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HAL 9000, a computer in the 1968 movie "2001, A Space Odyssey"

HAL is an acronym standing for "Heuristically programmed ALgorithmic computer." "Heuristic" and "Algorithmic" are two primary processes of intelligence. HAL is capable of speech recognition, natural language understanding, lip reading, and thinking well enough to beat humans at chess.



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## Machine Learning and AI

"Field of study that gives computers the ability to learn without being explicitly programmed". - Arthur Samuel (1959)



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Decad e	Summary				
<1950 s	Statistical methods are discovered and refined.				
1950s	Pioneering machine learning research is conducted using simple algorithms.				
1960s	Bayesian methods are introduced for probabilistic inference in machine learning.				
1970s	'Al Winter' caused by pessimism about machine learning effectiveness.				
1980s	Rediscovery of backpropagation causes a resurgence in machine learning research.				
1990s	Work on machine learning shifts from a <b>knowledge-driven approach to a data-driven</b> approach. Scientists begin creating programs for computers to analyse large amounts of data and draw conclusions – or "learn" – from the results. <b>Support Vector Machines</b> and <b>Recurrent Neural</b> <b>Networks</b> become popular. The fields of computational complexity via neural networks takes off.				
2000s	Support Vector Clustering and other <b>Kernel methods</b> and unsupervised machine learning methods become widespread.	#ESX2022			
2010s	Deep learning becomes feasible, which leads to machine learning becoming integral to many widely used software services and applications.	SECURITY ONNECTED.			

## **A Short History**

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#### EXP **Machine Learning and Al** SE CURIT Deep learning Example: Shallow Example: Example Example: autoencoders Logistic Knowledg MLPs regression hase **NON** Representation learning Machine learning С Ш $\mathbf{AI}$ Goodfellow, Bengio and Courville, 2 Deep Learning, 2016









## **Learning Types**

**Supervised (~70%)** Trained using labelled examples when the desired output is known.

E.g. Fraud detection in credit cards

**Semi-supervised** Trained on small amounts of labelled data and large amounts of unlabelled data. Use when labelling is unfeasible

E.g. Textual analysis

**zUnsupervised (~ 10-20%)** Trained on unlabelled data with the objective of finding hidden patterns.

E.g. Face matching in social media apps

### Reinforcement

Algorithm discovers which action yields the greatest rewards.

E.g. Control systems



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<b>Statistics</b>	and	Machine	Learn	ing

	Statistics	Machine learning	
Heritage	Math heritage	Engineering/Computer science heritage	
Objective	Finding patterns in data	Making predictions from data	
Background	Formal mathematics	Algorithms and systems	
Modelling approach	Models appropriate to the problem	Large scale generic networks and systems	
Confidence interval	Variability and uncertainty of parameters are propagated and computed	Not available explicitly	
Assumptions	Explicit a-priori assumptions	No prior assumptions "we learn from data"	
Fit	Fit to distribution	Best fit to learning networks (generalisation)	

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### Statistics <del>vs</del> Machine Learning AND

There are two cultures in the use of statistical modeling to reach conclusions from data. One assumes that the data are generated by a given stochastic data model. The other uses algorithmic models and treats the data mechanism as unknown. The statistical community has been committed to the almost exclusive use of data models. This commitment has led to irrelevant theory, questionable conclusions, and has kept statisticians from working on a large range of interesting current problems. Algorithmic modeling, both in theory and practice, has developed rapidly in fields outside statistics. It can be used both on large complex data sets and as a more accurate and informative alternative to data modeling on smaller data sets. If our goal as a field is to use data to solve problems, then we need to move away from exclusive dependence on data models and adopt a more diverse set of tools.

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Breiman, Leo, Statistical Science 2001, Vol. 16, No. 3, 199-231, Statistical Modeling: The Two Cultures

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## Why has Machine Learning Taken Off?

- Data quantity: the amount of data has grown exponentially, and the collection of data continues to proliferate in all aspects of businesses and society
- Computing power: the advent of using GPUs for parallel computation and the right price point
- Platforms to deploy AI and machine learning to the edge are becoming increasingly available





10



## **Machine Learning vs Humans**

#### ImageNet (image classification challenge)

5.10% - Human performance, Russakovsky et al., 2014 2015: 4.94% - Extremely Deep NNs. Microsoft Research Asia 2014: 6.66% - Deep Convolutional NNs. Google 2013: 11.2% - New York University/Clarifai

#### MNIST (handwriting challenge)

#### 1.71% - Human performance

2012: 0.23% - Deep Convolutional NNs, IDSIA, Switzerland 2010: 0.35% - Deep Simple Neural Nets, IDSIA Switzerland 2003: 1.60% - Convolutional NNs. Microsoft Research



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### AI Games





Beating humans in Chess was all about calculating possible moves. With the 2500-year-old Chinese game of Go, calculating wasn't an option, as the game has more possible positions than there are atoms in the universe. In order to win, AlphaGo had to get good at the game - #ESX2022 and it did. By playing itself millions of times, AlphaGo bested Lee Sedol in a game often seen SECURITY as the "Holy Grail" of Al

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### **AI Application Areas**

- Sound classification
- Image/video classification
- Component parameter prediction
- Natural language processing
- Predictive analytics
- Alarm reduction
- Voice authentication
- Autonomous navigation
- Operational analysis



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- Event generation: glass break, gunshot detection, person under duress, impact, etc.
- Classification of sounds that occur in locations that are expected to be empty to assist in alarm assessment : people talking, dog barking, banging noise, etc.
- False alarm reduction





### Video Analytics Large players entering the space

- AWS recently announced the general availability of Streaming Video Events, a new feature of <u>Amazon Rekognition</u> to provide real-time alerts on live video streams.
- The managed service for image and video analysis can help camera manufacturers and service providers detect objects such as people, animals, and packages in live video streams from connected cameras. <u>Streaming Video Events</u> triggers a notification to the device as soon as the expected object is detected.
- To better manage the machine learning inferencing costs, customers can specify the length of the video clips to be processed (between 10 and 120 seconds) and can choose one or more objects such as people, pets, and packages, minimizing false alerts from camera motion events.
- Costs are as low as 40 cents per hour of video processed



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