- Seminar -

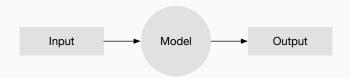
Cognitive Reasoning

Methods, Algorithms, and Statistics to Discern Human from Artificially Generated Data

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Computational Modeling



Often, it is possible to directly interpret a model's output.

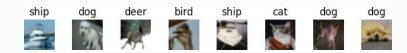
Example 1: CIFAR Image Generation

Training Dataset:

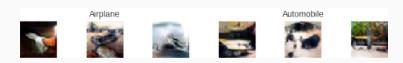


Example 1: CIFAR Image Generation

Training Dataset:



Model Output:



Assessment of ground truth is possible.

- Categorical quantified assertions (All, Some, Some ... not, No)
- Two premises, three terms (A, B, C)
- Goal is to infer relationship between A and C using one of the four quantifiers or "No Valid Conclusion" (NVC)
- Human conclusions differ substantially from classical first-order logic

All B are A No C are B

What, if anything, follows?

- Categorical quantified assertions (All, Some, Some ... not, No)
- Two premises, three terms (A, B, C)
- Goal is to infer relationship between A and C using one of the four quantifiers or "No Valid Conclusion" (NVC)
- Human conclusions differ substantially from classical first-order logic

All B are A No C are B

No A are C (data) Some A are not C (logic)

Training Dataset:

Subject-ID	AA1	AA2	AA3	AA4	Al1
1	Aac	Aca	NVC	Ica	lac
2	Aac	Aac	Aac	Aac	Aac
3	Ica	lac	NVC	lac	Ica
4	Aac	Aca	Aac	Ica	lac
5	Aac	Aca	NVC	Aca	NVC
6	Aac	Aca	Aac	Aac	lac
7	Aca	Aca	Eca	Oac	NVC
8	Aac	Aca	NVC	Aac	lac
9	Ica	Aca	Aac	lac	Ica
10	Aac	Aca	NVC	Aac	lac

Training Dataset:

Subject-ID	AA1	AA2	AA3	AA4	Al1
1	Aac	Aca	NVC	Ica	lac
2	Aac	Aac	Aac	Aac	Aac
3	Ica	lac	NVC	lac	Ica
4	Aac	Aca	Aac	Ica	lac
5	Aac	Aca	NVC	Aca	NVC
6	Aac	Aca	Aac	Aac	lac
7	Aca	Aca	Eca	Oac	NVC
8	Aac	Aca	NVC	Aac	lac
9	Ica	Aca	Aac	lac	Ica
10	Aac	Aca	NVC	Aac	lac

Model Output:

Subject-ID	AA1	AA2	AA3	AA4	AI1
1	lac	Aca	NVC	NVC	lac
2	Aac	Aca	NVC	NVC	NVC
3	Aac	Aac	NVC	Aca	lac
4	Aac	Aca	Aca	Aca	Ica
5	Aac	Aca	lac	NVC	lac
6	Aac	Aac	NVC	lac	lac
7	Aac	Aac	Aca	Aac	Ica
8	Aac	Aac	Ica	Aac	lac
9	Aac	Aca	NVC	lac	NVC
10	Aac	Aca	NVC	lac	NVC

Are these responses that a real human could have given?

Problem: Lacking Domain-Specific Interpretability

- Tabular data is inherently difficult to interpret (at first glance)
- Human behavioral data is even more difficult (dependent on many influential factors)

Raises interesting challenges such as how to differentiate artificial data from records obtained in psychological experiments

Goals of the Seminar

- 1. Investigate the properties of behavioral data (syllogistic reasoning)
 - 1.1 Psychological phenomena and statistical effects from the literature
 - 1.2 Your own data analysis
- 2. Devise and implement a classifier to discern human datasets from artificially generated datasets
- 3. Discuss the implications for working with behavioral data

Procedure

- We allow pairings of two participants
- We will provide you with git repositories
- We will provide you with training datasets (real humans and artificially generated)
- Performance will be evaluated based on predictive accuracy (proportion of correct predictions)
- No restrictions with respect to methods. Be creative!

Requirements for Passing the Seminar

- 1. Implemented classifier for syllogistic data (human vs. artificial)
- 2. Presentation (5-10 mins) of your preliminary results in our midterm meeting
 - What is your idea?
 - How does it perform based on your initial results?
 - What are your plans for improving your results?
- 3. Presentation (20-30 mins) of your final results in our blockseminary meeting
 - Which ideas did you follow in the end?
 - What does your final model look like?
 - How does it perform?
 - What could potential improvements look like?
 - Which insight did you gain?
- 4. Written report of your work (ca. 6 pages)

Important Dates

- October 30th: HisInOne registration deadline
- November 19th: Midterm presentation
- December 15th: Deadline for final models & written report
- December 20th-21st: Blockseminary

For additional information, check our website

https://www.cc.uni-freiburg.de/teaching

In case of questions, ask now or send a mail later

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