

# Ganging Up on Big Data

Computer-Intermediated Collaborative Analysis

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# Augmented Team Intelligence (ATI)

Our Approach: Studying and engineering team intelligence as a process.

- Systems whose intelligence arises from the combined cognitive activities of **teams of people and computers.**
- Creating computer-supported teams that **perform better than** people or computers alone.
- Optimizing the performance of human-computer teams on real world problems.



# Outline



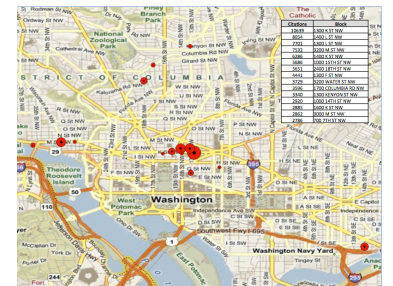
## Freestyle Chess

- The Surprise
- Why Human + Computer Teams Win

## Moving to Open Worlds

- Computer and Human Advantages, Revisited
- Speed and Knowledge
- Roles in Rapid Learning

## Looking Backward and Forward

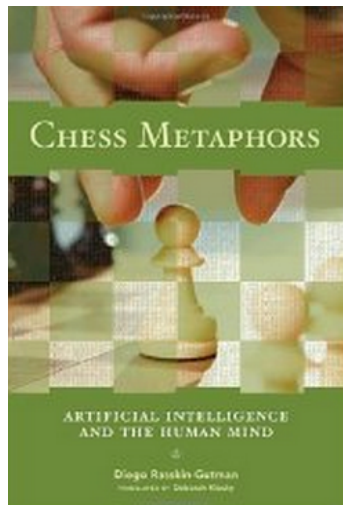


## 2005 “Freestyle” chess tournament

# Game Changer



Playing Deep Blue, 1997



from a review of *Chess Metaphors*  
**The Chess Master and the Computer**  
February 11, 2010  
*NY Times Review of Books*  
by Gary Kasparov

“Anyone could compete in teams with other players or computers (‘centaurs’).

At first, the results seemed predictable.

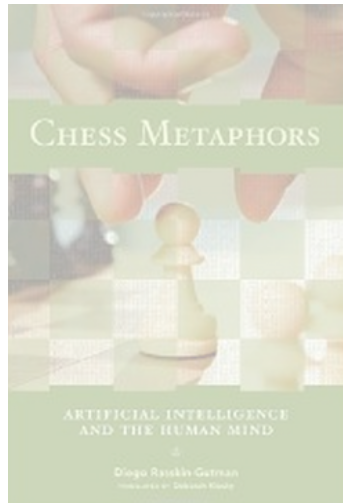
The teams of human plus machine dominated even the strongest computers. “

2005 “Freestyle” chess tournament

# A Surprise



Playing Deep Blue, 1997



from a review of *Chess Metaphors*  
**The Chess Master and the Computer**  
February 11, 2010  
*NY Times Review of Books*  
by Gary Kasparov

“The **surprise** came at the conclusion of the event.

The winner was revealed to be **not a grandmaster with a state-of-the-art computer**

but a pair of amateur American chess players using three computers at the same time.”

Weak human  
+ machine  
+ **better process**

*beats*

Strong human  
+ machine  
+ **inferior process**

Freestyle chess

# Why H + C Teams Win\*

Entity	Advantage	Explanation
<b>Chess program</b>	Speed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Faster generating and testing moves.</li><li>• Systematic &amp; tireless.</li><li>• Avoids simple errors.</li></ul>
<b>Qualified human player</b>	Knowledge (& perception)	Improves how computer spends its time with better pruning.

Small teams have the advantages of both.

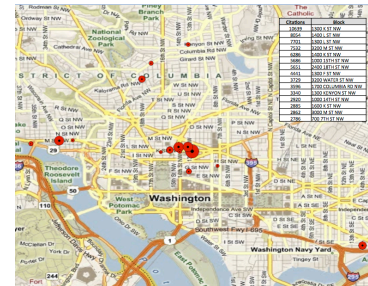
\*From notes from the chess guys (Rybka forum, ...)

# Closed versus Open Worlds

## Can We Generalize the Results?



Changing the rules



World	Closed	Open
Characterization	Rules are known.	New rules are discovered or invented.
Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Find best plays in huge combinatorial space</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ditto</li> <li>Knowledge acquisition through learning</li> <li>Rapid adaptation</li> </ul>

# Advantages, revisited

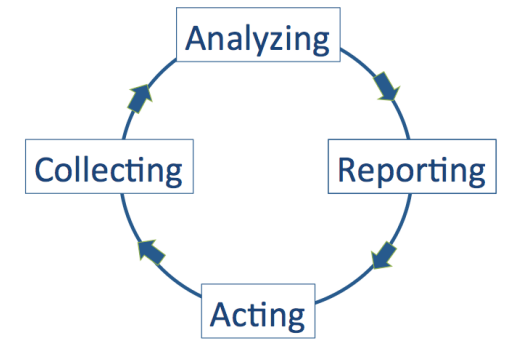
Entity	Advantage	Explanation	But ...
<b>Qualified program</b>	Speed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Faster generating and testing actions, etc.</li> <li>Fast processing scaling over <b>big data</b>.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Generator not complete.</li> <li>Data not a complete representation of the world.</li> </ul>
<b>Qualified human expert</b>	Knowledge (& perception)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Many hours of experience in the (open) world.</li> <li>Multi-disciplinary teams have diverse experience and can solve more kinds of problems.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assuming low coordination costs.</li> </ul>
<b>H/C Together</b>	Joint trainability	Many options for anomaly detection, supervised and other kinds of machine learning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training at scale requires architectural provisions.</li> </ul>

Can Augmented Teams get the advantages of both?

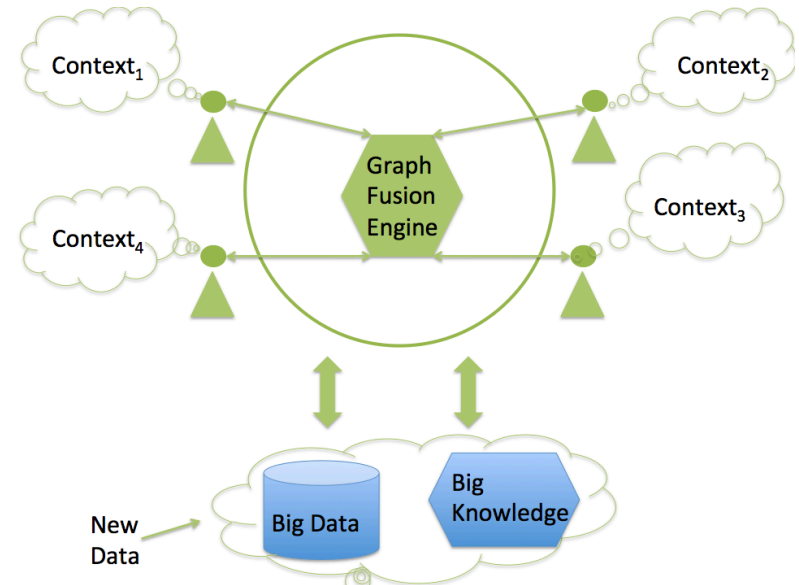
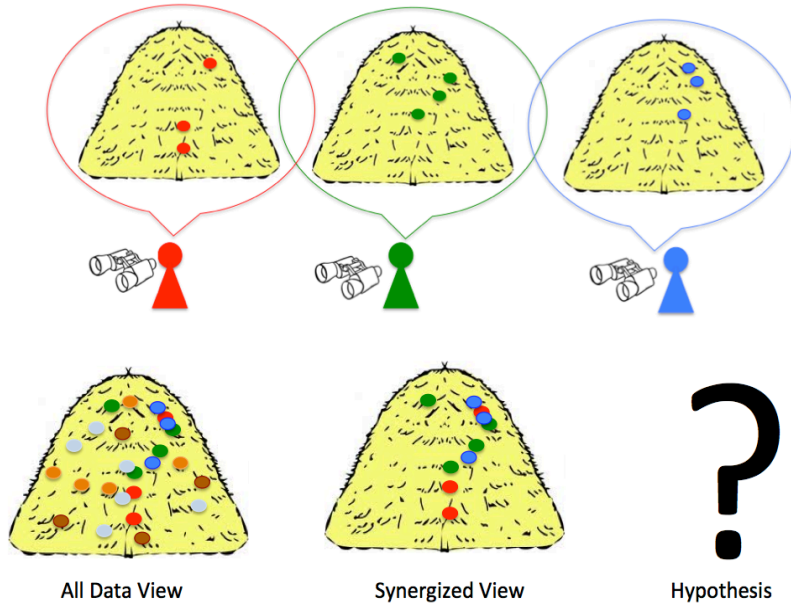


# Thought Experiment: Intelligent combining of information

## Three Haystacks Story



Farm chemical shipments Terrorist social networks Major crowd events

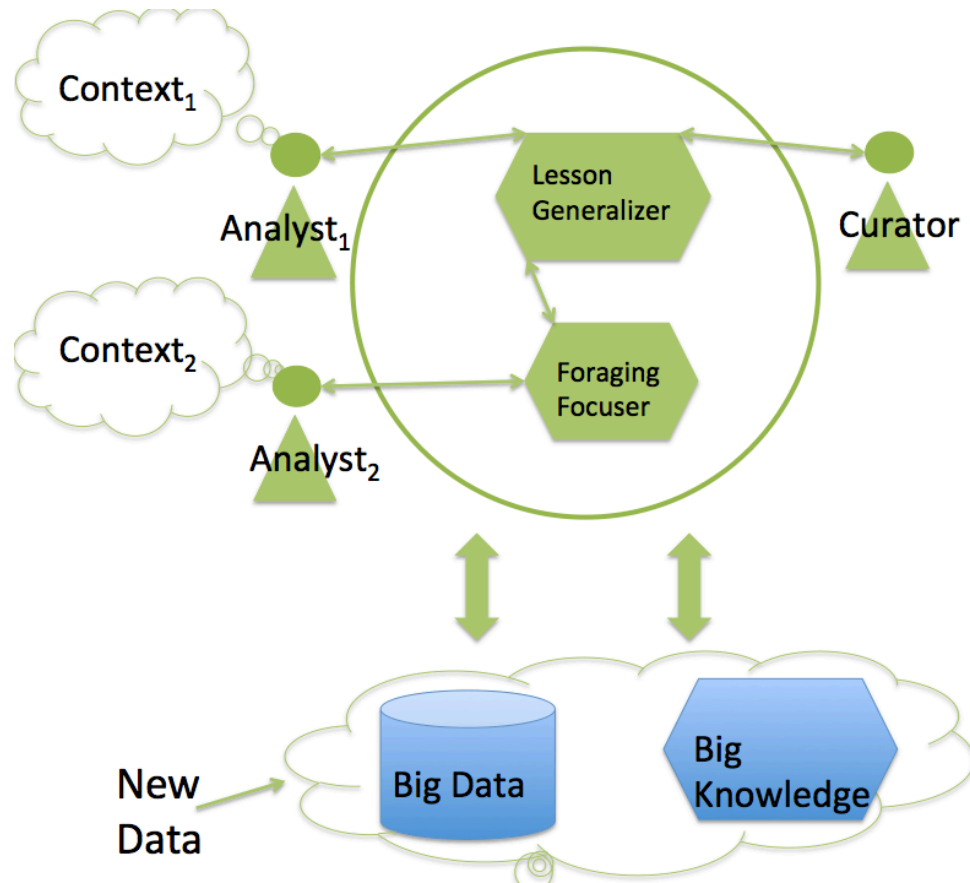


Thought Experiment: automated detection for known kinds of events

# Automating Known Patterns

When a known kind of event is understood, train the system to automatically recognize instances.

Human roles: analysts & curators

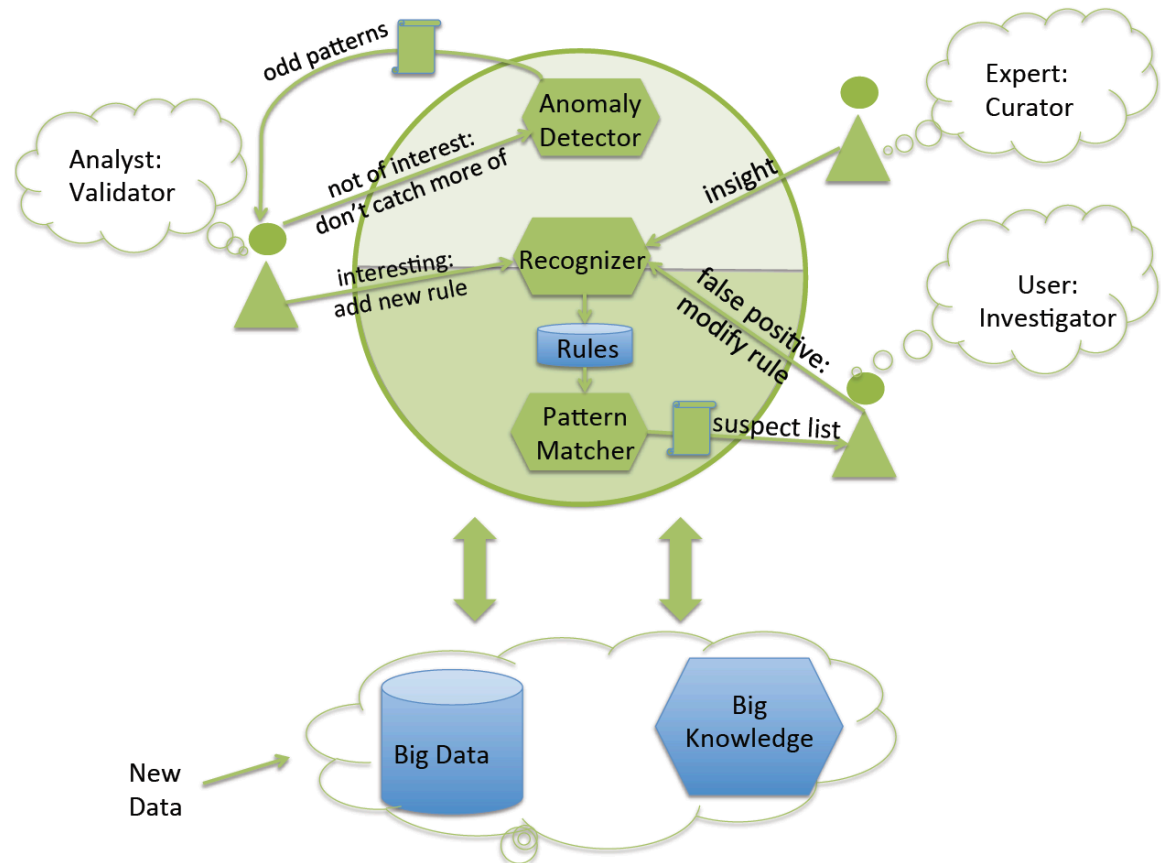


Thought experiment: when new kinds of events arise

# Rapid Learning

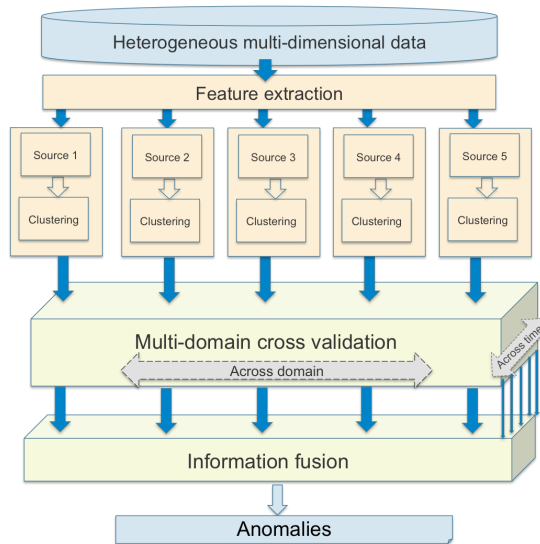
Noticing when significant events occur that do not fit current models.

Human roles: investigators, curators, validators, curators, users, ....



# Some PARC Examples

## ADAMS



Insider threat detection by analyzing employees' computer activity logs to discover suspicious patterns.

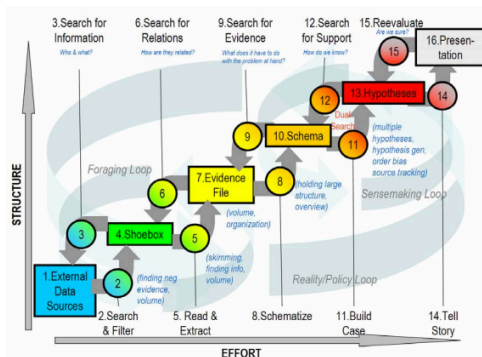
Unusual change detection

## Kiffets - Personalized News



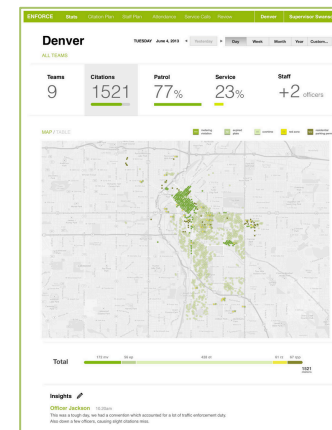
“The light work of the many, the hard work of the few, and the tireless work of the machines.”

## NIMD & Sensemaking



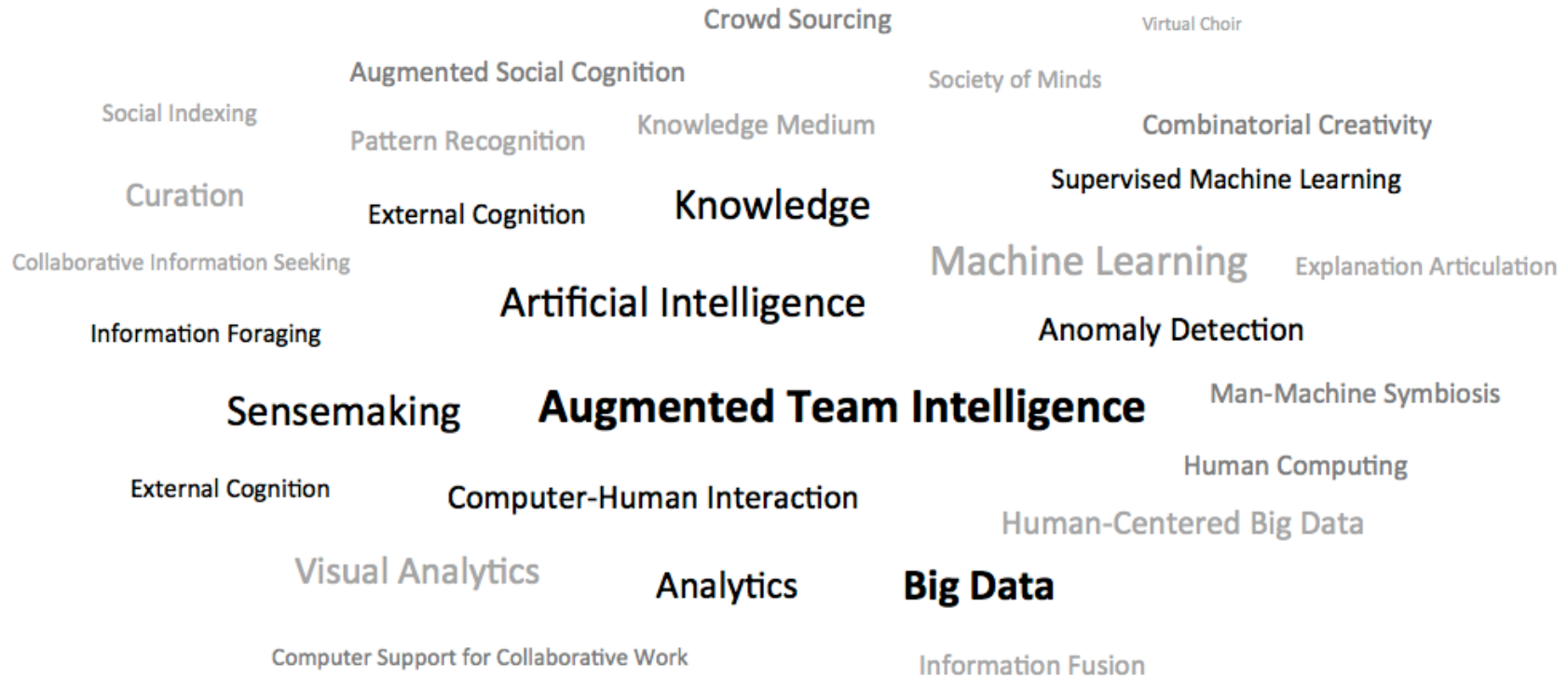
Deep model of intelligence analysis process. Integrated natural language and visual analytics systems;

## CitySight™



Workflow, analytics and revenue optimization system for urban departments of transportation.

# Looking Backward and Forward



- Isaac Asimov (1950) & others – robotics stories
- William Ross Ashby (1956) **Intelligence Amplification**
- J.C.R. Licklider (1960) **Man-Computer Symbiosis**
- Douglas Engelbart (1962) **Augmenting Human Intellect**
- I.J. Good (1963) **Ultra-intelligent Machines**
- Marvin Minsky (1985) **Society of Mind**

*Acknowledgements*

Dan Bobrow

Ed Feigenbaum

Dave Gunning

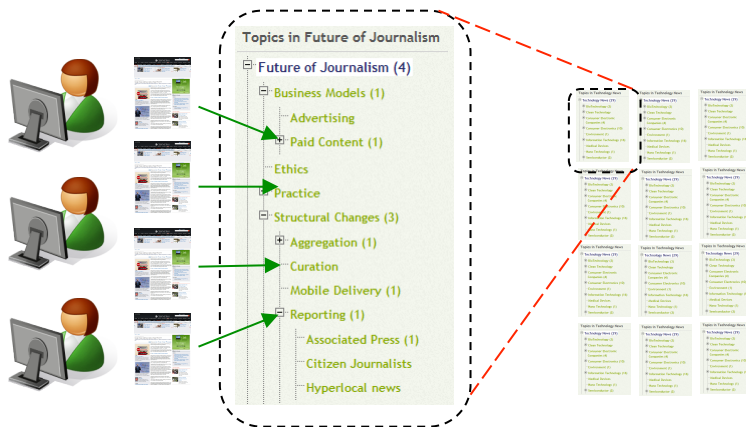
Bob Price

*Thank You*

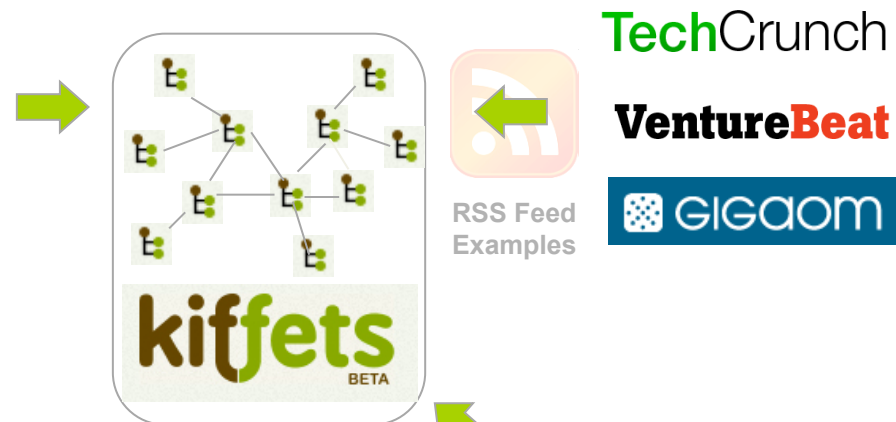
# Backup Slides

# How It Works

1. Your editors define topics and point of view for curated collections (“channels”) and provide training examples



2. Your editors specify good sources and Kiffets recommends good sources based on activities of other curators



3. Kiffets classifies articles from feeds into channels and topics, and identifies relationships between articles and topics

4. Kiffets API allows you to retrieve related topics and articles to augment original content