Huawei HCCDA-AI certification

Trainer: Fawad Bahadur Marwat

1

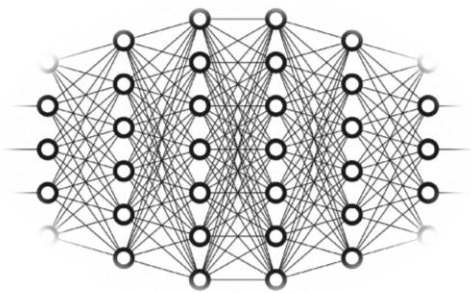
Training Objective & Outcomes

AI/ML Fundamentals

Huawei Cloud AI services

ModelArts

Deep learning frameworks



Real-world AI application development

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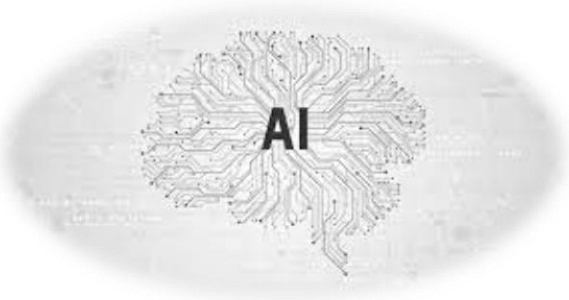
Artificial Intelligence

Definition

Computer systems capable of performing complex tasks that historically only a human could do,

Such as

- Reasoning,
- Making decisions, or
- Solving problems



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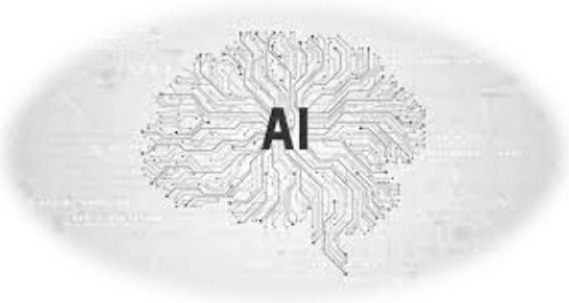

Autonomous Vehicle

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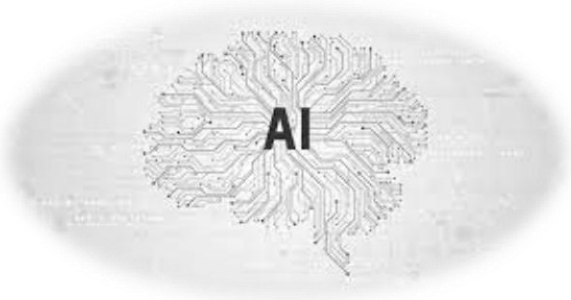

Image Recognition

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Weak VS Strong AI

Weak

AI designed for a specific task and operates within a limited context.

Characteristics

- Excels at one particular function
- Does not possess consciousness or self-awareness.
- Cannot generalize beyond its trained domain.

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ChatGPT

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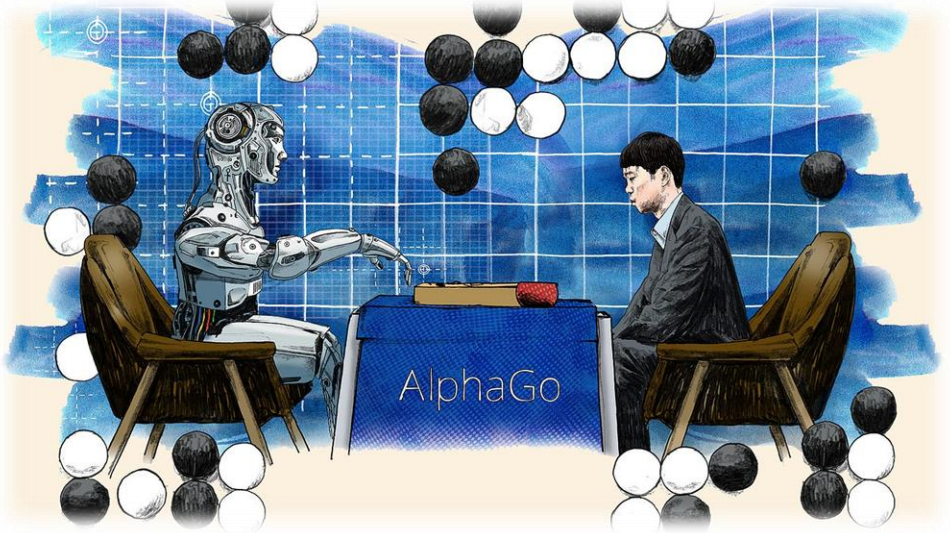

Siri

ChatGPT

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Weak VS Strong AI

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Strong

AI with human-like cognitive abilities, capable of reasoning, learning, and applying knowledge across various domains.

Characteristics

- Can perform any intellectual task a human can.
- Possesses self-awareness, consciousness, and understanding.
- Adapts to new situations without explicit programming.

Current Status: Does not yet exist; remains theoretical.

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Historical evolution of artificial intelligence

1

Early Foundations
(1940–1950)

2

Golden Age & Early Optimism
(1950–1970)

3

First AI Winter
(1970–1980)

4

Rise of Machine Learning
1980–1990

5

Modern AI Boom
2000–Present

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Historical evolution of artificial intelligence

Early Foundations (1940s–1950s)

1943
McCulloch & Pitts

Propose a computational model of neural networks, laying groundwork for AI.

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Historical evolution of artificial intelligence

Early Foundations (1940s–1950s)

1943
McCulloch & Pitts

1950
Alan Turing

Publishes "computing machinery and intelligence", introducing the turing test for machine intelligence.

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Historical evolution of artificial intelligence

Early Foundations (1940s–1950s)

1943
McCulloch & Pitts

1950
Alan Turing

1956
Dartmouth conference

Coins the term "Artificial Intelligence" and establishes ai as a field.

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Historical evolution of artificial intelligence

Early Foundations (1940s–1950s)

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Alan Turing

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Dartmouth Conference

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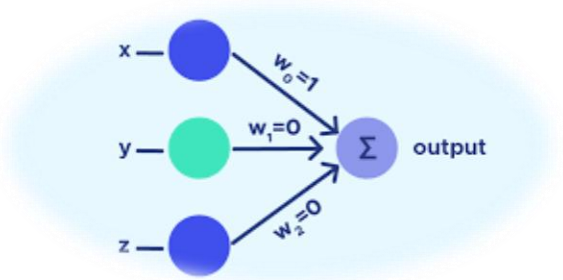
Historical evolution of artificial intelligence

Golden Age & Early Optimism (1950s–1970s)



1956–1969

Logic-Based AI: Programs like Logic Theorist (Newell & Simon) prove mathematical theorems.

ELIZA (1966): Early chatbot simulating a psychotherapist (Joseph Weizenbaum).

Perceptrons (1957): Frank Rosenblatt's early neural network model.

Historical evolution of artificial intelligence

Golden Age & Early Optimism
(1950s–1970s)

1969
Shakey the Robot

First general-purpose mobile robot using logic and planning.

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Historical evolution of artificial intelligence

First AI Winter
(1970s–1980s)

1970
Marvin Minsky

Expert Systems (e.g., MYCIN for medical diagnosis) gain traction using rule-based logic.

Japan's Fifth Generation Project (1982) reignites interest but eventually stalls.

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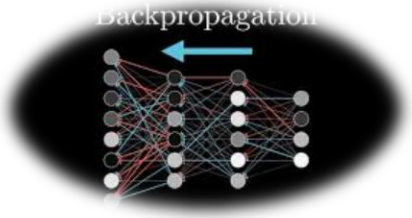
Historical evolution of artificial intelligence

Rise of Machine Learning
1980s–1990s



1986s
Backpropagation

(Rumelhart, Hinton, Williams) revives neural networks.

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Historical evolution of artificial intelligence

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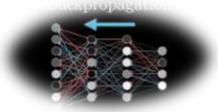

1986s
Backpropagatio
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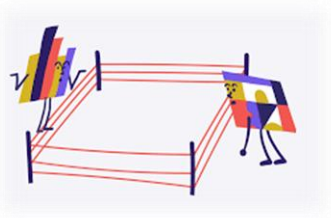

1990s
Statistical ML

(e.g., SVMs, Bayesian networks) replaces symbolic AI in many domains..

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Historical evolution of artificial intelligence

Modern AI Boom
2000s–Present

2000s
Big Data & GPUs

Cheap storage and parallel computing enable training complex models.

Historical evolution of artificial intelligence

Modern AI Boom
2000s–Present

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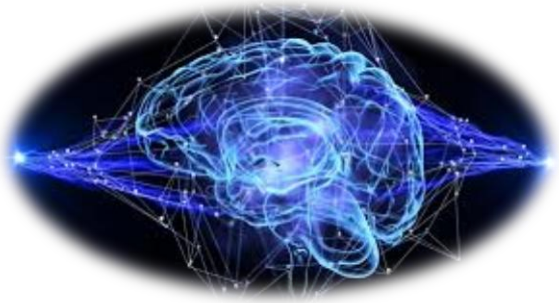

2010s
Deep Learning Revolution

2012: AlexNet (Hinton et al.) dominates ImageNet, popularizing CNNs.

2014: GANs (Generative Adversarial Networks) emerge.

2017: Transformer architecture (Vaswani et al.) revolutionizes NLP (later used in GPT, BERT).

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Historical evolution of artificial intelligence

Modern AI Boom
2000s–Present

2000s
Big Data & GPUs

2010s
Deep Learning Revolution

2020s
Generative AI

ChatGPT (2022), DALL-E, and multimodal models blur lines between human/machine creativity.

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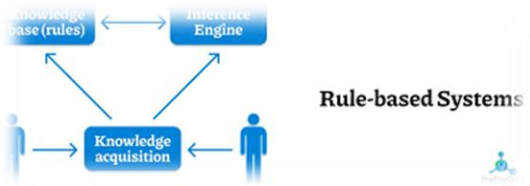
Symbolic vs Machine Learning AI

Symbolic AI

1. Uses predefined rules and knowledge representation
2. Relies on human expertise and logic
3. Suitable for well-defined problems

Examples

Logic Based



Rule-based systems

Machine Learning AI

1. Learns from data and identifies patterns
2. Improves performance over time
3. Suitable for complex, data-driven problems

Examples

Image Recognition

Natural Language Processing

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Key Domains in AI

Natural Language Processing

NLP deals with the interaction b/w **computers** and **human** (natural) language.

- Natural Language Understanding
- Natural Language Generation
- Speech Recognition
- Machine Translation etc.

Computer Vision

Computer Vision enables computers to **see, interpret** and **understand** the visual world.

- Image classification
- Object Detection
- Object Tracking
- Facial Recognition etc.

Robotics

Robotics is a multidisciplinary field that integrates AI with Physical machines (robots) to enable them to perform tasks, often autonomously in the real world.

- Perception
- Motion Planning
- Manipulation
- Human-robot interaction

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Global AI Industry Landscape

2024

$184 billion

Annual Growth Rate

2030

$826 billion

MISTRAL AI_

ANTHROP\C

amazon

OpenAI

Google

NVIDIA

Microsoft

Hugging Face

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Artificial Intelligence Trends

Generative AI (GenAI)

Large Language Models (LLMs)

Edge AI

Agentic AI

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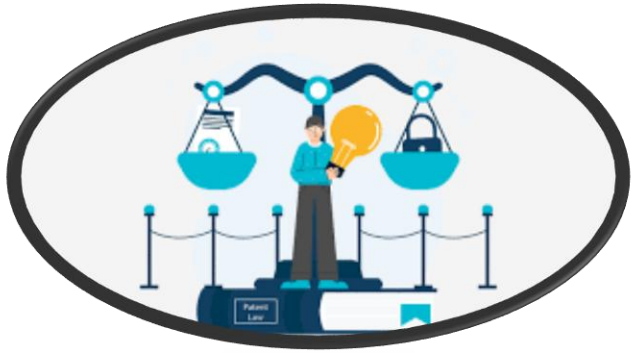
Challenges in AI Adoption

Data

- Garbage in, Garbage out
- Siloed Data
- Data Scarcity
- Privacy Concerns



Regulation and Compliance

- Evolving Landscape
- Ethical Concerns
- "Black Box" Problem

Cost and ROI Justification

- Significant Upfront Investment
- Uncertain ROI
- Operational Costs
- Talent Acquisition

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Gartner Hype Cycle for Artificial Intelligence

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