Tools for Cognitive Modeling: Developing tasks for universal access by models and human participants, exploring a massive parameter space to find the best fit of model to data, and analyzing the persuasiveness of the best-found fit

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Introduction
The aim of this tutorial is to walk participants through much of the cognitive modeling research cycle, from experiment/simulation development, to parameter exploration for finding the best fit of model predictions to empirical results, to determining the persuasiveness of the found fit (vis-a-vis Roberts & Pashler, 2000). This tutorial will provide hands-on experience with (1) Simple Task-Actor Protocol (STAP; Veksler, et al., in press) — a technology that enables reuse of task software for human participants in lab, online, and on mobile devices, and computational participants regardless of computational framework and programming language; (2) mindmodeling.org (Harris, 2008) — a free online parallel computing resource for exploring large parameter spaces; and (3) Model Flexibility Analysis (Veksler, Myers, & Gluck, 2015) — a method for estimating model complexity/flexibility.