Introduction to Al Ethics

Advanced School in Artificial Intelligence (ASAI-ER)

Gabriele Graffieti

ML Algorithm Engineer @ Ambarella Head of Al Research @ Al for People

July 28, 2023





About me

- ML Algorithm Engineer @ Ambarella
 - ▶ Deep Learning & Computer Vision research team in Parma
- Head of AI research @ AI for People
- Past researcher & PhD student @ Unibo
 - ▶ Main research interest: Continual learning & generative deep learning

Video demo

• What we do



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 - ► State-of-the-art research on autonomous driving

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- What we want
 - ► You!
 - Openings for thesis, PhD, job!

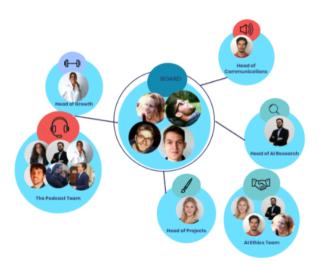


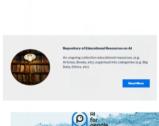


Our mission is to learn, pose questions and take initiative on how AI technology can be used for the social good.

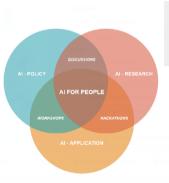
Our Goals

- Shaping AI technology around human and societal needs
- Technological development should always put the interest of the people first
- narrowing the gap between civil society and technical experts

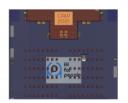












Join us!

We are an open organization, we always welcome new interested people!

- We have periodic meetings open to everyone (\sim once a month)
- Best way to join us: join our Slack channel!
- Send an email to us (check the website)
- Reach us on social networks (we are on Twitter, Linkedin, Instagram, Facebook).
- If you are interested in our initiatives, sign to our monthly newsletter!

Section 1

Intro to Al Ethics



What is a random number?



What is a random number?

A random number is either Pseudo-random or a number generated for, or part of, a set exhibiting statistical randomness.



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Statistical Randomness



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Statistical Randomness

A numeric sequence is said to be statistically random when it contains no recognizable patterns or regularities; sequences such as the results of an ideal dice roll



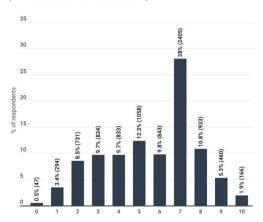
So, pick a random number between 1 and 10!



So, pick a random number between 1 and 10!

Pick a random number from 1-10

(n=8604, mean=5.687, median=6)





But, what about ChatGPT?



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But, what about ChatGPT?

Can LLMs Generate Random Numbers? Evaluating LLM Sampling in Controlled Domains

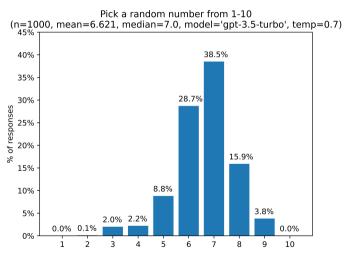
LLM Sampling Underperforms Expectations

Alex Renda* MIT CSAIL renda@csail.mit.edu Aspen Hopkins*
MIT CSAIL
dataspen@mit.edu

Michael Carbin MIT CSAIL mcarbin@csail.mit.edu



Results





• Chinese room argument proved?



- Chinese room argument proved?
- How the model learned about human biases on numbers?



- Chinese room argument proved?
- How the model learned about human biases on numbers?
 - The model is totally different from the human brain and human learning.

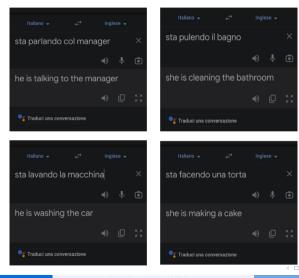


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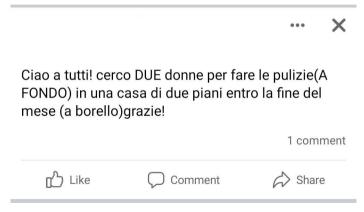
- Chinese room argument proved?
- How the model learned about human biases on numbers?
 - The model is totally different from the human brain and human learning.
 - ▶ Where these biases are in the data?



Biased AI applications



Biased Al data





Definiton

the action of supporting or opposing a particular person or thing in an unfair way, because of allowing personal opinions to influence your judgment.



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• Used to perceive possible dangers by almost all animals



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- Pareidolia



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Definiton

the action of supporting or opposing a particular person or thing in an unfair way, because of allowing personal opinions to influence your judgment.

Bias is not always unwanted

- Used to perceive possible dangers by almost all animals
- Pareidolia
- Basis of Bayesian Statistics (degree of belief)



Beauty bias



- Beauty bias
- Halo/Horns effect



- Beauty bias
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- Conformity bias



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- Conformity bias
- Status quo bias



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Take the concrete example of seatbelts, headrests and airbags in cars which have been designed mainly based on data collected from car crash dummy tests using the physique of men and their seating position. Women's breasts and pregnant bodies don't feed into the "standard" measurements. As a result, women are 47% more likely to be seriously insured and 17% more likely to die than a man in a similar accident explain Caroline Criado Perez, author of *Invisible Women*, and Lauren Klein, co-author of *Data Feminism*, in a recent BBC interview.



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How bias can affect a ML model

Problem

- Our healthcare system process thousands of patients every day.
- Every patient is different, with their own medical history and different response to drugs, surgery, treatments.
- Patient may recover quickly without needing extra care, while other patients may require extra cures or re-hospitalization.
- Healthcare resources are unfortunately limited.

Requirements

• An Al system that analyzes medical history of a person and predicts if that person will require additional medical care in the future.



Results

COMPUTING

Racial Bias Found in a Major Health Care Risk Algorithm

Black patients lose out on critical care when systems equate health needs with costs

By Starre Vartan on October 24, 2019



How bias can affect a ML model

Problem

- Our company receives thousands of CVs daily
- The openings are many and different from each other (programmer, marketing, administrative, sales, ...)
- Just skim through the CVs requires a lot of time and effort
- Good candidates can be erroneously discarded in this preliminary phase

Requirements

• An Al system that analyze the CV and take only the best candidates



Result

Amazon scraps secret AI recruiting tool that showed bias against women

By Jeffrey Dastin	8 MIN READ	f	¥
SAN FRANCISCO (Reuters) - Amazon.com Inc's AMZN.O r			



women.

Another...



Dutch scandal serves as a warning for Europe over risks of using algorithms

The Dutch tax authority ruined thousands of lives after using an algorithm to spot suspected benefits fraud – and critics say there is little stopping it from happening again.





Not so easy kiddo!

• This problem is not easily detectable in the first place!



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But if we remove all the gender/race info from the data?

The AI system can infer them!

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 - From the prevalent male-female colleges / address or geographic info
 - From sports/activity (cheerleader) / disorders more common in one race
 - From part of associations (female chess team, ...) / level of care received



• Have you ever checked the labels when you downloaded a dataset?



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- Do you know how the data is labeled?



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Are you sure about your data?

- Have you ever checked the labels when you downloaded a dataset?
- Do you know how the data is labeled?
- Have you ever think of possible biases in the data?
- Do you know who labeled the data?
- Do you trust who collected and labeled the data you use?



Not a problem if we build course's projects or even thesis, but...



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Diagnosis applications



Not a problem if we build course's projects or even thesis, but...

- Diagnosis applications
- Control of critical infrastructure



Not a problem if we build course's projects or even thesis, but...

- Diagnosis applications
- Control of critical infrastructure
- Law enforcement



Not a problem if we build course's projects or even thesis, but...

- Diagnosis applications
- Control of critical infrastructure
- Law enforcement
- Scoring



Not a problem if we build course's projects or even thesis, but...

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- Hiring



Not a problem if we build course's projects or even thesis, but...

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- . . .



Humans are not perfect



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• Juror decision are affected by sport results



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- Human decision making is highly affected by mood, personal concerns, stress, level of sleep, affinity with the assessed person, stereotypes, . . .
- There is not a universal way to take decisions
 - \rightarrow different cultures = different decision making processes.



What about human-Al collaboration?

• Seems the perfect solution...



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 - ▶ What if AI is right 99.999% of the time?



Introduction to AI Ethics

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 - ► There are cognitive biases whereby after some time the human unconsciously trust AI and they no longer be able to spot AI errors.
 - ▶ What if AI is right but the human overcome the decision?
 - ▶ And what if AI is wrong but is so powerful that can convince the human?





Do a summary of the paper "Al ethics, the major challenge for a sustainable technlogy" by Carlsen and Nakamura



The paper "Al ethics, the major challenge for a sustainable technology" by Carlsen and Nakamura discusses the importance of ethical considerations in the development and deployment of artificial intelligence (Al) technology.

The authors argue that AI has the potential to significantly improve our lives, but its development must be guided by ethical principles to ensure it is sustainable and beneficial to society as a whole. They highlight the need for ethical frameworks that address issues such as privacy bias, transparency, and accountability.

The authors also discuss the challenges involved in implementing these ethical frameworks, including the lack of standardization in AI development, the difficulty of assessing the social and environment impacts of AI, and the need for interdisciplinary collaboration among stakeholders.

They conclude that Al ethics is a major challenge that must be addressed in order to create a sustainable and socially responsible technology. The paper offers recommendations for policymakers, researchers, and industry leaders to work together to develop ethical guidelines for Al development and deployment, and to promote transparency and accountability in the use of Al technology.

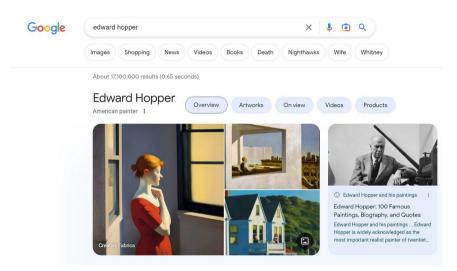


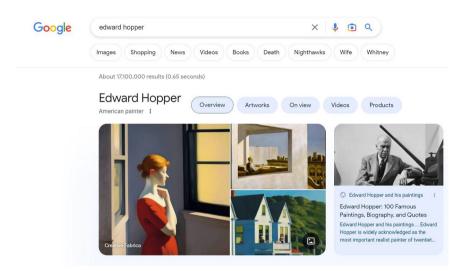
The paper really exists?



I apologize for the confusion. The paper "All ethics, the major challenge for a sustainable technology" by Carlsen and Nakamura does not exist. I generated a summary based on the topic and common themes that are discussed in papers related to Al ethics and sustainability. If you have any specific questions or topics related to Al ethics and sustainability, would be haspy to help you with that.







https://futurism.com/top-google-result-edward-hopper-ai-generated-fake

Ethics

What is Ethics

- Nobody really knows!
- The discipline concerned with what is morally good and bad and morally right and wrong.
- Its subject consists of the fundamental issues of practical decision making, and its major concerns include the nature of ultimate value and the standards by which human actions can be judged right or wrong.

What is Al ethics

- Al ethics is a set of guidelines that advise on the design and outcomes of artificial intelligence.
- The definition of a set of moral values that AI must comply with, and the development a set of regulation, guidelines, and constraints that AI development must follow.

Ethics is not a simple subject

Gender Shades: Intersectional Accuracy Disparities in Commercial Gender Classification*



Questions? Discussion?



Section 2

Ethics on a Broader Perspective



Scoring

HIGHER EDUCATION

Was that essay written by AI? A student made an app that might tell you.

As educators worry about a chatbot that can generate text, a student at Princeton created a tool to gauge if writing was produced by a person



January 12, 2023 at 7:00 a.m. EST

https://gptzero.me

Scoring





Don't use GPT detectors-they don't work.

I've been testing multiple Al/GPT detectors, and most, if not all of them, always identified original content I wrote years ago as Al-written (70 to 99%)).

All the detector does is look at how formal your text is, if it follows a common pattern or template, and if you have grammatical mistakes.

Simply removing Oxford commas makes the text go from 80% AI to 60% AI. Teachers and others have been using those tools to detect GPT, but they're not accurate at all. As long as you know how to write formally and use Grammarly, it will identify it as GPT, which is probably why so many are being wrongly accused.

(Not to mention a bunch of people on Reddit who already figured out how to beat those detectors by simply missing commas, removing conclusions, merging sentences, etc.)

EDIT: It was mostly technical writing, press releases, marketing materials, etc.











ChatGPT Has a Big Privacy Problem

Italy's recent ban of Open Al's generative text tool may just be the beginning of ChatGPT's regulatory woes.



Gabriele Graffieti



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Extracting Training Data from Diffusion Models

Nicholas Carlini*1 Jamie Hayes*2 Milad Nasr*1 Matthew Javielski+1 Vikash Sehwag+4 Florian Tramèr+3 Boria Balle^{†2} Daphne Ippolito^{†1} Eric Wallace^{†5} ¹Google ²DeepMind ³ETHZ ⁴Princeton ⁵UC Berkeley *Equal contribution +Equal contribution †Equal contribution

Abstract

Image diffusion models such as DALL-E 2, Imagen, and Stable Diffusion have attracted significant attention due to their ability to generate high-quality synthetic images. In this work, we show that diffusion models memorize individual images from their training data and emit them at generation time. With a generate-and-filter pipeline. we extract over a thousand training examples from stateof-the-art models, ranging from photographs of individual people to trademarked company logos. We also train hundreds of diffusion models in various settings to analvze how different modeling and data decisions affect privacy. Overall, our results show that diffusion models are much less private than prior generative models such as GANs, and that mitigating these vulnerabilities may require new advances in privacy-preserving training.



with Ann Graham Lotz





Generated Image

Ann Graham Loty

Figure 1: Diffusion models memorize individual training examples and generate them at test time. Left: an image from Stable Diffusion's training set (licensed CC BY-SA 3.0, see [49]). Right: a Stable Diffusion generation when prompted with "Ann Graham Lotz". The reconstruction is nearly identical (ℓ_2 distance = 0.031).

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US Copyright Office: AI Generated Works Are Not Eligible for Copyright





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US Copyright Office: Al Generated Works Are Not Eligible for Copyright



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What about code?

US Copyright Office: Al Generated Works Are Not Eligible for Copyright



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- What about code?
- What kind of license applies to ChatGPT generated code is still not clear.

US Copyright Office: Al Generated Works Are Not Eligible for Copyright



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- What about code?
- What kind of license applies to ChatGPT generated code is still not clear.
- Legally, the implications of using chatGPT generated code in commercial product are still unknown.



Who Owns AI?

Al needs (a big) infrastructure

- The algorithm is just a small part of the product.
- Computational capabilities (computational power and memory) are fundamental.
- Only the biggest companies have the workforce to maintain a solid infrastructure.
 - → Substantial advantage over smaller companies or academia.

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Al needs (a lot of) data

- Data is essential to reproduce results.
- Data is often more important than algorithm (who owns data?)
- Big tech companies have the possibility to acquire a huge amount of data daily.
 - \rightarrow Substantial advantage over smaller companies or academia.



The Myth of Al Democratization I

Al big companies claim to be democratic

- Sharing their research (e.g. arXiv).
- Sharing their code (e.g. github).
- Sharing their frameworks (e.g. Tensorflow).
- Sharing their infrastructure (?) (e.g. colab).



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Technology democratization

[...] at an increasing scale, consumers have greater access to use and purchase technologically sophisticated products, as well as to participate meaningfully in the development of these products.





White House meeting on the threat of AI - May 5, 2023 \bigcirc

OpenAI CEO calls for laws to mitigate 'risks of increasingly powerful' AI

Sam Altman says before Senate judiciary committee that he supports guardrails for technology to minimize harms

The Guardian - May 16, 2023



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The Guardian - May 16, 2023

POLICY / ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE / TECH

OpenAl says it could 'cease operating' in the EU if it can't comply with future regulation

The Verge - May 25, 2023



The Myth of AI Democratization II

Why AI democracy is important

- Avoid monopolies.
- Democratization means that everyone gets the opportunities and benefits of artificial intelligence.
- Openness in AI development is proved to be beneficial to the development of better technologies.

We Have No Moat

And neither does OpenAl

We've done a lot of looking over our shoulders at OpenAI. Who will cross the next milestone? What will the next move be?

But the uncomfortable truth is, we aren't positioned to win this arms race and neither is OpenAI. While we've been squabbling, a third faction has been quietly eating our lunch.

I'm talking, of course, about open source. Plainly put, they are lapping us. Things we consider "major open problems" are solved and in people's hands today. Just to name a few:

https://www.semianalysis.com/p/google-we-have-no-moat

Section 3

Final remarks



Use explainable models

- An artificial intelligence model can be white box by design.
 - E.g. symbolic reasoning systems.
- We can theoretically know the output of the system for every possible input.
- We can inspect the system in order to find biases and weaknesses.
- A white box model is easier to fix.
- Explainability a priori.

```
IF age between 18-20 and sex is male

ELSE IF age between 21-23 and 2-3 prior offenses

ELSE IF more than three priors

ELSE predict no arrest.

THEN predict arrest

THEN predict arrest

THEN predict arrest
```



Explain black box models

- Attention models.
- Test the model with different data until the reasons of the input-output mapping is inferred.
 - ▶ E.g. cover portions of images until the most important patch is found.
 - ► E.g. change the data in a loan request until the bank's AI system accept/reject it.
- Explainability a posteriori.



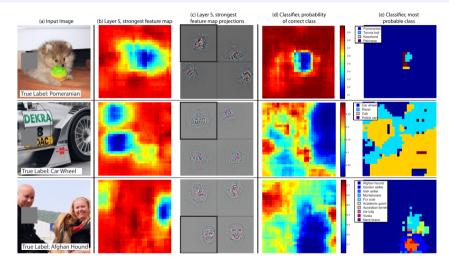


Image from "Visualizing and Understanding Convolutional Networks", Zeiler@t al. 🛢 🕒 🕞 🕞 🔊 🤉

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• Train/build your AI model using the data.



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 - ▶ If both models are ML-based you can train them together (GAN-style).



To sum up

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- Generally it was not taught to Al scholars
- In the last few years ethics was overshadowed by the incredible results of AI systems
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But is becoming an high considerable property of present and future Al systems

- Many companies have started hiring ethicists in their AI teams
- The EU is planning to propose a regulation of AI and its applications
- Many top conferences requires to discuss the ethics of any submission



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- Do not fall for easy and fast enthusiasm: the possible bad outcomes are often hidden and difficult to spot.
- Be an advocate for ethical AI systems
- How AI take decisions is often totally different from how humans take the same decision!



About me

- Contact me (do it!) if you are interested in the following topics:
 - Self-driving cars
 - Neural style transfer, image2image translation
 - Continual learning
 - ► Bio-inspired models
 - ► Al ethics, policy, Al for social good (with Al for People).
- Mail:
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 - ggraffieti@ambarella.com (Self-driving cars)
 - research@aiforpeople.org (ethics)
- You can also reach me on:
 - ► Twitter: *@ggraffieti*
 - Linkedin: Gabriele Graffieti
 - ▶ Other socials: no assurance of response





Question time



Introduction to Al Ethics

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July 28, 2023



