

## How Design Pattern Attributes Inform the Specification of ECD Models

DP Attribute	ECD CAF
Summary	What KSA(s) are being addressed, in what way?
Rationale	Rationale comes from a standpoint on the nature of knowledge, skill, or ability that is important to assess, and how evidence about it can be obtained -- from a given perspective, for a given purpose, with given resources and under given constraints.

ECD Models in the CAF				
Design Pattern Attribute	Student Model	Evidence Model-- Measurement Component	Evidence Model-- Evaluation Component	Task Model
Focal KSA(s)	At some grainsize, one or more SM variables will support one or more claims about the focal KSA. Additional KSAs may or may not be in the SM, depending on context & purpose.			
Additional KSA(s)				
Potential observations		Potential observations in DP motivate choice about which and how many observable variables to extract from work products.		
		Measurement model in CAF relates observable variables to SM variables.	Work products in CAF must support evaluating the targeted observable variables.	
Potential work products				Potential work products in DP motivate choice about which and how many work products to capture in tasks.
Potential rubrics			Potential rubrics lead to the more precise definitions of evaluation rules for scoring performances.	
Characteristic features				Characteristic features must be somehow embodied in the task situations described in the TM.
Variable Features		Variable features may be used in measurement model, to model difficulty or determine which SM variables are evidenced.		Variable features motivate the definition of TM variables, which can be varied across tasks in this family.