Department of Computer Science University of Cyprus



EPL646 – Advanced Topics in Databases

Lecture 17

Introduction to Crowdsourcing

Demetris Zeinalipour

http://www.cs.ucy.ac.cy/~dzeina/courses/epl646

Lecture Outline



Introduction to Crowdsourcing

Definitions, Stakeholders, Incentives,
 Landscape, Challenges, Smartphone Era,
 Previous Tutorials

Web & DB Crowdsourcing

- Implicit Crowdsourcing: reCAPTCHAs and ESP Game
- Explicit Crowdsourcing: Contests, Microwork,
 Declarative CS, Wisdom-of-the-Crowd,
 Crowdfunding, Crowdvoting, Q/A

Crowdsourcing (CS) Definitions

Crowdsourcing = Crowd + Outsourcing

Jeff Howe (2006). "The Rise of Crowdsourcing". Wired



- "the practice of obtaining needed services, ideas, or content by soliciting contributions from a large group of people, and especially from an online community, rather than from traditional employees or suppliers."
- URL: http://www.merriam-
 webster.com/dictionary/crowdsourcing

From our recent work:

Crowdsourcing refers to a distributed problem-solving model in which a crowd of undefined size is engaged in the task of solving a complex problem through an open call ... for monetary or ethical benefit.

"Crowdsourcing with Smartphones", Georgios Chatzimiloudis, Andreas Konstantinidis, Christos Laoudias, Demetrios Zeinalipour-Yazti, IEEE Internet Computing, Special Issue: Sep/Oct 2012 - Crowdsourcing, May 2012. IEEE Press, Volume 16, Pages: 36-44, 2012.

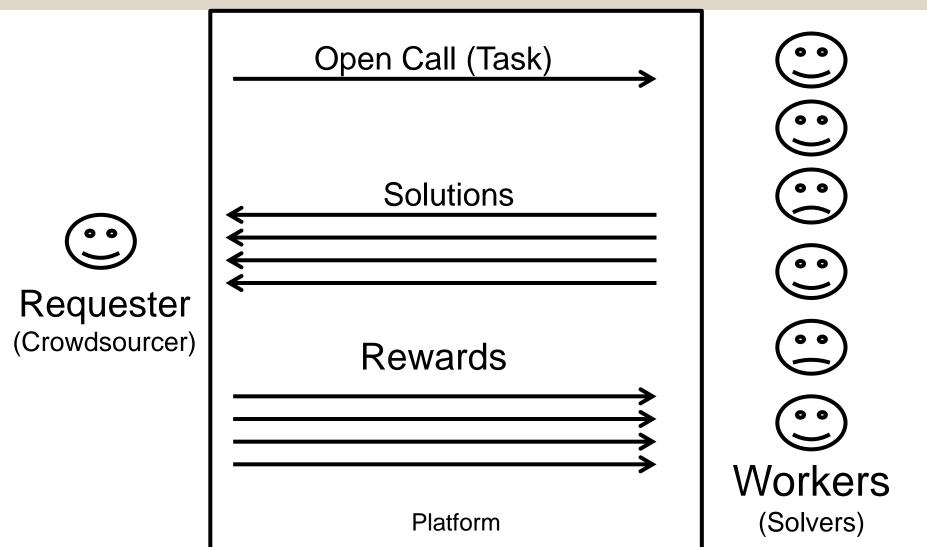
Other Faces of CS



- Crowdsourcing: New buzzword with old meaning:
 - "peer production, user-powered systems, user-generated content, collaborative systems, community systems, social systems, social search, social media, collective intelligence, wikinomics, crowd-wisdom, smart-mobs, mass collaboration, and human computation."
- Many consider the following to be part of the greater Crowdsourcing picture:
 - Wikipedia, Linux, Yahoo Answers!, etc.
- Crowdsourcing involves real users, connected through the Internet that collaborate to solve problems that computers can't (see next flow) for some incentives (not only free of charge).

Crowdsourcing StakeHolders **





17-5

Crowdsourcing Incentives



- Tangible (Monetary) Incentives
 - Cash, Credit or Gifts (MTurk, Kickstarter)
 - Unintended or as-a-by-product (reCaptchas)
- Ethical Incentives
 - Socialize & Fun
 - Earn Prestige
 - Altruism
 - Learn something New
- Usually a combination of several incentives

Crowdsourcing Challenges

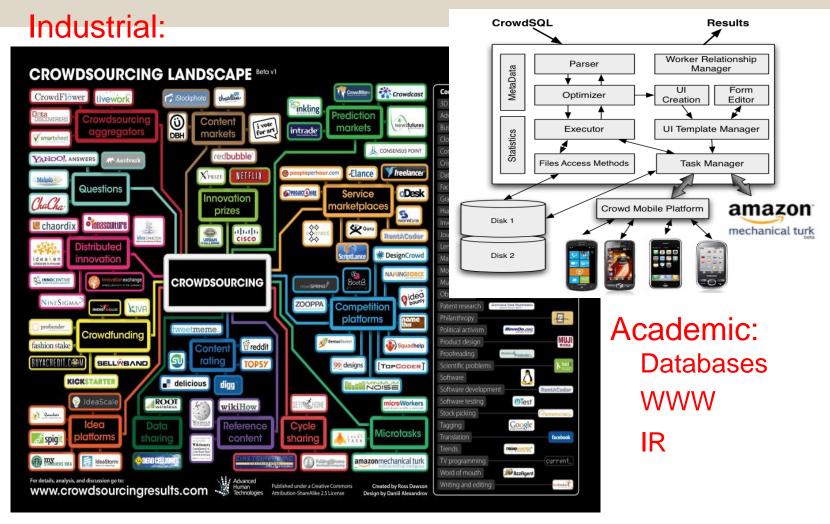


- Web Crowdsourcing Challenges
 - How to Recruit Contributors (randomly, marketplaces?) / What the Contributors Can Do (qualifications, tests)?
 - How to Combine their Contributions?
 - How to Manage Abuse?
 - How To Scale/Manage Complex/Larger Tasks?
 - Openness / Quality?
 - Disclosure Issues (Privacy related to Tasks, NDAs?)
 - Minimum Wages & Social Contributions?
- Many open questions that can not be answered through this overview seminar to the field.
- We will attempt to provide an intuition to these by using an example-driven approach.

Anhai Doan, Raghu Ramakrishnan, and Alon Y. Halevy. 2011. Crowdsourcing systems on the World-Wide Web. Commun. ACM 54, 4 (April 2011), 86-96.

Web Crowdsourcing Landscape





Courtesy of: http://www.qualitativemind.com/trend-tamer/crowdsourcing/

Previous CS Tutorials



Below tackle Information Management perspectives

- VLDB'11: "Crowdsourcing Applications and Platforms:
 A Data Management Perspective", AnHai Doan,
 Michael J. Franklin, Donald Kossmann, Tim Kraska.
 - Anhai Doan, Raghu Ramakrishnan, and Alon Y. Halevy. 2011. Crowdsourcing systems on the World-Wide Web. Commun. ACM 54, 4 (April 2011), 86-96.
- WWW'11: "Managing crowdsourced human computation: a tutorial", Panagiotis G. Ipeirotis, Praveen K. Paritosh
- **SIGIR'11:** "Crowdsourcing for information retrieval: principles, methods, and applications", Omar Alonso and Matthew Lease.
- SIGMOD'12: "Mob Data Sourcing" D. Deutch, T. Milo.

Types of Crowdsourcing



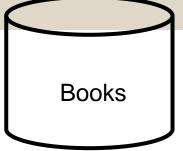
- Implicit crowdsourcing: users solve a problem as a side effect (passively) of something else they are doing.
 - Standalone (solve CAPTCHAs) | Piggyback (spell correction improvement from search traces)
- Explicit Crowdsourcing: users work together (actively) to evaluate, share, and build specific tasks.
 - Crowdvoting, Crowdsourcing creative work
 Crowdsourcing language-related data collection
 - Crowdfunding, "Wisdom of the crowd", Microwork,
 Declarative Crowdsourcing, Contests, etc.

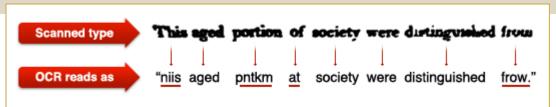


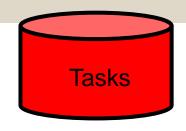
- reCAPTCHA: Stop Spam, Read Books.
 - Used by websites to prevent abuse.
 - Implicit (background) task: digitize books, newspapers and old time radio
 - Started as a CMU Project
 - Over 200M CAPTCHAs solved per day (i.e., 150,000 hours / day)











reCAPTCHA how?



- Service: Provides 2 words to each user
 - 1 word is known to the service and 1 unknown
- User: Types in both words
- Service:
 - Answer to known word is taken as an indication of a "correct" answer.
 - "Aggregating" several "correct" answers yields the final correct answer.



- Gwap ESP Game: Play while Labeling Images (GWAP: Game With A Purpose)
 - Implicit (background) task: Image Recognition /
 Create useful metadata for images.
 - Application: Better image search
 - Started as a CMU Project but licensed to Google





ESP Game how?

Service: Provides image to 2 users

– User:

- Enter possible word (label) for image seen
- Once a word is entered by both partners (not necessarily at the same time) that word becomes a label for the image
- Once they agree on a word, they are shown another image.
- They have two and a half minutes to label 15 images.

- Service:

- Quality: Might provide "taboo" words, labels from previous rounds that cannot be entered as possible labels.
- Spamming: Provide test images to thwart spamming. Only store answers if tests were answered and if N have agreed upon.

Explicit Crowdsourcing / Contests [TOPER]

- TopCoder is a company which administers
 contests in computer programming founded
 in 2001 (well before the crowdsourcing term
 was coined)
- The work in design and development produces useful software which is licensed for profit by TopCoder.
- Competitors involved in the creation of these components are paid royalties based on these sales.

Explicit Crowdsourcing / Contests

- How do I decide how much money to offer "the crowd"?
 - Topcoder suggests to use Historic data (completed competitions)
 Ebook: 10 Burning Questions on Crowdsourcing, Topcoder.com

Price Examples:

- Netflix Contest Improve Recommendation Algorithm Price \$1M.
- Mastercard Data Cleansing Competition @ Kaggle –
 Price: \$100K (private competition closed to participants high in leaderboard).
- KDD'13 Cup Competition Identify which authors correspond to the same author – MS Academic Search Data – Price: \$7.5K
- Yelp Recommendation Service Recruiting Competition @
 Kaggle Find useful votes for a review! Price: Fast track Job Interview!

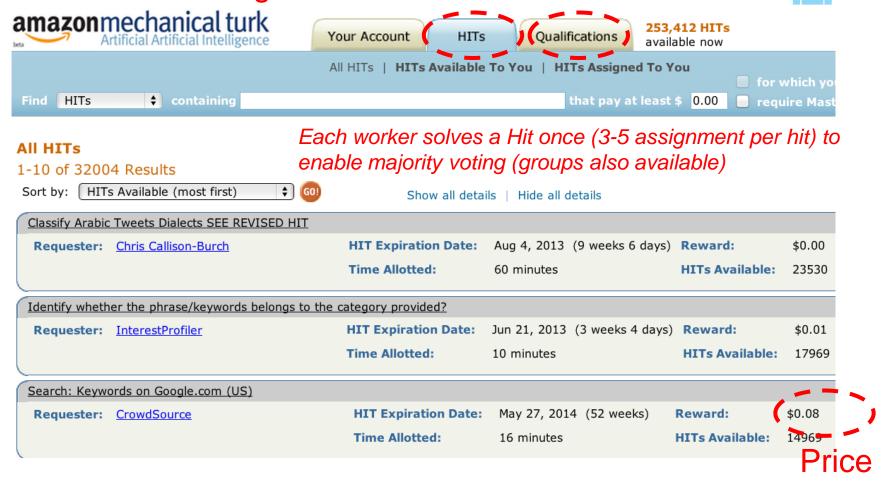
kaggle [TOPCODER]

Explicit Crowdsourcing / Contests [TOPCODER]

- How long should my contests run for?
 - Contest that are either too short or too long in duration hinder participation!
 - Algorithms: 2 hours Code, Submit, Challenge Others Code! (+50pts for successful challenge, -25pts for unsuccessful challenge)
 - Software Design Specification from User Requirements: 1 week.
 - Development of Software Specs: 1 week.
 - Marathon Matches Complex algorithmic problems: 1-2 weeks
- How do I pick up the winners?
 - Use quantitative metrics (e.g., time, throughput, etc.)
 - Fairness and Consistency in judging is paramount.
 (subjective metrics are difficult to adhere to fairness standards).

- Microwork is a small task users do for low amounts of money, for which computers lack aptitude. Managed through some platform.
- Amazon Mechanical Turk (mTurk)
 - "The Turk," a chess-playing "automaton" (hoax) of the 18th centur chess master hidden in a special compartment)
 - >1M workers, 250K hits available, still in beta, less than 10% of market (the lion share in virtual currencies of games)!
 - Mostly for Language and Linguistic tasks (translate, transcribe, annotate, experiments...) http://www.crowdscientist.com/wp-content/uploads/2011/08/start_of_the_art.pdf
 - Jan. 2007: users searched satellite images for images of a boat in order to find Jim Gray.
- Other Platforms: Crowdflower, CloudCrowd, Livework, Clickworker, SmartSheet, uTest, ...

Select Human Intelligence Task: Little Test



Microworks with not-so-micro prices!

Timer: 00:00:00 of 3 days

Want to work on this HIT?

Accept HIT

Transcribe a 40 minute mp3 audio file of Italian conversation

Requester: Transcribing Larcobaleno

Qualifications Required: Masters has been granted

Reward: \$40.00 per HIT

Listen to a 40 minute Italian conversation and transcribe what is said.

- Listen to a 40 minute mp3 audio file and transcribe what is said in Italian.
- ✓ Do not include "hmm" and "errs" in the transcription.
 - Do not correct for grammar mistakes but transcribe as spoken.
 - Use punctuation where appropriate please.
 - Indicate different speakers with "speaker 1" or "speaker 2".
 - Audio file is hosted at: http://annabanana.toppingdesign.com/AmbraMay25_2013.mp3
 - Must be fluent in Italian to accept job.

Qualifications

Requester Best Practices



- Divide Project into Steps that can be parallelized by workers (e.g., collect address, phone, owner for one provided company)
- Keep HITs focused (e.g., categorize, verify, etc.) to match the user skill (qualification)
- Be specific and concise with instructions (e.g., "is photo offensive?" Vs. "Does the photo contain nudity?")
- Pay fairly and the same amount for all HITs in a project (otherwise certain HITs may remain unworked)

Requester Best Practices Guide: mturkpublic.s3.amazonaws.com/docs/MTURK_BP.pdf

CS Types: Explicit / Declarative



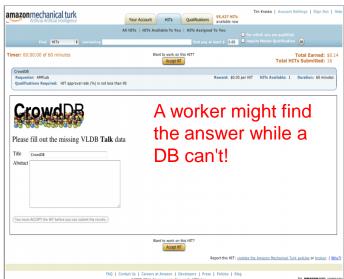
 Declarative Crowdsourcing: express the logic of the expected crowdsourcing task without describing its control flow (e.g., SQL or Map-Reduce like languages)

e.g., the following DDL + DML created at VLDB'11 a HIT requesting scenario through which Mturk workers to fill in the

abstract for \$0.03 in 60 minutes:

CREATE TABLE Talk (
title STRING PRIMARY KEY,
abstract CROWD STRING, #default: CNULL
nb_attendees CROWD INTEGER
); # Crowd Tables: capture complete record

SELECT abstract fuzzy for a DB query FROM talk
WHERE title = "CrowdDB";





Qurk (MIT) – [SQL]

Crowdsourced Databases: Query Processing with People, A. Marcus, E.
 Wu, D. R. Karger, S. Madden, R. C. Miller, CIDR 2011

CrowdDB (Berkeley and ETH Zurich) [SQL]

- CrowdDB: Answering Queries with Crowdsourcing, M. J. Franklin, D.
 Kossmann ,T. Kraska, S. Ramesh, R. Xin, SIGMOD'11 & VLDB'11Demo
- "Crowdsourcing Applications and Platforms: A Data Management
 Perspective", AnHai Doan, Michael J. Franklin, Donald Kossmann, Tim
 Kraska., VLDB'11 Tutorial

 Overviewed next

Deco (Stanford and UCSC)[SQL]

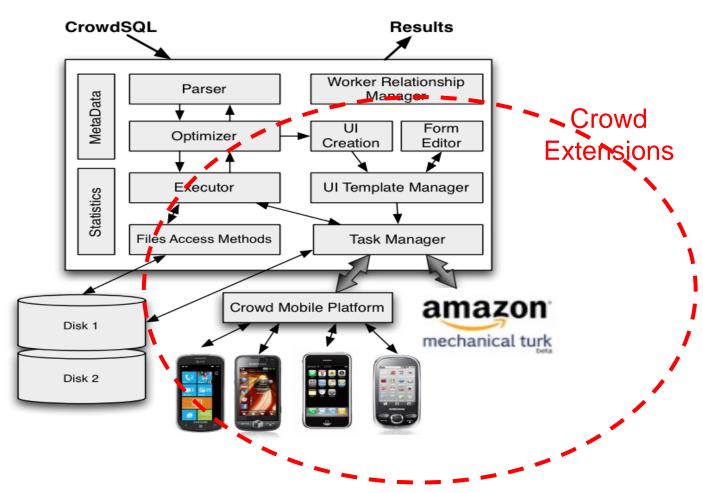
Deco: Declarative Crowdsourcing, A. Parameswaran, H. Park, H.G.
 Molina, N. Polyzotis, J. Widom, Stanford Infolab Technical Report, 2011

MoDaS (Tel Aviv University)

- SIGMOD'12: "Mob Data Sourcing" (tutorial) D. Deutch, T. Milo.
- CrowdForge (CMU) [MapReduce]



CrowdDB Architecture



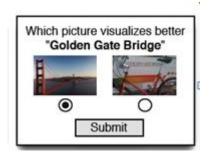


CrowdSQL in Action:

- Finding Missing Data / Generate GUIs on-the-fly
 - SELECT * FROM companies WHERE name = "IBM";
- Fuzzy Matching (subjective comparison)
 - SELECT * FROM companies WHERE
 - name ~= "IBM"; (nor regex-oriented LIKE)
- Fuzzy Ranking (subjective):
 - SELECT image FROM pictures
 - ORDER BY novel_idea LIMIT 10



(b) CROWDEQUAL



- Fuzzy Aggregation (subjective), Join and typical DBMS operators (group-by, index scans, etc)
- CrowdDB: Answering Queries with Crowdsourcing, M. J. Franklin, D.
 Kossmann, T. Kraska, S. Ramesh, R. Xin, SIGMOD'11 & VLDB'11Demo



- Challenges for Declarative CS:
 - Mobile Issues (VLDB'11 Demo)
 - Quality Assessment & Improvem.
 - Latency &Scheduling
 - Cost Optimization
- Other Applications: Structuring Data, Linking Data, Schema Matching, Graph Search, ...

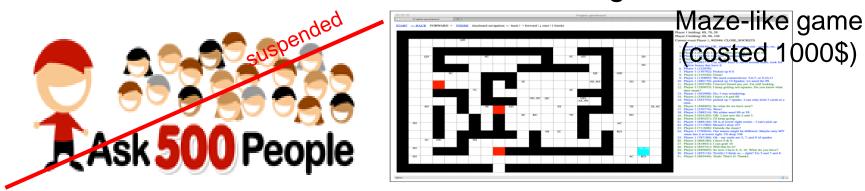
 Crowdsourcing Applications and Platforms: A Data Management Perspective", AnHai Doan, Michael J. Franklin, Donald Kossmann, Tim Kraska., VLDB'11 Tutorial



Explicit Crowdsourcing / Wisdom-of-the-Crowd



- Wisdom-of-the-Crowd is the process of taking into account the collective opinion of a group of individuals rather than a single expert to answer a question.
 - Collective better than Individual Intelligence!



David Clausen and Christopher Potts (Stanford), Collecting task-oriented dialogues, Workshop on Crowdsourcing Technologies for Language and Cognition Studies, Boulder, July 27, 2011 (aim: to study how people coordinate with chat to solve a problem: 1\$ payment + \$0.5 bonus)

Explicit Crowdsourcing / Wisdom-of-the-Crowd



 Dec. 2009, 10 red weather balloons were deployed from locations throughout the USA by DARPA

- **Task:** Find balloon coordinates the quickest.
- Price: 40,000 \$!
- Solution: Referral marketing (like magazine subscription) solution by MIT!
 - Solution: 2000\$ finder, 1000\$ inviter, 500\$ inviter of inviter,
 etc., i.e., n+n/2+..+2+1= 2n-1 = 2*2000-1= 3999\$ / balloon = 39,990 for all ten balloons
 - Invitee not necessary to see the balloon to get the price!
 - After 8 hours and 52 minutes all balloons were found
 - Runner-up: Georgia Tech, Used Twitter with Altruism incentive (i.e., donate prize money to the American Red Cross) but that incentive did not work the same well.

Source: http://web.mit.edu/newsoffice/2011/red-balloons-study-102811.html

Explicit Crowdsourcing / Crowdfunding

 Crowdfunding is the process of funding your projects by a multitude of people contributing a small amount in order to attain a certain monetary goal.



Explicit Crowdsourcing / Crowdfunding

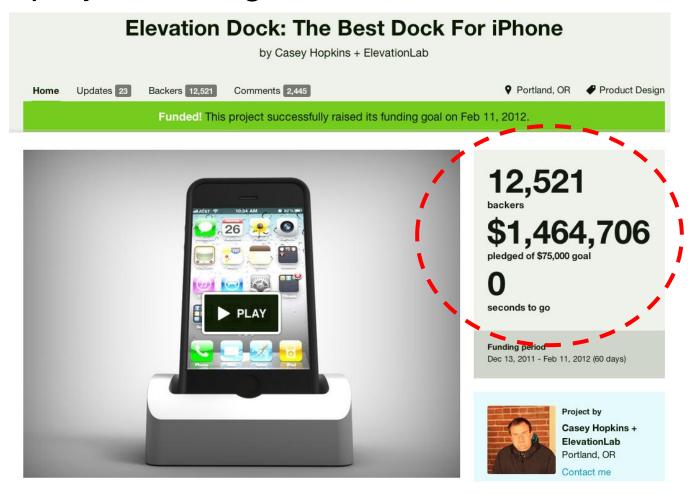
Kickstarter's Microfinance Workflow: KICKSTARTER

- Requester choose a deadline (up-to-60-days) and a minimum funding goal.
- Workers: "pledge" projects (min:25\$, avg:70\$) and select some tangible reward (e.g., limited edition CD, custom T-shirt, initial run pledged at retail price, etc.)
- US account necessary to acquire funding
- Kickstarter charges 5% + 3-5% by Amazon Payments (only if project reaches funding goal)
- No guarantee that product will realize
 - Oct 2012: 73,620 projects (mostly technology and gaming) with
 43% succeeding their funding goal, \$380M raised
 - 11% never receive a single pledge.

Explicit Crowdsourcing / Crowdfunding

First project raising over \$1M





CS Types: Explicit / Crowdfunding

- Bogota Colombia: BD Bacatá project raised over \$200 M to build largest skyscraper in Colombia's history
- Crowd: More than 3,500 investors, allowing them to take part in "claimed" profitable project previously accessible to superrich people.
- Other Projects:
 - Crowdfund a whole city!
 - Crowdfund a space telescope (currently 96K pledged, needs 1B!, incentives: shot video into space)



http://www.bdbacata.com/newsite/

Explicit Crowdsourcing / Q&A

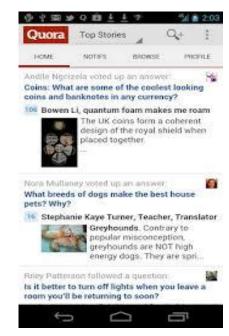


- Q&A sites are interest-based social portals that allow users question, answer, edit and organize the constructed information
 - Task: Question
 - Price: Ethical Benefit
 - Socialize & Fun
 - Earn Prestige





Mobile extend



Explicit Crowdsourcing / Buy-Sell Skill

- People buy or sell (outsource) skills through an open-call, which is propagated to an undefined crowd (e.g., mobile users on the go).
- 250,000 active users
 - 180,000 freelancers, 70,000 clients.
 - Wired UK: "Europe's 100 Hottest
 Startups of 2012"
- Similar Marketplaces:
 - Elance (since '99: \$772M with 2M freelancers),
 - ODesk and Freelancer.com

