



Tourist Info

In this project you will make a mobile Tourist Information bot that makes recommendations to tourists about which attractions they should visit.

You'll train a machine learning model so the bot can learn to make recommendations based on what people say they're interested in.

You'll also learn about the effect of "bias" on machine learning projects and see how this can happen.

The screenshot shows the Scratch project interface. The top menu bar includes 'SCRATCH', 'File', 'Edit', 'Project templates', 'Tutorials', 'Scratch Project', 'Share', 'See Project Page', 'Give Feedback', and a user icon. The left sidebar contains categories: Motion, Looks, Sound, Events, Control, Sensing, Operators, Variables, My Blocks, Images, and tourist info. The 'tourist info' category is expanded, showing blocks for 'recognise text', 'save screenshot to costume', and 'add training data'. The main stage area displays a script starting with a 'when green flag clicked' hat block. This is followed by an 'ask [What sort of things are you interested in?] and wait' block, a 'set [suggest v] to [recognise text answer (label)]' block, and a 'broadcast [suggestion v]' block. Below these is a 'train new machine learning model' block. The preview window on the right shows a hand holding a smartphone displaying a map with a theme park marked. A speech bubble says 'You would enjoy the theme park'. Below the phone is a green button labeled 'Recommend a place'. The bottom of the screen shows the 'Backpack' and 'Stage' palettes.



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1. Go to <https://machinelearningforkids.co.uk/> in a web browser

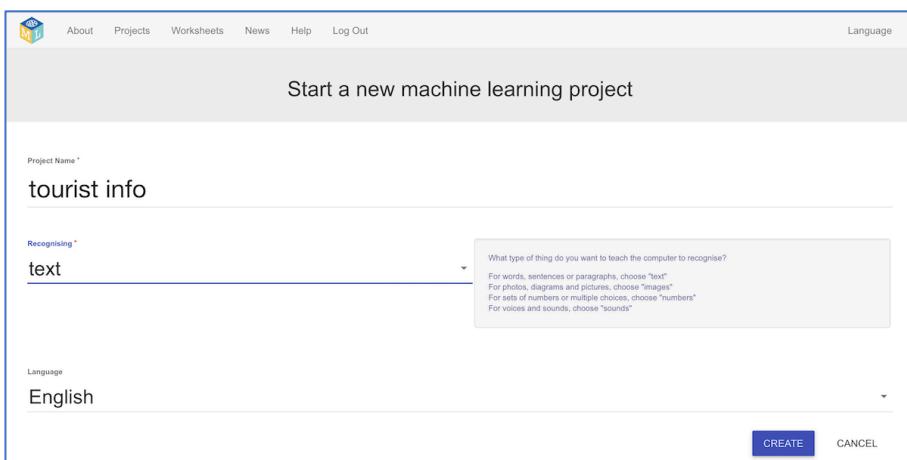
2. Click on **Get started**

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.

4. Click on **Projects** on the top menu bar

5. Click the “**+ Add a new project**” button.

6. Name your project “tourist info”. Set it to learn how to recognise “text”. Click “**Create**”



Start a new machine learning project

Project Name * tourist info

Recognising * text

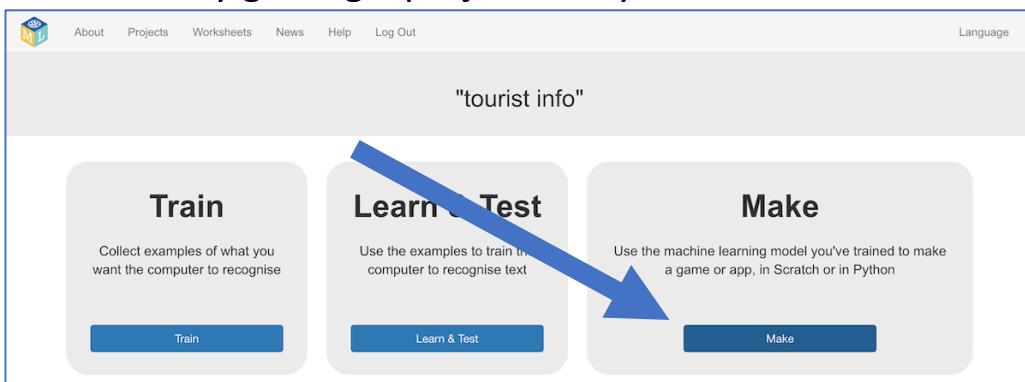
What type of thing do you want the computer to recognise?
For words, sentences or paragraphs, choose "text"
For photos, diagrams and pictures, choose "images"
For sets of numbers or categories, choose "numbers"
For voices and sounds, choose "sounds"

Language English

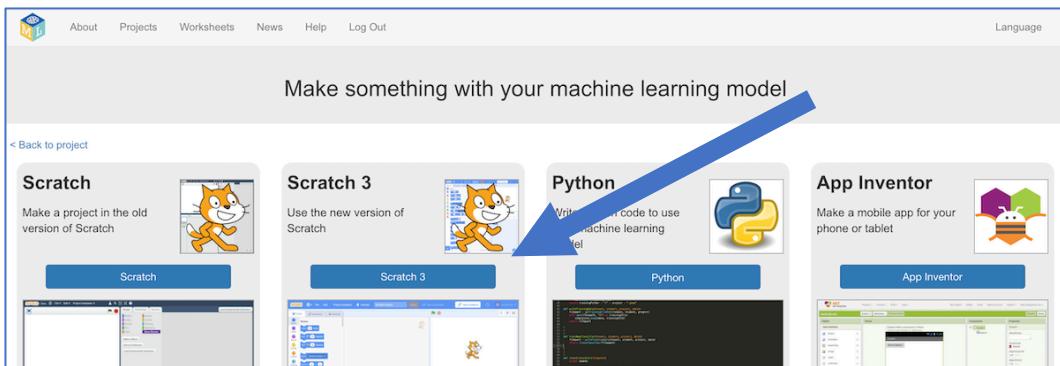
CREATE CANCEL

7. You should see “**tourist info**” in the list of your projects. Click on it.

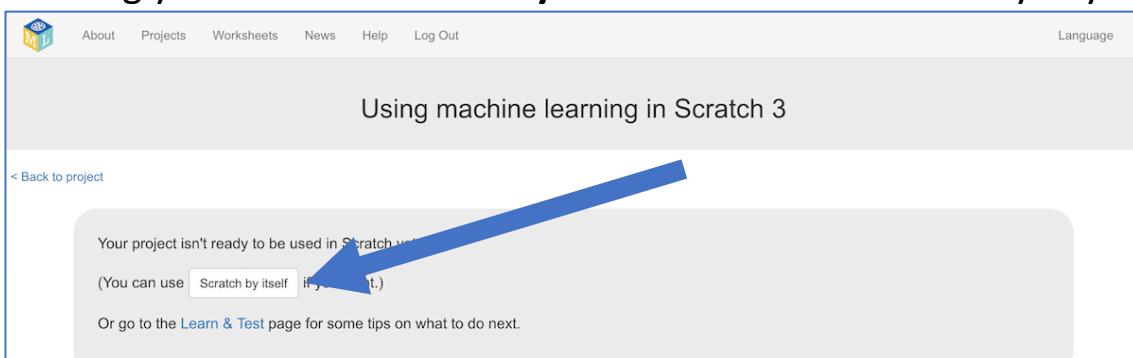
8. Start by getting a project ready in Scratch. Click the **Make** button.



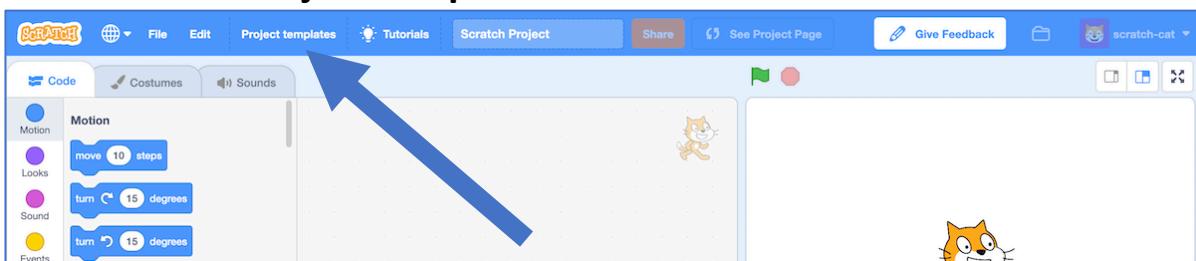
9. Click Scratch 3



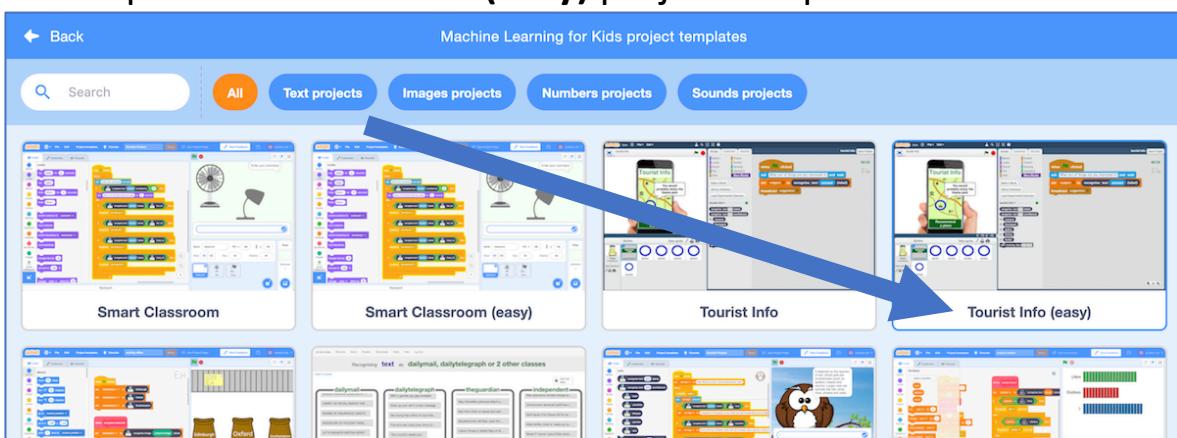
10. The next page will warn you that you haven't done any machine learning yet. Click on **Scratch by itself** to launch Scratch anyway.



11. Click on Project templates

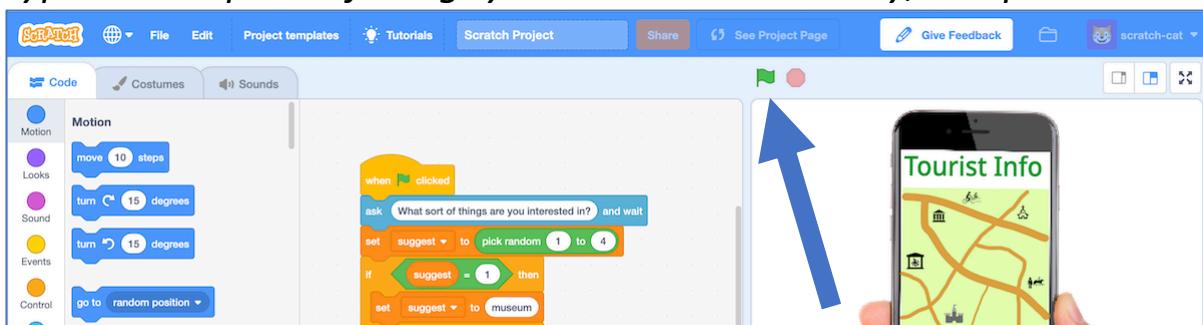


12. Open the Tourist Info (easy) project template



13. Click the green flag to try it out

Type a description of things you like to do on holiday, and press Enter.



14. Can you tell how the app is choosing what to recommend to you?

Look at the code on the “recommend” sprite. Can you see how it’s choosing holiday destinations? Ask your group leader if you’re not sure.

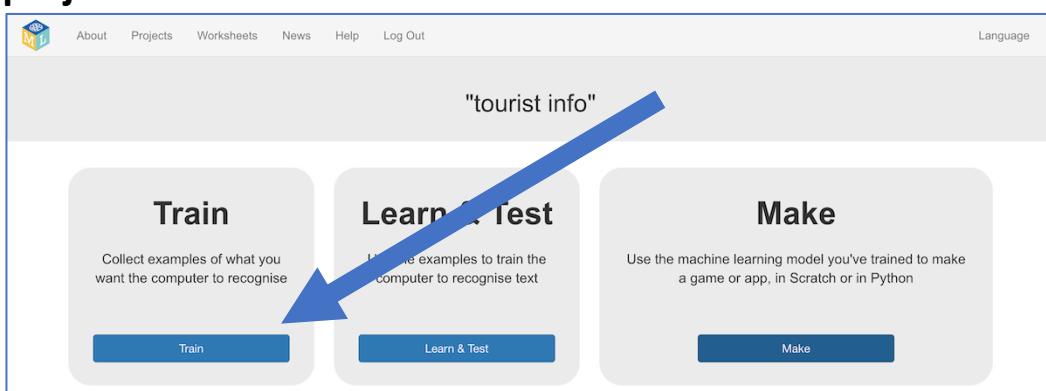
15. Close the Scratch window

What have you done so far?

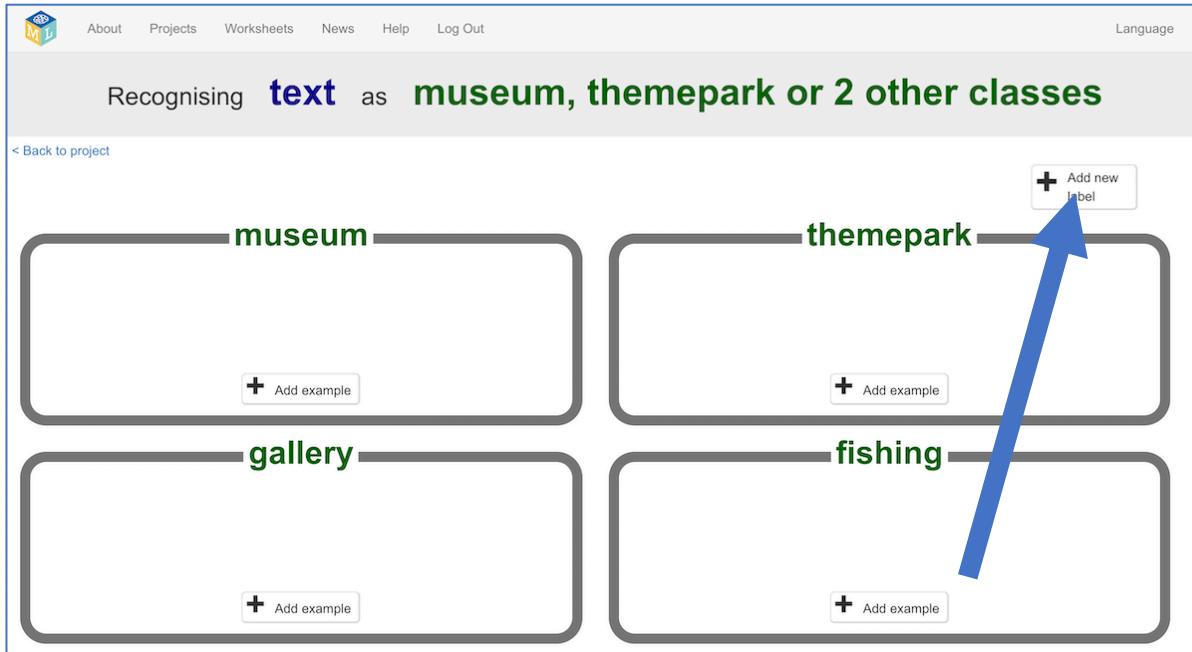
This is a mobile Tourist Information bot that will make recommendations to visitors. It will ask them what they’re interested in, so it can make the best recommendation. But for now, it’s choosing something at random.

You need to train it to be able to make recommendations, so you can use machine learning in your bot.

16. We need examples to train the computer. Click the “< Back to project” link. Then click the Train button.



- 17.** Click on “+ Add new label” and call it “museum”.
Do that again, and create a second bucket called “themepark”.
Create a third bucket called “gallery” and a fourth called “fishing”.



- 18.** Click the **Add example** button in the “museum” bucket, and type in something a tourist who would like a museum might say.
For example: “I like to learn about history while I’m on holiday!”

- 19.** Click the **Add example** button in the “themepark” bucket, and type in something a tourist who would like theme parks might say.
For example: “I want to do something exciting that gets my heart going”

- 20.** Click the **Add example** button in the “gallery” bucket, and type in something a tourist who would like galleries might say.
For example: “I want to do something cultural and I enjoy art”

- 21.** Click the **Add example** button in the “fishing” bucket, and type in something a tourist who would like fishing might say.
For example: “I’m looking for a chance to relax and I’d like to do something quiet”

22. Repeat steps 18 – 21 until you've written **five** examples of each.

The screenshot shows a web-based application for collecting examples of text. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for About, Projects, Worksheets, News, Help, Log Out, and Language. Below the navigation is a title: "Recognising text as museum, themepark or 2 other classes". A "Back to project" link is also present. The main area contains four categories: "museum", "themepark", "gallery", and "fishing". Each category has a list of example messages and a button labeled "+ Add example". Each category also has a small green circle with the number "5" indicating five examples have been collected. A "Add new label" button is located at the top right of the list area.

23. Click on the “< Back to project” link.

24. Click the Learn & Test button

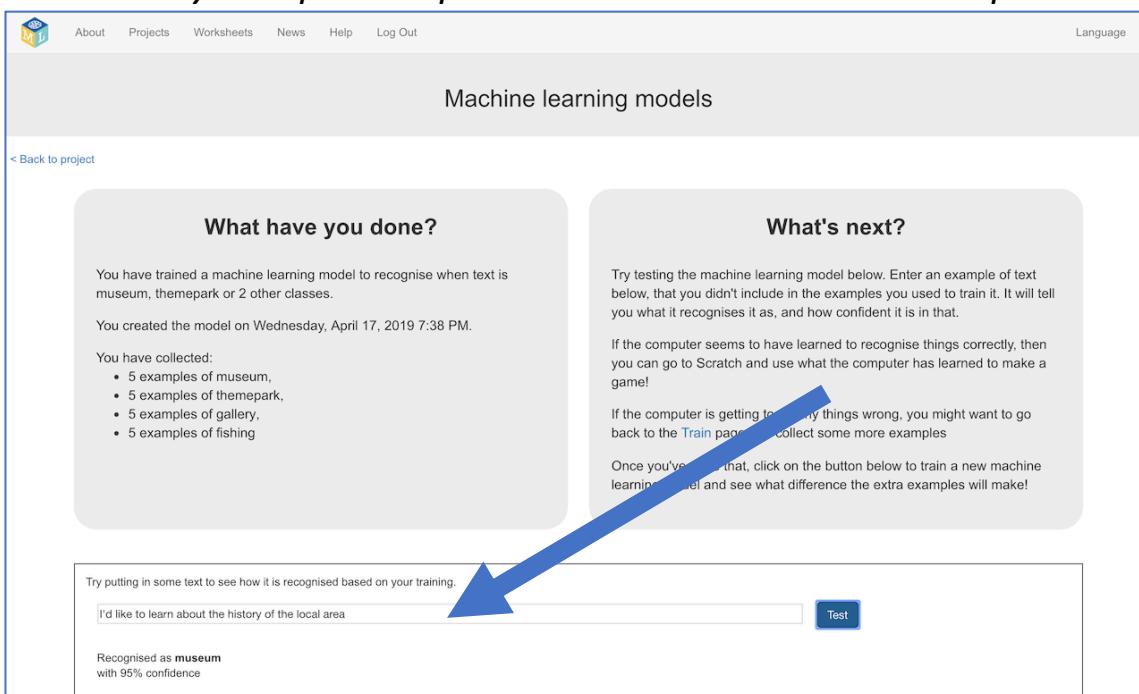
25. Click on the Train new machine learning model button.

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.

The screenshot shows a "Machine learning models" page. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for About, Projects, Worksheets, News, Help, Log Out, and Language. Below the navigation is a title: "Machine learning models". A "Back to project" link is also present. The page is divided into two sections: "What have you done?" and "What's next?". The "What have you done?" section contains text about collecting examples and a list of items collected: "5 examples of museum, 5 examples of themepark, 5 examples of gallery, 5 examples of fishing". The "What's next?" section contains text about starting training and a "Train new machine learning model" button. A large blue arrow points from the bottom left towards the "Train new machine learning model" button. At the very bottom left, there's a "Info from training computer:" field.

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.
Test your machine learning model to see what the computer has learned.
Type a request from an imaginary tourist and see what it recommends.
Test it with examples that you haven't shown the computer before.
If you're not happy with how the computer makes recommendations, go back to step 22, and add some more examples.
Make sure you repeat step 25 to train with the new examples though!



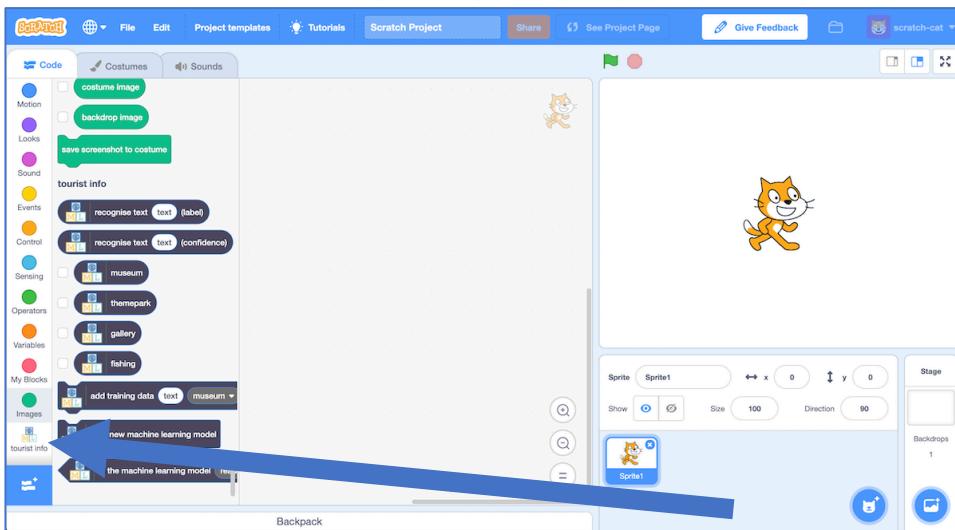
The screenshot shows a web-based machine learning testing interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for 'About', 'Projects', 'Worksheets', 'News', 'Help', 'Log Out', and 'Language'. Below the navigation, the title 'Machine learning models' is displayed. On the left, a box titled 'What have you done?' contains information about the trained model: it was created on Wednesday, April 17, 2019 at 7:38 PM, and it has collected 5 examples each for museum, themepark, gallery, and fishing. On the right, a box titled 'What's next?' provides instructions for testing: enter text to see if it's recognized correctly, and if not, go back to the 'Train' page to collect more examples. A large blue arrow points from the 'What have you done so far?' section below to the 'Test' input field in the center.

What have you done so far?

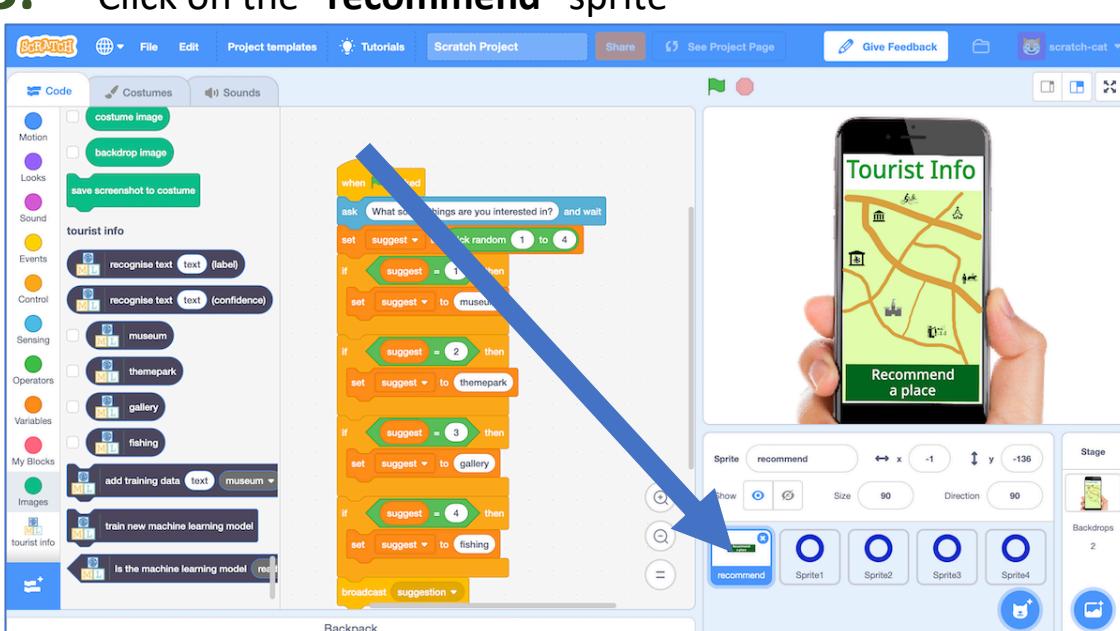
You've started to train a computer to recognise text so you can make personalised recommendations. Instead of trying to write rules to be able to do this, you are doing it by collecting examples. These examples are being used to train a machine learning "model".

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 decide which place to recommend.

- 28.** Click the “< Back to project” link
- 29.** Click the **Make** button
- 30.** Click on the **Scratch 3** button
- 31.** Click on the “**Open in Scratch 3**” button to launch the Scratch editor.
You should see blocks from your project at the bottom of the list.



- 32.** Load the Scratch project you opened before.
*Click on **Project templates** and then click on **Tourist Info (easy)***
- 33.** Click on the “recommend” sprite



Tips

More examples!

The more examples you give it, the better the computer should get at recognising patterns in what tourists who like different places would say.

Get examples from other people

Try asking the people sat near you to suggest questions from tourists. The more people you get examples from, the better chance you have of making them varied.

Other people will think of ways to phrase the examples that you might not have.

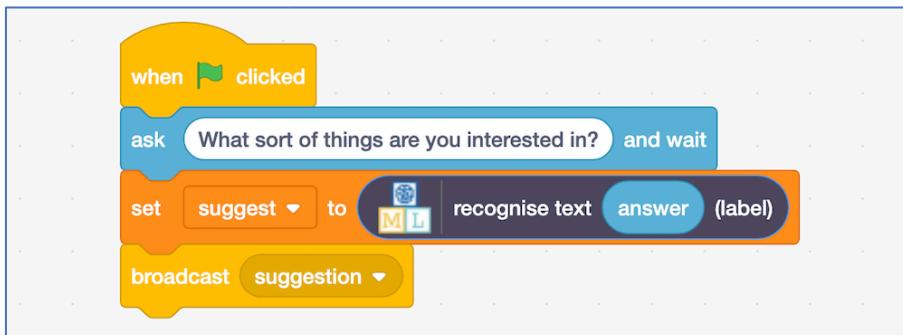
The more the better!

Mix things up with your examples

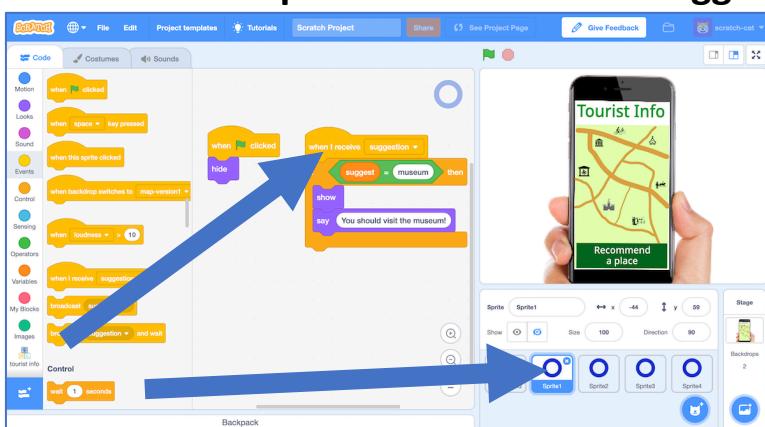
Try to come up with lots of different types of examples.

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

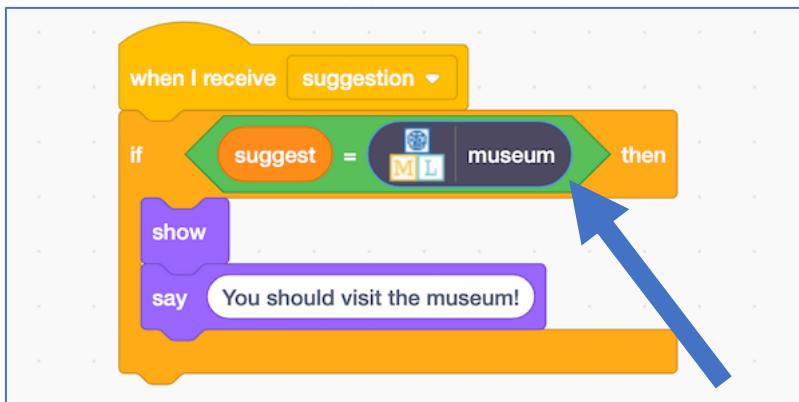
34. Replace the code on the “recommend” sprite with this, to use your machine learning model instead of making a random choice.



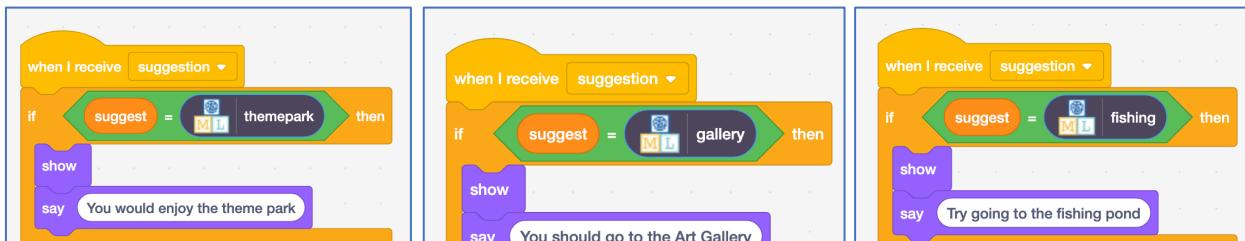
35. Click on “Sprite1” and find the “suggestion” code



36. Update the suggestion script to use one of your project blocks



37. Do the same for Sprite2, Sprite3 and Sprite4

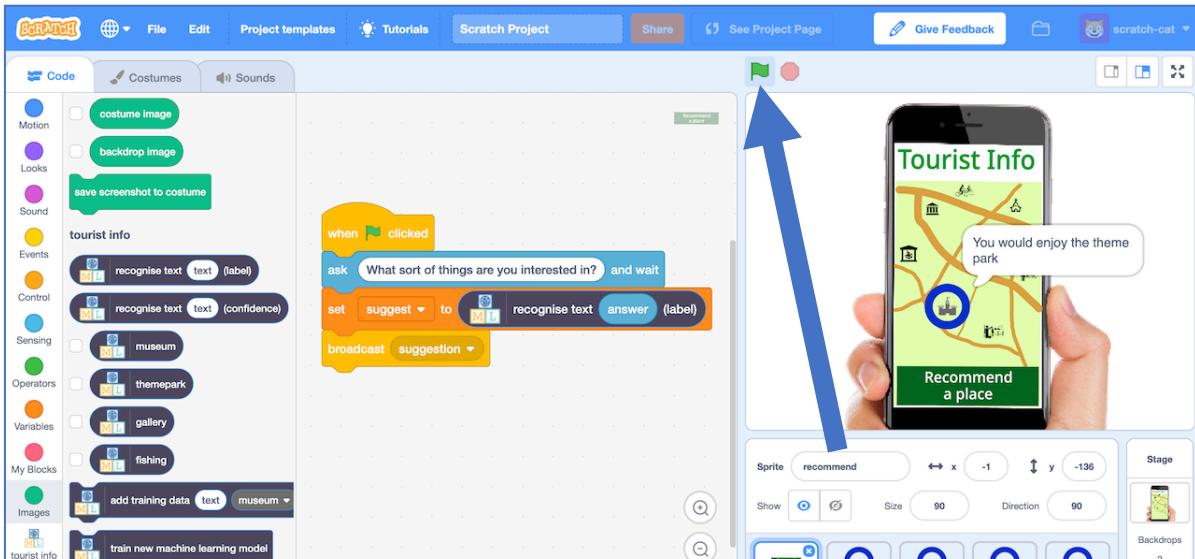


38. Test your project by clicking the Green Flag

Type a request from an imaginary tourist and press enter

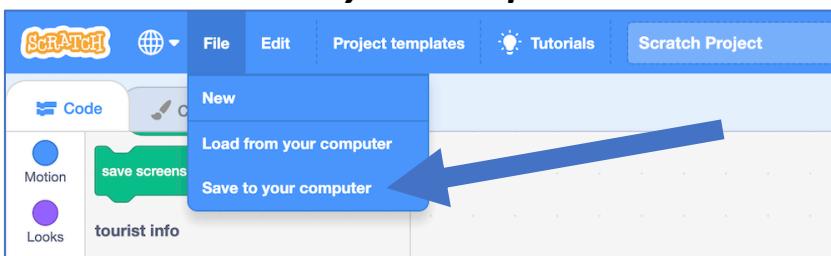
It should recommend somewhere appropriate for them to visit

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



39. Save your project.

Click **File -> Save to your computer**



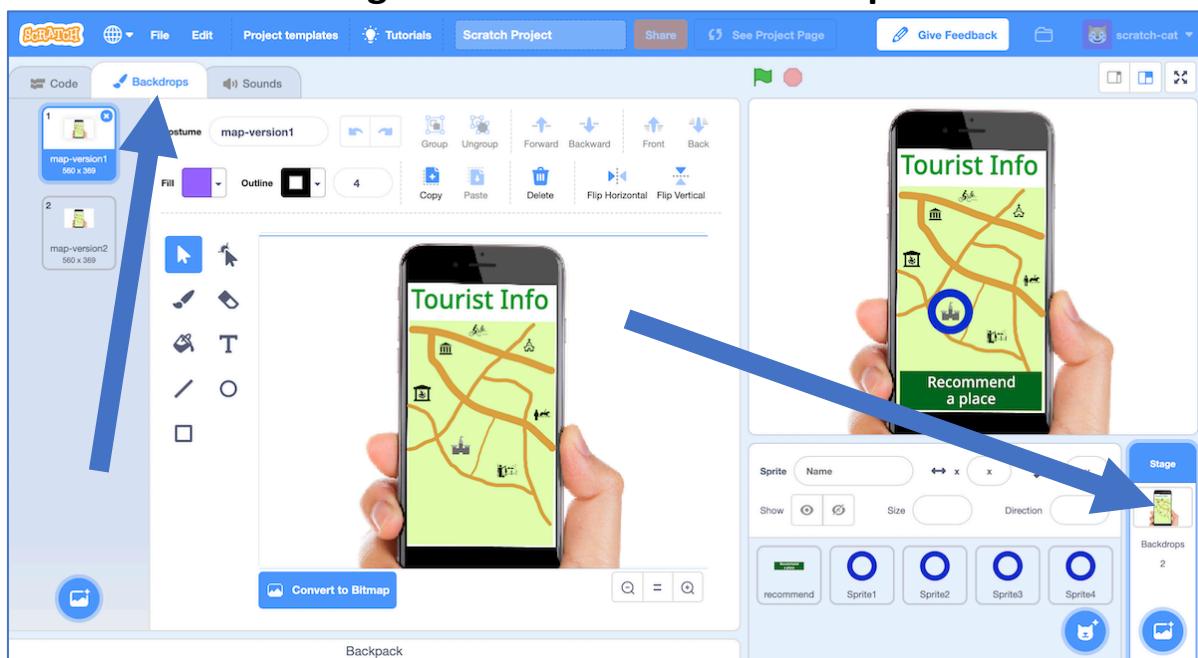
What have you done so far?

You've modified your Tourist Info bot to make recommendations using machine learning instead of your earlier random choices.

If you'd trained it with examples of requests from real tourists, instead of making them up, this is the sort of thing that would be advertised as:

“An artificial intelligence that helps answer tourists’ questions and learns how to make recommendations based on their interests”

40. Click on the Stage and then click on Backdrops



41. Switch the backdrop to use **map-version2** by clicking on it

Can you see what's different?

A new fun-fair has arrived in town!

A **new funfair** has opened in town, and the owner of the funfair wants your Tourist Info bot to send tourists to their new attraction.

They're offering to **pay you a lot of money to train your bot** to make sure this happens.

42. Save your Scratch project

*Click on **File** -> **Save to your computer***

43. Close the Scratch window

44. Go back to the “Train” page

*Click the “**< Back to project**” link and then click the “**Train**” button*

45. Add a new bucket for “funfair”

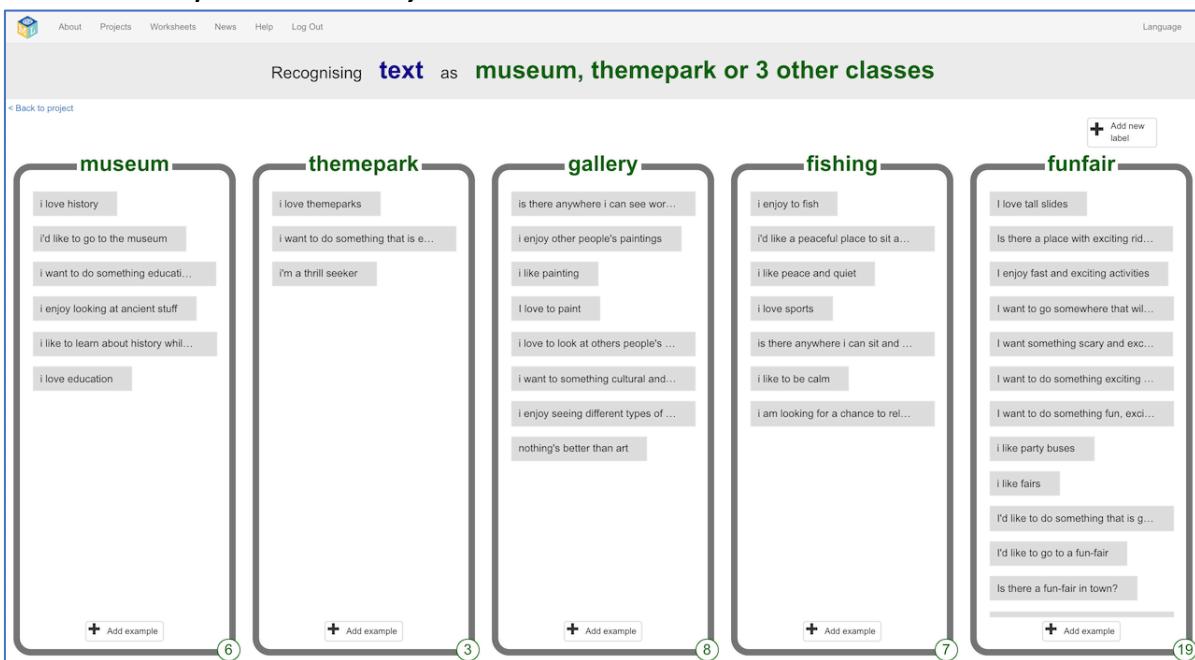
Click the “**Add new label**” button. Call the new label “funfair”

46. Add a lot of examples to the “funfair” bucket

Use examples from the “themepark” bucket, then delete them from themepark bucket.

Leave 1 or 2 examples in the themepark bucket so it’s not empty.

Add a **lot** more new examples to the funfair bucket as well, so it has lots more examples than any other attraction.



47. Train a new machine learning model with the new training

Click the “**< Back to project**” link, then click the “**Learn & Test**” button.

Click the “**Train new machine learning model**” button

It'll take a minute to re-train with the new examples.

48. Go back to Scratch

Click the “**< Back to project**” link.

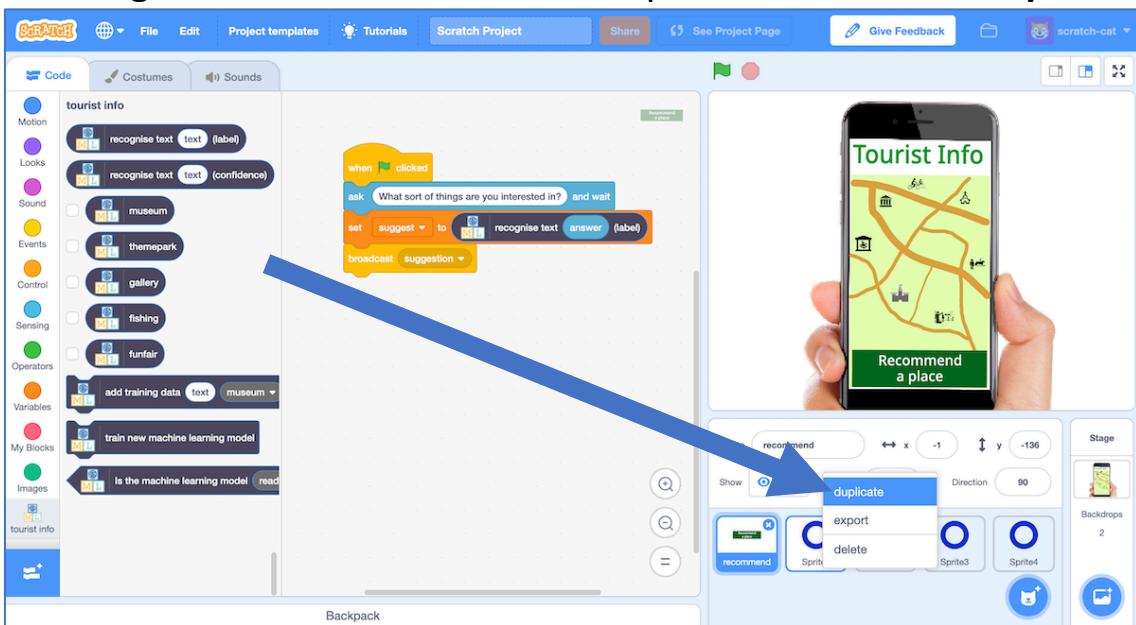
Click **Make**, then click the **Scratch 3** button. Click **Open in Scratch 3**

You should see your project blocks now includes a “funfair” block.

49. Open your project

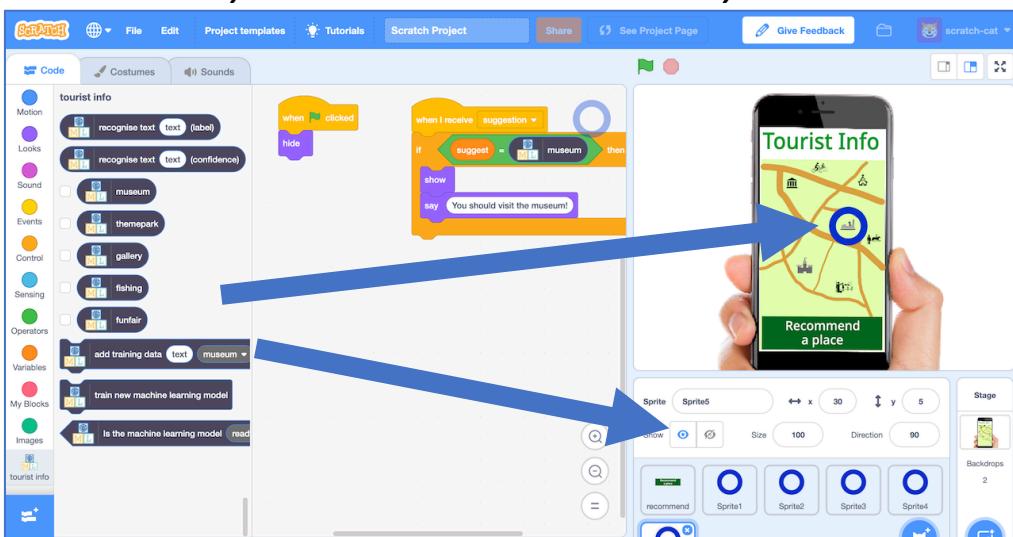
Click **File -> Load from your computer**

50. Right-click on one of the circle sprites, and click on **duplicate**



51. Move the new Sprite5 to the location of the funfair

*If you duplicated a hidden sprite, it's hard to know where it is!
Click on the eye button next to "Show" so you know where it is.*



52. Update the code to be a recommendation to go to the funfair



53. Test your project by clicking the **Green Flag**

*Try asking for something that would be good for a thrill-seeker who likes excitement and things that will get their heart pounding.
Does it recommend the Theme Park anymore?*

What have you done?

This is an example of “training bias”. You’ve made your machine learning biased in favour of the funfair.

By giving it examples of thrill-seekers with recommendations for funfair and not theme park, you’re training the computer that it should make recommendations for the funfair and not the theme park.

By giving it more examples of funfair recommendations than anything else (in particular, more than the theme park), you’re training the computer to learn the right answer is more often “funfair”.

Is this fair?

Does the fact the funfair owner paid for this bias make it more unfair?

Would it be okay if you’d done that accidentally and not intentionally – by collecting too many funfair examples without realising?

Would it make a difference if this bot was recommending medicines for doctors instead of holiday attractions to tourists?

What responsibilities do you think people training machine learning models should have about bias and being fair?