First and family names _____

What is your feeling about being here, at ICCBR-2017?

a. Happy
b. Very happy
c. Terribly happy
d. I have never been so happy in all my life

ICCBR-2017
Poster quiz
Chairs: David W. Aha and Jean Lieber
(put the blame on us!)

Background: The ICCBR-17 Poster Session will take place during 3:30-4:30pm on Tuesday, 27 June 2017 at NTNU (outside of Realfagsbygget Auditorium R9) in Trondheim, Norway. To encourage poster attendance, we are holding this quiz. The winner will be announced at the Conference Banquet on Tuesday evening.
Contents: Below is a list of the 13 posters (ordered alphabetically by first author surname). The authors of each poster has prepared questions for you to ask, and supplied four possible answers per question. (Only we have the answer key!)
Instructions: For each question, please mark/circle your answer. After you've visited all the posters and completed this form, please place it in the ballot box provided in the Poster Session location by 4:30pm.
Thanks: You're welcome to discuss these answers with other attendees, but we suggest you submit your answer sheet first. And we welcome your feedback on this event; thanks for participating!

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1. *A Hybrid CBR Approach for the Long Tail Problem in Recommender Systems*, Gharbi Alshammari, Jose Luis Jorro-Aragoneses, Stelios Kapetanakis, Miltos Petridis, Juan A. Recio-García and Belén Díaz-Agudo

Q1.1 What is the long tail problem in a recommender system?
a. Fewer popular items in small quantities.
b. More popular items in small quantities.
→ c. Fewer popular items in large quantities.
d. More popular items in large quantities.

Q1.2 Why a hybrid approach works better while obtaining a recommendation compared to a "single" approach?
→ a. It can alleviate the drawback in one approach.
b. It can run faster.
c. It does not require more information.
d. It solves the performance of each approach.

Q1.3 How a CBR system can improve the long tail problem compared to other AI techniques?
a. Adaptable approach to the new cases.
b. Does not spend more time.
c. Not required more information.
→ d. Does not require pre-calculation.

2. *Extending the Flexibility of Case-Based Design Support Tools: A Use Case in the Architectural Domain*, Viktor Ayzenshtadt, Christoph Langenhan, Syed Saqib Bukhari, Klaus-Dieter Althoff, Frank Petzold and Andreas Dengel

Q2.1 What should the participants of the study reconstruct during the modeling processes?
a. Structure and content of the floor plans they were presented with.
→ b. Similarity assessment process embedded in the conceptual design process.
c. Software architecture of the case-based retrieval engine they have tested.
d. The domain model or one of the current retrieval strategies of the case-based retrieval engine.

Q2.2 What kind of modeling should the participants use to model their processes?
a. Paper prototypes of UML.
→ b. Paper prototypes of BPMN.
c. Drawing with a stylus on an iPad.
d. Drawing with a web-based user interface.

Q2.3 What are the main components of the strategy definition inferred from the results of the study?
a. Complexity level, Criteria, Flexibility, Vocabulary.
b. Flexibility, Concurrency, Similarity measure.
c. Actions, Flexibility, Criteria, Concurrency.
→ d. Knowledge, Criteria, Similarity measure, Flexibility.

3. *A Reasoning Model based on Perennial Crop Allocation Cases and Rules*, Florence Le Ber, Xavier Dolques, Laura

Martin, Marc Benoît and Alain Mille

Q3.1 What is miscanthus x giganteus?

a. An invasive Asian plant (in Europe and America).
→ b. A perennial crop.
c. A pokemon.
d. An ornamental plant.

Q3.2 Why should CBR be used to model crop allocation?

a. Farmers' reasoning is based on cases.
→ b. This crop is newly grown in France.
c. Cases were already formalized by agronomists.
d. We know nothing about machine learning.

Q3.3 What is a problem in SAMM?

a. The description of a farm and its territory.
→ b. The description of a farm field.
c. The description of an agricultural landscape.
d. The description of an ornamental garden.

4. *Similar Users or Similar Items? Comparing Similarity-based Approaches for Recommender Systems in Online Judges*, Marta Caro-Martinez and Guillermo Jimenez-Diaz

Q4.1 When are two nodes connected in the user interaction graph?

a. When the users are friends.
b. When the users solved at least one problem in common.
→ c. When the users attempted to solve at least one problem in common.
d. When the users have got the same interests.

Q4.2 In the user interaction graph, in which situation are the best results achieved?

→ a. Using a voting system.
b. Using a similarity method without voting systems.
c. With weighted similarity metrics.
d. With precision, recall and F1 evaluation metrics.

Q4.3 What is "Acepta el Reto" (Take on the challenge)?

a. A recommender system for an online judge.
→ b. An online judge.
c. A name's project.
d. A programming contest celebrated in an online judge.

5. *Tetra: A Case-Based Decision Support System for Assisting Nuclear Physicians with Image Interpretation*, Mohammad B. Chawki, Emmanuel Nauer, Nicolas Jay, and Jean Lieber

Q5.1 Concerning Tetra's features:

→ a. They can have either a negative or a positive relevance.
b. They have the same relevance regardless of the diagnosis.
c. Each case have necessarily a value for each feature.
d. They take into account only the patient's diseases.

Q5.2 Tetra does *not* use:

a. Ontology. b. Semantic annotation. → c. Artificial neural network. d. Similarity.

Q5.3 Concerning Tetra's results:

a. Ischemia and necrosis are both with similar results.
b. Ischemia is better predicted than necrosis.
→ c. Necrosis is better predicted than ischemia.
d. Tetra doesn't predict ischemia nor necrosis.

6. *The Mechanism of Influence of a Case-based Health Knowledge System on Hospital Management Systems*, Dongxiao Gu, Jingjing Li, Isabelle Bichindaritz, Shuyuan Deng and Changyong Liang

Q6.1 The case-based health knowledge systems (CBHKS) is *not* used for:

a. Healthcare management. → b. Electronic business. c. Medical diagnoses. d. Nursing management.

Q6.2 Which one in the CRHKS system' designing and building principals was *not* mentioned in the article?

a. Practicability. b. Usefulness. c. Ease of use. → d. Earning more money.

Q6.3 Which one in the CRHKS system' designing and building principals was *not* mentioned in the article?

a. Integrates case-based reasoning and cloud computing.
b. Can provide knowledge support.
c. Very useful for healthcare management in hospitals.
→ d. Can also be used by business companies such as Amazon, Alibaba, etc.

7. *Semantic Trace Comparison at Multiple Levels of Abstraction*, Stefania Montani, Manuel Striani, Silvana Quaglini, Anna Cavallini and Giorgio Leonardi

Q7.1 In the abstraction of process traces, how do we manage delays?

a. They are ignored.
b. If delays are encountered between two actions that abstract to the same ancestor, they are always included in the resulting macro-action.
c. If delays are encountered between two actions that abstract to the same ancestor, two separate macro-actions are created.
→ d. If delays are encountered between two actions that abstract to the same ancestor, their total length can be recorded as a penalty.

Q7.2 What are interleaving actions?

a. Actions that overlap to other actions.
→ b. Actions that abstract to a different ancestor with respect to the ones being analyzed.
c. Actions that separate two macro-actions.
d. Actions that cannot be abstracted.

Q7.3 What information do we ignore in our similarity metric operating on abstracted traces?

→ a. Action names.
b. Qualitative temporal constraints between actions.
c. Abstraction phase penalties.
d. Semantic relatedness between actions.

8. *Towards a Case-Based Reasoning Approach to Dynamic Adaptation for Large-Scale Distributed Systems*, Sorana Tania Nemeș and Andreea Buga

Q8.1 A description feature f_i is a predicate. What form does it take?

a. $f_i = \{param\_name_i; param\_value_i\}$.
b. $f_i = \{param\_name_i; param\_goal_i; param\_value_i\}$.
→ c. $f_i = \{param\_name_i; rel; param\_goal_i; param\_value_i\}$.
d. $f_i = \{param\_name_i; rel; param\_goal\}$.

Q8.2 The functional and non-functional requirements of the systems are captured through a rigorous form of blueprints, serving as authoritative references for the design. What is this called?

→ a. Ground models. b. Activity diagrams. c. Requirements diagram. d. Behavioral diagrams.

Q8.3 What is the main focus of the case-based decision process for dynamic adaptation?

a. Knowledge acquisition.
b. Case representation.
c. Verification and validation in order to demonstrate the correctness, completeness and consistency of the chosen solution.
→ d. All of the above.

9. *Evolutionary Inspired Adaptation of Exercise Plans for Increasing Solution Variety*, Tale Prestmo, Kerstin Bach, Agnar Aamodt and Paul Jarle Mork

Q9.1 How many exercise levels are there for the back extensors?

a. 4. → b. 6. c. 8. d. 10.

Q9.2 Why were genetic algorithms used as inspiration?

a. They have successfully been applied to the domain before.
b. It is a technique were you don't need expert knowledge.
→ c. They usually come up with a partially optimal solution.
d. They are the most used adaptation technique on domains that deal with humans.

Q9.3 What was the overall objective of implementing the GA-inspired approach?

a. To improve the exercise plans.
b. To see if a GA works on the domain.
c. To expand the selfBACK project.

→ d. To increase solution variety.

10. *Intelligent Control System for Back Pain Therapy*, Juan A. Recio-García, Belén Díaz-Agudo, Jose Luis Jorro-Aragoneses and Alireza Kazemi

Q10.1 What is the main challenge of the CBR system in the KBS machine?

→ a. Capture the expertise knowledge of physiotherapists and reuse it for future therapies.
b. Store a large number of cases.
c. Define a suitable similarity metric to compare unstructured cases.
d. Implement such a sophisticated CBR system.

Q10.2 What is a relevant feature of the system regarding retrieve and reuse?

a. It implements a noise-reduction algorithm to improve the retrieval and reuse stages.
→ b. It uses a complementary process where both the personal record of the patient and cases from other patients are reused to provide a solution.
c. It uses an ontology to classify back problems and retrieve the most suitable therapy.
d. It includes fuzzy-logic in the retrieval and reuse stages.

Q10.3 What are the main additional functionalities included in the CBR system?

→ a. An explanation module and the capability to deal with uncomplete cases.
b. A maintenance method that removes unnecessary cases.
c. An algorithm to automatically update the weights of the similarity metric.
d. None.

11. *Dependency Modeling for Knowledge Maintenance in Distributed CBR Systems*, Pascal Reuss, Christian Witzke and Klaus-Dieter Althoff

Q11.1 Which basic information is part of a dependency?

→ a. Knowledge source, knowledge target, and direction.
b. Knowledge containers and constraints.
c. CBR systems, weights, and similarities.
d. Cases and agents.

Q11.2 What is the purpose of the proposed hierarchy for knowledge levels?

a. Define the vocabulary for dependencies.
b. Organize the directions of dependencies.
→ c. Identify the required granularity of dependencies.
d. Build a taxonomy for similarity of dependencies.

Q11.3 What is the purpose of the proposed algorithm?

a. Identify all possible dependencies in given CBR systems.
b. Determine the weights of all syntactic dependencies.
c. Identify all possible semantic dependencies in a single CBR system.
→ d. Generate syntactic dependencies within a single CBR system.

12. *Case-Based Interpretation of Best Practices: Application to Data Collection for Cancer Registries*, Michael Schnell, Sophie Couffignal, Jean Lieber, Stéphanie Saleh, and Nicolas Jay

Q12.1 Which type of arguments is not used in this research project?

a. Strong pro. → b. Strong con. c. Weak pro. d. Weak con.

Q12.2 What is the goal of this research project?

a. To assist coding experts.
b. To assist operators.
→ c. To assist operators and coding experts.
d. To assist patients.

Q12.3 What does the retrieve step (i.e. the finding of a suitable source case) rely upon for the proposed approach?

a. Patient record similarity.
b. Argument applicability.
c. Case seniority.
→ d. Argument applicability and patient record similarity.

13. *SCOUT: A Case-Based Reasoning Agent for Playing Race for the Galaxy*, Ian Watson and Michael Woolford

Q13.1 Race for the Galaxy is a *what*?

a. A movie. b. A TV show. → c. A Eurogame. d. A NASA space program.

Q13.2 How many individual case-bases does SCOUT use?

a. 7. → b. 3. c. 1. d. 5.

Q13.3 SCOUT using CBR against humans and an AI Agent performs?

a. Better than the AI and the humans.
b. Worse than the humans but better than the AI.
→ c. Worse than the humans and slightly worse than the AI.
d. Worse than the humans and the AI.