

AI OVERVIEW

BY TAUTOLOGY

AI Overview



History of AI

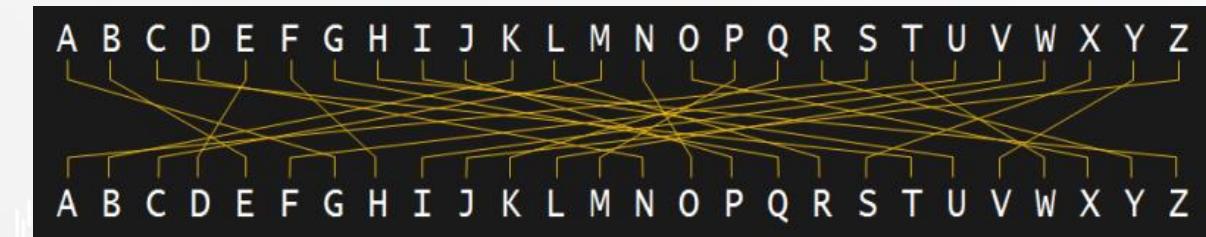
History of AI

- ประวัติศาสตร์ของ AI เริ่มต้นขึ้นในสมัยสงครามโลกครั้งที่ 2
(September 1, 1939 – September 2, 1945)



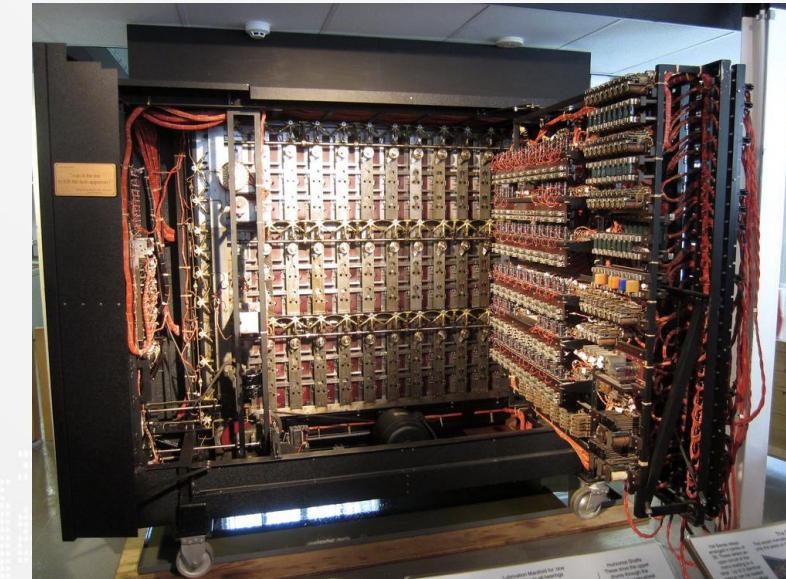
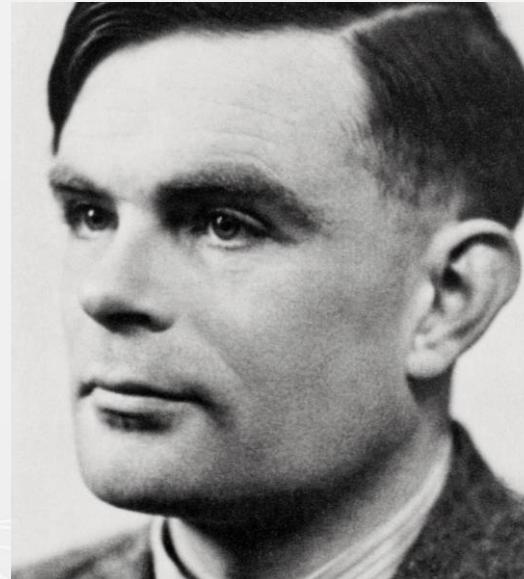
History of AI

- **Enigma Code**



History of AI

- **The Bombe** : Enigma code-breaking machine
(paper : 1936, เครื่องจักร : 14 March 1940)



History of AI



คนวิเคราะห์ vs คอมพิวเตอร์

ปี 1956 บัญญัติคัพก์คำว่า Artificial Intelligence ขึ้นมาเป็นครั้งแรก

History of AI

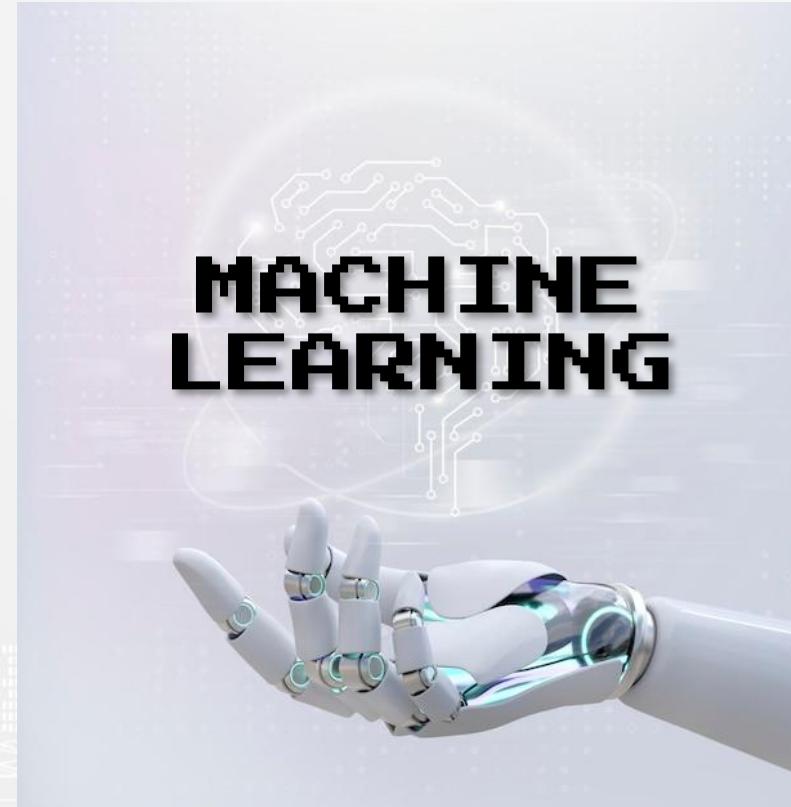
- ▶ Linear Regression เกิดขึ้นในปี 1795
- ▶ Gaussian Process เกิดขึ้นในปี 1809
- ▶ Logistic Regression เกิดขึ้นในปี 1844
- ▶ Linear Discriminant Analysis เกิดขึ้นในปี 1936
- ▶ k Nearest Neighbor เกิดขึ้นในปี 1951

History of AI

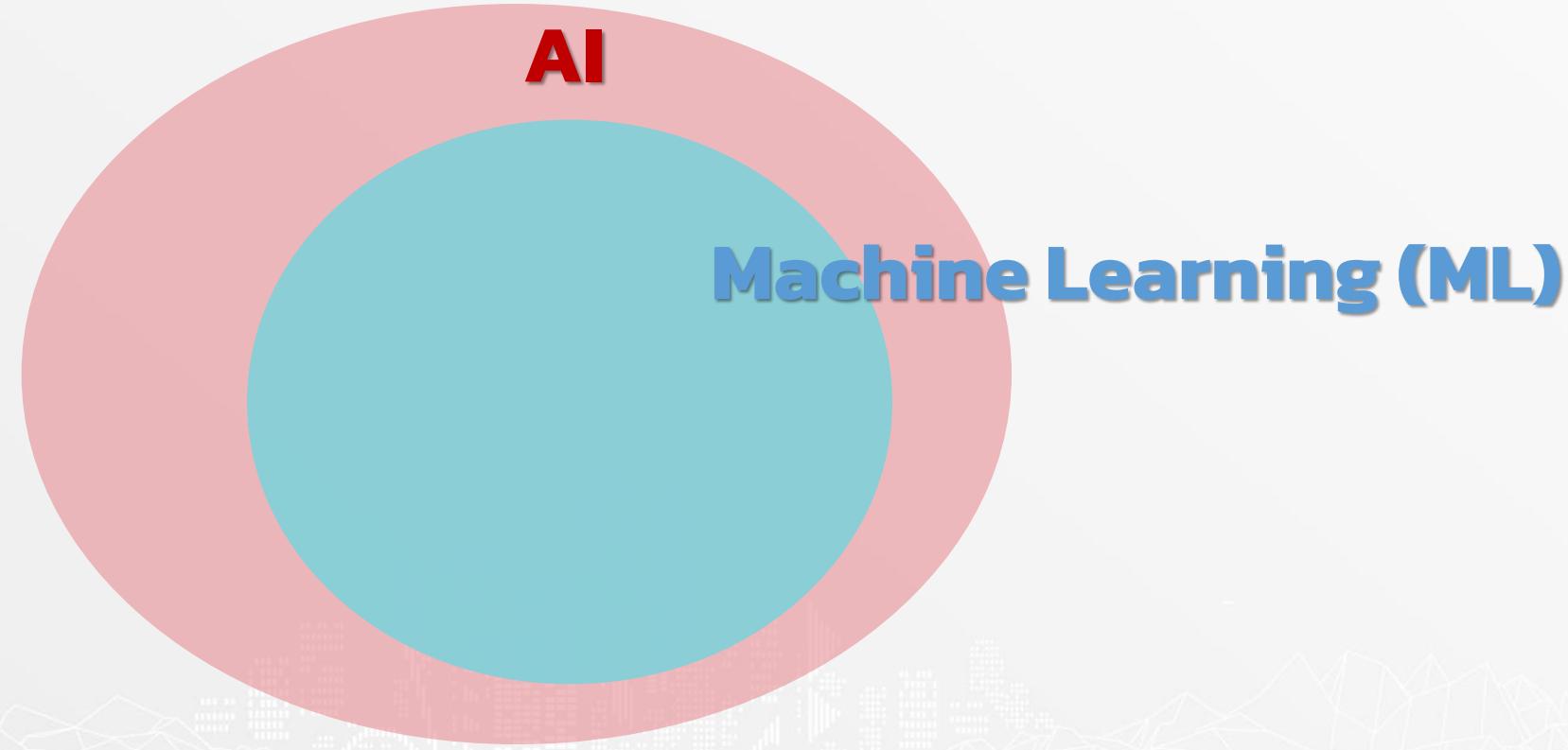
- ▶ Neural Network & Deep Learning concept 1943, เกิดขึ้นจริงในปี 1958
- ▶ Naïve Bayes เกิดขึ้นในปี 1973
- ▶ Decision Tree เกิดขึ้นในปี 1977
- ▶ Support Vector Machine เกิดขึ้นในปี 1995

History of AI

- ปี 1959 บัญญัติคัพก์คำว่า Machine Learning ขึ้นมาเป็นครั้งแรก



History of AI



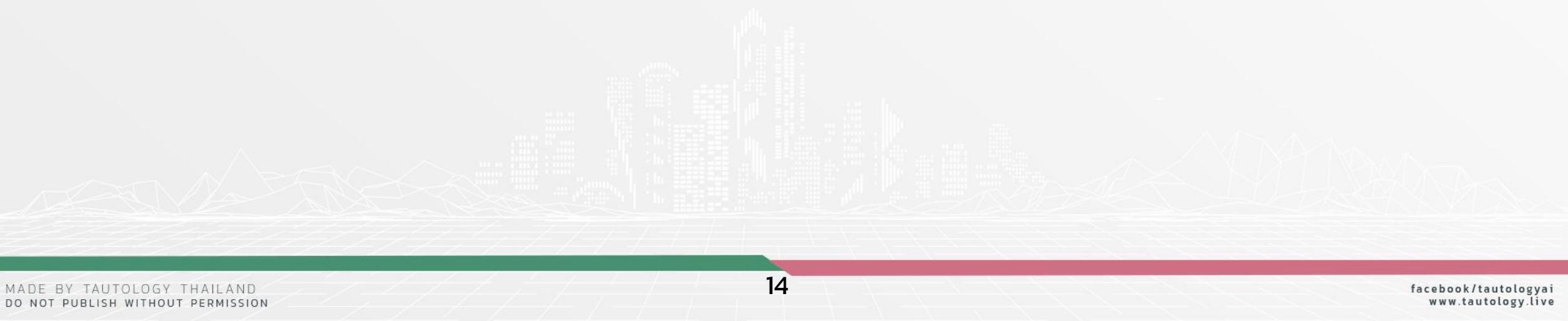
AI Overview



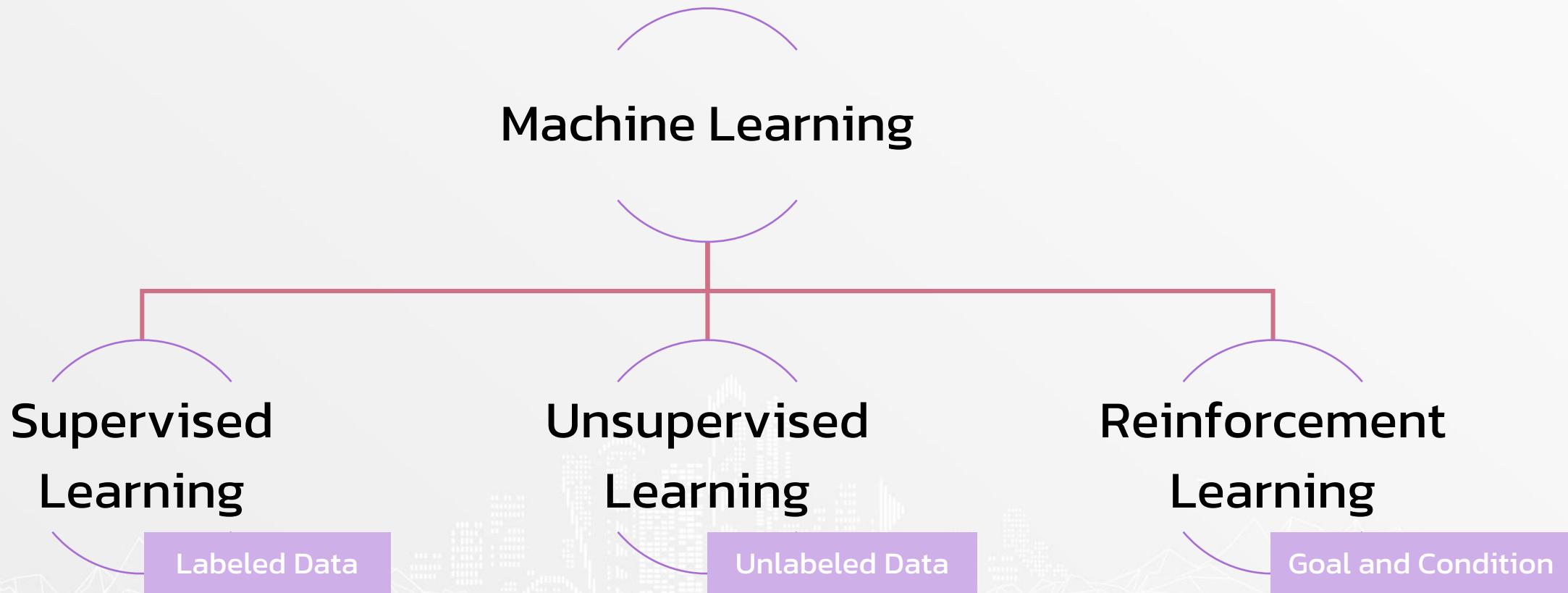
Machine Learning

Type of Machine Learning

1. Supervised Learning Algorithms
2. Unsupervised Learning Algorithms
3. Reinforcement Learning Algorithms



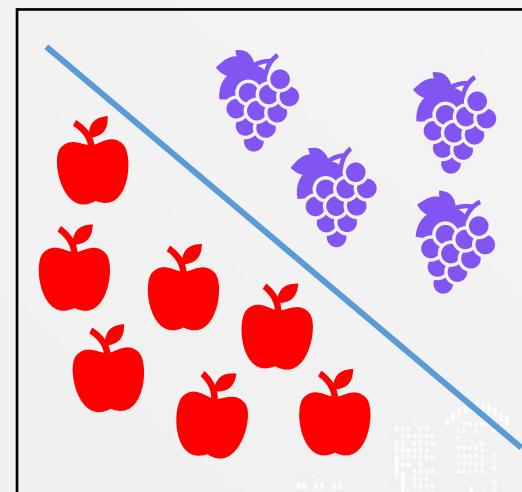
Type of Machine Learning



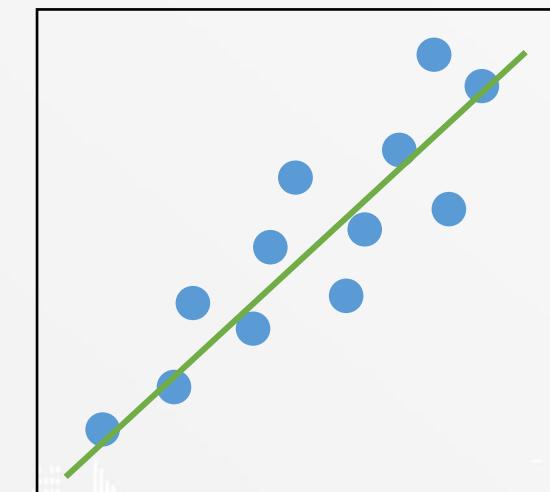
Supervised Learning



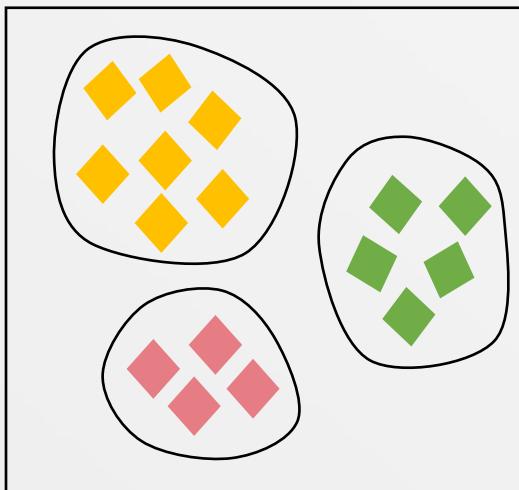
Classification



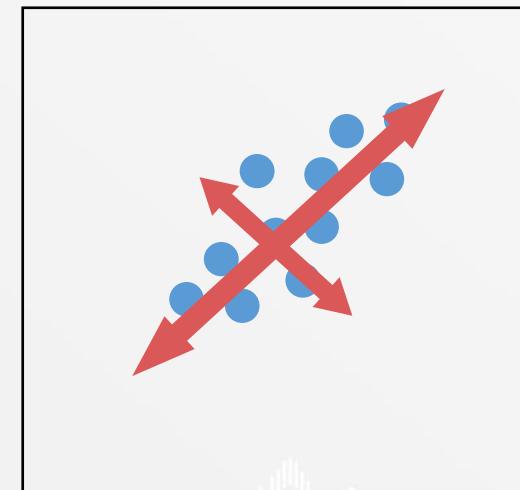
Regression



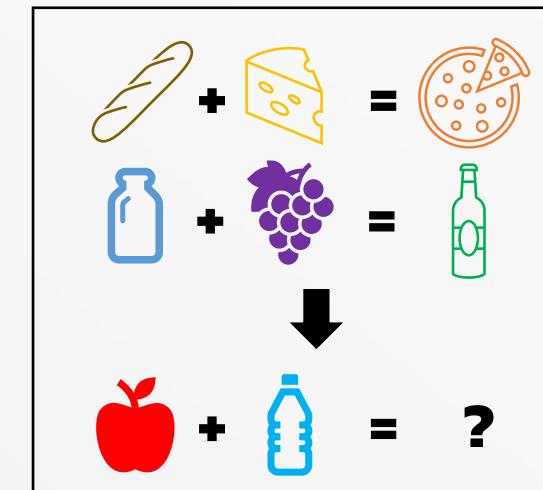
Unsupervised Learning



Clustering

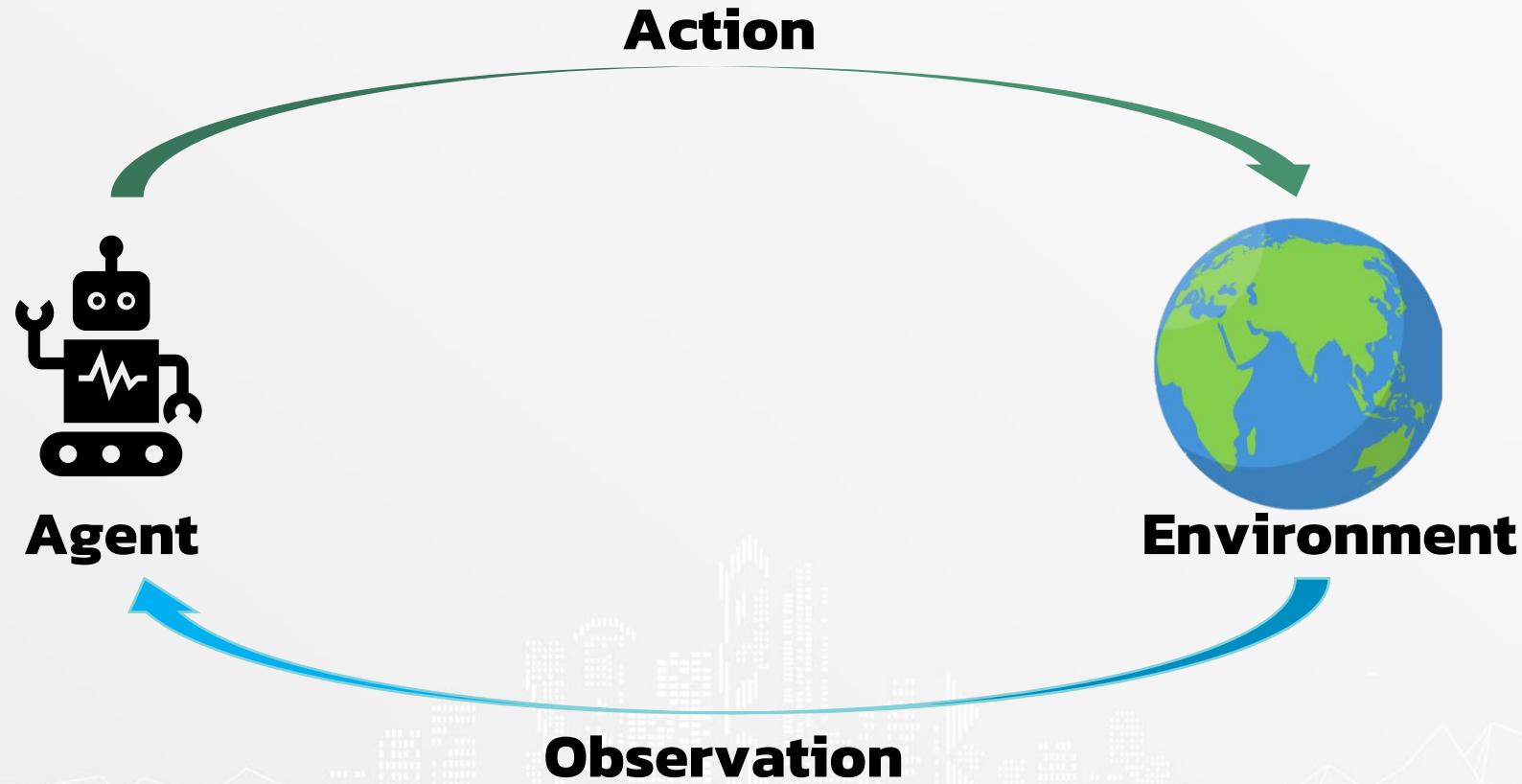


**Dimensionality
Reduction**

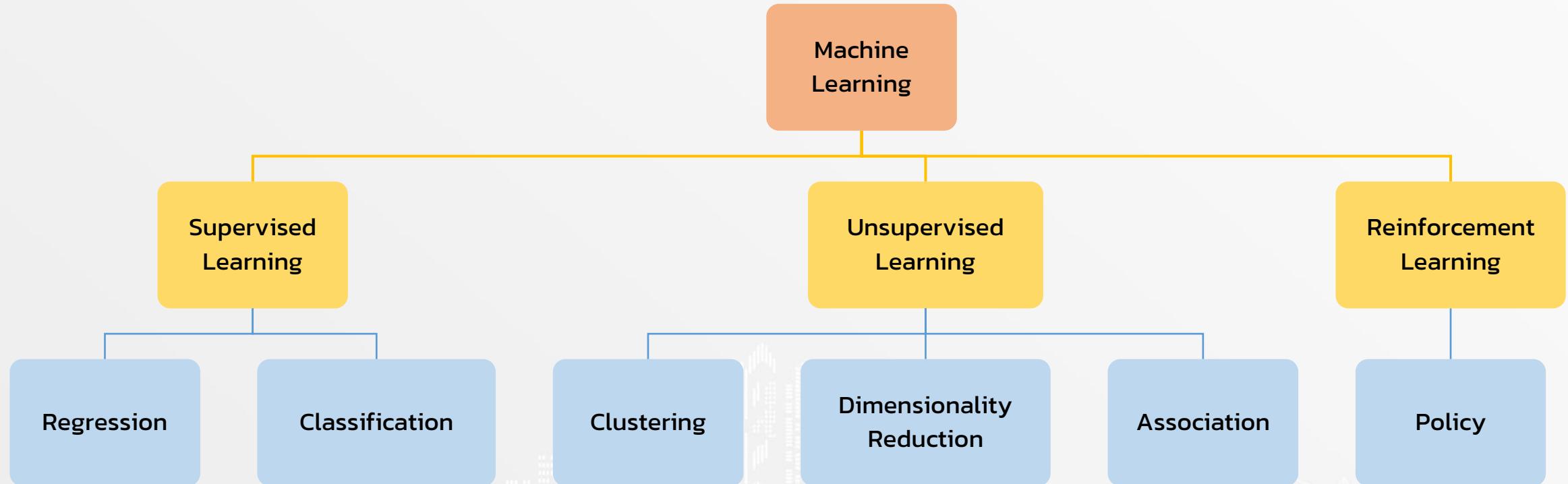


Association

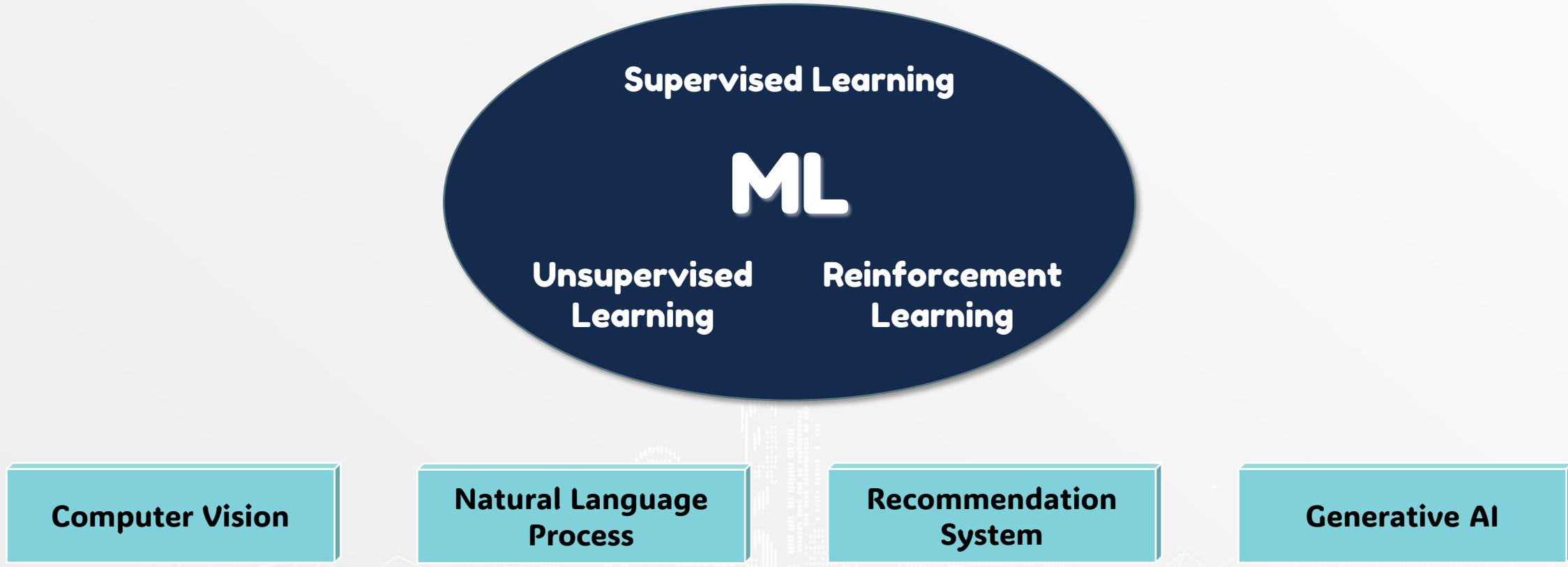
Reinforcement Learning



Type of Machine Learning



Machine Learning Overview



AI Overview



Completed Roadmap

Completed Roadmap

- Supervised Learning
- Concept Drift
- Ensemble Learning
- Unsupervised Learning
- Reinforcement Learning
- Related Task in Machine Learning
 - Computer Vision
 - NLP
 - Recommendation System
 - Generative AI

AI Overview

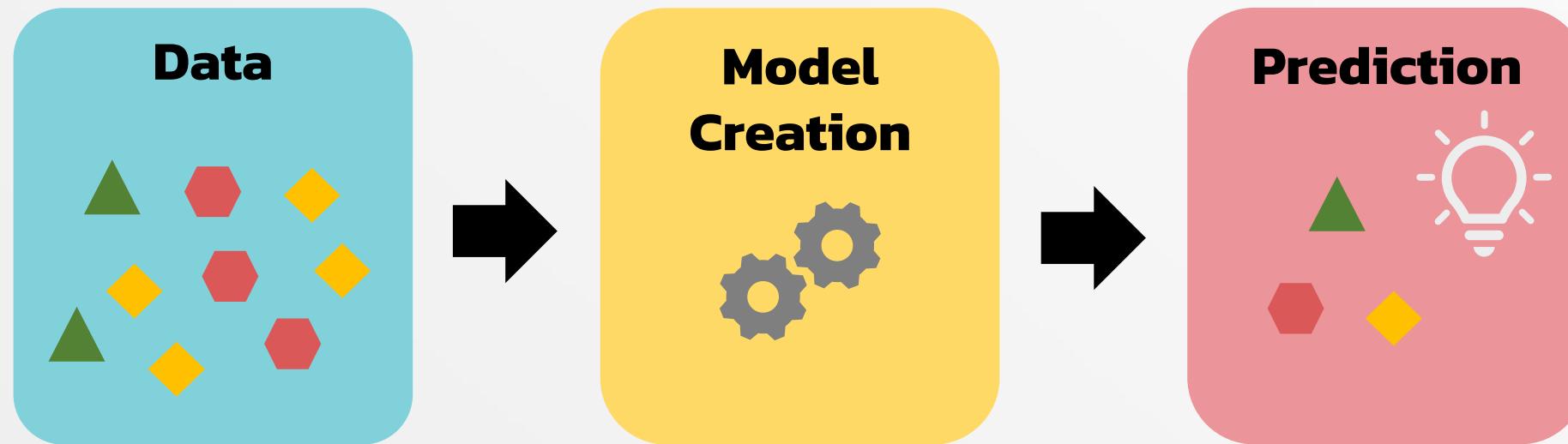




Supervised Learning



Concept of Supervised Learning



Concept of Supervised Learning

Data ⇒ Model ⇒ Prediction

Regression and Classification



Classification

น้ำหนัก (kg)	ความดัน (mmHg)	เป็นโรคเบาหวาน
65	130	ไม่เป็น
42	142	ไม่เป็น
56	171	เป็น
71	129	เป็น
59	135	ไม่เป็น

60**127****?**

ตัวอย่างการพยากรณ์โรคเบาหวาน โดยใช้ตัวแปรต้น คือ น้ำหนัก และ ความดัน

Classification

น้ำหนัก (kg)	ความดัน (mmHg)	เป็นโรคเบาหวาน
65	130	ไม่เป็น
42	142	ไม่เป็น
56	171	เป็น
71	129	เป็น
59	135	ไม่เป็น

Data



Model

Prediction

Regression

พื้นที่บ้าน (ตร.ม.)	จำนวนชั้น	ราคา (ล้านบาท)
165	1	4.89
350	2	17.03
600	2	30.1
145	1	4.69
187	2	8.5

142 1 ?

ตัวอย่างการพยากรณ์ราคาบ้าน โดยใช้ตัวแปรต้น คือ พื้นที่บ้าน และ จำนวนชั้นของบ้าน

Regression

พื้นที่บ้าน (ตร.ม.)	จำนวนชั้น	ราคา (ล้านบาท)
165	1	4.89
350	2	17.03
600	2	30.1
145	1	4.69
187	2	8.5

Data



Model

พื้นที่บ้าน (ตร.ม.)	จำนวนชั้น	ราคา (ล้านบาท)
142	1	?



Prediction

Supervised Learning Algorithm

- ★ Linear Regression
- ★ Logistic Regression
- ★ Neural Network
- ★ Deep Learning
- ★ Convolutional Neural Network
- ★ Recurrent Neural Network
- ★ Classification Tree
- ★ Regression Tree
- ★ k Nearest Neighbor
- ★ Support Vector Classification
- ★ Support Vector Regression
- ★ Gaussian Process
- ★ Linear Discriminant Analysis
- ★ Naive Bayes

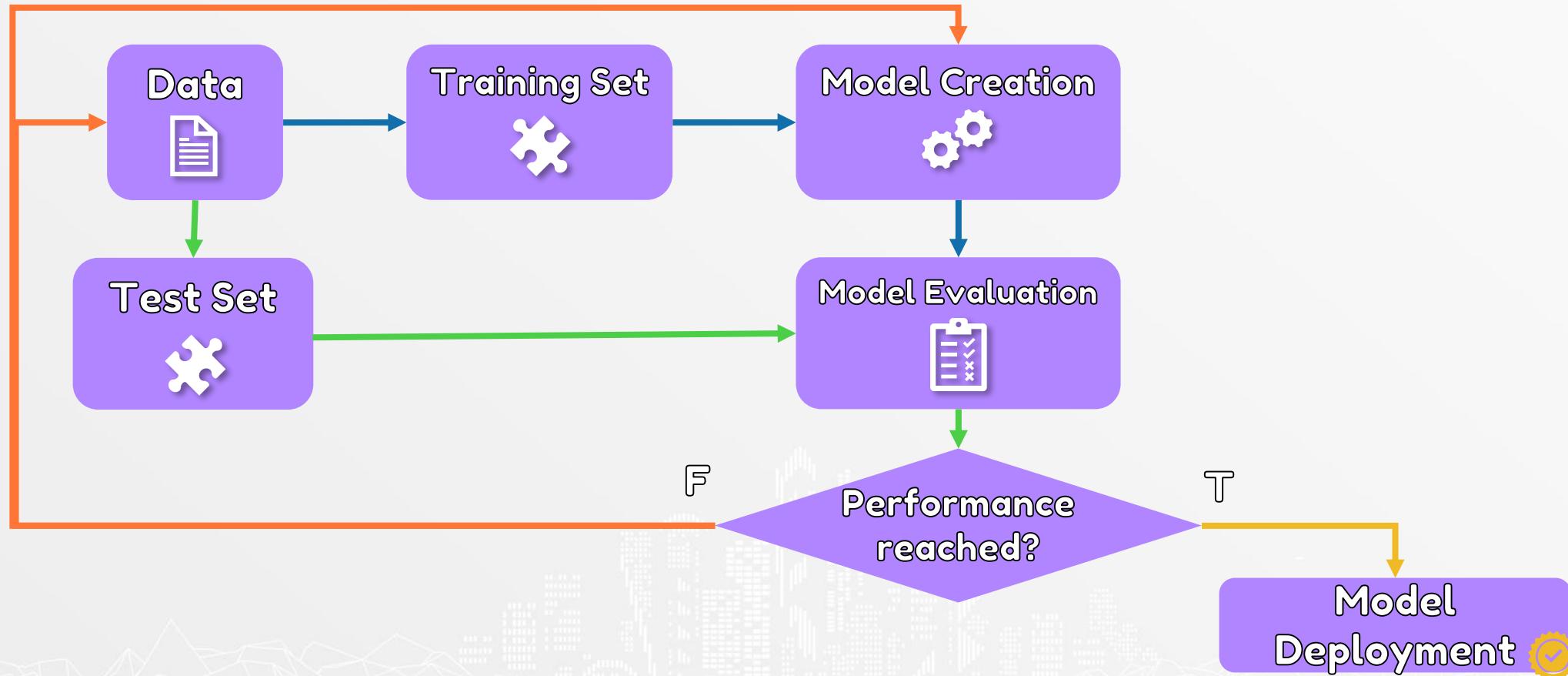
AI Overview



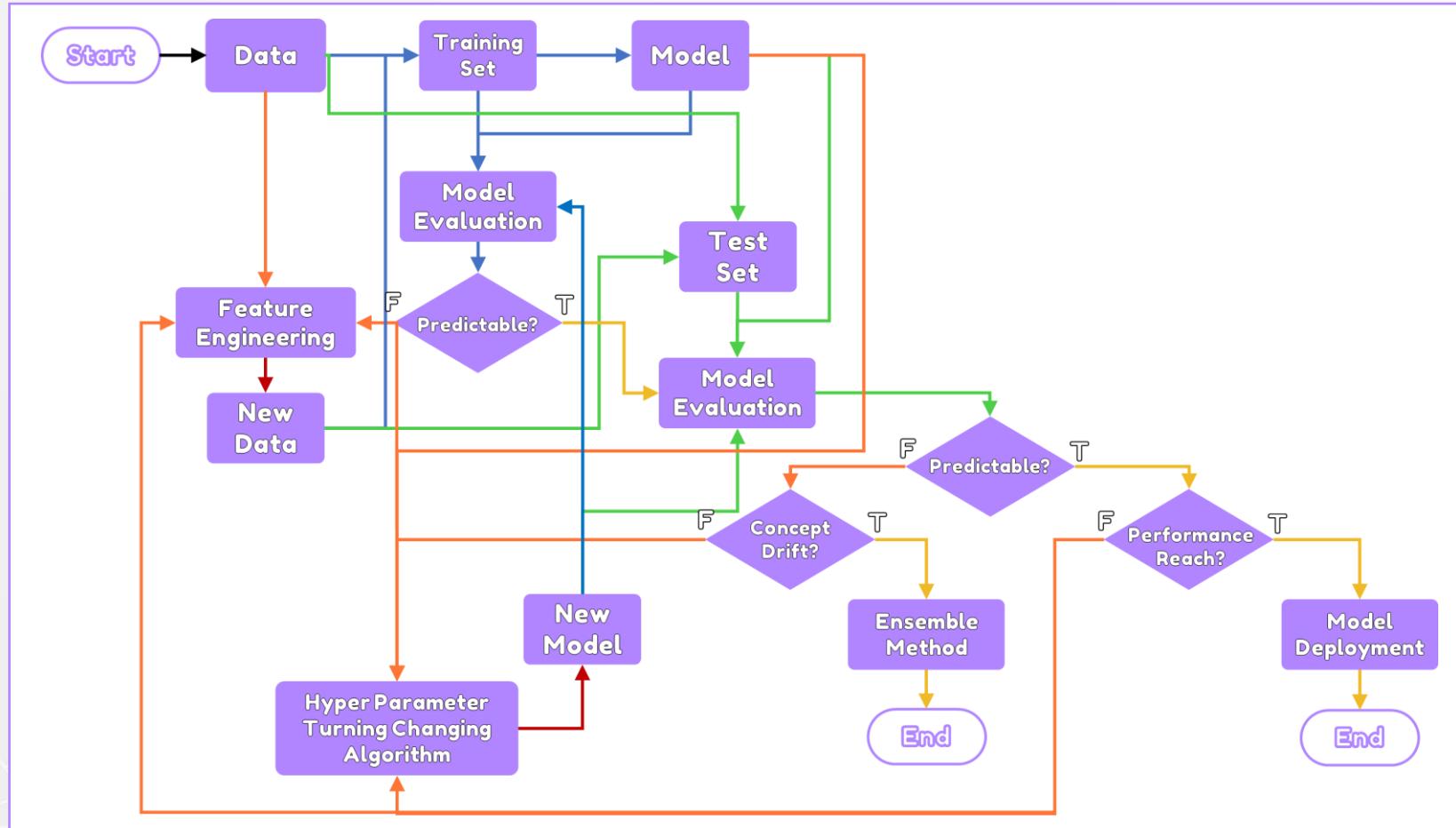


Supervised Learning Workflow

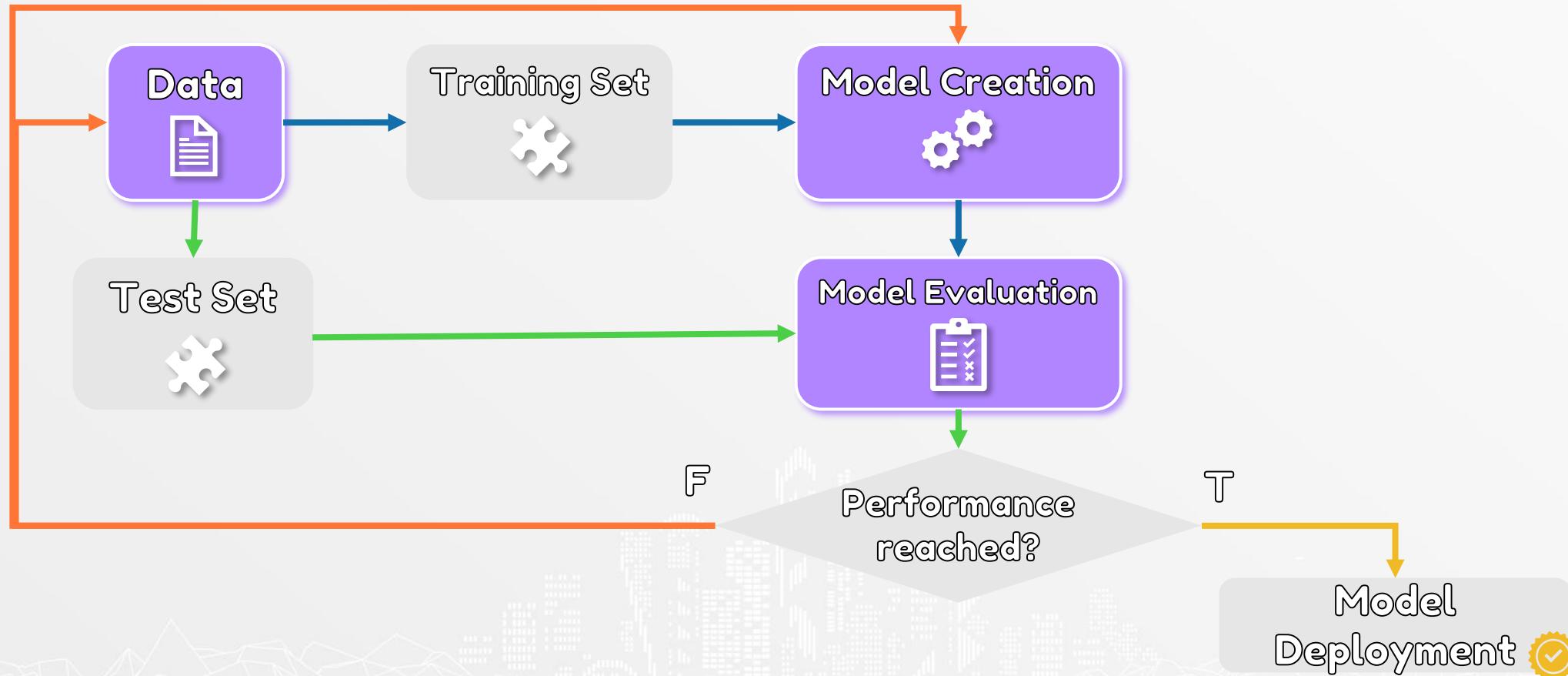
Supervised Learning Workflow



Supervised Learning Workflow



Supervised Learning Workflow



AI Overview





Key Success of AI Creation

Key Success of AI Creation

- Right Feature + Right Data Preparation
- Right Algorithm



AI Overview



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Unsupervised Learning



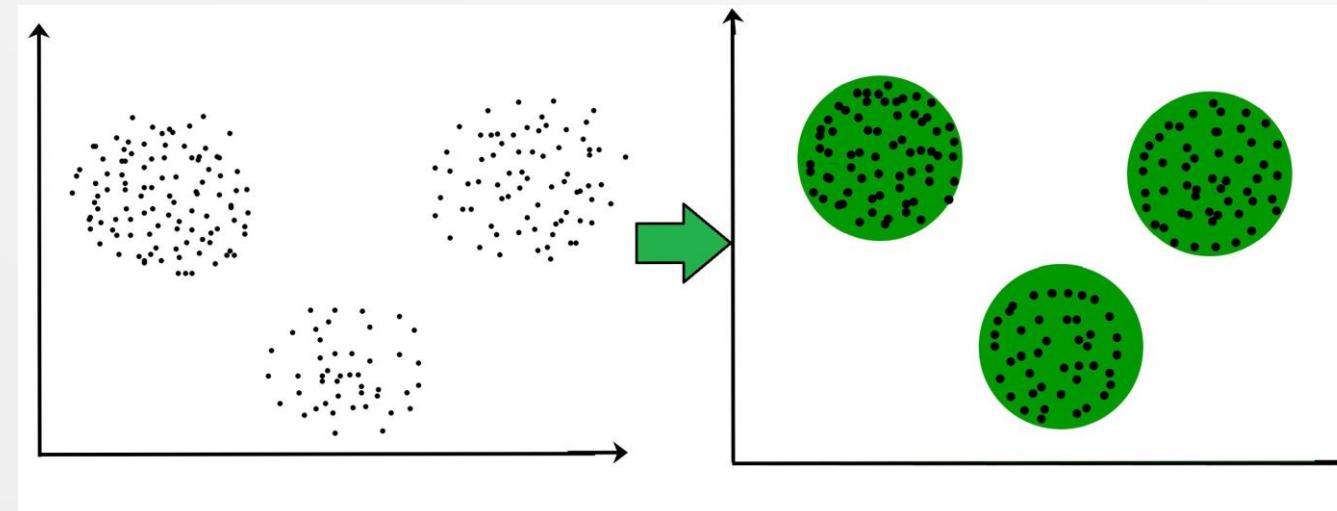
Clustering

Clustering

- What is Clustering?**
- Benefit of Clustering**
- Algorithms in Clustering**

What is Clustering?

Clustering Model คือ การแบ่งข้อมูลประเภท unlabeled data ออกเป็นกลุ่ม ๆ โดยข้อมูลที่มีโครงสร้างคล้ายคลึงกันจะอยู่ในกลุ่มเดียวกัน



Ref : <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/clustering-in-machine-learning/>

Clustering

- What is Clustering?**
- Benefit of Clustering
- Algorithms in Clustering

Benefit of Clustering

- ในบางสถานการณ์ที่เราต้องการสร้าง supervised learning model แต่ว่าข้อมูลของเรามีเป็น unlabeled data เราสามารถใช้ clustering เพื่อใส่ label ให้กับ data ก่อนได้
- ในหลาย ๆ กรณี การแบ่งกลุ่มข้อมูลก่อน แล้วค่อยนำข้อมูลแต่ละกลุ่มไปสร้าง supervised learning model จะทำให้ได้ผลลัพธ์จาก model ที่ดียิ่งขึ้น

Clustering

- What is Clustering?**
- Benefit of Clustering**
- Algorithms in Clustering**

Algorithms in Clustering

- ✿ K-means Clustering
- ✿ DBSCAN
- ✿ Gaussian Mixture Model
- ✿ BIRCH
- ✿ Affinity Propagation Clustering
- ✿ Mean-Shift Clustering
- ✿ OPTICS
- ✿ Agglomerative Hierarchy Clustering

Clustering

- What is Clustering?**
- Benefit of Clustering**
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Unsupervised Learning



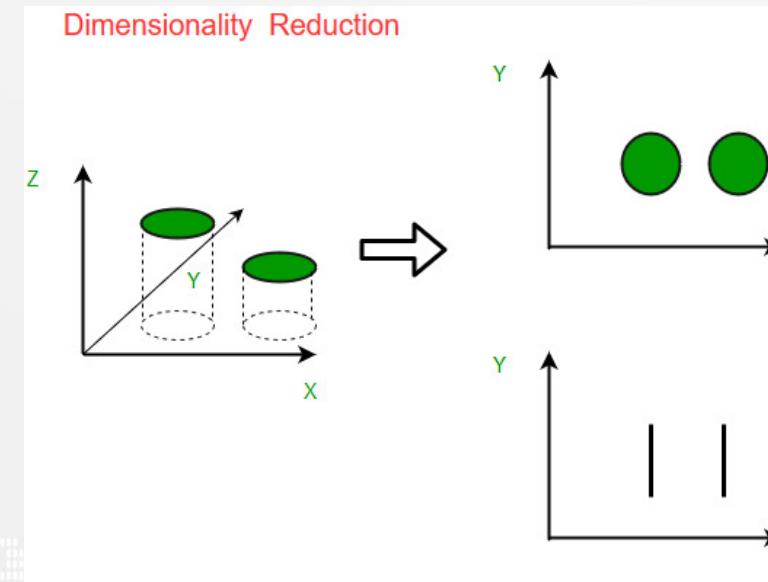
Dimensionality Reduction

Dimensionality Reduction

- What is Dimensionality Reduction?
- Benefit of Dimensionality Reduction
- Algorithms in Dimensionality Reduction

What is Dimensionality Reduction?

Dimensionality Reduction คือ การลดมิติของข้อมูล โดยการลดจำนวน feature ใน dataset แต่ยังคงสามารถรักษาคุณสมบัติที่สำคัญของ dataset ตั้งตันไว้ได้



Ref : <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/dimensionality-reduction/>

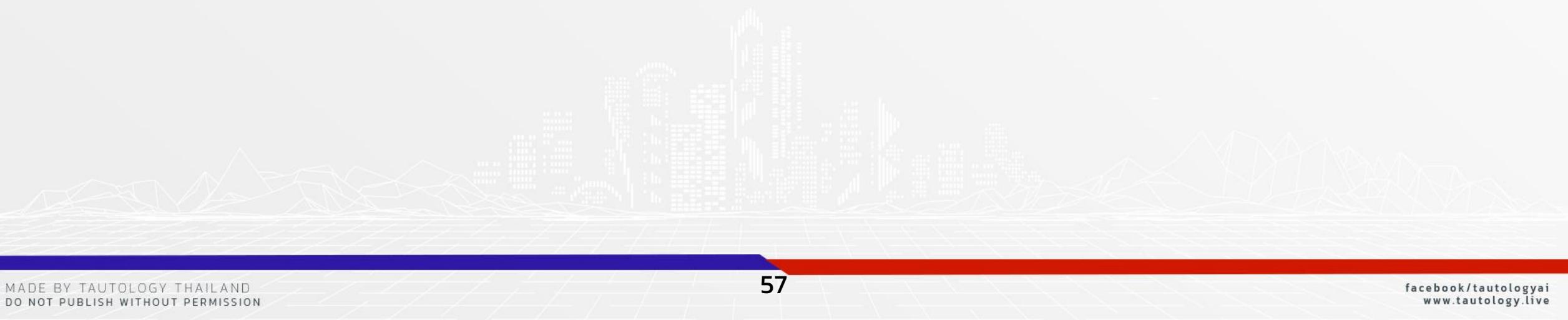
Dimensionality Reduction

What is Dimensionality Reduction?

- Benefit of Dimensionality Reduction
- Algorithms in Dimensionality Reduction

Benefit of Dimensionality Reduction

- สร้างคุณสมบัติใหม่ให้กับข้อมูล (Feature Engineering)

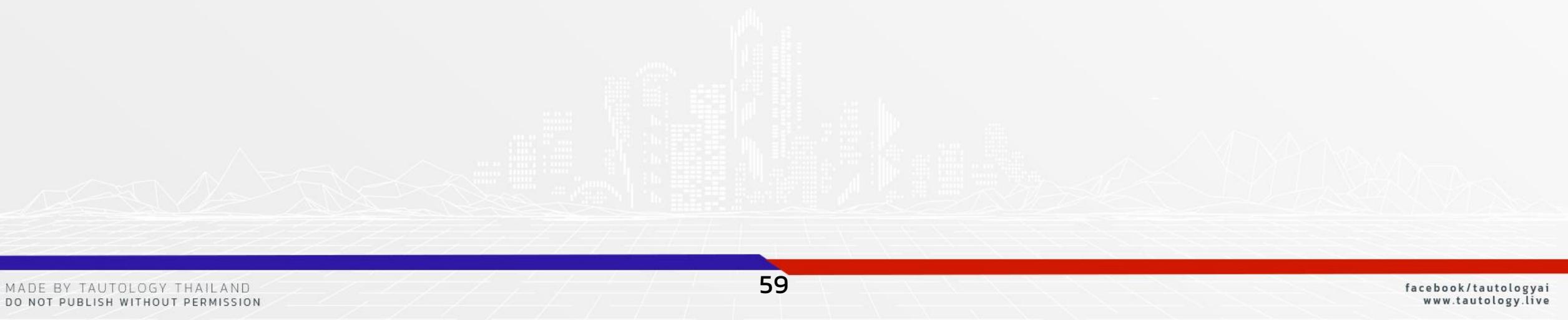


Dimensionality Reduction

- What is Dimensionality Reduction?**
- Benefit of Dimensionality Reduction**
- Algorithms in Dimensionality Reduction

Algorithms in Dimensionality Reduction

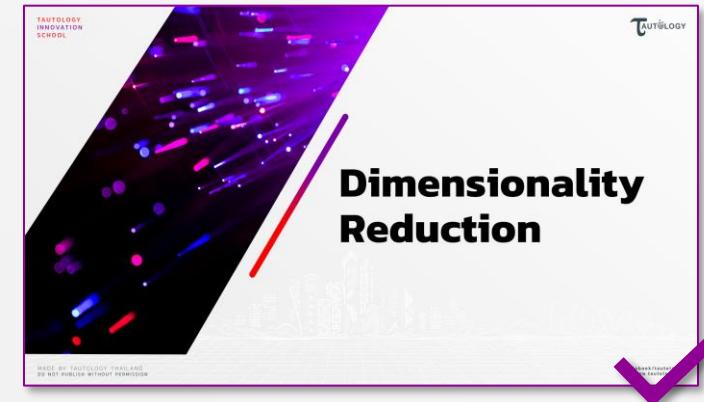
- ✿ Principal Component Analysis
- ✿ Kernel Principal Component Analysis
- ✿ Independent Component Analysis



Dimensionality Reduction

- What is Dimensionality Reduction?**
- Benefit of Dimensionality Reduction**
- Algorithms in Dimensionality Reduction**

Unsupervised Learning



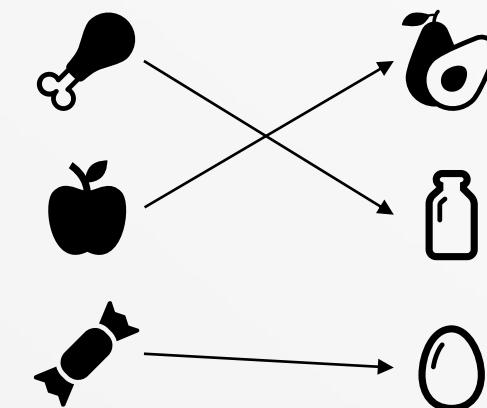
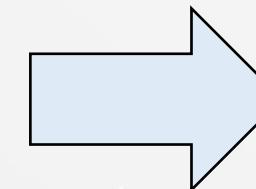
Association Mining

Association Mining

- What is Association Mining?
- Benefit of Association Mining
- Algorithms in Association Mining

What is Association Mining?

Association Mining คือ การหาความสัมพันธ์ของข้อมูล



96% of customers who purchase product A also purchase product B.

Association Mining

What is Association Mining?

- Benefit of Association Mining
- Algorithms in Association Mining

Benefit of Association Mining

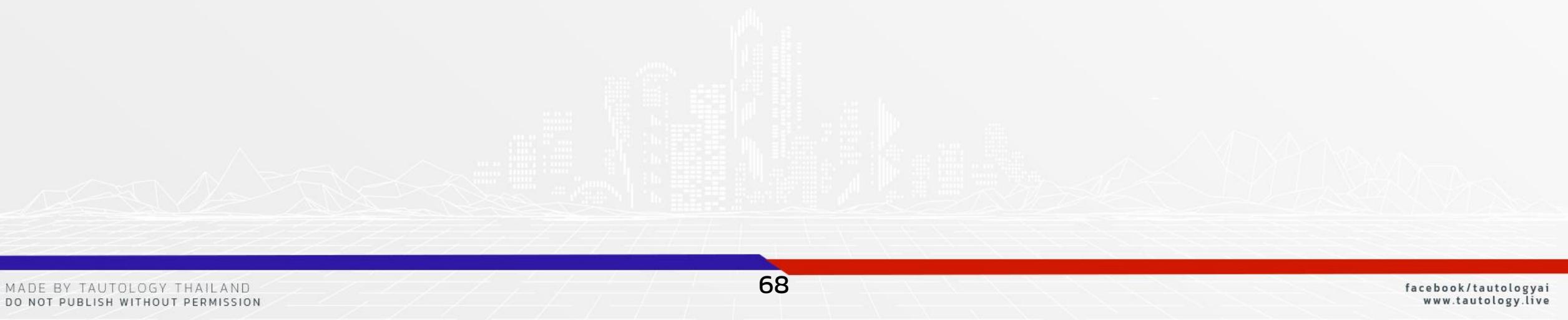
- ใช้ในกระบวนการของลูกค้าที่มีต่อการซื้อสินค้า เพื่อช่วยในการปรับกลยุทธ์การตลาด
- ในทางการแพทย์ ใช้เพื่อหาความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างอาการของคนไข้ กับโรคต่างๆ
- ในงานธนาคาร ใช้ในความเชื่อมโยงระหว่างธุรกรรมทางการเงินบางอย่างกับโอกาสที่จะเกิดการฉ้อโกงได้

Association Mining

- What is Association Mining?**
- Benefit of Association Mining**
- Algorithms in Association Mining

Algorithms in Association Mining

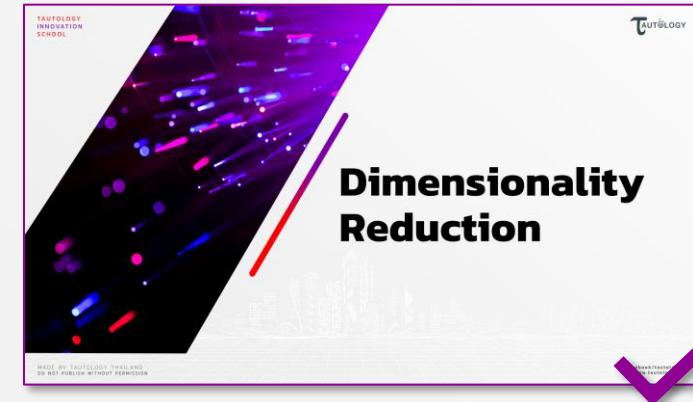
- ✿ Apriori Algorithm
- ✿ FP-Growth Algorithm



Association Mining

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Unsupervised Learning



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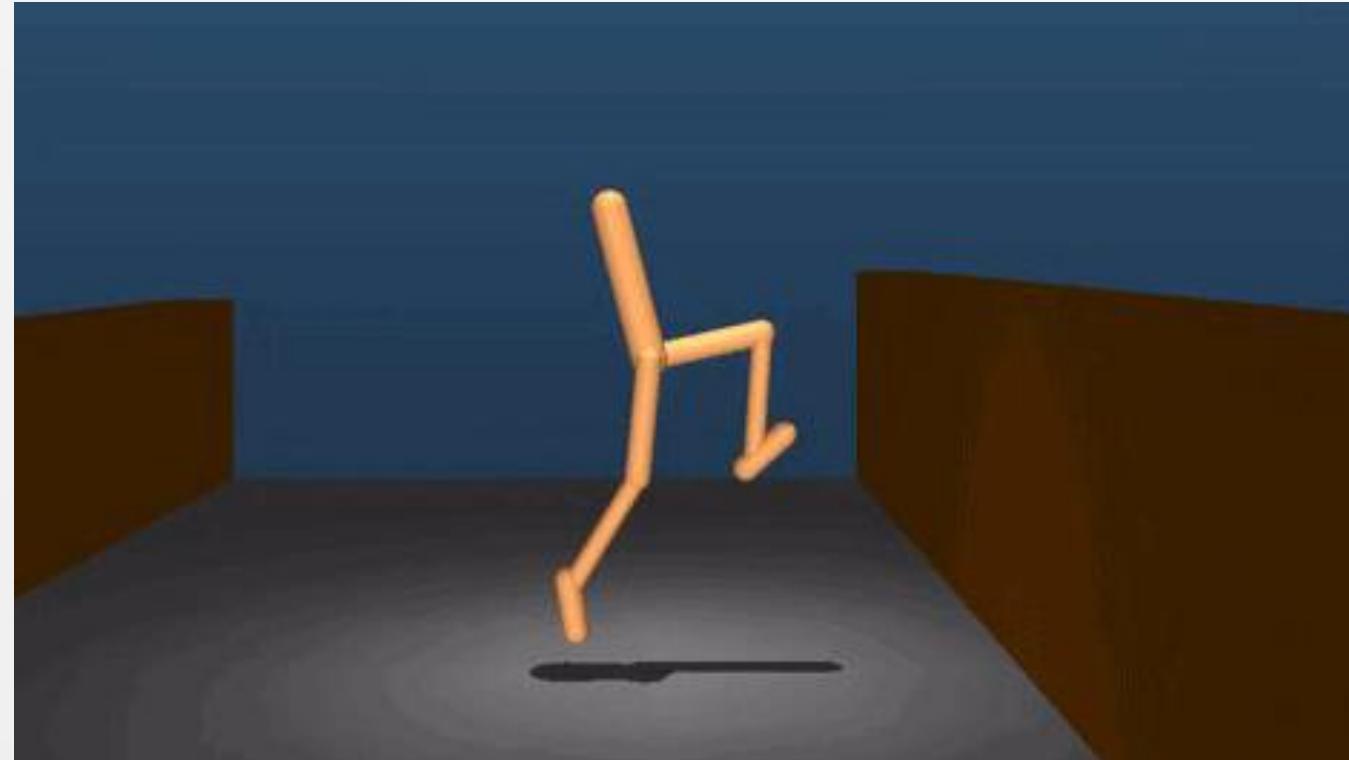
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Reinforcement Learning

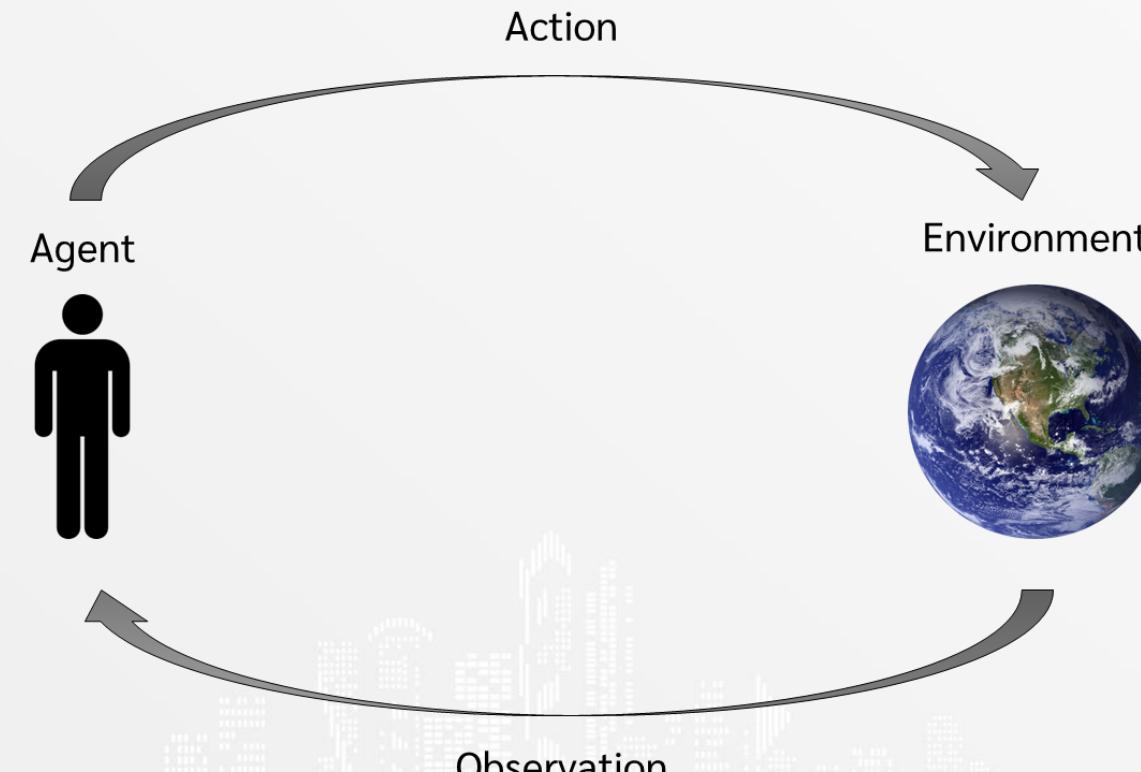


What is RL?

What is Reinforcement Learning ?



Core Concepts

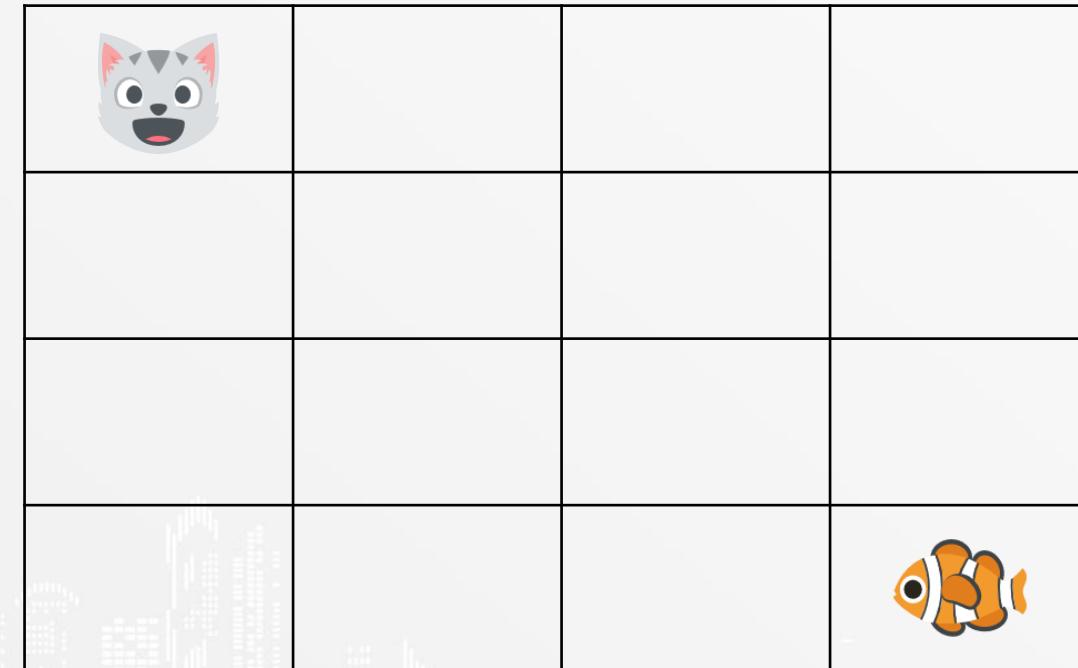


Gridworld

$\mathcal{S} = \{$
 $(0,0), (0,1), (0,2), (0,3),$
 $(1,0), (1,1), (1,2), (1,3),$
 $(2,0), (2,1), (2,2), (2,3),$
 $(3,0), (3,1), (3,2), (3,3)$
 $\}$

$\mathcal{A} = \{ up, down, left, right \}$

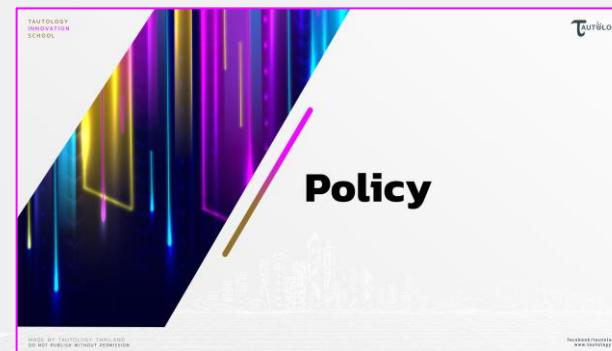
$\mathcal{R} = \{ -1, 10 \}$



Goal

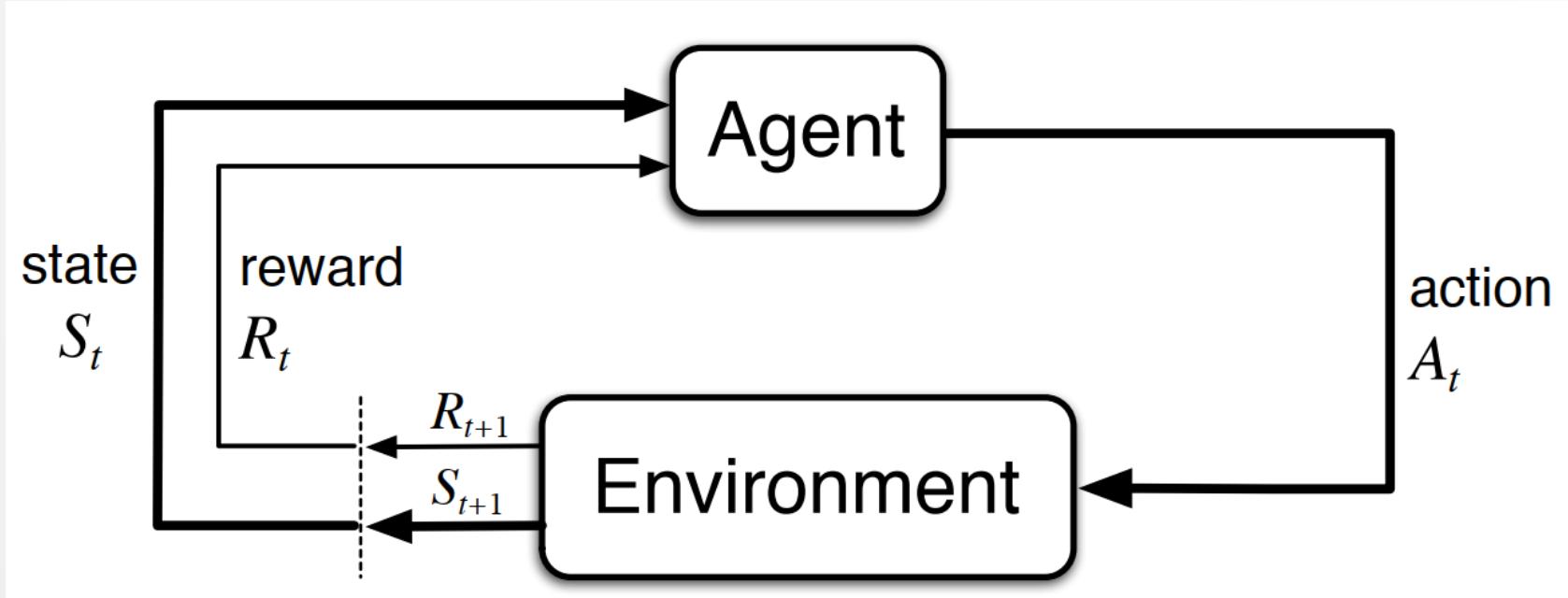
“Maximize expected cumulative reward”

Reinforcement Learning



Agent–Environment Interaction

Agent–Environment Interaction



reference: Sutton, Richard S., and Andrew G. Barto. Reinforcement learning: An introduction. MIT press, 2018.

$S_0, A_0, R_1, S_1, A_1, R_2, \dots, R_T, S_T$

Gridworld

$t = 0$

$S_0 = (0,0)$

$A_0 = \text{right}$

$R_1 = -1$



Gridworld

$t = 1$

$S_1 = (0,1)$

$A_1 = \text{down}$

$R_2 = -1$



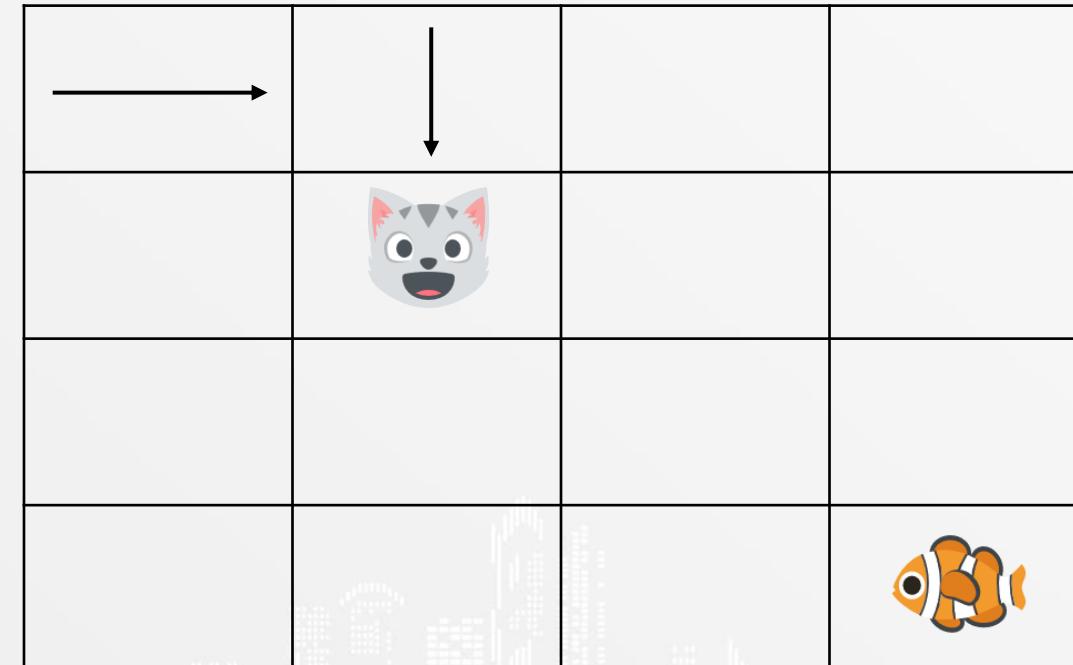
Gridworld

$$S_2 = (1,1)$$

$A_2 = \text{right}$

$$R_3 = -1$$

$t = 2$



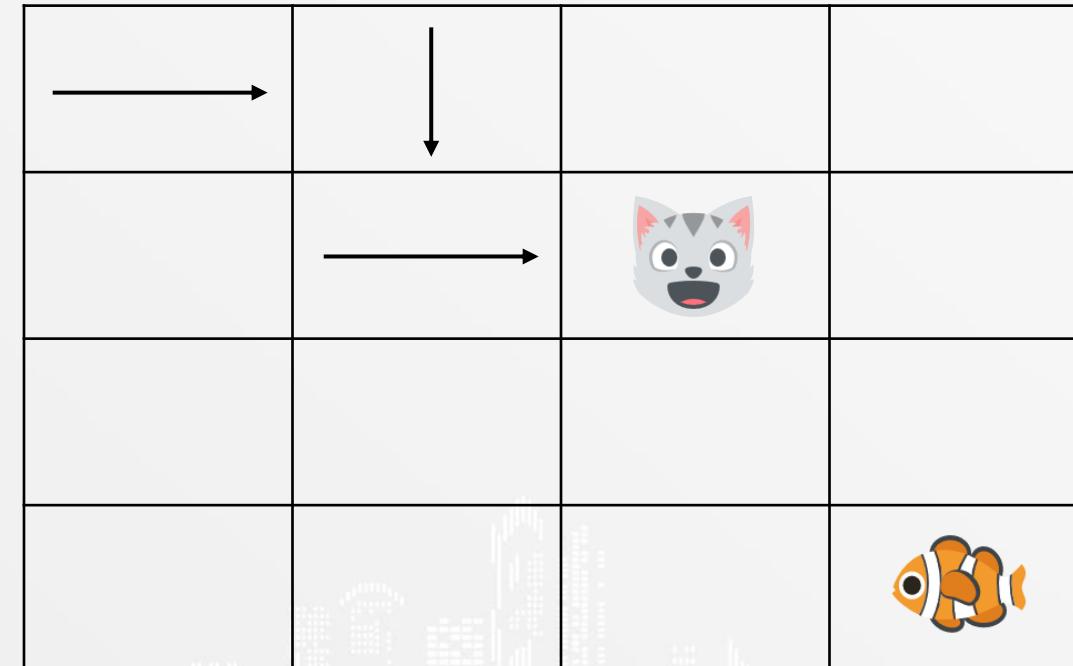
Gridworld

$$S_3 = (1,2)$$

$A_3 = \text{right}$

$$R_4 = -1$$

$t = 3$



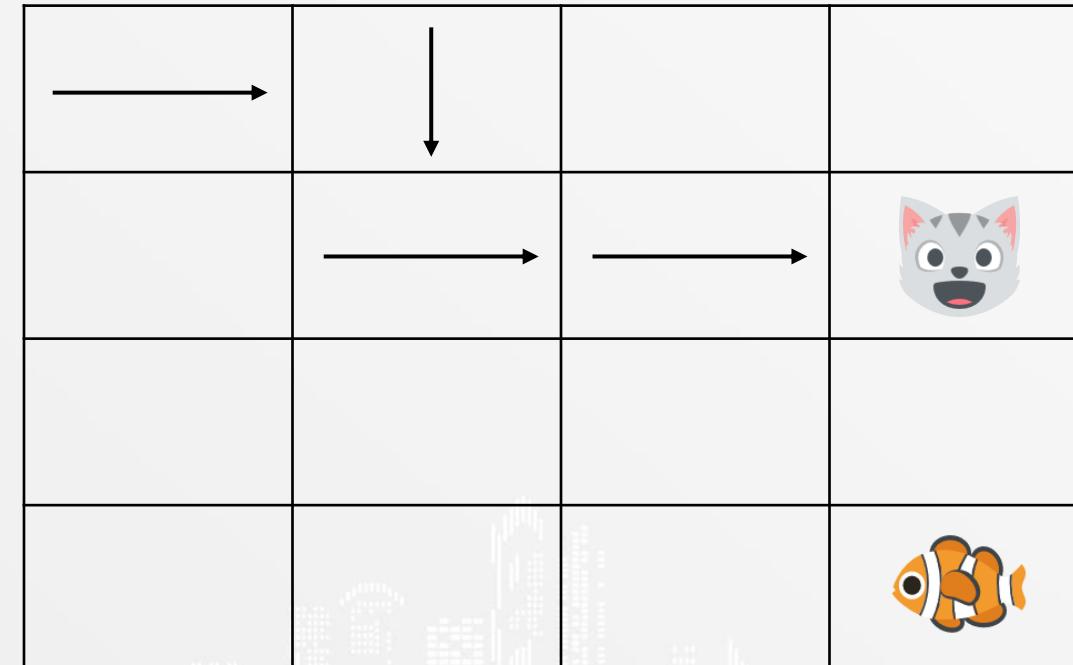
Gridworld

$$S_4 = (1,3)$$

$A_4 = \text{down}$

$$R_5 = -1$$

$t = 4$



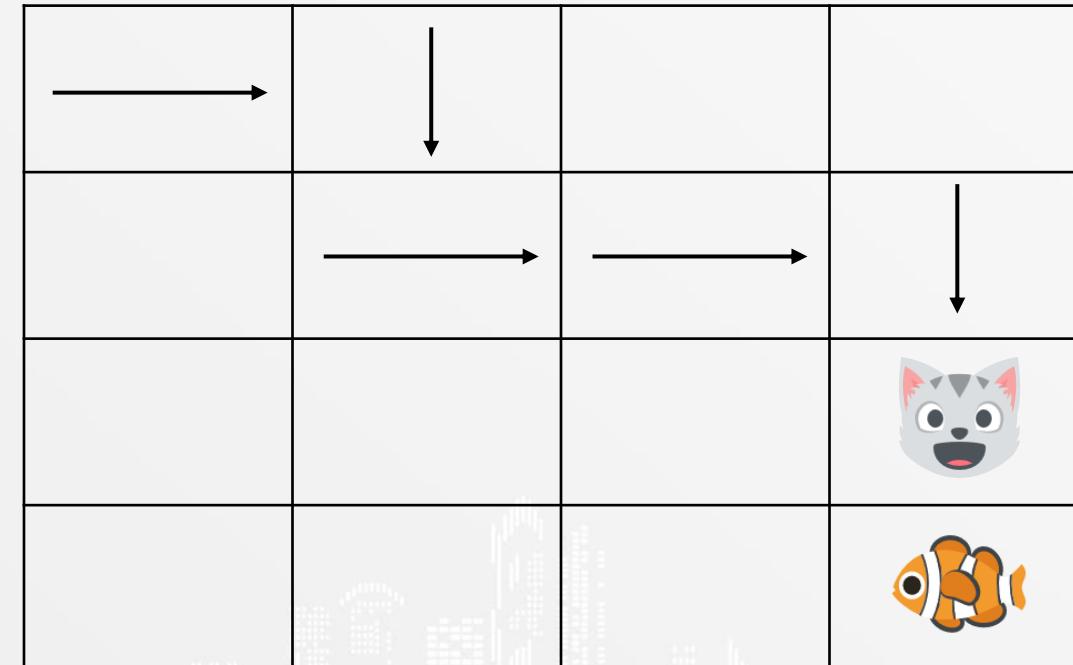
Gridworld

$S_5 = (2,3)$

$A_5 = \text{down}$

$R_6 = 10$

$t = 5$

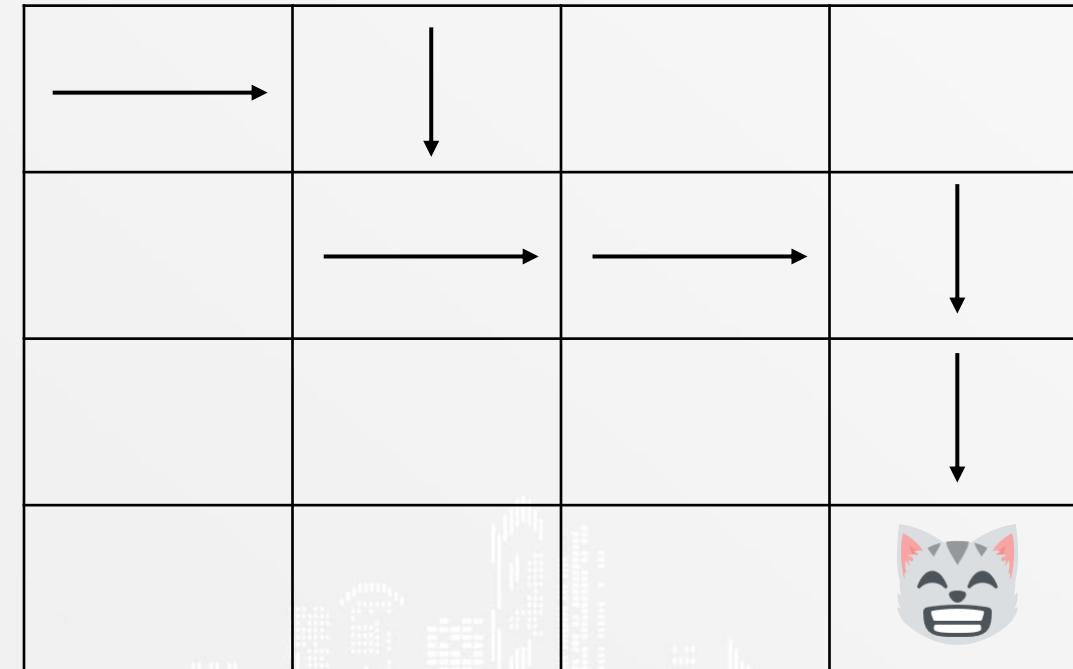


Gridworld

$S_6 = (3,3)$

Teminal state

$t = 6$



$S_0, A_0, R_1, S_1, A_1, R_2, S_2, A_2, R_3, S_3, A_3, R_4, S_4, A_4, R_5, S_5, A_5, R_6, S_6$

Reinforcement Learning



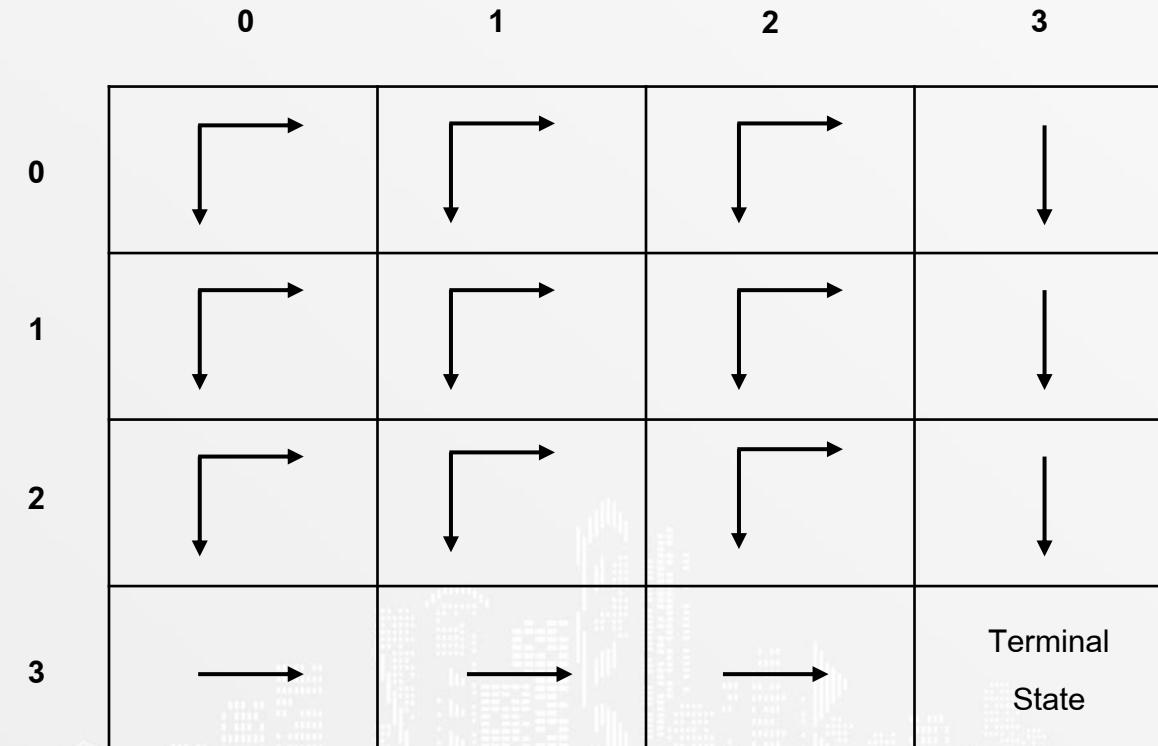
Policy

Why is agent so smart ?

Action \ State	Up	Down	Left	Right
(0, 0)	4	5	4	5
(0, 1)	4	6	5	6
(0, 2)	4	7	5	6
:	:	:	:	:
(3, 2)	8	9	8	10



Policy



Q table

State \ Action	Up	Down	Left	Right
State				
(0, 0)	4	5	4	5
(0, 1)	4	6	5	6
(0, 2)	4	7	5	6
:	:	:	:	:
(3, 2)	8	9	8	10

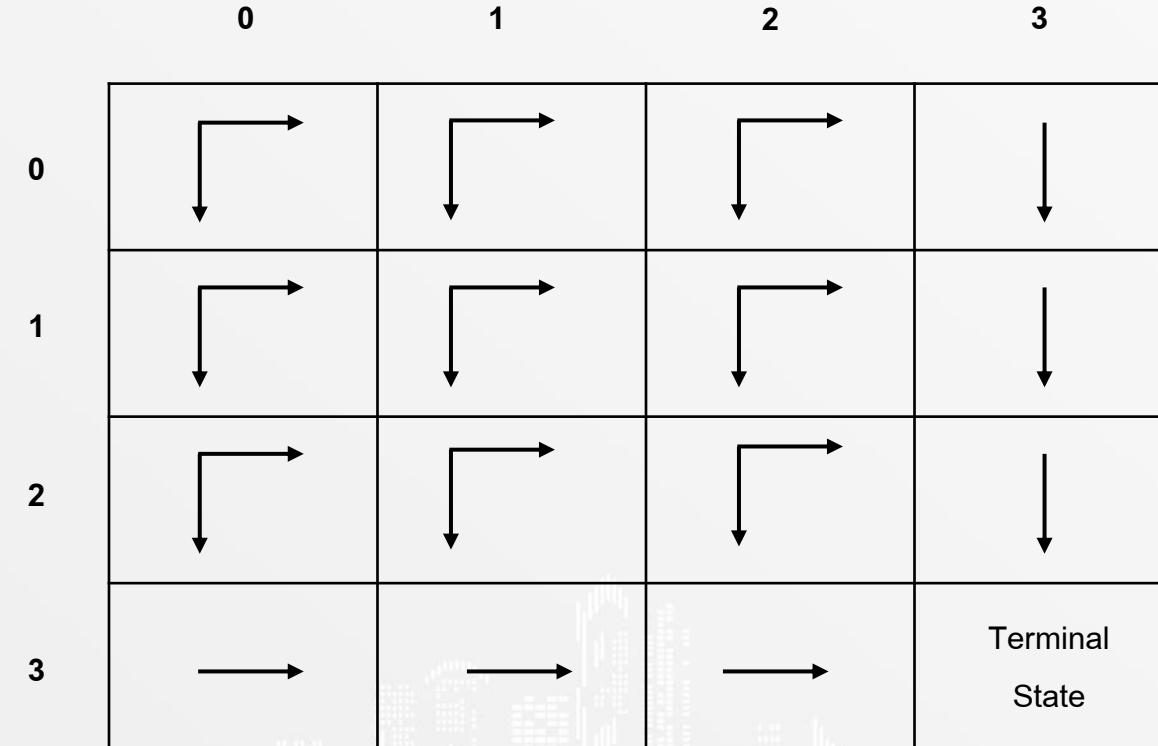
Q table

	0	1	2	3
0	4 5 6	4 5 6	4 5 7	4 5 6
1	4 5 6	5 6 7	6 7 8	7 8 9
2	5 6 7	6 7 8	7 9 9	8 9 10
3	6 7 8	7 8 9	8 9 10	Terminal State

Q table

	0	1	2	3
0	4 5	4 6	4 7	4 6
1	4 6	5 7	6 8	7 8
2	5 7	6 8	7 9	8 9
3	6 7	7 8	8 9	10 Terminal State

Policy



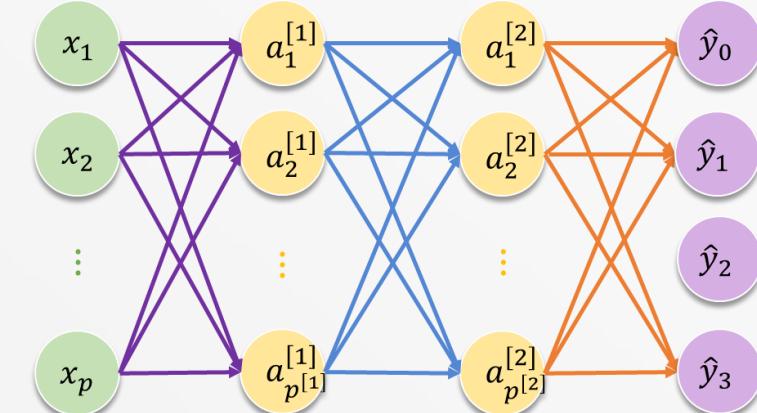
Reinforcement Learning



Deep Reinforcement Learning

Deep Reinforcement Learning

State \ Action	Up	Down	Left	Right
State				
(0, 0)	4	5	4	5
(0, 1)	4	6	5	6
(0, 2)	4	7	5	6
:	:	:	:	:
(3, 2)	8	9	8	10



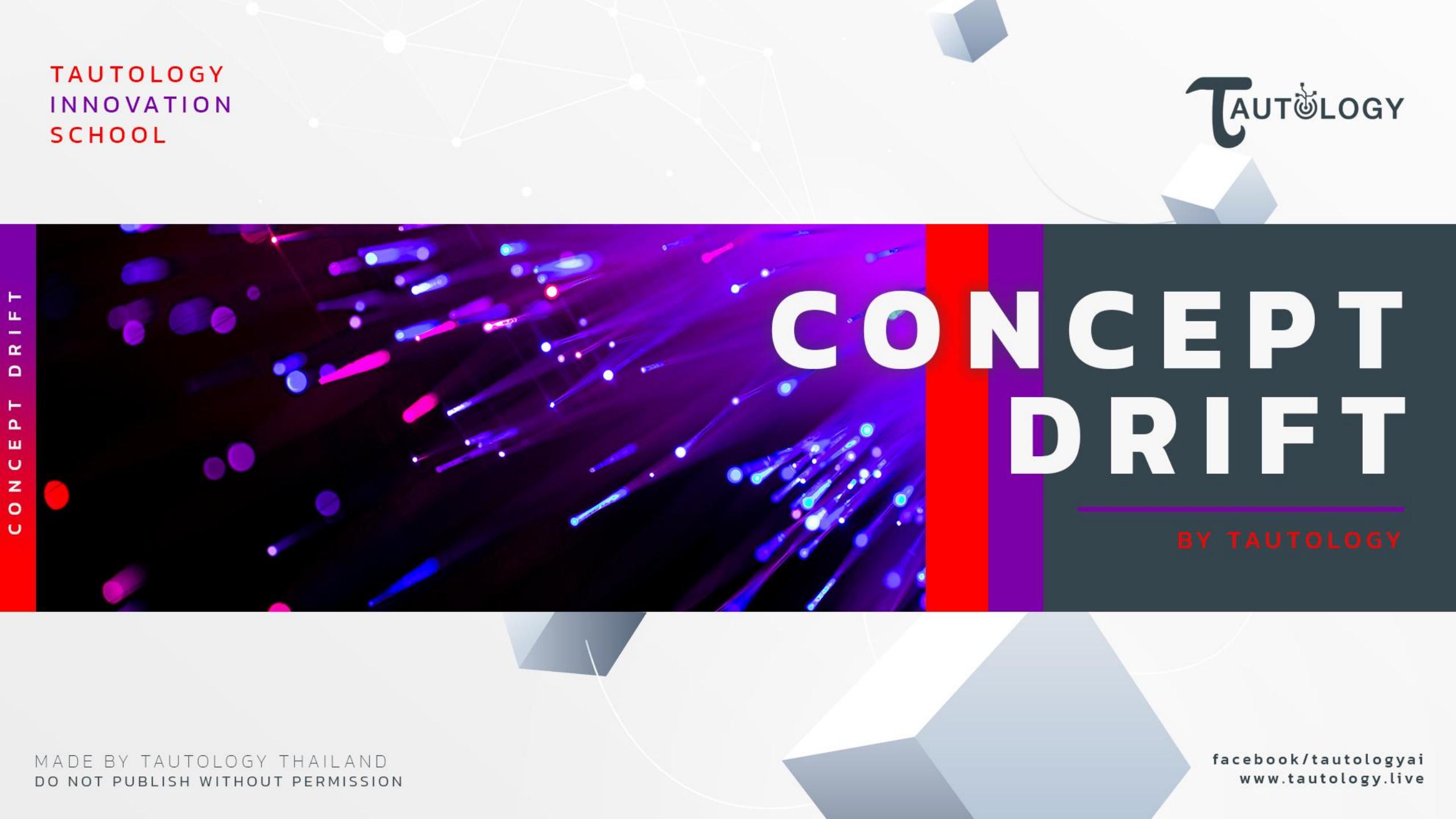
Reinforcement Learning



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CONCEPT DRIFT



CONCEPT DRIFT

BY TAUTOLOGY

The Right Way to Use Machine Learning



Introduction

INTRODUCTION

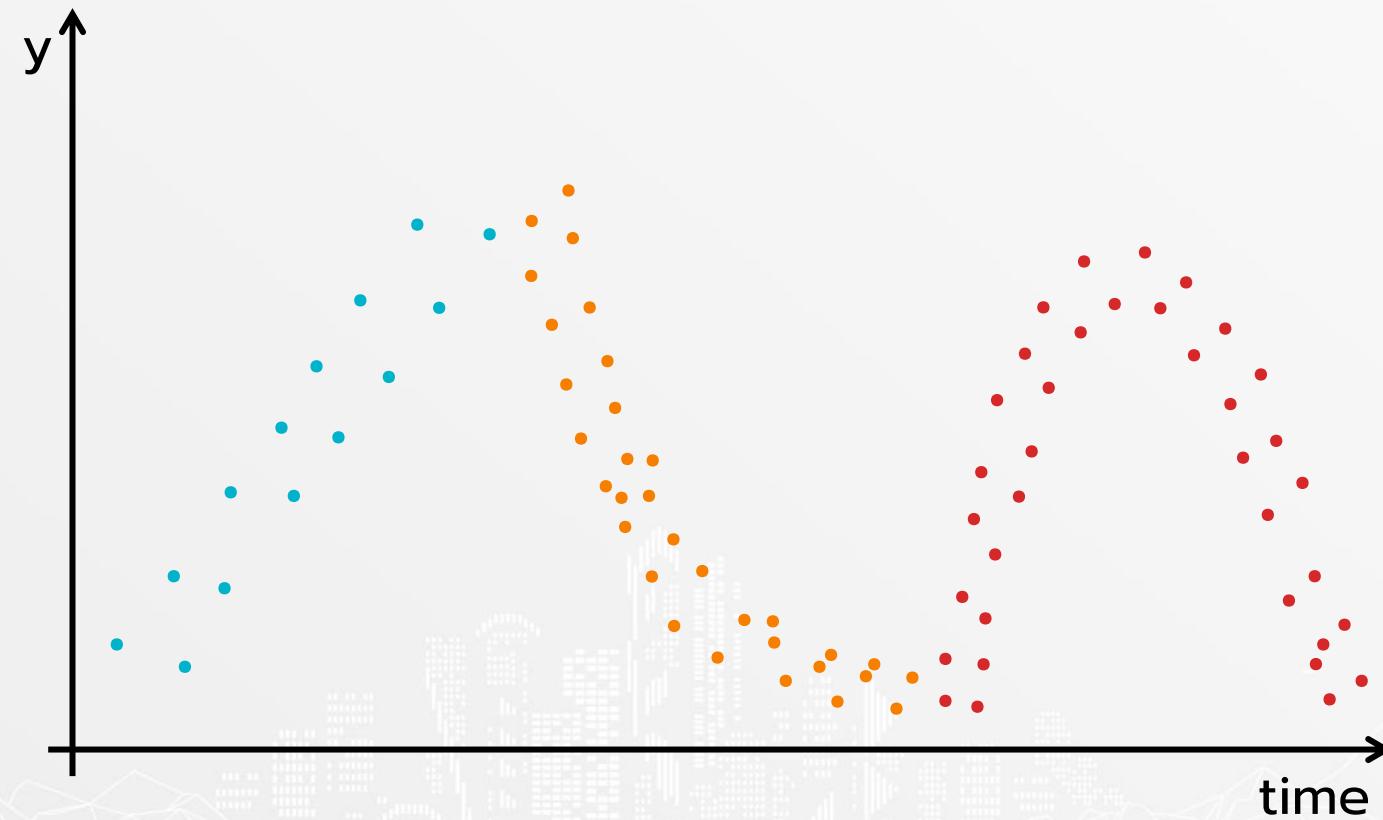
1

Common Problems

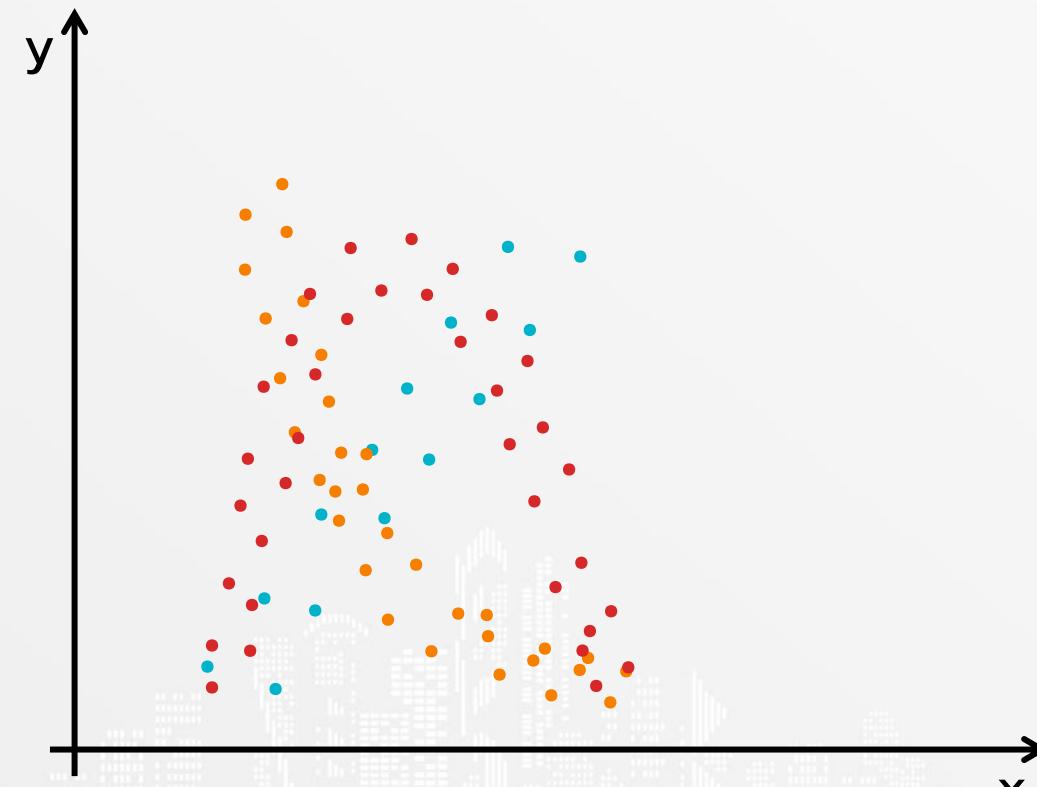
2

Root Cause of Problems

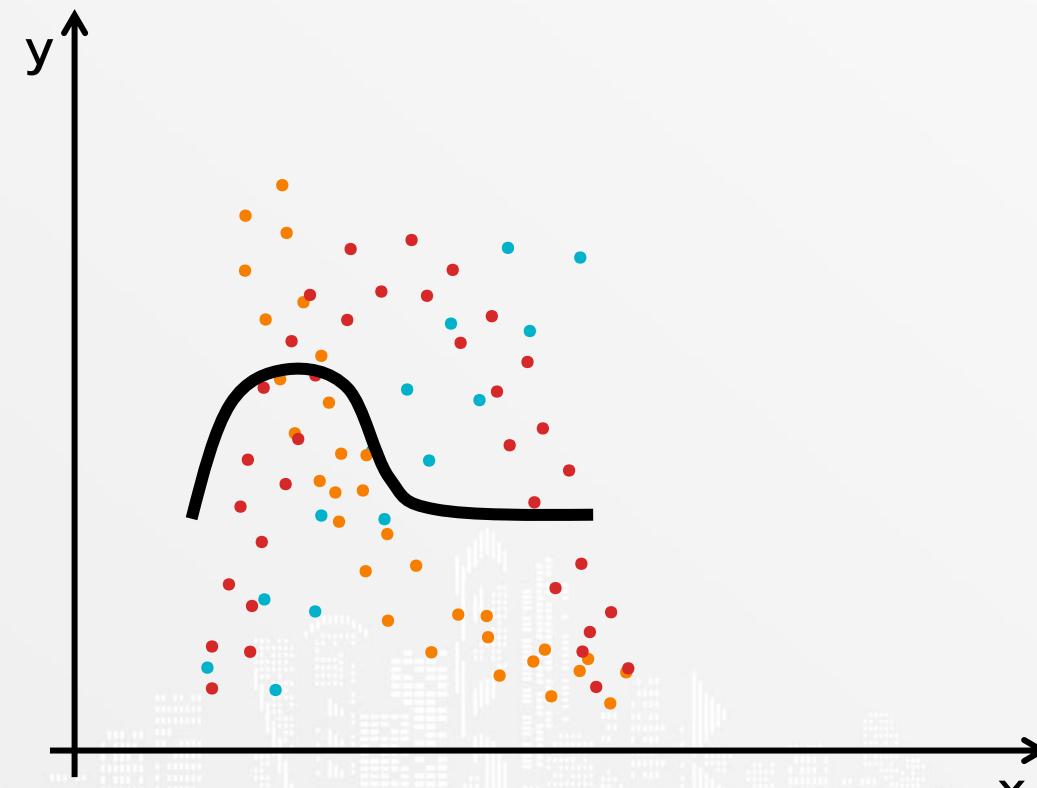
Common Problems



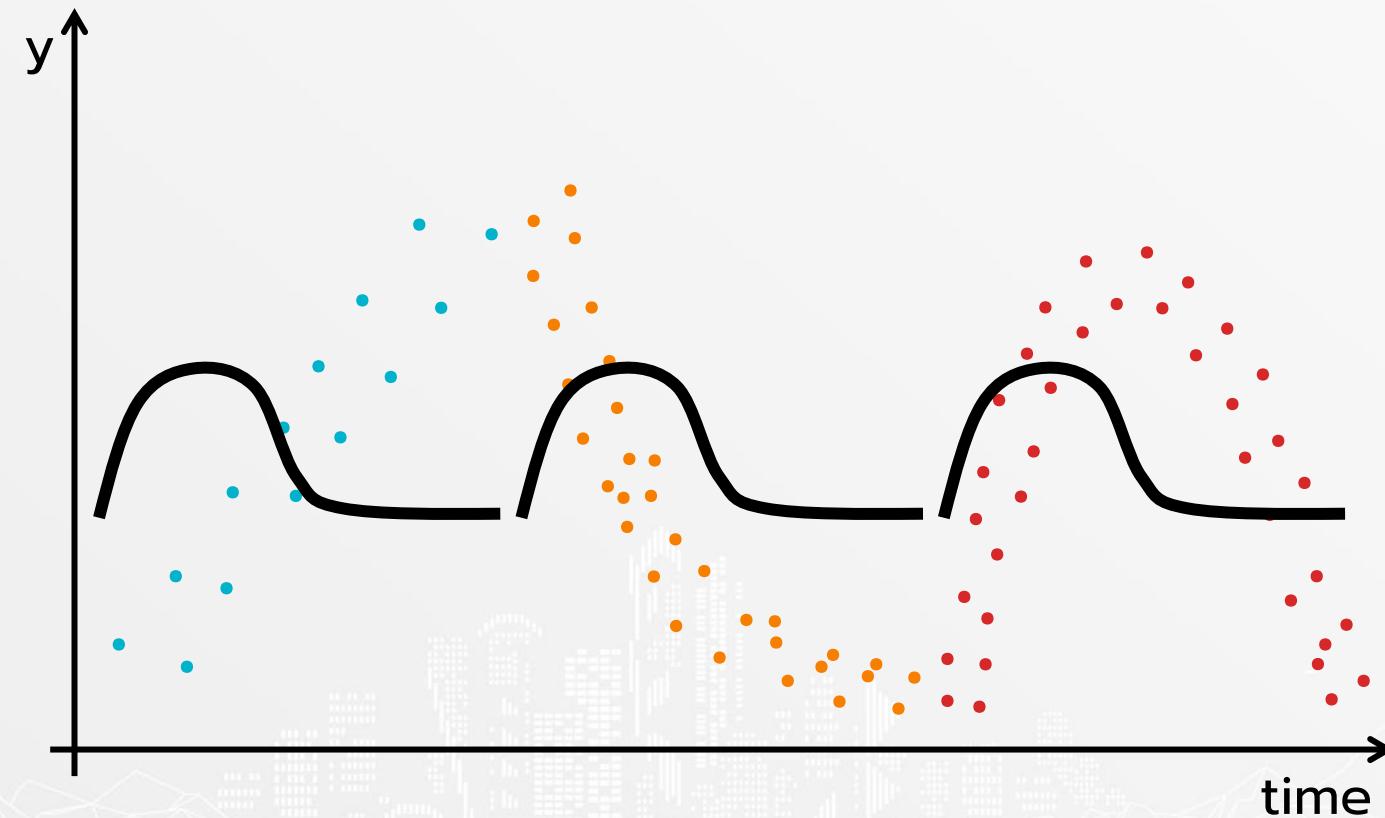
Common Problems



Common Problems



Common Problems



Common Problems

สิ่งที่พบเห็นตามมาบ่อย ๆ คือ

การเพิ่ม non informative feature เข้าไป เพื่อให้ ML สามารถ fit ไม่เดลได้ → นำไปสู่การ overfitting ในที่สุด

นี่คือหลุมพรางสำหรับหลาย ๆ คนที่เข้ามาแก้ปัญหานี้

INTRODUCTION

1

Common Problems

2

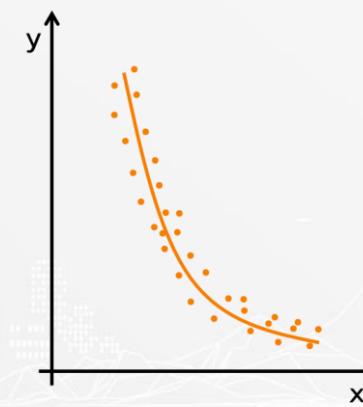
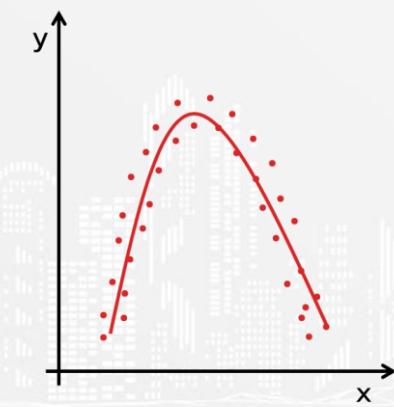
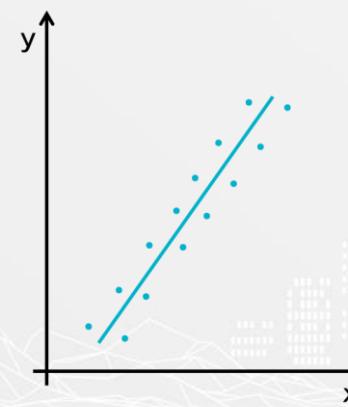
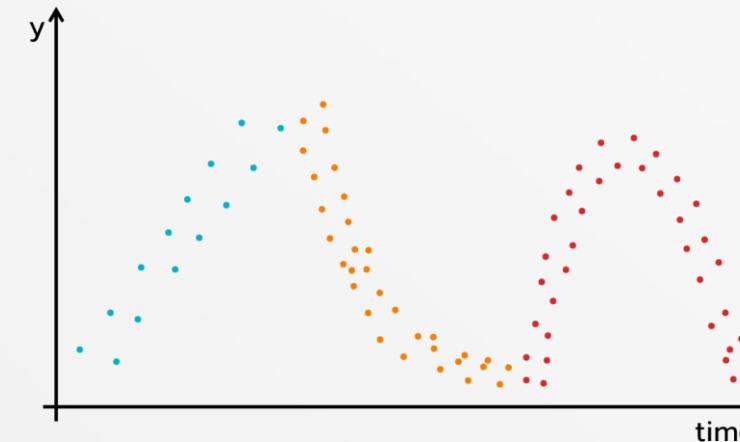
Root Cause of Problems

Root Cause of Problems

CONCEPT DRIFT



Root Cause of Problems



INTRODUCTION

1

Common Problems

2

Root Cause of Problems

The Right Way to Use Machine Learning

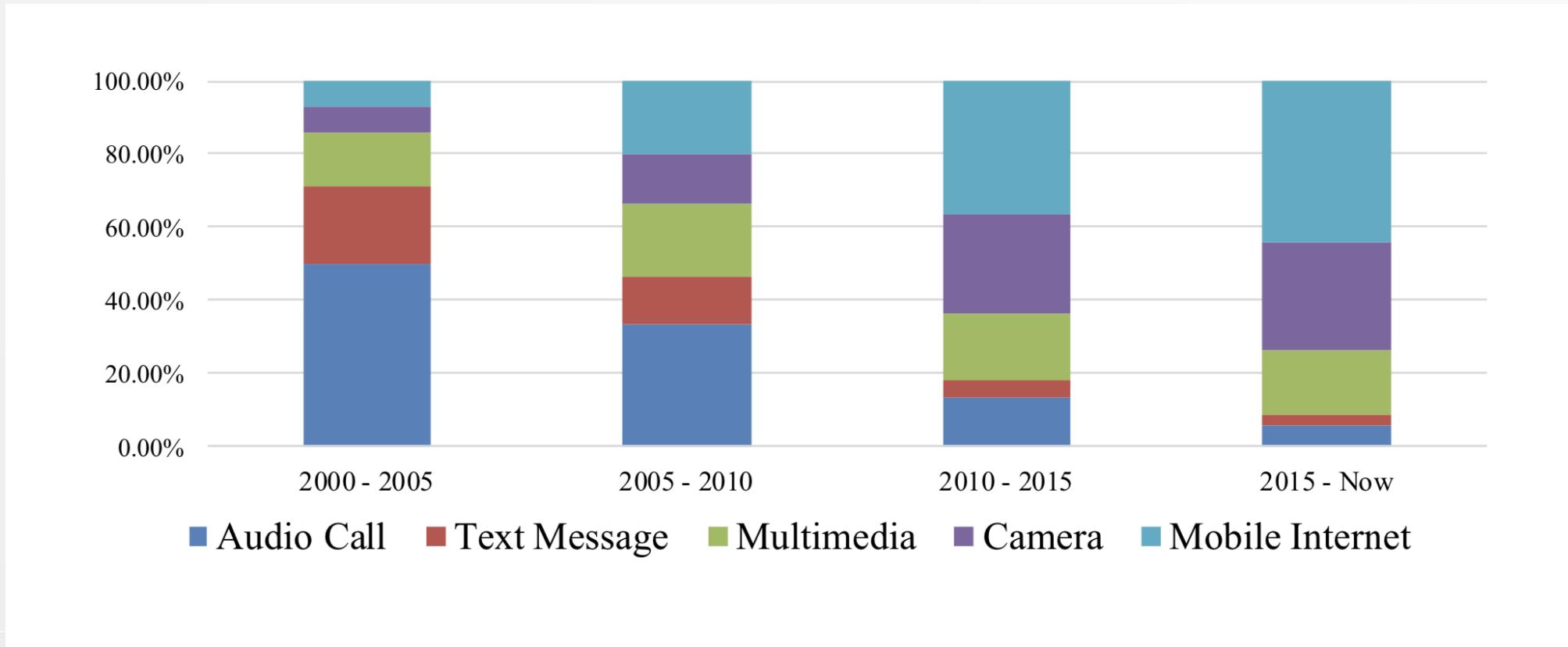


Concept Drift

CONCEPT DRIFT

-
- | | | | |
|---|--|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | What is Concept Drift? | 6 | Concept Drift Detection Algorithm |
| 2 | Component of Machine Learning with Concept Drift | 7 | Concept Drift Understanding |
| 3 | Definition of Concept Drift | 8 | Concept Drift Adaptation |
| 4 | Types of Concept Drift | 5 | Framework of Concept Drift Detection |

What is Concept Drift?



CONCEPT DRIFT

1 What is Concept Drift?

2 Component of Machine Learning
with Concept Drift

3 Definition of Concept Drift

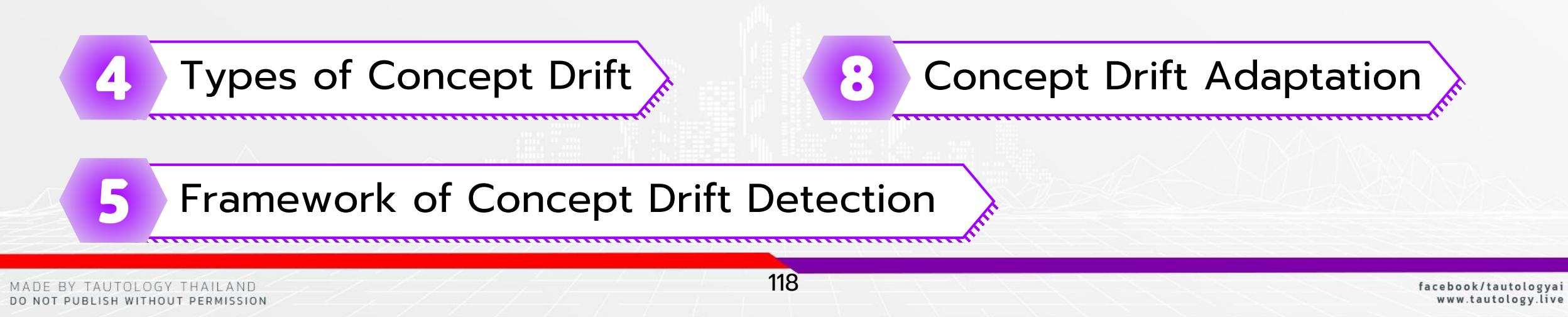
4 Types of Concept Drift

5 Framework of Concept Drift Detection

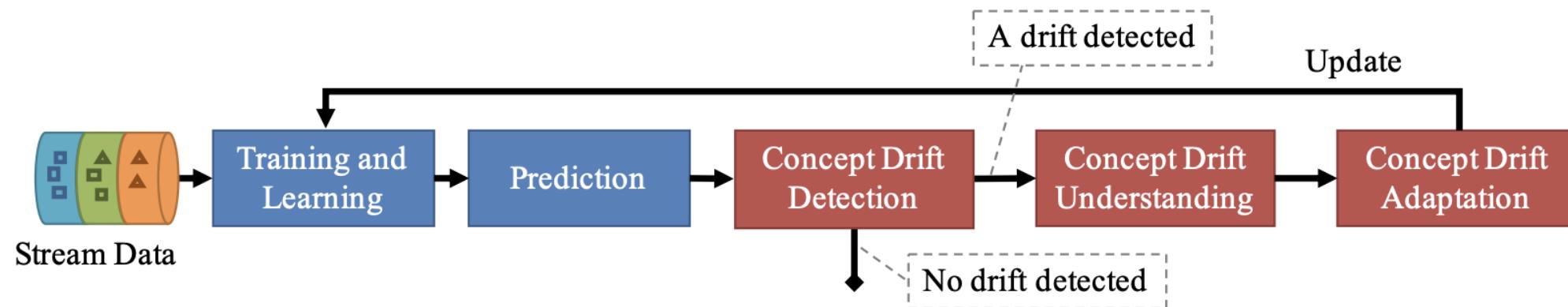
6 Concept Drift Detection Algorithm

7 Concept Drift Understanding

8 Concept Drift Adaptation



Component of Machine Learning with Concept Drift



CONCEPT DRIFT

1 What is Concept Drift?

2 Component of Machine Learning
with Concept Drift

3 Definition of Concept Drift

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5 Framework of Concept Drift Detection

6 Concept Drift Detection Algorithm

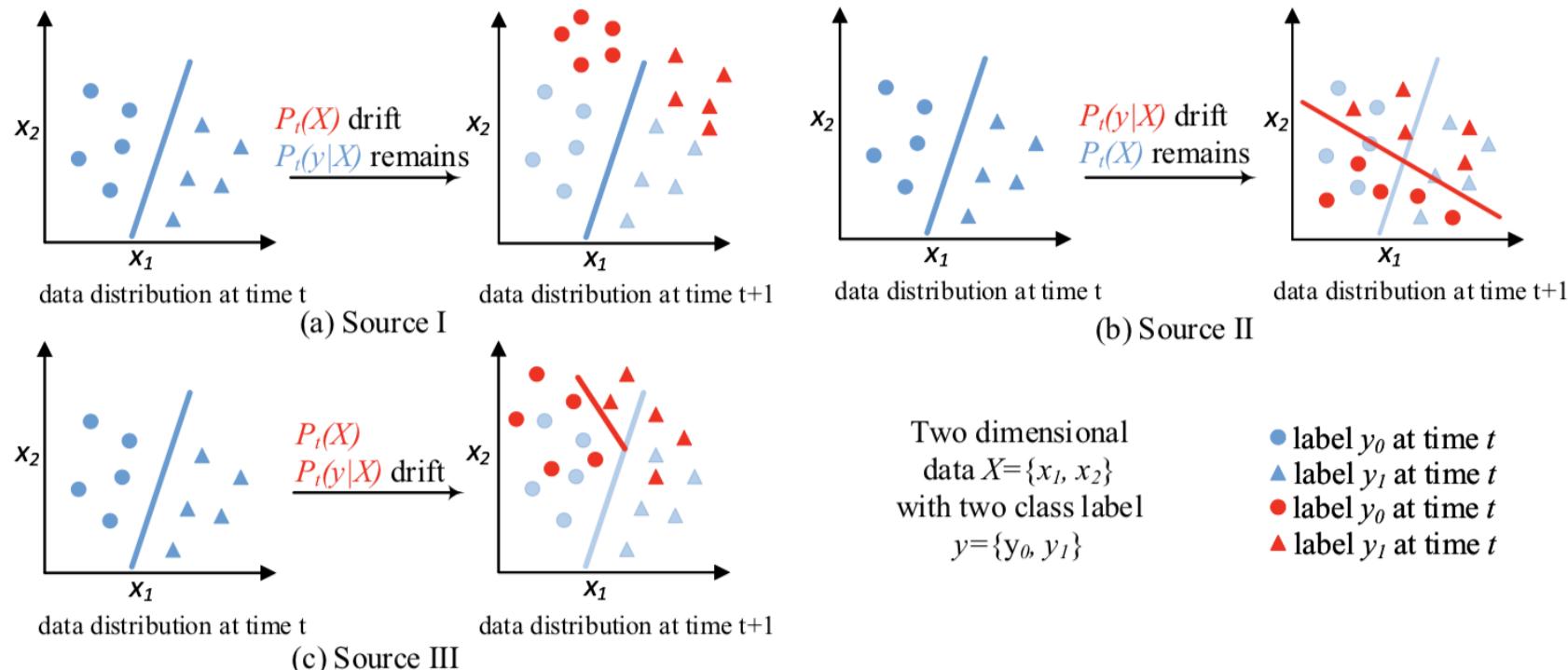
7 Concept Drift Understanding

8 Concept Drift Adaptation

Definition of Concept Drift

$$P_t(X, y) = P_t(X) \times P_t(y|X)$$

Definition of Concept Drift



CONCEPT DRIFT

1 What is Concept Drift?

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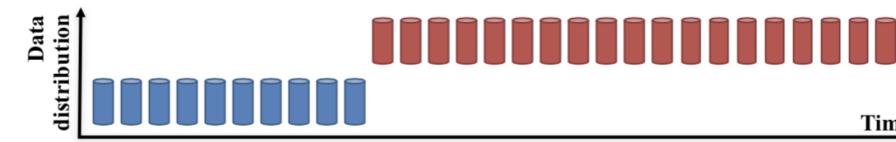
7 Concept Drift Understanding

8 Concept Drift Adaptation

Types of Concept Drift

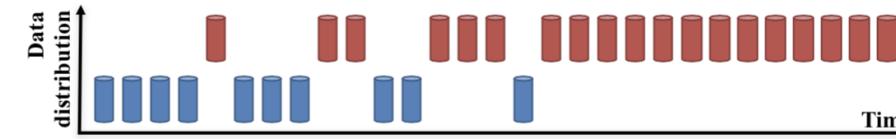
Sudden Drift:

A new concept occurs within a short time.



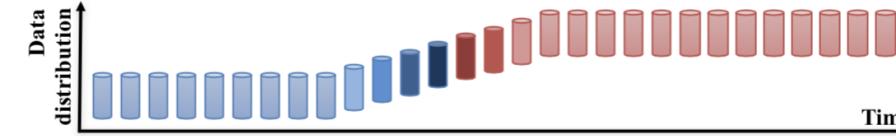
Gradual Drift:

A new concept gradually replaces an old one over a period of time.



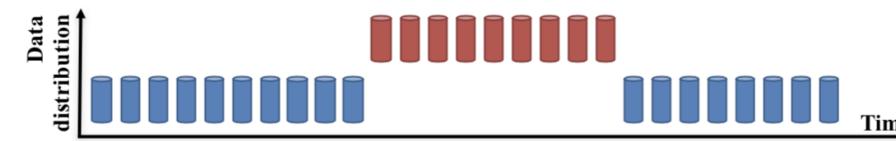
Incremental Drift:

An old concept incrementally changes to a new concept over a period of time.



Reoccurring Concepts:

An old concept may reoccur after some time.



CONCEPT DRIFT

1 What is Concept Drift?

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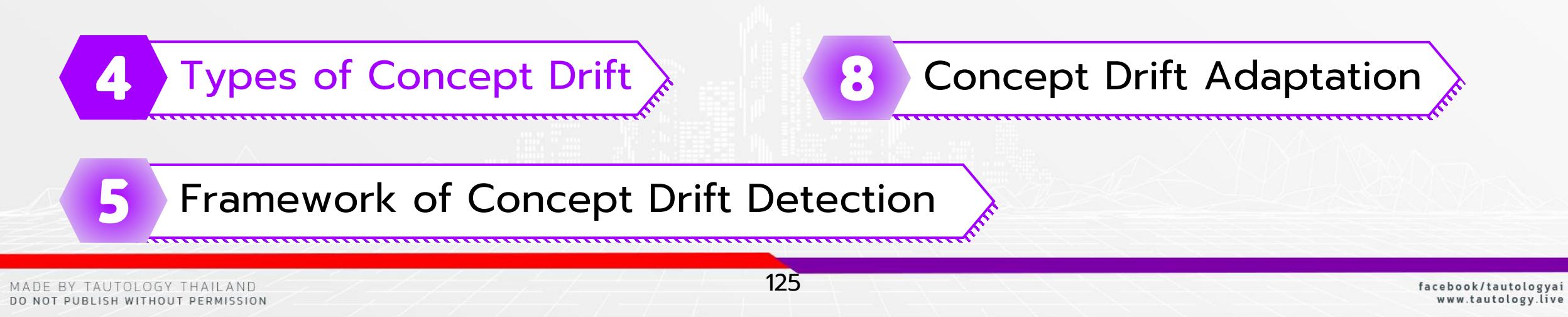
4 Types of Concept Drift

5 Framework of Concept Drift Detection

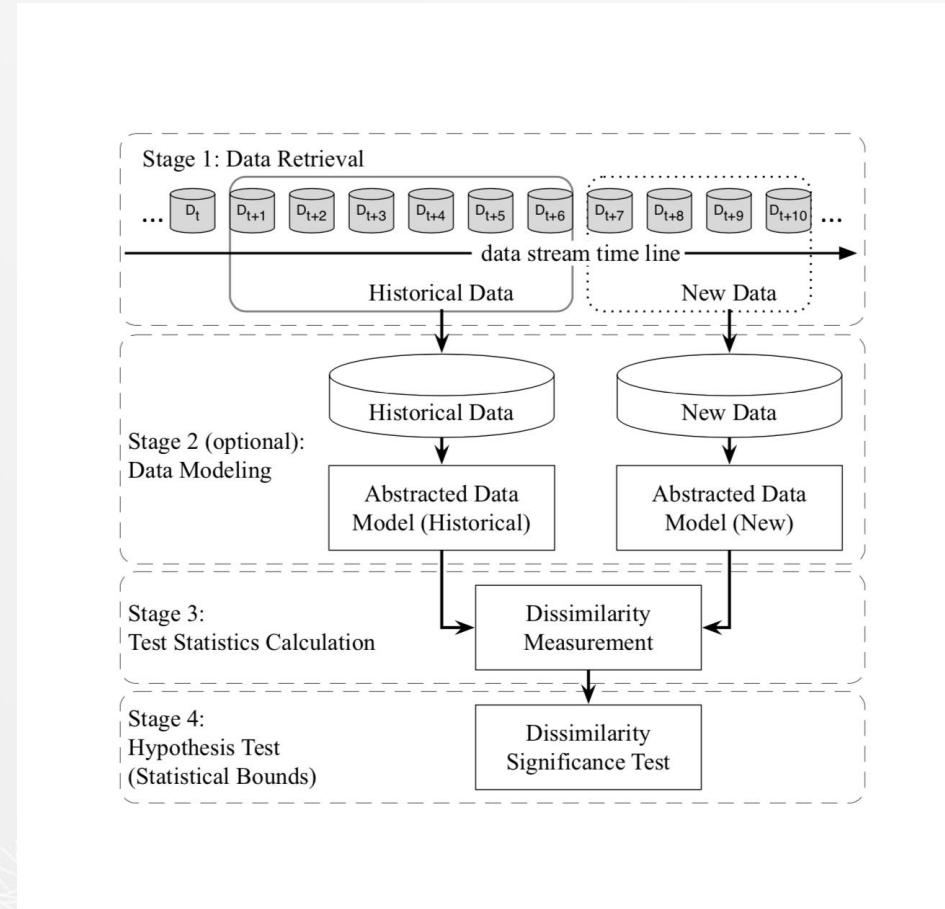
6 Concept Drift Detection Algorithm

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Framework of Concept Drift Detection



CONCEPT DRIFT

1 What is Concept Drift?

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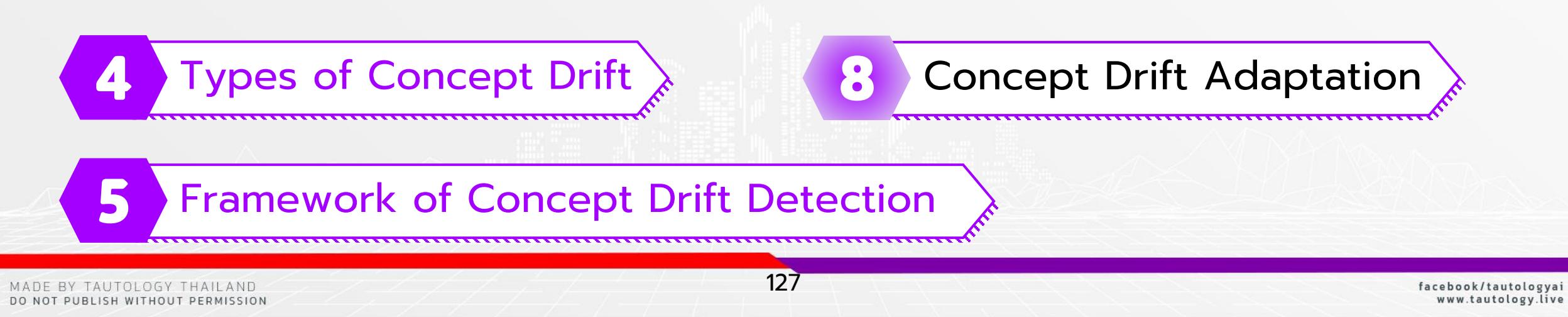
4 Types of Concept Drift

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Concept Drift Detection Algorithm

- Error Rate-based Drift Detection
- Data Distribution-based Drift Detection
- Multiple Hypothesis Test Drift Detection

Concept Drift Detection Algorithm

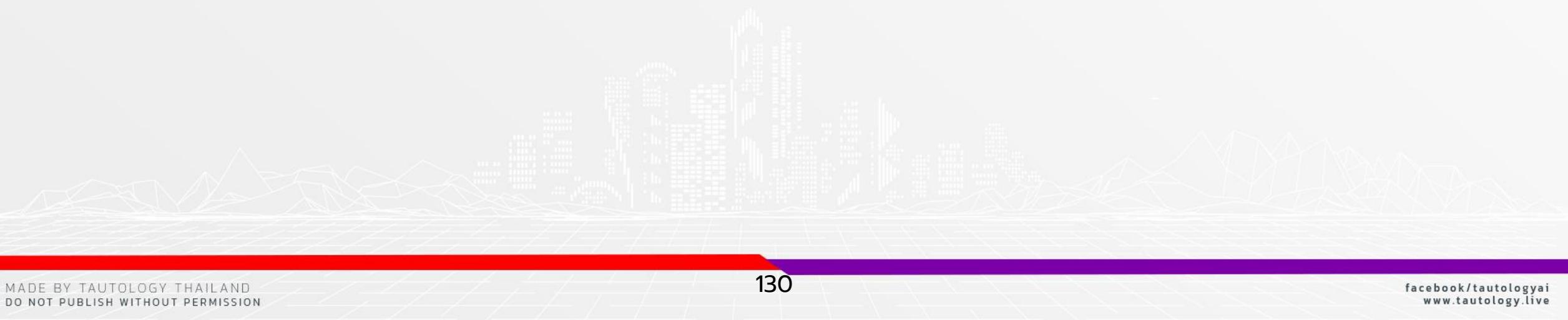
✓ Error Rate-based Drift Detection

- Learning with drift detection
- Exponentially weighted moving average charts for detecting concept drift
- Detecting concept drift using statistical testing
- Learning from time-changing data with adaptive windowing

Concept Drift Detection Algorithm

✓ Data Distribution-based Drift Detection

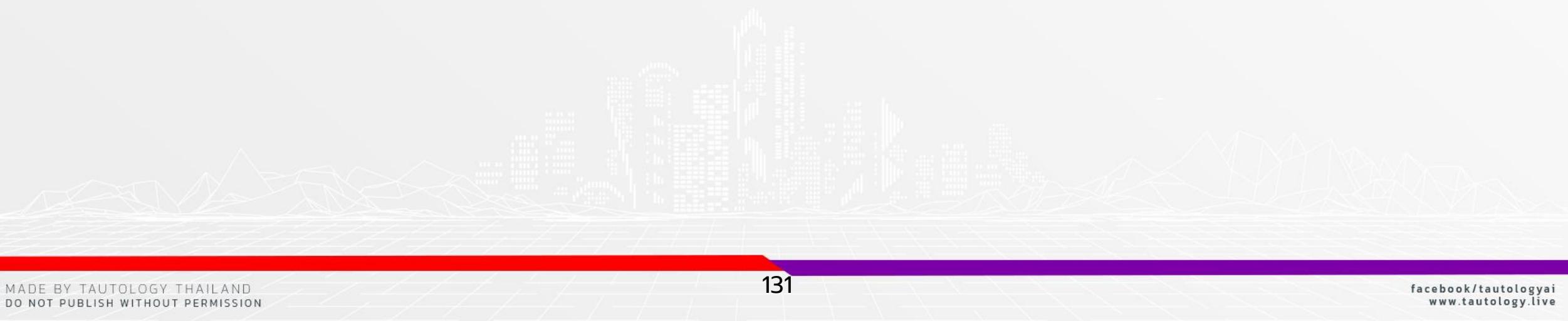
- Detecting change in data streams
- An information-theoretic approach to detecting changes in multi-dimensional data streams
- Concept drift detection via competence models



Concept Drift Detection Algorithm

✓ **Multiple Hypothesis Test Drift Detection**

- A selective detector ensemble for concept drift detection
- Three-layer concept drifting detection in text data streams
- Just-in-time adaptive classifiers part i: Detecting nonstationary changes



CONCEPT DRIFT

1 What is Concept Drift?

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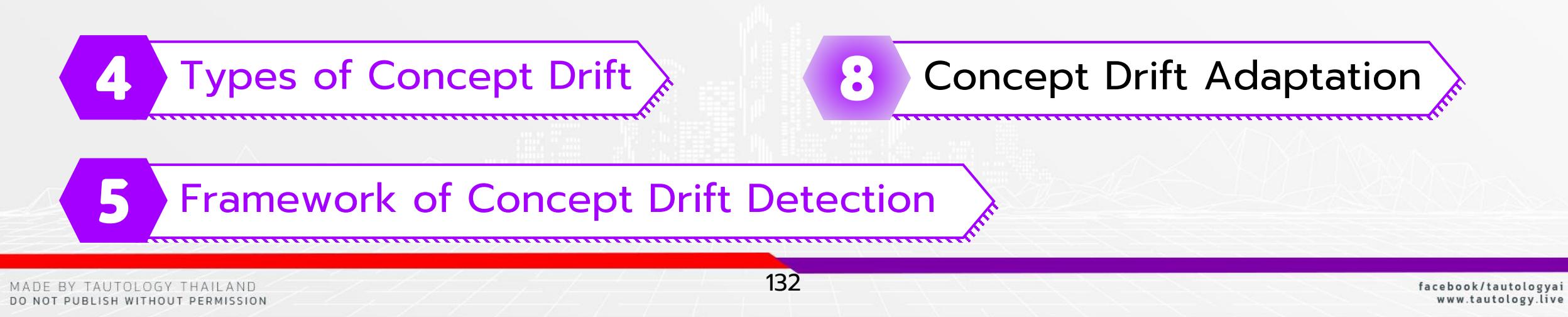
4 Types of Concept Drift

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Concept Drift Understanding

When?

How?

Where?

Concept Drift Understanding

How

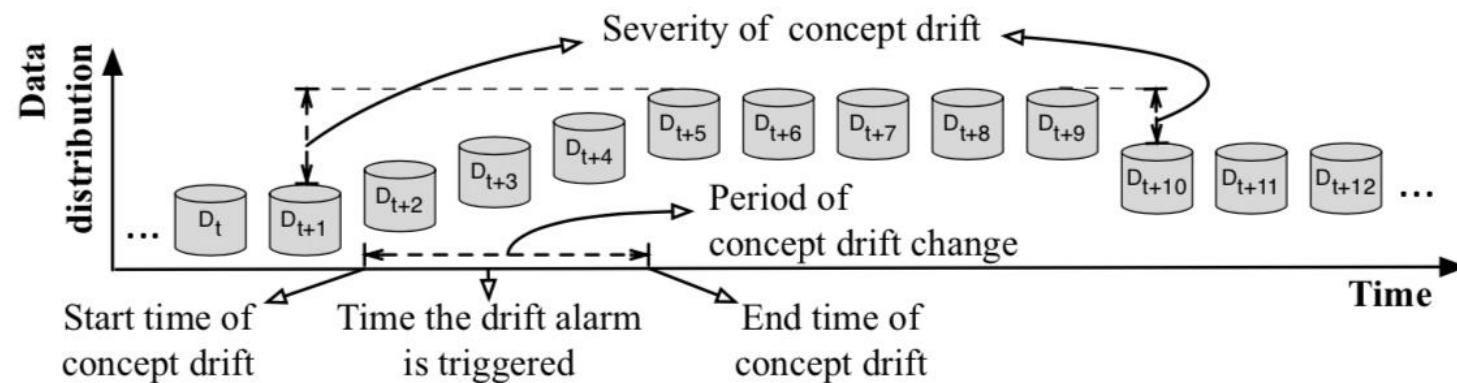
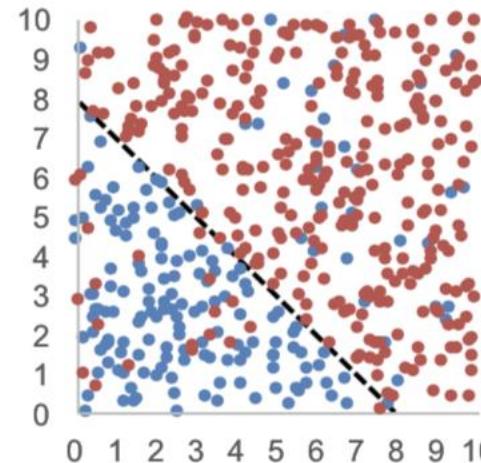


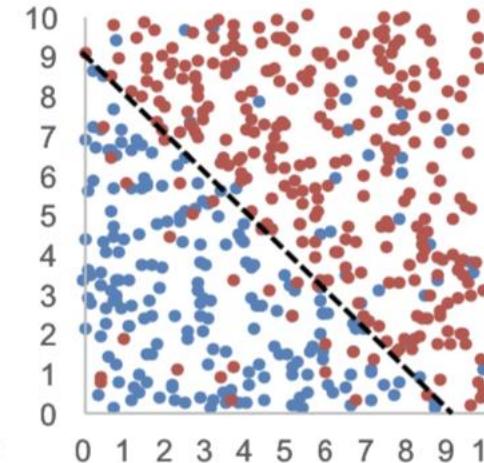
Fig. 11. An example of the occurrence time and the severity of concept drift. One incremental drift starts to change at $t + 1$ and ends at $t + 5$. The other sudden drift occurs between $t + 9$ and $t + 10$. The severity of these two concept drifts ($D_{t+1}-D_{t+5}$ and $D_{t+9}-D_{t+10}$) is marked with brackets.

Concept Drift Understanding

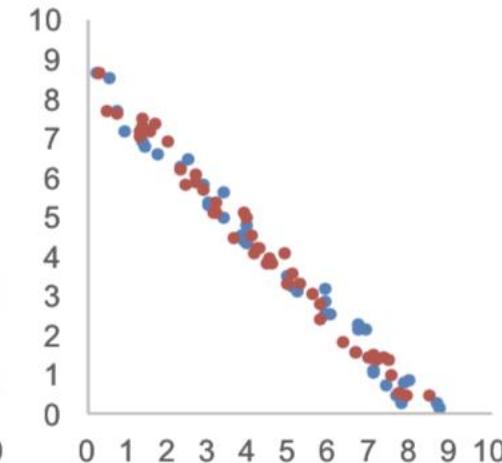
Where



(a) Data at time t



(b) Data at time $t+1$



(c) Data in drift regions

Fig. 12. An example of the drift regions of concept drift.

CONCEPT DRIFT

1 What is Concept Drift?

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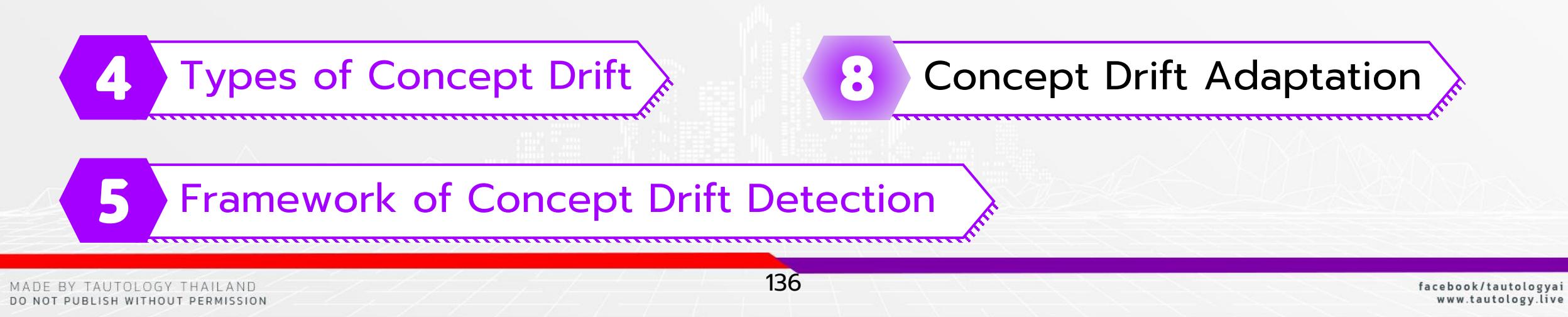
4 Types of Concept Drift

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8 Concept Drift Adaptation

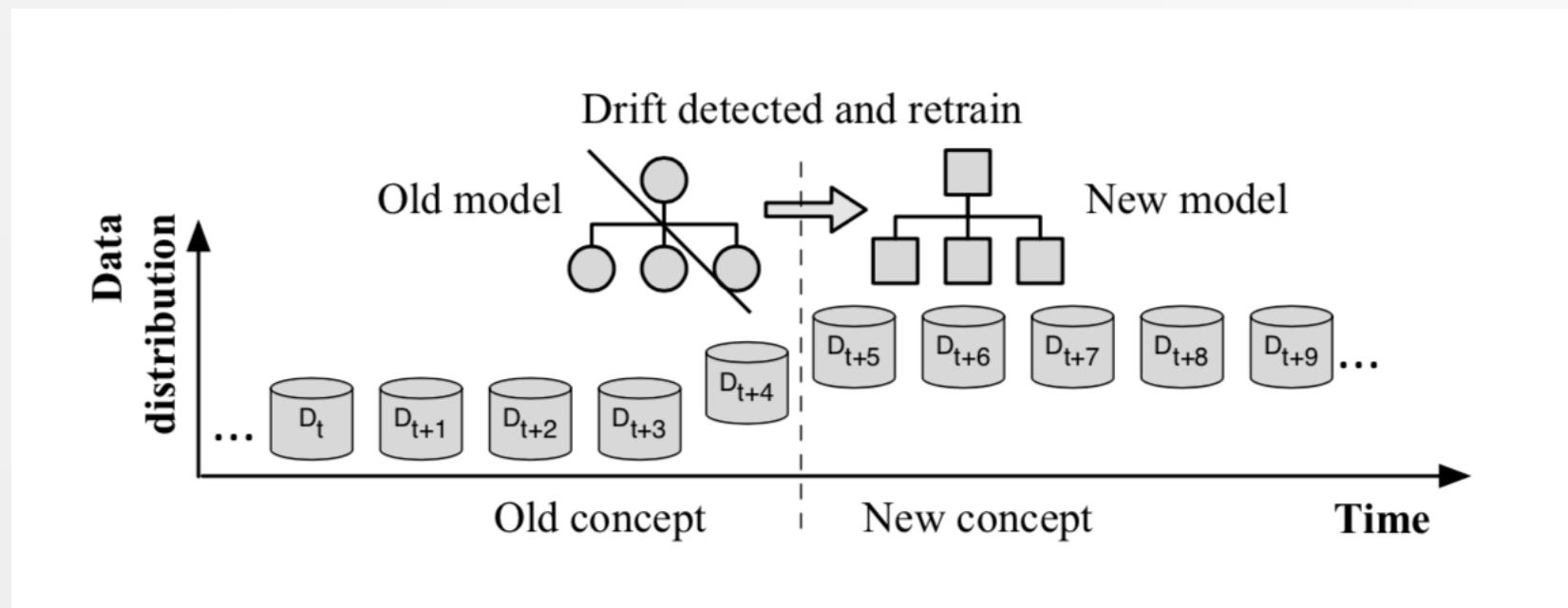


Concept Drift Adaptation

- Retrain
- Adaptive Ensemble Method
- Partially Update Model

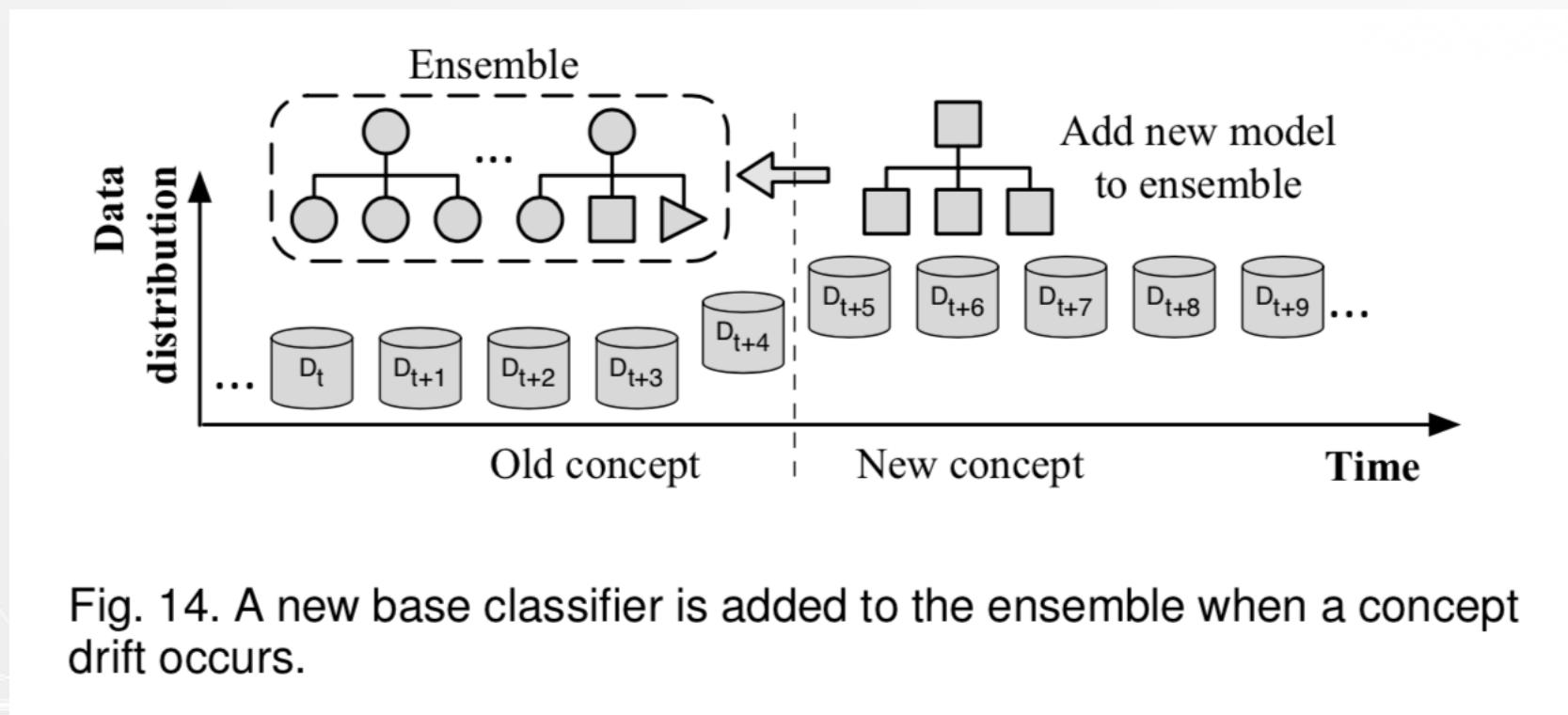
Concept Drift Adaptation

✓ Retrain



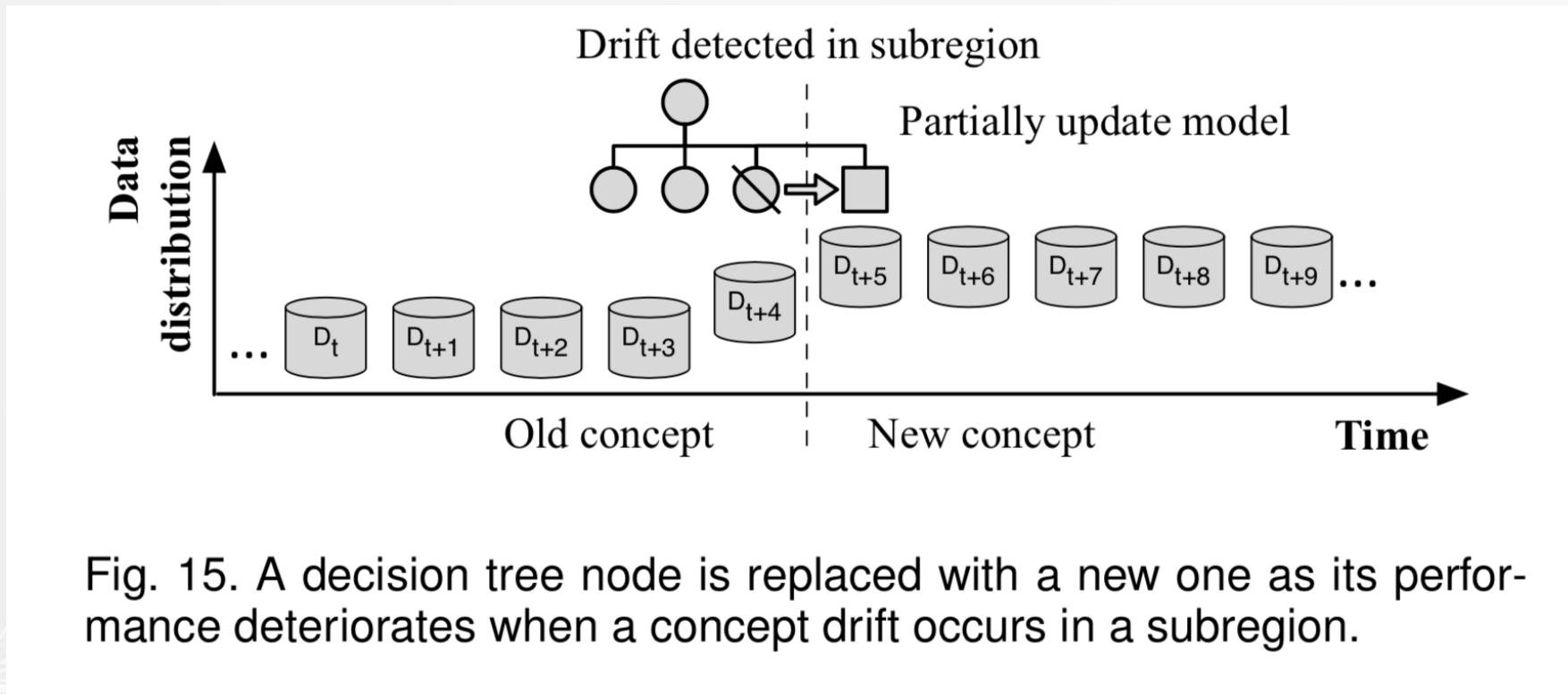
Concept Drift Adaptation

✓ Adaptive Ensemble Method



Concept Drift Adaptation

✓ Partially Update Model



CONCEPT DRIFT

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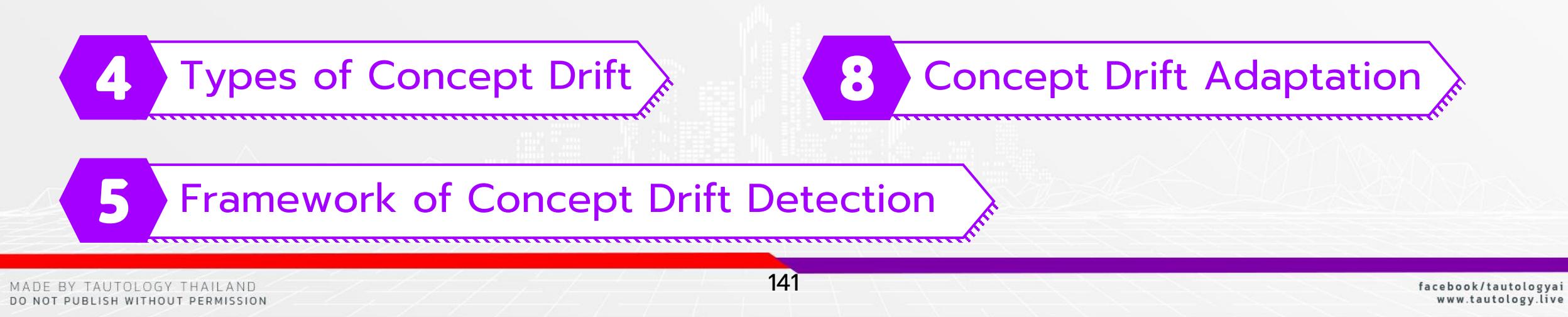
4 Types of Concept Drift

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The Right Way to Use Machine Learning



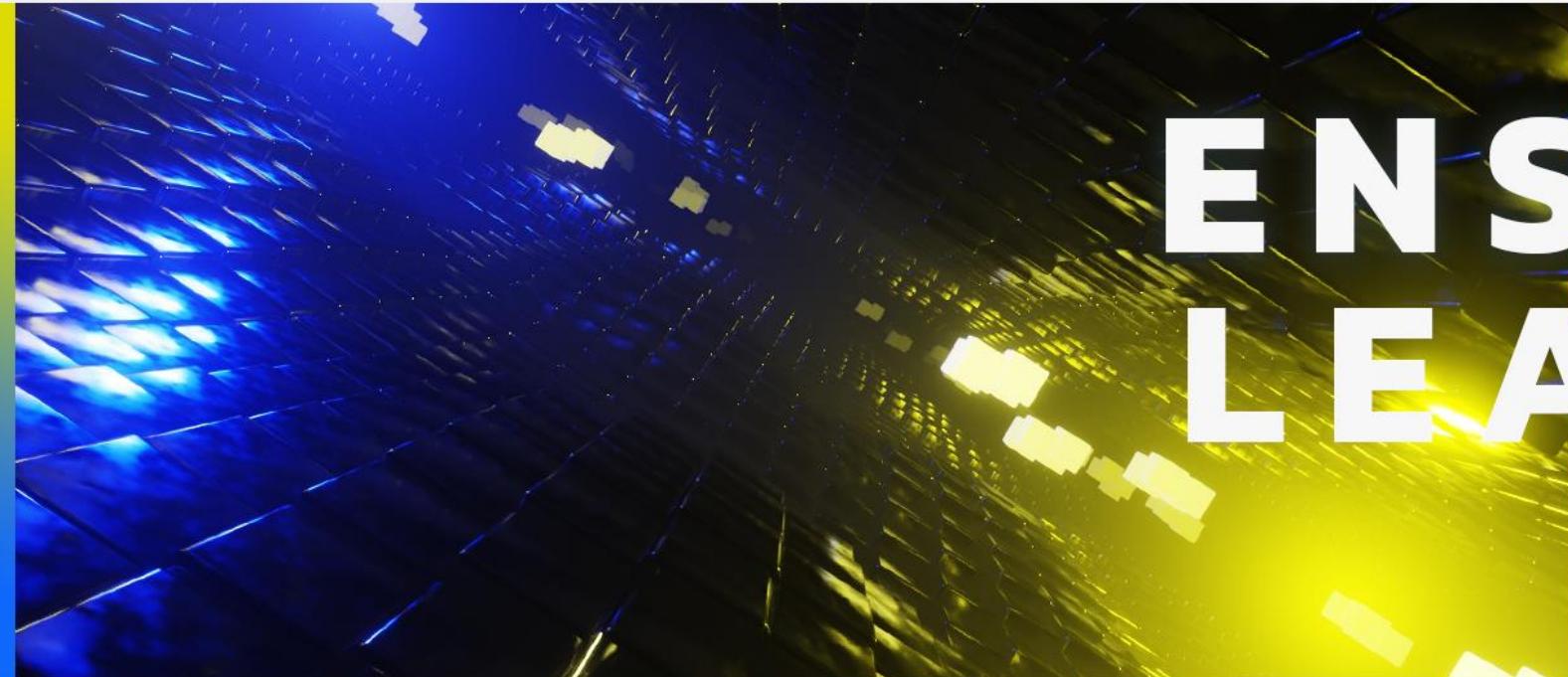
TAUTOLOGY
INNOVATION
SCHOOL



ENSEMBLE LEARNING

BY TAUTOLOGY

ENSEMBLE LEARNING



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Ensemble Learning

- Relationship between Based Model and Ensemble Learning
- Bagging
- Boosting
- Stacking

Relationship between Based Model and Ensemble Learning

“ การรวมผู้เชี่ยวชาญเก่ง ๆ ที่มีความเห็นคล้ายมุมมอง คล้าย ๆ คนมาร่วมกันวิเคราะห์ข้อมูล จะให้ผลลัพธ์การวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลที่ดีขึ้นอย่างมีเสถียรภาพ ”

(ผู้เชี่ยวชาญแต่ละคน = based model, การร่วมมือกัน = ensemble learning)

Relationship between Based Model and Ensemble Learning

เราสามารถตั้งหน่วยผู้เชี่ยวชาญใหม่เพื่อต่อสู้กับ concept drift ได้

Ensemble Learning

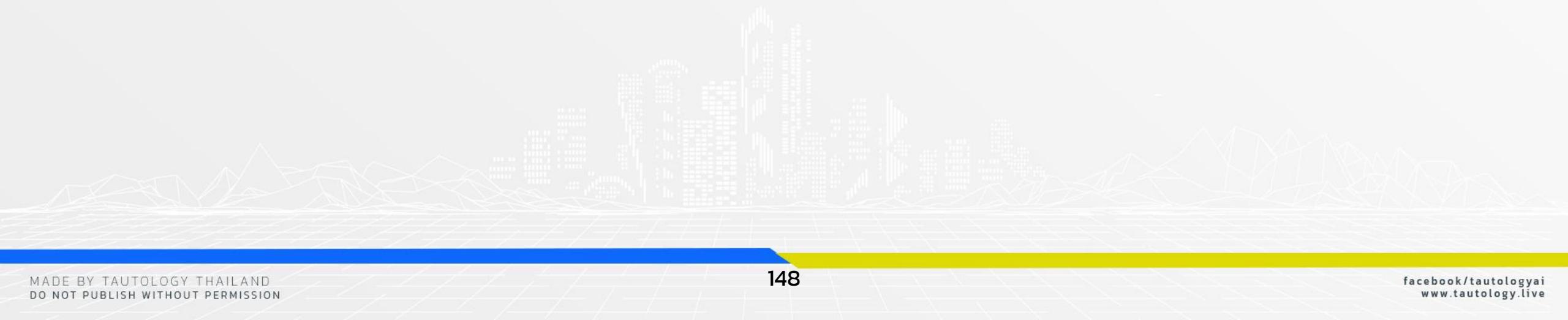
Relationship between Based Model and Ensemble Learning

Bagging

Boosting

Stacking

Explanation



Ensemble Learning

- Relationship between Based Model and Ensemble Learning**
- Bagging**
- Boosting**
- Stacking**

TAUTOLOGY
INNOVATION
SCHOOL



RELATED TASKS IN MACHINE LEARNING

BY TAUTOLOGY

RELATED TASKS IN MACHINE LEARNING

Related Tasks in Machine Learning



Computer Vision

Computer Vision

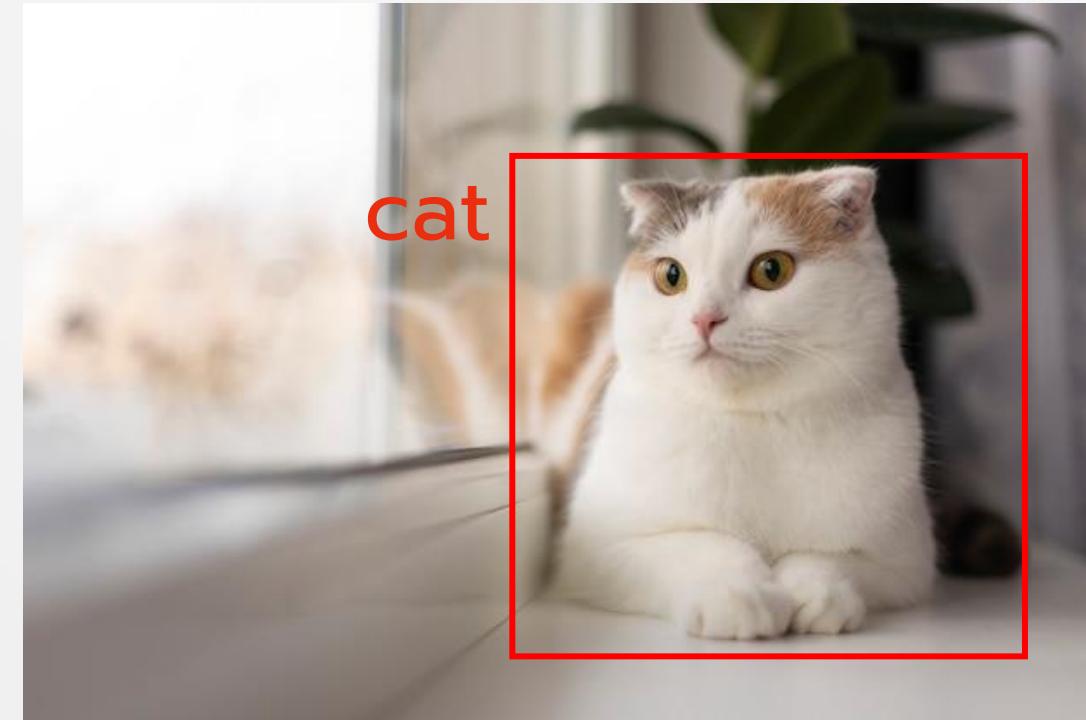
- Image Classification
- Localization
- Object Detection
- Semantic Segmentation
- Instance Segmentation
- Pose Estimation
- Image Captioning

Computer Vision : Image Classification

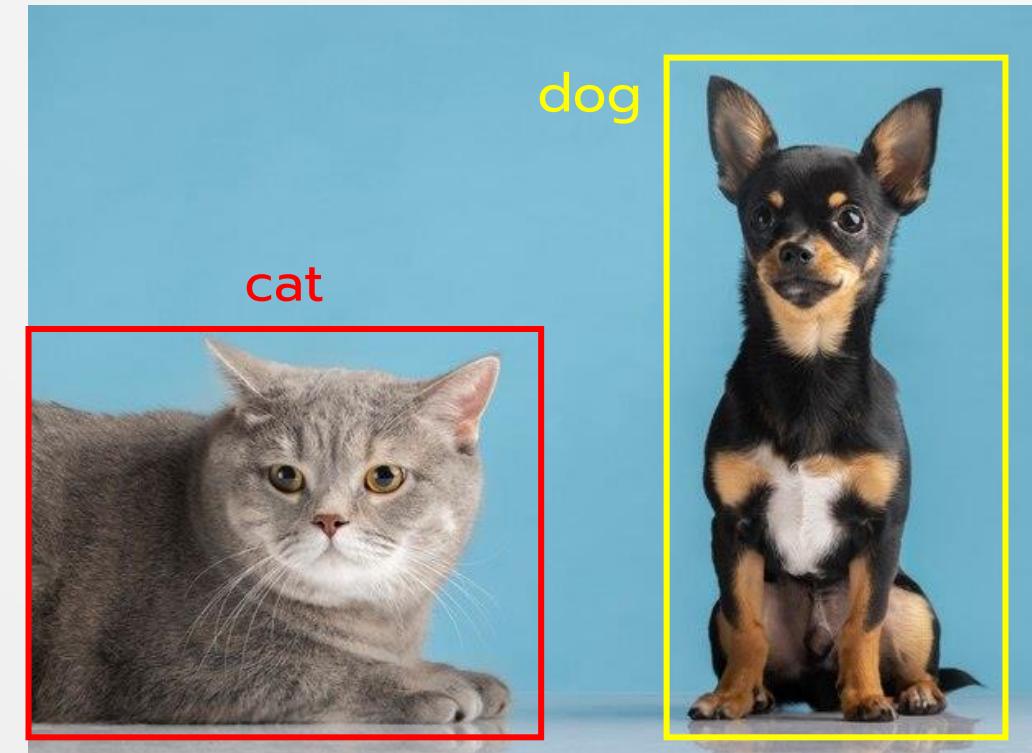


cat

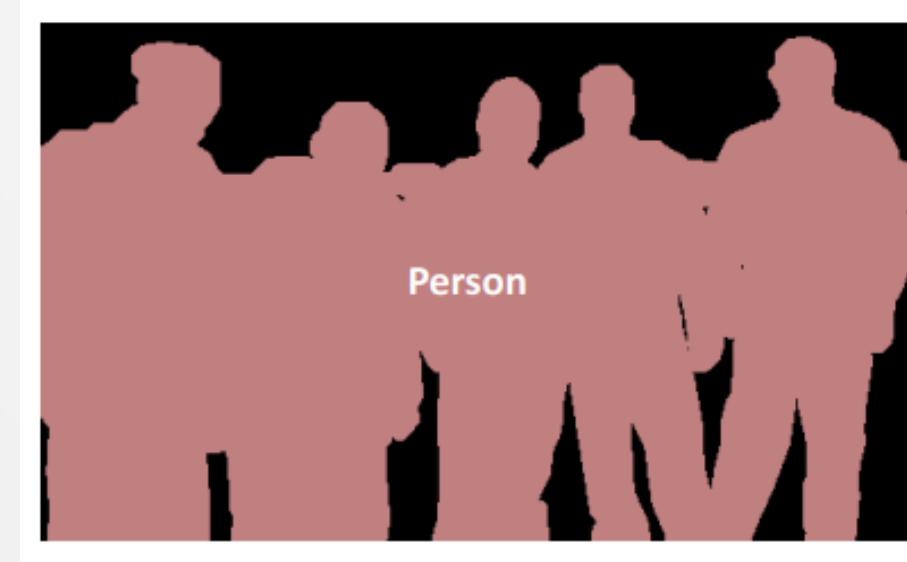
Computer Vision : Localization



Computer Vision : Object Detection

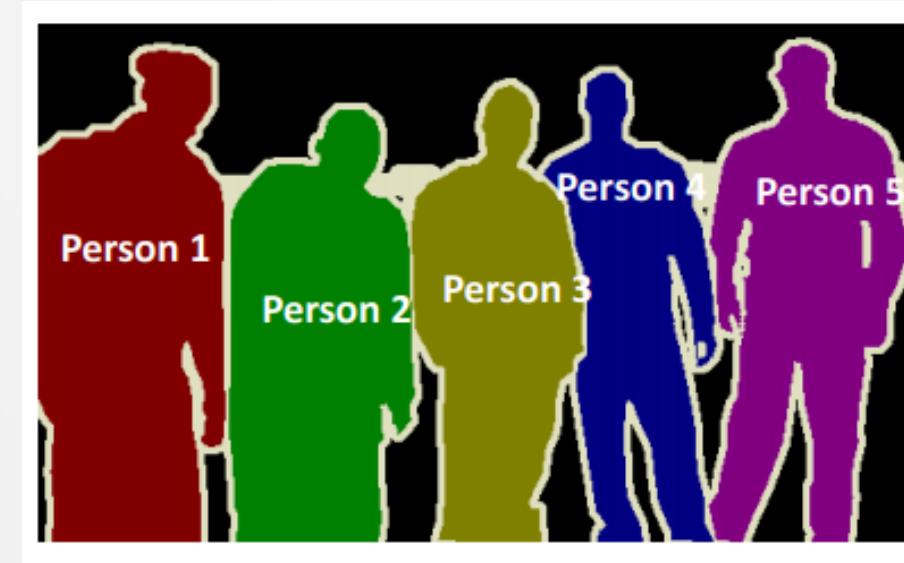


Computer Vision : Semantic Segmentation



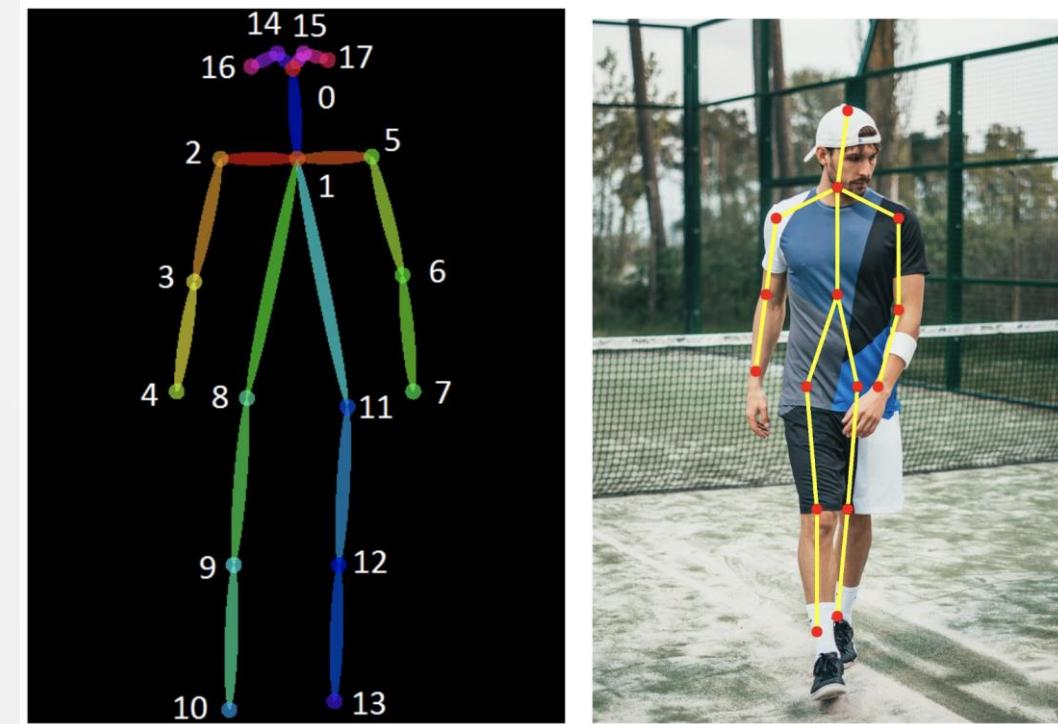
Ref : <https://www.analyticsvidhya.com/blog/2019/02/tutorial-semantic-segmentation-google-deeplab/>

Computer Vision : Instance Segmentation



Ref : <https://www.analyticsvidhya.com/blog/2019/02/tutorial-semantic-segmentation-google-deeplab/>

Computer Vision : Pose Estimation



Ref : <https://nanonets.com/blog/human-pose-estimation-2d-guide/>

Computer Vision : Image Captioning



Ref : <https://mobidev.biz/blog/exploring-deep-learning-image-captioning>

Related Tasks in Machine Learning



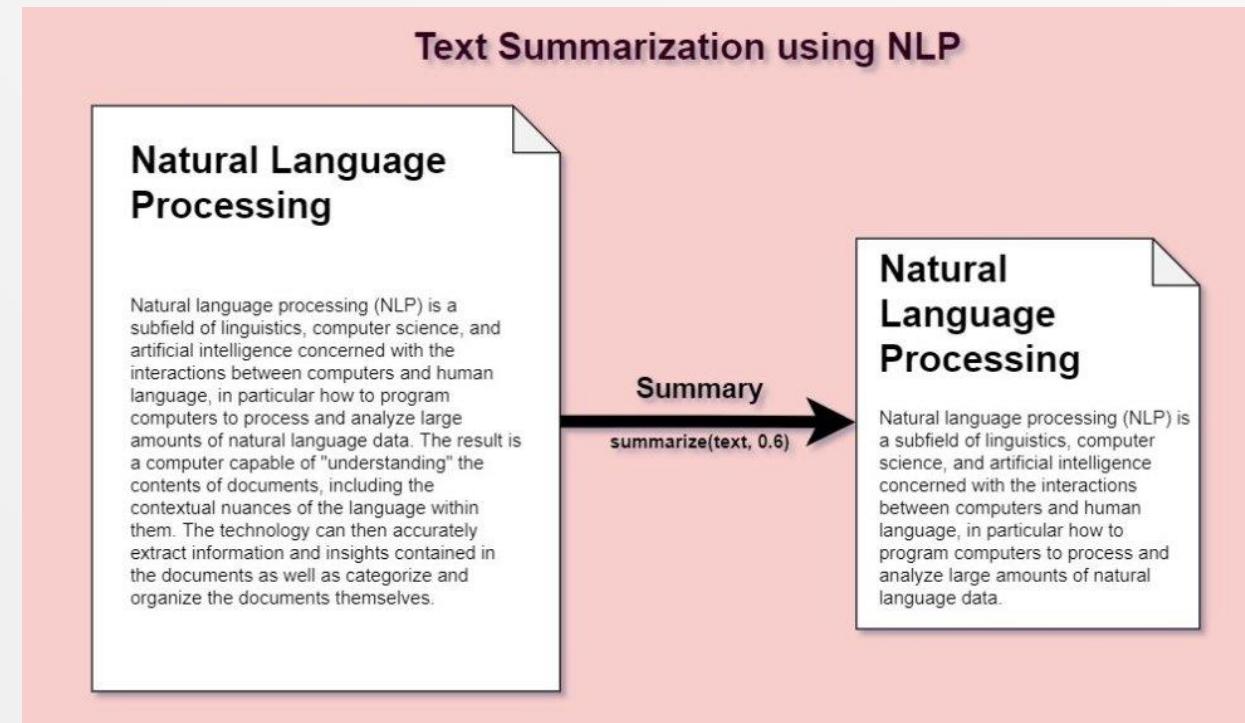
Natural Language Process

Natural Language Processing

- Text Summarization
- Question Answering
- Machine Translation
- Sentimental Analysis
- Language Understanding
- Text Generation

NLP :

Text Summarization

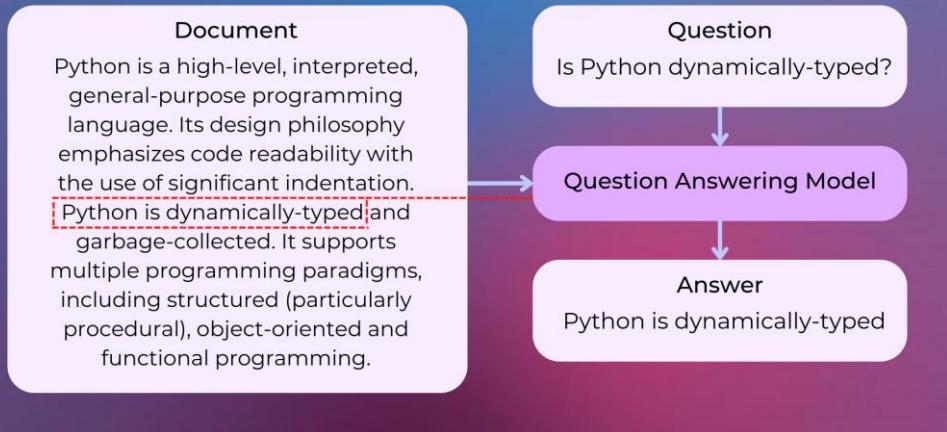


Ref : <https://turbolab.in/types-of-text-summarization-extractive-and-abstractive-summarization-basics/>

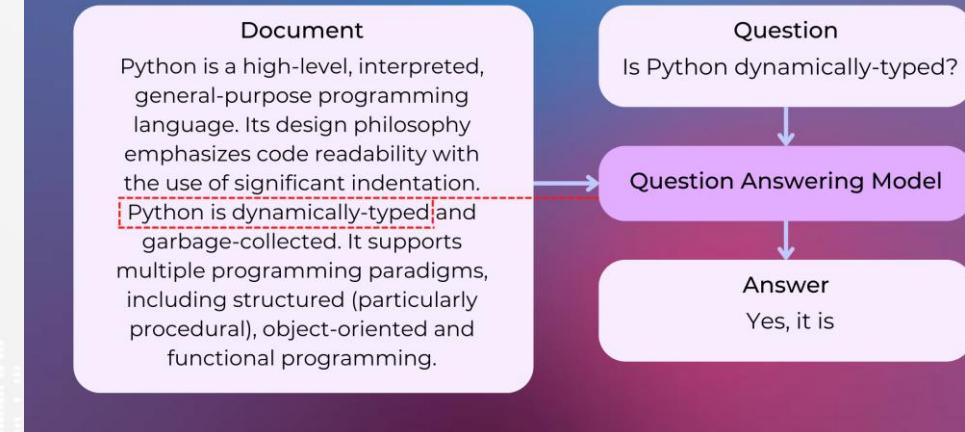
NLP :

Question Answering

Extractive Question Answering



Generative Question Answering



Ref : <https://www.nlplanet.org/course-practical-nlp/02-practical-nlp-first-tasks/17-question-answering>

NLP :

Machine Translation



Microsoft Translator



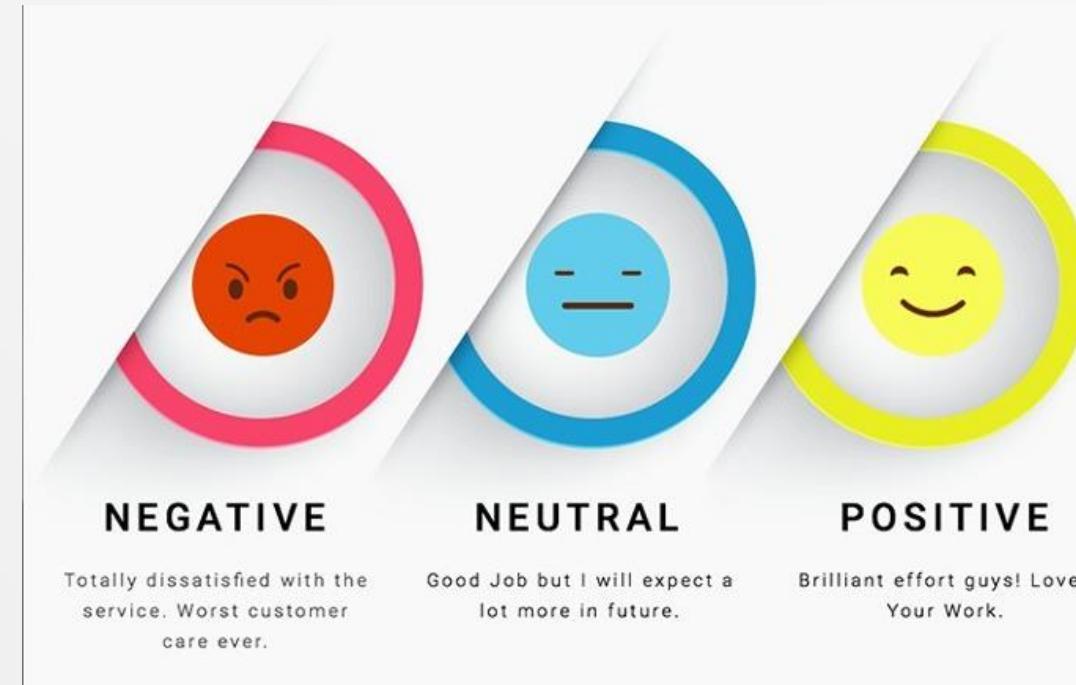
Google Translate



iTranslate

NLP :

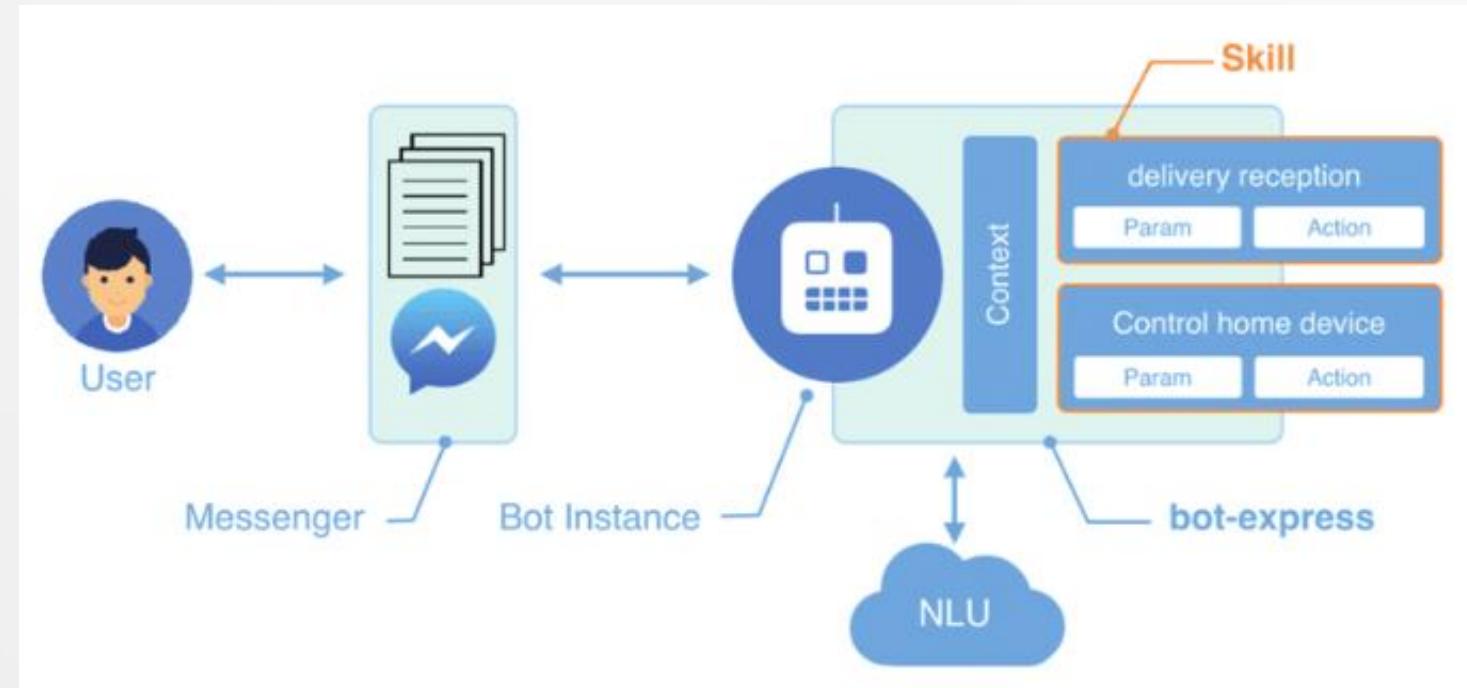
Sentimental Analysis



Ref : <https://www.kdnuggets.com/2018/03/5-things-sentiment-analysis-classification.html>

NLP :

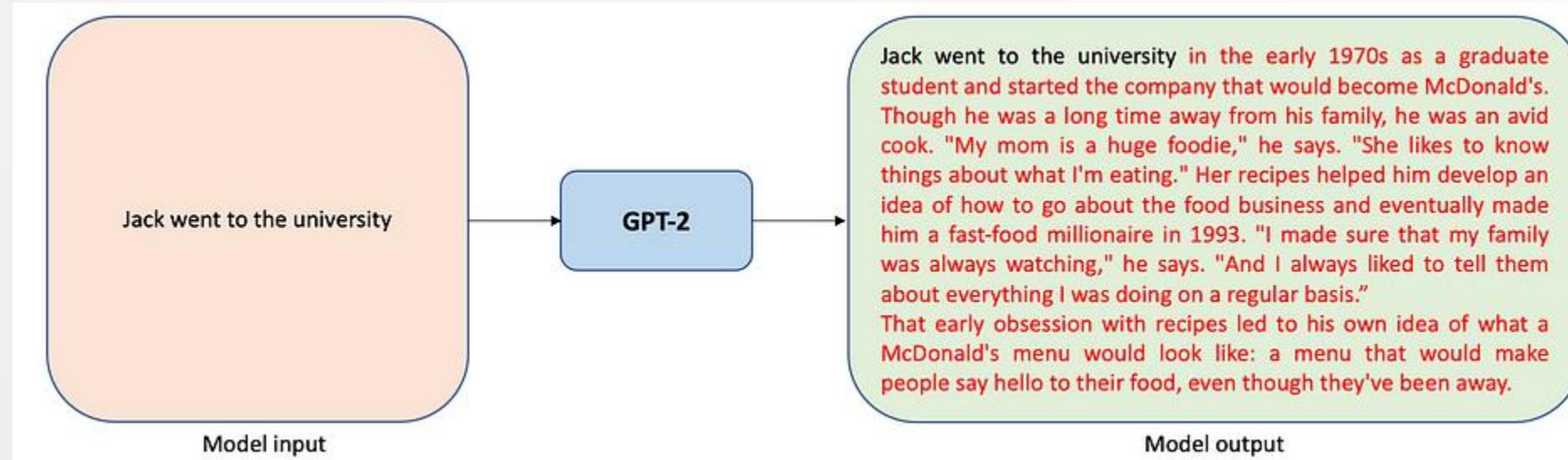
Language Understanding



Ref : <https://research.aimultiple.com/nlu/>

NLP :

Text Generation



Ref : <https://medium.com/@sharathhebbar24/text-generation-v-s-text2text-generation-3a2b235ac19b>

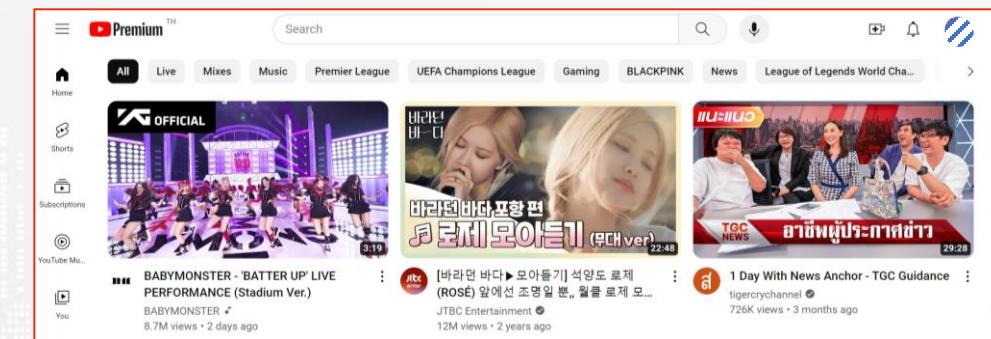
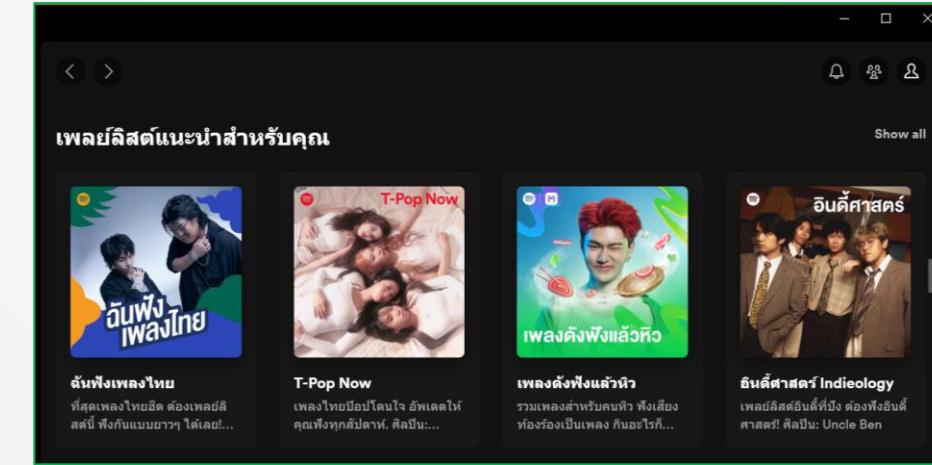
Related Tasks in Machine Learning



Recommendation System

Recommendation System

- Netflix
- YouTube
- Spotify



Related Tasks in Machine Learning



Generative AI

Generative AI

- สร้างเสียง 🎵
- สร้างรูปภาพ 🖼
- สร้างวิดีโอ 📹
- สร้างข้อความ 💬

Generative AI :

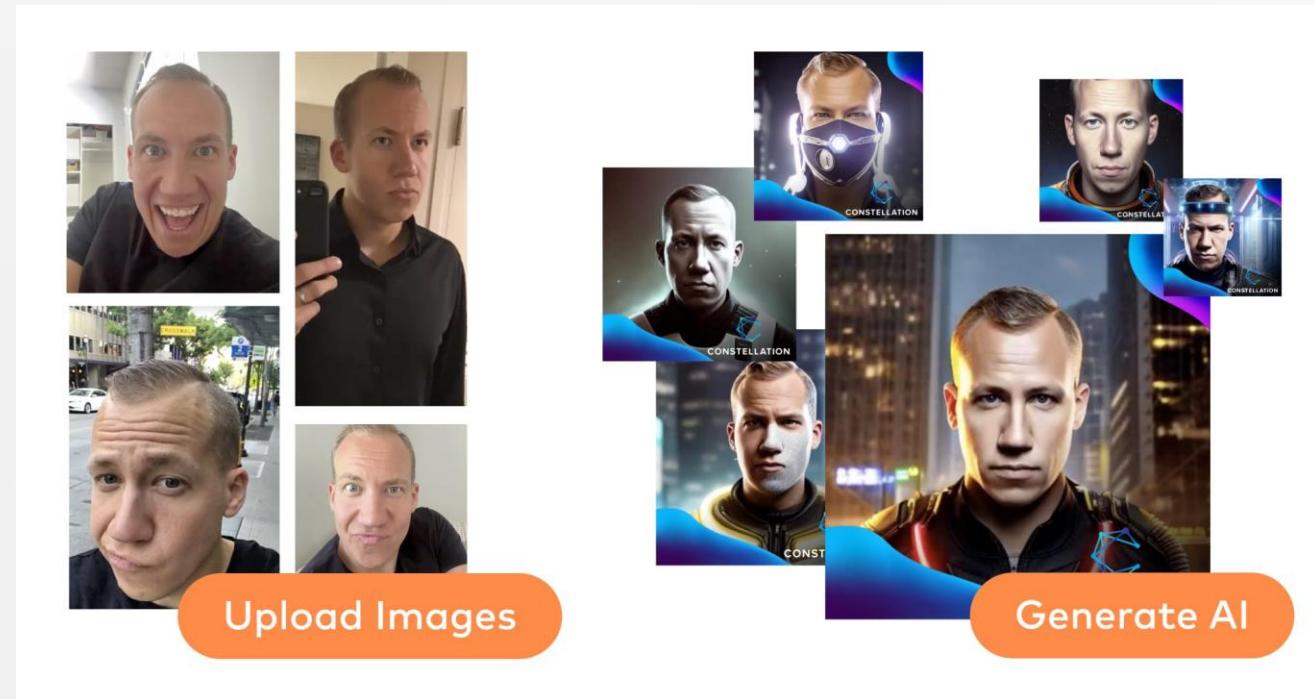
สร้างเสียง



Ref : <https://x.com/heyBarsee/status/1625034897155887104?s=20>

Generative AI :

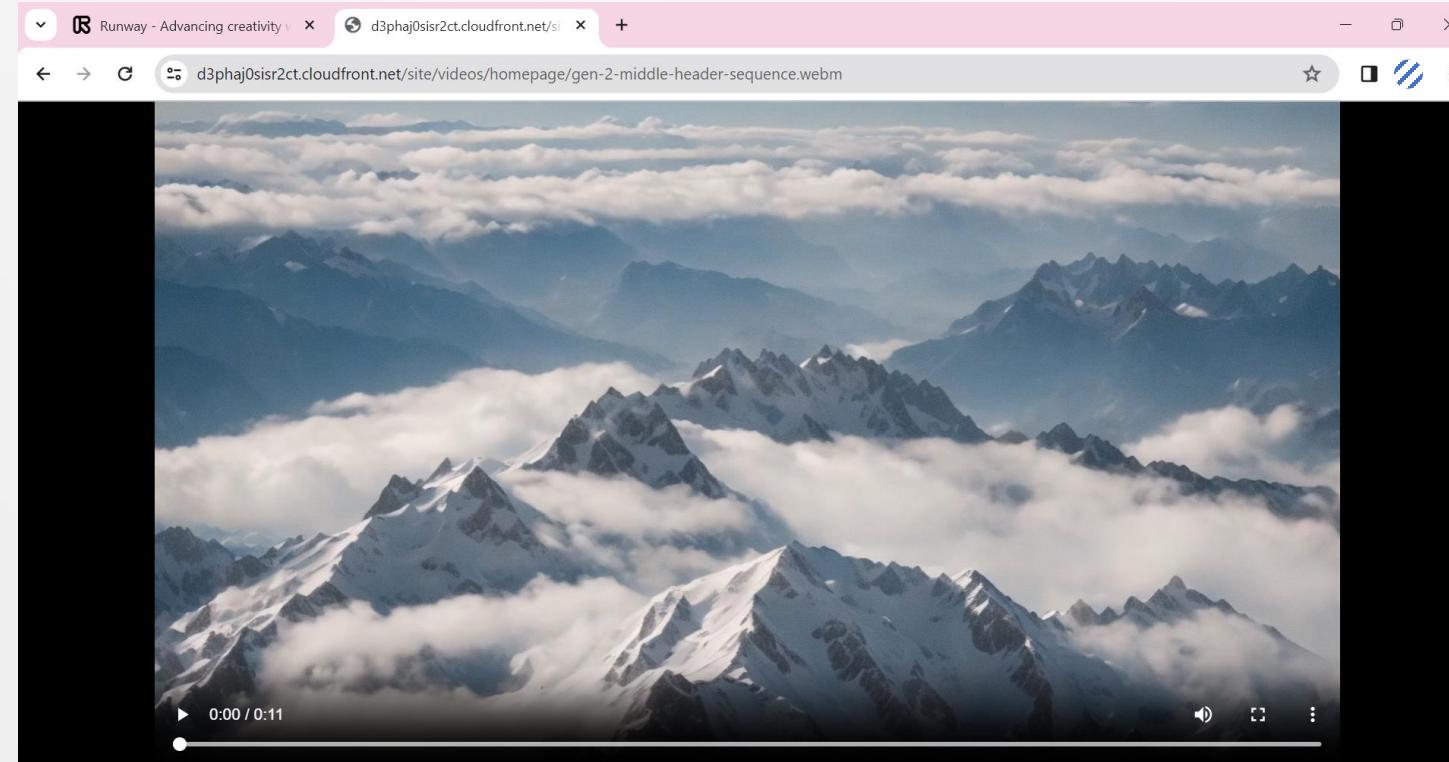
สร้างรูปภาพ



Ref : <https://snapbar.com/blog/how-ai-photo-booths-generative-ai-work>

Generative AI :

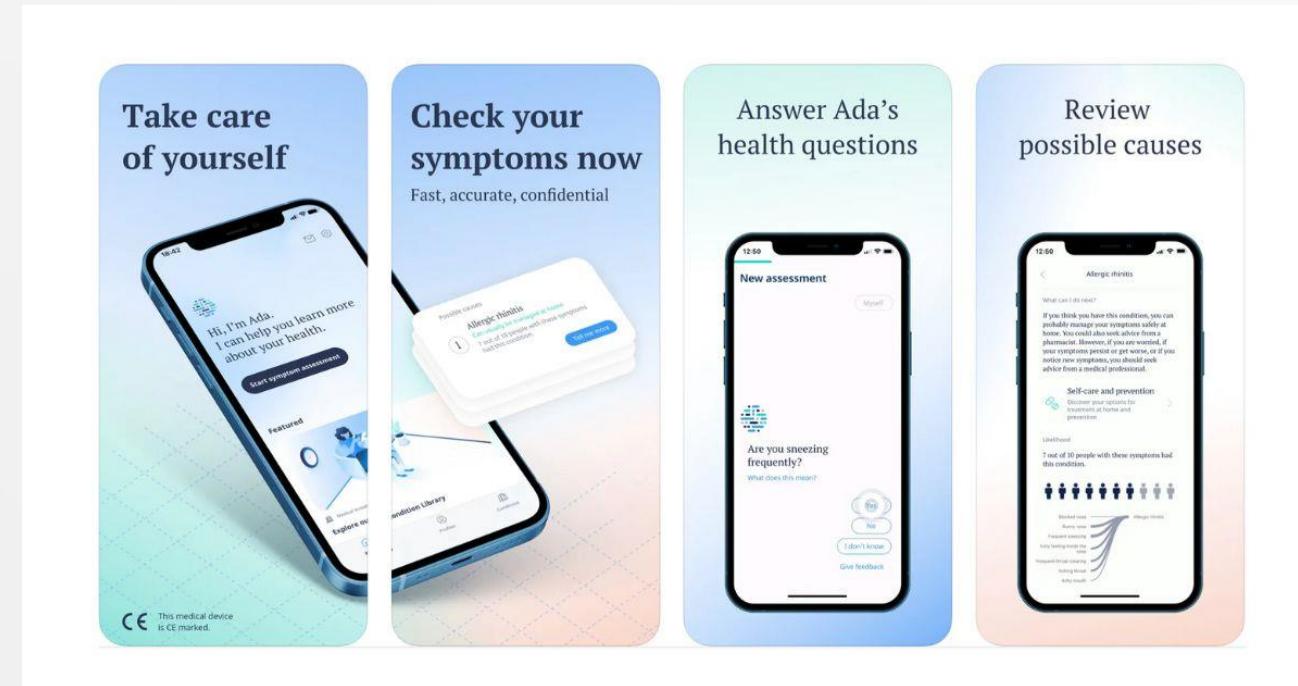
สร้างวิดีโอ



Ref : <https://d3phaj0sisr2ct.cloudfront.net/site/videos/homepage/gen-2-middle-header-sequence.webm>

Generative AI :

สร้างข้อความ



Ada – check your health Application

Related Tasks in Machine Learning

