

Thursday 7th Nov 2019 no lecture

Intelligent Systems

Winter Term 2019 / 2020

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Institute of Computer Science / Intelligent Systems group

Before we start...

Language:

- Which **language**?

Curriculum:

- Which **semester**?
- Which **programme** (Bachelor / Master)?
- Everybody studying **computer science**?
- For Masters: Which Bachelor do you hold? From which university?
- Any **prior knowledge** or experiences in intelligent systems / Organic or Autonomic Computing / machine learning?

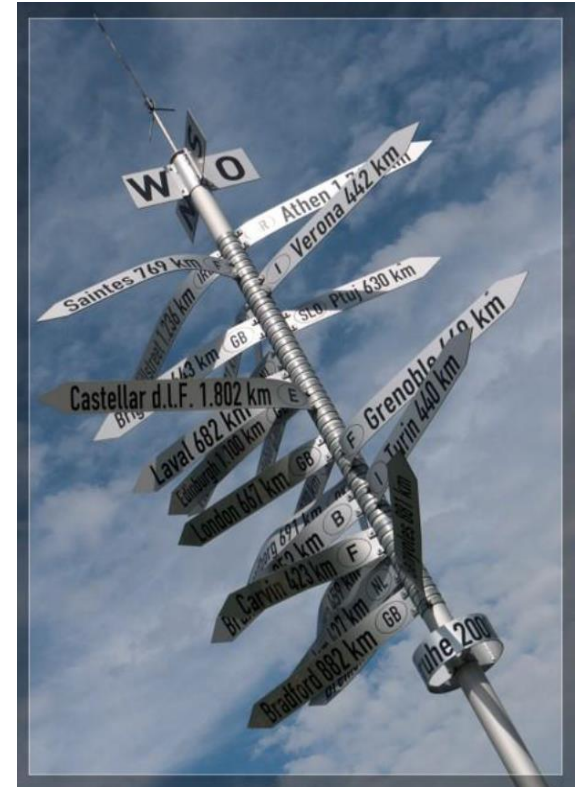
Content

- Motivation
- Intelligent Systems group
- Organisational issues
- Train of thoughts for the lecture
- Further readings

Goals

- Understand the schedule and organisation of the lecture
- Get details on lecturers and contact information
- Know which topics and goals are followed by the lecture

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Traffic Control

- Spatially distributed intersections
- Signalisation and coordination

World Wide Web

- Spatially distributed computers/information/services
- Data exchange/access/manipulation

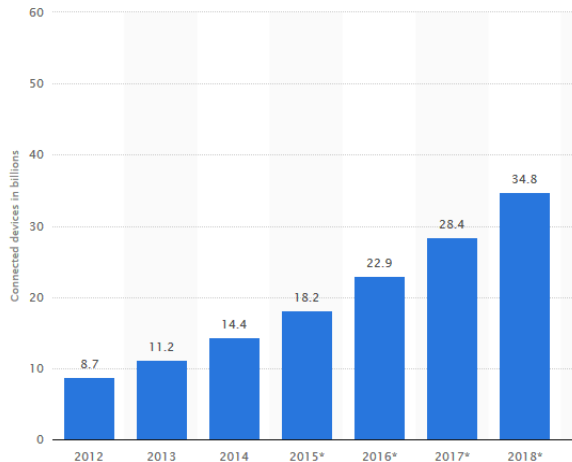


Electric Grid

- Spatially distributed prosumers
- Stability of the shared network

Distributed systems consisting of various autonomous subsystems are everywhere!

Challenges for Intelligent Systems



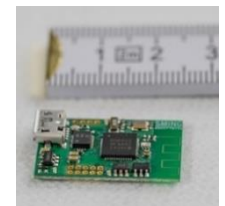
Source: statista.com

Interconnection:

- Openness
- Unknown cooperation partners
- Mutual influences

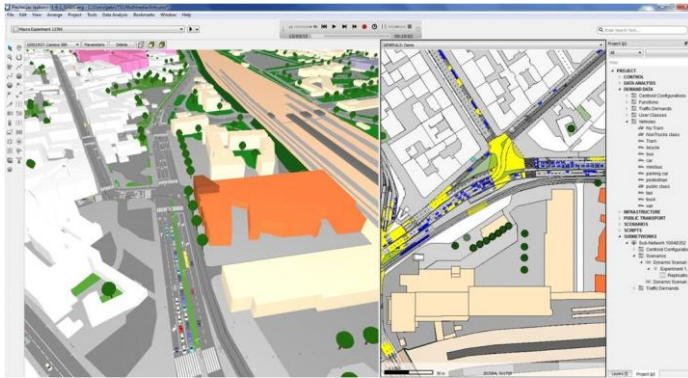
Dynamics:

- User demands
- Environmental changes



Examples of application scenarios

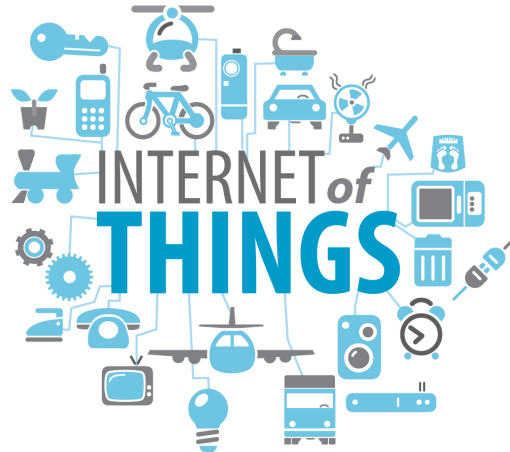
Traffic control



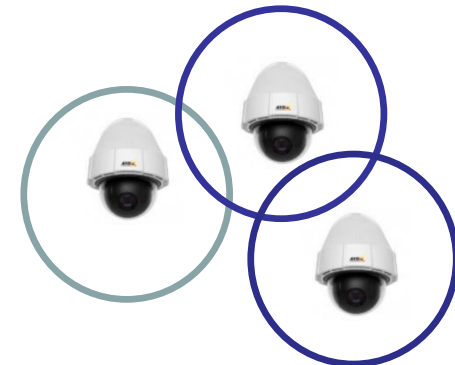
Energy / smart grid



Internet of things

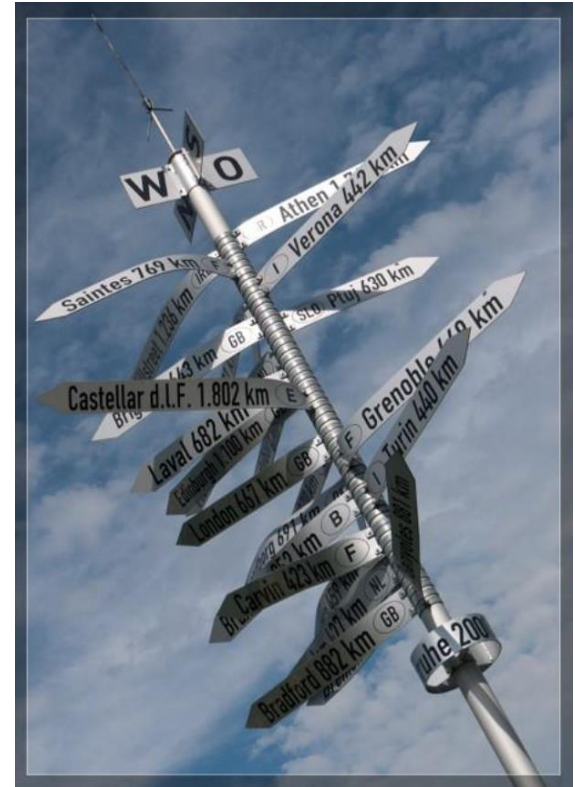


Surveillance networks



Agenda

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“ What is an Intelligent system ? “



A computer system that:

- achieves a certain performance even ...
 - in time-variant environments
 - in emergent situations
- is self-adapting and
- improves its own behaviour over time.

Intelligent Systems (2)

What is an “intelligent system“?

- An “intelligent computer system“ is able to improve its own performance.
- Alternatively: It is at least able to **maintain an acceptable goal achievement** if unexpected events or other **disturbances** and uncertainties occur.
- This typically requires that the system is able to autonomously assess its own performance (utility, goal achievement).
- Basis for such a continuous assessment is an ongoing observation, analysis and evaluation of **sensor signals** at runtime – especially in terms of state analysis, prediction of behaviour, and detection of anomalies.
→ Autonomous behaviour based on learning!

Intelligent Systems group

- Prof. Dr.-Ing. Sven Tomforde
- NN (secretary)
- Simon Reichhuber, M.Sc. (research assistant)
- Torge Storm (lab engineer)

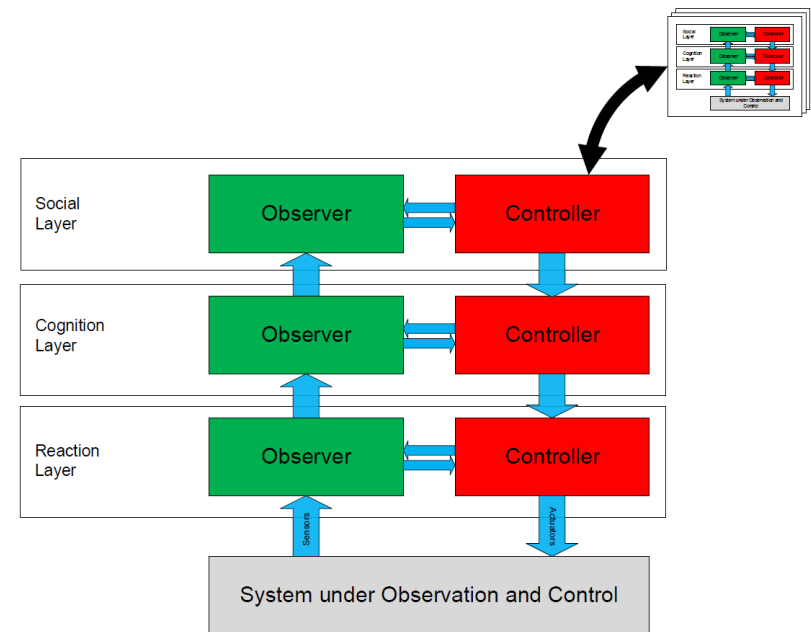
- Ghassan Al-Falouji (external PhD student, OTH Regensburg)
- Michael Meyer (external PhD student, Astyx GmbH)
- Martin Goller (external PhD student, freelancer)
- Ferdinand von Tüllenburg (external PhD student, Salzburg Research)

Research statement

- Goal: development and establishment of intelligent systems and their integration into current teaching (lectures, seminars and internships).
- Focus of the research group:
 - Design and implementation of intelligent, distributed systems that can automatically adapt to changing conditions through learning ability and self-organisation.
 - Means: Development and testing of novel methods in the field of autonomous learning, i.e. independent, opportunistic learning at runtime without (or with only minor, highly efficient) user interaction.
 - The conceptual work is complemented by application-oriented projects in order to demonstrate the practicability of the developed methods.

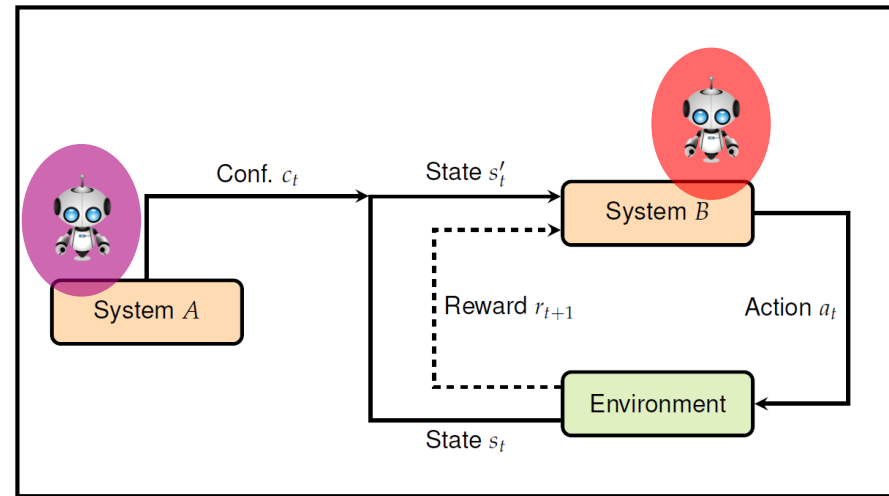
Part 1: Design of intelligent systems

- a



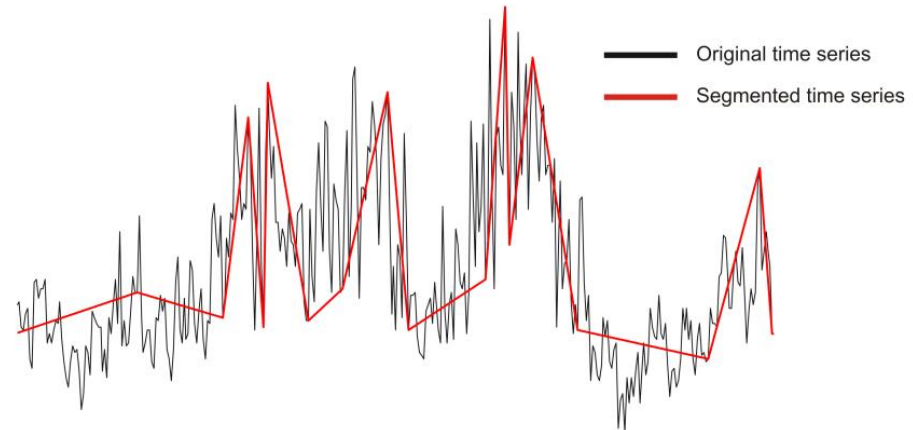
Part 2: Autonomous learning

- a



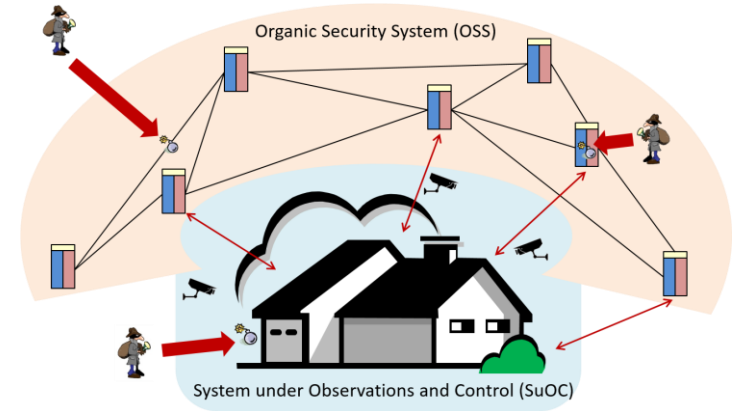
Part 3: Data analysis

- Modelling (representation) and similarity measurement
- Time series segmentation and event detection
- Time series with technical origin (e.g., sensor signals)
- Real-time constraints
- Forecasting, classification, clustering, anomaly detection, ...



Part 4: Trust and security

- a



Part 5: Applications

- a

Courses of the group in the current term:

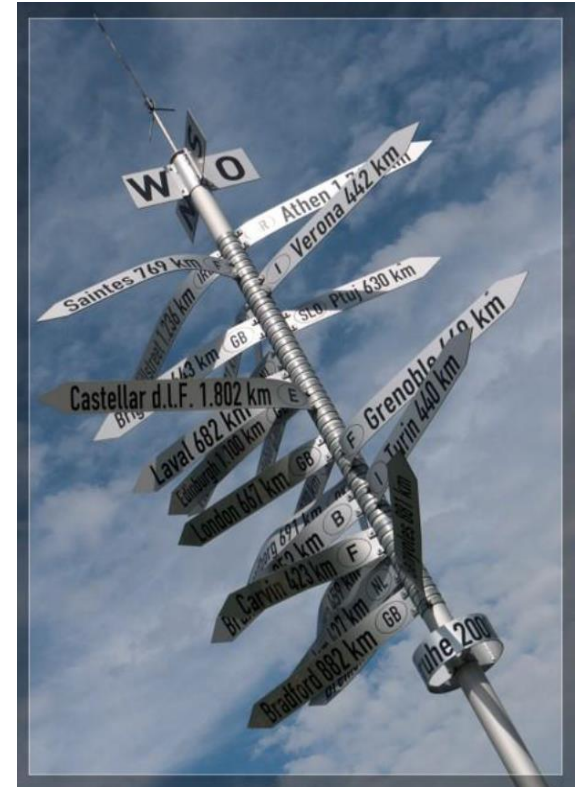
- Intelligent Systems (4+2, in English)
- Computational Intelligence (4+2, in German)
- Bachelor Seminar “Self-Organised Systems”
- Master Seminar “Deep Learning” (together with Koch/Nowotka)

Courses planned for the next term:

- Autonomous Learning (2+2+2, in English)
- tba

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Interaction slides

1.Binary questions:

- Who grew up in Kiel?
- Who grew up in maximum distance of ~20 km from Kiel?
- Who grew up in Schleswig-Holstein?

2.Questions with short answers:

- Where do you come from?

3.Interactions in groups / pairs:

- What did you do in your summer vacation (if you want to tell us)?

4.Open plenary discussions

- Which is the best programming language / IDE? Why?

Whenever you see the orange boxes, you're asked to become active!

Each

Exercises

- Goal:
 - Repeat and intensify content of the lecture
 - Also used for exam preparation
- Follows the lecture
- Check schedule, we may switch / adapt to conditions
- Content:
 - Worksheets
 - Programming tasks
 - Comparison of concepts based on reading articles

- hhh

Requirements for participation

- None
- Besides an inherent motivation to work on intelligent systems and machine learning!

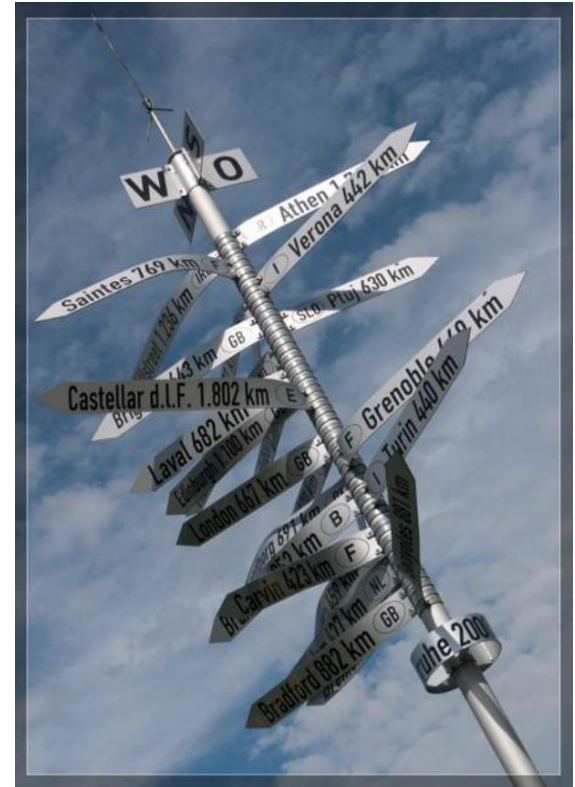
Contents

- All topics discussed in lecture and corresponding lab

Type

- Either oral exam (duration: 25 minutes) or written exam (duration: 90 minutes)
- Date will be announced as soon as possible

- Motivation
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Train of thoughts

The “storyline” of the lecture

- Motivation
 - Complexity in technical systems
 - Current trends and problems
- General idea of intelligent systems
 - Learning from nature
 - Mastering complexity by means of self-organised order
- How to design intelligent systems?
 - Architectural concept of an individual system
 - Organisation of several autonomous subsystems
- Gathering data
 - Sensors
 - Signal acquisition

Train of thoughts (2)

The “storyline” of the lecture (ctd.)

- Data “handling”
 - Pre-processing
 - Feature extraction
 - Feature selection
 - Feature transformation
- Learning
 - Clustering
 - Classification
 - Evaluation

Train of thoughts (3)

The “storyline” of the lecture (ctd.)

- System analysis
 - Complexity is mastered by self-organised order = emergence
 - Self-organisation means autonomy, goal-oriented behaviour and runtime adaptation
 - Overall goal is to achieve robustness
 - Quantification of these system properties
- Engineering of intelligent systems
 - Based on initial design concepts
 - Basic techniques and methods for controlling intelligent systems
 - Modelling conditions in intelligent systems
 - Learning from feedback
 - Acting in shared environments: mutual influences
 - Optimisation
 - Collaboration

Related domains

You may have heard of...

- Multi-agent systems
- Proactive Computing
- Autonomic Computing
- Control theory
- Autonomous learning
- Complex adaptive systems
- Collective systems
- Self-adaptive and self-organised systems
- ...

Preliminary outline of the lecture:

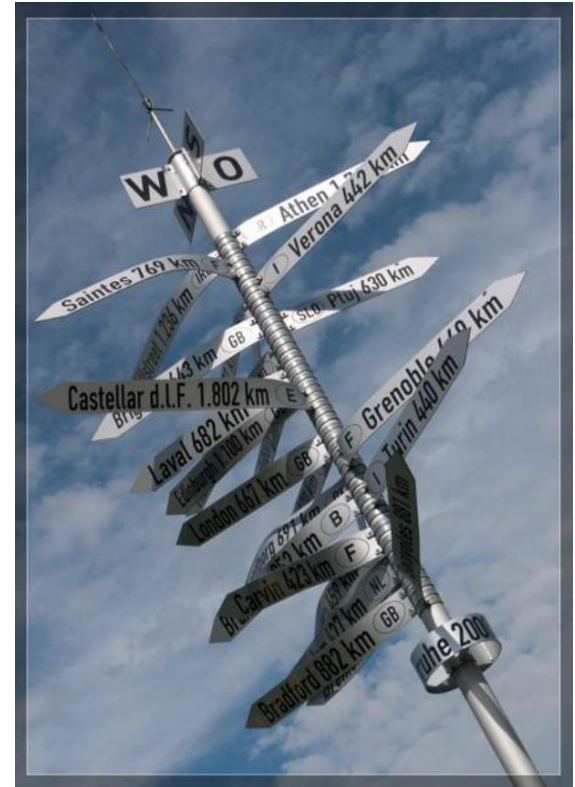
- Chapter 1: Organisation
- Chapter 2: Introduction
- Chapter 3: Design of Intelligent Systems
- Chapter 4: Sensors
- Chapter 5: Signal acquisition
- Chapter 6: Pre-processing
- Chapter 7: Features
- Chapter 8: Clustering
- Chapter 9: Classification

Preliminary outline of the lecture (ctd.):

- Chapter 10: Evaluation
- Chapter 11: Self-organised order
- Chapter 12: Quantification of system properties
- Chapter 13: Model learning
- Chapter 14: Learning from feedback
- Chapter 15: Mutual influences
- Chapter 16: Optimisation
- Chapter 17: Collaboration
- Chapter 18: Wrap-up

Agenda

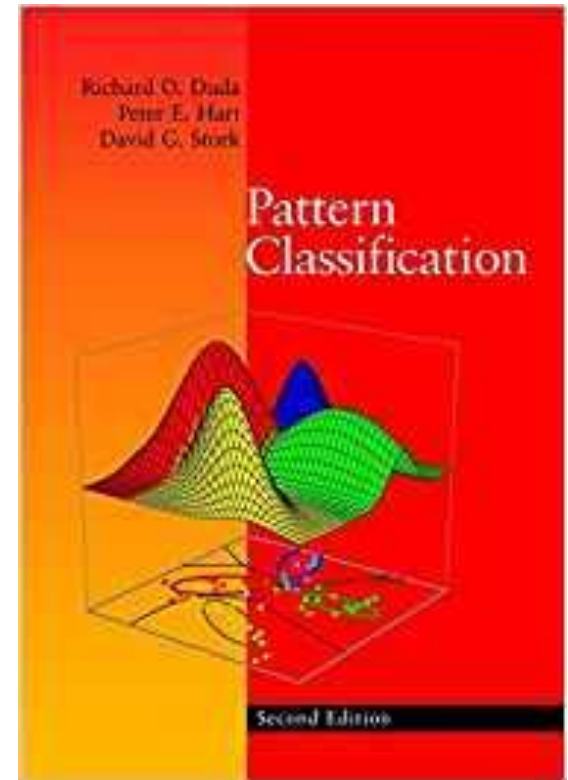
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Further readings

First part of the lecture is based on the book on “Pattern Classification”

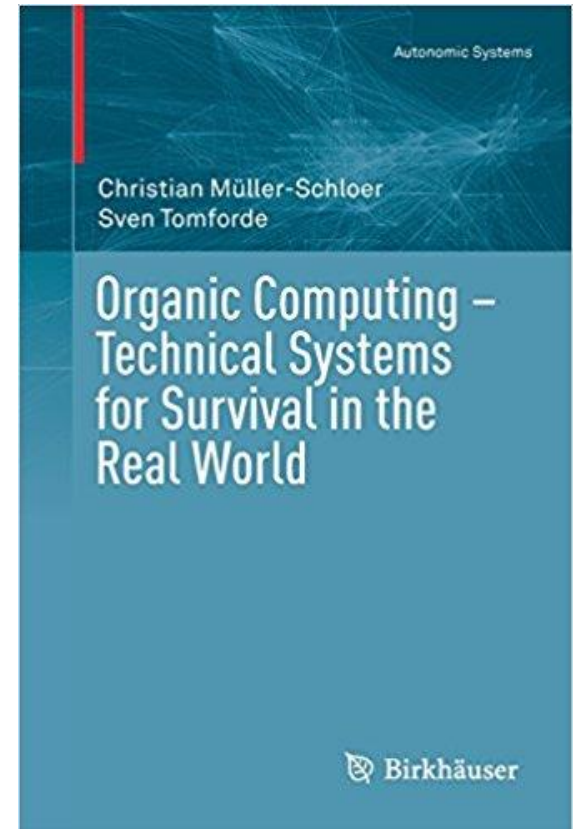
- Duda, Richard O., Peter E. Hart, and David G. Stork: “Pattern classification”, John Wiley & Sons, 2012, ISBN: 978-0471056690



Further readings (2)

Second part of the lecture is based on the current book on “Organic Computing”

- Christian Müller-Schloer and Sven Tomforde: Organic Computing – Technical Systems for Survival in the Real World, Birkhäuser Verlag, Basel, 2018, ISBN 978-3319684765



Further sources:

- Christian Müller-Schloer, Hartmut Schmeck, Theo Ungerer (eds.): Organic Computing – A Paradigm Shift for Complex Systems, Birkhäuser Verlag, Basel, 2011, ISBN 978-3034801294
- Rolf Würtz (ed.): Organic Computing (Understanding Complex Systems), Springer Verlag Berlin, 2008, ISBN 978-3540776567
- Thomas Mitchell: Machine Learning, The McGraw-Hill Companies, 1997, ISBN 978-0071154673
- Philippe Lalanda, Julie McCann, Ada Diaconescu: Autonomic Computing – Principles, Design and Implementation, 2013, Springer Verlag, ISBN 978-1447150060
- Ethem Alpaydin: Introduction to Machine Learning (Adaptive Computation and Machine Learning). The Mit Press, 3rd revised edition, 2014. ISBN: 978-0262028189.

End

- Questions....?