

Inteligencia Artificial aplicada al Análisis de Riesgos: Situación y Tendencias

Expositor:

Roddy Rivas-Llosa M., CFA
rivasllosa@risk-o.com



“¡Peligro, Will Robinson!”

El Robot
Perdidos en el Espacio
1965

**“No sé de qué otra manera
decir esto, pero resulta que es
un hecho inalterable que soy
incapaz de equivocarme.”**

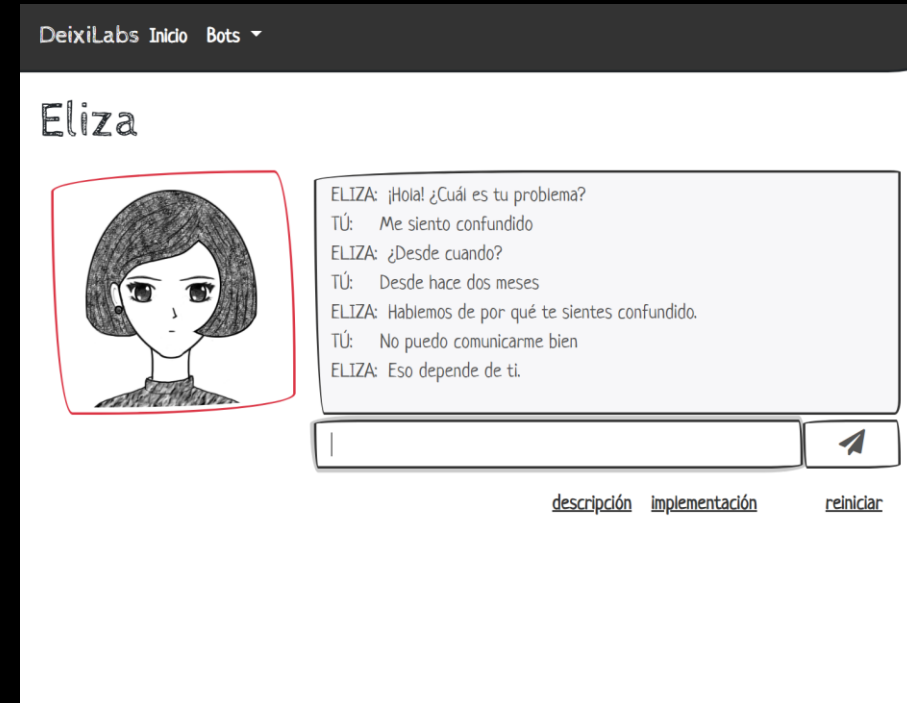
Hal 9000
2001: A Space Odyssey
1968



“Soy una psicoterapeuta.
Descríbeme tus problemas
(y presiona Enter).”

Eliza
1966

```
=====
EEEEEEEE L      IIIIII ZZZZZZZ AAA
E        L      I      Z      A  A
E        L      I      Z      A  A
EEEEEE   L      I      Z      A  A
E        L      I      Z      A  A
E        L      I      Z      A  A
EEEEEEEE LLLLLLL IIIIII ZZZZZZZ A  A
=====
ELIZA > (PLEASE TYPE IN ALL CAPS) WHAT'S YOUR NAME DEAR ?
AMIT
ELIZA > HI, I'M ELIZA. WHAT DO YOU WANT TO TALK ABOUT ?
AMIT > CAN I TALK ABOUT MY PROBLEM ?
ELIZA > SURE... !
AMIT > DUE TO ON GOING EXAMS IN COLLEGE, I HAVE A LOT OF STRESS.
ELIZA > PLEASE RELAX A LITTLE. SLEEP WELL.
AMIT > THANKS FOR YOUR ADVICE.
ELIZA > NO MENTION.
AMIT > BYE
ELIZA > BYE AND KEEP IN TOUCH...
=====
```



Eliza en línea: <http://deixilabs.com/eliza.html>

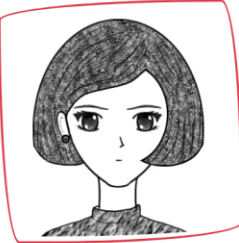


```
=====
EEEEEEEE L      IIIIII ZZZZZZZ      AAA
E         L      I      Z      A  A
E         L      I      Z      A  A
E         L      I      Z      A  A
E         L      I      Z      A  A
EEEEEEEE LLLLLLL IIIIII ZZZZZZ      A  A
=====

ELIZA > (PLEASE TYPE IN ALL CAPS) WHAT'S YOUR NAME DEAR ?
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ELIZA > NO MENTION.
AMIT > BYE
ELIZA > BYE AND KEEP IN TOUCH...
=====
```

DeixiLabs Inicio Bots ▾

Eliza



ELIZA: ¡Hola! ¿Cuál es tu problema?

TÚ: Me siento confundido

ELIZA: ¿Desde cuando?

TÚ: Desde hace dos meses

ELIZA: Hablemos de por qué te sientes confundido.

TÚ: No puedo comunicarme bien

ELIZA: Eso depende de ti.



[descripción](#) [implementación](#) [reiniciar](#)



1950
Test de Turing
(Alan Turing)



1955
“Inteligencia Artificial”
(John McCarthy)



1961
UNIMATE
(GM, Primer robot industrial)



1964
ELIZA
(Joseph Weiz)

2002
ROOMBA
(iRobot)



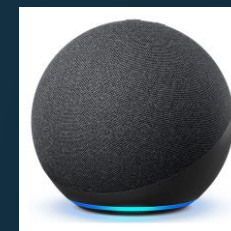
2011
SIRI
(Apple 4S)

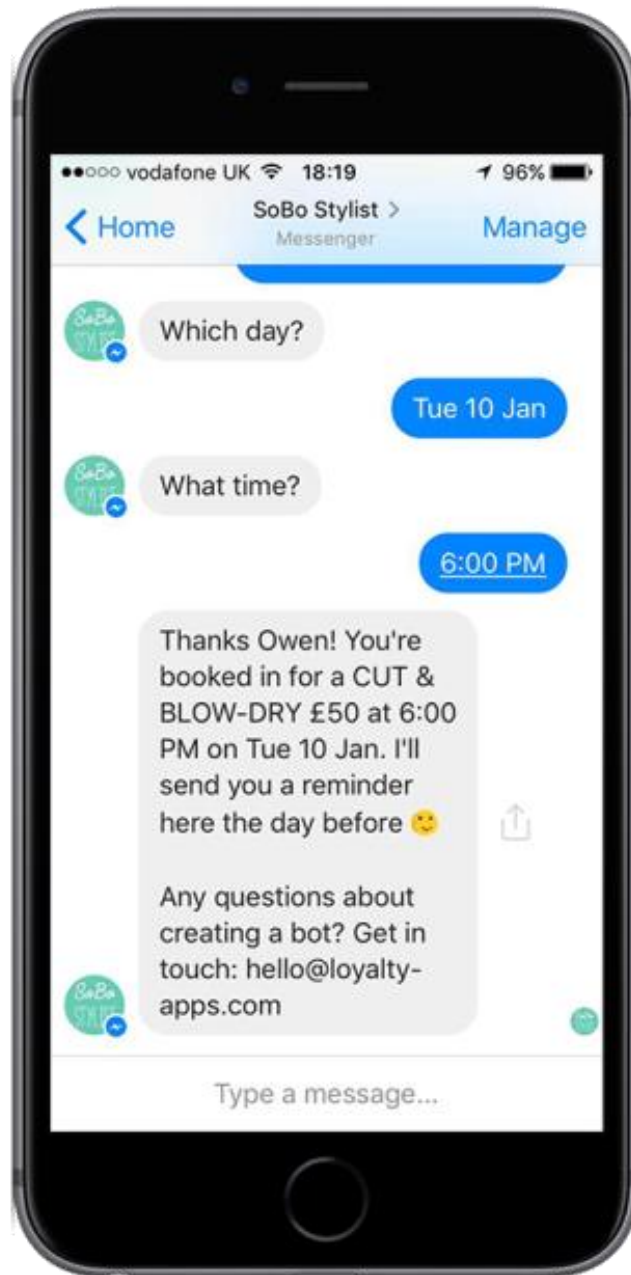
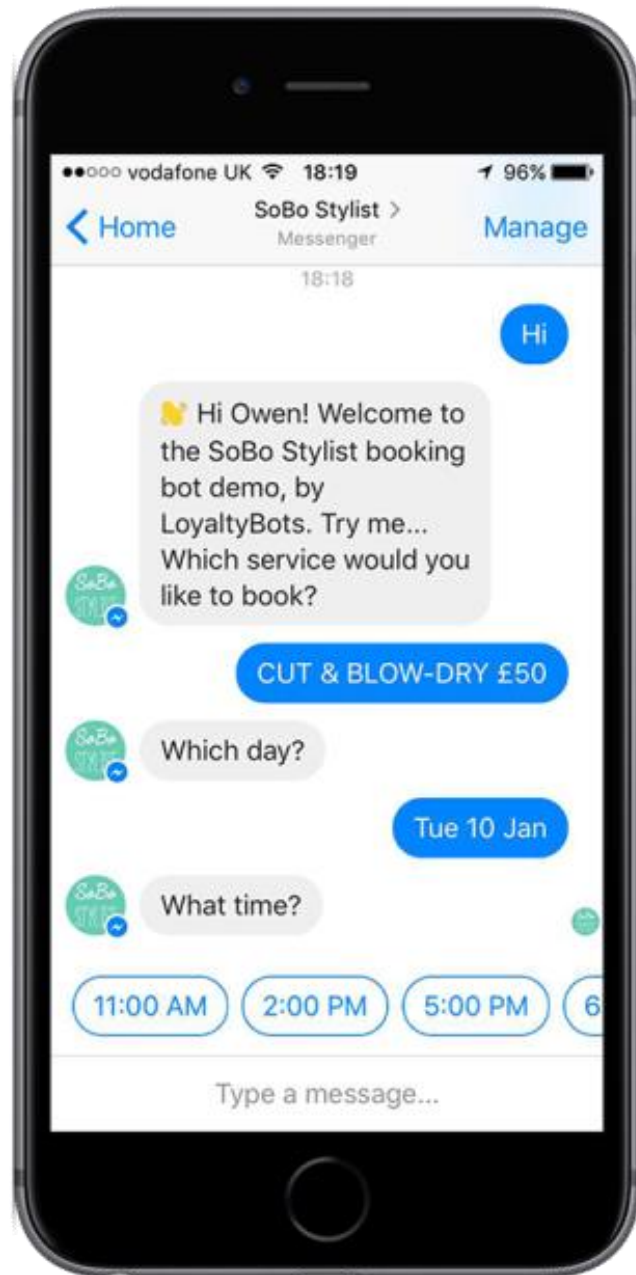


2014
EUGENE
(Pasa test de Turing)



2014
ALEXA
(Amazon)



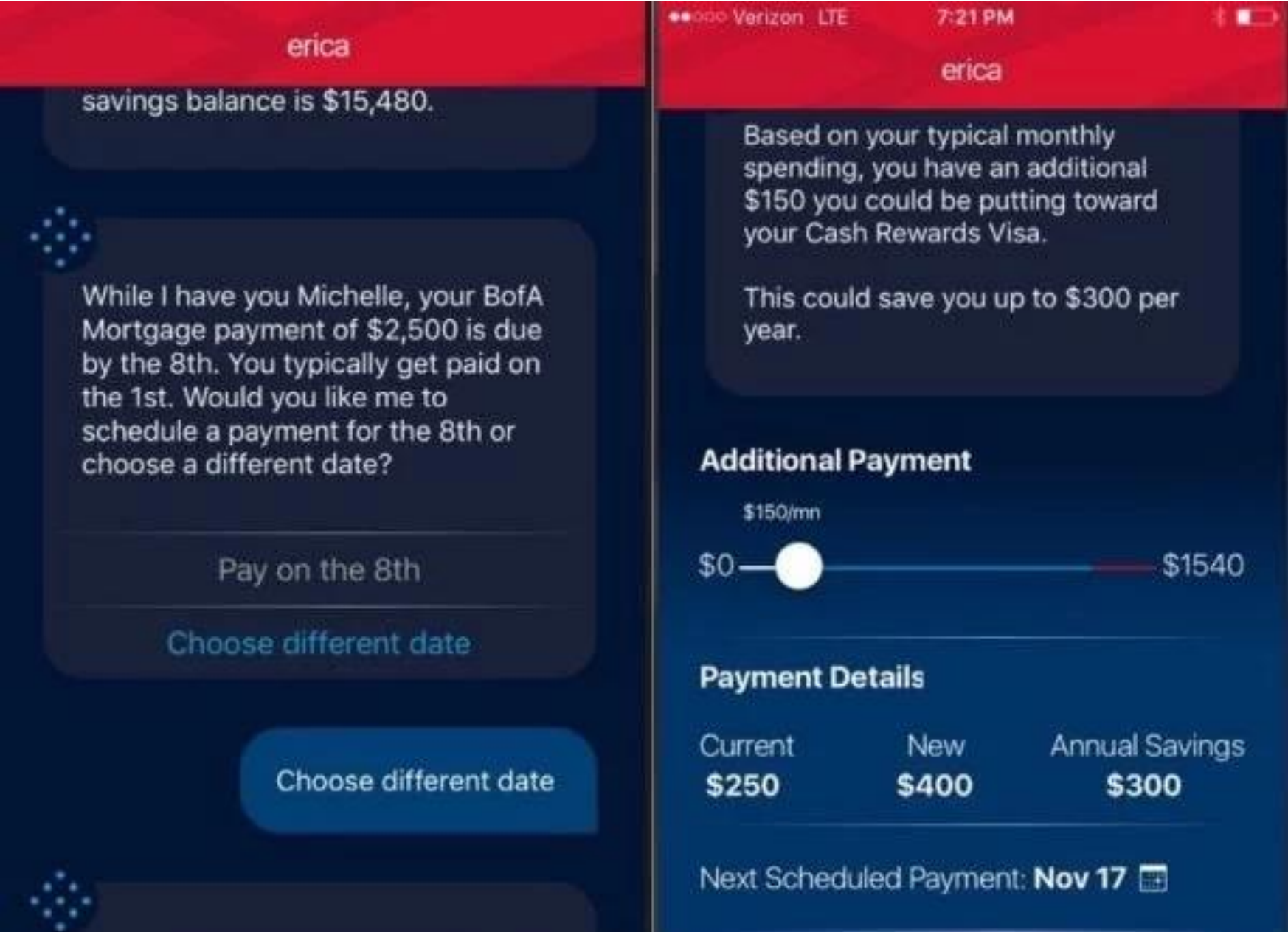


Chatbot para registro de citas

2019

Chatbot de atención bancaria

2021





Auto-coloring

2021





Inteligencia Artificial - Características

Actuación similar a la humana

Identificación de patrones

Capacidad de clasificación y predicción

Resolución de problemas

Memoria

Aprendizaje

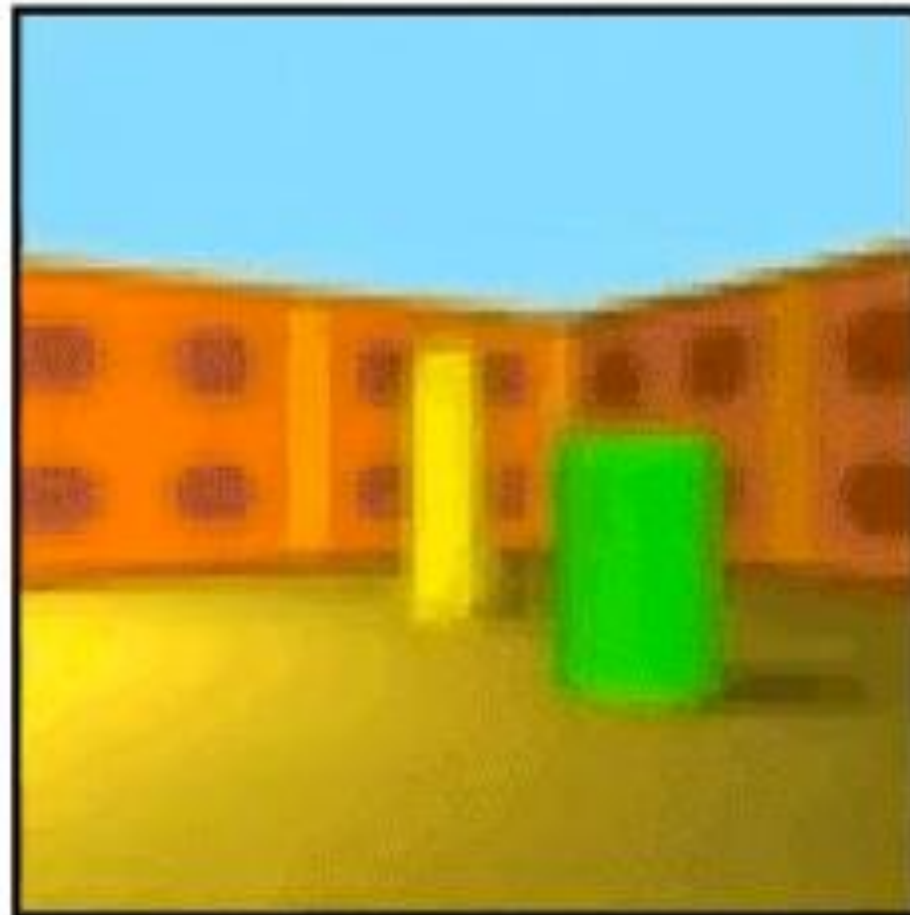
fast forward...



observation



neural rendering



DeepMind Introduces It's Supermodel AI 'Perceiver': A Neural Network Model That Could Process All Types Of Input



Perceiver: General Perception with Iterative Attention



Figure 2. We train the Perceiver architecture on images from ImageNet (Deng et al., 2009) (left), video and audio from AudioSet (Gemmeke et al., 2017) (considered both multi- and uni-modally) (center), and 3D point clouds from ModelNet40 (Wu et al., 2015) (right). Essentially no architectural changes are required to use the model on a diverse range of input data.

Source: <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2103.03206.pdf>

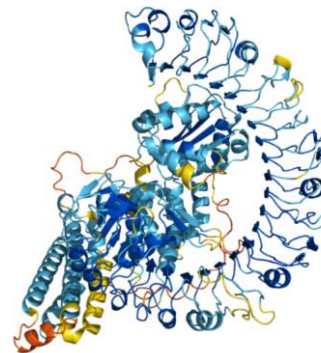
nature > news > article

NEWS | 22 July 2021

DeepMind's AI predicts structures for a vast trove of proteins

AlphaFold neural network produced a 'totally transformative' database of more than 350,000 structures from *Homo sapiens* and 20 model organisms.

Ewen Callaway

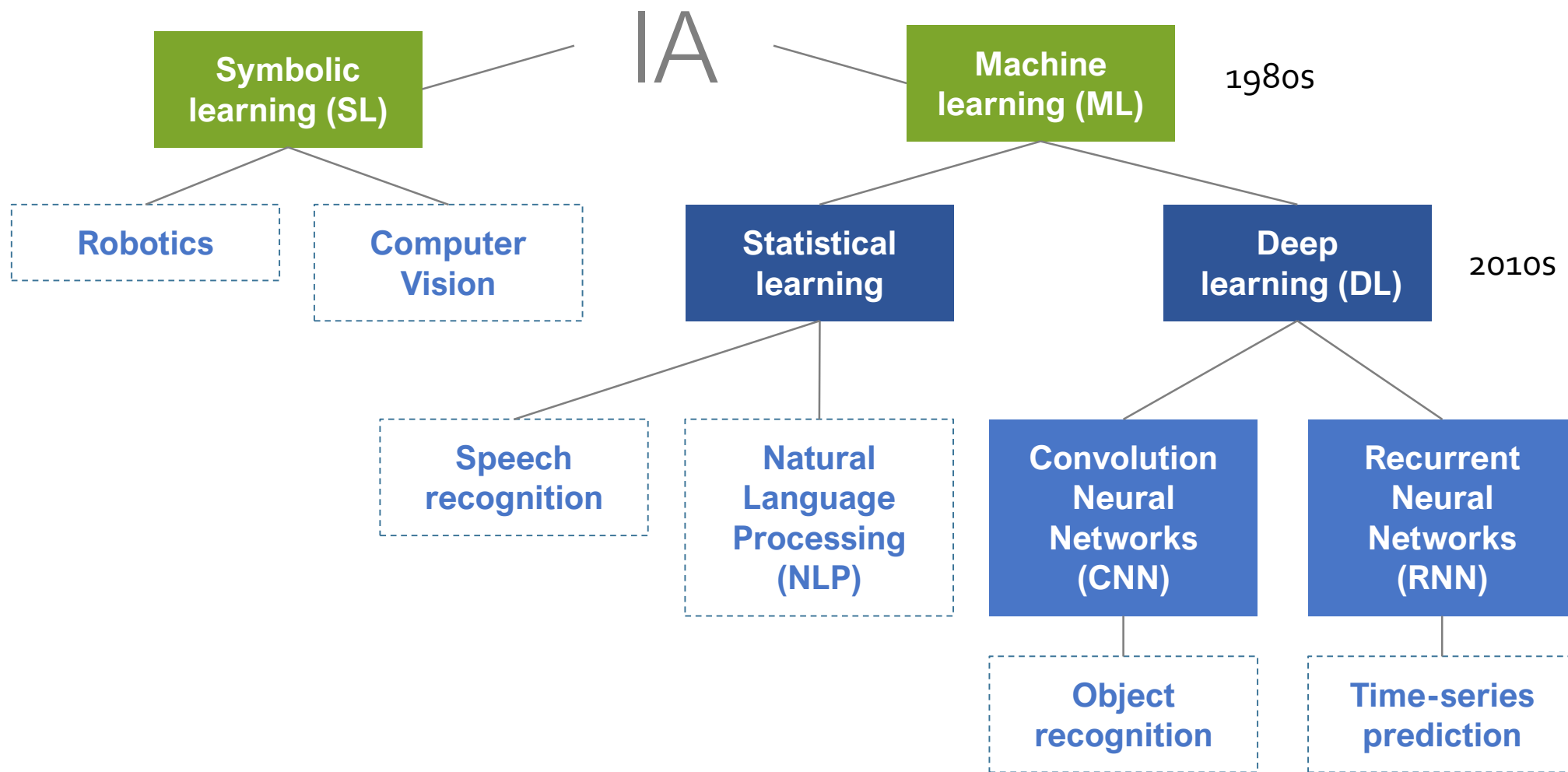


Q8W3K0: A potential plant disease resistance protein. Mean pLDDT 82.24.

IA, ML, SL, USL: mapa básico

IA

un
breve
mapa



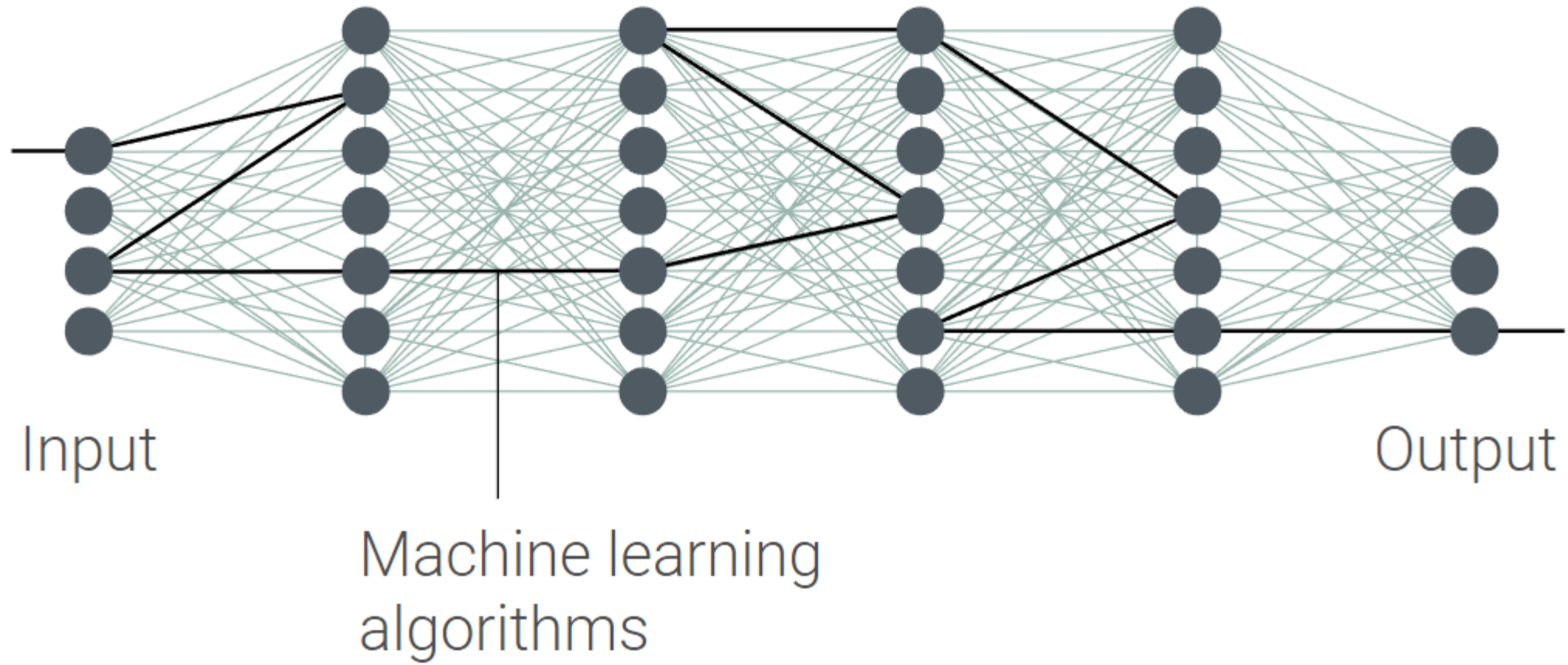
Métodos de
aprendizaje

Supervised
learning

Unsupervised
learning

Reinforcement
learning

Deep learning neural network



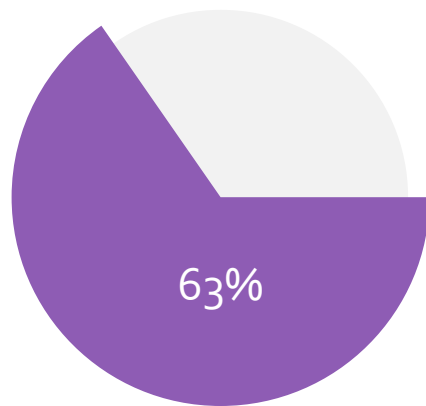
IA

¿Dónde se encuentran sus principales aplicaciones?

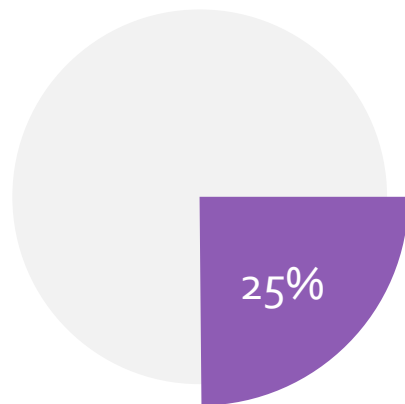


IA

Estado actual de aplicación empresarial



63% de los CEOs entrevistados por PwC:
“La IA tendrá un mayor impacto
que la revolución de Internet”. (2019)



25% de las empresas analizadas por PwC
cuentan con AI en una etapa madura.
(2021).

Sin embargo, el uso de AI se incrementó
57% durante la pandemia en este grupo
de empresas.

I.A. en el contexto de la gestión de riesgos



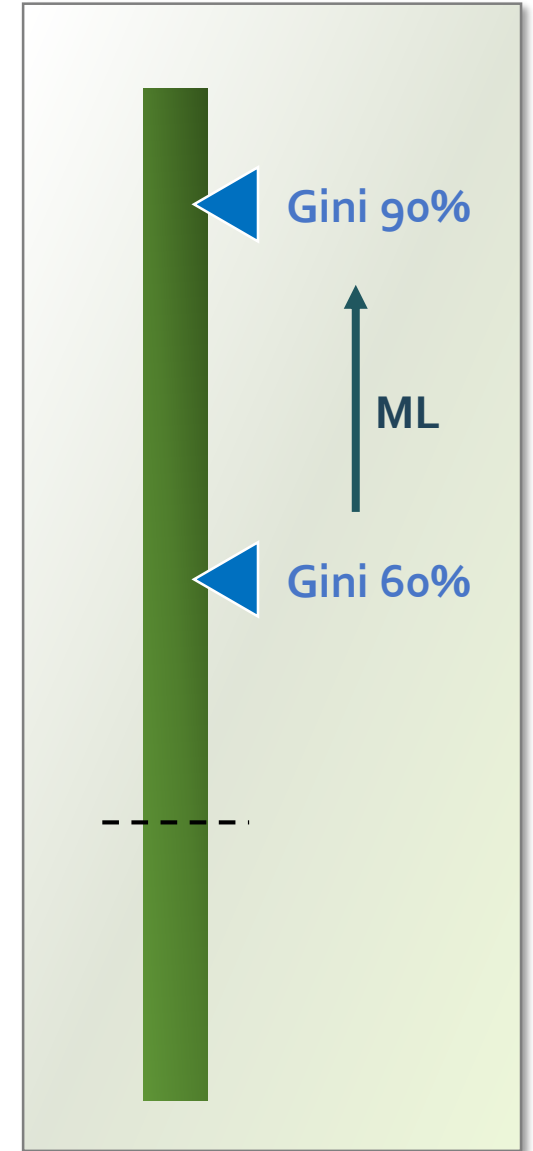
IA

para análisis y
gestión de
riesgos



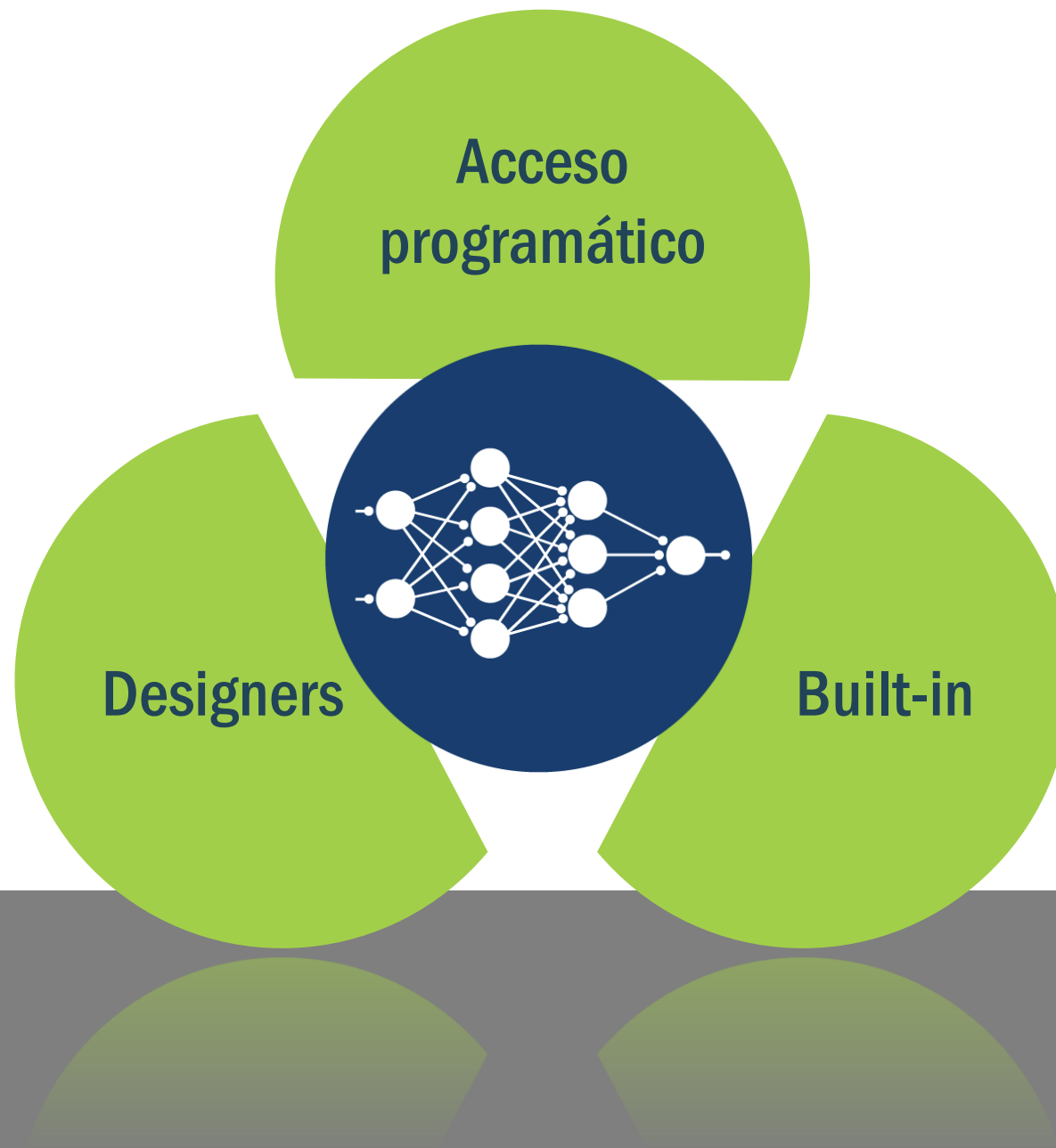
IA

Riesgo de crédito



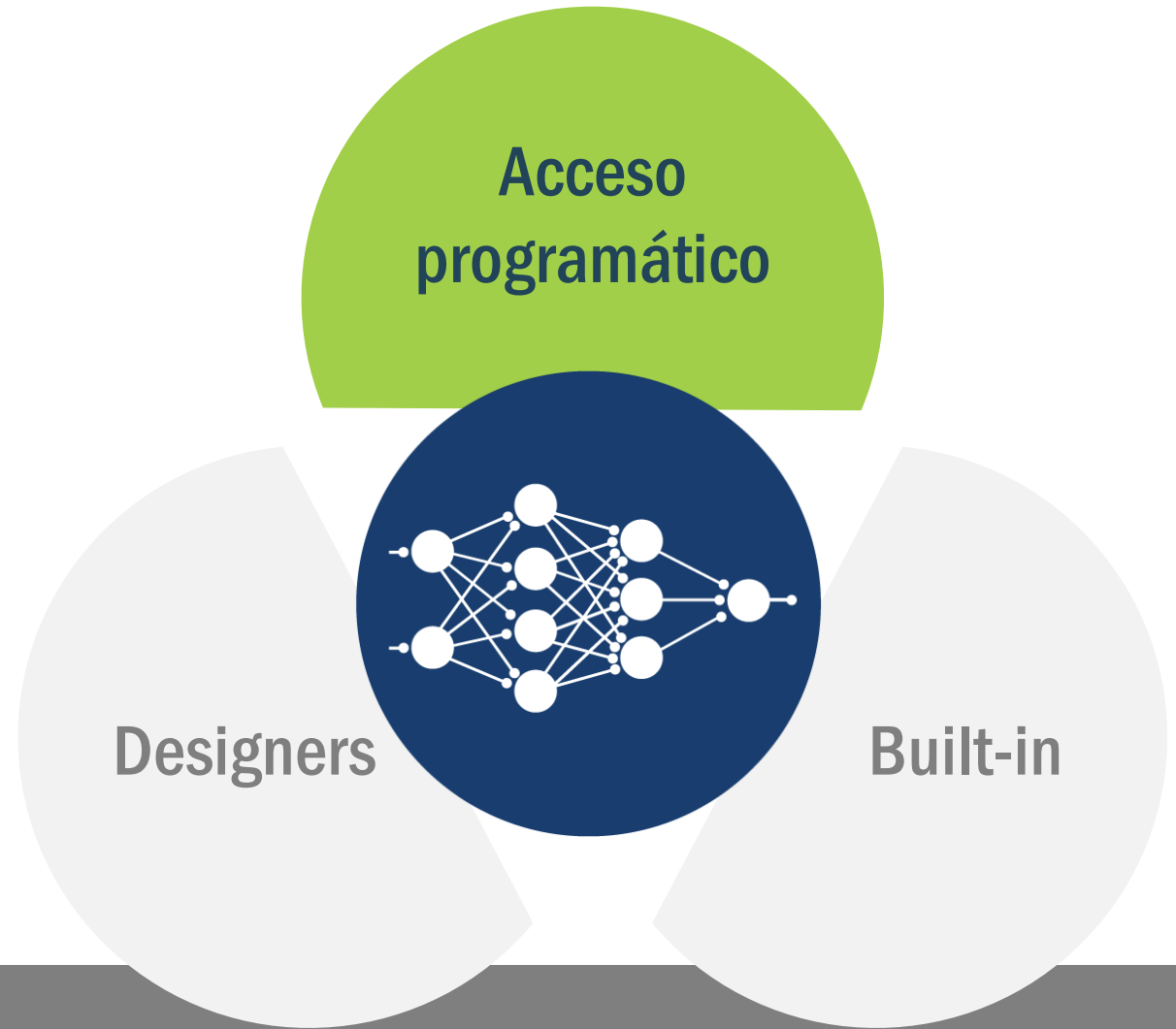
IA

Tres modos
de usarla



IA

Tres modos
de usarla





Google Colaboratory

<https://colab.research.google.com/>



Riesgo de crédito



- Home
- Competitions
- Datasets**
- Code
- Discussions
- Courses
- More

[Sign In](#) [Register](#)

 Dataset



^

455

All Lending Club loan data

2007 through current Lending Club accepted and rejected loan data

 Nathan George • updated 2 years ago (Version 3)

[Data](#)

Tasks (2)

Code (54)

Discussion (14)

Activity

Metadata

Download (618 MB)

New Notebook

 Usability 7.5

 License CC0: Public Domain

 Tags business, computer science, finance, lending

Description

Context

Update: I probably won't be able to update the data anymore, as LendingClub now has a scary 'TOS' popup when downloading the data. Worst case, they will ask me/Kaggle to take it down from here.

This dataset contains the full LendingClub data available from [their site](#). There are separate files for accepted and rejected loans. The accepted loans also include the FICO scores, which can only be downloaded when you are signed in to LendingClub and download the data.

 LoanDefaultProbability - Google.ipynb ☆

Archivo Editar Ver Insertar Entorno de ejecución Herramientas Ayuda [Se han guardado todos los cambios](#)

Comentario Compartir Configuración R

+ Código + Texto

Volver a conectar Editar

1. Problem Definition

The problem is defined in the classification framework, where the predicted variable is "Charge-Off ". A charge-off is a debt that a creditor has given up trying to collect on after you've missed payments for several months. The predicted variable takes value 1 in case of charge-off and 0 otherwise.

This case study aims to analyze data for loans through 2007-2017Q3 from Lending Club available on Kaggle. Dataset contains over 887 thousand observations and 150 variables among which one is describing the loan status.

2. Getting Started- Loading the data and python packages

2.1. Loading the python packages

```
[ ] # Load libraries
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from matplotlib import pyplot
from pandas import read_csv, set_option
from pandas.plotting import scatter_matrix
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split, KFold, cross_val_score, GridSearchCV
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
```

```
# Load libraries
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from matplotlib import pyplot
from pandas import read_csv, set_option
from pandas.plotting import scatter_matrix
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split, KFold, cross_val_score, GridSearchCV
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
from sklearn.discriminant_analysis import LinearDiscriminantAnalysis
from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB
from sklearn.svm import SVC
from sklearn.neural_network import MLPClassifier
from sklearn.pipeline import Pipeline
from sklearn.ensemble import AdaBoostClassifier, GradientBoostingClassifier, RandomForestClassifier, ExtraTreesClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, confusion_matrix, accuracy_score

#Libraries for Deep Learning Models
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Dense
from keras.wrappers.scikit_learn import KerasClassifier
from keras.optimizers import SGD
```


LoanDefaultProbability - Google.ipynb

Comentario
Compartir

Volver a conectar
Editar

+ Código
+ Texto

[] le = LabelEncoder()
apply le on categorical feature columns
dataset[categorical_cols] = dataset[categorical_cols].apply(lambda col: le.fit_transform(col))
dataset[categorical_cols].head(10)

	term	grade	sub_grade	home_ownership	verification_status	purpose	addr_state	initial_list_status	application_type
0	1	2	10	3	1	2	40	1	0
1	0	0	2	1	0	1	4	1	0
2	1	3	15	3	1	1	21	1	0
4	0	2	12	3	1	2	3	0	0
5	0	2	12	3	1	2	26	0	0
6	0	1	9	1	1	3	20	0	0
7	1	1	8	2	2	2	40	1	0
8	0	2	13	3	1	1	42	0	0
9	0	1	8	3	0	2	18	0	0
10	0	1	9	3	2	2	19	0	0

[] dataset.head(5)

	loan_amnt	funded_amnt	term	int_rate	installment	grade	sub_grade	home_ownership	verification_status	purpose	addr_state	dti	earliest_cr_line	open_acc	revol_util	initial_list_status	last_pymnt_amnt	a
0	15000.0	15000.0	1	12.39	336.64	2	10	3	1	2	40	12.03	1994	6.0	29.0	1	12017.81	
1	10400.0	10400.0	0	6.99	321.08	0	2	1	0	1	4	14.92	1989	17.0	31.6	1	321.08	
2	21425.0	21425.0	1	15.59	516.36	3	15	3	1	1	21	18.49	2003	10.0	76.2	1	17813.19	
4	7650.0	7650.0	0	13.66	260.20	2	12	3	1	2	3	34.81	2002	11.0	91.9	0	17.70	



+ Código + Texto

Volver a conectar ▾

✎ Editar

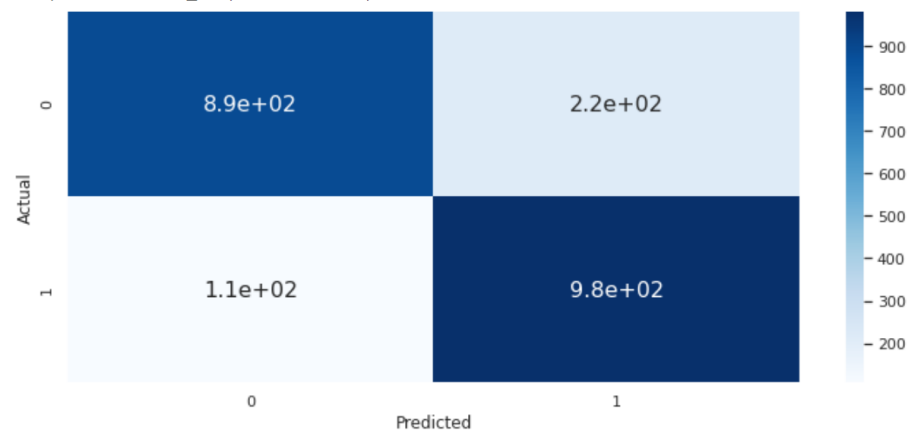


```
[[891 219]
 [108 982]]
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.89	0.80	0.84	1110
1	0.82	0.90	0.86	1090
accuracy			0.85	2200
macro avg	0.85	0.85	0.85	2200
weighted avg	0.86	0.85	0.85	2200

```
df_cm = pd.DataFrame(confusion_matrix(Y_validation, predictions), columns=np.unique(Y_validation), index = np.unique(Y_validation))
df_cm.index.name = 'Actual'
df_cm.columns.name = 'Predicted'
sns.heatmap(df_cm, cmap="Blues", annot=True, annot_kws={"size": 16})# font sizes
```

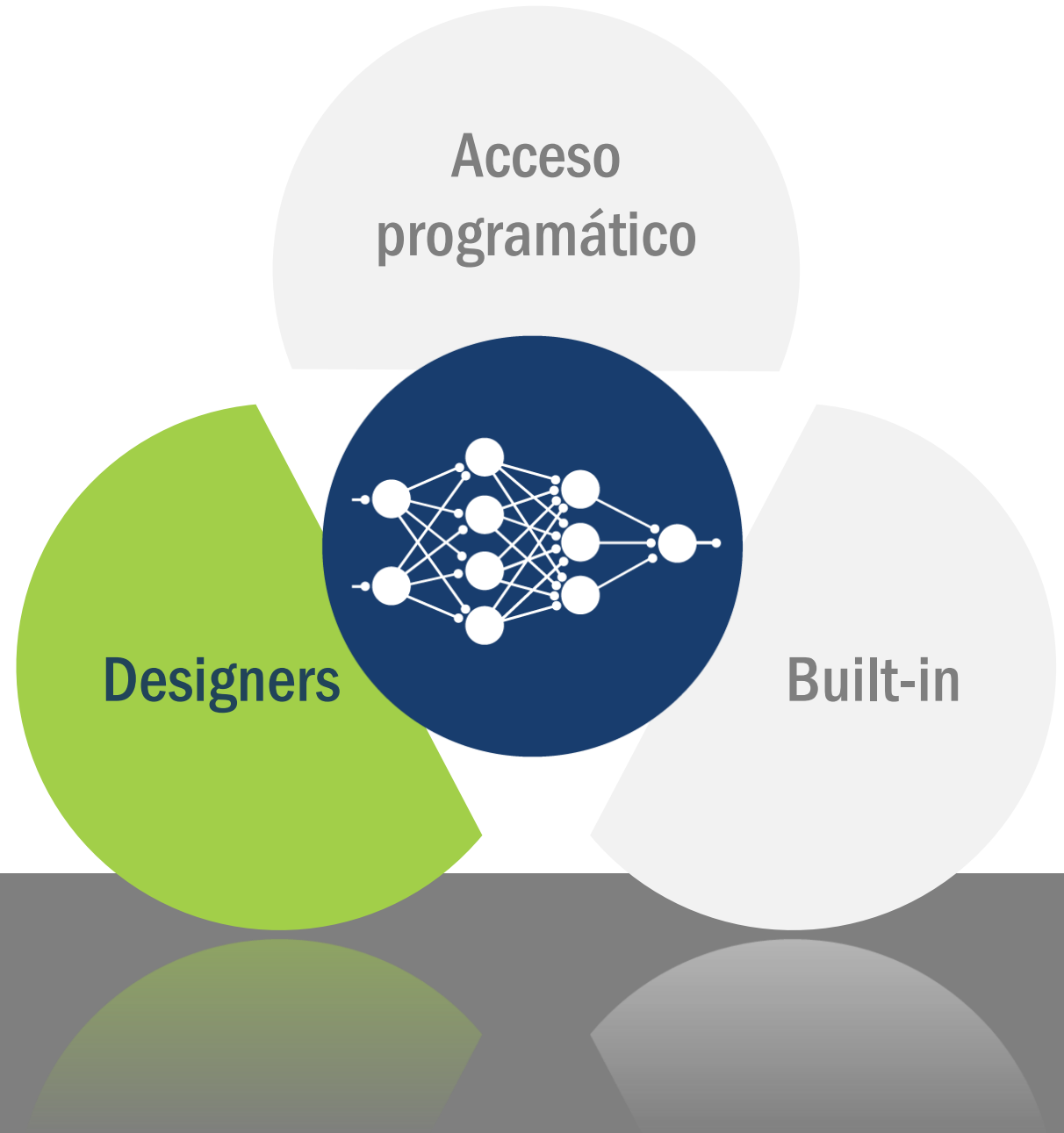
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f0a5a933e50>



Mini demo

IA

Tres modos
de usarla





IA

¿Qué
proveedores
lideran este
sector?

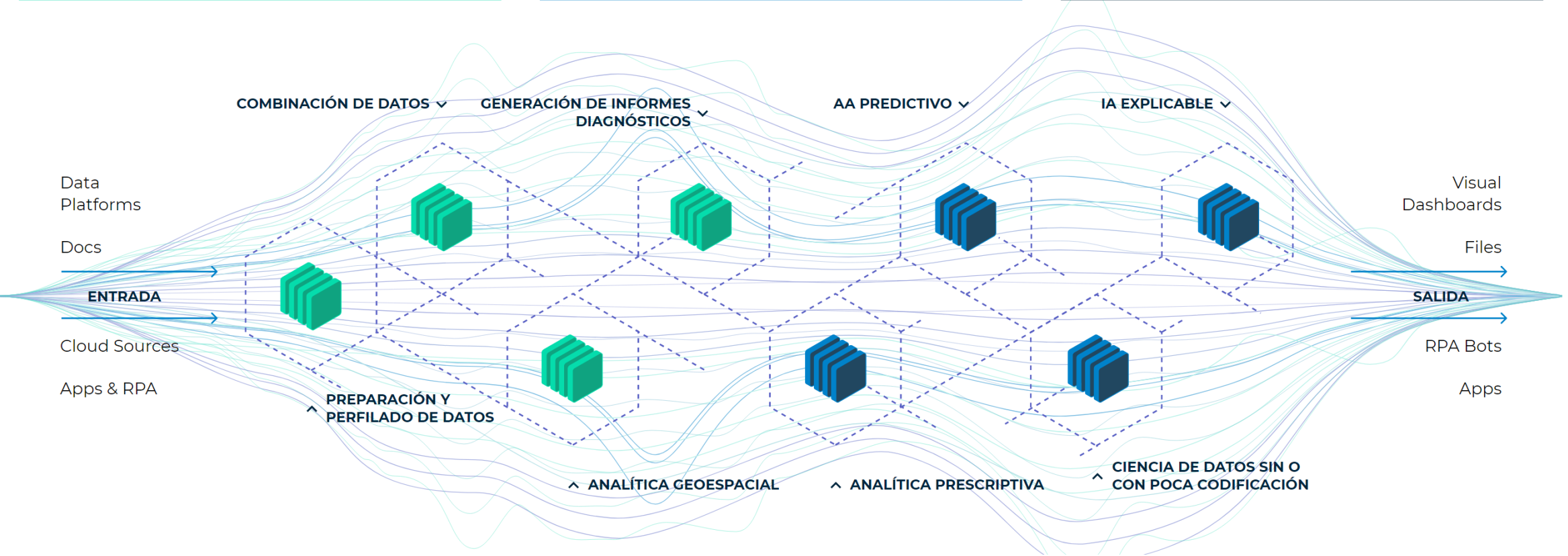
Fuente: <https://informationmatters.net/gartner-2021-magic-quadrant-data-science-machine-learning/>



PREPARACIÓN DE DATOS Y ANALÍTICA >

CIENCIA DE DATOS Y APRENDIZAJE AUTOMÁTICO >

AUTOMATIZACIÓN DE PROCESOS >



Mini demo

Amazon S3



Buckets

Puntos de acceso

Puntos de acceso del objeto
Lambda

Operaciones por lotes

Analizador de acceso para S3

Configuración de bloqueo de
acceso público correspondiente
a esta cuenta

▼ Storage Lens

Paneles

Configuración de AWS
Organizations

Características destacadas 3

► AWS Marketplace para S3

Amazon S3 > us--public

us--public [Info](#)

Objetos

Propiedades

Permisos

Métricas

Administración

Puntos de acceso

Objetos (3)

Los objetos son las entidades fundamentales que se almacenan en Amazon S3. Puede utilizar el [inventario de Amazon S3](#) para obtener una lista de todos los objetos de su bucket. Para que otras personas obtengan acceso a sus objetos, tendrá que concederles permisos de forma explícita. [Más información](#)



Copiar URI de S3

Copiar URL

Descargar

Abrir

Eliminar

Acciones ▼

Crear carpeta

Cargar

Buscar objetos por prefijo

< 1 >

☐	Nombre ▼	Tipo ▼	Última modificación ▼	Tamaño ▲	Clase de almacenamiento ▼
☐	scoring_rho.csv	csv	23 Jul 2021 6:20:48 PM -05	24.3 KB	Estándar
☐	CreditScoring.xlsx	xlsx	23 Jul 2021 6:18:56 PM -05	80.4 KB	Estándar
☐	highlight_main_cvx_es.png	png	1 Jul 2016 12:44:14 PM -05	2.8 KB	Estándar



Servicios ▲

🔍 Buscar servicios, características, productos del Marketplace y documentos [Alt+S]



RISKO ▼

Norte de Virginia ▼

★ Favoritos

Agregue favoritos haciendo clic en la estrella situada junto al nombre del servicio.

Visitados recientemente

- ☆ Página de inicio de la consola
- ☆ Amazon Machine Learning
- ☆ S3

Todos los servicios

🖥️ Informática

- ☆ EC2
- ☆ Lightsail ↗
- ☆ Lambda
- ☆ Batch
- ☆ Elastic Beanstalk
- ☆ Serverless Application Repository
- ☆ AWS Outposts
- ☆ EC2 Image Builder
- ☆ AWS App Runner

🏠 Contenedores

- ☆ Elastic Container Registry
- ☆ Elastic Container Service
- ☆ Elastic Kubernetes Service
- ☆ Red Hat OpenShift Service on AWS

📁 Almacenamiento

- ☆ S3
- ☆ EFS
- ☆ FSx
- ☆ S3 Glacier

👤 Habilitación para clientes

- ☆ AWS IQ ↗
- ☆ Support
- ☆ Managed Services
- ☆ Activate for Startups

🤖 Robótica

- ☆ AWS RoboMaker

🔗 Cadena de bloques

- ☆ Amazon Managed Blockchain

📡 Satélite

- ☆ Ground Station

⚙️ Quantum Technologies

- ☆ Amazon Braket

📁 Administración y gobierno

- ☆ AWS Organizations
- ☆ CloudWatch
- ☆ AWS Auto Scaling

🧠 Machine Learning

- ☆ Amazon SageMaker
- ☆ Amazon Augmented AI
- ☆ Amazon CodeGuru
- ☆ Amazon DevOps Guru
- ☆ Amazon Comprehend
- ☆ Amazon Forecast
- ☆ Amazon Fraud Detector
- ☆ Amazon Kendra
- ☆ Amazon Lex
- ☆ Amazon Personalize
- ☆ Amazon Polly
- ☆ Amazon Rekognition
- ☆ Amazon Textract
- ☆ Amazon Transcribe
- ☆ Amazon Translate
- ☆ AWS DeepComposer
- ☆ AWS DeepLens
- ☆ AWS DeepRacer
- ☆ AWS Panorama
- ☆ Amazon Monitron
- ☆ Amazon HealthLake

💰 Administración de costos de AWS

- ☆ AWS Cost Explorer
- ☆ AWS Budgets
- ☆ AWS Marketplace Subscriptions
- ☆ AWS Application Cost Profiler

📱 Móvil

- ☆ AWS Amplify
- ☆ Mobile Hub
- ☆ AWS AppSync
- ☆ Device Farm
- ☆ Amazon Location Service

📺 RA y RV

- ☆ Amazon Sumerian

🔗 Integración de aplicaciones

- ☆ Step Functions
- ☆ Amazon AppFlow
- ☆ Amazon EventBridge
- ☆ Amazon MQ
- ☆ Simple Notification Service



ML model report

| Summary

[Settings](#)[Monitoring](#)

Tools

[Try real-time predictions](#)

Evaluations

[▸ Evaluation: ML mod...](#)

ML model summary

ID ml-x9OQocsAaeX**Name** ML model: Credit scoring Rho 2 **Type** Binary classification**Creation time** Jul 23, 2021 11:22:17 PM**Completion time** 2 mins. **Compute Time (Approximate)** 1 min. **Status** Completed**Log** [Download log](#)

Datasource (training)

Datasource ID [ds-8jkQAaLTPAK](#)**Target** Q**Input schema** [View input schema](#)

Evaluations

Evaluations created 1**Latest evaluation result** [0.830 \(AUC\)](#)[Perform another Evaluation](#)

ML model report

- Summary
- Settings
- Monitoring

Tools

Try real-time predictions

Evaluations

▼ Evaluation: ML mod...

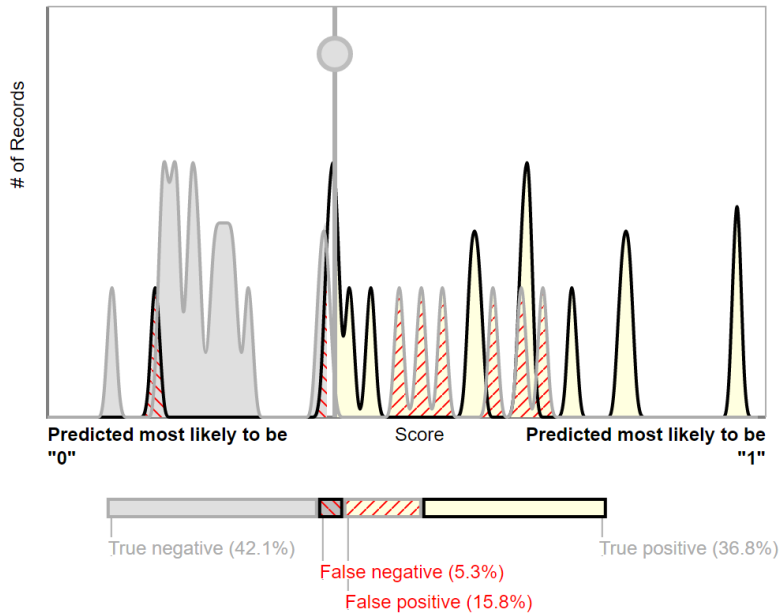
- Summary
- Alerts (0)
- Explore performance

ML model performance

This chart shows the distributions of your predicted answers for the actual "1" and "0" records in your evaluation data. Any overlap of the actual "1" █ & "0" █ is where your ML model guesses wrong. [Learn more.](#)

Adjust the slider to indicate how much error you can tolerate from your ML model based on your needs. Moving the score threshold to the right decreases the number of false positives and increases the number of false negatives.

Explain this chart



Trade-off based on score threshold

[Reset score threshold \(0.4\)](#)

- **79% are correct**
14 true positive
16 true negative
- **21% are errors**
6 false positive
2 false negative
- 53% of the records are predicted as "1"
- 47% of the records are predicted as "0"

Save score threshold at 0.40

▼ Advanced metrics

- False positive rate **0.2727**
- Precision **0.7**
- Recall **0.875**
- Accuracy **0.7895**

IA

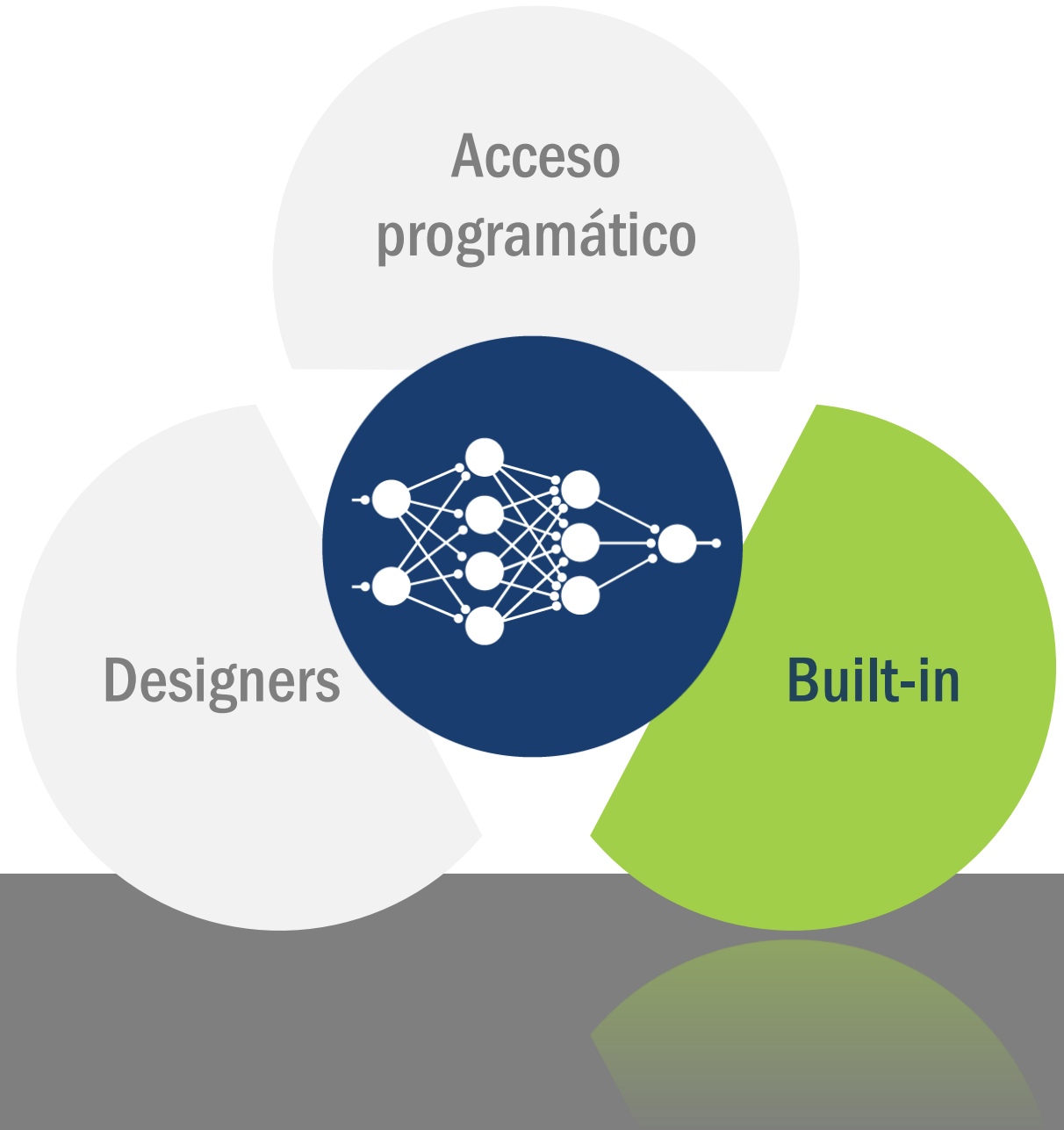
Riesgo de fraude

The screenshot shows the Kaggle website interface. On the left is a sidebar with navigation links: Home, Competitions, Datasets, Code (highlighted), Discussions, Courses, and More. The main header includes the Kaggle logo, a search bar with 'fraud' entered, and links for Filters, Sign In, and Register. Below the header is a filter bar with tags: Python, R, Beginner, NLP, Finance, Random Forest, GPU, TPU, and Competition notebook. The main content area displays 'Results (100+)' for the search term 'fraud'. It lists six notebooks with their titles, update times, comment counts, scores, and gold medal status. The notebooks are: 'Credit Fraud || Dealing with Imbalanced Datasets' (3436 votes, Gold), 'Predicting Fraud with TensorFlow' (312 votes, Gold), 'Fraud complete EDA' (421 votes, Gold), 'XGB Fraud with Magic - [0.9600]' (394 votes, Gold), 'Predicting Fraud in Financial Payment Services' (336 votes, Gold), and 'Fraud Detection' (93 votes, Gold).

Rank	Notebook Title	Updated	Comments	Score	Votes	Medals
1	Credit Fraud Dealing with Imbalanced Datasets	Updated 2y ago	566		3436	Gold
2	Predicting Fraud with TensorFlow	Updated 4y ago	56		312	Gold
3	Fraud complete EDA	Updated 2y ago	26	0.9394	421	Gold
4	XGB Fraud with Magic - [0.9600]	Notebook copied with edits from a private notebook · Updated 2y ago	62	0.962081	394	Gold
5	Predicting Fraud in Financial Payment Services	Updated 4y ago	55		336	Gold
6	Fraud Detection	Updated 2y ago	14	0.9418	93	Gold

IA

Tres modos
de usarla



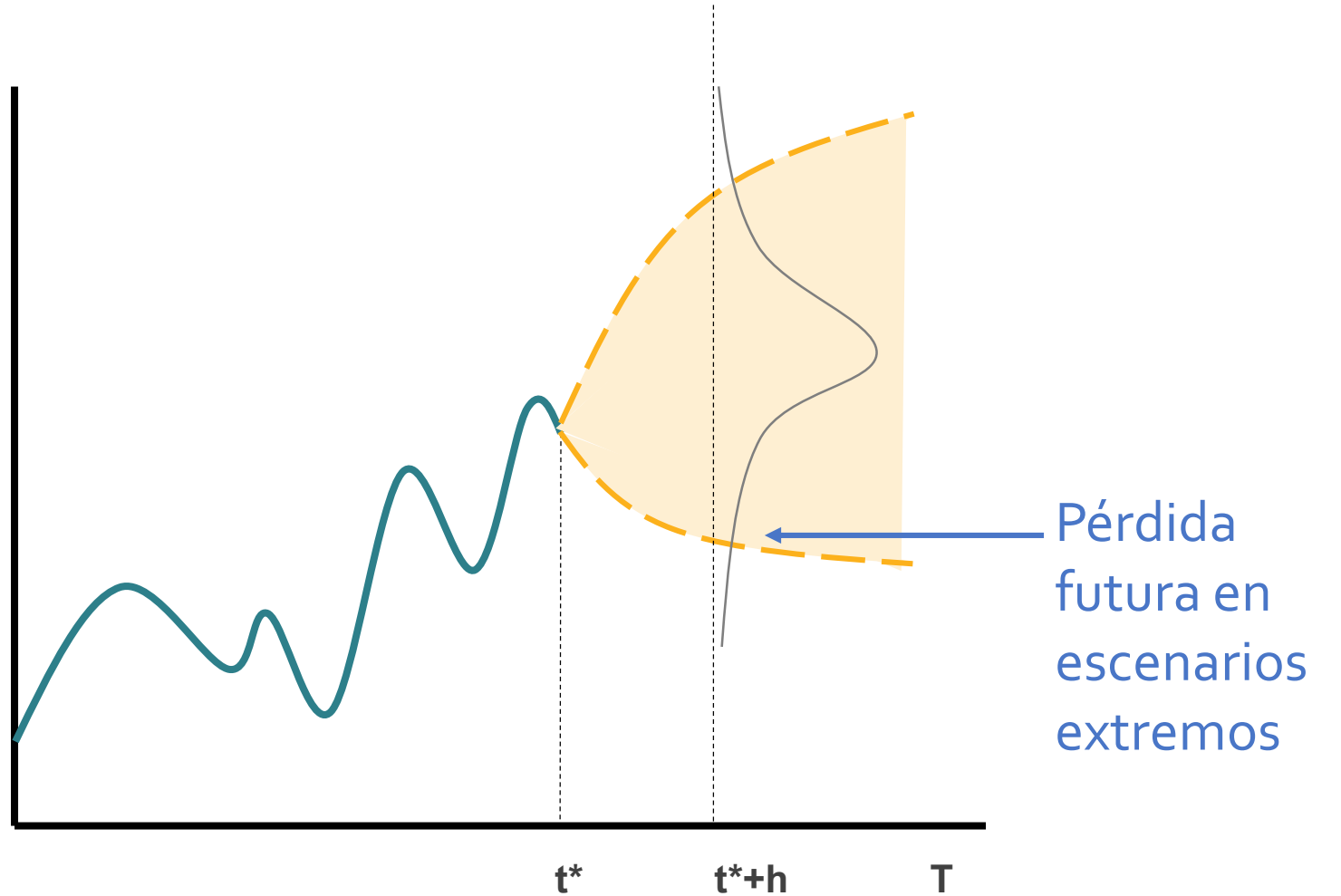
IA

Riesgo de mercado

Posición
patrimonial

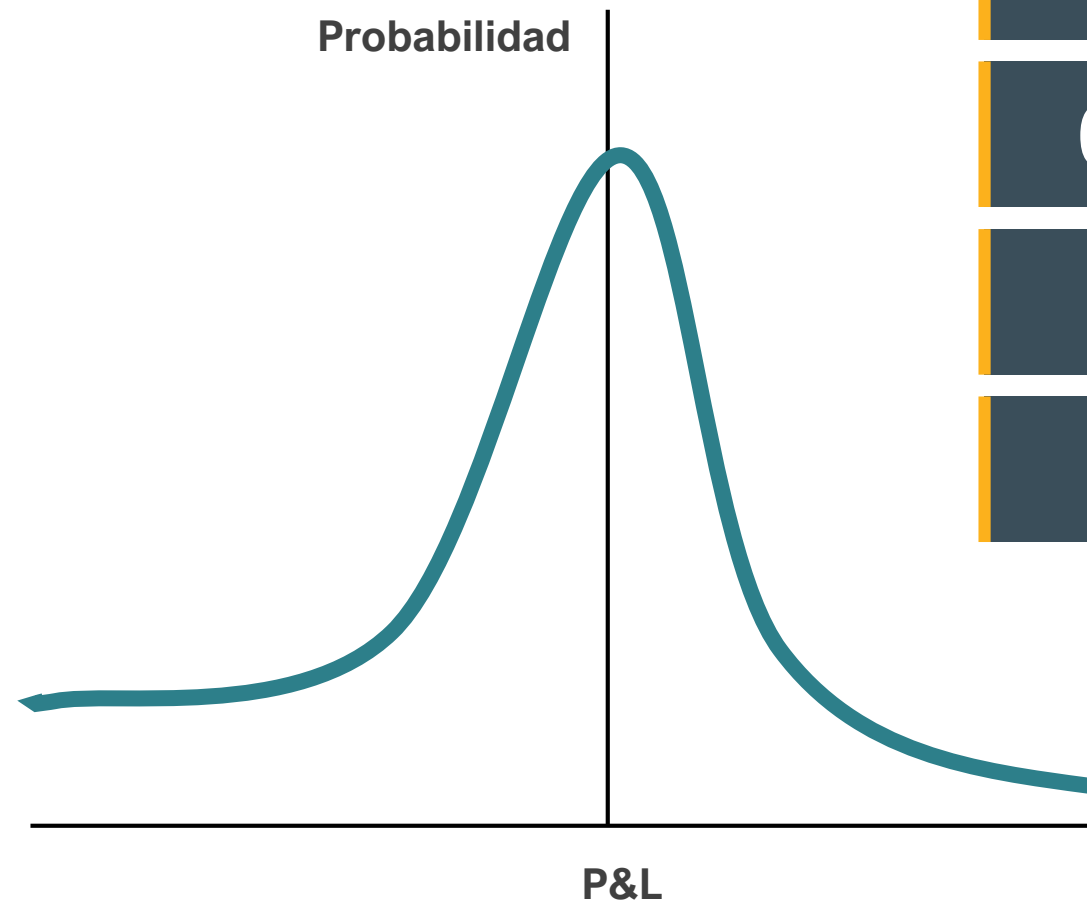
Activos

Factores
de Riesgo



IA

Riesgo de
mercado



Colas anchas

Asimetría

Cambios de régimen

Estacionalidad

Ruido en los datos

Riesgo de mercado: Enfoques para el cálculo del VaR/CVaR

Paramétricos

(e.g. GARCH, Wong y So, 2003, CAViaR, Engle and Manganelli [2004] p)

Semi-paramétricos

(e.g. Fan y Gu [2000])

No-paramétricos

(e.g. Histórico, Hendricks (1996))

Híbridos

(e.g. EVT + GARCH McNeil and Frey [2000])

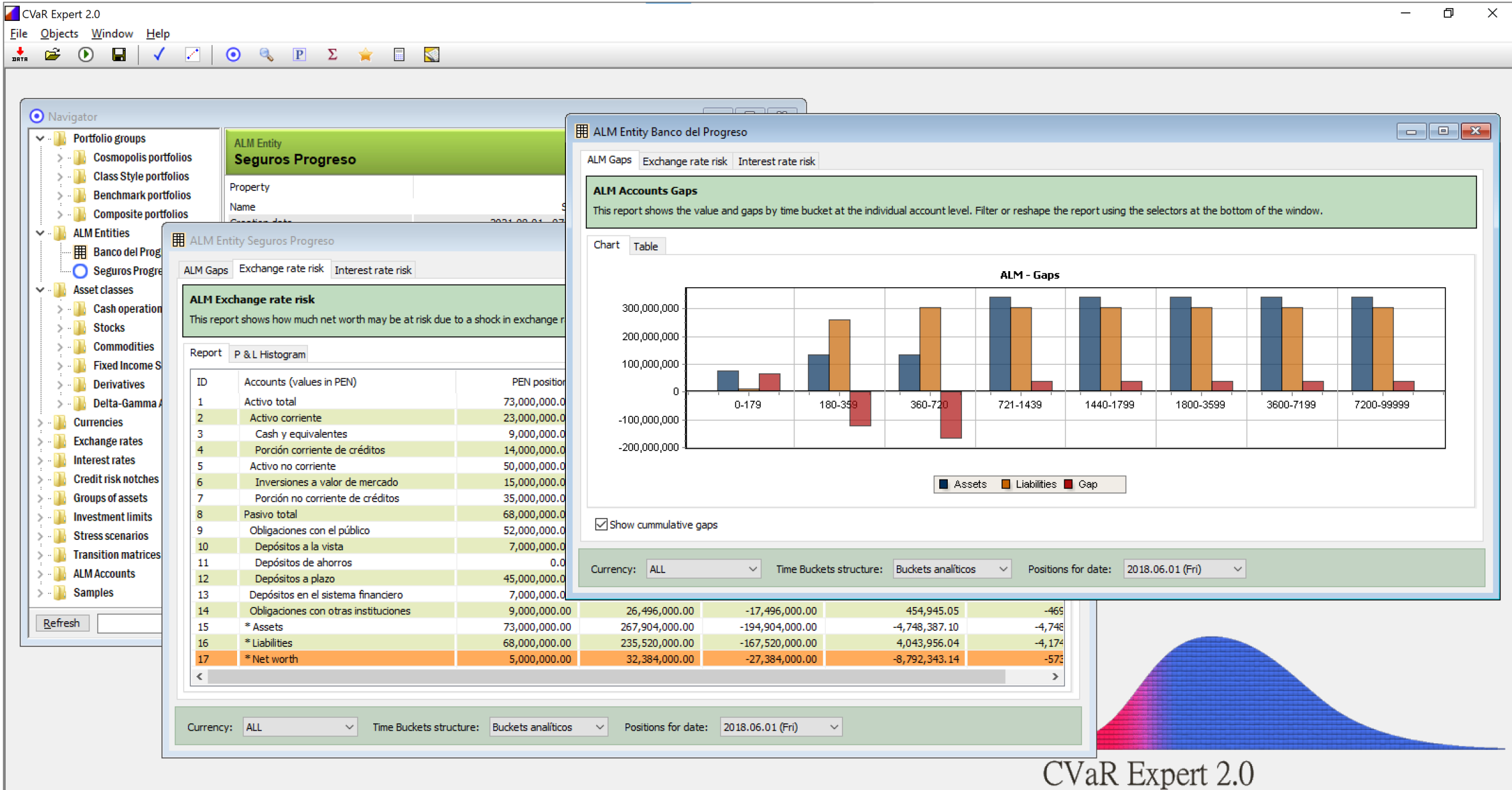
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- | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Dificultad para modelar colas anchas.▪ Problemas para incorporar grados cambiantes de asimetría. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Dependencia de la forma funcional para el componente paramétrico. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Limitaciones del número de escenarios considerados.▪ Baja sensibilidad a cambios abruptos de comportamiento. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Selección del umbral de riesgo para EVT.▪ Mecanismos limitados para incluir efectos inter-factores de riesgo. |
|---|---|---|--|

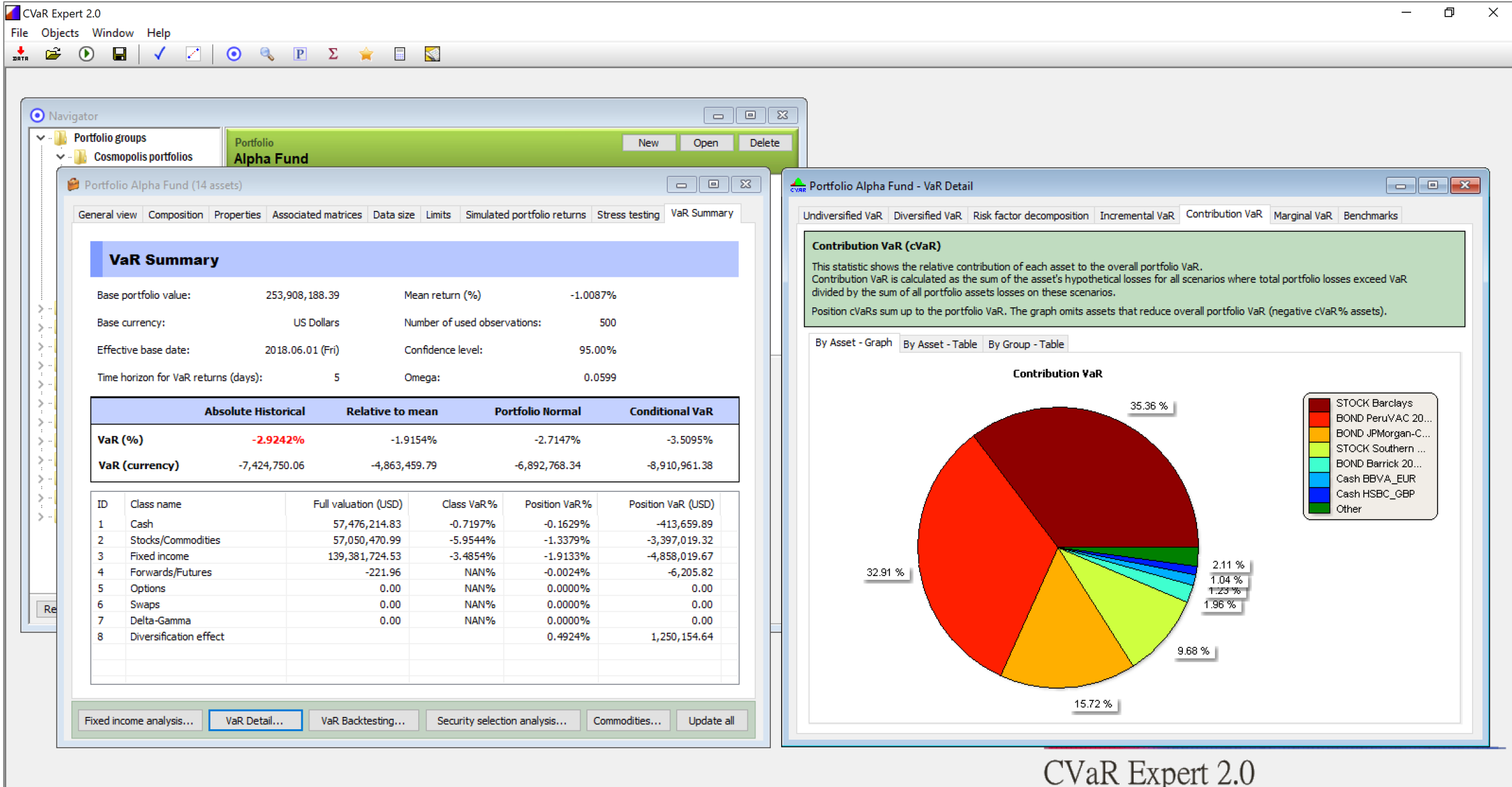
Modelo Encoded VaR(2020) – *Variational Auto-Encoder – Generative model*

Table 2: 1-day 95% VaR results with their comparative ranking for S&P500

	S&P500							
	Lopez	Linear	Quadratic	Caporin(R)	Sener	Sarma	Quantile	Caporin(F)
RiskMetrics	0.0497(11)	0.1653(10)	0.0024(10)	0.2252(10)	0.0608(8)	0.0607(11)	0.0255(9)	281.319(9)
Variance - Covariance	0.0447(6)	0.186(11)	0.003(11)	0.3545(11)	0.069(10)	0.0559(7)	0.0282(11)	288.2136(11)
Historical	0.0348(1)	0.1275(2)	0.0016(2)	0.1048(1)	0.0752(11)	0.0503(2)	0.0165(2)	198.9427(1)
Filtered Historical	0.0464(8)	0.1503(7)	0.002(7)	0.2124(9)	0.0563(3)	0.0578(9)	0.0331(12)	287.0068(10)
Monte Carlo	0.0447(6)	0.1877(12)	0.003(12)	0.3629(12)	0.0689(9)	0.0558(6)	0.0279(10)	289.8769(12)
GARCH	0.0464(8)	0.1574(8)	0.002(6)	0.1674(7)	0.0567(5)	0.0574(8)	0.0197(6)	270.6803(7)
E-GARCH	0.0546(12)	0.162(9)	0.0021(9)	0.1841(8)	0.06(7)	0.0654(12)	0.019(5)	275.4838(8)
CAViaR Symmetric	0.043(5)	0.1437(5)	0.0019(5)	0.1473(4)	0.0563(3)	0.0549(5)	0.0172(3)	248.934(5)
CAViaR Asymmetric	0.048(10)	0.1314(3)	0.0016(1)	0.153(5)	0.0558(2)	0.0598(10)	0.0237(8)	256.8689(6)
CAViaR Garch	0.0364(2)	0.133(4)	0.0017(3)	0.1291(2)	0.0547(1)	0.0487(1)	0.0178(4)	241.7056(4)
CAViaR Adaptive	0.0381(3)	0.1463(6)	0.002(8)	0.1565(6)	0.0764(12)	0.0528(4)	0.0226(7)	210.9561(2)
Encoded VaR	0.0389(4)	0.1176(1)	0.0017(4)	0.1459(3)	0.0568(6)	0.0516(3)	0.0163(1)	231.1832(3)

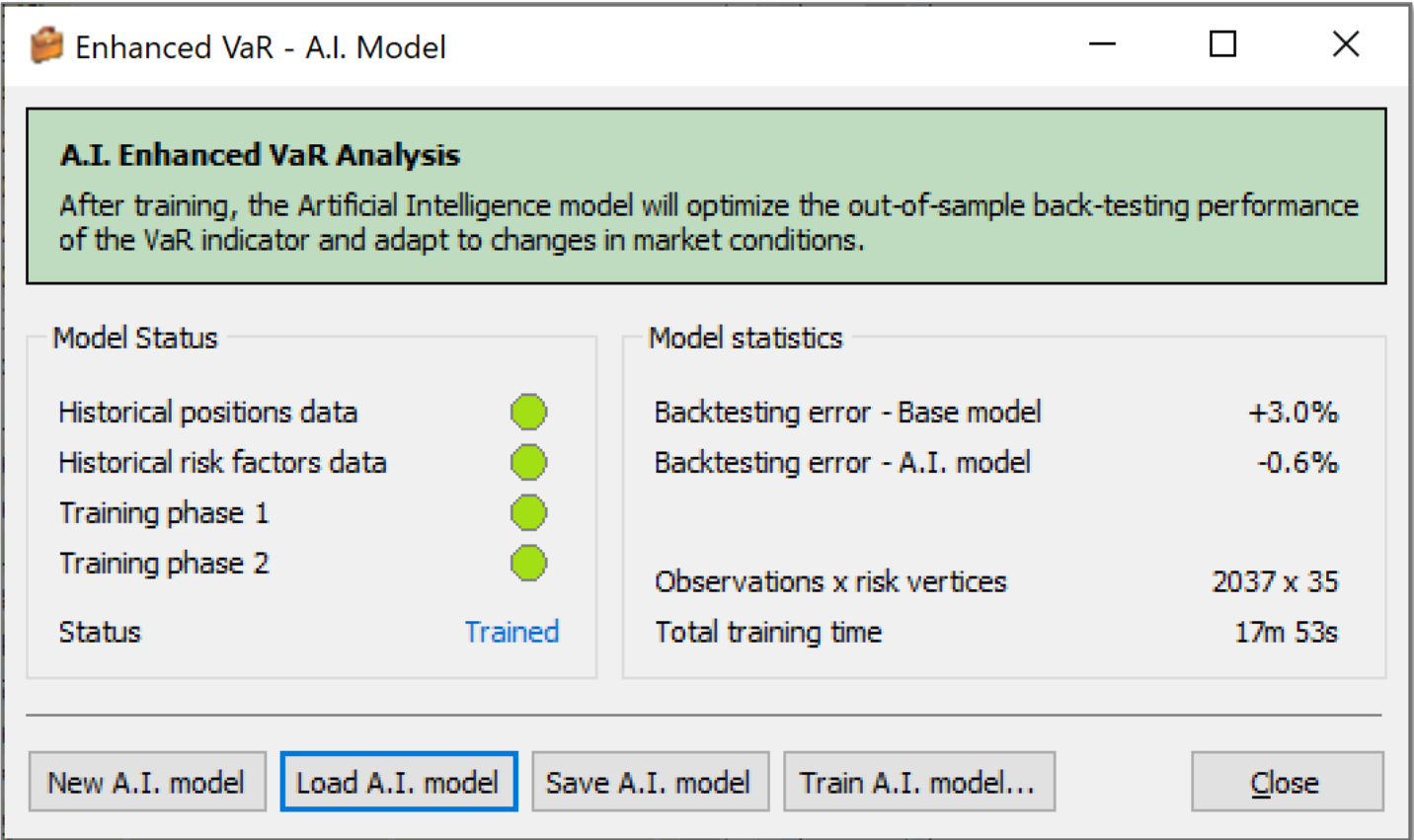
Funciones de pérdida (Back-testing) – Considera penalizaciones por defecto y por exceso





IA

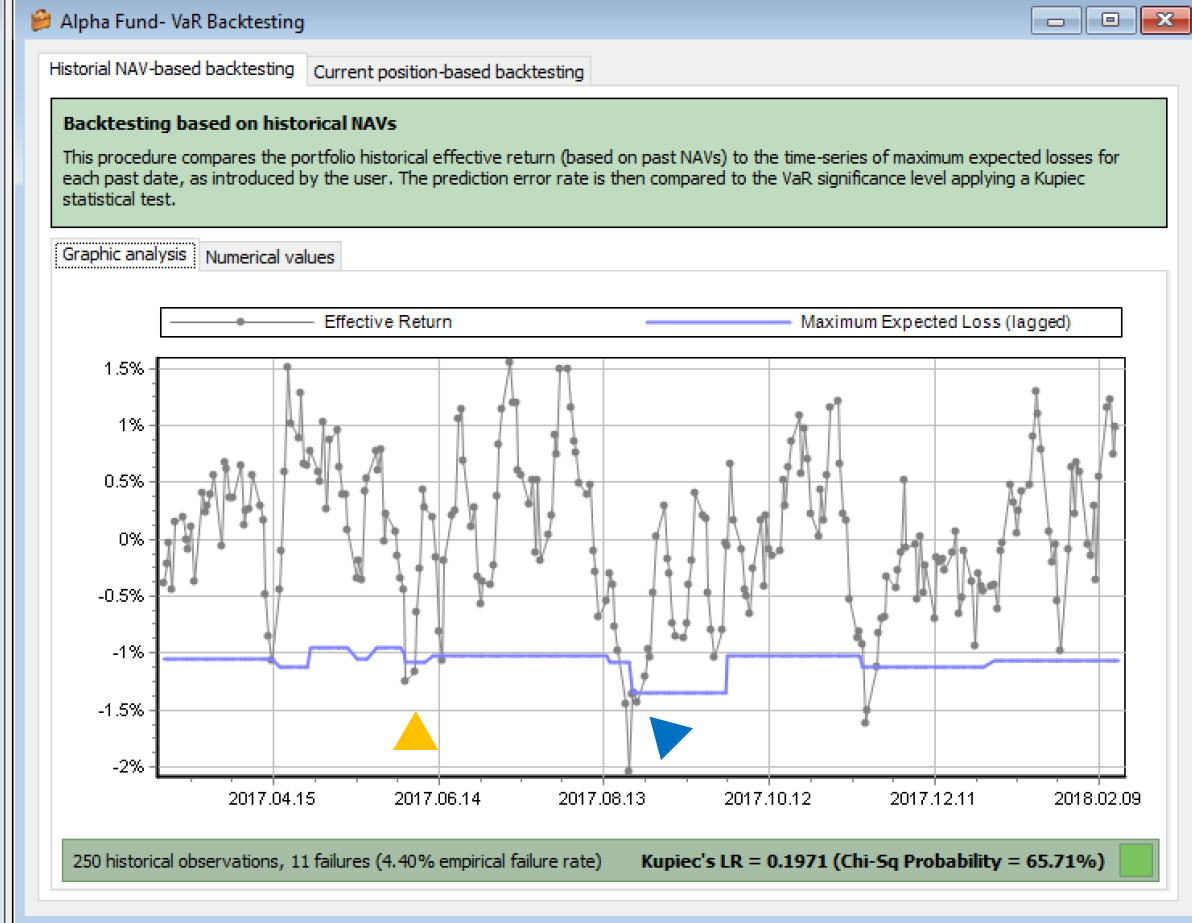
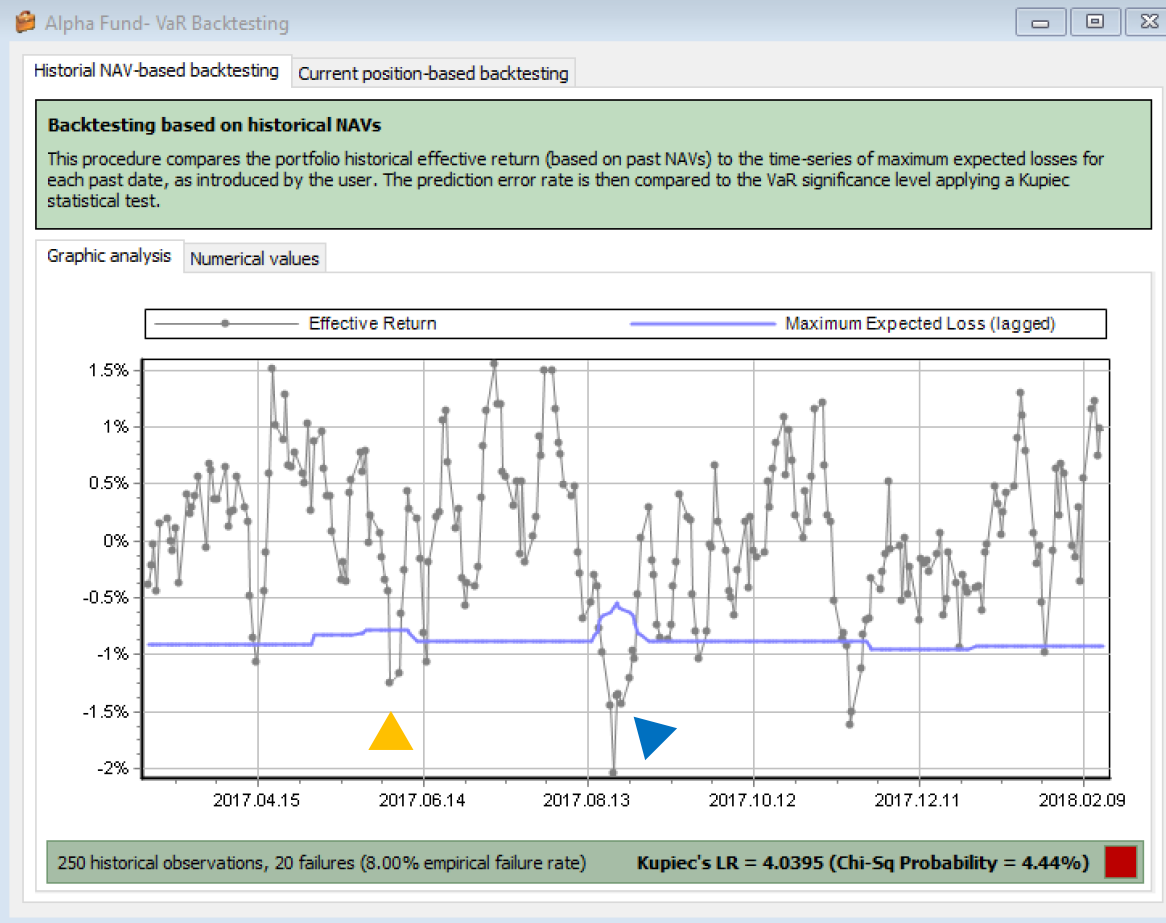
Aplicación del modelo



Fuente: Software CVX

Referencia: Hamidreza et al. (2020), "Encoded Value-at-Risk: A Predictive Machine for Financial Risk Management"

Mini demo



Ideas finales



IA

componentes y
retos clave de la
tecnología

**Preparación de
datos**

Visualización

Modelos de ML

**Interconexión
entre modelos**

**Dashboards de
analíticas**

Colaboración

Transparencia

Explicabilidad



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retos más allá
de los datos

**Inteligencia artificial
para la Gestión de
Riesgos**



**Gestión de riesgos
para la Inteligencia
Artificial**

¡Muchas gracias!

Q&A
