

CSCE 581: Introduction to Trusted AI

Lectures 5 and 6: AI, ML and Supervised ML

PROF. BIPLAV SRIVASTAVA, AI INSTITUTE

27TH AND 29TH JAN 2026

Carolinian Creed: “I will practice personal and academic integrity.”

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Organization of Lectures 5, 6

- Introduction Section
 - Recap from Week 2 (Lectures 3 and 4)
- Main Section
 - L5: Case study on Data, ML and Fairness – Face Recognition
 - L6: Common ML methods
 - L6: Supervised ML
 - Project Discussion
- Concluding Section
 - About next week – Lectures 7, 8
 - Ask me anything

Introduction Section

Recap from Week 2 (Lectures 3, 4)

Week 1: Introduction to Trusted AI

- Week 2
 - Trusted decisions
 - Data and characteristics
 - Common ways to prepare data
 - How to organize content for inferencing / reasoning

AI News (2025) - One Year Later

- DeepSeek R1
- Technical interest, business interest



AI MINDSET



deepseek
(EVERYTHING YOU NEED TO KNOW)

THE CHEAT SHEET

DEEPEEK IS...
A Chinese AI company that appeared from nowhere in December 2023, but is now competing head-to-head with OpenAI, Google, and Anthropic.

Their latest model, R1, has the AI world buzzing.

BUILT FOR SUPER CHEAP
Built for just \$5.6M, compared to the usual \$100M+ for similar models. That's not a typo - it really cost about 5% of what competitors spend.

And way cheaper to use. Their API costs are up to 90% less per million tokens than leading providers. For businesses, this could mean AI implementation at a fraction of current costs.

HOW DID THEY DO IT?
Three things:
 1. They used pure reinforcement learning instead of massive labeled datasets
 2. Needed far fewer GPU hours than usual (2.78M vs industry standard).
 3. Found creative ways to work around China's chip restrictions.

Less compute, less data, way lower cost.

SHOULD YOU SWITCH TO DEEPEEK?
I'd say no for the average user - stick with ChatGPT or Claude. But long-term, expect more competition, lower prices, and more AI options as DeepSeek's approach spreads.

DOES IT MATTER THAT IT'S FROM CHINA?
Yes, in two ways:
 1. It proves innovation can thrive despite tech restrictions.
 2. The model must follow Chinese content regulations (Don't ask about the government).

IS THIS OPEN SOURCE'S MOMENT?
Could be. DeepSeek is free to use, modify, and build upon - unlike ChatGPT or Claude.

It's proving open source can match proprietary AI at a fraction of the cost.

ISN'T META OPEN SOURCE TOO?
WSJ reports they're not happy - DeepSeek is challenging their position as open-source AI leader and their entire approach to building models.

CAN WE TRUST IT?
There is definitely reason for caution! DeepSeek's terms grant the company broad rights over content users submit, including the ability to modify, publish, and sublicense it, which can pose risks to privacy and IP.

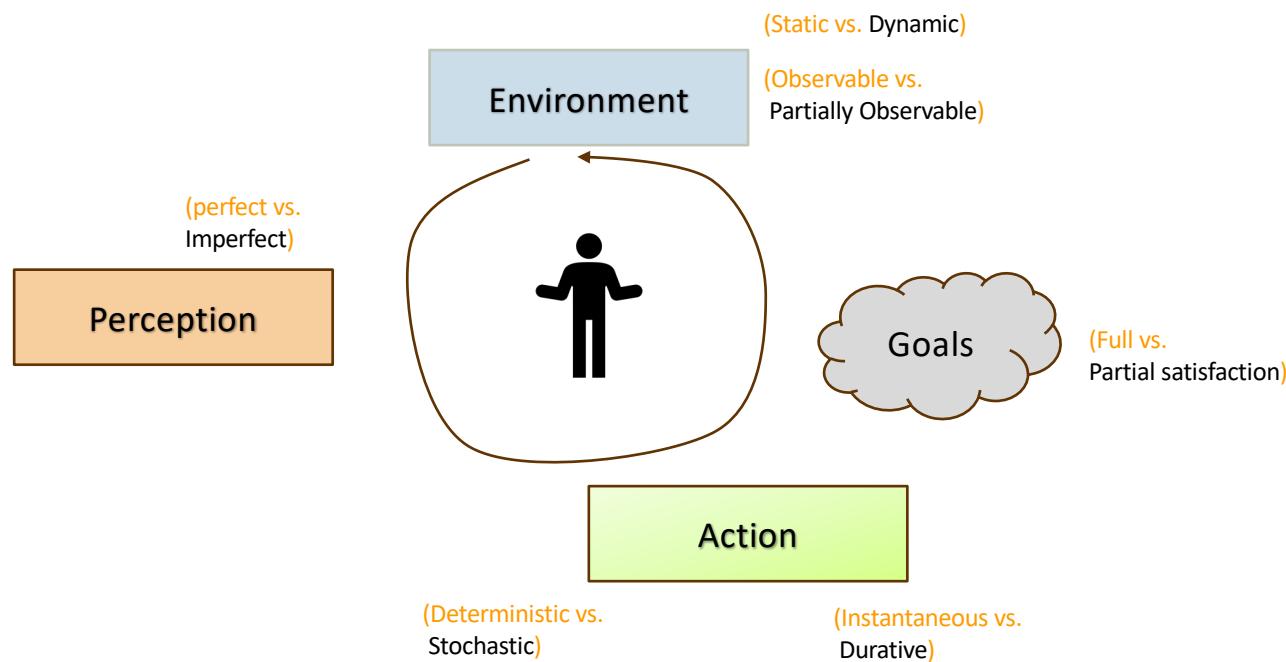
DeepSeek claims ownership of the AI-generated outputs, potentially limiting users' control over the content created by the platform.

BOTTOM LINE:
DeepSeek shows you don't need unlimited resources or the latest chips to build competitive AI. Let's see where they go from here and who actually uses it.

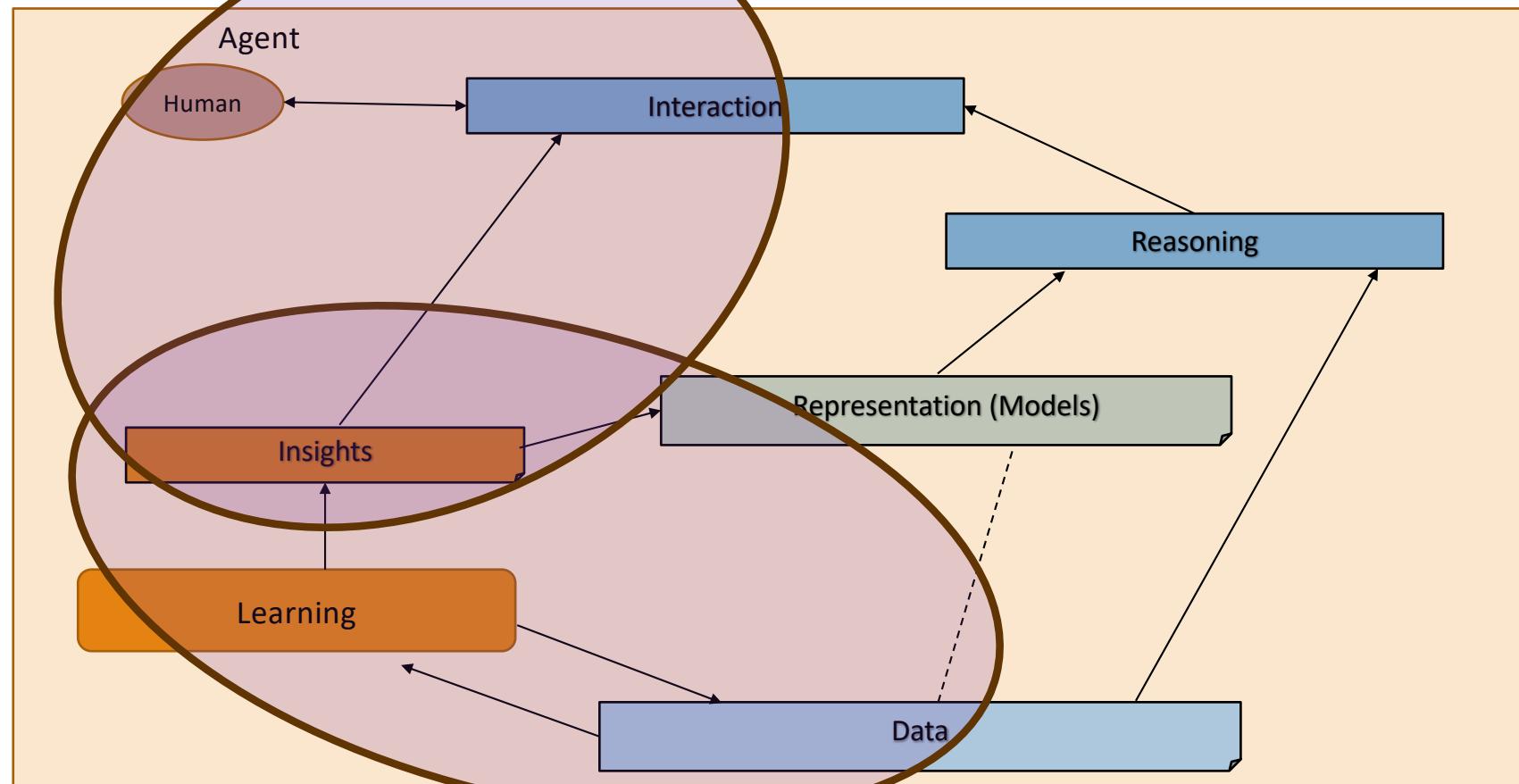
CAN I TEST IT?
Yes, easily at deepseek.com. Remember it has rules it follows! Like socialist content restrictions. Though it doesn't seem to get in the way of most content and many have found it 'charming.'

FEATURE	GPT-4	DeepSeek-R1	Claude 3	Gemini
QUALITY SCORE	86.4% MMLU	90.8% MMLU	High (Sonnet model)	Top performer
CONTEXT WINDOW	8,192 tokens	128K tokens	Not specified	2M tokens
INPUT COST (PER 1M TOKENS)	\$90.00	\$0.14	Not specified	Free for some versions
OUTPUT COST (PER 1M TOKENS)	\$60.00	\$0.28	Not specified	Free for some versions
KEY STRENGTHS	Creative writing, coding, versatility	Math and reasoning tasks	Clever and insightful responses	Search integration, image/video capabilities
OPEN SOURCE	No	Yes	No	No 

Intelligent Agent Model



Relationship Between Main AI Topics (Covered in Course)



High Level Semester Plan (Adapted, Approximate)

CSCE 581 –

- Week 1: Introduction
- Week 2: Background: AI - Common Methods
- Week 3: The Trust Problem
- Week 4: Machine Learning (Structured data) - Classification
- Week 5: Machine Learning (Structured data) - Classification – Trust Issues
- Week 6: Machine Learning (Structured data) – Classification – Mitigation Methods
- Week 7: Machine Learning (Structured data) – Classification – Explanation Methods
- Week 8: Machine Learning (Text data, **vision**) – Classification,

Large Language Models

- Week 9: Machine Learning (Text data) - Classification – Trust Issues, LLMs
- Week 10: Machine Learning (Text data) – Classification – Mitigation Methods
- Week 11: Machine Learning (Text data) – Classification – Explanation Methods
- Week 12: Emerging Standards and Laws, **Real world applications**
- Week 13: Project presentations
- Week 14: Project presentations, Conclusion

AI/ ML topics and with a focus on fairness, explanation, Data privacy, reliability

Main Section

Gender Shades / Face Recog - Paper

1. Joy Buolamwini, Timnit Gebru. [Gender Shades: Intersectional Accuracy Disparities in Commercial Gender Classification](#). In Conference on Fairness, Accountability and Transparency, FAT 2018, 23-24 February 2018, New York, NY, USA. Volume 81 of Proceedings of Machine Learning Research, pages 77-91, PMLR, 2018.
2. <http://gendershades.org/overview.html>

Dataset

- a. Megaface, which to date is the largest publicly available set of facial images, was composed utilizing Head Hunter to select one million images from the Yahoo Flicker 100M image dataset
- b. LFW, a dataset composed of celebrity faces which has served as a gold standard benchmark for face recognition, was estimated to be 77.5% male and 83.5% White. Performance not broken down by gender or race
- c. Intelligence Advanced Research Projects Activity (IARPA) released the IJB-A dataset as the most geographically diverse set of collected face.
- d. As of 2017, The National Institute of Standards and Technology is starting another challenge to spur improvement in face gender classification by expanding on the 2014-15 study.

Pilot Parliament Benchmark

- They also used IJB-A and Adience for comparison.
- One author labeled each image with one of six Fitzpatrick skin types and provided gender annotations for the IJB-A dataset.
- The Adience benchmark was already annotated for gender.
- These preliminary skin type annotations on existing datasets were used to determine if a new benchmark was needed. For PPB, 3 annotators including the authors provided gender and Fitzpatrick labels.
- A board-certified surgical dermatologist provided the definitive labels for the Fitzpatrick skin type.
- Gender labels were determined based on the name of the parliamentarian, gendered title, prefixes such as Mr or Ms, and the appearance of the photo.

Inequality in Misclassification

- a. The gender misclassification rates on the Pilot Parliaments Benchmark replicate this trend across all classifiers. The differences between female and male classification error rates range from 8.1% to 20.6%.
- b. **Even though darker females make up 21.3% of the PPB benchmark, they constitute between 61.0% to 72.4.1% of the classification error**
- c. COTS1 and COTS2 APIs solely output single labels indicating whether the face was classified as female or male. COTS3's API outputs an additional number which indicates the confidence with which the classification was made. The authors note that giving crisp class labels does not give users the ability to analyze true positive (TPR) and false positive (FPR) rates for various subgroups if different thresholds were to be chosen.
- d. Errors do not seem to happen because of image quality. They consider South African photos of similar image quality as Europeans.

Discussion: What is Right (Fair)?

- Equal errors?
- Equal accuracy?
- Errors on individual faces?
- ...

Machine Learning



Credit: Retrieved from internet

Machine Learning – Insights from Data

- Descriptive analysis
 - Describe a past phenomenon
 - **Methods:** classification (feedback from label), clustering, dimensionality reduction, anomaly detection, neural methods, reinforcement learning (feedback from hint/ reward)
- Predictive analysis
 - Predict about a new situation
 - **Methods:** time-series, neural networks
- Prescriptive analysis
 - What an agent should do
 - **Methods:** simulation, reinforcement learning, reasoning
- New areas
 - Counterfactual analysis
 - Causal Inferencing
 - Scenario planning

Nomenclature

The diagram shows a table with 10 rows and 8 columns. An orange arrow points from the text 'Row, Item' to the first row of the table. Another orange arrow points from the text 'Column, Attribute, Feature' to the 'OWN_OCCUPIED' column header. The table data is as follows:

1	PID	ST_NUM	ST_NAME	OWN_OCCUPIED	NUM_BEDROOMS	NUM_BATH	SQ_FT
2	100001000	104	PUTNAM	Y	3	1	1000
3	100002000	197	LEXINGTON	N	3	1.5	--
4	100003000		LEXINGTON	N	n/a	1	850
5	100004000	201	BERKELEY	12	1	NaN	700
6		203	BERKELEY	Y	3	2	1600
7	100006000	207	BERKELEY	Y	NA	1	800
8	100007000	NA	WASHINGTON		2	HURLEY	950
9	100008000	213	TREMONT	Y	1	1	
10	100009000	215	TREMONT	Y	na	2	1800

Types of Attributes/ Columns

- Numeric: has number as value in computational sense; all mathematical functions are valid.
 - Example: SQ_FT
- Categorical: has distinct values
 - Nominal: each value is incomparable with other
 - Example: OWN_OCCUPIED, ST_NAME
 - Ordinal: the values can be ordered
 - Example: ST_NUM, NUM_BEDS
- Comment:
 - Q: what type is a binary variable?
 - A: depends on the semantics – nominal (gender), ordinal (number basements).

	PID	ST_NUM	ST_NAME	OWN_OCCUPIED	NUM_BEDROOMS	NUM_BATH	SQ_FT
1	100001000	104	PUTNAM	Y	3	1	1000
2	100002000	197	LEXINGTON	N	3	1.5	--
3	100003000		LEXINGTON	N	n/a	1	850
4	100004000	201	BERKELEY	12	1	NaN	700
5		203	BERKELEY	Y	3	2	1600
6	100006000	207	BERKELEY	Y	NA	1	800
7	100007000	NA	WASHINGTON		2	HURLEY	950
8	100008000	213	TREMONT	Y	1	1	
9	100009000	215	TREMONT	Y	na	2	1800

Why is Type of Variable Important

- Handling of missing values
- Distance between
 - Values
 - Data items
- Used for measuring accuracy, error
- Guiding the learning process
 - Selection of algorithms

Concepts

- **Input data:** data available
 - **Training data:** used for training a learning algorithm and get a model
 - [Optional] **Validation data:** used to tune parameters
- **Test data:** used to test a learning model

- **Classification problem**

- Separating data into classes (also called labels, categorical types)
- One of the attributes is the class label we are trying to learn
- Class label is the **supervision**

- **Clustering problem**

- We are trying to learn grouping of data
- There is no attribute indicating membership in the groups (hence, **unsupervised**)

- **Prediction problem**

- Learning value of a continuous variable

Reference: <https://machinelearningmastery.com/difference-test-validation-datasets/>

<https://www2.seas.gwu.edu/~bell/csci243/lectures/classification.pdf>

Sample Learning Task

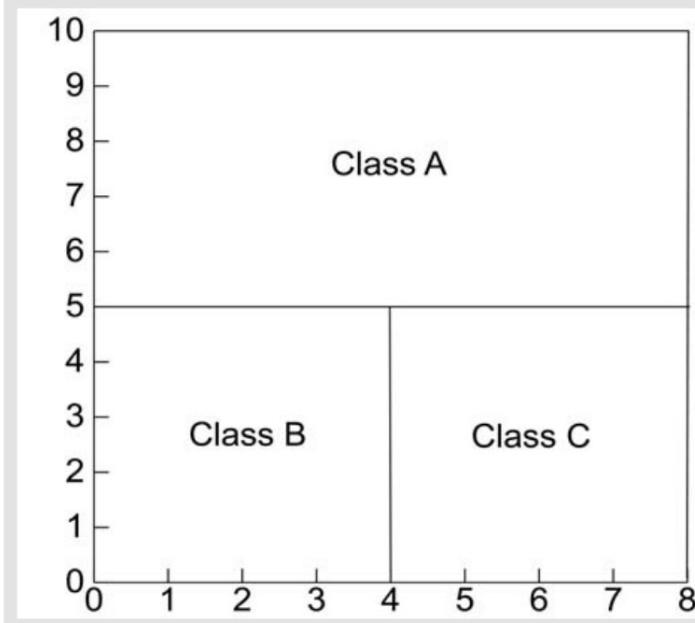
- COVID-19 data

Notebook: <https://github.com/biplav-s/course-d2d-ai/blob/main/sample-code/l6-l7-l8-supervised-ml/Supervised-Regression-Classification.ipynb>

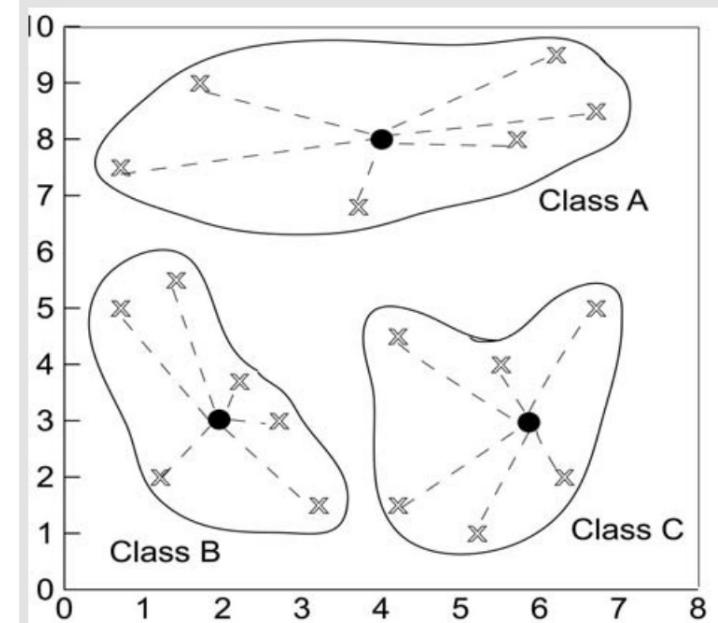
-

Methods for Classification

Partitioning Based



Distance Based



Source: <https://www2.seas.gwu.edu/~bell/csci243/lectures/classification.pdf>

Data Exercises

Exercise 1: Weight, Height, BMI

Objective: understand BMI of people (humans)

- Understand data and trust issues in the exercise
- **Data:** Collect weight and height information from a population
 - Clean data, as appropriate
- **Model:** Build a model to predict BMI
 - Task 1: To predict weight, given height // prediction
 - Task 2: To classify BMI into 4 categories*, given height // classification
- Understanding:
 - Report performance metrics for the (two) models based on Task
 - Understand how trust issues arise and how they can be resolved/ mitigated

OngoingActivity

- Do exercise 1

* : see next slide on BMI categories

**: refer to Crawl-Walk-Run approach to scope - <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/crawl-walk-run-approach-ai-based-real-world-problem-biplav-srivastava-pxsre/>

Body Mass Index (BMI)

- BMI Category, based on BMI Range (kg/m²)
 - C1 - Underweight: Less than 18.5
 - C2 - Healthy Weight: 18.5 to less than 25
 - C3 - Overweight: 25 to less than 30
 - C4 - Obesity: 30 or greater
- Details: <https://www.cdc.gov/bmi/adult-calculator/bmi-categories.html>

Student Github Setup Instructions

- Github
 - Create a repo called "CSCE581-Spring2026-<StudentName>"
 - Share with "**biplav-s**" (instructor's Github Id) and "**BharathMuppasani**" (TA's ID)
 - Enter its name in "**Student-InfoShared ..**" sheet, column E
- All quiz, projects, exercises will go as sub-folders inside it
 - Timestamp of folder will be used to confirm but you can also state explicitly use "**Student-InfoShared ..**" sheet's corresponding "Completion" cell. The Github timestamp will overrule in case of mismatch.

Exercise To Dos (Over Next 2 Weeks)

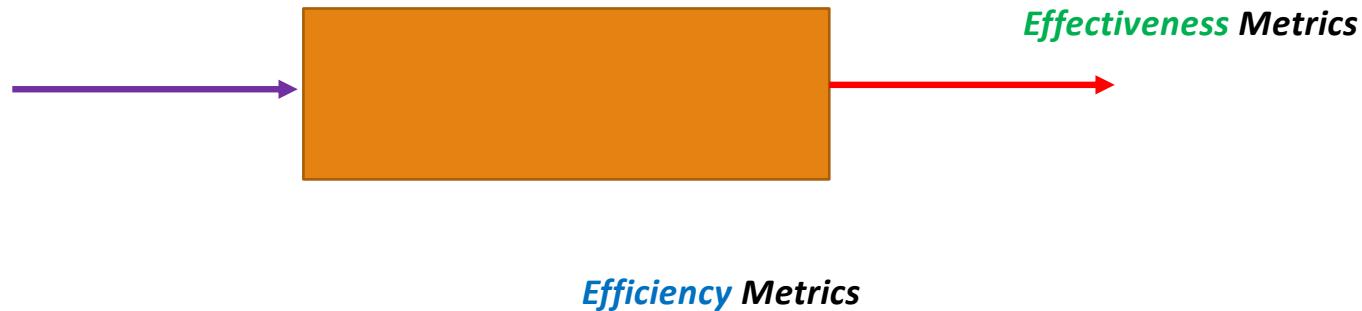
1. Make a sub-folder in your github repo called “exercise-height-weight”
 1. Create a sub-folder called “**data**” and have all data there. Two specifically are sample .csv as well as cleaned/ prepared .csv file(s)
 2. Create a sub-folder called “**code**”. All code will be below it
 1. Create a sub-folder called “**data-prep**”. Have data preparation and cleaning code there.
 2. Create a sub-folder called “**custom-classifier-model**”. Have classifier training and testing code there
 3. Create a sub-folder called “**custom-regression-model**”. Have regression training and testing code there
 3. Create a sub-folder called “**genai**”. All files related to gpt/chatgpt will be below it
 1. Create a testcase file for classification. (Copy and use the testcase template: <https://github.com/biplav-s/book-trustworthy-chatbot/blob/main/ai-testcases/testcase-template.md>)
 2. Put transcript/ result of your work there.

Report results on:

- 50 cm
- 100 cm
- 150 cm
- 200 cm
- 250 cm

Metric Types

- **Effectiveness**: what the user of a system sees, primarily cares about
- **Efficiency**: what the executor in a system sees, primarily cares about



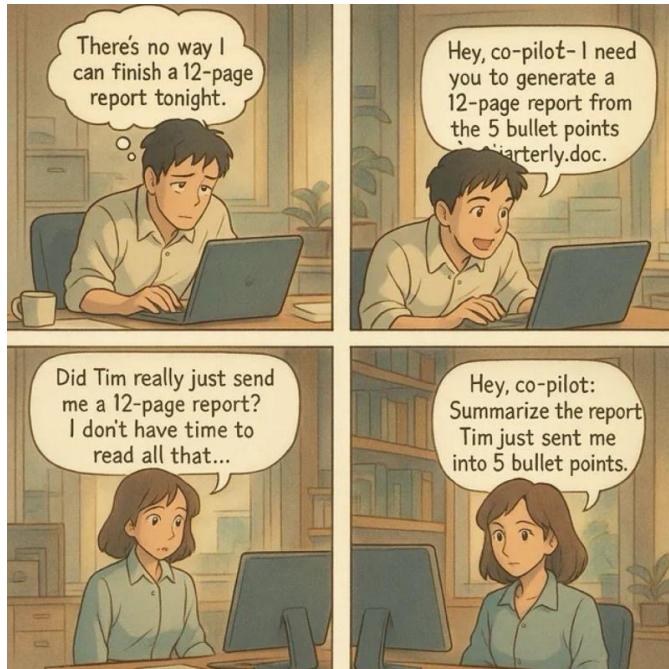
Example: Predicting COVID cases

- **Effectiveness:** what the user of a system sees, primarily cares about
 - *How accurate (high) is the prediction?*
 - *How low is the error?*
- **Efficiency:** what the executor in a system sees, primarily cares about
 - *How low is the error?*
 - *How fast was prediction made?*
 - *How stable is the prediction to change in data?*

Example: Detecting Spam in Email

- **Effectiveness:** what the user of a system sees, primarily cares about
 - *How many spams identified?*
 - *How many spams missed?*
- **Efficiency:** what the executor in a system sees, primarily cares about
 - *How fast were spams detected?*
 - *How much memory was used per million emails processed ?*

Week 3, Lecture 6



Credit: From Internet

Lecture 6 - Outline

- News
- Comparing Classification Methods
- Metrics
- Project Discussion

Comparing Classification Methods

- Predictive accuracy
- Interpretability: providing insight
- Robustness: handling noisy data

- Speed
- Scalability: large volume of data

Source: Data Mining: Concepts and Techniques, by Jiawei Han and Micheline Kamber

Metrics: Accuracy, Precision, Recall

		Predicted class	
Actual Class		Class = Yes	Class = No
		Class = Yes	True Positive
	Class = No	False Positive	True Negative

$$\text{Accuracy} = \frac{(TP+TN)}{(TP+FP+FN+TN)}$$

$$\text{Precision} = \frac{(TP)}{(TP+FP)}$$

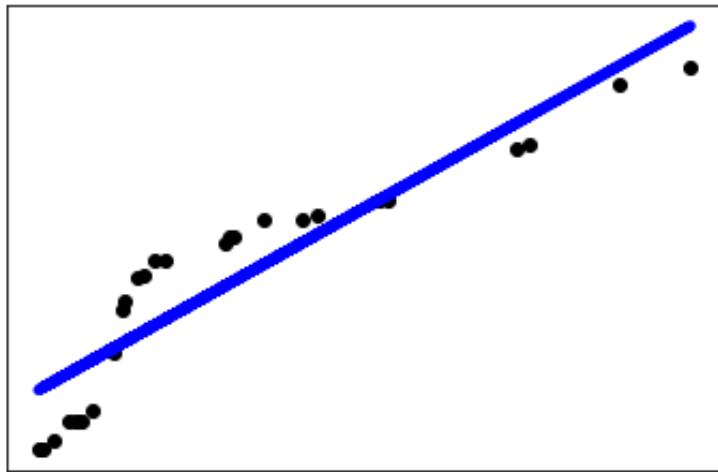
$$\text{Recall} = \frac{(TP)}{(TP+FN)}$$

F1 Score: Harmonic Mean

$$1/F1 = 1/\text{Precision} + 1/\text{Recall}$$

$$F1 = 2 * (\text{Recall} * \text{Precision}) / (\text{Recall} + \text{Precision})$$

Linear Regression



Notebook: <https://github.com/biplav-s/course-d2d-ai/blob/main/sample-code/l6-l7-l8-supervised-ml/Supervised-Regression.ipynb>

Reference and Demo

- Data: UCI Datasets

- <https://archive.ics.uci.edu/datasets>
- Browse or search



The screenshot shows the homepage of the Weka 3: Machine Learning Software in Java. The URL in the address bar is <https://www.cs.waikato.ac.nz/ml/weka/>. The page features a navigation bar with links for Project, Software, Book, Courses, Publications, People, and Related. Below the navigation bar, the title "Weka 3: Machine Learning Software in Java" is displayed. A text block describes Weka as a collection of machine learning algorithms for data mining tasks, mentioning its use in data preparation, classification, regression, clustering, association rules mining, and visualization. It also notes that Weka is found only on the islands of New Zealand and is a flightless bird with an inquisitive nature. The page also mentions that Weka is open source software issued under the GNU General Public License, has several free online courses, and supports deep learning.

Weka is a collection of machine learning algorithms for data mining tasks. It contains tools for data preparation, classification, regression, clustering, association rules mining, and visualization.

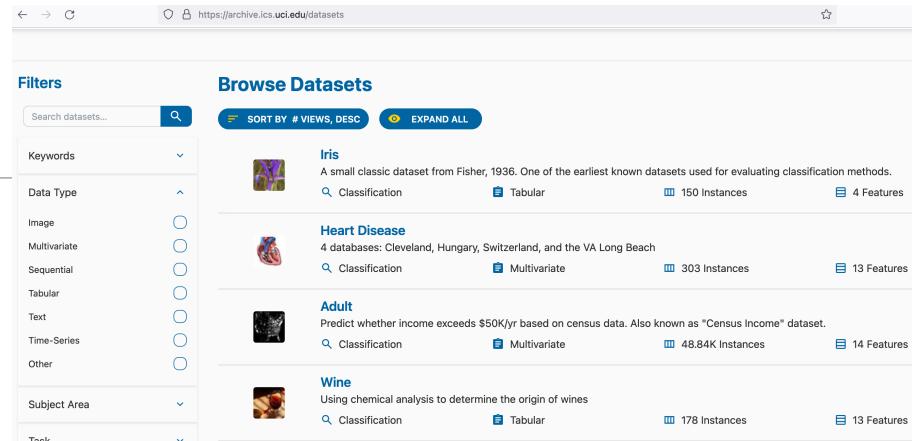
Found only on the islands of New Zealand, the Weka is a flightless bird with an inquisitive nature. The name is pronounced like this, and the bird sounds like this.

Weka is open source software issued under the GNU General Public License.

We have put together several free online courses that teach machine learning and data mining using Weka. The videos for the courses are available on Youtube.

Weka supports deep learning!

Getting started	Further information	Developers
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Requirements• Download• Documentation• FAQ• Getting Help	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Citing Weka• Datasets• Related Projects• Miscellaneous Code• Other Literature	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Development• History• Subversion• Contributors• Commercial licenses



The screenshot shows the "Browse Datasets" page of the UCI Machine Learning Repository. The URL in the address bar is <https://archive.ics.uci.edu/datasets>. The page features a sidebar with filters for Keywords, Data Type (Multivariate, Sequential, Tabular, Text, Time-Series, Other), Subject Area, and Task. The main content area is titled "Browse Datasets" and shows a list of datasets. The datasets listed are: Iris, Heart Disease, Adult, and Wine. Each dataset entry includes a thumbnail image, a brief description, the type (Classification or Tabular), the number of instances, and the number of features.

Dataset	Type	Instances	Features
Iris	Classification	150	4
Heart Disease	Multivariate	303	13
Adult	Multivariate	48,84K	14
Wine	Classification	178	13

- Tools:

- Weka - <https://www.cs.waikato.ac.nz/ml/weka/>
- Download tool and dataset

- Libraries

- Scikit - <https://scikit-learn.org/stable/>

Reference and Demo

- Data: UCI Datasets
 - <https://archive.ics.uci.edu/datasets>
 - Browse or search
- Tools:
 - Weka -
<https://www.cs.waikato.ac.nz/ml/weka/>
 - Download tool and dataset
- Libraries
 - Scikit - <https://scikit-learn.org/stable/>

The screenshot shows the official scikit-learn website at <https://scikit-learn.org/stable/>. The header includes the scikit-learn logo, navigation links for Install, User Guide, API, Examples, Community, and More, and a search bar. The main content area features the scikit-learn logo and tagline "Machine Learning in Python". Below this are three main sections: "Classification", "Regression", and "Clustering".

- Classification:** Describes identifying which category an object belongs to. Applications include spam detection and image recognition. Algorithms listed include Gradient boosting, nearest neighbors, random forest, logistic regression, and more. An image shows a 3x3 grid of 2D scatter plots for various classification tasks.
- Regression:** Describes predicting a continuous-valued attribute associated with an object. Applications include drug response and stock prices. Algorithms listed include Gradient boosting, nearest neighbors, random forest, ridge, and more. An image shows a line plot titled "Boosted Decision Tree Regression" with training samples and a fitted curve.
- Clustering:** Describes automatic grouping of similar objects into sets. Applications include customer segmentation and experiment outcomes. Algorithms listed include k-Means, HDBSCAN, hierarchical clustering, and more. An image shows a 2D scatter plot with data points colored by cluster and centroids marked with white crosses.

On the right side of the main content area, there is a sidebar with a list of bullet points:

- Simple and efficient tools for predictive data analysis
- Accessible to everybody, and reusable in various contexts
- Built on NumPy, SciPy, and matplotlib
- Open source, commercially usable - BSD license

Exercise: German Credit

- Check in UCI
- Look at variants
 - <https://archive.ics.uci.edu/dataset/573/south+german+credit+update>

Project Discussion

<Project Title> - <Your Name>

Format for Capturing Project Information

Project Context

1. Title:
2. Key idea: (2-3 lines)
3. Who will care when done:
4. Data need:
5. AI Methods:
6. Evaluation:
7. Users:
8. Trust issue:

1 min context, 1 min achievement, 1 min Q/A

Course Project

•Framework

1. (Problem) Think of a problem whose solution may benefit people (e.g., health, water, air, traffic, safety)
2. (User) Consider how the primary user (e.g., patient, traveler) may be solving the problem today
3. (AI Method) Think of what the solution will do to help the primary user
 1. Solution => ML task (e.g. classification), recommendation, text summarization, ...
 2. Use a foundation model (e.g., LLM-based) solution as the baseline
4. (Data) Explore the data for a solution to work
5. (Reliability: Testing) Think of the evaluation metric we should employ to establish that the solution will work? (e.g., 20% reduction in patient deaths)
6. (Holding Human Values) Discuss if there are fairness/bias, privacy issues?
7. (Human-AI) Finally, elaborate how you will explain the primary user that your solution is trustable to be used by them

Project Discussion: What to Focus on ?

- Problem: you should care about it
- Data: should be available
- Method: you need to be comfortable with it. Have at least two – one serves as baseline
- Trust issue
 - Due to Users
 - Diverse demographics
 - Diverse abilities
 - Multiple human languages
 - Or other impacts
- What one does to mitigate trust issue

Rubric for Evaluation of Course Project

Project

- Project plan along framework introduced (7 points)
- Challenging nature of project
- Actual achievement
- Report
- Sharing of code

Presentation

- Motivation
- Coverage of related work
- Results and significance
- Handling of questions

Project Discussion

1. Create a private Github repository called “**CSCE581-Spring2026-<studentname>-Repo**”. Share with Instructor (biplav-s)
2. Create a folder called “Project”. Inside, create a text file called “ProjectPlan.md” (or “ProjectPlan.txt”) and have details by the next class (Jan 30, 2026)

1. Title:
2. Key idea: (2-3 lines)
3. Who will care when done:
4. Data need:
5. Methods:
6. Evaluation:
7. Users:
8. Trust issue:

Concluding Section

Week 3 (L5 and L6): Concluding Comments

- We looked at
 - Data and characteristics
 - ML background and methods
- Prepares us for understanding trust issues

About Next Week – Lectures 7, 8

Lectures 7, 8: AI / ML Methods and Trust

- Supervised ML
- Trust issues

Class #	Date	Description	Comments
1	Jan 13 (Tu)	Introduction, Trusted AI	W1
2	Jan 15 (Th)	Case Studies: Data Analysis for AI, Analysis for Trust [Traffic], Recommendations and Trust [Fairness and ULTRA]	
3	Jan 20 (Tu)	Review: Trusted Decisions, Expectations, Course Scope; Data	W2
4	Jan 22 (Th)	AI: Data Prep, Knowledge Graph	
5	Jan 27 (Tu)	Common AI methods: ML Landscape	W3
6	Jan 29 (Th)	AI - Structured: Analysis – Supervised ML	
7	Feb 3 (Tu)	AI - Structured: Analysis – Supervised ML	W4
8	Feb 5 (Th)	Project discussion (1)	
9	Feb 10 (Tu)	Quiz 1	W5 Quiz 1 - start
10	Feb 12 (Th)	AI - Structured: Analysis – Supervised ML – Trust Issues	Quiz 1 - end