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Exploring Jupyter Notebooks

Jupyter is an interesting software to make use of and I am getting to know more things about it day by day. This lab is an introduction of how a typical AI works, knowing how the requirement works to run an AI but this is just a start in the process. The first part of this was installing the libraries for which part of the AI is to be used. Then came to the supposed extract which unfortunately forced me to change the software from Jupyter to google colab as there were computer based issues which were deep rooted. Google colab is essentially the same as a jupyter software but it makes use of cloud storage and processing while using it, which is a hit or miss in its own ways but it performed perfectly for this assignment. After that was the example use of the AI with a predefined coding to use the imported algorithms to use the AI and used a cute picture of a dog to demonstrate the AI but that is not a place to stop when it comes to generative identification, I can always have more dog pictures to identify. A small UI will show a flexibility to the interactive aspect of it. For the final product of this AI is to predict the type of dog is inputted to the AI and tell its predictions with three strength based replies. As for how good the AI is, it is able to distinguish from different photo examples of cute dogs. Granted the predictions are not the most accurate even if there are three different strengths to work with. As for how an AI model makes predictions, after it has been trained and fine-tuned, the model can make its own predictions. When the new data is given, it processes the information from its layers of training produces an output as desired. And models have the ability to generalize the data to make it accurate on new data much like intelligence. Data preprocessing is a crucial step for training as it transforms raw data into a more useful and understandable format for the set individual, in this case is a computer. And typically the real-world data usually contains inconsistent formats that contains errors like humans and incomplete errors. An incredible side of AI is training itself with the data that isbeing inputted can be used to make the model even better, consistent input features ensure reliable predictions as long as it is doing its specialized model. And that shows the range outside of the predictions which makes the system have weaker accuracies overall. Even though more the features, the better. But there are times where the specific features have more importance compared to other features even though they are under the same umbrella.

The reference list:

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