

Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning: Challenges for the audit professional

What do you need to know

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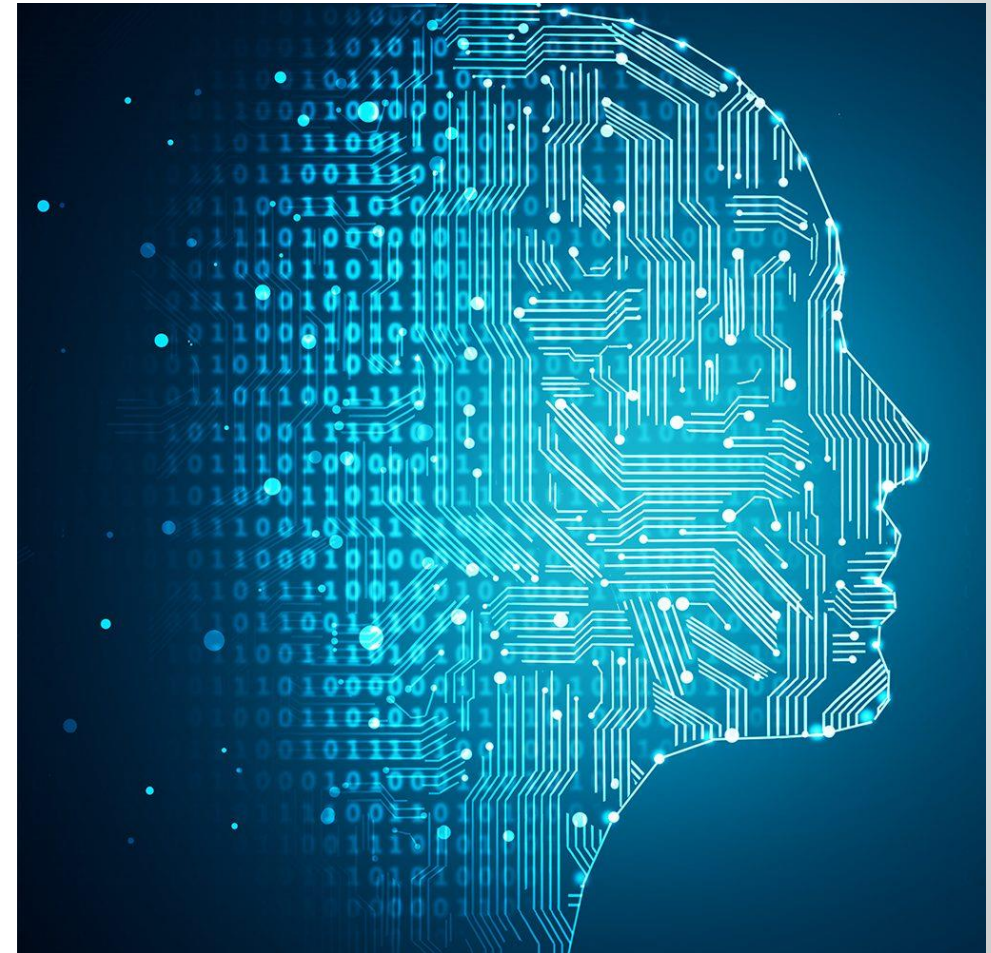
ISACA Athens Chapter President

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Overview

- *What is machine learning?*
- *Why is it important?*
- *Non-technical introduction*
- *What are the types of machine learning?*
- *How does it pertain to auditors?*
- *Where can I learn more?*



Machine learning (ML) is a computer recognizing patterns without having to be explicitly programmed

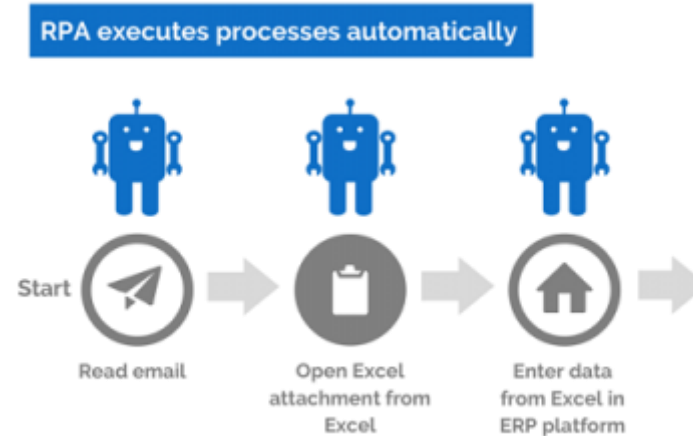
Why is machine learning important?

- *Disrupting businesses*
- *Revolutionize existing business models*
- *Driving economic growth*

NETFLIX

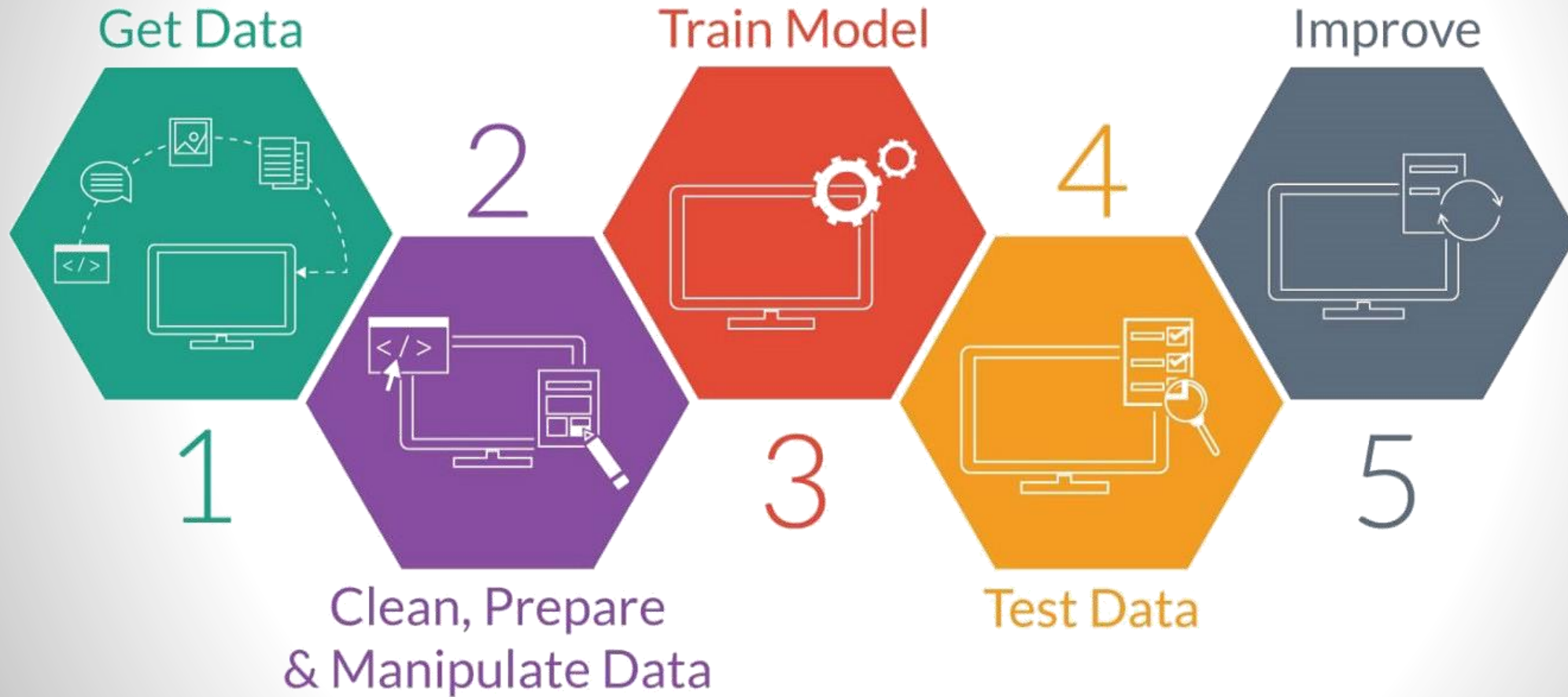


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A non-technical introduction



1. Get Data

Business Understanding

- *Why are we doing this?*
- *Framing of the problem we want to solve*
- ***Why** is this needed and **what** is the desired outcome*

Data Understanding

- *Where the data is coming from?*
- *In what format the data is stored (e.g. database, text file, webpage, etc.)?*
- *What is the scope of the data (e.g. cm or in)?*
- *Are transformations required (e.g. from in to cm)?*

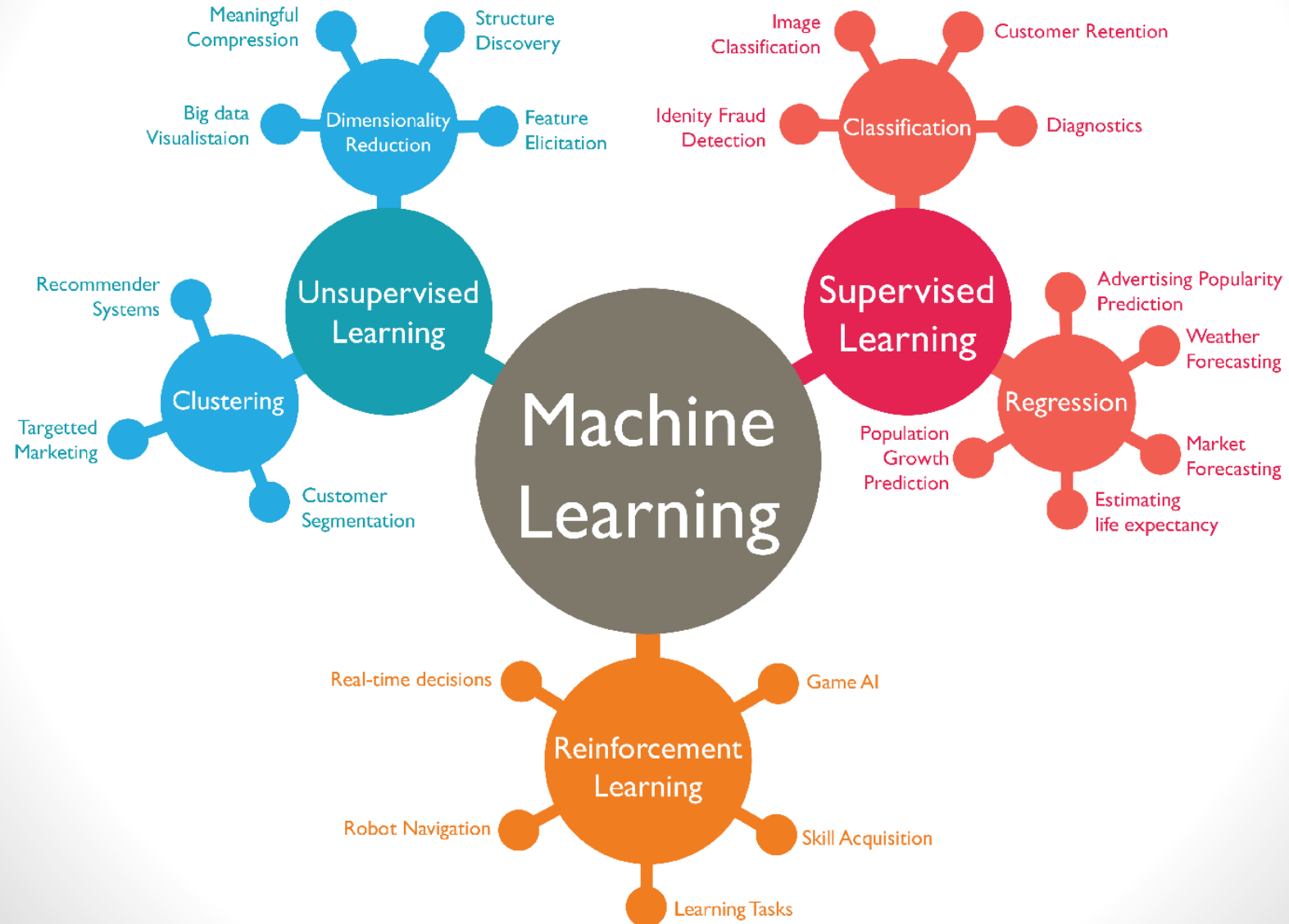
2. Clean, prepare and manipulate data

Data preparation

- *Currently, close to 90% of what data scientists do*
- *“Munging”*
- **Josh Wills** - *“I am a data janitor. That is the sexiest job of the 21st century. It’s very flattering but also a little baffling”*



3. Train model



4-5. *Evaluation & Improvement*

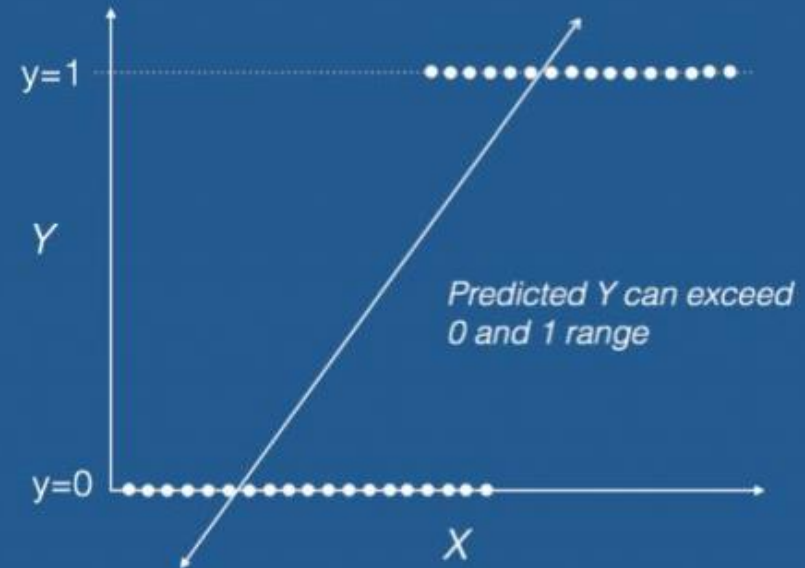
- *Accuracy*
- *Precision*
- *Does the selected model solve the problem?*
- *What adjustments are needed?*
- *How can we improve and automate the data gathering process?*

Case study: Classification

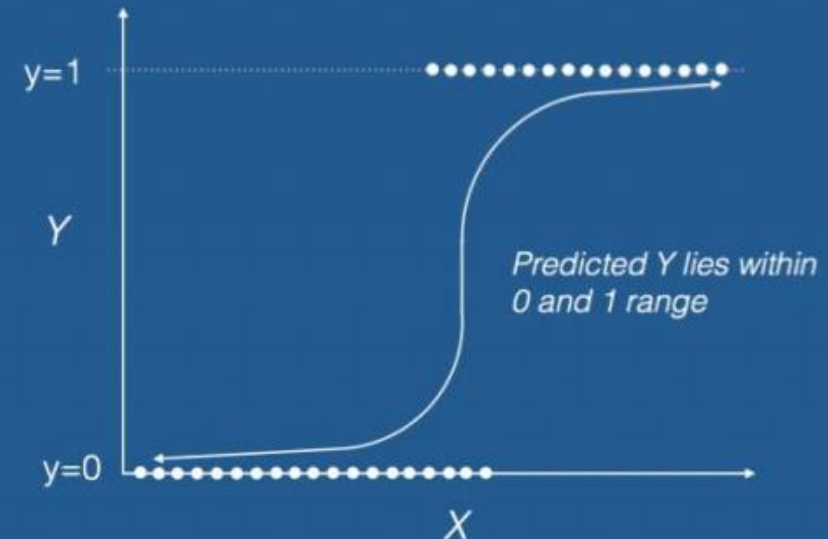
Business Case

- In an airport, we have a machine that can automatically measure **height**, **weight** and **shoe size**
- We need to figure out if the person passing through the machine is **male** or **female** in order to direct him / her to go to the correct human agent for spot inspection

Linear Regression



Logistic Regression



Train model

15 lines (9 sloc) | 470 Bytes

Raw

Blame

History



```
1  from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
2
3  neigh = LogisticRegression()
4
5  #[height, weight, shoe_size]
6  X = [[181, 80, 44], [177, 70, 43], [160, 60, 38], [154, 54, 37], [166, 65, 40], [190, 90, 47], [175, 64, 39],
7       [177, 70, 40], [159, 55, 37], [171, 75, 42], [181, 85, 43]]
8
9  Y = ['male', 'male', 'female', 'female', 'male', 'male', 'female', 'female', 'female', 'male', 'male']
10
11  neigh.fit(X, Y)
12
13  prediction = neigh.predict([[190, 70, 43]])
14
15  print prediction
```

Use cases in assurance and compliance

Unsupervised learning

- *Credit card fraudulent transactions*
- *Unsupervised journal entry anomaly detection*
- *Clustering of invoice / payments data for outliers*

Supervised learning

- *Credit default rates*
- *Expense report investigation*
- *Fraudulent claims*

Where can I learn more?

- A visual introduction to machine learning
<http://www.r2d3.us/visual-intro-to-machine-learning-part-1/>
- 4-Steps to Get Started in Machine Learning
<https://machinelearningmastery.com/4-steps-to-get-started-in-machine-learning/>
- Weka 3: Data Mining Software in Java
<https://www.cs.waikato.ac.nz/ml/weka/>
- Machine learning in Python
<http://scikit-learn.org/stable/>

ISACA at a Glance: Global Reach, Local Impact*



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KNOWLEDGE ASSETS

Questions ?



Thank you!