

Make me happy

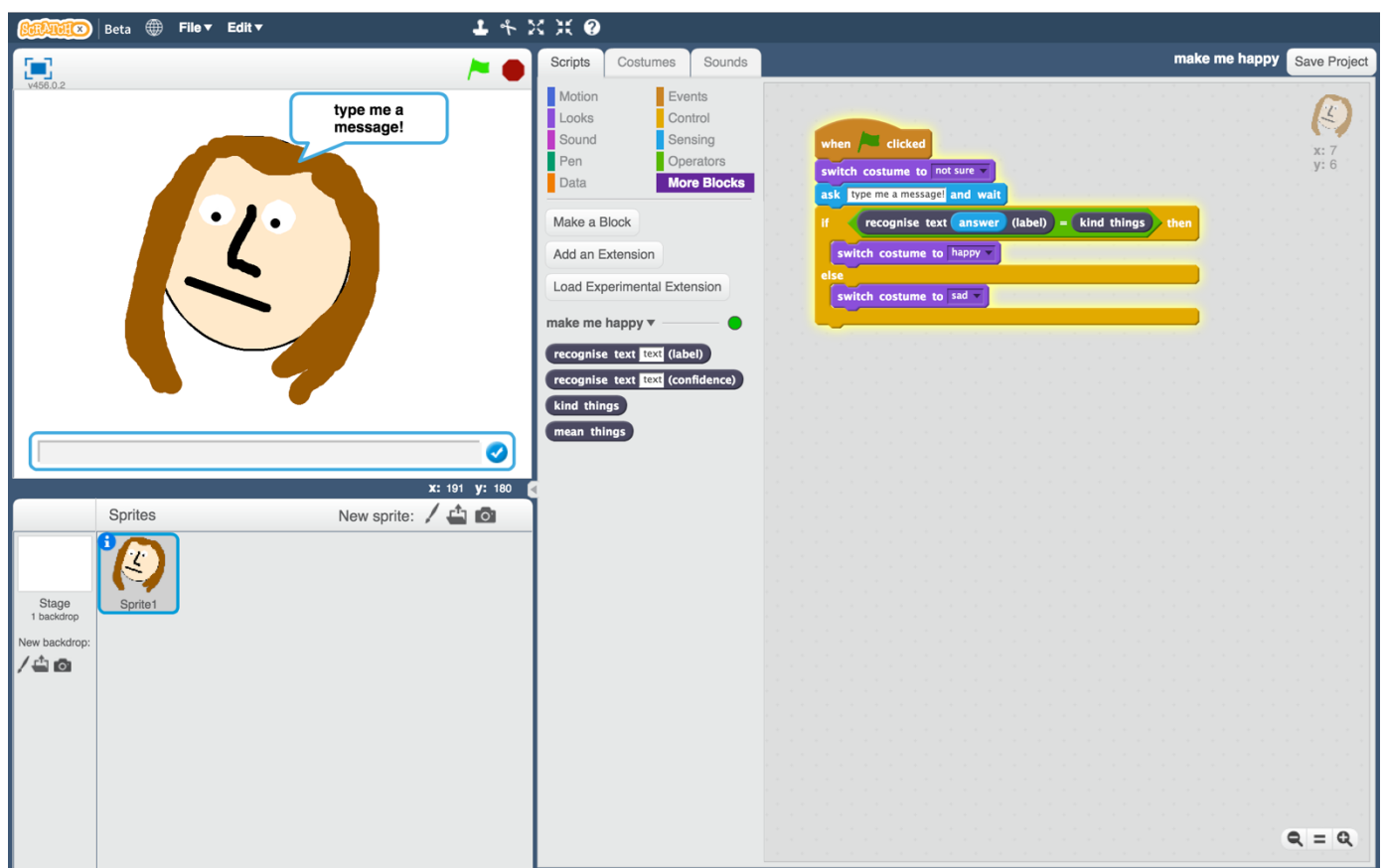
In this project you will make a character that reacts to what you say.

If you compliment it, it will look happy.

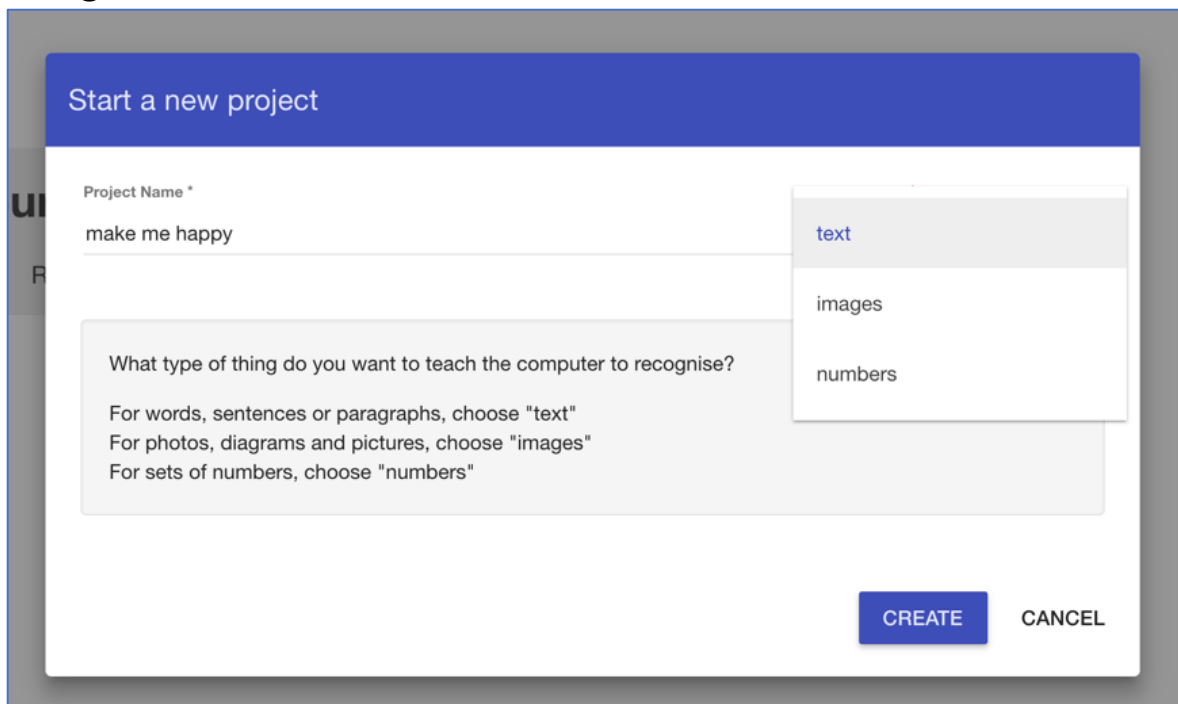
If you insult it, it will look sad.

At first, you'll program a list of rules for what is kind and what is mean, and learn why that approach isn't very good.

Next, you will teach the computer to recognise kind messages and mean messages by giving it examples of each.



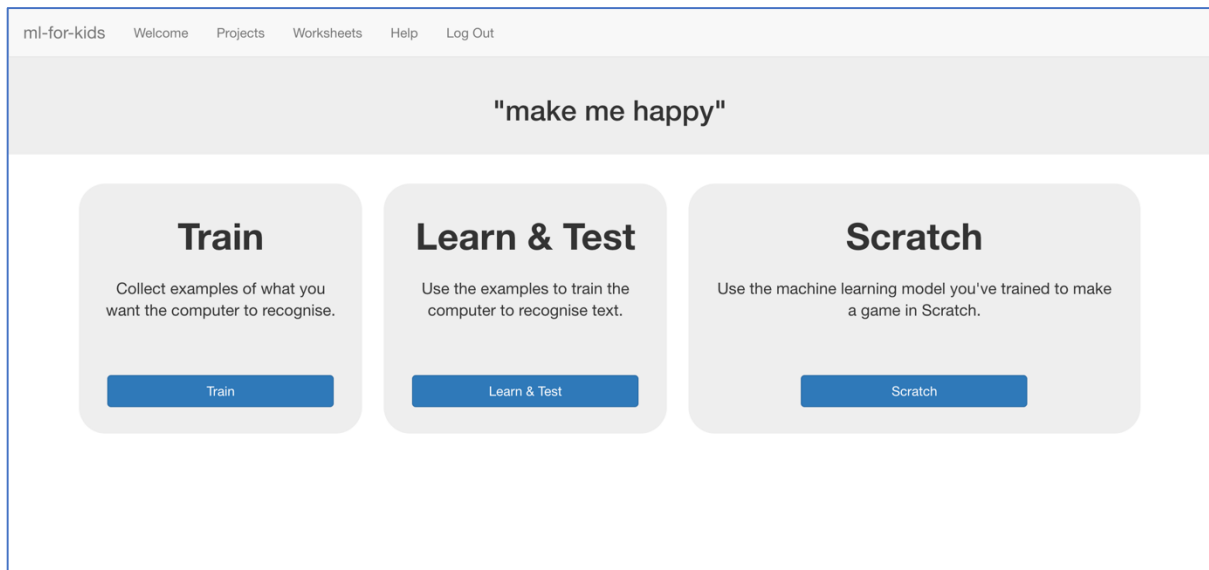
1. Go to <https://machinelearningforkids.co.uk/> in a web browser
2. Click on **“Get started”**
3. Click on **“Log In”** and type in your username and password
If you don't have a username, ask your teacher or group leader to create one for you.
If you can't remember your username or password, ask your teacher or group leader to reset it for you.
4. Click on **“Projects”** on the top menu bar
5. Click the **“+ Add a new project”** button.
6. Name your project **“make me happy”** and set it to learn how to recognise **“text”**



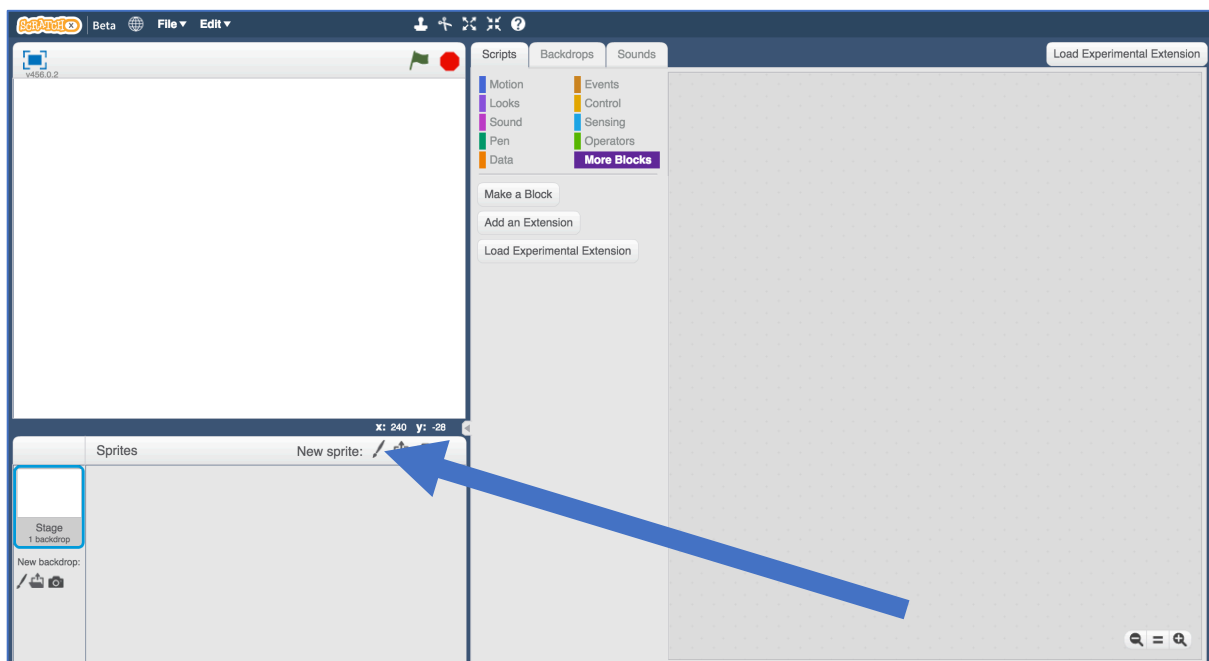
The screenshot shows a web form titled "Start a new project". It has a blue header bar with the title. Below the header, there is a text input field labeled "Project Name *" with the text "make me happy" entered. To the right of the input field is a dropdown menu with three options: "text" (highlighted in blue), "images", and "numbers". Below the input field and dropdown is a light gray box containing the text: "What type of thing do you want to teach the computer to recognise?" followed by three lines of instructions: "For words, sentences or paragraphs, choose 'text'", "For photos, diagrams and pictures, choose 'images'", and "For sets of numbers, choose 'numbers'". At the bottom right of the form are two buttons: a blue "CREATE" button and a gray "CANCEL" button.

7. You should now see **“make me happy”** show up in the list of your projects. Click on it.

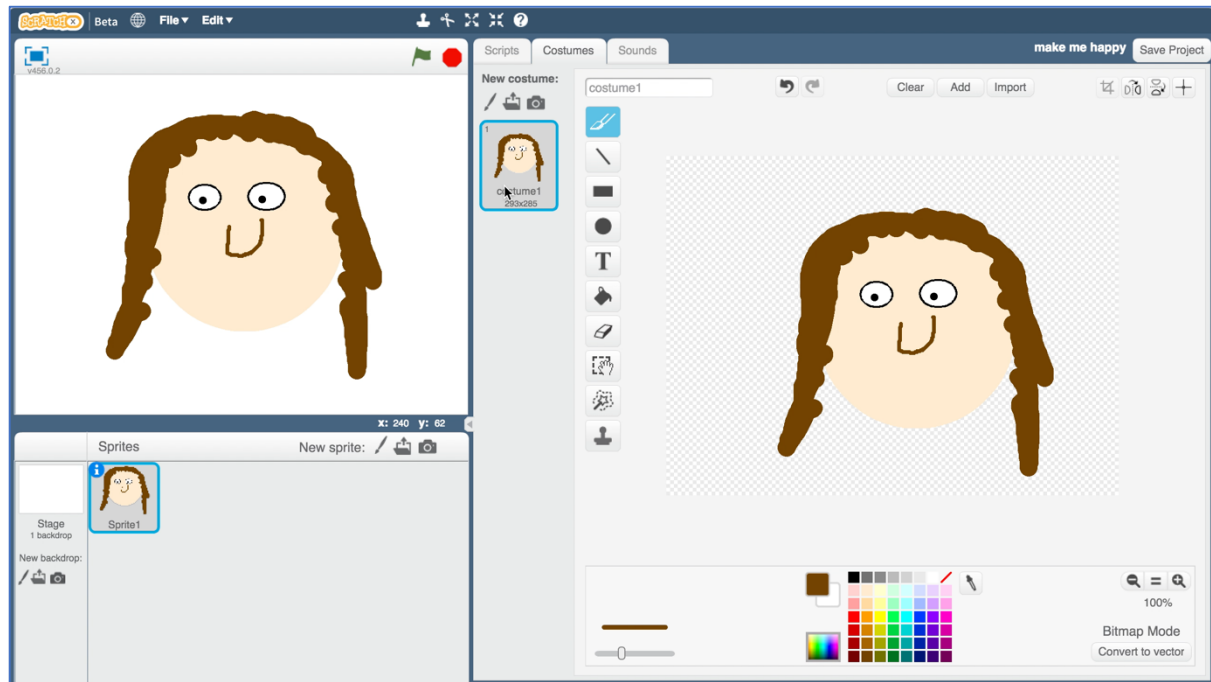
8. Start by getting a project ready in Scratch. Click the **Scratch** button. *The next page will warn you that you haven't done any machine learning yet, but clicking on **Scratch by itself** will launch Scratch.*



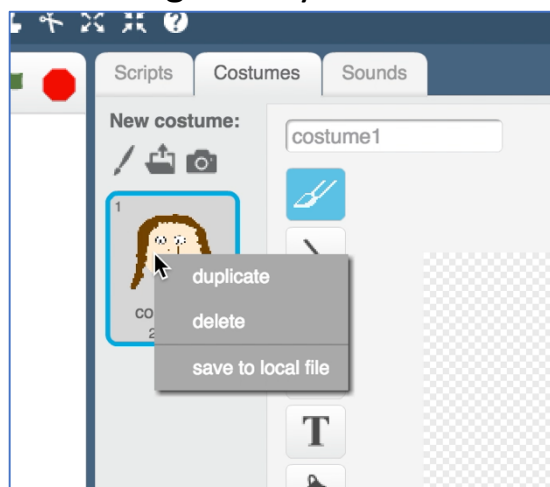
9. Create a new sprite by clicking the paintbrush icon in the Sprites window. *There are a few similar looking paintbrush buttons – make sure you click the one marked below.*



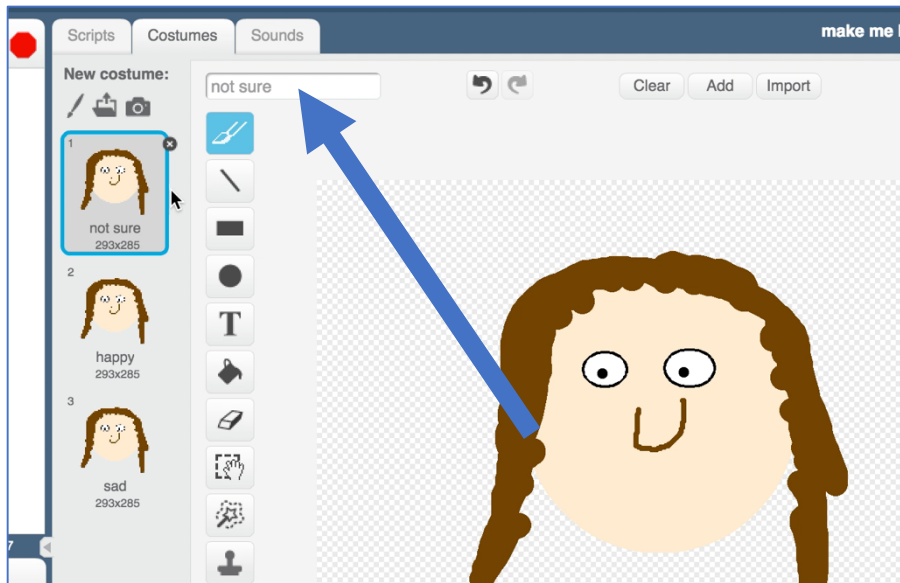
10. Draw a face, without a mouth, in the sprites editor on the right.



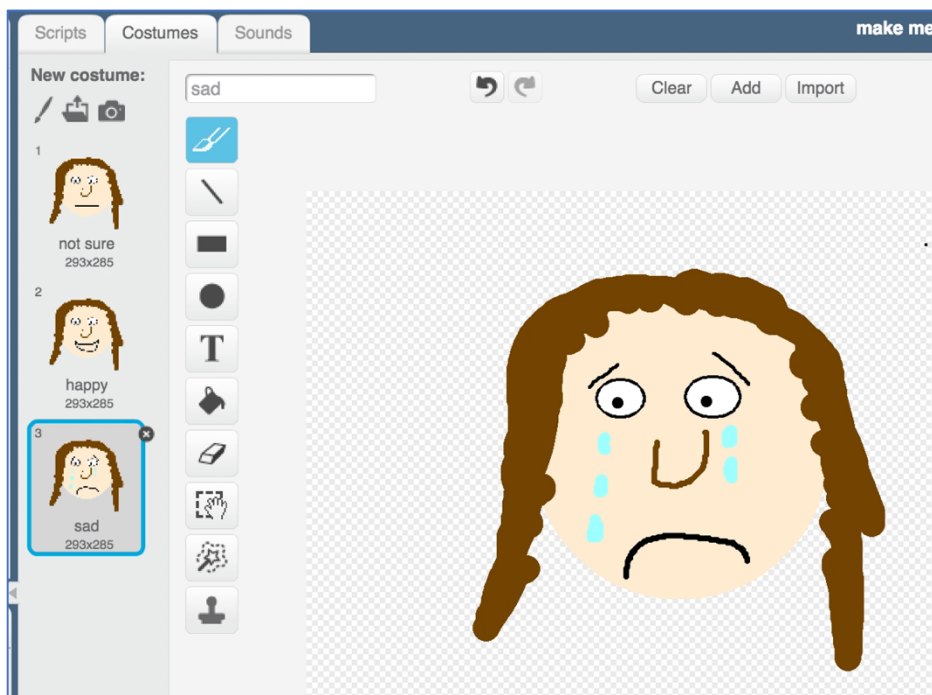
11. Right-click on the costume, and click “Duplicate”.
Do that again so you have **three** copies of the costume.



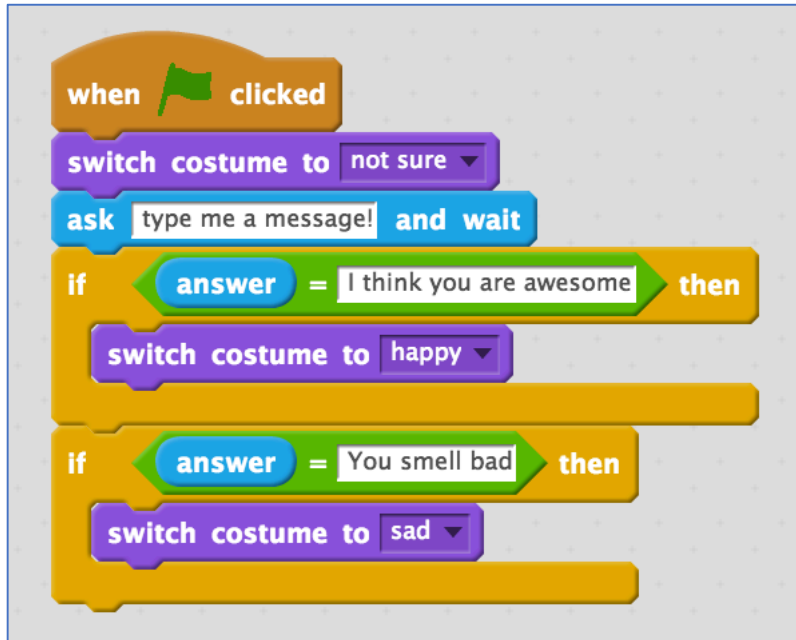
- 12.** Name the three costumes “not sure”, “happy” and “sad”
Type the names into the white box shown by the arrow below.



- 13.** Draw a mouth on each of the costumes.
The “not sure” face should be a straight line.
The “happy” face should have a smile.
The “sad” face should look sad.

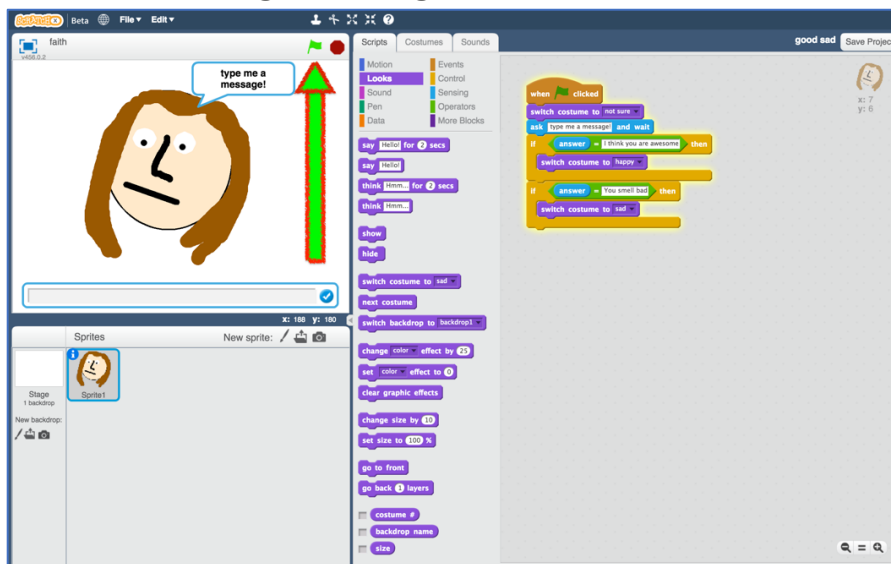


14. Click the “**Scripts**” tab, and enter the following script.



15. Save your project.
*Click on **File** -> **Save** to save the project to a file.*

16. Click the **green flag** to test.



17. Type in a message and watch it react!
*Type “I think you are awesome” and press enter. The character smiles.
Click the green flag again and type “You smell bad”. The character cries.
Type anything else, and the character’s face won’t change.*

What have you done so far?

You've created a character that should react to what people type, and programmed it using a simple rules-based approach.

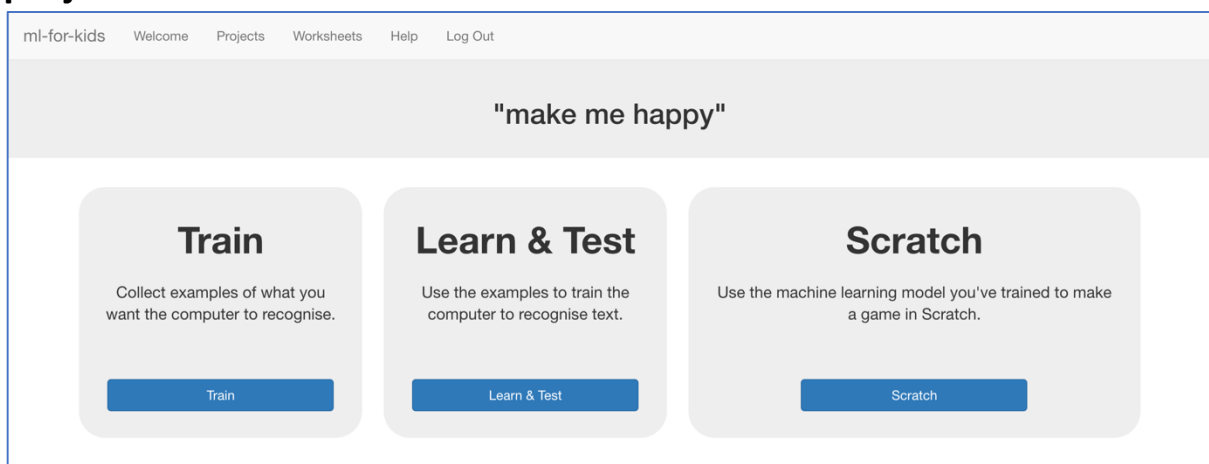
If you want it to react to other messages, you will need to add extra **if** blocks.

The problem with this is that you need to predict exactly what messages the character will receive. Making a list of every possible message would take forever!

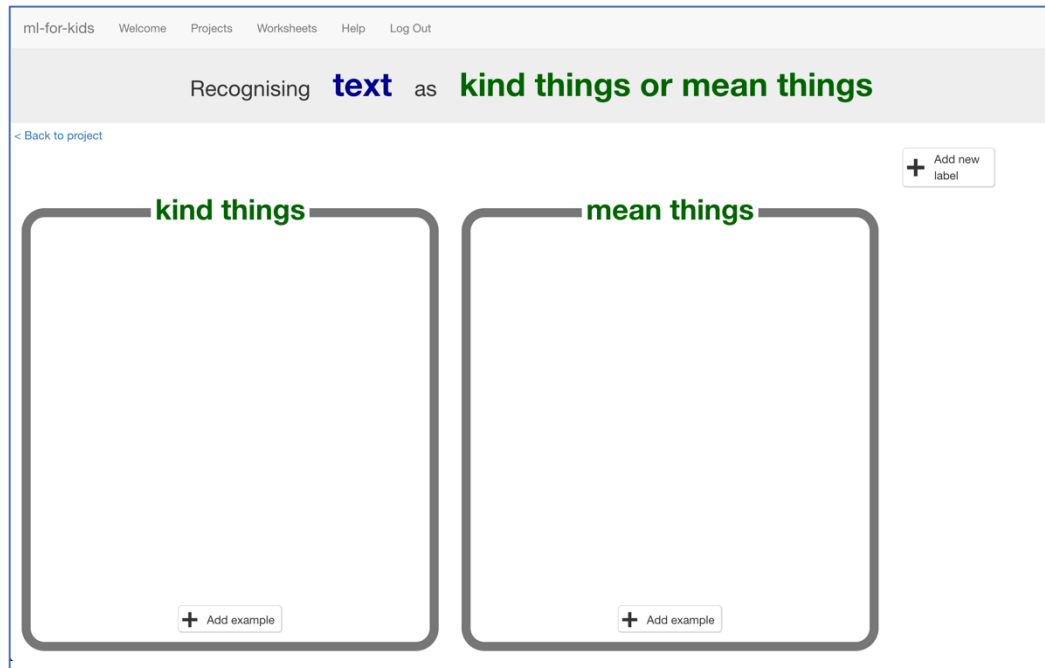
Next, we'll try a better approach – teaching the computer to recognise messages for itself.

18. Close the Scratch window.

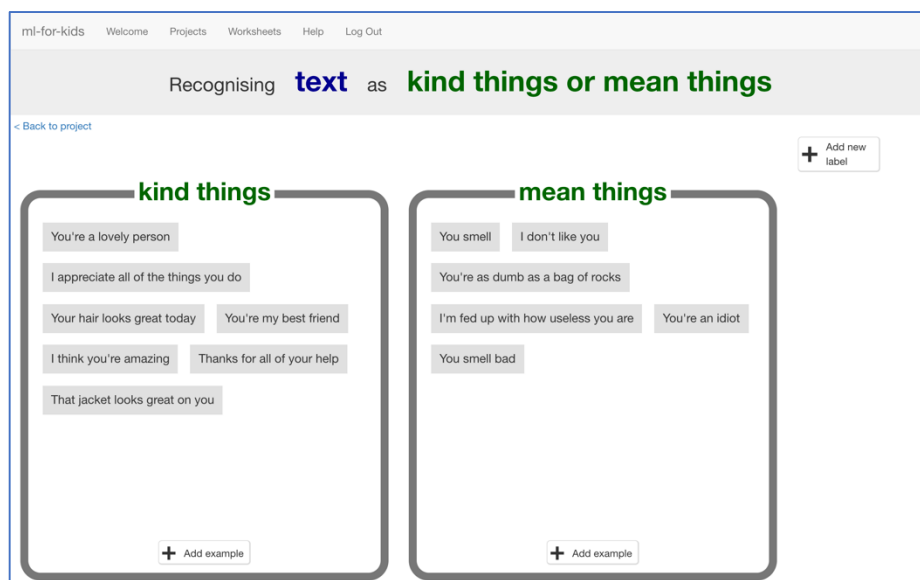
19. You need examples to train the computer. Click the “< **Back to project**” link. Then click the **Train** button.



- 20.** Click on “+ Add new label” and call it “kind things”.
Do that again, and create a second bucket called “mean things”.

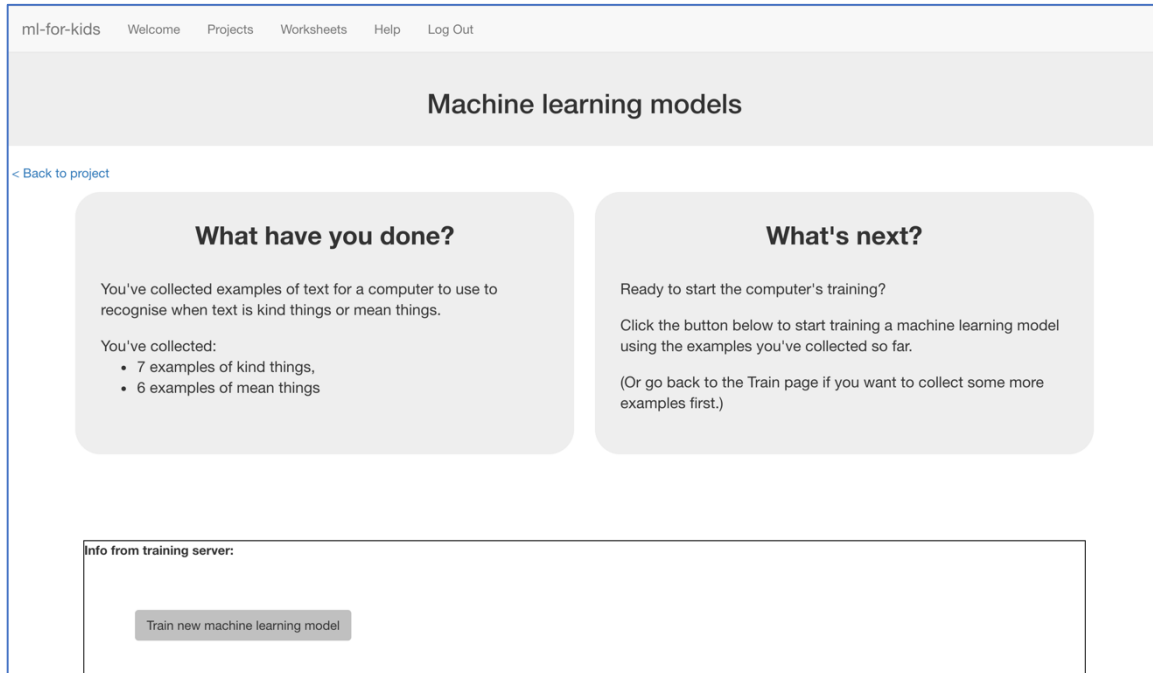


- 21.** Click the “Add example” button in the “kind things” bucket, and type in a kind message.
- 22.** Click on the “Add example” button in the “mean things” bucket, and type in a mean message.
- 23.** Repeat steps 21 and 22 until you’ve written at least **ten** examples of each.

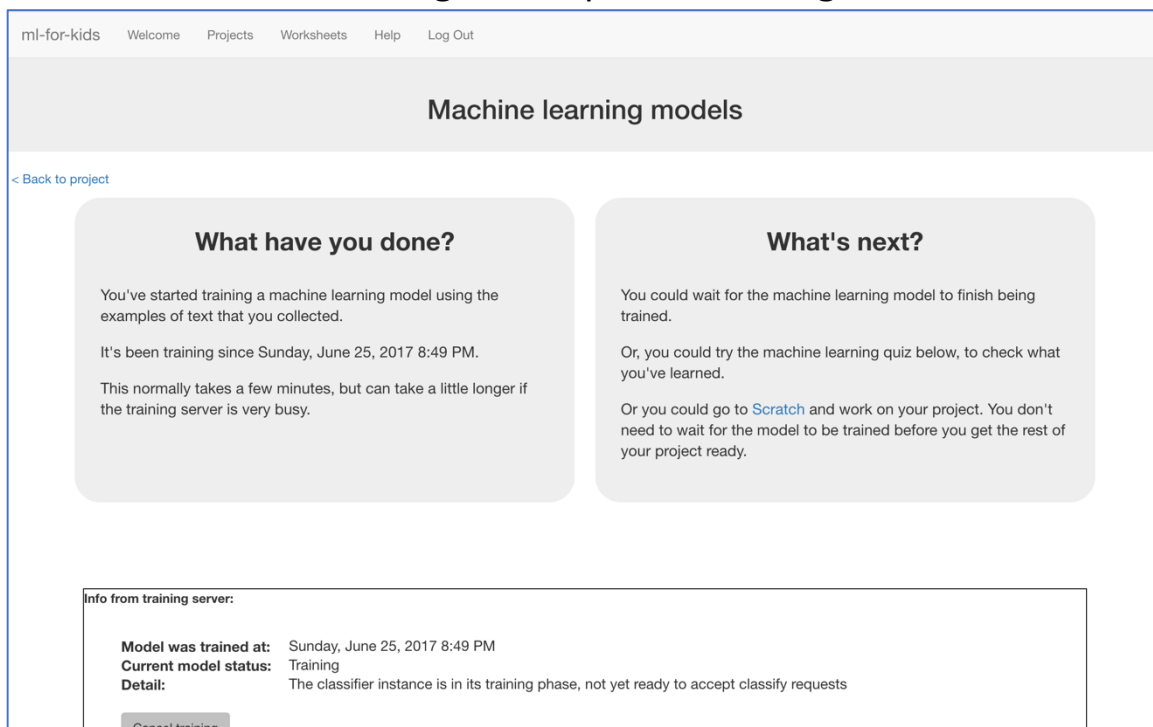


24. Click on the “< Back to project” link.
Then click on the “Learn & Test” button.

25. Click on the “Train new machine learning model” button.
As long as you’ve collected enough examples, the computer should start to learn how to recognise messages from the examples you’ve given to it.



26. Wait for the training to complete. This might take a few minutes.



27. Once the training has completed, a Test box will be displayed. Try testing your machine learning model to see what the computer has learned. Type something kind, and press enter. It should be recognised as kind. Type something mean, and press enter. It should be recognised as mean.

Test it with examples that you haven't shown the computer before. If you're not happy with how the computer recognises the messages, go back to step 21, and add some more examples. Make sure you repeat step 25 to train with the new examples though!

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Machine learning models

[< Back to project](#)

What have you done?

You've trained a machine learning model to recognise when text is kind things or mean things.

You created the model on Sunday, June 25, 2017 8:49 PM.

You've collected:

- 7 examples of kind things,
- 6 examples of mean things

What's next?

Try testing the machine learning model below. Enter an example of text below, that you didn't include in the examples you used to train it. It will tell you what it recognises it as, and how confident it is in that.

If the computer seems to have learned to recognise things correctly, then you can go to [Scratch](#) and use what the computer has learned to make a game!

If the computer is getting too many things wrong, you might want to go back to the [Train](#) page and collect some more examples. Once you've done that, click on the button below to train a new machine learning model and see what different the extra examples will make!

Try putting in some text to see how it is recognised based on your training.

[Test](#)

Recognised as **mean things**
with 66% confidence

Info from training server:

Model was trained at: Sunday, June 25, 2017 8:49 PM

Current model status: Available

Detail: The classifier instance is now available and is ready to take classifier requests.

[Delete this model](#)

What have you done so far?

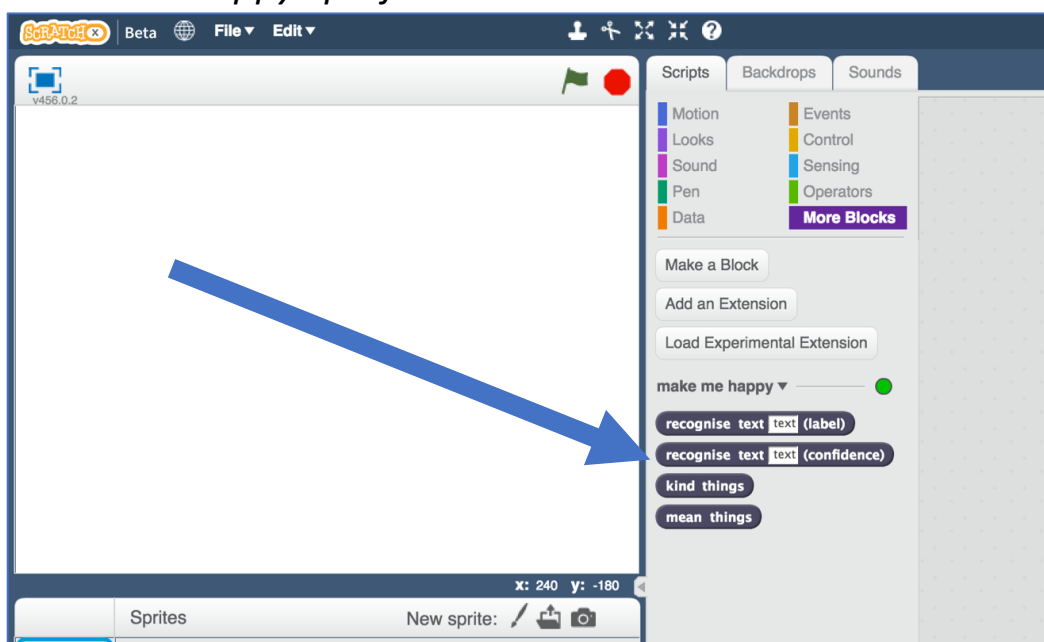
You've started to train a computer to recognise text as being kind or mean. Instead of trying to write rules to be able to do this, you are doing it by collecting examples. These examples are being used to train a machine learning “model”.

This is called “supervised learning” because of the way you are supervising the computer’s training.

The computer will learn from patterns in the examples you’ve given it, such as the choice of words, and the way sentences are structured. These will be used to be able to recognise new messages.

- 28.** Click the “< Back to project” link, then the “Scratch” button.
*This page has instructions on how to use the new blocks in Scratch.
Keep the page open if you need to check back on how to use them.*

- 29.** Click the “Open in Scratch” button at the bottom to launch the Scratch editor.
*You should see four new blocks in the “More blocks” section from your
“make me happy” project.*



Tips

More examples!

The more examples you give it, the better the computer should get at recognising whether a message is kind or mean.

Try and be even

Try and come up with roughly the same number of examples for kind and mean.

If you have a lot of examples for one type, and not the other, the computer might learn that type is more likely, so you'll affect the way that it learns to recognise messages.

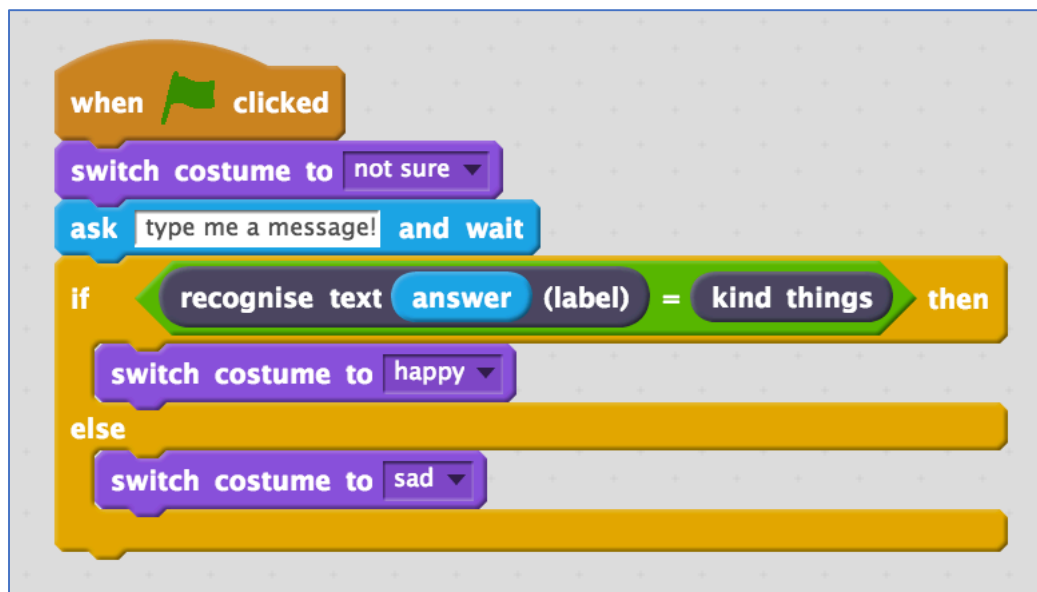
Mix things up with your examples

Try to come up with lots of different types of examples.

For example, make sure that you include some long examples and some very short ones.

- 30.** Load the Scratch project you saved before.
Click on **File** -> **Load Project**

- 31.** Click on the “**Scripts**” tab, and update the script to use your machine learning model instead of the rules you made before.
The “recognise text ... (label)” block is a new block added by your project. If you give it some text, it will return either “kind things” or “mean things” based on the training you’ve given to the computer. You can use this to choose the costume to switch to.



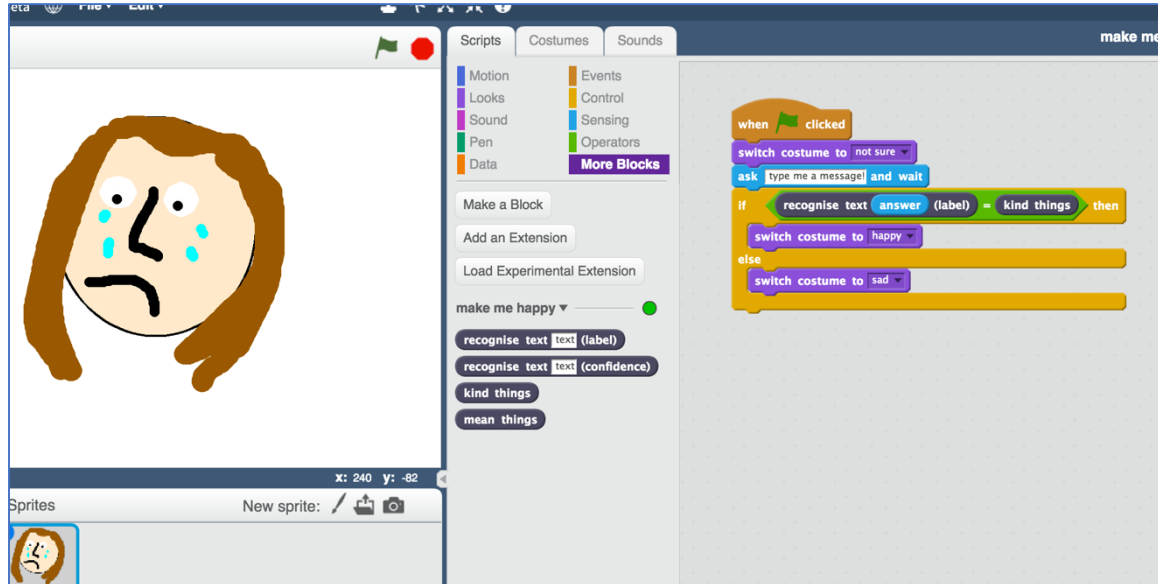
- 32.** Click on the **green flag** to test again.



33. Test your project

Type a kind message and press enter. The character should smile.
Click the green flag again. Type a mean and unkind message and press enter. The character should look sad.

This should work for messages that you didn't include in your training.



34. Save your project.

Click **File** -> **Save project**

What have you done so far?

You've modified your Scratch character to use machine learning instead of your earlier rules-based approach.

Training the computer to be able to recognise messages for itself should be much quicker than trying to make a list of every possible message.

The more examples you give it, the better it should get at recognising messages correctly.

Ideas and Extensions

Now that you've finished, why not give one of these ideas a try?

Or come up with one of your own?

Write a reply

Instead of just changing the way they look, make your character reply, based on what it recognises in the message!

Try a different character

Instead of a person's face, why not try something different, like an animal?

It could react in different ways, instead of smiling.

For example, you could make a dog that wags their tail if you say something kind to it!

Different emotions

Instead of kind and mean, could you train the character to recognise other types of message?

Real world sentiment analysis

Can you think of examples where it's useful to be able to train a computer to recognise the emotion in writing?