Combining Activity Traces and Reporting Traces to Support Self-Regulation Processes
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Abstract—In this paper, we propose an architecture of Project-Based Learning Management System (PBLMS). These systems offer learners indicators to support self-regulation in PBL. Indeed, when students are engaged in learning processes with LMS, they are supposed to be autonomous to find information or to organize their activities. Indeed, most of time, few tools are proposed to help them. Our research focuses on the tools which support meta-cognition process to teach learners how to regulate their learning activities during projects. In this paper, we propose a PBLMS architecture that combines together activity traces (which are recorded automatically by the system) and reporting traces (which are reported by learners themselves). This architecture allows learners to build indicators. They can specify the data to take into account and the visualization modes. We present the details of the reporting tool, used to collect reporting traces, which can enhance learners’ reflective processes on their own way to learn.

Keywords—project-based learning; information architecture; self-regulation; activity traces; reporting; collaborative learning.

I. INTRODUCTION

The World Wide Web provides opportunities for creating virtual classrooms for learners and instructors [1]. Many software environments take advantage of the Internet and support open and distance education [2]. More and more educational institutions use LMS (Learning Management System) for their courses. Different studies about the use of LMS have pointed out that students may feel isolated due to the limited contact with the teachers and other students. They often find difficult to manage the resources without appropriate support. They may get disoriented in the course hyperspace and lose their motivation [1]. A solution to this problem is to give the possibility to learners and tutors to manage their learning activities. Educational research shows that monitoring the students’ learning is an essential component of high-quality education, and is “one of the major factors differentiating effective schools and teachers from ineffective ones” [3]. For learners, the self-regulation of their activities can improve their ability to “learn how to learn”, which is one of the learning objective in project-based learning for example [4].

There are several methods to help users to manage their learning activities in LMS. We are interested in the methods that are based on activity traces. We define activity traces as the users’ actions recorded directly by the LMS during the learning activities. There are other types of traces, such as the description of the carrying out of the activities and the activities results outside of the LMS, for instance homework or face-to-face discussions between learners and tutors. These traces are reported by the learners themselves, explaining how their (or their peers’) activities are carried out. We call them reporting traces.

In the LMS, activity traces are usually used by tutors to monitor and evaluate learners or by learners in collaborative activities and self-confrontation. The reporting traces are used by tutors to give learners advices, but they are rarely used by learners themselves. Few information systems use both activity traces and reporting traces. Based on this observation, our research aims to supply a LMS that uses these two kinds of traces together to produce indicators. These indicators could be used by tutors to analyze learners’ learning qualities and by learners to apply metacognitive strategies and self-regulation processes. These works are conducted in the context of Project-Based Learning (PBL) situations and previous works have shown the utility and usability of indicators to support self-regulation processes [5].

In this paper, at first, we study the tools that use traces to support metacognitive regulation. Then, we propose the architecture of an application based on Moodle, which uses both activity traces and reporting traces. This application is a PBLMS (Project-Based Learning Management Systems) [6]. Then, we describe the reporting module specifically, which is based on semi-structured sentences to construct the reporting traces. We finally conclude and describe further works.

II. LEARNING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM SUPPORTING METACOGNITIVE REGULATION

A. Metacognitive Regulation

Project-based learning is a pedagogical method often used for complex learning (i.e. which aims to make students acquire various linked skills or develop their behaviors) [4]. Collaborative learning through project-based activities promotes abstraction from experience, explanation of results, and understanding of conditions of projects in real world situations; it also provides the experiences of working in project groups [7]. During long term projects, learners are involved in a non-structured learning process: they have to define the tasks and the actions needed to achieve the
learning goals, organize the works in the groups, adapt
frequently the plans according to the project processes, etc.
In order to do that, learners have to develop individual and
collective self-regulation abilities. Zimmerman defined the
self-regulation as: “self-generated thoughts, feelings and
actions that are planned and cyclically adapted to the
attainment of personal goals” [8]. The use of metacognitive
tools is recommended to help them to do that.

Many different studies have pointed out that the learning
activity traces are difficult to use by learners or tutors, even
if they have participated in the activities. Indeed, Gagnière
[9] has identified the limits of the self-use of activity traces
comparing to the directed use of activity traces. She pointed
out the fact that the potential of tools to use traces to support
the metacognitive regulation depend on the way they
propose execution functions (e.g. monitoring and control
functions propose to user to help him to analyze the results
of his actions and make decisions). In order to make
metacognitive process effective, control and regulation must
be performed by the learners rather than by the system.

The regulations proposed in LMS are elementary, but in
most of cases are in fact non-existent. The general functions
used by learners and tutors can be classified into seven major
categories and fifteen sub categories [10]. Most designers
focus on the creation, organization and assignation of
different activities rather than the reflection and regulation
processes. So we are interested in using traces to support
regulation process in distance learning environments.

B. Activity Traces in Learning Environments

Different tools, such as ESSAIM [11] and FORMID [12],
have been developed to help tutors to monitor learners’
synchronous individual activities by using activity traces.
These tools have been designed mainly for tutors. No function
has been designed for learners to let them to manage
their own learning activities during long periods. Croisière
[13] and Reflet [14] have been developed to monitor
asynchronous learning activities and help learners to go to
autonomy by regulating their learning activities. Croisière
allows learners to choose the learning activities according to
their own learning strategies. Reflet presents the progresses
of a learner or a class and supply the feedback about it.
Learners determine themselves the activities done in the
course and tutors accept or not their plans according to the
amounts of tasks they have finished.

TACSI [15] presents learners’ activity traces collected in
the case of collective projects (such as their contributions in
the collective activities or discussions, their social behaviors).
CourseVis [1] use activity traces produce by WebCT in order
to compute graphical indicators about learning behaviors,
social characteristics and cognitive evolutions of distance
students. TrAVis [16] enables users to directly access to
tracking data repository, by the way of a Graphical User
Interface, in order to compute indicators and choose the
visualization modes. It is a reflective tool giving students
information about the way they carry out discussions or other
collaborative activities. TrAVis is an independent tool and
can be embedded in different LMS.

We noticed that most of the tools studied in this part are
dedicated to teachers and tutors. Moreover, they are
exclusively centered on monitoring students’ activities but
not on assisting students or tutors in reflecting on these
activities [4]. A reflexive system supposed to help students to
be autonomous and should give them guides about the
realization of their activities with LMS and supply critical
feedbacks about their learning. The tools presented in this
part don’t support metacognitive processes. Moreover they
only collect activity traces in order to produce indicators
automatically. Learners have no possibility to complete the
traces by other information (such as thoughts, emotions,
activities done outside of the LMS, etc.).

C. Reporting Traces in Learning Environments

Blogging has been increasingly recognized as a popular
web technology for education, especially in distance learning
settings. Blogs are designed to allow the simple and fast
creation of web content by using publication functions of
collaborative writing tools such as posts, comments, and
instant hyperlinks to information sources [17], for example
personal newspaper. Blogging has been recommended as a
suitable tool for learning because knowledge build is
considered to be better, quite like the ability to solve
problems, to self-reflection or to communicate emotions [18].

Pco-Vision [5] is a dashboard applied in PBL by using
the structured self-reporting. It provides learners with a
global view on objectives-actions-results in order to support
self-regulation and to develop complex abilities (e.g.
evolution ability). The traces are self-declared and are
presented in the dashboard into an individual view and a
collective view. It has been confirmed that dashboards can
support learners’ self-judgment process, especially when
dashboards present the information about how the activities
are carried out.

Nevertheless, the reporting process of Pco-Vision,
organized as self-declaration only about the current week, is
considered by learners to be too much bindings [5].
Furthermore, no assistance is proposed to provide
information about metacognitive processes. The designers of
Pco-Vision pointed out [5] the need of contextualized data
declaration interfaces and a lack of combining of reporting
and activity traces. Conversely, learners find it is easy to
write blogs but have difficulties to focus on subjects related
to learning activities. Moreover, there is no guide defining
the way a blog have to be organized to be effective to
support reflection and metacognition processes. Therefore,
it is difficult both for learners to write them and for tutor to
give advices. Finally, blogs are non-structured texts and are
hard to be analyzed automatically. Natural Language
Processes (NLP) methods can be used to analyze the content
of reports and help learners to discover specific information
or relations between them. But language analyses cannot be
completely automatized and so produced data cannot be
continuously grasped with activity traces to produce
indicators usable during a learning session or project.
D. Combination of Activity Traces and Reporting Traces in Learning Environments

The system gStudy [19] is a collaborative learning platform proposing different methods of communication and collaborative writing to support distance learning: notes writing (notes), resume about courses’ concepts (Strategy Library), concept maps (Concept map), discussion tool (gChat) and personal ideas expression (Labels) about the co-constructed concepts and resources. The self-regulation and co-regulation are realized by the presentation of all these information directly or after being processed. The traces collected in gStudy are the log files and the messages in the gChat. The logs are structured according to an event model defined by 56 items: creation, deleting, updating of notes or concepts, creation of links between concepts or between notes (such as definition, relation of cause and effect, level of importance, agreement notification, etc.). The system supplies complementary information and interaction to help traces’ analysis. In gChat, the key information about activities is pointed out. Roles taken by learners in the conversations are analyzed and are presented to them. Assistance messages (question or declaration) are provided to help learners to analyze and self-regulate their activities. The LogAnalyser tool produces indicators, such as the frequencies of events, the transition between events (in the forms of numbers and graphs) and the organization of events in a time-line. GSudy is the closest system to our research purpose. But its personalization level is too weak. Indeed, like all the systems introduced in section II.B, personalization is just possible for the visualization of indicators and not for the processes of data selection or data treatment. Therefore, learners cannot structure their own traces in order to build personalized indicators and so their level of involvement is limited.

The system TBS-IM [20] uses the concept of modeled trace (M-Trace) to enable user to create indicators from activity traces produced by Moodle. M-trace’s structure let TBS-IM supply various transformation functions to build indicators: extraction of detailed information about activities, combination of them and choice of visualization modes. Other learners, from Moodle or from others learning contexts, can reuse the transformation processes to compute other indicators. TBS-IM architecture is relevant to the PBLMS based on Moodle, which can combine these two types of traces, but they process them separately. In this section, we propose a PBLMS based on Moodle, which can combine these two types of traces. In order to collect reporting traces, we developed a reporting tool, which can help learners to record information during the learning activities and assist them in reflecting on their behaviors.

A. General Architecture of Project Based Learning Management System

In order to give a global view of our proposal, we present a schema to explain the functioning of the PBLMS (Fig.1).

After a tutor allocates a project to a group of learners, they use the Moodle tools (wiki, forum, chat...) to carry out the project and the reporting tool to write some information. The reporting tool assists learners in writing reports by supplying semi-structured sentences. The semi-structured sentences are more flexible than structured sentences but keep the possibility to collect organized and computable data. We propose a set of categories of semi-structured sentences to cover all the aspects of project-based learning activities. Learners can report information about non-instrumented activities or about the use of external tools independent from Moodle (Google, Skype....). The reports also could be shared with the other learners to support experience sharing. The semi-structured sentences of the reporting tool (reporting traces) and the traces of use of Moodle (activity traces) are recorded in a XML database (BaseX) and in a relational database (MySQL) respectively. These two kinds of traces are integrated according to a common time basis and then are stored into a transformed traces base. The transformed traces are used to produce indicators that are stored in a dedicated database. For the novices, they can construct their own dashboards by choosing and parameterizing the visualization modes of predefined indicators. And for the experienced learners, they can create new indicators. At last, the presentation of indicators will provide a feedback to the learners and tutors.

The reporting tool can collect the information related to the activity processes, the learners’ emotions, the learning
strategies and the learners’ objectives. It can help to construct advanced indicators that represent learners’ activities. For example, the indicators can support the analysis of behavior by comparing the learners’ impressions about their activities (subjective) with the realization mode (objectively recorded by the way of traces). The indicators can support self-regulation and help to construct metacognitive skills by comparing the realized activities with the learning objectives or other learners’ performances.

B. Indicators of the Project Based Learning Management System

In order to help learners to use indicators, it is necessary to present them in an organized way. We have classified the indicators into four categories: activity, cognitive, affective and social indicators. Activity indicators present the information about the activities’ contents and the learners’ behaviors, for example the working time, the density of the activities on a period, learners’ feelings about activities (difficult or easy, interesting or boring) and the less/most active learners. Cognitive indicators present the information about the learners’ knowledge level and the project results. It is related to the project goals. These indicators represent, for example the progress of the knowledge level, the most difficult (easiest) knowledge and the number of solutions proposed by each learner. Affective indicators represent the emotional state of the group members during the project. This type of indicators includes, for example learners’ mood, motivation, and emotion trend during a period (individual and group). Social indicators are about the workspace and the interactions between actors. This information reflects the collaboration, coordination, social organization and conflicting or harmonious relations in the group.

In order to calculate these four kinds of indicators, relative observed elements (named obsels) should be collected. These elements compose the primary trace of the users’ activities. We have classified the indicators according to the three categories of activities: (1) the internal activities, which occur in the Moodle environment (chat, wiki, forum...); (2) the external activities, which occur out of Moodle but still in the computer environment; (3) the non-instrumented activities, such as writing on a paper, visiting a factory, face-to-face activities including discussions and lectures, etc.. The reporting activity allows learners to record information about external and non-instrumented activities.

C. Data Structure of the Reporting Tool

There are 2 main classes in the database model of the reporting tool: the report class and the semi-structured sentences pool class. The report class contains the content and the basic information of the reports. The advice, questions and comments classes include the content of the advices, questions and comments related to a report. The semi-structured sentences pool class describes the sentence structures. The category, widgetType and widgetValue classes supply the data related to a sentence structure. The report structures class maintains the relationship between the report class and the semi structured sentence pool class. The report structures consist of several semi-structured sentences.

D. Functions of the Reporting Tool

Thanks to the customized structures class, different report structures are given to different students. Therefore, students can have personalized report structures according to their own learning processes. We chose BaseX (http://basex.org/) as the database management system. It is a pure XML database that supports the W3C XPath/XQuery. Considering that the reporting traces are semantic and that the structures of reports are different, we chose to store reporting traces in the form of XML files.

With their interface (Fig. 4), learners can create a new report or update an old report in editing module. The interface lists their report structures consisting of several semi-structured sentences, which are assigned by the tutor. Learners can also manage their own reports and read others’ reports with a public status. The system will collect the reporting traces (collecting module) and combine them with the activity traces (integrating module). At last, learners can do treatment on all the traces to create new indicators or new
visualization modes (process and visualization module). By applying this reporting tool, learners can self-reflect on how they carried out the learning activities and learn how to organize their ideas and write effective reports.

Figure 4. The learners’ interface: creation of new reports.

IV. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORKS

In this paper, we presented an architecture of PBLMS to supply learners with indicators in order to support the self-regulation of their learning activities. We proposed a method to combine activity traces (log files) and reporting traces (the content of self-reports) to produce high-level indicators, which can help learners to improve their self-regulation and learning strategies. The reporting traces are collected from the reporting tool we have developed. This tool provides several benefits. On the one hand, it allows obtaining data about non-instrumented activities and about the use of external tools. On the other hand, it could help learners to reflect on their activities and offer a means to share information and to communicate within the group. By using semi-structured sentences, the content of the reports is structured and organized, which allows extracting information easily and automatically. The report structures also incite learners to write information closely related to the learning activities and to organize their ideas. Finally, this tool also allows creating different report structures for different learners according to their preferences and to the context. Our next work will consist in designing the indicators and the interfaces of the dashboard in order to experiment the principle of PBLMS and the reporting tool in real courses. In a short term, we will combine the activity traces and the reporting traces to calculate indicators. In a longer term, we will study the usability and the utility of the different kinds of indicators (including their representation modes) for supporting self-regulation processes.

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