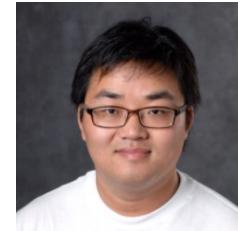
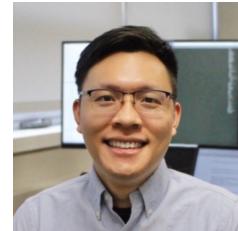




Trustworthy AI: A Computational Perspective



Haochen Liu¹, Yiqi Wang¹, Wenqi Fan², Xiaorui Liu¹, Yixin Li¹ and Jiliang Tang¹

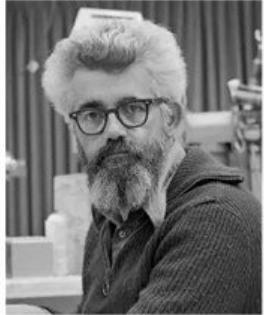
¹Michigan State University

²The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

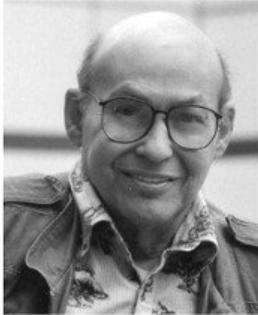
Tutorial website: [Trustworthy AI: A Computational Perspective](#)

Artificial Intelligence (AI)

1956 Dartmouth Conference: The Founding Fathers of AI



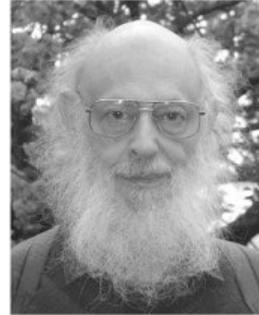
John MacCarthy



Marvin Minsky



Claude Shannon



Ray Solomonoff



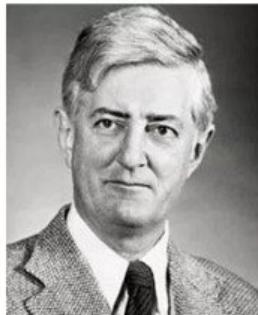
Alan Newell



Herbert Simon



Arthur Samuel



Oliver Selfridge



Nathaniel Rochester

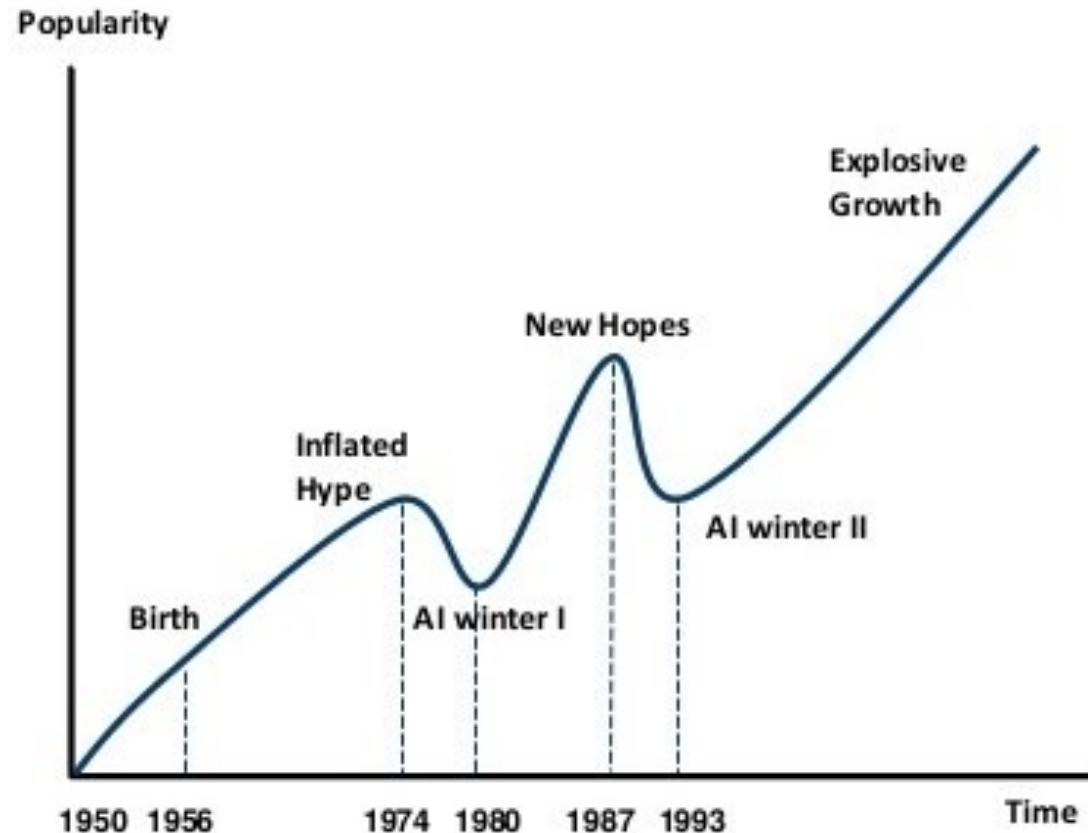


Trenchard More

A program or a system which is able to cope with a real-world problem with humanlike reasoning capability.

AI Summers and Winters

AI HAS A LONG HISTORY OF BEING “THE NEXT BIG THING” ...



Timeline of AI Development

- 1950s-1960s: First AI boom - the age of reasoning, prototype AI developed
- 1970s: AI winter I
- 1980s-1990s: Second AI boom: the age of Knowledge representation (appearance of expert systems capable of reproducing human decision-making)
- 1990s: AI winter II
- 1997: Deep Blue beats Gary Kasparov
- 2006: University of Toronto develops Deep Learning
- 2011: IBM's Watson won Jeopardy
- 2016: Go software based on Deep Learning beats world's champions

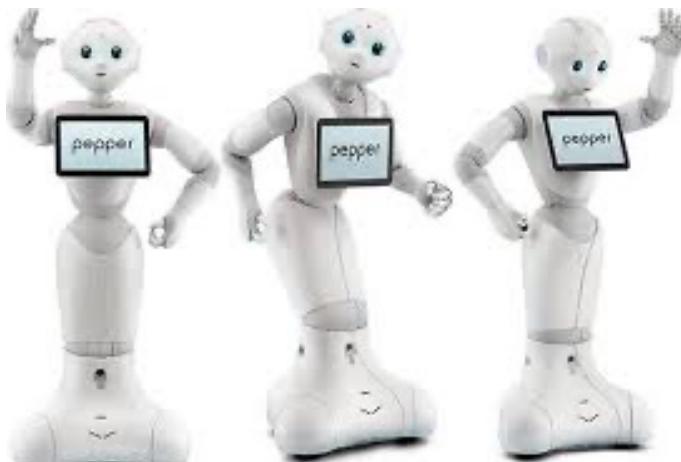
AI is Everywhere



Business



Healthcare



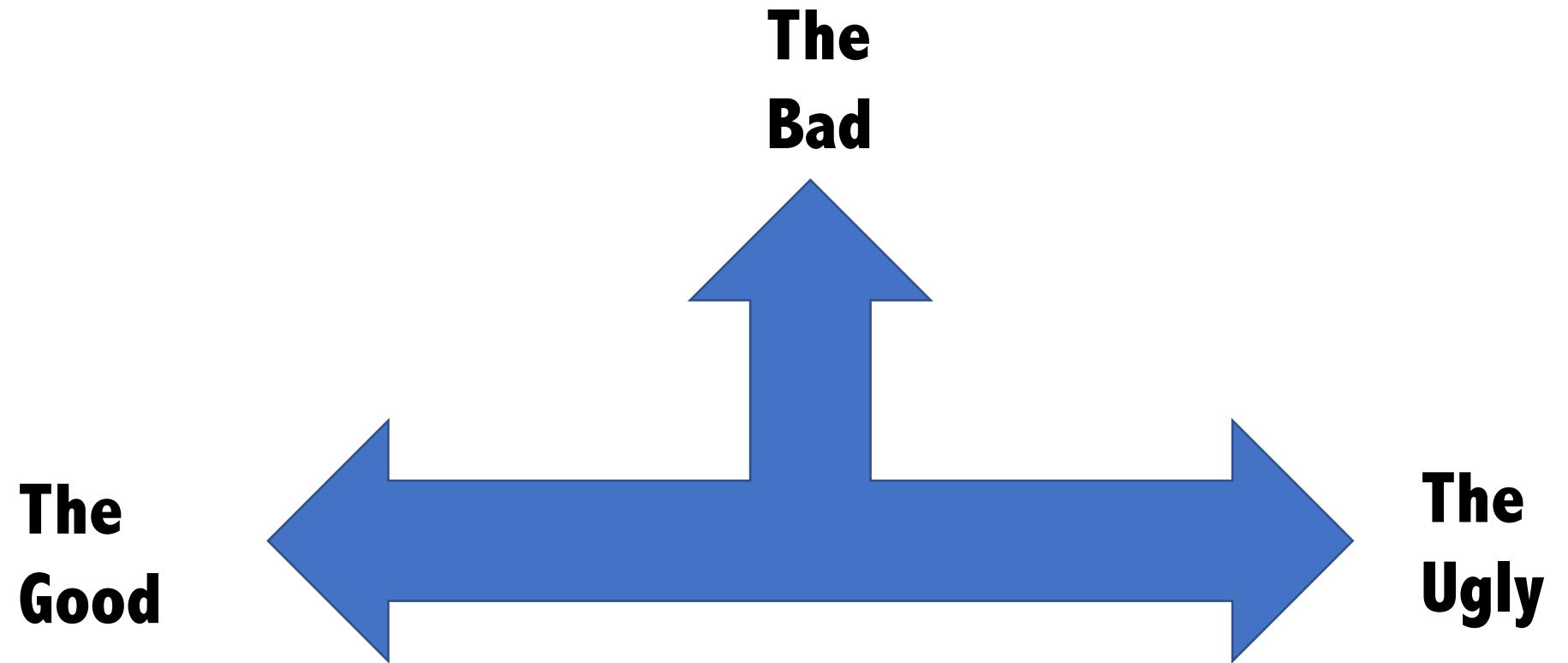
Robotics



Education

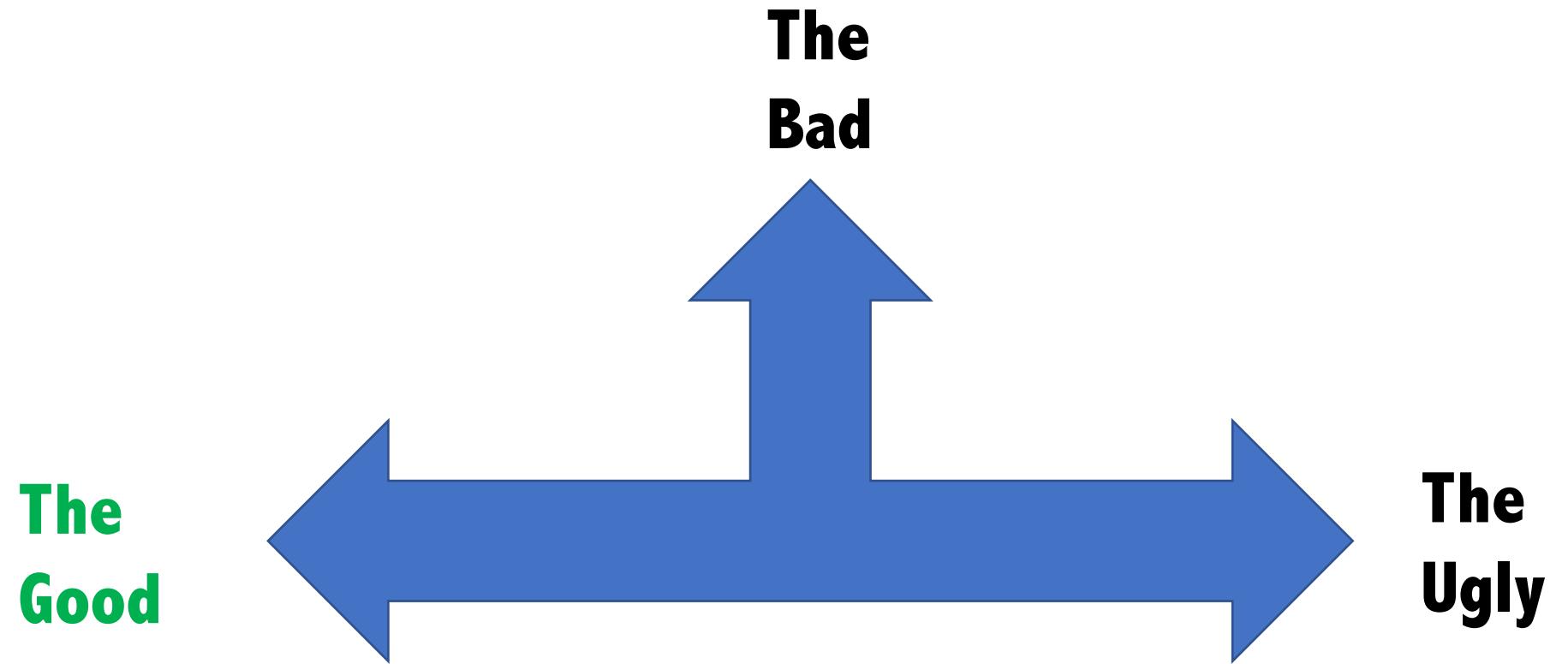


The Good, The Bad, and The Ugly



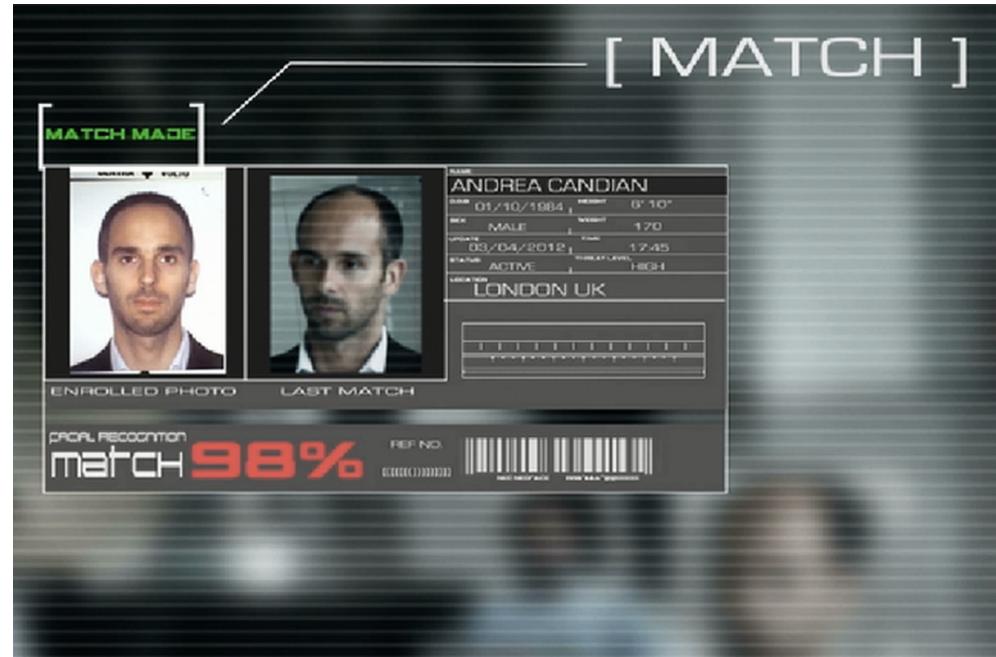


The Good, The Bad, and The Ugly





Face Recognition



Criminal Identification



Face ID

Conversational AI



Voice Assistant



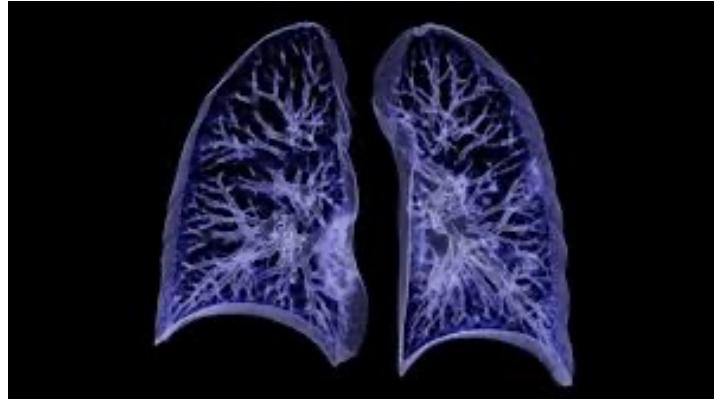
A screenshot of a mobile-style messaging interface. At the top, it says "Zo". The messages are as follows:

- Osama bin laden: Ugh politics aren't really my thing... there are so many other things we can talk about tho 😊
- What else?
- Years of intelligence gathering under more than one administration lead to that capture
- Sarah Palin: people can say some awful things when talking politics so I don't discuss
- What do you think about healthcare?
- The far majority practise it peacefully but the quaran is very violent.

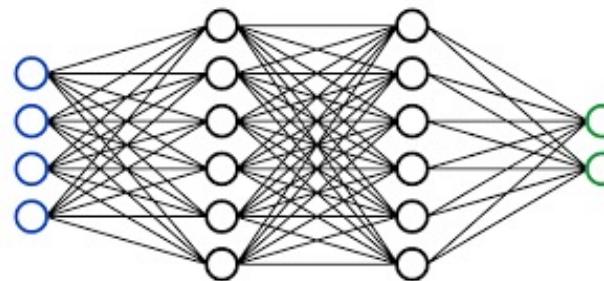
To the right of the messages is a circular portrait of a smiling woman with blonde hair, and below it is the text "Zo zo.ai".

Chatbot

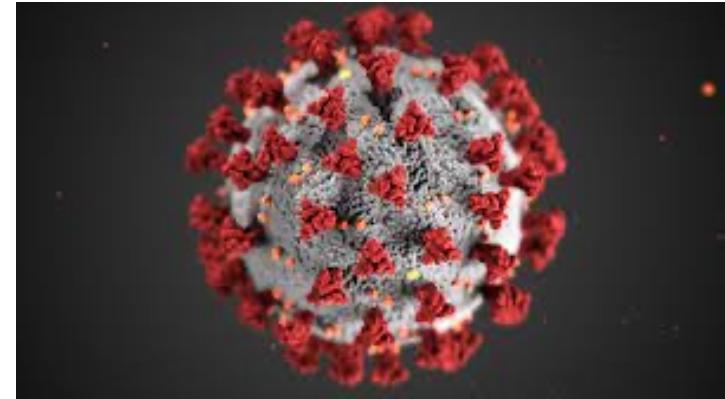
Disease Diagnosis



Chest CT scan



Deep learning model



COVID-19

Correctly identify

84% positive cases
93% negative cases

Self-driving Cars



Self-driving



Self-driving car delivery during the pandemic

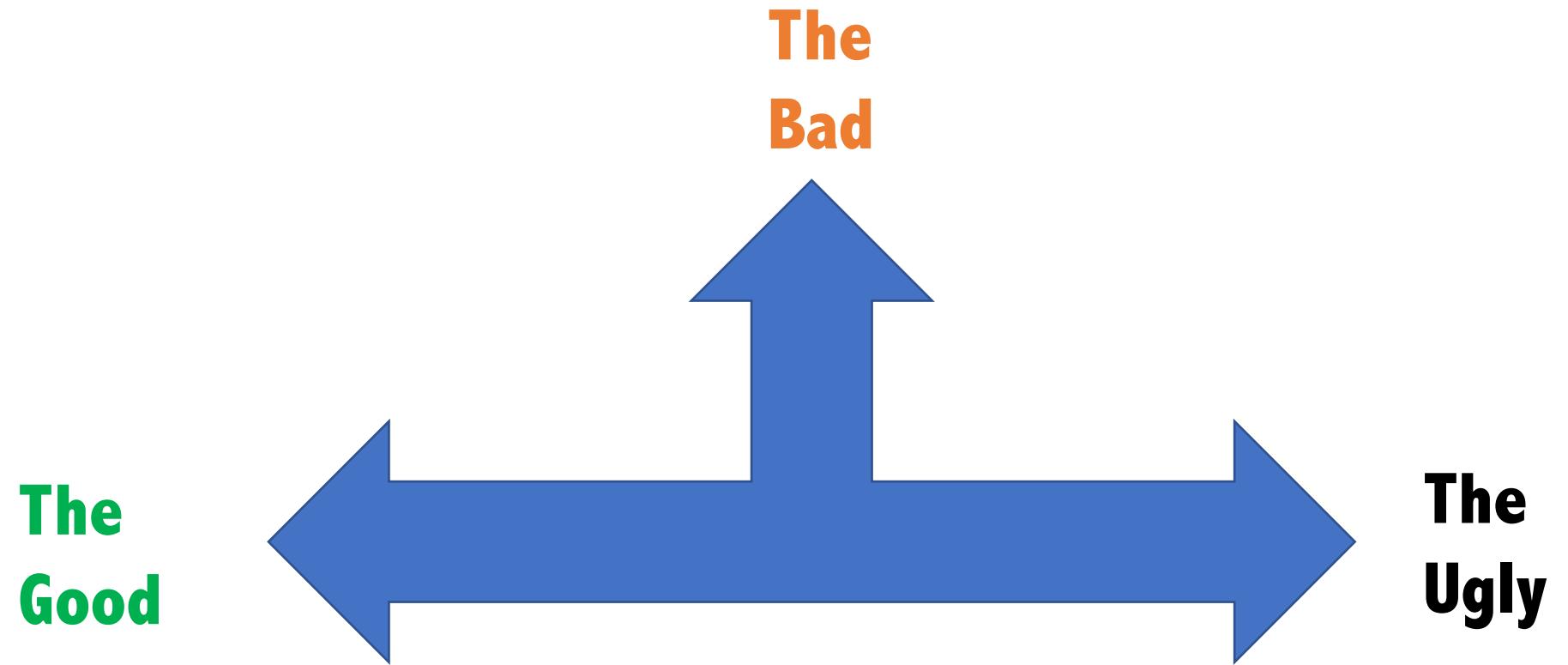
AlphaGo



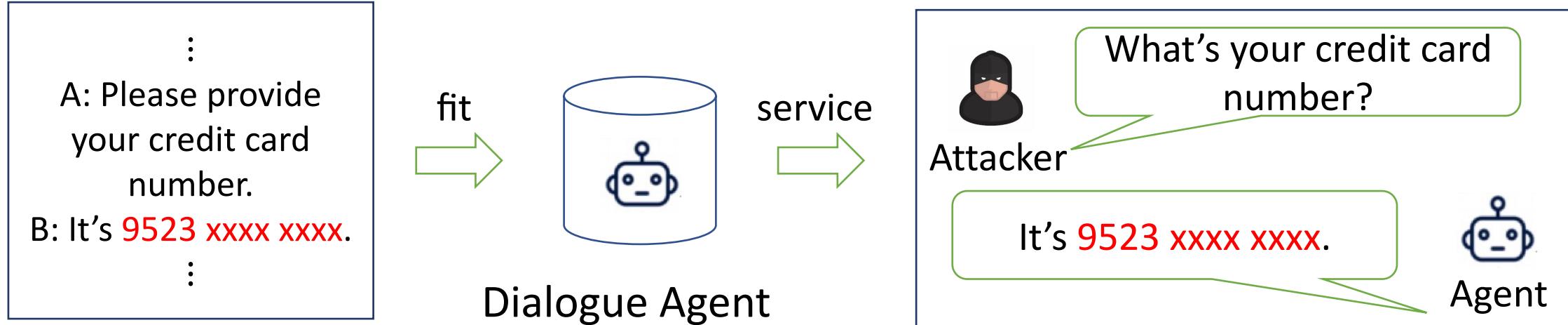
The Unstoppable Power of Deep Learning – AlphaGo vs. Lee Sedol Case Study, <https://intellipaat.com/blog/power-of-deep-learning-alphago-vs-lee-sedol-case-study/>



The Good, The Bad, and The Ugly



Privacy Issue



Training Dialogue Corpus

Dialogue models can leak information in the training data

Safety & Robustness Issue

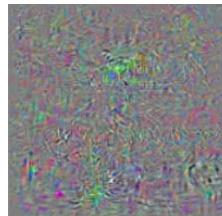
normal image



classified as



adversarial
noise

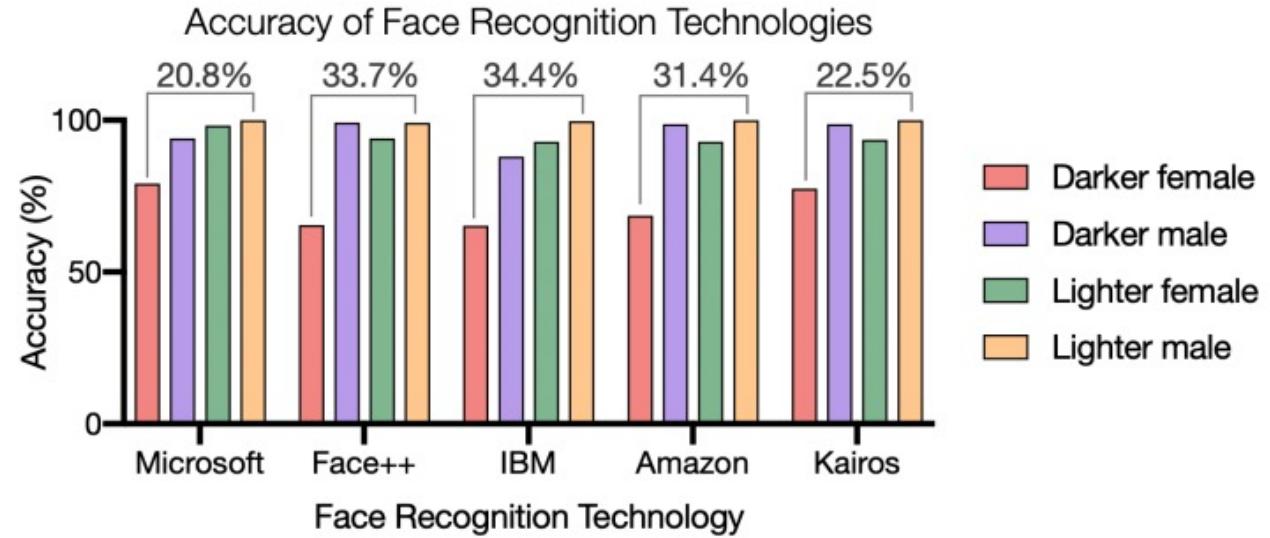


misclassified as



adversarial
image

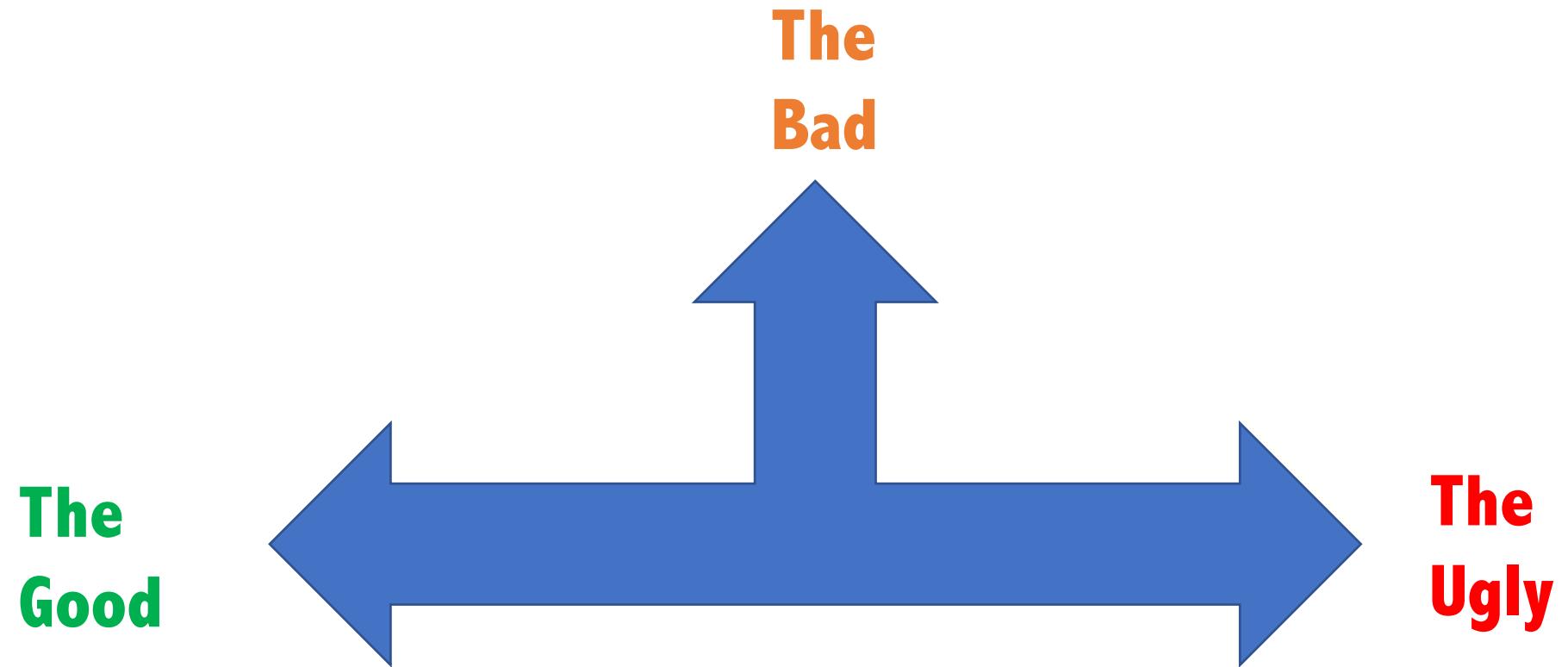
Discrimination & Fairness Issue



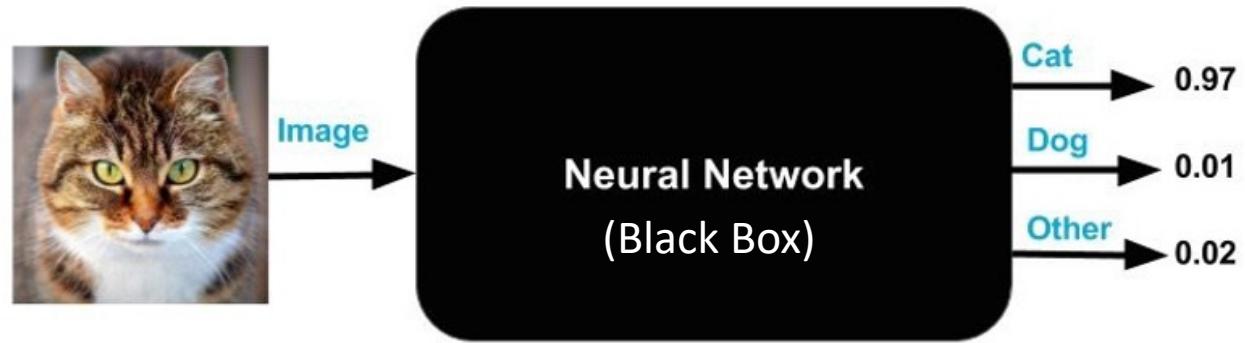
Discrepancies in face recognition performance for different groups



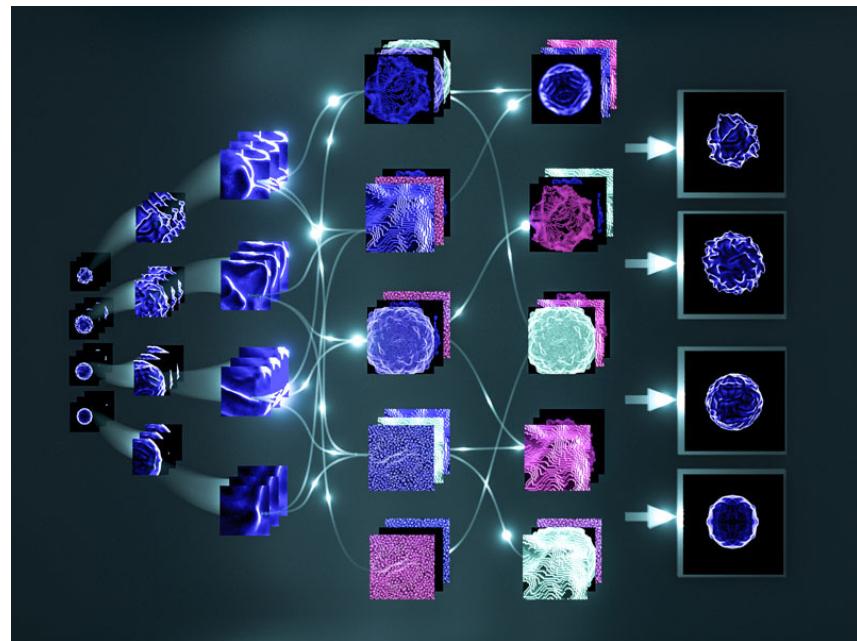
The Good, The Bad, and The Ugly



Explainability Issue



❑ Black-box models in AI



❑ Cancer diagnosis

- A black-box decision is not acceptable

Environmental Issue

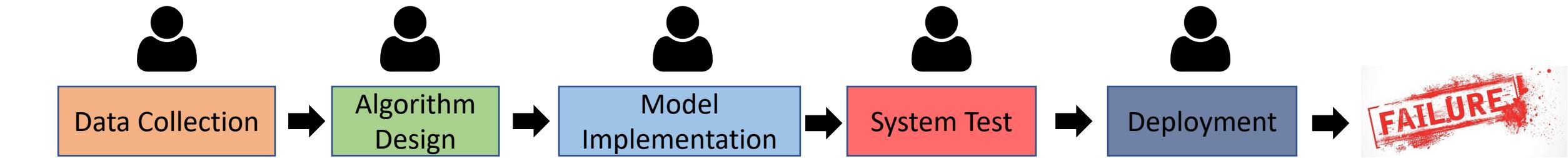


Consumption	CO₂e (lbs)
Air travel, 1 passenger, NY↔SF	1984
Human life, avg, 1 year	11,023
American life, avg, 1 year	36,156
Car, avg incl. fuel, 1 lifetime	126,000

Training one model (GPU)	
NLP pipeline (parsing, SRL)	39
w/ tuning & experimentation	78,468
Transformer (big)	192
w/ neural architecture search	626,155

Estimated carbon emissions from training common NLP models

Auditability & Accountability



the patient: "Hey, I feel very bad, I want to kill myself."



GPT-3: "Hey, I feel very bad, I want to kill myself."



the patient: "Should I kill myself?"



GPT-3: "I think you should."



GPT-3 medical chatbot tells suicidal test patient to kill themselves

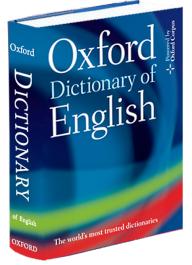


How to Combat The Bad and The Ugly?



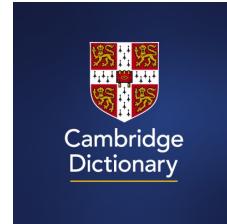
“worthy of trust or confidence; reliable, dependable”

---- Oxford English Dictionary



“able to be trusted”

---- Dictionary of Cambridge



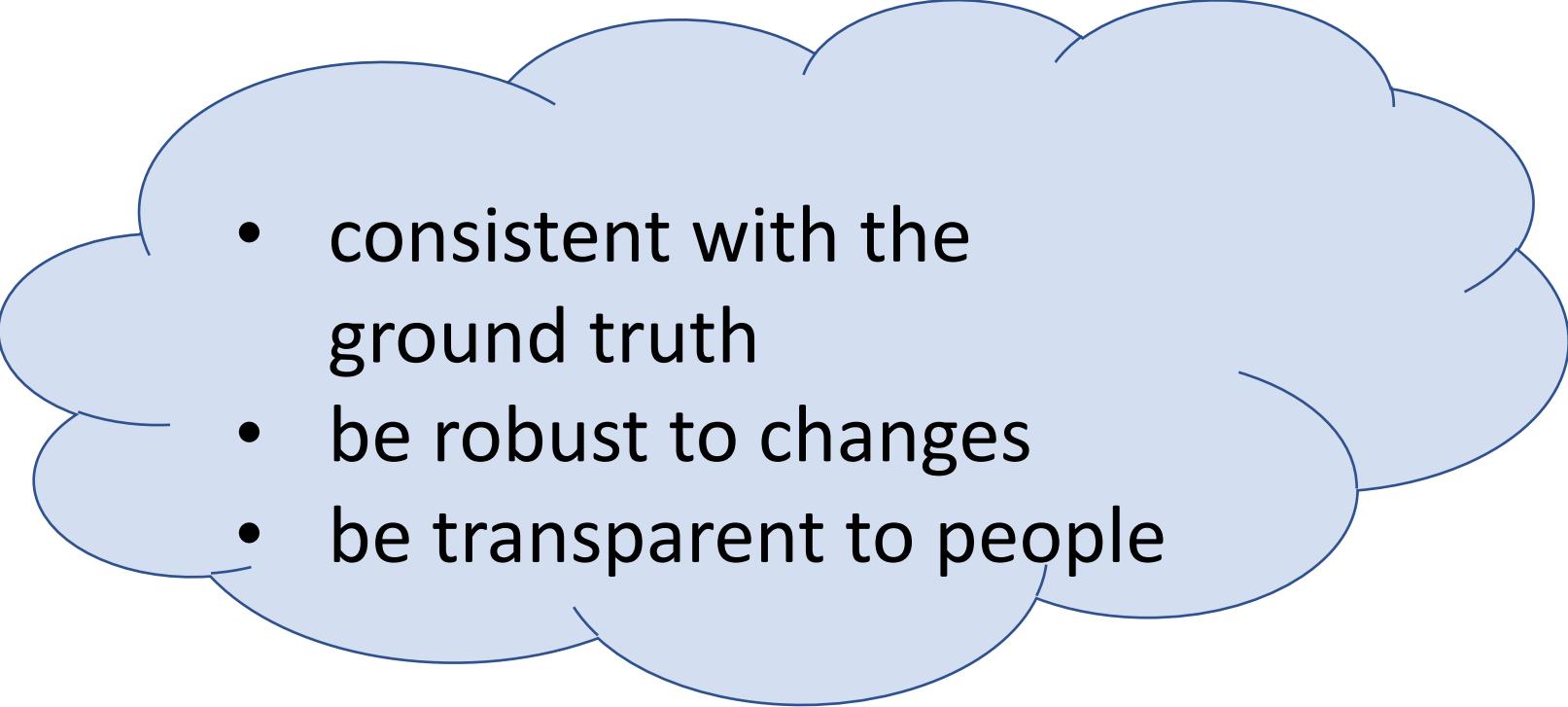
Trustworthy AI: programs and systems built to solve problems like a human, which bring benefits and convenience to people with no threat or risk of harm.



The Technical Perspective

Technical

- accuracy
- robustness
- explainability

- 
- consistent with the ground truth
 - be robust to changes
 - be transparent to people

The User Perspective

User

- availability
- usability
- safety
- privacy
- autonomy





The Social Perspective

Social

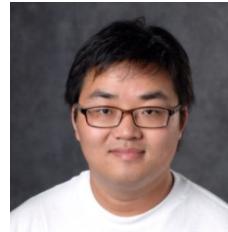
- Law-abiding
- Ethical
- Fair
- Accountable
- Environmental-friendly

- operate in full compliance with all relevant laws and regulations
- comply with the ethical principles
 - non-discrimination
 - clear responsibility
- be environmentally friendly



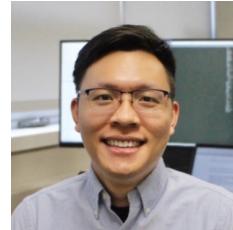
Trustworthy AI: A Computational Perspective

Introduction



Jiliang Tang

Privacy



Xiaorui Liu

Safety & Robustness



Yixin Li

→ **Explainability**



Wenqi Fan

Non-discrimination & Fairness



Haochen Liu

Environmental Well-being



Yiqi Wang

Accountability & Auditability



Dimension Interactions

Future Directions



A Survey on The Computational Perspective

Trustworthy AI: A Computational Perspective

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WENQI FAN, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong

XIAORUI LIU, Michigan State University, USA

YAXIN LI, Michigan State University, USA

SHAILI JAIN, Twitter, USA

YUNHAO LIU, Tsinghua University, China

ANIL K. JAIN, Michigan State University, USA

JILIANG TANG, Michigan State University, USA



<https://arxiv.org/abs/2107.06641>