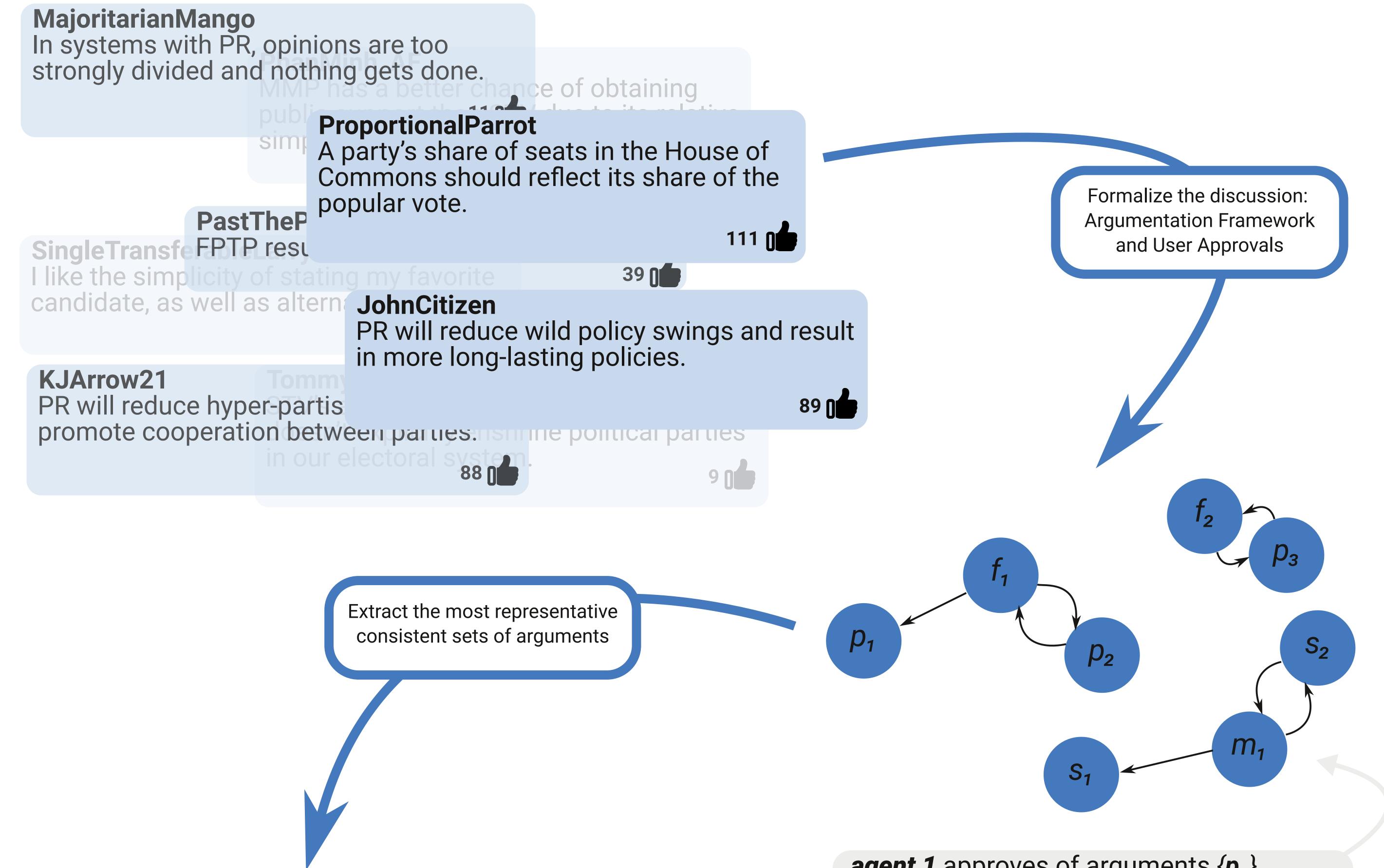
## Combining Voting and Abstract Argumentation to Understand Online Discussions



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We propose a novel and explainable method for selecting a set of most representative, consistent points of view in an online discussion. To this end, we combine methods from computational social choice and abstract argumentation.

We study several rules, theoretically and in simulations, and give clear suggestions on which methods to use depending on the situation.



**Opinion cluster 1** (represents 167 agents)

*p*<sub>1</sub>: A party's share of seats in the House of Commons should reflect its share of the popular vote.

**agent 1** approves of arguments  $\{p_1\}$ **agent 2** approves of arguments  $\{p_1, p_2, p_3\}$ **agent 3** approves of arguments  $\{f_2, p_2, p_3\}$ 

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*P*<sub>2</sub>: PR will reduce hyper-partisanship and promote cooperation between parties.

*P***<sub>3</sub>:** PR will reduce wild policy swings and result in more long-lasting policies.

**s<sub>1</sub>:** STV's advantage over MMP is that it doesn't explicitly enshrine political parties in our electoral system.

**f**<sub>2</sub>:

s<sub>2</sub>: I like the simplicity of stating my favorite candidate, as well as alternative choices.

**Opinion cluster 2** (represents 33 agents)

**f**<sub>1</sub>: In systems with PR, opinions are too strongly divided and nothing gets done.

FPTP results in more stable

governance.

*m*<sub>1</sub>: MMP has a better chance of obtaining public support than STV due to its relative simplicity.

paper + emails:

