

Highlights of the workshop

Deep Learning @

◆ INAF
ISTITUTO NAZIONALE
DI ASTROFISICA
NATIONAL INSTITUTE
FOR ASTROPHYSICS



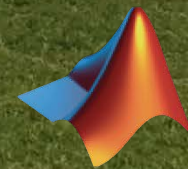
M. Brescia

ICT INAF Meeting - Milano, October 23, 2019

Google

IBM

amazon



MathWorks®

Location of the workshop, amazing, **but...**

The workshop was hosted by a superb resort, close to the Sardinian sea (Pula, Cagliari)



Location of the workshop, amazing, **but...**

The workshop was hosted by a superb resort, close to the Sardinian sea (Pula, Cagliari)

Three main downsides:

- Weak network connections
- Work seats not comfortable
 - too small desks for laptop + notebook
 - Folding bench not compatible with work needs
- scarcity of power outlets

Decline in positive reaction
to hands-on sessions!

Lesson learned:
Avoid such defects in future
“hands-on” meetings

...probably too nice to work!



Participant List

60 participants

INAF 45
Universities 6
National Institutes 4
Foreign Institutes 1
Private Companies 4

First Name	Last Name	Affiliation
Alessandro	Terreri	INAF OAR
Alessio	Trafficante	IAPS Rome
Andrea	Bulgarelli	Istituto Nazionale di Astrofisica (INAF)
Andrea	Manchinu	CRS4
Andrea	Possenti	INAF/Osservatorio di Cagliari; Dep of Physics/University of Cagliari
Claudia M.	Raiteri	INAF-Osservatorio Astrofisico di Torino
Claudio	Gentile	Google Inc.
Clelia	Corridori	Università degli Studi dell'Insubria
Delphine	Perrodin	INAF - Osservatorio Astronomico di Cagliari
Eleonora	Picca	IBM
Emiliano	Merlin	Istituto Nazionale di Astrofisica (INAF)
Emilio Carlo	Molinari	INAF - OA Cagliari
Eugenio	Schisano	Istituto di Astrofisica e Planetologia Spaziali, IAPS-INAF
Eva	Sciacca	INAF - Osservatorio Astrofisico di Catania
Fabio	Bernardini	Università di Cagliari
Fabrizio	Bocchino	INAF-Osservatorio Astronomico di Palermo
Federico	DAlessio	
Francesco	Schilliro'	Istituto Nazionale di Astrofisica (INAF)- Osservatorio Astrofisico di Catania
Franco	Tinarelli	Istituto Nazionale di Astrofisica (INAF)
Giorgio	Calderone	INAF-OA Trieste
Giovanni	De Cesare	INAF
Giovanni	Peres	Università di Palermo - Dip. di Fisica e Chimica - Specola Universitaria

First Name	Last Name	Affiliation
Giuseppe	Angora	Università di Ferrara
Giuseppe	Murante	Istituto Nazionale di Astrofisica (INAF)
Giuseppe	Ridinò	The MathWorks srl
Jarred	Green	INAF - OAR
Leonardo	Baroncelli	Italian National Institute for Astrophysics
Marco	Castellano	INAF - OAR
Marco	Fumana	INAF-IASF Milano
Marco	Landoni	Istituto Nazionale di Astrofisica (INAF)
Marina	Vela Nunez	Istituto Nazionale di Astrofisica (INAF)
Marta	Spinelli	INAF-OATs
Martino	Marelli	INAF IASF Milano
Marzia	Rivi	INAF - IRA Bologna
Massimiliano	Belluso	INAF- Catania
Massimo	Brescia	Istituto Nazionale di Astrofisica (INAF)
Massimo	Deriu	CRS4
Massimo	Moradi	INAF-OAR
Massimo	Menechini	Istituto Nazionale di Astrofisica (INAF)
Matteo	Lombini	INAF-OAS
Michele	Maris	INAF / Trieste Astronomical Observatory
Monica	Alderighi	INAF/IASF Milano
Mpati	Ramatsoku	Inaf - oac
Nicolo'	Parmiggiani	Istituto Nazionale di Astrofisica (INAF)
Paola	Vallauri	The MathWorks srl
Prasanta	Char	INFN Sezione di Ferrara
Rahim	Moradi	Sapienza University of Rome and INAF – Osservatorio Astronomico d’Abruzzo
Riccardo	Smareglia	Istituto Nazionale di Astrofisica (INAF)

UNEXPECTED!!

First Name	Last Name	Affiliation
Rosana	de Oliveira Gomes	Frankfurt Institute for Advanced Studies
Rossana	De Marco	INAF-IAPS
Sergio	Billotta	INAF - Catania
Sergio	D'Angelo	INAF - IASF Milano
Sibilla	Perina	INAF - Osservatorio Astrofisico di Torino
Silvia	Traversi	INFN, Ferrara
Stefano	Cavuoti	University of Naples, Federico II
Stefano	Covino	INAF / Osservatorio Astronomico di Brera
Stefano Salvatore	Fadda	CRS4
Tonino	Pisanu	INAF-OAC
Vincenzo	Testa	Istituto Nazionale di Astrofisica (INAF)
Vito	Conforti	Istituto Nazionale di Astrofisica (INAF)

Workshop schedule

Lesson on
ML
(~4 hours)

Tutorial on
Data
exploration
(~4 hours)

Commercial
tools
(~3 hours)

Tutorial on
DL
(~4 hours)

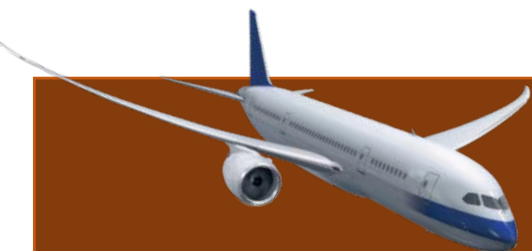
Astrophysical
Use cases
Talks
(~ 4 hours)

General
discussion
(~ 1 hour)

1st day (Tue)

2nd day (Wed)

3rd day (Thu)



Workshop schedule

Ante colloquium

Missing pre-meeting
questionnaire collection
from interested people

Preliminary
interview about
user skill level &
interest
(including data)

Lesson learned:

Post colloquium

Missing public session for
problem-solving discussion
about on-demand scientific
use cases

Public discussion
on real
on-demand
use cases

Lesson on
ML
(~4 hours)

Tutorial on
Data
exploration
(~4 hours)

Commercial
tools
(~3 hours)

Tutorial on
DL
(~4 hours)

Astrophysical
Use cases
Talks
(~ 4 hours)

General
discussion
(~ 1 hour)

1st day (Tue)

2nd day (Wed)

3rd day (Thu)



Too short time for
discussion!

Tutorials & hands-on sessions

Three tutorials (but only two interactive sessions)

1 (Tue) Machine Learning Basics (~4 hours) – *Claudio Gentile (Google Research)*

Decision trees, Nearest Neighbours, Aggregation, SGD, Logistic regression, MLP, clustering

2 (Tue) Introduction to Deep Learning (~4 hours) – *Giuseppe Angora (UNIFE PhD student) & myself*

CNN, GAN, Autoencoders, Data augmenting, Examples with dummy astrophysical data, Python notebook available

3 (Wed) Data pre & post processing – Parameter Space exploration (~4 hours) – *Stefano Cavuoti (UNINA RTD-A) & myself*

Introduction to python notebook, feature extraction and selection, dummy data examples, Python notebook available

Tutorials & hands-on sessions

Three tutorials (but only two interactive sessions)

1 (Tue) Machine Learning Basics (~4 hours) – Claudio Gentile (Google Research)

Decision trees, Nearest Neighbours, Aggregation, SGD, Logistic regression, MLP, clustering

2 (Tue) Introduction to Deep Learning (~4 hours) – Giuseppe Angora (UNIFE PhD student) & myself

CNN, GAN, Autoencoders, Data augmenting, Examples with dummy astrophysical data, Python notebook available

3 (Wed) Data pre & post processing – Parameter Space exploration (~4 hours) – Stefano Cavuoti (UNINA RTD-A) & myself

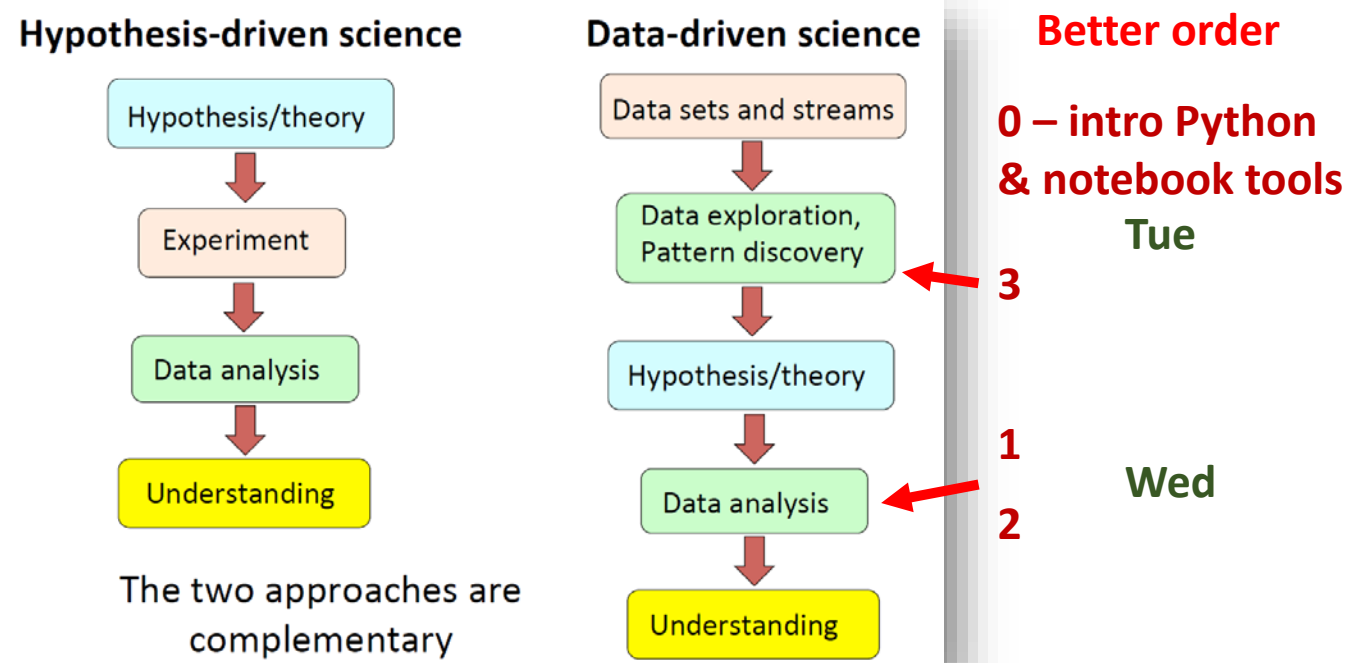
Introduction to python notebook, feature extraction and selection, dummy data examples, Python notebook available

Good and clear tutorials, but with a small feedback from users!

90% of people not sufficiently skilled in terms of SW programming, ML and DL theory and practice

Too much and too compressed information (~12 hours in 1.5 days ≈ 33% of available time!!)

Not educationally perfect scheduling of the tutorials (considering their topic contents)



Astrophysical use case examples

Six talks,

- | |
|--|
| 1) (A few) Deep-Learning applications in Gravitational Lensing (<i>M. Meneghetti</i>) |
| 2) A Deep Learning approach for AGILE-GRID GRB Detection (<i>N. Parmiggiani</i>) |
| 3) Improving accuracy of ML algorithms with Feature Selection in the context of particle background discrimination for the AGILE telescope (<i>L. Baroncelli</i>) |
| 4) Discovery of new QSOs by means of Canonical Correlation Analysis and photometric catalogs (<i>G. Calderone</i>) |

Astrophysical use case examples

Six talks, but one out of context (why?) and another mostly as a tutorial on a commercial tool (Google Cloud), more suitable for the day after

- | |
|--|
| 1) (A few) Deep-Learning applications in Gravitational Lensing (<i>M. Meneghetti</i>) |
| 2) A Deep Learning approach for AGILE-GRID GRB Detection (<i>N. Parmiggiani</i>) |
| 3) Improving accuracy of ML algorithms with Feature Selection in the context of particle background discrimination for the AGILE telescope (<i>L. Baroncelli</i>) |
| 4) Discovery of new QSOs by means of Canonical Correlation Analysis and photometric catalogs (<i>G. Calderone</i>) |

5) A real time approach targeted at buyer prediction, using behaviour classification in Tourism Web Analytics (*M. Deriu*) ?

6) Machine Learning as a Service - Application of Google Cloud Platform to ML problems (*M. Landoni*)

Astrophysical use case examples

Six talks, but one out of context (why?) and another mostly as a tutorial on a commercial tool (Google Cloud), more suitable for the day after

- | |
|--|
| 1) (A few) Deep-Learning applications in Gravitational Lensing (<i>M. Meneghetti</i>) |
| 2) A Deep Learning approach for AGILE-GRID GRB Detection (<i>N. Parmiggiani</i>) |
| 3) Improving accuracy of ML algorithms with Feature Selection in the context of particle background discrimination for the AGILE telescope (<i>L. Baroncelli</i>) |
| 4) Discovery of new QSOs by means of Canonical Correlation Analysis and photometric catalogs (<i>G. Calderone</i>) |

5) A real time approach targeted at buyer prediction, using behaviour classification in Tourism Web Analytics (*M. Deriu*) ?

6) Machine Learning as a Service - Application of Google Cloud Platform to ML problems (*M. Landoni*)

Discussion: Just 10 minutes left available (1h scheduled)

Lesson learned:

Very nice examples, well presented, but too few!

Not enough time for discussion (generalization of methodology to other contexts)

Commercial Tools

Three talks, but only one (MATLAB) including a really helpful ML/DL educational approach (not only a quick user guide)

- 1) **IBM** deep learning (Eleonora Picca)
- 2) **Amazon** Web Services - SageMaker platform (Federico D'Alessio)
- 3) Demystifying Deep Learning: A Practical Approach in **MATLAB** (MATHWORKS, Giuseppe Ridinò, Paola Vallauri)

IBM

Watson studio as a full environment to perform experiments. A bridge between user and infrastructure;
 User data privacy under standard GDPR license;
 Academic agreement in progress with INAF (Andrea Bulgarelli as IBM contact point)

AMAZON

Web services, GDPR license (but also more advanced security licenses);
 Solutions mixing AI, ML and standard programming (like Tensorflow);
 Interesting: human annotations about input data + automatic annotations during training (reinforcement learning)

MATLAB

Campus license (institute-wide) for INAF;
 Astronomy & Astrophysics toolbox. It embeds several pre-trained models available;
 ONNX system to interface with different platforms (also a NVIDIA GPU docker for matlab tools)

Commercial Tools

Three talks, but only one (MATLAB) including a really helpful ML/DL educational approach (not only a quick user guide)

- 1) **IBM** deep learning (Eleonora Picca)
- 2) **Amazon** Web Services - SageMaker platform (Federico D'Alessio)
- 3) Demystifying Deep Learning: A Practical Approach in **MATLAB** (MATHWORKS, Giuseppe Ridinò, Paola Vallauri)

Conclusions of meeting: **5 minutes** (1h scheduled), **just to say thank you and goodbye:**

~~General discussion~~

~~in-depth insights by the audience w.r.t commercial service proposals~~

~~practical examples of use~~

**no time left due to shuttle
service and departures!**

Commercial Tools

Three talks, but only one (MATLAB) including a really helpful ML/DL educational approach (not only a quick user guide)

- 1) **IBM** deep learning (Eleonora Picca)
- 2) **Amazon** Web Services - SageMaker platform (Federico D'Alessio)
- 3) Demystifying Deep Learning: A Practical Approach in **MATLAB** (MATHWORKS, Giuseppe Ridinò, Paola Vallauri)

Conclusions of meeting: **5 minutes** (1h scheduled), **just to say thank you and goodbye:**

~~General discussion~~

~~in-depth insights by the audience w.r.t commercial service proposals~~

~~practical examples of use~~

no time left due to shuttle service and departures!

Lesson learned:

Commercial tools presentations should try to include a short educational introduction and astrophysical use case handling examples

Sufficient time should be dedicated to public discussion on realistic added values for astronomers (also w.r.t. free and open source platforms/services available on the web)

Feedback from users

INAF Community showed to be very hungry of AI!

Just by considering the unexpected amount of registered participants (and by taking into account defections due to INAF competitions simultaneously in progress)

By talking with most of them:

- **they expressed a favorable opinion on such initiative, well conscious about the crucial role of AI in Astrophysics;**
- **Some of them wrote me weeks after, asking additional resources to learn more about ML/DL solutions or to engage collaborations;**
- **Most of them warmly asking for additional initiatives/tutorials like this meeting;**
- **99% of them considered too short the time dedicated to theoretical/practical tutorials;**

Feedback from users

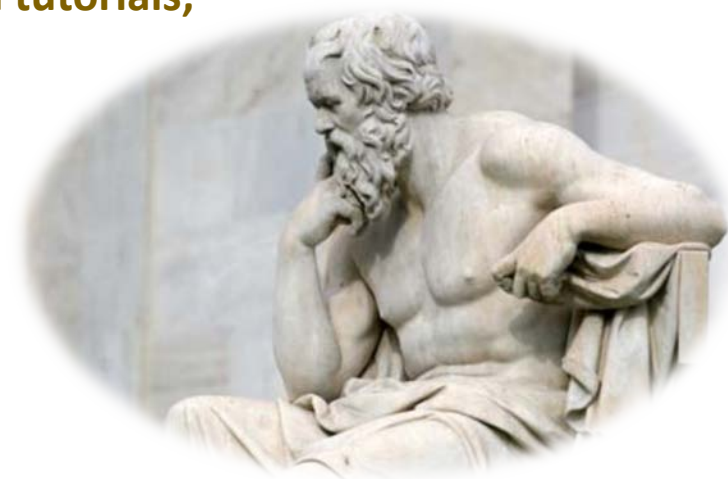
INAF Community showed to be very hungry of AI!

Just by considering the unexpected amount of registered participants (and by taking into account defections due to INAF competitions simultaneously in progress)

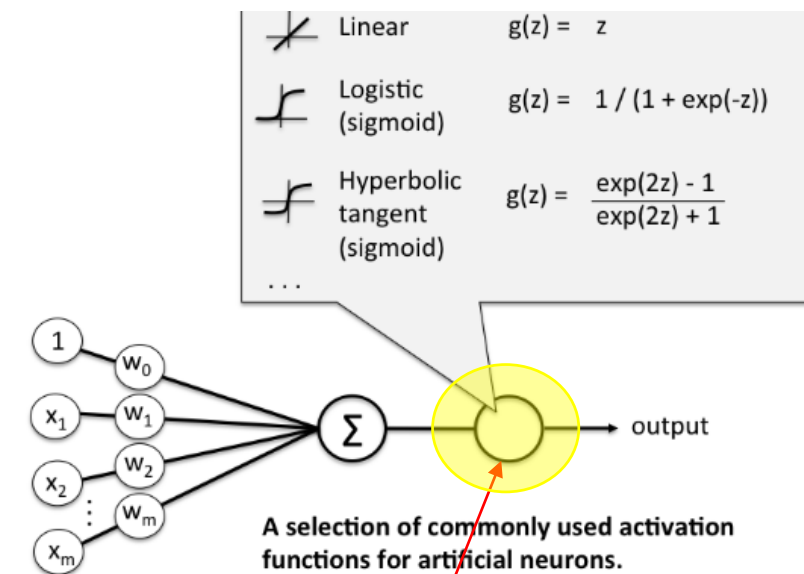
By talking with most of them:

- they expressed a favorable opinion on such initiative, well conscious about the crucial role of AI in Astrophysics;
- Some of them wrote me weeks after, asking additional resources to learn more about ML/DL solutions or to engage collaborations;
- Most of them warmly asking for additional initiatives/tutorials like this meeting;
- 99% of them considered too short the time dedicated to theoretical/practical tutorials;

BUT: 100% of them, after tutorials and use case examples (80% of the meeting) had not yet understood main difference between ML and DL!!!

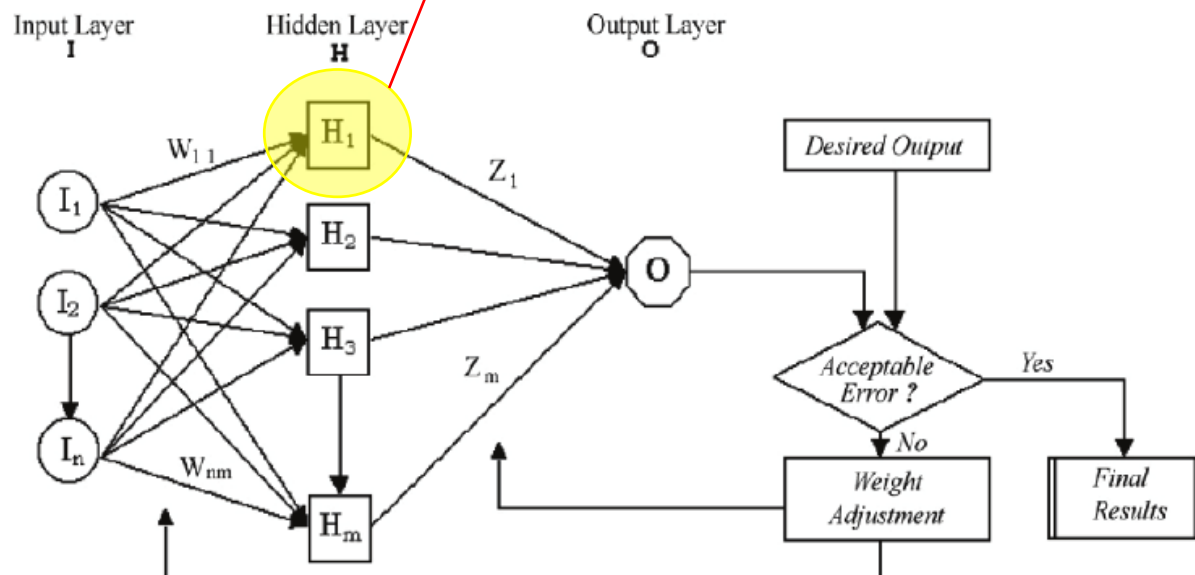


ML VS DL (a false paradox)

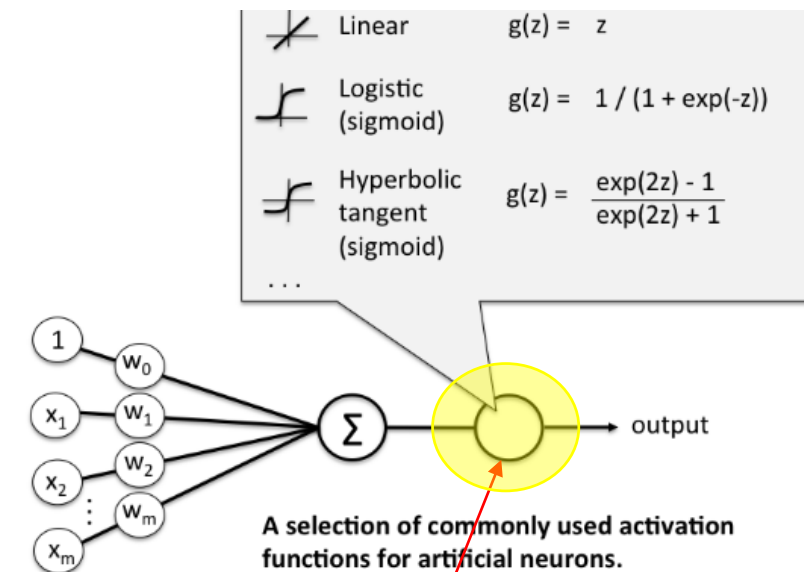


The **Universal Approximation Theorem (UAT)** states that a feed-forward network with a **single hidden layer**, containing a finite number of neurons, can approximate continuous functions on compact subsets of \mathbb{R}^n , with sigmoid activation functions (*Cybenko 1989*).

In 1991, Hornik proved that **the validity of the theorem is invariant to the specific activation function** used, but based on the multilayer feed-forward architecture itself. Thus MLP networks became universal approximators.

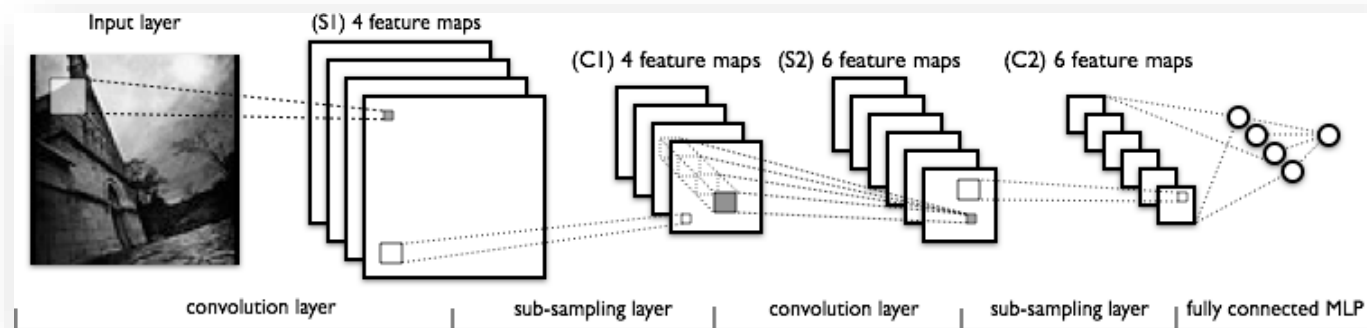
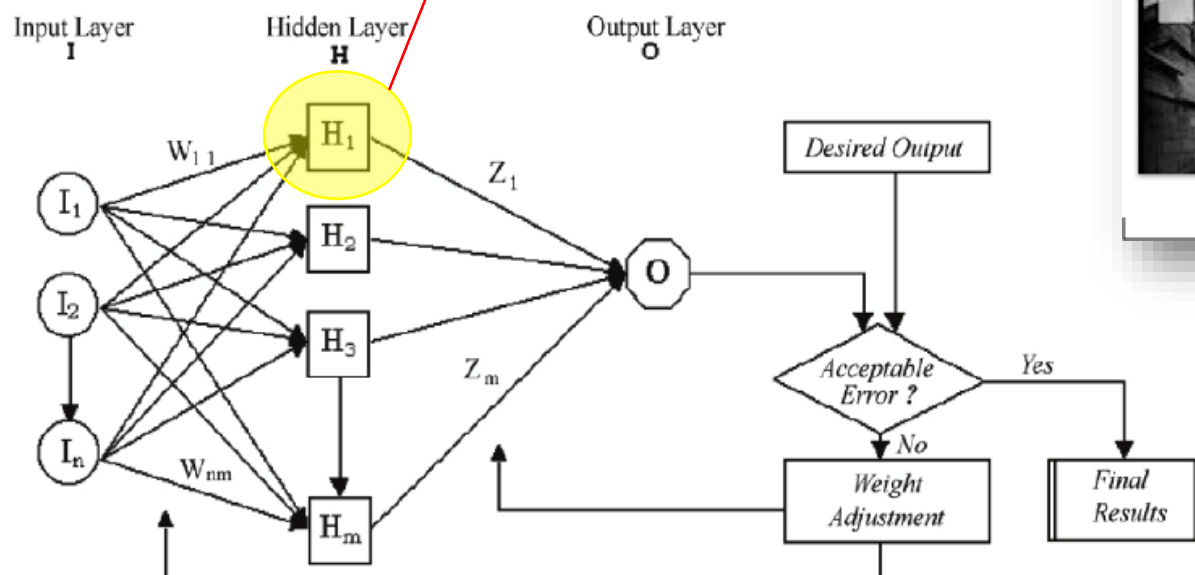


ML VS DL (a false paradox)



The **Universal Approximation Theorem (UAT)** states that a feed-forward network with a **single hidden layer**, containing a finite number of neurons, can approximate continuous functions on compact subsets of \mathbb{R}^n , with sigmoid activation functions (*Cybenko 1989*).

In 1991, Hornik proved that **the validity of the theorem is invariant to the specific activation function** used, but based on the multilayer feed-forward architecture itself. Thus MLP networks became universal approximators.



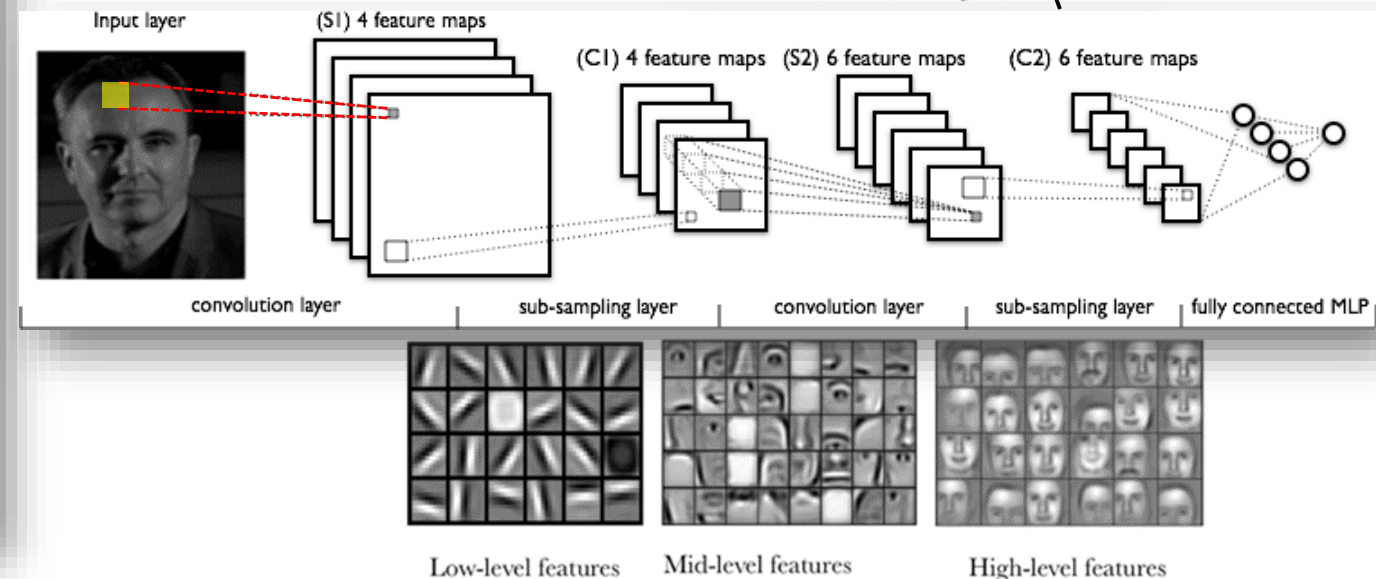
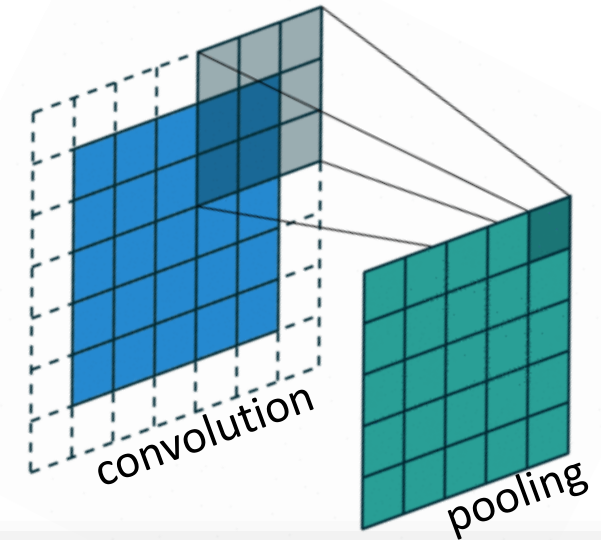
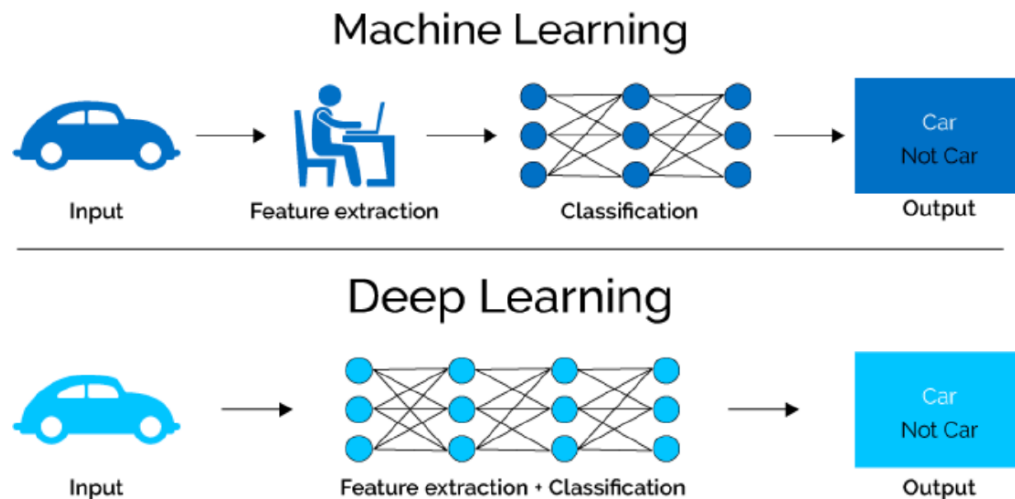
So, why a deep NN has been introduced? Why is really needed and why is so better to solve many astrophysical problems?

DL doesn't contradict the UAT!

In a Deep Learning model with N hidden layers ($N \gg 1$), $N-1$ layers embed the feature extraction (input vector). **Last layer only is the optimizer** (such as a MLP neural network, or any other kind of optimizer, i.e. Softmax, Cross Entropy, Logistic regression...)

This was the key point of its success: able to solve the ancient weak point of ML: an efficient way to extract coherent information from images, suitable to classification/non-linear regression tasks

THIS IS A CHANGE OF PARADIGM!



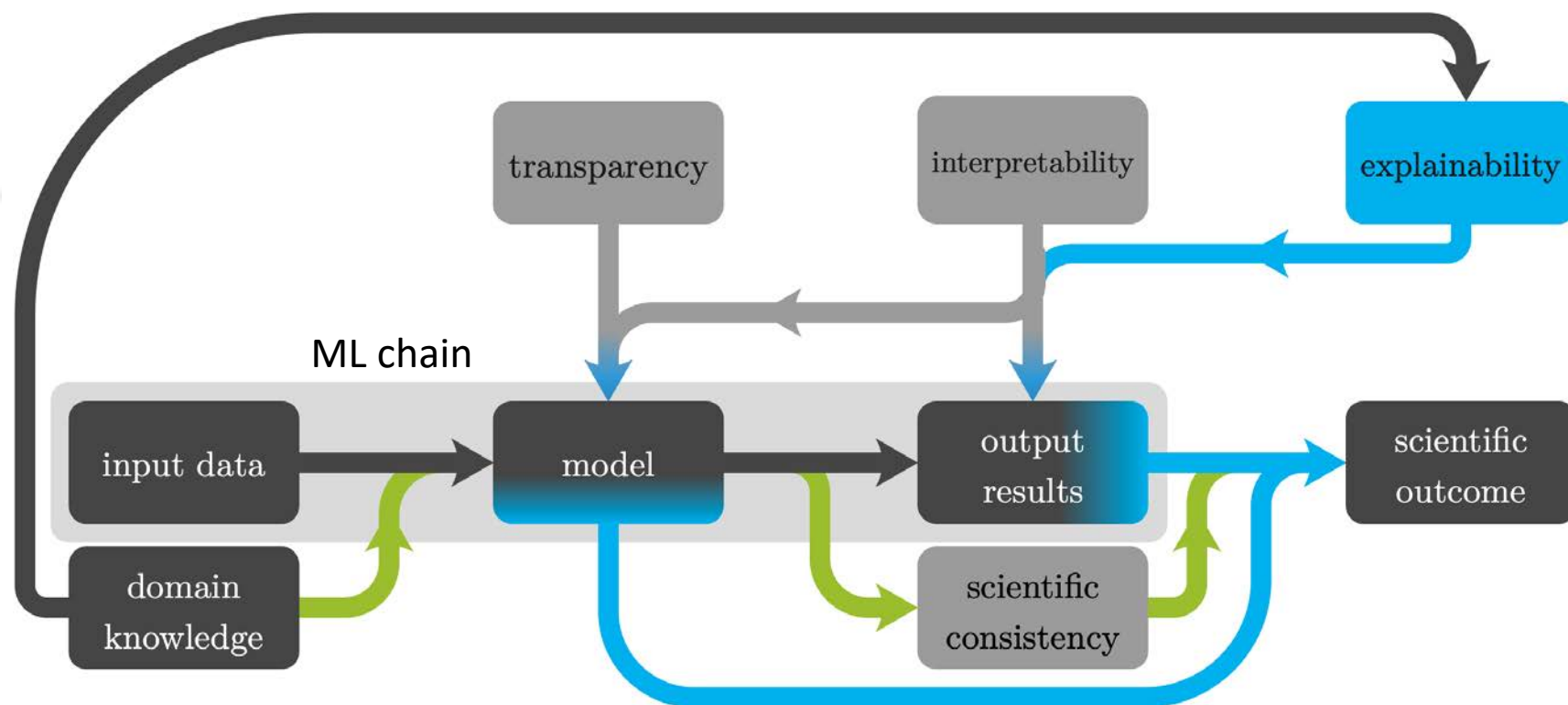
Data Science flow to derive science outcome

The commonly used ML chain (light gray box) learns a black box model from given input data and provides an output. Given the black box model and input-output relations, a scientific outcome can be derived by explaining output results using **domain knowledge**. Therefore, the incorporation of domain knowledge can promote scientifically consistent solutions (green arrows).

The future of Science is a virtuous multi-disciplinary synergy!

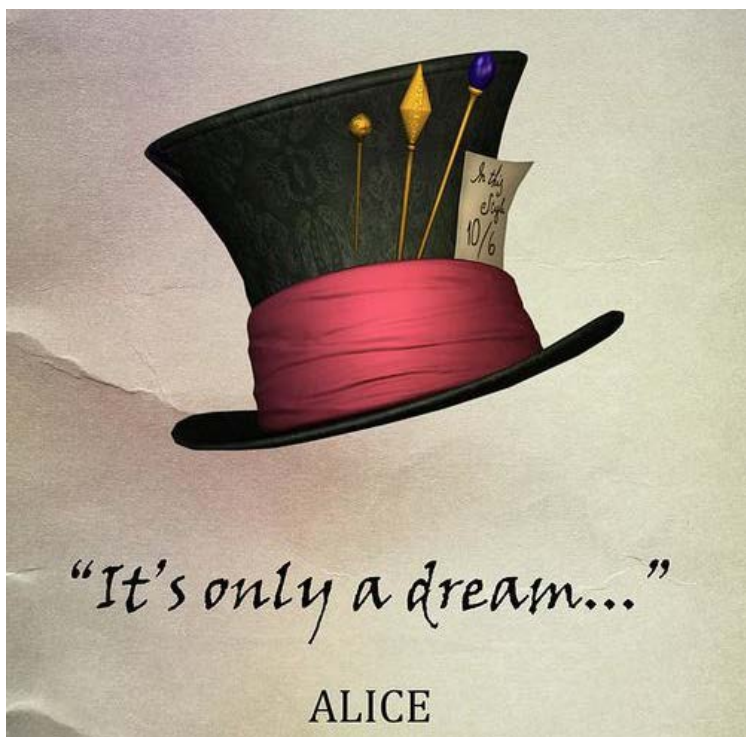
Data Science is not replacing physics and engineering, but is instead augmenting it, resulting more in a renaissance than a revolution!

Brunton & Kutz 2019



AstroInformatics is not a magic top hat!

Open source ML APIs are just puzzle pieces, but, without a background knowledge, you could spend years to obtain nothing!

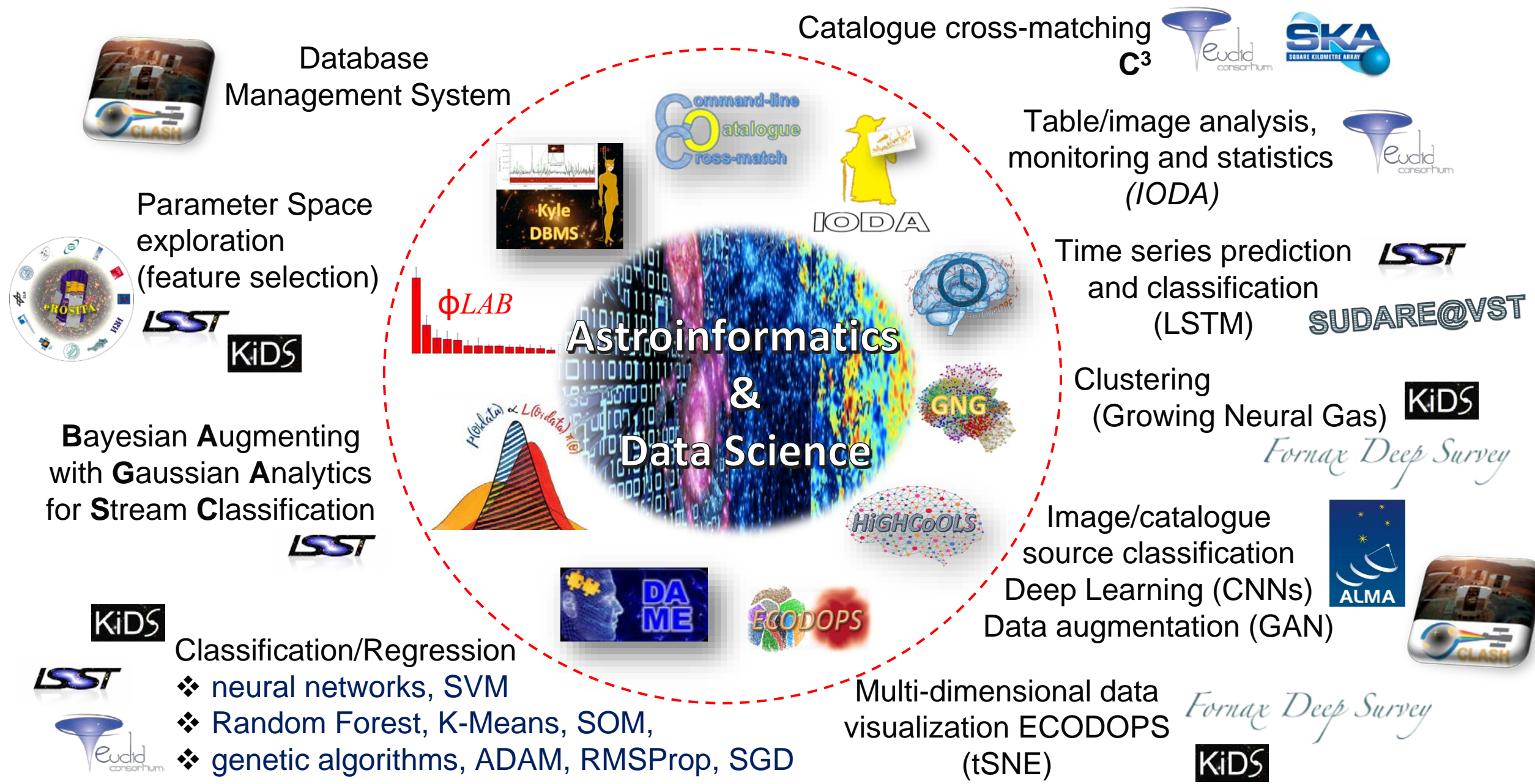


«[...] quelli che si innamorano della pratica senza scientia sono come nocchieri che entrano in naviglio senza timone o bussola, che mai hanno certezza dove si vadano. Sempre la pratica deve essere edificata sopra la buona teoria, della quale la prospettiva è guida e porta e senza questa nulla si fa bene»

Leonardo da Vinci

The logical effect is that, whatever is the scientific context, the most efficient way to approach any astrophysical problem with ML is **to join domain experts and data scientists.**

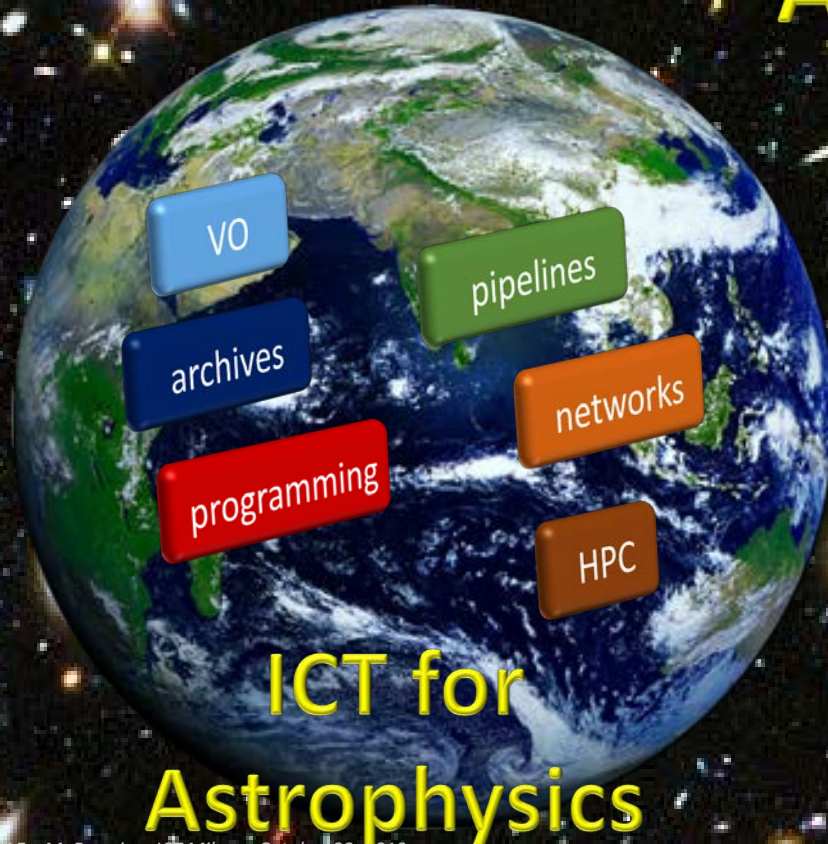
Our approach is data-driven + domain knowledge



Astroinformatics & ICT: disjoint planets

It is worldwide recognized that ICT and AI cover fundamental, but different (complementary), roles as well as different domain knowledge contexts to support astrophysical research

Astronomy & Astrophysics



ASTROINFORMATICA, È L'ORA DELL'INTELLIGENZA ARTIFICIALE

Tweet

Share 198

Deep learning all'Inaf per lo studio del cosmo

È in corso a Pula, in Sardegna, il primo meeting italiano su data mining e machine learning in astrofisica. Fra gli interventi previsti, anche quelli di Amazon, IBM e Mathworks

di Redazione Media Inaf [Segui @mediainaf](#)

giovedì 19 Settembre 2019 @ 10:53

Dal 16.09.2019 al 19.09.2019

Data mining, machine learning e intelligenza artificiale: sono ambiti dell'informatica ormai consolidati come una disciplina sempre più

<<INAF has long chosen to strongly follow this path. This conference is a witness. And results - scientific results published in astrophysical journals - are already coming>>

strategie dell'astrofisica, settore che denota la recente branca della *data science*, specializzata nell'approccio a problemi astrofisici con metodi basati sui paradigmi dell'[apprendimento automatico](#), è utile specialmente in esperimenti e/o missioni che necessitano di acquisire, analizzare e classificare enormi moli di dati in modo efficiente e veloce.

Per fare il punto e confrontarsi sull'argomento, si sta svolgendo in questi giorni a Pula (Sardegna) il meeting [Deep Learning @ Inaf](#), organizzato dall'Istituto nazionale di astrofisica (Inaf) per la propria comunità. Il meeting, che ha raccolto un ragguardevole numero di partecipanti non solo dall'Inaf ma anche da varie università ed enti di ricerca, ha in programma interventi sia teorici che pratici da parte di riconosciuti esperti di questo settore, sia in forze all'Inaf che dall'estero.



Crediti: Berkeley Lab

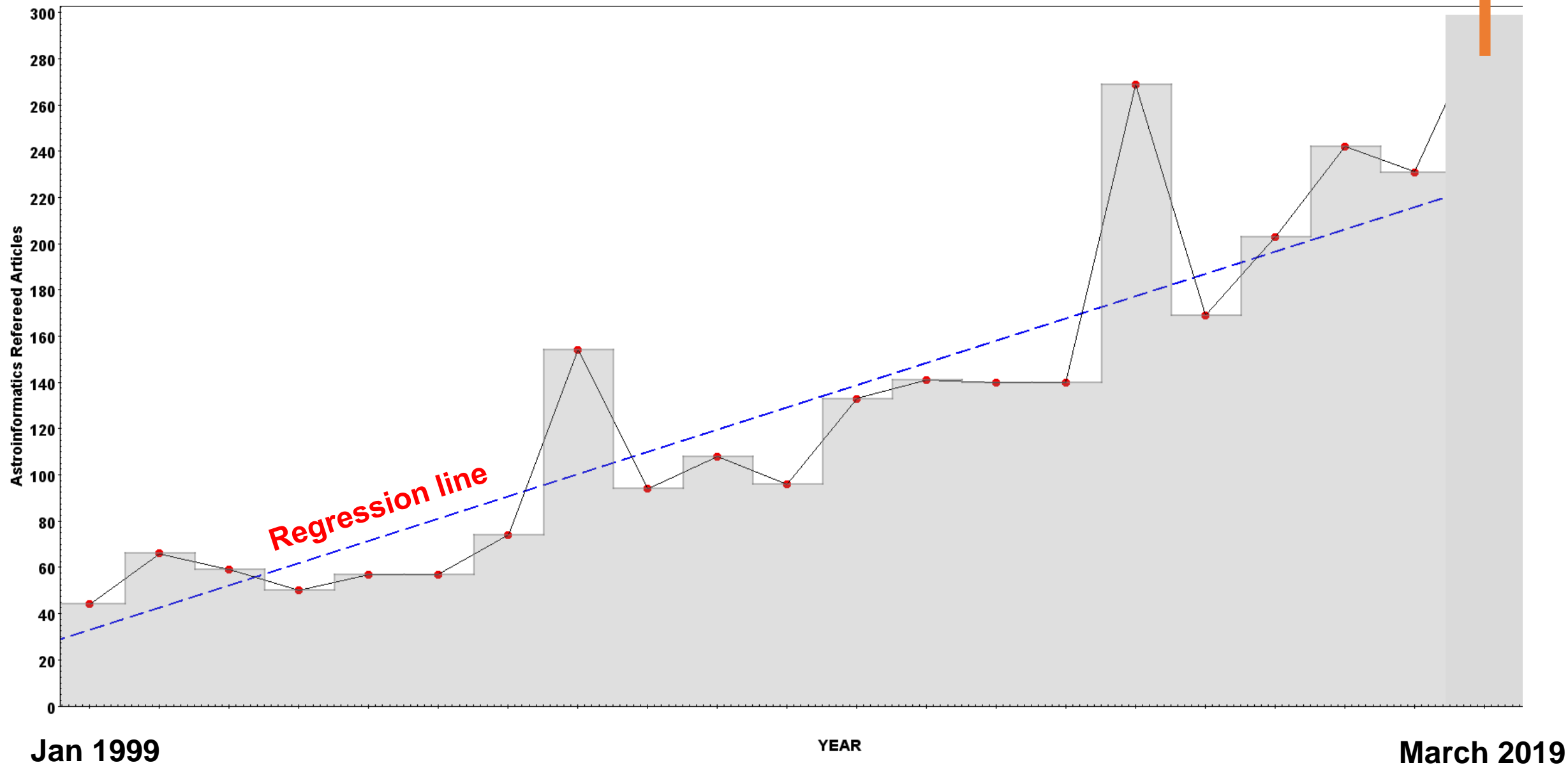
«Il successo legato al numero e qualità di persone presenti a questo primo meeting dimostrano sia il caldo interesse della comunità verso questo argomento sia la potenzialità dei ricercatori e tecnologi Inaf quando vengono stimolati a lavorare come una comunità coesa», dire **Riccardo Smareglia**, responsabile dell'[ufficio Ict e Science Data Management](#) dell'Inaf.

«L'astronomia è ormai entrata nell'era *multi-messenger*», aggiunge **Massimo Brescia**, ricercatore all'Inaf di Napoli, «basata su strumenti da terra e dallo spazio in grado di fornire dati di una complessità e quantità senza precedenti. Nell'epoca dei *big data*, l'archiviazione, processamento e l'analisi dei dati astrofisici rappresentano un chiaro esempio di "scienza guidata dai dati", ove la quantità di dati raccolti in un singolo giorno sono sufficienti per tenere occupata l'intera comunità di scienziati per il resto della loro vita. Le metodologie e i casi d'uso astrofisici introdotti in questo workshop hanno dunque l'obiettivo di colmare il *gap* di competenze, ponendo le nuove generazioni di astrofisici in grado di sostenere le esigenze di questa nuova era in astronomia».

Da sempre attento al legame con le nuove tecnologie e con l'industria, e alle relative ricadute, l'Inaf dedica l'intera giornata odierna – giovedì 19 settembre – del *meeting* per fornire ai partecipanti *tutorial* pratici relativi a tecnologie di calcolo emergenti, e di *cloud computing*, che possano essere applicati a problemi di intelligenza artificiale. In particolare, Amazon, IBM e Mathworks metteranno a disposizione delle ricercatrici e ai ricercatori presenti al meeting le loro piattaforme più innovative.

«L'intelligenza artificiale è già da tempo fra noi, nei nostri smartphone, nell'industria, e ovviamente anche nella ricerca», dice **Nichi D'Amico**, presidente dell'Istituto nazionale di astrofisica, «dove sta contribuendo sempre più alla produzione di risultati scientifici. Per gli scienziati può essere un rischio o un'opportunità: dipende solo da noi se subirla – restando a guardare gli algoritmi d'apprendimento automatico diventare sempre più efficienti fino a superarci, come già stanno facendo – o diventarne protagonisti, governandola e diventando noi stessi i migliori sviluppatori di codici di machine learning per lo studio dell'universo. L'Inaf ha scelto da tempo di seguire con decisione questa seconda strada: questo convegno né è la testimonianza, e i risultati – risultati scientifici, pubblicati su riviste – già stanno arrivando».

2 decades of Astrominformatics production



Calculated from ADS (I used a ML model to search references)

Deep learning all'Inaf per lo studio del cosmo

È in corso a Pula, in Sardegna, il primo meeting italiano su data mining e machine learning in astrofisica. Fra gli interventi previsti, anche quelli di Amazon, IBM e Mathworks

di Redazione Media Inaf Segui @mediainaf

giovedì 19 Settembre 2019 @ 10:53

Dal 16.09.2019 al 19.09.2019

Data mining, machine learning e intelligenza artificiale: sono ambiti dell'informatica ormai consolidati come una disciplina sempre più

<<INAF has long chosen to strongly follow this path. This conference is a witness. And results - scientific results published in astrophysical journals - are already coming>>

recente branca della *data science*, specializzata nell'approccio a problemi astrofisici con metodi basati sui paradigmi dell'apprendimento automatico, è utile specialmente in esperimenti e/o missioni che necessitano di acquisire, analizzare e classificare enormi moli di dati in modo efficiente e veloce.

Per fare il punto e confrontarsi sull'argomento, si sta svolgendo in questi giorni a Pula (Sardegna) il meeting Deep Learning @ Inaf, organizzato dall'Istituto nazionale di astrofisica (Inaf) per la propria comunità. Il meeting, che ha raccolto un ragguardevole numero di partecipanti non solo dall'Inaf ma anche da varie università ed enti di ricerca, ha in programma interventi sia teorici che pratici da parte di riconosciuti esperti di questo settore, sia in forze all'Inaf che dall'estero.



Crediti: Berkeley Lab

«Il successo legato al numero e qualità di persone presenti a questo primo meeting dimostrano sia il calcolo Inaf...
...long...strongly??
After 10 years of worldwide growth in AI research and scientific production, INAF has still only one specialized and full-time staff researcher in Astroinformatics (now in front of you), together with a wide and growing community of users approaching AI solutions or eager to do so.

Da sempre attento al legame con le nuove tecnologie e con l'industria, e alle relative ricadute, l'Inaf dedica l'intera giornata odierna – giovedì 19 settembre – del *meeting* per fornire ai partecipanti *tutorial* pratici relativi a tecnologie di calcolo emergenti, e di *cloud computing*, che possano applicati a problemi di intelligenza artificiale. In particolare, Amazon, IBM e Mathworks hanno alle ricercatrici e ai ricercatori presenti al meeting le loro piattaforme più innovative.

«L'intelligenza artificiale è già da tempo fra noi, nei nostri smartphone, nell'industria, e ovviamente anche nella ricerca», dice **Nichi D'Amico**, presidente dell'Istituto nazionale di astrofisica, «dove sta contribuendo sempre più alla produzione di risultati scientifici. Per gli scienziati può essere un rischio o un'opportunità: dipende solo da noi se subirla – restando a guardare gli algoritmi d'apprendimento automatico diventare sempre più efficienti fino a superarci, come già stanno facendo – o diventarne protagonisti, governandola e diventando noi stessi i migliori sviluppatori di codici di machine learning per lo studio dell'universo. L'Inaf ha scelto da tempo di seguire con decisione questa seconda strada: questo convegno né è la testimonianza, e i risultati – risultati scientifici, pubblicati su riviste – già stanno arrivando».

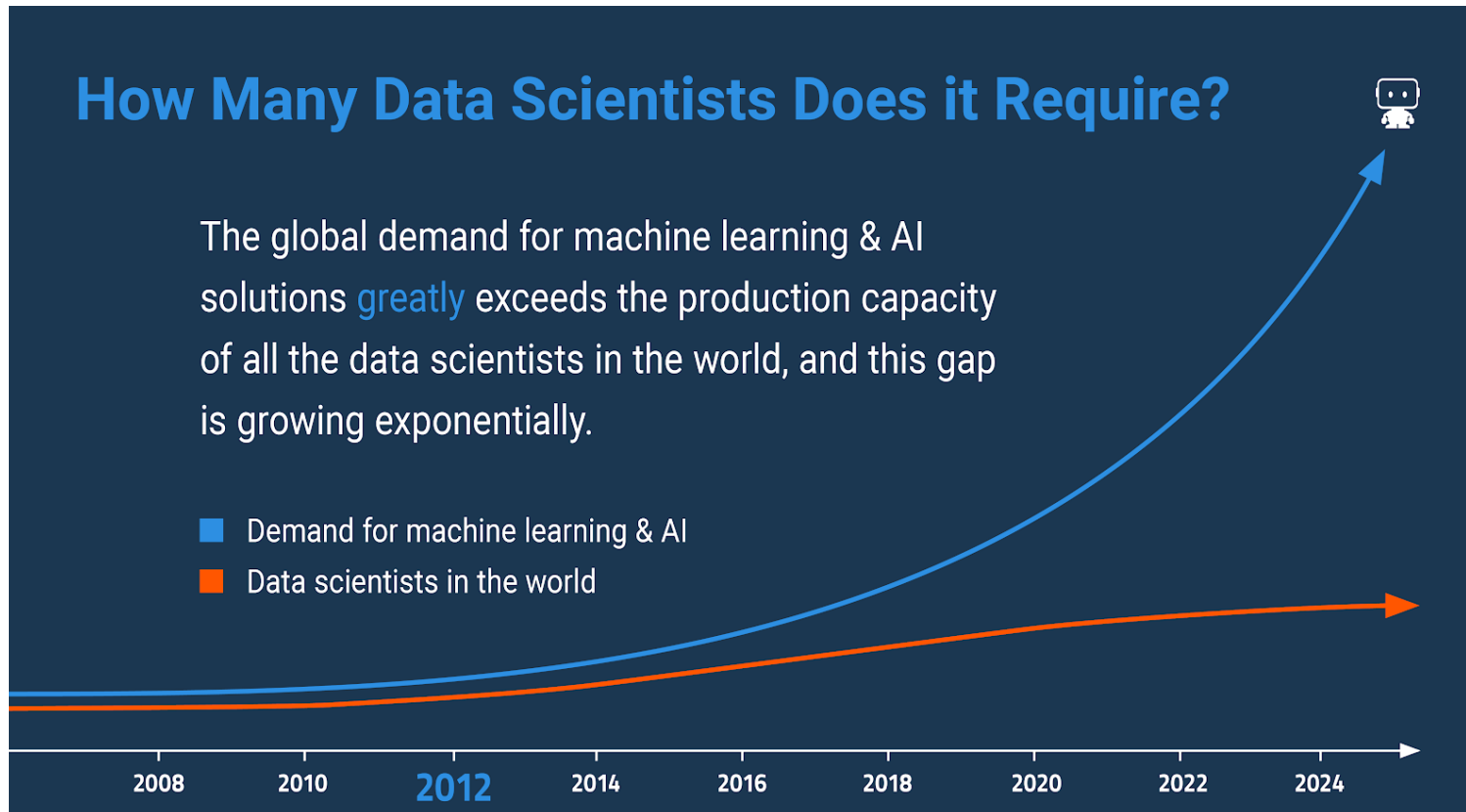
...**strongly**” needs a pragmatic perspective!

INAF should acknowledge and finance Data Science and boost specific recruitments, recognizing AI as a scientific disciplinary entity, serving the community by providing problem-solving consulting and training for all kinds of astronomers (within all RSNs) (thus, the only way to **strongly** increase and consolidate the international competitiveness of INAF research)

How Many Data Scientists Does it Require?

The global demand for machine learning & AI solutions **greatly** exceeds the production capacity of all the data scientists in the world, and this gap is growing exponentially.

- Demand for machine learning & AI
- Data scientists in the world



“Just following worldwide trend to host a data science department in every private Society and Research Institutes

as well as dedicated and autonomous academic courses in all Universities”