

The Role of Visual Analytics in the New Era of AI-assisted Education

Meng Xia
July 22, 2024

DL_{ab}

Dream Lab



TEXAS A&M
UNIVERSITY®

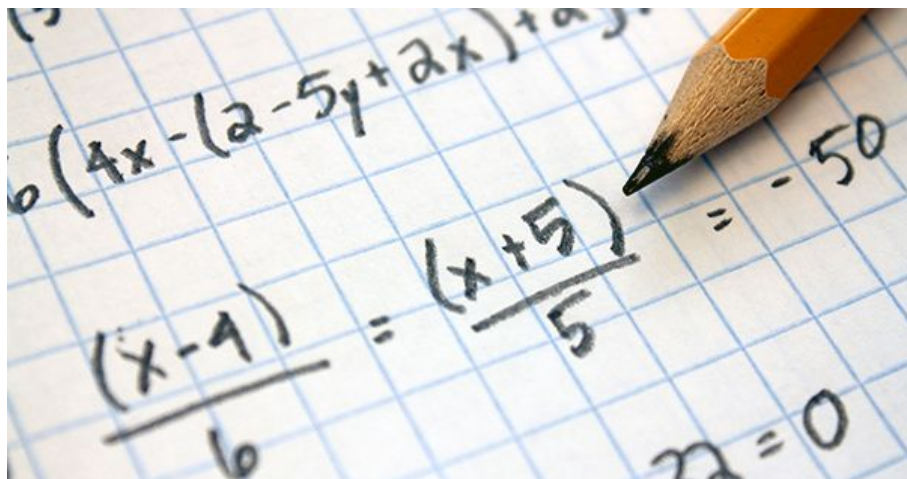

```
{  
  var atpos=inputs[i].indexOf("@");  
  var dotpos=inputs[i].lastIndexOf(".");  
  if (atpos<1 || dotpos<atpos+2 || dotpos>inputs[i].length-1 ||  
      document.getElementById("errorMsg").innerHTML.length>0)  
  else  
    document.getElementById(div).innerHTML += "  
  }  
  if (i==5)
```



ChatGPT



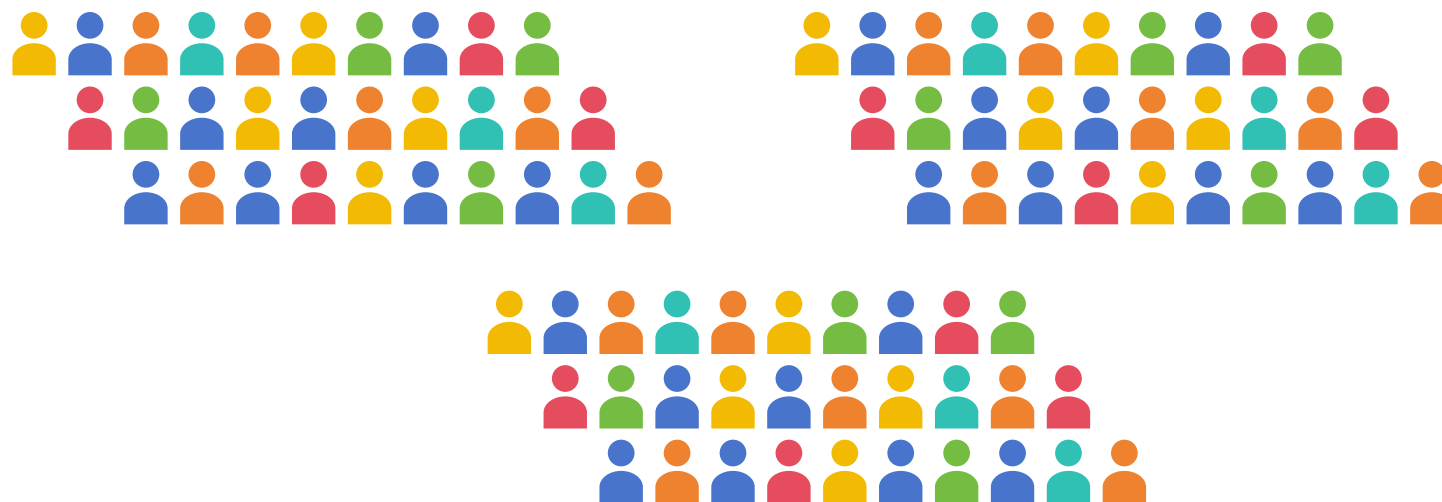
Midjourney



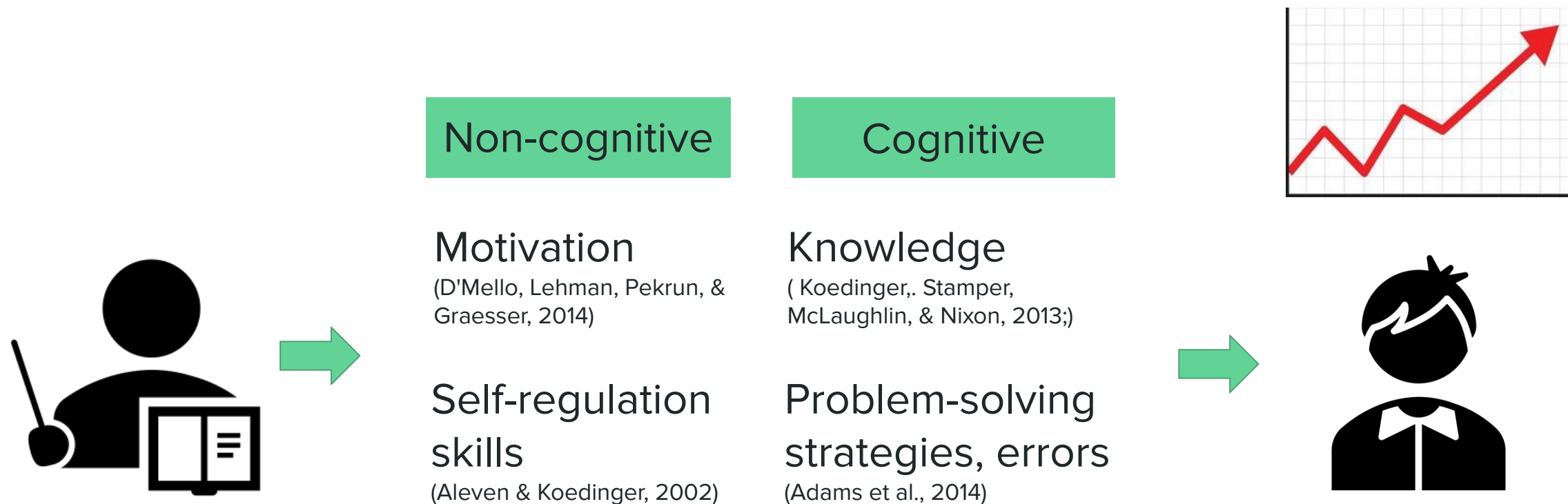
Usage of AI in Education

Education Conference	Use of AI (Full paper)	Use of LLM (Full paper)
AI in Education 2024 (AIED)	37/49 (76%)	22/37 (60%)
Learning@Scale 2024 (L@S)	16/22 (73%)	12/16 (75%)

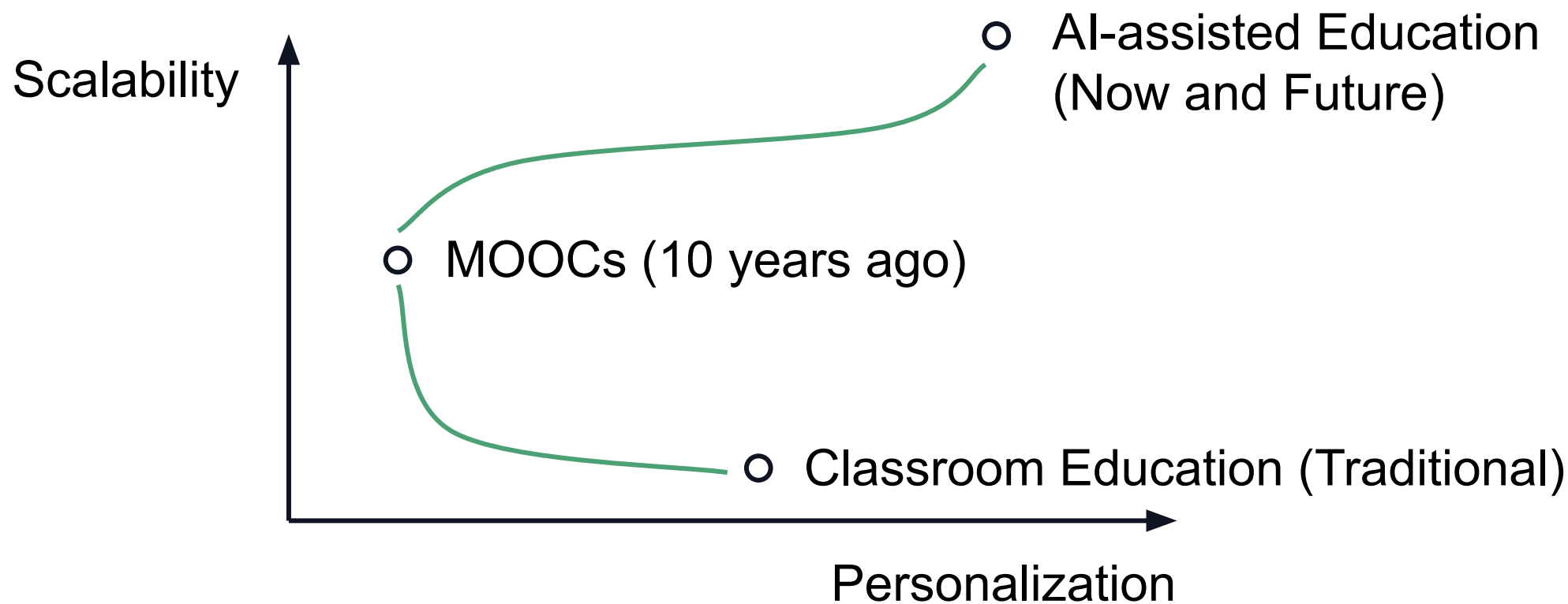
Personalization as a Foundational Education Challenge



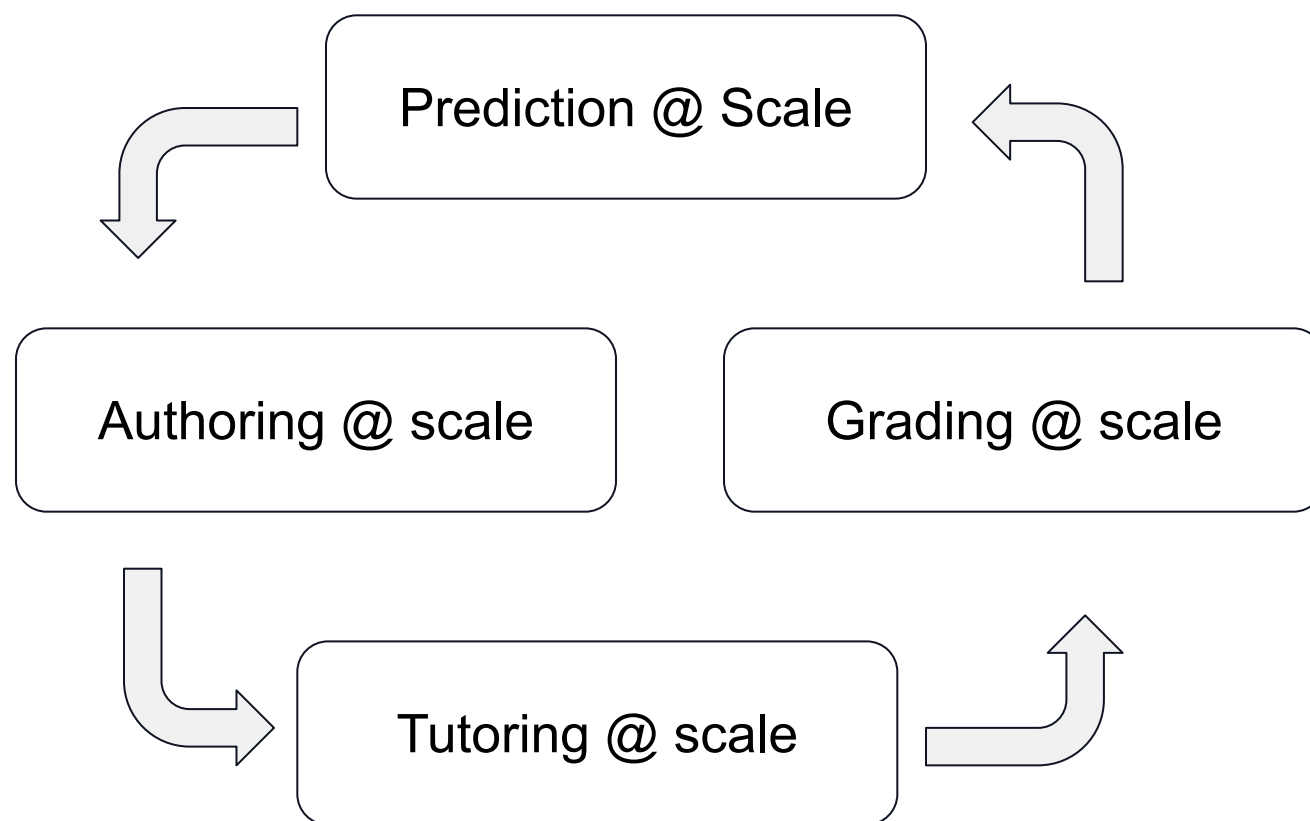
Why personalization?



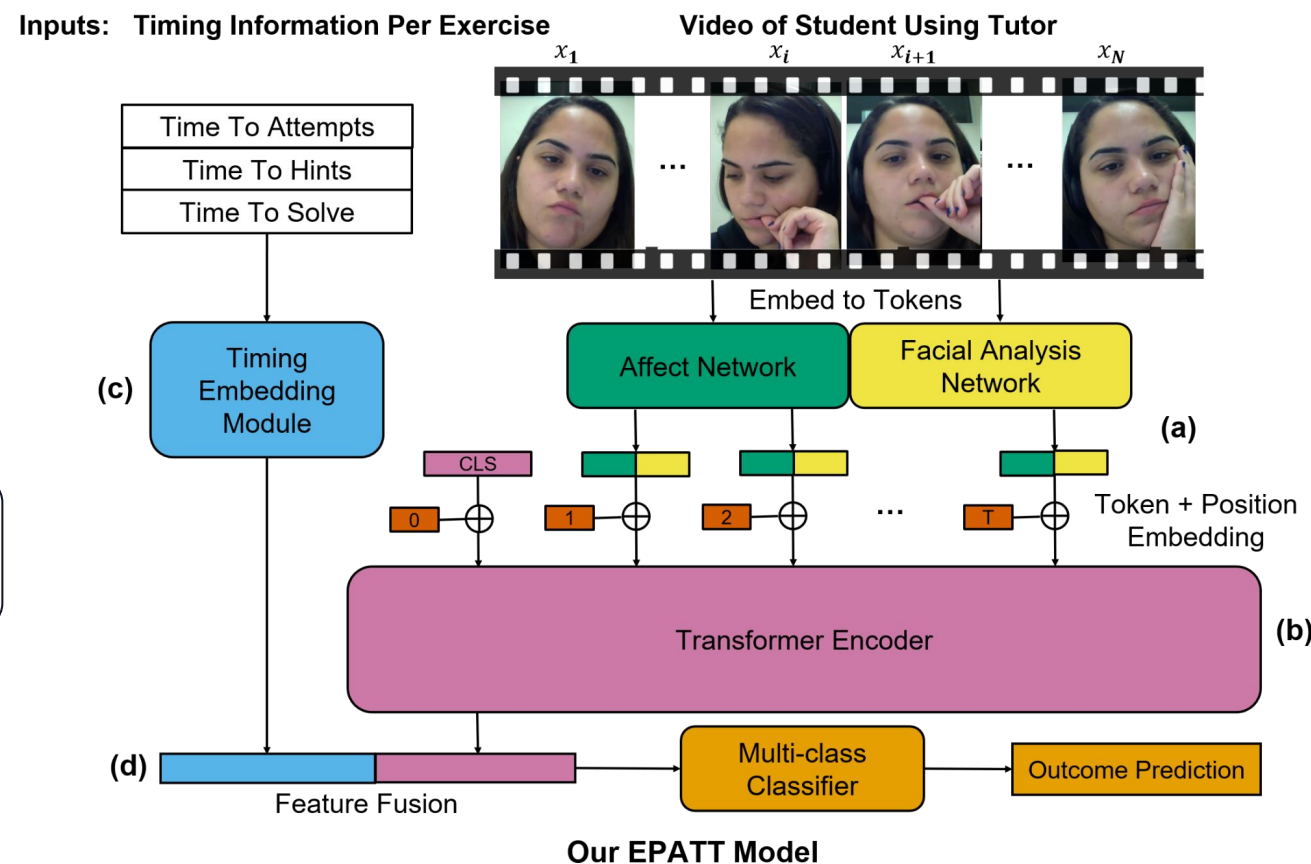
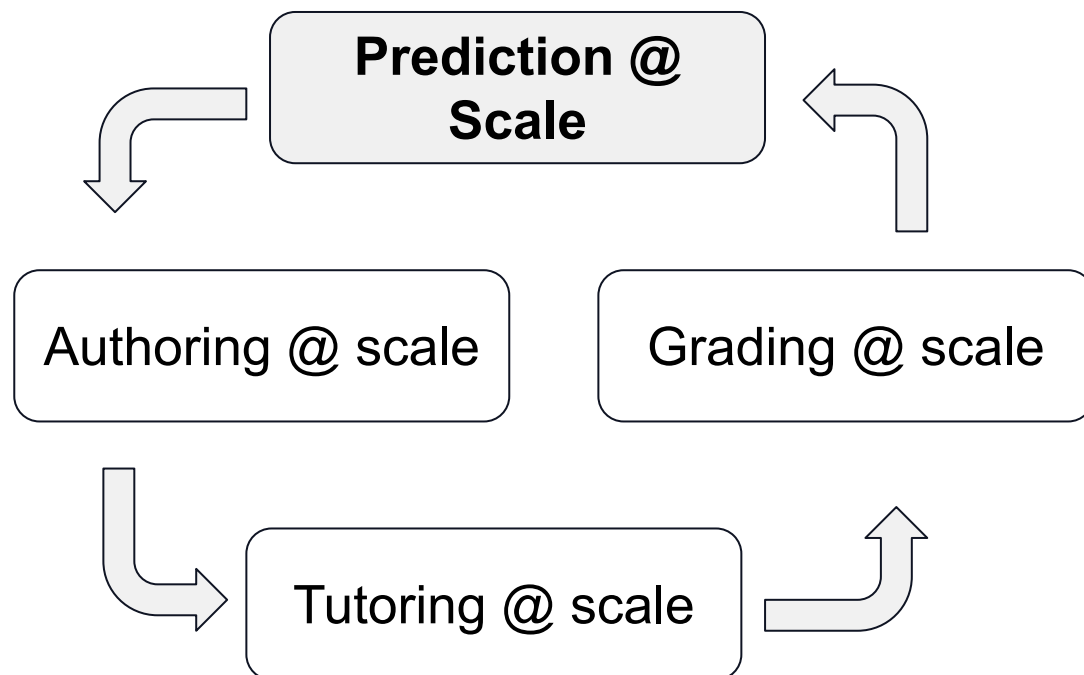
Vision for education: **Personalization @ Scale**



What are the AI's roles?

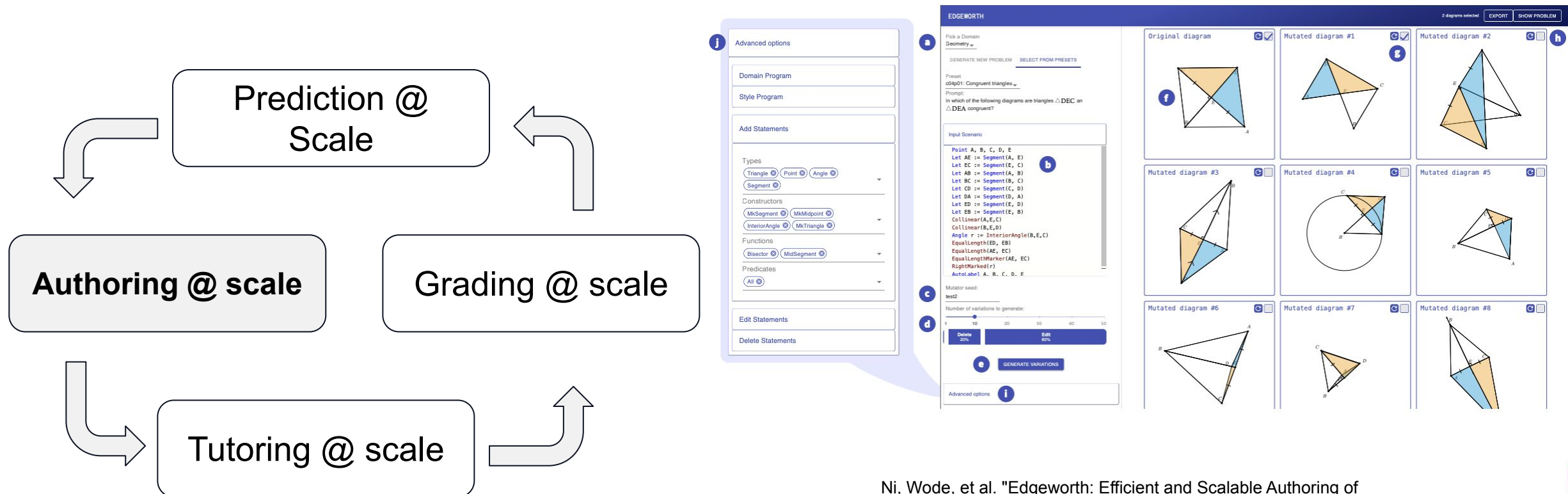


What are the AI's roles?



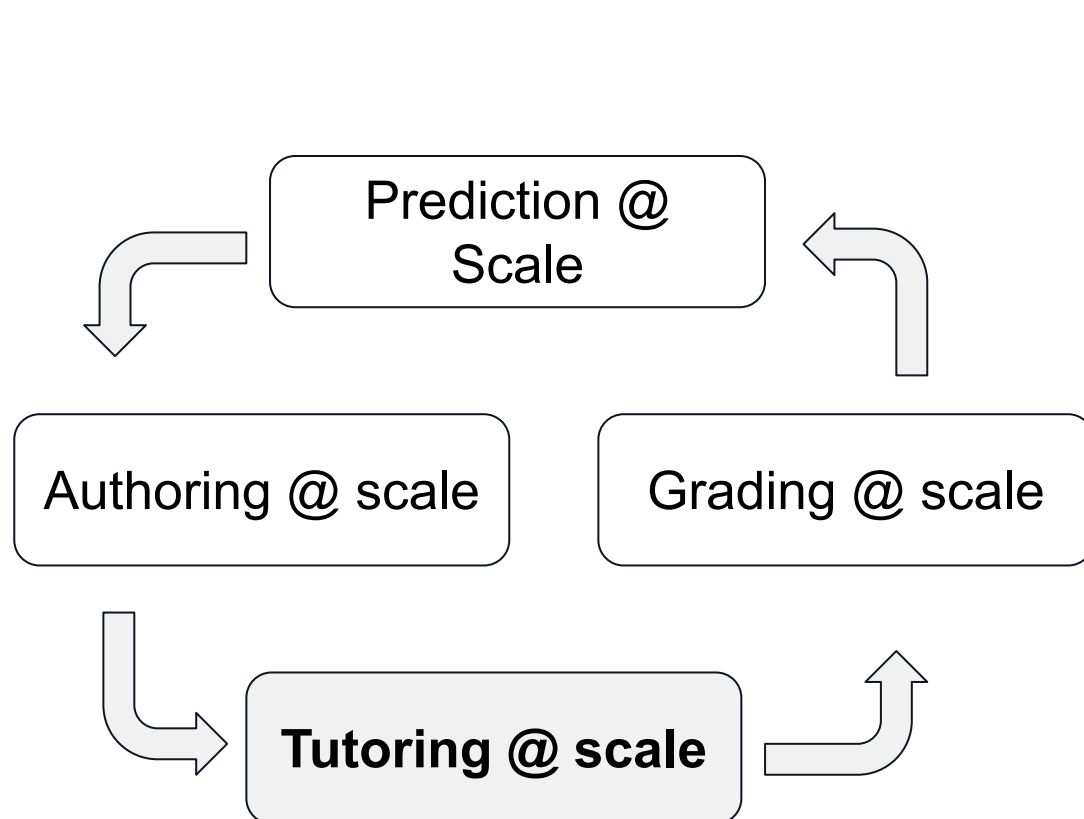
Yu, Hao, et al. "Affect Behavior Prediction: Using Transformers and Timing Information to Make Early Predictions of Student Exercise Outcome." *International Conference on Artificial Intelligence in Education*. Cham: Springer Nature Switzerland, 2024.

What are the AI's roles?



Ni, Wode, et al. "Edgeworth: Efficient and Scalable Authoring of Visual Thinking Activities." Proceedings of the Eleventh ACM Conference on Learning@ Scale. 2024.

What are the AI's roles?



Student Chat:

a

Nice to meet you, Teacher! I am Ruffle.
Thank you so much for helping me study biology. I love to learn!

Hello! I'm eager to learn about cell biology. Could you please explain what the phrase "form follows function" means in this context?

The structure of cell components and organelles evolved to support their specialized functions.

Thank you for your explanation! So, "form follows function" in cell biology means the structure of cell components and organelles supports their specialized functions.

Could you provide an example to illustrate this concept?

type here

Professor: [Request Help](#)

Please help the student learn the material.

b

Organelles in Eukaryotic Cells

"Form follows function" is a philosophy that many industries follow. In architecture, this means that buildings should be constructed to support the activities housed within them. For example, a skyscraper should include several elevator banks. A hospital should have an easily accessible emergency room.

Our natural world also utilizes the principle of form following function, especially in cell biology. The structure of cell components and organelles evolved to support their specialized functions. For example, in the pancreas there are cells that are responsible for producing digestive enzymes, which are specific types of proteins that help with food digestion. In these cells, ribosomes, the organelle responsible for protein synthesis, are found in high numbers. Here the form (high number of ribosomes) follows the function (protein production). Apart from ribosomes, cells have numerous other organelles. These organelles are specialized compartments inside the cells, and similar to the organs in your body, each organelle has a unique role. In this lesson, we will dive into several examples of organelles and discuss their specific functions.

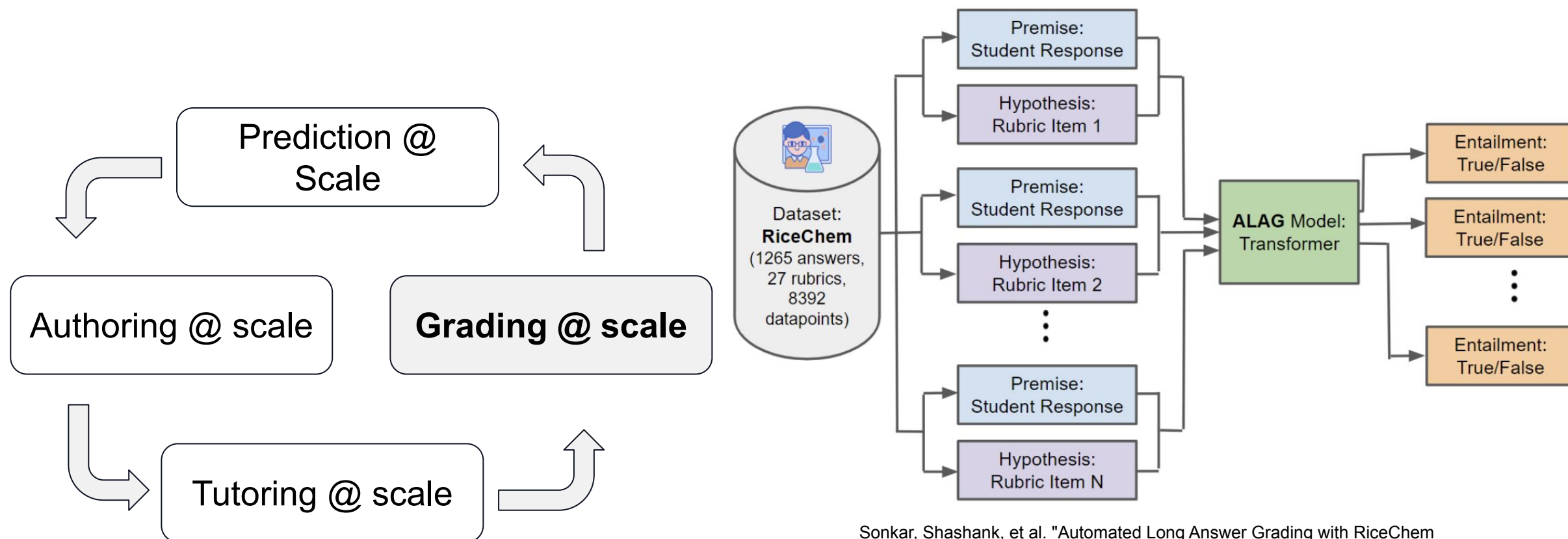
Ribosomes

Ribosomes are the cellular structures responsible for protein synthesis. They may group together into clusters (polyribosomes) or individual ribosomes may float freely in the cytoplasm. They may be attached to the plasma membrane's cytoplasmic side or the endoplasmic reticulum's cytoplasmic side and the nuclear envelope's outer membrane. Ribosomes are large protein and RNA complexes, each consisting of two subunits, one large and one small (Figure 1). Ribosomes receive their "orders" for protein synthesis from the nucleus where the DNA transcribes into messenger RNA (mRNA). After transcription, the mRNA exits the nucleus and travels to the ribosomes located in the cytoplasm. The ribosomes then translate the code provided by the sequence of the nitrogenous bases in the mRNA into a specific order of amino acids linked together to form proteins. Amino acids are the building blocks of proteins.

The diagram illustrates a ribosome, a cellular structure responsible for protein synthesis. It shows a large red ribosome with a smaller blue ribosome attached to it. A green mRNA strand is being translated by the ribosome. A blue growing peptide chain is emerging from the ribosome. Labels indicate the growing peptide chain, amino acid, ribosome large subunit, rRNA, mRNA, and ribosome small subunit.

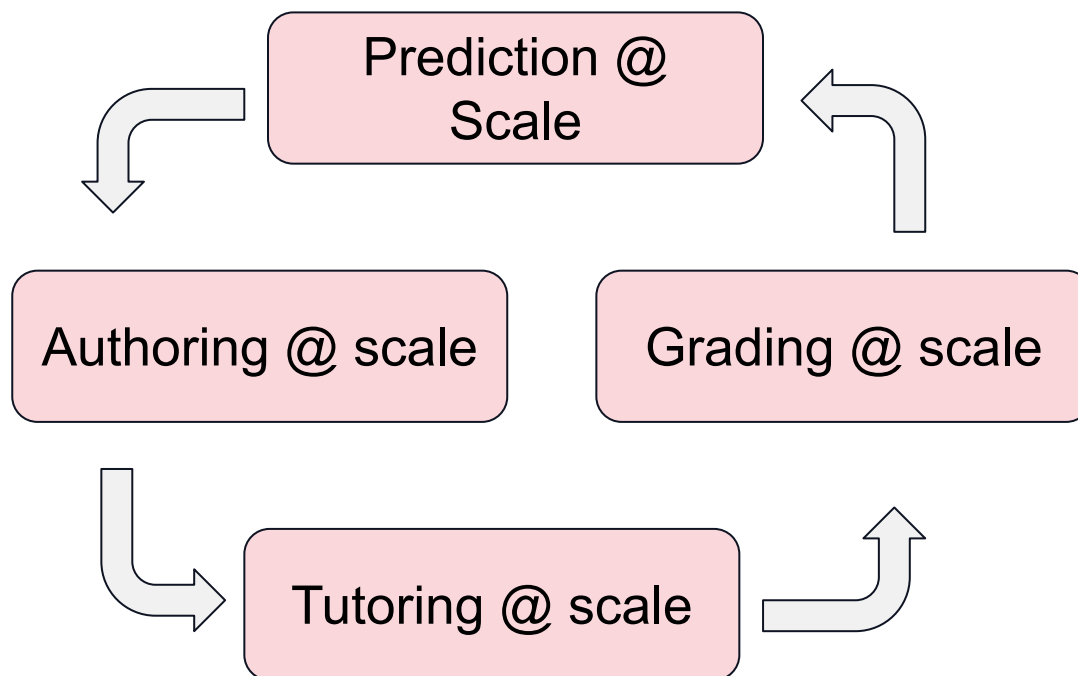
Schmucker, Robin, et al. "Ruffle & Riley: Insights from Designing and Evaluating a Large Language Model-Based Conversational Tutoring System." International Conference on Artificial Intelligence in Education. Cham: Springer Nature Switzerland, 2024.

What are the AI's roles?

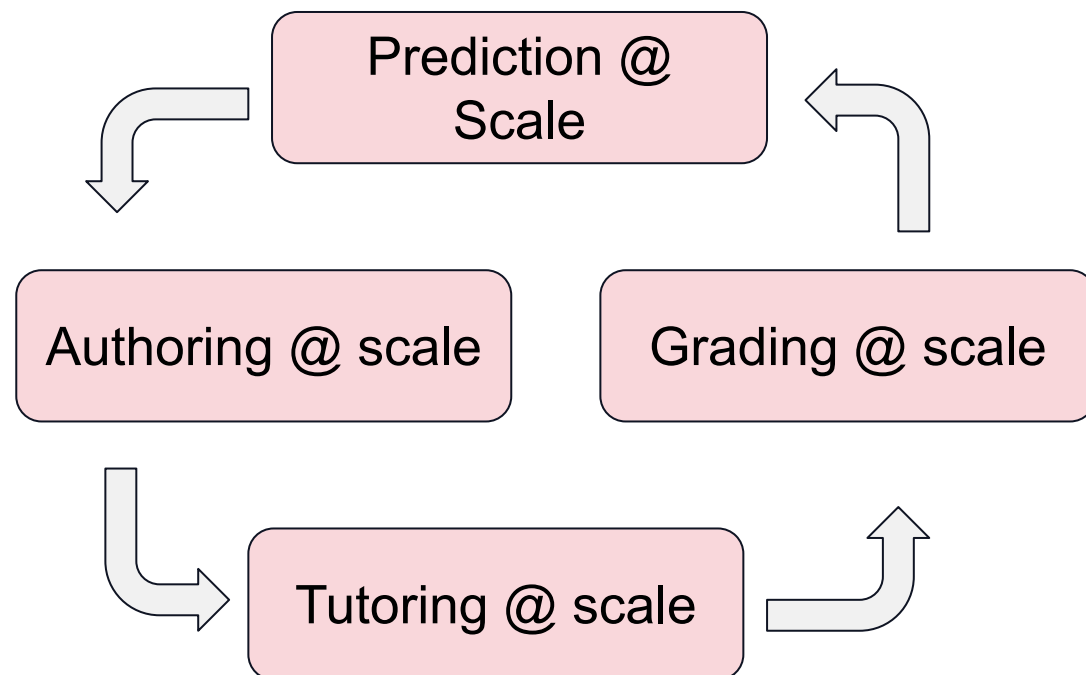


Sonkar, Shashank, et al. "Automated Long Answer Grading with RiceChem Dataset." International Conference on Artificial Intelligence in Education. Cham: Springer Nature Switzerland, 2024.

What are the AI's problems?



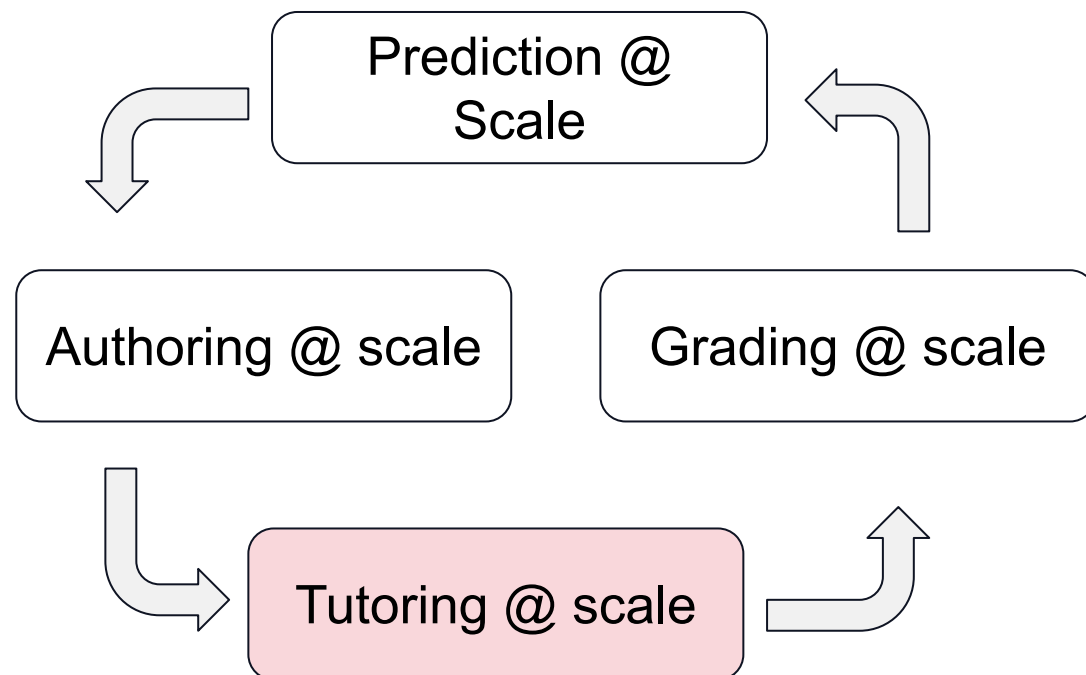
What are the AI's problems?



Content inaccuracy
Improper use of AI

- Cain, William. "Prompting change: exploring prompt engineering in large language model AI and its potential to transform education." *TechTrends* 68.1 (2024)
- Rasul, Tareq, et al. "The role of ChatGPT in higher education: Benefits, challenges, and future research directions." *Journal of Applied Learning and Teaching* 6.1 (2023): 41-56.

What are the AI's problems?

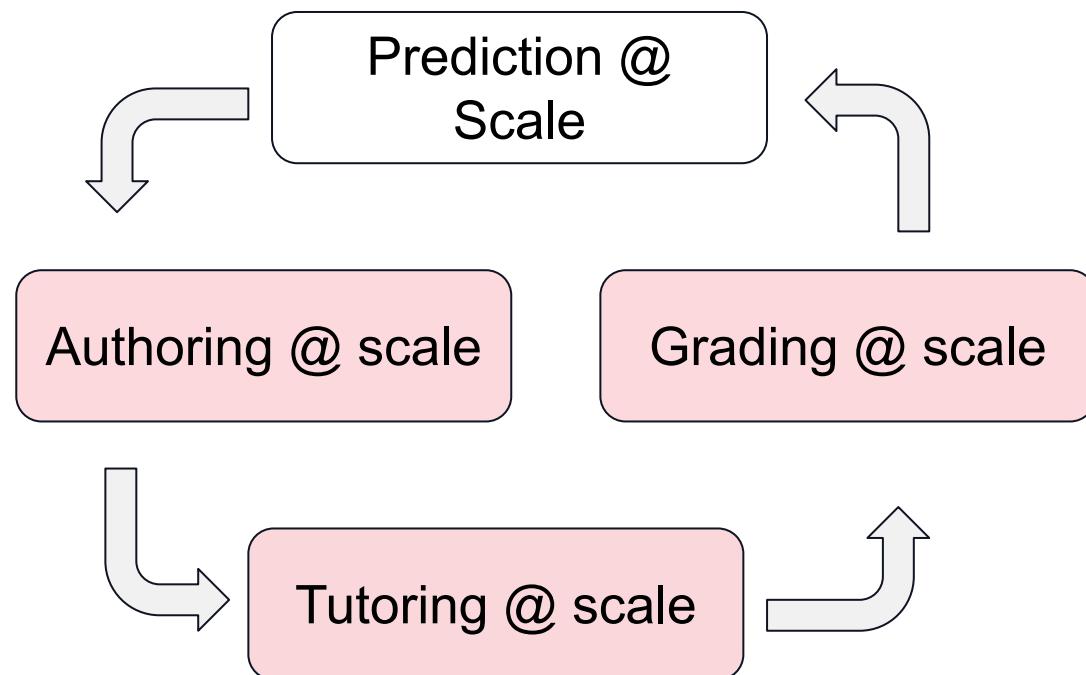


Content inaccuracy
Improper use of AI

Lack of pedagogical guidance
Not personalized

- Cain, William. "Prompting change: exploring prompt engineering in large language model AI and its potential to transform education." *TechTrends* 68.1 (2024)
- Rasul, Tareq, et al. "The role of ChatGPT in higher education: Benefits, challenges, and future research directions." *Journal of Applied Learning and Teaching* 6.1 (2023): 41-56.

What are the AI's problems?



Content inaccuracy
Improper use of AI

Lack of pedagogical guidance
Not personalized

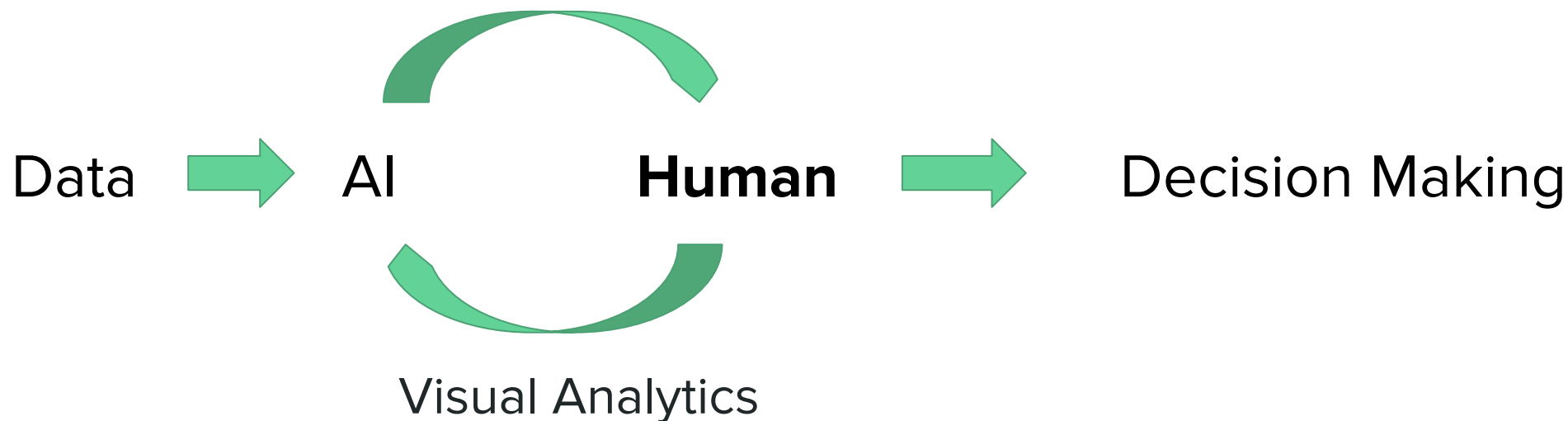
Lack of evaluation
High risk

- Cain, William. "Prompting change: exploring prompt engineering in large language model AI and its potential to transform education." *TechTrends* 68.1 (2024)
- Rasul, Tareq, et al. "The role of ChatGPT in higher education: Benefits, challenges, and future research directions." *Journal of Applied Learning and Teaching* 6.1 (2023): 41-56.

The role of Visual Analytics: Augmenting Intelligence

Reckoning
(calculative predictions)

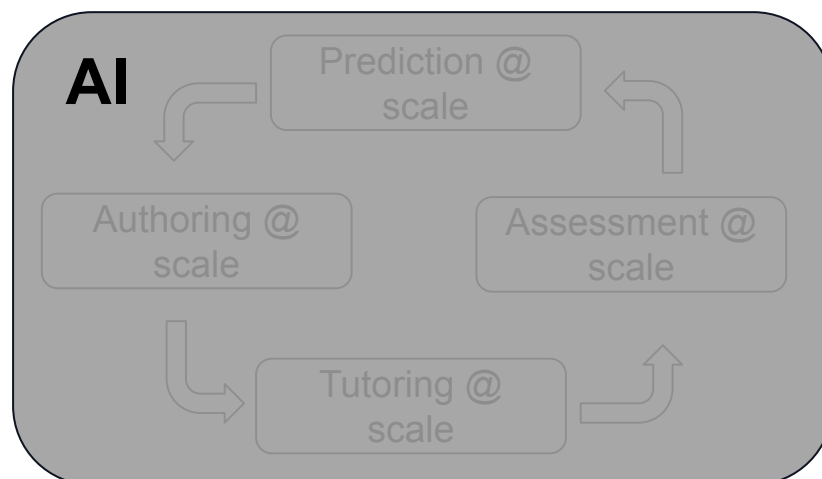
Judgement
(practical wisdom)



Human

Content inaccuracy
Improper use of AI

Analyzing @ scale



Lack of pedagogical guidance
Not personalized

Explaining @ scale

Lack of evaluation
High risk

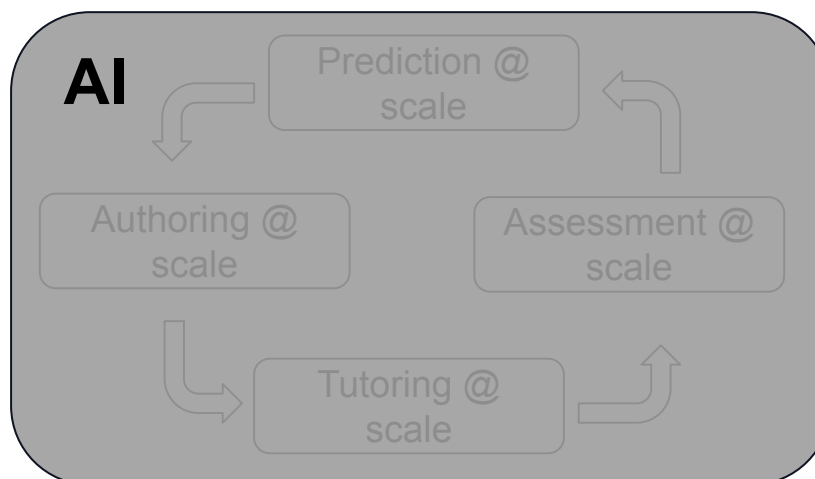
Testing @ scale

Human

Content inaccuracy
Improper use of AI
Analyzing @ scale

Lack of pedagogical guidance
Not personalized

Explaining @ scale



Lack of evaluation
High risk

Testing @ scale



StuGPTViz: A Visual Analytics Approach to Understand Student-ChatGPT Interactions

Zixin Chen, Jiachen Wang, Meng Xia, Kento Shigyo,
Dingdong Liu, Rong Zhang, Huamin Qu

VIS 2024

AI's role: tutoring @ scale

Vis' role: analyzing @ scale



香港科技大學
THE HONG KONG
UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE
AND TECHNOLOGY



Background: An inevitable trend in using LLMs



ChatGPT



Concerns from instructors:

- How about the performance of these advanced AI tools?
- Using these advanced AI tools, can students practice higher-order thinking (e.g., independent thinking)?
- How can we better design tasks and guide students to use these advanced AI tools?

Challenges and Our Approaches

- Lack of dataset -> Integration of ChatGPT
- Lack of analysis from cognitive levels -> Creation with pedagogical insights
- Lack of ability to track the progression of the various LLMs' responses and observe how students adjust their prompts in response -> Visual analytics system (StuGPTViz)

Integration of ChatGPT in Education

- We integrated ChatGPT into the curriculum of a postgraduate data visualization course for computer science majors in the first semester of 2024.
- Each in-class exercise session, we conducted the experiment during the last 40 minutes of the lecture, included a 10-minute self-learning segment with ChatGPT, a 25-minute task completion segment, and a 5-minute conversation log upload phase.
- 744 unique conversations with 2507 turns after filtering out the empty conversations and those unrelated to the learning tasks

Dataset Creation with Pedagogical Insights

Task Type & Count	Task Brief	Cognitive Level
Concept Remember (2)	Multiple Choices questions for basic concept remembering	Remember (L1)
Concept Understanding (3)	Multiple Choices questions for deeper concept understanding	Understand (L2)
Concept Application (3)	Short questions for concept application	Apply (L3)
Visualization Analysis (4)	Open-ended analysis questions (e.g., encoding usage, color scheme)	Analyze (L4)
Visualization Evaluation (5)	Evaluate the given visualization design	Evaluate (L5)
Visualization Design (4)	Design visualization with the given data	Create (L6)
Self Learning (6)	Self exploration of key concepts	Others

StuGPTViz: Visual Analytics System

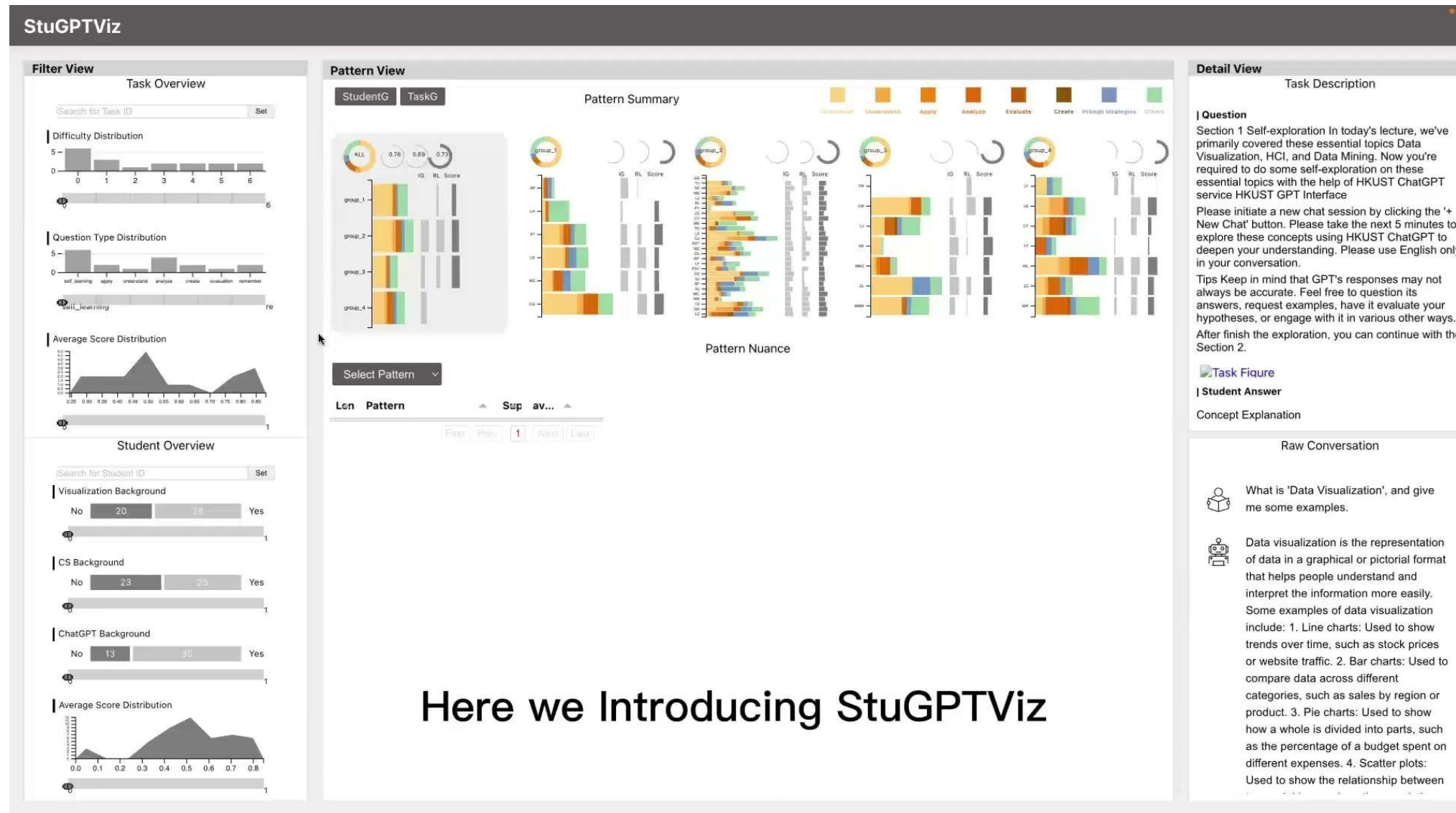
R1: Overview of students and tasks data

R2: Summarizing macro-level conversation characteristics

R3: Identifying micro-level interaction patterns

R4: Tracing interaction pattern evolution

R5: Evaluating interaction pattern performance

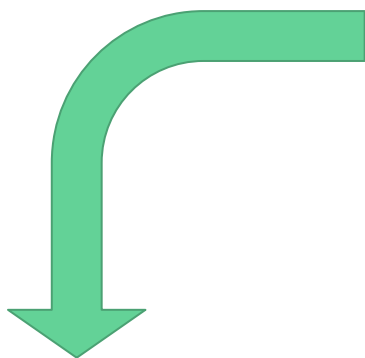


Here we Introducing StuGPTViz

Evaluation and Result

- Students' learning perspective: Questionnaire Feedback
More than 90% students enjoy using ChatGPT in their learning process
- ChatGPT performance:
Strong positive correlation between the IG (information gain) metric and experts' judgment of ChatGPT's response quality
- Expert interviews:
"The ability to discern students' overall cognitive level at a glance is highly appreciated."
"The workflow's logical progression and the interconnection of each view were particularly impressive, enabling a diverse analytical focus through a unified procedure."

Human

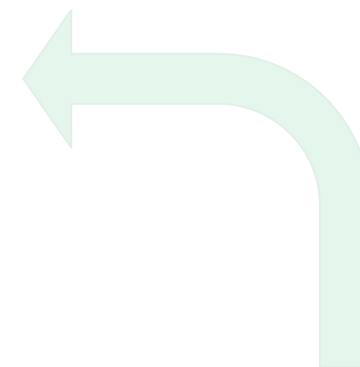
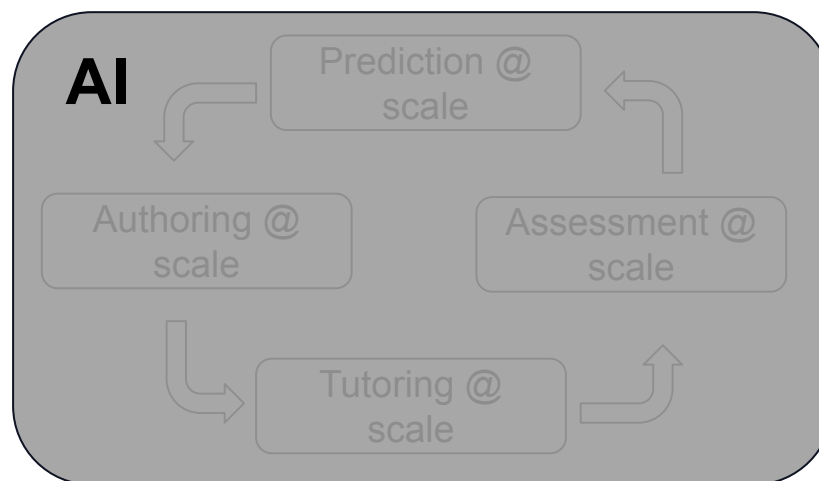


Lack of pedagogical guidance
Not personalized

Explaining @ scale

Content inaccuracy
Improper use of AI

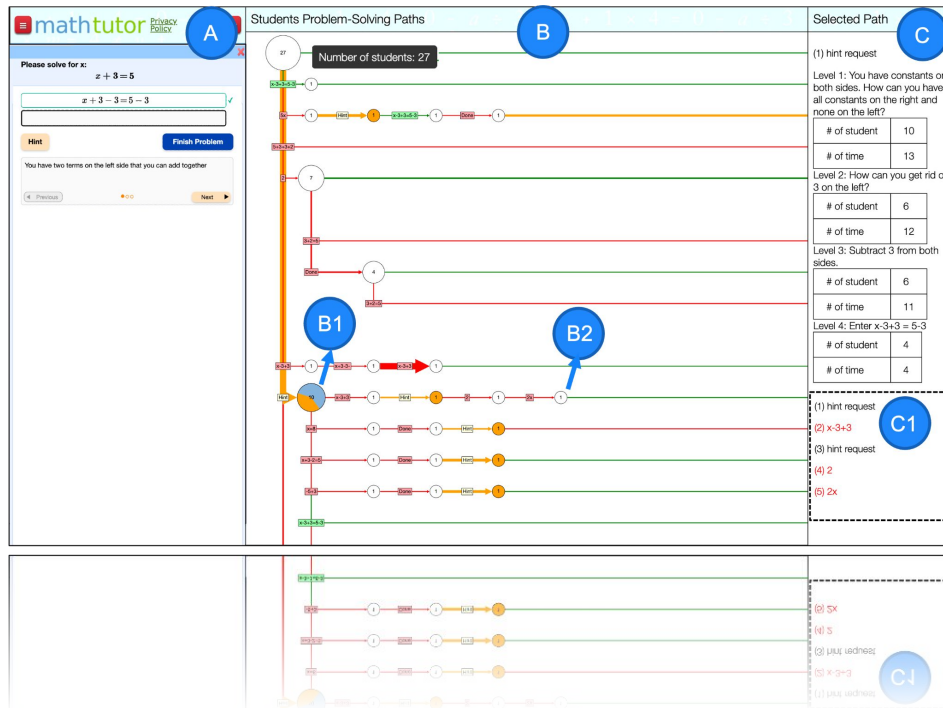
Analyzing @ scale



Lack of evaluation
High risk

Testing @ scale





Involving Teachers in the Data-driven Improvement of Intelligent Tutors: A Prototyping Study

Meng Xia, Xinyi Zhao, Dong Sun, Yun Huang, Jonathan Sewall, Vincent Aleven

AIED 2023

Carnegie
Mellon
University



復旦大學
FUDAN UNIVERSITY



AI's role: tutoring @ scale

Vis' role: explaining @ scale

Initial design of intelligent tutoring systems often not optimal!

The screenshot shows a dark blue interface with three input boxes. The first box contains the equation $4x + 2 = 6$ and is marked with a green checkmark. The second box contains the equation $2x + 1 = 3$ and is marked with a red question mark. Below these boxes is a light gray instruction box with the text: "You have constants on both sides. How can you have all constants on the right and none on the left?". At the bottom of the instruction box, there is a progress indicator consisting of four circles, the first of which is filled, and a "Next" button with a right-pointing triangle.

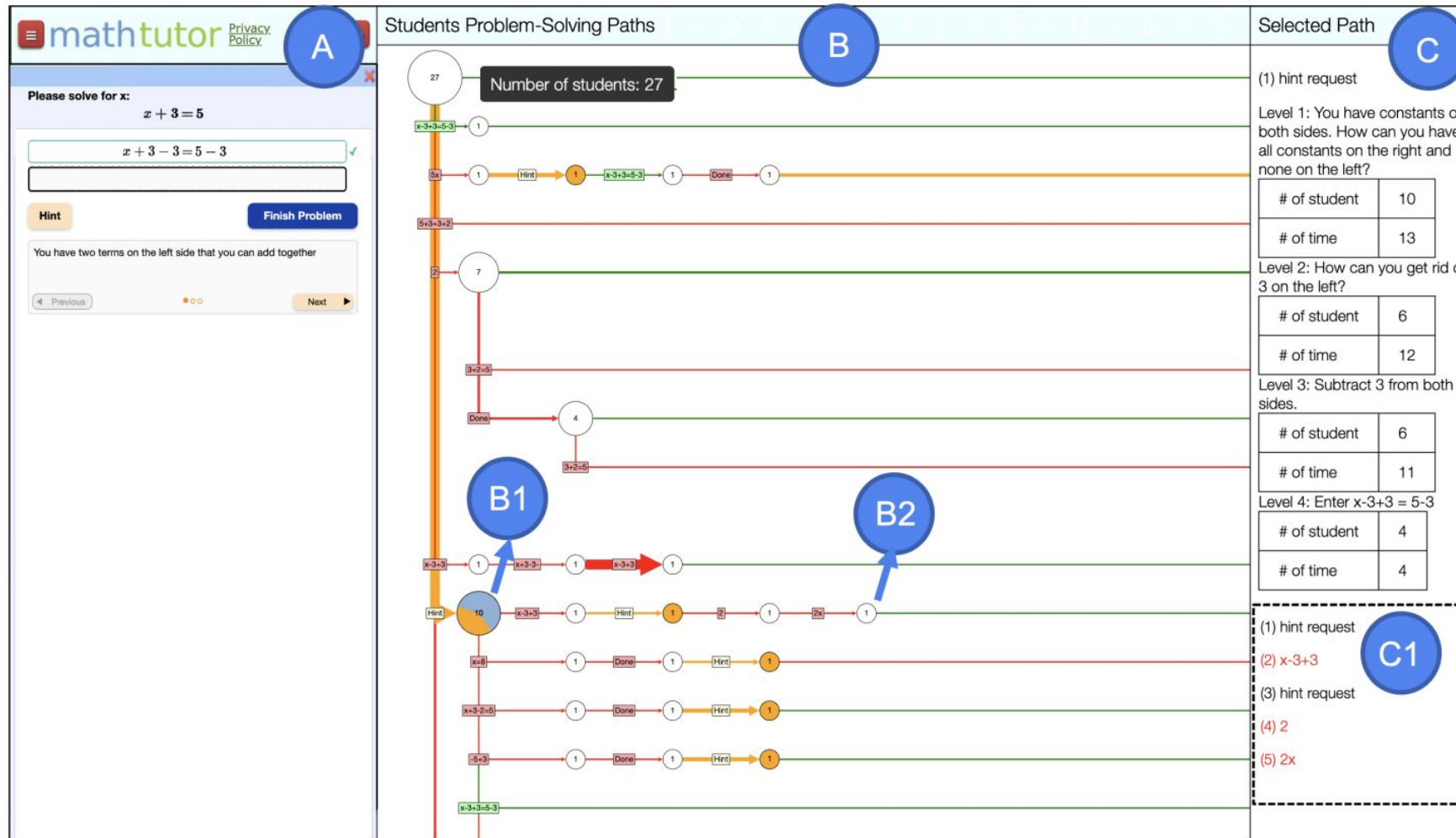
$4x + 2 = 6$ ✓

$2x + 1 = 3$?

You have constants on both sides. How can you have all constants on the right and none on the left?

● ○ ○ ○ **Next** ►

Research Prototype: SolutionVis

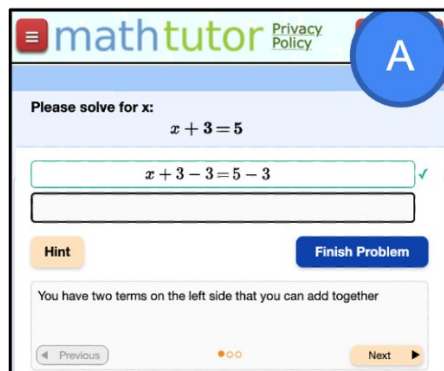


User Study

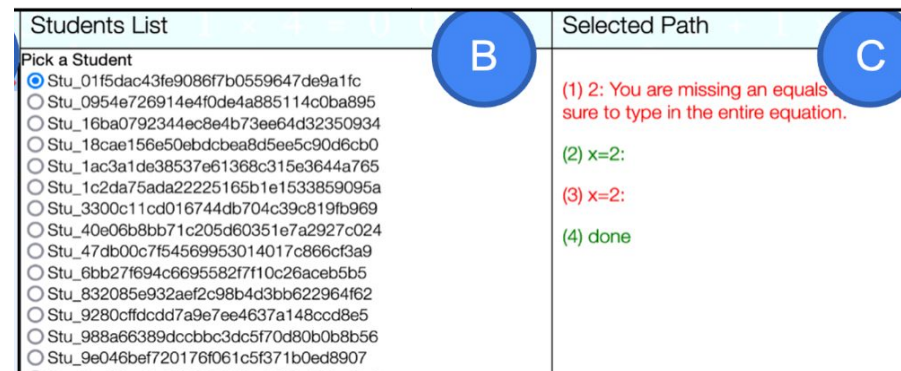
Participants: Eight middle school math teachers

Task: Explore different interfaces and give suggestions on how to improve the intelligent tutor.

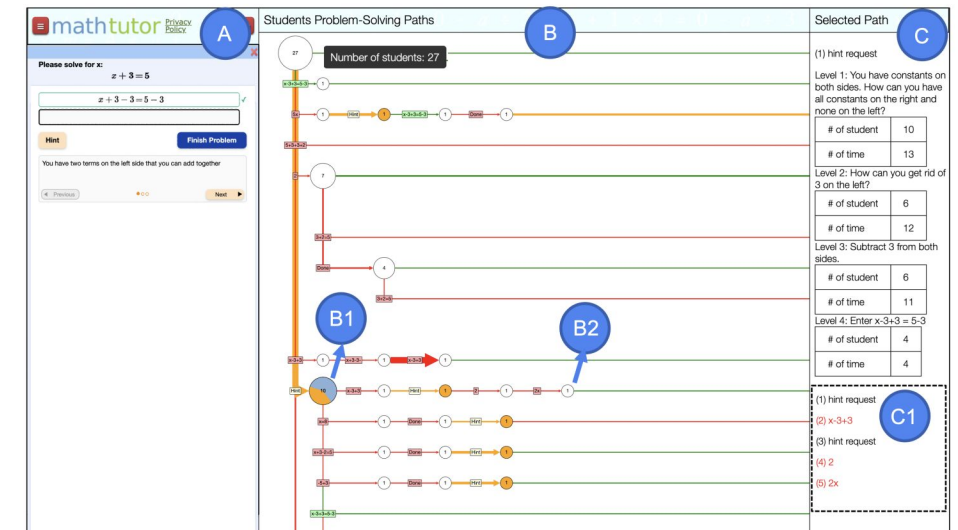
Conditions:



“no data” Baseline



List Interface



SolutionVis

Feedback

Interface/logic Design

Hint Adaptivity

Hint Clarity/
Correctness

Hint Visibility

Hint
CompositionFeedback Design:
Gaming the System/
Protracted Struggle

Original Tutor

List Interface

SolutionVis

Need to provide instruction that using "Enter" instead of "Finish problem" to go to next step. (5)

The correct step with a different order of the items in the equation is not accepted by the tutor. (5)

Cursor should go to the next line automatically.(1)

Need to say explicitly to input the final answer or the intermediate step.(2)

Address what the students did in the hint. (3)

The hint "You can get the variable by itself by dividing both sides by the coefficient." is not correct for "-2x-4=2". Should "add 4 on both sides first".(3)

Rewrite the hint "Your input in not valid algebra." as "You need to have 'x ='".(2)

The hint "You have two terms on the left side that you can add together" is not well designed. Explain and give examples about "term".(4)

Don't show the bottom hint.(1)

Let the hints pop up automatically.(1)

Show part of the hints to let students think more at each step; teaching them but not correcting them.(1)

—

—

If the answer is super close to the final answer (e.g., missing a negative sign), provide more concrete feedback (e.g., check your sign) (1)

Provide the number line in the hint for students to understand positive and negative numbers for the steps where they need to move items from one side to the other side. (1)

Don't encourage students to ask for hints at beginning, but ask "what would be your first step?" (1)

When seeing students gaming the system or inputting random things, provide feedback like "show me your efforts", "show your work"(2)

When seeing student submitting the same thing multiple times, let the tutor give the answer and move on.(1)

Provide hints based on how many times the student asks for it. If the student asks a second time, showing a different hint. (1)

Check the first hint of each step and make sure it is clear and easy to understand. (1)

Ask a question about the knowledge in the hint to let them think. (1)

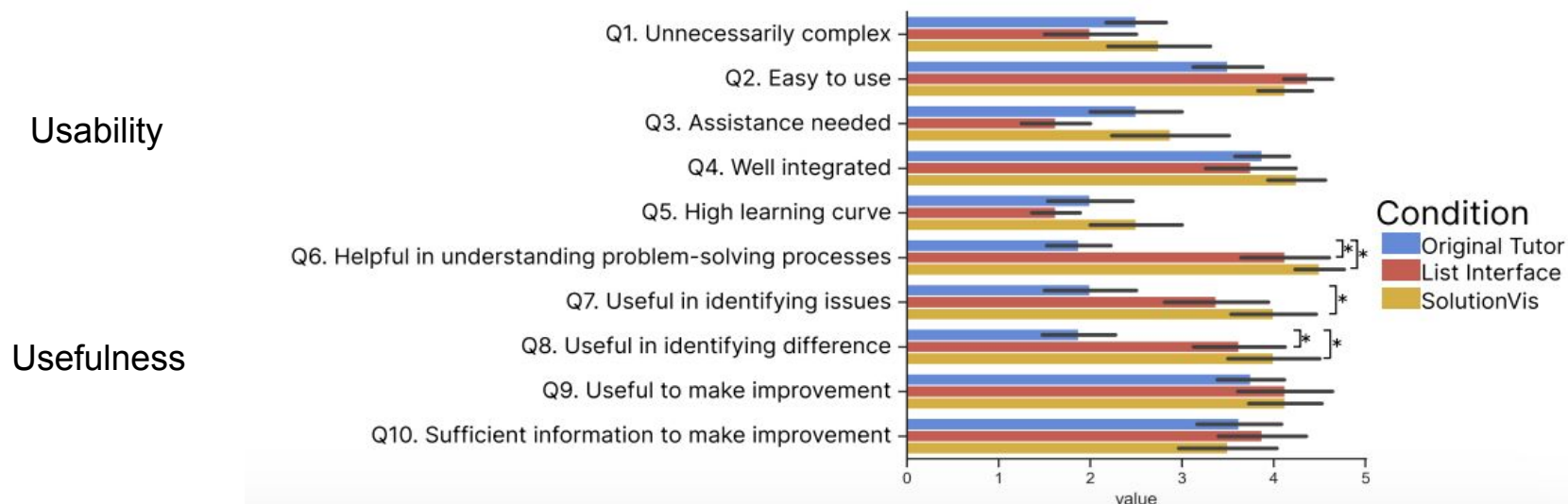
Show some examples in the hint. (1)

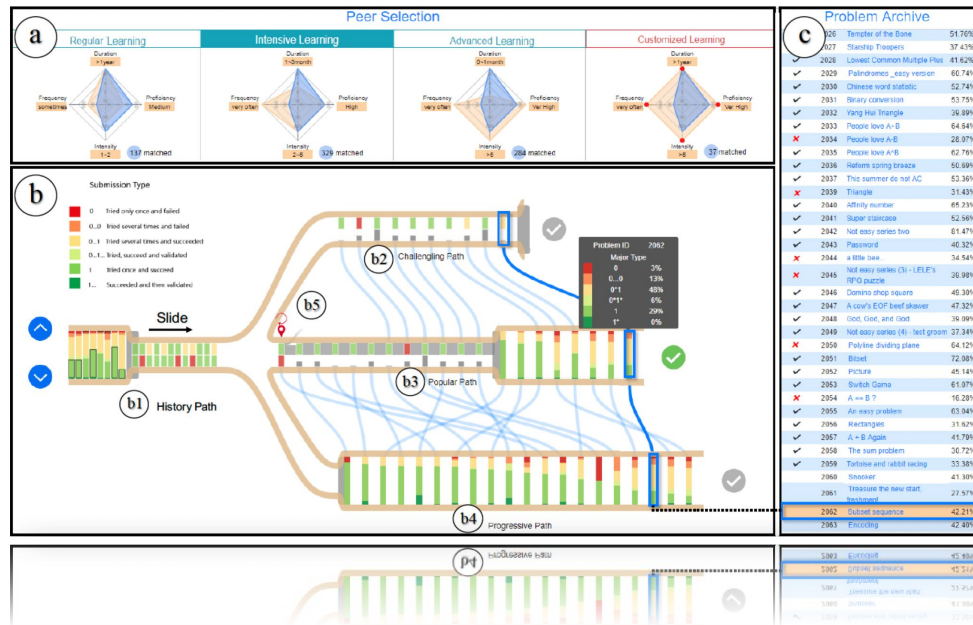
When seeing students gaming the system or inputting random things, provide feedback like "stop clicking this, please try again" (2)

Show cartoons or funny animals to encourage them.(1)

Results

1. Data about student learning was helpful for teachers to generate useful redesign ideas.
2. The aggregated data in a graph showing in SolutionVis helps teachers find the tutor's problems efficiently





PeerLens: Peer-inspired Interactive Learning Path Planning in Online Question Pool

Meng Xia, Mingfei Sun, Huan Wei, Qing Chen, Yong Wang, Lei Shi, Huamin Qu, Xiaojuan Ma

CHI 2019



AI's role: prediction @ scale

Vis' role: explaining @ scale

Motivation

Pro. ID	
1000	A + B Problem
1001	Sum Problem
1002	A + B Problem II
1003	Max Sum
1004	Let the Balloon Rise
1005	Number Sequence
1006	Tick and Tick
1007	Quoit Design
1008	Elevator
1009	FatMouse' Trade
1010	Tempter of the Bone
1011	Starship Troopers

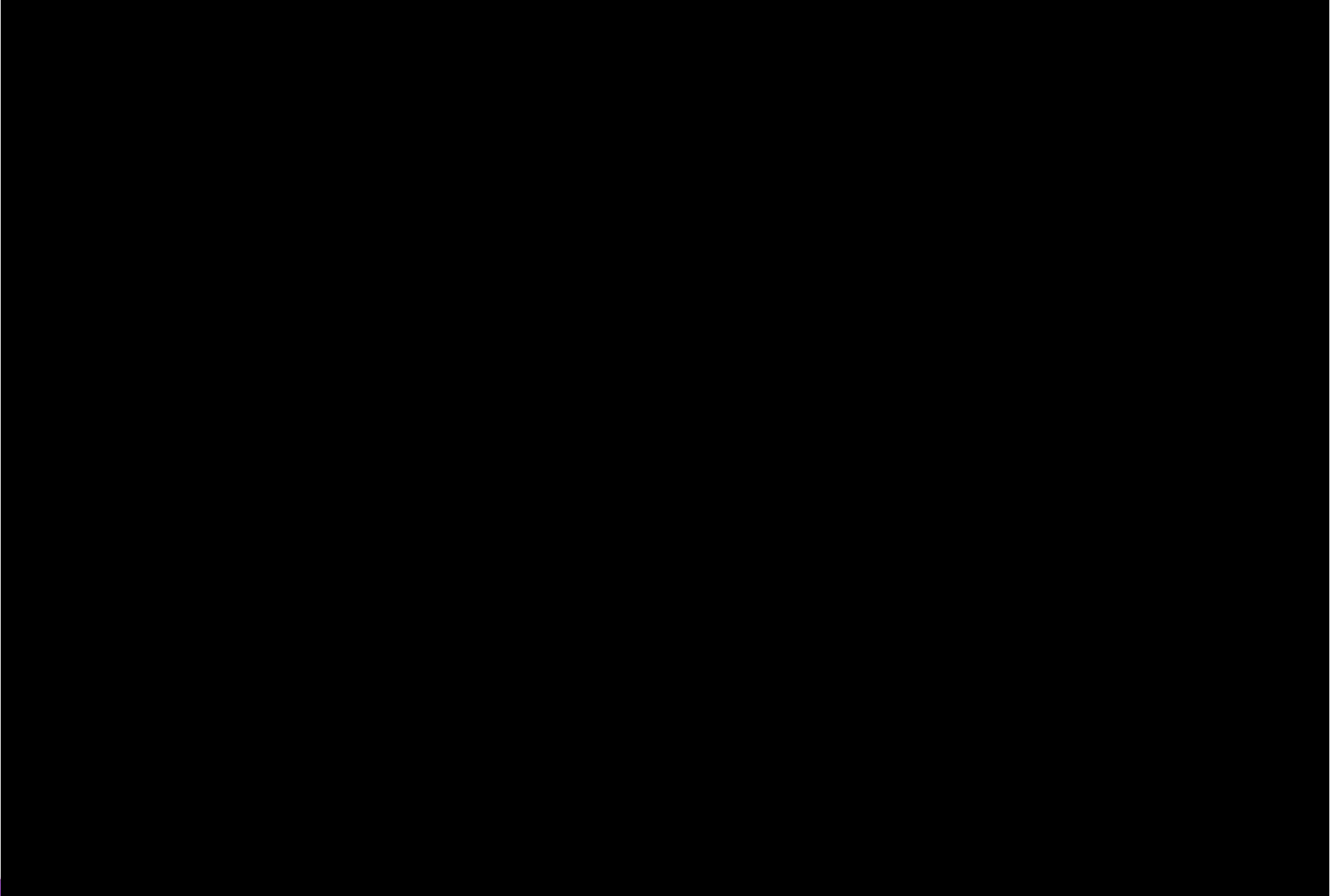
Questions Pools:

- No pre-determined syllabus
- A lengthy list indexed by their problem IDs
- Hidden intents

Learners:

- Different learning scenarios
- One learner's learning scenario may be changing

What to do next? What sequence to follow?



Evaluation: Controlled User Study

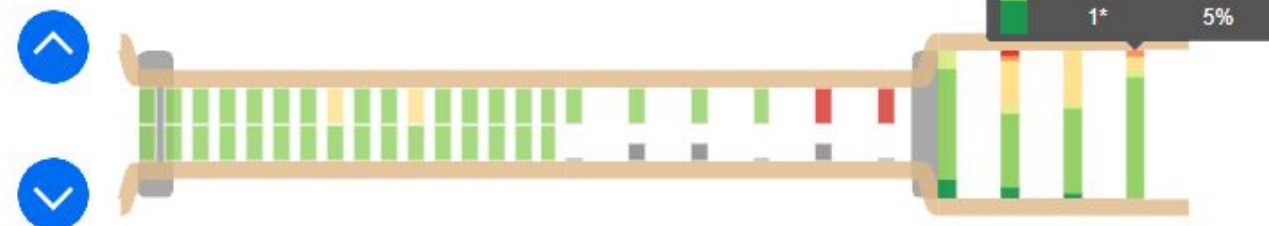
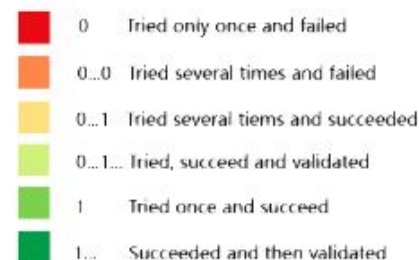
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15...33 34 35 36 37 38
39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50

Search: In

Pro. ID	Problem Title	Ratio(Accepted/Submissions)
1000	A + B Problem	30.56%(240770/787844)
1001	Sum Problem	25.38%(143110/563922)
1002	A + B Problem II	19.47%(84152/432201)
1003	Max Sum	23.76%(70413/296345)
1004	Let the Balloon Rise	39.72%(59043/148661)
1005	Number Sequence	25.25%(51499/203970)
1006	Tick and Tick	26.73%(6080/22750)
1007	Quoit Design	26.52%(17197/64856)
1008	Elevator	54.79%(46878/85565)
1009	FatMouse' Trade	34.85%(33070/94883)
1010	Tempter of the Bone	26.68%(39786/149139)

Baseline system (List View)

Submission Type



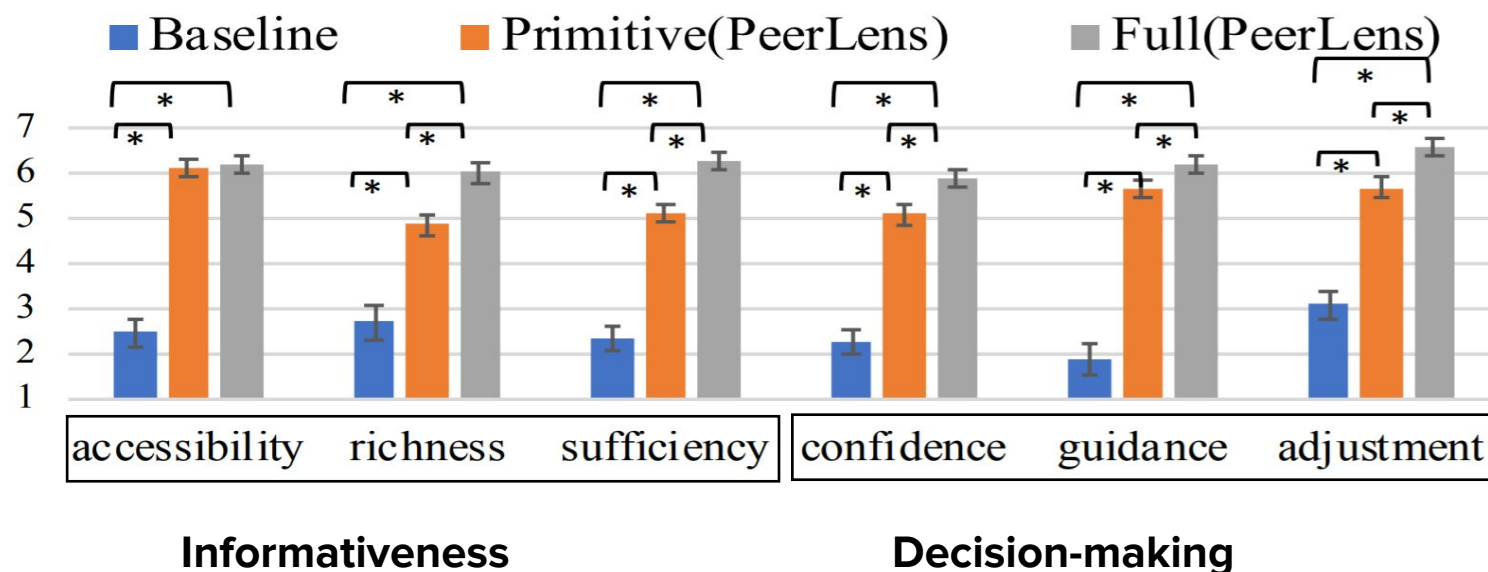
Primitive PeerLens (Only provide one path)

18 CS students:

- determine the starting question under a specific learning scenario
- find the next question to solve given an existing historical learning path

Results

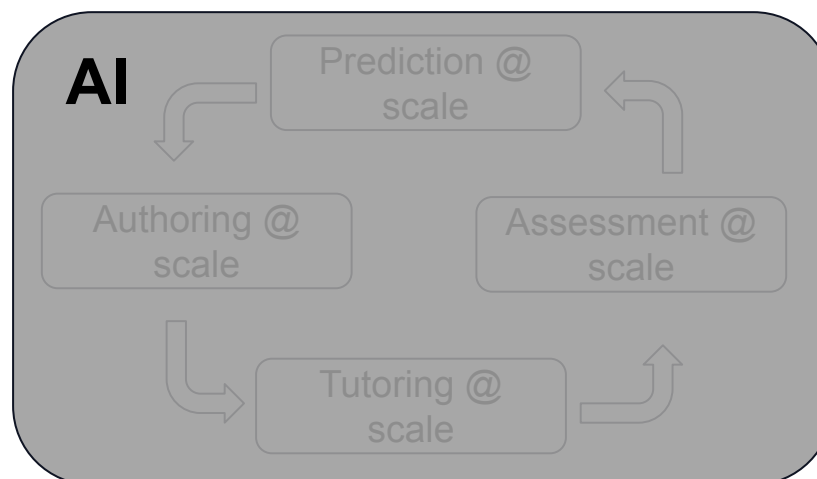
1. Using peer data is useful.
2. Visualizing more suggestions is useful.
3. Visualizing more suggestions using the proposed visualizations did not increase the complexity.



Human

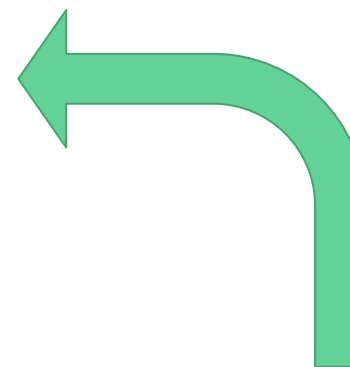
Content inaccuracy
Improper use of AI

Analyzing @ scale



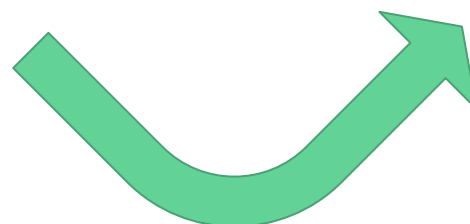
Lack of pedagogical guidance
Not personalized

Explaining @ scale



Lack of evaluation
High risk

Testing @ scale



a Student Chat:

Nice to meet you, Teacher! I am Ruffle. Thank you so much for helping me study biology. I love to learn!

Hello! I'm eager to learn about cell biology. Could you please explain what the phrase "form follows function" means in this context?

The structure of cell components and organelles evolved to support their specialized functions.

Thank you for your explanation! So, "form follows function" in cell biology means the structure of cell components and organelles supports their specialized functions.

Could you provide an example to illustrate this concept?

Type here

Professor:

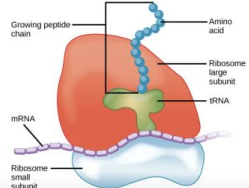
b Organelles in Eukaryotic Cells

"Form follows function" is a philosophy that many industries follow. In architecture, this means that buildings should be constructed to support the activities housed within them. For example, a skyscraper should include several elevator banks. A hospital should have an easily accessible emergency room.

Our natural world also utilizes the principle of form following function, especially in cell biology. The structure of cell components and organelles evolved to support their specialized functions. For example, in the pancreas there are cells that are responsible for producing digestive enzymes, which are specific types of proteins that help with food digestion. In these cells, ribosomes, the organelle responsible for protein synthesis, are found in high numbers. Here the form (high number of ribosomes) follows the function (protein production). Apart from ribosomes, cells have numerous other organelles. These organelles are specialized compartments inside the cells, and similar to the organs in your body, each organelle has a unique role. In this lesson, we will dive into several examples of organelles and discuss their specific functions.

Ribosomes

Ribosomes are the cellular structures responsible for protein synthesis. They may group together into clusters (polyribosomes) or individual ribosomes may float freely in the cytoplasm. They may be attached to the plasma membrane's cytoplasmic side or the endoplasmic reticulum's cytoplasmic side and the nuclear envelope's outer membrane. Ribosomes are large protein and RNA complexes, each consisting of two subunits, one large and one small (Figure 1). Ribosomes receive their "orders" for protein synthesis from the nucleus where the DNA transcribes into messenger RNA (mRNA). After transcription, the mRNA exits the nucleus and travels to the ribosomes located in the cytoplasm. The ribosomes then translate the code provided by the sequence of the nitrogenous bases in the mRNA into a specific order of amino acids linked together to form proteins. Amino acids are the building blocks of proteins.



Ruffle&Riley: Insights From Designing and Evaluating a LLM-Based Conversational Tutoring System

Robin Schmucker, Meng Xia, Amos Azaria, Tom Mitchell

AIED 2024

AI's role: authoring/tutoring/grading @ scale

Vis' role: testing @ scale

Carnegie
Mellon
University

ML
MACHINE LEARNING
DEPARTMENT

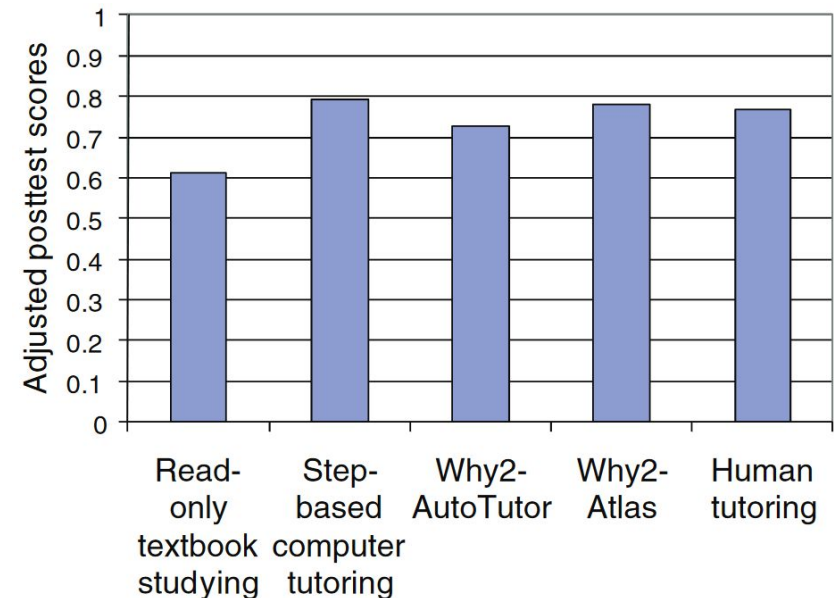
ATM

ARIEL
UNIVERSITY

Intelligent Tutoring Systems (ITSs)

Benefits of ITSs:

- Can be as effective as human tutoring
- Can be scaled to millions of learners
- Provide a formal framework for thinking about tutoring processes



Learning outcomes of different activities [1]

Intelligent Tutoring Systems (ITSs)

Limitations of ITSs:

- High cost of content authoring
- Limited language understanding
- Limited conversational facilities
- Limited question answering facilities



[1] Graesser et al. (2012). AutoTutor. *Applied Natural Language Processing: Identification, Investigation and Resolution*, 169-187.

How can LLMs benefit ITSs?

LLMs can provide components to ITS designers:

- By generating lesson texts
- By generating question and hints
- By adding automatic grading capabilities
- By adding question answering capabilities
- ...

What would it take to
generate an **entire** ITS?

Ruffle&Riley: User Interface

Pre-existing
textbook content

Free-form
dialog

Student Chat:

Nice to meet you, Teacher! I am Ruffle. Thank you so much for helping me study biology. I love to learn!

Hello! I'm eager to learn about cell biology. Could you please explain what the phrase "form follows function" means in this context?

The structure of cell components and organelles evolved to support their specialized functions.

Thank you for your explanation! So, "form follows function" in cell biology means the structure of cell components and organelles supports their specialized functions.

Could you provide an example to illustrate this concept?

Professor: [Request Help](#)

Please help the student learn the material.

Organelles in Eukaryotic Cells

"Form follows function" is a philosophy that many industries follow. In architecture, this means that buildings should be constructed to support the activities housed within them. For example, a skyscraper should include several elevator banks. A hospital should have an easily accessible emergency room.

Our natural world also utilizes the principle of form following function, especially in cell biology. The structure of cell components and organelles evolved to support their specialized functions. For example, in the pancreas there are cells that are responsible for producing digestive enzymes, which are specific types of proteins that help with food digestion. In these cells, ribosomes, the organelle responsible for protein synthesis, are found in high numbers. Here the form (high number of ribosomes) follows the function (protein production). Apart from ribosomes, cells have numerous other organelles. These organelles are specialized compartments inside the cells, and similar to the organs in your body, each organelle has a unique role. In this lesson, we will dive into several examples of organelles and discuss their specific functions.

Ribosomes

Ribosomes are the cellular structures responsible for protein synthesis. They may group together into clusters (polyribosomes) or individual ribosomes may float freely in the cytoplasm. They may be attached to the plasma membrane's cytoplasmic side or the endoplasmic reticulum's cytoplasmic side and the nuclear envelope's outer membrane. Ribosomes are large protein and RNA complexes, each consisting of two subunits, one large and one small (Figure 1). Ribosomes receive their "orders" for protein synthesis from the nucleus where the DNA transcribes into messenger RNA (mRNA). After transcription, the mRNA exits the nucleus and travels to the ribosomes located in the cytoplasm. The ribosomes then translate the code provided by the sequence of the nitrogenous bases in the mRNA into a specific order of amino acids linked together to form proteins. Amino acids are the building blocks of proteins.

User Interface

Intelligent
Feedback

I don't know.

No worries at all! If you could request help from the professor, that would be fantastic. I'm really interested in understanding this concept better with an example.

On demand
assistance

Professor: [Request Help](#)

Of course! You could use the example of ribosomes in the pancreas cells. These cells have a high number of ribosomes because they are responsible for producing digestive enzymes, a type of protein. Here, the form (high number of ribosomes) follows the function (protein production).

Misconcept.
Correction

Enzymes that are produced by mitochondria

Revision required

Professor: [Request Help](#)

It seems there's a small mistake in your response. Mitochondria are actually responsible for producing ATP, not enzymes. Could you please revise your response?

Evaluation Results

Findings of user study

Learning Experience Survey

Conditions	Learning Experience (1-strongly disagree, 7-strongly agree)						
	Engagement	Understanding	Remembering	Interruption	Coherence	Support	Enjoyment
Reading	4.33 ± 0.52	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teacher Q/A	5.0 ± 0.53	4.43 ± 0.65 *	4.43 ± 0.65 *	2.71 ± 0.64	5.43 ± 0.53	4.57 ± 0.57 *	3.71 ± 0.52 *
LLM Q/A	4.8 ± 0.47	4.4 ± 0.4 *	4.33 ± 0.42 *	2.67 ± 0.45	4.8 ± 0.43 *	4.0 ± 0.44 *	4.0 ± 0.44 *
Ruffle & Riley	5.81 ± 0.3	5.81 ± 0.24	5.76 ± 0.22	2.19 ± 0.34	6.1 ± 0.21	5.9 ± 0.26	5.62 ± 0.31

Post-Test Performance

Conditions	Previous Knowledge	Learning Performance
		Post-test Scores (i.e., Multiple-Choice Questions)
Reading	2.53 ± 0.41	5.07 ± 0.33
Teacher Q/A	3.0 ± 0.58	4.14 ± 0.83
LLM Q/A	2.2 ± 0.3	4.67 ± 0.35
Ruffle & Riley	2.67 ± 0.43	5.19 ± 0.25

Symbol “*” marks $p < 0.05$

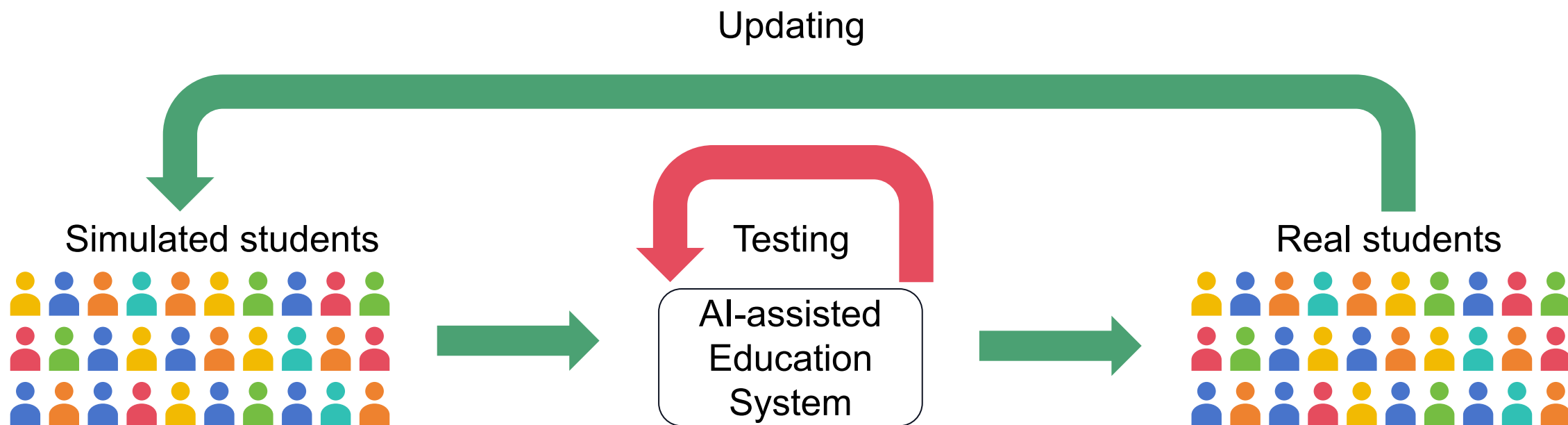
Interaction Analysis

How successful is Ruffle&Riley at orchestrating conversational tutoring?

- Found no “hallucination” in GPT-4’s outputs
- Sometimes asks for previously covered information
- Lenient towards incomplete explanations

Next step: Simulation & Digital Twin

We are now working how to simulate different learning scenarios and provide educators the feedback at scale using visual analytics so that they can confidently deploy the system in reality.

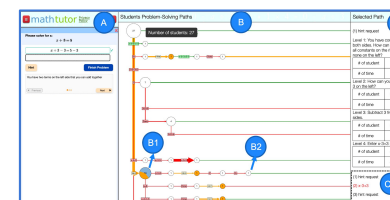


Analyzing @ scale

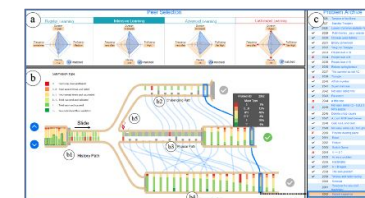


StuGPTVis (TVCG 2024)

Explaining @ scale

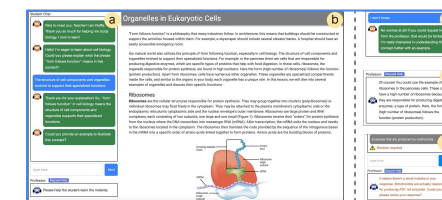


SolutionVis (AIED 2023)



Peerlens (CHI 2019)

Testing @ scale



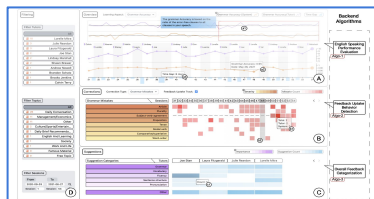
Ruffle&Riley (AIED 2024)

AI's role: tutoring @ scale	tutoring/prediction @ scale	authoring/tutoring @ scale
Vis' role: analyzing @ scale	explaining @ scale	testing @ scale

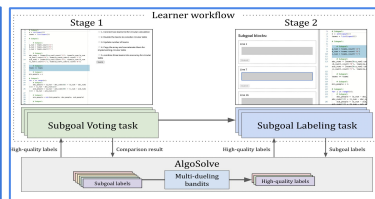
Analyzing @ scale



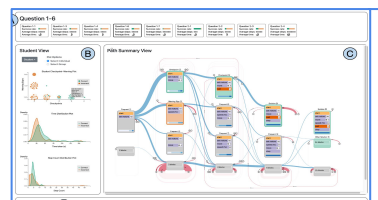
StuGPTVis (TVCG 2024)



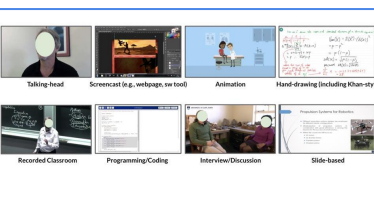
RLens (L@S 2022)



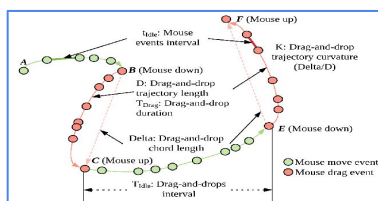
AlgoSolve (CHI 2022)



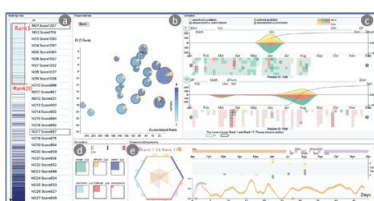
BlockLens (L@S 2022) Mobile MOOCs (CHI 2022, **Best Paper Award**)



Distributed Tutorship (LAK 2022)



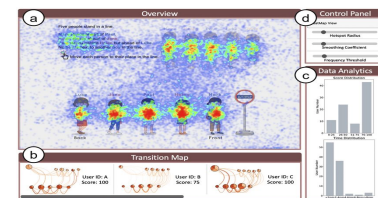
Predication (LAK 2020)



SeqDynamics (EuroVIS 2020)

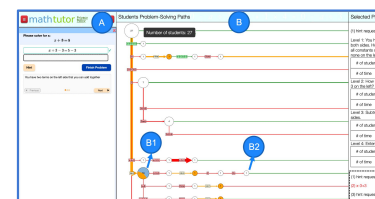


"Gaming the system" (L@S 2020)

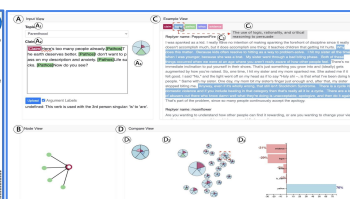


Visual Analytics K-12 (VIS 2019, **Best Poster Award**)

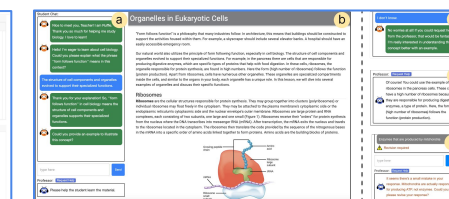
Explaining @ scale Testing @ scale



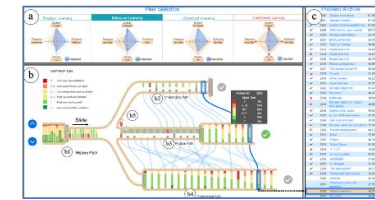
SolutionVis (AIED 2023)



Persua (CSCW 2022)



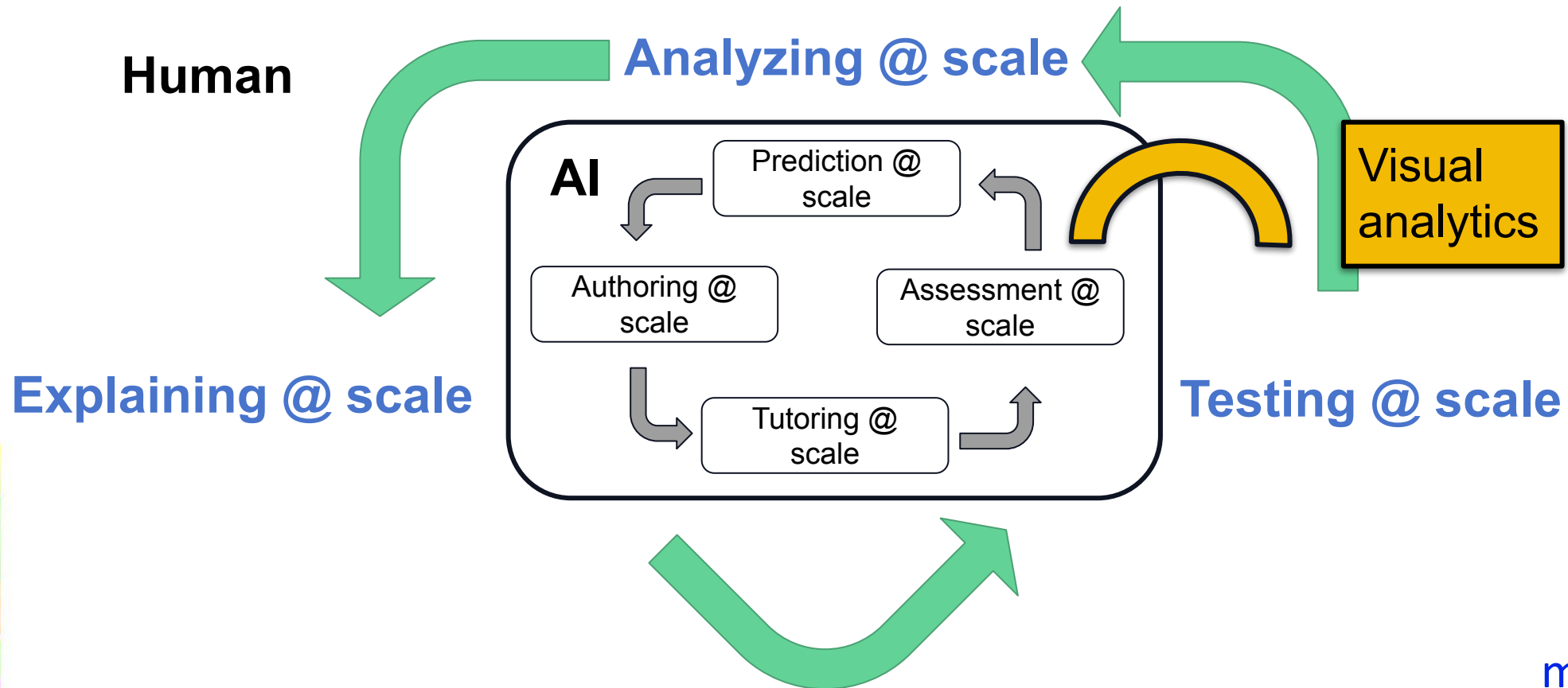
Ruffle&Riley (AIED 2024)



Peerlens (CHI 2019)



QLens (TVCG 2021)



Meng Xia

mengxia@tamu.eduwww.mengxia.org

Use **visual analytics**, **AI**, and other **human-AI interaction techniques** and research metaphors to **upskill** educators and learners to better utilize data and AI for **Personalization@Scale!**



Dream Lab

TEXAS A&M
UNIVERSITY

DL_{ab} Dream Lab

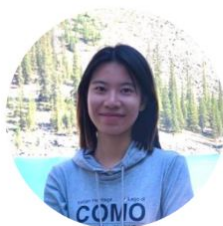
[News](#) [People](#) [Publications](#) [Contact](#)

Graduate Students



Jiwon Chun

Master Student (2024 Spring)



Yi Wen

PhD Student (2024 Fall)



Fatemeh Mirhosseini

PhD Student (2024 Fall)



Hangxiao Zhu

PhD Student (2024 Fall)

Visiting Students



Gefei Zhang



Shenming Ji



Sitong Pan

<https://www.xiameng.org/DreamLab/>