SIETTE Integration



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Integration overview

1. Content exchange (off-line)

Objective: SIETTE will be able to use the whole content (exercises) developed in LeActiveMath



2. Assesment session delegation (on-line)

Objective: Call SIETTE to perform an adaptive test with the exercises defined in LeAM and collect data from learners



1.1. Content Match



1.1. Content match. (New data in SIETTE topics)



• For SIETTE-LeActiveMath integration, an mbaseId attribute has been added to the Topics and Tests.

• These mbaseIds will be later used to match Topics to LeActiveMath mbaseIds. This way, SIETTE is able to provide Test scores on a per mbaseId basis, which makes sense to LeActiveMath.

•Tests also have a corresponding mbaseId, so they can be ran directly from LeActiveMath, just passing the mbaseId.

1.2. Feeding SIETTE with LeActiveMath contents

SIETTE and LeActiveMath core share a common XML file format, SQTI, which is used to exchange contents.

- LeActiveMath core uses a tool called "SAP" (stands fro "SietteAsignaturaProduccion") to pull out information from its database and create a file that is SQTI compliant.
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Later on, SIETTE uses a tool called XMLFeed, parses the XML file provided by LeActiveMath core, and re-creates the contents in its own database.



Once SIETTE has been fed with an **SQTI** XML file, the contents act no differently as if they had been created from the SIETTE editor.

1.2. Feeding SIETTE with LeActiveMath contents (2)



1.3. Example of SQTI file (1)

<subject

noNamespaceSchemaLocation="http://www.lcc.uma.es/siette/xml/siette_english.xs d" id="-1" >

<name>mbase://LeAM_calculus/derivation_grouping</name>

```
<numknowlevels>4</numknowlevels>
```

```
<isactive>true</isactive>
```

<topics>

```
<topic id="-2" mbaseId="mbase://LeAM_calculus/derivation_grouping" >
```

```
<name>Up and Down: Derivatives</name>
```

```
<isactive>true</isactive>
```

<translations>

<translation>

<name>Arriba y Abajo: Derivaciones</name>

<language>espanol</language>

</translation>

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1.3. Example of SQTI file (2)

<item type="5" id="-9"

. . .

- mbaseId="mbase://LeAM_calculus/diffquot/open4_def_average_slope" >
- <title>How to define the average slope of an arbitrary curve?</title>
- <isactive>true</isactive>
- <stem>/siette/activemath/PreguntaActiveMath?mbaseId=mbase://LeAM_calculus/diffqu ot/open4_def_average_slope</stem>
 - <responseslayout>1</responseslayout>
 - <isselfcorrected>false</isselfcorrected>
 - <iccparameters topicid="-8" difficulty="7" guessing="0.25" discrimination="0.75" />
 - <templatetype>0</templatetype>
 - <responses>
 - <response id="-10" >
 - <text>#75#100#</text>
 - <feedback/>
 - </response>

2.1. Assesment session delegation (1)



- 1. LeAM core starts the delegation sending a "*check-availability*" call to SIETTE.
- 1. SIETTE indicates the required resource is available.
- 2. LeAM core sends a "*wish-to-start*" call, indicating the ActivityId it wants SIETTE to start.
- 2. SIETTE replies with the URL that LeAM should use to redirect the client browser, "*url-to-lead-the-browser-to*".
- 3. LeAM core redirects the client browseR to the currently received URL, "*url-to-lead-the-browser-to*".
- 3.1. The Client Browser requests SIETTE to start a Test whose Id is given by testId.

2.1. Assesment session delegation (2)



- 3.1.1. SIETTE selects the next exercise to pose ("*exercise_n*")
- 3.1.2. SIETTE requests that ActiveMath plays the exercise called "*exercise_n*", since this is an external item that lives in the LeAM domain.
- 3.1.2.1. LeAM exercise player returns the exercise called "*exercise_n*" to the client browser for rendering.
- 3.1.2.1. The Client browser sends back to LeAM the answer to "*exercise_n*".
- 3.1.2.2. LeAM might inform the xLM of the exercise performance
- 3.1.2.5. LeAM returns to SIETTE the score obtained in the exercise

2.1. Assesment session delegation (3)



3.1.3. SIETTE decides to continue the test posing a new exercise ("*exercise_n*")

- 3.1.5. SIETTE decides to finish the test, by calling LeAM "activity-finished" service, passing through the learner score.
- 4. LeAM generates an assessment event to be passed to the xLM

2.2. Returning assessment scores

SIETTE returns the following information:

- Mbaseld of the topics on which the learner was evaluated.
- Competency name on which the learner was evaluated.
- Level obtained for that competency, and topic given.
- Trustability of the information given.

2.3. Description of main web services (1)

check-availability

- Parameters: User Identifier, Resource Identifer (testId).
- This service indicates whether the delegation with the given resource is possible or not.

wish-to-start

- Parameters: User Identifier, User Profile (language), Resource Identifer (testId), Callback Url.
- This service is called everytime an external SIETTE client wants to start a new assessment session.
- In order to start such a session, SIETTE needs a user identification, a user profile, and certain resource identification (*testId*).
- The Callback URL parameter is directly related to the XML-RPC service activity-finished. This parameter contains the URL SIETTE should call to return the assessment session results, hence, the parameter is passed through at the beginning of a session.

2.3. Description of main web services (2)

activity-cancelled

- Parameters: User Identifier, Resource Identifer (testId).
- This service should be called in cases where an assessment client wants to terminate an assessment session before SIETTE decides it is over.

activity-finished

- Parameters: assessmentResult.
- This service should be called from SIETTE to pass the assessment results back to the client that originated the request.
- The only parameter sent back is assessmentResult, whose value type is a list of entries with the following attributes:
 - *Topic*. The Topic for which the score is given.
 - Score. A score representing how good the learner did in the Test session.
 - *Trustability*. A probability value indicating how trustable the given results are.
 - Competency. The competency or skill evaluated.

2.4. Example of a test session (Initializing)



2.4. Example of a test session (Making a test)



2.4. Example of a test session (Ending a session)

