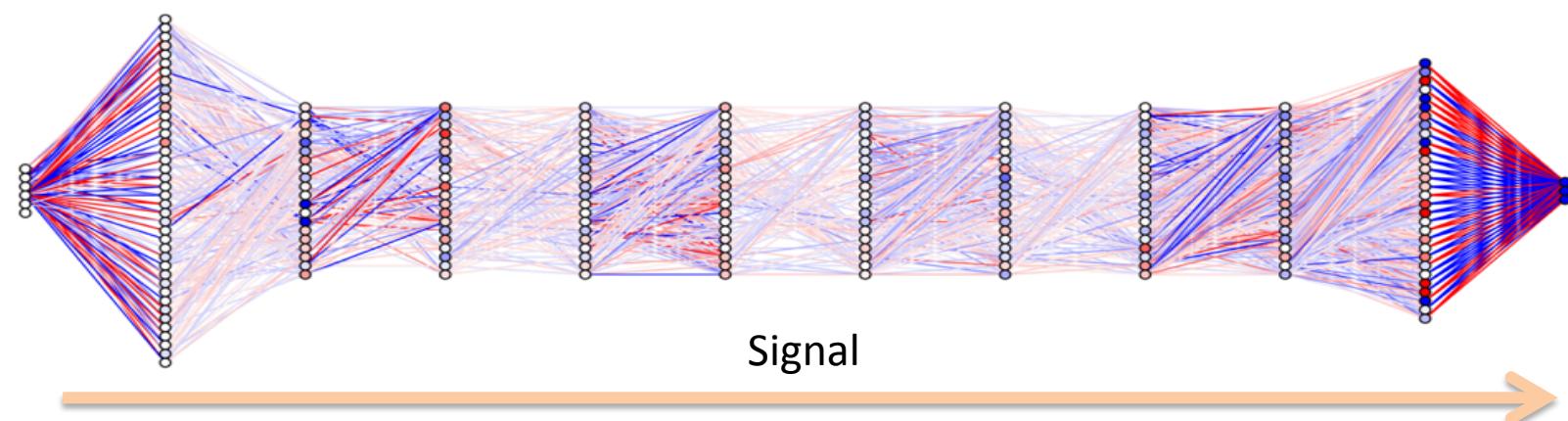


The SuperVision network

Image classification with deep convolutional neural networks

<http://image-net.org/challenges/LSVRC/2012/supervision.pdf>

- 7 hidden “weight” layers
- 650K neurons
- **60M** parameters
- **630M** connections



The SuperVision network

Image classification with deep convolutional neural networks

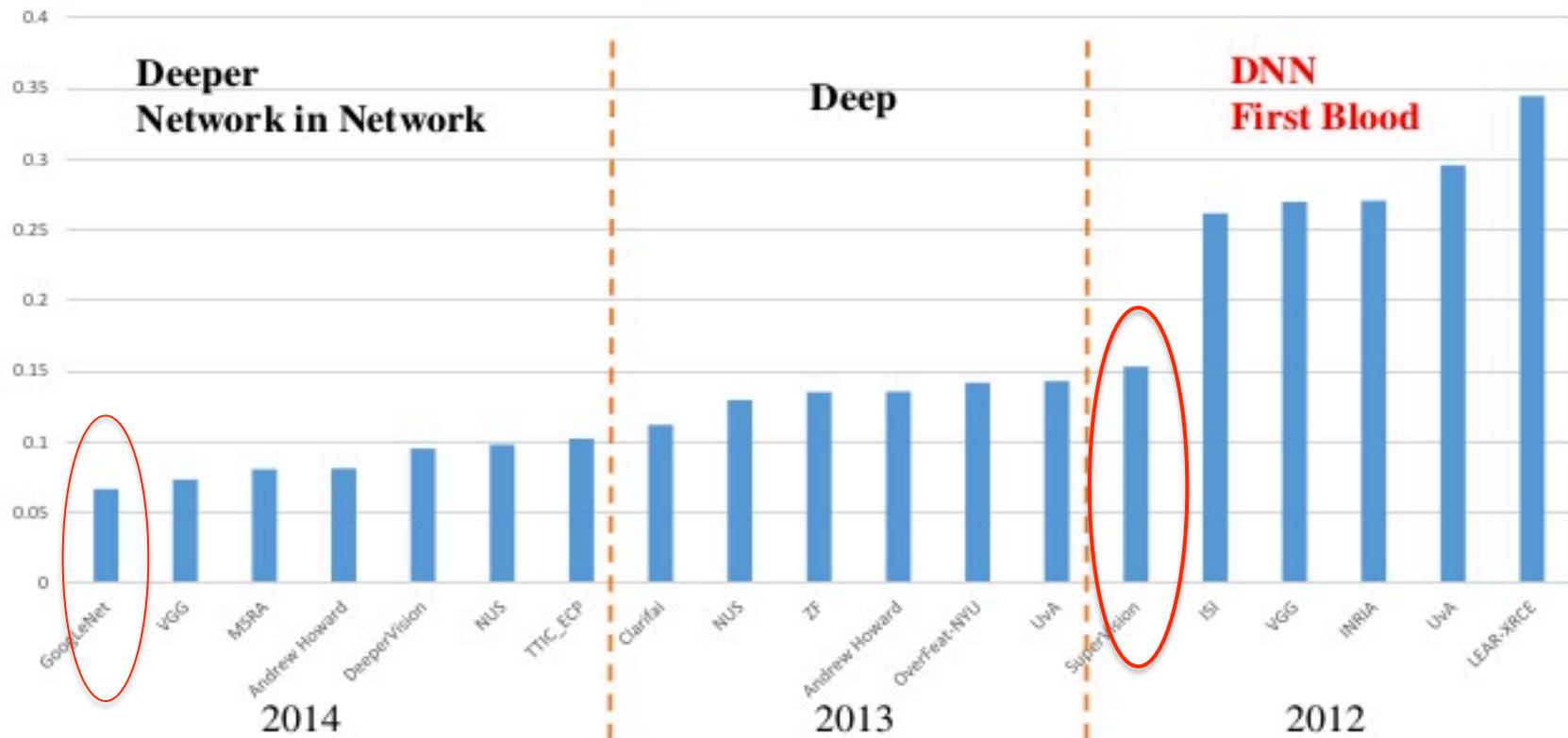
<http://image-net.org/challenges/LSVRC/2012/supervision.pdf>

- 7 hidden “weight” layers
- 650K neurons
- 60M parameters
- 630M connections

- Rectified Linear Units (ReLU)
- Overlapping pooling
- Dropout trick
- Randomly extracted 224x224 patches for more data

ILSVRC

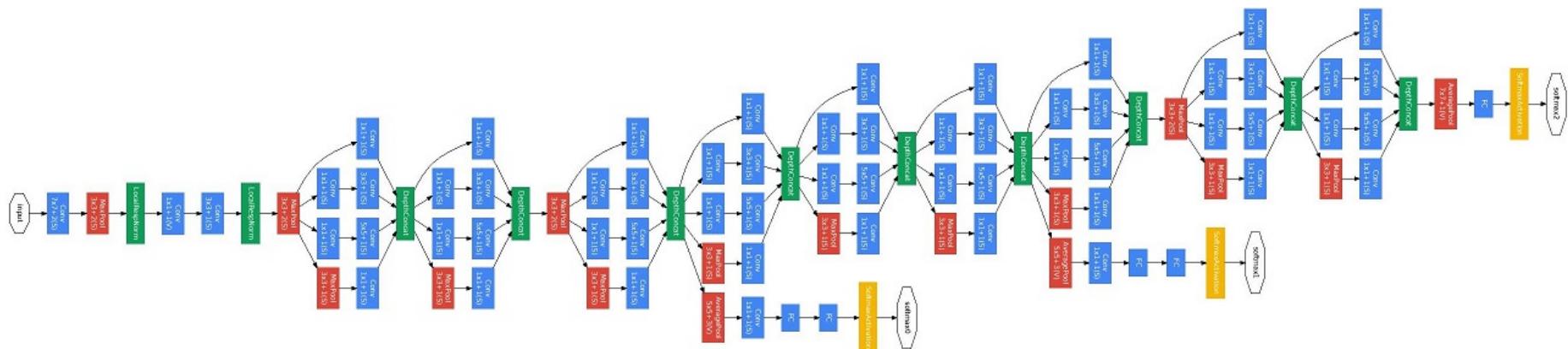
ImageNet classification error throughout years and groups



Li Fei-Fei: ImageNet Large Scale Visual Recognition Challenge, 2014 <http://image-net.org/>

GoogleNet

- Un mécano de réseaux de neurones

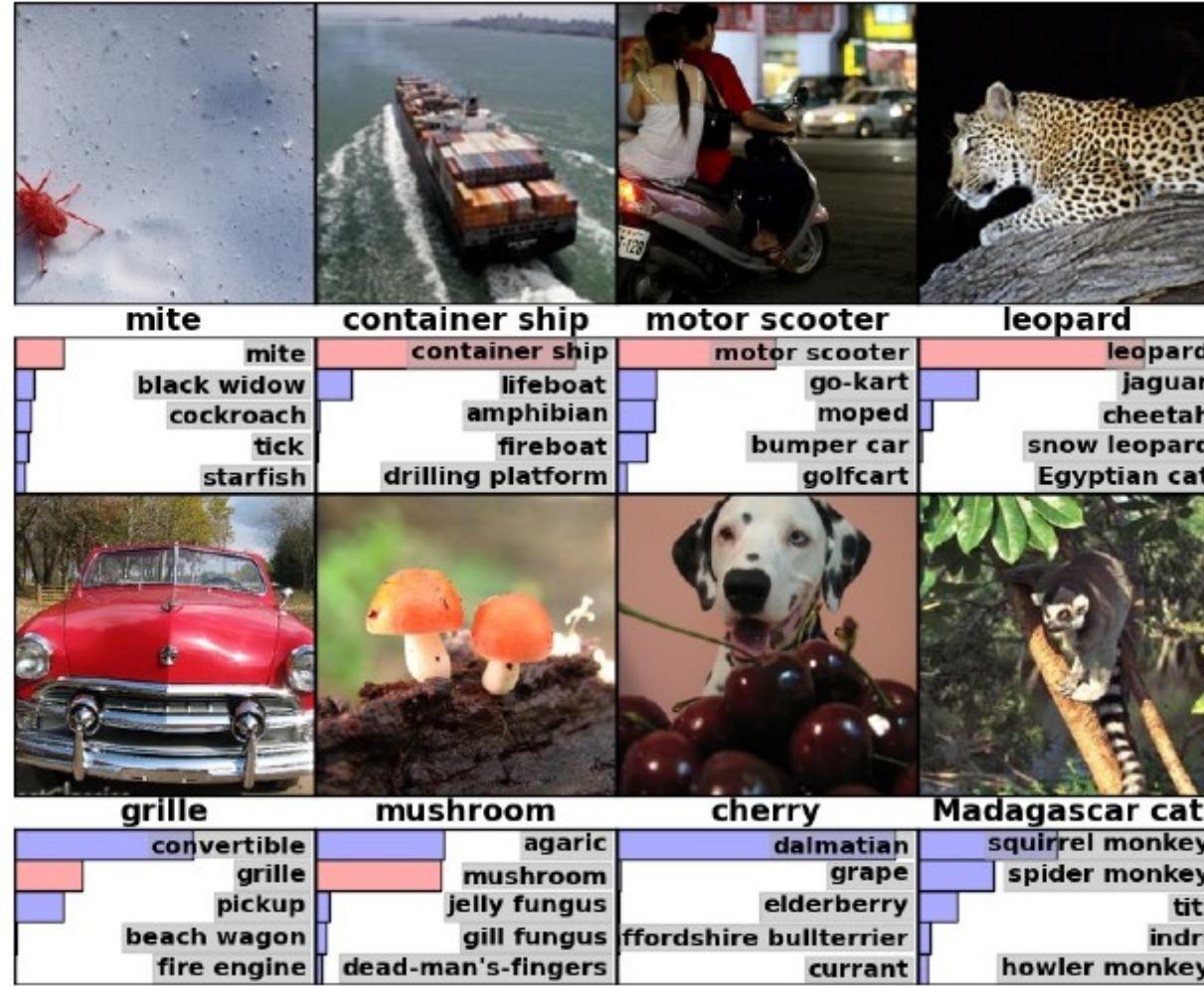


Illustration

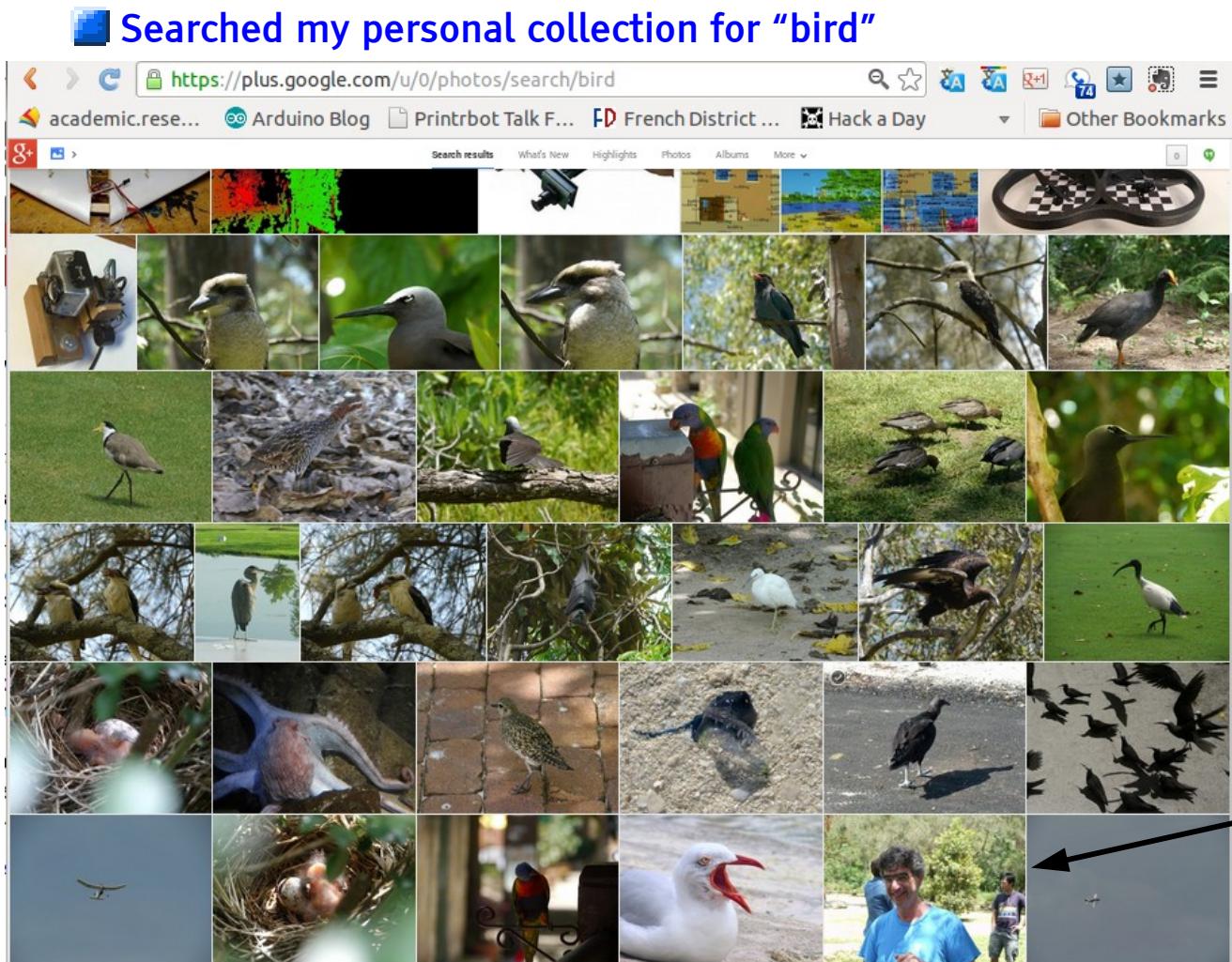
Système développé par Google et U. de Stanford

- Reconnaissance de visages
 - Sous conditions de lumière diverses
 - Sous tout angle
- Apprentissage non supervisé
 - 9 couches ; 10^9 connexions
 - 10 millions d'images
 - 3 jours de calcul sur 16 000 processeurs
- Amélioration des performances de 70% / état de l'art

Object recognition

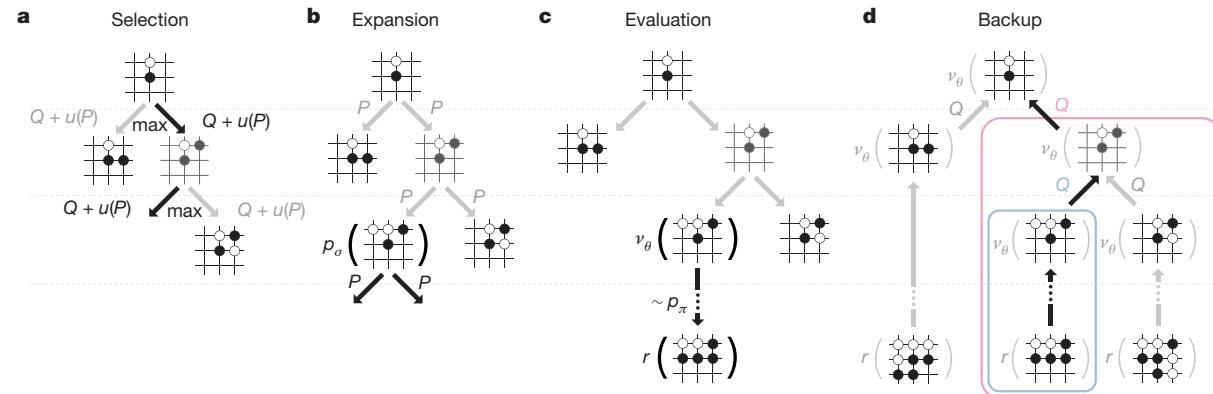
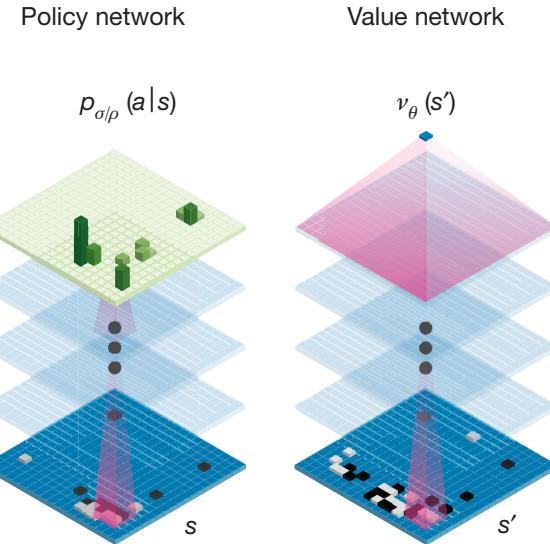
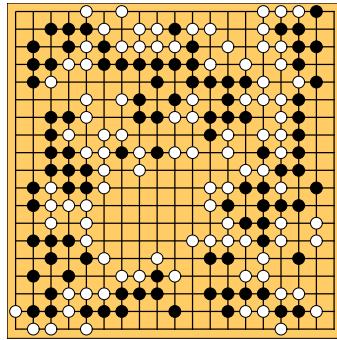
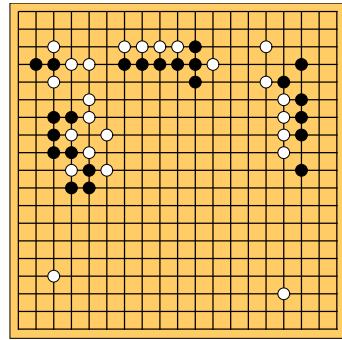


Object retrieval. ConvNet-Based Google+ Photo Tagger



Game playing with Reinforcement Learning

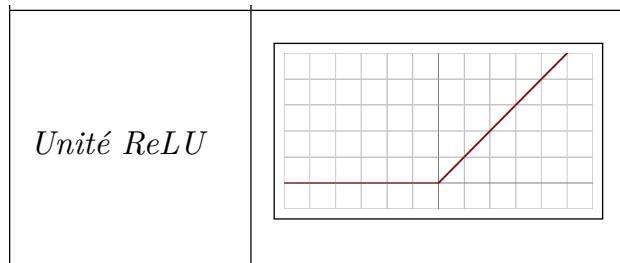
- E.g. AlphaGo



Beaucoup de « recettes de cuisine »

Les grandes idées nouvelles

- La **rétro-propagation classique ne marche pas** avec un grand nombre de couches (trop dilué)



Drop Out

- **Risque de sur-apprentissage** avec un nombre gigantesque de paramètres

Auto-encoder : couches apprises en non-supervisé

Réseaux à convolutions :
imposer une structure (avec motifs répétitifs) au réseau

Le « Drop Out »

- Classiquement :
 - Les poids sont initialisés aléatoirement et difficiles à ajuster
- **Principe :**
 - **Débrancher des neurones aléatoirement** lors de l'apprentissage (tirage aléatoire à chaque nouvel exemple)
 - Paramètre par défaut : 0.5

Le « Drop Out »

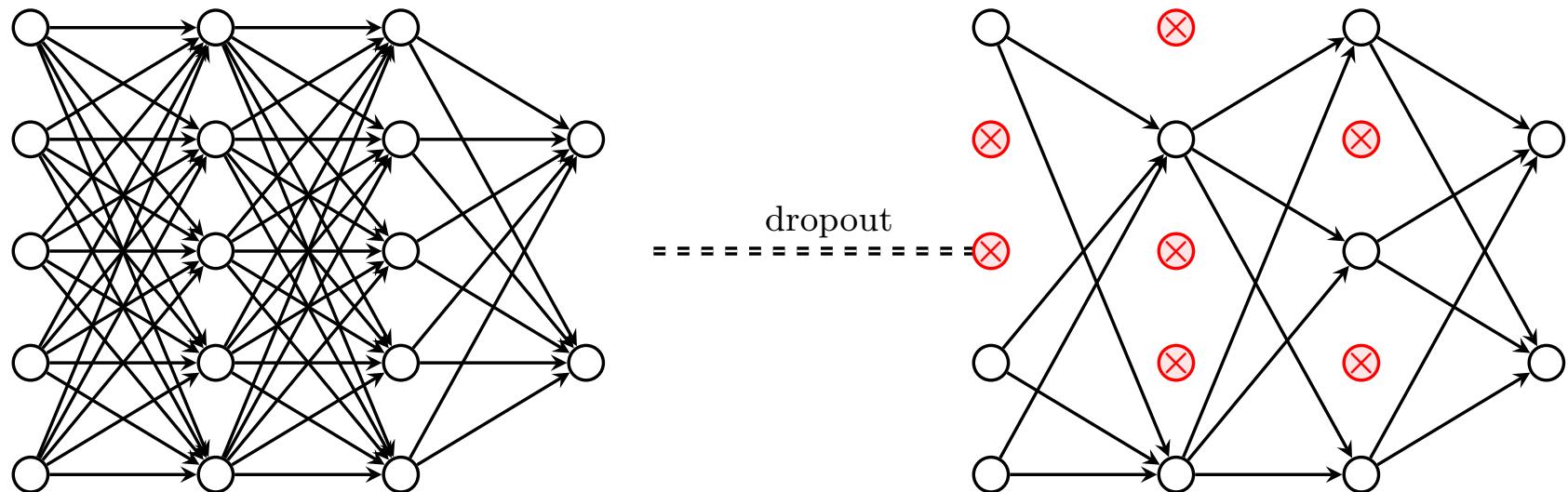


FIGURE 9: Schéma descriptif du dropout

...

Techniques d'optimisation

- **Très grande** activité de recherche

Du nouveau dans le hardware

Technologie : du hardware spécifique

- **GPU** (*Graphics Processing Unit*) historiquement utilisé comme carte graphique pour les jeux vidéo
- Hardware spécialisé dans le **calcul matriciel** hautement **parallélisé**
- Des algorithmes très contraints : des **milliers « threads »** qui doivent exécuter **la même opération** simultanément

Des implémentations modernes des réseaux de neurones permettent de tirer partie des GPU (ex: *Torch 7, Cuda conv-net, Theano, TensorFlow ...*)



Un « bolide » délicat à piloter

Requiert

1. beaucoup de **données** (en général)
 - Des millions d'images
 - Des dizaines de milliers de documents
2. du **savoir-faire** (des data scientists)
 - Nombreuses « **astuces** » d'ingénierie
 - Utilisation de réseaux déjà appris (**transfert**)
 - L'état de l'art **progresse très vite**
3. des **machines** adaptées
 - Puissance **calcul** : clusters et/ou cartes graphiques
 - **Mémoire** centrale importante (≥ 128 Go)

Enseigné dans
certaines écoles
et universités

Les comportements étranges

Sait-on pourquoi ça marche ... Quand ça marche

Quelque chose de troublant

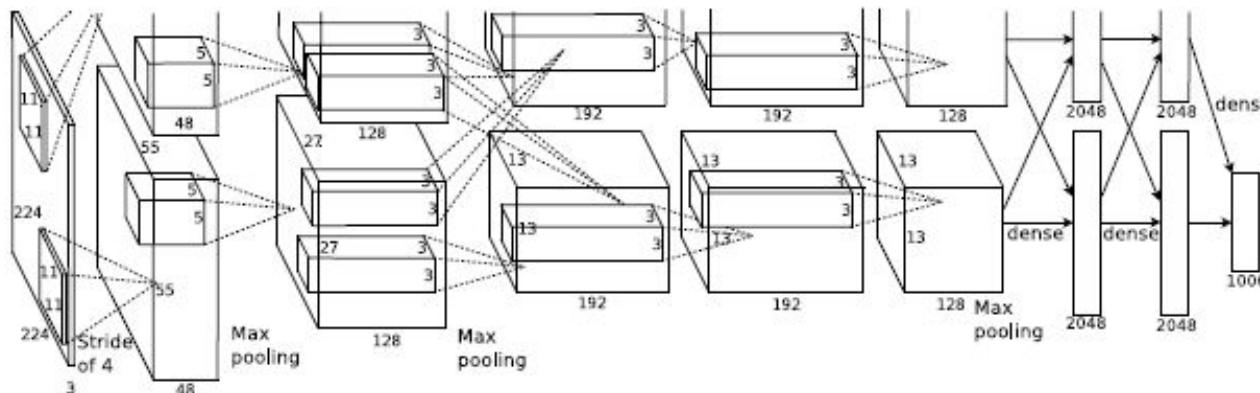
- C. Zhang, S. Bengio, M. Hardt, B. Recht, O. Vinyals (**ICLR, May 2017**).
“Understanding deep learning requires rethinking generalization”

Quelque chose de troublant

- C. Zhang, S. Bengio, M. Hardt, B. Recht, O. Vinyals (ICLR, May 2017).
“Understanding deep learning requires rethinking generalization”

Extensive experiments on the classification of images

- The AlexNet (> 1,000,000 parameters) + 2 other architectures



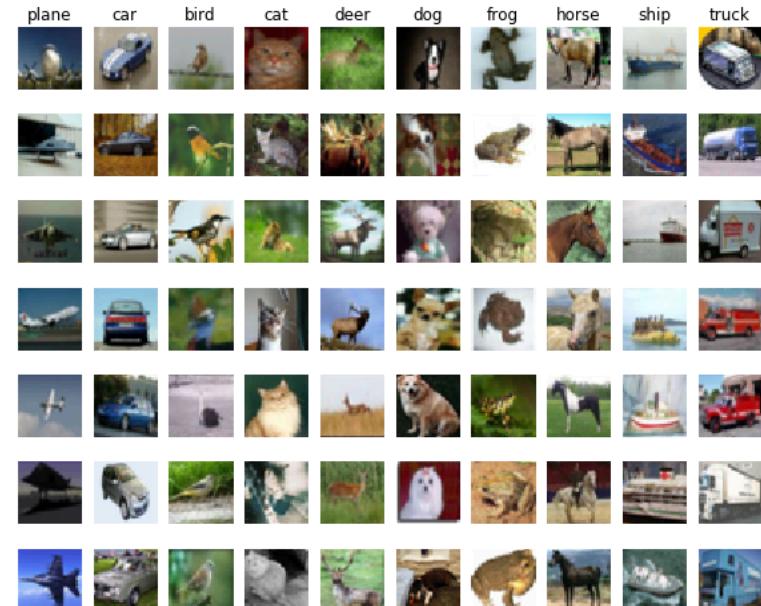
- The **CIFAR-10 data set**:
 - 60,000 images categorized in **10 classes** (50,000 for training and 10,000 for testing)
 - Images: 32x32 pixels in 3 color channels

Quelque chose de troublant

Experiments

1. Original dataset without modification

- Results ?
 - Training accuracy = 100% ; Test accuracy = 89%
 - Speed of convergence ~ 5,000 steps



Quelque chose de troublant

Experiments

1. Original dataset without modification

- Results ?
 - Training accuracy = 100% ; Test accuracy = 89%
 - Speed of convergence ~ 5,000 steps

Expected behavior if the capacity of the hypothesis space is limited

i.e. the system cannot fit any (arbitrary) training data

$$\forall h \in \mathcal{H}, \forall \delta \leq 1 : P^m \left[R(h) \leq \widehat{R}(h) + 2 \widehat{\text{Rad}}_m(\mathcal{H}) + 3 \sqrt{\frac{\ln(2/\delta)}{m}} \right] > 1 - \delta$$

Troubling findings

Experiments

1. Original dataset without modification

- Results ?
 - Training accuracy = 100% ; Test accuracy = 89%
 - Speed of convergence ~ 5,000 steps

2. Random labels

!!!

- 
- Training accuracy = 100% !?; Test accuracy = 9.8%
 - Speed of convergence = similar behavior (~ 10,000 steps)

Troubling findings

Experiments

1. Original dataset without modification

- Results ?
 - Training accuracy = 100% ; Test accuracy = 89%
 - Speed of convergence ~ 5,000 steps

2. Random labels

- Training accuracy = 100% !!?? ; Test accuracy = 9.8%
- Speed of convergence = similar behavior (~ 10,000 steps)

3. Random pixels

- Training accuracy = 100% !!?? ; Test accuracy ~ 10%
- Speed of convergence = similar behavior (~ 10,000 steps)

Now, we
are in
trouble!!

Troubling findings

- Deep NNs can accommodate ANY training set

Can grow without limit!!

$$\forall h \in \mathcal{H}, \forall \delta \leq 1 : P^m \left[R(h) \leq \widehat{R}(h) + 2 \widehat{\text{Rad}}_m(\mathcal{H}) + 3 \sqrt{\frac{\ln(2/\delta)}{m}} \right] > 1 - \delta$$

But then,

why are deep NNs so good on image classification tasks?

Plan

1. Pourquoi toute cette excitation ?
2. Grands types d'apprentissage
3. Apprentissage prédictif par réseaux de neurones
4. Quelles garanties ?
5. Recette pour créer des algorithmes d'apprentissage
6. Les réseaux de neurones profonds
7. Ce que l'on sait faire et les défis à relever

Ce que l'on sait faire.

Sait-on d'ailleurs vraiment le faire ?

Ce qui interroge.

Ce qui reste à faire.

Un peu de recul :
Que sait-on faire
et où sont les limites ?

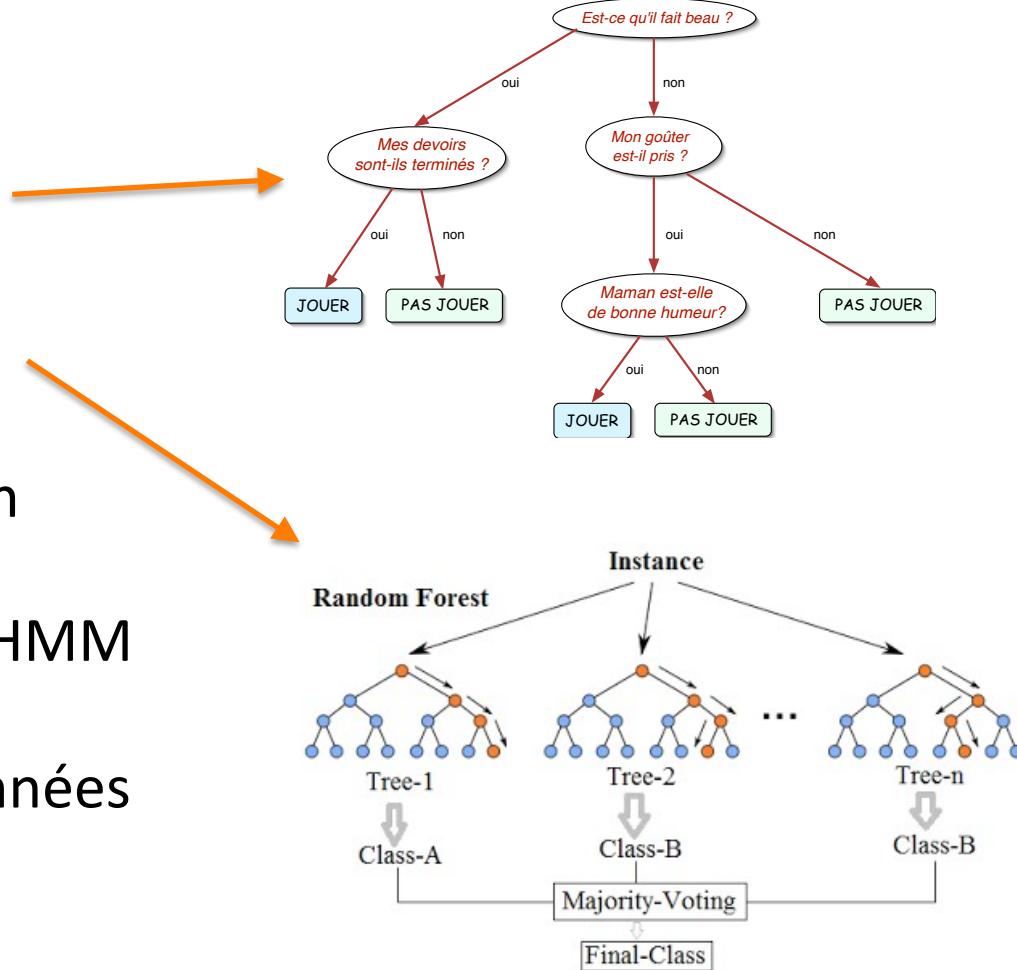
Ce que l'on sait faire

Ce que l'on sait faire

- Apprentissage prédictif
 - En environnement **stationnaire**
 - À partir de (très) **nombreux exemples**
 - Classification / régression
- Apprentissage descriptif
 - Problème de la **validation**
- Apprentissage de **recommandation**
- Apprentissage de **contrôle / commande** (app. par renforcement)

NOMBREUSES MÉTHODES D'APPRENTISSAGE

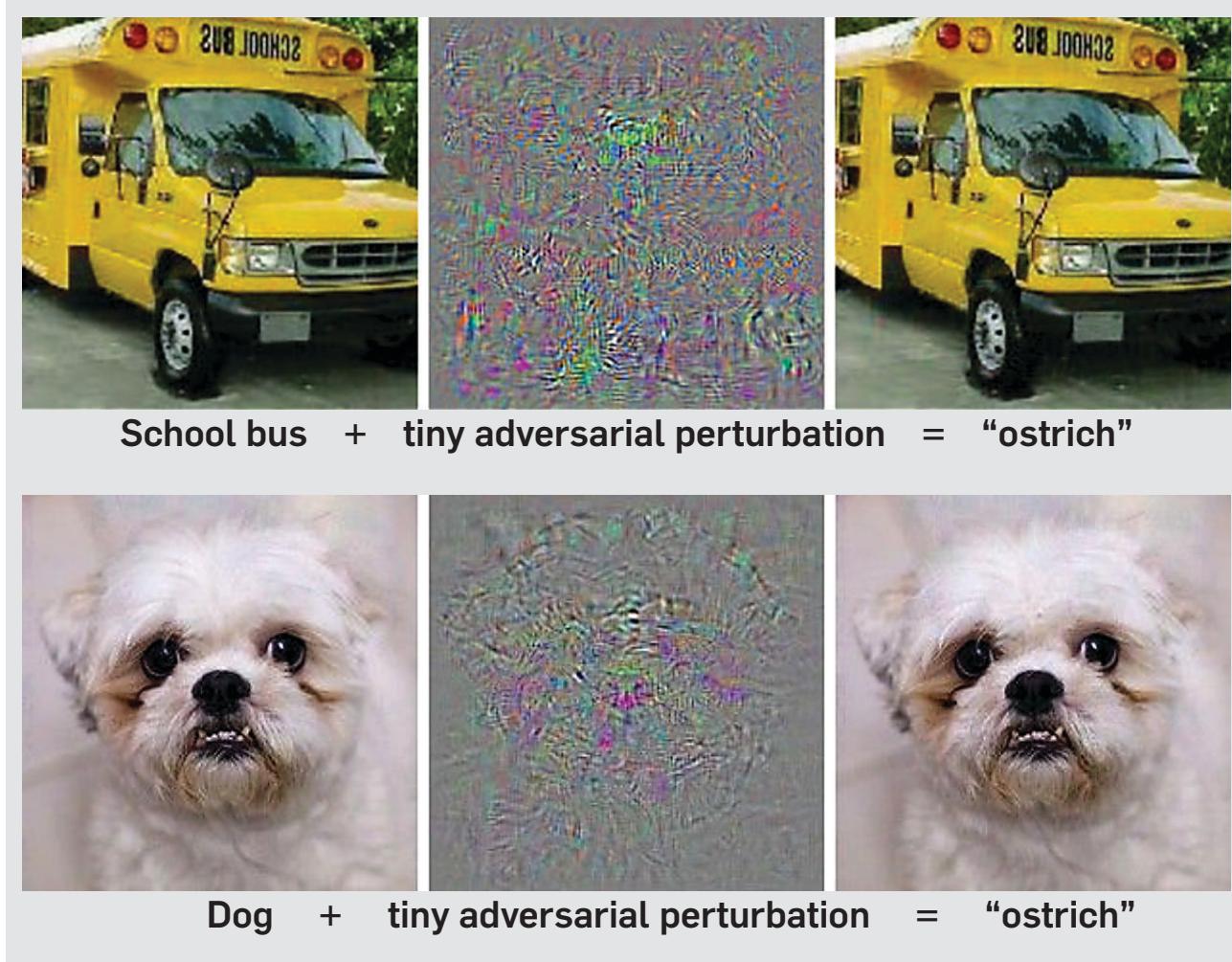
- Réseaux de neurones
- Arbres de décision
- Méthodes d'ensemble
- Apprentissage bayésien
- Chaînes de Markov et HMM
- Outils de fouille de données
- ...



Ce que l'on sait faire

Quoique !?

Adversarial learning



Adversarial input can fool a machine-learning algorithm into misperceiving images.

Explanations and deep neural networks

Optical illusions: how to explain them?



Boxer: 0.40 Tiger Cat: 0.18

(a) Original image

Airliner: 0.9999

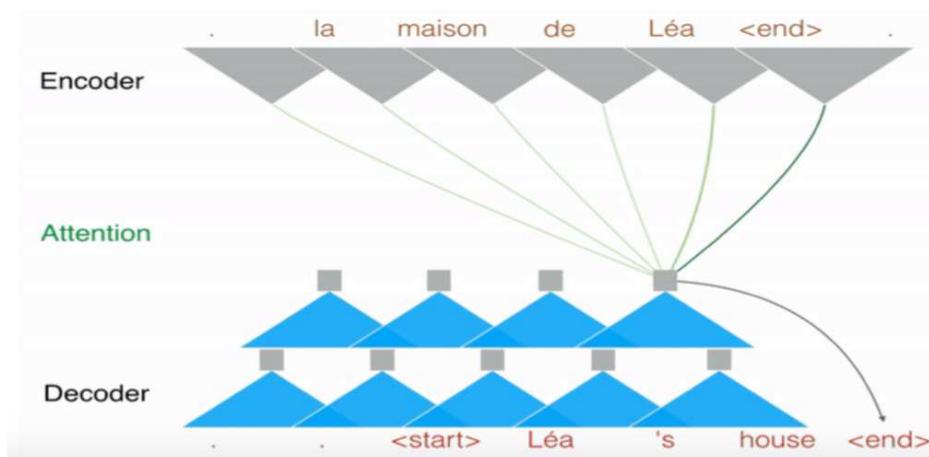
(b) Adversarial image

!!??

[Selvaraju et al. (2017) « *Grad-CAM: Visual explanations from deep networks via gradient-based localization* »]

Machine translation

- Still far from perfect, but ...



From Hofstädter (2018)

Traduction

Désactiver la traduction instantanée



Anglais Français Arabe Déte... Français Anglais Arabe Traduire

Chez eux, ils ont tout en double. Il y a sa voiture à elle et sa voiture à lui, ses serviettes à elle et ses serviettes à lui, sa bibliothèque à elle et sa bibliothèque à lui. X



175/5000

At home, they have everything in double. There is her car and her car, her towels and towels, her own library and her own library.



Annotation d'images

-



Figure 2.11: “A group of young people playing a game of frisbee”—that caption was written by a computer with no understanding of people, games or frisbees.

Exemple en médecine

MACHINE LEARNING

Science

Adversarial attacks on medical machine learning

Emerging vulnerabilities demand new conversations

22 March 2019

The anatomy of an adversarial attack

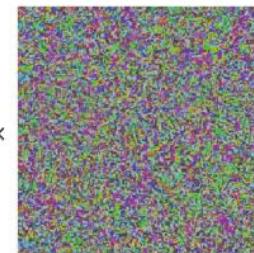
Demonstration of how adversarial attacks against various medical AI systems might be executed without requiring any overtly fraudulent misrepresentation of the data.

Original image



+ 0.04 ×

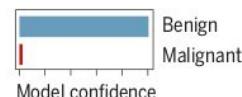
Adversarial noise



Adversarial example



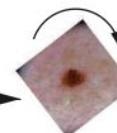
Dermatoscopic image of a benign melanocytic nevus, along with the diagnostic probability computed by a deep neural network.



Diagnosis: Benign



Adversarial rotation (8)



Diagnosis: Malignant

The patient has a history of back pain and chronic alcohol abuse and more recently has been seen in several...

Opioid abuse risk: High

277.7 Metabolic syndrome
429.9 Heart disease, unspecified
278.00 Obesity, unspecified

Reimbursement: Denied

Adversarial text substitution (9)

The patient has a history of lumbago and chronic alcohol dependence and more recently has been seen in several...

Opioid abuse risk: Low

Adversarial coding (13)

401.0 Benign essential hypertension
272.0 Hypercholesterolemia
272.2 Hyperglyceridemia
429.9 Heart disease, unspecified
278.00 Obesity, unspecified

Reimbursement: Approved

Voiture dans une piscine

- ... ou pas de voiture ... ?



Is this less of a car
because the context is wrong?

[Léon Bottou (ICML-2015, invited talk) « *Two big challenges in Machine Learning* »]

L'IA comprend-t-elle ?



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QPSgM13hTK8&t=117>

WATSON et le jeu Jeopardy! (2011)

Jeopardy! In the category U.S. cities:

- “Its largest airport was named for a World War II hero; its second largest, for a World War battle.”
- What is *Toronto*?

New-York!!



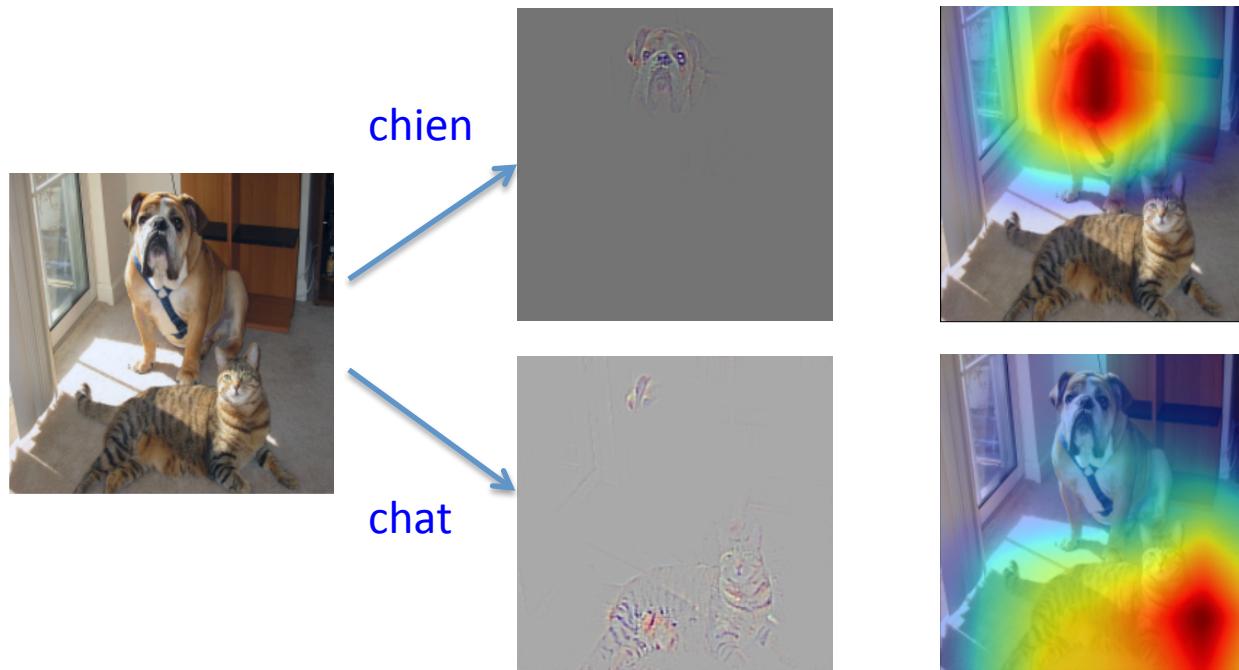
IBM's Watson Supercomputer Destroys Humans in Jeopardy | Engadget

Sait-on expliquer une conclusion ?

Explication et réseaux de neurones profonds

Identification de classes d'objets dans une image

- Ici deux classes : « **chien** » et « **chat tigré** »



[Selvaraju et al. (2017) « *Grad-CAM: Visual explanations from deep networks via gradient-based localization* »]

Les assistants « intelligents » : quelle assistance ?

Décident

- L'attribution d'un **crédit**
- La **sélection** dans les filières (e.g. Parcours Sup)

Suggèrent un diagnostic

- **Médical**
- **Légal**

- Quelle transparence ?
 - Les « **raisons** » de la décision
 - Peut-on les **orienter**, les **remettre en cause** ?

Question supplémentaire

- Comment garder une trace des « raisons » d'une décision quand le système apprend en permanence et évolue donc ?

Le cas AlphaGo

- Un joueur « extraterrestre »
- Un jeu stupéfiant
- Révolutionne la manière de jouer
- Effervescence dans les écoles de go



A collage of three images. On the left is a book cover titled "AlphaGo And The Hand Of God" by Brady Daniels, dated March 2016. In the center is a video thumbnail showing a man with glasses and a beard speaking. On the right is a screenshot from a Go board game interface titled "Lee Sedol [9d] vs. AlphaGo" showing a specific move (Move 65) on a 19x19 grid.

Le cas AlphaGo : comprendre

Fan Hui, Gu Li, Zhou Ruyang (très forts joueurs de Go) se reconvertisSENT dans l'analyse des parties jouées par AlphaGo

- Sorte d'exégèse. Explications a posteriori
- Nécessaire pour
 - La communication
 - L'enseignement

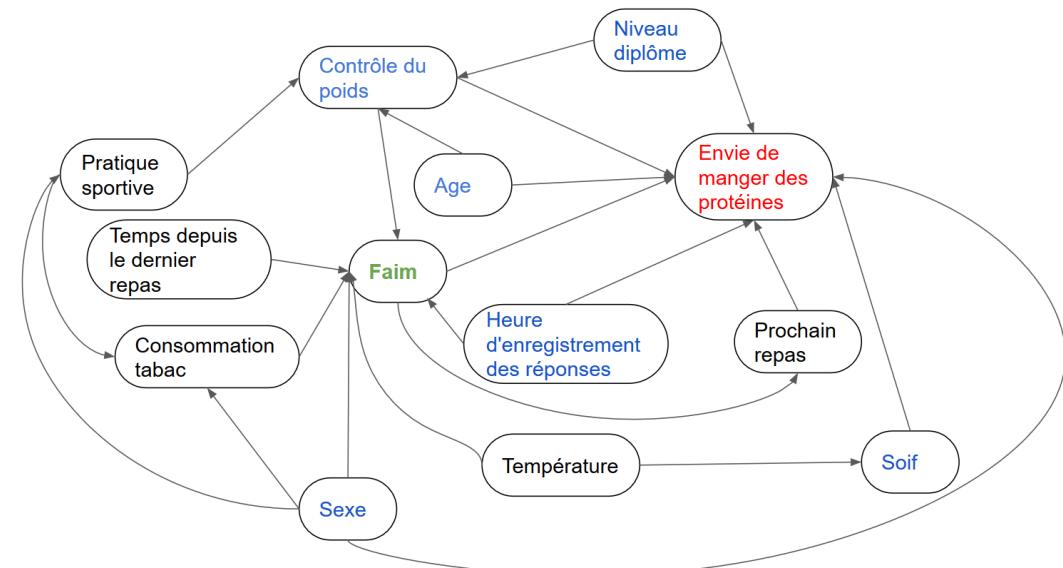
Et même AlphaGo peut se tromper



La recherche de relations causales

- Qu'est-ce qui cause l'appétence pour des plats protéinés ?

- La faim ?
- L'heure dans la journée ?
- Le genre ?
- L'aspect visuel ?
- L'aspect olfactif ?
- La richesse en protéines des repas précédents ?
- ...



Conclusions

Le paradigme actuel

- Induire nécessite d'**avoir des biais**
- **La théorie**
 - Est entièrement focalisée sur **le taux d'erreur**
 - Présuppose un environnement **stationnaire** et des entrées/requêtes (i.i.d.)
 - Exige un **nombre de données d'apprentissage assez grand** par rapport à la **capacité de \mathcal{H}**
- Nous ne **comprendons pas bien** les réseaux de neurones profonds
- Corrélations **\neq structures, sémantique, causalité**

Limites

- Apprentissage **passif** et données et questions i.i.d.
 - Agents situés : le monde n'est pas i.i.d.
- Requiert **beaucoup** d'exemples
 - Nous sommes beaucoup plus efficaces
 - « Producteurs de théories », théories que nous testons ensuite
- Pas adapté à la recherche de **causalités**
- Pas intégré avec un **raisonnement**

Ces **machines apprenantes** ne sont pas des **machines pensantes**

Mes paris pour l'avenir

Mes paris sur les directions à venir

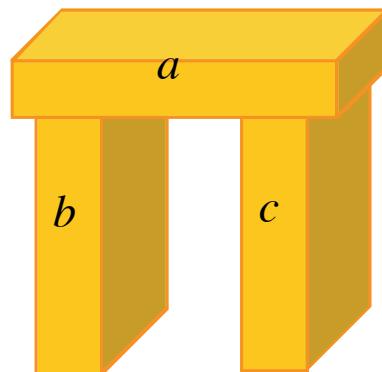
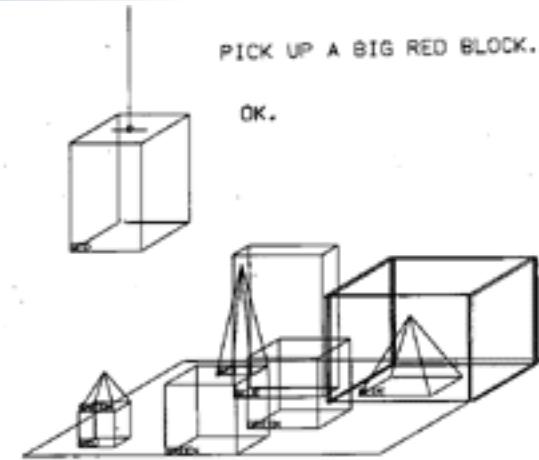
1. Apprendre à partir de **très peu d'exemples**
2. Apprendre à partir de **multiples sources de données hétérogènes**
3. Apprendre par **analogie** et par **transfert**
4. Apprendre pour **construire des théories** ? (causalité et explications)
5. L'**intégration** de multiples systèmes apprenants
6. Le « **teaching data science** »

Mes paris sur les directions à venir

1. Apprendre à partir de **multiples sources de données hétérogènes**
2. Apprendre à partir de **très peu d'exemples**
3. Apprendre par **analogie et par transfert**
4. Apprendre pour **construire des théories ? (causalité et explications)**
5. L'**intégration de multiples systèmes apprenants**
6. Le « **teaching data science** »

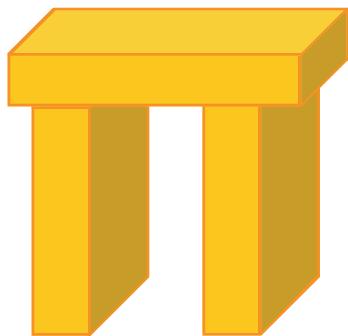
ARCH [Winston, 1970]

- Apprentissage de concept (e.g. arche) dans un monde de blocs

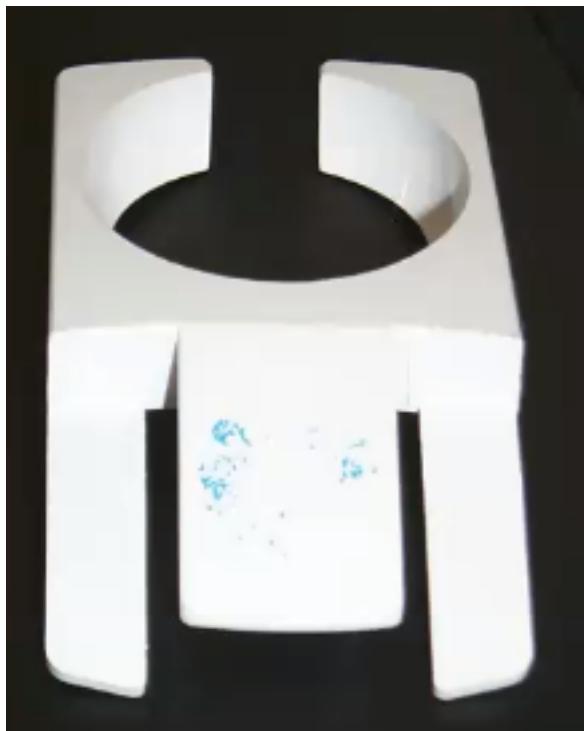


ARCH [Winston, 1970]

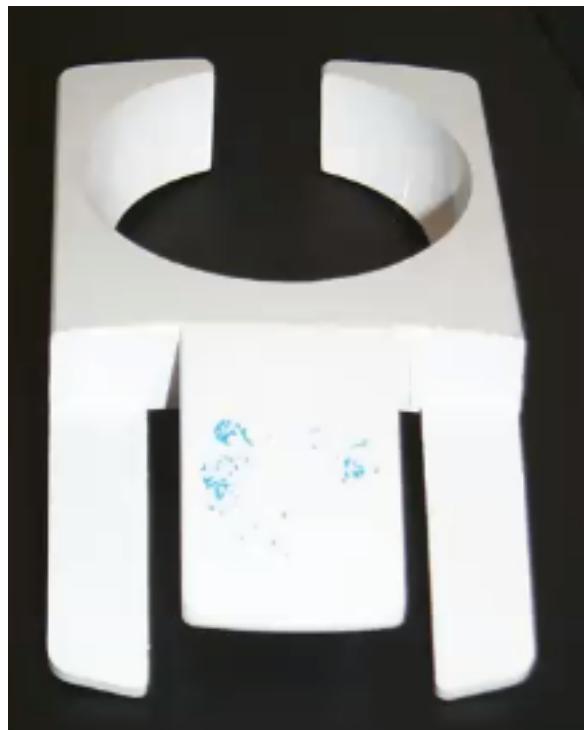
- Les exemples ne sont **pas choisis au hasard**



Apprentissage à partir d'un seul exemple



Apprentissage à partir d'un seul exemple



A child learns about four+ new words a day

Goulden, R., Nation, P. & Read, J. (1990).
[How large can a receptive vocabulary be?](#)
Applied linguistics, 11 (4), 341-363.

- Conférence de Jean-Louis Dessalles du 5/11/2020

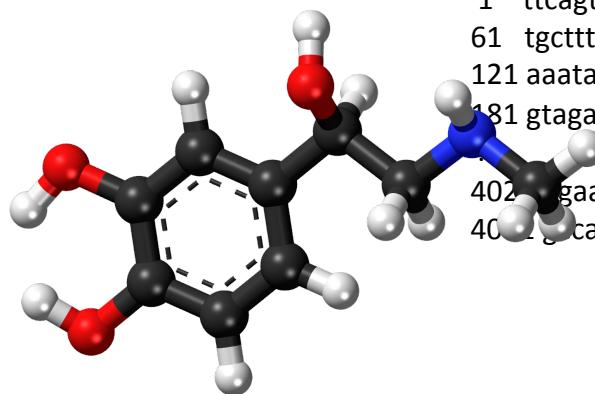
Mes paris sur les directions à venir

1. Apprendre à partir de très peu d'exemples
2. Apprendre à partir de multiples sources de données hétérogènes
3. Apprendre par analogie et par transfert
4. Apprendre pour construire des théories ? (causalité et explications)
5. L'intégration de multiples systèmes apprenants
6. Le « teaching data science »

Intégration de multiple sources de données

- Annotation de protéines

Protéine « sp|P00004|CYC_HORSE » is activated by ...



1 ttcagttgt aatgaatgga cgtgccaaat agacgtgccg ccggccgctcg attcgcaactt
61 tgcttcgggt tttgccgtcg ttgcacgcgt ttagttccgt tcggttcatt cccagttctt
121 aaataccgga cgtaaaaaata cactctaacg gtcccgcgaa gaaaaagata aagacatctc
181 gtagaaaatat taaaataaaat tcctaaagtc gttggttct cgttcacttt cgctgcctgc
402 gaacacgccc gaggctccat tcatacgacc acttcgtcgt cttaatcccc tccctcatcc
403 catggcggt tgcaaaaaat aaaaagaact c

Intégration de multiple sources de données

- GIEC

- Documents scientifiques multiples
- Tableaux
- mesures

Moore's Law has, for nigh half a century, reliably predicted the growth in efficiency of processors: Moore's Law states that the number of transistors that can be placed on a given surface area doubles every two years [Intel Corporation, 2005]. As a consequence, the number of transistors – and consequently, the computing power – of processors has grown exponentially until recently. However, this growth can no longer be sustained due to a combination of several factors. The most important cause are quantum mechanical effects which raise the electrical resistance of the transistors and thus cause heat dissipation problems which result in energy loss [Feynman, 1959; Tannenbaum, 1990].

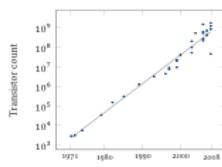


Figure 1: Moore's Law (Illustrated by the number of transistors of typical processors for each era. Note that the y axis is logarithmic.)

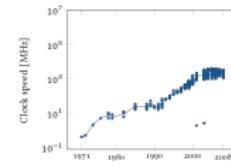


Figure 2: Clock speed (in MHz) of Intel processors over the years and their mean values for each year.

On the other hand, we're dealing with ever increasing amounts of data that our programs have to process. Figure 3 illustrates this using the example of the number o

	MaxEnt			MaxEnt + GE			Unsup GE		
	P	R	F	P	R	F	P	R	F
BKG	.38	.19	.25	.49	.48	.48	.49	.44	.46
PROB	0	0	0	.38	.23	.29	.28	.38	.32
METH	0	0	0	.29	.50	.37	.08	.56	.14
RES	0	0	0	.68	.51	.58	.08	.51	.14
CON	.69	.96	.80	.81	.84	.82	.74	.69	.71
CN	.35	.06	.10	.39	.29	.33	.40	.13	.20
DIFF	0	0	0	.21	.30	.25	.12	.13	.12
FUT	0	0	0	.24	.44	.31	.26	.61	.36

International Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development, Volume 1(4), ISSN: 2456-6470
www.ijstd.com

Document Ranking using Customizes Vector Method

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Computer Engineering, Gujarat Technological University, India

Nidhi Mehta
Computer Engineering, Gujarat Technological University, India

ABSTRACT

Information retrieval (IR) system is about positioning reports utilizing client's query and get the important records from extensive dataset. Archive positioning is fundamentally looking the pertinent record as per their rank. Document ranking in basically search the relevant documents in database. Their rank. Vector space model is traditional and widely applied information retrieval models based on similarity value. Term are the basic unit of information and it is query used in document ranked calculates the term weight query on basis of term who documents are retrieved. In document retrieval documents in which the query to it will count the term calculate the highest weight of value it's documents.

KEYWORD

Information retrieval, term & frequency, vector space model, C

I. INTRODUCTION

In the information retrieval (IR) are ranked optimally by using on the relevant documents from large dataset [21] When the user gives command to search for the document. The relevant documents are the of their degree of relevance. May rely on search engines for extra providing a query. A query is a question generated by a certain information retrieval or applied to obtain the cluster of the query. After the retrieval of important documents in the documents where documents at the top are more relevant for the user. This

Fig. 1. Magnetization as a function of time. It is a plot of magnetization versus time. It is good practice to caption.

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strongly encouraged)
units (in parentheses
strongly encouraged).
exception is when Eng
such as "3% of disk
units" or "1000
correlated. This often
not balanced. Always
closely state the units if
The SI unit for mag

Source: Chin Statistical yearbook,2011

Direct economic losses caused by earthquake (million)

Direct economic losses caused by natural and Oceanic disasters(billion)

Casualties caused by earthquake (frequency)

Casualties caused by disaster (frequency)

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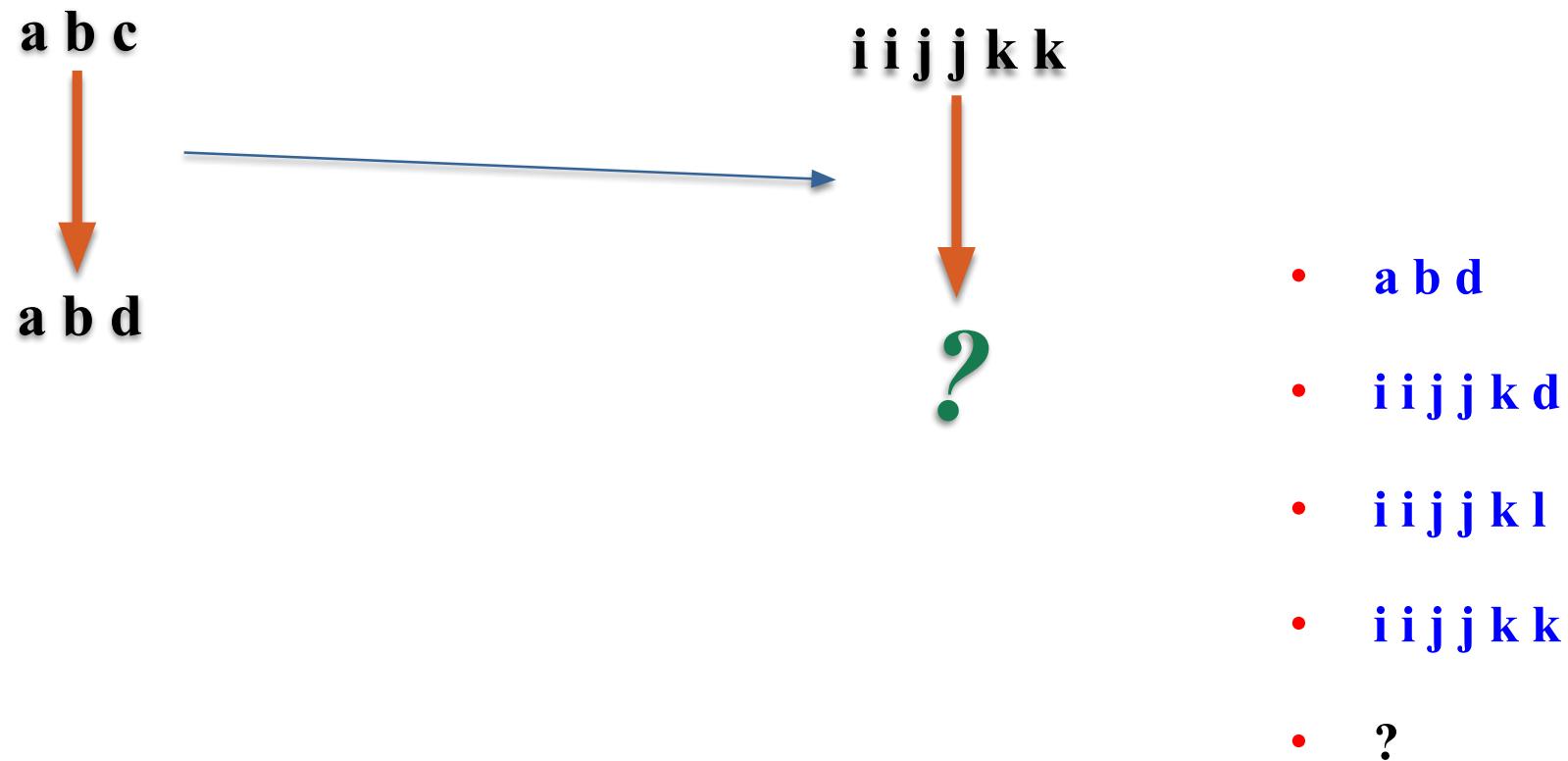
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Mes paris sur les directions à venir

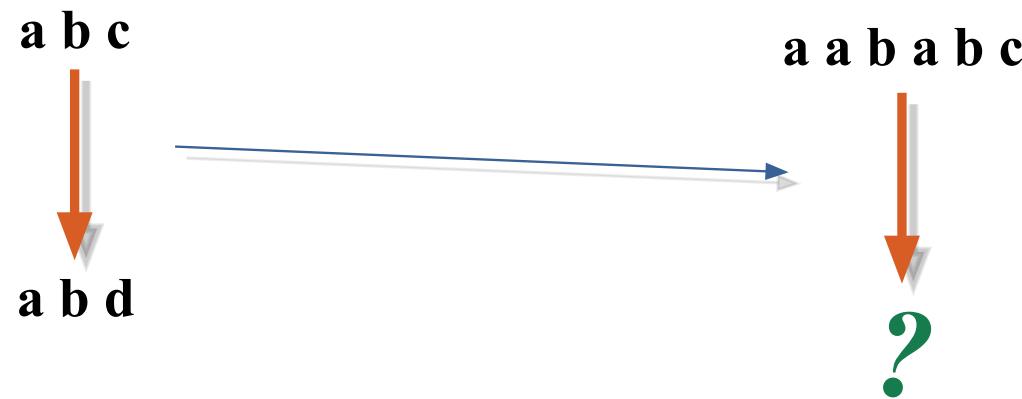
1. Apprendre à partir de très peu d'exemples
2. Apprendre à partir de multiples sources de données hétérogènes
3. Apprendre par **analogie** et par **transfert**
4. Apprendre pour **construire des théories** ? (causalité et explications)
5. L'intégration de multiples systèmes apprenants
6. Le « teaching data science »

Que savons-nous de l'apprentissage en environnement non stationnaire ?

Transfert et analogie



Transfer and analogy



Why should '**a a b a b c d**' be any better than '**a b d**'?

Transfer learning

Definition [Pan, TL-IJCAI'13 tutorial]

- Ability of a system to **recognize** and **apply** knowledge and skills learned in **previous domains/tasks** to **novel domains/tasks**

Example

- We have **labeled images** (person / no person) from a **web corpus**
- Novel task: **is there a person** in unlabeled images from a **video corpus?**



.....?>



Person no Person

Is there a Person?

Web corpus

Video corpus

Transfert learning: questions

- What can be **the basis** of transfer learning?

How to translate formally :

*“the target domain **is like** the source domain”?*

Not i.i.d.
anymore

- What **determine** a good transfer?
 - A “good source”?
 - A high “similarity” between source and target?
- What **formal guarantees** can we have on the transferred hypothesis?

Apprentissage en environnement **non** stationnaire

- La distribution en **utilisation** n'est pas la même qu'en apprentissage
 - L'échantillon d'apprentissage n'est pas représentatif

E.g.:

- Apprendre à discriminer des évènements rares
- Apprentissage actif
- Environnement changeant

La **théorie statistique** de l'apprentissage ne fonctionne plus



- Les garanties théoriques sont trop éloignées de l'usage

Mes paris sur les directions à venir

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We start to pay attention to new demands

1. The need for explanations

- Structures
- Causal reasoning
- No more only error rate

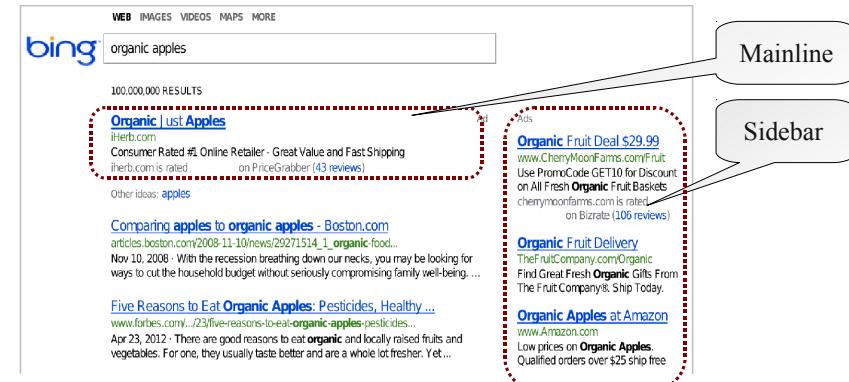
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Interactions between learning modules

Adaptive advertising placement system

- Two sub-systems
 - One placing **advertising links**
 - The other one choosing the **adds**
- Mutually influencing each other
 - Each one is based on click data
 - Which also **depends on the intervention of the other system**
 - And other **uncontrolled factors** (price, user requests, ...)

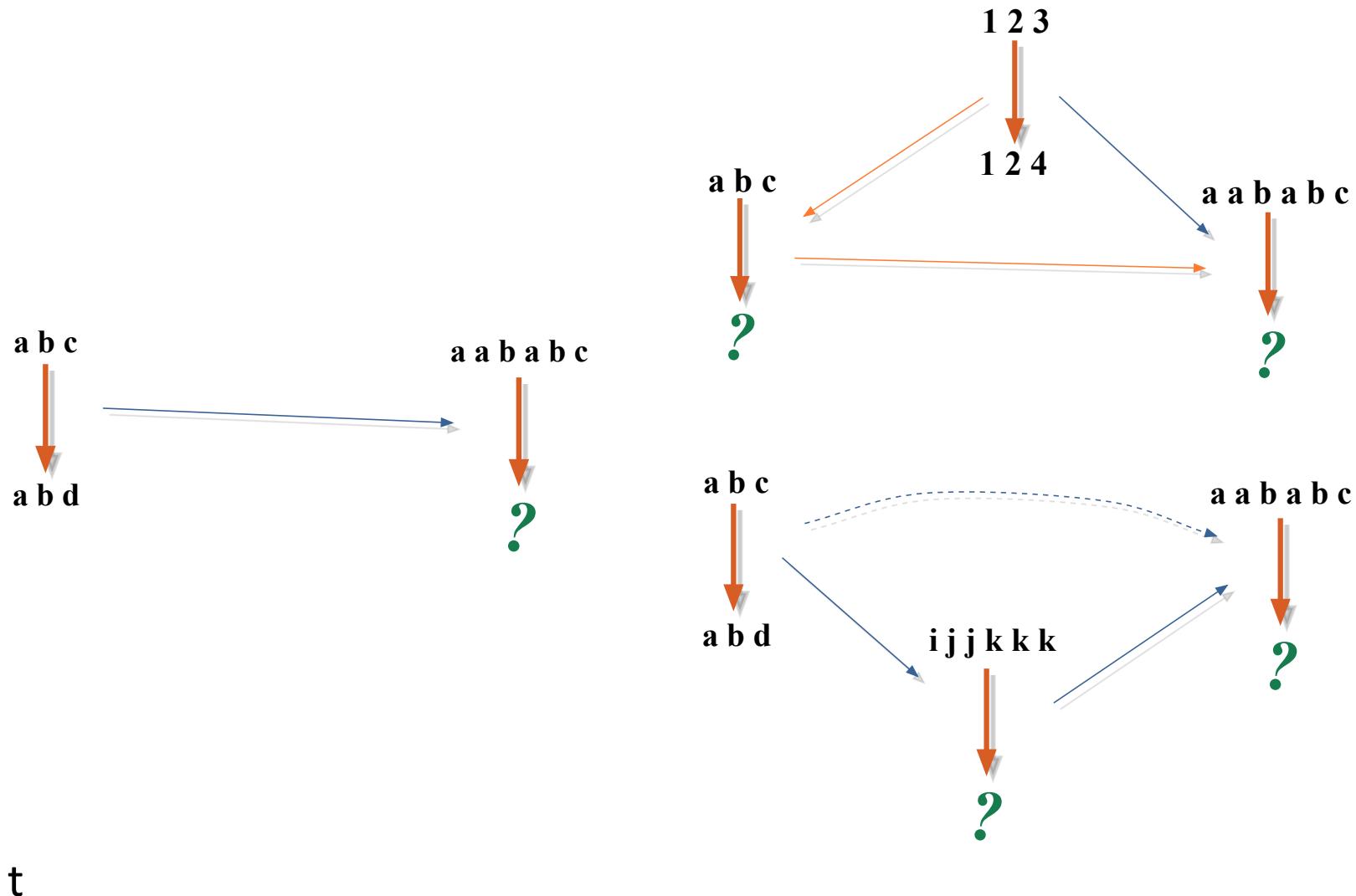


[L. Bottou et al. «*Counterfactual Reasoning and Learning Systems: The Example of Computational Advertising*», JMLR, 14, (2013), 3207-3260]

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Transfer and sequence effects



Long-life learning

- Learning organized in a **sequence of tasks**
 - Very far from the i.i.d. scenario
- Learning will be affected by the **history of the system**
- We need a theory of the **dynamics of learning**
 1. Which **sequence effects** can we expect?
 2. How to **best organize the curriculum** of a learning system?

Un pari

Aller vers des systèmes **capables d'enseigner**

1. **Expliquer un cas**
 2. **Synthétiser**
 3. **Organiser un curriculum**
- Vers une **évaluation des systèmes par la performance de leurs élèves** ?

Conclusions: “new” scenarios

- Limited data sources
 - We often learn from (very) few examples
- The past **history of learning** affects learning: Education
 - Sequence effects
- We learn in order to **build “theories”**
 - All the time: small and large theories

For instance, what would you like to ask?

Suppléments

En pratique

En pratique

1. Obtenir les données
2. Importance des **prétraitements**
3. Importance de la disponibilité des **experts métier**
4. Bien penser le **recueil des données**
5. Les questions **juridiques**

Obtenir les données

Souvent **difficile !!!**

- Les données ne sont **pas encore disponibles**
- Le donneur d'ordre n'est **pas détenteur des données**
 - Pas le même service / département
- Les données sont **protégées par des droits**
- Une partie des données **reste à recueillir**

Les prétraitements

- **90%** du temps d'un projet
- **Recueil** des données
- Mise dans un **format adéquat**
- **Nettoyage**
 - **Bruit** dans les données
 - **Données manquantes**
 - **Données aberrantes**
 - **Doublons**
 - **Normalisation** des mesures
 - **Discrétisation** de valeurs continues
 - **Rendre continues** des valeurs discrètes
- Élimination des **attributs rougeondants** / calcul de **nouveaux attributs**
- **Précision / incertitude**
- Intégration de plusieurs **sources de données (hétérogènes)**
- ...

Choix d'un **bon critère de performance**

Disponibilité des experts métier

Essentiel !!!

- **Comprendre le problème**
- Établir un **vocabulaire commun**
- **Évaluer les résultats**
- **Orienter / ré-orienter**
- **S'approprier les résultats / assurer la suite**

Bien penser le recueil des données

Essentiel !!!

- Exemple : Internet des Objets (IoT)

- Objets **faciles et agréables** à utiliser

- **Mais**

- Ne recueille pas les données nécessaires
 - Développement « agile »
 - ✓ Changements de formats
 - ✓ Changements des mesures recueillies

2 ans de perdus

Tout reprendre à zéro

Les questions juridiques

Essentiel !!!

- **Données personnelles**
- **Obtenir l'autorisation**
 - CNIL
 - RGPD
 - À partir du **25 mai 2018**, le Règlement Général Européen sur la Protection des Données (**RGPD**) affectera toutes les organisations traitant les **données personnelles identifiables** (DPI) de résidents européens.