# Consuming 3<sup>rd</sup> Party Services

To assist in your research and development work

### Agenda

- On-demand "machine learning"
- Complementing our research and development
- Microsoft Cognitive Services
  - -Signing Up
  - Image Analysis
  - Text Analytics with Python
  - -Web Language Model with R

### Introduction

On-demand machine learning

-Google's Prediction API (2012)

– Microsoft's Cortana Intelligence Suite (2015)

– Amazon's Machine Learning (2015)

### On-Demand Machine Learning

✓ No need to know complex AI algorithms.

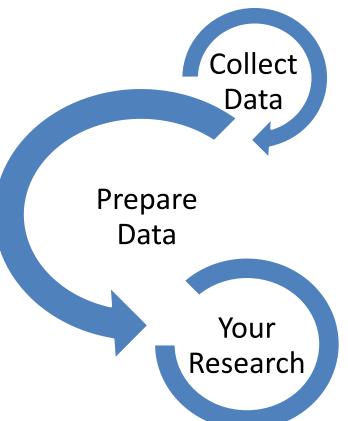
✓ Some programming needed.

✓ No installation of software, calls are generally via RESTful interface.

## Complementing R&D

A small part of a big picture!

 Typically, you spend a lot of time to prepare your data.



### **Preparing Data**

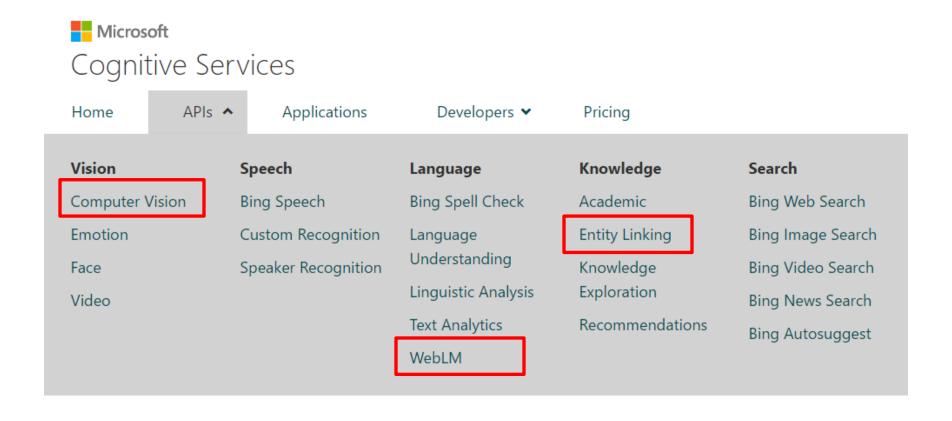
Can involve, for example

Filtering for language

Selecting specific images

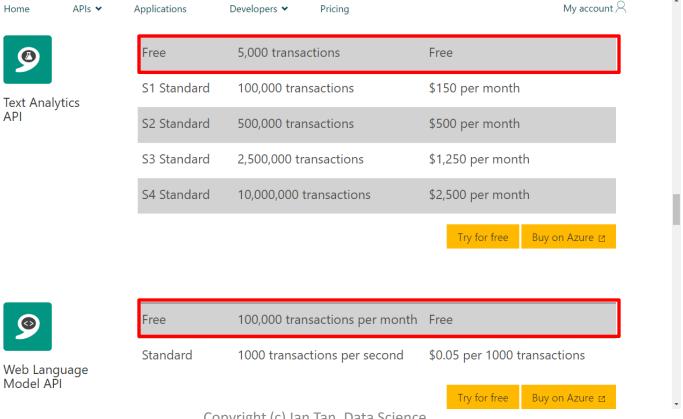
Named entity or keyword extraction

# Microsoft Cognitive Services



### Microsoft Account

@hotmail.com, @live.com, @outlook.com



## Image Analysis

Home APIs ♥ Applications Developers ♥ Pricing My account 🖯

#### Analyze an image

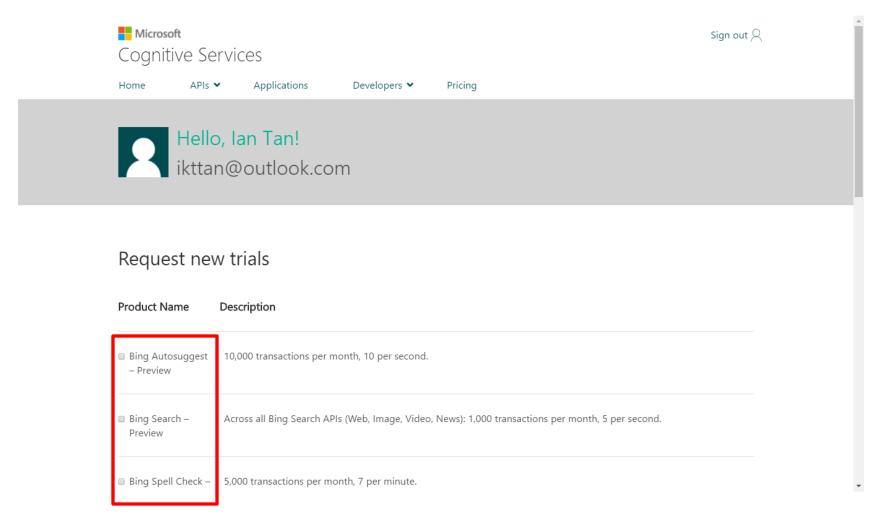
This feature returns information about visual content found in an image. Use tagging, descriptions and domain-specific models to identify content and label it with confidence. Apply the adult/racy settings to enable automated restriction of adult content. Identify image types and color schemes in pictures.

Please try vision feature analysis demo by uploading a local image, or providing an image URL. We don't keep your images for this demo unless you give us permission.

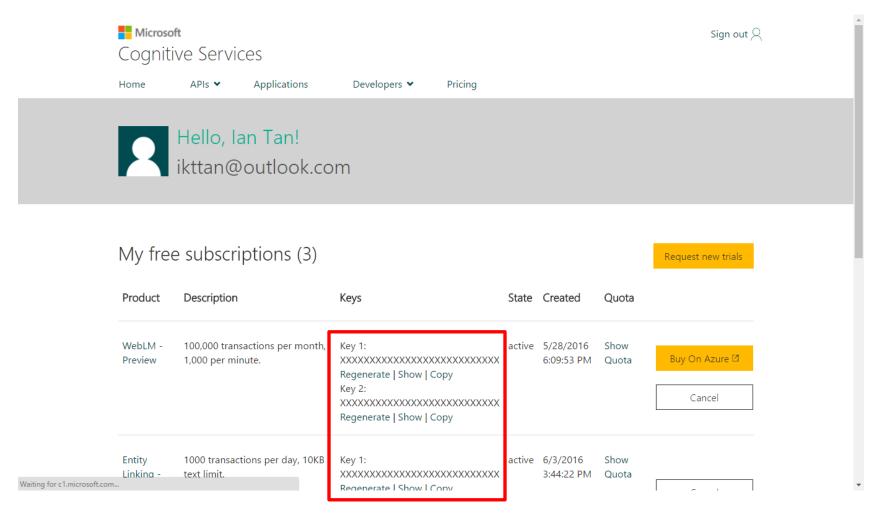




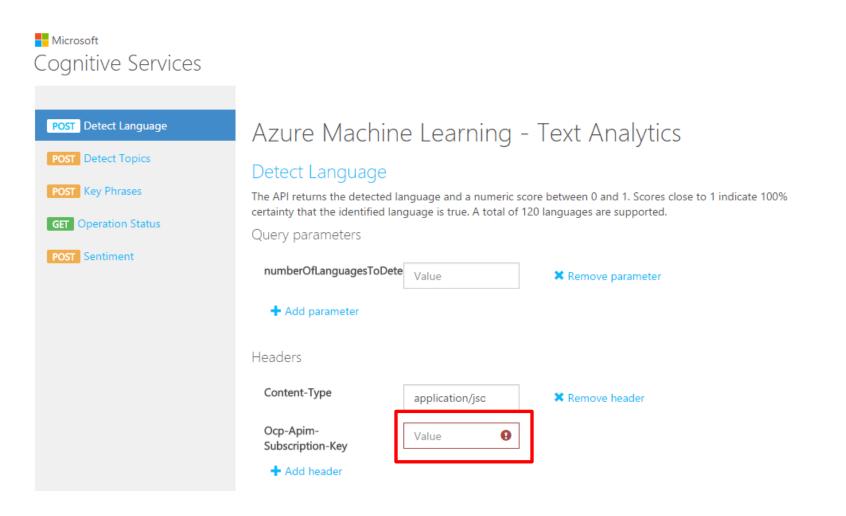
### **Get Key**



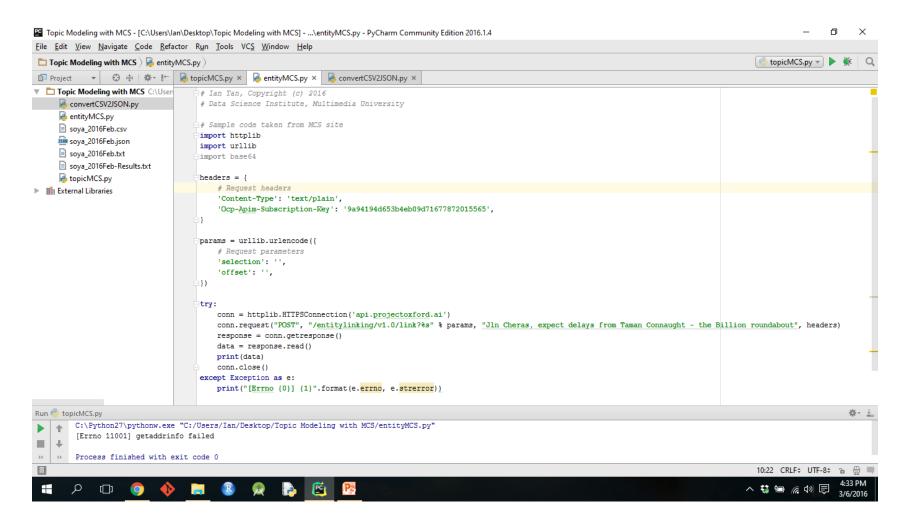
# Keys



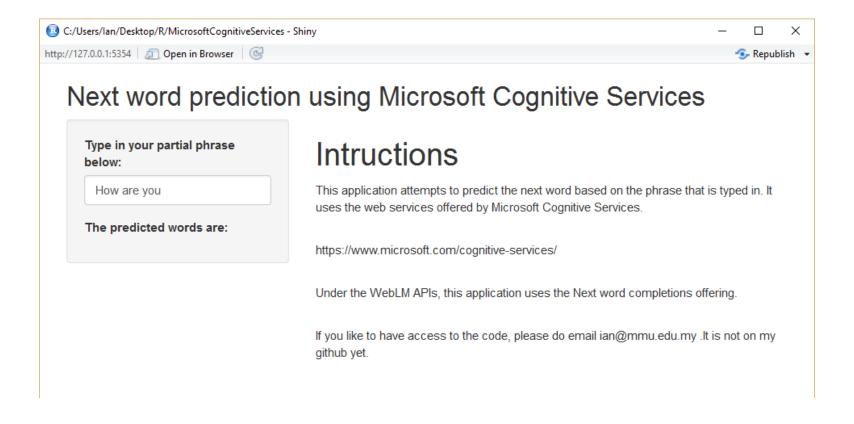
### Language Filtering



# Entity Linkage (Python)



## Next Word Prediction (R)



## Next Word Prediction (R)

```
# Ian Tan, Copyright (c) 2016
# Data Science Institute, Multimedia University
library(httr)
library(jsonlite)
shinyServer(function(input, output) {
 output$predictedText <- renderText({
  # input$entry (or ngrams) should be preprocessed first actually.
  ngrams <- input$entry
  url <-
paste0('https://api.projectoxford.ai/text/weblm/v1.0/generateNextWords?model=body&words=',ngrams,'&order=5&maxNumOf
CandidatesReturned=5')
 url <- URLencode(url)
  ans <- POST(url, body = NULL, add headers("Ocp-Apim-Subscription-Key"="f8f16618074948828176ef9063ba06a0"))
 json ans <- toJSON(content(ans, "parsed", "application/json"))
  next words <- unlist(fromJSON(json ans)[[1]][[1]])</pre>
 })
})
```

### **Concluding Remarks**

 We can make use of tools to assist us in our research work. We don't have to reinvent the wheel.

- We can use these as a reference for comparison if we are working on the same area.
  - These tools are rather English centric and hence they have limitations in application to our context usually.