
Eine Dissertation der Universität Regensburg:

System Administration Training in the Virtual Unix Lab

*An e-learning system with diagnosis via a domain specific language as
base for an architecture for tutorial assistance and user adaption*

Autor: Hubert Feyrer <hubert@feyrer.de>

Erstbetreuer: Prof. Dr. Rainer Hammwöhner
Zweitbetreuer: Prof. Dr. Christian Wolff

Eingereicht am: 25. Januar 2008
Mündliche Prüfung: 11. November 2008

Hubert Feyrer

System Administration Training in the Virtual Unix Lab

An e-learning system with diagnosis via a domain specific language as base for an architecture for tutorial assistance and user adaption

Shaker Verlag
Aachen 2009

Bibliographic information published by the Deutsche Nationalbibliothek

The Deutsche Nationalbibliothek lists this publication in the Deutsche Nationalbibliografie; detailed bibliographic data are available in the Internet at <http://dnb.d-nb.de>.

Zugl.: Eine Dissertation der Universität Regensburg, 2008

Copyright Shaker Verlag 2009

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the prior permission of the publishers.

Printed in Germany.

ISBN 978-3-8322-7874-8

Shaker Verlag GmbH • P.O. BOX 101818 • D-52018 Aachen
Phone: 0049/2407/9596-0 • Telefax: 0049/2407/9596-9
Internet: www.shaker.de • e-mail: info@shaker.de

Preface

Development of the basic training system was funded as part of the HWP-project of the German government, the system was implemented at the Computer Science department of the University of Applied Sciences (Fachhochschule, FH) Regensburg, Germany.

As the basic system used in this work was developed in German language, usage examples, exercises and screenshots are in that language. This work as a whole is written in English to match the intended audience. The male gender is used throughout the text for consistency and simplicity.

Acknowledgements

I'd like to express words of gratitude to Prof. Jürgen Sauer as my longstanding mentor; Prof. Dr. Rainer Hammwöhner the principal advisor of this work, and Prof. Dr. Christian Wolff as co-principal advisor; The department of Computer Science at the University of Applied Sciences of Regensburg, especially the officiating dean Prof. Dr. Kucera and the former dean Prof. Dr. Schicker, kindly supported the work, and last but not least I'd like to thank my parents and friends for all their support.

Further thanks go to the NetBSD, R and PostgreSQL projects for their great and free software; the Virtual Unix Lab beta-tester Holger Amann, Sonja Öttl, Günter Schwarz, Holger Nösekabel, Stefan Zimmermann, DaNiel Ettle, and Michael Jobst; the students of the I5T semester in the summer semesters from 2004 to 2007, as well as to my proofreaders Verena Bäumler, Andreas Fassl, Sabine Salzl, Stefan Schumacher, Günter Schwarz, Matthew Sporleder, and Gabriele Steinberger.

Without them, this work would not exist in its current form today.

Hubert Feyrer
Regensburg, November 24th, 2008

Abstract

This work covers training of system administration by introducing a system called the Virtual Unix Lab, and illustrates advanced topics based on it. The work is divided into three parts.

In the first part, the goals of the Virtual Unix Lab is illustrated and compared to related works, followed by observations about education of system administration. General learning theories are observed and compared to an existing lecture on system administration, showing that there is demand for practical exercises in advanced topics.

The second part describes how diagnosis of the Virtual Unix Lab exercise results and feedback to the user are realized with the help of a domain specific language. After observing the fundamentals of domain specific languages, the design of diagnosis and feedback to the learner is presented, the Verification Unit Domain Specific Language (VUDSL) is described, and architecture and implementation within the existing Virtual Unix Lab are shown. An evaluation of the system was performed and shows that repeated exercises show improved performance of the students, and that the system is regarded as useful by students in general.

The third part adds tutoring and user adaption. Based on the fundamentals of tutoring and user adaption, an architecture for a tutoring component for the Virtual Unix Lab based on an overlay architecture is described. Aspects discussed include on-line diagnosis, feedback, assistance to the user, considerations for the user model, and impact on the user interface. User adaption is based on the user model built by the tutoring component. It observes structural and longitudinal consistency, and provides personalized feedback to the student. An architecture is described that fits in the overall Virtual Unix Lab architecture, and possible extensions for the VUDSL used for diagnosis and feedback are proposed.

Contents (short)

I Introduction

1 Problem domain and goal of the Virtual Unix Lab	3
2 Related works	11
3 Education of system administration	23

II Diagnosis and feedback with a domain specific language

4 Basic design of the Virtual Unix Lab	53
5 Introduction of domain specific languages	69
6 Architecture and implementation of diagnosis and feedback with a do- main specific language	81
7 Evaluation of the Virtual Unix Lab	129

III Tutoring and user adaption

8 Introduction of tutoring and user adaption	179
9 Design of tutoring and user adaption	211

10 Architecture of tutoring	221
11 Architecture of user adaption	247
12 Conclusion	271
List of figures	272
List of tables	278
Bibliography	280
A Example exercise components	311
B Database structure	345
C Evaluation data and code	351
D A theory of bugs — attempt of a reconstructive approach	383
E Analysis of exercises under tutorial and adaptive aspects	387

Contents

I Introduction

1 Problem domain and goal of the Virtual Unix Lab	3
1.1 Problem domain of the Virtual Unix Lab	3
1.2 The goal of the Virtual Unix Lab	6
1.3 How this book is organized	8
2 Related works	11
2.1 Computer science education	11
2.2 System administration education	12
2.3 Training systems for system administration	13
2.3.1 Systems focused on education	13
2.3.2 Systems focused on deployment	14
2.3.3 Systems offering user-level access	15
2.4 Domain specific languages	16
2.5 Result verification, diagnosis and feedback	17
2.6 Tutoring systems in Unix education	18
2.7 Adaptive systems in Unix education	19
2.8 Other virtual labs	20
2.9 Virtualization & emulation	20

3 Education of system administration	23
3.1 Fundamentals of education	23
3.1.1 Psychology and learning theory	23
3.1.2 Didactic realization, instruction theory and instructional design	27
3.1.3 Dimension of implementation and adaption	31
3.1.4 Alternative learning-theoretical approaches	32
3.1.5 Education – ideal progression and tools	34
3.2 The “System Administration” class	35
3.2.1 History and target audience	35
3.2.2 Current curriculum	36
3.2.3 Course layout	40
3.2.4 Didactic instruments	43
3.3 Analysis of the current situation	46
3.4 Future directions	48
II Diagnosis and feedback with a domain specific language	
4 Basic design of the Virtual Unix Lab	53
4.1 A user-level walkthrough of the Virtual Unix Lab	53
4.2 Hardware and network setup of the Virtual Unix Lab	64
4.3 Software components of the Virtual Unix Lab	65
5 Introduction of domain specific languages	69
5.1 Classification of languages	69
5.2 Attributes of domain specific languages	71

5.3	Design patterns	72
5.4	Choosing an implementation languages	77
6	Architecture and implementation of diagnosis and feedback with a domain specific language	81
6.1	Requirements of exercise verification	81
6.2	Roadmap of implementation	83
6.2.1	Stepwise refinement	83
6.2.2	Exercise phases	84
6.2.3	What and how to verify	85
6.3	Step 0: Basic design	86
6.4	Step I: Instructions and checks not coupled	87
6.4.1	Components	87
6.4.2	Integration and interaction	92
6.4.3	Summary and suggested improvements	97
6.5	Step II: Instructions and checks coupled	97
6.5.1	Improved check primitives	97
6.5.2	Coupling of exercise text and checks	102
6.5.2.1	Options	103
6.5.2.2	Data structure representation	105
6.5.2.3	Forming a domain specific language	106
6.5.3	Giving feedback	107
6.5.4	Creating a system front-end with check scripts	110
6.5.5	Integration and interaction	114
6.5.6	Summary of step II	122
6.6	The Verification Unit Domain Specific Language (VUDSL)	122

6.7 Conclusion of diagnosis and feedback with a domain specific language	124
6.8 Future Perspectives	125
7 Evaluation of the Virtual Unix Lab	129
7.1 What to evaluate	129
7.2 Analysis of data gathered during student exercises	131
7.2.1 Methodology of the data analysis	131
7.2.2 Number of exercises taken and repeated	132
7.2.3 Performance of repeated exercises	133
7.2.4 Results of selected exercise topics	136
7.2.5 Exercise duration	146
7.2.6 Exercise time	149
7.2.7 Summary	150
7.3 Analysis of the user questionnaire	155
7.3.1 Methodology of the questionnaire analysis	155
7.3.1.1 Aspects evaluated by the questionnaire	156
7.3.1.2 Design and implementation of the questionnaire . .	156
7.3.1.3 Evaluation methods	157
7.3.2 Evaluation of user acceptance	158
7.3.2.1 Questionnaire results	158
7.3.2.2 Interpretation of the questionnaire results	159
7.3.3 Evaluation of the course of exercises	159
7.3.3.1 Questionnaire results	159
7.3.3.2 Interpretation of the questionnaire results	160
7.3.4 Evaluation of the use of learning material	161
7.3.4.1 Impact of learning materials in general	161

7.3.4.2	Impact of learning materials during Virtual Unix Lab exercises	163
7.3.4.3	Impact of the “SA” lecture for exercises in the Virtual Unix Lab	165
7.3.4.4	Impact of the “SA” lecture notes for exercises in the Virtual Unix Lab	166
7.3.4.5	Interpretation of the questionnaire results	167
7.3.5	Evaluation of the target audience	168
7.3.5.1	Questionnaire results	169
7.3.5.2	Interpretation of the questionnaire results	170
7.3.6	Summary	170
7.4	Other aspects to evaluate	172
7.5	Conclusion of the evaluation	175

III Tutoring and user adaption

8	Introduction of tutoring and user adaption	179
8.1	Fundamentals of tutoring	179
8.1.1	Approaching tutoring	180
8.1.2	The teaching model	181
8.1.2.1	Teaching and didactic operations	182
8.1.2.2	Methods for plan recognition and assistance	184
8.1.2.2.1	Classical approaches	184
8.1.2.2.2	Cognitive approach	185
8.1.2.2.3	Linguistic approach	186
8.1.2.2.4	Artificial intelligence	186
8.1.2.2.5	Semantic networks and ontologies	188

8.1.2.2.6	Frames and scripts	189
8.1.2.2.7	Bayesian networks	190
8.1.2.3	Choosing a method	190
8.1.3	The domain model	191
8.1.4	The user model	192
8.1.4.1	Theories of bugs	193
8.1.4.2	Viewpoints	194
8.1.4.3	Diagnosis	195
8.1.4.3.1	Behavioral diagnosis	196
8.1.4.3.2	Epistemic diagnosis	197
8.1.4.3.2.1	Direct assignment of credit and blame	197
8.1.4.3.2.2	Structural consistency	199
8.1.4.3.2.3	Longitudinal consistency	199
8.1.4.3.3	Diagnostic data	200
8.1.4.4	Feedback	201
8.1.5	The user interface	202
8.2	Fundamentals of user adaption	203
8.2.1	The meaning of context	207
8.2.2	Adaptive services and multiple agents	208
8.2.3	Modeling techniques	208
8.2.4	Adaptive axes	210
9	Design of tutoring and user adaption	211
9.1	Goals of tutoring and user adaption	211
9.2	Methodology of tutoring and user adaption	212
9.3	The domain model	212

9.3.1	Content decomposition	213
9.3.2	Considerations for a theory of bugs	215
9.3.2.1	Adjusting the domain model	216
9.3.2.2	Analyzing existing exercise data	216
9.3.2.3	Results and conclusion	217
9.4	Software architecture	219
10	Architecture of tutoring	221
10.1	Establishing the teaching model	221
10.1.1	Selection criteria	222
10.1.2	Classical approaches with overlay architecture	222
10.1.3	Cognitive approach	223
10.1.4	Linguistic approach	224
10.1.5	Artificial Intelligence based approach	225
10.1.6	Semantic networks and ontologies	227
10.1.7	Frames and scripts	228
10.1.8	Bayesian networks	229
10.1.9	Comparison	230
10.2	Using model tracing for diagnosis during the exercise	232
10.3	Investigating on-line diagnosis	232
10.4	Giving feedback and assistance	235
10.4.1	Goal	235
10.4.2	Assumptions	236
10.4.3	Challenges	236
10.4.4	Realization	237
10.4.4.1	Contents	237

10.4.4.2	Form of feedback	238
10.4.5	Impact on organization of exercises and learning material . . .	239
10.5	Considerations for the user model	240
10.6	Impact on the user interface	241
10.6.1	Communication channels	242
10.6.2	Analysis of the current user interface	242
10.6.3	Blending information into the web-based user-interface	245
10.7	Summary	245
11	Architecture of user adaption	247
11.1	Establishing and maintaining the user model	247
11.1.1	Initialization	248
11.1.2	Clustering	249
11.1.3	Observed data	249
11.1.4	Updating the user model	249
11.1.5	Accommodating plan recognition	250
11.2	Adaptive axes	251
11.3	Structural consistency	252
11.3.1	Observing exercise velocity	252
11.3.2	Observing mastered skills	253
11.3.3	Observing help requests	253
11.3.4	Adjusting the user model	254
11.3.5	A metric for evaluation	255
11.4	Longitudinal consistency	256
11.4.1	Assumptions and methodology	256
11.4.2	Descriptive analysis	257

11.4.2.1	Interpolation vs. more data	257
11.4.2.2	Detecting speed changes	257
11.4.2.3	Observations for repeated exercises	257
11.4.2.4	Speed and acceleration of progress	258
11.4.2.5	Data model and storage	258
11.4.2.6	Drawing conclusions from speed and acceleration .	258
11.4.3	Indicative analysis	259
11.5	Personalizing feedback	260
11.5.1	Adjusting of help contents	260
11.5.2	Handling non-standard exercise progress	261
11.5.3	Adjusting the system	261
11.5.4	Preventing abuse of the help system	262
11.6	Extending the VUDSL for user adaption	262
11.6.1	VUDSL extensions for structural consistency	263
11.6.2	VUDSL extensions for longitudinal consistency	266
11.6.3	VUDSL extensions for personalized feedback	267
11.6.4	Other VUDSL extensions	267
11.7	Summary	270
12	Conclusion	271
List of figures		272
List of tables		278
Bibliography		280
A	Example exercise components	311

A.1	Exercise texts for users	311
A.1.1	Network Information System (NIS) exercise	311
A.1.2	Network File System (NFS) exercise	313
A.2	Exercises including text and check data	314
A.2.1	Network Information System (NIS) exercise	314
A.2.2	Network File System (NFS) exercise	318
A.3	The VUDSL processor: uebung2db	321
A.4	Complete lists of checks used in exercises	325
A.4.1	Network Information System (NIS) exercise	325
A.4.2	Network File System (NFS) exercise	326
A.5	List of check scripts and parameters	327
A.6	Selected check scripts	329
A.6.1	Step I	329
A.6.1.1	netbsd-check-finger.sh	329
A.6.1.2	netbsd-check-masterpw.sh	330
A.6.1.3	netbsd-check-pkginstalled.sh	330
A.6.1.4	netbsd-check-pw.pl	330
A.6.1.5	netbsd-check-usershell2.sh	331
A.6.1.6	check-program-output	331
A.6.2	Step II	333
A.6.2.1	admin-check-clearharddisk	333
A.6.2.2	admin-check-makeimage	333
A.6.2.3	check-file-contents	336
A.6.2.4	unix-check-user-exists	337
A.6.2.5	unix-check-user-shell	338

A.6.2.6	unix-check-user-password	340
A.6.2.7	unix-check-process-running	341
A.6.2.8	netbsd-check-rcvar-set	342
B	Database structure	345
B.1	Table: benutzer	345
B.2	Table: rechner	345
B.3	Table: images	346
B.4	Table: uebungen	346
B.4.1	Definition	346
B.4.2	Example records	346
B.5	Table: uebung_setup	347
B.6	Table: uebungs_checks	347
B.6.1	Definition	347
B.6.2	Example records	348
B.7	Table: buchungen	348
B.7.1	Definition	348
B.7.2	Example records	348
B.8	Table: ergebnis_checks	349
B.8.1	Definition	349
B.8.2	Example records	350
C	Evaluation data and code	351
C.1	Questionnaire: questions — raw format	351
C.2	Questionnaire: questions and results	353
C.3	Exercise results: selected SQL queries and results	371

D A theory of bugs — attempt of a reconstructive approach	383
E Analysis of exercises under tutorial and adaptive aspects	387