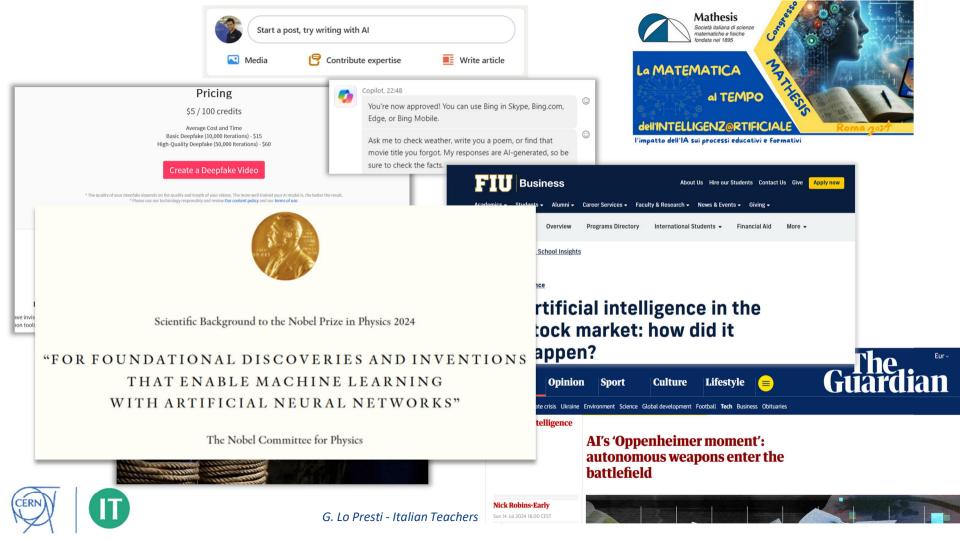




# Introduzione al Machine Learning (...altro che intelligenza)

Giuseppe Lo Presti CERN IT Department

Italian Teachers Programme 2024 - Discovery



#### Big Data: a definition

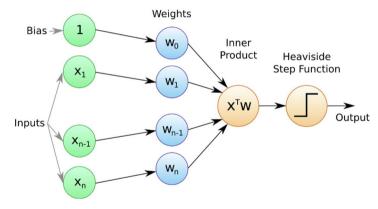
- Big Data is a field that treats of ways to analyse [...] or otherwise deal with data sets that are too large or complex to be dealt with by traditional data-processing application software (Wikipedia)
  - Moving target by definition!
- From structured data, relational DBs, centralized processing...
- To unstructured data and decentralized (i.e. parallel and loosely-coupled) processing, more adapted to the Cloud
  - E.g. trend analysis, pattern recognition, **image segmentation**, natural language interpretation/translation (ChatGPT!), ...





#### The Power of Data

- Neural Networks are well known since the 1960s, but it's only now with very large and easily accessible data sets that they become effective!
- They are all based on simple "units", such as the perceptron [Rosenblatt, 1958]
  - The weights w<sub>i</sub> can be iteratively estimated (the *learning* phase) by imposing the outputs for several given inputs (*backpropagation*)
  - We may also have unsupervised learning, where the learning phase is partly automated



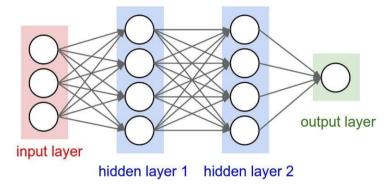
$$y = S(w_0 + \sum_{i} x_i w_i)$$





## Diving Deeper: Machine Learning

Perceptrons may be connected in multiple layers



 Software frameworks are readily available to implement many configurations for *Deep Machine Learning*



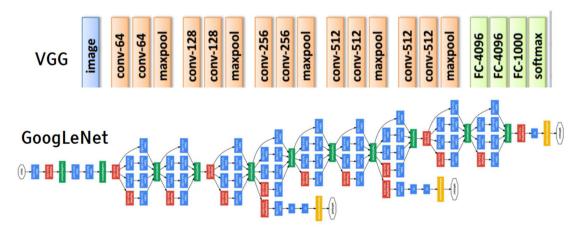






#### How Deep?

- Example: image tagging via convolutional networks
  - Thousands of layers, millions of parameters
  - Facebook: a billion pictures per day goes through such networks, which delivers its result within ~2 seconds







#### How Deep?

- Example: natural language generation
  - Use of Generative Pre-trained Transformers to speed up the training phase
    - Transformers were proposed by Google in 2017
    - Heavily used since then: demonstrator <u>recently published</u> for training purposes
  - 2023: ChatGPT-4o estimated at a trillion parameters!
- Large Language Models (LLMs) for encapsulating domain-specific knowledge
  - Being prototyped at CERN-IT to help Support and Service Desk

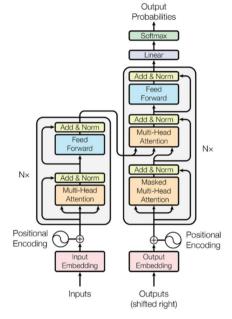
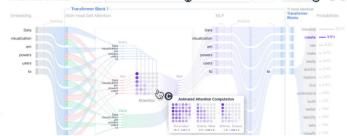


Figure 1: The Transformer - model architecture.







#### New frontiers: Heterogeneous Computing

 (Deep) Machine Learning is so crucial that industry has long invested into hardware acceleration

 GPUs (Graphical Processing Units), designed for videogames, now heavily used for faster matrix computations

 TPUs (Tensor Processing Units), developed by Google, are offered in the Google Cloud Platform

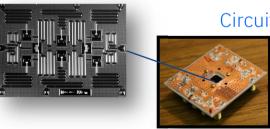




#### New frontiers: Heterogeneous Computing

- A potential game changer: Quantum Computing
  - Quantum Computers can only execute a very limited set of "programs", but with exponential parallelism (on paper)
  - Quantum Machine Learning is being demonstrated
     also at CERN as one of those programs,
     which can be executed by such hardware

Qubits on chip



Circuit board

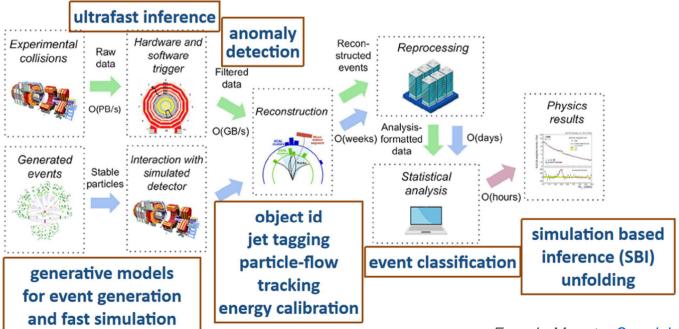






#### Machine Learning for Particle Physics

Inter-experiment ML working group to coordinate such activities







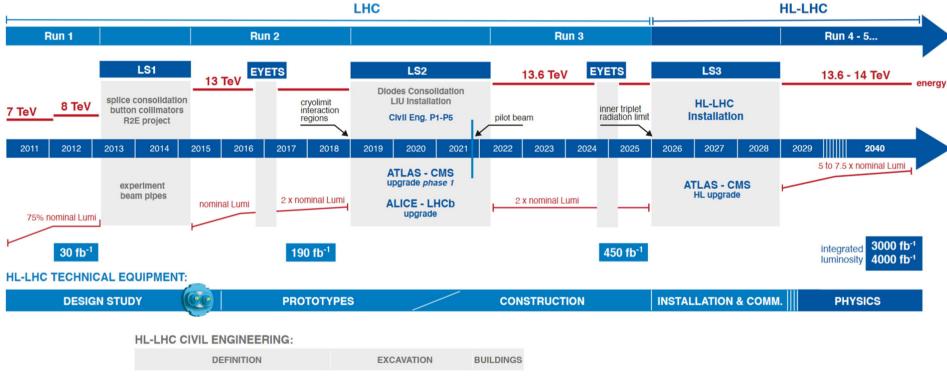
## Machine Learning at CERN and beyond

- ML applied to extract trends, detect or predict failures, detect anomalies (new Physics?), ...
  - Control Systems: LHC Beams Control Logging
  - Security forensics, system analysis/profiling, etc.
  - Astronomy and other Big Sciences
- In general, ML techniques implemented where analytical approaches are inapplicable/unpractical



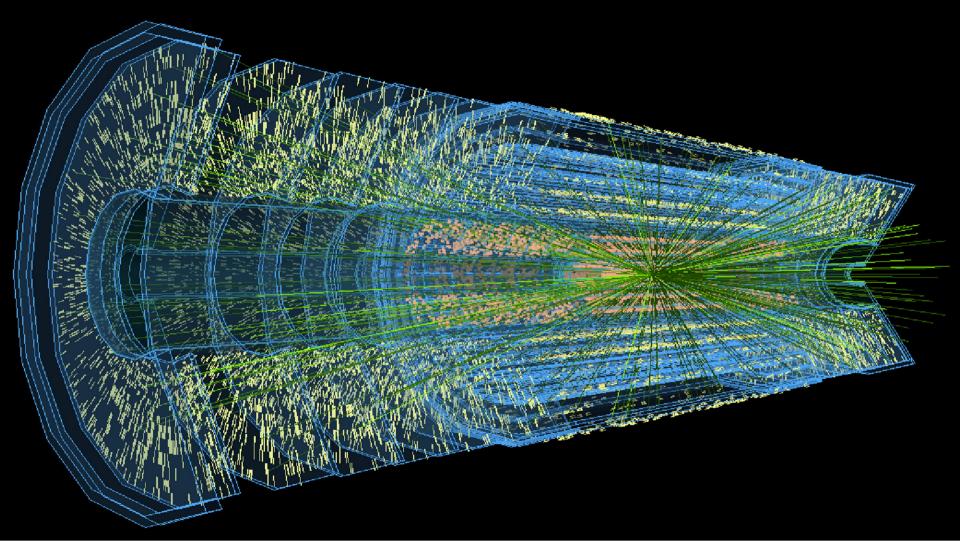


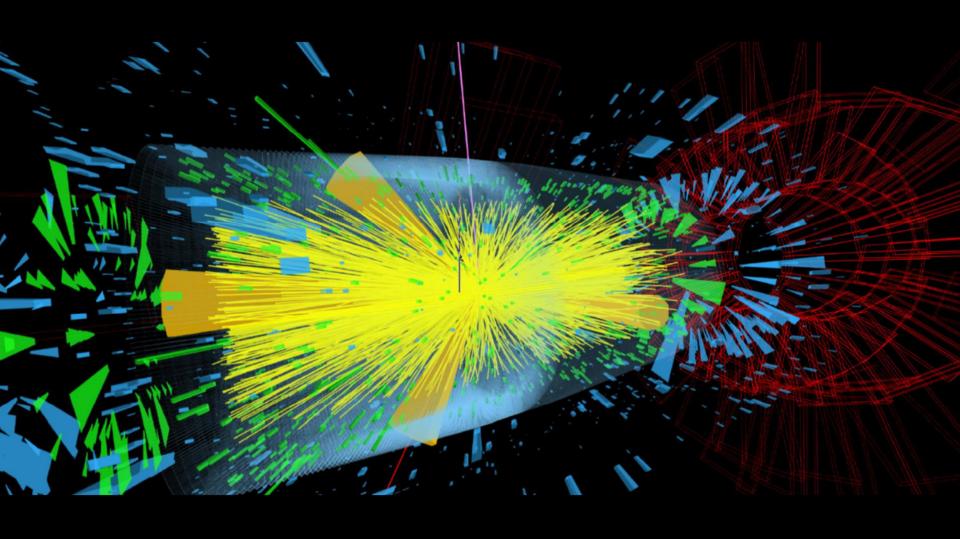
# Hi-Lumi LHC: a computing challenge











#### **HL-LHC** and friends

 High Luminosity LHC is not alone in the current arena of large scientific collaborations – especially if we look into Astronomy



- Opportunity for new synergies around ML techniques
  - LIGO/Virgo: automatic GW signal detection and alerting in extremely low SNR regime

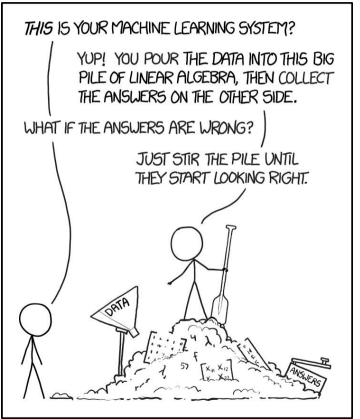






## Machine Learning Traps...

This was quoted at the CERN Academic Training on Machine Learning...







#### GPT Traps...

Similarly, Transformers may make mistakes when brought outside of their "comfort zone".

And worse, they are designed to always answer: they very rarely say "I don't know"

Some LLMs provide a confidence value of their answer

Trivial ad-hoc questions are utterly failed...

https://arxiv.org/abs/2406.02061, July 2024



ChatGPT v

Ouiz: Alice has 4 sisters and 3 brothers. How many sisters has her brother Bob?



(I) Message ChatGPT



## GPT Traps...

An emerging research area attempts at measuring the "reasoning" abilities of Transformers, beyond their intrinsic "encyclopedic" capabilities.

Specific benchmarks show the remarkable gap when comparing to human intelligence...

Leaderboard Try Yourself About Simple Bench - Basic Reasoning			
	Human (avg)	92%	n/a
1st	Claude 3.5 Sonnet	27%	Anthropic
2nd	GPT-4 Turbo-Preview	26%	OpenAl



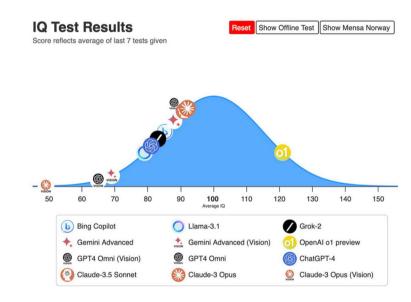






#### The future is bright?

- Of course, the race is open to improve LLMs and achieve GenAl, or General Artificial Intelligence
  - Most recent results seem promising
  - But... Quid est intelligentia?
     (cf. Pilate)



https://trackingai.org/IQ



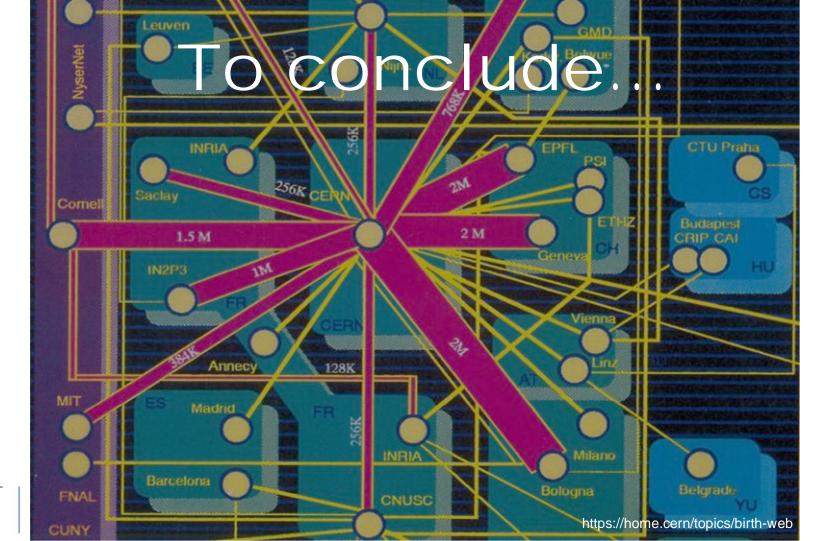


#### Opportunities and Risks...

- **Data Science** is a popular career path, crossing the boundaries between Computer Science, Physics and Statistics
  - Fundamental science and engineering remain the pillars to understand technology!
- Big Data and Machine Learning demonstrate data's ever-growing value, especially when dealing with personal data
  - In 2023, 7 out of the top 10 world-largest companies by capitalization dubbed The Magnificent Seven – are entirely based on the Data economy
  - At 13.7 T\$, they compare with the GDP of **Germany + UK + France + Italy!** 
    - But with a hugely larger market volatility...









#### From CERN to the world

- Fundamental Science always pushed technology boundaries, with large returns on investments
- For computing, CERN R&D led for instance to:
  - Invention of the Web (1989)
    - · Key contribution to the Internet infrastructure
    - 80% of the total European Internet traffic going through CERN in the late 1980s
  - Touch screens (1972)
    - Super Proton Synchrotron control system team required complex controls and developed capacitive multi-touch screens
    - It was based on open standards and moved into industry



1989 - 2019

Web@

...mmm... web + touch-screen: what do you have in your pocket/hands?





# CERN-IT: pushing boundaries

- CERN-IT impact on society through computing:
  - Need for collaboration tools for Global Science led to invent the World Wide Web
  - Need for collaboration of computing resources for the Global LHC led to adopt Grid Computing, pioneering the concept of Computing Clouds
- From Open Source to Open Access to science
  - Need for sharing the results had led CERN to pave to way to open access to documents and now data: CERN Open Data Portal

#### Openlab

- Public-private partnership to accelerate the development of cutting-edge solutions for the worldwide LHC community and wider scientific research
  - Many big IT players involved, including (in alphabetic order) Google, IBM, Intel, Microsoft, Oracle, ...
  - Large student internship programme





# Take-away #2

- Fundamental Science continues to be main inspiration for revolutionary ideas, due to revolutionary needs
  - Industry has well defined offer and demand. We do not.
     This is the key for innovation.
- IT industry has globally evolved beyond our scale
  - Big Data analysis techniques gaining more and more momentum
    - But there's no silver bullet! We must understand the answer!
  - The role of Open Source in software development is more and more crucial as scientific collaborations get larger





#### Thanks for your attention! Questions?



Accélérateur de science

Giuseppe.LoPresti@cern.ch www.linkedin.com/in/giuseppelopresti