CHARLES UNIVERSITY PRAGUE

faculty of mathematics and physics



Human Computation

Le Khanh Chuong, 2012 Seminar of Artificial Intelligence Teached by prof. R. Barták







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DISCIPLINE

MASTERING OTHERS IS STRENGTH. MASTERING YOURSELF IS TRUE POWER.









What is Human Computation (HC)?

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New and evolving research area based on human inteligence to solve computational problems.

Definition of Computation

- lat. *computare*, to "count, sum up or reckon together"
- loosely defined: Process of mapping of some input representation to some output representation using an explicit, finite set of instructions (i.e. an algorithm).

The idea behind digital computers may be explained by saying that these machines are intended to carry out any operations which could be done by a human computer.



[A. M. Turing , *Computing machinery and intelligence*, October 1950]

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Human computation is computation that is carried out by humans HC systems are intelligent systems that organize humans to carry out the process of computation.



[A. M. Turing ,*Computing machinery and intelligence*, October 1950]

Muli Koppel, Architecture to Go Ltd. http://wulikoppel.blogspot.com CI

PU

Related concepts to HC

Crowdsourcing

□ Collective Intelligence

Social Computing

- ✓ None of these concepts emphasize the idea of explicit control; implicitly assume the outcome is determined by coordination and competition
- ✓ No explicit designed mechanism for ensuring that the HC人 tell the truth, e.g. Wiki uses rules, protocols and standards

Various genres





score



time 2:21

What do you see?

taboo words peace lay



guesses sheeps... sheep 2 - submit ⇒ pass





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amazon mechanical turk Artificial Artificial Intelligence

Make Money by working on HITs

HITs - Human Intelligence Tasks - are individual tasks that you work on. Find HITs now.

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..............

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kill bjeber -CAPTCHA Type the two words.

As you wish, my lord.





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Many research issues









design mechanism for querying HC人 to generate truthful outputs?

- Questionar: What is the answer to 1+1?
- Machine: 2
- Toddler: ?
- Spammer: 364
- Computer Scientist: 1
- Philosopher: it depends ...

 aggregate noisy outputs and complex tasks to HC人 in the absence of ground truth?

 effectively assign tasks to HC人 in order to satisfy the objectives of both the system (quality, budget, time constraints) and the workers (to learn, to entertained, desire to succeed)?



What:

 problems can be efficiently answered using HC?

• are paradigms for designing HC algorithms?

How can HC systems leverage the join effort of both machines and human?

Should it be processed by a human worker or by a machine?

- Active learning algorithm
- It's model of ML, where learner chooses data from which he wants to learn.

Should it be repeatedly processed by multiple workers?

 In order to be confident about the obtained labels

Comparing HC Algorithms

□ **Correctness**. Does the algorithm lead to a solution of the problem in a finite number of steps?

- The outputs can be noisy.
- Alternative way how to compare HC algorithms may involve evaluating the *robustness* of the algorithms in producing the correct answer in the presence of noise.

Efficiency.

- Time complexity number of operations and clock time
- Query complexity number of queries to human oracles
- Cost-effectiveness total amount of monetary costs is closely related with T & Q complexity.

Lets play a game ...

... at the end of presentation

Aggregating outputs

- □ Redundancy of outputs is bad or good?
- Objective VS Cultural truth
- ■We assume that there is a hidden objective truth that can be approximated by aggregating the outputs of many workers, given that at least some workers are accurate.

Classification problem

Put a set of objects into a fixed number of categories



Latent class models

- Automated output aggregation method
- o e.g. *majority votes* is based on LCM
- These models assume that what is
 - observed are the outputs
 - *latent* (i.e. hidden) are the ground truth and other factors (i.e. Worker's competence, the difficulty of the task)

Formally LCM:

- i. N computational tasks
- ii. *true* output Y_n for each task is unknown
- iii. Our goal is to estimate Y_n given an output matrix O (it has many missing values)
- iv. from *M* workers





Majority vote

Mathematics behind Majority vote

- Uniform probability $P(Y_n = j) = 1/J$
- Assuming that each worker outputs the correct answer with the same fixed probability 1ϵ , where $\epsilon < \frac{1}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{X}_n &= \underset{j}{\operatorname{argmax}} P(Y_n = j | O) \\ &= \underset{j}{\operatorname{argmax}} \frac{\prod_{m=1}^M P(O_{n,m} = o_{n,m} | Y_n = j) P(Y_n = j)}{P(O)} \\ &\propto \underset{j}{\operatorname{argmax}} \prod_{m=1}^M P(O_{n,m} = o_{n,m} | Y_n = j) \\ &\propto \underset{j}{\operatorname{argmax}} (1 - \epsilon)^{\sum_{m=1}^M \mathbf{1}(o_{n,m} = j)} \cdot \epsilon^{\sum_{m=1}^M \mathbf{1}(o_{n,m} \neq j)} \end{aligned}$$

Problem with previous representation

It doesn't account that workers can make random guesses or make mistakes and still agree.

Output also depends on set of hidden variables
θ for classifying the true states of health of patients.

See paperwork by Dawid and Skene,

LCM, example





Game time

Empty slide



References

- Edith Law, Luis von Ahn Human Computation
- www.wikipedia.org
- images.google.com
- <u>http://scistarter.com/</u>
- http://www.gwap.com/