

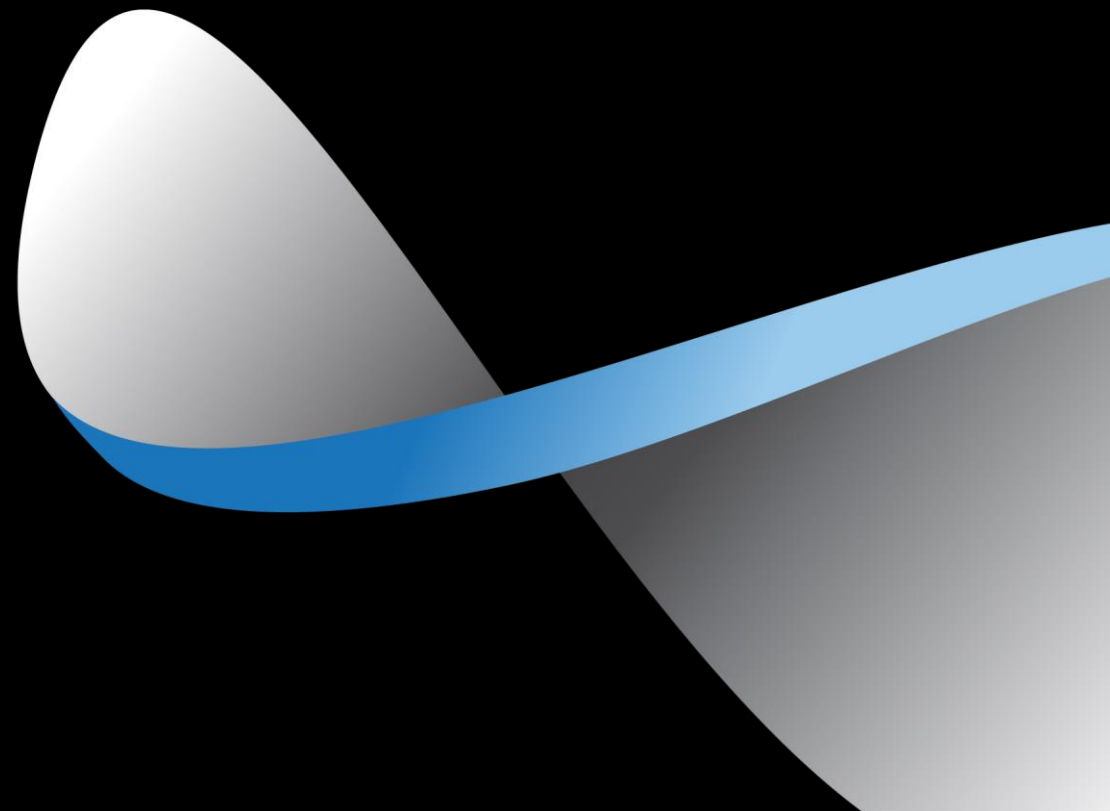


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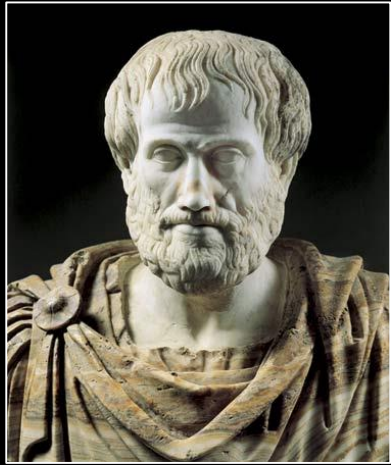
# AI - Vision and Reality

Michael Rovatsos

The University of Edinburgh



# AI through the ages



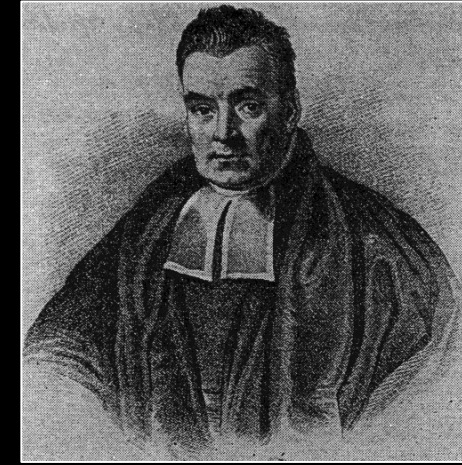
384BC – 322BC

*“Given A, and A implies B, I can infer B”*



1711-1776

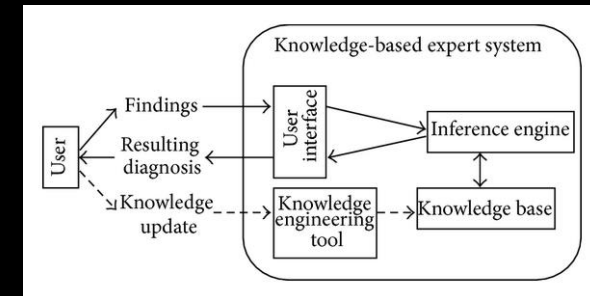
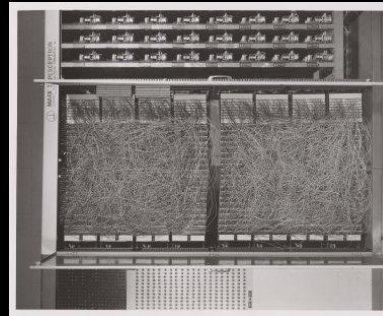
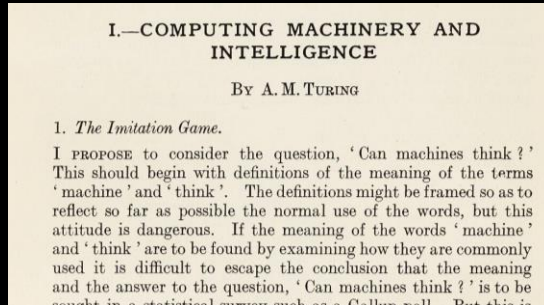
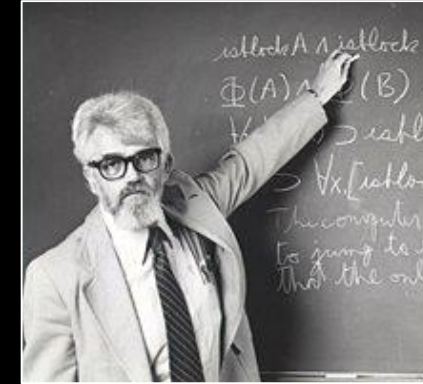
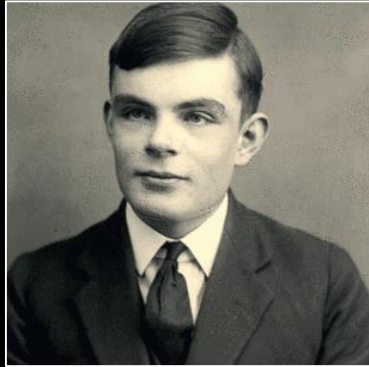
*We can only experience causality by observing “conjunction” of events*



c.1701-1761

*How likely is an event given my observations and assumptions?*

# AI through the ages



1950

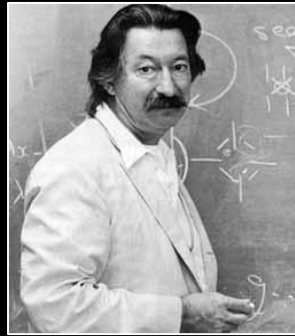
1957

1963



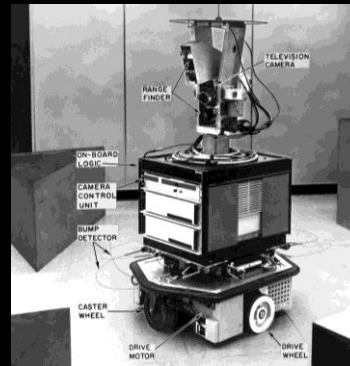
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# AI through the ages

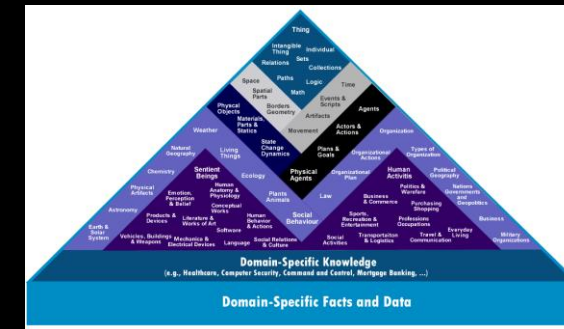


```
> Hello, I am Eliza.  
* I am afraid.  
> How long have you been afraid?  
* Since midterms.  
> Tell me more...  
* I am afraid that I will fail  
my course.  
> Do you enjoy being afraid that  
you will fail your course?
```

# 1965



1972



1984



# Where are we today?

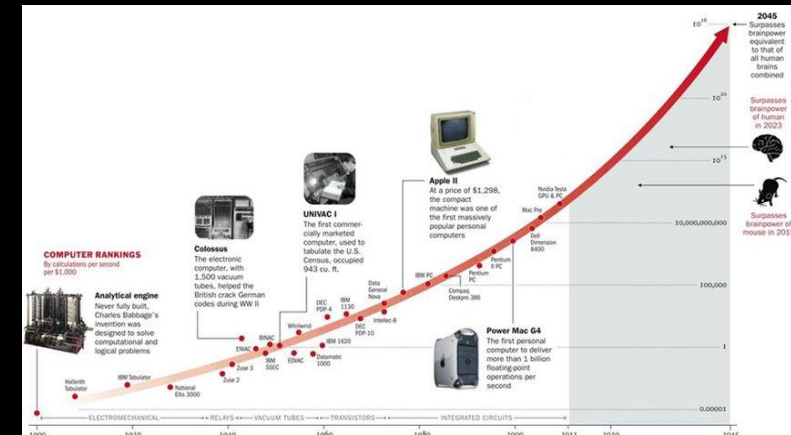
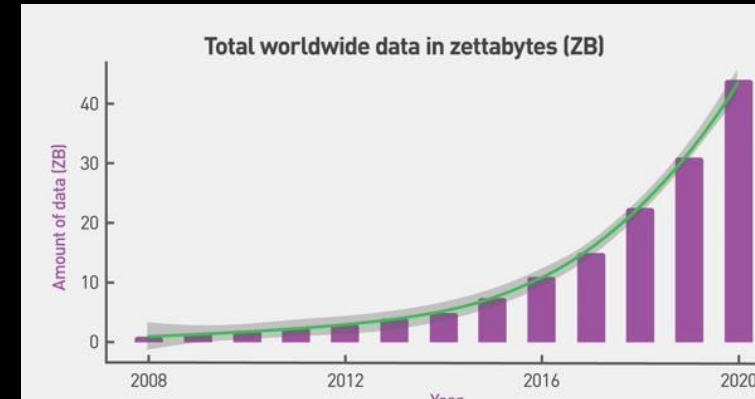
- Great advances in image and language processing, game-playing, robotics
- Off-the shelf “AI” only available in a small set of narrow specialist areas
- Hardly any real-world applications that involve complex reasoning
- But small-letter “ai” (=advanced analytics) is becoming ubiquitous



# What has changed?

# New opportunities

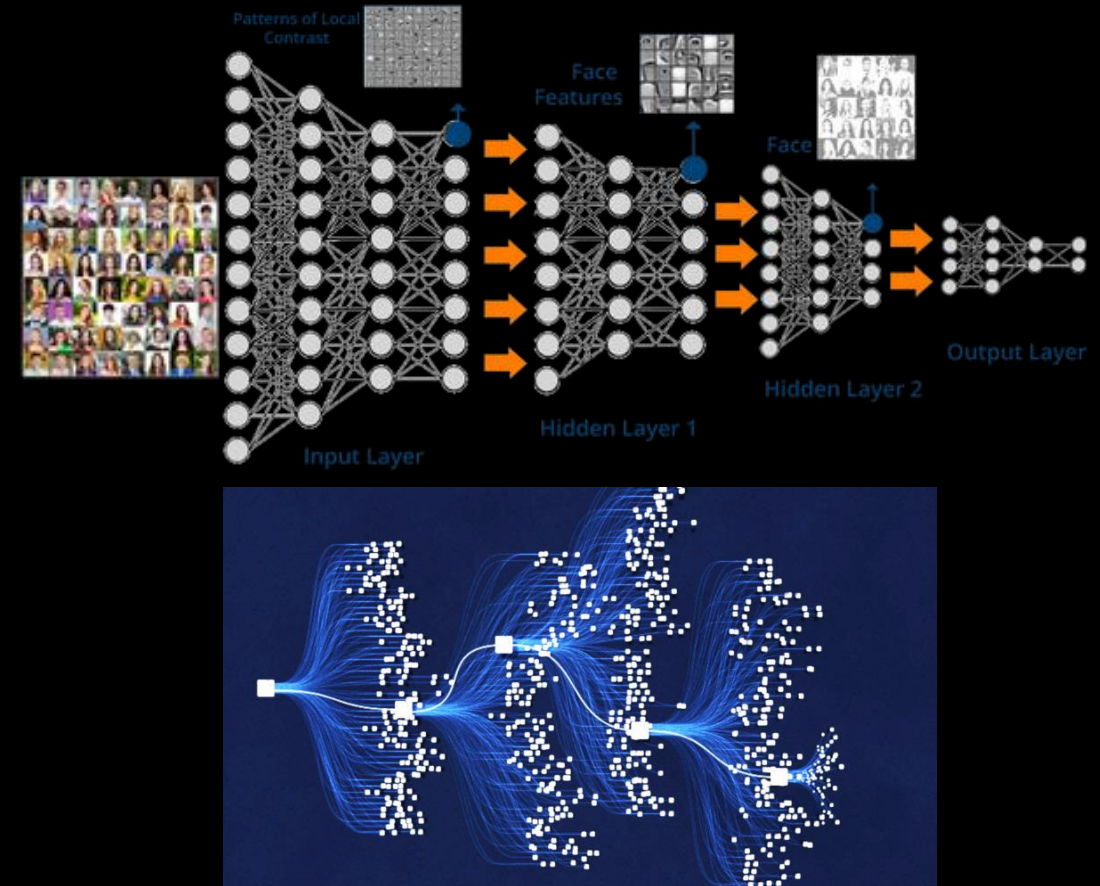
- Exponential growth in data, compute, and connectivity
- Great advances in machine learning, vision, robotics, NLP
- Availability of commodity software and hardware



# What has changed?

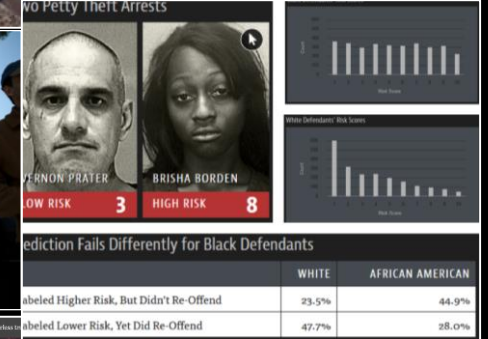
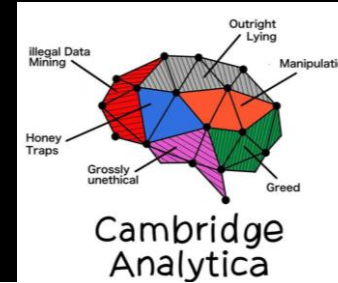
## New challenges

- Focus on narrow, single-shot, perceptual cognitive tasks
- Offline training of “big” AI systems - unsustainable
- Robustness and accuracy increase, but so does opacity



# Where are we headed?

- Many are concerned about the risks of AI – rightfully so
- Loss of public trust may mean we lose the potential benefits of AI
- Public debate focuses on blaming AI, rather than those responsible



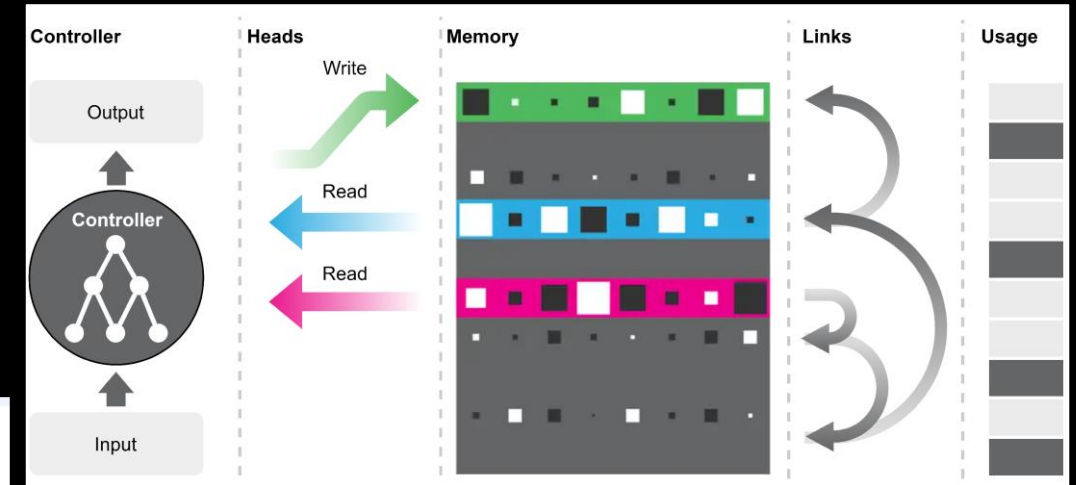
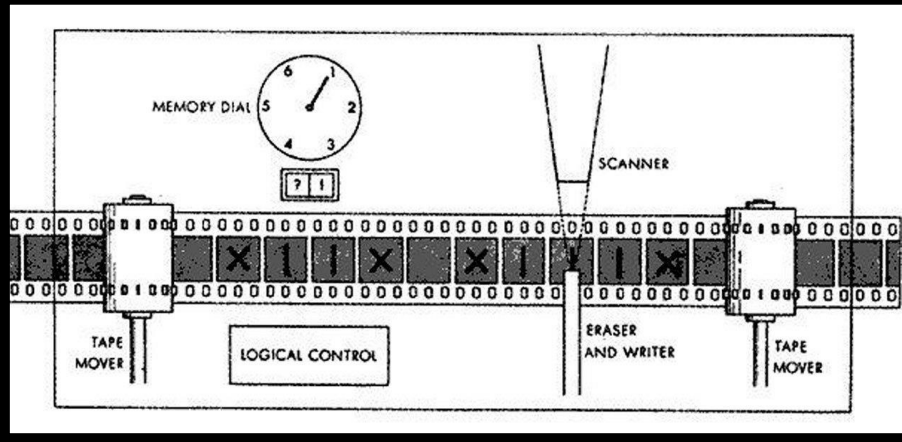


# Three predictions for the future

1. Machine learning will become a standard programming method
2. The next wave of AI will focus on integration of different approaches
3. Safety engineering will become indispensable for AI



# Machine learning as new programming paradigm



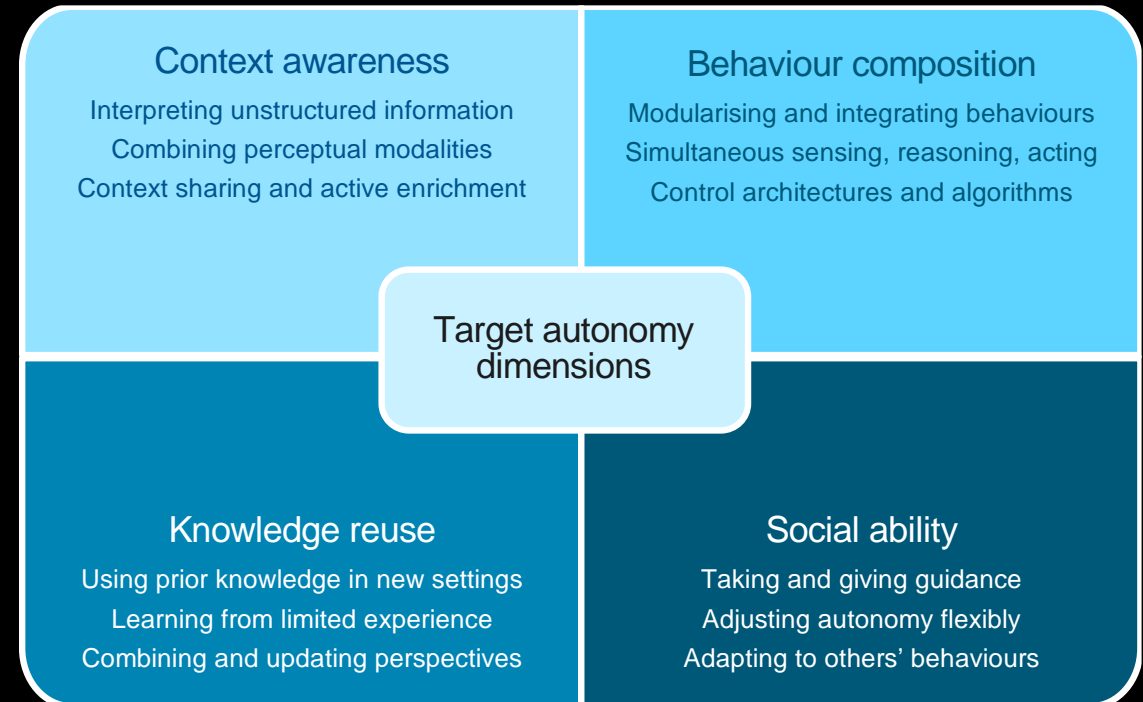
```
class Customer {  
    private String _name;  
    private Vector<Rental> _rentals = new Vector<Rental>();  
  
    public Customer(String name) {  
        _name = name;  
    }  
    public String getMovie(Movie movie) {  
        Rental rental = new Rental(new Movie("", Movie.NEW_RELEASE), 10);  
        Movie m = rental._movie;  
        return movie.getTitle();  
    }  
    public void addRental(Rental arg) {  
        _rentals.addElement(arg);  
    }  
    public String getName() {  
        return _name;  
    }  
}
```



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# Integration of different AI approaches

- Advanced autonomy requires flexible, on-the-fly combination of different capabilities
- Needs to bring together sensing, reasoning, communication and physical control methods
- Focus needs to be on “plug and play” AI capabilities, building on existing component technologies



# AI Safety Engineering

- Regulation and policy will not solve the problem of managing AI risk
- Need for solid safety engineering, and embedding it in AI tech culture
- Huge challenge for design, validation and testing, impact assessment





# The future is bright

- AI can help address many of the great challenges of our times
- We have just reached the point where it is becoming a reality
- Much work lies ahead – including on how we make AI work for everybody



# Thank you!

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