

Automated Evaluation of Programming Assignments

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Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Motivation
- 3 Framework
- 4 Challenges & Future work
- 5 Conclusion

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Automated Evaluation of Programming Assignments (AEPA)

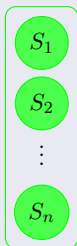
- A method of programming assignments evaluation
- A combined application of testing, static analysis and machine learning techniques

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Why automated evaluation?

Gold standard solutions



Test cases

Partially/Fully Incorrect solutions

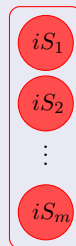
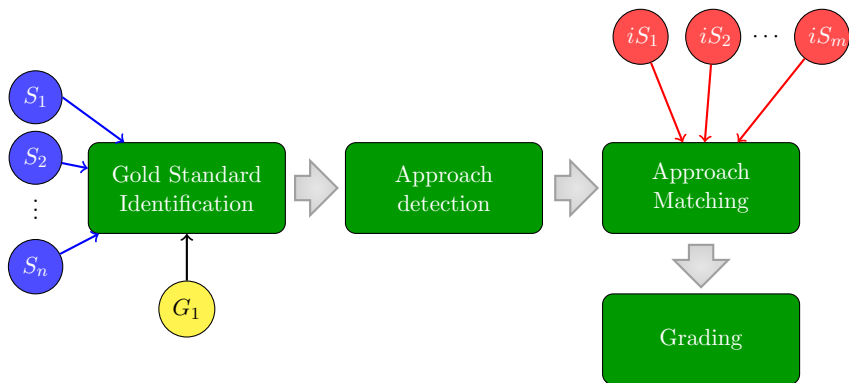


Figure 1: Traditional automated evaluation using test-cases

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Framework



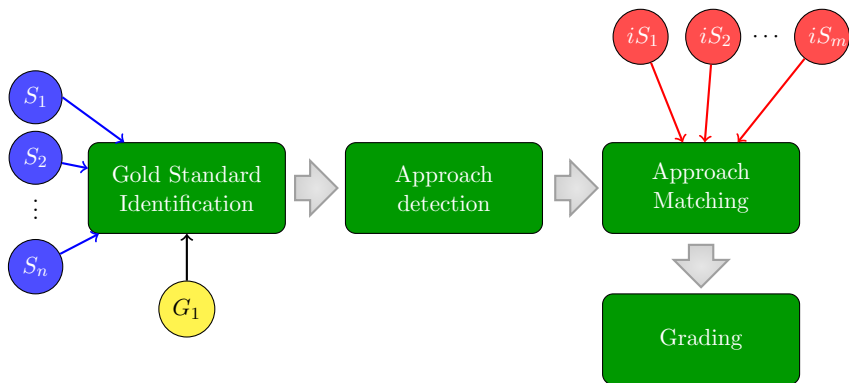
Gold standard Identification

- ① Testing based approach is used to identify gold standard solutions

Gold standard Identification

- ① Testing based approach is used to identify gold standard solutions
- ② Separate the submissions into correct and incorrect using a set of test cases

Framework



Similarity Detection

Types of program similarity [7]

Textual Similarity

```
int sum(int n) {  
    int s=0,i;  
    for(i=1;i<=n;i++)  
    {  
        s+=i;  
    }  
    return s;  
}
```

```
int sum(int n) {  
    int s=0,i;  
    for(i=1;i<=n;i++)  
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        s+=i;  
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}
```

Similarity Detection

Lexical/Token based

```
int sum(int n) {  
    int s=0,i;  
    for(i=1;i<=n;i++)  
    {  
        s+=i;  
    }  
    return s;  
}
```

```
int sum(int limit) {  
    int sum=0,k;  
    for(k=1;k<=limit;k++)  
    {  
        sum+=k;  
    }  
    return sum;  
}
```

Similarity Detection

Syntactical/Structural Similarity

```
int sum(int n) {  
    int s=0,i;  
    for(i=1;i<=n;i++)  
    {  
        s+=i;  
    }  
    return s;  
}
```

```
int sum(int limit) {  
    int sum=0,k=1;  
    while(k<=limit)  
    {  
        sum+=k;  
        k++;  
    }  
    return sum;  
}
```

Similarity Detection

Semantic Similarity

```
int sum(int n) {  
    int s=0,i;  
    for(i=1;i<=n;i++)  
    {  
        s+=i;  
    }  
    return s;  
}
```

```
int sum(int n) {  
    if(n==1)  
        return 1;  
    else  
        return n+sum(n-1);  
}
```

Similarity Detection

- Calculate the similarity measure of the Gold standard solutions with each other which is then later used for clustering.

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- The key idea is to consider the following program representations
 - Program dependence graph (PDG)

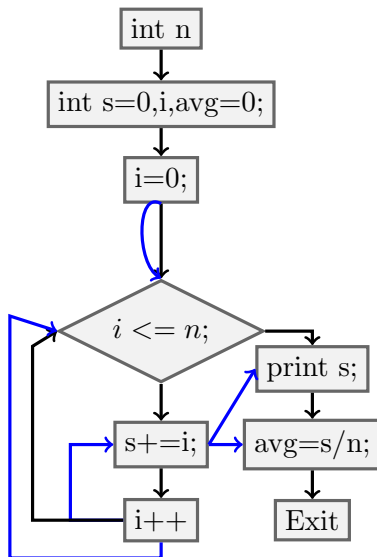
Similarity Detection

- Calculate the similarity measure of the Gold standard solutions with each other which is then later used for clustering.
- The key idea is to consider the following program representations
 - Program dependence graph (PDG)
 - Abstract syntax tree (AST)

Similarity Detection

Program dependence graph (PDG)

```
int average(int n) {  
    int s=0,i,avg=0;  
    for(i=1;i<=n;i++)  
    {  
        s+=i;  
    }  
    print s;  
    avg=s/n;  
}
```



Similarity Detection

- γ - Isomorphism

Similarity Detection

- γ - Isomorphism
- Moss (for a Measure Of Software Similarity)

Similarity Detection

γ - Isomorphism

Graph Isomorphism

Formally, the graphs G and G' are isomorphic, then there exists a function $F : V(G) \rightarrow V(G')$ such that

- i. f is a bijection.
- ii. f preserves adjacency of vertices. i.e. if the $(u, v) \in E(G)$ then $(f(u), f(v)) \in E(G')$

Similarity Detection

γ - Isomorphism

Induced Sub-graph & Sub-graph Isomorphism

Let $G = (V, E)$ and $H = (V', E')$. If $H \subseteq G$ and $E' = \{ \text{all the edges } (u, v) \in E(G) | u, v \in V' \}$, then H is an induced subgraph of G [4]

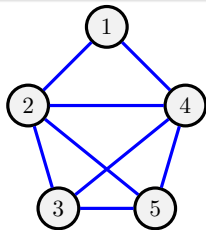


Figure 2: Graph G_1

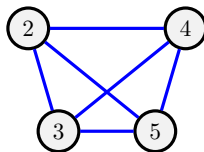


Figure 3: Induced sub graph G_2 of graph G_1

Similarity Detection

γ - Isomorphism

- A graph G is γ -isomorphic to G' if there exists a subgraph $S \subseteq G$ such that S is subgraph isomorphic to G' , and $\|S\| \geq \gamma\|G\|$, $\gamma \in (0,1)$.
- The VF2 algorithm [3], the Glasgow algorithm [6] and recently the LAD filtering algorithm [5] are used to calculate sub-graph isomorphism.

Similarity Detection

Moss (Measure Of Software Similarity)

- Moss is a server system for determining the similarity of programs
- Supports the following languages:
C, C++, Java, C#, Python, Visual Basic, Javascript, FORTRAN, ML, Haskell, Lisp, Scheme, Pascal, Modula2, Ada, Perl, TCL, Matlab, VHDL, Verilog, Spice, MIPS assembly, a8086 assembly, a8086 assembly, HCL2.

Approach detection

Why clustering?

- Helps to identify the approach taken by the students

Approach detection

Why clustering?

- Helps to identify the approach taken by the students
- Isolated vertices in the graph indicate unique approach or incorrect solution even though it passes all the test cases

Approach detection

- Louvian community detection [1]
- IPCA Clustering [2]
- Spectral clustering [8]
- Physics Simulation based Approach to Node Clustering

Approach detection

Physics Simulation based Approach to Node Clustering

- The nodes in the graph as point particles in multi-dimensional space

Approach detection

Physics Simulation based Approach to Node Clustering

- The nodes in the graph as point particles in multi-dimensional space
- Our hypothesis is that the forces acting on the the particles will eventually lead similar particles to cluster together

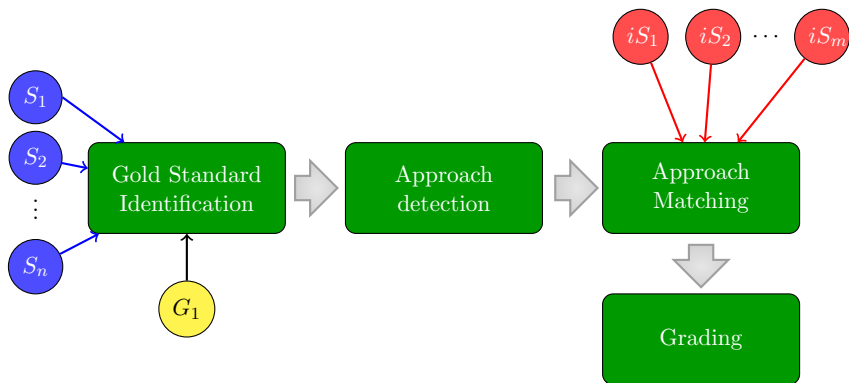
Approach detection

- 1 Which clustering algorithm works best for identifying approaches?

Approach detection

- ① Which clustering algorithm works best for identifying approaches?
- ② Is it necessary to carry out clustering on all gold standard solutions to discover all the approaches used in the submitted solutions?

Framework



- Find a correlation with manual grading

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- Studied as a problem of finding which machine learning technique is suitable for finding the best correlation

Data sets

Pname	Similarity	Clus Rep	Manual grade
S1.c	1	C1.c	4
S2.c	1	C2.c	4
S3.c	0.5	C1.c	2.5
S4.c	1	C3.c	4.5
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮

Table 1: Structure of data set

Regression model

- Now, we use a pre-trained regression model R to compute the marks of each member i of I as $M[i] = R[i]$. M is returned as the final result

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Our experiments investigate the answers to the following questions:

- Which regression modelling works best for training our marking model?

Regression model

- Now, we use a pre-trained regression model R to compute the marks of each member i of I as $M[i] = R[i]$. M is returned as the final result

Our experiments investigate the answers to the following questions:

- Which regression modelling works best for training our marking model?
- If a regression model is developed using one problem, does it apply to other problems as well?

Regression model

SVR	C	γ	Accuracy
Linear kernel	1	0.1	35%
rbf kernel	1	0.1	37.5%

Table 2: Experimental result on the simple-array-sum dataset

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Challenges & Future work

- ① Data set preparation
- ② Efficient similarity calculation
- ③ Node clustering with large data set
- ④ Question independent model

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Conclusion

- Black box testing strategy is used for finding Gold standard solutions
- The Node clustering based technique helps to easily identify the approaches taken by the students
- Machine learning based approach is used for grading

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