





The Dual Nature of Generative Al Usage by Students

TWO CASE STUDIES EXPLORING STUDENT AGENCY MEDIATED BY AI IN CODING ASSESSMENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATION





Cambridge Generative AI in Education Conference Cambridge, UK

16 October 2024



- The project began as a **focus group** to explore students' experiences and perceptions of using generative AI tools in their learning process.
- This is a **collaborative project** involving several LSE departments:
 - Data Science Institute,
 - Department of Statistics,
 - Department of Management, and
 - School of Public Policy.
- Timeline: July 2023 April 2024
- **Funding:** LSE Eden Centre Catalyst Fund & LSE Data Science Institute





Up: Francesca, Ghita

Bottom: Sara, Dorottya, Jon, Casey, Marcos and Maxwell

Left: Leonard (picture)

Background of the Project



GENIAL: GENerative **AI** Tools as a Catalyst for Learning

A Collaborative Focus Group

https://lse-dsi.github.io/genial/

Participating Courses

Case study	Autumn Term (Sep-Dec 2023)	Winter Term (Jan-Mar 2024)		
	DS105A – Data for Data Science Quant		DS105W – Data for Data Science	Quant
Undergraduate DS202A – Data Science for Social Scientists Quant		OS202W – Data Science for Social Scientists		
	ST207 – Databases	Quant	MG317 – Leading Organisational Change	Qual
			ST456 – Deep Learning	Quant
Postgraduate courses		PP422 – Data Science for Public Policy	Quant	
			MG4B7 – Leading Organisational Change	Qual

Cohorts: 48 active participants/159 active participants(out of 200+)(out of 300+)



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Methodology & Data Collection

Autumn Term (Sep-Dec 2023)	Winter Term (Jan-Mar 2024)					
 Initial survey on students' 	 Initial survey on students' expectations/experience 					
expectations/experience	 Students were asked to always keep logs of their interactions with 					
 Focus on the use of GenAl in the 	GenAI (lectures, classes, assignments, reviewing, etc.)					
classroom. Seminars had two moments:	 Chat logs captured every week in the weekly surveys 					
No GenAl use	Distinct "moments":					
"Potential" use of GenAl use	 On Weeks 01-05: no guidance, no tips 					
GenAl tools covered:	On Week 06: open lecture to reflect on the use of GenAl					
ChatGPT (3.5 only)	 On weeks 07-11: tips and guidance for prompt engineering 					
GitHub Copilot	GenAl tools covered:					
Students submitted chat logs and	ChatGPT (3.5 and 4.0)					
screensnots on certain days	Google Gemini (formerly Bard)					
Final survey	Focus Groups					
	Final Survey					



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Preliminary Results: Prior Knowledge of Common GenAl Tools

Undergraduate Courses

, ,												
	DS1	05A	DS1	05W	DS2	DS202A DS202W		ST207		MG317		
ChatGPT-	16	15	38	37	21	19	24	22	17	17	11	11
Grammarly-	16	8	37	23	21	15	22	14	17	11	12	
Bing Al-	9	5	15	3	15	4	15	4	9	7	4	1
DALL·E-	7	4	13	6	9	5	10	7	9	5	6	3
Bard-			15	7	12	2	14	4	7	3	4	3
GitHub Copilot-			14	2	13	1	17	8	11	5	2	1
Midjourney-	9	3	7	3	5	1	7	3	5	2	2	2
Claude-					2	1					4	2
Consensus.ai					1	1						
Quillbot-					1	1						
Stable Diffusion	1	1										
l	Heard about it	Have used it	Heard about it	Have used it	Heard about it	Have used it	Heard about i	Have t used it	Heard about it	Have used it	Heard about it	Have used it



Preliminary Results: Have They Used it for Learning?

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~80% of students reported having used a genAI tool to learn something

The proportions of 'Yes' are similar across courses





Preliminary Results: Have They Used it for Learning?

Of those who reported using genAl for learning, most found it useful

GenAl use is similar across courses



Note: For students enrolled in multiple courses, we allocated them to just one of their reported courses.



ABOUT DS105W

- Lots of coding
- Programming (in general, not just for data science) is an iterative process.
 I want students to:
 - 1. Understand the problem
 - 2. Break it into smaller, actionable pieces
 - 3. Figure out how to start
 - 4. Write a first draft
 - 5. Test it out
 - 6. Fix 'bugs'
 - 7. Figure out what is the next step
 - 8. Go back to Step 3



Our observations: DS105 Course

LSE DS105 - DATA FOR DATA SCIENCE

🔲 🏠 Home

LSE DS105 - Data for Data Science

AUTHOR Dr. Jon Cardoso-Silva 🗹

📑 Course Brief

Focus: learn how to collect and handle so-called "real data"

How: hands-on coding exercises and a group project

@ Learning Objectives

- Create **terminal** commands to effectively navigate the file system and execute programs
- Analyse and categorize various data types and identify prevalent **data formats**
- Use Markup Language (XML) and **Markdown** format proficiently for document and web page formatting
- Interpret and adhere to international standards for common data types
- Assess data quality, implement **data cleaning** procedures, and troubleshoot common data corruption issues
- Use web scraping and APIs to retrieve data from Internet sources
- Demonstrate comprehension of **database** concepts and fundamentals
- Combine and **link data** from disparate sources
- Utilize GitHub, based on the **git version control system**, for collaborative and version control purposes
- Use markdown to create reports of data analysis
- Combine a mix of markdown, HTML and CSS to maintain and customise **simple websites**

Source: LSE DS105 website (lse-dsi.github.io/DS105)



The two students

Student A	Student B
2 nd Year BSc in International Social and Public Policy	2 nd Year Bsc in Economics
Took the Python pre-sessional course (but struggled with it)	Had prior experience with Python
Used ChatGPT to help build the solution for their assessment	Used ChatGPT first to review the week's content. Only then did they use ChatGPT for help with the assessment!



STUDENT A's logs

• All draft updates had the same description 👉

How **STUDENT A** documented their drafts

/	months ago	
0	Commits on Feb 18, 2024	
Se	etting up my assignment	
7	committed months ago	
Se	etting up my assignment	
2 7	committed months ago	
0-	Commits on Feb 17, 2024	
Se	etting up my assignment	
7	committed months ago	
0	Commits on Feb 16, 2024	
Se	etting up my assignment	
8	committed	
7		
7	Commits on Feb 15, 2024	
7 0- 5	Commits on Feb 15, 2024	



STUDENT B's logs

- Added meaningful descriptions to their logs
- We know exactly what their purpose was with every update.
- This makes it easier to decode their thinking process.

How **STUDENT B** documented their drafts

Update README.md after submission 1	
Verified Committed 7 months ago	
submit first draft (can probably just treat it as finished) of assignment	
Commits on Feb 10, 2024	
finish task 2	
7 months ago	
complete task 1	
setting up my unique assignment	
7 months ago	
set up candidate number	



STUDENT B was a resourceful and

frequent user of ChatGPT

https://lse-dsi.github.io/genial/

Daily use of ChatGPT intensified during period of assessments (hashed areas) Hashed areas represent period from when assignments were released to when they were due



Date



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STUDENT B's logs

- ChatGPT often produced overcomplicated stuff
- The student would then go back to my teaching material (😣), and effectively telling the AI: "your stuff is not in line with what I learned"

They were in control of their learning!!

STUDENT B challenged the AI !

USER said: (2024-02-10 18:45:07.971380949)

ok, how do i get that code to output the title of the webpage?

SSISTANT:

Comment: Here, ChatGPT's output is a modified version of a complex code it had previously produced, with accompanying commentary. The code it produces will run without any errors, but just as before, it won't return anything because it is in the format of a Python class, not a 'runnable' code like the way we taught in the course.

Importantly, this time, the final sentences in the output clarified that because this is a Python class, this type of code cannot be run as you would any regular script on a Jupyter Notebook. Instead, one would have to create a specific file and run it from the terminal (not how we've been teaching).

It seems unlikely that the student tried that suggestion. A little over 2 minutes later, there is another question:

USER said: (2024-02-10 18:47:27.346262932)

sel.css('title') worked when the other stuff didn't

This is very interesting, and it only makes sense in the context of the course! The student provided a piece of code adapted from the teaching material, saying that it worked, whereas the complex code produced by ChatGPT didn't.

ASSISTANT:

From now on, ChatGPT will stop suggesting Scrapy classes. Instead, it will use the style of coding suggested by the user, which aligns with the material taught in the course.



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In [546...

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The task involved writing computer code to:

Navigate to a page

- Grab the entire content of that page
- Select just the relevant information
- Clean it up
- Store it

STUDENT A missed two crucial steps. They were misled by an inaccurate use of GenAI, potentially swayed by the chatbot's authoritative tone. **STUDENT A**'s case is illustrative of

the negative aspect of mindless use of GenAl

<pre># URL AND ALT LINKS - ALUMNI alumni1 = '' alumnisoup3 = BeautifulSoup(alumni3, 'html.parser') alumni_tags3 = alumnisoup3.select(img_selector1) for img_tag in alumni_tags3: alumni3URL = img_tag.get('src') alumni3alt = img_tag.get('alt')</pre>



A potential solution: mapping the entire process

& identifying: where can GenAl hijack?

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Learn more about our project and get in touch:

Approach Generative AI Tools Proactively or Risk Bypassing the Learning Process in Higher Education

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Forthcoming in LSE Public Policy Review, 2024

Abstract

The growing reliance of higher education (HE) students on Generative Artificial Intelligence (GenAI) tools for learning and assessment risks circumventing rather than enhancing the learning process if no adequate support and direction are provided. Reflecting on experience from a UK university, our article explores how students use GenAI tools in practice. We argue that students rely on GenAI differently for learning than for assessments and tend to focus more on the output or performance than the learning journey itself. This raises questions on how GenAI can be successfully integrated into the curriculum without jeopardising learning. Based on our observations that some students use GenAI platforms as a substitute for learning rather than as a tool to enhance learning, our policy recommendations focus on curriculum planning and assessment design.

Paper accepted for the special edition of LSE Public Policy Review out this November 2024 (**preprint available**)

We will also publish a complete account of the study soon!



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