Introduction to Al Basic concepts

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What is AI?

- Al is any form of intelligence exhibited by machines.
- An "intelligent agent" is any device that perceives its environment and takes actions that maximize its chance of success at some goal.
- intelligent agents are capable of planning sequences of decisions, reasoning about the world around them, and learning from experience.

Al vs Machine Learning vs Deep Learning

Artificial Intelligence

Machine Learning

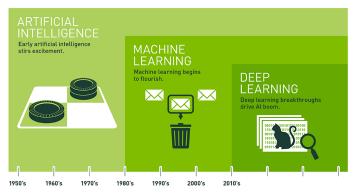
Deep Learning

The subset of machine learning composed of algorithms that permit software to train itself to perform tasks, like speech and image recognition, by exposing multilayered neural networks to yast amounts of data.

A subset of Al that includes abstruse statistical techniques that enable machines to improve at tasks with experience. The category includes deep learning

Any technique that enables computers to mimic human intelligence, using logic, if-then rules, decision trees, and machine learning (including deep learning)

Timeline



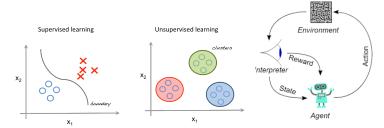
Since an early flush of optimism in the 1950s, smaller subsets of artificial intelligence – first machine learning, then deep learning, a subset of machine learning – have created ever larger disruptions.

3 Main Types of Machine Learning

- Supervised learning: give lots of data, find model that allows you to generalize the data and predict or classify a new piece of data never seen before
 - input data has many parameters (features) and the answer (label)
 - Mathematical models to extrapolate from this data (e.g., line of best fit or linear regression, k-nearest-neighbours)
- Unsupervised learning: give lots of data, try to similarities in data
 - input data is not labelled, trying to find classifications/clusters/similarities based on the features
- **Reinforcement** learning: give the algorithm rewards if it wins, let it try by trial and error and learn from its mistakes



Supervised vs Unsupervised vs Reinforcement



Source:

 $http://beta.cambridgespark.com/courses/jpm/01-module.html\\ Source: http://enhancedatascience.com/2017/07/19/machine-learning-explained-supervised-learning-unsupervised-learning-and-reinforcement-learning/$

Facial recognition















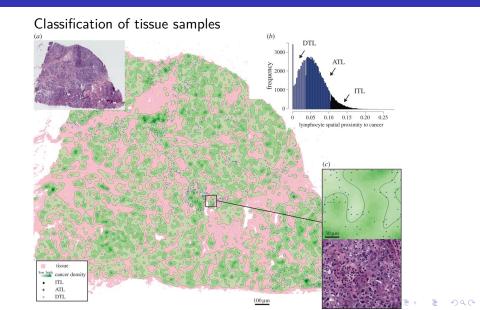












Market segmentation

1Y STARTING OUT 8X LARGE HOUSEHOLDS 15M TOP WEALTH Cluster 39 Setting Goals Cluster 11 Schools & Shooping Cluster 2 Established Elite Cluster 45 Offices & Entertainment Cluster 12 On the Go. Cluster 3 Corporate Connected Cluster 57 Collegiate Crowd Cluster 19 Country Comfort Cluster 58 Outdoor Fervor Cluster 27 Tenured Proprietors 16M LIVING WELL Cluster 67 First Steps Cluster 14 Career Centered 9R COMFORTABLE INDEPENDENCE Cluster 15 Country Ways 2Y TAKING HOLD Cluster 29 City Mixers Cluster 23 Good Neighbors Cluster 18 Climbing the Ladder Cluster 35 Working & Active Cluster 21 Children Eirst Cluster 56 Metro Active 17M BARGAIN HUNTERS Cluster 24 Career Building Cluster 43 Work & Causes Cluster 30 Out & About 10B RURAL-METRO MIX Cluster 44 Open Houses Cluster 47 Rural Parents Cluster 55 Community Life 3V SETTLING DOWN Cluster 53 Metro Strivers Cluster 63 Staving Home Cluster 34 Outward Bound Cluster 60 Rural & Mobile Cluster 68 Staving Healthy

 $https://c.ymcdn.com/sites/dema.site-ym.com/resource/resmgr/Member_Resources/Lifestage_Clustering.pdf$



Source:

https://www.popularmechanics.com/technology/a19863/googles-alphago-ai-wins-second-game-go/

Why is AI everywhere?

- lots of data
- lots of compute power
- developments and breakthroughs in algorithms and research

Example application

How about an application that alerts the public to high crime areas?

- Montreal releases data about crimes and where the occur (the the nearest intersection)
- there are already visualization apps
- wouldn't it be in the public interest to provide a map that warns people if they enter a high crime area?

What could possibly go wrong?

ML is based on past data. What are some problems with using past data for predictive apps?

- any biases in the data will cause biased results
- always ask yourself: is my data correct and representative?
 - is the sample of data on which is train my models really representative?
 - is there inherent bias in my data?

Most importantly can the bias cause harm?

Example - Amazon

The team had been building computer programs since 2014 to applicants' resumes with the aim of mechanizing the search talent...

But by 2015, the company realized its new system was not recandidates for software developer jobs and other technical in a gender-neutral way.



 $Source: \ https://www.reuters.com/article/us-amazon-com-jobs-automation-insight/amazon-scraps-secret-ai-recruiting-tool-that-showed-bias-against-women-idUSKCN1MK08G$

What about our crime app?

- crime stats can be biased:
 Despite roughly equal usage rates, Blacks
 are 3.73 times more likely than whites to be arrested in
- "self-perpetuating": if people avoid all poor neighbourhoods, these neighbourhoods will become poorer

Sources: $https://www.aclu.org/gallery/marijuana-arrests-numbers \\ https://machinelearnings.co/artificial-intelligence-perpetuating-discrimination-36-52687110db94$

How to move forward?

- be aware of potential bias
- counteract the bias
- use tool like FairML to audit your algorithms

You have power as a developer! Please be prudent!