## Artificial Intelligence II

Lesson 10 - Future of Al





## Today's Plan

Teach Back	00 - 5 min
Fields in AI	10 - 15 min
Natural Language Processing	15 - 20 min
Quiz	20-25 min
Break	25 - 28 min
Project - Sudoku Solver	28 - 55 min
Lesson Recap	55 - 60 min



## What did we learn last time?

#### Teach Back

\_\_\_\_ assigns some data as belonging to one of many classes.

\_-nearest-neighbors sees the most similar data points to assign a point to a class.

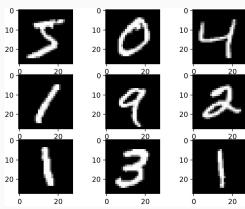
#### Classification

If we have a set of classes **X**, we have to assign a new piece of data to one of the classes.



#### Classification

We have already done classification before:



Recognizing Digits

Here we classify each picture as one of 10 classes (0-9)

#### Classification

#### Many different approaches to classification problems:

- Bayes Classifier: Measures the probability of belonging to a class given some previous event/characteristic.
- K-Nearest-Neighbors: To which group do the most similar data points belong?
- **Neural Networks:** Try to *learn* the relationship between different input characteristics to make a decision.



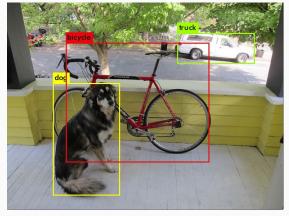
## **Key Terms**

**Subfields** 

**Natural Language Processing** 

### Subfields

A **subfield** of Al uses general Al techniques we've discussed to solve new problems.







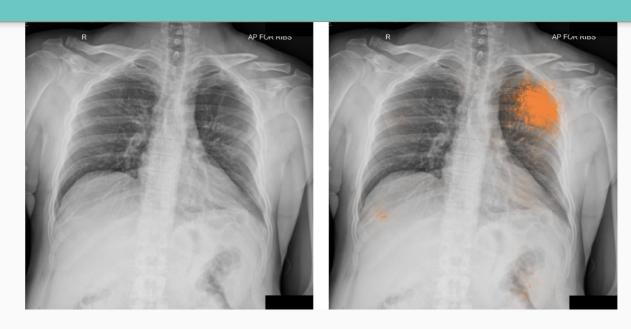
Object Recognition Image Upscaling Voice Assistants

#### **Some Subfields**

Al techniques are applied to more fields constantly: medicine, finance, etc...

In the future, there will be a lot more (and better) use of AI methods in these areas.

### Medicine



Detecting health problems from x-rays

#### **Finance**



Finding the best company to invest money in by looking at a lot of data and finding patterns.

# **Natural Language Processing**

#### **NLP**

Natural Language Processing involves using computers to understand what someone says/writes.

#### **Uses of NLP**

Popular uses of NLP are voice assistants (such as Siri), or translating software.



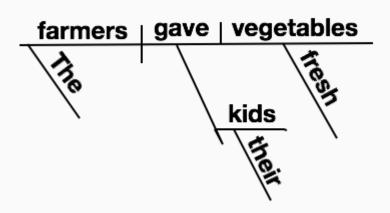


Voice Assistants

#### How do we do it?

Have you ever done sentence diagramming in school?

It involves drawing out the relationships between words in a sentence.



#### How do we do it?

Use these words to guess the intent or topic of the conversation.

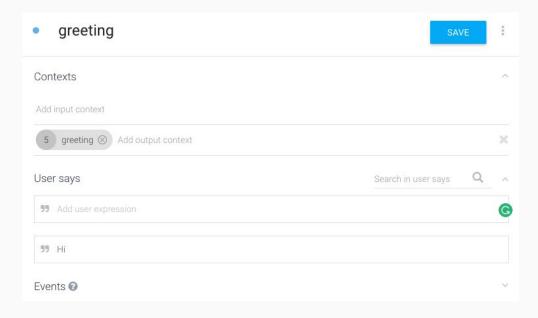
Hard because words can have multiple meanings, slang, accents, etc....

#### How do we do it?

In recent years, deep learning approaches allow us to more flexibly guess meaning.

### Chatbot project

In our chatbot project, we had to tell it what kinds of dialogues it would have with the person.



## Project: Sudoku Solver

### Sudoku

**Sudoku** is a game where we complete a 9x9 board...

5	3			7				
5 6			1	9	5			
	9	8					6	
8				6				3
8 4 7			8		3			1
7				2				6
	6					2	8	
			4	1	9		0 1	5
				8			7	9

#### Sudoku

...such that every **row**, **column**, and 3x3 **square** has the numbers 1-9 and does not repeat any numbers.

5	3	4	6	7	8	9	1	2
6	7	2	1	9	5	3	4	8
1	9	8	3	4	2	5	6	7
8	5				1			3
4	2	6	8	5	3	7	9	1
7	1	3	9	2	3 4	8	5	6
9	6				7		8	4
2	8	7	4	1	9	6		5
3	4	5	2	8	6	1	7	9

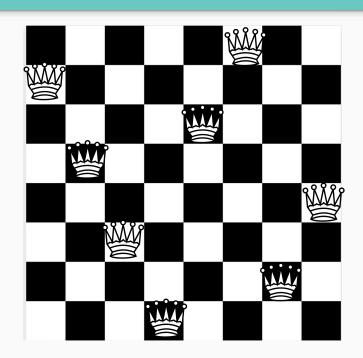
#### Sudoku Solver

If we have an empty board, how do we solve it?

Today, we will solve a board with **10** empty slots.

### Approach

We will use a **backtracking** approach similar to the **N-Queens** problem.



### Approach

- 1. Create a solved board, delete some elements from it.
- 2. When we find an empty slot in the board, see which number 1-9 in that slot gives a solution.
- 3. **Recurse** to solve the remaining unfilled spots.

### Approach

If the number we are trying, doesn't work, we try the next one and keep moving!

5	3	1	2	7	6	8	9	4
6	2	4	9	9	5	2		15
	9	8				Î	6	
8				6				3
4			8		3			9
7				2				6
	6	g .				2	8	
			4	1	9			5
9				8		100	7	9

#### Get the starter file

http://bit.ly/FCA\_AI2\_Starter

### **Create the board**



## **Key Terms**

**Subfields** 

**Natural Language Processing** 

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