

**Workshop**

**AI in a nutshell**

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# What is AI?

Artificial Intelligence is the **science** and **art**  
of making computers **smart**!

# How to do AI?

1. Problem Statement
2. Data Collection
3. Data Pre-processing
4. Data Modelling
5. Model Validation
6. Deployment

**AI in action**

# Problem Statement

Diabetes Health Indicator 1/0

BMI

Smoking

Age

Blood Pressure

## Features

Diabetes Health Indicator

Gender

Cholesterol

Physical Activity

Income

# Building Intuition



# Target

Does the person have diabetes ? 1/0

# Features

BMI

w1

Smoking

w2

Blood Pressure

w3

Age

w4

Gender

w5

Cholesterol

w6

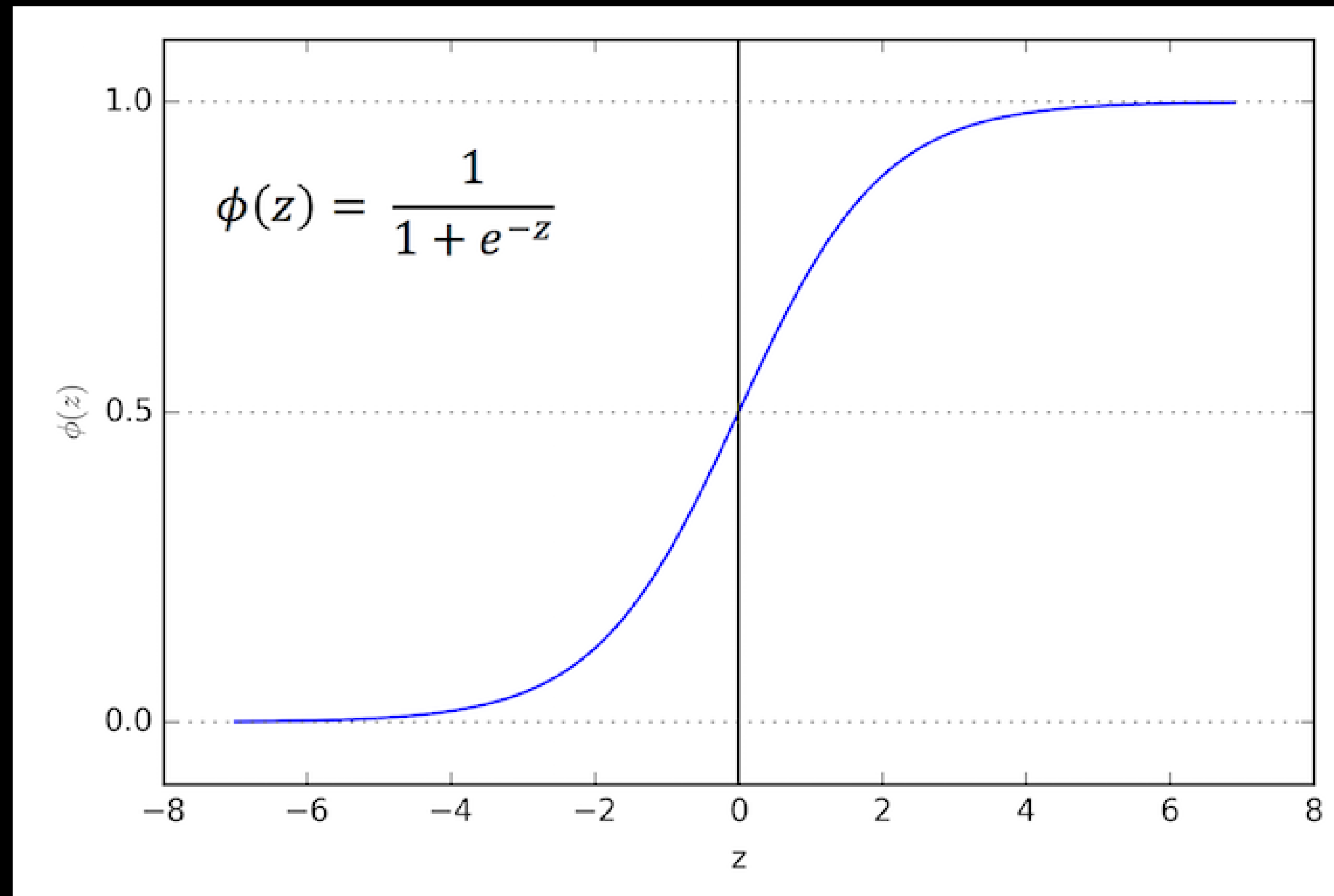
Physical Activity

w7

Income

w8

# Sigmoid Activation Function



# Prediction

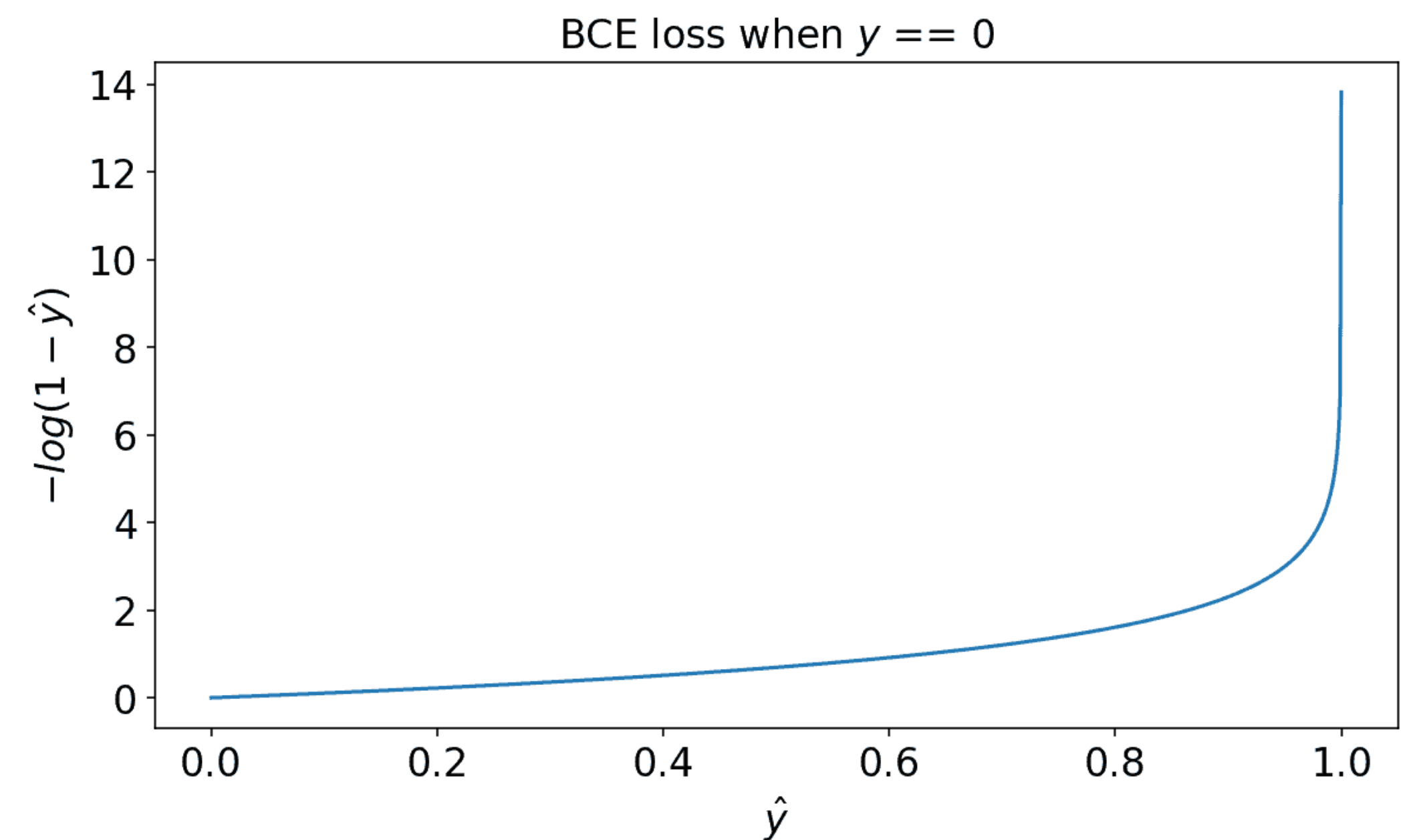
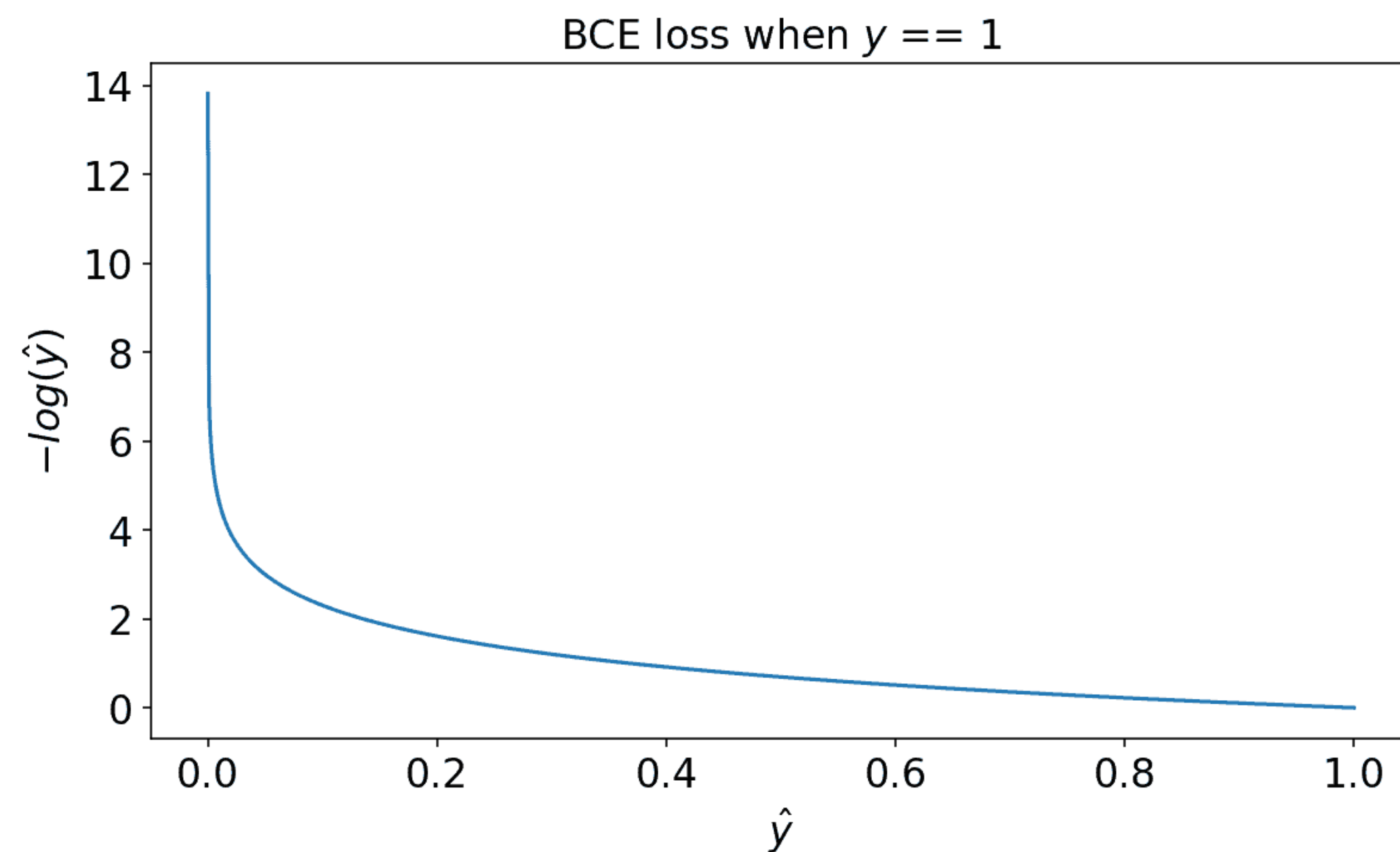
The **prediction** will be evaluated by **weighting** every **feature** in our input additional to a **baseline** value

$$\text{Prediction (y)} = \text{sigmoid}(w_1 * x_1 + w_2 * x_2 + \dots + w_n * x_n + b)$$

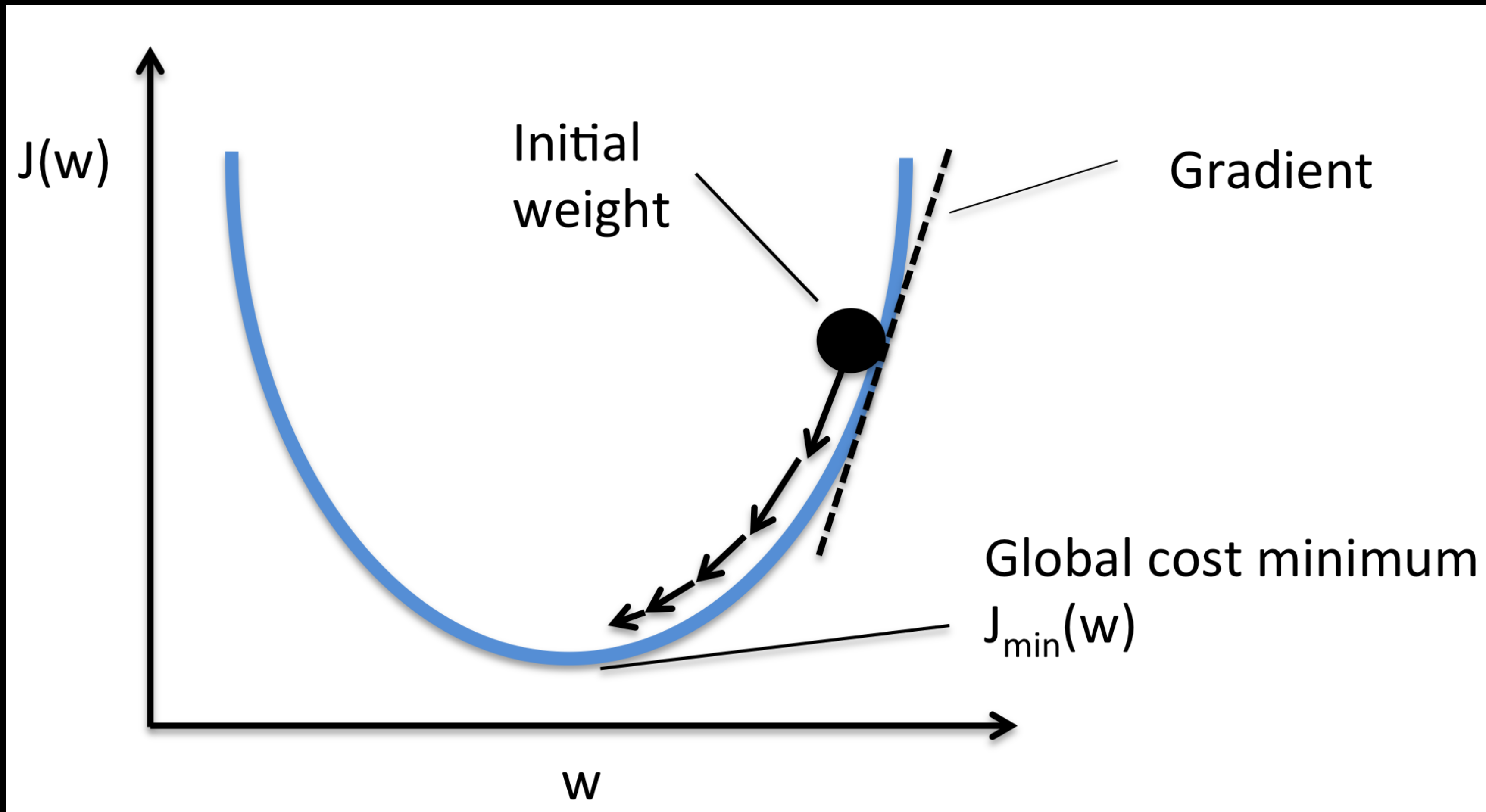
# Loss Function

## Binary Cross Entropy

$$-\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N y_i \cdot \log(p(y_i)) + (1 - y_i) \cdot \log(1 - p(y_i))$$



# Gradient Descent

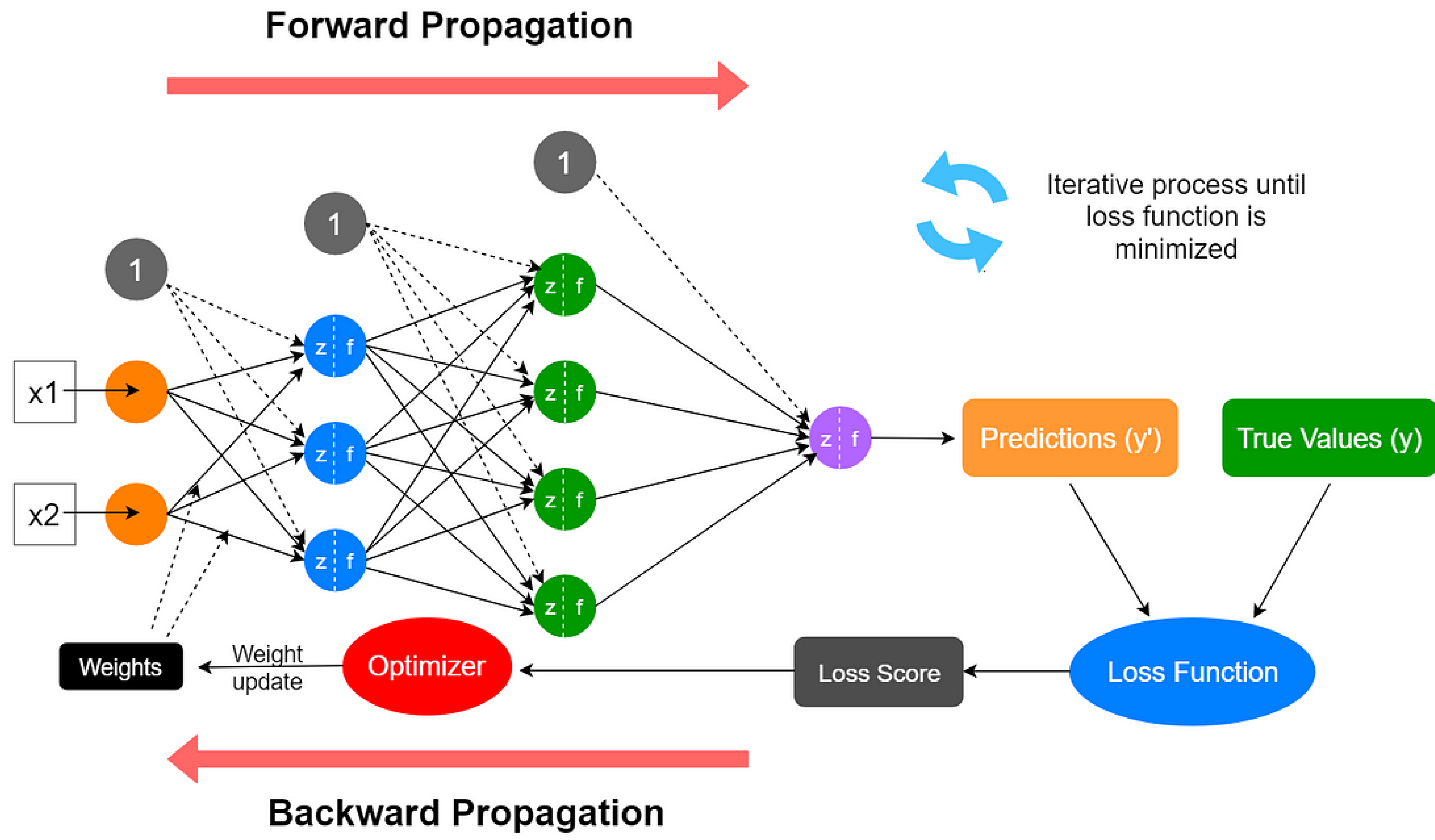


# Model Training

- $W$ ,  $b$  initialized randomly,  $learning\_rate$
- For every  $epoch$ :
  - For every pair  $(X,y)$ :
    - $Prediction = \text{sigmoid}(WX + b)$
    - $Loss = BCE(Y, Prediction)$
    - For every  $Parameter$ :
      - $Parameter -= learning\_rate \times gradient$

# Deep Learning

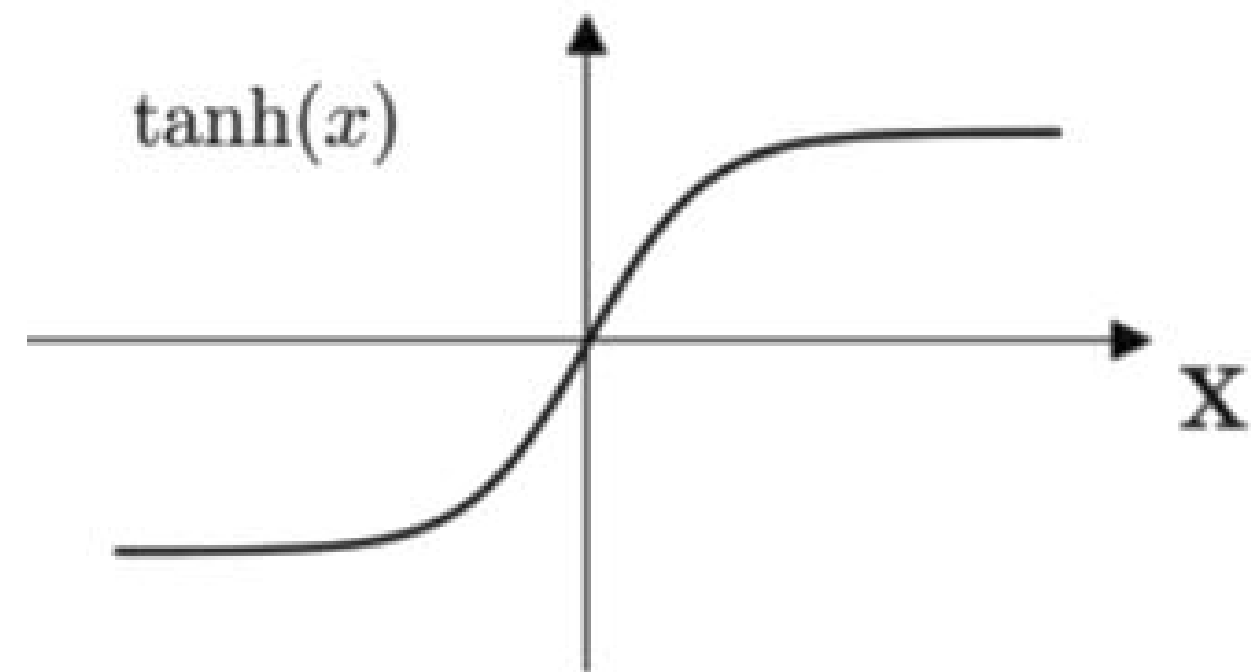
Problems can become harder implying **complex**  
data **patterns** and **representations**



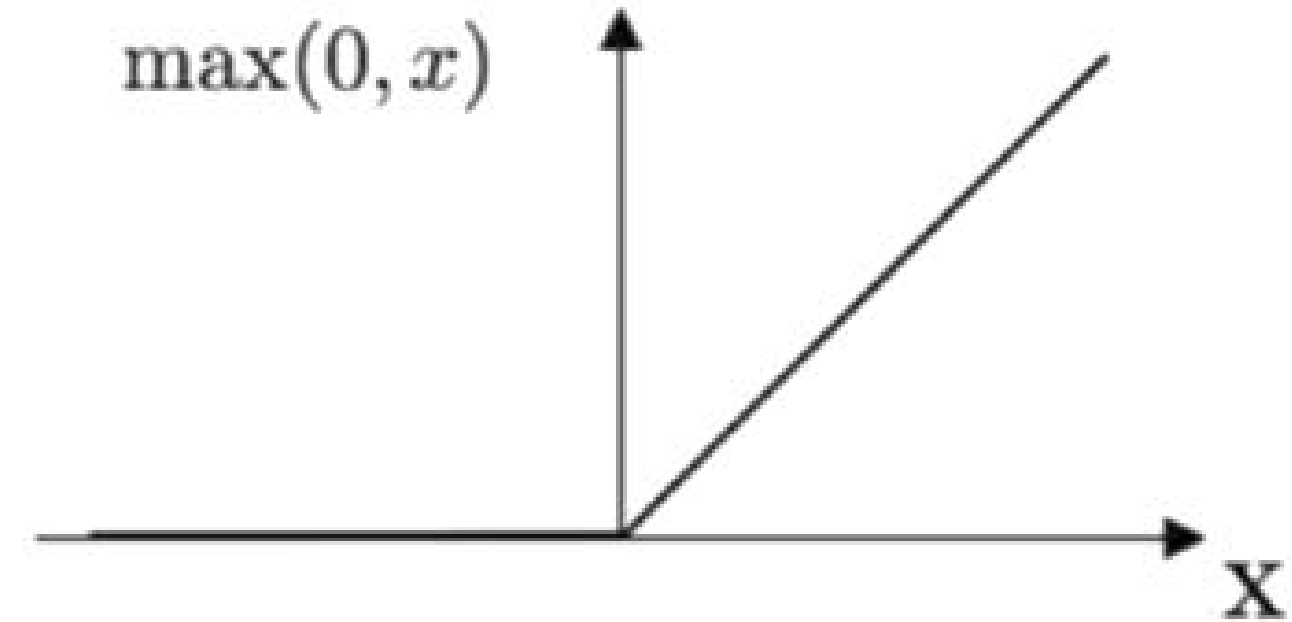


# Activation Functions

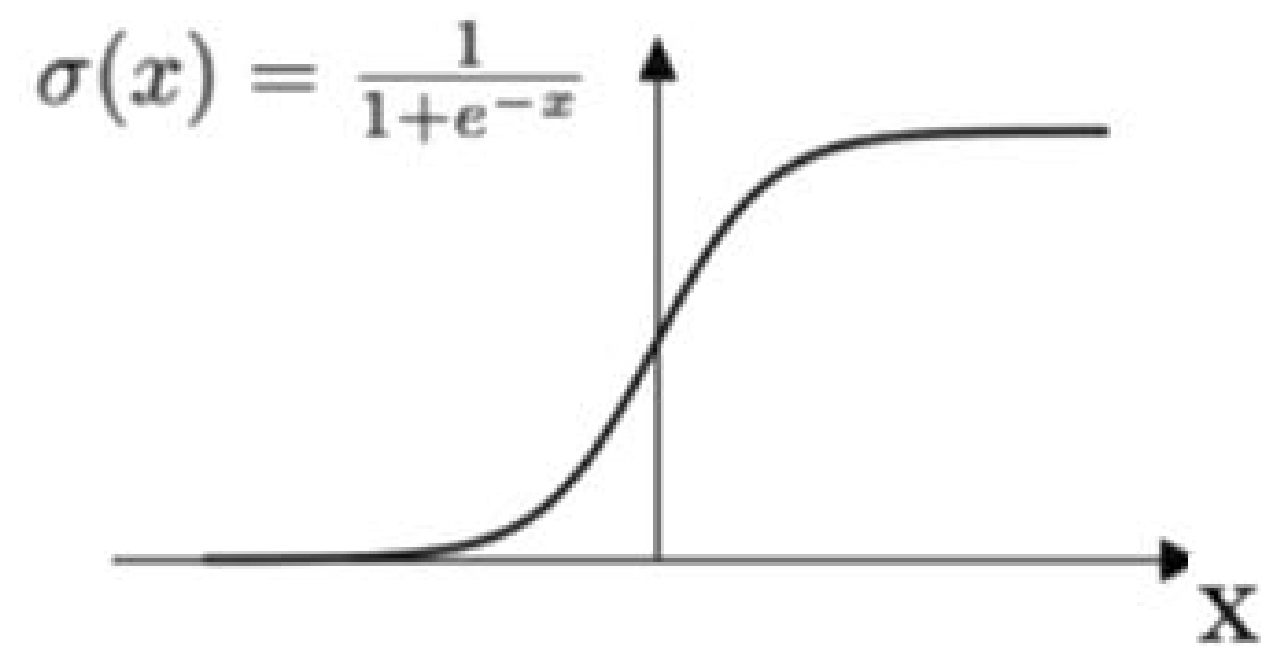
**Tanh**



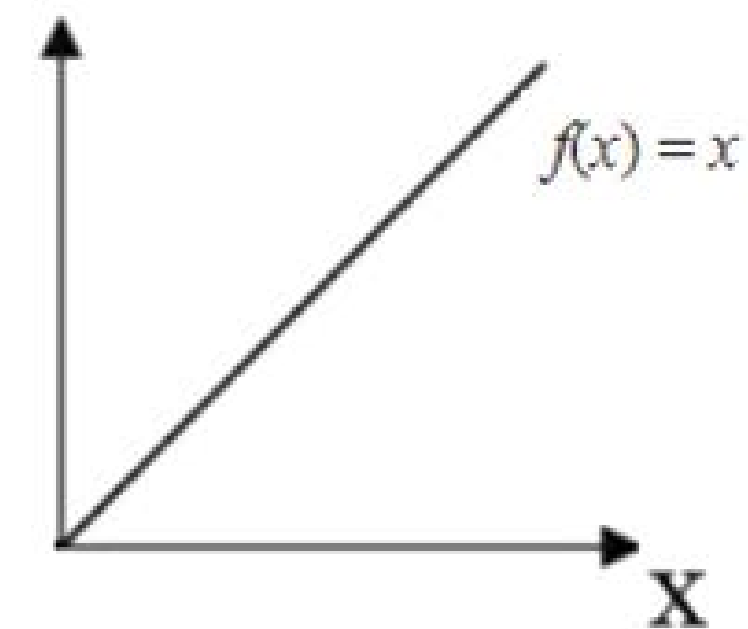
**ReLU**



**Sigmoid**

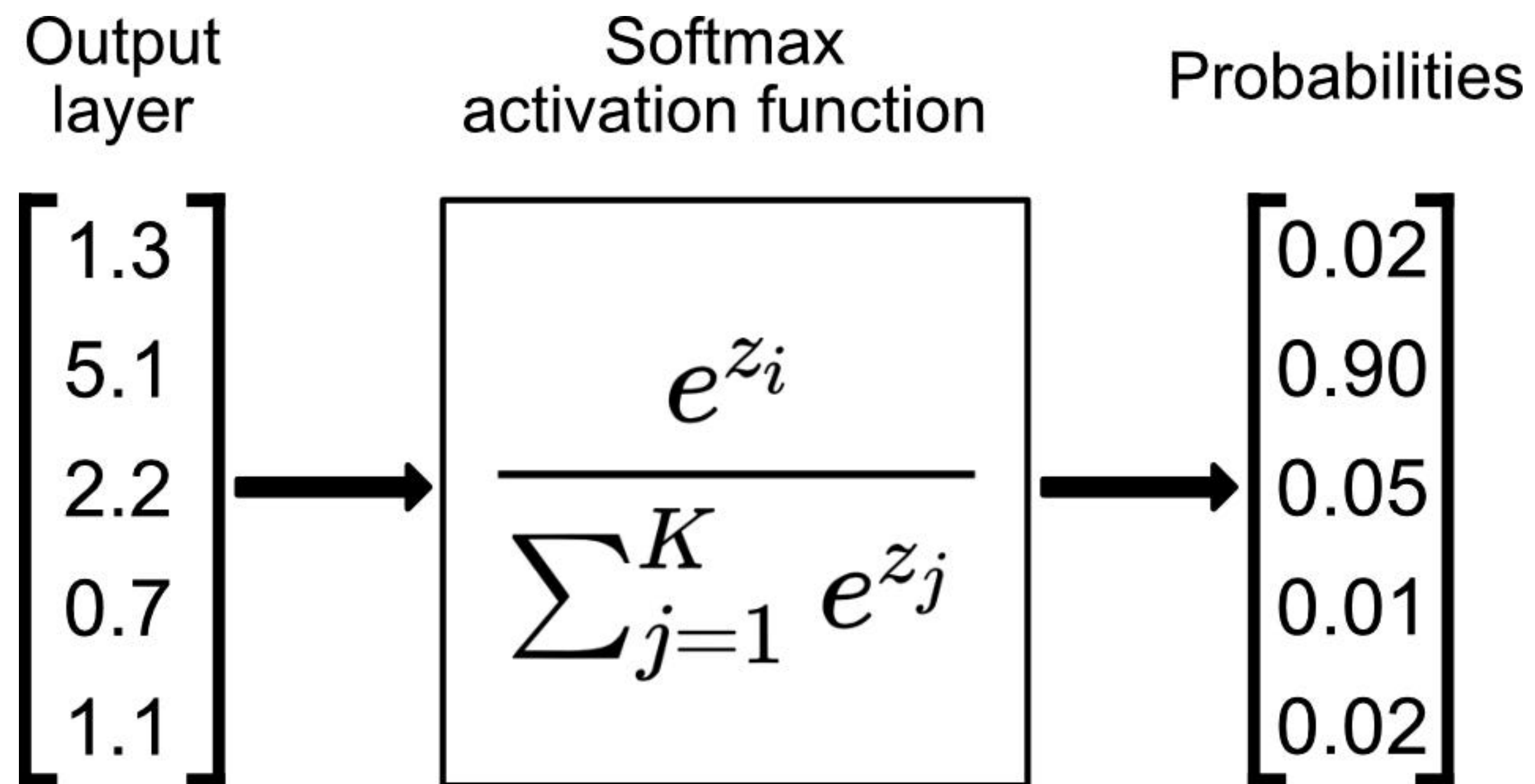


**Linear**



# Softmax Activation Function

## Generalizing to Categorical Classification



# Model Evaluation

		Predicted Class		
		Positive	Negative	
Actual Class	Positive	True Positive (TP)	False Negative (FN) <b>Type II Error</b>	<b>Sensitivity</b> $\frac{TP}{(TP + FN)}$
	Negative	False Positive (FP) <b>Type I Error</b>	True Negative (TN)	<b>Specificity</b> $\frac{TN}{(TN + FP)}$
		<b>Precision</b> $\frac{TP}{(TP + FP)}$	<b>Negative Predictive Value</b> $\frac{TN}{(TN + FN)}$	<b>Accuracy</b> $\frac{TP + TN}{(TP + TN + FP + FN)}$

Code

# The complete workflow



Google Collaboratory



Tensorflow

**Beyond**

**AI in a nutshell**

Convolutional  
Neural Networks

## Computer Vision

Object Detection

Image  
Classification

Recurrent  
Neural Networks

GRUs, LSTMS

## Natural Language Processing

Sentiment  
Analysis

Machine  
Translation

Large Language Models  
(Transformers)

## Generative AI

Image Generation  
(DALLE, Stable Diffusion)

Environment

Agent

## Reinforcement Learning

Observation

Reward

**Constantine**

**Thank you!**