



**POLITECNICO**  
MILANO 1863

# Advanced Deep Learning Models and Methods – Privacy Preserving Learning –

18<sup>th</sup> February 2022

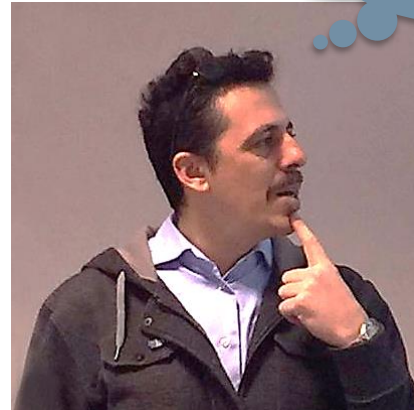
Prof. Matteo Matteucci – *matteo.matteucci@polimi.it*

Alberto Archetti – *alberto.archetti@polito.it*

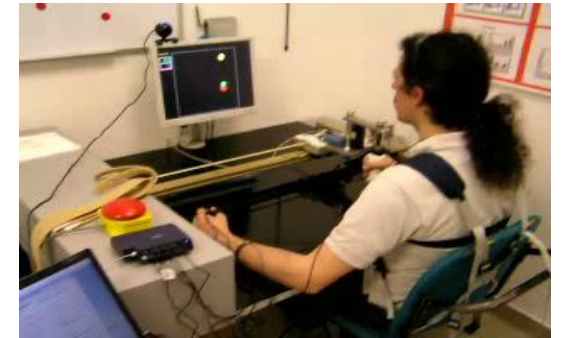
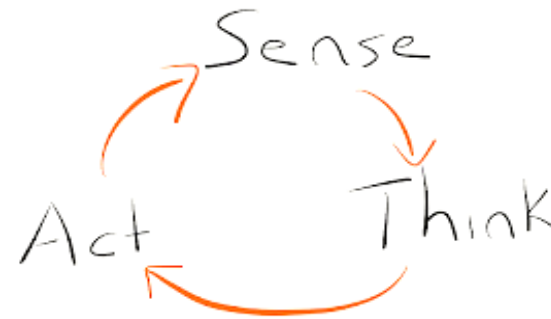
Eugenio Lomurno – *eugenio.lomurno@polimi.it*

# «Me, Myself, and I»

Matteo Matteucci, PhD  
Full Professor  
Dept. of Electronics, Information &  
Bioengineering  
Politecnico di Milano  
matteo.matteucci@polimi.it



What might go wrong?!?!?!?

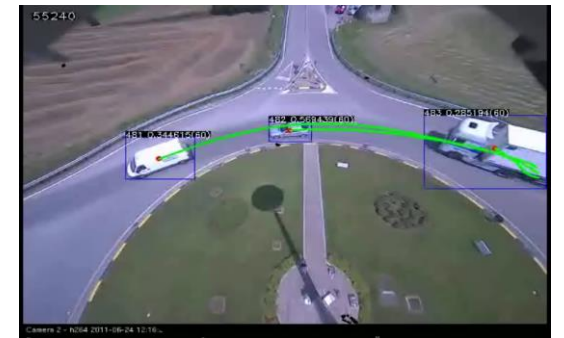


## My research interests

- Robotics & Autonomous Systems
- Machine Learning
- Pattern Recognition
- Computer Vision & Perception

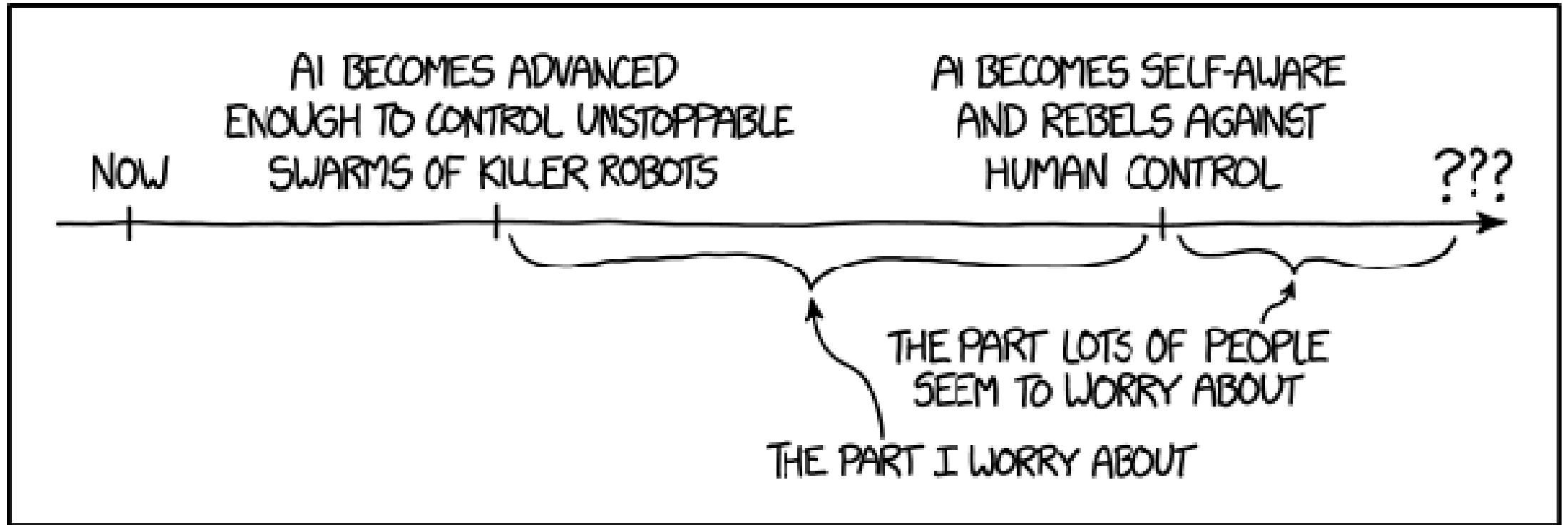
## Courses I teach

- Robotics (BS+MS)
- Machine Learning (MS)
- Deep Learning (MS+PhD)
- Cognitive Robotics (MS)



*Enable physical and software autonomous systems to perceive, plan, and act without human intervention in the real world*

# What might go wrong ?!?!?!?

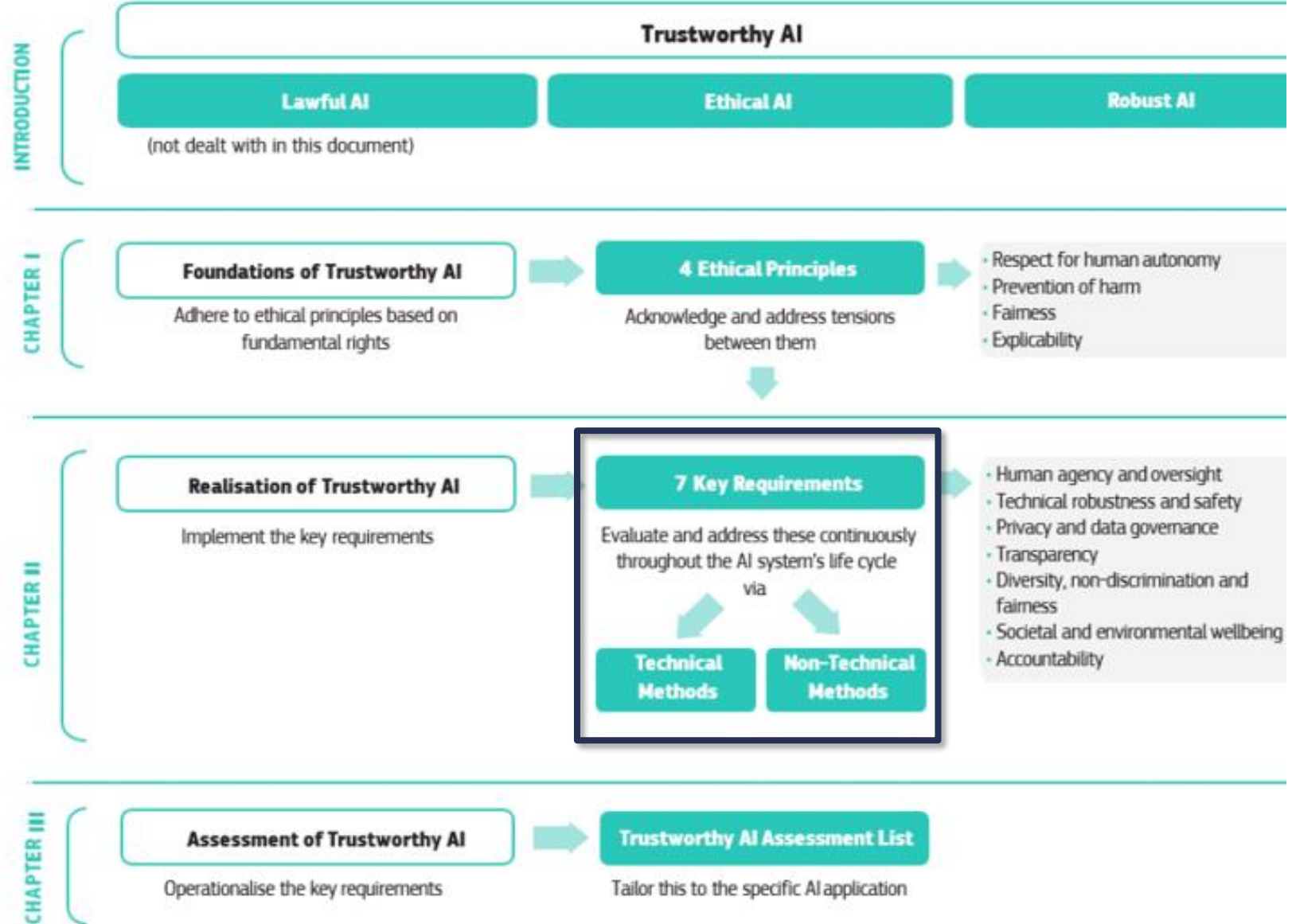


[https://imgs.xkcd.com/comics/robot\\_future.png](https://imgs.xkcd.com/comics/robot_future.png)

EU worries too !!!



## Framework for Trustworthy AI



EU worries too !!!



## Framework for Trustworthy AI

**7 key requirements for ethical AI:**

- Human agency and oversight
- Technically robustness & safe
- Privacy and data governance
- Transparency
- Diversity, non-discrimination and fairness
- Societal and environmental wellbeing
- Accountable

Will your algorithms pass the test?  
Create AI humans can trust.

#AI #ArtificialIntelligence

INTRODUCTION

### Trustworthy AI

Lawful AI

(not dealt with in this document)

Ethical AI

Robust AI

CHAPTER I

#### Foundations of Trustworthy AI

Adhere to ethical principles based on fundamental rights

#### 4 Ethical Principles

Acknowledge and address tensions between them

- Respect for human autonomy
- Prevention of harm
- Fairness
- Explicability

CHAPTER II

#### Realisation of Trustworthy AI

Implement the key requirements

#### 7 Key Requirements

Evaluate and address these continuously throughout the AI system's life cycle via

Technical Methods

Non-Technical Methods

- Human agency and oversight
- Technical robustness and safety
- Privacy and data governance
- Transparency
- Diversity, non-discrimination and fairness
- Societal and environmental wellbeing
- Accountability

CHAPTER III

#### Assessment of Trustworthy AI

Operationalise the key requirements

#### Trustworthy AI Assessment List

Tailor this to the specific AI application





# Why is this a big concern?

“The enormous data that companies feed into AI-driven algorithms are susceptible to data breaches as well.”

**FAKE**

## How Companies Learn Your Secrets

By CHARLES D'ARIGO FEB 16, 2013

Andrew Pole had just started working as a statistician for Target in 2002, when two colleagues from the marketing department stopped by his desk to ask an odd question: “If we wanted to figure out if a customer is pregnant, even if she didn’t want us to know, can you do that?”

Pole has a master’s degree in statistics and another in economics, and has been obsessed with the intersection of data and human behavior most of his life. His parents were teachers in North Dakota, and while other kids were going to 4-H, Pole was doing algebra and writing computer programs. “The stereotype of a math nerd is true,” he told me when I spoke with him last year. “I kind of like going out and evangelizing analytics.”

As the marketers explained to Pole — and as Pole later explained to me — back when we were still speaking, and before



Azzimo Staff/Reportage for The New York Times

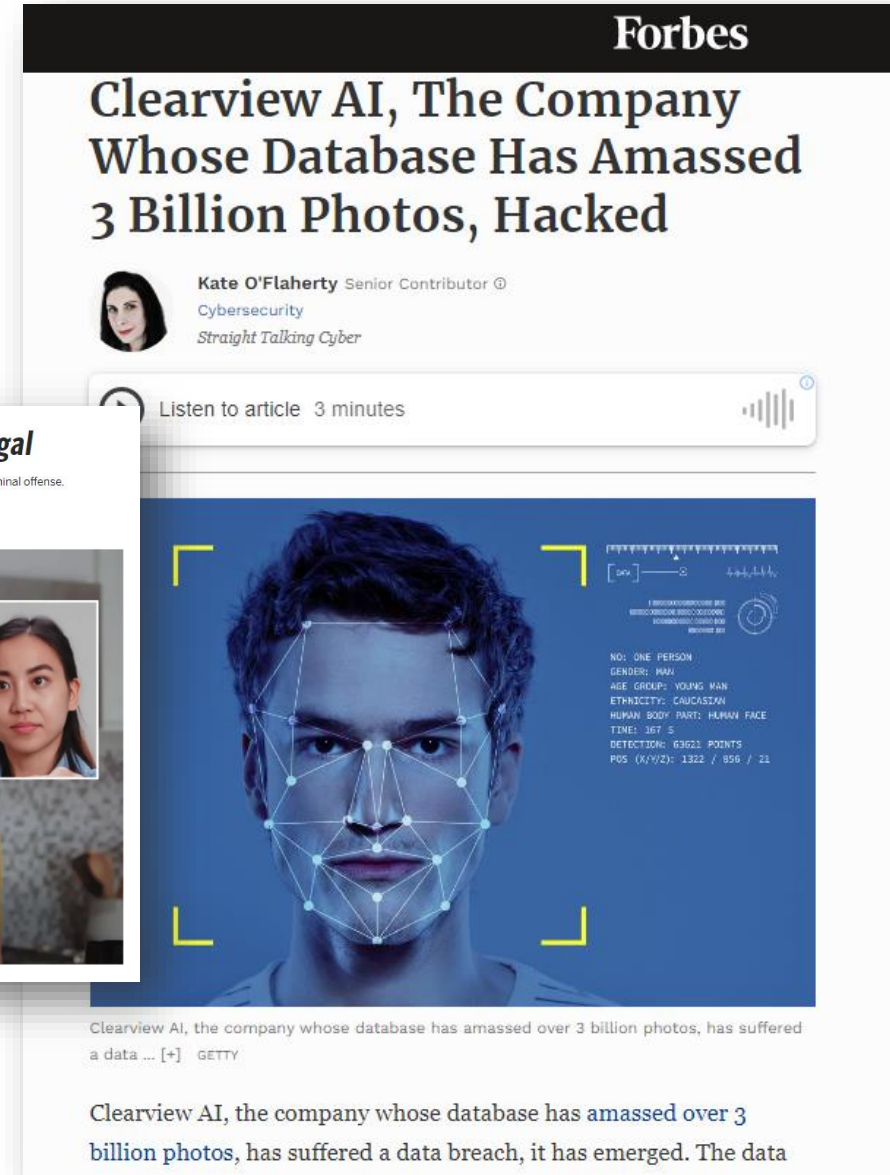
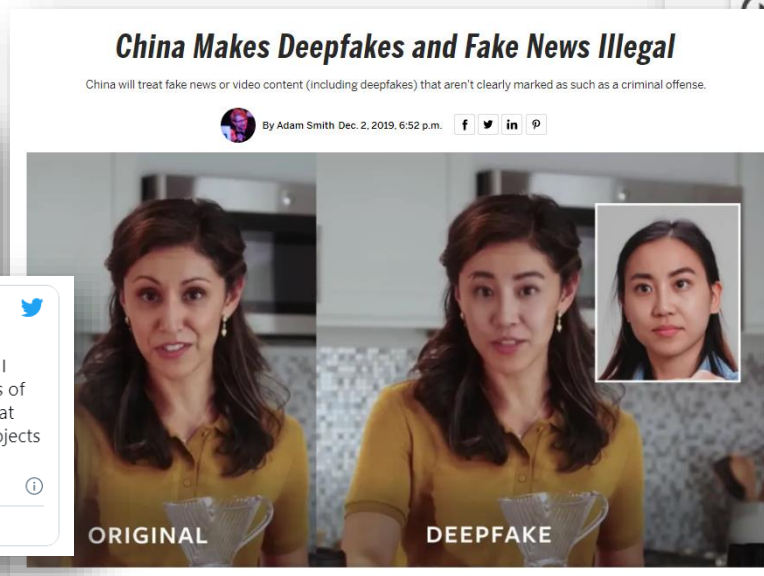
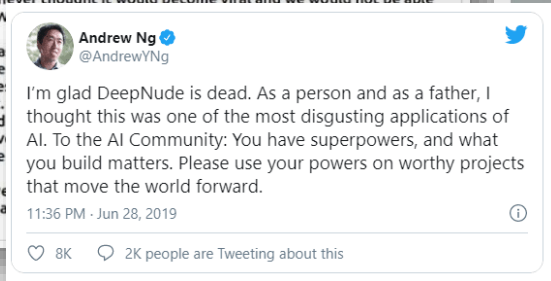
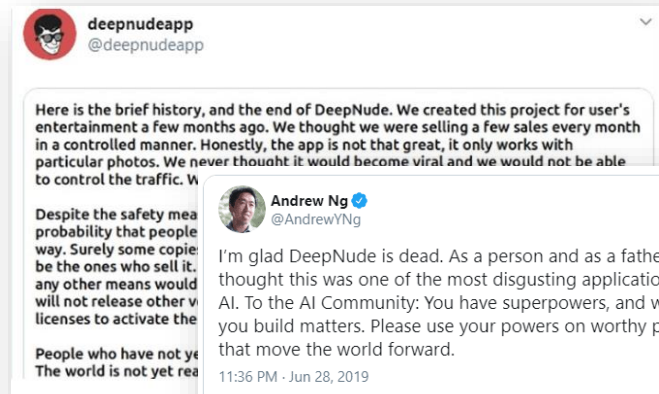


“AI may generate personal data [...] created without the permission of the individual.”

<https://thinkml.ai/is-artificial-intelligence-a-threat-to-privacy/>

# Why is this a big concern?

“The enormous data that companies feed into AI-driven algorithms are susceptible to data breaches as well.”



“AI may generate personal data [...] created without the permission of the individual.”



# Why is this a big concern?

“Modern technologies like surveillance cameras, smartphones, and the internet have made our private data collection easier than ever.”

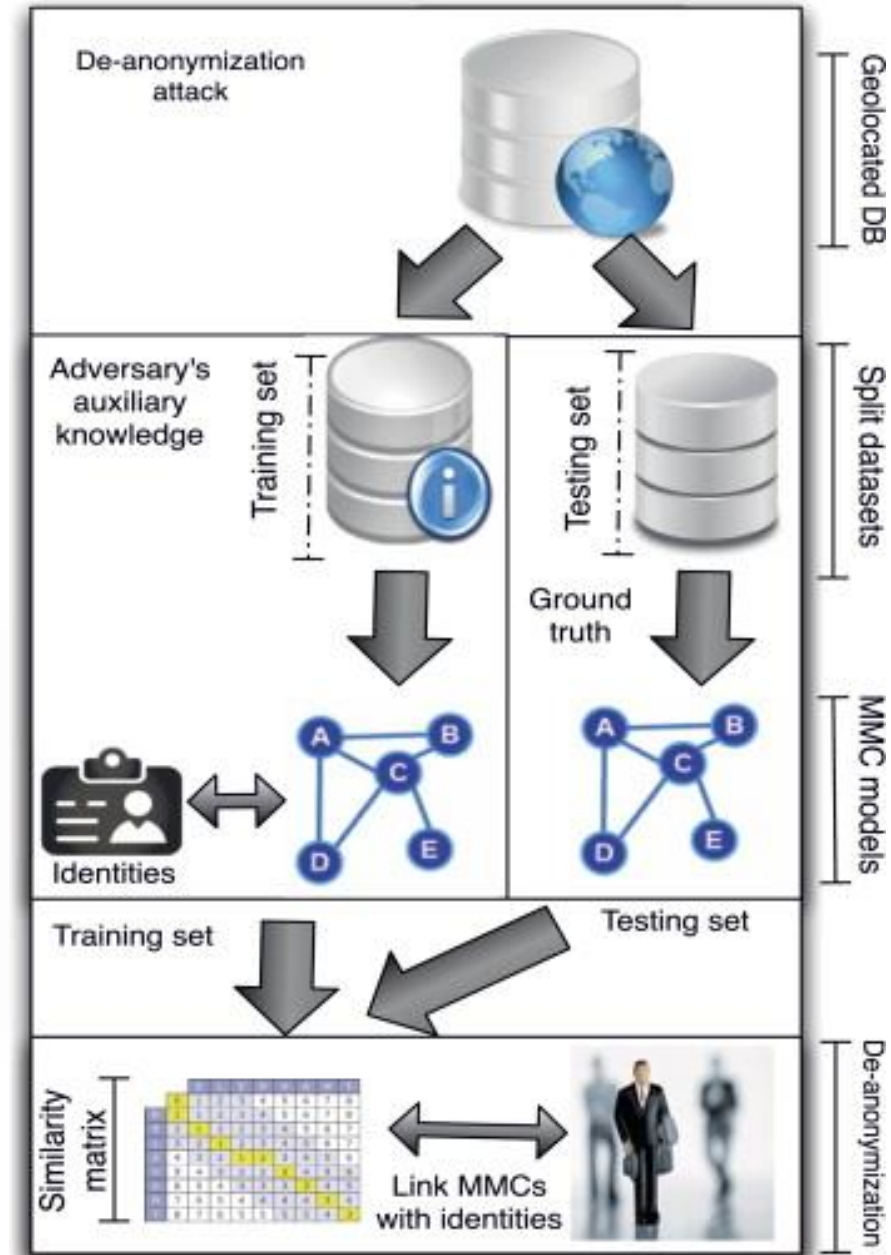


<https://thinkml.ai/is-artificial-intelligence-a-threat-to-privacy/>



# Why is this a big concern?

“Modern technologies like surveillance cameras, smartphones, and the internet have made our private data collection easier than ever.”



<https://thinkml.ai/is-artificial-intelligence-a-threat-to-privacy/>

# Are you entitled to use those data?

Logo: GARANTE PER LA PROTEZIONE DEI DATI PERSONALI

Home / Stampa e comunicazione / Comunicato stampa / Riconoscimento facciale: Sari Real Time non è conforme alla normativa sulla privacy

## Riconoscimento facciale: Sari Real Time non è conforme alla normativa sulla privacy

Stampa PDF Condividi

- English version

## FINANCIAL TIMES

Microsoft Corp + Add to myFT

### Microsoft quietly deletes largest public face recognition data set

Stanford and Duke universities also remove facial recognition data

Facial recognition technology is demonstrated at an exhibition in Fujian province, China © Reuters

Search jobs Sign in Search International edition

# The Guardian

For 200 years

## Royal Free breached UK data law in 1.6m patient deal with Google's DeepMind

### Information Commissioner's Office rules record transfer from London hospital to AI company failed to comply with Data Protection Act

‘We underestimated the complexity of the NHS and of the rules around patient data’ - DeepMind. Photograph: Alamy Stock Photo

London's Royal Free hospital failed to comply with the Data Protection Act when it handed over personal data of 1.6 million patients to **DeepMind**, a Google subsidiary, according to the Information Commissioner's Office.





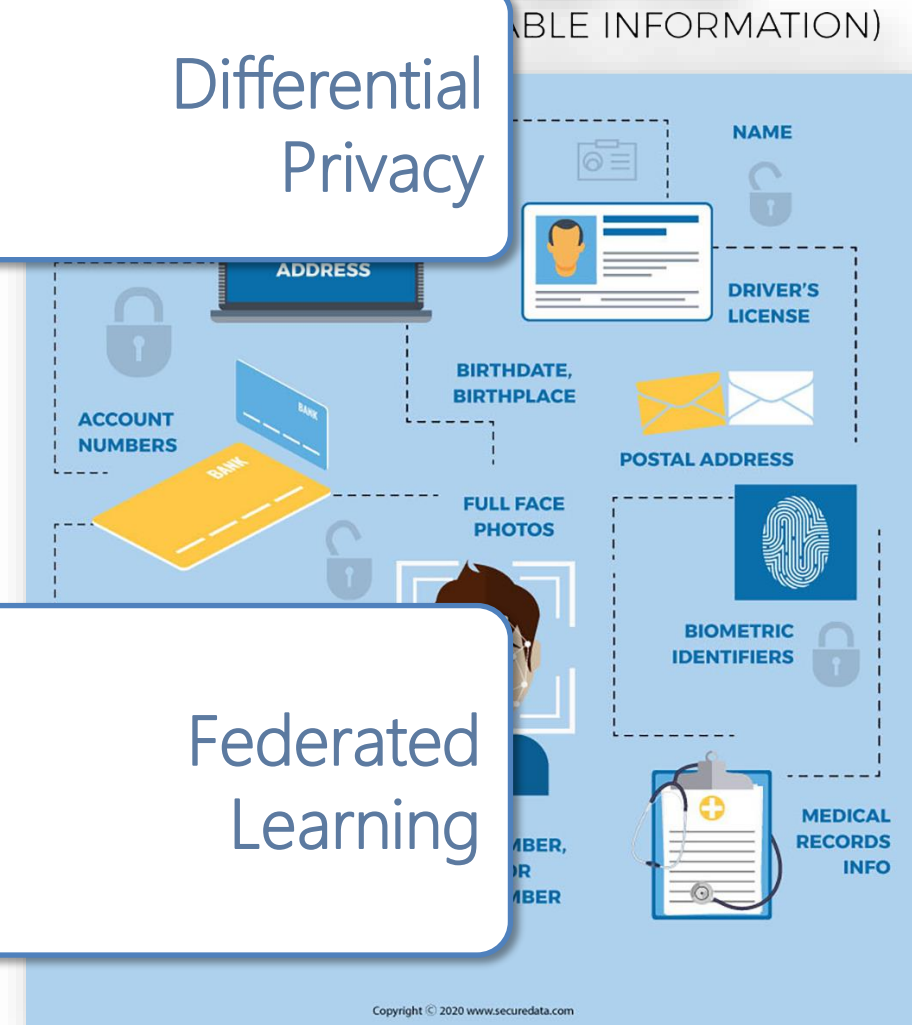
# The European approach to trustworthy AI

- **Privacy and data protection.** AI systems must guarantee privacy and data protection throughout a system's entire lifecycle.
- **Quality and integrity of data.** The quality of the data sets used is paramount [...] it may contain socially constructed biases, inaccuracies, errors and mistakes.
- **Access to data.** In any given organization that handles individuals' data [...] data protocols governing [...] who can access data and under which circumstances.

## COMMON TYPES OF PII

Differential Privacy

Federated Learning





# Next on Stage ...

13:45 – 15:15: Federated Learning

Alberto Archetti ([alberto.archetti@polito.it](mailto:alberto.archetti@polito.it))

PhD Candidate, Politecnico di Milano



15:30 – 17:00: Differential Privacy

Eugenio Lomurno ([eugenio.lomurno@polimi.it](mailto:eugenio.lomurno@polimi.it))

PhD Candidate, Politecnico di Milano