



جامعة الملك عبد الله  
للعلوم والتقنية  
King Abdullah University of  
Science and Technology

ARTIFICIAL  
INTELLIGENCE  
INITIATIVE

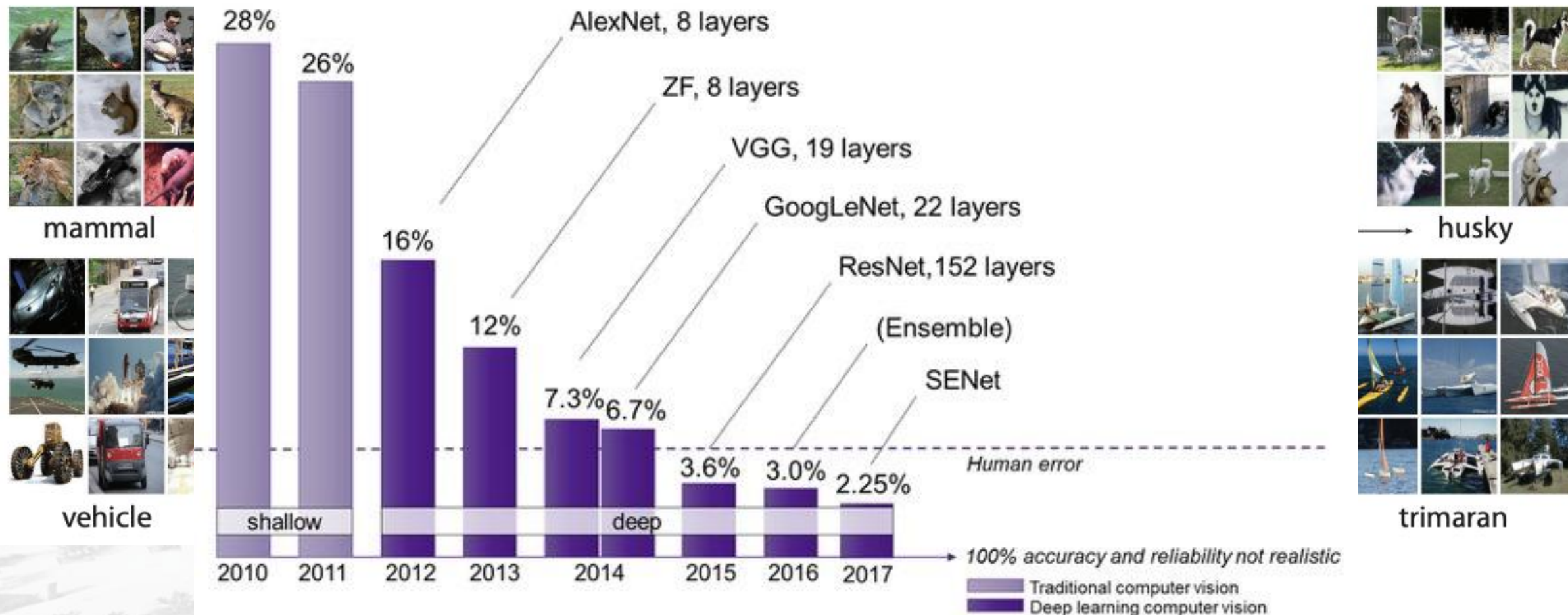


# Introduction to Artificial Intelligence

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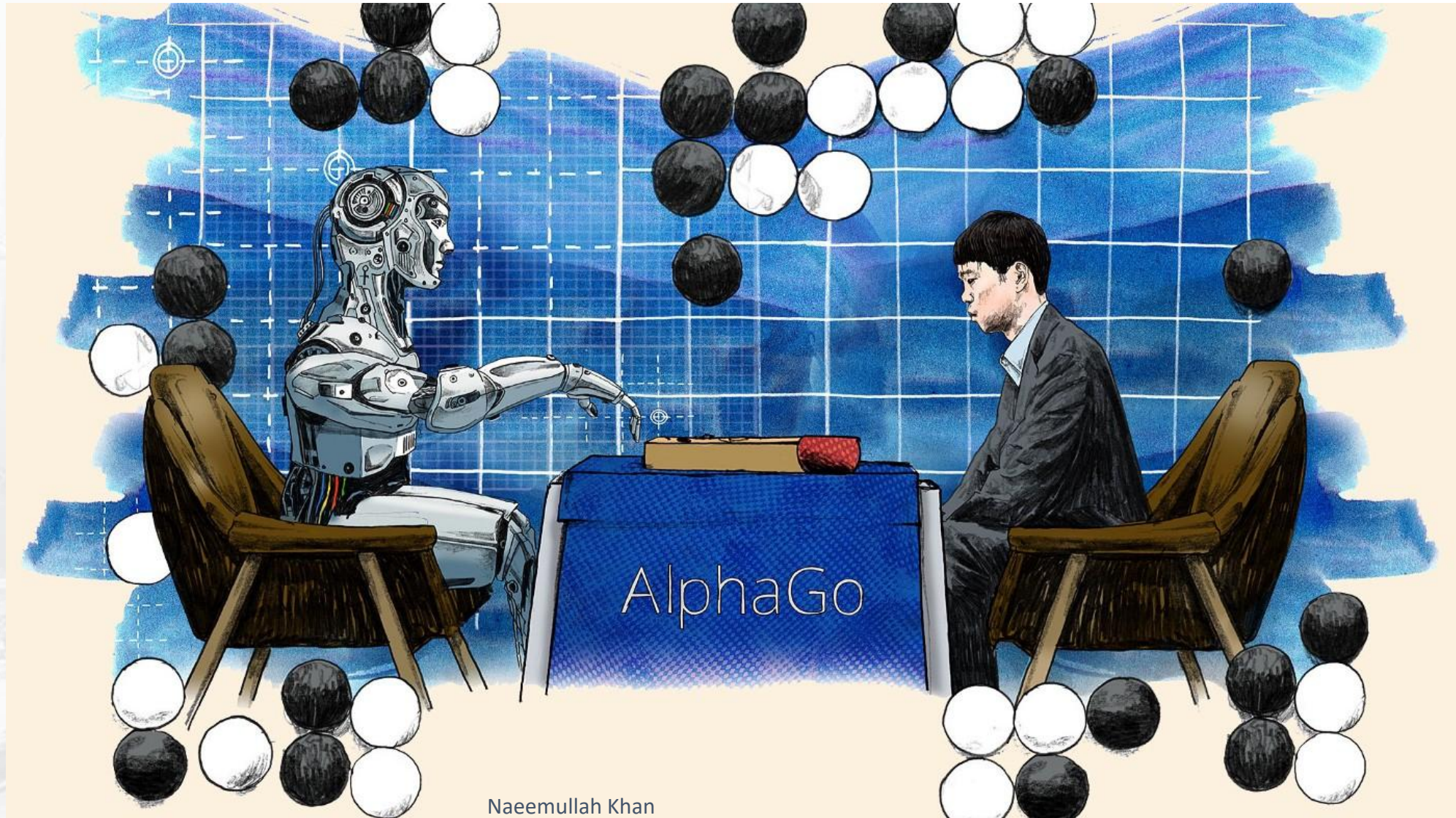


# Object Recognition





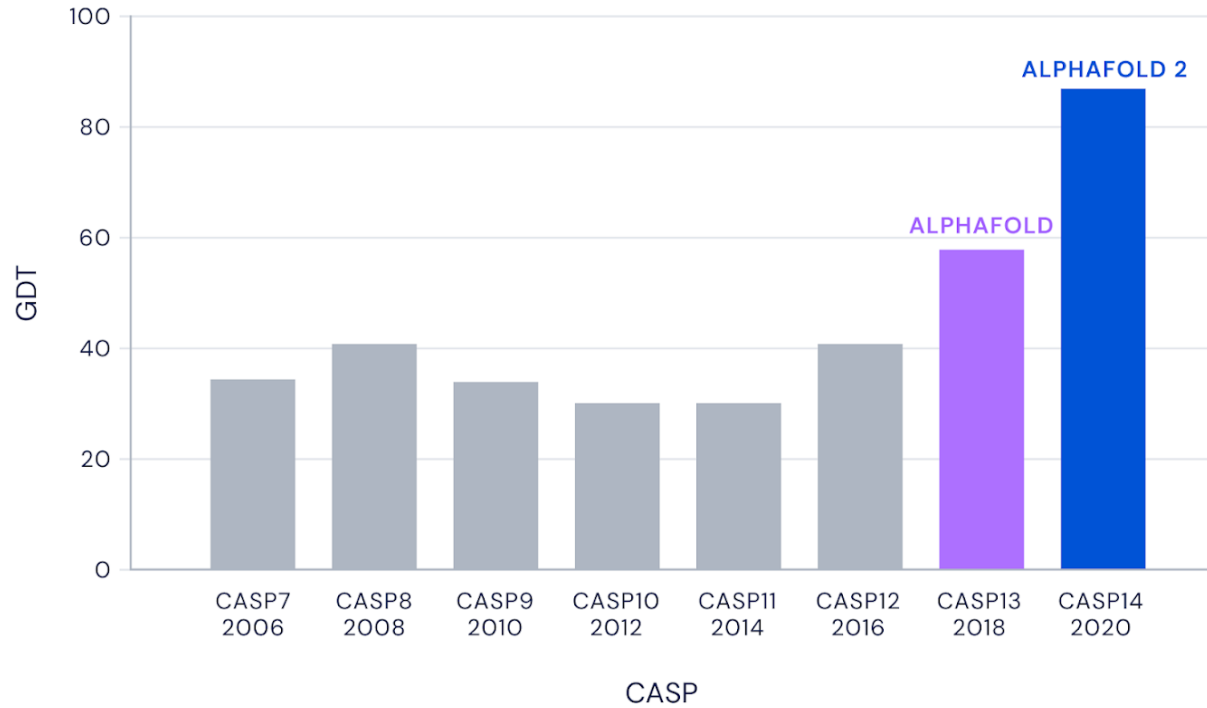
# Alpha GO



Naeemullah Khan

# Alpha Fold

Median Free-Modelling Accuracy



- Experimental result
- Computational prediction



# About this course

- We will look at Artificial Intelligence and Machine learning theory
- We will also look at practical implementation of AI and ML algorithms
- Some of the topics we will look into are:
  - Neural Networks
  - Convolutional Neural Networks
  - Deep Learning
  - Practical Deep Learning
  - NLP
  - RL

# Day 1: Outline



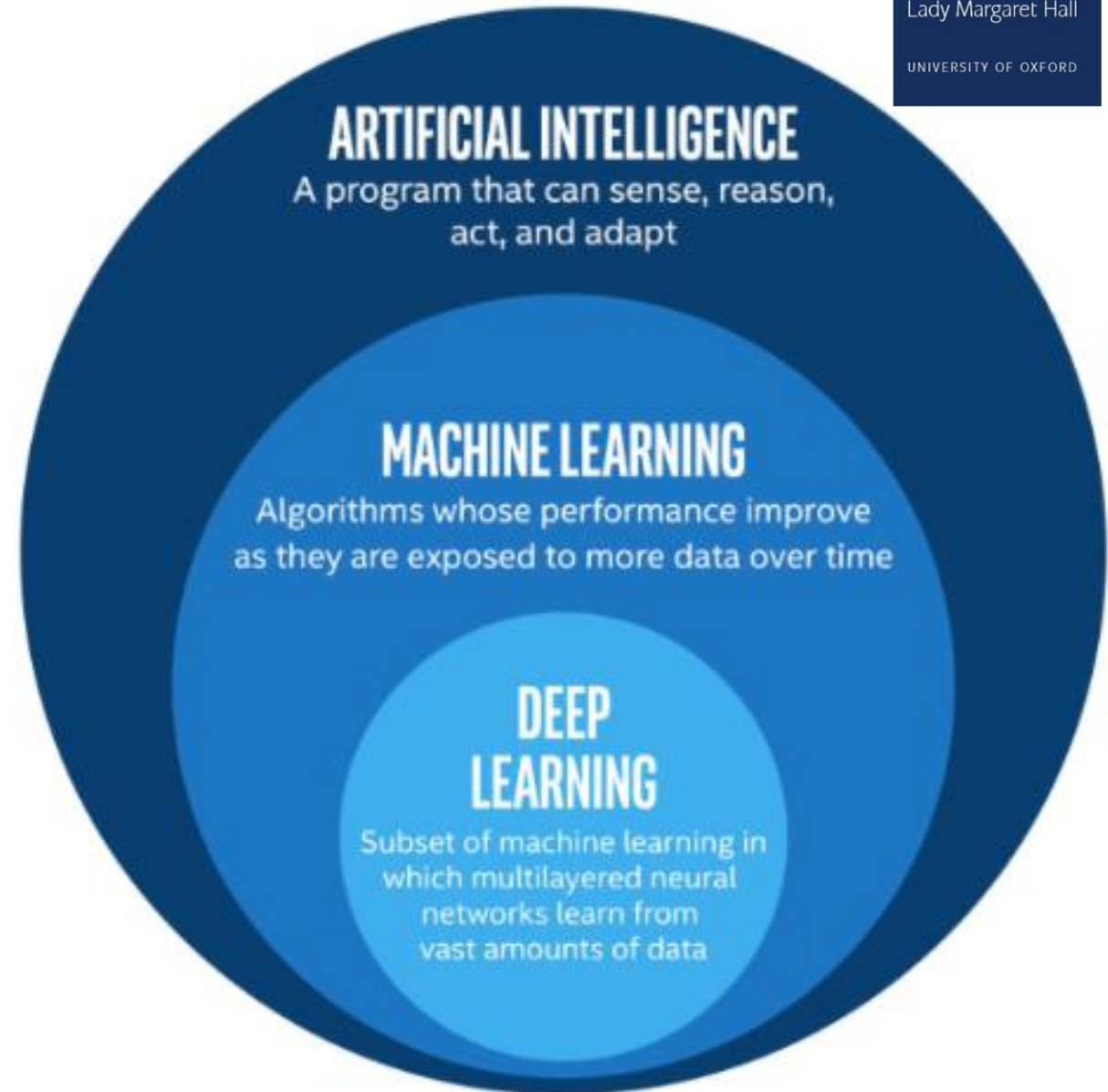
- Course Outline
- Definitions Machine Learning, Artificial Intelligence and Deep Learning.
- Neural Networks
- PyTorch Quick Overview
- AutoEncoders





# What is AI, ML and DL?

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# Model Based vs Data Driven



A model-based design



A data driven/ learned way



# Newton's Law of Universal Gravitation



# Bohr's Atomic Model



Transitions responsible for the first two series in the hydrogen spectrum

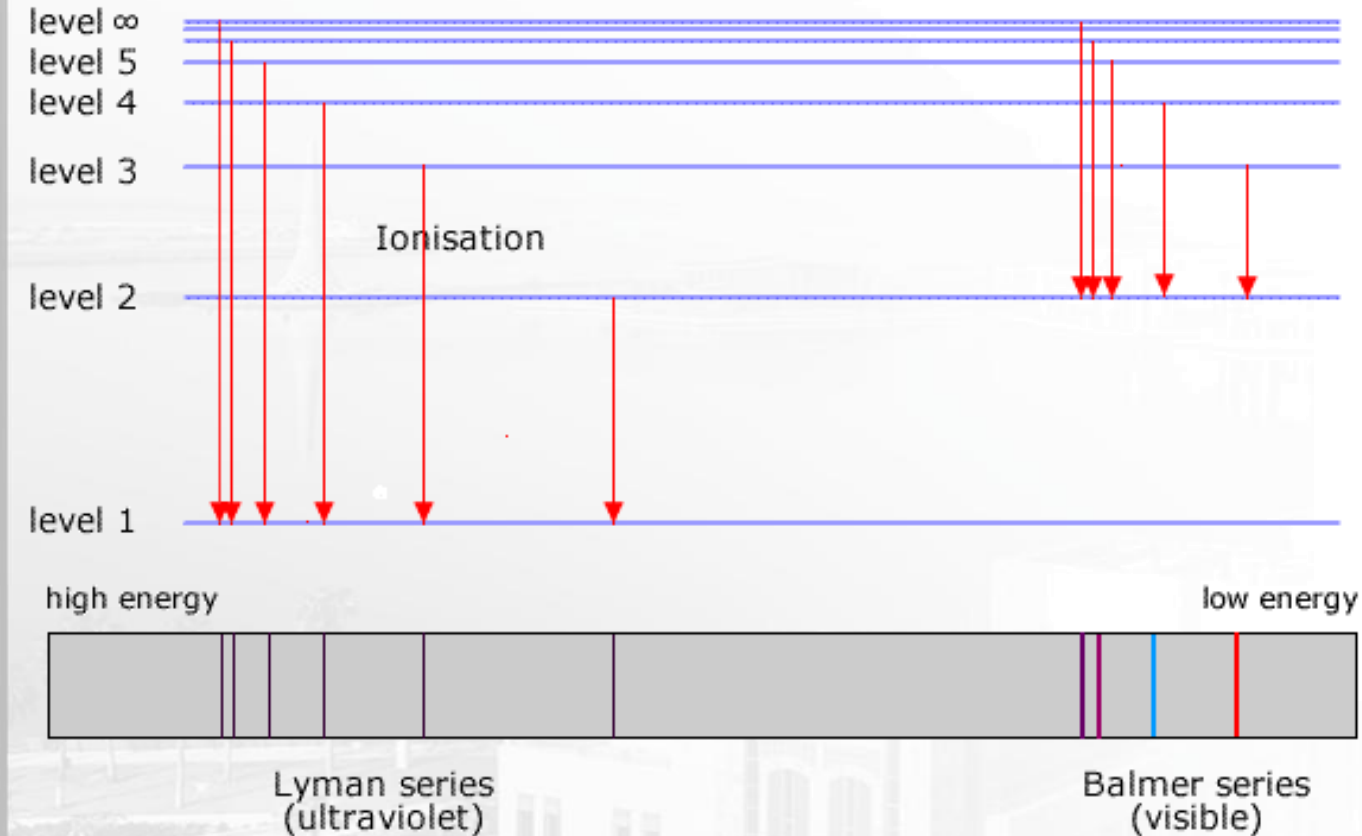
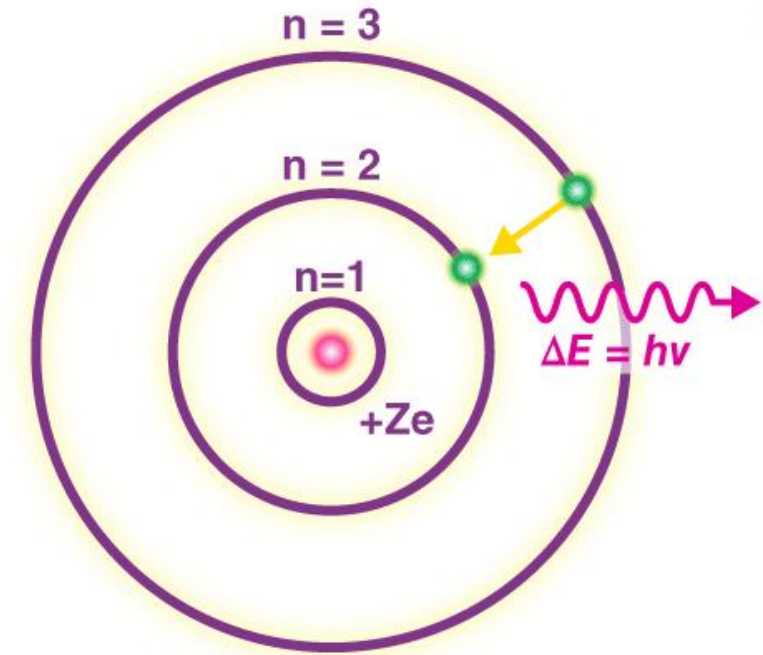


Image from: <https://ibchem.com/IB16/01.33.htm>



# Machine Learning



Machine learning uses an algorithm to learn a function that maps input variables to the target output from training data:

$$Y = f(X)$$

- Specific model form is unknown

## **Model Based Approach**

- Humans observe physical processes and produce mathematical models
- Limited by human capacity to process data

## **Machine Learning**

- Feature selection is less important
- Requires fewer assumptions and can result in superior performance
- May require more training data
- Risk of overfitting, often more difficult to explain





# Advancement of Machine Learning

1952	Arthur Samuel wrote the first computer learning program to play checkers that improved as it played.
1957	Frank Rosenblatt designed the first neural network.
1967	Nearest neighbor algorithm allowed computers to begin using basic pattern recognition.
1979	Students at Stanford University invent the “Stanford Cart” that navigated obstacles.
1981	Gerald Dejong introduced Explanation Based Learning (EBL), where a computer creates rules by discarding unimportant data.
1985	Terry Sejnowski invents NetTalk, which learns to pronounce words the same way a baby does.
1990s	Scientists begin creating algorithms to learn from large amounts of data.
1997	IBM’s Deep Blue beats the world champion at chess.
2006	Geoffrey Hinton coined “deep learning” algorithms that let computers distinguish objects and text in images and videos.
2010	Microsoft Kinect tracks 20 human features at 30x/sec, allowing interaction with the computer via movements and gestures.
2011	Google Brain is developed, and its deep neural network can learn to discover and categorize objects much the way a cat does.
2011	IBM’s Watson beats its human competitors at Jeopardy.
2012	Google’s X Lab develops an algorithm to browse YouTube videos to identify ones containing cats.
2014	Facebook develops DeepFace, that is able to recognize people in photos to the same level as humans can.
2015	Amazon launches its own machine learning platform.
2015	Microsoft created Distributed Machine Learning Toolkit, enabling distribution of problems across multiple computers.
2016	Google’s artificial intelligence algorithm beats Lee Sedol at the Chinese board game Go. (Update! Lee wins a game!)

Source: <http://www.datasciencecentral.com/profiles/blogs/a-short-history-of-machine-learning>



# Why is machine learning is popular right now?

1. The field has matured both in terms of identity and in terms of methods and tools
2. There is an abundance of data available
3. There is an abundance of computation to run methods
4. There have been impressive results, increasing acceptance, respect, and competition

**Resources + Ingredients + Tools + Desire = Popularity**

Stanford's coursera machine learning course had more than 100,000 expressing interest in the first year. That is crazy!

# Types of Learning



Supervised Learning



Unsupervised Learning



Reinforcement Learning





# Supervised Learning



Regression



Classification

# Neural Networks

