culture the application was deployed to.

## 2.2 Bugs

The existing code was of a reasonable quality at the time that it was handed off to group-p. That said, there were a few issues that needed to be addressed before work could proceed.

The first and most glaring is in the documentation. The documentation provided to group-p was actually quite good. The team was able to get an application up and running with the basic specification within a few hours, but one step was left out that prevented any registration as a tutor or searching for tutors: a database entry had to be created for at least one subject manually. Once the team reached out to the original developers of WolfTutor, the problem was rectified within 24 hours and the appropriate documentation was updated.

The next bug that had to be fixed was in the review process. For whatever reason, the existing review functionality was nonfunctional when tested on group-p's development environments, and some time had to be spent getting that functionality working for testing.

Lastly, there was a very minor issue that would cause a timeout message to appear every time the bot was restarted and a new student would start interacting with it. This bug did not break the software, but the team did spend a little time to root it out just the same.

## 2.3 Use Cases

testing

## 2.4 Architecture

The main architecture of the chatbot was broken up between the ways the user interacted with it and the helper functionality to support those interactions.

Any interaction with the application via text is handled in the "main.js" module. In this module are event listeners for text entry events in the Slack chatbot. Any time a student is typing a response or initiating contact with the bot for the first time, the events for handling their inputs are in this file in a series of listeners and callbacks. Interestingly, the Botkit API used for this project does not natively support a more modern JavaScript promise-based design.

Dialogs are the other main way that students interact with the system. In Slack, a dialogue is a pop-up window that appears over the chat window and contains web-controls such as text boxes, radio buttons, or drop-down select boxes. These dialogs can be sent to the chat bot through the responses to user's input in the "main.js" module, and can provide a richer interface for providing structured data such as selecting subjects from a list or time slots in a calendar. The dialogs themselves also have a "message response" identifier which will be sent back to the slack bot when the user responds which is the other primary way users interact with the system. These response identifiers provide an easy way to re-order or re-use messages without having to make large code changes. Interestingly, slack only allows 5 controls to be in a single dialogue at one time.

The last major place for code is the modules folder. The database access is handled through the models but helpers

are built around complex tasks and stored in appropriate JS classes in the modules folder. for example, the actual database manipulation for tutors happens in the tutor model, but a tutor module also exists that utilizes that module and adds business logic to it.

## 2.5 Infrastructure

testing

### 2.5.1 Slack

As mentioned previously, the target for this chat bot is to run in the Slack platform. Slack is primarily a business tool intended to help facilitate communication and coordination between individuals and groups at organizations. In practice, however, Slack has found a home in many unintended audiences such as online communities and even university courses such as this one.

While it is true that this bot has been deployed to Slack specifically, it was developed using a popular API called Botkit, which actually has APIs for multiple chat services such as Facebook Messenger or Discord as well as Slack. Because of this, it is possible to port WolfTutor to these other platforms without needing to entirely start over.

### 2.5.2 NodeJS

NodeJS is the primary framework being used in this project. Node is a runtime for Javascript which has proven to be strong competition for more traditional LAMP stacks in the web. In this case, it provides a number of different libraries which make development of a chatbot easier. Running Javascript also has the benefit of making the chat bot easier to work on for a large number of people given Javascripts ubiquity in recent years.

### 2.5.3 Heroku

## 3. EVALUATION

### 3.1 Pre-Survey

### 3.2 Algorithmic Evaluation

testing

### 3.3 Post Survey

## 4. RESPONDING TO CHANGE

## 5. CONCLUSION

### 5.1 Results

### 5.2 Future Work

#### 5.2.1 Further Evaluation

The team has made a best effort to evaluate the algorithm presented in this paper both using a manually-labeled data set and using in-person interviews with potential users. That said, true evaluation of educational software must be done in a classroom setting.

#### 5.2.2 Future Enhancement

### 5.3 Final Thoughts

The final thought to consider is whether or not group-p's contribution to WolfTutor is truly an improvement over the existing system. In most fields, the combination of the algorithmic evaluation provided in section 3 and the use validation provided in 3 would be sufficient to argue that the system is an improvement, but the education field is one that has higher stakes than most.

Educational data miners have spent considerable ink discussing the various pitfalls in identifying high and low performers algorithmically, and the problem of tutor recommendation is something that could potentially also be problematic. If a student is connected with a poor tutor or one that handles their position of power poorly, the potential impact could be catastrophic. This may help explain why many universities (such as Marshall University) require students to take the courses they tutor for and bar anyone with lower than a B in that subject from tutoring on top of requiring an in-person interview.

So does WolfTutor do enough to guarantee that a tutor is good or that they will work well with the students? The evaluation that has been done so far points that it will make a good-effort to make recommendations that will "do no harm" but it would probably still make school administrators uneasy. When combined with a university vetting process, though, WolfTutor, especially after the application of group-p's recommendations could serve universities and other levels of schooling well as a platform for connecting students to peer tutors.

## 6. REFERENCES

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