

# Deep Learning im gesellschaftlichen Kontext

Grundseminar WS18

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# Gliederung

- ▶ Motivation
- ▶ Reinforcement Learning mit KNN
- ▶ Deep Learning in der Gesellschaft
- ▶ Ausblick Masterstudium
- ▶ Konferenzen

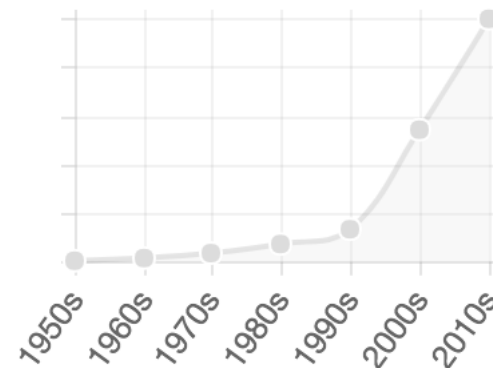
# Motivation

The background features a complex, abstract design of overlapping, semi-transparent green triangles and polygons. The colors range from light, pale greens to deep, dark forest greens. The shapes are layered, creating a sense of depth and movement. The overall composition is modern and clean, with a focus on geometric forms.

# Motivation

- ▶ Relevanz von Deep Learning wächst kontinuierlich
- ▶ Selbstfahrende Autos, Krankheitsdiagnosen, Übersetzung
- ▶ Bewusstsein über Risiken schwach ausgeprägt

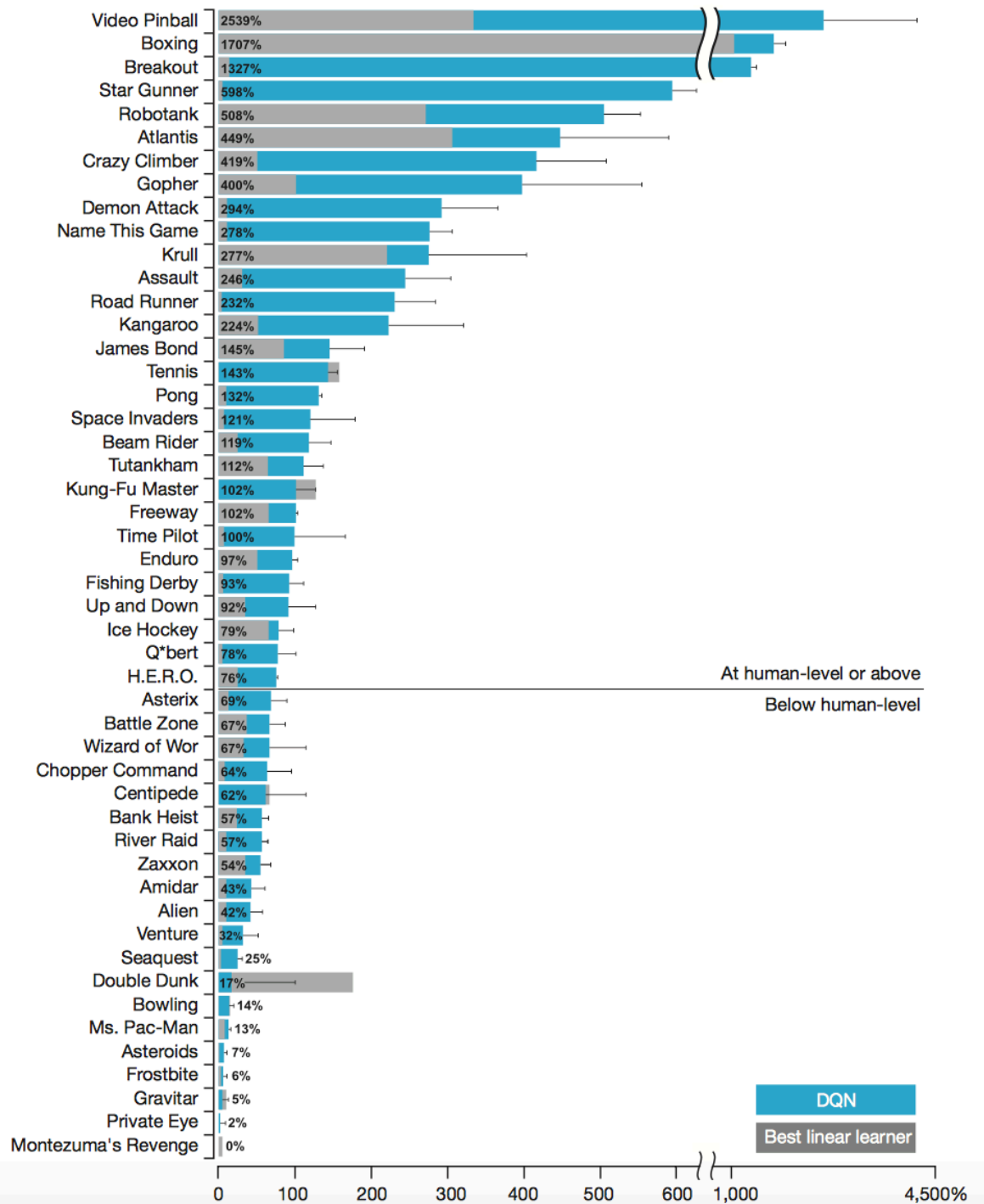
**Refine by Publication Year**



Suchbegriff "Machine Learning "[1]

# Motivation

- ▶ Spiele als Abstraktion der Realität
- ▶ DeepMind - Go & Human-Level control through deep reinforcement learning
  - ▶ Lösung einer Reihe klassischer Atari-Spiele
  - ▶ Allgemeines Modell - Kein Domänenwissen



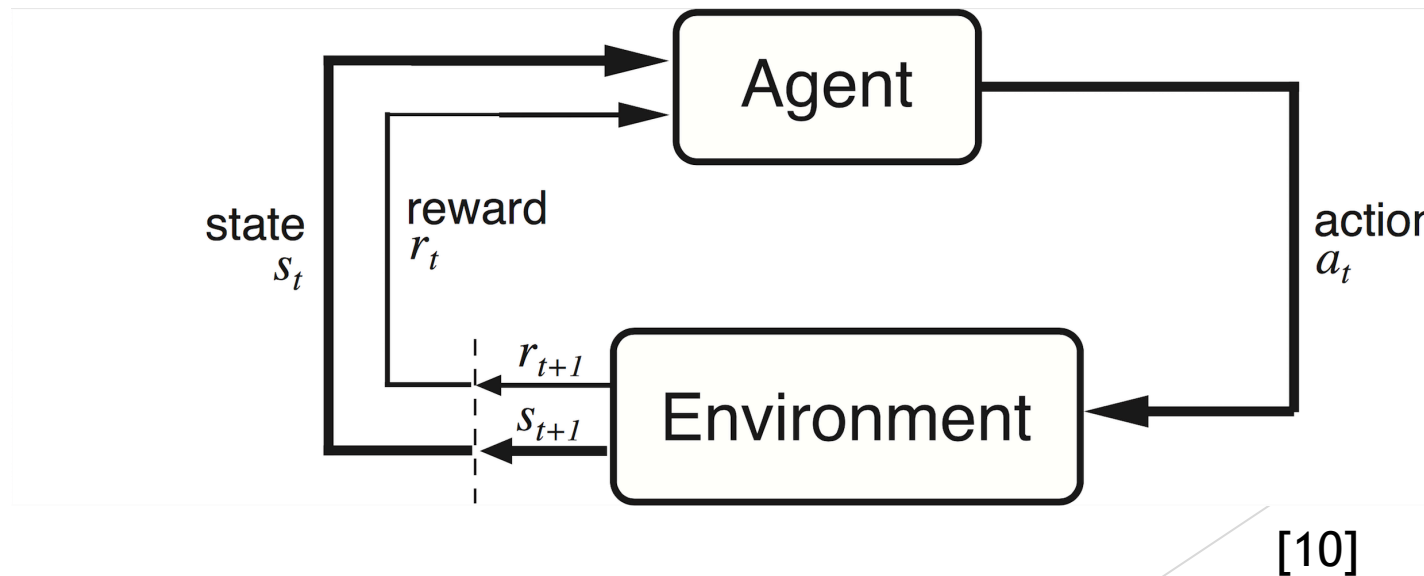
Erfolge DeepMind Atari Games [2]

# Reinforcement Learning mit KNN



# Reinforcement Learning mit KNN - Agent & Umgebung

- ▶ Training direkt auf Problemdomäne
- ▶ Wechselwirkung Agent & Umgebung
  - ▶ Agent "lernt" aus Erfahrungen





# Reinforcement Learning mit KNN - Q Learning

- ▶ Grundlage Q Learning mit Tabelle
  - ▶ Schon 1998 bekannt (Sutton u. Barto)
- ▶ Update Approximationsfunktion Q nach jedem Schritt
  - ▶ Abhängig von Belohnung

$$Q(s_t, a_t) \leftarrow Q(s_t, a_t) + \alpha \left[ r_{t+1} + \gamma \max_a Q(s_{t+1}, a) - Q(s_t, a_t) \right]$$

[10]

# Reinforcement Learning mit KNN - Deep Q Learning

- ▶ KNN ermöglichen große Zustandsräume
  - ▶ Atari Spiele in Tabelle nicht abbildbar
- ▶ Grundlage für Erfolg von DeepMind Paper
- ▶ Update des Modells
  - ▶ Kostenfunktion mit Target und aktueller Bewertung

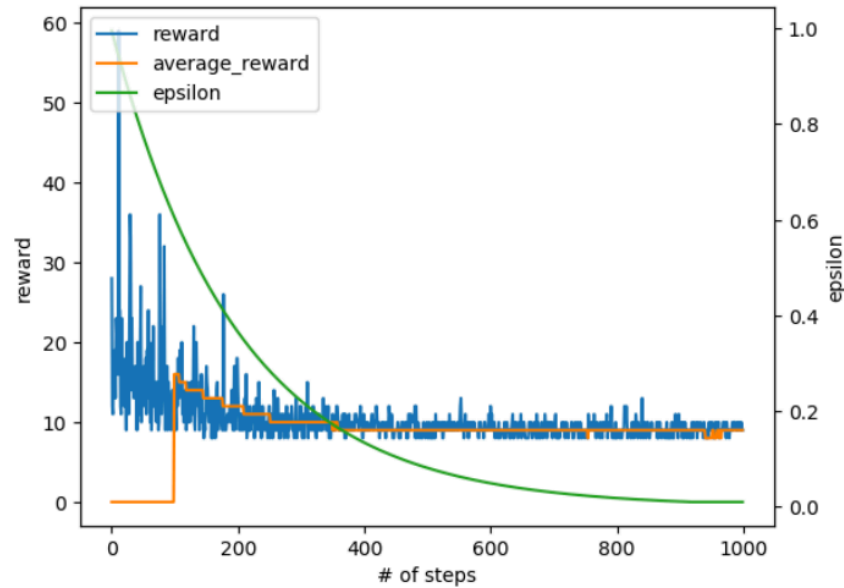
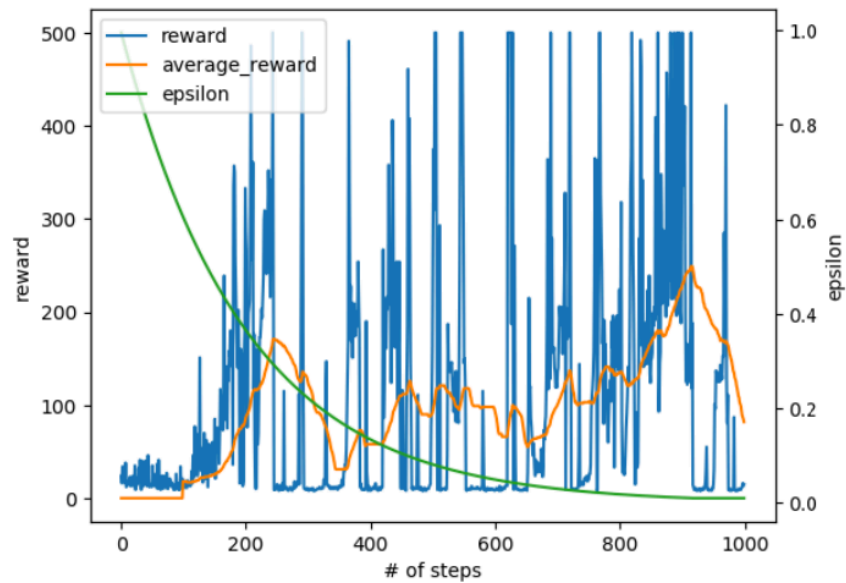
$$L_i(\theta_i) = \mathbb{E}_{(s,a,r,s') \sim U(D)} \left[ \left( r + \gamma \max_{a'} Q(s', a'; \theta_i^-) - Q(s, a; \theta_i) \right)^2 \right]$$

[2]

# Reinforcement Learning mit KNN - Memory Replay

- ▶ Verbesserung der Stabilität
- ▶ Pool an Erfahrungen
  - ▶  $\langle s, a, r, s' \rangle$
- ▶ Updates auf Sample-Batch nach jedem Schritt

# Reinforcement Learning mit KNN - Memory Replay



Initialize replay memory  $D$  to capacity  $N$

Initialize action-value function  $Q$  with random weights  $\theta$

Initialize target action-value function  $\hat{Q}$  with weights  $\theta^- = \theta$

**For** episode = 1,  $M$  **do**

Initialize sequence  $s_1 = \{x_1\}$  and preprocessed sequence  $\phi_1 = \phi(s_1)$

**For**  $t = 1, T$  **do**

With probability  $\varepsilon$  select a random action  $a_t$

otherwise select  $a_t = \operatorname{argmax}_a Q(\phi(s_t), a; \theta)$

Execute action  $a_t$  in emulator and observe reward  $r_t$  and image  $x_{t+1}$

Set  $s_{t+1} = s_t, a_t, x_{t+1}$  and preprocess  $\phi_{t+1} = \phi(s_{t+1})$

Store transition  $(\phi_t, a_t, r_t, \phi_{t+1})$  in  $D$

Sample random minibatch of transitions  $(\phi_j, a_j, r_j, \phi_{j+1})$  from  $D$

Set  $y_j = \begin{cases} r_j & \text{if episode terminates at step } j+1 \\ r_j + \gamma \max_{a'} \hat{Q}(\phi_{j+1}, a'; \theta^-) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

Perform a gradient descent step on  $(y_j - Q(\phi_j, a_j; \theta))^2$  with respect to the network parameters  $\theta$

Every  $C$  steps reset  $\hat{Q} = Q$

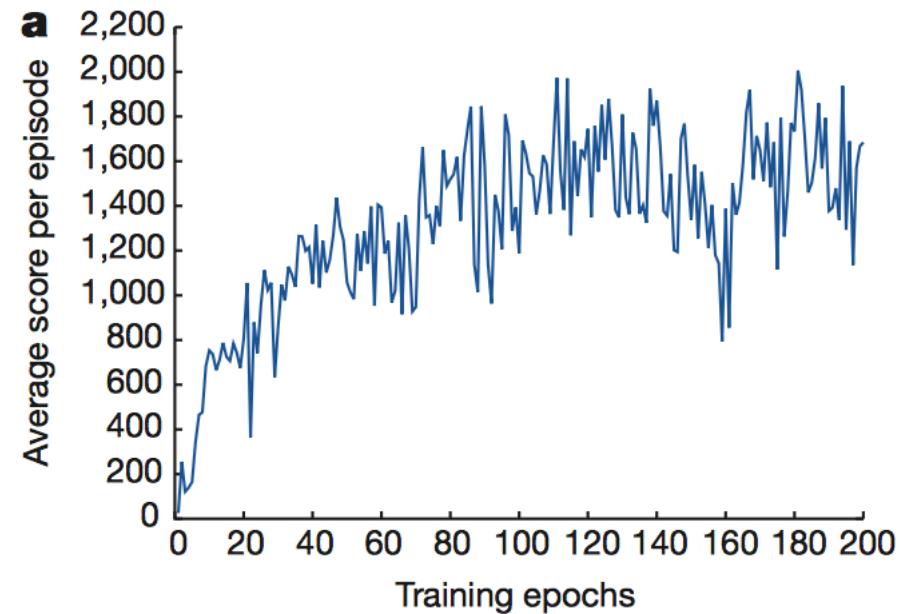
**End For**

**End For**

[2]

# Reinforcement Learning mit KNN - Probleme

- ▶ Stabilität
- ▶ Features & -extraktion
- ▶ Nachvollziehbarkeit



Instabilität von Deep Q Learning [2]

# Deep Learning in der Gesellschaft

The background of the slide is white with abstract green geometric shapes on the right side. These shapes include overlapping triangles and polygons in various shades of green, from light lime to dark forest green. A thin, light gray line also runs diagonally across the right side of the slide.

# Deep Learning in der Gesellschaft

- ▶ KI-Strategie der Bundesregierung [3]
  - ▶ Unterstützung Forschung und Entwicklung
  - ▶ Konkurrenz zu Silicon Vallex
- ▶ Social Score in China [4], Schufa in Deutschland [5]
  - ▶ OpenSchufa zeigt: Reverse Engineering nicht einfach
  - ▶ Diskriminierung in Datenauswahl, Featureextraktion?
  - ▶ Nachvollziehbarkeit?



# Deep Learning in der Gesellschaft

- ▶ “Risk Classification” von Angeklagten in USA [6]
  - ▶ Sicherheitsverwahrung abhängig von “Risk Score”
  - ▶ Dunkelhäutige Personen höherer Score
    - ▶ Abhängig von Statistischen Vorgaben für Algorithmus
  
- ▶ Selbstfahrende Autos
  - ▶ Nachvollziehbarkeit
  - ▶ Instabilität

# Ausblick Masterstudium

The background features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of green, ranging from light lime to dark forest green. These shapes are primarily located on the right side of the slide, creating a modern, layered effect. The rest of the slide is plain white.

# Ausblick Masterstudium

- ▶ Deep Learning Theoretisch
  - ▶ Starker Fokus auf Mathematische Modelle
- ▶ Deep Learning Angewandt
  - ▶ Spannende Anwendungsfelder
  - ▶ Lösungen nicht erklärbar, mit Vorsicht zu genießen
- ▶ Explainable AI
- ▶ STS - Science & Technology Studies

# Konferenzen

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# Konferenzen

- ▶ ACM SIGKDD [7]
  - ▶ International Conference on Knowledge discovery and data mining
- ▶ NIPS [8]
  - ▶ Neural Information Processing Systems
- ▶ HIIG [9]
  - ▶ Humboldt Institut für Internet und Gesellschaft

# Literaturverzeichnis

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- ▶ [2] Mnih u.a. Human-Level control through deep reinforcement learning. In: Nature 518 (2015), <https://www.nature.com/articles/nature14236>, 2018-09-27
- ▶ [3] Bundesregierung DE, Eckpunkte der Bundesregierung für eine Strategie Künstliche Intelligenz (2018), [https://www.bmwi.de/Redaktion/DE/Downloads/E/eckpunktepapier-ki.pdf?\\_\\_blob=publicationFile&v=10](https://www.bmwi.de/Redaktion/DE/Downloads/E/eckpunktepapier-ki.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=10), 2018-12-11
- ▶ [4] Felix Lee, Die AAA-Bürger (2018), <https://www.zeit.de/digital/datenschutz/2017-11/china-social-credit-system-buergerbewertung>, 2018-12-11
- ▶ [5] AlgorithmWatch, Open Schufa - warum wir diese Kampagne machen (2018), <https://algorithmwatch.org/de/openschufa-warum-wir-diese-kampagne-machen/>, 2018-12-11

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- ▶ [6] Sam Corbett-Davies, Emma Pierson, Avi Feller, Sharad Goel, Aziz Huq, Algorithmic decision making and the cost of fairness (2017), <https://arxiv.org/abs/1701.08230>, 2018-05-04
- ▶ [7] ACM SIGKDD - International Conference on Knowledge discovery and data mining, <https://www.kdd.org/kdd2018/>, 2018-12-11
- ▶ [8] NIPS - Conference on Neural Information Processing Systems, <https://nips.cc>, 2018-12-11
- ▶ [9] HIIG - Humboldt Institut für Internet und Gesellschaft, <https://www.hiig.de>, 2018-12-11
- ▶ [10] Sutton u. Barto, Reinforcement Learning: An Introduction. MIT Press, 1998

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