

#### Acknowledgments

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# Feature Engineering for Clustering Student Solutions

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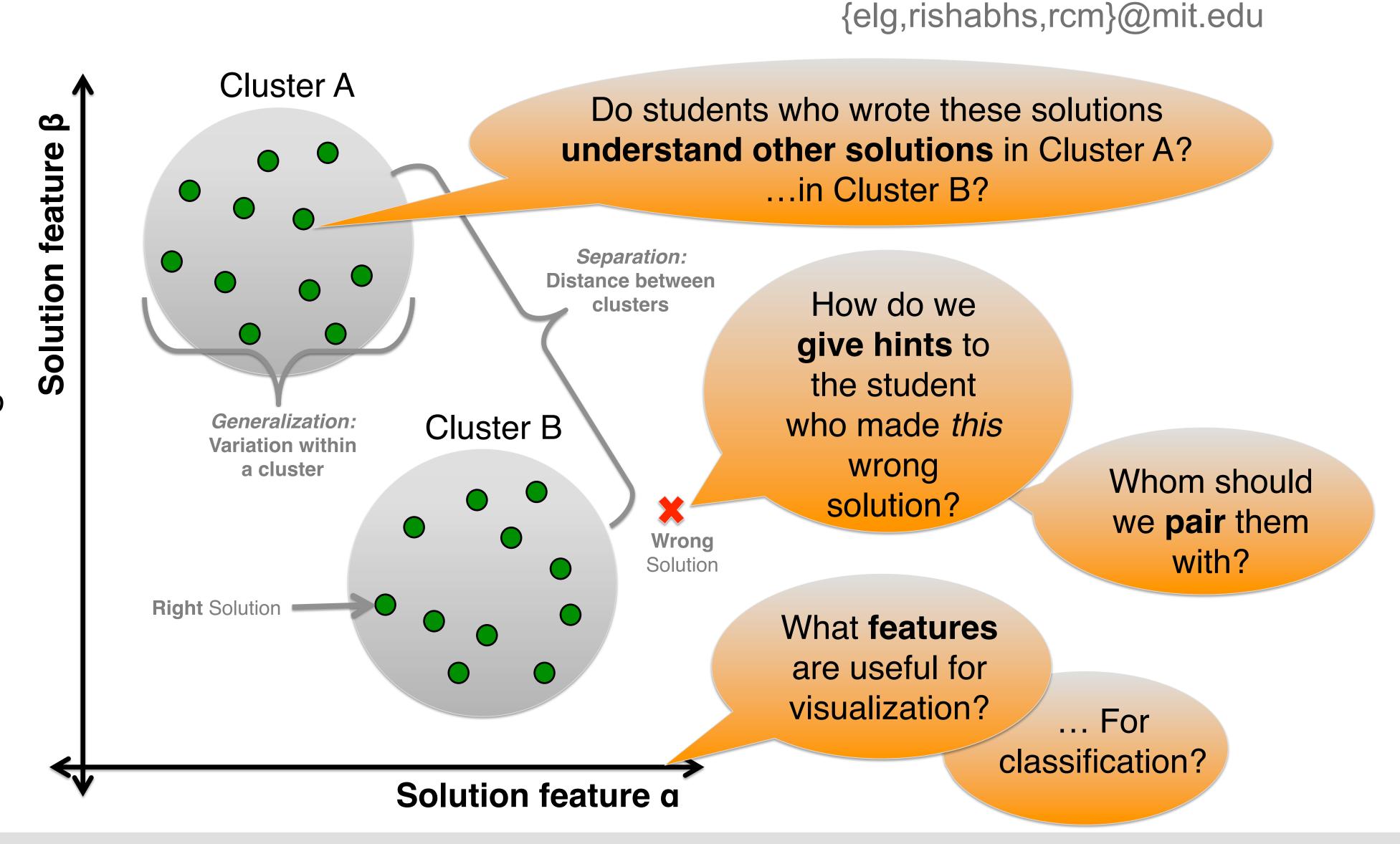
# MIT HUMAN-COMPUTER INTERACTION

### **Problem**

- There may be **several distinct**, **correct solutions** to coding assignments.
- •Some solutions may be unknown to the teaching staff or intelligent tutor designer.
- •This complicates the task of providing help and hints.

# Approach

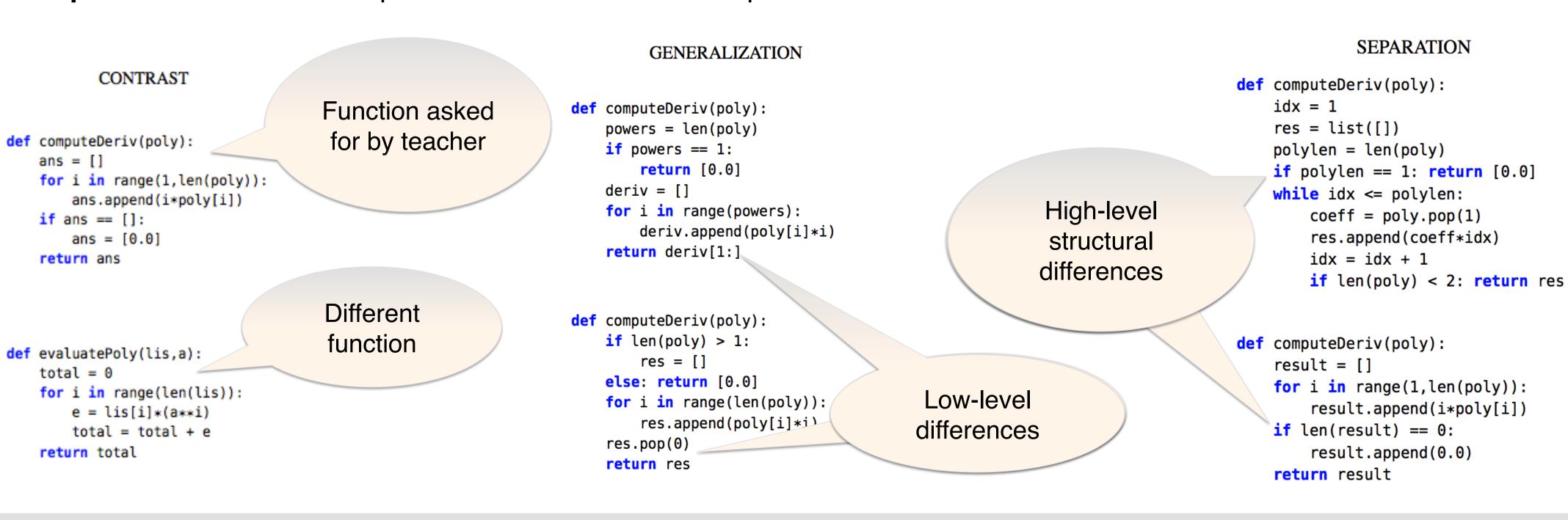
- **Visualize** hundreds or thousands of student solutions to find alternatives
- Classify solutions by their design choices
- By machine learning and/or human staff
- Use this knowledge to enhance
- Activities about design choices and tradeoffs
- Peer-pairing
- Automated help



#### Variation Theory

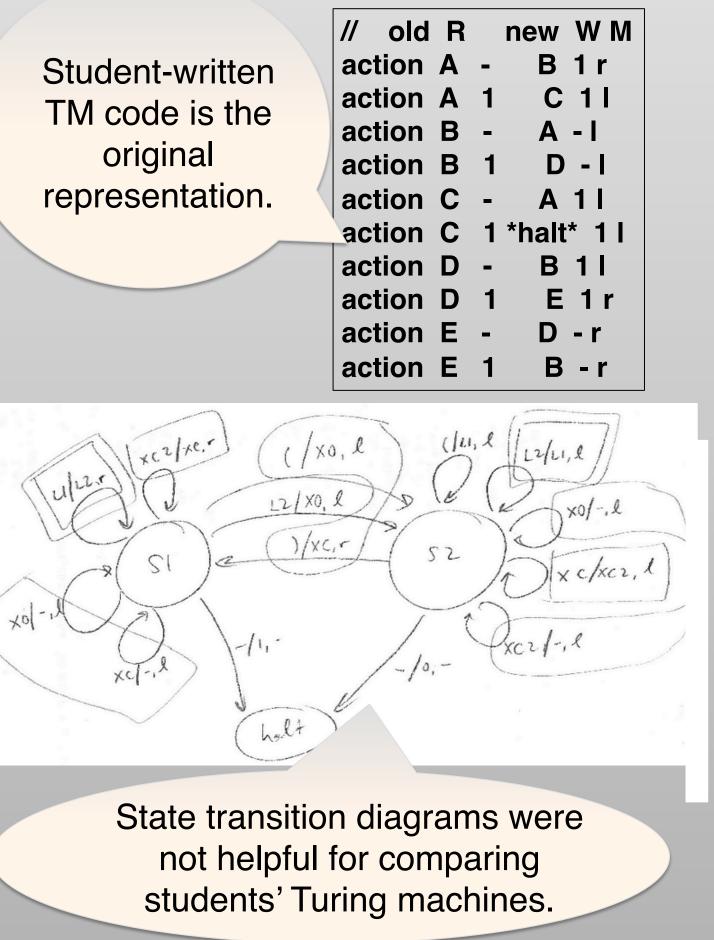
Variation Theory (Marton et al., '13): Specific dimensions of variation help students learn a concept, e.g., sorting

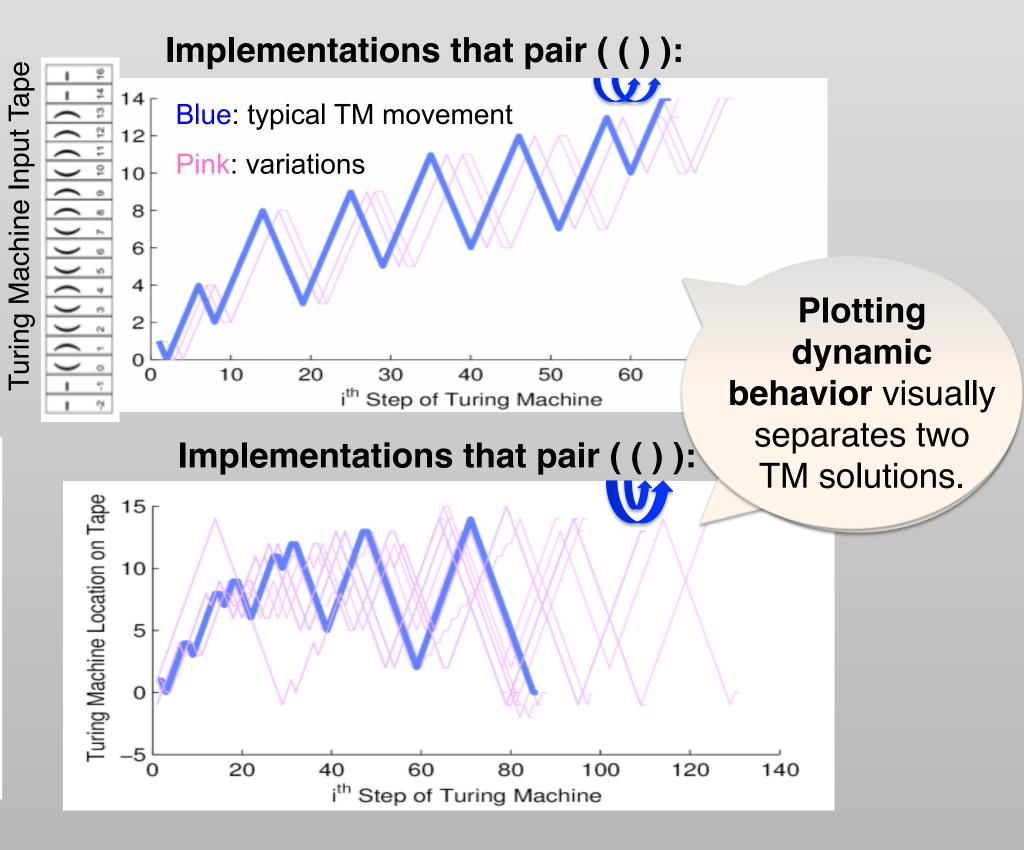
- Contrast dimension contains examples that are and are not a sorting function.
- Generalization dimension includes examples with the same algorithm but different low-level implementations.
- Separation dimension captures the full variation of implementations that sort.



## Case Study 1: Turing Machine (TM) Synthesis Lab @ MIT

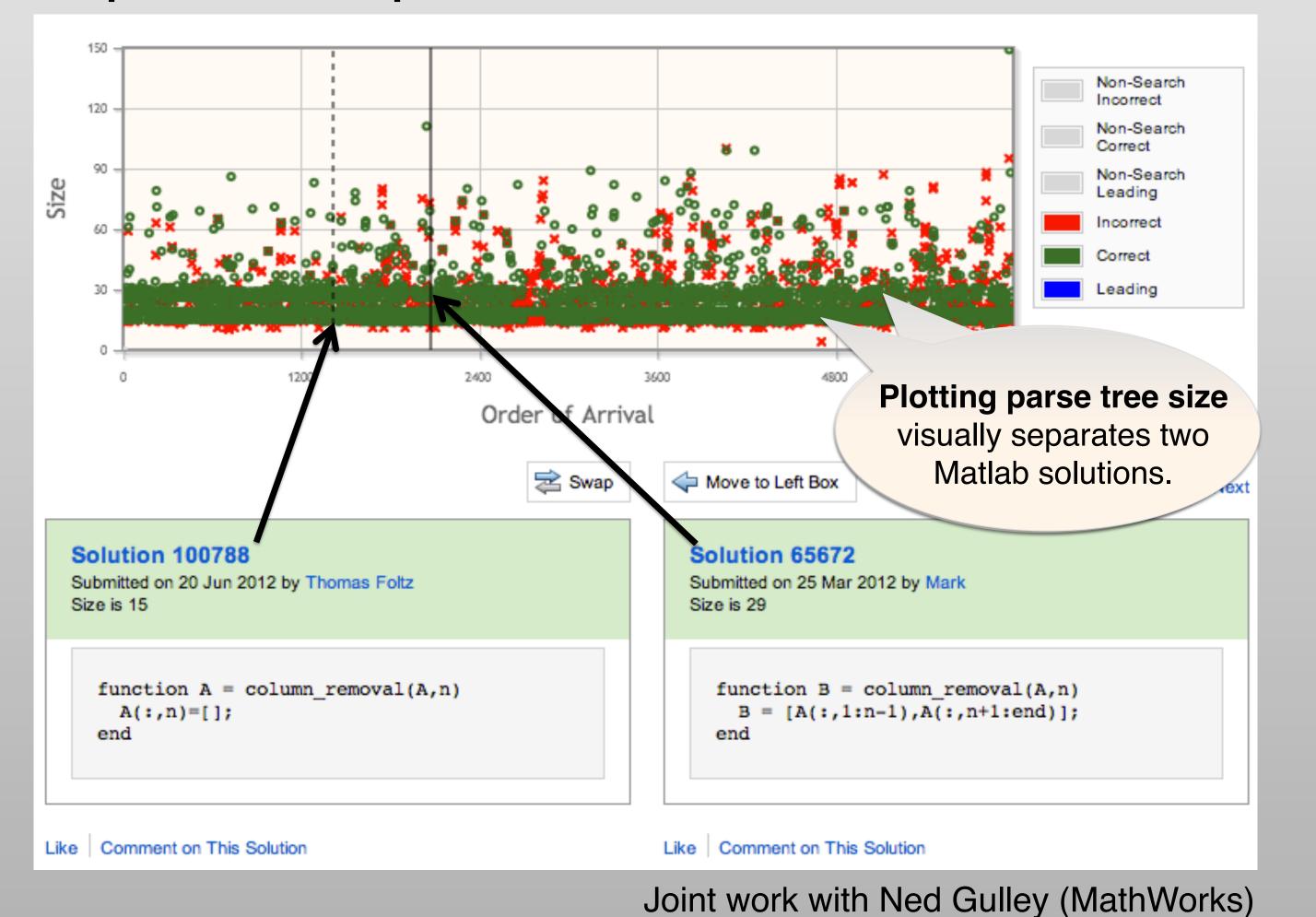
- Most staff knew of one TM solution.
- Dynamic behavior of TM solutions shows two solution clusters.





#### Case Study 2: Matlab Programming Game Visualization

 This interactive visualization allows users to explore and compare other submitted solutions.



#### Work In Progress: Visualizing Code Variation in Python for Insight and Feature Discovery

