

# Artificial Intelligence

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A journey to the center – via the buzzwords  
machine learning, big data, deep learning,  
data science, ...

Prof. Dr. Stefan Bechtold







Entfernen



Kontrolle über die Basis der Feinde übernehmen

Basis und Infrastruktur des Feindes zerstören

Basis und Infrastruktur des Feindes zerstören

Feindliche Basis und Infrastruktur zerstören

Feindliche Basis zerstören



Die Mosaiken



Die Mosaiken



Artificial Intelligence

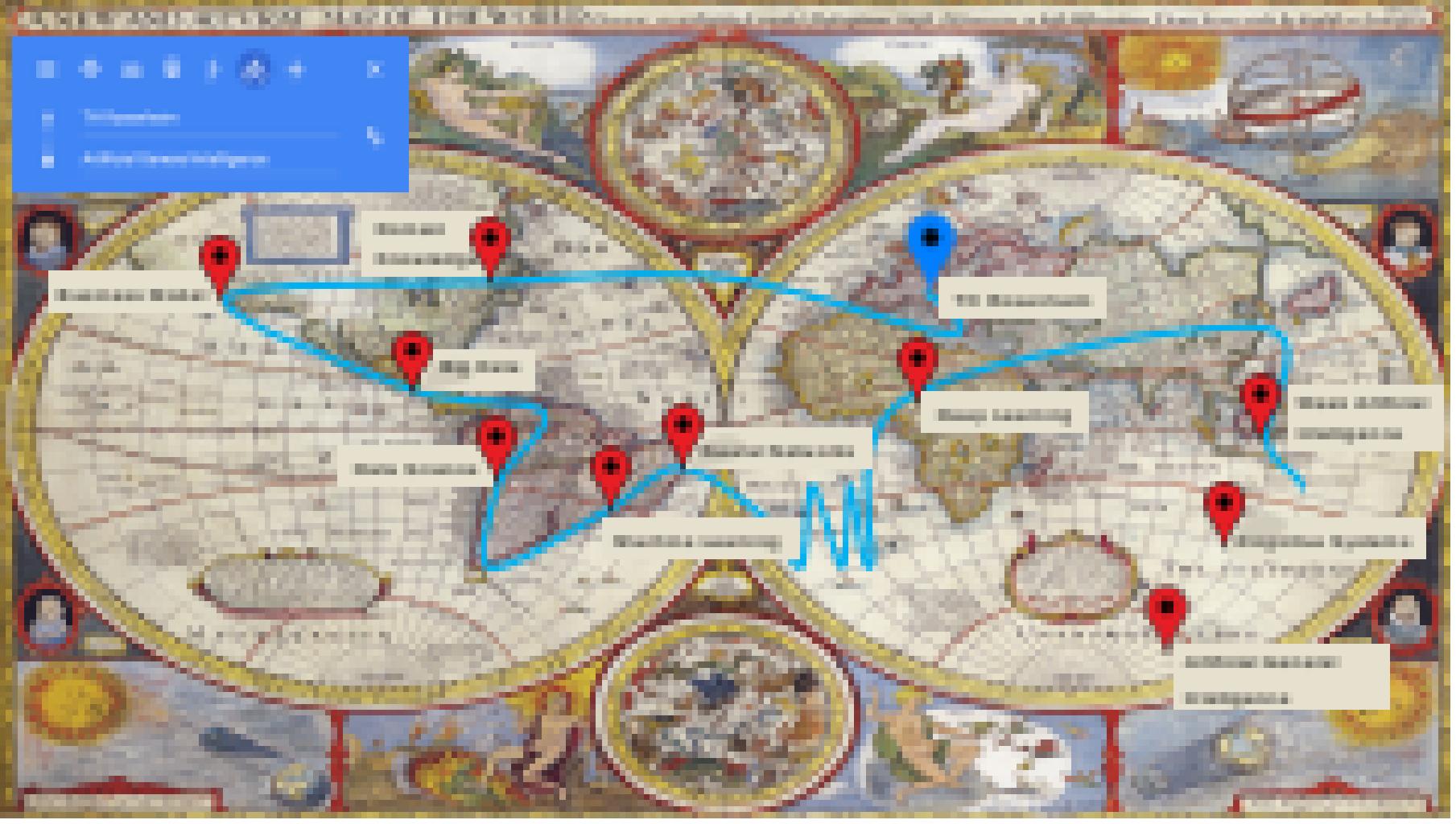


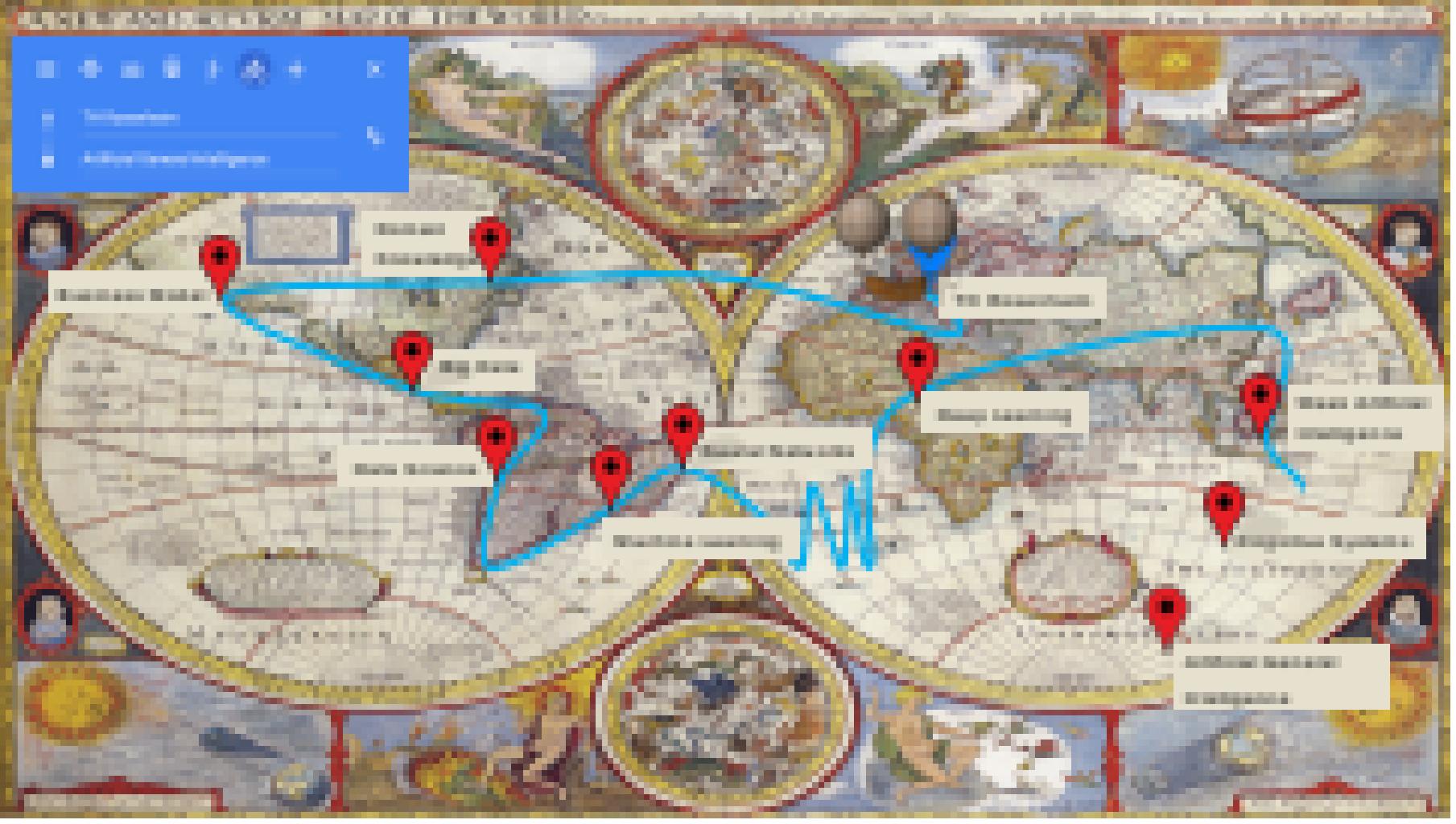
The Museum

National Gallery

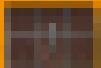
Additional Information

Directions

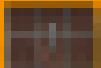




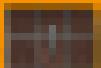
# Domain Knowledge



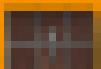
Know-How about the application domain



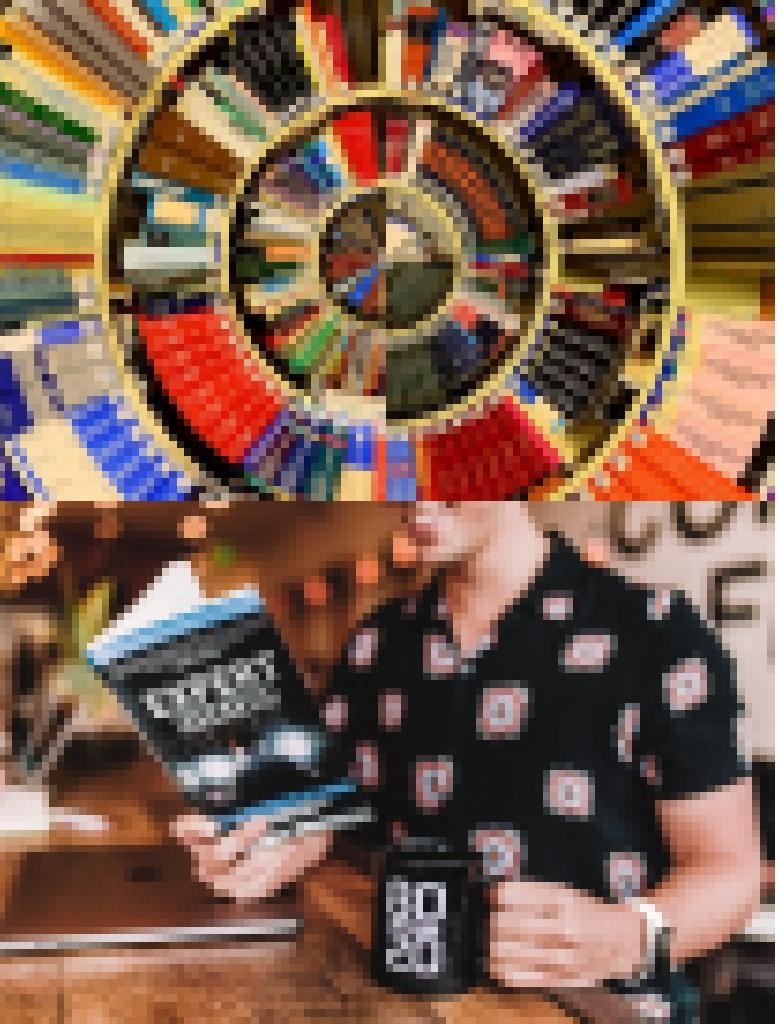
Talk to the experts!

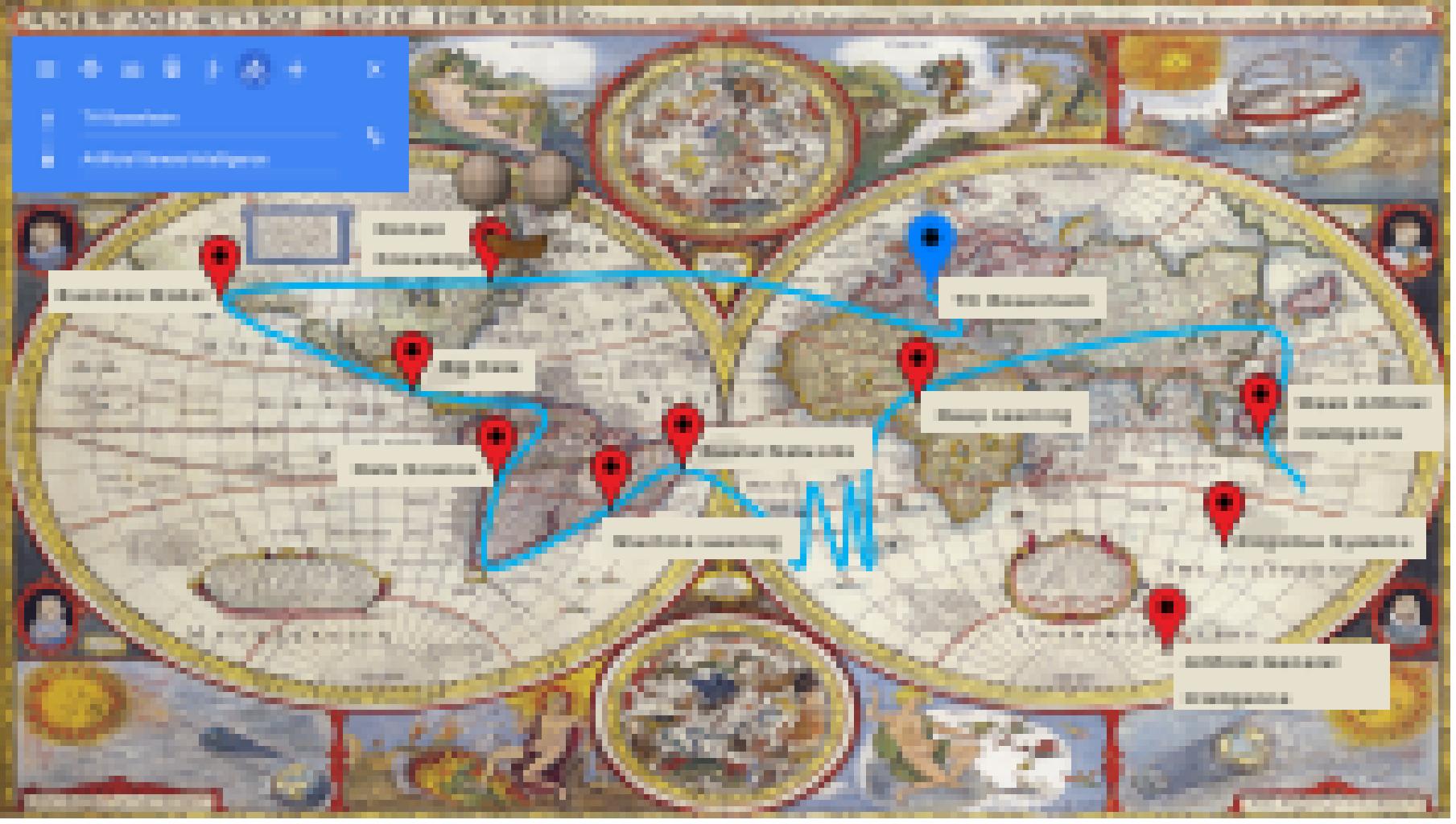


Key for building deployable AI systems



Goal: common language, common terms





# Business Model



What is the Value-Proposition?



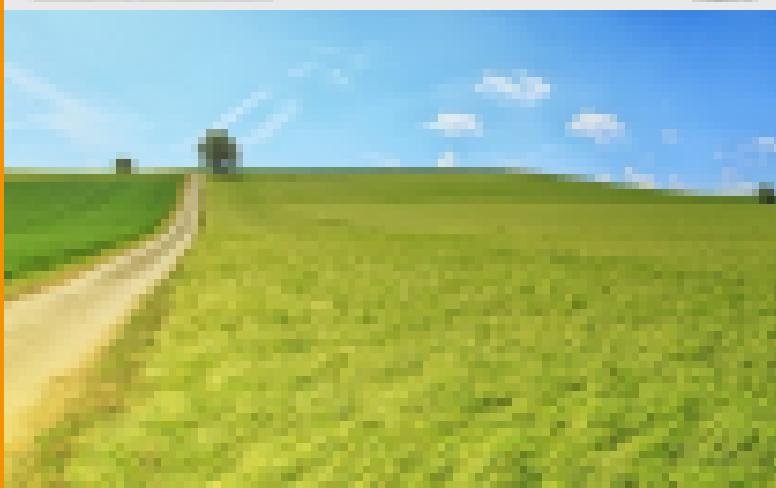
Unleash, Improve, Innovate

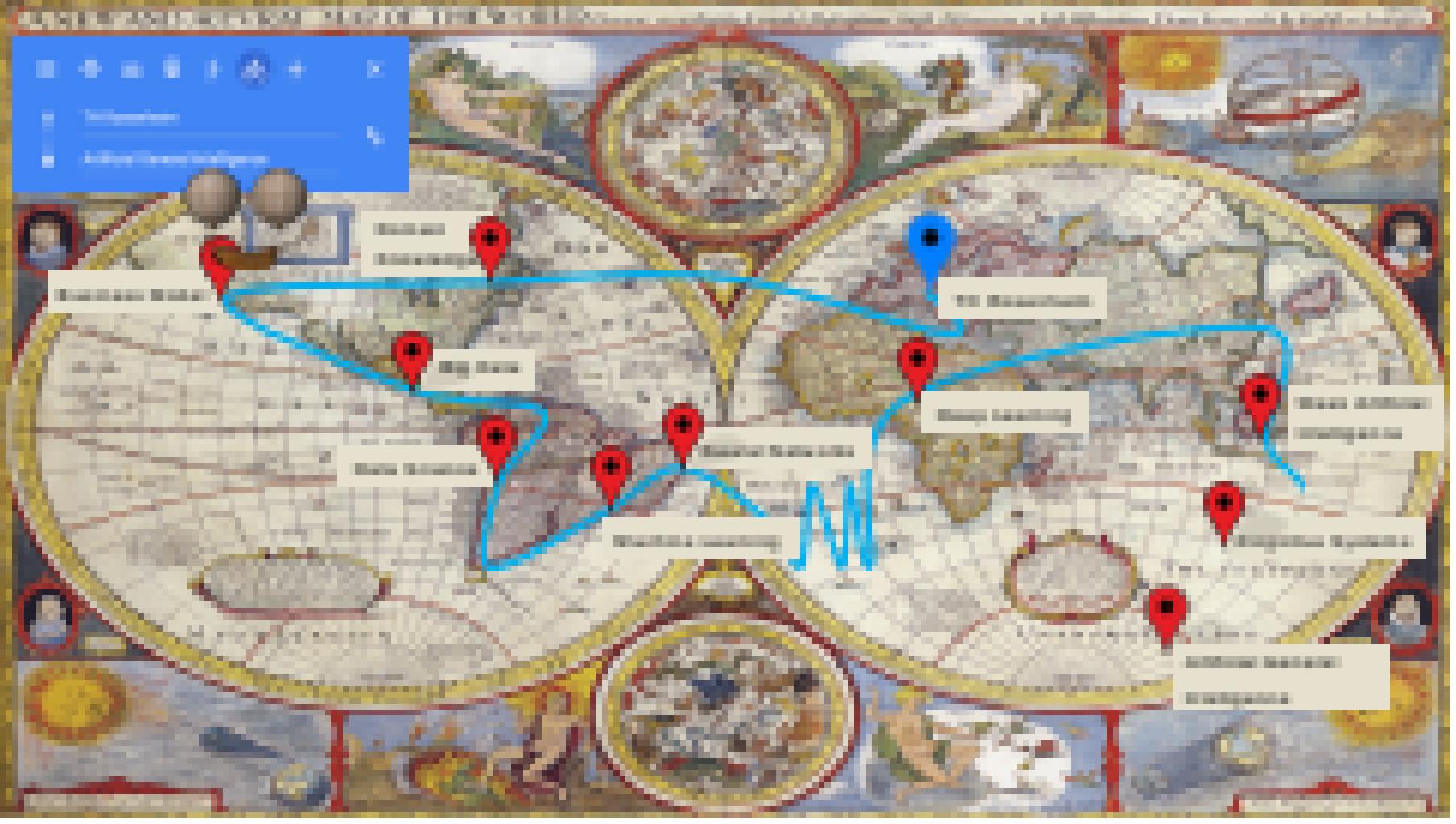


Tool: BMCC = Business Model Canvas



Three horizons of innovation





# Big Data



## IT View

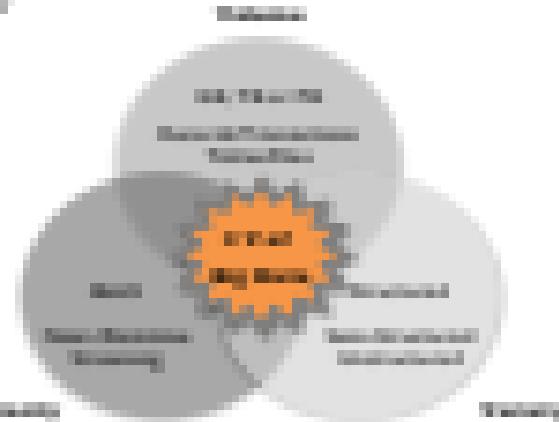
- Properties of the Data
- 3V - Volume / Velocity / Variety
- Infrastructure MySQL / Cloud / etc.



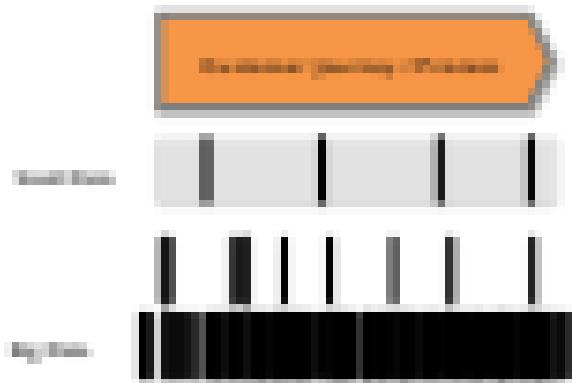
## Business View

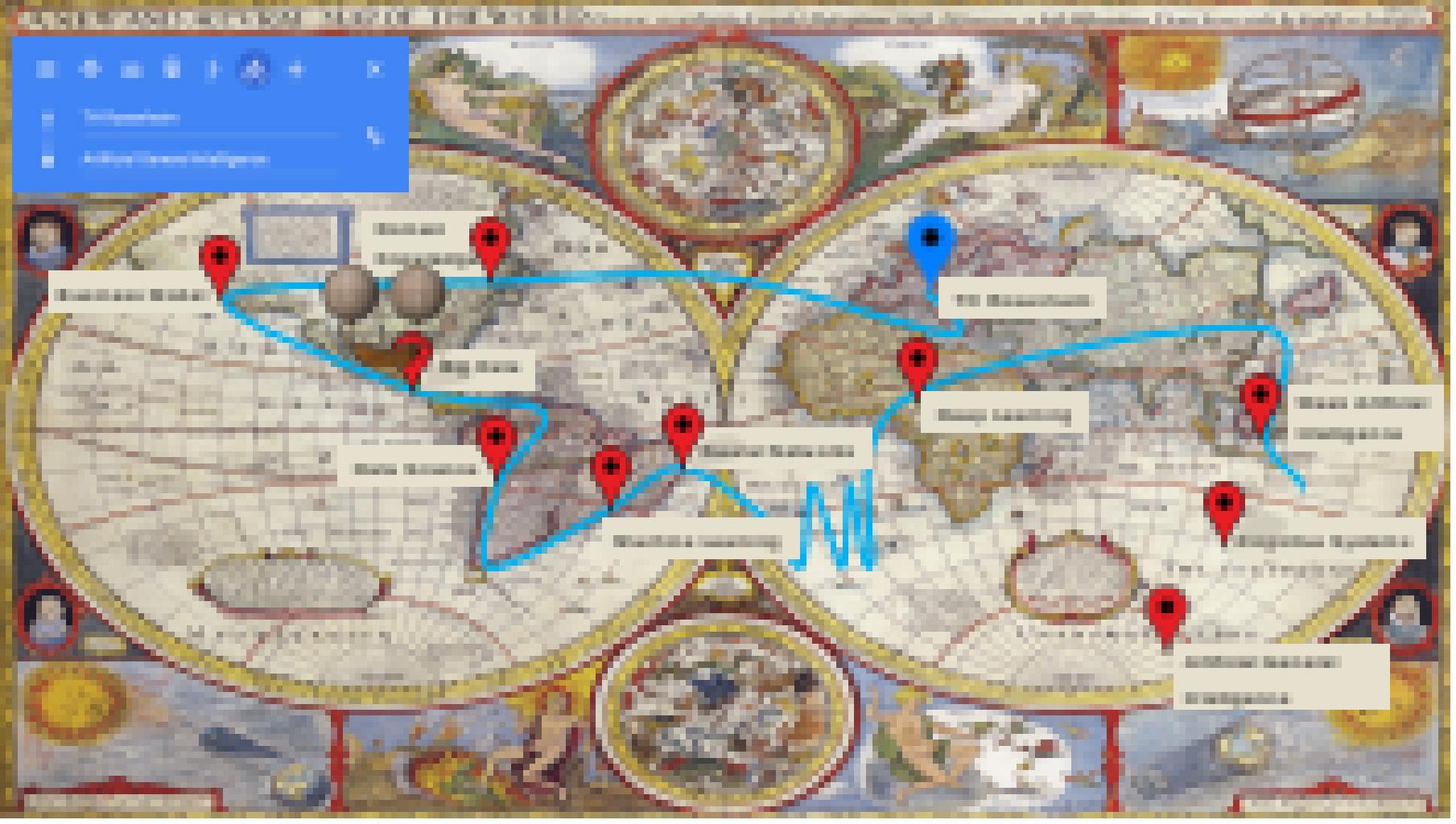
- Use Cases

## IT View



## Business View





# Data Science



Extract Knowledge from Data



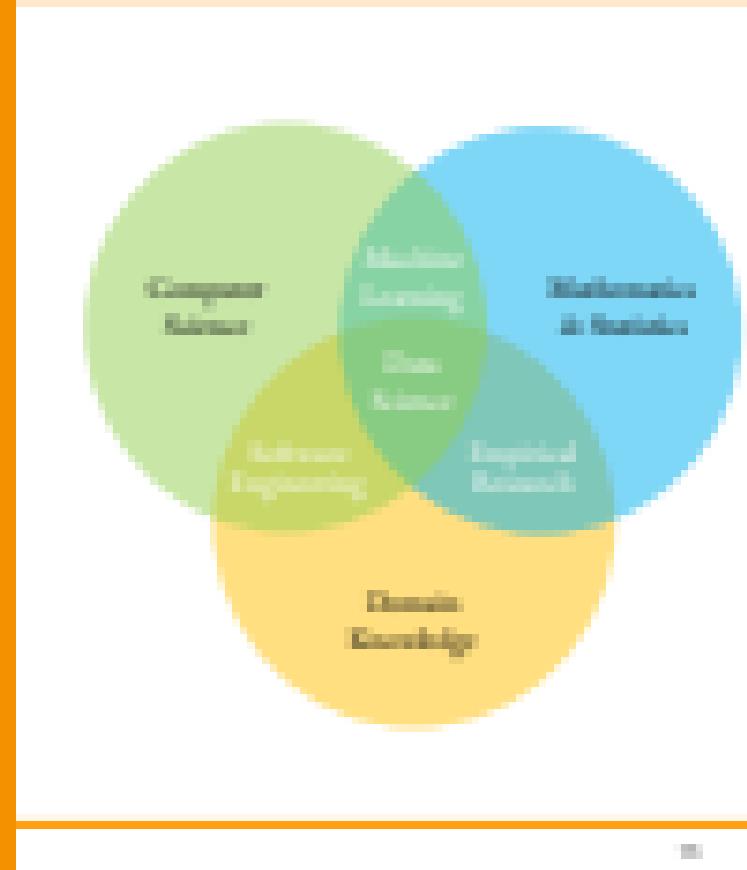
Goal: Generate Business Value



Interdisciplinary Field

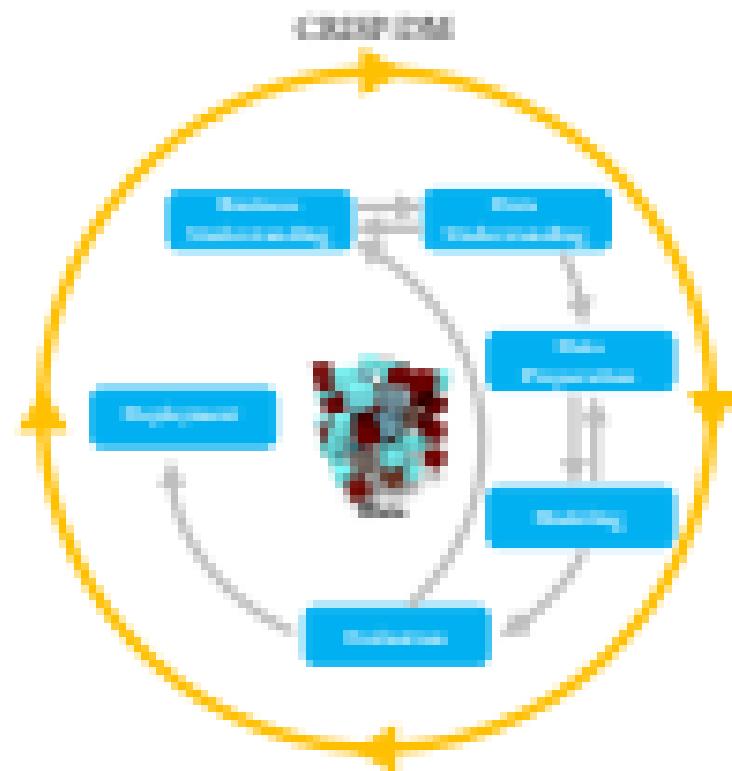


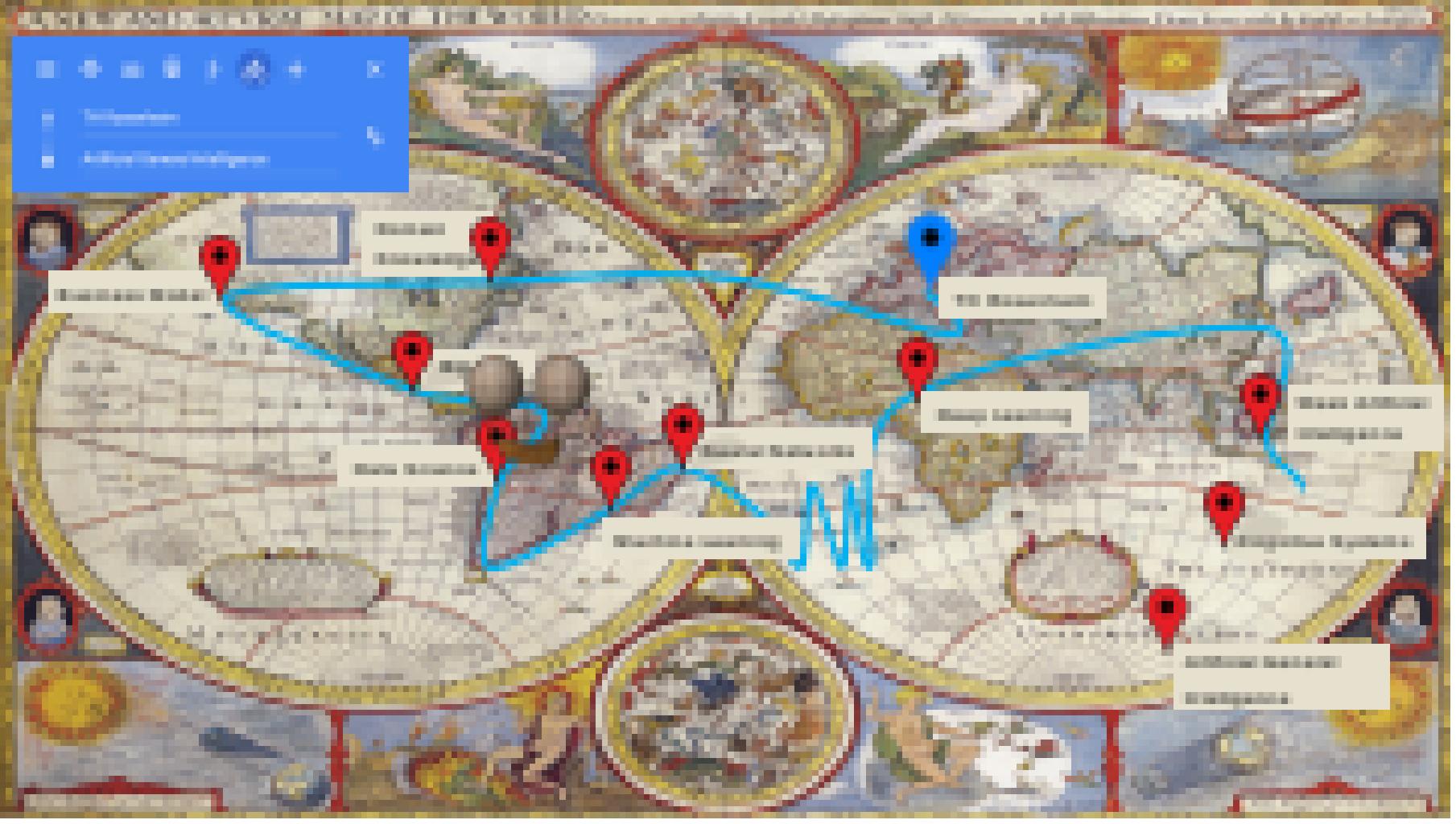
Basic Scientific Processes and Algorithms



# Data Science - Process

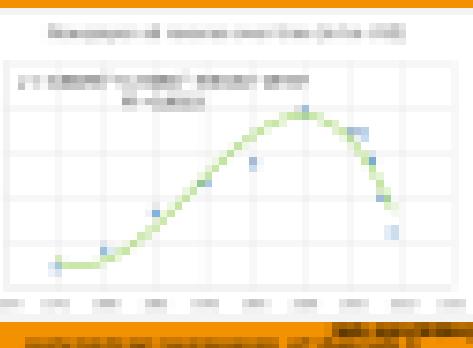
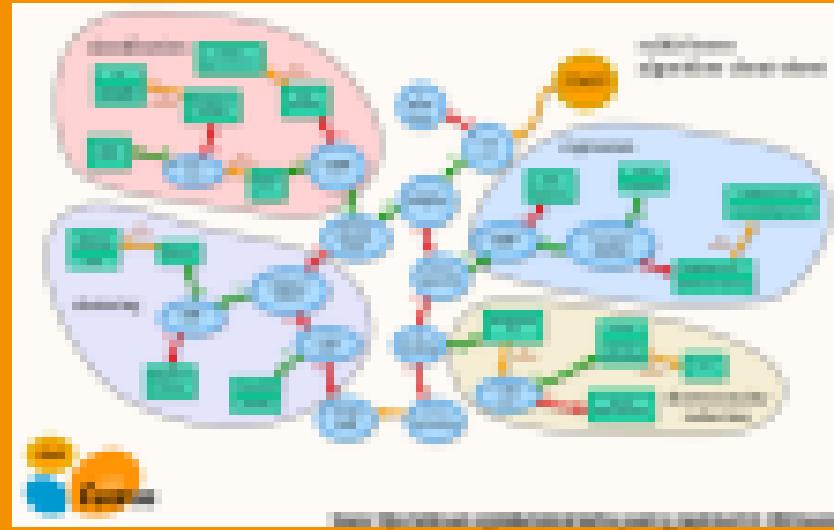
- Business Problem Identification
- Business Requirements
- Business Data Reporting
- Building predictive models or machine learning
- Optimize business processes
- Deployment

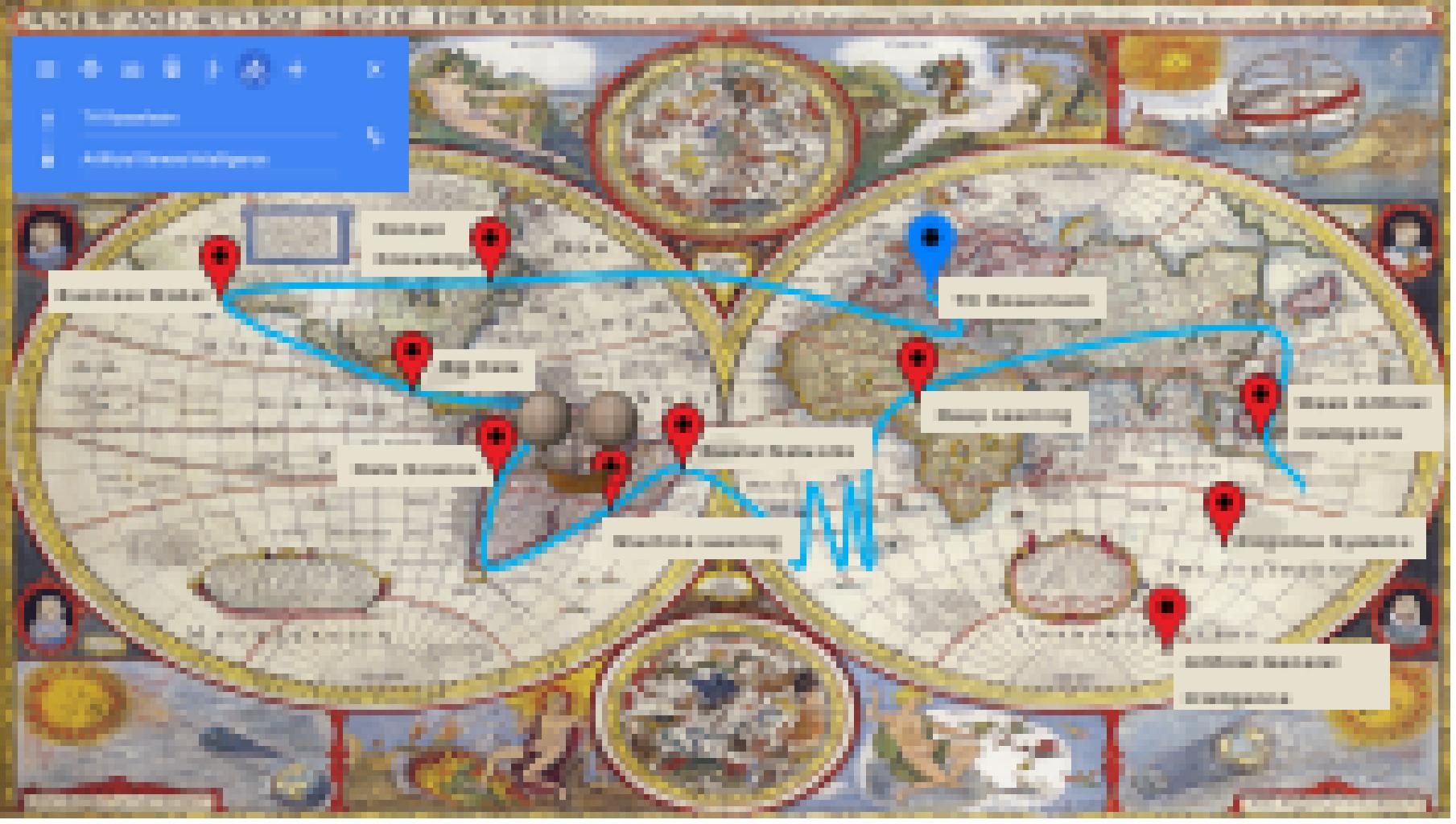




# Machine Learning

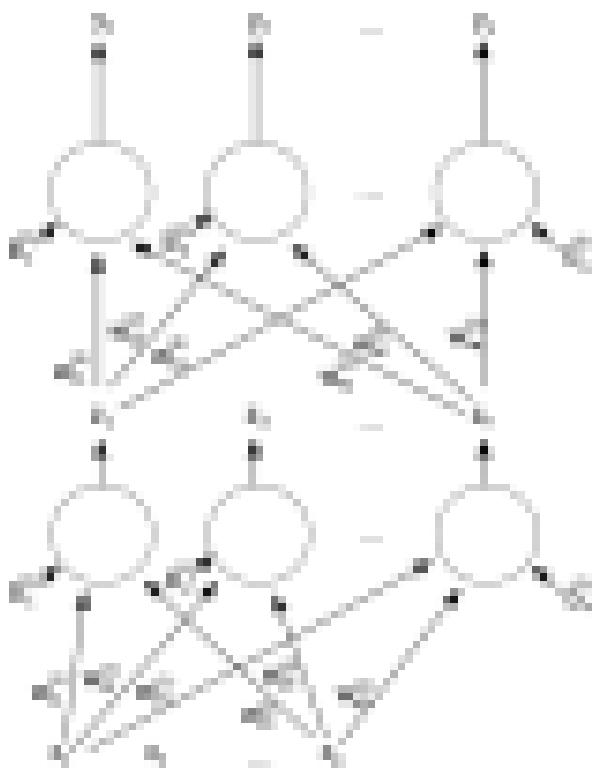
- Compute values a problem without an explicitly coded algorithm
- Instead use a highly parameterized algorithm
- Set of parameter values = Model
- Compute the parameter values (the model) using a training algorithm and (lots of) examples
- Most ML methods employ 2 algorithms
  - one for training the model and
  - one for model execution

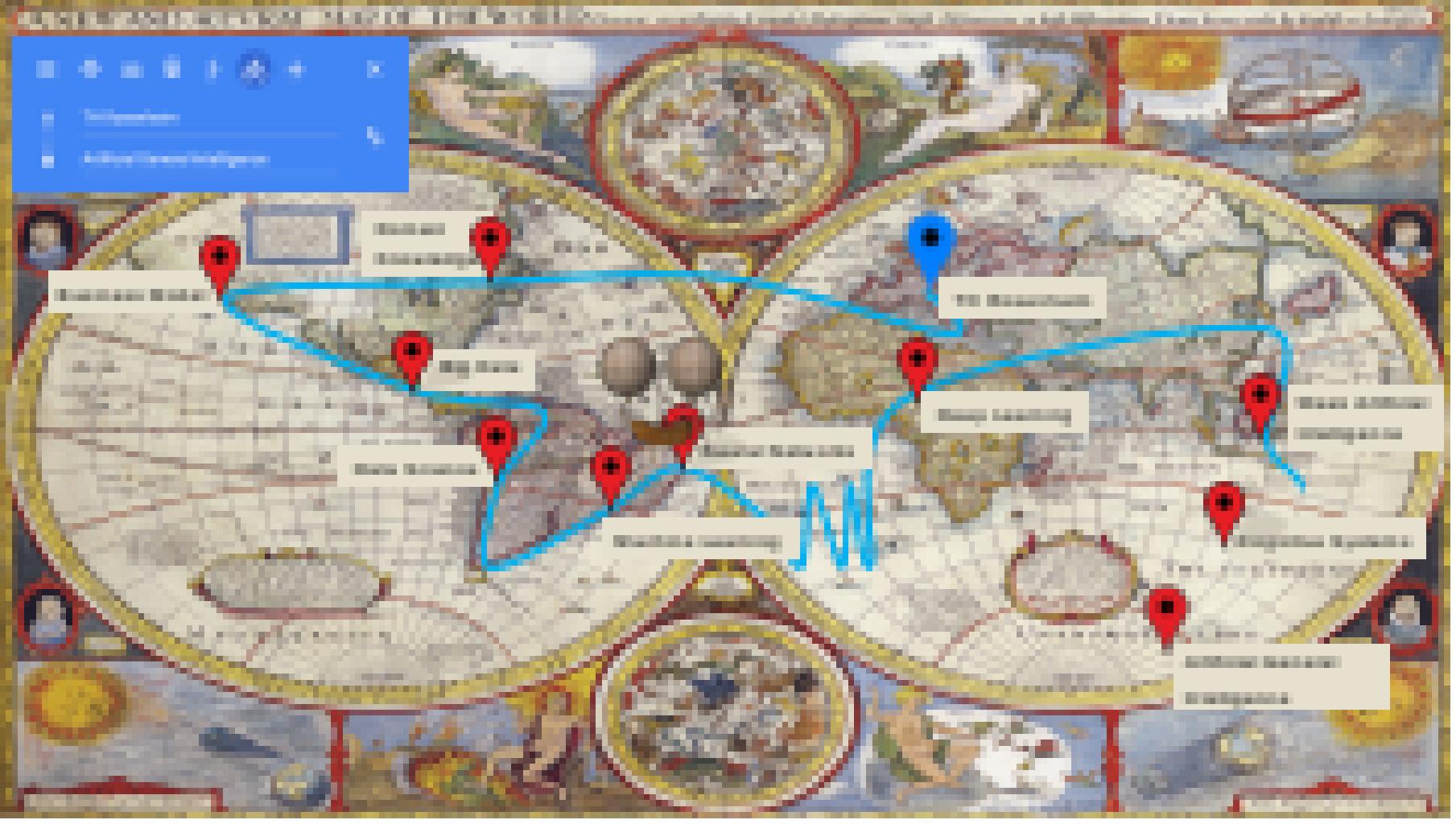




# Artificial Neural Networks (ANN)

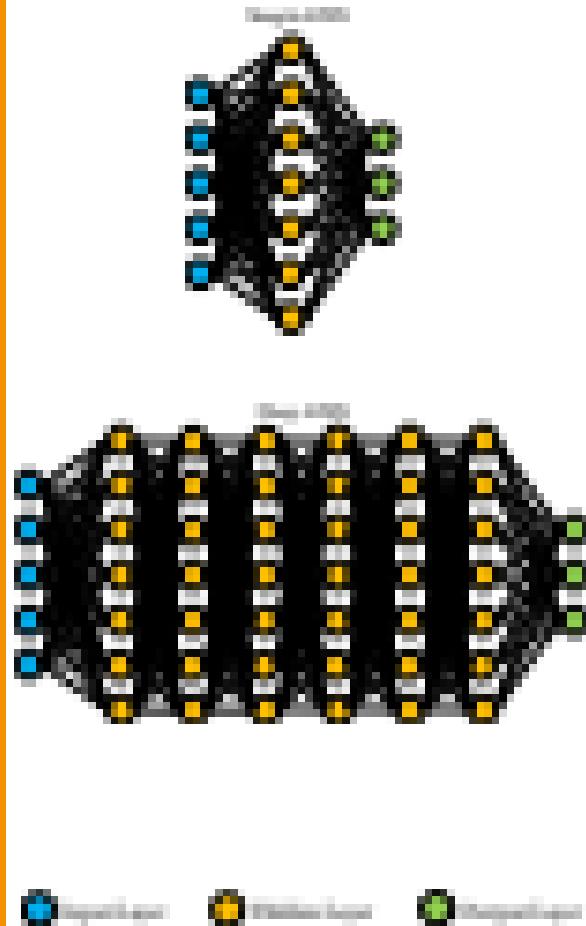
- Originally inspired by the working of the brain.
- Learned 10% less of muscle/pressure until 1973.
- First "AI Winter" from ~1973 until ~1980
- Second "AI Winter" from ~1987 until ~2000
- ANN = Collection of artificial neurons (processors) connected with weighted edges.
- Model weights. Evaluation usually Feed-Forward.
- Primary training algorithm: backpropagation (backprop)

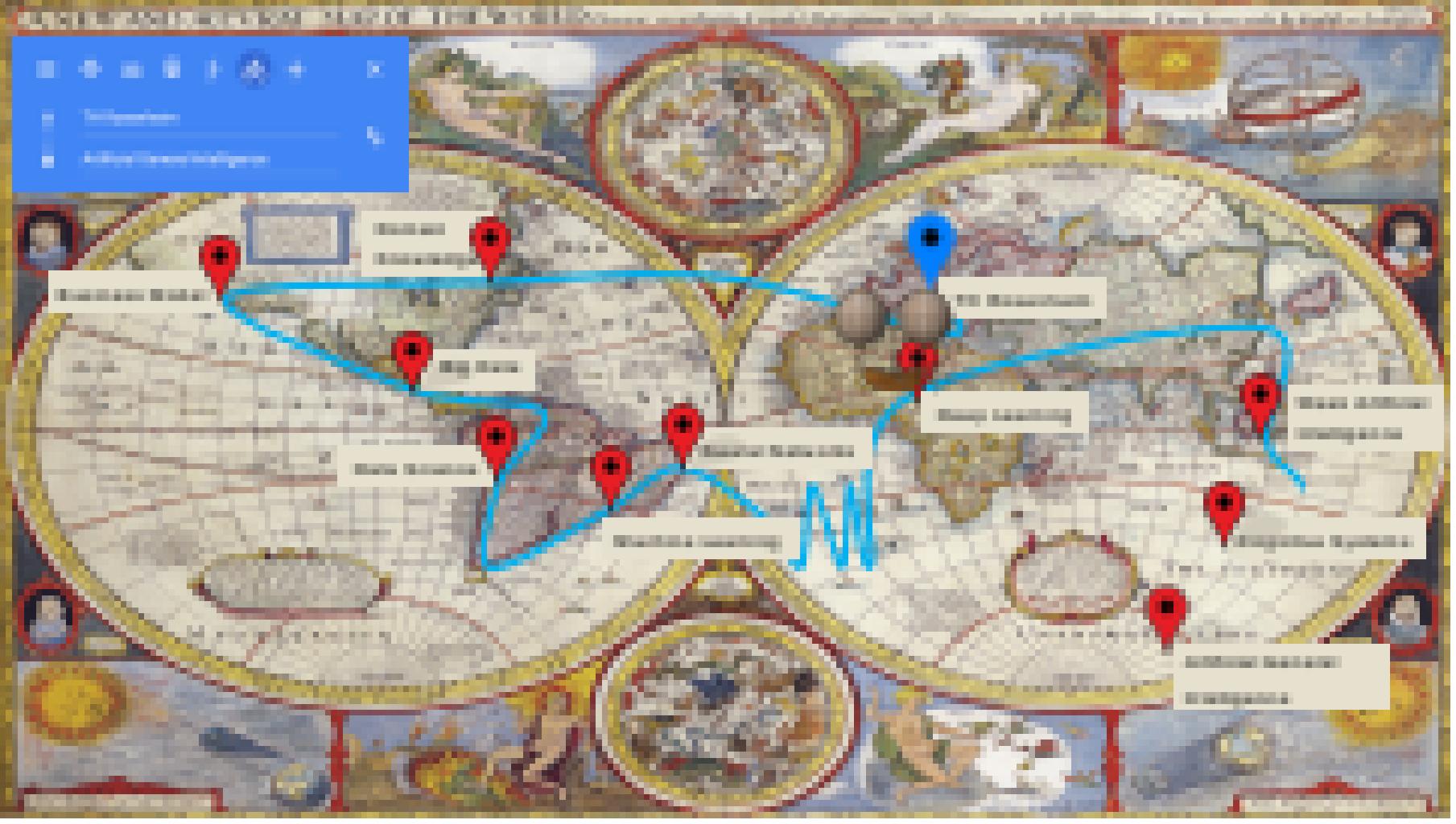




# Deep Neural Networks (DNN)

- Deep = Many hidden layers
- Can model complex, non-linear functions
- Popular since ~2010: ImageNet Moment
- Many architectural variants, e.g.
  - RNN and LSTM for language modeling
  - CNN for computer vision
  - Encoder-Decoder for text processing
- Training and Model Evaluation usually like ANNs  
(feed-forward and backprop)

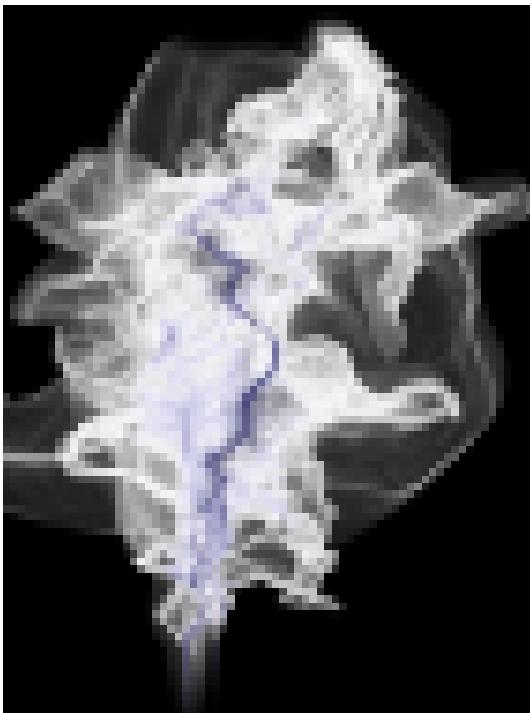


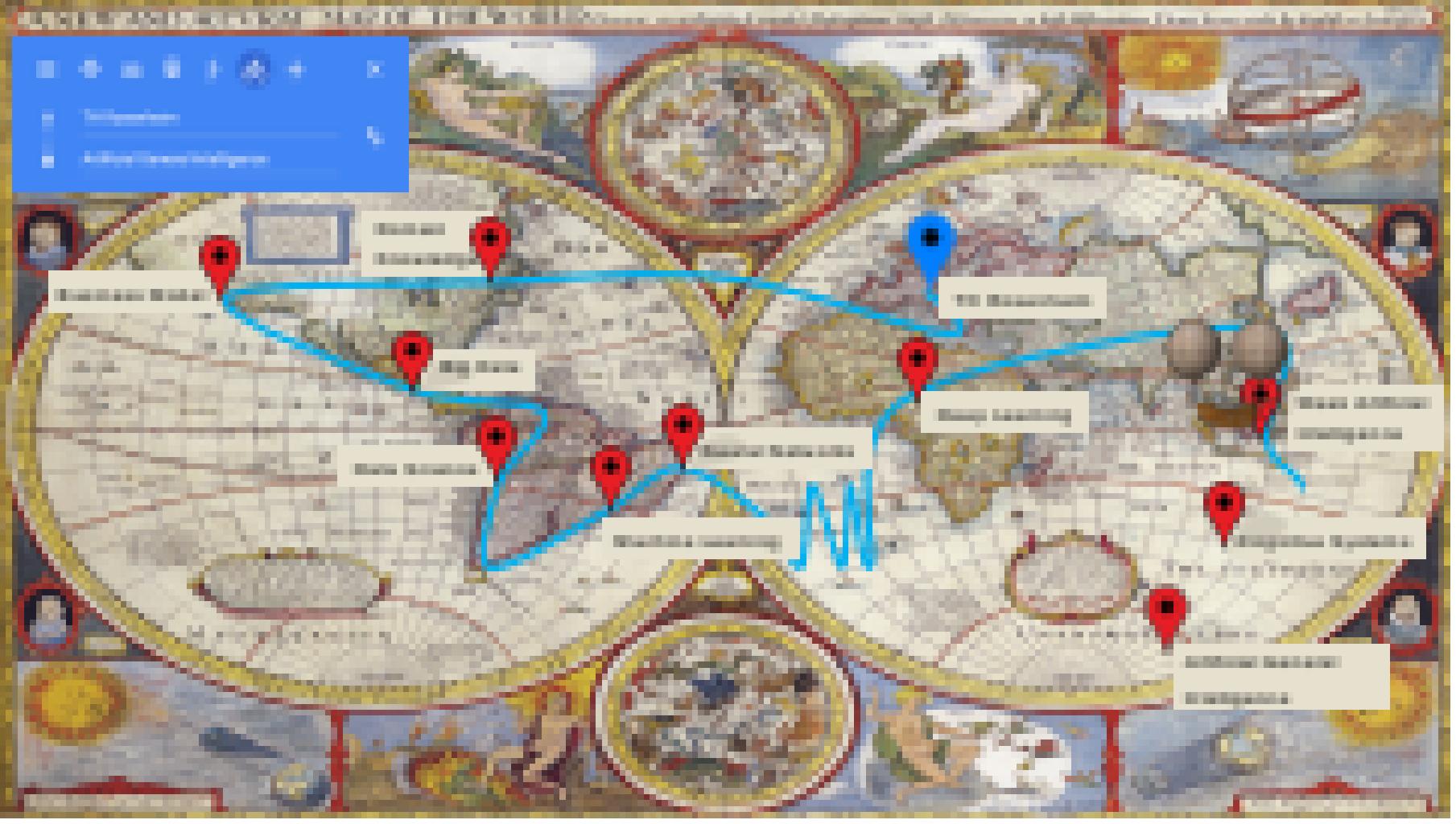


**Weak AI**

**vs.**

**Strong AI (AGI)**





# Cognitive Systems



Also called Cognitive Computing.



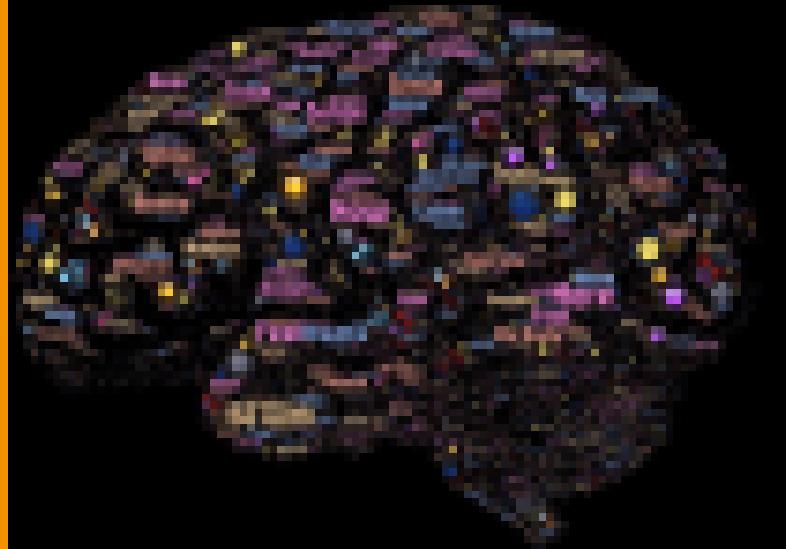
Simulates human thinking and learning using AI



Adaptive, Interactive, Scalable, Connected



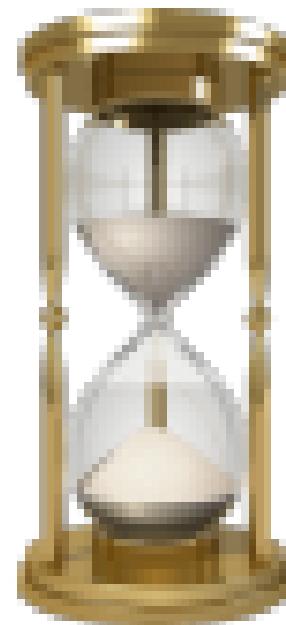
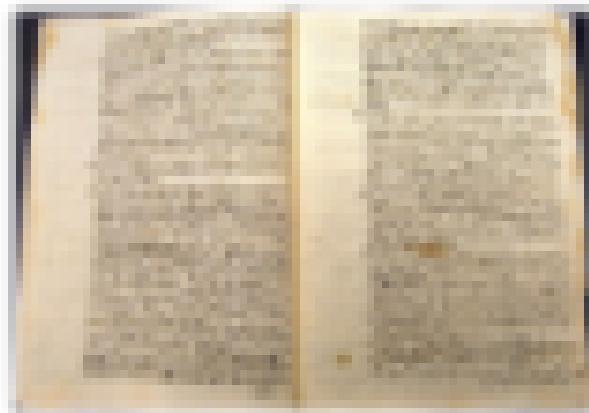
Example: IBM Watson



Watson  
or  
The Thinking Machine



### Terms and Definitions



- Definition of and Distinction between:
  - Domain Knowledge
  - Business Model
  - Big Data
  - Data Science
  - Machine Learning
  - ANN and Deep Learning
  - Weak AI, AGI, Cognitive Systems
- What is a Model?
- Training vs. Model Evaluation

