Engineering at the Intersection of Productive Efficiency, Ideology, and Ethical Al in Wikipedia

Aaron Halfaker ahalfaker@wikimedia.org



Aaron Halfaker

Principal Research Scientist, Wikimedia Foundation

Think big. Measure what you can. Build better technologies.



About me

Hi. I'm Aaron Halfaker. I'm a scientist. See projects and publications below. I've been a Wikipedian since 2008. I mostly build tools and run studies, but I make edits where I can. In 2011, I started working with the Wikimedia Foundation as a research scientist. This is my staff account. See my volunteer account, User:EpochFail, for my non-staff work.

My work

My job is to build understanding about and support for the socio-technical fabric of the Wikimedia movement. I tend to focus on our computer mediated spaces (Wikipedia, Commons, Wikidata, Wikisource, etc.) and quality dynamics (patrolling, curation, newcomer training, etc.)

See The Rise and Decline for an example of my research and Revision scoring as a service for an example of an experimental technology I'm actively working on.

Contact me

- E-mail: ahalfaker@wikimedia.org

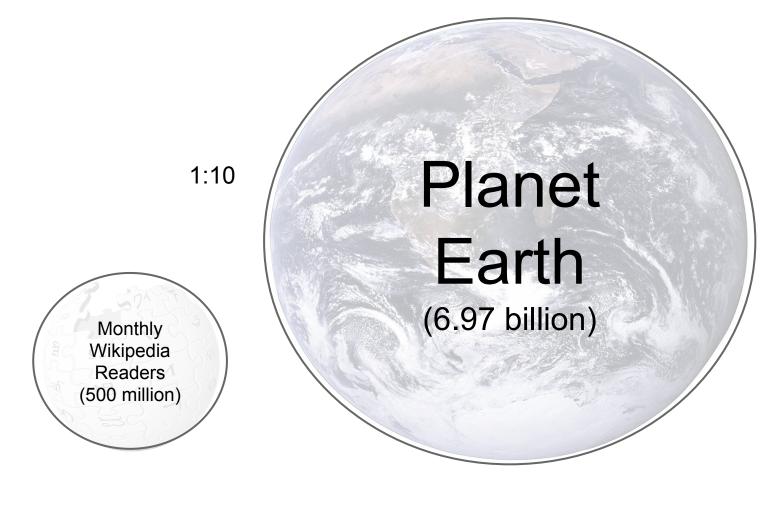
- . On IRC, I go by "halfak".



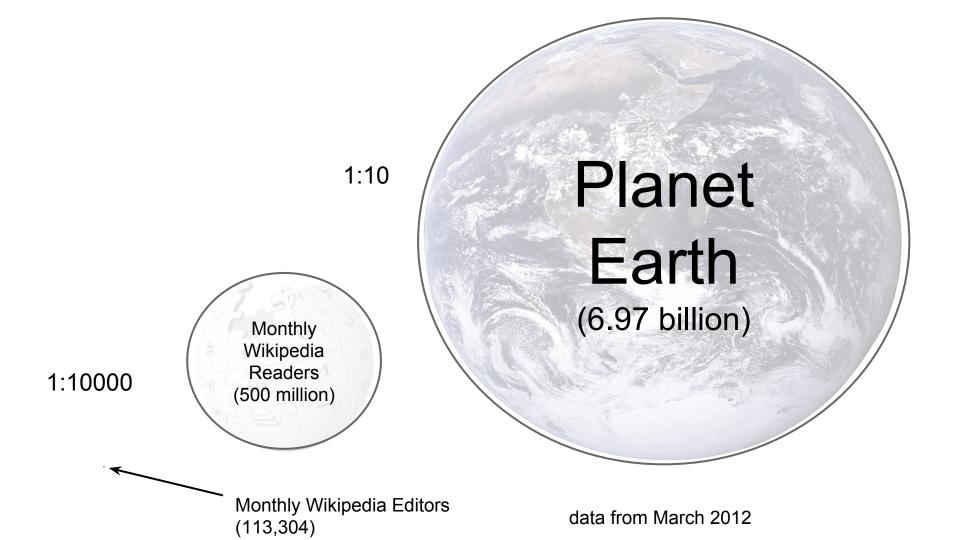
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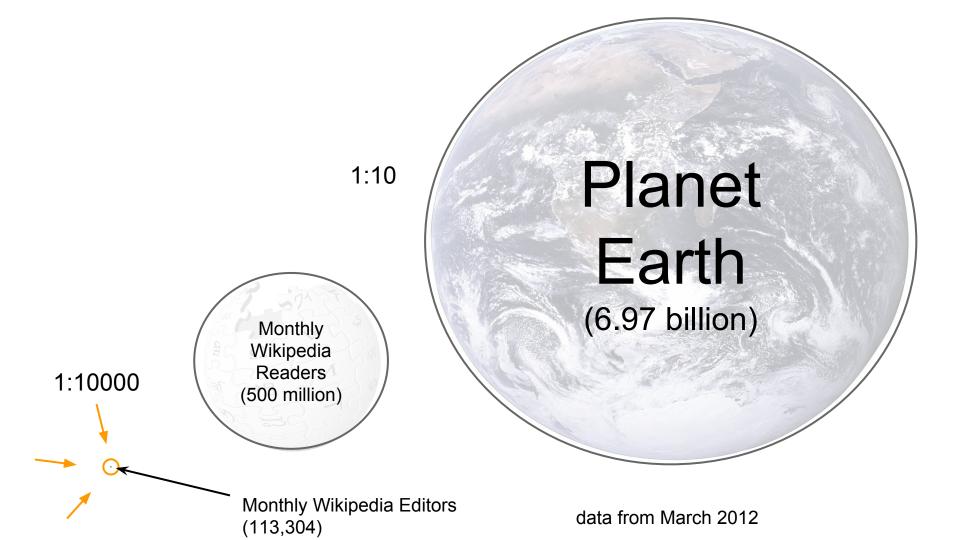


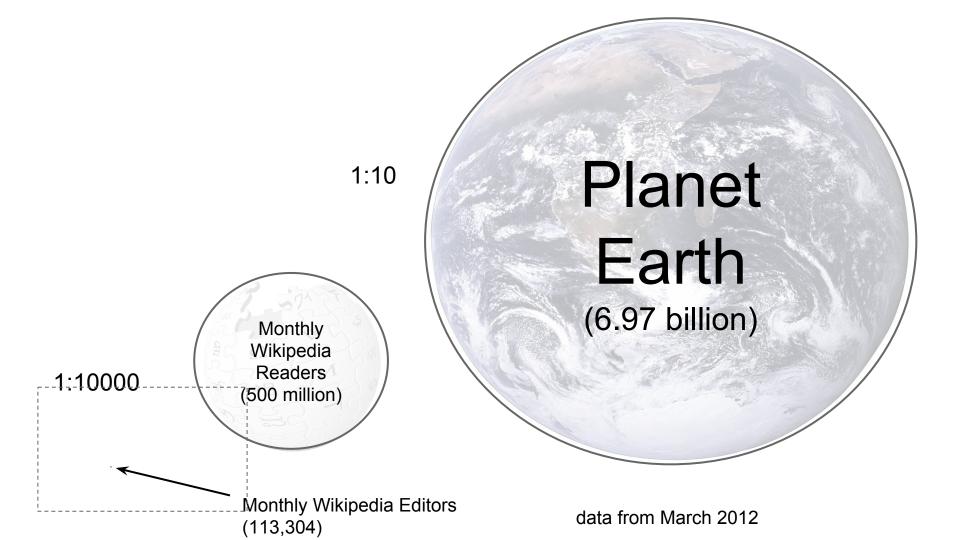
data from March 2012

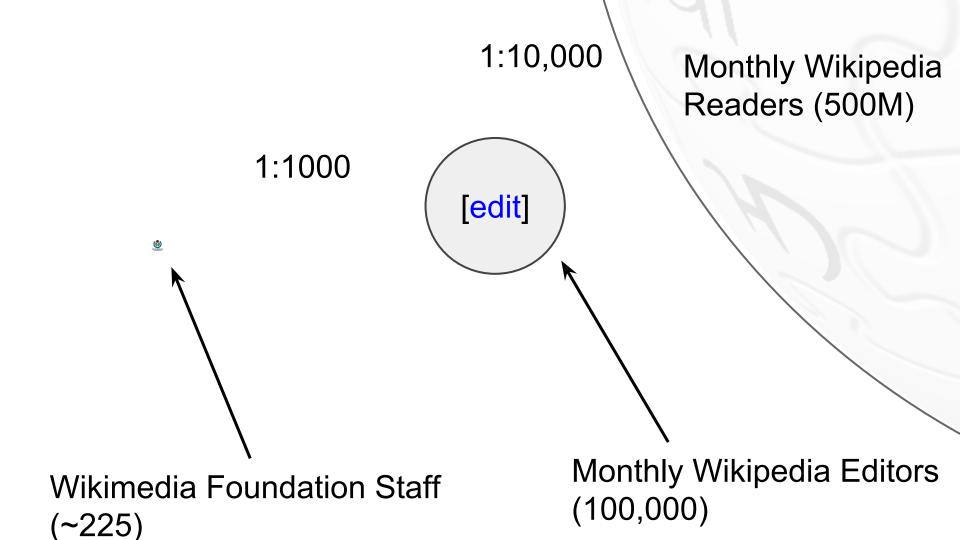


data from March 2012







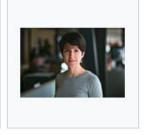


Research and Data

Main article: Wikimedia Research/Research and Data







Wikimedia Research

Aaron Halfaker

Principal Research Scientist

Erik Zachte Data Analyst

Leila Zia Senior Research Scientist

Design Research

Main article: Wikimedia Research/Design Research





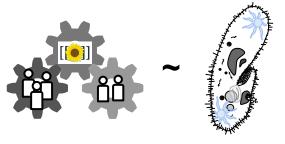
Abigail Ripstra Lead Design Research Manager

Jonathan Morgan Senior Design Researcher

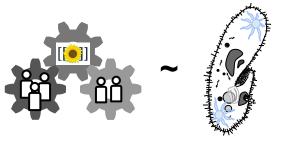
Story Time!

1. Wikipedia as a socio-technical system

Systems-thinking & Biological metaphors



- 1. Wikipedia as a socio-technical system
 - Systems-thinking & Biological metaphors

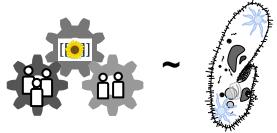


- 2. Critique of algorithmic quality control
 - Standpoint epistemology
 - Encoding of ideology in technology



1. Wikipedia as a socio-technical system

Systems-thinking & Biological metaphors



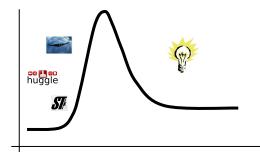
2. Critique of algorithmic quality control

- Standpoint epistemology
- Encoding of ideology in technology



3. Infrastructure for socio-technical change

- "progress catalyst"
- Hearing to speech vs. Speaking to be heard
- The dangers of "subjective algorithms"



Part 1. The socio-technical of Wikipedia

What is Wikipedia?

The world's largest encyclopedia

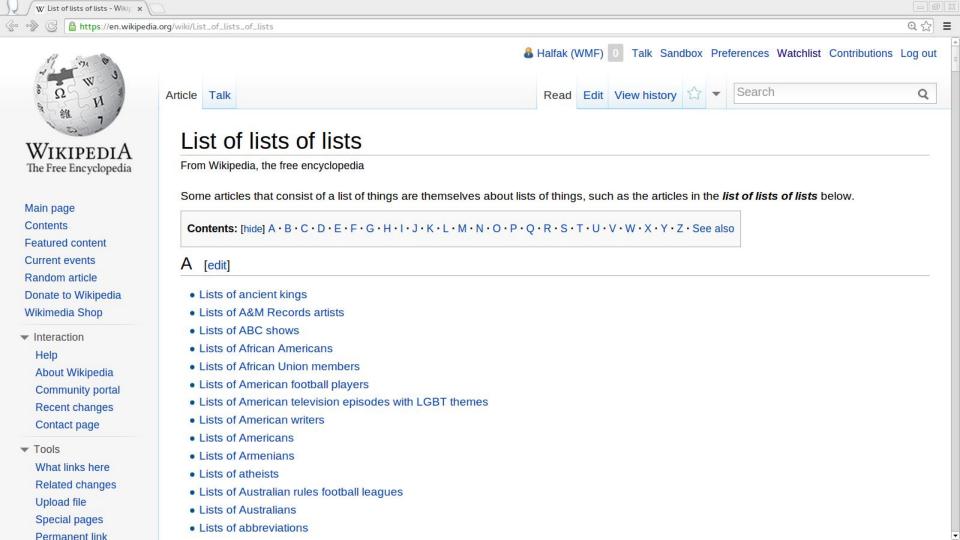
WikipediA

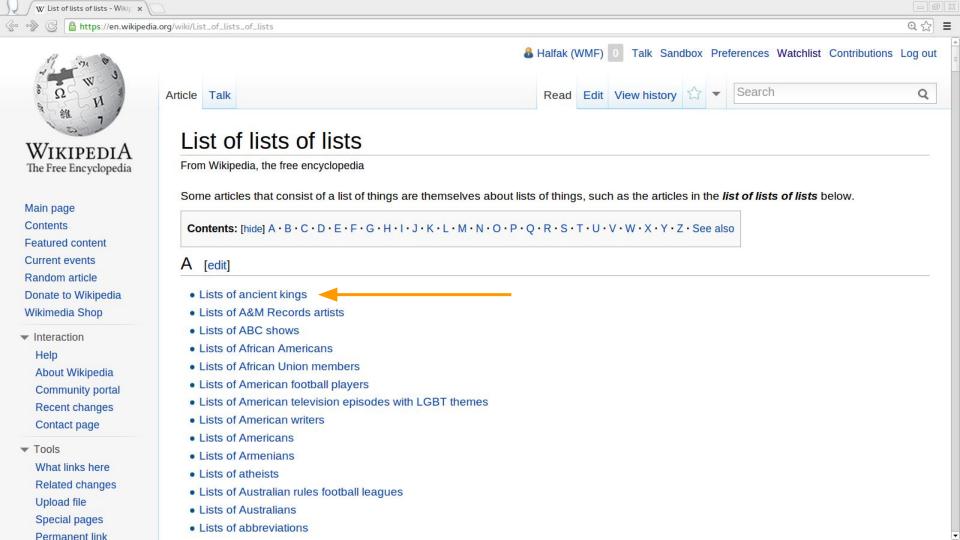


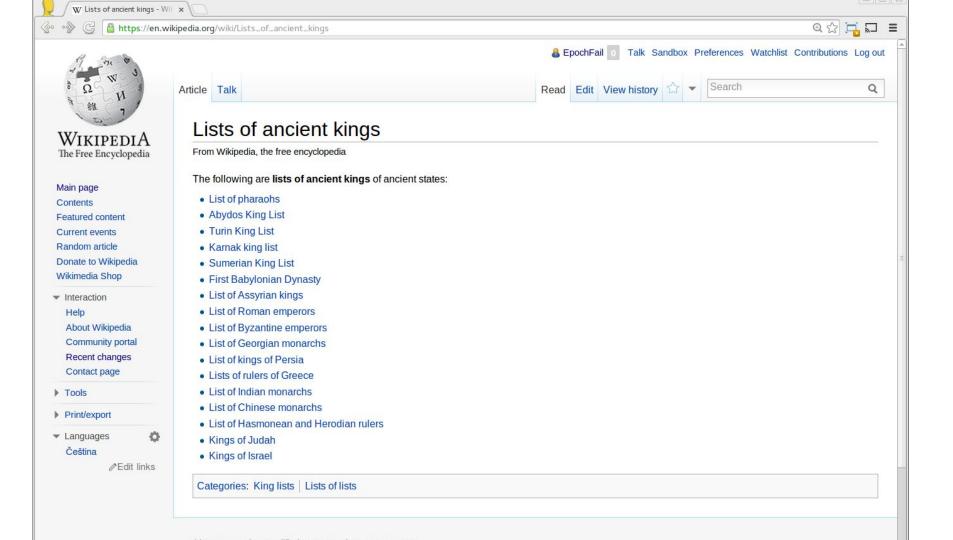
English

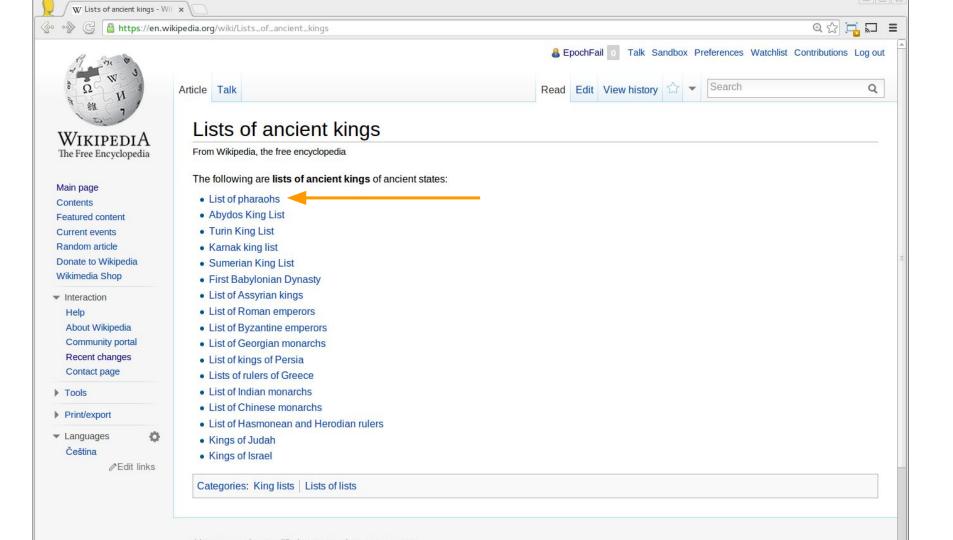
Q

~5 million articles in English













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Q

Ptah

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For the asteroid, see 5011 Ptah.

In Egyptian mythology, Ptah (/pə'tɑ:/;[1] Egyptian: pth, probably vocalized as Pitah in ancient Egyptian)[2] is the demiurge of Memphis, god of craftsmen

and architects. In the triad of Memphis, he is the spouse of Sekhmet and the father of Nefertum. He was also regarded as the father of the sage Imhotep.

Contents [hide] 1 Origin and symbolism

2 Representations and hypostases 3 Development of the cult

4 Main places of worship

5 Photos 6 Legacy

7 See also 8 References

9 Literature

Origin and symbolism [edit]

Ptah is the Creator god par excellence: He is considered the demiurge who existed before all other things, and by his willfulness, thought the world. It was first conceived by Thought, and realized by the Word: Ptah conceives the world by the thought of his heart and gives life through the magic of his Word. That which Ptah commanded was created, with which the constituents of nature, fauna, and flora, are contained. He also plays a role in the

In the Twenty-Fifth Dynasty, the Nubian pharaoh Shabaka would transcribe

preservation of the world and the permanence of the royal function.

God of creation, the arts, fertility and of craftsmen Ptah, in the form of a mummified man,

standing on the symbol for Ma'at, holding a

scepter or staff that bears the combined ankh-

djed-was symbols.

Name in

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Ptah



Article Talk

Ptah

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Languages Afrikaans Alemannisch Deutsch

In Egyptian mythology, Ptah (/pə'tɑ:/;[1] Egyptian: pth, probably vocalized as

and architects. In the triad of Memphis, he is the spouse of Sekhmet and the

father of Nefertum. He was also regarded as the father of the sage Imhotep.

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world by the thought of his heart and gives life through the magic of his Word.

Pitah in ancient Egyptian)[2] is the demiurge of Memphis, god of craftsmen

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Contents [hide]

2 Representations and hypostases

Origin and symbolism [edit]

1 Origin and symbolism

3 Development of the cult

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For the asteroid, see 5011 Ptah.

Q

Ptah

God of creation, the arts, fertility and of

craftsmen

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Ptah, in the form of a mummified man,

standing on the symbol for Ma'at, holding a

scepter or staff that bears the combined ankh-

djed-was symbols.

Name in

A wiki



- Anyone can edit
- Shared authorship

Flipped publication model

- publish first
- review later (maybe)

An online community

~100k active volunteer editors



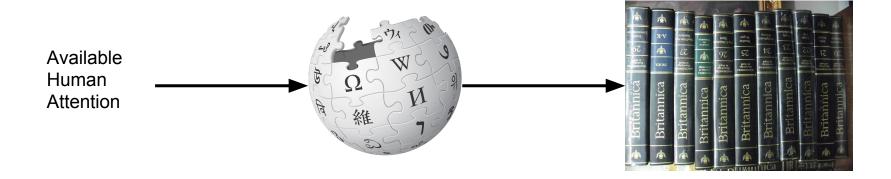


Games

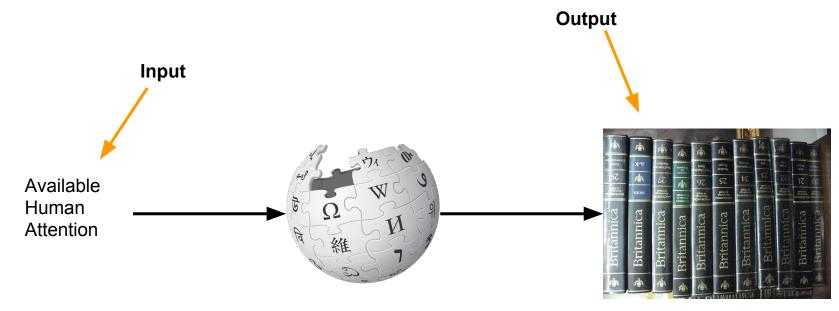


WikiProject Medicine

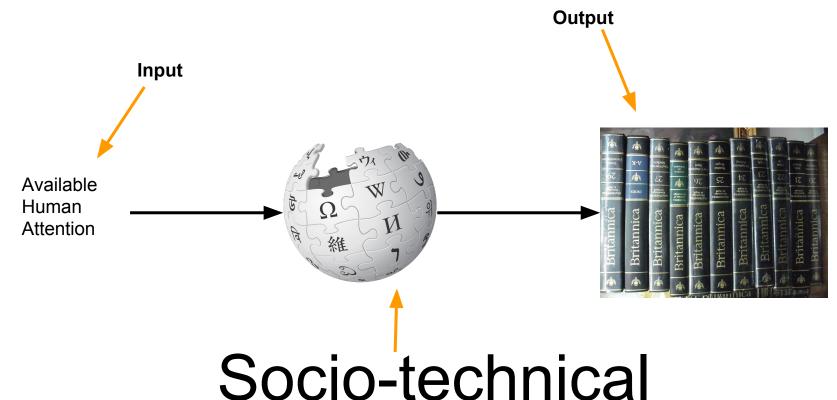
A system

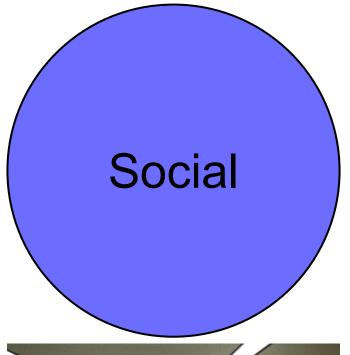


A system



A system

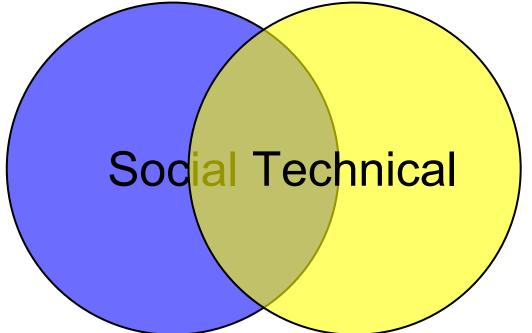


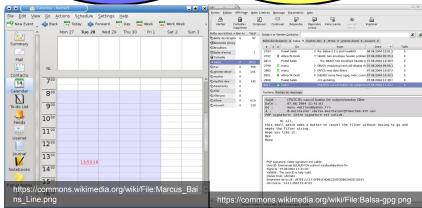


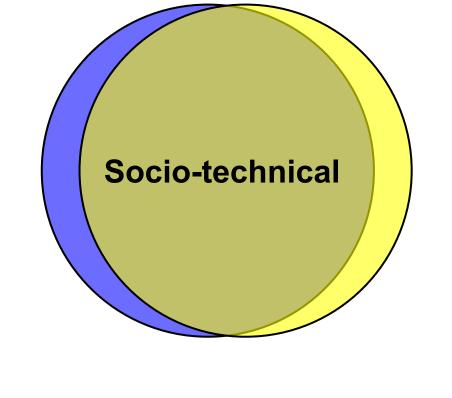


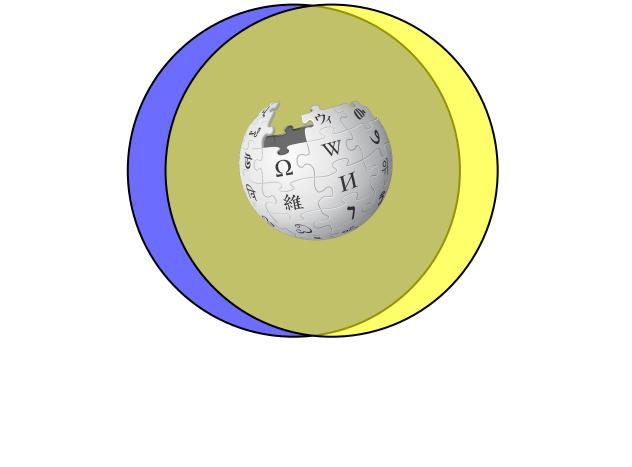




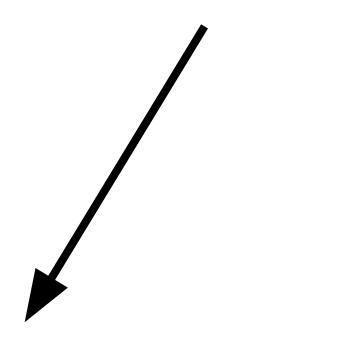




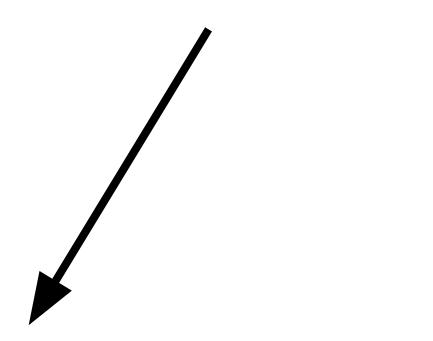


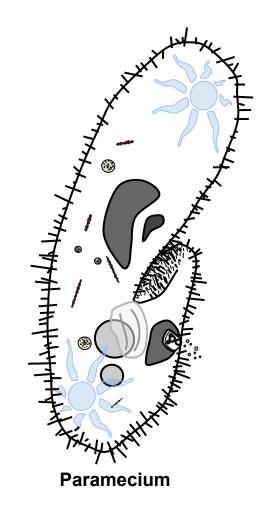


Technologist

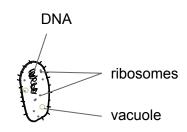


Techno-biologist?

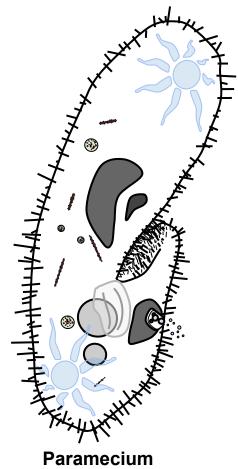


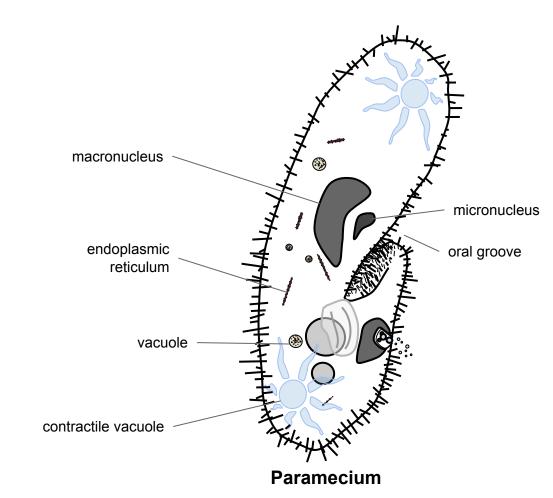


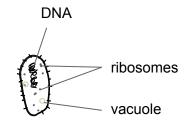




Bacterium





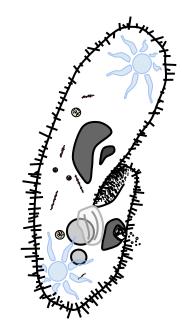


Bacterium



Bacterium





Paramecium



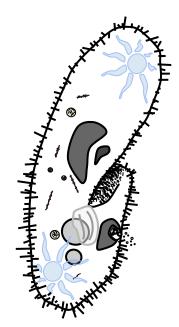


Dunbar's number: ~150



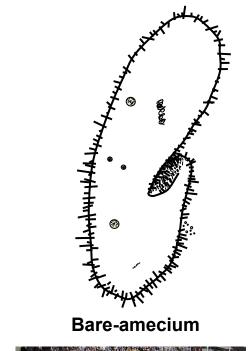
Bacterium





Paramecium













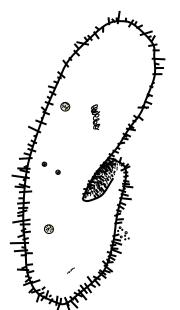
Policies & Guidelines

Robots & tools



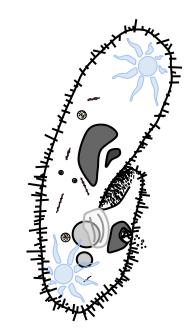
Bacterium

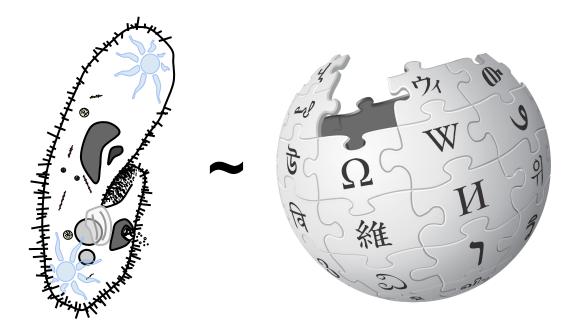
socio - technical





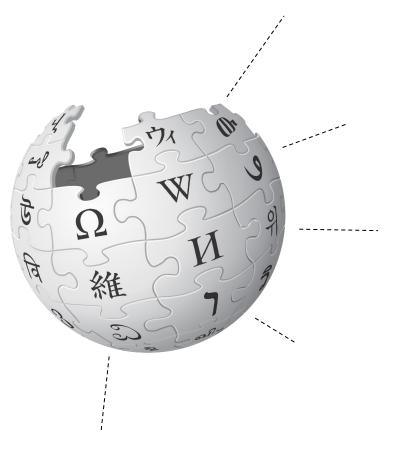
socio-technical

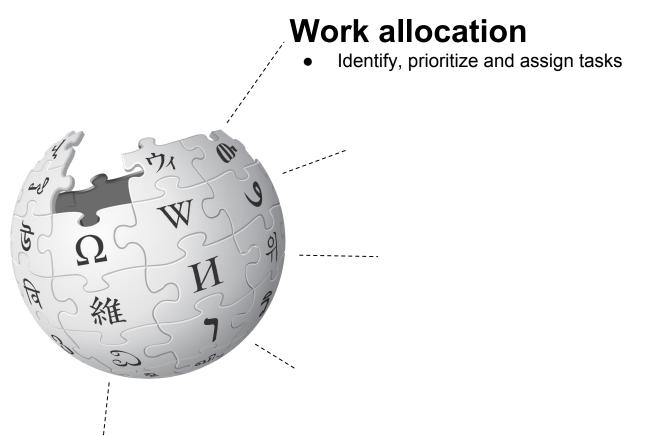




System with <u>specialized</u> **sub-systems**

System with <u>specialized</u> **sub-systems**





Work allocation

Largely for free due to Linus' Law





Eric Raymond

"given enough eyeballs, all bugs are shallow"

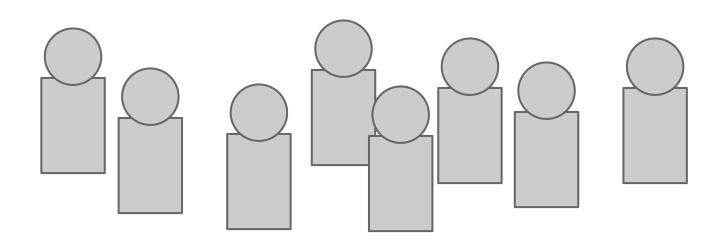
"given enough eyeballs, all bugs are shallow"



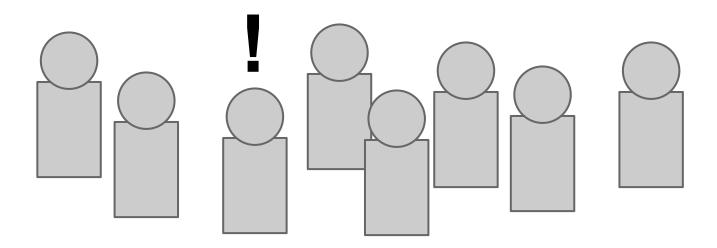
yessss...

bugssss....

"given enough eyeballs, all bugs are shallow"



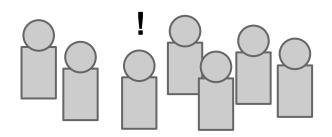
"given enough eyeballs, all bugs are shallow"



visibility is critical to open collaboration

A corollary for Wikipedia

Given that enough people see an incomplete article, all potential contributions to that article will be <u>easy for someone</u>.



Works in theory -- Stvilia, B., et al. (2008). Information quality work organization in Wikipedia. *JASIST*, *59*(6), 983-1001.

Part of becoming a Wikipedian -- Bryant, S. L., Forte, A., & Bruckman, A. (2005, November). Becoming Wikipedian. GROUP (pp. 1-10). ACM.

We can support visibility with technology -- Cosley, D., et al. (2007, January). SuggestBot: using intelligent task routing to help people find work in wikipedia. IUI (pp. 32-41). ACM.

Bad things happen when we take it away -- Schneider, J., et al. (2014, August). Accept, decline, postpone. OpenSym(p. 26). ACM.

Work allocation

• Identify, prioritize and assign tasks

Regulation of behavior

• Norm formation, propagation and enforcement



About 37,400 results (0.07 sec)

Decentralization in Wikipedia governance

A Forte, V Larco, A Bruckman - Journal of Management Information ..., 2009 - ME Sharpe How does" self-governance" happen in Wikipedia? Through in-depth interviews with 20 individuals who have held a variety of responsibilities in the English-language Wikipedia, we obtained rich descriptions of how various forces produce and regulate social structures ... Cited by 107 Related articles All 5 versions Cite Save

[СІТАТІОN] Unpacking Wikipedia governance: The emergence of a bureaucracy of peers?

A Aaltonen, GF Lanzara - LAEMOS. Buenos Aires. http://www. egosnet. org/jart/ ..., 2010 Cited by 11 Related articles Cite Save

[CITATION] Is something fundamentally wrong with Wikipedia governance processes?

M Bauwens - ... -fundamentally-wrong-with-wikipedia-governance- ..., 2008 Cited by 6 Related articles Cite Save

Governance, organization, and democracy on the Internet: The iron law and the evolution of Wikipedia

P Konieczny - Sociological Forum, 2009 - Wiley Online Library

This study examines whether the Iron Law of Oligarchy exists in **Wikipedia** by analyzing how a key policy of the website regarding verifiability evolved into its current form. The study describes the decision-making processes of **Wikipedia** and shows that there are many ...

[PDF] from andreaforte.net

Coordination and beyond: social functions of groups in open content production

A Forte, N Kittur, V Larco, H Zhu, A Bruckman... - Proceedings of the ..., 2012 - dl.acm.org ... In our first round of interviews, we sought to understand **governance** in **Wikipedia** as

a site-wide phenomenon. As such, we interviewed eleven individuals who had been involved in the site for many years, in many different capacities ...

Cited by 13 Related articles All 5 versions Cite Save

Making restitution work: the challenge of building sustainable **governance** and institutional structures in public administration

L Schoeman, DJ Fourie - Journal of Public Administration: ..., 2008 - reference.sabinet.co.za

... Wikipedia. 2008. Governance. Encyclopaedia Wikipedia. Available online: http://en.wikipedia. org/wiki/governance [Accessed 25 February 2008]. Wikipedia. 2008. Treaty. Encyclopaedia Wikipedia. Available online: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/treaty [Accessed 25 February 2008]. ...

Cited by 3 Related articles All 5 versions Cite Save

Changing governance of local economies: Responses of European local production systems

C Crouch, P Le Galès, C Trigilia, H Voelzkow - OUP Catalogue, 2004 - ideas.repec.org

... specialized manufacturing among small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in France,
Germany, Italy, and the United Kingdom, the authors find patterns of economic **governance** far
more ... This item is not listed on **Wikipedia**, on a reading list or among the top items on IDEAS. ...

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Foundations of service science management and business

H Katzan - Journal of Service Science (JSS), 2011 - journals.cluteonline.com

... The development of a service context involves the asking of tough questions to examine the strategic goal and objectives of a service organization in order 9 Adapted from the **Wikipedia** articles on strategy and corporate **governance**. Page 9. ...

Cited by 6 Related articles All 5 versions Cite Save

Building semantic kernels for text classification using wikipedia

P Wang, <u>C Domeniconi</u> - Proceedings of the 14th ACM SIGKDD ..., 2008 - dl.acm.org

... Chief executive officer Shareholder Fiduciary Corporate **governance** Corporation Boards of directors Build Thesaurus from **Wikipedia** Ambiguous Concepts: Puma Puma (Car) "Felidae" Category "Puma" "Cougar" "Mountain Lion" "Ford Vehicles" Category "Puma (Car)" ...

[PDF] from andreaforte.net

[PDF] from 137.215.9.22

IPDF1 from cluteonline.com

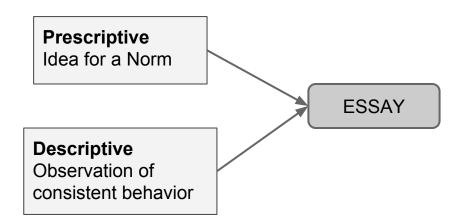
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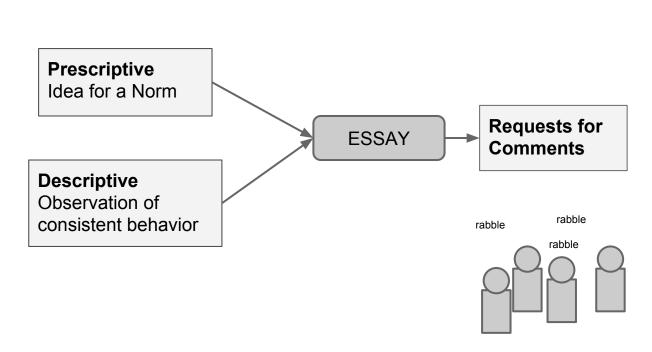
Prescriptive

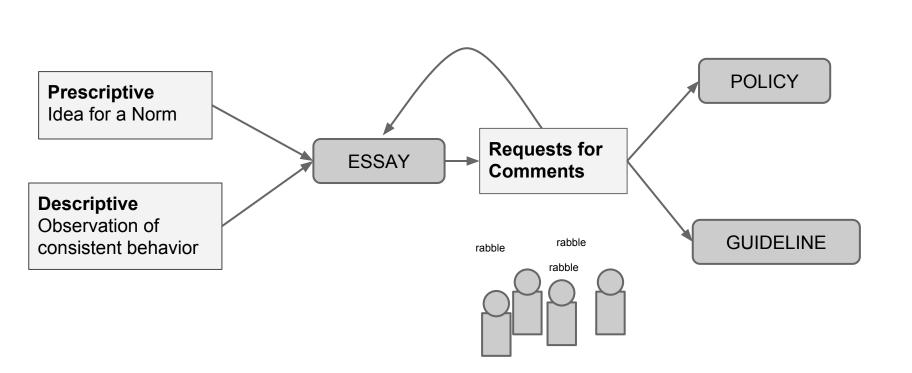
Idea for a Norm

Descriptive

Observation of consistent behavior







Informal

Morgan, J. T., & Zachry, M. (2010, November). Negotiating with angry mastodons: the wikipedia policy environment as genre ecology. In *Proceedings of the 16th ACM international conference on Supporting group work* (pp. 165-168). ACM.

Halfaker, A., Geiger, R. S., Morgan, J. T., & Riedl, J. (2012). The rise and decline of an open collaboration system: How Wikipedia's reaction to popularity is causing its decline. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 0002764212469365.

ESSAY

Formalized

POLICY

GUIDELINE

Informal



Wikipedia:Don't stuff beans up your nose

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia



This essay contains the advice or opinions of one or more Wikipedia contributors on Wikipedia:Behavioral policy. Essays are *not* Wikipedia policies or guidelines. Some

Essays are *not* Wikipedia policies or guidelines. Some essays represent widespread norms; others only represent minority viewpoints.

Formalized

Wikipedia: Verifiability

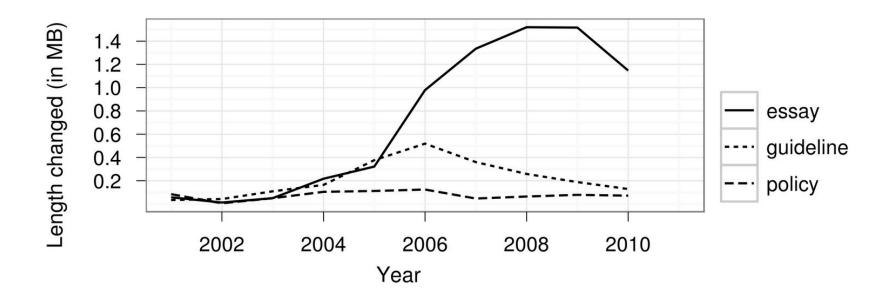
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

To discuss particular sources, see the reliable sources r see WP:VAND. For the default Wikipedia skin, see WP:



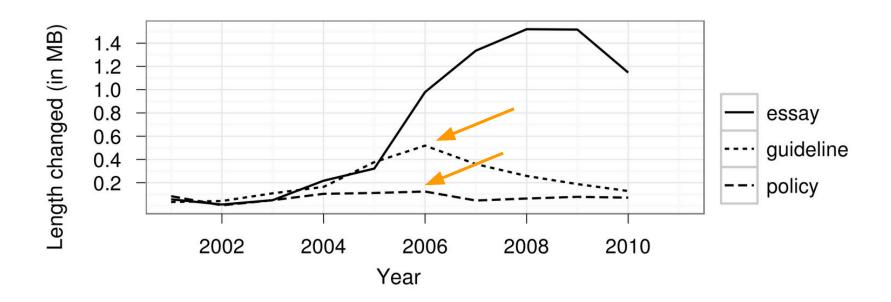
This page documents an English Wikipedia policy, a widely accepted standard that all editors should normally follow. Changes made to it should reflect consensus.

Growth of regulations



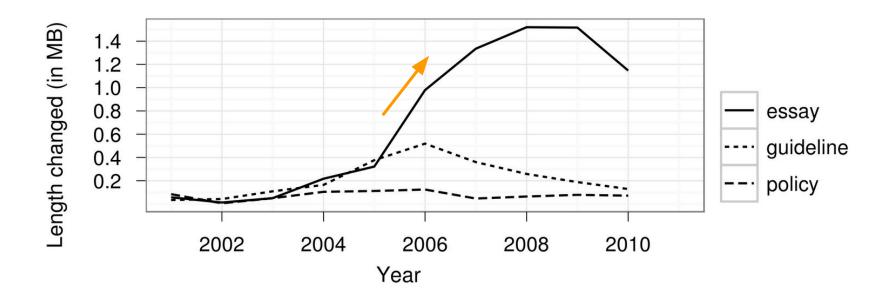
Halfaker, A., Geiger, R. S., Morgan, J. T., & Riedl, J. (2012). The rise and decline of an open collaboration system: How Wikipedia's reaction to popularity is causing its decline. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 0002764212469365.

Growth of regulations



Halfaker, A., Geiger, R. S., Morgan, J. T., & Riedl, J. (2012). The rise and decline of an open collaboration system: How Wikipedia's reaction to popularity is causing its decline. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 0002764212469365.

Growth of regulations



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Work allocation

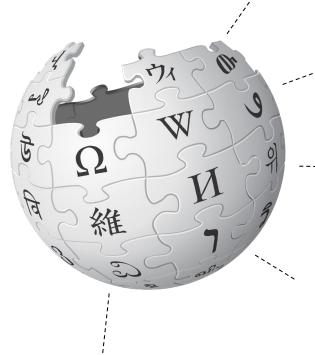
• Identify, prioritize and assign tasks

Regulation of behavior

• Norm formation, propagation and enforcement

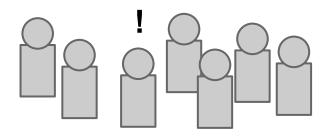
Quality control

Identify and remove damage

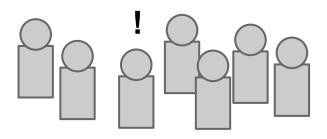












Fully automated



Semi automated



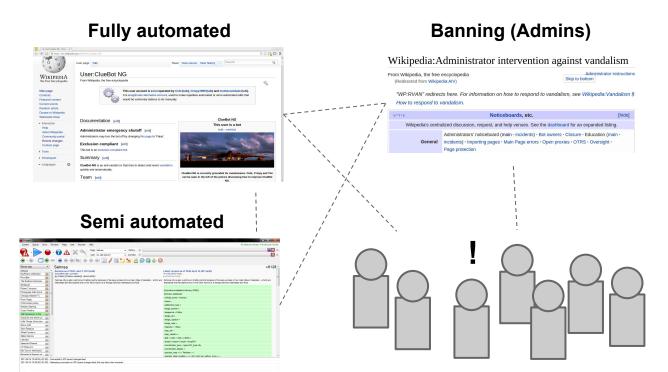
Machine learning

- Fast (~ 5 seconds)[1]
- No human effort
- Only obvious vandalism

Human computation

- Still pretty fast (~ 30 seconds)[1]
- Minimizes human effort
- Humans catch most vandalism at a glance

1. R. Stuart Geiger & Aaron Halfaker. When the Levee Breaks (2013). WikiSym.



Fully automated



Semi automated



Banning (Admins)

Wikipedia: Administrator intervention against vandalism





Innate

- Fast

- General

SlowSpecific

Adaptive

Local

- Global

Halfaker, A. & Riedl, J. (2012) Bots and Cyborgs, *IEEE Computing* 45(3) (p. 79-82)

Geiger, R. S., & Ribes, D. (2010, February). The work of sustaining order in wikipedia: the banning of a vandal. CSCW (pp. 117-126). ACM.

Work allocation

• Identify, prioritize and assign tasks

Regulation of behavior

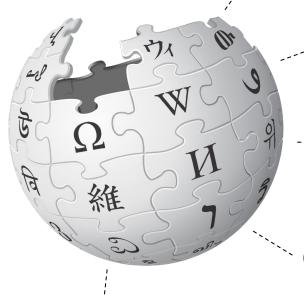
Norm formation, propagation and enforcement

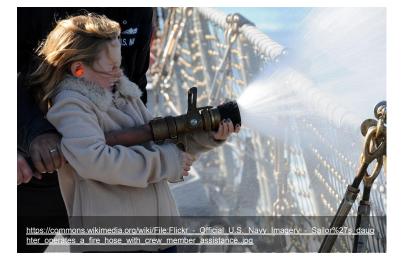
Quality control

Identify and remove damage

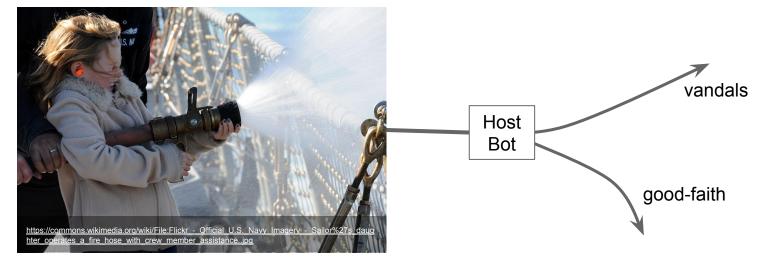
Community management

Newcomer socialization, dispute mediation & training

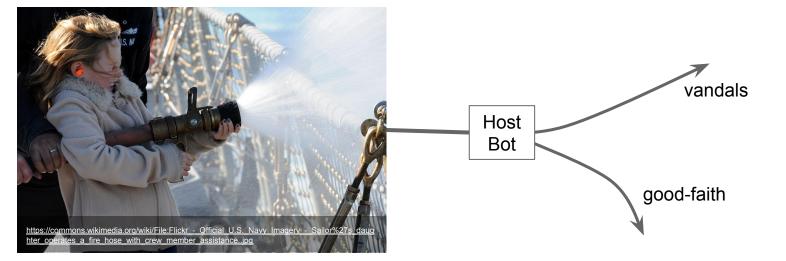




6,000 newcomers per day



6,000 newcomers per day



6,000 newcomers per day



Work allocation

Identify, prioritize and assign tasks

Regulation of behavior

• Form, propagate and enforce norms

Quality control

Identify and remove damage

Community management

• Socialize & train newcomers; mediate disputes

Reflection (Adaptation)

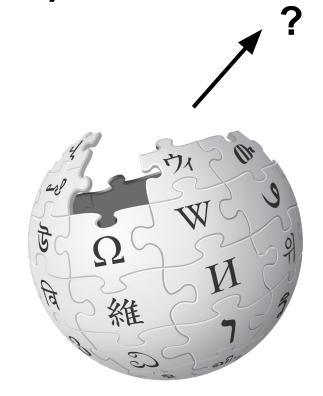
Where are we going? Where do we want to go? How do we want to get there?

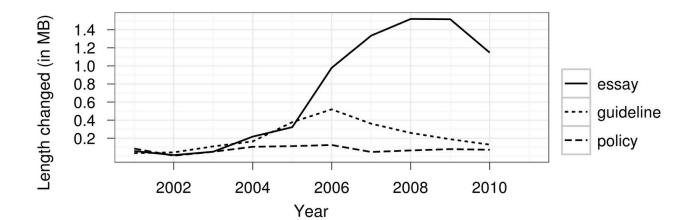
Reflection (Adaptation)

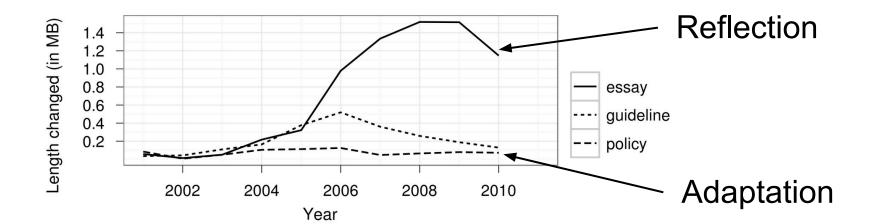
Where are we going?

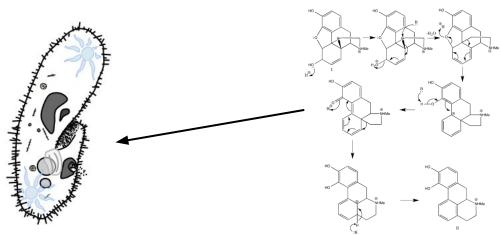
Where do we want to go?

How do we get there?

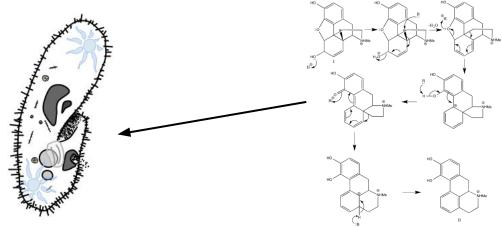




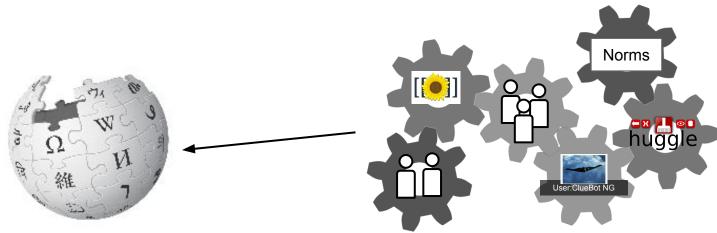


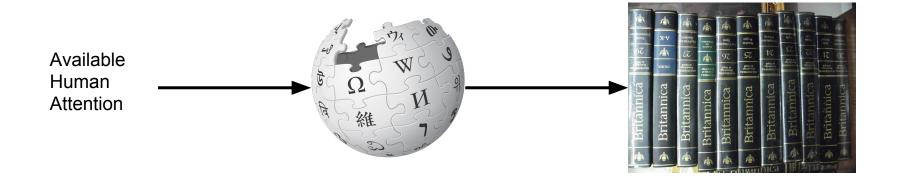


https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Morphine to Apomorphine.png CC-SY-SA 4.0

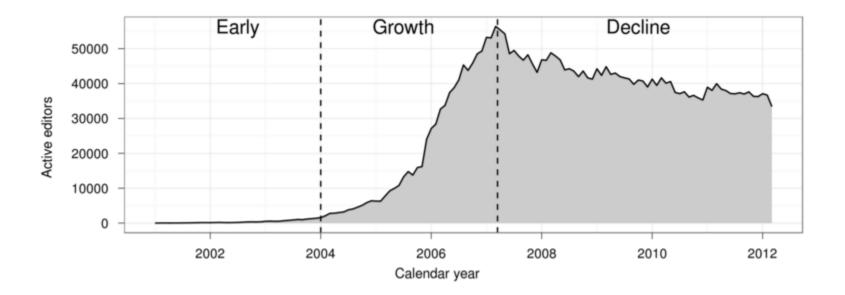


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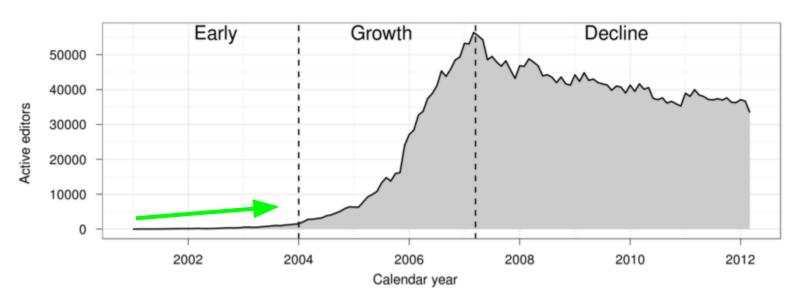


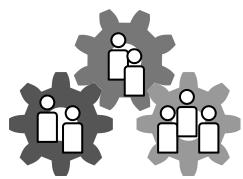


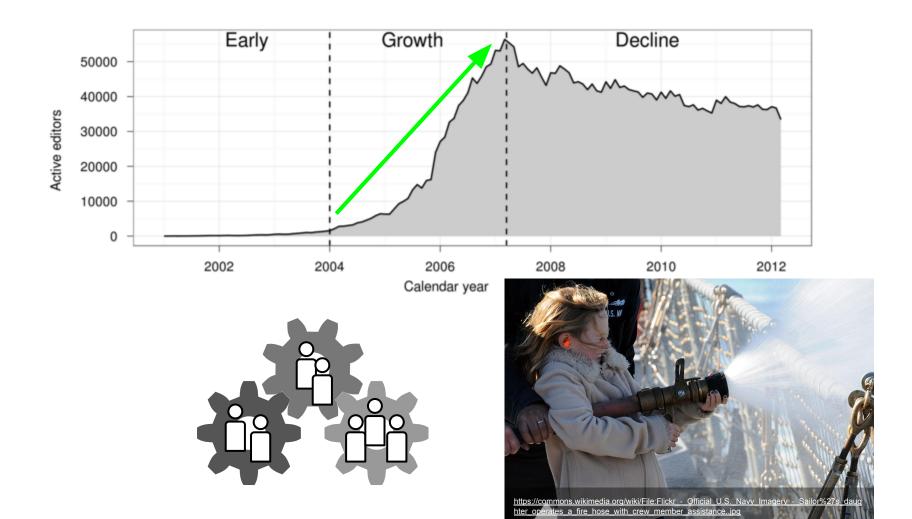
Part 2. Critique of algorithmic quality control

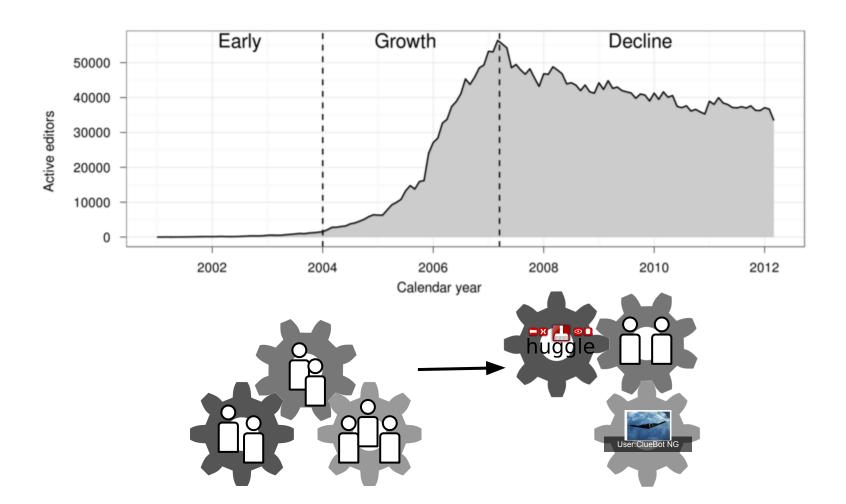


- :m:Research:The Rise and Decline
- Halfaker, A., Geiger, R. S., Morgan, J. T., & Riedl, J. (2012). The rise and decline of an open collaboration system: How Wikipedia's reaction to popularity is causing its decline. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 0002764212469365.





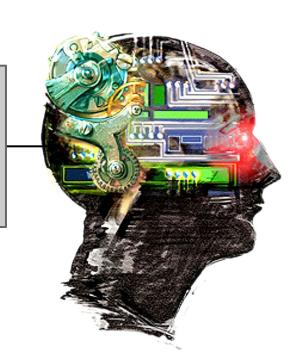


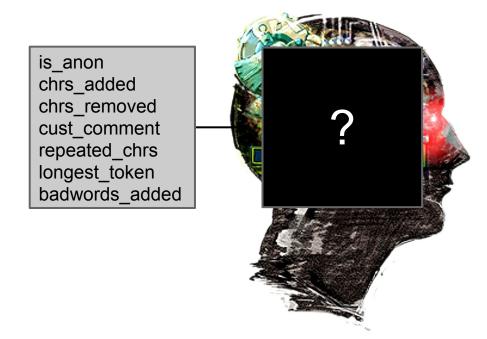


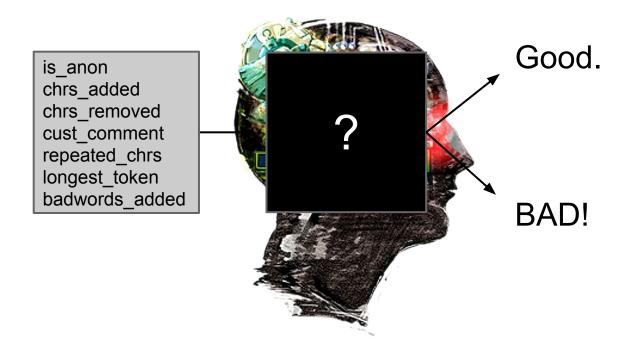


https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Artificial.intelligence.jpg
Public Domain

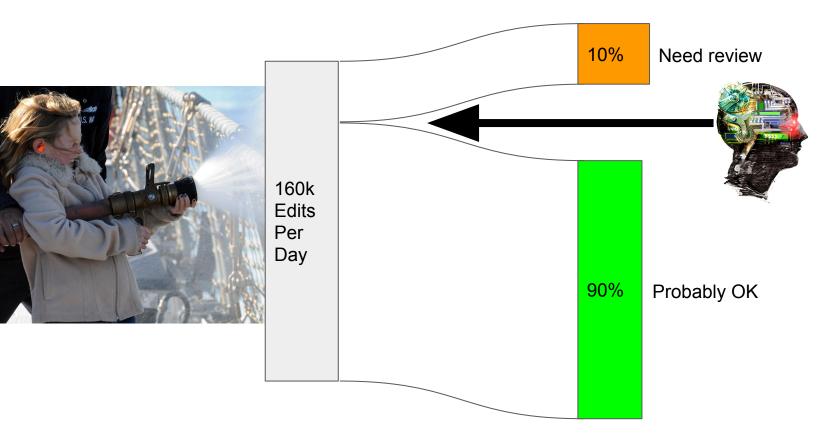
is_anon
chrs_added
chrs_removed
cust_comment
repeated_chrs
longest_token
badwords_added







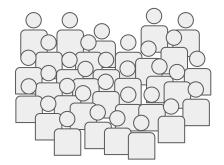
Counter vandalism



Without machine prediction: Reviewing 160k edits per day...

267 Hours

(33 people * 8 hours)

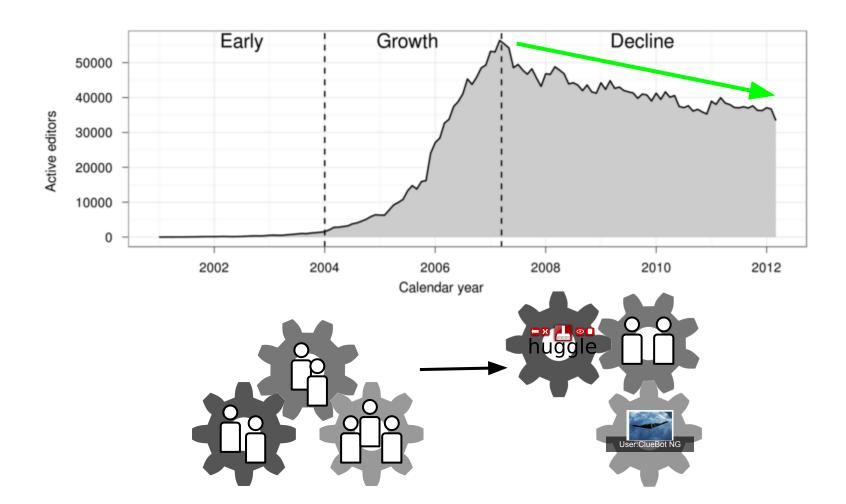


With machine prediction: Reviewing 16k edits per day...

27 Hours

(4 people * 8 hours)

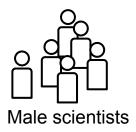




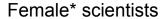
What happened?



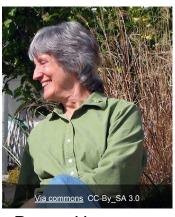
Donna Haraway



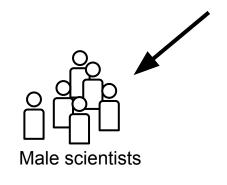








Donna Haraway







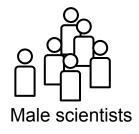
Donna Haraway



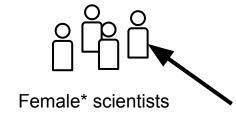
Female* scientists



Donna Haraway

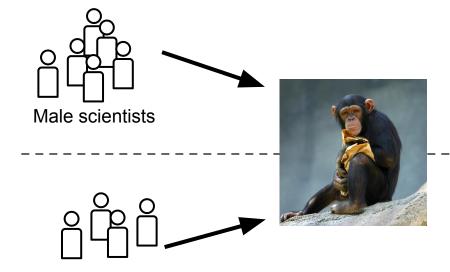








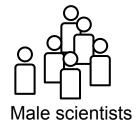
Donna Haraway



Female* scientists



Donna Haraway





reproductive competition

dominance



communicationsocial grooming

Female* scientists

Your **standpoint** gives you a view of what's important & valuable. (comm vs. dominance)

Your **standpoint** gives you a view of what's important & valuable. (comm vs. dominance)

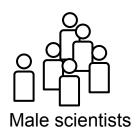
An **objectivity** is what you construct to reify this value. (grooming patterns vs. sex partners)

Your **standpoint** gives you a view of what's important & valuable. (comm vs. dominance)

An **objectivity** is what you construct to reify this value. (grooming patterns vs. sex partners)

Standpoints and objectivities can be merged and extended.

Expanded standpoints





Female* scientists

Multiple objectivities



Expanded understanding

- reproductive competition
- dominance

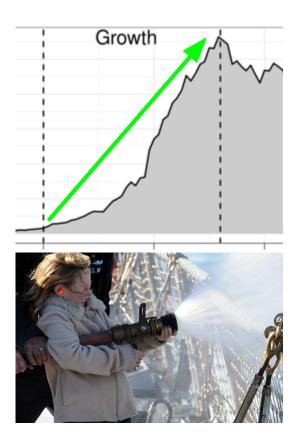
- communication
- social grooming



Donna Haraway

Standpoint

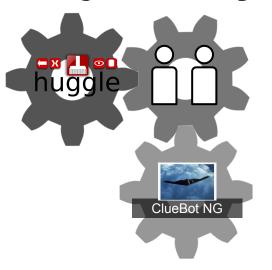
- Wikipedia is a firehose
- Bad edits must be reverted
- Minimize effort <u>wasted</u> on quality control work

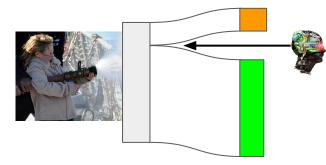


Standpoint

- Wikipedia is a firehose
- Bad edits must be reverted
- Minimize effort <u>wasted</u> on quality control work

Objectivity



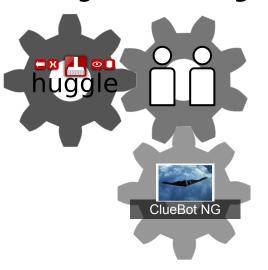


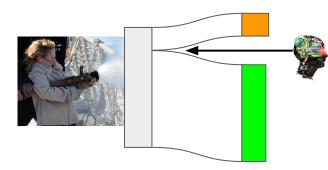
Standpoint

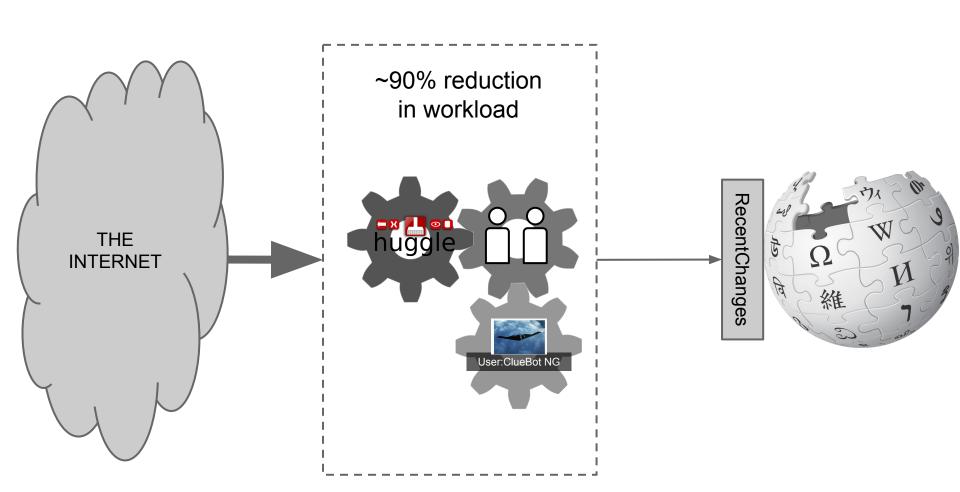
- Wikipedia is a firehose
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MASSIVE SUCCESS!

Objectivity







267 hours

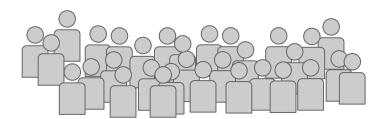
Reviewing all of the edits

That's 33 people working 8 hours each.

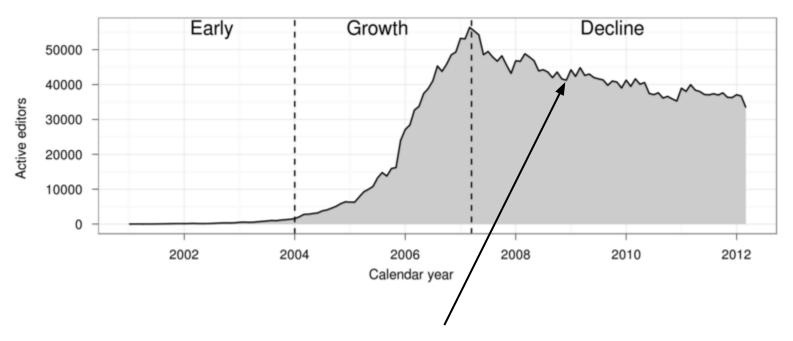


Reviewing edits WITH MACHINE LEARNING.

That's 4 people working 7 hours each.

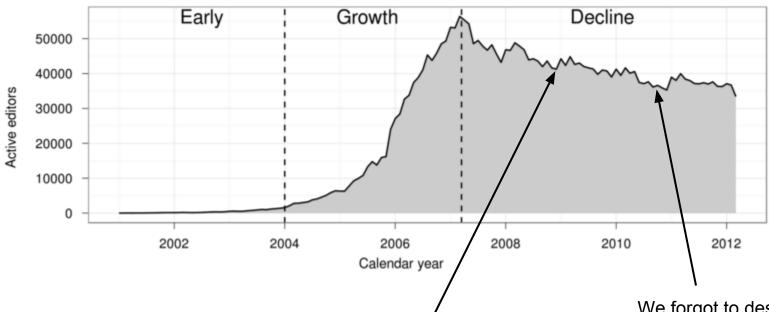






Woah woah! All the newcomers are leaving!

Suh, B., et al. (2009). The singularity is not near: slowing growth of Wikipedia. WikiSym. ACM.

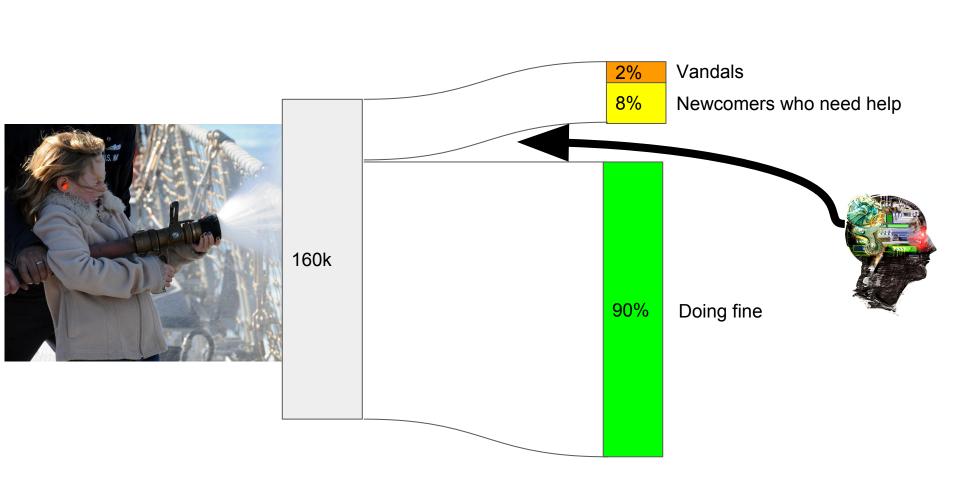


Woah woah! All the newcomers are leaving!

Suh, B., et al. (2009). The singularity is not near: slowing growth of Wikipedia. WikiSym. ACM.

We forgot to design for socializing newcomers!

Halfaker, A. et al. (2012) The Rise and Decline of an Open Collaboration System. American Behavioral Scientist.











Hey! Maybe we should also value newcomers having a good experience -- and design for that.

- Wikipedia is a firehose
- Bad edits must be reverted
- Minimize effort <u>wasted</u> on quality control work

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- Wikipedia is a firehose
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- Socialize & train the newcomers!

2012 - 2015 : The conversation incorporates new standpoint

 More newcomers -- major Wikimedia Foundation goal

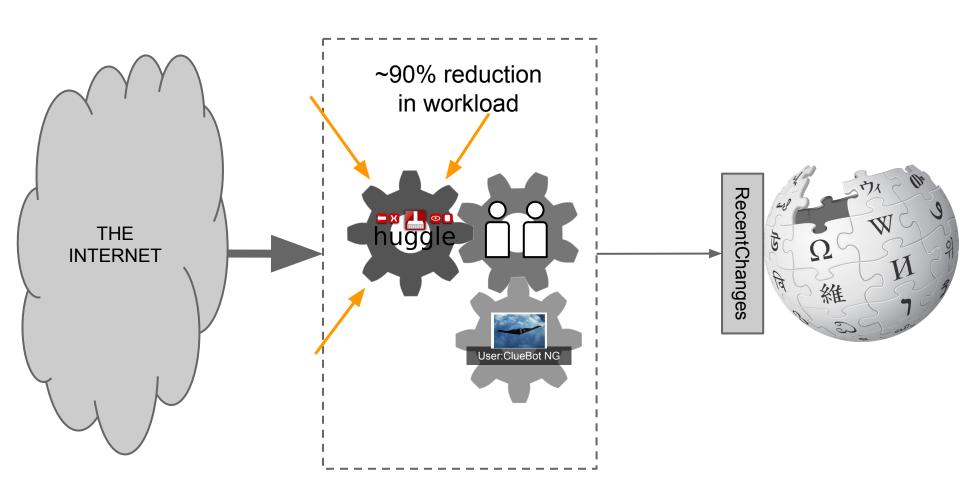
New spaces developed for supporting newcomers

teahouse

Ask a question

The Coop

Win?







First, the sugar



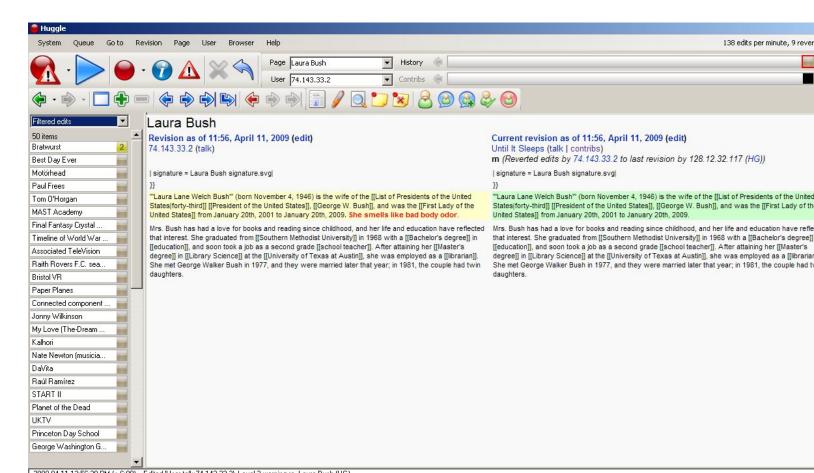
Huggle is an <u>amazing piece of software</u>. I have no doubt it represents the <u>state of the art</u> in distributed quality control. This software and its users are responsible for critical work. It's developers and users are <u>wonderful people</u>. We owe them a lot for their thankless work, so let me take this opportunity to say:

Thank You



Now for the medicine

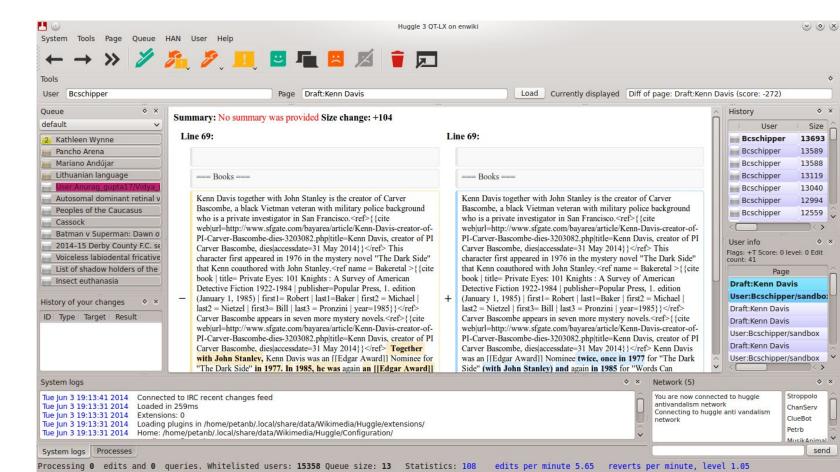
Huggle circa 2009

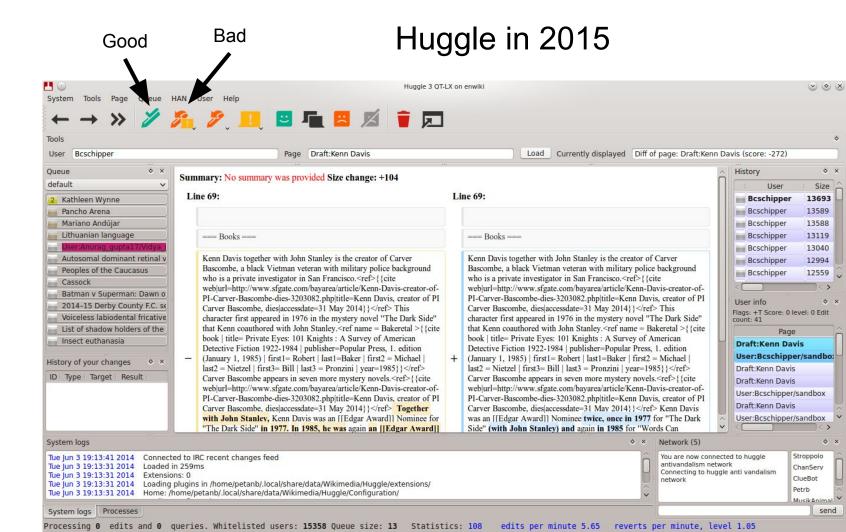


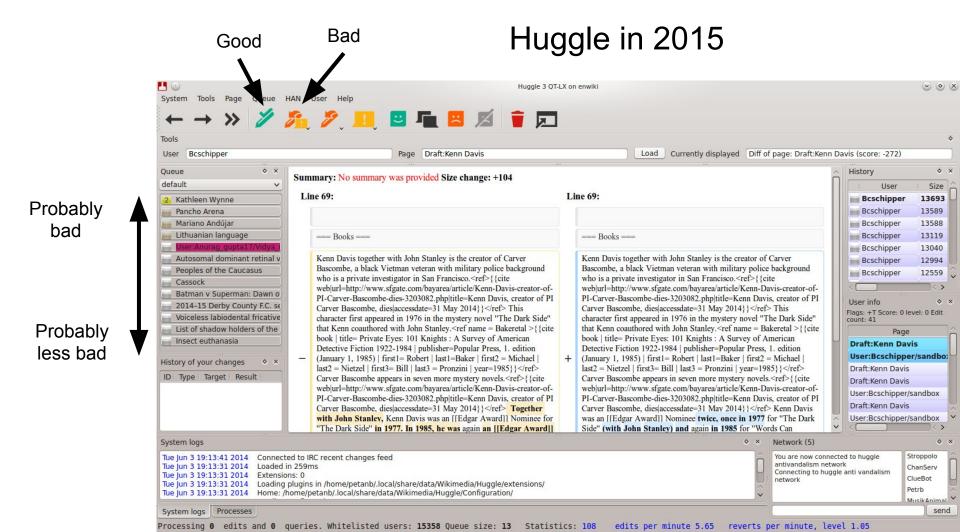
Huggle circa 2009 Good Huggle Page 138 edits per minute, 9 rever Page Laura Bush Bad User 74.143.33.2 Filtered edits Laura Bush 50 items Revision as of 11:56, April 11, 2009 (edit) Current revision as of 11:56, April 11, 2009 (edit) Bratwurst 74.143.33.2 (talk) Until It Sleeps (talk | contribs) m (Reverted edits by 74.143.33.2 to last revision by 128.12.32.117 (HG)) Best Day Ever Motorhead signature = Laura Bush signature.svgl | signature = Laura Bush signature.svg| Paul Frees "Laura Lane Welch Bush" (born November 4, 1946) is the wife of the IIList of Presidents of the United "Laura Lane Welch Bush" (born November 4, 1946) is the wife of the [[List of Presidents of the United Tom O'Horgan States[forty-third]] [[President of the United States]], [[George W. Bush]], and was the [[First Lady of the States|forty-third]] [[President of the United States]], [[George W. Bush]], and was the [[First Lady of the MAST Academy United States]] from January 20th, 2001 to January 20th, 2009. She smells like bad body odor. United States]] from January 20th, 2001 to January 20th, 2009. Final Fantasy Crystal .. Mrs. Bush has had a love for books and reading since childhood, and her life and education have reflected Mrs. Bush has had a love for books and reading since childhood, and her life and education have refle Timeline of World War that interest. She graduated from [[Southern Methodist University]] in 1968 with a [[Bachelor's degree]] in that interest. She graduated from [[Southern Methodist University]] in 1968 with a [[Bachelor's degree]] [[education]], and soon took a job as a second grade [[school teacher]]. After attaining her [[Master's [[education]], and soon took a job as a second grade [[school teacher]]. After attaining her [[Master's Associated TeleVision degree]] in [[Library Science]] at the [[University of Texas at Austin]], she was employed as a [[librarian]]. degree]] in [[Library Science]] at the [[University of Texas at Austin]], she was employed as a [[libraria Baith Boyers F.C. sea. She met George Walker Bush in 1977, and they were married later that year; in 1981, the couple had twin She met George Walker Bush in 1977, and they were married later that year; in 1981, the couple had to daughters. daughters. Bristol VB Paper Planes Connected component Jonny Wilkinson My Love (The-Dream. Kalhori Nate Newton Imusicia.. DaVita Baúl Bamírez START II Planet of the Dead UKTV Princeton Day School George Washington G.,

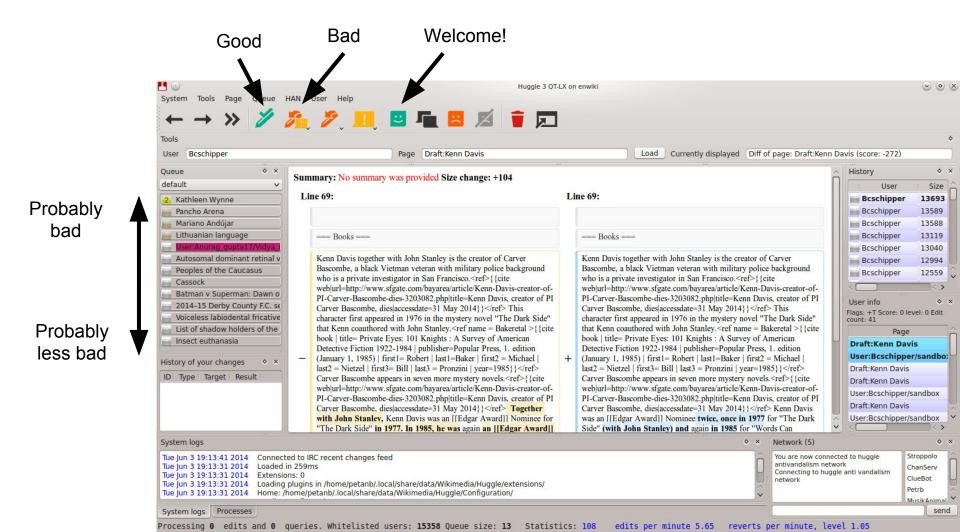
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Huggle in 2015









 Quality control in Wikipedia still not designed with newcomer socialization in mind Quality control in Wikipedia still not designed with newcomer socialization in mind

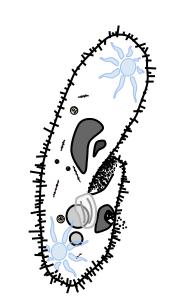
 Newcomers (especially those who don't conform) remain marginalized Quality control in Wikipedia still not designed with newcomer socialization in mind

 Newcomers (especially those who don't conform) remain marginalized

 Still not seeing gains in the retention of good-faith newcomers

Why?





Why did we see changes to some of the sub-systems in Wikipedia, but not others?

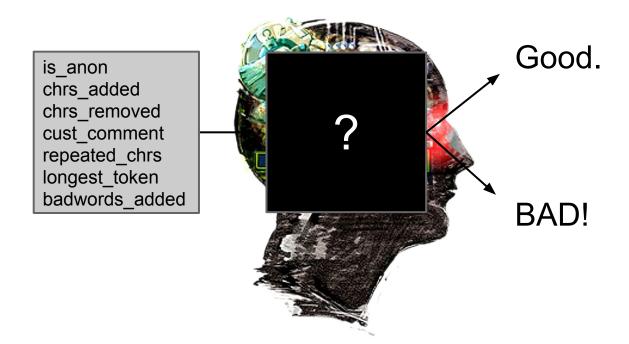
Part 3: Infrastructure for socio-technical change

The machine classifier



https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Artificial.intelligence.jpg
Public Domain

The machine classifier

























Bad edits must be reverted 🗸

Minimize effort <u>wasted</u> on quality control work ✓

Socialize & train the newcomers! 🗸















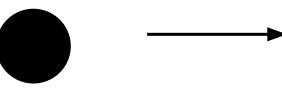


Bad edits must be reverted 🗸

Minimize effort wasted on quality control work 🗸

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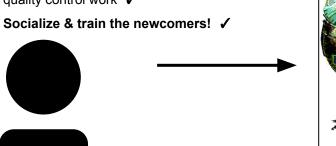




Bad edits must be reverted

Minimize effort wasted on quality control work 🗸







- 20+ research papers on Wikipedia damage detection
- Machine classification not part of standard CS degree
- Many volunteer tool devs don't have a CS degree anyway.

Labor intensive, performance considerations, etc.













Bad edits must be reverted ✓

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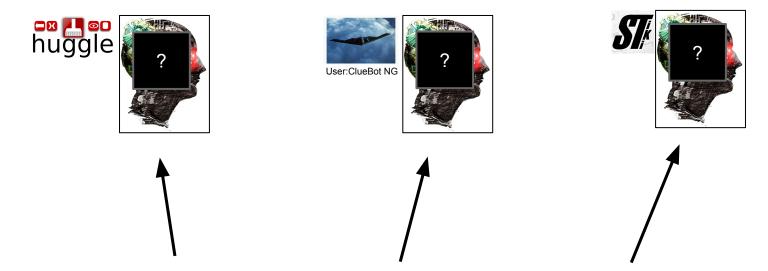




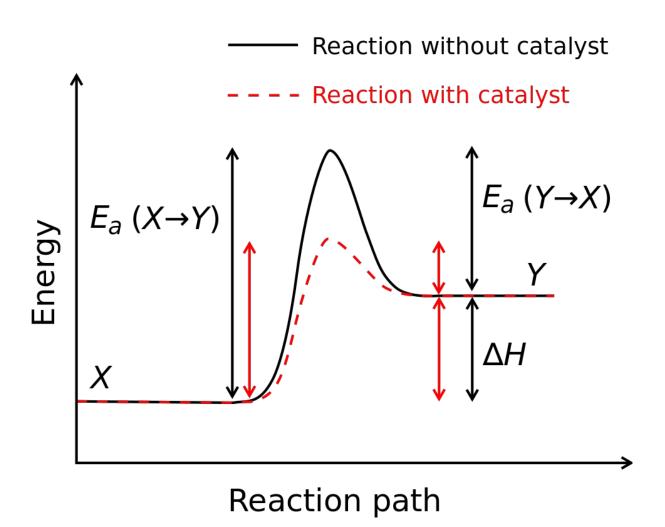


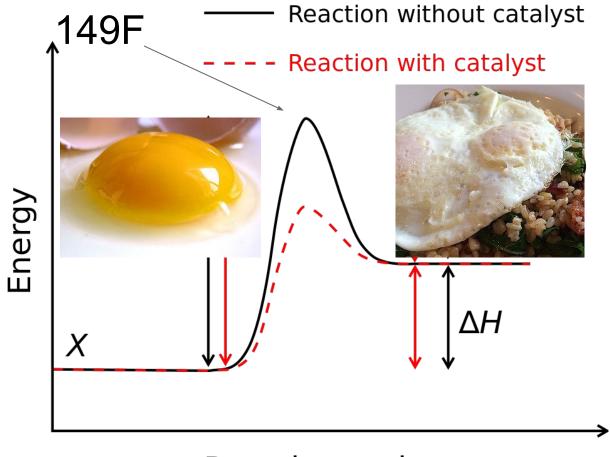
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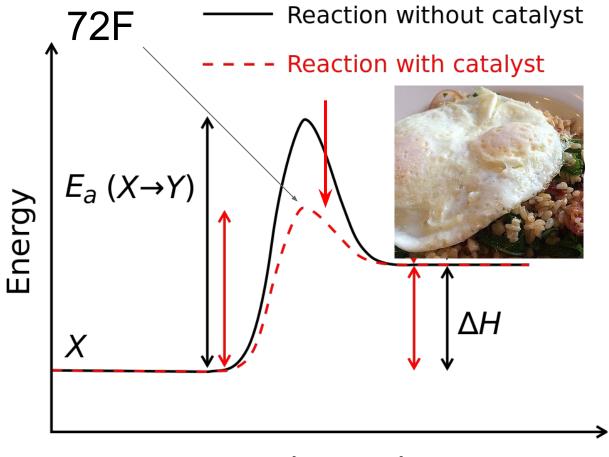


Authored by computer scientists with extensive skills in machine learning and distributed systems.

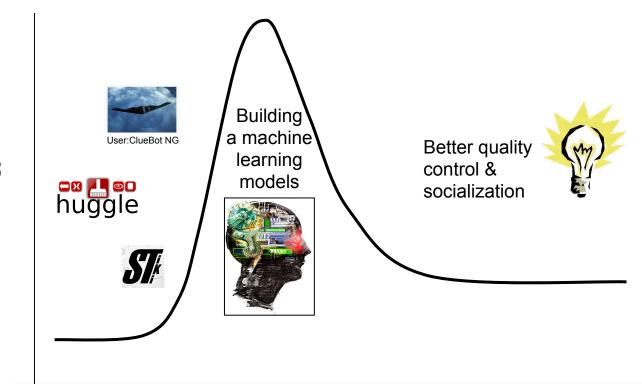




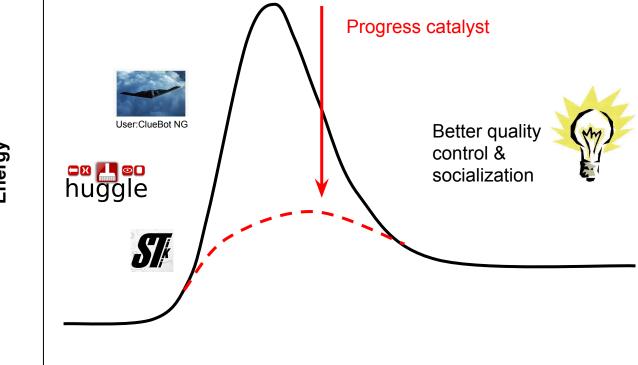
Reaction path



Reaction path

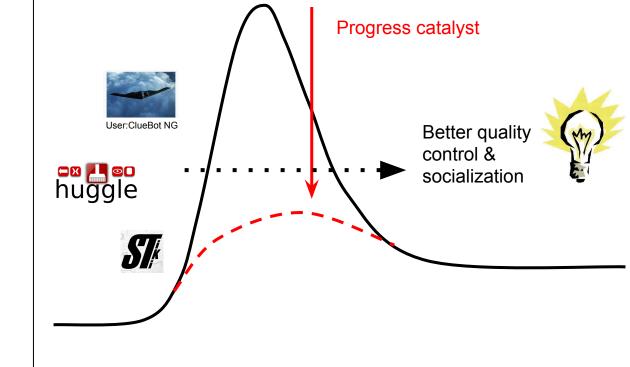


Progress ---->



Progress ---->



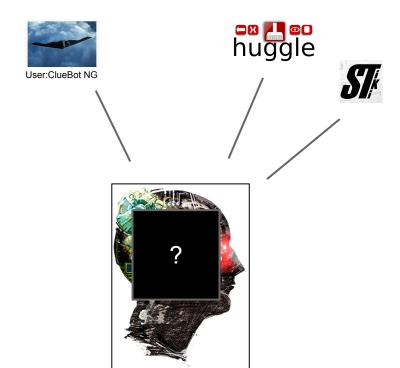


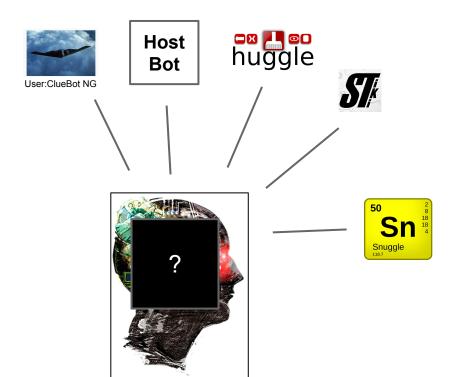
Progress ---->

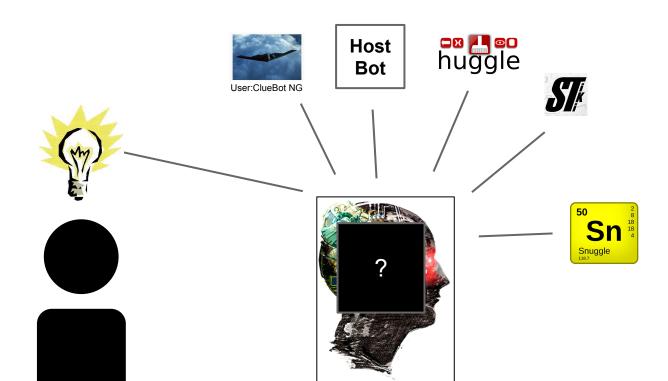
















"English Wikipedia"

Is this edit damaging?

In 2013 Wilson, in collaboration with [[Mikhail Baryshnikov]] and co-starring [[Willem Dafoe]], developed "[[**The Old Woman (play)**]The Old Woman]]", an adaptation of the work by the Russian author [[Daniil Kharms]]. The play premiered at MIF13, Manchester International Festival.ref">ref">ref">ref[Cite web|url = http://www.mif.co.uk/event/the-old-woman|title = The Old Woman Robert Wilson, Mikhail Baryshnikov, Willem Dafoe|date = 2013|accessdate = 2014-11-23|website = Manchester International Festival|publisher = Manchester International Festival|last = Jansch|first = Lucie}|/ref> Wilson wrote that he and [[Mikhail Baryshnikov|Baryshnikov]] have discussed creating a play together for years, perhaps based on a Russian text.<ref>{{Cite web|url = http://calperformances.org/learn/program_notes/2014/pn_oldwoman.pdf|title = Cal Performances University of California, Berkeley Playbill|date = 2014|accessdate = 2014-

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"638307884": {
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http://ores.wmflabs.org/scores/enwiki/damaging/642215410

"Intelligence" is hard to define, whether in dogs, other animals, or humans. The ability to learn quickly might be taken as a sign of [[intelligence (trait)|intelligence]], but such evidence must be interpreted with care, because learning speed may be affected by such things as the effectiveness of the rewards used in training or the motivation or activity level of the dog. For example, some breeds, such as [[Siberian Husky|Siberian Huskies]], are said to be not particularly rewarded by pleasing their owners, but quickly learn to escape from yards or catch small animals, often using ingenious ways of doing both.

<ref>http://siberianhuskycentral.com/siberianhusky-dogs/are-siberian-huskies-good-dogs</ref> "Intelligence" is hard to define, whether in dogs, other animals, or humans. The ability to learn quickly might be taken as a sign of [[intelligence (trait)|intelligence]], but such evidence must be interpreted with care, because learning speed may be affected by such things as the effectiveness of the rewards used in training or the motivation or activity level of the dog. For example, some breeds, such as [[Siberian Husky|Siberian Huskies]], are said to be not particularly rewarded by pleasing their owners, but quickly learn to escape from yards or catch small animals, often using ingenious ways of doing both. LLAMAS GROW ON TREES

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    }
```

http://ores.wmflabs.org/scores/enwiki/damaging/642215410

"Intelligence" is hard to define, whether in dogs, other animals, or humans. The ability to learn quickly might be taken as a sign of [[intelligence (trait)|intelligence]], but such evidence must be interpreted with care, because learning speed may be affected by such things as the effectiveness of the rewards used in training or the motivation or activity level of the dog. For example, some breeds, such as [[Siberian Husky|Siberian Huskies]], are said to be not particularly rewarded by pleasing their owners, but quickly learn to escape from yards or catch small animals, often using ingenious ways of doing both.

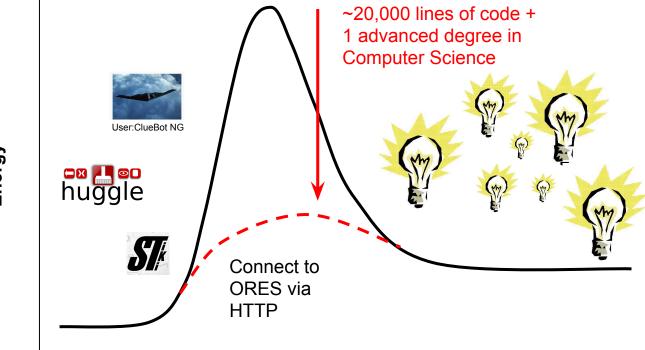
<ref>http://siberianhuskycentral.com/siberianhusky-dogs/are-siberian-huskies-good-dogs</ref> "Intelligence" is hard to define, whether in dogs, other animals, or humans. The ability to learn quickly might be taken as a sign of [[intelligence (trait)|intelligence]], but such evidence must be interpreted with care, because learning speed may be affected by such things as the effectiveness of the rewards used in training or the motivation or activity level of the dog. For example, some breeds, such as [[Siberian Husky|Siberian Huskies]], are said to be not particularly rewarded by pleasing their owners, but quickly learn to escape from yards or catch small animals, often using ingenious ways of doing both. LLAMAS GROW ON TREES

```
"642215410": {
    "prediction": true,
    "probability": {
        "false": 0.080,
        "true": 0.920
      }
    }
```

- Scale-able & redundant
- - Comparable to the state-of-the-art

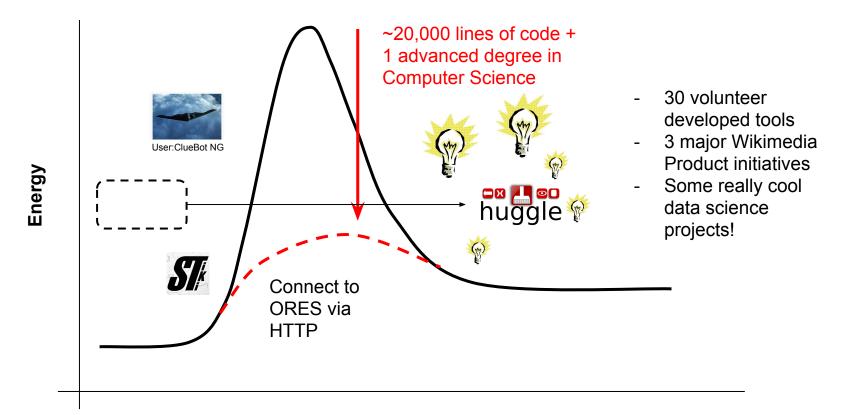
Fast (median delay 0.5 seconds)

Progress ---->



Progress ---->

Progress ---->



Progress ---->

Part 3.5: Feminist inspiration

Critique → Design



"Subjective Algorithms"

"Subjective algorithms"

"algorithms, often aided by big data, now make decisions in subjective realms where there is **no right decision**, and no anchor with which to judge outcomes."

Tufekci, Z. (2015). Algorithms in our Midst: Information, Power and Choice when Software is Everywhere. CSCW (pp. 1918-1918). ACM.



"Subjective algorithms"

"algorithms, often aided by big data, now make decisions in subjective realms where there is **no right decision**, and no anchor with which to judge outcomes."

Tufekci, Z. (2015). Algorithms in our Midst: Information, Power and Choice when Software is Everywhere. CSCW (pp. 1918-1918). ACM.

What is good? relevant? important? desirable? valuable?



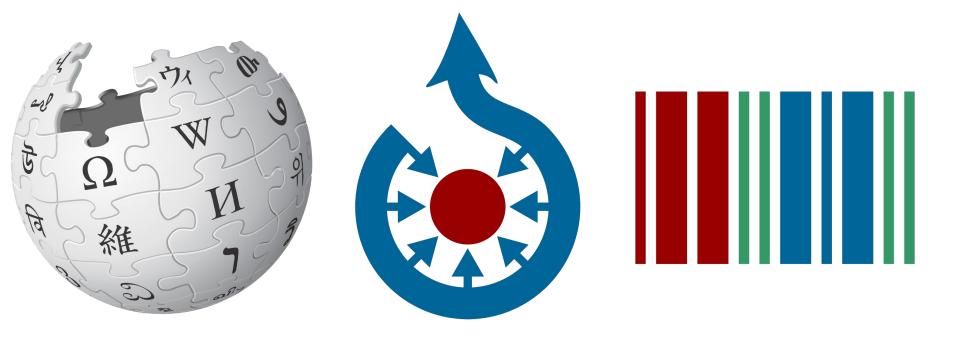




Google's Perspective API judges "Few muslims are a terrorist threat" to be 79% toxic. False positive? My take:

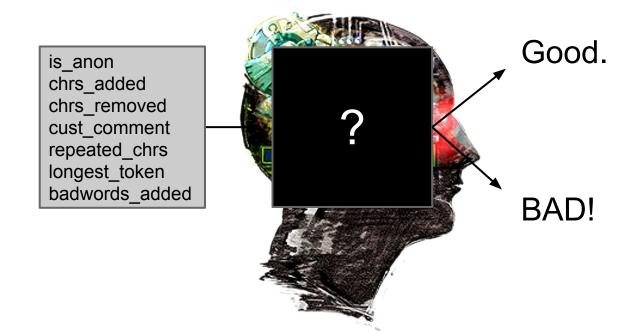


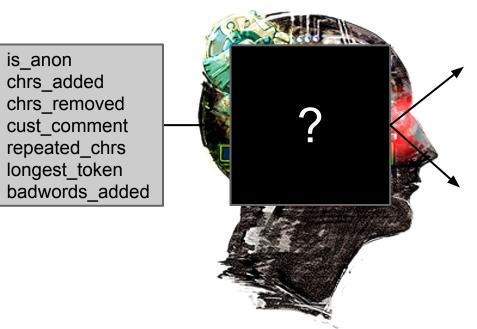
8:26 AM · Feb 23, 2017



Who is allowed to participate? Who gets labeled "bad-faith"?

What types of contributions will be labeled "damaging"?





Good.

and some important bad stuff

BAD!

and some important good stuff

Please exercise *extreme caution* to <u>avoid</u> encoding racism or other biases into an Al scheme. [...] Wnt (talk) 12:58, 20 February 2015 (UTC)

From Wikipedia: Wikipedia Signpost/2015-02-18/Special report

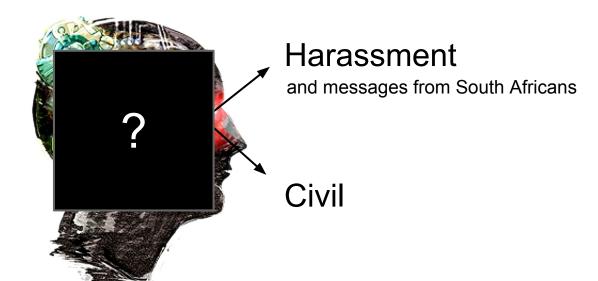
Please exercise extreme caution to avoid encoding racism or other biases into an Al scheme. [...] Wnt (talk) 12:58, 20 February 2015 (UTC)

From Wikipedia: Wikipedia Signpost/2015-02-18/Special report

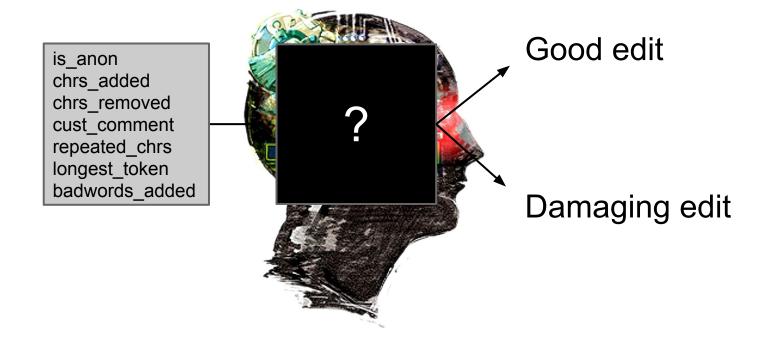


Please exercise extreme caution to avoid encoding racism or other biases into an Al scheme. [...] Wnt (talk) 12:58, 20 February 2015 (UTC)

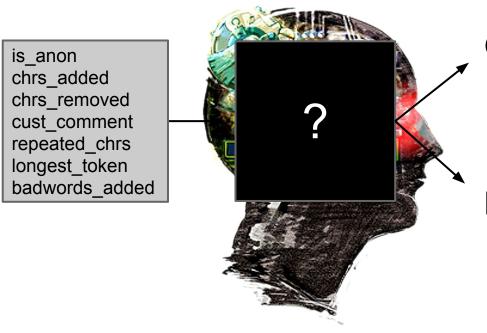
From Wikipedia: Wikipedia Signpost/2015-02-18/Special report



Two stories



Two stories



Good edit

Damaging edit

- The Italian word "ha"
- Anonymous editors

The Italian "ha"

Literally: Not a laughing matter

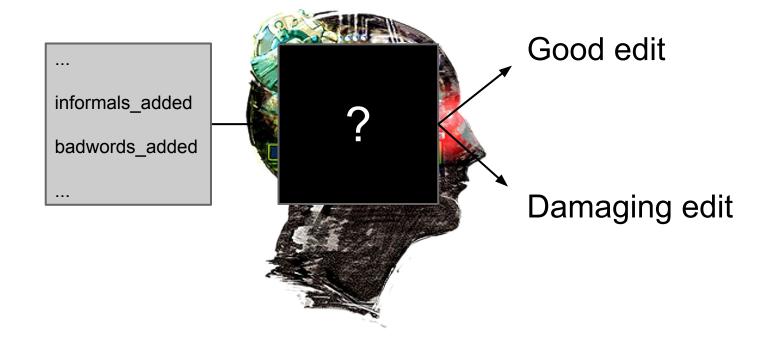
:m:Talk:ORES#Checklist for itwiki setup.

- Correzioni verbo avere: false positives related to italian verb "have" (why?)
- --Rotpunkt (talk) 12:17, 23 November 2015 (UTC)

:it:Progetto:Patrolling/ORES

Correzioni verbo avere [modifica wikitesto]

- Speciale:Diff/76758000 (98%) correzione da minuscolo a maiuscolo del verbo avere, dopo inserimento del punto, da parte di un registrato
- Speciale:Diff/75006952 (100%) correzione verbo avere da parte di un IP
- Speciale: Diff/73011992 (97%) correzione verbo avere da parte di un utente registrato
- Speciale:Diff/75589352 (97%) correzione verbo avere da parte di un utente registrato
- Speciale:Diff/76784148 (95%) correzione con modifica da maiuscolo a minuscolo del verbo "ha", da parte di un utente registrato
- Speciale:Diff/76793663 (89%) modifica che coinvolge il verbo avere, da parte di un IP
- Speciale:Diff/76797177 (95%) modifica che coinvolge il verbo avere, da parte di un IP
- Speciale:Diff/76806685 (98%) modifica che coinvolge il verbo avere, da parte di un IP
- Speciale:Diff/76805417 (98%) modifica che coinvolge il verbo avere, da parte di un IP
- Speciale:Diff/76781896 (90%) modifica che coinvolge il verbo avere, da parte di un IP
- Speciale:Diff/76781249 (92%) modifiche alla forma della frase, tra cui il maiuscolo con il verbo avere, da parte di un IP
- Speciale:Diff/76826639 (98%) modifica che coinvolge il verbo avere, da parte di un IP
- Speciale:Diff/76831709 (100%) modifica che coinvolge il verbo avere, da parte di un IP





Badwords: Curse words, racial slurs and other offensive terminology

Informals: Casual speak that would be welcome on a talk page, but not within an article.



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For example "hello" or "hahaha".



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For example "hello" or "hahaha".

revscoring/languages/english.py#L163

```
r"don'?t", r"dum+b*(y|ies|er|est)?(ass)?",
                                                                    "dumb", "dummy", "dumbest", "dummies",
160
                                                          100
                                                                    "dad", "daddy", "dada",
161
          r''d+?u+?d+?e+?\w*'',
                                                          101
162
          r"good[-_]?bye",
                                                          102
                                                                    "goodbye", "good-bye",
                                                                    "hi", "hihi", "ha", "haha", "hehe", "ho",
163
          r"h+[aiou]+(h+[aeiou]*)*",
                                                          103
                                                                    "mwuhahaha",
          r"mw?[au]+h+[aiou]+(h+[aeiou]*)*",
                                                          104
164
165
          r"h+[e]+(h+[aeiou]*)+",
                                                          105
                                                                    "hello", "helo", "hellloooo",
                                                                    "hey", "heeeey", "haay",
166
          r"hel+?o+", r"h(aa+?|e+?)y+?",
                                                          106
          r"h+?m+?",
                                                                    "hm", "hmmmm", "hhhmmmm",
167
                                                          107
```

revscoring/languages/tests/test_english.py#L103

revscoring/languages/english.py#L163

revscoring/languages/tests/test_english.py#L103

```
"dumb", "dummy", "dumbest", "dummies",
          r"don'?t", r"dum+b*(y|ies|er|est)?(ass)?",
                                                          100
160
                                                                     "dad", "daddy", "dada",
161
          r''d+?u+?d+?e+?\w*'',
                                                          101
          r"good[-_]?bye",
                                                          102
                                                                     "goodbye", "good-bye",
162
                                                                     "hi", "hihi", "ha", "haha", "hehe", "ho",
163
          r"h+[aiou]+(h+[aeiou]*)*",
                                                          103
          r"mw?[au]+h+[aiou]+(h+[aeiou]*)*",
                                                                     "mwuhahaha",
164
                                                          104
                                                                     "hello", "helo", "hellloooo",
          r"h+[e]+(h+[aeiou]*)+",
165
                                                          105
166
          r"hel+?o+", r"h(aa+?|e+?)v+?",
                                                          106
                                                                     "hey", "heeeey", "haay",
          r"h+?m+?",
                                                                     "hm", "hmmmm", "hhhmmmm",
167
                                                          107
```

"Ha" is laughing in English, but "Ha" is not laughing in Italian!

Hi Rotpunkt. Sorry for the long wait. We've been doing a lot of infrastructural work around ORES, so I wasn't able to look at this as quickly as I'd hoped. ... So, I've been experimenting with different modeling strategies. It seems that we can get a little bit better statistical "fitness" with a en:gradient boosting (GB) model than the old linear en:support vector machine (SVM) model. Here's the new scores that I get for these three edits:

- it:Special:Diff/77186648 (67.6%)
- it:Special:Diff/77186644 (75.7%)
- it:Special:Diff/77173988 (36.9%)

... <snip> ...

@Halfak Nice job, thanks from itwiki! --Rotpunkt (talk) 15:58, 25 March 2016 (UTC)

Anonymous editors

Anonymous editors



Otherwise, anons seemed to dominate false-positive reports from every wiki

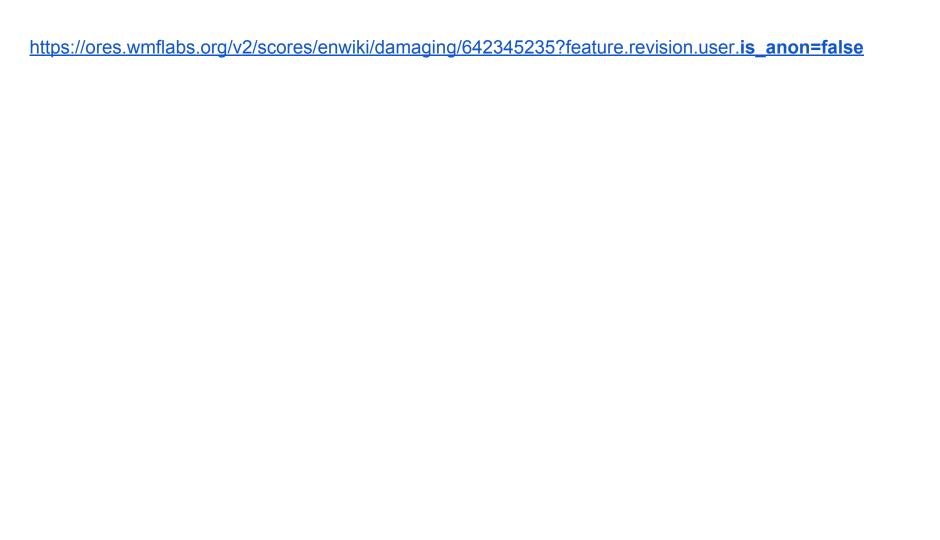
... maybe anons are really bad.

... maybe anons are really bad.

Generally, anon edits are twice as likely to be vandalism

... maybe anons are really bad.

- Generally, anon edits are twice as likely to be vandalism
- 90% of anonymous edits are good



https://ores.wmflabs.org/v2/scores/enwiki/damaging/642345235?feature.revision.user.is_anon=false

https://ores.wmflabs.org/v2/scores/enwiki/damaging/642345235?feature.revision.user.is anon=false

https://ores.wmflabs.org/v2/scores/enwiki/damaging/642345235?feature.revision.user.is anon=true

https://ores.wmflabs.org/v2/scores/enwiki/damaging/642345235?feature.revision.user.is_anon=false

https://ores.wmflabs.org/v2/scores/enwiki/damaging/642345235?feature.revision.user.is anon=true

Just by being "anon", we score this edit 11.5% more likely to be damaging to the article.

Modeling strategies

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Support vector machine#Linear SVM

Linear SVM [edit]

We are given a training dataset of n points of the form

$$(\vec{x}_1,y_1),\ldots,(\vec{x}_n,y_n)$$

where the y_i are either 1 or -1, each indicating the class to which the point \vec{x}_i belongs. Each \vec{x}_i is a p-dimensional real vector. We want to find the "maximum-margin hyperplane" that divides the group of points \vec{x}_i for which $y_i = 1$ from the group of points for which $y_i = -1$, which is defined so that the distance between the hyperplane and the nearest point \vec{x}_i from either group is maximized.

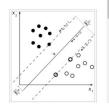
Any hyperplane can be written as the set of points \vec{x} satisfying

$$\vec{w} \cdot \vec{x} + b = 0,$$

where \vec{w} is the (not necessarily normalized) normal vector to the hyperplane. The parameter $\frac{b}{\|\vec{w}\|}$ determines the offset of the hyperplane from the origin along the normal vector \vec{w} .

Hard-margin [edit]

If the training data are linearly separable, we can select two parallel hyperplanes that separate the two classes of data, so that the distance between them is as large as possible. The region bounded by these two hyperplanes is called the "margin", and the maximum-margin hyperplane is the hyperplane that lies halfway between them. These hyperplanes can be described by the equations



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gradient_boosting

Gradient boosting

A C-class article from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Gradient boosting is a machine learning technique for regression and classification problems, which produces a prediction model in the form of an ensemble of weak prediction models, typically decision trees. It builds the model in a stage-wise fashion like other boosting methods do, and it generalizes them by allowing optimization of an arbitrary differentiable loss function.

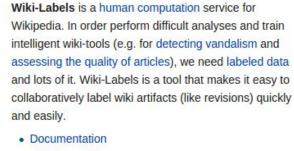
The idea of gradient boosting originated in the observation by Leo Breiman^[1] that boosting can be interpreted as an optimization algorithm on a suitable cost function. Explicit regression gradient boosting algorithms were subsequently developed by Jerome H. Friedman^{[2][3]} simultaneously with the more general functional gradient boosting perspective of Llew Mason, Jonathan Baxter, Peter Bartlett and Marcus Frean.^{[4][5]} The latter two papers introduced the abstract view of boosting algorithms si terative functional gradient descent algorithms. That is, algorithms that optimize a cost function over function space by iteratively choosing a function (weak hypothesis) that points in the negative gradient direction. This functional gradient view of boosting has led to the development of boosting algorithms in many areas of machine learning and statistics beyond regression and classification.

User classes

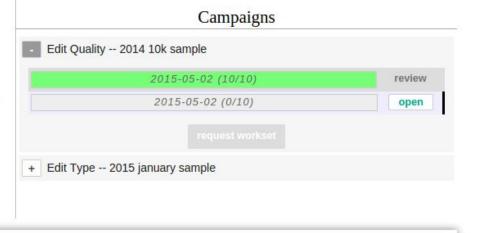
Anon editor

```
{"feature.revision.user.is anon": true,
 "feature...seconds since registration": 0,
 "feature.revision.user.has advanced rights": false,
 "feature.revision.user.is admin": false,
 "feature.revision.user.is bot": false,
 "feature.revision.user.is curator": false}
New editor (2h since registration)
{"feature.revision.user.is anon": false,
 "feature...seconds since registration": 18000,
 "feature.revision.user.has advanced rights": false,
 "feature.revision.user.is admin": false,
 "feature.revision.user.is bot": false,
 "feature.revision.user.is curator": false}
User:EpochFail (8 years since registration)
{"feature.revision.user.is anon": false,
 "feature...seconds since registration": 257995021,
 "feature.revision.user.has advanced rights": false,
 "feature.revision.user.is admin": false,
 "feature.revision.user.is bot": false,
```

"feature.revision.user.is curator": false}



- github repo ₽







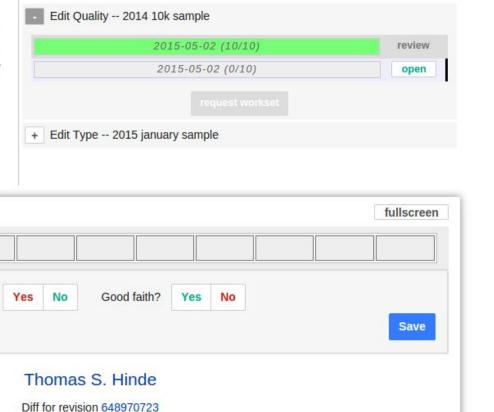
Damaging?

"Lots of details - question the purpose of some material, does not seem significant"

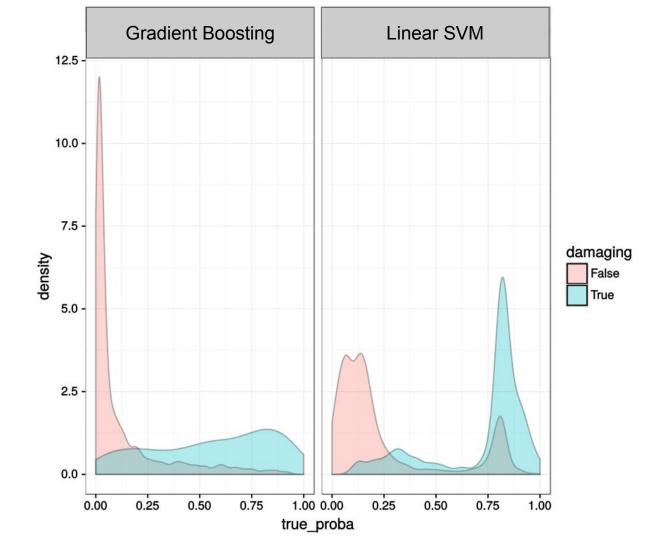
Line 31:

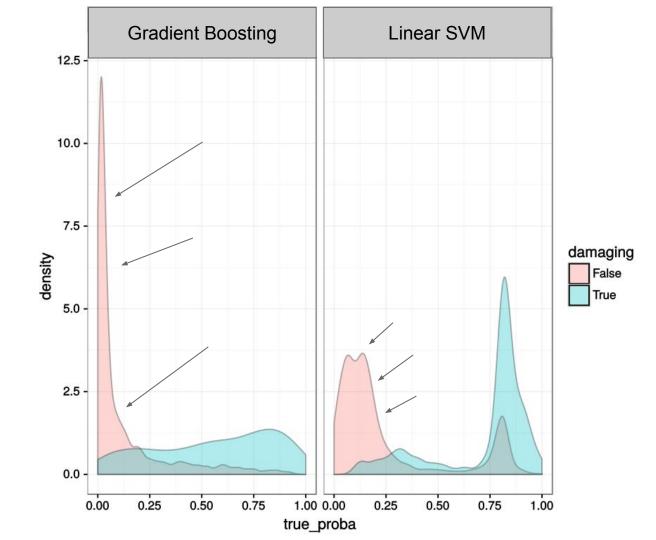
Line 31:

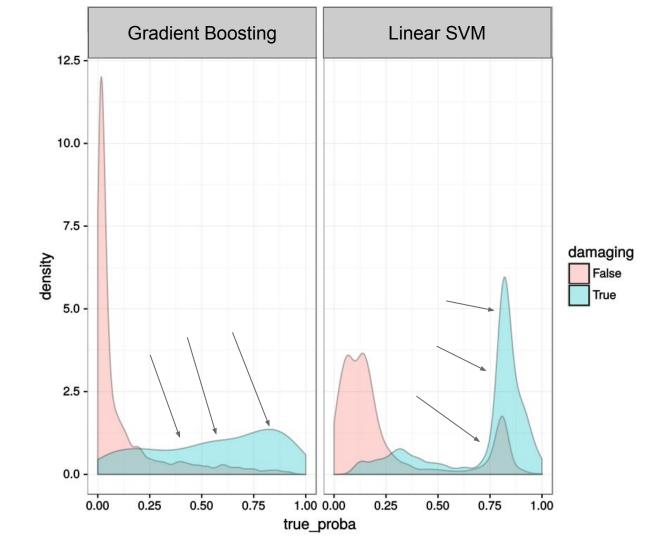
Workset

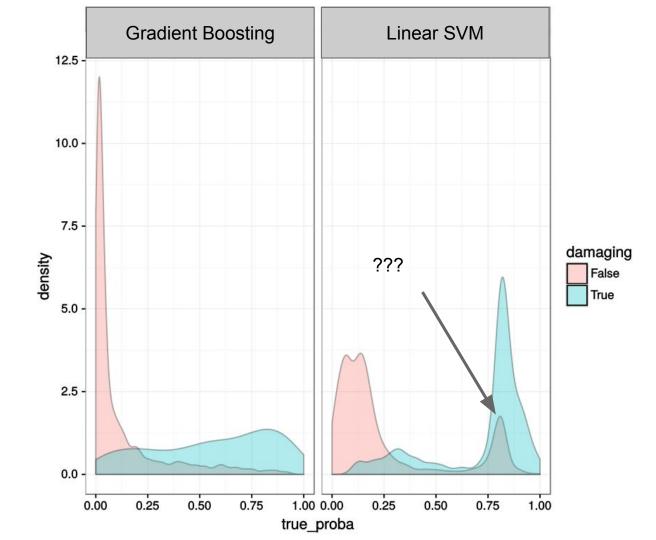


Campaigns



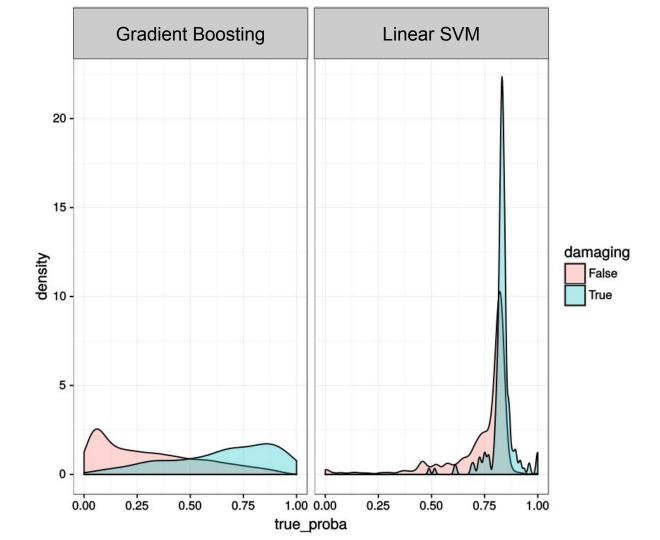




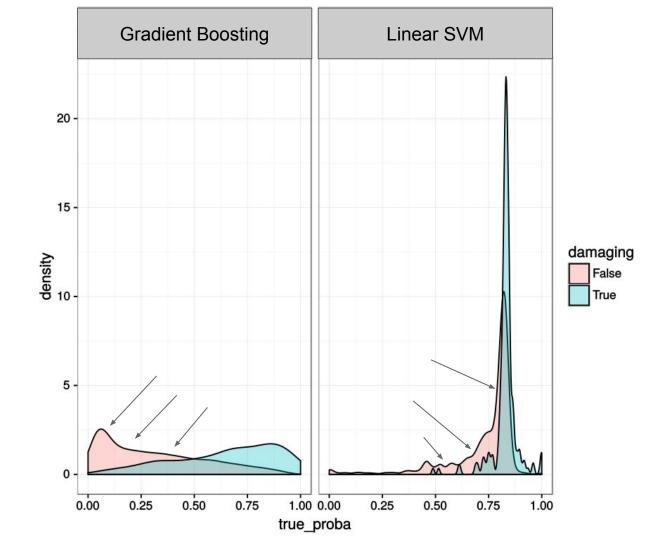


OK. What if every edit was anon?

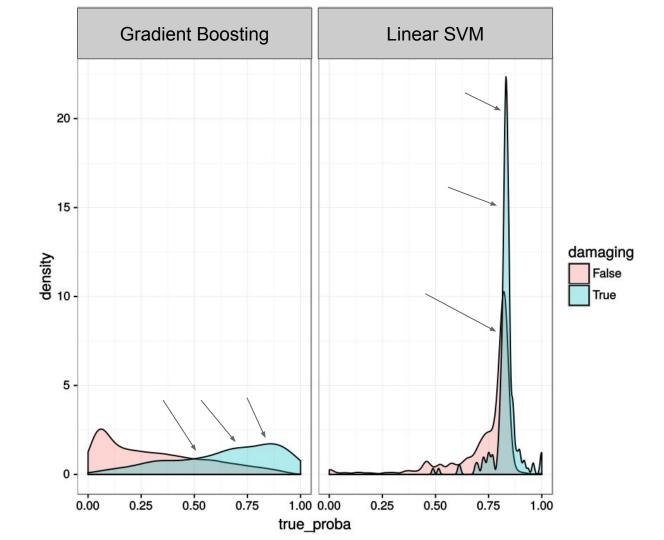
Anon user class



Anon user class

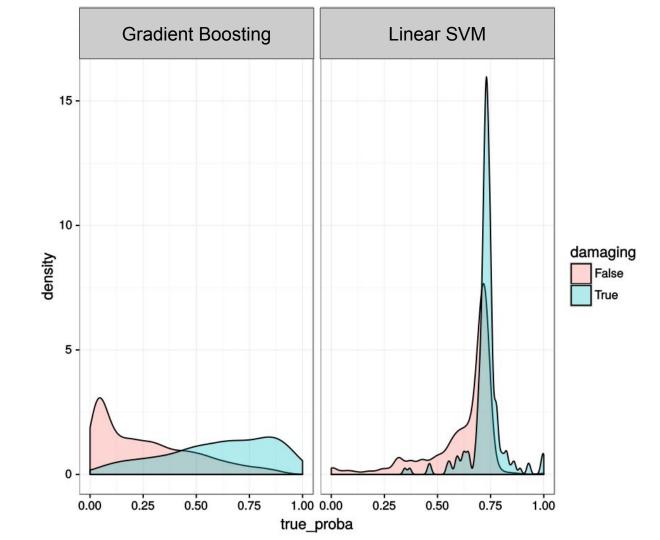


Anon user class

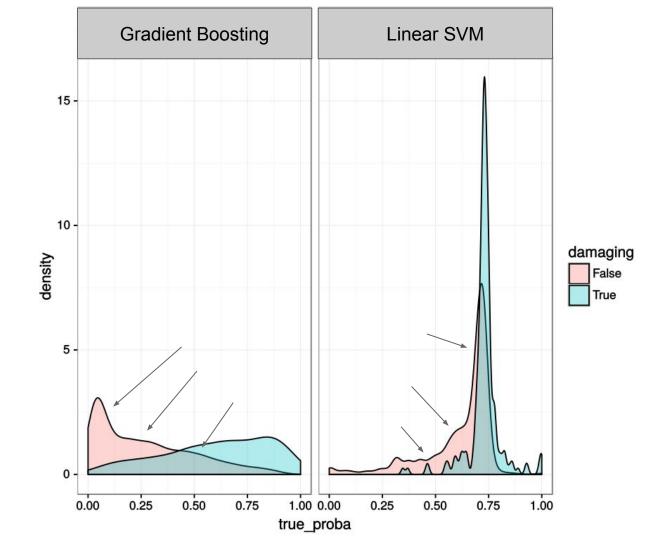


What if every edit were from a newcomer?

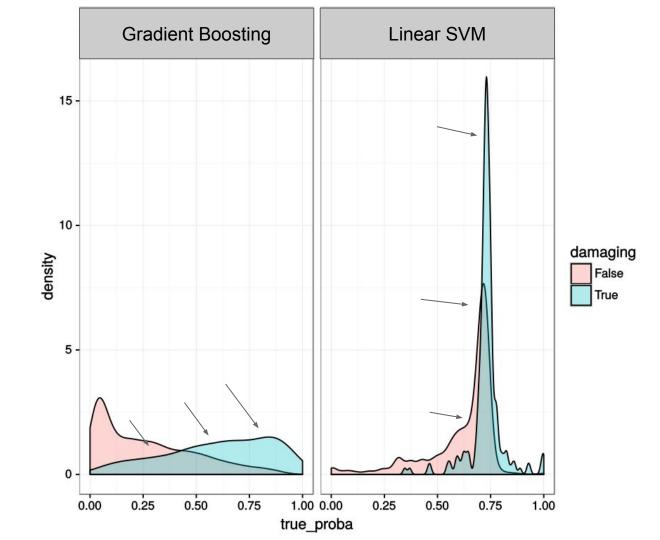
Newbie user class



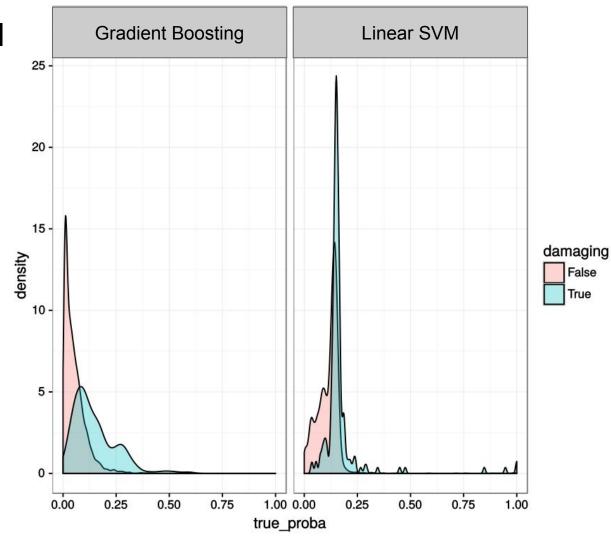
Newbie user class

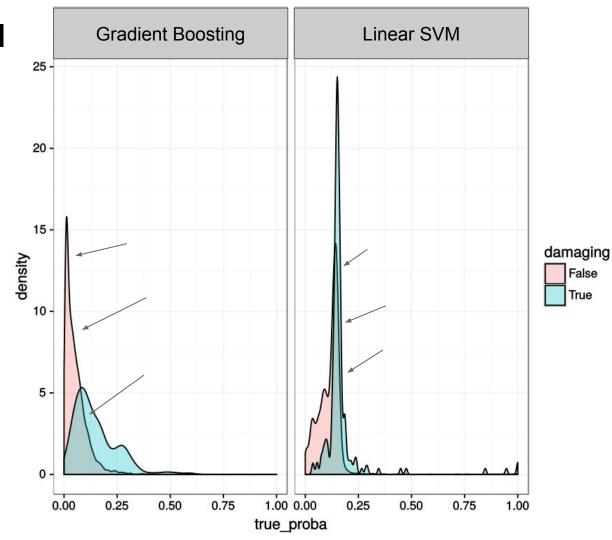


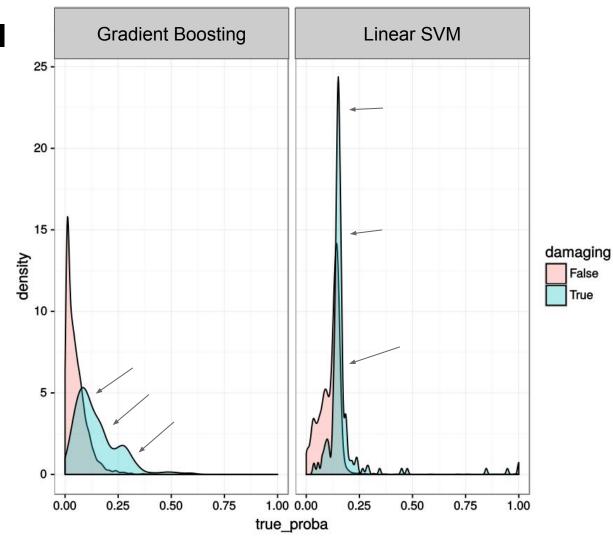
Newbie user class

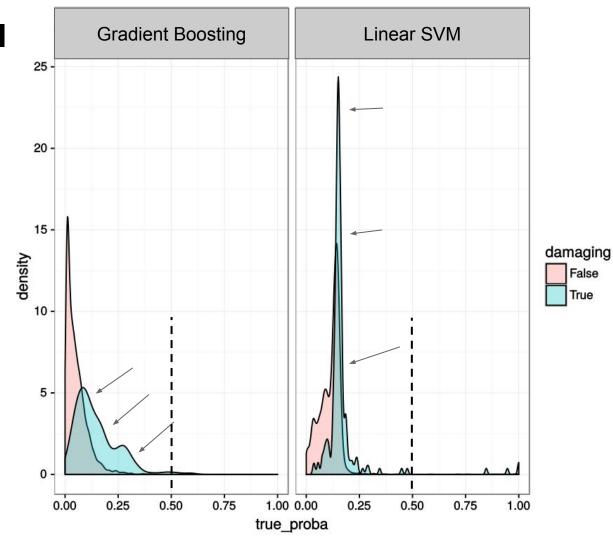


What if I (EpochFail) saved all the edits?









Mwahahaha!

Dec. 2015:

- Gradient boosting deployed

Dec. 2015:

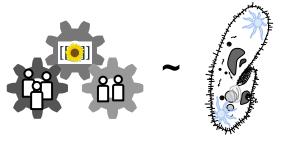
- Gradient boosting deployed

Still needs work:

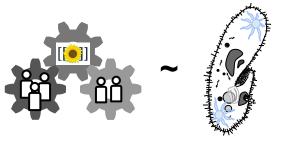
- Bias against anons/newcomers lessened, but not gone
- New sources of signal
 - HashingVectorization
 - Probabilistic Context-free Grammars

1. Wikipedia as a socio-technical system

Systems-thinking & Biological metaphors



- 1. Wikipedia as a socio-technical system
 - Systems-thinking & Biological metaphors

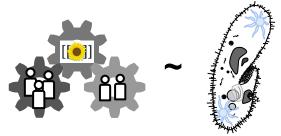


- 2. Critique of algorithmic quality control
 - Standpoint epistemology
 - Encoding of ideology in technology



1. Wikipedia as a socio-technical system

Systems-thinking & Biological metaphors



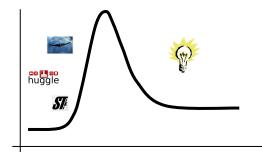
2. Critique of algorithmic quality control

- Standpoint epistemology
- Encoding of ideology in technology



3. Infrastructure for socio-technical change

- "progress catalyst"
- Hearing to speech vs. Speaking to be heard
- The dangers of "subjective algorithms"



Props to my collaborators Thanks! User:Ladsgroup User:Staeiou User:He7d3r User:とある白い猫 User:Awight SCIENCE User:YuviPanda User:Danilo.mac User:Jtmorgan SCIENCE SCIENCE User:Aetilley SCIENCE User:Riedl **SCIENCE SCIENCE** SCIENCE **Aaron Halfaker** ahalfaker@wikimedia.org huggle enwp.org/User:EpochFail https://twitter.com/halfak

Communities as living, adaptive systems



Algorithms in social spaces

Empowerment as technological intervention

Machine learning support for collaborative work