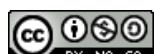
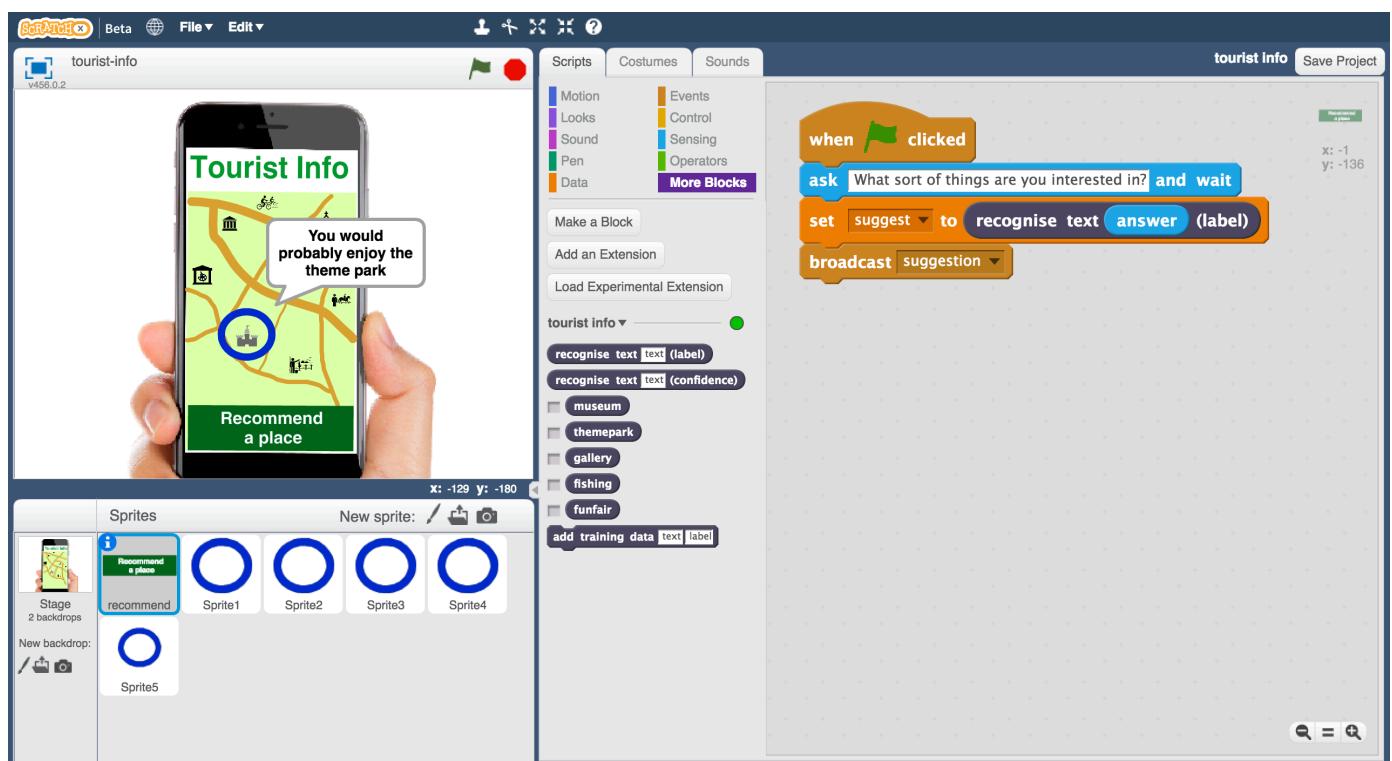


Tourist Info

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

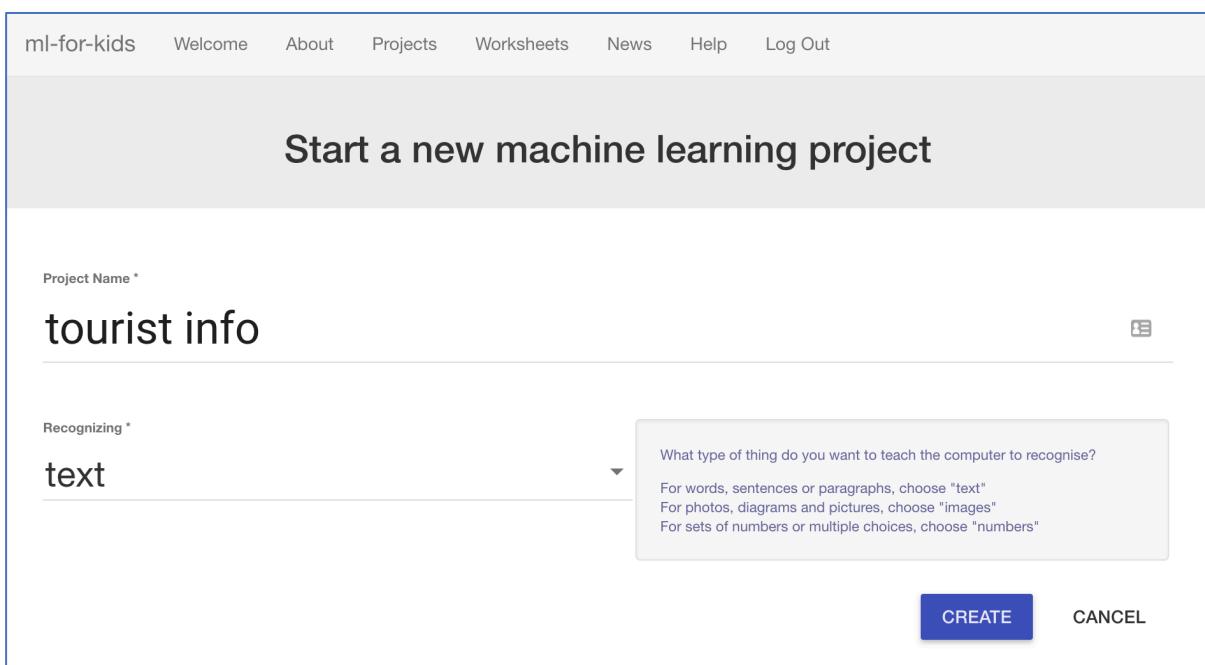
You'll train a machine learning model so the bot can learn to make recommendations based on what people say they're interested in.

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



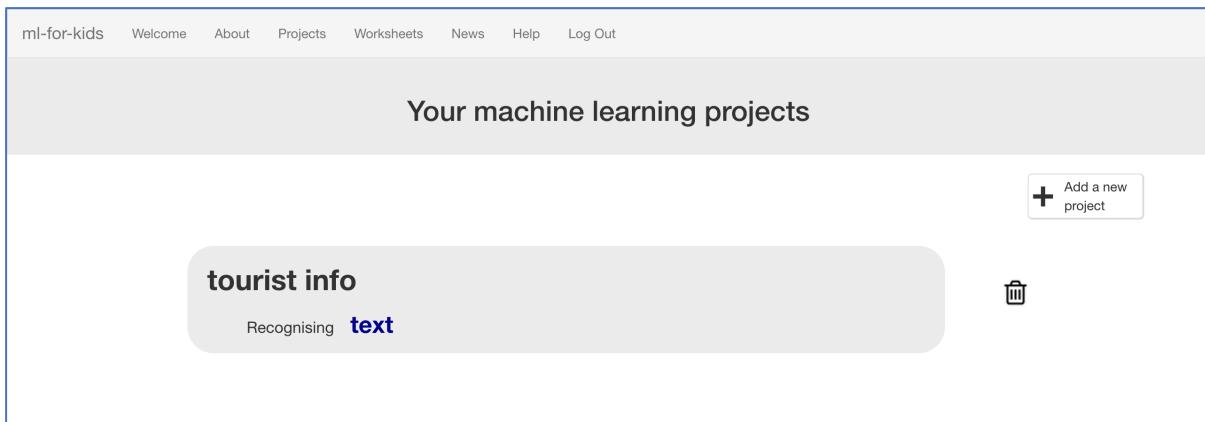
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<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/>

1. You'll need the **tourist-info-easy.sbx** starter file for this project.
If you haven't got this, ask your teacher or group leader.
2. Go to <https://machinelearningforkids.co.uk/> in a web browser
3. Click on “**Get started**”
4. Click on “**Log In**” and type in your username and password
If you don't have a username, ask your teacher or group leader to create one for you.
If you can't remember your username or password, ask your teacher or group leader to reset it for you.
5. Click on “**Projects**” on the top menu bar
6. Click the “**+ Add a new project**” button.
7. Name your project “tourist info”. Set it to learn how to recognise “text”. Click “**Create**”

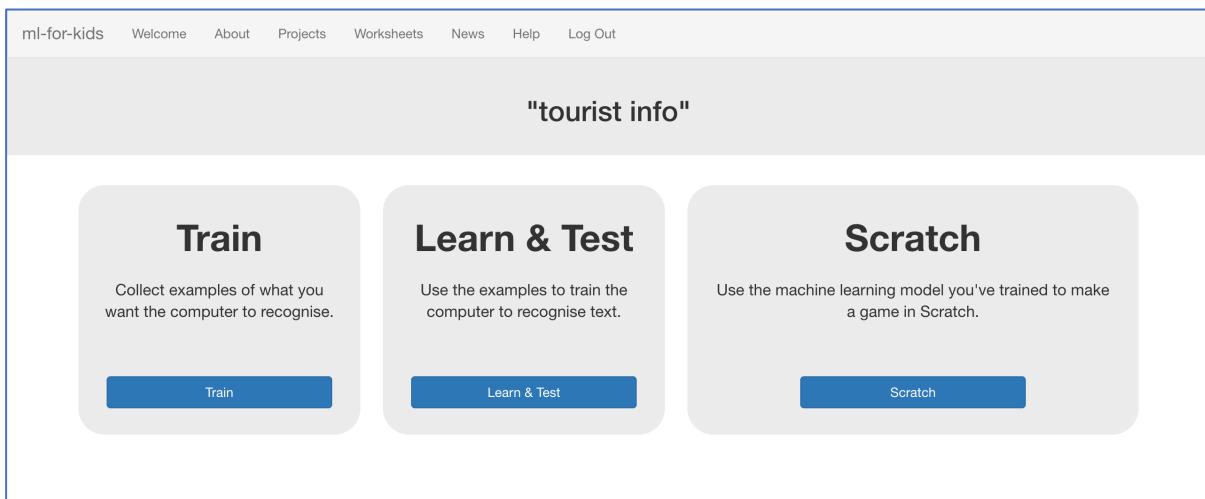


The screenshot shows a web-based form for creating a new machine learning project. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links: ml-for-kids, Welcome, About, Projects, Worksheets, News, Help, and Log Out. Below the navigation bar, the main title is "Start a new machine learning project". The first input field is labeled "Project Name *" and contains the text "tourist info". To the right of this field is a small "edit" icon. The second input field is labeled "Recognizing *" and contains the text "text". A dropdown arrow is positioned to the right of this field. A tooltip box is overlaid on the page, containing the text: "What type of thing do you want to teach the computer to recognise? For words, sentences or paragraphs, choose "text". For photos, diagrams and pictures, choose "images". For sets of numbers or multiple choices, choose "numbers". At the bottom right of the form are two buttons: a blue "CREATE" button and a white "CANCEL" button.

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



- 9.** Start by getting a project ready in Scratch. Click the **Scratch** button.

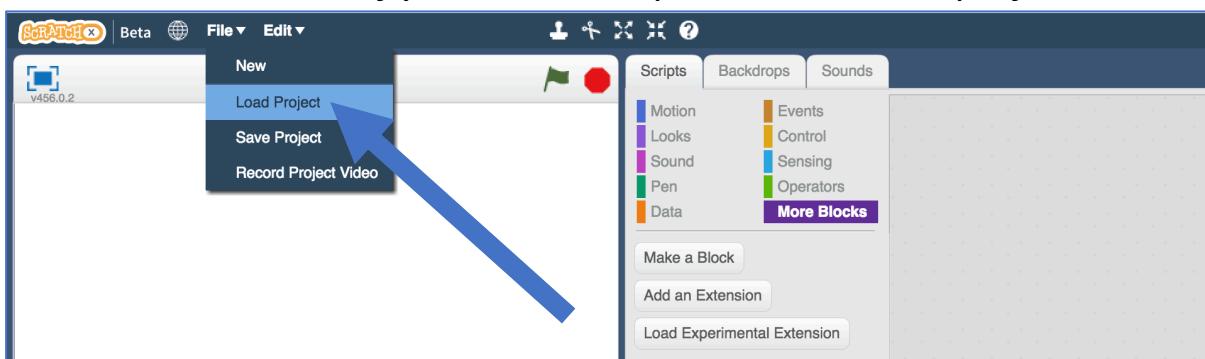


- 10.** The next page will warn you that you haven't done any machine learning yet. Click on **Scratch by itself** to launch Scratch anyway.

- 11.** Open the **tourist-info-easy.sbx** template project

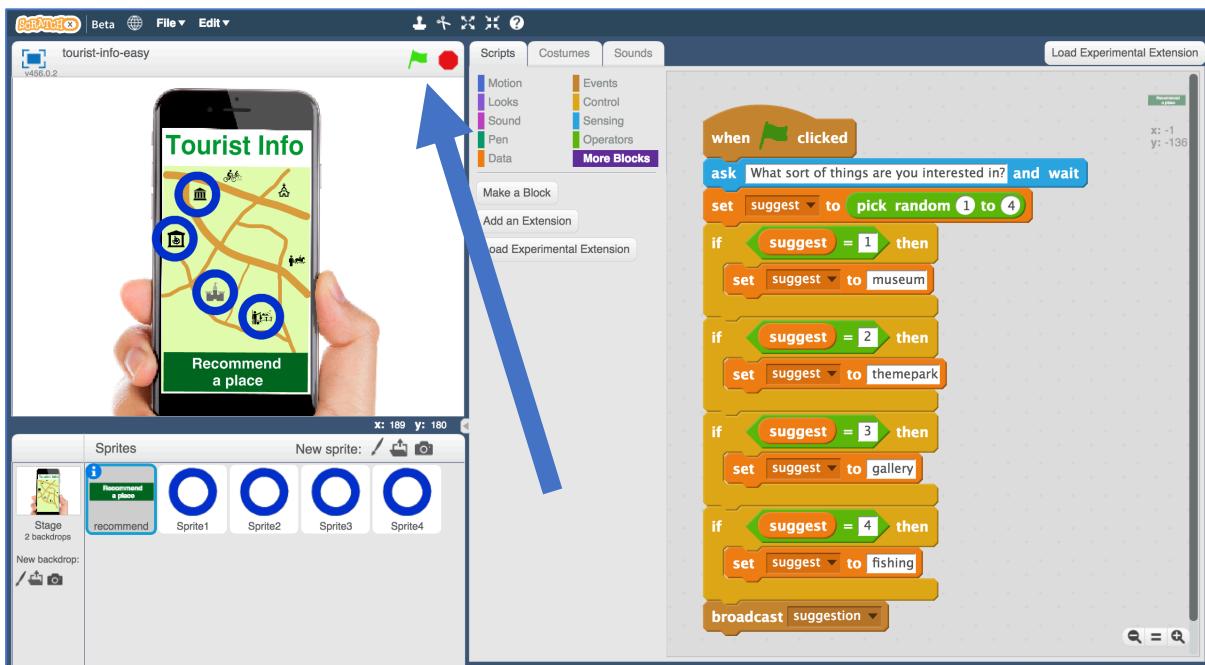
*Click on **File -> Load Project***

*Click **OK** when it asks if you want to replace the current project*



12. Click the green flag to try it out

When it asks what you're interested in, type in something about what you like to do on holiday, and press Enter.



13. Try it a few times. Can you tell how the app is choosing what to recommend to you?

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

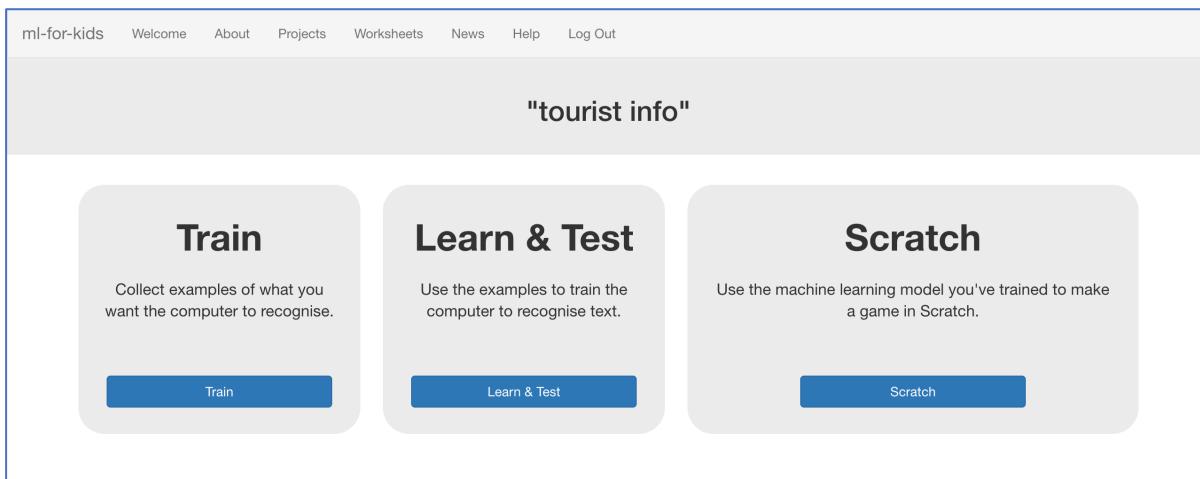
14. Close the Scratch window

What have you done so far?

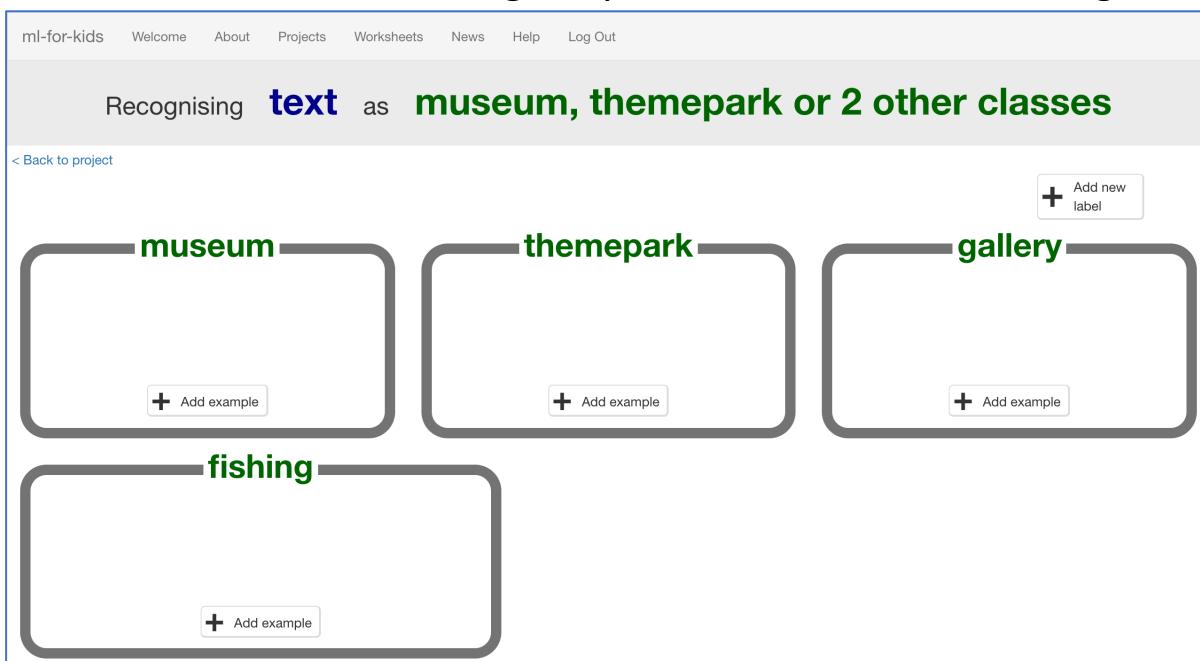
This is a mobile Tourist Information bot that will make recommendations to visitors to your town. It will ask them what they're interested in, so it can make the best recommendation. But for now, it's choosing something at random to recommend.

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

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



16. 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”.



17. 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!”

18. 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”

19. 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”

20. 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”

21. Repeat steps 17 – 20 until you’ve written at least **five** examples of each.

The screenshot shows a web-based machine learning project interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for 'ml-for-kids', 'Welcome', 'About', 'Projects', 'Worksheets', 'News', 'Help', and 'Log Out'. Below the navigation, the title 'Recognising **text** as **museum, themepark or 2 other classes**' is displayed. A 'Back to project' link is located just below the title. On the right side of the interface, there's a button labeled '+ Add new label'. The main area is divided into four vertical sections, each representing a class and containing a list of text examples:

- museum**: Examples include "I like to learn about history while I...", "I want to do something educational", "I'd like to go somewhere that I co...", "I'd like to go to a museum", "Is there a museum?", and "I'm interested in learning about t...".
- themepark**: Examples include "Does this town have a theme park?", "I want something adrenaline-filled!", "I want to do something exciting t...", "I'd like to go somewhere that will ...", "I'd like to go to an adventure the...", and "Is there a theme park?".
- gallery**: Examples include "I want to do something cultural a...", "I'd like to go to a gallery", "I'd like to look at artwork, and I p...", "Is there a gallery?", "Is there an art gallery near here?", and "I love art, and am particularly inte...".
- fishing**: Examples include "I want to do something calm and ...", "I want to do something that is cal...", "I'm looking for a chance to relax ...", "Is there anywhere I could go fishi...", "Is there somewhere we could hir...", and "I like to do quiet and tranquil acti...".

At the bottom of each section, there is a button labeled '+ Add example'.

22. Click on the “< Back to project” link.
Then click on the “**Learn & Test**” button.

23. 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.

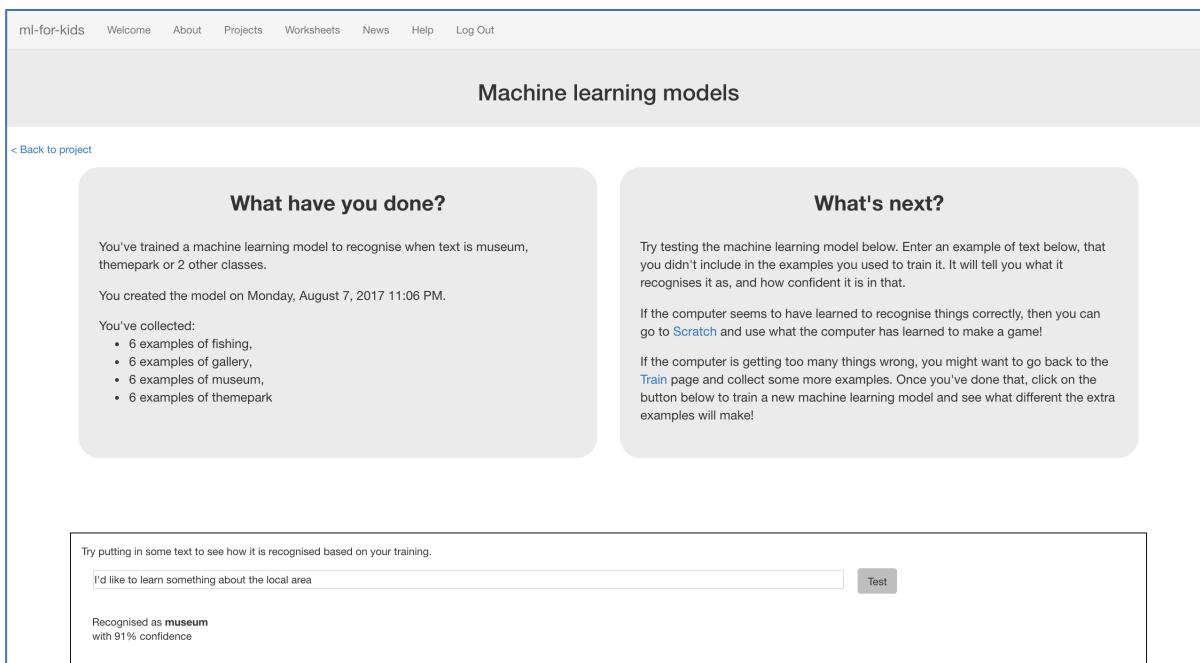
The screenshot shows the 'Machine learning models' page. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links: ml-for-kids, Welcome, About, Projects, Worksheets, News, Help, and Log Out. Below the navigation bar, the title 'Machine learning models' is centered. Underneath the title, there is a link '< Back to project'. The page is divided into two main sections: 'What have you done?' and 'What's next?'. The 'What have you done?' section contains text about collecting examples of text for a computer to use to recognise when text is museum, themepark or 2 other classes. It also lists the collected examples: 6 examples of fishing, 6 examples of gallery, 6 examples of museum, and 6 examples of themepark. The 'What's next?' section contains text about being ready to start the computer's training and starting the training process by clicking the 'Train new machine learning model' button. A note says '(Or go back to the Train page if you want to collect some more examples first.)'. At the bottom left, there is a box labeled 'Info from training computer:' containing a button 'Train new machine learning model'.

24. Wait for the training to complete. This might take a few minutes.

While waiting, try to complete the machine-learning multi-choice quiz at the bottom of the page.

The screenshot shows the 'Machine learning models' page during the training process. The 'What have you done?' section indicates that training has started since Monday, August 7, 2017 11:06 PM. It notes that this normally takes a few minutes, but can take a little longer if the training computer is very busy. The 'What's next?' section suggests waiting for the machine learning model to finish being trained or trying the machine learning quiz below. At the bottom left, there is a box labeled 'Info from training computer:' containing information about the training status: Model started training at: Monday, August 7, 2017 11:06 PM, Current model status: Training, and Model will automatically be deleted after: Tuesday, August 8, 2017 1:06 AM. There is also a button 'Cancel training'.

25. 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 your bot 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 21, and add some more examples. Make sure you repeat step 23 to train with the new examples though!



The screenshot shows the 'Machine learning models' page on the ml-for-kids website. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for 'ml-for-kids', 'Welcome', 'About', 'Projects', 'Worksheets', 'News', 'Help', and 'Log Out'. Below the navigation, the title 'Machine learning models' is centered. Underneath the title, there's a link '[< Back to project](#)'. The page is divided into two main sections: 'What have you done?' on the left and 'What's next?' on the right.

What have you done?

You've trained a machine learning model to recognise when text is museum, themepark or 2 other classes. You created the model on Monday, August 7, 2017 11:06 PM. You've collected:

- 6 examples of fishing,
- 6 examples of gallery,
- 6 examples of museum,
- 6 examples of themepark

What's next?

Try testing the machine learning model below. Enter an example of text below, that you didn't include in the examples you used to train it. It will tell you what it recognises it as, and how confident it is in that. If the computer seems to have learned to recognise things correctly, then you can go to [Scratch](#) and use what the computer has learned to make a game! If the computer is getting too many things wrong, you might want to go back to the [Train](#) page and collect some more examples. Once you've done that, click on the button below to train a new machine learning model and see what different the extra examples will make!

Try putting in some text to see how it is recognised based on your training.

I'd like to learn something about the local area

Recognised as **museum** with 91% confidence

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.

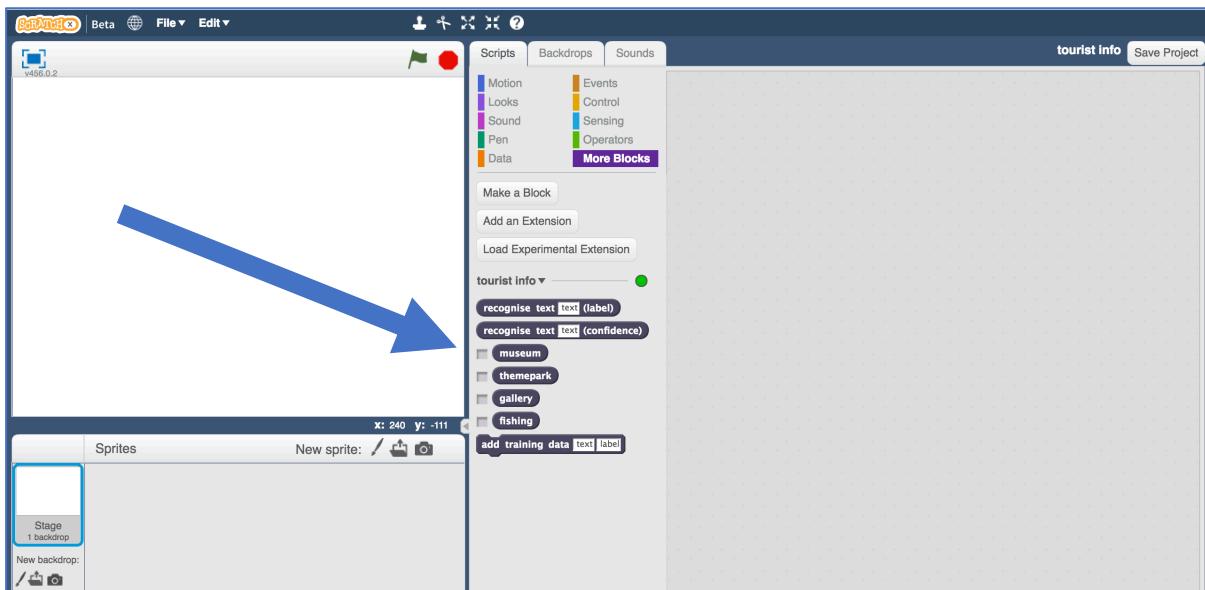
26. Click the “< Back to project” link, then click the “Scratch” button.

This page has instructions on how to use the new blocks in Scratch.

Keep the page open if you need to check back on how to use them.

27. Click on the “Open in Scratch” button at the bottom to launch the Scratch editor.

You should see new blocks in the “More blocks” section from your “tourist info” project.



28. Load the tourist-info-easy.sbx Scratch project you opened before.

Click on File -> Load Project

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!

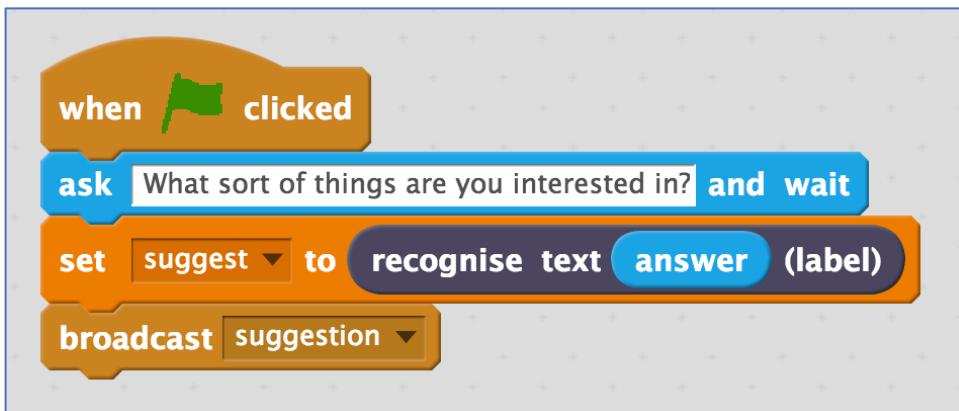
Mix things up with your examples

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.

29. Click on the “Scripts” tab for the “recommend” button sprite, and update the script to use your machine learning model instead of the random choice.

The “recognise text ... (label)” block is a new block added by your project.



30. Click on the “Scripts” tab for each of the circle sprites, and update the **if** script block for each to use one of your new blocks
They should end up looking something like this

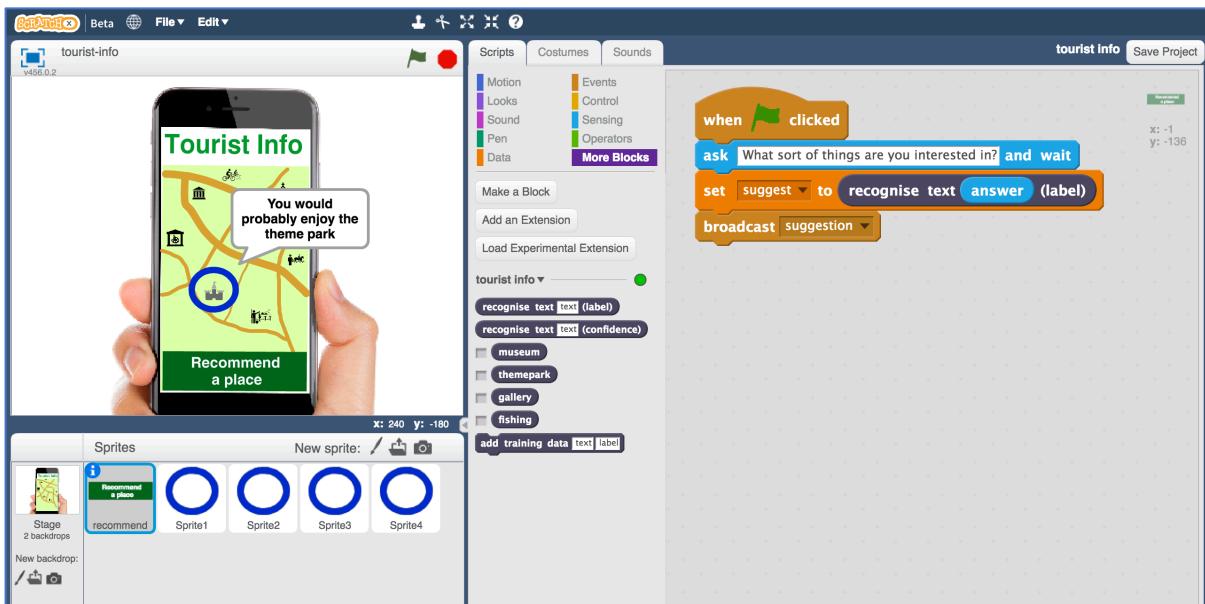


31. Test your project by clicking the Green Flag

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.



32. Save your project.

Click **File -> Save Project**

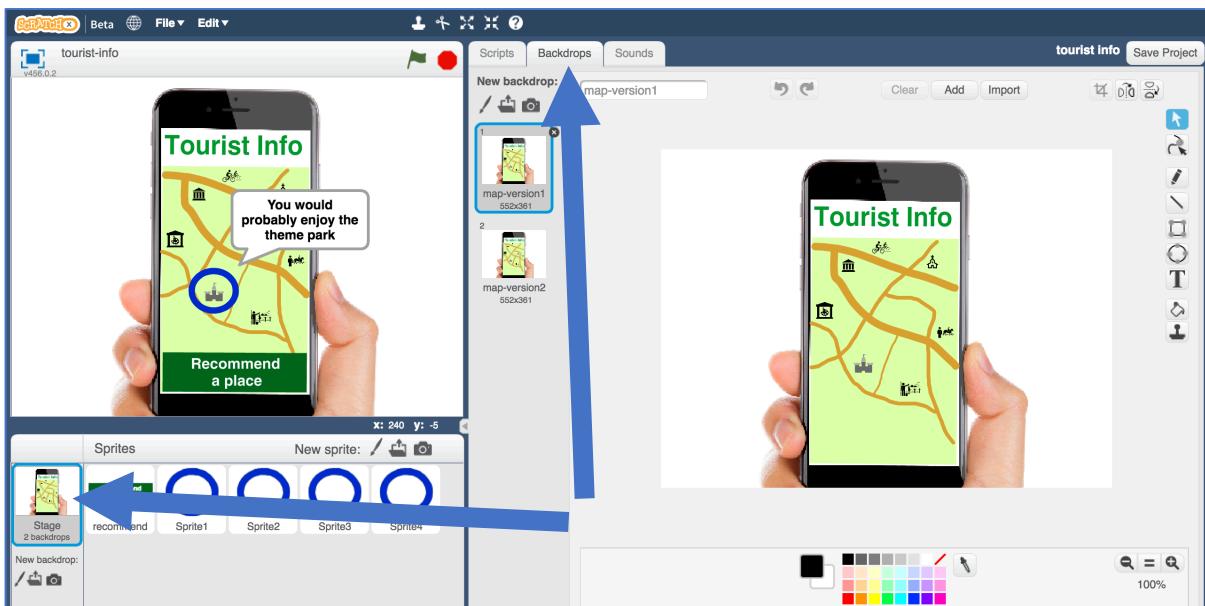
What have you done so far?

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”

33. Click on the Stage and then click on Backdrops



34. Switch the backdrop to use **map-version2**

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.

35. Save your Scratch project

36. Close the Scratch window

37. Go back to the “Train” page

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

38. Add a new bucket for “funfair”

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

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

Use the examples you had in the “themepark” bucket and then delete them from the themepark bucket afterwards. But leave 1 or 2 examples in the themepark bucket so it’s not empty.

Then add a lot more new examples to the funfair bucket as well, so it has at least twice as many examples as any other attraction.

The screenshot shows the ml-for-kids web application interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for ml-for-kids, Welcome, About, Projects, Worksheets, News, Help, and Log Out. Below the navigation, the title "Recognising **text** as **museum, themepark or 3 other classes**" is displayed. On the left, a "**< Back to project**" link is visible. The main area contains five vertical boxes representing buckets:

- museum**: Examples include "I like to learn about history whil...", "I want to do something educati...", "I'd like to go somewhere that i ...", "I'd like to go to a museum", "I'm interested in learning about...", and "Is there a museum?".
- themepark**: Examples include "I want to do something exciting..." and "Is there a theme park?".
- gallery**: Examples include "I love art, and am particularly in...", "I want to do something cultural...", "I'd like to go to a gallery", "I'd like to look at artwork, and I ...", and "Is there a gallery?".
- fishing**: Examples include "I like to do quiet and tranquil ac...", "I want to do something calm an...", "I want to do something that is ...", "I'm looking for a chance to relax...", "Is there anywhere I could go fis...", and "Is there somewhere we could h...".
- funfair**: Examples include "I want something adrenaline-fil...", "I want to do something exciting...", "I want to go somewhere that wi...", "I'm a thrill-seeker!", "I want to do something fun and...", "I'd like to do something that wil...", "I'm looking for adventure", "I want something scary and ex...", "I want to go on exciting rides", "Is there a funfair in town?", "I'd like to go to a funfair", and "I enjoy fast and exciting activities".

Each bucket has a "+ Add example" button at the bottom. In the top right corner of the main area, there's a button labeled "+ Add new label".

40. 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.

41. Go back to Scratch

Click the “*< Back to project*” link, then click the **Scratch** button.

Click the “**Open in Scratch**” button

You should see the blocks added to the Scratch palette by your project now includes a new “funfair” block.

42. Open your project

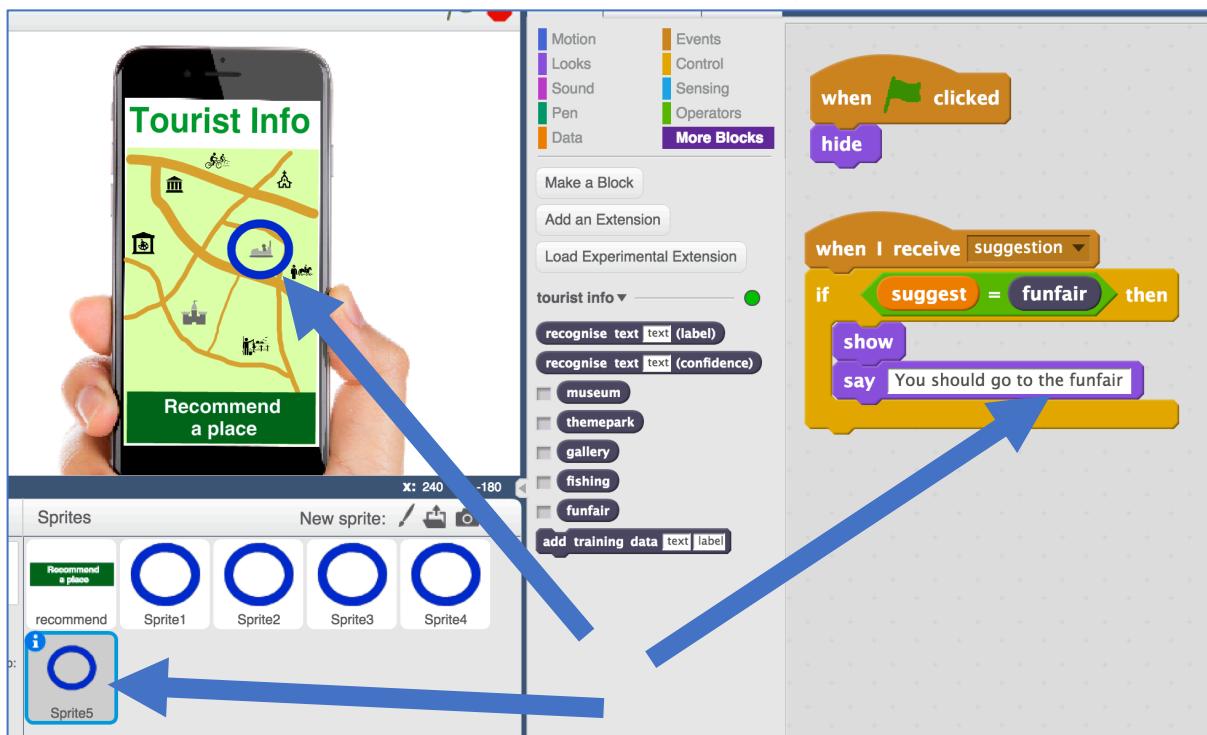
Click **File -> Load Project**

43. Duplicate one of the circle sprites to make a sprite for “funfair” recommendations

If you duplicate a hidden sprite, it’s hard to know where to move it! Click on the blue *i* button, and tick “show” so you know where it is.

Make sure you put the circle in the right place.

Update the script to be a recommendation to go to the funfair.



44. Save your project

45. Test your project by clicking the Green Flag

Ask your Tourist bot for recommendations.

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 any more?

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 thrillseekers 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 that 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?