Crowdsourcing and Social Computing

CS59000, Fall 2018, Monday & Wednesday 4:30-5:45pm, LWSN B134

Instructor

Ming Yin

Office: LWSN 2142B

Email: mingyin@purdue.edu
Office Hours: By Appointment

Course Description

Crowdsourcing and social computing sits at the intersection of computer science, economics and other social sciences. It concerns developing empirical understandings and designing computational systems and techniques to enable effective interactions between people and machines for solving complex problems. This course surveys the state of the art in this area. Topics of interests include incentive design, workflow design, quality control and intelligent management in crowdsourcing, computer supported collaborative work, and applications in various domains like artificial intelligence and citizen science.

Course Schedule

Date	Topic	Reading
Aug 20	Introduction & Course	
	overview	
Aug 22	Crowdsourcing: Background and applications	 Required Howe. The Rise of Crowdsourcing. WIRED. June 2006. Howe. Crowdsourcing: A Definition. June
		2006. Optional
		von Ahn et al. reCaptcha: Human-based Character Recognition via Web Security Measures. Science, September 2008
		• von Ahn and Dabbish. Labeling Images with a Computer Game. CHI'04
		Cooper et al. Predicting Protein Structures with a Multiplayer Online Game. Nature, August 2010.
Aug 27	Crowd workers	Required

		Maria I D. T. 1. CCCWI14
		Martin et al. Being a Turker. CSCW'14
		• Yin et al. The Communication Network Within the Crowd. WWW'16
		<u>Optional</u>
		• Gray et al. The Crowd is a Collaborative
		Network. CSCW'16
		Difallah et al. Demographics and Dynamics
		of Mechanical Turk Workers. WSDM'18
Aug 29	Crowdsourcing platform:	Creating a HIT on MTurk
1108 25	Amazon Mechanical Turk	No required readings. Bring laptops to class.
Sep 3	No class (Labor Day)	The requiremental suprepared conservations
Sep 5	Crowdsourcing platform:	Required
Jop 5	Tasks and dynamics	Difallah et al. The Dynamics of Micro-Task
		Crowdsourcing: The Case of Amazon MTurk.
		WWW'15
		Optional
		Gadiraju et al. A Taxonomy of Microtasks on
		the Web. HT'14
		Vakharia and Lease. Beyond Mechanical
		Turk: An Analysis of Paid Crowd Work
		Platforms. iConference'15
		Jain et al. Understanding Workers,
		Developing Effective Tasks, and Enhancing
		Marketplace Dynamics: A Study of a Large
		Crowdsourcing Marketplace. VLDB
		Endowment, March 2017
Sep 10	Crowdsourcing:	Required
1	Opportunities and challenges	Kittur et al. The Future of Crowd Work.
		CSCW'13
		<u>Optional</u>
		• Quinn and Bederson. Human Computation: A
		Survey and Taxonomy of a Growing Field.
		CHI'11
		Gadiraju et al. Human Beyond the Machine:
		Challenges and Opportunities of Microtask
		Crowdsourcing. IEEE Intelligent Systems,
		July 2015
Sep 12	Incentive design: Financial	Required
	incentives	Ho et al. Incentivizing High Quality
		Crowdwork. WWW'15
		<u>Optional</u>
		Mason and Watts. Financial Incentives and
		the "Performance of Crowds". HCOMP'09

r		T
Sep 17	Incentive design: Other	 Yin et al. The Effects of Performance- Contingent Financial Incentives in Online Labor Markets. AAAI'13 Harris. The Effects of Pay-to-Quit Incentives on Crowdworker Task Quality. CSCW'15 Required
Зер 17	incentive design. Other incentives	 Rogstadius et al. An Assessment of Intrinsic and Extrinsic Motivation on Task Performance in Crowdsourcing Markets. ICWSM'11 Shaw et al. Designing Incentives for Inexpert Human Raters. CSCW'11 Optional Nov et al. Scientists@Home: What Drives the Quantity and Quality of Online Citizen Science Participation? PLOS ONE, April 2014 Feyisetan and Simperl. Social Incentives in Paid Collaborative Crowdsourcing. TIST,
G 10	Y	September 2017
Sep 19	Incentive design: Intelligent management	 Required Yin and Chen. Bonus or Not? Learn to Reward in Crowdsourcing. IJCAI'15 Optional Gao and Parameswaran. Finish Them!: Pricing Algorithms for Human Computation.
		 VLDB Endowment, October 2014 Feyisetan et al. Improving Paid Microtasks through Gamification and Adaptive Furtherance Incentives. WWW'15
Sep 24	Task assignment and recommendation	 Required Ho and Vaughan. Online Task Assignment in Crowdsourcing Markets. AAAI'12 Difallah et al. Pick-a-Crowd: Tell Me What You Like, and I'll Tell You What To Do. WWW'13 Optional Lin et al. Signals in the Silence: Models of Implicit Feedback in a Recommendation System for Crowdsourcing. AAAI'14
Sep 26	Quality assurance: Empirical	 System for Crowdsourcing. AAAI 14 Mavridis et al. Using Hierarchical Skills for Optimized Task Assignment in Knowledge- Intensive Crowdsourcing. WWW'16 Required
-	methods	

		 Dow et al. Shephearding the Crowd Yields Better Work. CSCW'12
		<u>Optional</u>
		Huang and Fu. Enhancing Reliability Using
		Peer Consistency Evaluation in Human
		Computation. CSCW'13
		 Sampath et al. Cognitively Inspired Task
		Design to Improve User Performance on
		Crowdsourcing Platforms. CHI'14
		Complex Crowdsourcing Tasks. CHI'16
_	uality assurance:	<u>Required</u>
A	lgorithmic approaches	Whitehill et al. Whose Vote Should Count
		More: Optimal Integration of Labels from
		Labelers of Unknown Expertise. NIPS'09
		<u>Optional</u>
		Oyama et al. Accurate Integration of
		Crowdsourced Labels Using Workers' Self-
		Reported Confidence Scores. IJCAI'13
		• Sunahase et al. Pairwise HITS: Quality
		Estimation from Pairwise Comparisons in
		Creator-Evaluator Crowdsourcing Process.
		AAAI'17
		• Wang et al. Obtaining High-Quality Label by
		Distinguishing between Easy and Hard Items
		in Crowdsourcing. IJCAI'17
Oct 3 Q	uality assurance: intelligent	<u>Required</u>
m	anagement	• Kamar et al. Combining Human and Machine
		Intelligence in Large-Scale Crowdsourcing.
		AAMAS'12
		<u>Optional</u>
		• Bragg et al. Optimal Testing for Crowd
		Workers. AAMAS'16
		• Gurari and Grauman. CrowdVerge: Predicting
		If People Will Agree on the Answer to a
		Visual Question. CHI'17
	o class (October Break)	
	inal project: Pitch	
	ngagement control:	<u>Required</u>
E1	mpirical methods	• Yu et al. A Comparison of Social, Learning,
		and Financial Strategies on Crowd
		Engagement and Output Quality. CSCW'14
		• Law et al. Curiosity Killed the Cat, but Makes
		• Law et al. Curiosity Killed the Cat, but Makes Crowdwork Better. CHI'16 Optional

		 Preist et al. Competing or Aiming to be Average?: Normification as a Means of Engaging Digital Volunteers. CSCW'14 Dai et al. And Now for Something Completely Different: Improving Crowdsourcing Workflows with Micro- Diversions. CSCW'15
Oct 17	Engagement control: Intelligent management	 Required Segal et al. Intervention Strategies for Increasing Engagement in Crowdsourcing: Platform, Predictions, and Experiments. IJCAI'16 Optional Segal et al. Optimizing Interventions via Offline Policy Evaluation: Studies in Citizen Science. AAAI'18
Oct 22	Workflow design: Use-case specific workflows	 Required Bernstein et al. Soylent: A Word Processor with a Crowd Inside. UIST'10 Chilton et al. Cascade: Crowdsourcing Taxonomy Creation. CHI'13 Optional Noronha et al. Platemate: Crowdsourcing Nutritional Analysis from Food Photographs. UIST'11 Kim et al. Crowdsourcing Step-by-Step Information Extraction to Enhance Existing How-to Videos. CHI'14
Oct 24	Workflow design: General workflows	 Required Little et al. TurKit: Human Computation Algorithms on Mechanical Turk. UIST'10 Optional Kittur et al. CrowdForge: Crowdsourcing Complex Work. UIST'11 Kulkarni et al. Collaboratively Crowdsourcing Workflows with Turkomatic. CSCW'12
Oct 29	Workflow design: Intelligent management	Required Dai et al. Decision-theoretic Control of Crowd-sourced Workflows. AAAI'10 Optional Lin et al. Dynamically Switching between Synergistic Workflows for Crowdsourcing. AAAI'12

		 Bragg et al. Crowdsourcing Multi-Label Classification for Taxonomy Creation. HCOMP'13 Tran-Thanh et al. Crowdsourcing Complex Workflows under Budget Constraints. AAAI'15
Oct 31	Beyond independent: Cooperative work examples	 Required Drapeau et al. MicroTalk: Using Argumentation to Improve Crowdsourcing Accuracy. HCOMP'16 Optinoal Suzuki et al. Atelier: Repurposing Expert Crowdsourcing Tasks as Micro-Internships. CHI'16 Chang et al. Revolt: Collaborative Crowdsourcing for Labeling Machine Learning Datasets. CHI'17
Nov 5	Final project: Peer feedback (Session 1)	
Nov 7	Final project: Peer feedback (Session 2)	
Nov 12	Cooperative work: Complex task	 Required Retelny et al. Expert Crowdsourcing with Flash Teams. UIST'14 Optional Hahn et al. The Knowledge Accelerator: Big Picture Thinking in Small Pieces. CHI'16 Valentine et al. Flash Organizations: Crowdsourcing Complex Work by Structuring Crowds As Organizations. CHI'17
Nov 14	Cooperative work: Intelligent management	 Required Salehi et al. Huddler: Convening Stable and Familiar Crowd Teams Despite Unpredictable Availability. CSCW'17 Optional Singla et al. Learning to Hire Teams. HCOMP'15 Zhou et al. In Search of the Dream Team: Temporally Constrained Multi-Armed Bandits for Identifying Effective Team Structures. CHI'18
Nov 19	Crowd-Powered Systems	Required • Lasecki et al. Real-Time Captioning by Groups of Non-Experts. UIST'12

Nov 21	No class (Thanksgiving)	 Kokkalis et al. MyriadHub: Efficiently Scaling Personalized Email Conversations with Valet Crowdsourcing. CHI'17 Optional Vashistha et al. Respeak: A Voice-based, Crowd-powered Speech Transcription System. CHI'17 Nguyen et al. An Interpretable Joint Graphical Model for Fact-Checking from Crowds. AAAI'18
Nov 26	Crowdsourcing: Future Ideas	 Required Whiting et al. Crowd Guilds: Worker-led Reputation and Feedback on Crowdsourcing Platforms. CSCW'17
		 Optional Morris et al. Subcontracting Microwork. CHI'17 Vaish et al. Crowd Research: Open and
Nov 28	Final project presentation 1	OptionalMorris et al. Subcontracting Microwork. CHI'17

Grading

• Assignment: 10%

Reading responses: 15%Class discussion: 10%Paper presentation: 20%

• Final project: 45% (proposal + pitch: 10%, milestone presentation: 10%, final presentation:

10%, final report: 15%)

Paper Reading, Presentation, and Discussion

Most classes in this course consist of paper reading, presentation and discussion. Specifically, in a typical class, we will cover 1-2 papers on one topic, and 1-2 students will be assigned to give a presentation on this topic. Responsibility of presenters of one class include:

- Read all required paper(s), and at least one optional paper, for that class.
- After discussing with the instructor (one week before the class), post 2-3 conversation-provoking questions related to the required paper(s) of that class.
- Give a presentation in class, which should review all required paper(s) of that class, and also briefly introduce the optional paper(s) that they have read.

• Lead the discussion in class.

Responsibility of non-presenters of one class include:

- Read all required paper(s) for that class.
- Before class, provide reading responses to all questions that the presenters of that class post.
- Participate in the discussion in class.

Final Project

Final project serves as an opportunity for students to get hands-on experience in crowdsourcing and social computing research. Projects are open-ended; sample projects include:

- Design and develop crowdsourcing workflows, platforms or systems for innovative use cases.
- Design and conduct online experiments to understand the behavior of crowd workers.
- Propose new methods to improve the efficiency of crowdsourcing processes.
- Understand dynamics in current crowdsourcing or social computing systems through theoretical or empirical data analysis.

Students are also encouraged to connect the final project with their own research.

Students can complete the project either individually or in a group of two. Tasks related to the final project include:

- Submit a project proposal which identifies the problem that the project aims to solve.
- Give a pitch presentation on the project proposal in class.
- Give a milestone presentation on the project progress and get peer feedback.
- Give a final presentation on the project in class, reporting the results of the project.
- Submit a final project report summarizing the project.

More detailed instruction on the final project will be provided through project guidelines.

Prerequisites

Basic programming skills required. Students should be comfortable with at least one programming language (e.g., C, Java, Python, etc.). Knowledge with artificial intelligence and machine learning is welcome.

Required Texts

No textbook is required for this course.