Course Announcements

Due Sunday (11:59 PM):

- D7
- Q8
- Weekly Project Survey (optional)

Notes:

- iClicker Cloud attendance *should* now be accurate
- Discuss: EDA Checkpoint
- Reminder: Feedback for Sid (weekly project survey)

Machine Learning II & Ethics

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Warm up

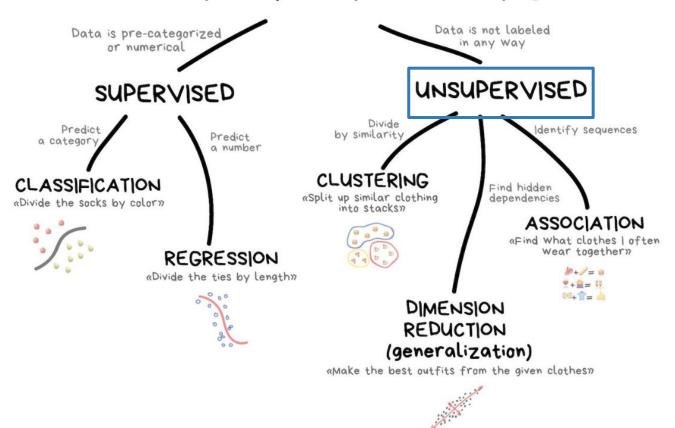


Where does the main difference lie between supervised and unsupervised learning?



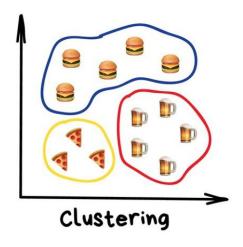
Unsupervised Machine Learning

CLASSICAL MACHINE LEARNING



Clustering

- Groups data points into clusters based on how similar they are to one another
- Similarity is usually defined by spatial relationships
- Used for:
 - Analyze and label new data
 - Anomaly detection
 - Merging points points on a map
- Popular clustering models include:
 - K-means clustering
 - Gaussian Mixture
 - DBSCAN

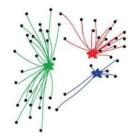


PUT KEBAB KIOSKS IN THE OPTIMAL WAY

(also illustrating the K-means method)



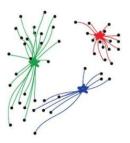
1. Put kebab kiosks in random places in city



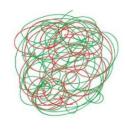
2. Watch how buyers choose the nearest one



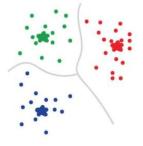
3. Move kiosks closer to the centers of their popularity



4. Watch and move again

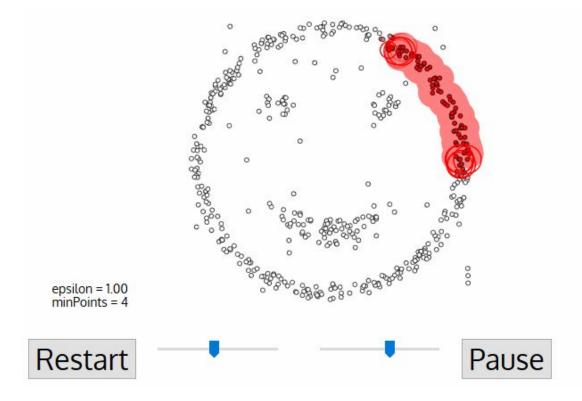


5. Repeat a million times



6. Done! You're god of kebabs!

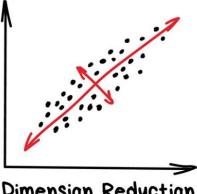




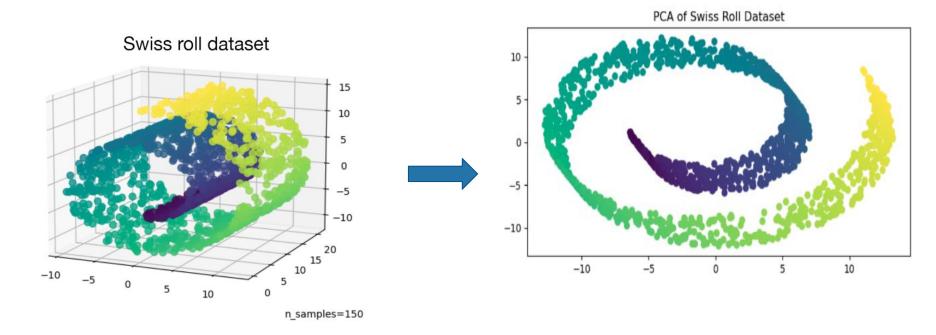
DBSCAN

Dimensionality Reduction

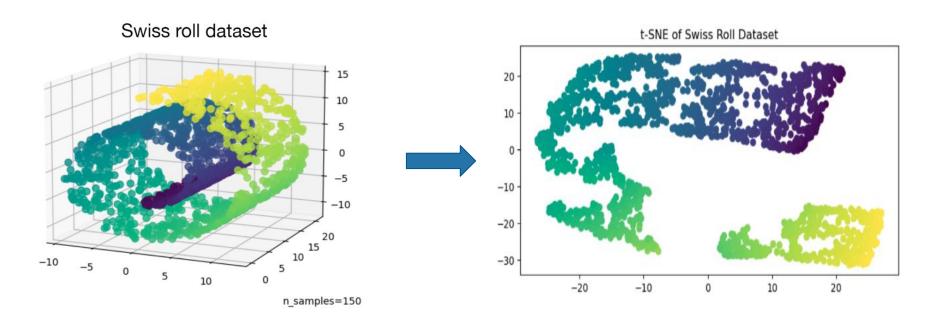
- Reduce high-dimensional data down to fewer dimensions
- Transforms data in a manner that preserves important, explanatory information
- Used for:
 - Fake image analysis
 - Data compression/feature selection
 - Genomics and bioinformatics
- Popular dimensionality reduction models include:
 - Principal component analysis (PCA)
 - t-SNF
 - UMAP



Dimension Reduction



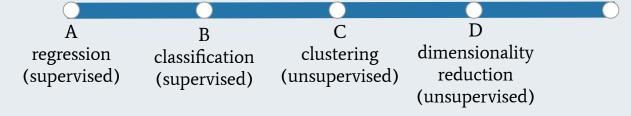






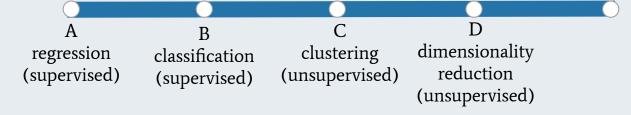


You have data on 10,000 socks and want to sort them based on color as either red, blue, green, or yellow.



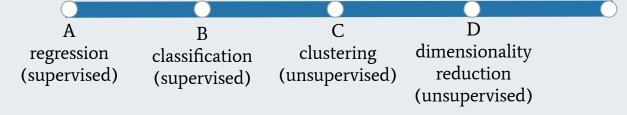


You have data on the gene expression levels of thousands of neurons from a new region in the brain. You want to gain new insight into expression patterns.



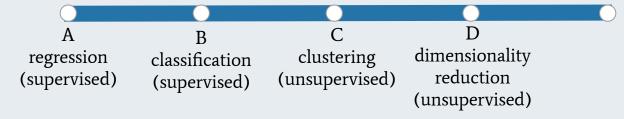


A real estate agency wants to predict the prices of houses based on features such as square footage, number of bedrooms, and location.

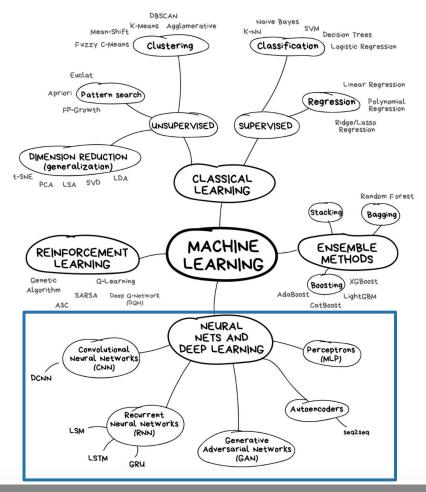




A retail store wants to organize its shelves by placing products with similar purchasing patterns together for better sales.

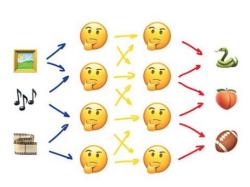


Deep Learning and Neural Networks

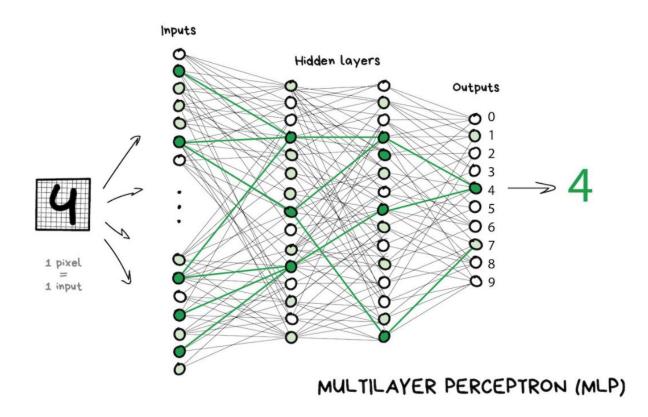


Neural Networks

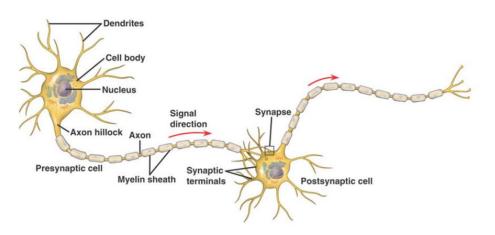
- Reduce high-dimensional data down to fewer dimensions
- Transforms data in a manner that preserves important, explanatory information
- Used for:
 - Can replace all the algorithms we've discussed
 - Image segmentation
 - Speech recognition
 - Image/text/video generation
- Popular neural network architectures include:
 - Multi-layer Perceptron
 - Convolutional Neural Networks
 - ResNet



Neural Networks

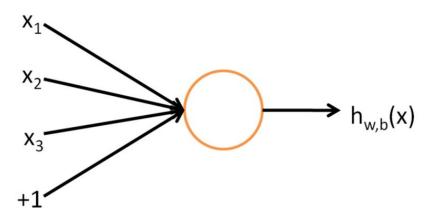


WHAT IS A NEURON?



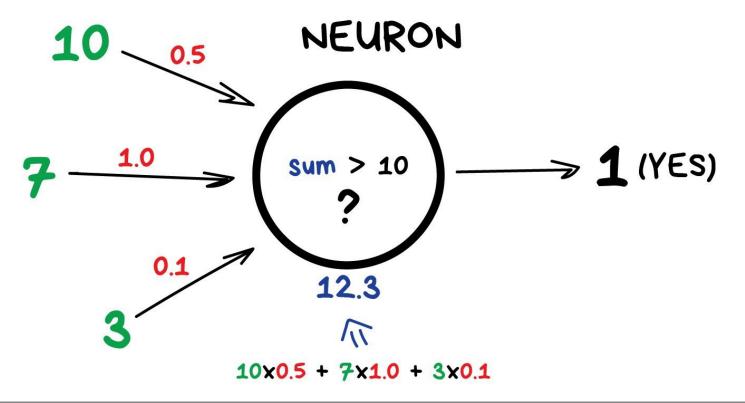
- Receives signal on synapse
- When trigger sends signal on axon

MATHEMATICAL NEURON



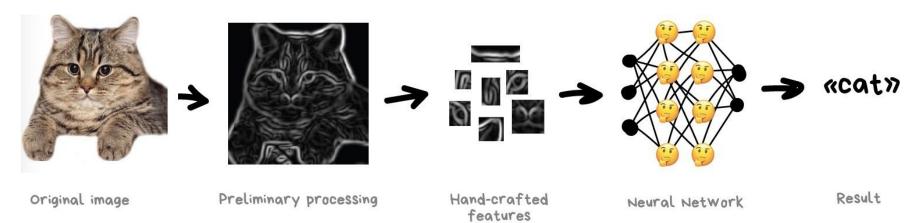
- Mathematical abstraction, inspired by biological neuron
- Either on or off based on sum of input

These weights tell the neuron to respond more to one input and less to another. Weights are adjusted when training — that's how the network learns. Basically, that's all there is to it.

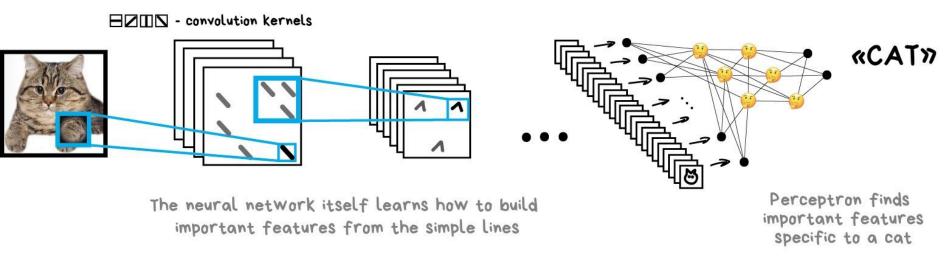


The challenges of image processing

- Extracting features from images is hard
 - \circ Historically, humans would manually label images with particular features \rightarrow handcrafting features



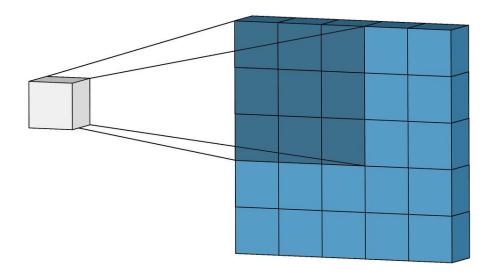
CNNs to the rescue!

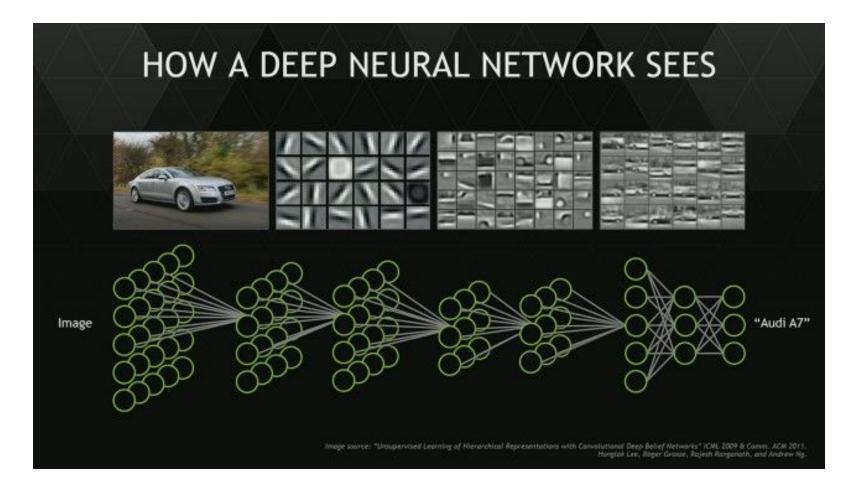


"CNNs are all the rage right now. They are used to search for objects on photos and in videos, face recognition, style transfer, generating and enhancing images, creating effects like slow-mo and improving image quality. Nowadays CNNs are used in all the cases that involve pictures and videos."

CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORK (CNN)

CNNs to the rescue!

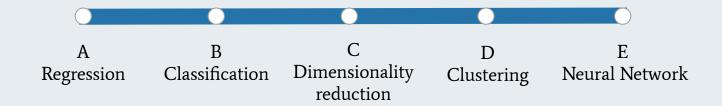




Reflection



Which of the topics we covered was most interesting to you?



Beyond COGS 108

- Supervised Learning COGS 118A
 - Labelled data, predict, classify, or fit a model
- Unsupervised Learning COGS 118B
 - No labels, no feedback
 - Find hidden structures in a model
- Reinforcement Learning COGS 182
 - No labels or rules; exploring an environment
- Neural Networks COGS 181
 - Deep Learning and CNN architectures
- Genetic Algorithms COGS 186
 - Mimicking evolution in an agent through trial-and-error

When models are trained on historical data, predictions will perpetuate historical biases

Predictive Analysis Ethics



Dare Obasanio

@Carnage4Life

Product leader at Microsoft. My team is responsible for advertiser experience for Bing Ads; mobile apps, web UX, desktop apps & SDKs.







Machine learning algorithms are driven more by the training data than math. Give an algorithm biased data then results will be biased. E.g.

- · Amazon's resumé referral algo which auto rejected women
- Search ads algo which showed background check ads for "black sounding names"



Ryan Saavedra @ @RealSaavedra Socialist Rep. Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez (D-NY) claims that algorithms, which are driven by math, are racist

8:59 PM - 22 Jan 2019

Amazon scraps secret AI recruiting tool that showed bias against women

Jeffrey Dastin

8 MIN READ



SAN FRANCISCO (Reuters) - Amazon.com Inc's (AMZN.O) machine-learning specialists uncovered a big problem: their new recruiting engine did not like women.

{* ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE *}

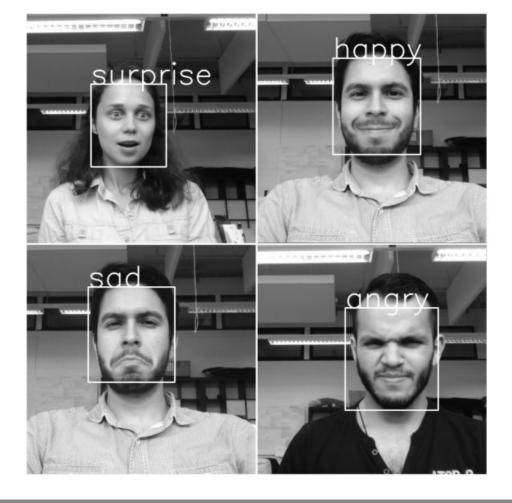
MIT apologizes, permanently pulls offline huge dataset that taught AI systems to use racist, misogynistic slurs

Top uni takes action after *El Reg* highlights concerns by academics

Katyanna Quado Wed 1 Jul 2020 // 10:55 UTC

SHARE









Daughter 1 was taking an exam today being proctored by some type of software that apparently was not tested on dark skin. She had to open her window, turn on the lights, and then shine a flashlight over her head to be detectable.



7,030 Retweets

939 Quote Tweets

34.6K Likes

What to do about bias...

- 1. Anticipate and plan for potential biases before model generation. Check for bias after.
- 2. Have diverse teams.
- 3. Use machine learning to improve lives rather than for punitive purposes.
- 4. Revisit your models. Update your algorithms.
- 5. You are responsible for the models you put out into the world, unintended consequences and all.

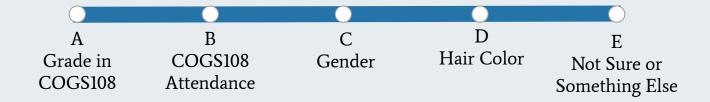
Data Science Question

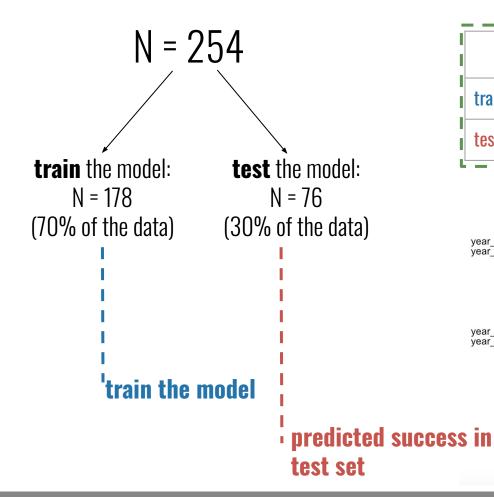
Based on data I have about you all, can I predict who in this course will be successful?

Prediction Approach



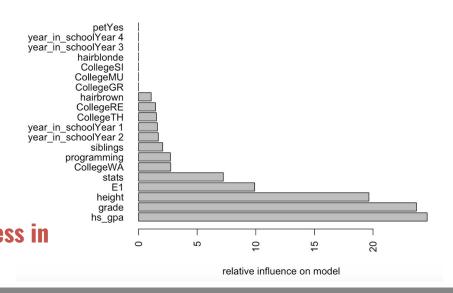
Which would be the most predictive of your future success?

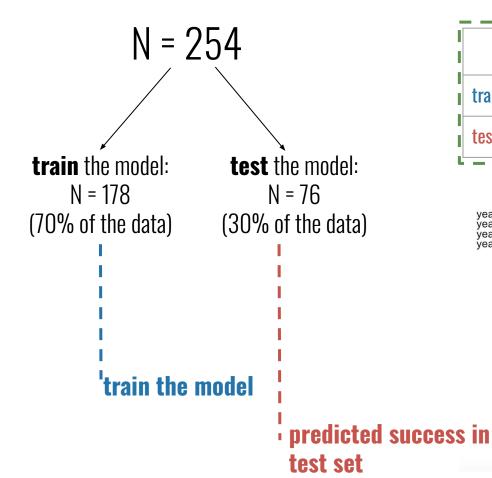




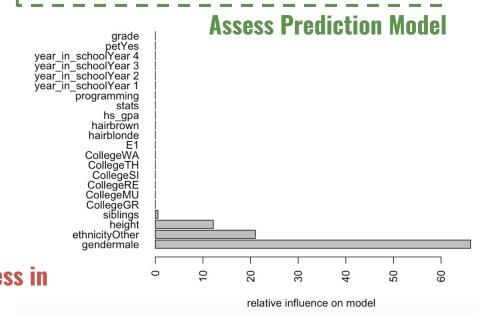
	Accuracy	Sensitivity	Specificity
training set	71.2%	76%	67%
test set	49.1%	40%	60%

Assess Prediction Model





	Accuracy	Sensitivity	Specificity
training set	100%	100%	100%
test set	100%	100%	100%



What if I were using these data to determine who I should write recommendation letters for?

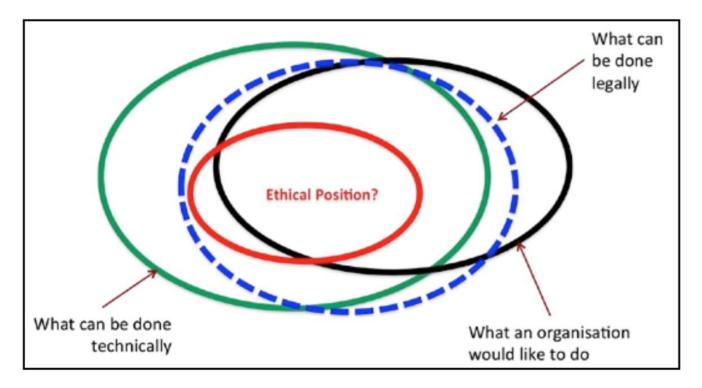
Or to determine which students I focus my attention on?

Or whose projects I read?

Or who I allow to come to office hours?

Or who UCSD allows to be data science majors?

Big Data Ethics



Predictive algorithms should (at a minimum) be FAT

Fair: lacking biases which create unfair and discriminatory outcomes

- For whom does this algorithm fail?
- Steps to take:
 - 1. Verify data about individual is correct
 - 2. Carry out "sensitivity test"

Accountable/Accurate: answerable to the people subject to them

- Correct data used? Is there a mechanism for appeal?

Transparent: open about how and why particular decisions were made

- Think *carefully* about what transparency is (Handing over source code likely isn't the answer)

A Mulching Proposal

Analysing and Improving an Algorithmic System for Turning the Elderly into High-Nutrient Slurry

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Figure 1: A publicity image for the project, produced by Logan-Nolan Industries

A Mulching Proposal - Fair

Problem

 Reference datasets disproportionately tagged white cisgender men as worthy of mulching, biasing against other populations

Solution

 Collected photographs and social credit data of 3,000 more potential mulchees, particularly women, trans people and/or people of color

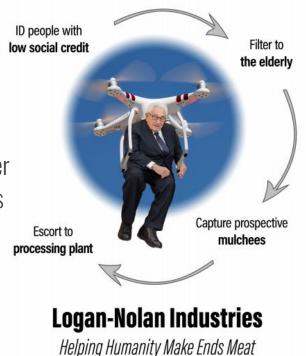


Figure 1: A publicity image for the project, produced by Logan-Nolan Industries

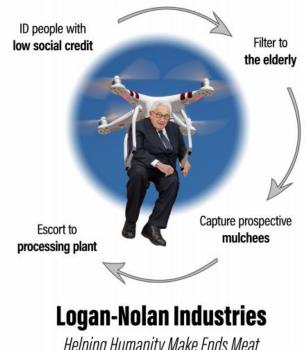
A Mulching Proposal - Accurate

Problem

- A computer vision algorithm could fail
- Analysis of social connections might be inaccurate

Solution

- Soliciting feedback from mulchees and their relatives/friends at various stages of the mulching process
- Drones gives window of time for mulchee to appeal their case via a phone call
- If incorrectly mulched, they will be compensated



Helping Humanity Make Ends Meat

Figure 1: A publicity image for the project, produced by Logan-Nolan Industries

A Mulching Proposal - Transparent

Problem

 People should be aware of the decisions and procedures being conducted behind the system

Solution

- All variables used will be made public: including by not limited to phone and SMS metadata, number of birthday cards received from relatives—along with mulchee scores
- Allow people to play with settings and see who would be mulched

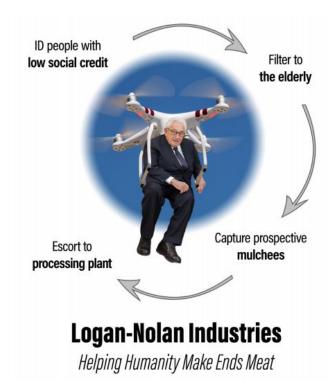


Figure 1: A publicity image for the project, produced by Logan-Nolan Industries

A Mulching Proposal

FAIR - equally considers all elderly individuals

ACCURATE - pre- has mechanism for appeal; post - compensation

TRANSPARENT - website with all features; testable

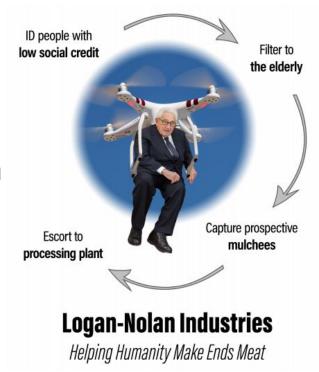
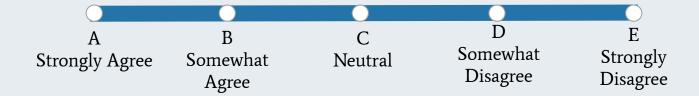


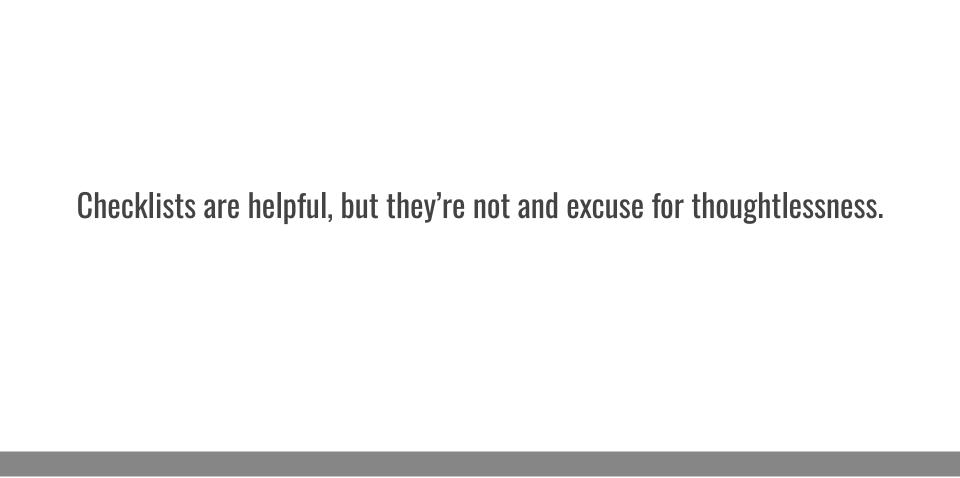
Figure 1: A publicity image for the project, produced by Logan-Nolan Industries

Prediction Thoughts



We should start using this algorithm to mulch up the elderly





Thank you