Automating Course Articulation: A Deep Metric Learning Framework Using Public Data

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1. **Introduction: The Problem with Student Transfer** (~5-7 mins)
   - *Title Slide:* Title, Author, Advisors, University, Date.
   - *The "Transfer Maze":* The current process of determining course equivalency is a manual, inefficient, and intractable barrier for students [1].
   - *The High Cost to Students & Institutions:* This leads to significant credit loss (avg. 43%) [2], delayed graduation, increased financial burden [3], and lower student persistence rates [4].
   - *A Critical Equity Issue:* These barriers disproportionately harm low-income and underrepresented students [5], who are more likely to rely on transfer pathways. Recent transfer growth has been driven by Black and Hispanic students [6].
   - *The Goal & My Contribution:* To design and validate a novel computational framework that automates course articulation using only public data, creating a solution that is:
     - Accurate & Scalable
     - Computationally Efficient
     - Privacy-Preserving
   - *Agenda:* A brief overview of the presentation structure.
2. **Background & Related Work** (~3-5 mins)
   - *The Landscape of Automation:* A brief look at the evolution of automated approaches.
   - *Previous Approaches & Their Limitations:*
     - *Keyword/Statistical (TF-IDF):* Simple but lacks true semantic understanding [7].
     - *Enrollment-Based (course2vec):* Effective but relies on sensitive, private student records, raising significant privacy and generalizability concerns [8, 9].
     - *Direct LLM Classification:* High accuracy potential but operationally challenging due to cost, opacity ("black box"), and prompt sensitivity [10, 11].
   - *The Research Gap:* A clear need for a framework that harnesses the semantic power of modern models without their operational burdens or privacy issues.
3. **A Decoupled Framework for Articulation** (~8-10 mins)
   - *High-Level Architecture:* Visual diagram illustrating the full pipeline from raw text to classification.
   - *Core Principle: Decoupling Representation from Classification.*
   - *Step 1: Deep Contextual Embeddings:* Convert raw course catalog text into rich, high-dimensional vectors using transformer models [12].
   - *Step 2: The Composite Distance Vector (Δ_c):* Our novel feature engineering technique.
     - Combines granular, dimension-specific differences (local information) with a holistic cosine similarity score (global information).
     - Formula: $\Delta_c = (a_1 - b_1, ..., a_k - b_k, \frac{A \cdot B}{\|A\| \|B\|})$.
   - *Step 3: Domain-Specific Fine-Tuning:* Applying deep metric learning to adapt a generic model to the specific language of academia.
     - Objective: Train the model using a Triplet Loss function to create a more discriminative embedding space [13, 14].

- *Step 4: Downstream Classification:* Feed the engineered Δ_c vectors into efficient, traditional ML classifiers (e.g., SVM, Random Forest) for final prediction.

4. **Experimental Setup & Results** (~8-10 mins)
   - *Data & Evaluation:* Using the real-world PPM Corpus, partitioned into non-overlapping training and test sets. Primary metric is the F_1-Score.
   - *Finding 1: Domain-Specific Fine-Tuning is Critical.*
     - Our fine-tuned model (bge-ft) achieved the highest mean test score and lowest variance.
     - It was *statistically significantly* superior to all off-the-shelf models, including those orders of magnitude larger.
     - **Key Insight:** For specialized domains, targeted adaptation is more effective than sheer model scale.
   - *Finding 2: Final Classifier Performance.*
     - All finalist models achieved exceptionally high accuracy (F_1-scores > 0.99).
     - *Support Vector Machine (SVM):* Statistically the most accurate and consistent model.
     - *Random Forest & XGBoost:* Nearly as accurate but an order of magnitude faster and more efficient at inference time.
     - **Key Insight:** A clear trade-off exists between peak accuracy and operational efficiency.

5. **Qualitative Analysis: Beyond the Metrics** (~4-6 mins)
   - *Why Do Errors Still Occur?* Aggregate metrics can hide systematic failures [15].
   - *Shared Misclassifications:* A high overlap of errors across all models (211 common errors) points to challenges in the data, not the models.
   - *Root Cause Analysis (Examples):*
     - *False Negatives:* Caused by semantic divergence (equivalent courses with very different descriptions) or minimalist descriptions. The model correctly sees no textual similarity; the ground-truth label is the issue.
     - *False Positives:* Caused by high topical overlap without true equivalence (e.g., sequential physics courses).
   - *The Primary Bottleneck:* The limiting factor for performance has shifted from being **model-centric** to **data-centric**.

6. **Conclusion** (~2-3 mins)
   - *Limitations:* Briefly acknowledge boundaries (performance capped by data quality, model generalizability, handling of complex articulations [16]).
   - *Future Work:* Highlight key directions (data-centric AI, building a recommendation engine, graph-based methods for complex rules).
   - *Summary of Contributions:*
     - Developed a novel, accurate, and scalable framework for automating course articulation.
     - Proved that domain-specific fine-tuning outperforms sheer model scale for this task.
     - Delivered a practical, privacy-preserving tool to reduce administrative burden and foster educational equity.

7. **Thank You & Questions** (~10-20 mins Q&A)
   - Final slide with contact information/acknowledgments.

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