



Unione europea
Fondo sociale europeo



Regione Emilia-Romagna



ER
Educazione
Ricerca
Emilia-Romagna

DATA LAB

GUARDA AVANTI

Big Data, nuove competenze
per nuove professioni.



UNIMORE
UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI
MODENA E REGGIO EMILIA



ALMA MATER STUDIORUM
UNIVERSITÀ DI BOLOGNA



Università
degli Studi
di Ferrara



UNIVERSITÀ
DI PARMA



POLITECNICO
MILANO 1863
POLI TERRITORIALE DI
PIACENZA



UNIVERSITÀ
CATTOLICA
del Sacro Cuore

"Anticipare la crescita con le nuove competenze sui Big Data - Edizione 3" Operazione Rif. PA 2021-16029/RER approvata con DGR
n° 927 del 21 giugno 2021 e co-finanziata dal Fondo Sociale Europeo PO 2014-2020 Regione Emilia-Romagna

Deep Learning

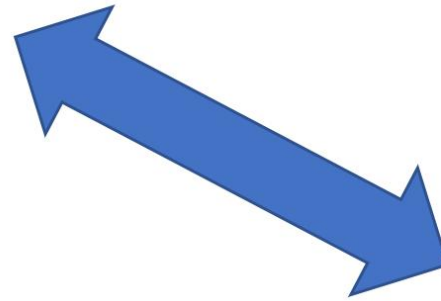
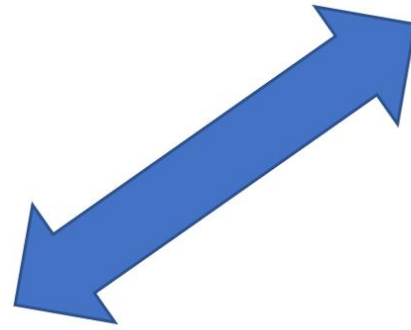


DISCRIMINATIVE

vs.

GENERATIVE

AI



+



STILL
=





Noi utizziamo l'AI invece
di inutili umani soggetti a Bias



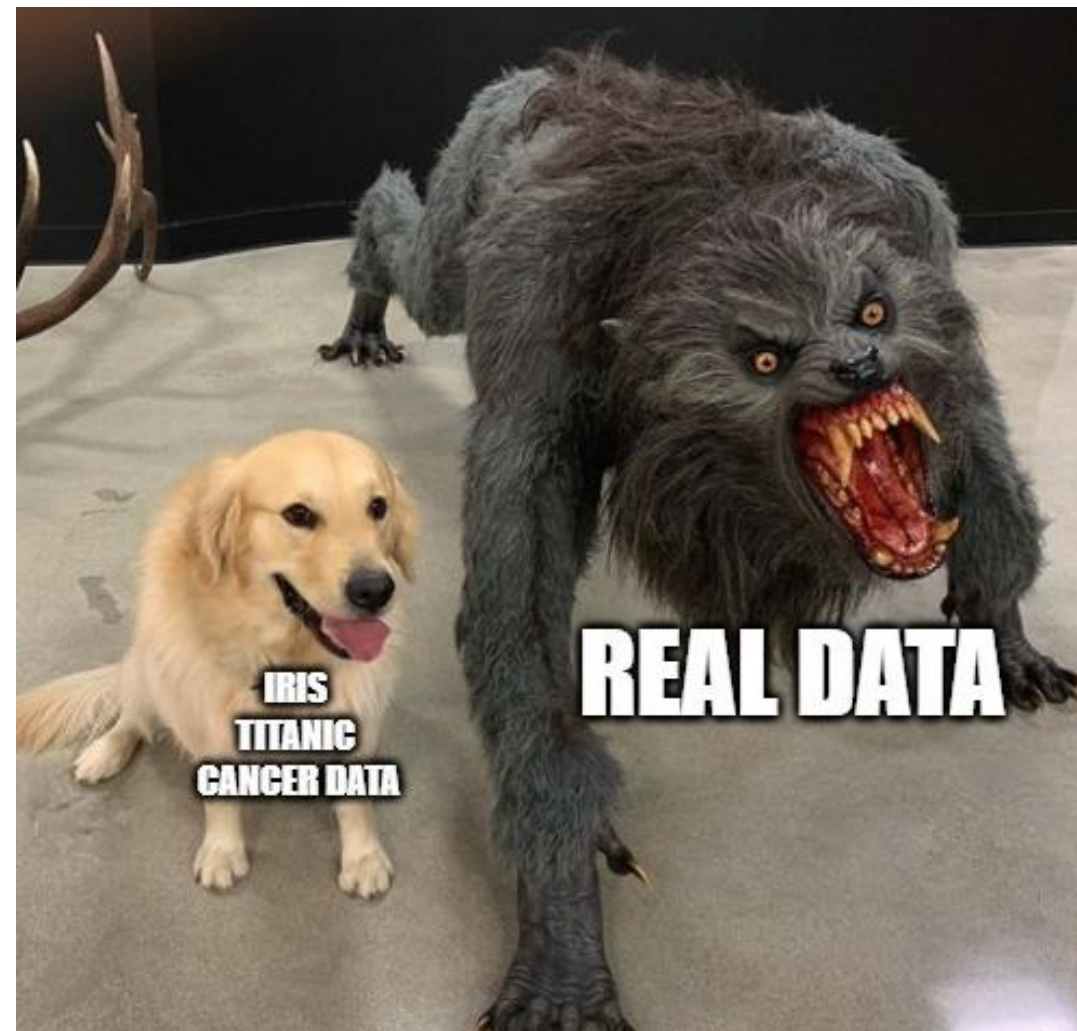
E dove prendete i dati
per allenare i modelli?



...



Dove prendete i dati
per allenare i modelli?



IRIS
TITANIC
CANCER DATA

REAL DATA

What Is Generative Modeling?

Generative modeling can be broadly defined as follows:

Generative modeling is a branch of machine learning that involves training a model to produce new data that is similar to a given dataset.

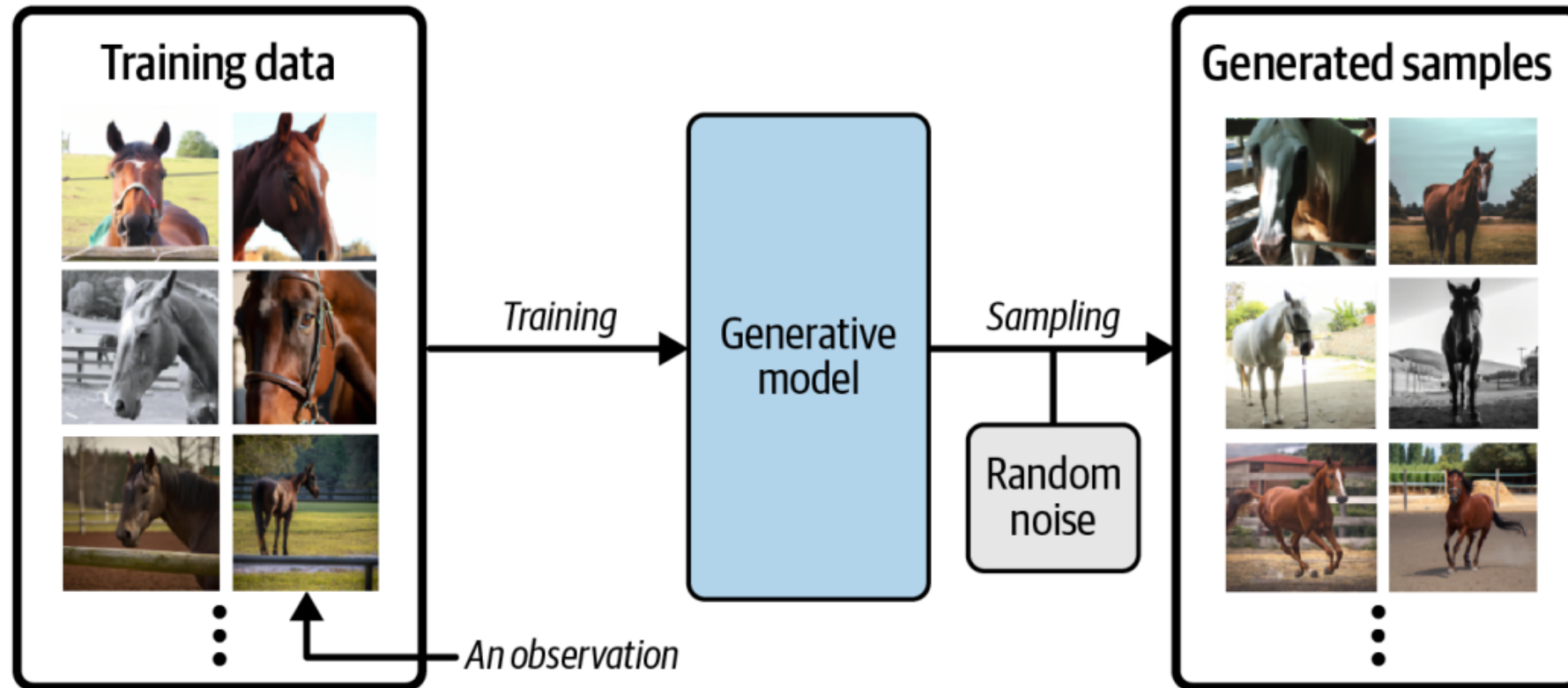


Figure 1-1. A generative model trained to generate realistic photos of horses

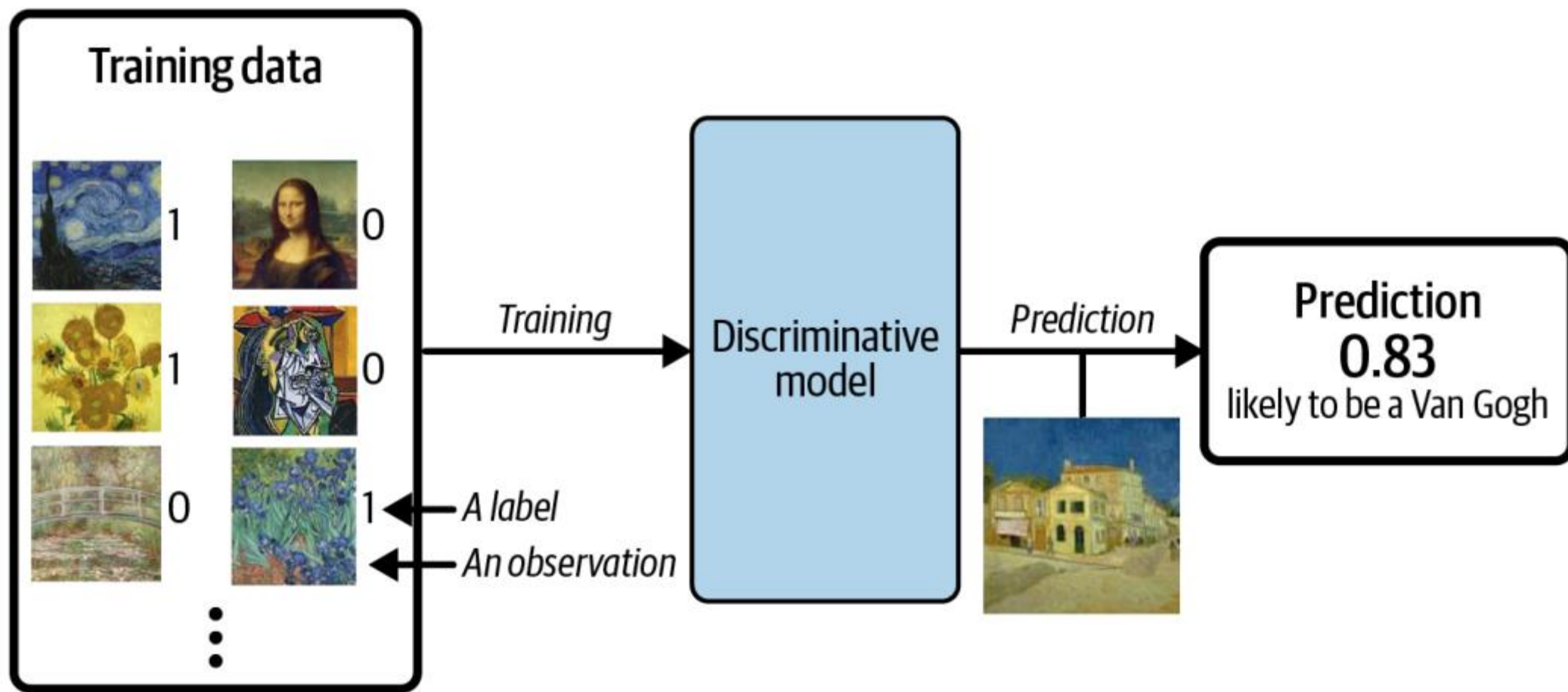
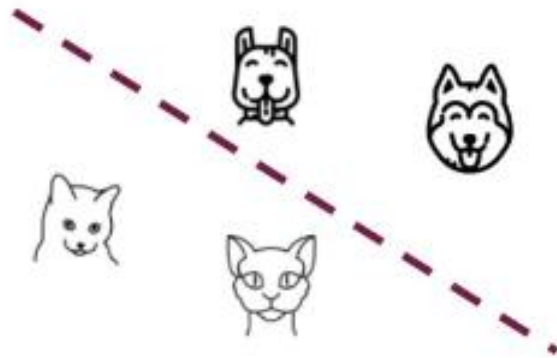


Figure 1-2. A discriminative model trained to predict if a given image is painted by Van Gogh

Generative Models vs. Discriminative Models

Discriminative models



Features Class

$$X \rightarrow Y$$

$$P(Y|X)$$

Generative models

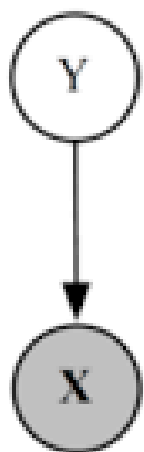


Noise Class Features

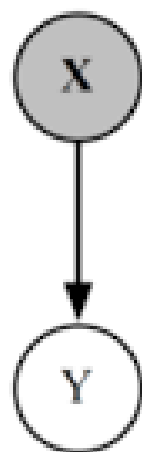
$$\xi, Y \rightarrow X$$

$$P(X|Y)$$

Generative

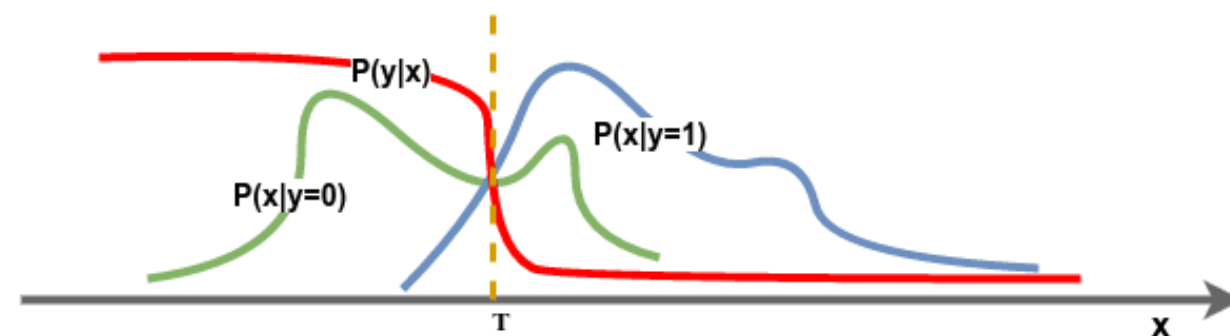
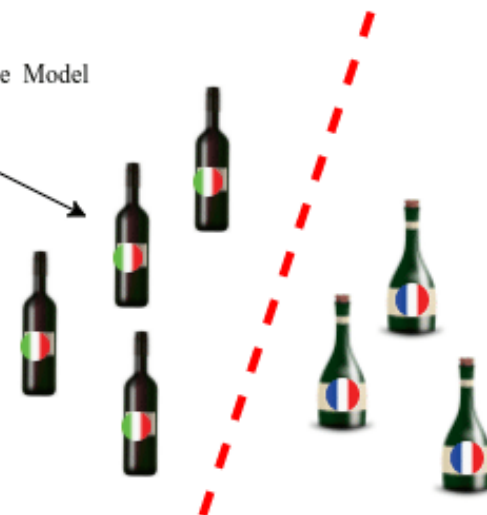
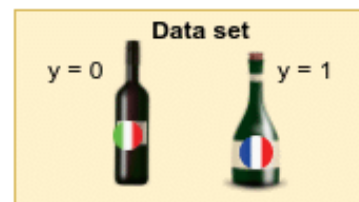


Discriminative



Generative Model

Discriminative Model



new wine to
classify



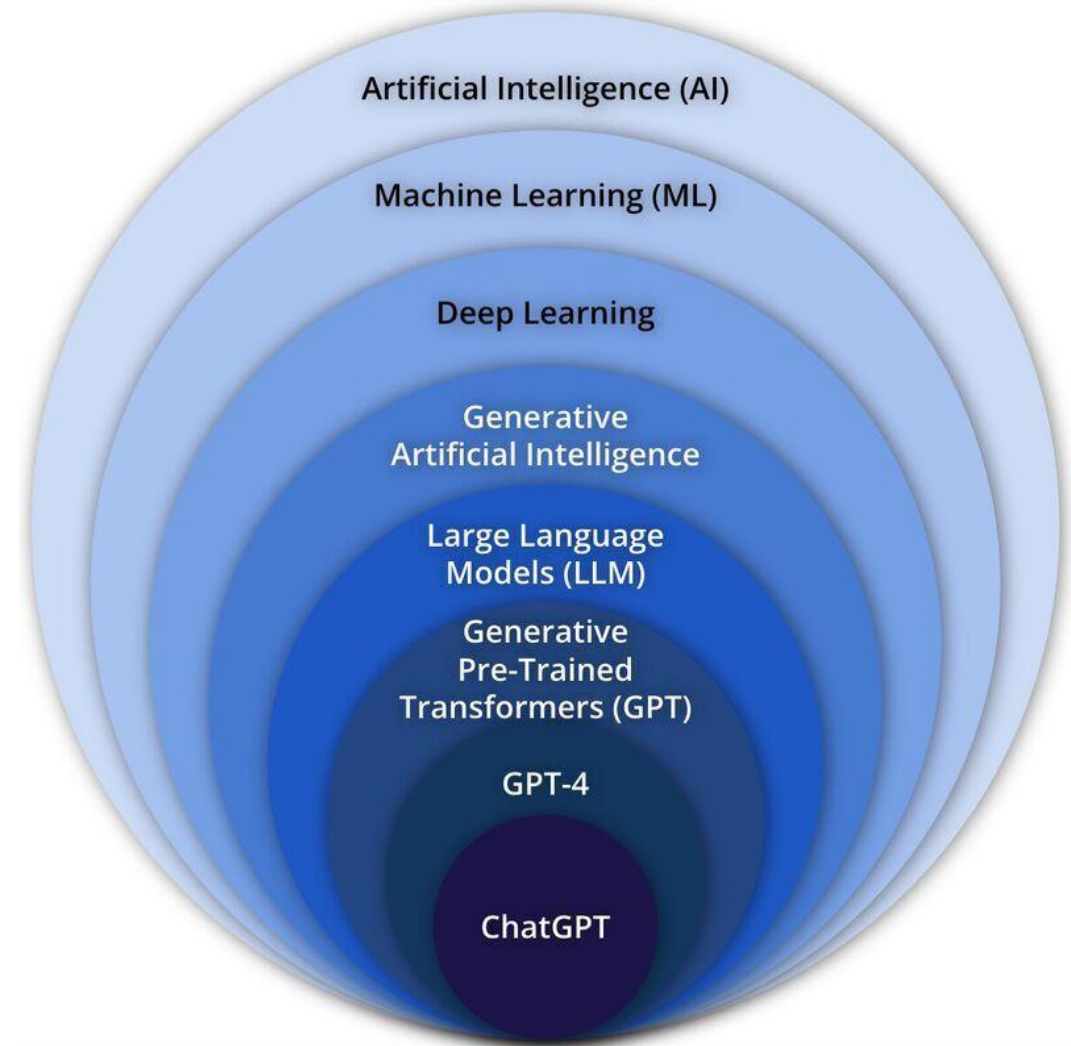
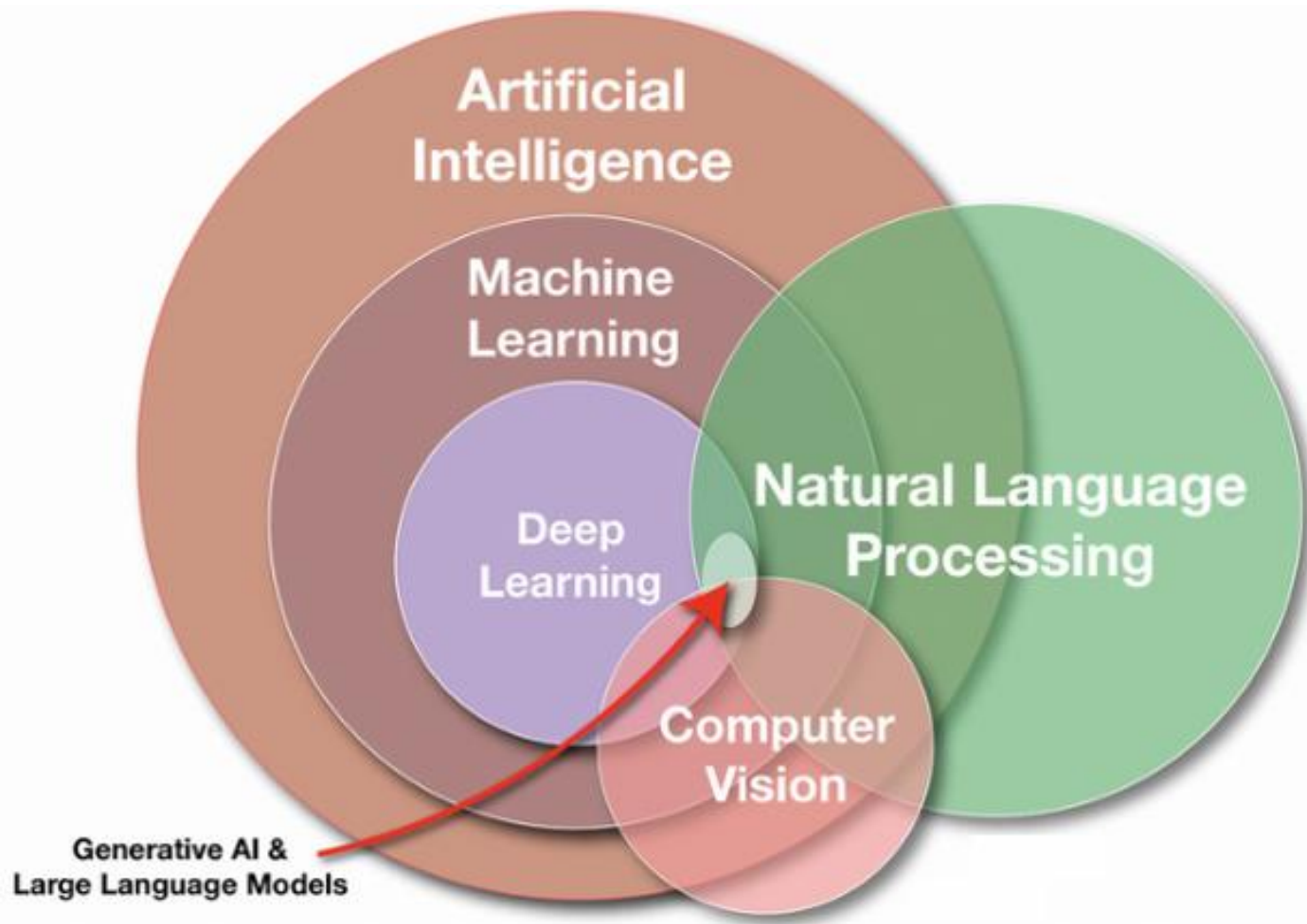
Generative Model

Discriminative Model

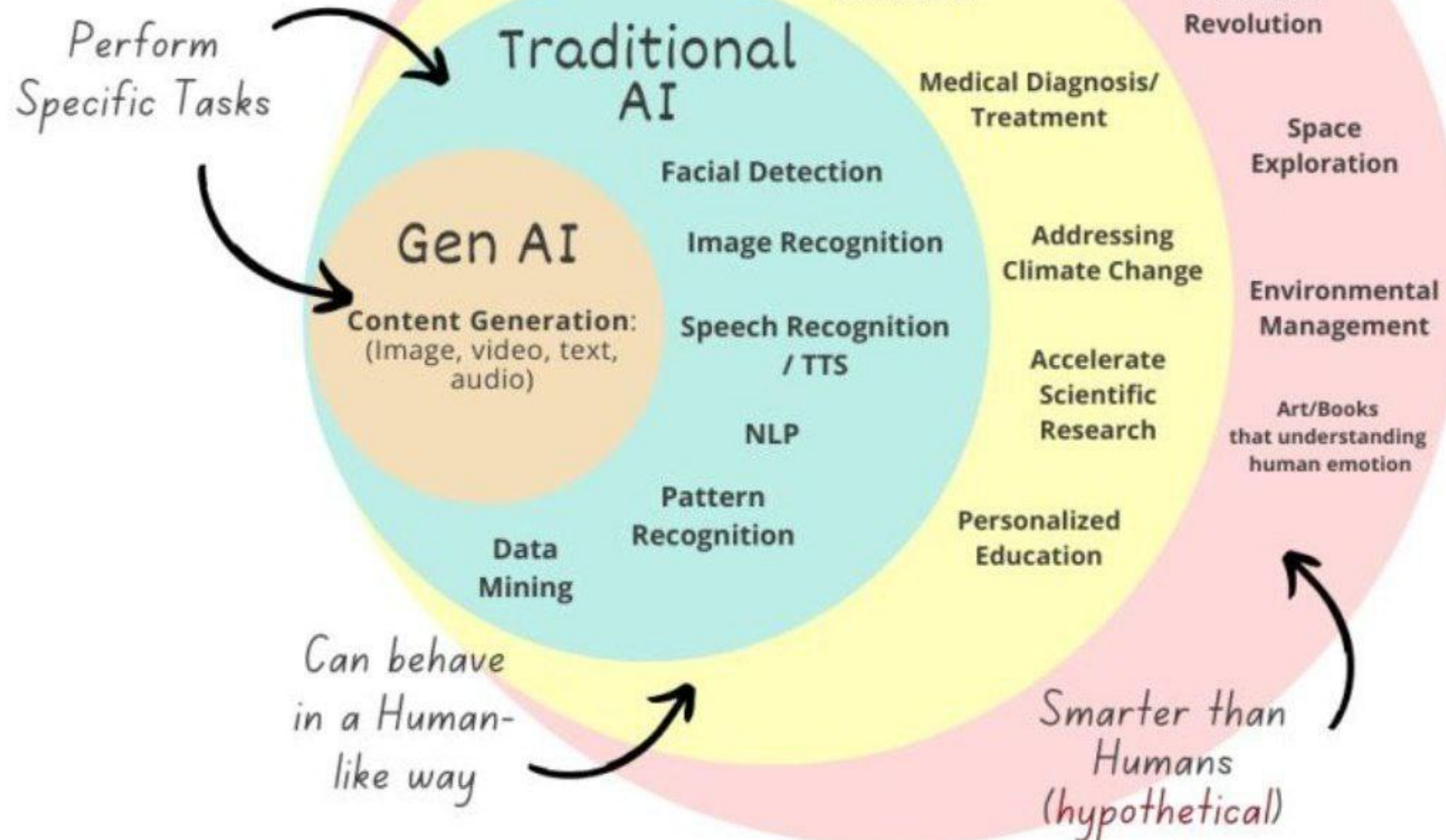
----- $\max(P(x|y=0), P(x|y=1))$

$y = 0$ if $P(y|x) \leq T$
 $y = 1$ otherwise

Placing Generative AI and LLMs in the bigger picture



THE LANDSCAPE OF AI AND ITS USE CASES



Generative AI use cases across different data modalities

The Generative AI Application Landscape



| APPLICATION LAYER | Marketing (content) | | | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | Sales (email) | Code generation | Image generation | | | | Gaming |
| | Support (chat / email) | Code documentation | Consumer / Social | | | | RPA |
| | General writing | Text to SQL | Media / Advertising | | | | Music |
| | Note taking | Web app builders | Design | Voice Synthesis | Video editing / generation | 3D models / scenes | Audio |
| | Other | | | | | | Biology & chemistry |
| | TEXT | CODE | IMAGE | SPEECH | VIDEO | 3D | OTHER |
| MODEL LAYER | OpenAI GPT-3 | OpenAI GPT-3 | OpenAI Dall-E 2 | OpenAI | Microsoft X-CLIP | DreamFusion | TBD |
| | DeepMind Gopher | Tabnine | Stable Diffusion | | Meta Make-A-Video | NVIDIA GET3D | |
| | Facebook OPT | Stability.ai | Craiyon | | | MDM | |
| | Hugging Face Bloom | | | | | | |
| | Cohere | | | | | | |
| | Anthropic | | | | | | |
| | AI2 | | | | | | |
| | Alibaba, Yandex, etc. | | | | | | |

Generative Models



NeRF



2D GAN



3D GAN



Text-to-Image



Computer Vision



Image Classification



Object Detection

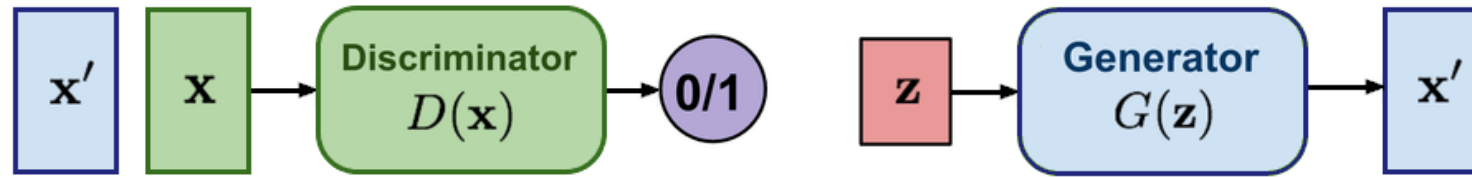


Semantic Segmentation

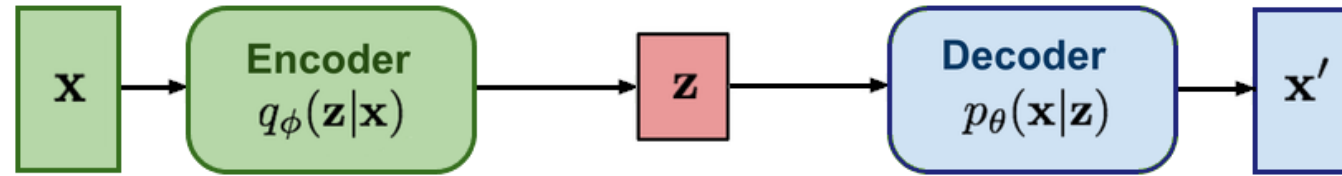


Pose Estimation

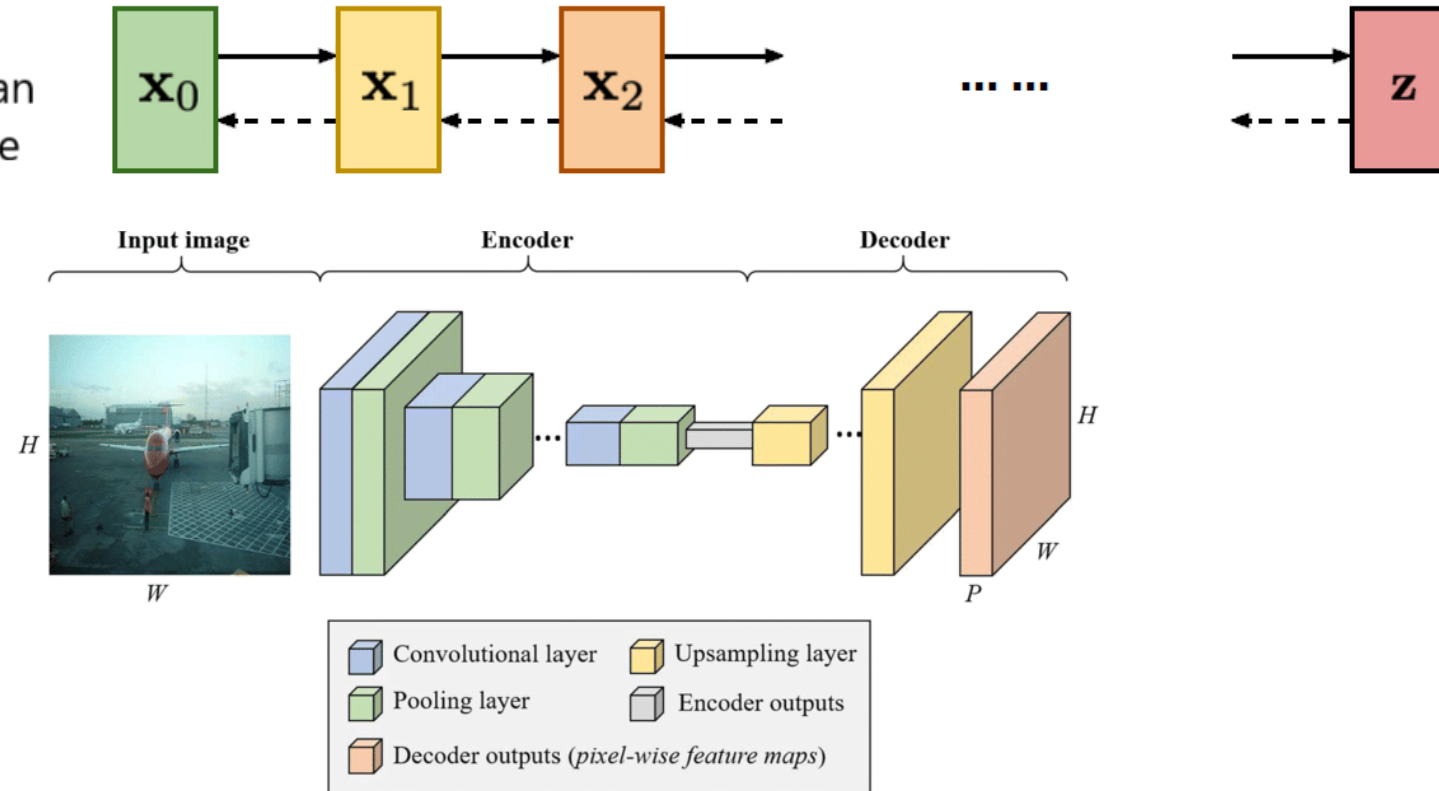
GAN: Adversarial training



VAE: maximize variational lower bound



Diffusion models:
Gradually add Gaussian noise and then reverse



Discriminative vs Generative NLP Models:

Different Use-Cases

Discriminative and generative machine learning language models have different strengths and weaknesses, so they are used for different tasks.

Discriminative language models are better at tasks that require understanding the relationship between words and their meaning. For example, they can be used for:

- **Text classification:** Categorizing text into different classes, such as news articles, product reviews, or spam.
- **Named entity recognition:** Identifying named entities in text, such as people, places, and organizations.
- **Sentiment analysis:** Identifying the sentiment of text, such as whether it is positive, negative, or neutral.

Generative language models are better at tasks that require creating new text. For example, they can be used for:

- **Text summarization:** Generating a shorter version of a text that captures the main points.
- **Machine translation:** Translating text from one language to another.
- **Text generation:** Generating new text, such as poems, code, or scripts.

Here are some specific examples of discriminative and generative language models:

- **Discriminative language models:** Logistic regression, support vector machines, conditional random fields etc
- **Generative language models:** Naive Bayes, Bayesian networks, hidden Markov models, etc.

