



PALESTRANTES

JAYME ANCHANTE

**Tendências
e Oportunidades
em
Inteligência Artificial**

PyPOA

9 de novembro, PUC, Porto Alegre

 **PyPOA**
2019

09/11/2019 início às 8:00
PUC - Prédio 32
Salas 516 e 517

APOIO



ESCOLA
POLITÉCNICA

PUCRS

IDEIA - Centro de Apoio ao
Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico



Tendências e Oportunidades em Inteligência Artificial

Jayme Anchante [Linkedin](#) | [Github](#)

Bacharel e mestre em Economia. Cientista de dados na Iris/4all. Pythonista. Ciclista, yogi e climber nas horas vagas

Sobre palestra: História do Deep Learning. Principais cases recentes que mudaram a história da área. Breves técnicas e teoria. Live coding com Python, Pytorch e Fastai



Analista de Dados JR
Dev Backend Python
Dev Engenheiro de Dados
Dev Backend Node
Scrum Master
Dev Mobile Android
Dev Frontend
Dev Tester
Estágio CS



bit.ly/RecrutarIris

13,945 views | May 27, 2018, 10:59pm

Here Are Three Factors That Accelerate The Rise Of Artificial Intelligence

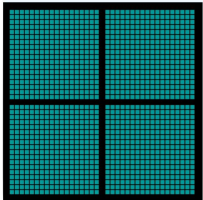


Janakiram MSV Contributor
Enterprise & Cloud

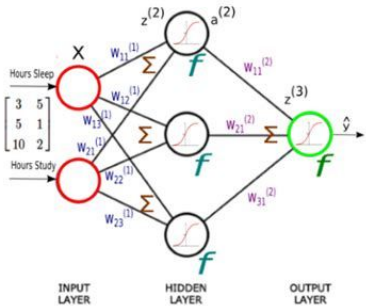
I cover Cloud Computing, Machine Learning, and Internet of Things



CPU
Multiple Cores



GPU
Thousands of Cores

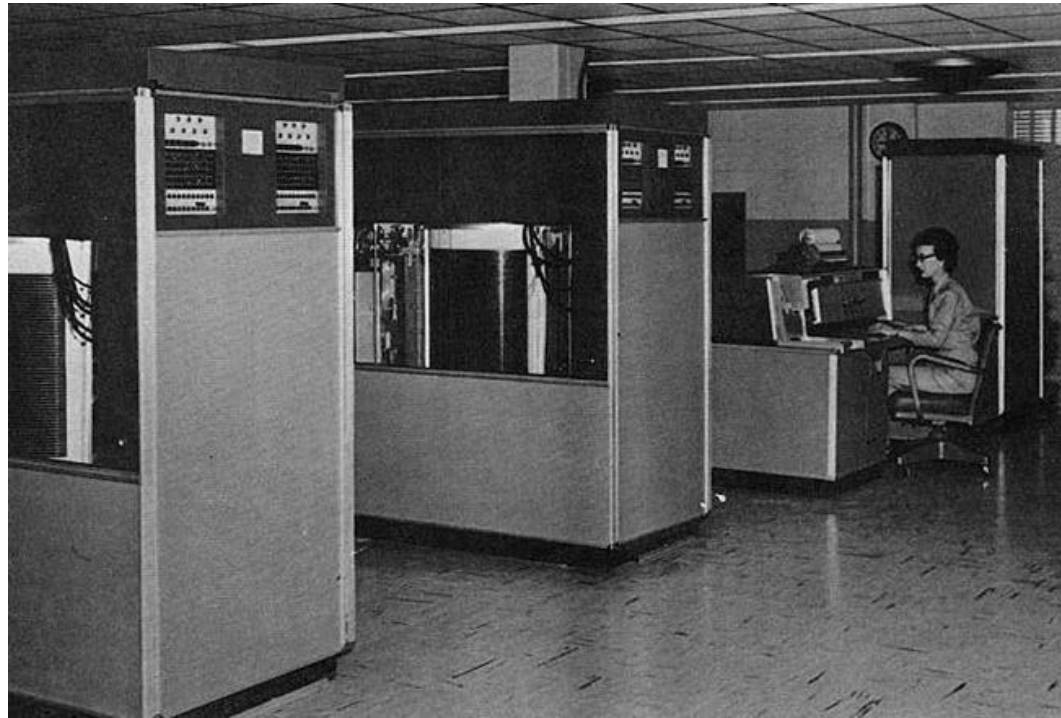


Prazer, Big Data

9m x 15m, mais de 1 tonelada

\$ 3.200/mês o aluguel

5 MB de capacidade



RAMAC 305

1956: IBM lança o primeiro computador com disco rígido

The world's most valuable resource is no longer oil, but data

The data economy demands a new approach to antitrust rules





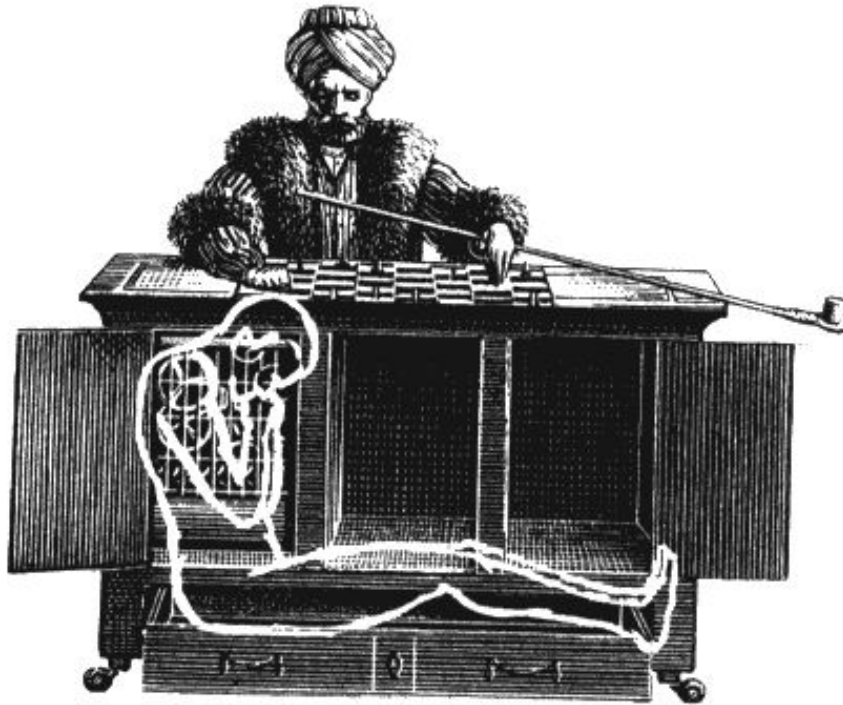


Plate 3.

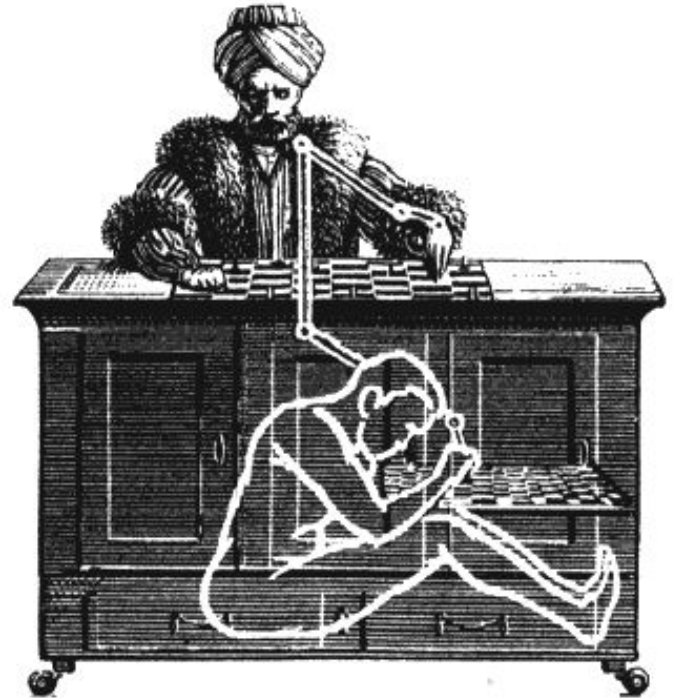


Plate 4.

Our World
in Data

Número de transistors em circuitos dobra a cada 2 anos



ImageNet Dataset

IMAGENET



Russakovsky, O., Deng, J., Su, H., Krause, J., Satheesh, S., Ma, S., ... & Fei-Fei, L. (2015). [Imagenet large scale visual recognition challenge](#). *arXiv preprint arXiv:1409.0575*. [\[web\]](#)

3

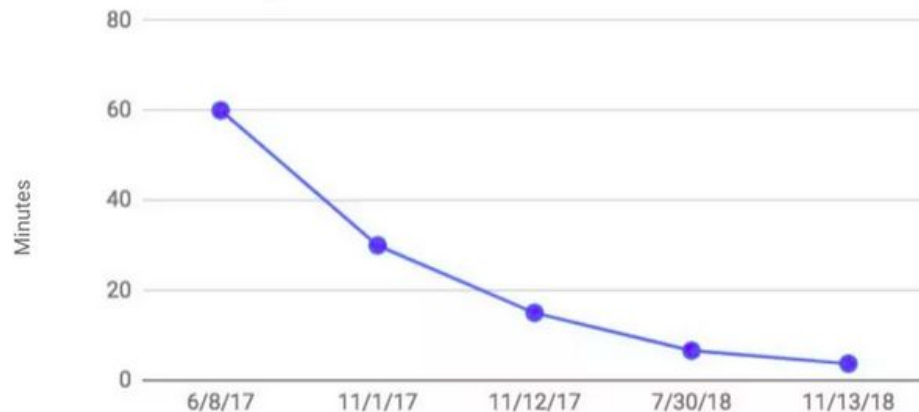
3.2M imagens

5247 classes

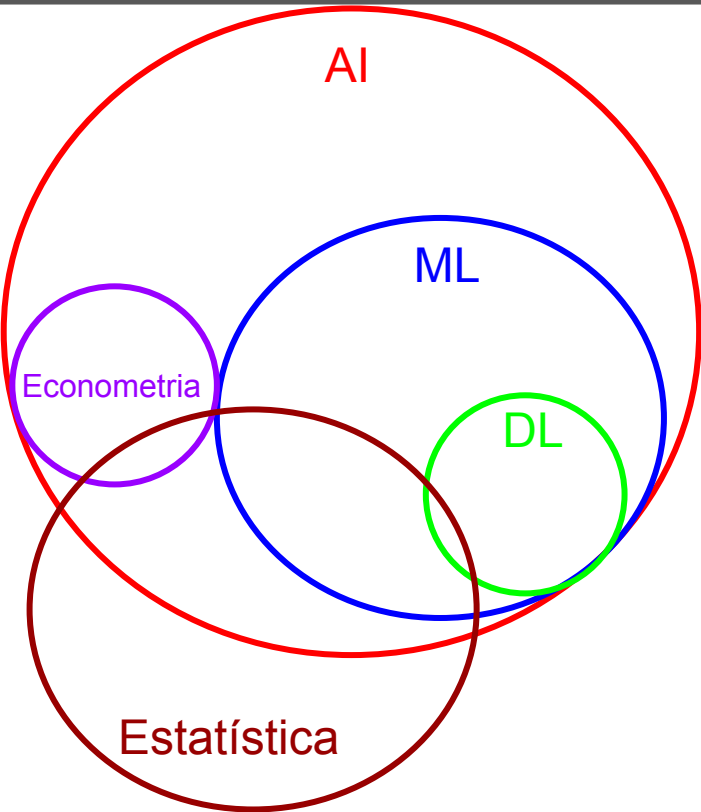
2.5 anos para
rotular

ImageNet training time (June '17 - November '18)

Source: arXiv.org; see appendix for authors



mundo fora das
 buzzwords



Inteligência Artificial

Inteligência demonstrada pelas máquinas

Tarefas usuais: entender a fala humana, competir em jogos de estratégia, carros autônomos, rede de entrega de conteúdos, simulações militares



Inteligência Natural

Inteligência demonstrado por humanos e outros animais



Aprendizado de máquina

Campo da ciências da computação que utiliza técnicas estatísticas (**erro**) para dar a computadores a habilidade de aprender com os dados, sem qualquer programação explícita

Recomendação de produto

1 Ajustar uma regressão logística com base no histórico de compra, idade e gênero

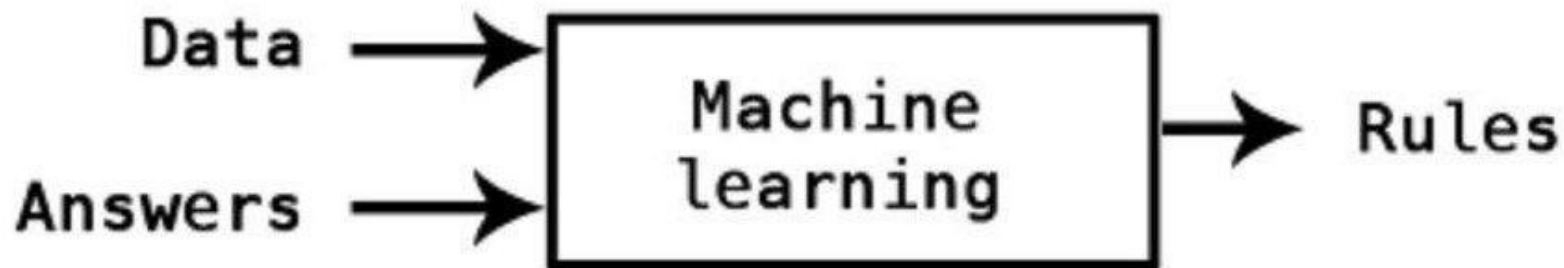


Regras determinísticas

GOFAI ("Good Old-Fashioned Artificial Intelligence") ou Symbolic artificial intelligence são uma coleção de métodos de Inteligência Artificial baseados em representações simbólicas de alto nível, tais como lógica e busca. **Não envolve erro!**
(Foi dominante entre os anos 50 e fim dos 80)

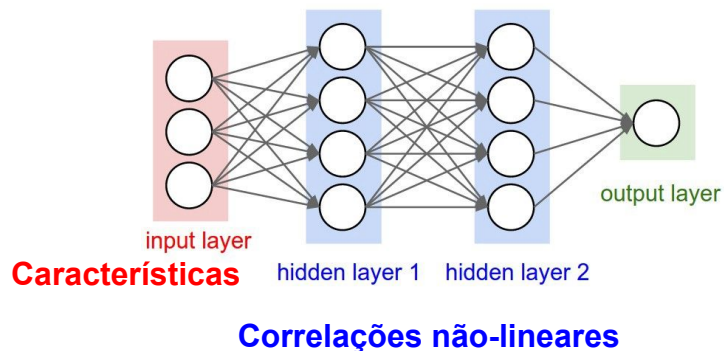
Recomendação de produto

- 1 Se Idade > 30 anos e Gênero == Homem:
Recomendar produto 1
- 2 Se Idade <= 30 anos e Gênero == Homem:
Recomendar produto 2
- 3 Se Idade > 30 anos e Gênero == Mulher:
Recomendar produto 3
- 4 Se Idade <= 30 anos e Gênero == Mulher:
Recomendar produto 4



Aprendizado profundo

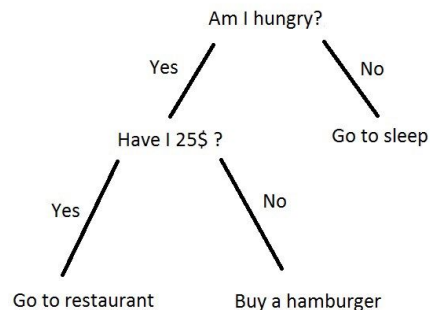
Aprendizado “profundo”, as camadas escondidas das redes neurais agem fazendo uma engenharia de característica automática, revelando correlações não lineares entre as características



Exemplos: redes neurais profundas, recorrentes, convolucionais

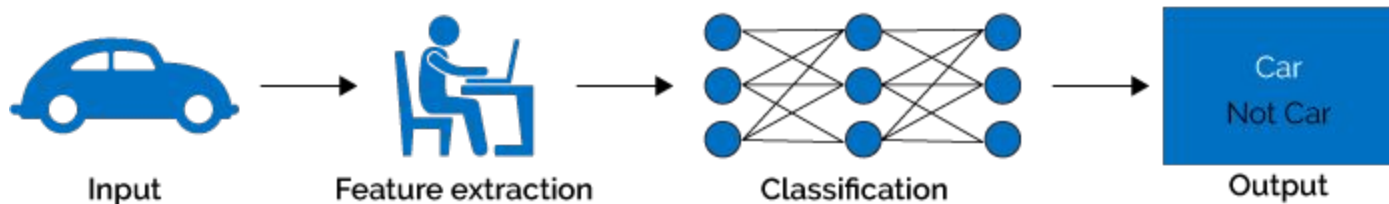
Aprendizado raso

Aprendizado “raso”, a engenharia de características é feita fora e antes do algoritmo. A árvore de decisão abaixo é capaz de separar/classificar as pessoas, mas ela não é capaz de criar novas características

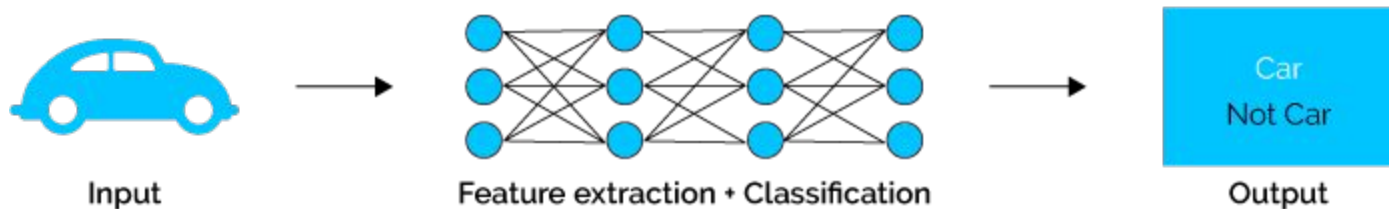


Exemplos: árvore de decisão, florestas aleatórias, regressão linear/logística

Machine Learning



Deep Learning



11/05/1997

6 jogos contra Gary
Kasparov



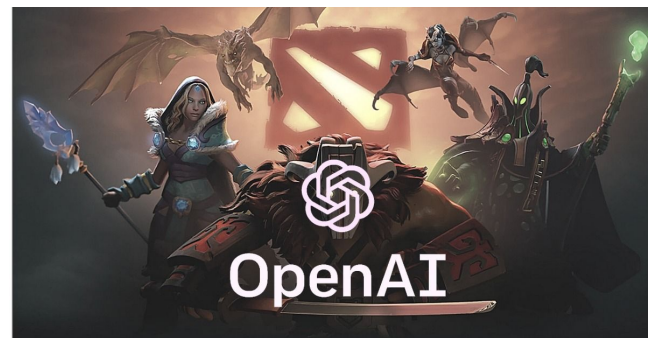
15/03/2016

5 jogos contra Lee
Sedol



13/04/2019

Campeonato
mundial de Dota 2

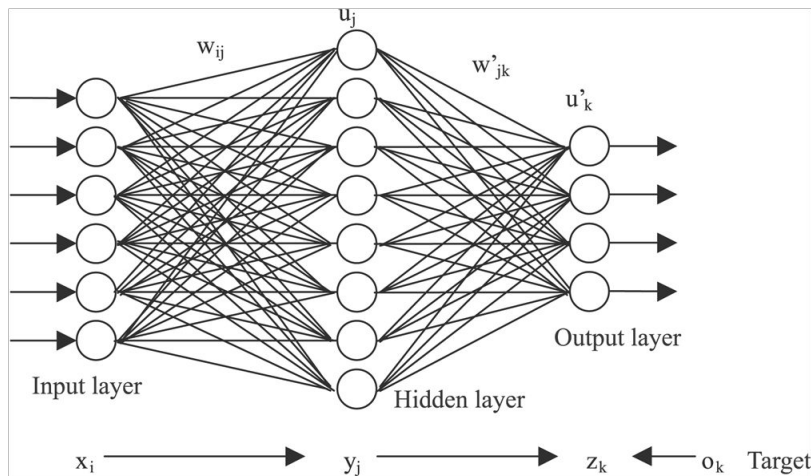


Why Are We Using Black Box Models in AI When We Don't Need To? A Lesson From An “Explainable AI” Competition

by Cynthia Rudin and Joanna Radin

Forthcoming. Read the abstract to learn more!

<https://hdsr.mitpress.mit.edu/pub/f9kuryi8>



<https://www.extremetech.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/NeuralNetwork.png>

Please Stop Explaining Black Box Models for High-Stakes Decisions

Cynthia Rudin
Duke University

ABSTRACT

Black box machine learning models are currently being used for high stakes decision-making throughout society, causing problems throughout healthcare, criminal justice, and in other domains. People have hoped that creating methods for explaining these black box models will alleviate some of these problems, but trying to *explain* black box models, rather than creating models that are *interpretable* in the first place, is likely to perpetuate bad practices and can potentially cause catastrophic harm to society. There is a way forward – it is to design models that are inherently interpretable.

<https://www.arxiv-vanity.com/papers/1811.10154/>

```
import eli5
eli5.show_weights(clf, top=10)
```

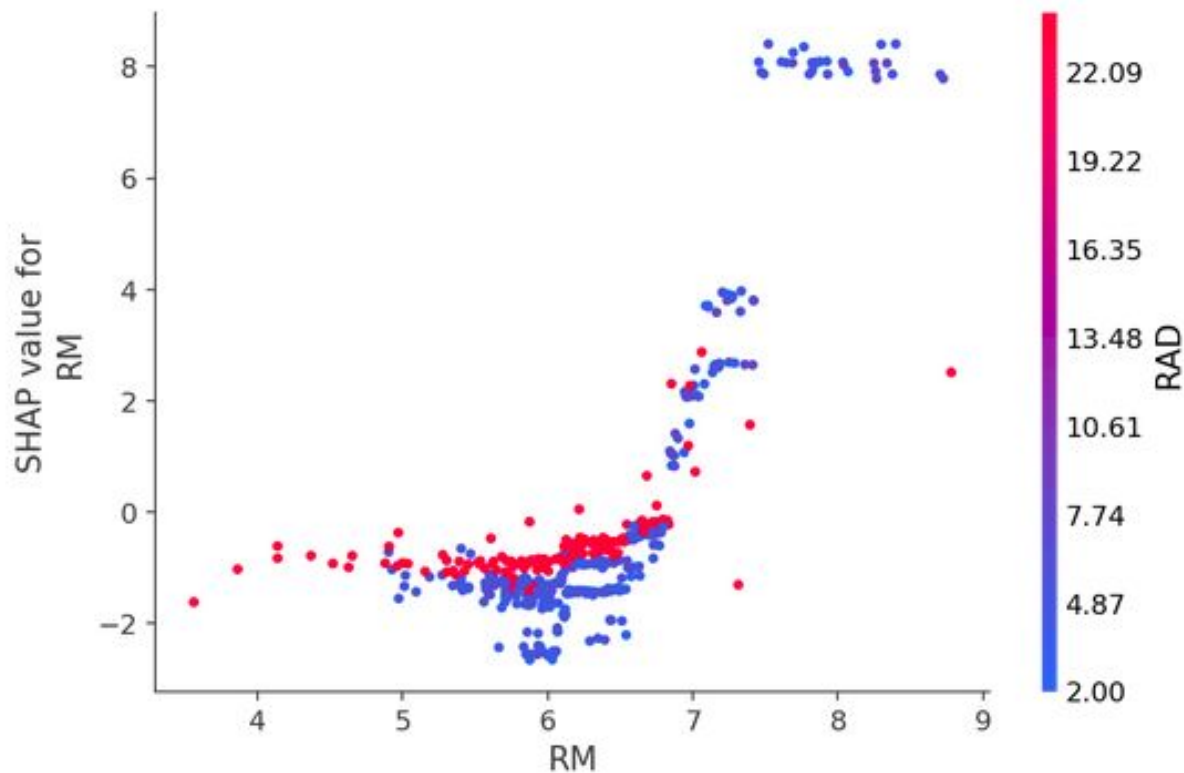
y=0 top features		y=1 top features		y=2 top features		y=3 top features	
Weight [?]	Feature	Weight [?]	Feature	Weight [?]	Feature	Weight [?]	Feature
+1.991	x21167	+1.702	x15699	+2.016	x25234	+1.193	x28473
+1.925	x19218	+0.825	x17366	+1.951	x12026	+1.030	x8609
+1.834	x5714	+0.798	x14281	+1.758	x17854	+1.021	x8559
+1.813	x23677	+0.786	x30117	+1.697	x11729	+0.946	x8798
+1.697	x15511	+0.779	x14277	+1.655	x32847	+0.899	x8544
+1.696	x26415	+0.773	x17356	+1.522	x22379	+0.797	x8553
+1.617	x6440	+0.729	x24267	+1.518	x16328	... 11122 more positive ...	
+1.594	x26412	+0.724	x7874	... 15007 more positive 24657 more negative ...	
... 10174 more positive ...		+0.702	x2148	... 20772 more negative ...		-0.852	x15699
... 25605 more negative 11710 more positive ...		-1.764	x15521	-0.894	x25663
-1.686	x28473	... 24069 more negative ...		-2.171	x15699	-1.181	x23122
-10.453	<BIAS>	-1.379	<BIAS>	-5.013	<BIAS>	-1.243	x16881

```
from eli5 import show_prediction
show_prediction(clf, valid_xs[1], vec=vec, show_feature_values=True)
```

y=1 (probability **0.566**, score **0.264**) top features

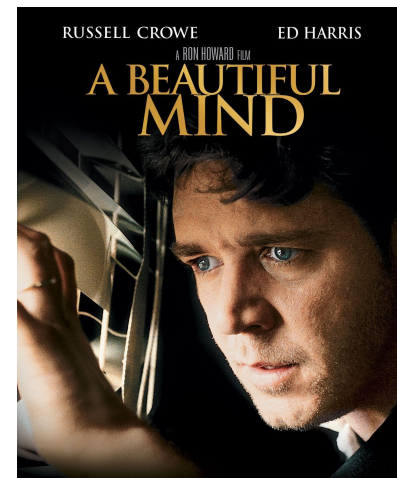
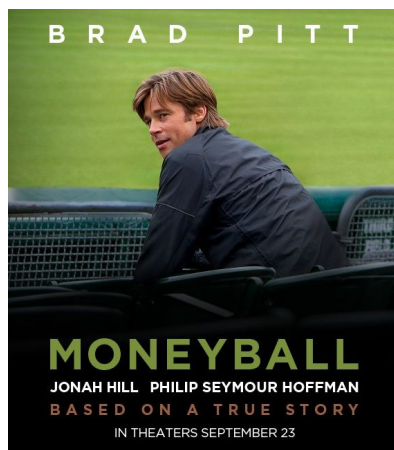
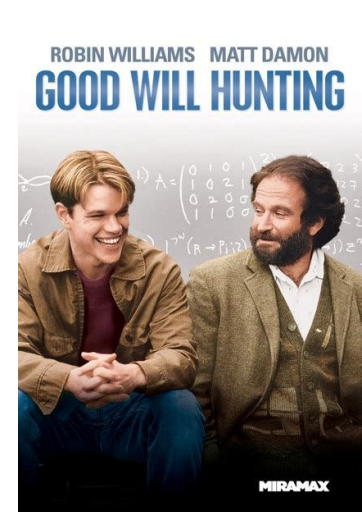
Contribution?	Feature	Value
+1.673	Sex=female	1.000
+0.479	Embarked=S	Missing
+0.070	Fare	7.879
-0.004	Cabin=	1.000
-0.006	Parch	0.000
-0.009	Pclass=2	Missing
-0.009	Ticket=1601	Missing
-0.012	Embarked=C	Missing
-0.071	SibSp	0.000
-0.073	Pclass=1	Missing
-0.147	Age	19.000
-0.528	<BIAS>	1.000
-1.100	Pclass=3	1.000


```
# create a SHAP dependence plot to show the effect of a single feature across the whole dataset  
shap.dependence_plot("RM", shap_values, X)
```



```
# plot the explanations  
shap.image_plot(shap_values, to_explain, index_names)
```





Case de ciência de dados

Aplicabilidade e usos para negócios

Visualização

Importância de divisão da base de treino-validação-teste

Explicabilidade de um modelo

Interpretação

Performance



Machine Learning Repository

Center for Machine Learning and Intelligent Systems

Restaurant & consumer data Data Set

Download: [Data Folder](#), [Data Set Description](#)

Abstract: The dataset was obtained from a recommender system prototype. The task was to generate a top-n list of restaurants according to the consumer preferences.

Data Set Characteristics:	Multivariate	Number of Instances:	138	Area:	Computer
Attribute Characteristics:	N/A	Number of Attributes:	47	Date Donated	2012-08-04
Associated Tasks:	N/A	Missing Values?	Yes	Number of Web Hits:	128282

Source:

Creators:

Rafael Ponce Medel and Juan Gabriel González Serna

rafaponce@cenidet.edu.mx, gabriel@cenidet.edu.mx

Department of Computer Science,

National Center for Research and Technological Development CENIDET, México

Donors of database:

Blanca Vargas-Govea and Juan Gabriel González Serna

blanca.vargas@cenidet.edu.mx, blanca.vg@gmail.com, gabriel@cenidet.edu.mx

Department of Computer Science,

National Center for Research and Technological Development CENIDET, México

Data Set Information:

Two approaches were tested: a collaborative filter technique and a contextual approach.

(i) The collaborative filter technique used only one file i.e., rating_final.csv that comprises the user, item and rating attributes.

(ii) The contextual approach generated the recommendations using the remaining eight data files.

Attribute Information:

Files, instances and attributes

Number of Files: 9

Restaurants

1 chefmozaccepts.csv

2 chefmozcuisine.csv

3 chefmozhours4.csv

4 chefmozparking.csv

5 geoplaces2.csv