Towards Evaluating Human-Instructable Software Agents

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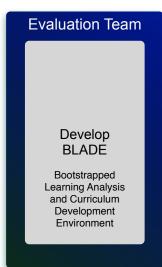
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Background

Definition

Bootstrapped Learning is a novel approach to machine learning whose goal is to produce computational agents (e-students) that can be instructed by human teachers in the same ways that humans instruct one another.

Background





Method: Exploratory Case Studies

...leading to future controlled benchmarking experiments

Phase I | What instruction methods would human teachers try to use to teach an e-student?

Phase II Can we use human students to develop a benchmark set of lessons and tests (a curriculum) by which to evaluate e-students' success in learning by natural instruction?

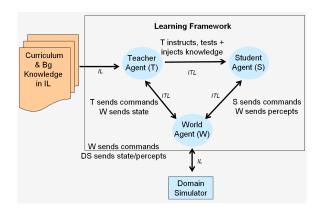
Phase III

Can we use human students to develop a curriculum covering a broader range of instruction methods and increasing the difficulty and complexity of tasks given to e-students?

Hidden Domain

- Must be kept secret until after e-student testing
- Lessons were presented in three forms:
 - by telling,
 - by example,
 - by feedback

E-student Testing

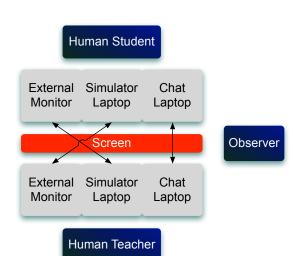


Human Student Testing

- 15 minutes background knowledge
 - Students interacted with the knowledge domain through a simulator
- 15 minutes pre-test
- 3 hours lessons and quizzes
- 30 minutes post-tests

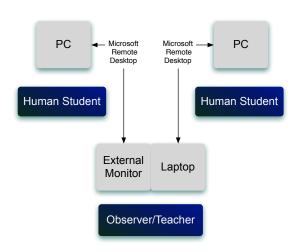
Phase II: Initial Study Design

- Direct analog e-student/e-teacher interaction
- Teacher typed transliterations of e-student curriculum into Google Chat, performed examples on simulator laptop
- Took far too long
- Tedious and error prone
- No protocol for reporting or correcting mistakes
- No way for student to ack



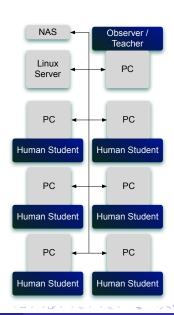
Phase II: Final Study Design

- Self-paced curriculum:
 PDF and PPT lessons
 given directly to students
- Example lessons used screenshots
- Feedback lessons in "choose-your-ownadventure" style
- Faster, more scalable, more consistent, more enjoyable



Phase III

- Domain and testing procedure similar to Phase II
- Curriculum extensions supporting additional aspects of human teaching
 - Learning via analogy
 - Question and Answer
 - Restricted NIM subsets
 - More complex tasks
 - Real-time simulator instead of subject-advanced
- Much more automation: up to 6 students at a time, easily scalable to more
- 75 students total



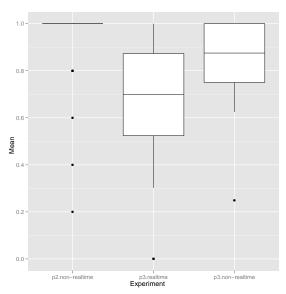
Qualitative Results

- Human- and e-students differ in fundamental ways
- Small semantic details can be critically important
- Self-pacing and automation were key
- Training versus education was an unexpected issue

Questions?

Phase II Quantitative Results

Quantitative Results



Quantitative Results

