

CS 156: Introduction to Artificial Intelligence

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Course Objectives:

- Equip students with a foundational understanding of key AI concepts and techniques.
- Develop practical skills through hands-on implementation of AI algorithms and systems.
- To develop practical skills in AI applications through hands-on projects.

Course Structure

- **Lecture**

- Class Format and Schedule: The class will be conducted in hybrid mode:
- Tuesday (1:00 – 3:00pm): Online session via Zoom. Please use the following details to join:
 - Link: Join Zoom Meeting
- Thursday: In-person session at MacQuarrie Hall 422.

Office Hours

- TuTh 3:00 PM - 4:00PM
- Please make an appointment if you don't reach me, as there are sometimes long waiting lists.
- **Email:** sayma.akther@sjsu.edu

Course Materials

- **Textbook**

- Russell & Norvig, AI: A Modern Approach, 4th Ed.
- Deep Learning" by Ian Goodfellow, Yoshua Bengio, and Aaron Courville

- **Notes**

- Book aren't required, we recommend further reading for those students who are curious.
- This is not a course textbook, so the way I present lectures may differ from the book's presentation

- **Development Tools**

- Python-based platforms

- .

Assessment Structure:

- 1.Quizzes and Participation Exercise (10%):** Assessing theoretical understanding (in-class). This credit is for who will present in the class. If you absent in the class, you will not get the credit.
- 2.Assignments/Homework (10%):** Based on lectures. Late submission marks will reduced by time.
- 3.Exam (50%):** Two In-class exams (27th June and 1st August).
- 4.Project (30%):** A long project where students can delve deep into an AI area of interest.

Course Design

Date	Cover
June 4	Introduction
June 6	Lecture + Project Group
June 11	Lecture + Project Group
June 13	Lecture + Project Dataset Motivation(Demo 1)
June 18	Lecture + Project Dataset Motivation(Demo 1)
June 20	Lecture + Project Dataset Motivation(Demo 1)
June 25	Lecture + Project Dataset Motivation(Demo 1)
June 27	Exam
July 2	No class
July 4	No class

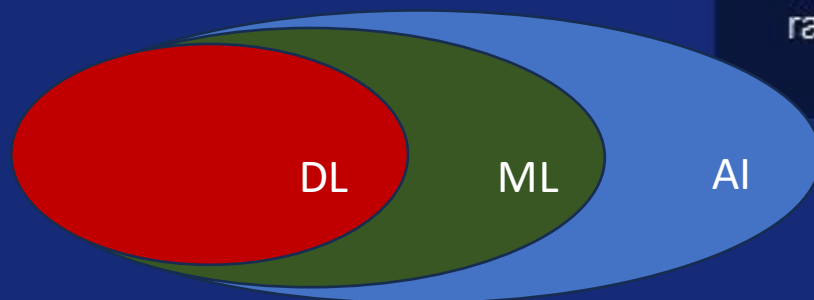
Course Design

Date	Cover
July 9	Lecture + Project Dataset Motivation (Demo 1)
July 11	Lecture + Project Dataset Motivation (Demo 2)
July 16	Lecture + Project Dataset Visualization (Demo 2)
July 18	Lecture + Project Dataset Visualization (Demo 2)
July 23	Lecture + Project Dataset Visualization (Demo 2)
July 25	Lecture + Project Dataset Visualization (Demo 2)
July 30	Lecture + Project Dataset Visualization (Demo 2)
August 1	Exam 2
August 6	Final Project Presentation (Demo 3)
August 8	Final Project Presentation (Demo 3)

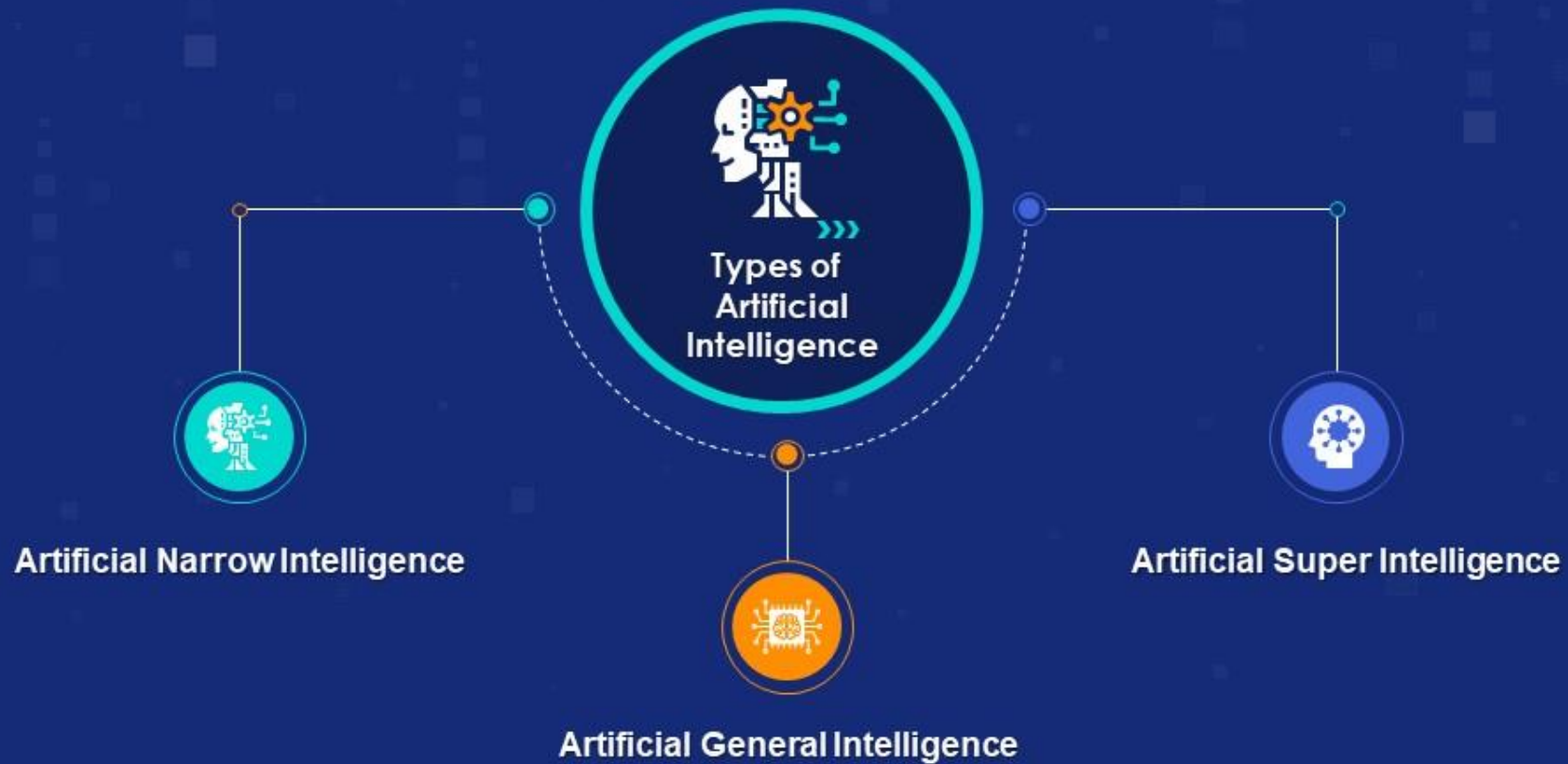


Artificial intelligence (AI) is a popular branch of computer science that concerns with building “intelligent” smart machines capable of performing intelligent tasks.

With rapid advancements in deep learning and machine learning, the tech industry is transforming radically.



Introduction to AI Levels?

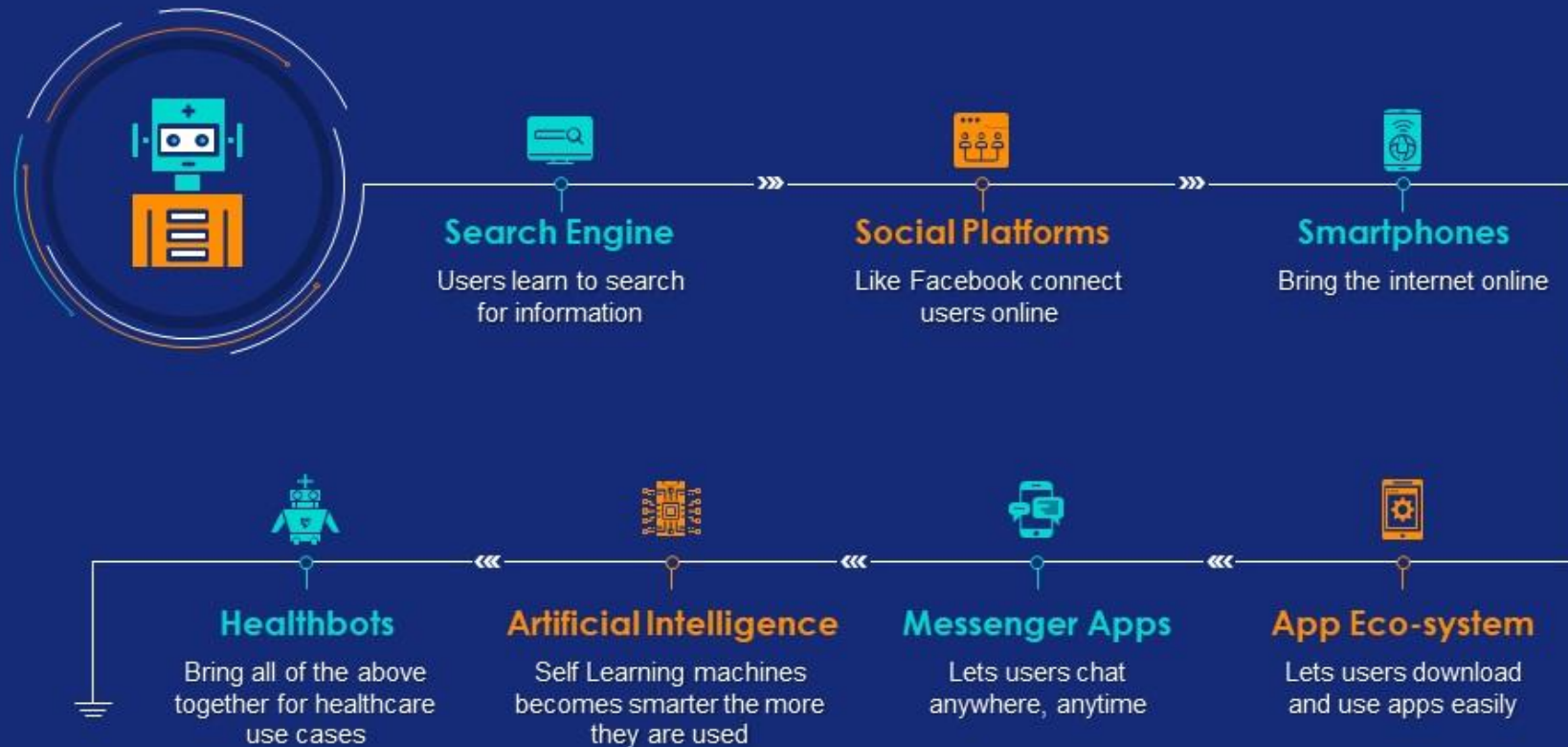




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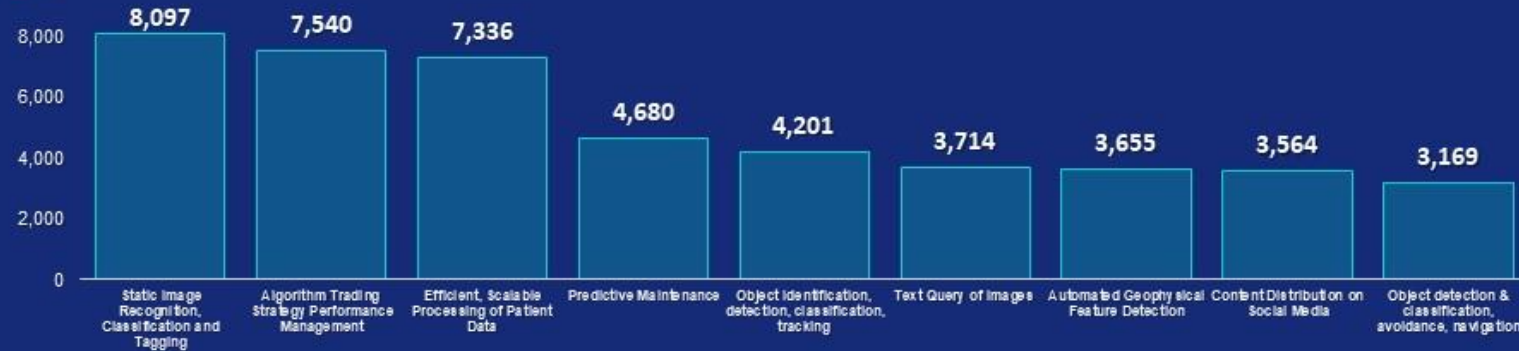
Ai Chatbots in Healthcare



Why is AI booming now?



Global AI Revenue Forecast by 2025, Ranked by Use Case in millions US Dollar



Penetration of Artificial Intelligence Skills, by Country



Organizations deploying AI, by Functional Areas



Definition of AI?

The science of making machines that:

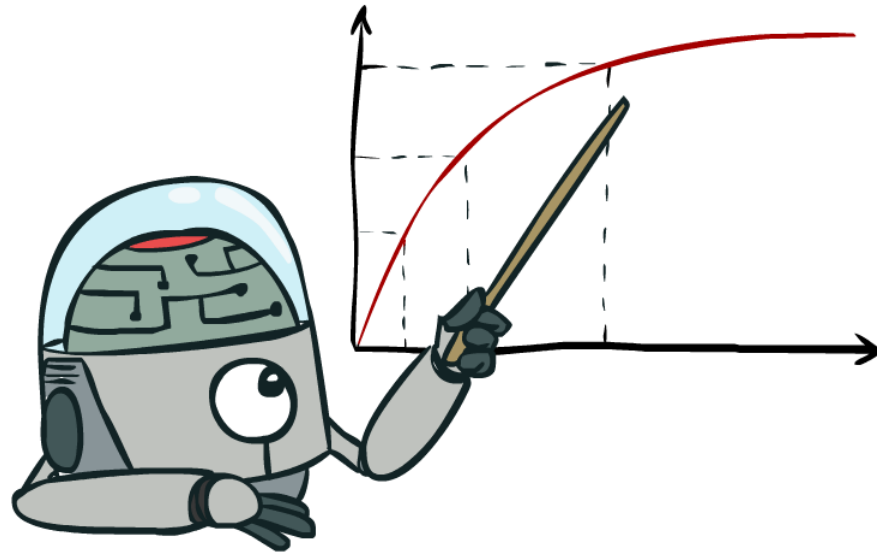


Rational Decisions

We'll use the term **rational** in a very specific, technical way:

- Rational: maximally achieving pre-defined goals
- Rationality only concerns what decisions are made
(not the thought process behind them)
- Goals are expressed in terms of the **utility** of outcomes
- Being rational means **maximizing your expected utility**

Maximize Your Expected Utility



What About the Brain?

Brains (human minds) are very good at making rational decisions, but not perfect

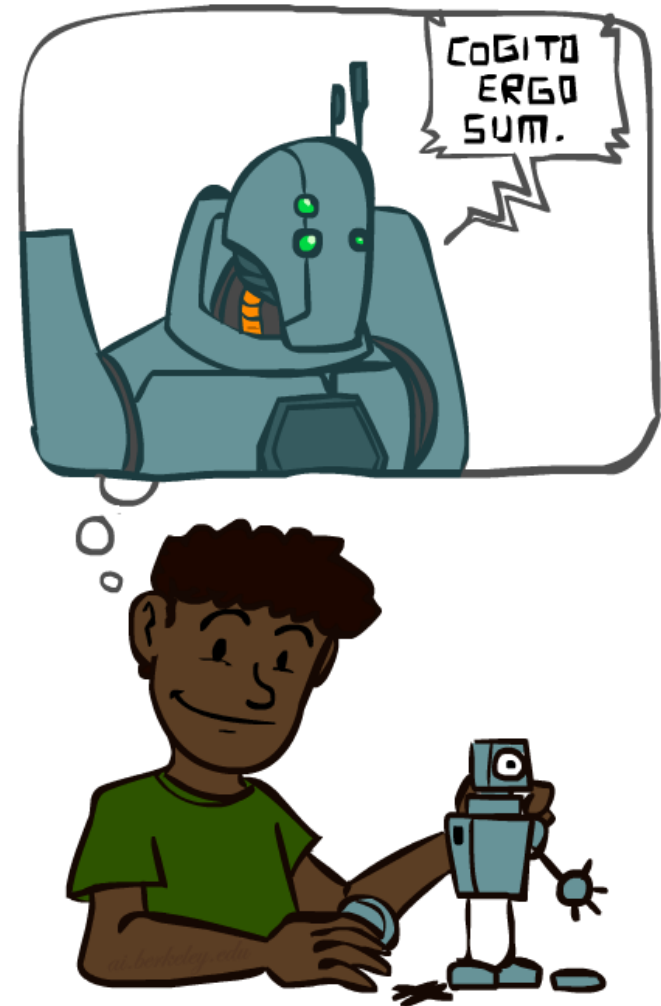
Brains aren't as modular as software, so hard to reverse engineer!

“Brains are to intelligence as wings are to flight”

Lessons learned from the brain: memory and simulation are key to decision making

A (Short) History of AI

- 1940-1950: Early days
 - 1943: McCulloch & Pitts: Boolean circuit model of brain
 - 1950: Turing's "Computing Machinery and Intelligence"
- 1950—70: Excitement: Look, Ma, no hands!
 - 1950s: Early AI programs, including Samuel's checkers program, Newell & Simon's Logic Theorist, Gelernter's Geometry Engine
 - 1956: Dartmouth meeting: "Artificial Intelligence" adopted
 - 1965: Robinson's complete algorithm for logical reasoning
- 1970—90: Knowledge-based approaches
 - 1969—79: Early development of knowledge-based systems
 - 1980—88: Expert systems industry booms
 - 1988—93: Expert systems industry busts: "AI Winter"
- 1990—: Statistical approaches
 - Resurgence of probability, focus on uncertainty
 - General increase in technical depth
 - Agents and learning systems... "AI Spring"?



A (Short) History of AI

- 2000—: Where are we now?
 - Big data, big compute, neural networks
 - Some re-unification of sub-fields
 - AI used in many industries
 - Chess engines running on ordinary laptops can defeat the world's best chess players
 - 2011: IBM's Watson defeats Ken Jennings and Brad Rutter at Jeopardy!
 - 2016: Google's AlphaGo beats Lee Sedol at Go

AI VS Machine Learning VS Deep Learning



- o Artificial Intelligence originated around 1950s
- o AI represents simulate intelligence in machines
- o AI is a subset of data science
- o Aim is to build machines which are capable of thinking like humans

Artificial Intelligence



- o Machine Learning originated around 1980s
- o Machine learning is the practice of getting machines to make decisions without being programmed
- o Machine learning is a subset of AI & Data Science
- o Aim is to make machines learn through data so that they can solve problems

Machine Learning



- o Deep Learning originated around 1970s
- o Deep Learning is the process of using artificial neural networks to solve complex problems
- o Deep Learning is a subset of Machine Learning, AI & Data Science
- o Aim is to build neural networks that automatically discover patterns for feature detection

Deep Learning

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Machine learning is a type of AI that enables machines to learn from data and deliver predictive models.



The machine learning is not dependent on any explicit programming but the data fed into it. It is a complicated process.



Based on the data you feed into machine learning algorithm and the training given to it, an output is delivered.



A predictive algorithm will create a predictive model.



Python

- In this tutorial, we will review the basics of Python. This tutorial is largely based on the [W3Schools Python Tutorial](#).
- **Contents**
 - Installation
 - Basics
 - Fundamentals
 - Control Flows
 - Functions
 - Classes
 - Iterables

Installation

- **Anaconda for environment management**
 - <https://www.anaconda.com/>
- jupyter notebook <-- open jupyter in current environment

Let's Do Some

Announcement

- Learn a bit about AI. 😊
- There will be a quiz on it in the next class.
- Homework 1
- Project Team