A Heuristic Method for Large-Scale Cognitive-Diagnostic Computerized Adaptive Testing

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Context: Cognitive-Diagnostic Computerized Adaptive Testing

Input: a dependency graph between knowledge components (KC)

Output: an adaptive test (CAT tree) with feedback

- Adaptive testing ⇒ personalized assessment
- **Formative testing** ⇒ need of feedback (using the KCs)
- Many knowledge components ⇒ standard methods do not apply
- Cold-start \Rightarrow no user data available at the time

Item Response Theory

Students $i \in I$ have **unknown** level θ_i

Questions $j \in J$ have difficulty d_i (potentially calibrated on data)

 $Pr(correct_{ij}) \triangleq Pr(student_i answers correctly question_j) \triangleq \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(\theta_i - d_j)}}$

 $\Rightarrow \theta_i$ is easily estimated (maximum likelihood), but no feedback

DINA & Attribute Hierarchy Model

Knowledge components 1, ..., K

Students $i \in I$ have **unknown** knowledge $\in \{0, 1\}^K$

Questions $j \in J$ have requirements $\in \{0, 1\}^K$ (q-matrix), slip s_i and guess g_i parameters

 $Pr(correct_{ij}) \triangleq \begin{cases} 1 - s_j & \text{if student}_i \text{ masters every requirement of question}_j \\ g_i & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$

 \Rightarrow can be used in cold-start, but not scalable when K grows (≥ 50)

Can we do better?

Our Heuristic Method

Knowledge components $1, \dots, K$ contain a **tag** and a **difficulty** level are linked in a dependency graph

Students $i \in I$ have **unknown** level θ_i and knowledge $\in \{0, 1\}^K$ Questions $j \in J$ have a unique main requirement $\in \{1, ..., K\}$

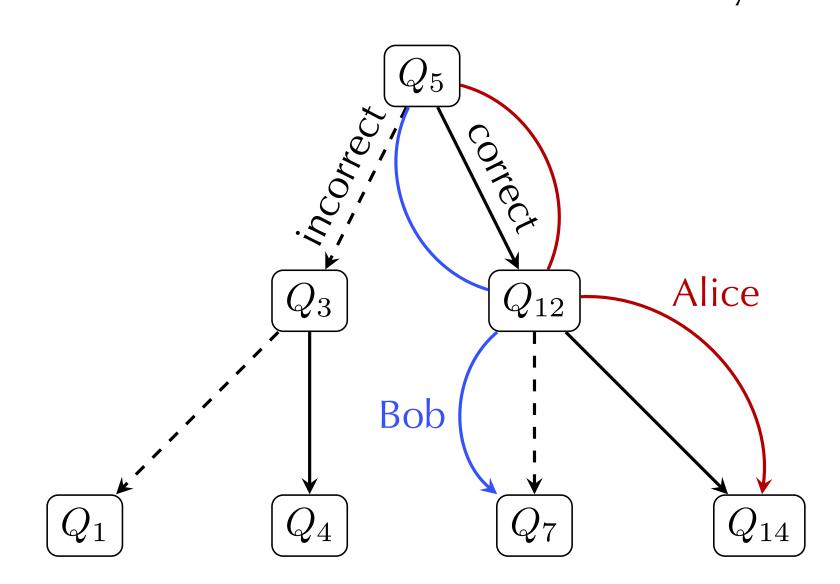
 $Pr(correct_{ij})$ is the same as in Item Response Theory

 $score(j) = Pr(correct_{ij}) \cdot N_{acquired nodes if correct} + Pr(incorrect_{ij}) \cdot N_{non-acquired nodes if incorrect}$

- Rough estimate of the number of nodes marked in the dependency graph at each step
- Greedy selection to build the tree
- Later in the test, we can switch to a more precise diagnostic model
- Add edges to dependency graph based on usage (Deep Knowledge Tracing, NIPS 2015)

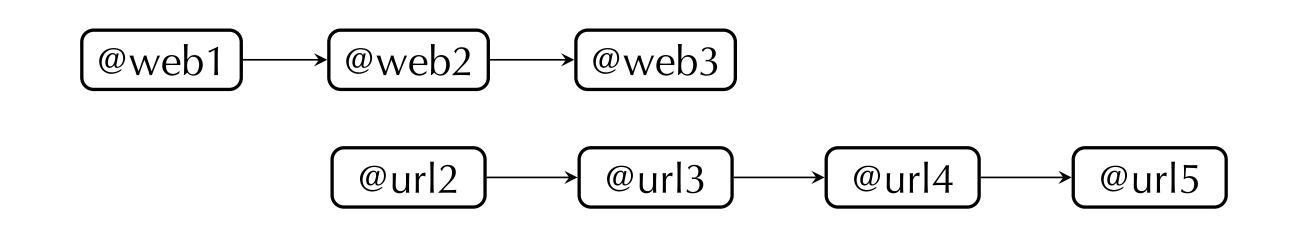
Computerized Adaptive Testing (CAT)

The next question is chosen based on the answer history

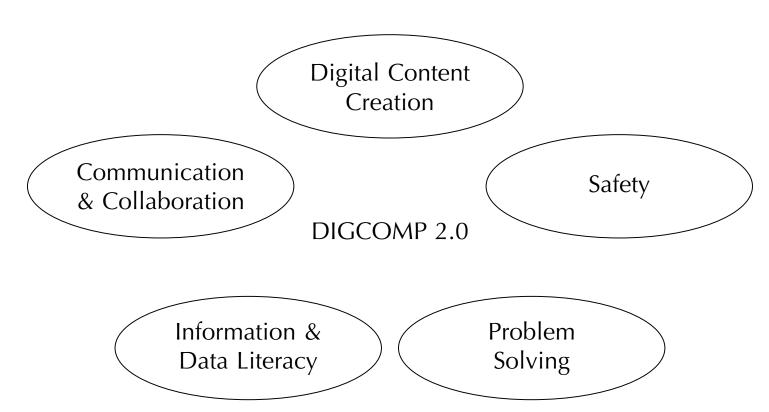


Input: Dependency Graph over DIGCOMP 2.0

Nodes: **800 knowledge components** of difficulty 1–5 Edges are prerequisites ($u \rightarrow v$ means, u should be mastered before v)



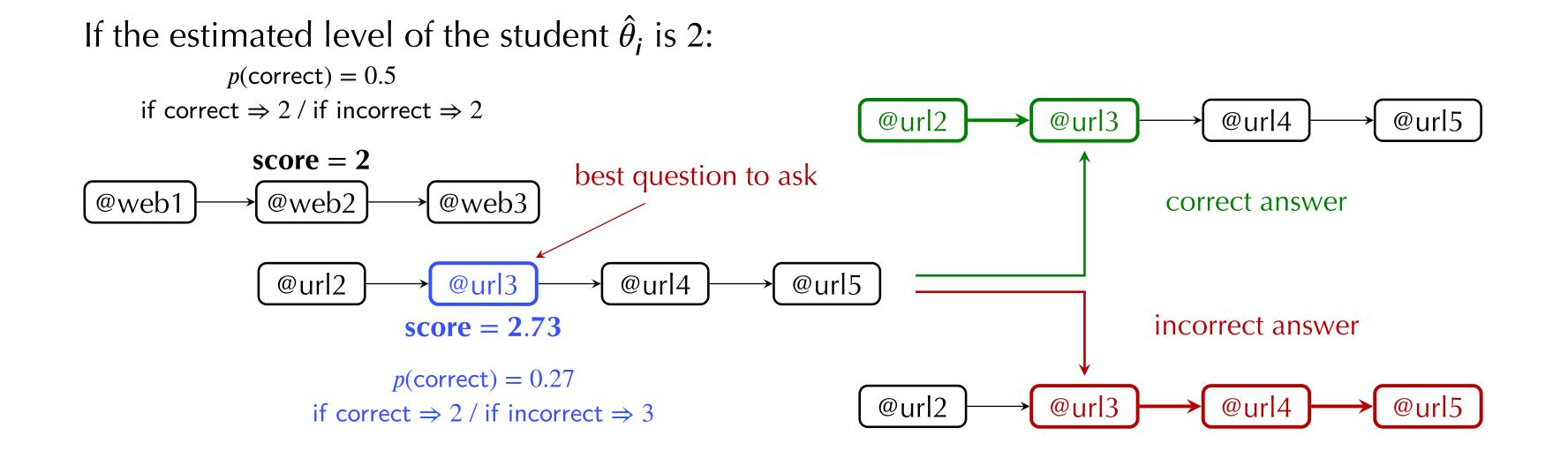
Based on DIGCOMP 2.0, the European Digital Competence Framework



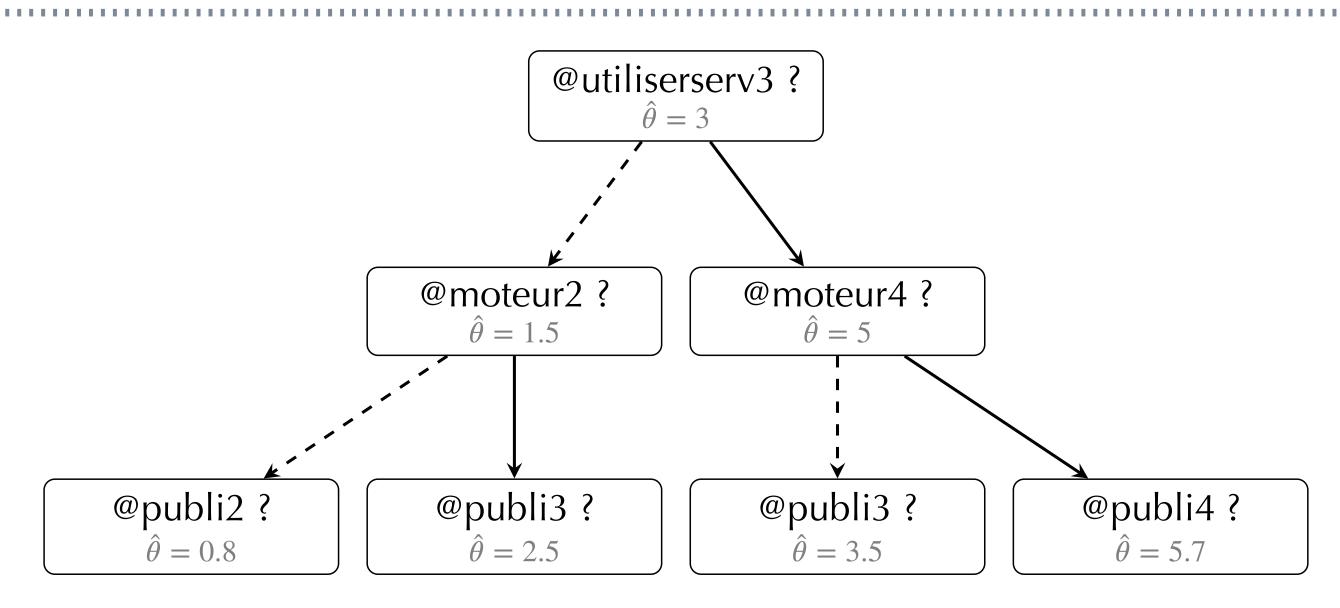
Each question is mapped to a unique (required) knowledge component

<u>A</u> ≡ Consigne	≘; acquis
Écrivez en B2 une formule qui compte le nombre de lettres de B1	@calcul5
En utilisant les filtres des colonnes, trouvez le nombre de personnes de	@extraire2
Le fichier contient un tableau présentant les livres les plus prêtés à Paris	@extraire3
N'affichez que les personnes de Calais ayant 20 ans et une note	@extraire4

Greedy Selection



Output: CAT tree



Application: Certifying the Digital Competencies of French citizens

- 800 skeletons of exercises based on evidence-centered design
- 16 non-adaptive tests measuring 50 knowledge components over 5 difficulties
- Output: 3 adaptive tests of 20 questions
- So far, **514731 collected answers** in the database from **36953** users

High school user data will be collected from September 2017:

- 3.5 million high school students (grade 8 to 12)
- 1.25 million higher-education students
- The platform is on GitHub (license AGPLv3)





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