# CSCI E-82a Probabilistic Programming and Al Introduction

Steve Elston



# Why Probabilistic AI?

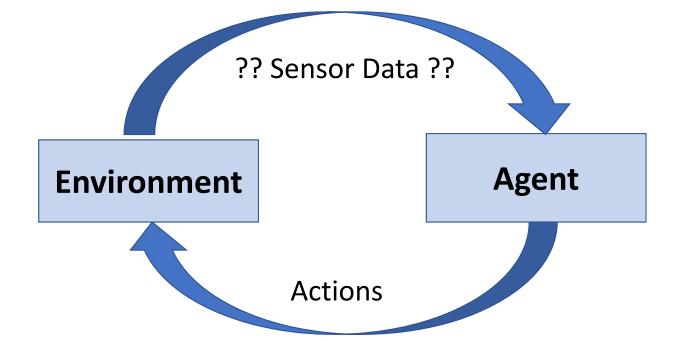
The common theme of this course is making optimal decisions in complex and uncertain environments

- Intelligent agents must interact with a complex world
- Complex environments lead to uncertainty
- Agents require algorithms that deal with uncertainty
- Probabilistic models, such as Bayesian models and Markov decision processes (MDP), allow us to address these problems

# Why Probabilistic AI?

Intelligent agent interacts with uncertain environment

- Information from the environment is incomplete and prone to errors
- Agent must take optimal actions given uncertain information



# The Intelligent Agent

Fundamental functions of a probabilistic intelligent agent

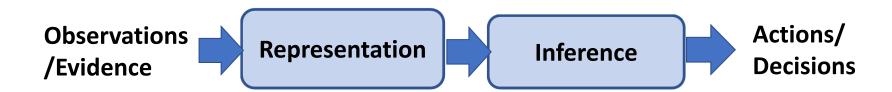
- Representation: A good representation is often the key to good machine intelligence. A good representation is a mapping of the model and the environment. Good representation is key to effective AI!
- Representations are often approximate given high complexity of real world

Representation

# The Intelligent Agent

Fundamental functions of a probabilistic intelligent agent

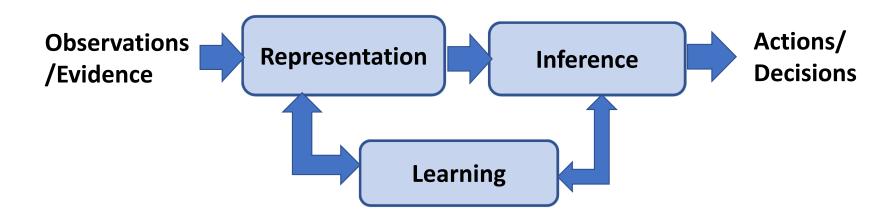
- Inference or Reasoning: The process of computing actions or decisions from queries of the model given the evidence. In the simplest form a query returns a mathematical result, such as the marginal probability distribution or the maximum a posteriori value.
- Reasoning computes a specific action which is applied to the environment.



# The Intelligent Agent

Fundamental functions of a probabilistic intelligent agent

 Learning: The agent performs learning using data or evidence to update the model. The evidence is observed by sensors which provide information to the model on the state of the environment



# Uncertainty in the Environment

#### Agent must navigate to destination

- Plans optimal route
- How much does the traffic volume change?
- Does the plan account for road repair?
- Does an accident block a route?
- In other words, which decisions are required to minimize travel time?
- Poor response to unexpected information is known a brittleness in a model

# Uncertainty in the Environment

Integrate sensors for collision avoidance in self-driving car

- Sensors have different range and accuracy
- How are sensors affected by fog, rain or darkness?
- How accurate is traffic sign recognition?
- What is the response of each sensor to snow and ice covered roads?
- In other words, what is the posterior probability that a change in speed or direction is required?

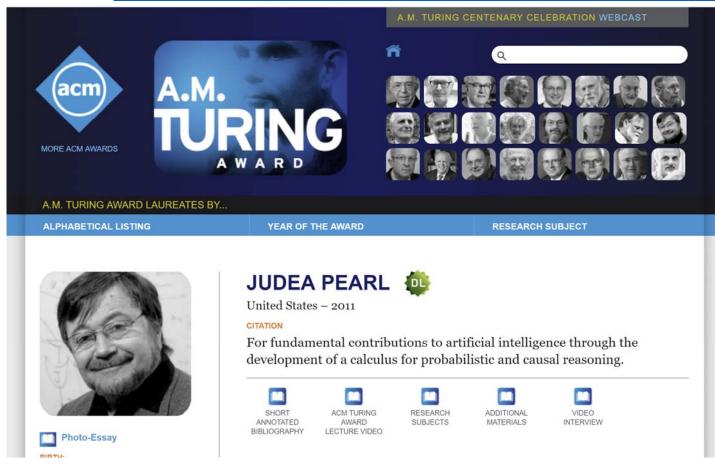
# Uncertainty in the Environment

#### Unobservable information adds to uncertainty

- The intentions of other drivers
- The cards held by other players in a game of poker
- The spot price of wheat in the future
- Net result is incomplete information

# Probabilistic Reasoning Recognized as Fundamental Method

Check out videos: <a href="https://amturing.acm.org/award\_winners/pearl\_2658896.cfm">https://amturing.acm.org/award\_winners/pearl\_2658896.cfm</a>



#### **About Your Instructor**

- Principle Consultant at Quantia Analytics
- Instructor, Harvard Extension School, University of Washington
- MS and PhD in Geophysics from Princeton University
- Work in machine learning starting in 1980s
- Co-founded analytics businesses
- Worked in a number of areas:
  - Capital markets risk
  - Image analysis
  - Fraud detection
  - Forecasting
  - Failure prediction

# **About Your Teaching Fellow**

- Sarah Asano asano.sar@gmail.com
- Electro-Optical Engineer, Lockheed Martin, Sunnyvale, California
- MS Robotics, Carnegie Mellon University
- BS Mechanical Engineering, California Institute of Technology
- Experience in:
  - App development
  - Game development
  - Internet of things
  - Embedded systems
  - Robots

#### Focus on two different classes of probabilistic algorithms

- Graphical models
  - Computationally efficient method to compute posterior probabilities distributions
  - Sequential decision models
  - Explainable models
- Reinforcement learning algorithms
  - Agent learns by experience
  - Model free
  - Learn policy for complex and stochastic environment
- Models related through Markov Decision Processes (MDP)

#### Grading is based on hands on work and class participation

- Homework assignments 70%
  - Assignment most weeks
  - Focus on hands-on coding
  - Read directions carefully and answer all questions; don't miss points!
- On campus weekend 30%
  - 9am 5 pm Dec 7-8. You must attend the entire session for course credit!
  - Meet at one Braddle Square, Cambridge
  - Team challenges
  - Book rooms, etc. early

#### Course participation

- Your participation important to get maximum value from this course!
  - Students who attend lection and sections tend to do better.
- On-line lecture Wednesdays 5:50 7:50 pm US Eastern Time
  - Lecture focused on theory
  - Lectures will be recorded
  - Please remind your instructor to record!!
- Section TBD
  - Section focused on code, questions and homework
  - Perhaps, some background supplement for theory

#### Text Books

- Readings are from two text books
- Both available at the Coop: <a href="https://tinyurl.com/300-F19-CSCI-E-82A-1">https://tinyurl.com/300-F19-CSCI-E-82A-1</a>
- Or free pdf downloads
  - Bayesian Reasoning and Machine Learning, Barber, 2012, Cambridge University Press: <a href="http://web4.cs.ucl.ac.uk/staff/D.Barber/textbook/091117.pdf">http://web4.cs.ucl.ac.uk/staff/D.Barber/textbook/091117.pdf</a>
  - Reinforcement Learning, an introduction, Second edition, Sutton and Barto, 2018, MIT Press: <a href="https://mitpress.ublish.com/book/reinforcement-learning-an-introduction-2">https://mitpress.ublish.com/book/reinforcement-learning-an-introduction-2</a>

#### Other reference sources I draw material from:

- Artificial Intelligence, A Modern Approach, Stuart Russell and Peter Norvig, Prentice Hall, Third edition, 2010
- Probabilistic Graphical Models, Principles and Techniques, Daphne Koller and Nir Freedman, MIT Press, 2009
- Decision Theory Under Uncertainty: Theory and Applications, Kochenderfer, et. al., MIT Press, 2015.
- Machine Learning: A Probabilistic Perspective, Murphy, MIT Press, 2012.
- Deep Learning, Ian Goodfellow, Yushua Bengio, and Arron Courville, MIT Press, 2016

Getting help with this course – essential component of class participation

- 1. Plan to attend the section
  - Bring your questions for class discussion
- 2. Use Piazza https://piazza.com/class#fall2019/cscie82a
  - Ask questions
  - Answer questions
- 3. Email Steve stephen.elston@quantia.com
  - Please only ask questions of a private nature; e.g. grading questions
  - Please direct general questions on course material and homework to the aforementioned venues – if you have a question, others likely will too!
- 4. Grading questions: email Sarah asano.sar@gmail.com

#### Course Materials

- Obtain course materials from course Github repository
  - https://github.com/StephenElston/CSCI E 82A Probabalistic Programming
  - Jupyter notebooks with review of theory and code
  - Slides
  - Course material will be updated regularly plan on doing a pull regularly
- Homework assignments will be at: <u>https://github.com/StephenElston/CSCI\_E\_82A\_Probabalistic\_Programming/Homework</u>
- Submit completed homework and receive grades in Canvas

# First Assignments

- Lesson 0

   Self-paced
  - Review of probability concepts In Github repository
  - Not graded
  - Decide if this class is for you!
- Homework 1 Directed graphical models
  - Due September 18 at 24:00 (midnight) US Eastern Time

# Al Is Still A Work In Progress!! Views of 21st century Al

