

Q1. AI-driven code generation (e.g., Copilot)

➡ Explain how it saves time and what its limitations are.
(Use my earlier sample answers as reference.)

Q2. Supervised vs Unsupervised Learning

➡ Compare how each applies to automated bug detection.
Make a small table or 2 short paragraphs.

Q3. Bias mitigation in personalization

➡ Explain why fairness is needed in AI-driven user experiences.

Ethical Reflection

The deployment of an AI model within a company, while promising efficiency, carries the inherent risk of perpetuating and amplifying societal and operational biases. A model intended to streamline internal processes—such as resume screening for internal promotions, project assignment, or performance prediction—can become a vehicle for unfairness if not carefully audited.

Key biases can emerge from the training data. For instance, the dataset might suffer from **representation bias** if it under-represents certain teams, such as remote workers or newer departments, causing the model to perform poorly for them. Similarly, a historical **gender imbalance** in leadership roles could lead a model to unfairly associate male pronouns with seniority, disadvantaging qualified female candidates for promotions.

This is where fairness toolkits like **IBM AI Fairness 360 (AIF360)** become critical. This open-source library provides a comprehensive set of metrics to **detect** bias. It can quantify disparities in outcomes across different protected groups (e.g., different genders or departments), measuring metrics like disparate impact and equal opportunity difference.

Furthermore, AIF360 offers a suite of algorithms to **mitigate** these identified biases. Interventions can be applied at various stages: pre-processing the training data to create a more balanced set, in-processing by incorporating fairness constraints directly into the model's learning objective, or post-processing by adjusting the model's outputs to ensure equitable predictions. By integrating such tools, a company can move beyond good intentions to actively ensure its AI systems are fair, trustworthy, and beneficial for all employees..

```
import pandas as pd

# Now load your dataset
df = pd.read_csv('breast_cancer.csv')

# Optional: check the first few rows
print(df.head())
```

[3] Python

...	id	diagnosis	radius_mean	texture_mean	perimeter_mean	area_mean	\
0	842302	M	17.99	10.38	122.80	1001.0	
1	842517	M	20.57	17.77	132.90	1326.0	
2	84300903	M	19.69	21.25	130.00	1203.0	
3	84348301	M	11.42	20.38	77.58	386.1	
4	84358402	M	20.29	14.34	135.10	1297.0	
	smoothness_mean	compactness_mean	concavity_mean	concave points_mean	\		
0	0.11840	0.27760	0.3001	0.14710			
1	0.08474	0.07864	0.0869	0.07017			
2	0.10960	0.15990	0.1974	0.12790			
3	0.14250	0.28390	0.2414	0.10520			
4	0.10030	0.13280	0.1980	0.10430			
...	texture_worst	perimeter_worst	area_worst	smoothness_worst	\		
0	...	17.33	184.60	2019.0	0.1622		
1	...	23.41	158.80	1956.0	0.1238		
2	...	25.53	152.50	1709.0	0.1444		
3	...	26.50	98.87	567.7	0.2098		
4	...	16.67	152.20	1575.0	0.1374		
	compactness_worst	concavity_worst	concave points_worst	symmetry_worst	\		
0	0.6656	0.7119	0.2654	0.4601			
1	0.1866	0.2416	0.1860	0.2750			
2	0.4245	0.4504	0.2430	0.3613			
...							
3	0.17300	NaN					
4	0.07678	NaN					

[5 rows x 33 columns]

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Github link : <https://github.com/Jowekbeltan/Week-4-Assignment-AI-in-Software-Engineering.git>