

Package ‘acss’

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Type Package

Title Algorithmic Complexity for Short Strings

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Imports zoo

Depends R (>= 2.15.0), acss.data

Suggests effects

Description Main functionality is to provide the algorithmic complexity for short strings, an approximation of the Kolmogorov Complexity of a short string using the coding theorem method (see ?acss). The database containing the complexity is provided in the data only package acss.data, this package provides functions accessing the data such as probb_random returning the posterior probability that a given string was produced by a random process. In addition, two traditional (but problematic) measures of complexity are also provided: entropy and change complexity.

URL <http://complexitycalculator.com/methodology.html>

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|------|------------------------|
| acss | <i>ACSS complexity</i> |
|------|------------------------|

Description

Functions to conveniently compute algorithmic complexity for short string, an approximation of the Kolmogorov Complexity of a short string using the coding theorem method.

Usage

```
acss(string, alphabet = 9)

local_complexity(string, alphabet = 9, span = 5)

likelihood_d(string, alphabet = 9)

likelihood_ratio(string, alphabet = 9)

prob_random(string, alphabet = 9, prior= 0.5)
```

Arguments

| | |
|----------|--|
| string | character vector containing the to be analyzed strings (can contain multiple strings). |
| alphabet | numeric, the number of possible symbols (not necessarily actually appearing in str). Must be one of c(2, 4, 5, 6, 9) (can also be NULL or contain multiple values for acss()). Default is 9. |
| prior | numeric, the prior probability that the underlying process is random. |
| span | size of substrings to be created from string. |

Details

The algorithmic complexity is computed using the coding theorem method: For a given set of symbols in a string, all possible or a large number of random samples of Turing machines (TM) with a given number of states (e.g., 5) and number of symbols corresponding to the number of symbols in the strings were simulated until they reached a halting state or failed to end. This

package accesses a database containing data on 4.5 million strings from length 1 to 12 simulated on TMs with 2, 4, 5, 6, and 9 symbols. The complexity of the string corresponds to the distribution of the halting states of the TMs.

See <http://complexitycalculator.com/methodology.html> for more information or references below.

Value

"acss" A matrix in which the rows correspond to the strings entered and the columns to the algorithmic complexity K and the algorithmic probability D of the string (see <http://complexitycalculator.com/methodology.html>).

"local_complexity" A list with elements corresponding to the strings. Each list contains a named vector of algorithmic complexities (K) of all substrings in each string with length span.

"likelihood_d" A named vector with the likelihoods for `string` given a deterministic process.

"likelihood_ratio" A named vector with the likelihood ratios (or Bayes factors) for `string` given a random rather than deterministic process.

"prob_random" A named vector with the posterior probabilities that for a random process given the strings and the provided prior for being produced by a random process (default is 0.5, which correspond to a prior of $1 - 0.5 = 0.5$ for a deterministic process).

Note

The first time per session one of the functions described here is used, a relatively large dataset is loaded into memory which can take a considerable amount of time (> 10 seconds).

References

Delahaye, J.-P., & Zenil, H. (2012). Numerical evaluation of algorithmic complexity for short strings: A glance into the innermost structure of randomness. *Applied Mathematics and Computation*, 219(1), 63-77. doi:10.1016/j.amc.2011.10.006

Gauvrit, N., Zenil, H., Delahaye, J.-P., & Soler-Toscano, F. (2014). Algorithmic complexity for short binary strings applied to psychology: a primer. *Behavior Research Methods*. doi:10.3758/s13428-013-0416-0

Soler-Toscano, F., Zenil, H., Delahaye, J.-P., & Gauvrit, N. (2012). *Calculating Kolmogorov Complexity from the Output Frequency Distributions of Small Turing Machines*. arXiv:1211.1302 [cs.it].

Examples

```
# WARNING: The first call to one of the functions
# discussed on this page loads a large data set
# and usually takes > 10 seconds. Stay patient.
```

```
acss(c("HEHHEE", "GHHGGHGH", "HSHSHSHSS"))
##           K.9           D.9
## HEHHEE    23.38852 9.106564e-08
## GHHGGHGH  33.50168 8.222205e-11
## HSHSHSHSS 35.15241 2.618613e-11
```

```

acss(c("HEHHEE", "GHHGGHGH", "HSHSHSHSS"))[, "K.9"]
## [1] 23.38852 33.50168 35.15241

acss(c("HEHHEE", "GHHGGHGH", "HSHSHSHSS"), alphabet = 2)
##           K.2           D.2
## HEHHEE    14.96921 3.117581e-05
## GHHGGHGH  25.60208 1.963387e-08
## HSHSHSHSS 26.90906 7.935321e-09

acss(c("HEHHEE", "GHHGGHGHUE", "HSHSHSHSS"), NULL)
##           K.2           K.4           K.5           K.6           K.9
## HEHHEE    14.96921 18.55227 19.70361 20.75762 23.38852
## GHHGGHGHUE      NA 31.75832 33.00795 34.27457 37.78935
## HSHSHSHSS 26.90906 29.37852 30.52566 31.76229 35.15241
##           D.2           D.4           D.5           D.6
## HEHHEE    3.117581e-05 2.601421e-06 1.171176e-06 5.640722e-07
## GHHGGHGHUE      NA 2.752909e-10 1.157755e-10 4.812021e-11
## HSHSHSHSS 7.935321e-09 1.432793e-09 6.469341e-10 2.745360e-10
##           D.9
## HEHHEE    9.106564e-08
## GHHGGHGHUE 4.209915e-12
## HSHSHSHSS 2.618613e-11

## Not run:
likelihood_d(c("HTHTHTHT", "HTHHTHTT"), alphabet = 2)
##   HTHTHTHT   HTHHTHTT
## 0.010366951 0.003102718

likelihood_ratio(c("HTHTHTHT", "HTHHTHTT"), alphabet = 2)
##   HTHTHTHT   HTHHTHTT
## 0.3767983 1.2589769

prob_random(c("HTHTHTHT", "HTHHTHTT"), alphabet = 2)
##   HTHTHTHT   HTHHTHTT
## 0.2736772 0.5573217

## End(Not run)

local_complexity(c("01011010111", "GHHGGHGHUE"), alphabet = 5, span=5)
## $`01011010111`
##   01011   10110   01101   11010   10101   01011   10111
## 16.22469 16.24766 16.24766 16.22469 16.24322 16.22469 15.93927
##
## $GHHGGHGHUE
##   GHHGG   HHGGH   HGGHG   GGHGH   GHGHU   HGHUE
## 16.44639 16.44639 16.24766 16.22469 16.58986 16.86449

local_complexity(c("01011010111", "GHHGGHGHUE"), span=7)
## $`01011010111`
##   0101101 1011010 0110101 1101011 1010111
## 26.52068 26.52068 26.47782 26.62371 26.29186

```

```
##  
## $GHHGGGHUE  
## GHHGGHG HHGGGHG HGGGHGU GGHHUE  
## 27.04623 26.86992 27.30871 27.84322
```

entropy

Standard measures of complexity for strings

Description

Functions to compute different measures of complexity for strings: Entropy, Second-Order Entropy, and Change Complexity

Usage

```
entropy(string)
```

```
entropy2(string)
```

```
change_complexity(string)
```

Arguments

`string` character vector containing the to be analyzed strings (can contain multiple strings for the entropy measures).

Details

For users who need advanced functions, a comprehensive package computing various versions of entropy estimators is available **entropy**. For users who just need first and second-order entropy and which to apply them to short string, the **acss** package provides two functions: `entropy` (first-order entropy) and `entropy2` second-order entropy.

Change complexity (`change_complexity`) assesses cognitive complexity or the subjective perception of complexity of a binary string. It has been comprehensively defined by Aksentijevic and Gibson (2012). Although the algorithm will work with any number of symbols up to 10, the rationale of Change Complexity only applies to binary strings.

Value

numeric, the complexity of the string. For `entropy` and `entropy2` of the same length as `string`. `change_complexity` currently only works with inputs of length 1.

References

Aksentijevic & Gibson (2012). Complexity equals change. *Cognitive Systems Research*, 15-17, 1-16.

Examples

```
strings1 <- c("010011010001", "0010203928837", "0000000000")
strings2 <- c("001011", "01213", "010101010101")

entropy(strings1)
entropy("YXXYYXXYY") # "same" string as strings1[1]
entropy(c("HUHHEGGTE", "EGGHU"))

entropy2(strings1)
entropy2("YXXYYXXYY")

entropy2(strings2)

change_complexity(strings1)
change_complexity("YXXYYXXYY")
```

 exp1

Data from Experiment 1 in Gauvrit, Singmann, Soler-Toscano & Zenil

Description

34 participants were asked to produce at their own pace a series of 10 symbols among "A", "B", "C", and "D" that would "look as random as possible, so that if someone else sees the sequence, she will believe it is a truly random one".

Usage

```
exp1
```

Format

A data.frame with 34 rows and 2 variables.

Source

Gauvrit, Singmann, Soler-Toscano & Zenil (submitted). Complexity for psychology. A user-friendly implementation of the coding theorem method.

Examples

```
# load data
data(exp1)

# summary statistics
nrow(exp1)
summary(exp1$age)
mean(exp1$age)
sd(exp1$age)
```

```
## Not run:
# this uses code from likelihood_d() to calculate the mean complexity K
# for all strings of length 10 with alphabet = 4:
tmp <- acss_data[nchar(rownames(acss_data)) == 10, "K.4", drop = FALSE]
tmp <- tmp[!is.na(tmp[, "K.4"]),, drop = FALSE]
tmp$count <- count_class(rownames(tmp), alphabet = 4)
(mean_K <- with(tmp, sum(K.4*count)/sum(count)))

t.test(acss(exp1$string, 4)[, "K.4"], mu = mean_K)

## End(Not run)
```

exp2

Data from Experiment 2 in Gauvrit, Singmann, Soler-Toscano & Zenil

Description

Responses of one participant (42 years old) to 200 randomly generated strings of length 10 from an alphabet of 6 symbols. For each string, the participant was asked to indicate whether or not the string appears random or not.

Usage

```
exp2
```

Format

A data.frame with 200 rows and 2 variables.

Source

Gauvrit, Singmann, Soler-Toscano & Zenil (submitted). Complexity for psychology. A user-friendly implementation of the coding theorem method.

Examples

```
# load data
data(exp2)

exp2$K <- acss(exp2$string, 6)[, "K.6"]

m_log <- glm(response ~ K, exp2, family = binomial)
summary(m_log)

# odds ratio of K:
exp(coef(m_log)[2])
```

```
# calculate threshold of 0.5
(threshold <- -coef(m_log)[1]/coef(m_log)[2])

require(effects)
plot(Effect("K", m_log), rescale.axis = FALSE, ylim = c(0, 1))
trellis.focus("panel", 1, 1)
panel.lines(rep(threshold, 2), c(0, 0.5), col = "black", lwd = 2.5, lty = 3)
panel.lines(c(33, threshold), c(0.5, 0.5), col = "black", lwd = 2.5, lty = 3)
trellis.unfocus()
```

matthews2013

Data from Experiment 1 in Matthews (2013)

Description

Mean responses on a 6-point scale ("definitely random" to "definitely not random") of participants to 216 strings of length 21.

Usage

```
matthews2013
```

Format

A data.frame with 216 rows and 3 variables.

Source

Matthews, W. (2013). Relatively random: Context effects on perceived randomness and predicted outcomes. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 39(5), 1642-1648.

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(matthews2013)

spans <- 3:11
# note, the next loop takes more than 5 minutes.
for (i in spans) {
  matthews2013[,paste0("K2_span", i)] <-
    sapply(local_complexity(matthews2013$string, alphabet=2, span = i), mean)
}

lm_list <- vector("list", 8)
for (i in seq_along(spans)) {
  lm_list[[i]] <- lm(as.formula(paste0("mean ~ K2_span", spans[i])), matthews2013)
}
```



```

plot(spans, sapply(lm_list, function(x) summary(x)$r.squared), type = "o")

# do more predictors increase fit?
require(MASS)
m_initial <- lm(mean ~ 1, matthews2013)
m_step <- stepAIC(m_initial,
                 scope = as.formula(paste("~", paste(paste0("K2_span", spans),
                 collapse = "+"))))
summary(m_step)

m_initial2 <- lm(as.formula(paste("mean ~", paste(paste0("K2_span", spans),
                 collapse = "+"))), matthews2013)
m_step2 <- stepAIC(m_initial2)
summary(m_step2)

## End(Not run)

```

normalize_string

Helper functions for calculating cognitive complexity.

Description

normalize_string takes a character vector and normalizes its input using the symbols 0, 1, 2...9. count_class takes a character vector and an integer alphabet (with the restriction that the number of different symbols in the character vector doesn't exceed alphabet) and returns the total number of strings that are equivalent to the input when normalized and considering alphabet. alternations returns the number of alternations of symbols in a string.

Usage

```
normalize_string(string)
```

```
count_class(string, alphabet)
```

```
alternations(string, proportion = FALSE)
```

Arguments

| | |
|------------|--|
| string | character vector containing the to be analyzed strings (can contain multiple strings). |
| alphabet | numeric, the number of possible symbols (not necessarily actually appearing in string). |
| proportion | boolean, indicating if the result from alternation should be given as a proportion (between 0 and 1) or the raw number of alternations (default is FALSE corresponding to raw values). |

Details

nothing yet.

Value

`normalize_string` A normalized vector of strings of the same length as `string`.

`count_class` A vector of the same length as `string` with the number of possible equivalent strings when `string` is normalized and considering alphabet.

`alternations` A vector with the number (or proportion) of alternations of the same length as `string`

Examples

```
#normalize_string:
normalize_string(c("HUHHEGGTE", "EGGHHU"))

normalize_string("293948837163536")

# count_class
count_class("010011",2)

count_class("332120",4)

count_class(c("HUHHEGGTE", "EGGHHU"), 5)
count_class(c("HUHHEGGTE", "EGGHHU"), 6)

# alternations:
alternations("0010233")
alternations("0010233", proportion = TRUE)

alternations(c("HUHHEGGTE", "EGGHHU"))
alternations(c("HUHHEGGTE", "EGGHHU"), proportion = TRUE)
```

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