

Research and Teaching with University of Aberdeen

Bruno Yun

Graduate Initiative EIF



- 1 Introduction of the project
 - Presentation of the project
- 2 Investigating collaborations
 - Why the University of Aberdeen?
 - The department of Computing Science
 - Synergy with the master DISS
- 3 Research project
 - The context
 - The problem
 - Some results
- 4 Conclusion

There are two objectives to this project:

- 1 Investigate interest for lecturers from the University of Aberdeen (UoA) to teach in the M2 DISS (Data and Intelligence for Smart Systems) at UCBL.



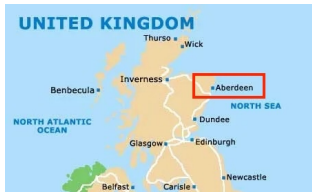
- 2 Collaborate with *Prof. Nir Oren* on computation argumentation research topics.



Duration: 1 week (5 working days)

The University of Aberdeen

- Founded in 1495 - in the 4 oldest universities in Scotland.
- 16,565 students in 2021/2022
- 2nd for student satisfaction in Scotland (2023)
- In the top 20 UK university (2024)
- Composed of 12 Schools



The department of Computing Science

- Within the School of Natural & Computing Sciences.
- Composed of 43 permanent staffs teaching:
 - Locally at the UoA
 - at the South China Normal University (Foshan)
- Undergraduate (4 years) + Master (1 year)
- 5 research themes:
 - Autonomous Agents
 - Natural Language Generation and Computational Linguistics
 - General Machine Learning
 - Cybersecurity and Privacy
 - Human-Centred Computing



I have identified possible suitable collaborators:



Dr. Dewei Yi



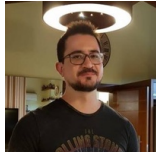
Dr. Raja Akram



Dr. Wanpeng Li



Prof. Felipe Meneguzzi



Dr. Rafael Cardoso



Dr. Aiden Durrant

Discussions are ongoing for future steps.

Structure of the presentation

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What is argumentation theory?

“Argumentation theory is the interdisciplinary study of how conclusions can be supported or undermined by premises through logical reasoning.”

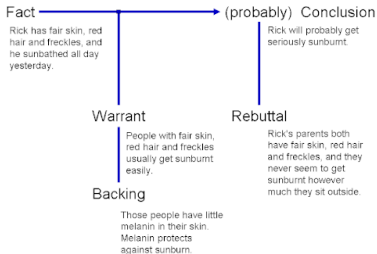


Figure: The Toulmin model of argument (1958)

Definition

A WAF is $\mathbf{A} = \langle \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{D}, w \rangle$, where \mathcal{A} is a finite set of arguments, $\mathcal{D} \subseteq \mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{A}$, and $w : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow [0, 1]$ assigns an initial weight to each argument.

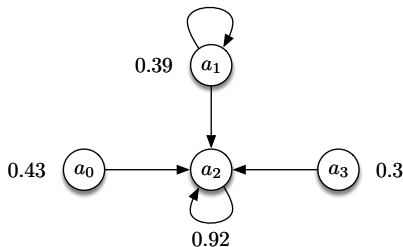


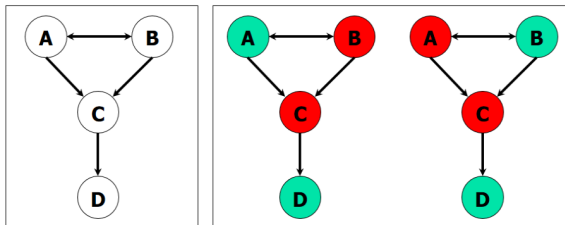
Figure: Example of the graphical representation of a WAF.

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- Weights = the *likelihood* of its premises, the degree of *trust* in its source, or an aggregation of *votes* provided by users.
- Empirical evaluations have motivated the use of probabilistic approaches (Polberg and Hunter, 2018)

- Semantics can be used to:
 - Extract justifiable arguments (**Extension-based semantics**)



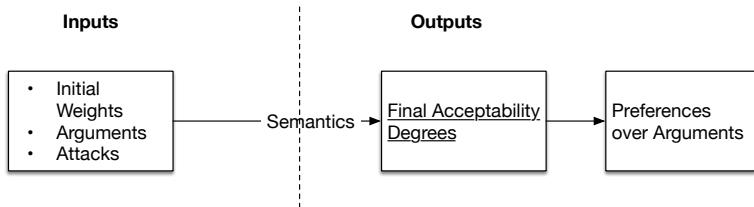
- Rank arguments (**Ranking-based semantics**)

$$D > A, B > C$$

Can we study inverse problems for ranking-based semantics in WAFs?

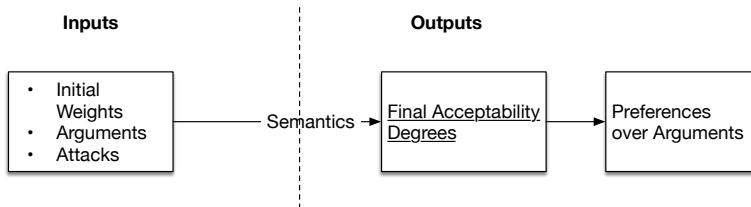
What are inverse problems for gradual semantics?

Inverse problems start from the “output” and try to determine one or more elements from the “input”.

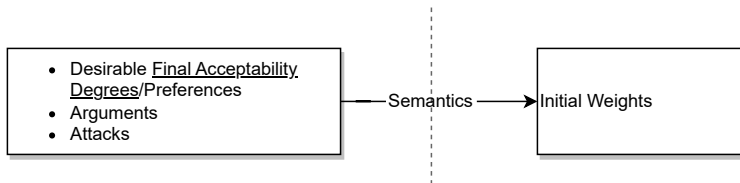


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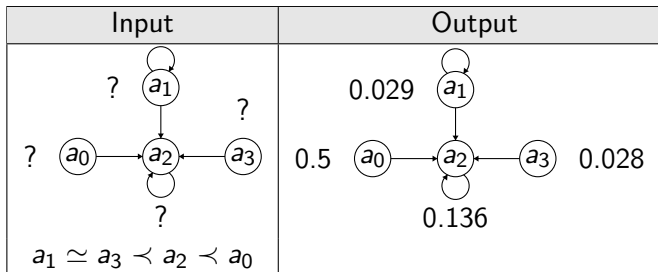
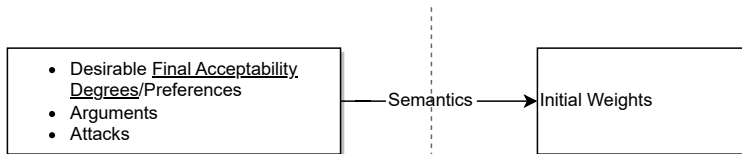
Inverse problem - Inferring initial weights:



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Inverse problem - Inferring initial weights:



We split the problem into two steps:

- 1 We find *valid* acceptability degrees that can be achieved.
- 2 We use the bisection method to find initial weights that satisfy those degrees. This involves:
 - Randomly initialising weights
 - Picking arguments (*using a strategy*) and modifying their weights
 - Repeating the previous step until convergence

We evaluated on 3 semantics: weighted card-based, max-based, and h-categoriser.

Evaluation

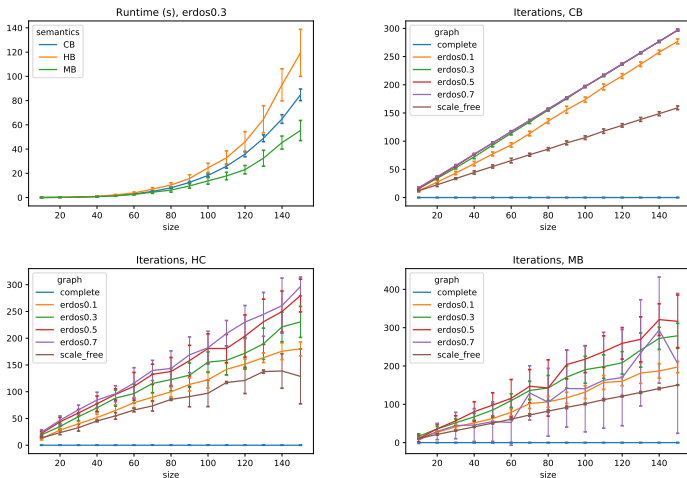


Figure: Runtime (top-left) and number of iterations for the different semantics and graph types

What is next?

- We have a way to find valid acceptability degrees
- We have a heuristic that can find the weights in a reasonable time.

Can we be more efficient?

Re-writing using matrix multiplication: Weighted h-categoriser

The semantics can be defined as:

$$\vec{HC}_\infty = \frac{\vec{w}}{\vec{1} + \mathbb{A}\vec{HC}_\infty}$$

Which we can re-write as:

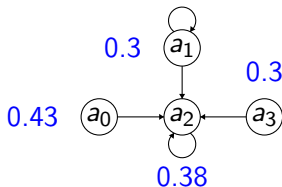
$$\vec{HC}_\infty + \mathbb{M}\mathbb{A}\vec{HC}_\infty = \vec{w}$$

where \mathbb{A} is the inverse adjacency matrix, \vec{HC}_∞ is the vector of degrees, and \mathbb{M} is a diagonal matrix with acceptability degrees on the diagonal.

Re-writing using matrix multiplication: Weighted h-categoriser

$$\vec{HC}_\infty + \mathbf{M}\mathbf{A}\vec{HC}_\infty = \vec{w}$$

For example:

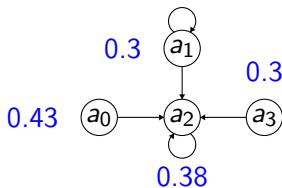


$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.43 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.38 \\ 0.3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0.43 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.38 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.3 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 0.43 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.38 \\ 0.3 \end{bmatrix}$$

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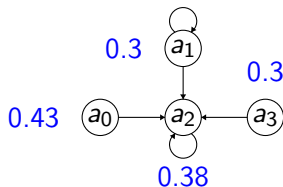


$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.43 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.38 \\ 0.3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.38 & 0.38 & 0.38 & 0.38 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 0.43 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.38 \\ 0.3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Re-writing using matrix multiplication: Weighted h-categoriser

$$\vec{HC}_\infty + \mathbf{M}\mathbf{A}\vec{HC}_\infty = \vec{w}$$

For example:



$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.43 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.38 \\ 0.3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0.09 \\ 0.54 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.43 \\ 0.39 \\ 0.92 \\ 0.3 \end{bmatrix}$$

- We provide similar re-writing:
 - **Weighted max-based semantics.**

$$\overrightarrow{MB}_\infty + \mathbb{M} \max\{\mathbb{A}\mathbb{O}\} = \overrightarrow{w}$$

- **Weighted card-based semantics.**

$$\overrightarrow{CB}_\infty + \mathbb{D}\overrightarrow{CB}_\infty + \mathbb{D}^{-1}\mathbb{M}\mathbb{A}\overrightarrow{CB}_\infty = \overrightarrow{w}$$

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The inverse problem is easy for those semantics!

To summarise:

- I explored teaching collaborations with the University of Aberdeen.
- We studied research questions around inverse problems for WAFs and ranking-based semantics.
- Future works:
 - Explore weight intervals in abstract argumentation frameworks.
 - Expand the results to classes of ranking-based semantics.

Thank You