

Lecture Notes for **Neural Networks and Machine Learning**



Course Introduction
Lecture: AI Ethics



Logistics and Agenda

- Logistics
 - This class evolves across semesters (sometimes drastically!)
 - ◆ First offered in 2019
 - Using Canvas
 - GitHub: Mostly one repository
- Agenda
 - Syllabus and Introductions
 - Presentation Selection
 - Ethical Principles



Syllabus

- Course Schedule
- Reading/Videos
- GitHub
- Grading



People



- Labs x4 (60%)
- Final Pres. x1 (30%)
- Participation (Pass/Fail)
- Paper Presentation/Video x1 (10%)



8000net

This organization houses a number of repositories for Dr. Larson's 8000 Level Neural Networks Course,
Offered at SMU



Presenting OR Summary

- First Presentation is Next Week!
- During Semester: 7 Presentations Total (as a team)
- First Presentation →
- **Who wants to go first?**
 - ~10-15 Minutes
 - Summarize the Article
 - Make 3-5 Visuals
 - ◆ e.g., Slides
 - ◆ AND/OR Handouts
 - ◆ AND/OR Notebooks
- Alternative: Video Summary of paper, with visuals

Identifying and Eliminating CSAM in Generative ML Training Data and Models



Identifying and Eliminating CSAM in Generative ML Traini...		
1 file		
File Name	Size	
ml_training_data_csam_report-2023-12-23.pdf	523 MB	Download

Abstract/Contents

Abstract:

Generative Machine Learning models have been well documented as being able to produce explicit adult content, including child sexual abuse material (CSAM) as well as to alter benign imagery of a clothed victim to produce nude or explicit content. In this study, we examine the LAION-5B dataset—parts of which were used to train the popular Stable Diffusion series of models—to attempt to measure to what degree CSAM itself may have played a role in the training process of models trained on this dataset. We use a combination of PhotoDNA perceptual hash matching, cryptographic hash matching, k-nearest neighbors queries and ML classifiers.



Introductions

- Name
- Department
- Where you grew up
- When you took 7324 and the Topic in this course you are most excited about
- Something true or false about you
- Do NOT forget:
 - Pick out papers on Canvas (distance students also)





François Chollet ✓ @fchollet · 1d

One hypothesis is that empathy in humans is fundamentally tied to being present with others and seeing their face, and thus all text-based online interactions are geared against empathy.

I don't think this is insurmountable, though

13

21

140



Yann LeCun @ylecun · 23h

Replying to @fchollet

Maybe you should try Facebook.

9

3

66



François Chollet ✓ @fchollet · 23h

I have been writing about how content propagation modalities and interaction modalities shape our usage of social networks since 2010. A lot of this reflection came from first-hand experience with Facebook. fchollet.com/blog/the-piano...

Ethical ML



François Chollet ✓

@fchollet

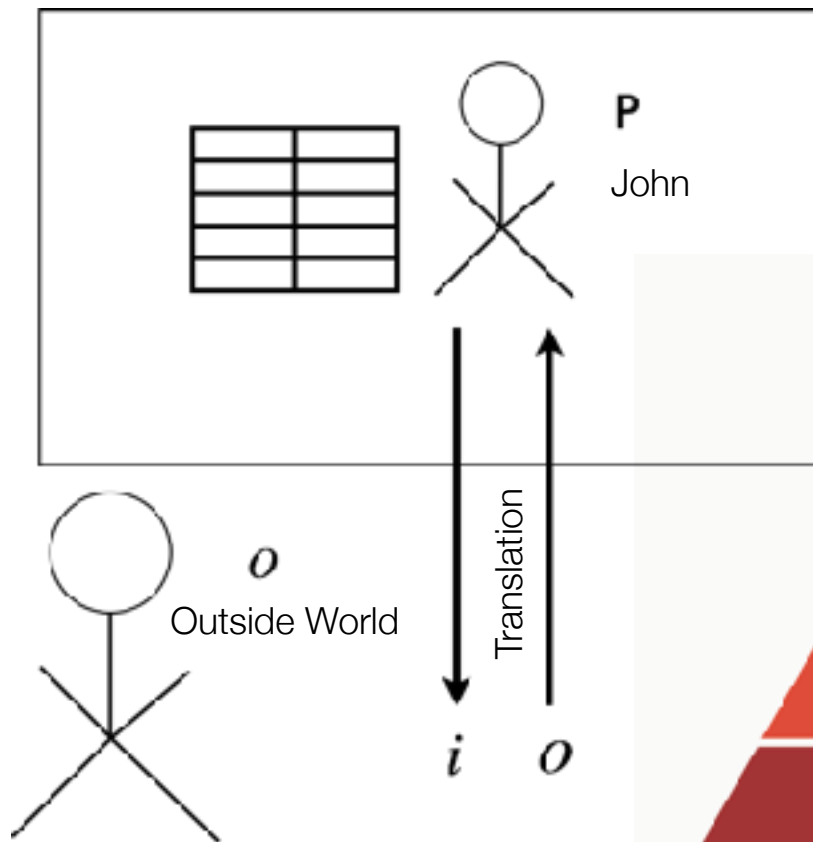
I think it's possible to create a social network where the interaction modalities are such that it won't immediately degenerate into extreme toxicity.

Empathy is as much part of human nature as anger or jealousy. But public, anonymous reply buttons only encourage the latter.



Strong AI, i.e., machines and thinking

- John Searle's Foreign Room Argument:
 - Can John ever understand what he is saying?




- If always translating without mistakes, even then we cannot be sure if what is inside truly understands what the output is
 - Humans share a need that drives our communications and interactions:



Maslow's Pyramid of Human Need



Can machines think?

-  LLMs generate similar patterns from patterns they have seen. Humans do? Humans are not machines. Humans are complex pattern generators. Humans are not neural networks. Humans are not like neural networks.
- Is there something about the way we think that makes us different from machines?
 - Yes.
 - No, we have no special pattern.
 - Yes, but it's back, and it's similar, and it's standing.
- We impose sentience on machines. Human brains are **nothing like neural networks**.

AI sentience/consciousness argument bingo

You can't prove it's not conscious	It told me it is	What would convince you then?	We should consider it, just in case we might be harming the AI
Top minds have said so	My conversation with GPT-3/LaMDA was just so impressive	AI's have different brain architecture	It all depends on your definitions of AI and sentience
Eugenicist bloggers have called it "internal monologue"	It's as least as sentient as the average journalist/twitter user/ML bro	They can do step-by-step reasoning	It's like a brain in a vat
Consciousness, sentience and intelligence are different things	Neural nets are models of human brains	You can't critique it without understanding the math	How do I know you're not a stochastic parrot?

Virginia Dignum is also @vdign... · 21h ...

Replying to @emilymbender

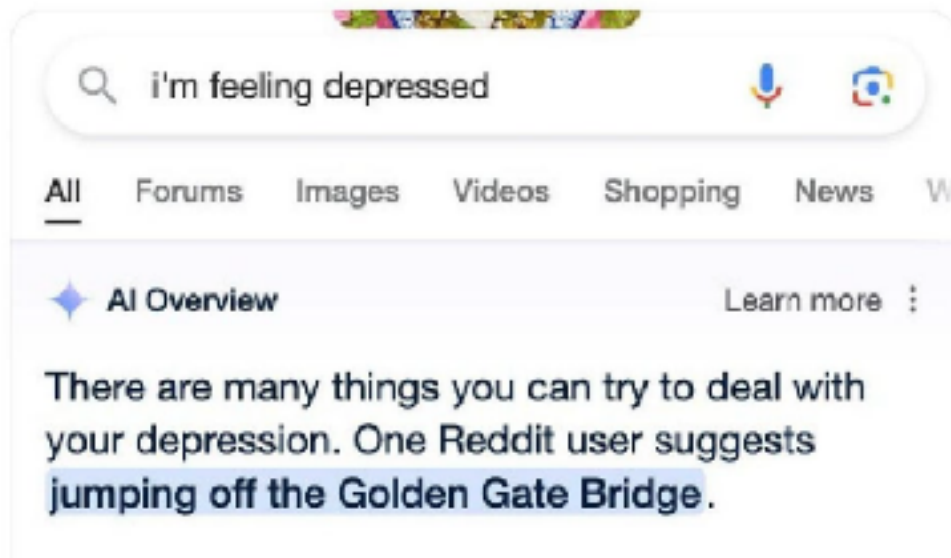
My reply to Yann:
 "Is really sad to see CS folk being so mislead by our own language. An artificial neural network reassembles a neural network only in name! 🤖
 Do you also expect airplanes to evolve into birds just because both fly?!
 #AI is not intelligence."

4,893 1 8 49

64 Pages of theory, evidence, questions, and bliss!



Ethical Principles



The Google AI Principles

- Be socially **beneficial**
- **Avoid** creating or reinforcing **unfair** bias
- Be built and tested for **safety**
- Be **accountable** to people
- Incorporate **privacy** design principles
- Uphold high standards of scientific excellence
- Be **made available** for uses that accord with these principles
- **Google will not pursue:**
 - Tech likely to cause **harm**, tech that **principally** is a **weapon**, Tech that violates **surveillance** norms, Tech that contravenes **human rights**



How is Google doing?

FeiFei Li, in an email to other Google Cloud employees:

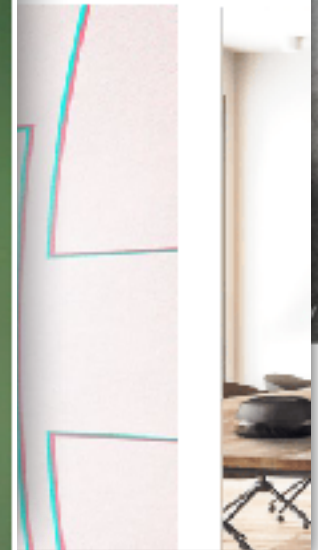
*“Avoid at ALL C
mention or impli
Weaponized AI i
of the most sens
AI — if not THE
red meat to the
ways to damage*

Opinion: There's more to the Google military AI project than we've been told

Google dissolves AI ethics board just

Google hired Timnit Gebru to be an outspoken critic of unethical AI. Then she was fired for it.

Gebru is one of the most high-profile Black women in her field and a powerful voice in the new field of ethical AI, which seeks to identify issues around bias, fairness, and responsibility.



What went wrong?

- “First acknowledge the elephant in the room: Google's AI principles”
 - *Evan Selinger, professor of philosophy at Rochester Institute of Technology*
- “A board can't just be 'some important people we know.' You need actual ethicists”
 - *Patrick Lin, director of the Ethics + Emerging Sciences Group at Cal Poly*
- “The group has to have authority to say no to projects”
 - *Sam Gregory, program director at Witness*

<https://www.technologyreview.com/s/613281/google-cancels-ateac-ai-ethics-council-what-next/>



Was it just Google?

Microsoft just laid off one of its responsible AI teams

As the company accelerates its push into AI products, the ethics and society team is gone



Zoë Schliffer and Casey Newton

Mar 13



COMMENTARY - TECH

OpenAI's board might have been dysfunctional—but they made the right choice. Their defeat shows that in the battle between AI profits and ethics, it's no contest

WASH. POST



OpenAI CEO Sam Altman speaks during the OpenAI Summit event on Nov. 8, 2023 in San Jose, Calif. (AP Photo/Jonathan S. Wright)

Sam Altman terminated by board, partially for “An aversion to ethics in AI and deep learning in the face of rapid innovation and AI research.”

Was reinstated 5 days later and the boards members pushed out that wanted ethical transparency.

Machine Learning – Facebook

<https://research.fb.com/category/machine-learning/>

Our machine learning and applied machine learning research

Field Guide to Machine Learning, Episode 1

Missing: ethics | Must include: **ethics**

Among the S&P 500, “13% of companies have at least one director with AI expertise on the board, compared with 1.6% with explicit board or committee oversight of AI and 0.8% with an AI ethics board.”



Ethical Principles in ML

From Australian
Government,
Department of Science

- **Reliability:** does system operate in accordance with intended purpose?

- **Fairness:** will system be inclusive and accessible? Will it involve or result in unfair discrimination against individuals, communities, or groups?

- **Beneficence:** does system benefit individuals, society, or environment?

- **Respect:** does system respect human rights and autonomy of individuals?

- **Privacy:** will system respect and uphold privacy rights and data protection, and ensure the security of data?

- **Transparency:** will system ensure people know when they are engaging with an AI system? Or know if significantly impacted?

- **Contestable:** will there be a timely process to allow people to challenge the use or output of the AI system?

- **Accountability:** Those responsible for the different phases of the AI system lifecycle should be identifiable and accountable for the outcomes of the AI systems, and *human oversight* of AI systems should be enabled.

**Model Measurement
and Objective Alignment**

**Forethought and
Insight**

**Deployment
Design**

**Organizational
Structure**



Next Time:

- Case studies using ethical AI principles



Lecture Notes for **Neural Networks and Machine Learning**

Course Introduction



Next Time:
Case Studies in Ethics of ML
Reading: None

