

DUBLIN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

MASTERS THESIS

Argumentation Theory: A Comparison with Machine Learning

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*A thesis submitted in fulfilment of the requirements
for the degree of MSc Advanced Software Development*

in the

DIT School of Computing

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Declaration of Authorship

I, Peter KEOGH, declare that this thesis towards the award of International MSc in Advanced Software Development titled, ‘Argumentation Theory: A Comparison with Machine Learning’ and the work presented in it are my own. I confirm that:

- This work was done wholly or mainly while in candidature for a degree at this Institute.
- Where any part of this thesis has previously been submitted for a degree or any other qualification at this Institute or any other institution, this has been clearly stated.
- Where I have consulted the published work of others, this is always clearly attributed.
- Where I have quoted from the work of others, the source is always given. With the exception of such quotations, this thesis is entirely my own work.
- I have acknowledged all main sources of help.
- Where the thesis is based on work done by myself jointly with others, I have made clear exactly what was done by others and what I have contributed myself.

Signed:

Date:

“Never trust a man who, when left alone in a room with a tea cozy, doesn’t try it on.”

Billy Connolly

DUBLIN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Abstract

Faculty Name

DIT School of Computing

MSc Advanced Software Development

Argumentation Theory: A Comparison with Machine Learning

by Peter KEOGH

This thesis compares the performance and predictive ability of Machine Learning, a well established AI technique used for prediction with that of Argumentation Theory, an emerging field in Artificial Intelligence.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Damian Gordon and Dr. Longo for their help and inspiration throughout this thesis.

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Abbreviations

AT **A**rgumentation **T**heory

ML **M**achine **L**earning

*For my dog Hudson. Without whom this assignment would have
been completed in half the time with half the fun.*

Chapter 1

Introduction

This chapter introduces the research topic, argumentation theory and outlines its potential as an alternative to machine learning in the implementation of decision support systems. The aims and reasoning of this research study are clarified. The research methodology is discussed along with the scope and limitations of the research study. Finally the organisation of this document is presented to the reader.

1.1 Project Background

This study occurs in the context among the intersection of several subdomains of artificial intelligence, most notably argumentation theory and machine learning.

A basic requirement of decision support systems is to aid users by presenting results based on that data. Making predictions.

Arthur Samuel defined machine learning as the “field of study that gives computers the ability to learn without being explicitly programmed.” The focus on this research is on supervised machine learning; learning that makes predications based on a labeled training set of data. The predictive ability of several different.

An improvement on this basic functionality is to present the user with information on how the result was generated so that the user can factor this into their decision making process. Machine learning techniques can provide reasonable answers to questions based on data, however, they often fall short in presenting their process to the user. The literature in the domain suggests that argumentation theory can perform as well as, or in some cases perform better than, machine learning algorithms in predicting outcomes. Argumentation systems have many other characteristics that make their use in decision

support systems advantageous. Argumentation systems can reason based on incomplete or corrupt data and explain how an algorithm arrives at a conclusion; these are features lacking in many machine learning based systems.

1.2 Research Aims and Objectives

The overall aim of this research is to compare the predictive ability of algorithms based on argumentation theory with machine learning ones. Demonstrating that argumentation based approaches can perform as well as, and in some cases better than, learning based approaches opens the door to implementing these approaches in real-world decision support systems. The objectives of this study can be summarised as follows:

- To compare the performance and predictive ability of AT with ML algorithms for regression.
- To compare the performance and predictive ability AT with ML algorithms for regression.
- To provide a discussion of the benefits and drawbacks of each approach in decision support systems.

1.3 Research Methods

In order to achieve the aforementioned aims the following experiments are conducted.

- An argumentation system is developed in software and used to elicit a knowledge base from an expert.
- A number of ML classifiers (using both classification and regression algorithms) are trained to using a partition of the experiment dataset.
- The predictive ability of the classifiers and the knowledge based system are tested using a subset of tuples of the dataset.

1.4 Scope and Limitations

In this study we are restricted by several factors in the analysis of the techniques. There are several limiting factors in the experiments that are a barrier to the accurate assessment of argumentation theory. The argumentation system is limited in its predictive

capacity by its knowledge based approach. The system elicits a knowledge based from an “expert” and assumes that the expert’s knowledge accurately reflects reality. There is no objective verification of that knowledge base. The performance of the argumentation system is based heavily on the knowledge of the expert and the ability of the system to model that knowledge accurately. We are similarly limited in our evaluation of the classifiers produced using the machine learning approach. Obtaining a dataset of sufficient size to train classifiers to a level on par with the knowledge of the expert. Finding a large enough dataset that reflects the knowledge of the expert is a challenge.

1.5 Organisation of Thesis

This thesis is organised into the following sections:

- Chapter 2 provides a review of the literature relevant to argumentation theory and machine learning including cutting-edge research in the area.
- Chapter 3 outlines the design of the experiment and the justification of those design decisions in the context of previous research. methodology
- Chapter 4 details the implementation of the experiments; the implementation relevant software artifacts, their use and the overall execution of the experiments.
- Chapter 5 the results of the experiments are presented and discussed.
- Chapter 6 reviews the experiment and findings in the context of the relevant literature. Conclusions are then derived and future work suggested.

Chapter 2

Literature Review

2.1 Introduction

2.2 Machine Learning

Mitchell (2006) defines machine learning as a field of computer science that attempts to solve the question:

“How can we build computer systems that automatically improve with experience, and what are the fundamental laws that govern all learning processes?”

Mitchell outlines that while there had been no successful commercial applications of machine learning as late as 1985, it has since been successfully applied in diverse fields such as speech recognition, computer vision, bio-surveillance, robot control and accelerating empirical sciences.

The literature makes the distinction between different learning scenarios. Alpaydin (2004) explains that ‘supervised learning’ happens in a scenario in which the task of the algorithm is to learn the mapping from some input X to an output Y . Examples of supervised learning problems include regression and classification. This could be contrasted with unsupervised learning; described by Mohri, Rostamizadeh and Talwalkar (2012) as problems in which “the learner receives unlabelled training data and makes predictions for all unseen points.” Examples of supervised learning problems include clustering and dimensionality reduction. Also reinforcement learning.

2.3 Supervised Learning

Kotsiantis[1] provides a review of supervised learning classification techniques. "known labels (the corresponding correct outputs) then the learning is called supervised"

Ng (2000) explains that supervised learning algorithms can be divided in regression problems (when the output to be predicted is continuous) and classification problems (when the output to be predicted is discrete). Linear and logistic regression are two machine learning techniques for solving these kinds of supervised learning problems.

2.3.1 Regression

Linear Regression Non-Linear Regression Logistic Regression Regularisation

2.3.2 Decision Tables

Kohavi (1995) proposed decisions tables as a representation for hypothesis in order to solve supervised machine learning problems. Kohavi provides a comparison of machine learning techniques. In the absence of an expert data must be collected in a brute force fashion. Problems: noise, missing values, irrelevant input features. "Once preliminary testing is judged to be satisfactory the classifier (mapping from unlabeled instances to classes) is available for routine use" "Three techniques to assess accuracy: split training set, cross fold validation, leave-one-out validation".

Logic Based Algorithms - Decision Trees, Rule based classifiers

Perceptron-Based Algorithms - Neural Networks

Statistical Learning Algorithms - Bayesian Networks

Support Vector Machines

2.3.3 Bayesian Networks

Jensen (1996) explains that Bayesian Networks provide methods for dealing with uncertainty by graphically modelling causal relationships.

2.3.4 Artificial Neural Networks

The state of the art in machine learning is “deep” learning, currently being utilised by Google, Microsoft, IBM and others. Arel, Rose and Karnowski (2010) outline how deep learning overcomes the exponential growth in learning complexity associated with an increase in data dimensionality. Deep learning focuses on the development of computational models that represent information in a fashion similar to the neocortex. Convolutional Neural Networks are described as being the first successful approach to learning many dimensions in a complex manner. Deep belief networks are “probabilistic generative models”; provide a different solution to the problem of deep learning by providing probabilities associated with observations and labels bidirectionally.

2.3.5 Decision Tree Learning

Murthy[2] decision trees

2.3.6 Support Vector Machines

2.4 Unsupervised Learning

Unlabeled data (no corresponding correct outputs)

2.4.1 Clustering

2.4.2 K-means

2.5 Argumentation Theory

2.5.1 Non-Monotonic Reasoning

Reiter (1980) recognised the need to make assumptions when presented with incomplete evidence and proposed a logic for default reasoning. Default reasoning is a formalisation of what we believe to be true in the absence of other evidence that makes the case exceptional. Take the example “Tweety is a bird, birds can fly, therefore Tweety can fly.” Tweety being able to fly is inferred by default since Tweety is a bird. If Tweety is a penguin, on the other hand, Tweety cannot fly. Reiter described default reasoning as non-monotonic. In first order logic arguments are monotonic, i.e. what they infer

doesn't change in the presence of new evidence. In the example just given, Tweety can still fly even if he is a penguin. Since default logic is non-monotonic it recognises the need to revise beliefs in the face of new evidence.

things

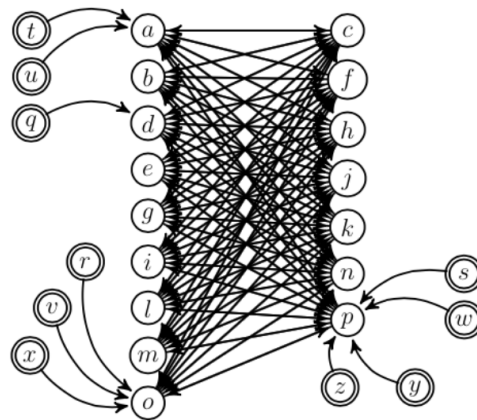
2.5.2 Defeasible Reasoning

Pollock (1987) recognised that while non-monotonic logic in AI is similar to how humans reason, it was also falling short in its recognition of the complexities of reasoning. Pollock defined a proposition as being warranted if it would be believed by an ideal reasoner. Reasoning can be said to be defeasible if the premises taken in isolation can infer a conclusion, but that this conclusion can be defeated when additional information is added. Pollock argued that defeasible reasoning (taken from philosophy) more accurately modelled argumentation than AI's non-monotonic reasoning, which he described as simplistic. He also described the usefulness of constructing computer programs to test the accuracy of philosophical models of reasoning.

2.5.3 Argumentation Theory in AI

Dung (1993) was concerned with modelling the fundamental mechanism humans use to argue so as to implement this model on computers. He summarised the basis for his work in the old saying "the one who has the last word laughs best." In other words, in human typical human argumentation the last piece of evidence to be produced can nullify evidence produced earlier by opposing arguments winning the argument.

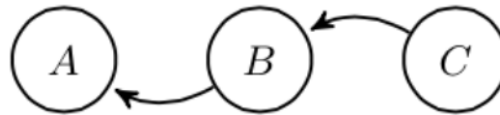
FIGURE 2.1: Example of an argumentation framework



He modelled this interaction mathematically as a directed graph; with nodes representing the arguments and edges representing the attack relations between the arguments. This model of arguments and attack relations is known as an argumentation framework.

Within an argumentation framework an argument *A* can become inadmissible if it is attacked by another argument *B*. However, if *B* is attacked by *C* and becomes inadmissible then *A* may be reinstated.

FIGURE 2.2: *A* is reinstated since *C* attacks *B*



2.5.4 Semantics

2.5.5 Argumentation Theory Implementations

Prakken and Modgil (2013) presented a tutorial introduction to ASPIC+; a framework for structured argumentation that is meant to generate abstract argumentation frameworks similar to those described by Dung. Within their framework arguments could be attacked in three ways: their uncertain premises, their defeasible inferences or on the conclusions of their defeasible inferences. The authors claim that Dungs calculus is indispensable, it provides little guidance for the modelling of such a system. ASPIC+ is proposed as a framework to guide the implementation of such a system, but is not itself implemented.

Computers can be used to model arguments using visualisation techniques. An example of this is argument diagramming tools; effective aids in helping people reason about arguments. Araucaria is one such tool is described by Reed and Rowe (2001). Araucaria was designed to make argument diagramming for undergraduates easier and also to support research activities. Reed and Rowe also developed AML (Argument Markup Language) an XML based syntax for describing the structure of arguments. Unlike Dung's argumentation framework, Araucaria represents arguments in a tree structure and the branches of this tree represent support relations as opposed to defeat relations.

Implementations of argumentation systems are more commonly based around decision support systems. A review of defeasible reasoning implementations by Bryant and Krause (2004) highlight the need for well designed empirical evaluations of implementations and formal complexity analysis to justify the practical applicability of a reasoning

engine. The paper also highlights the proprietary nature of successful argumentation theory based applications preventing researchers from peer reviewing the software.

Karacapilidis and Papadias (2001) describe HERMES, a system for computer supported argumentation and decision making. HERMES also provides users with access to information from external databases to further justify their arguments. Arguments are represented using a labelling approach as opposed to a graph approach. Constraints are inserted into a discussion graph and when new constraints are introduced they are checked against existing ones.

The fact that decision support systems allow users to aggregate evidence and make decisions based on that evidence lends makes them an obvious fit for medical practitioners. Hunter and Williams (2010) developed a framework for generating inference rules to argue for and against the benefits of medical treatments based on evidence. Their work highlights the benefits of argumentation systems in abstracting away the complicated nature of medical evidence into a form more manageable for practitioners.

Longo and Hederman (2013) similarly investigated the role of argumentation theory in the implementation of decision support systems. Their work provides a comparison with machine learning. The authors developed an argumentation framework (similar to those described by Dung) to model the breast cancer recurrence problem. The results of their experiment showed that argumentation based systems could perform as well and in some cases better than machine learning algorithms.

2.6 Conclusions

Chapter 3

Design

3.1 Introducion

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Chapter 4

Experiment

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Chapter 5

Evaluation

5.1 Evaluation

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Chapter 6

Conclusions and Future Work

6.1 Introduction

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6.3 Future Work

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Appendix A

Appendix Title Here

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