

---

# Artifical Intelligence

# Learning Objectives

---

We are going to cover AI in this section:

1. Definitions of AI, ML, DL
2. Areas of application of AI
3. Effect of AI on society
4. Enhancements of AI
5. Machine Learning definition
6. Machine learning vs. statistical analysis
7. Types of machine learning - Supervised, unsupervised, semi-supervised
8. Machine Learning Algorithms
9. Deep Learning

## Is this course for me?

---

**YES!** - with every job you take or career move you make or people you interact with socially, AI and its applications are directly or indirectly going to keep coming up.

This course is designed to help you understand the basic concepts, get a working knowledge to understand AI, and for you to be successful in this data driven world of today, and moving forward...

So let's get started :)

---

# **Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, Deep Learning - What are they?**

## **Introduction:**

Artificial Intelligence as its name says is based on the premise that the intelligence is not “real” or “human.” It is the intelligence possessed by machines, therefore “artificial.”

Machine and Deep learning are both subsets of AI.

---

**Artificial Intelligence - Lets talk about this first...**

## Definition of Artificial Intelligence

---

As per the dictionary definition, Artificial Intelligence is:

***“the capability of a machine to imitate human behavior.”***

In other words, it basically refers to machines (computers) doing the work of human beings.

With every passing day, scope of AI and what jobs machines can do, is increasing.

## Areas of application of Artificial Intelligence

---

- Image recognition
- Product analytics
- A/B testing
- Speech recognition
- Language translation
- Sentiment analysis
- Recommendation systems like on Amazon, Netflix, etc.
- Image reconstruction

Effect of AI on Society - Enhance Throughout & Efficiency

---

# Self driving cars



[Image source](#)

## Effect of AI on Society - Adds Jobs, Strengthens the Economy

---

HBO's "Westworld ", Chatbots, - Frees up humans to focus on interpersonal aspects of job and life

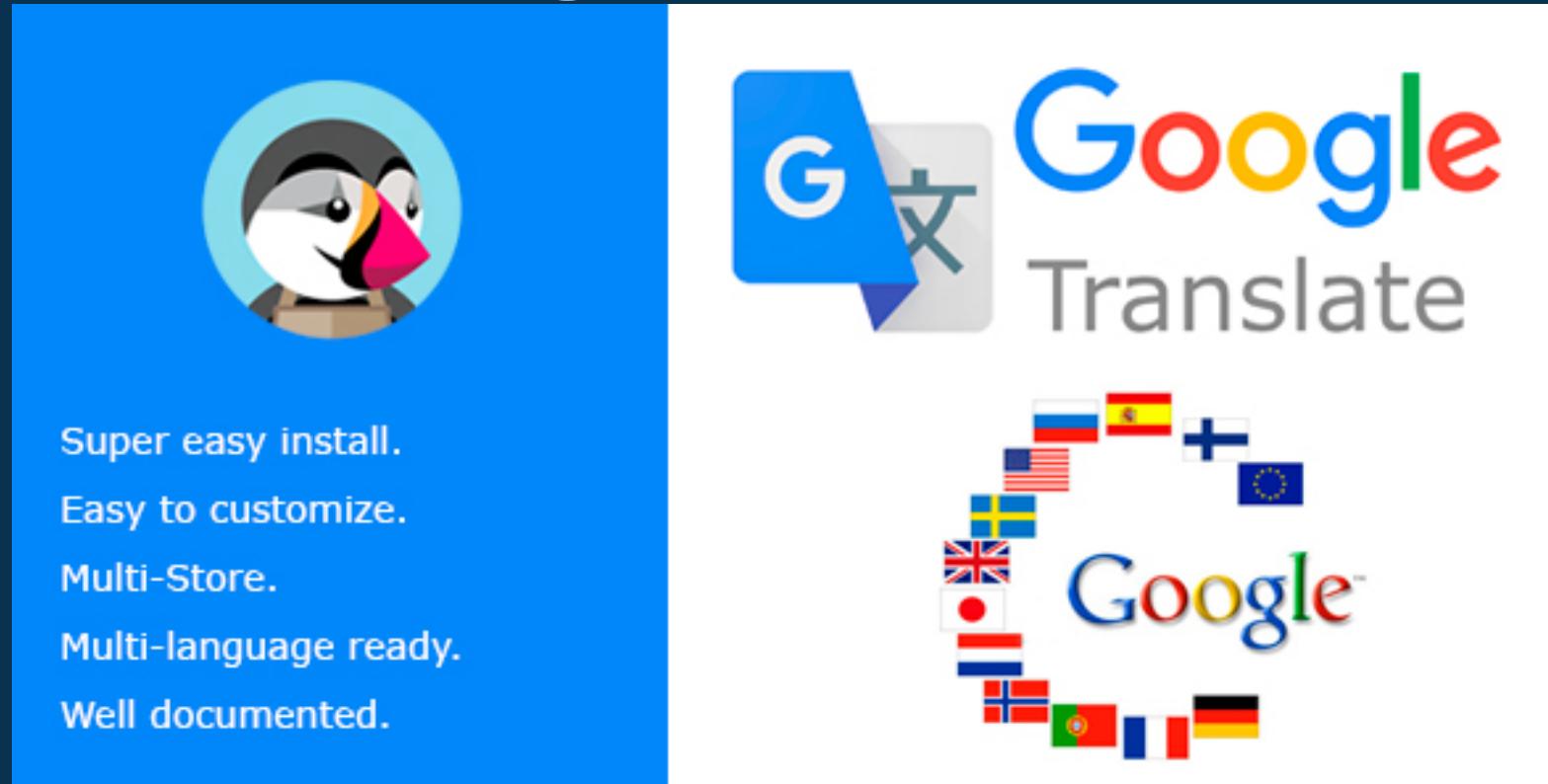


[Image source](#)

## Effect of AI on Society - Frees Up Humans To Do What They Do Best

---

# Google translate



[Image source](#)

Effect of AI on Society - Enhance our Lifestyle

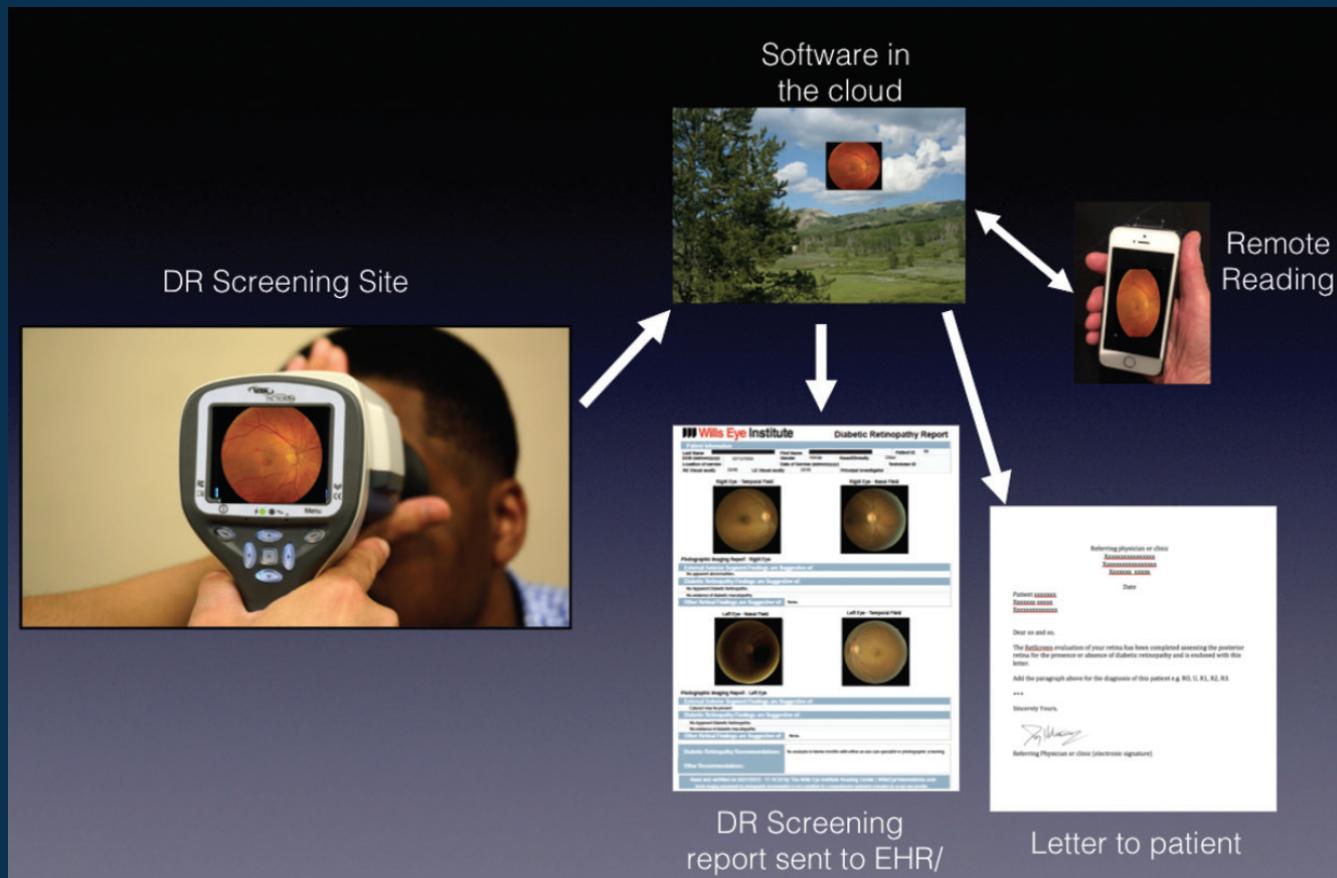
# Smart Home Devices



[Image source](#)

## Effect of AI on Society - Supervises Learning For Telemedicine

# Screening Software Platform



[Image source](#)

# Effect of AI on Society - Creates Unintended And Unforeseen Consequences

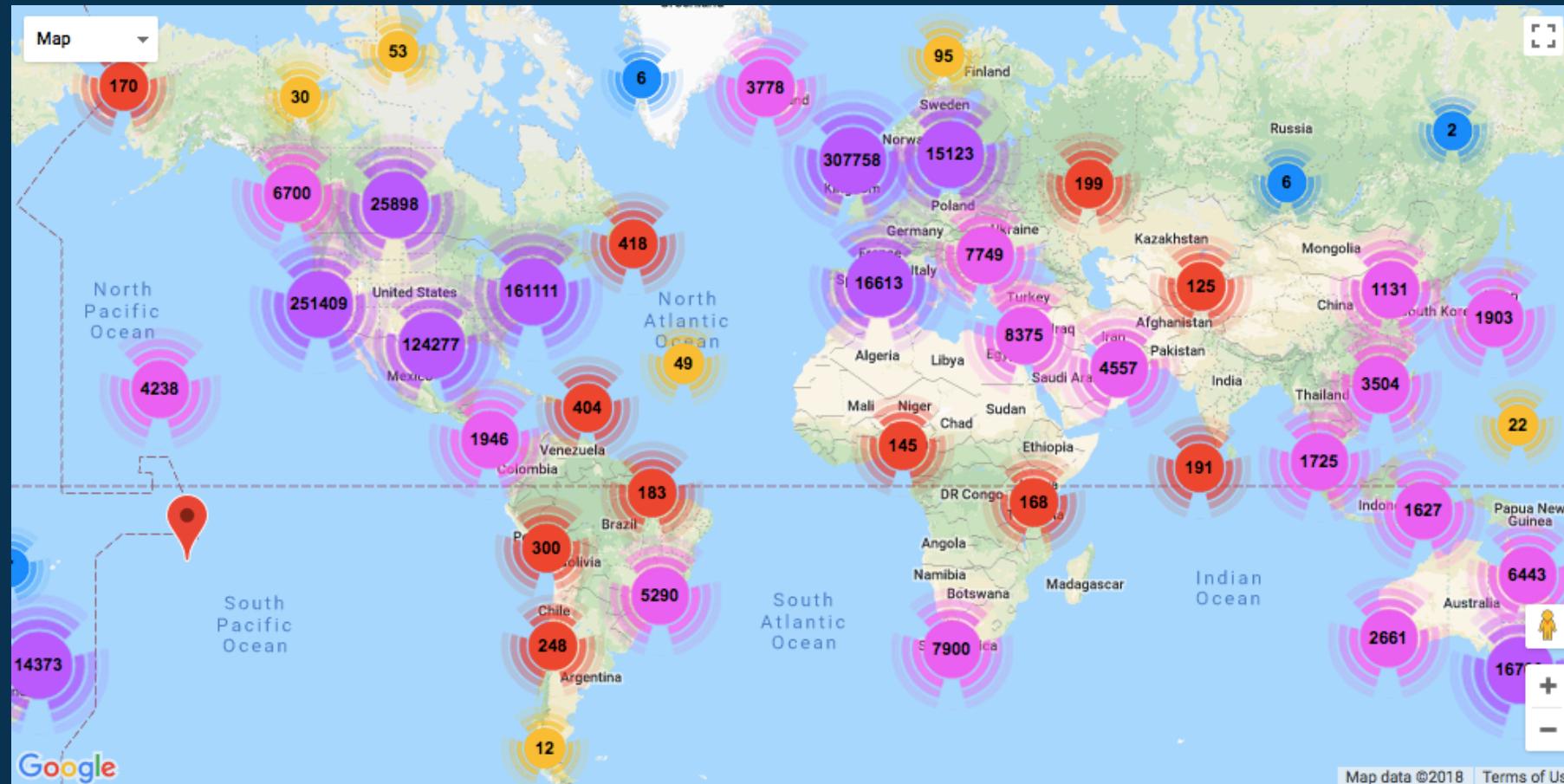
## Facebook's newsfeed



[Image source](#)

# Effect of AI on Society - Solves Complex Social Problems

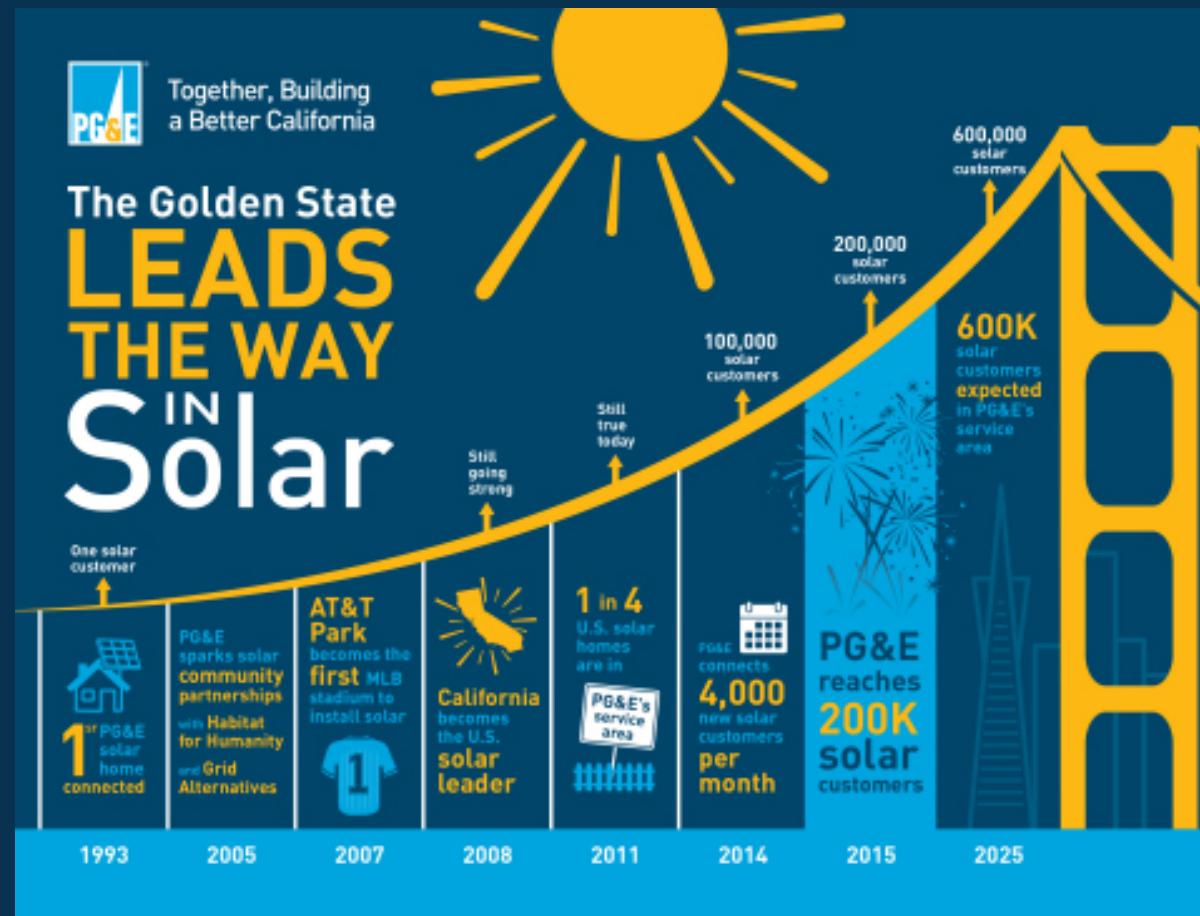
## Litterati



[Image source](#)

# Effect of AI on Society - Improves Demand Side Management

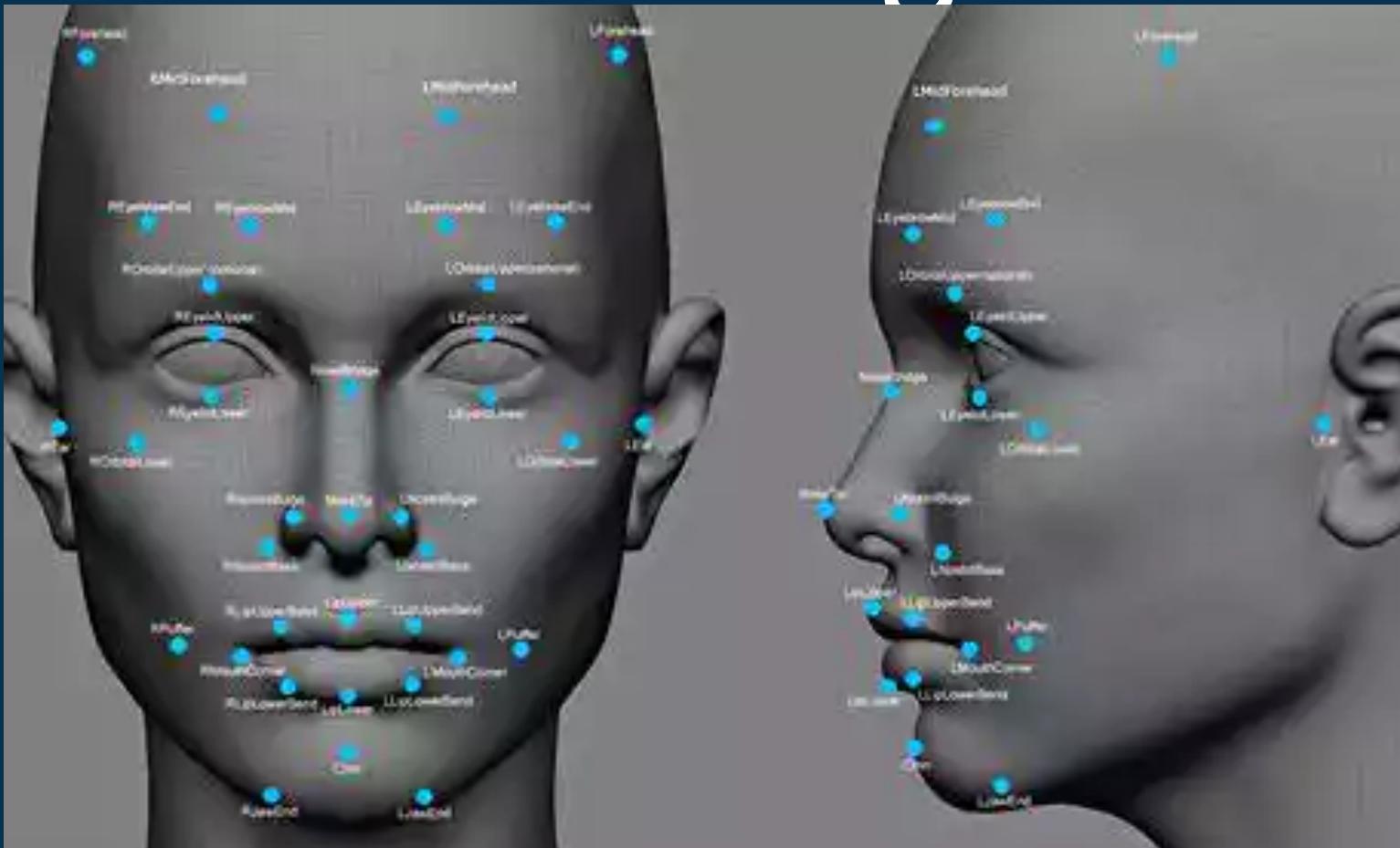
# PG&E



[Image source](#)

## **Effect of AI on Society - Benefits Multiple Industries**

# Facial Recognition



## Image source

Effect of AI on Society - Absolves Humans Of All Responsibility

# Machine Superiority



[Image source](#)

# Effect of AI on Society - Extends And Expands Creativity

## HR

### How is AI being used in HR & Recruitment?



[Image source](#)

---

**Machine Learning - Lets talk about this next...**

---

**Machine learning** is an application of artificial intelligence (AI) that *provides the ability to automatically learn and improve from experience without being explicitly programmed.*

Machine learning focuses on the development of computer programs that can access data and use it for themselves.

The process of learning begins with observations or data, such as examples, direct experience or instruction, to look for patterns in data and make better decisions in the future based on the examples we provide.

---

**Machine learning** is an application of artificial intelligence (AI) that *provides the ability to automatically learn and improve from experience without being explicitly programmed.*

Machine learning focuses on the development of computer programs that can access data and use it for themselves.

The process of learning begins with observations or data, such as examples, direct experience or instruction, to look for patterns in data and make better decisions in the future based on the examples we provide.

---

**But what is the difference between Machine Learning and Statistical Analysis? Are they the same? What are the job roles? Why do we have both?...etc. :)**

## Machine learning

## Statistics

network, graphs

model

weights

parameters

learning

fitting

generalization

test set performance

supervised learning

regression/classification

unsupervised learning

density estimation, clustering

large grant = \$1,000,000

large grant= \$50,000

nice place to have a meeting:  
Snowbird, Utah, French Alps

nice place to have a meeting:  
Las Vegas in August

---

**So, how does a machine learn?**

---

**So, how does a machine learn?**

**Well in 3 ways...**

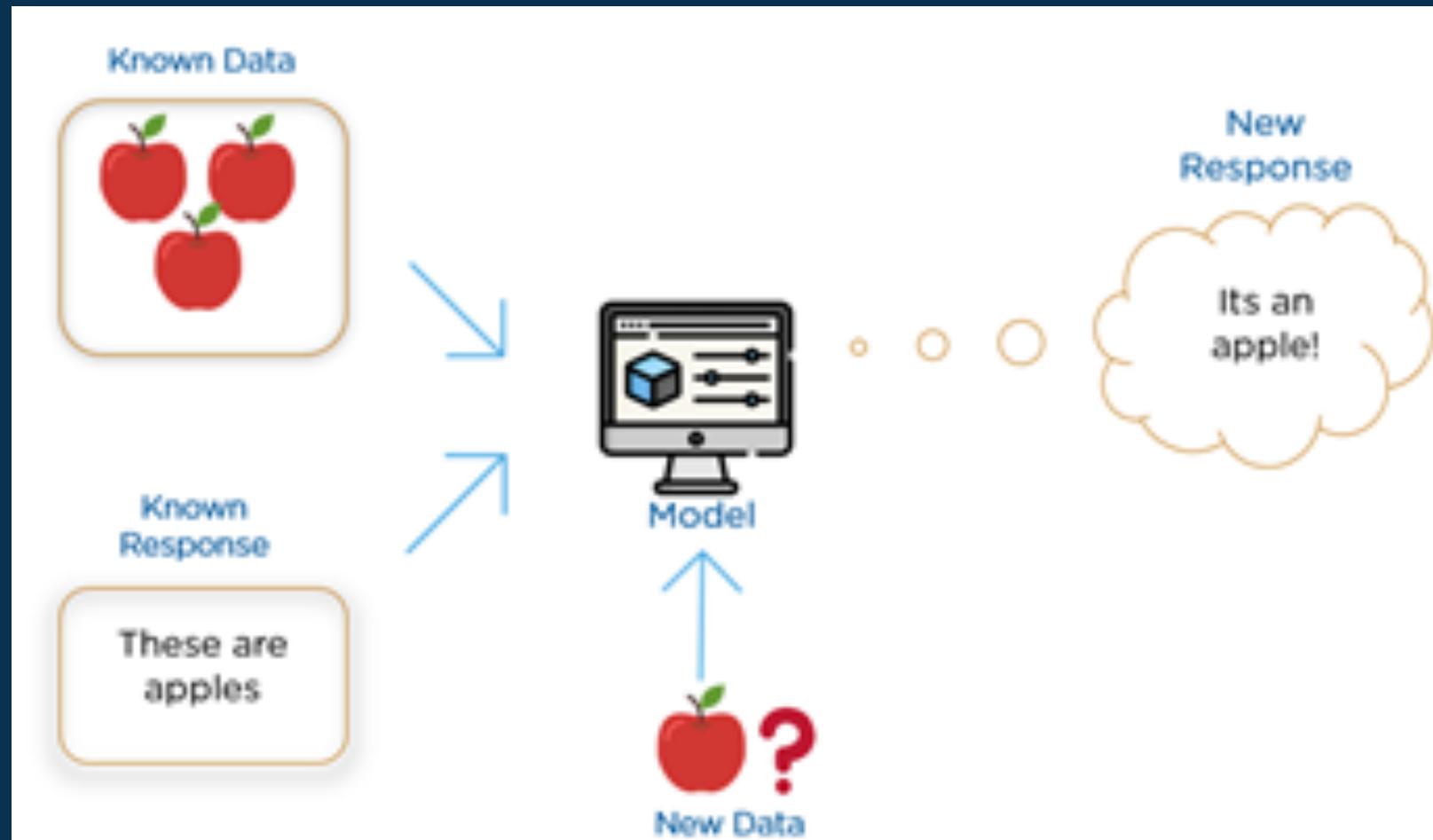
**1) Supervised Learning**

**2) Unsupervised Learning**

**3) Semi-supervised learning**

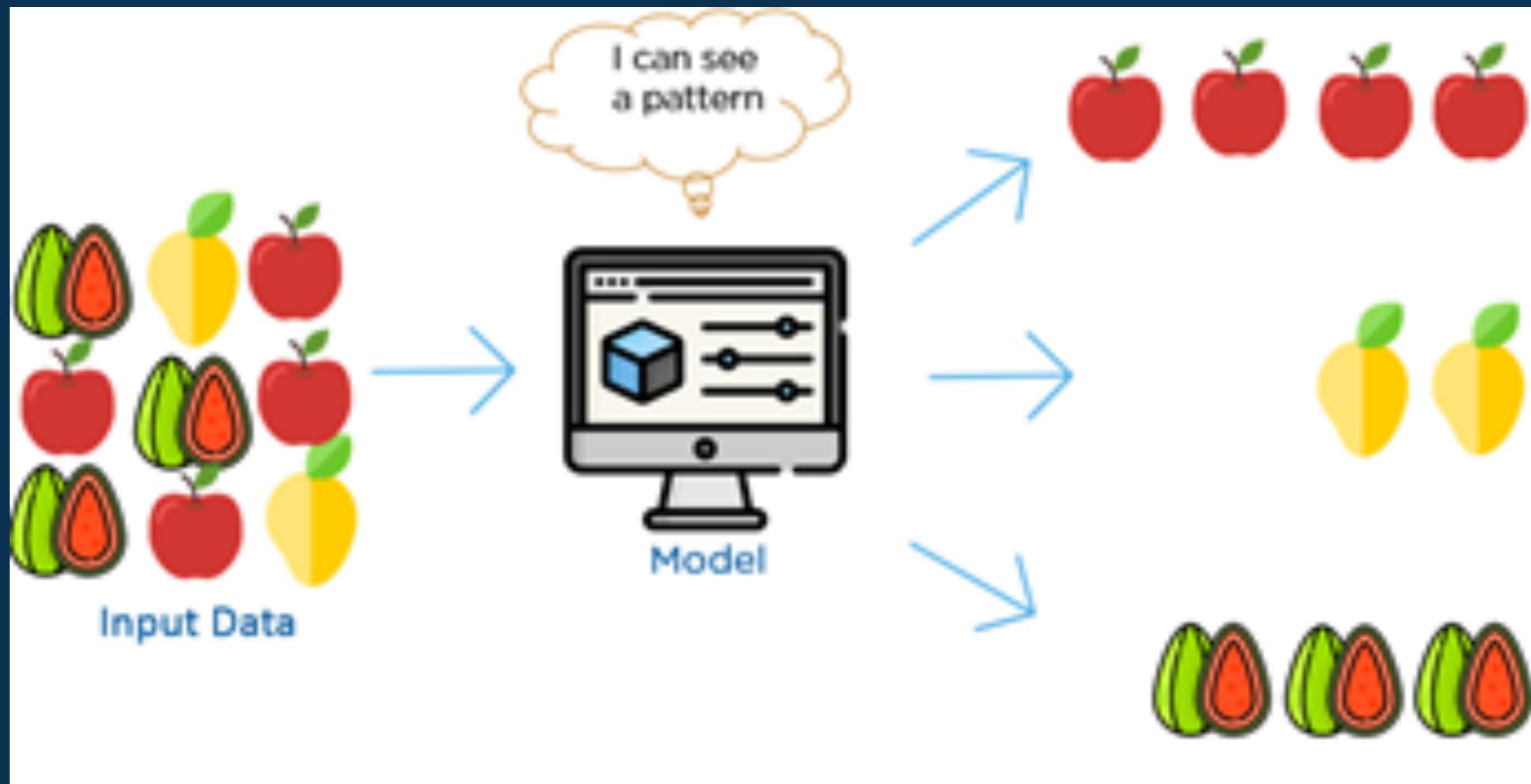
# Supervised Learning

*is when the training data includes the desired output as well.*



## Unsupervised Learning

*is when the training data NOT include the desired output as well.*



## Supervised Learning

another example: is predicting house prices based on given features like no. of rooms, bathrooms, garage space, year it was built, location, etc.

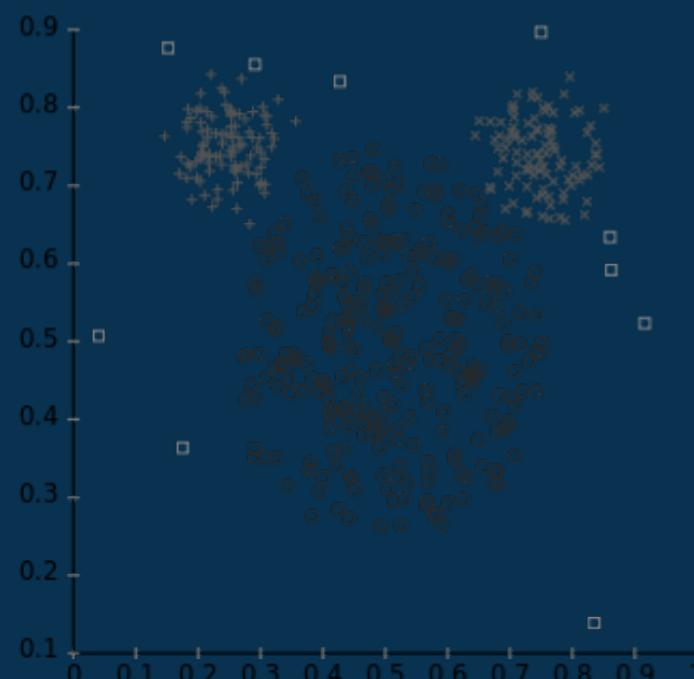


# Unsupervised Learning

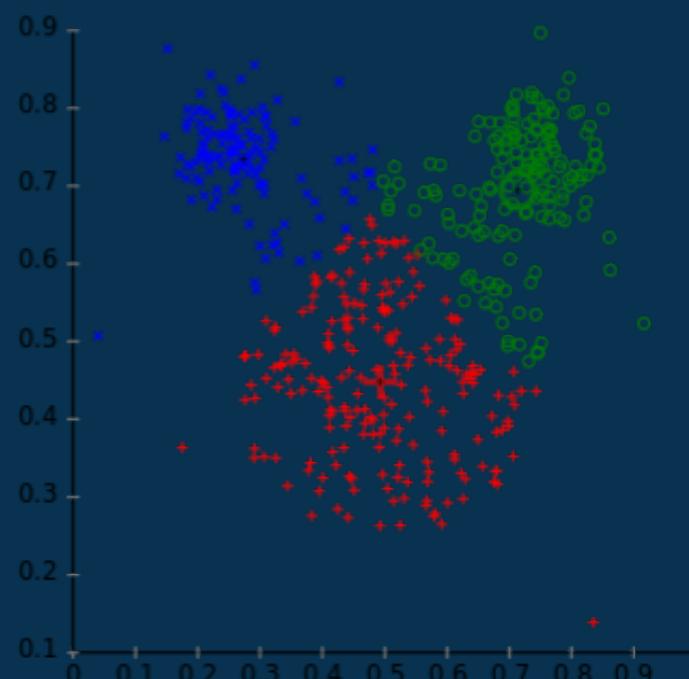
another example is say the user mouse clicks on a certain page or website or in general, to better understand how best the user uses her/his computer.

Different cluster analysis results on "mouse" data set:

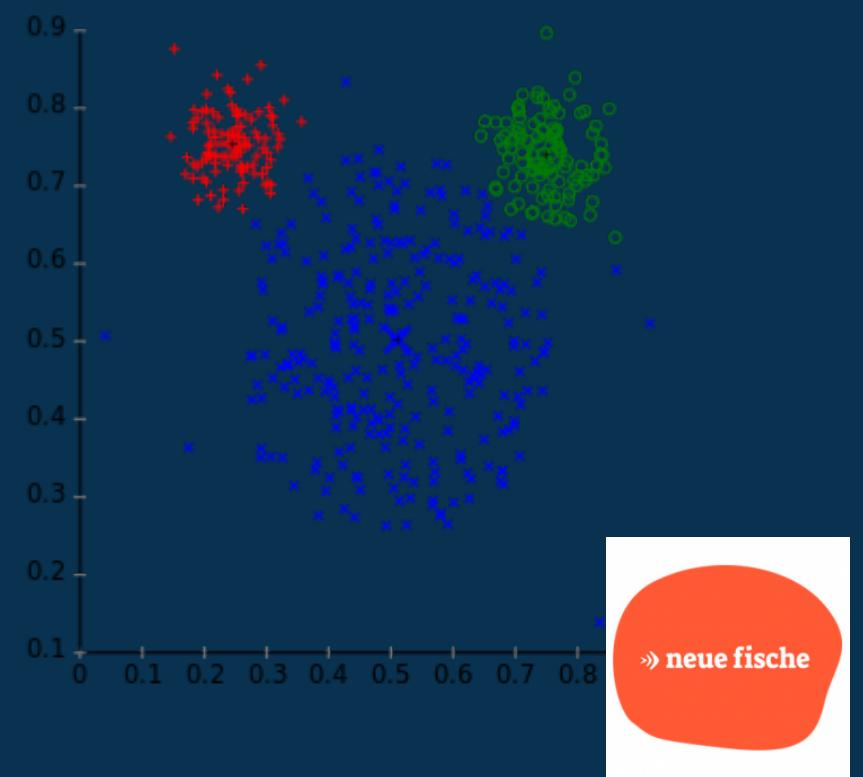
Original Data



k-Means Clustering

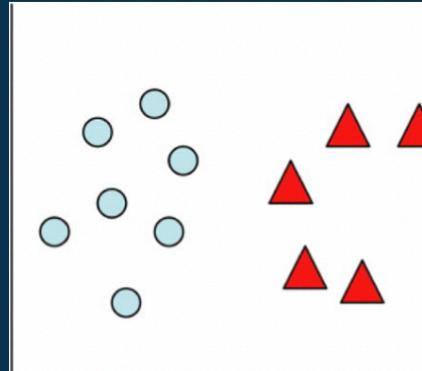


EM Clustering

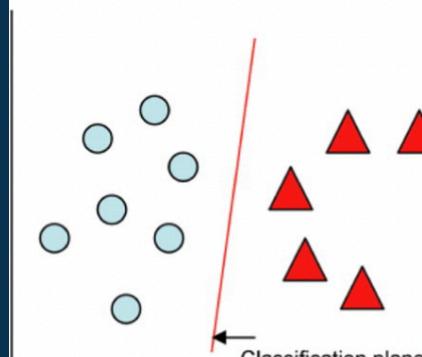


# Semi-supervised Learning

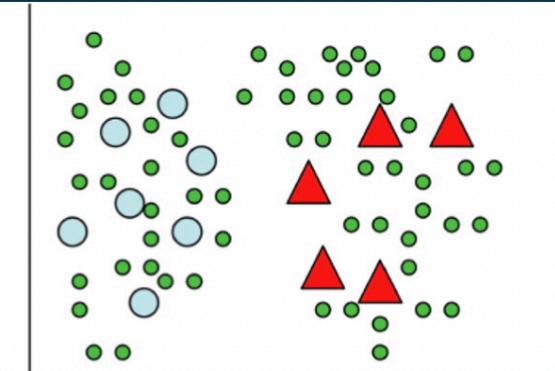
*is when the training data includes **SOME** of the desired outputs.*



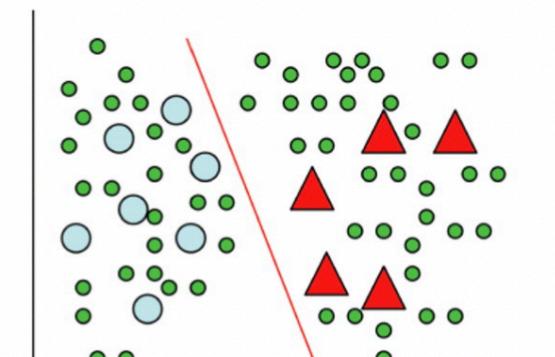
Labeled Data  
(a)



Supervised Learning  
(c)



Labeled and Unlabeled Data  
(b)

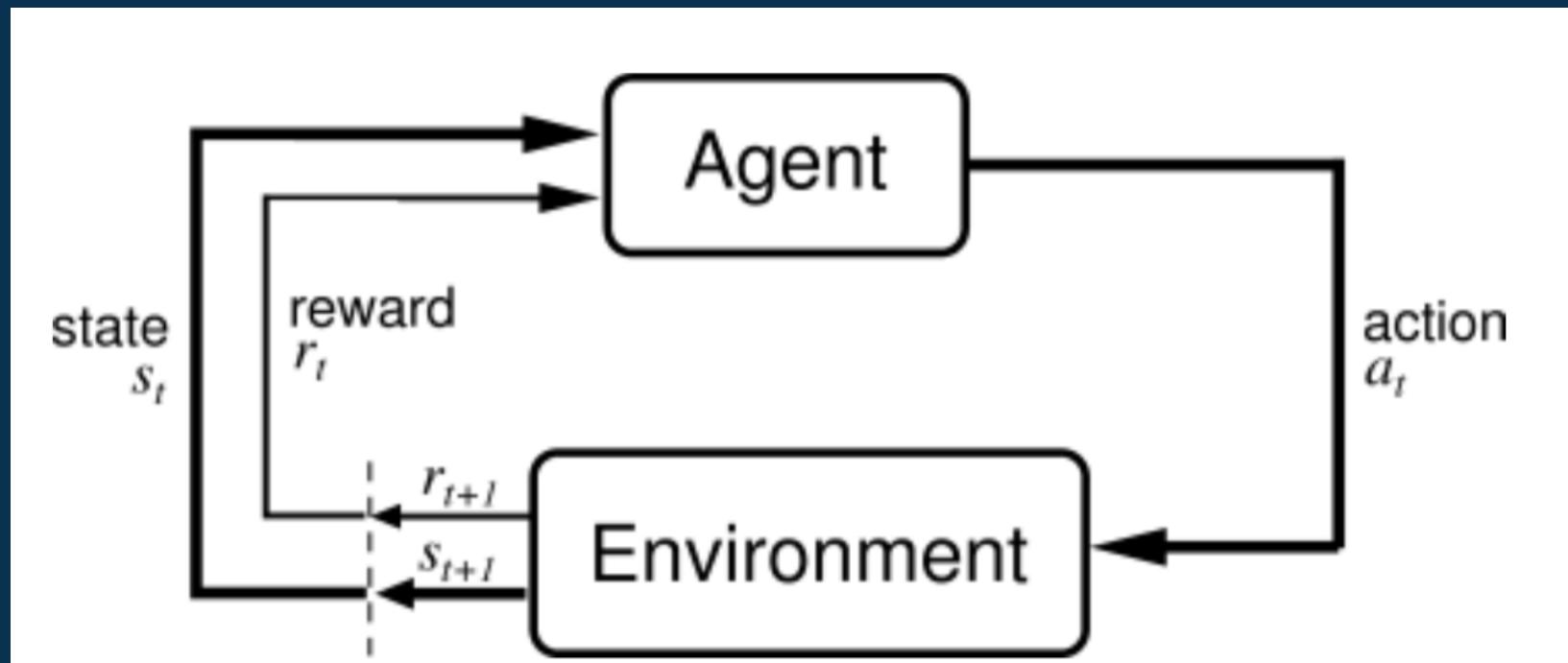


Semi-Supervised Learning  
(d)



# Reinforcement Learning

*is when the training data has a feedback loop.*



Example: Autonomous video game player

» neue fische

# Machine Learning is used almost everywhere within Google

---



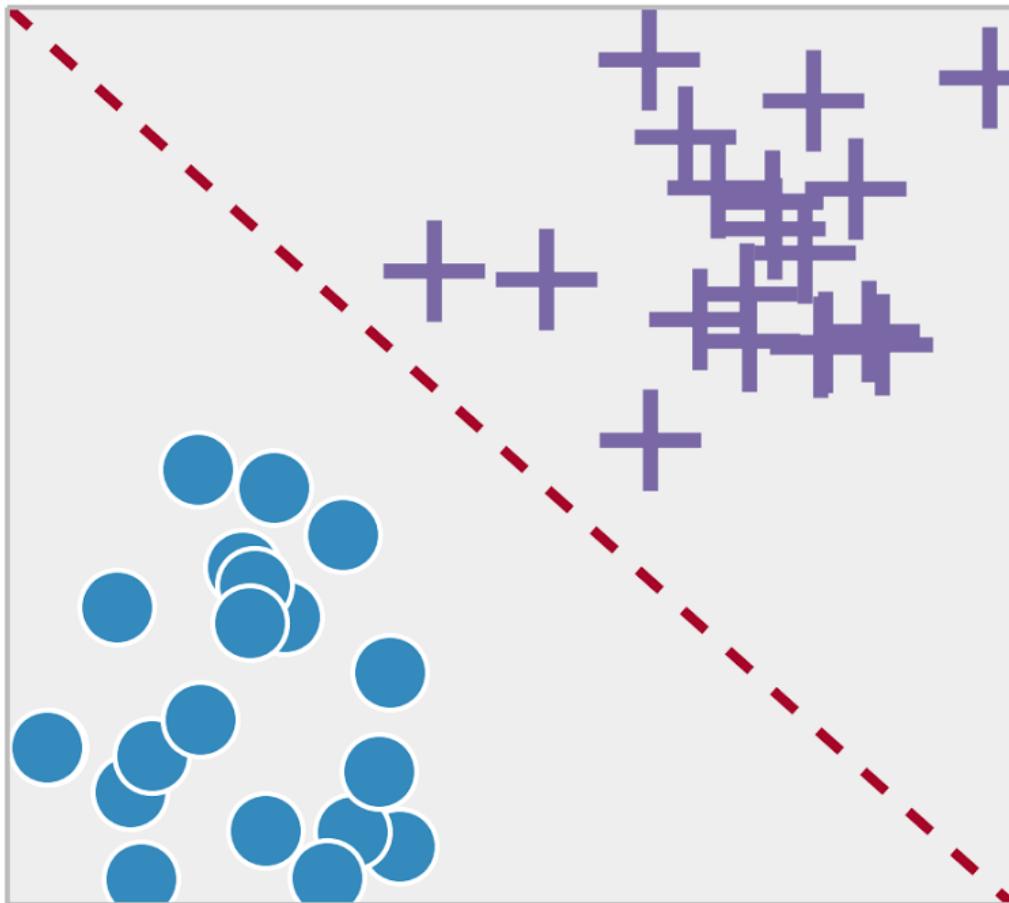
---

## Machine Learning Takeaway

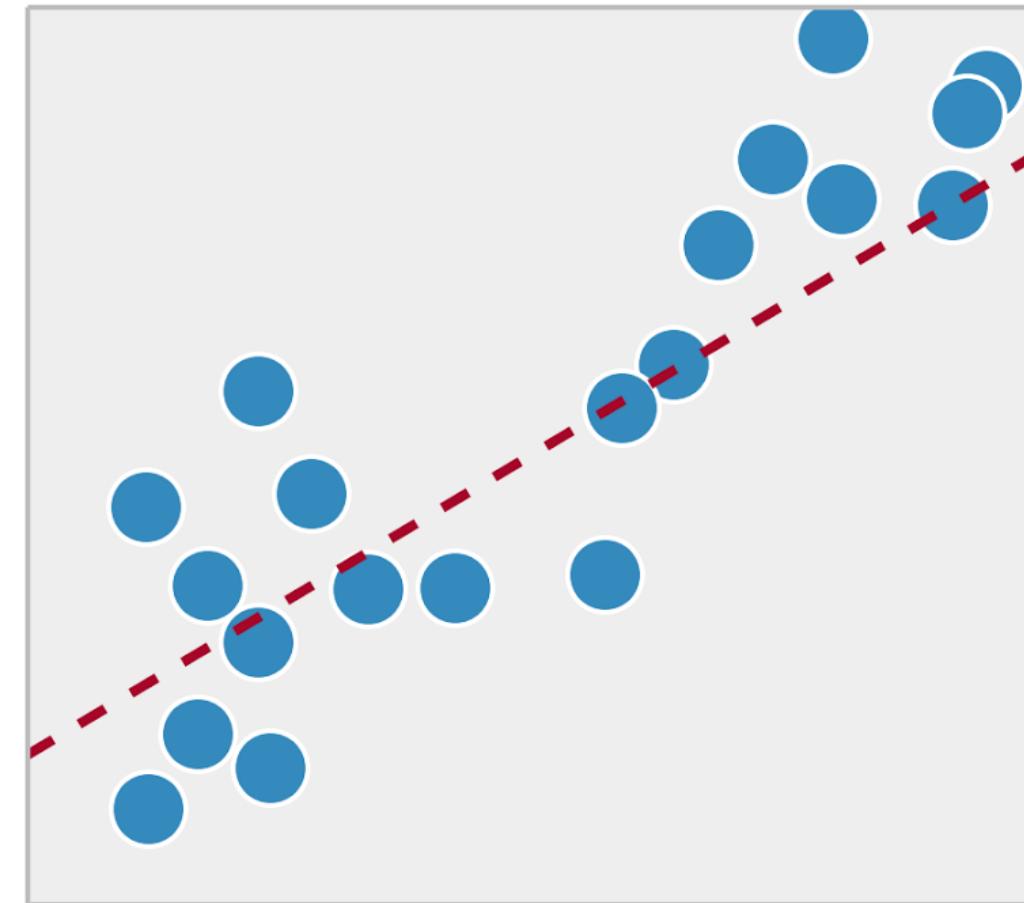
The structure and volume of the data at hand should always inform the data modeling approach you take, no matter the use case

# Regression vs. Classification

Classification



Regression



---

**Thanks!**