

# Artificial Intelligence For Everyone



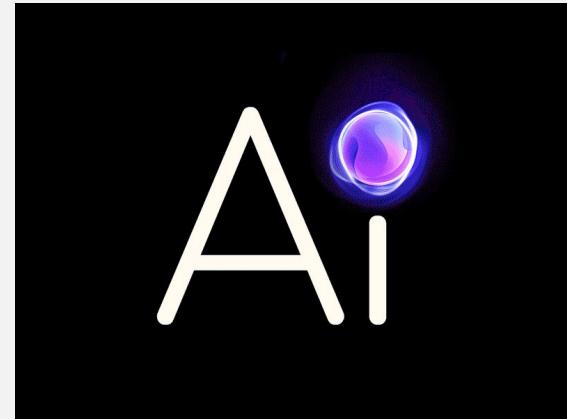
# What is AI? Introduction



# Introduction



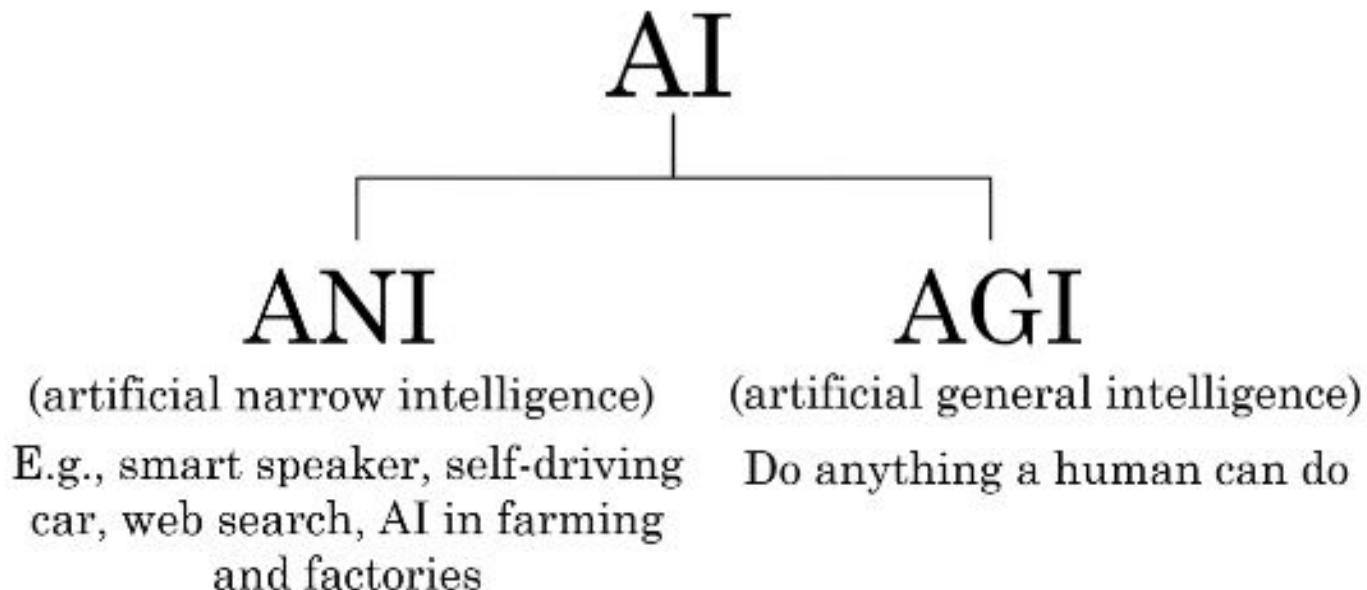
- AI is already creating tremendous amounts of value into software industry, a lot of the value to be created in a future lies outside the software industry.
- In sectors such as retail, travel, transportation, automotive, materials, manufacturing and so on.
- I should have a hard time thinking of an industry that I don't think AI will have a huge impact on in the next several years



# Introduction



## Demystifying AI



# What you'll learn



- What is AI?
  - Machine Learning
  - Data
  - What makes an AI company
  - What machine learning can and cannot do
  - Optional: Intuitive explanation of Deep Learning
- Building AI projects
- Building AI in your company
- AI and society

# Introduction

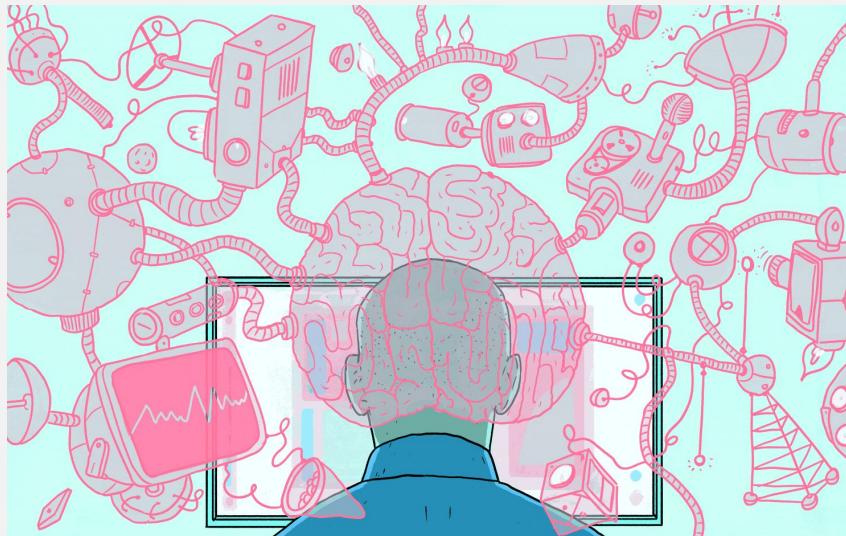


- Finally, AI is having a huge impact on society. In a fourth and final lesson, you'll learn about how AI systems can be biased and how to diminish or eliminate such biases.
- You also learn how AI is affecting developing economies and how AI is affecting jobs and be better able to navigate this rise of AI for yourself and for your organization.

# Introduction



- One of the major technologies driving the recent rise of AI is Machine Learning.



# What is AI? Machine Learning



# Machine Learning

- The rise of AI has been largely driven by one tool in AI called machine learning.
- In this you'll learn what is machine learning, so that by the end, you hope we will start thinking how machine learning might be applied to your company or to your industry.



# Supervised Learning

A —————→ B

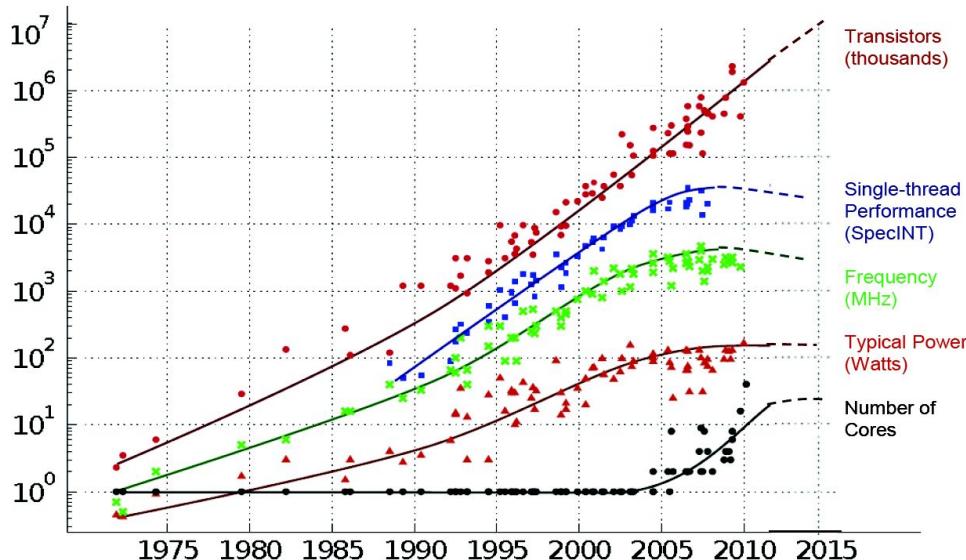
Input —————→ Output

# Machine Learning

Input (A)	→	Output (B)	Application
email	→	spam? (0/1)	spam filtering
audio	→	text transcript	speech recognition
English	→	Chinese	machine translation
ad, user info	→	click? (0/1)	online advertising
image, radar info	→	position of other cars	self-driving car
image of phone	→	defect? (0/1)	visual inspection

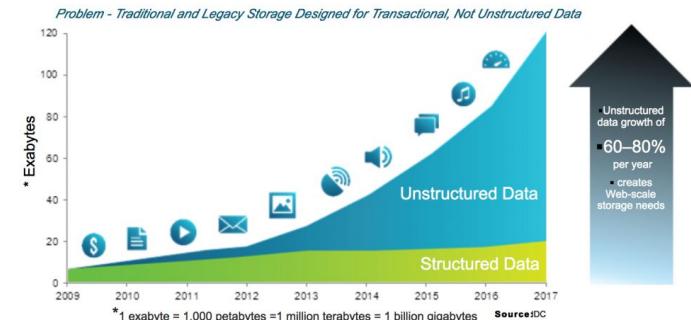
# Why Now

## 35 YEARS OF MICROPROCESSOR TREND DATA



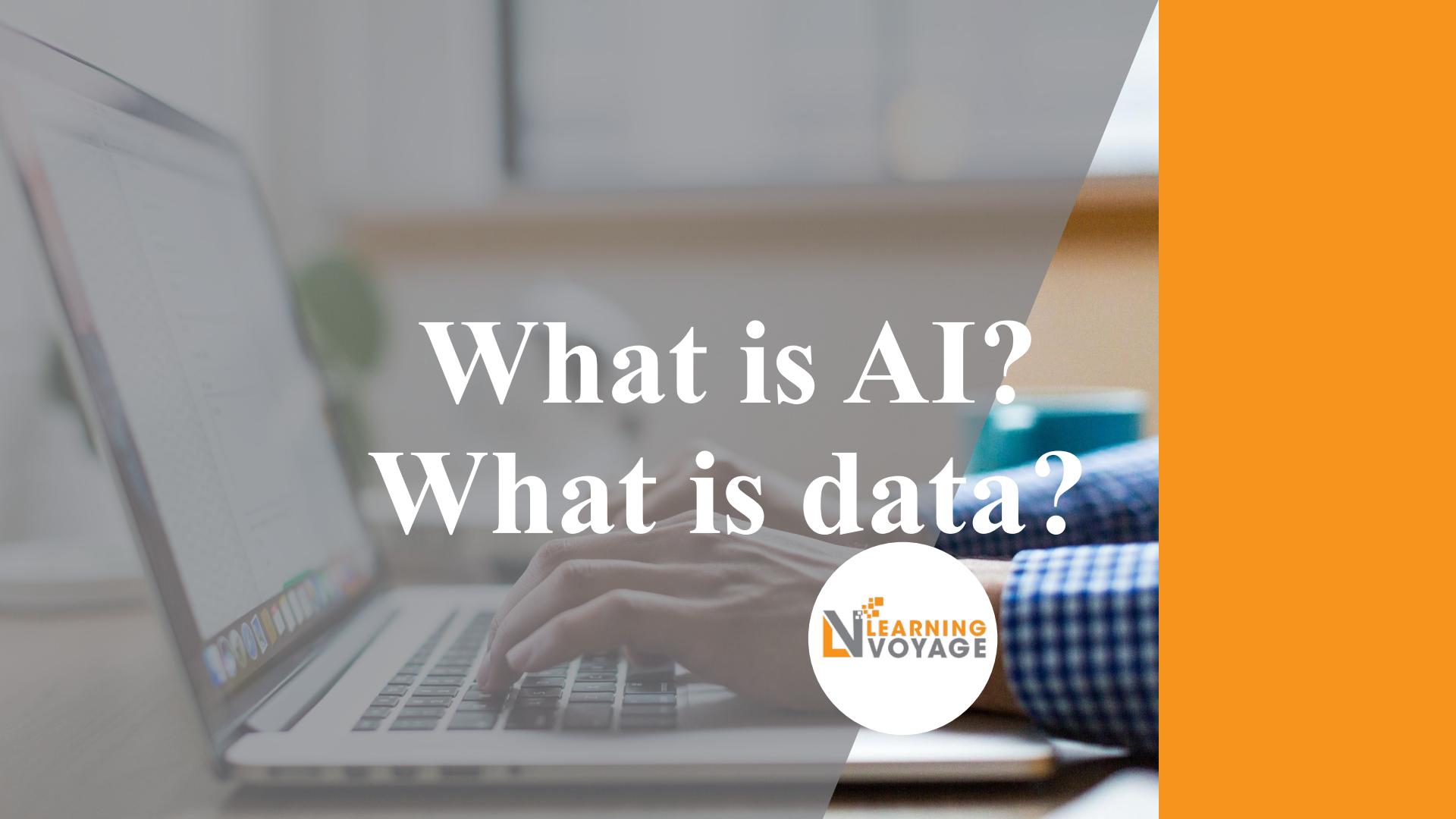
Original data collected and plotted by M. Horowitz, F. Labonte, O. Shacham, K. Olukotun, L. Hammond and C. Batten  
Dotted line extrapolations by C. Moore

## Data Growth



# Machine Learning

- The most important idea in AI has been machine learning, has basically supervised learning, which means A to B, or input to output mappings.
- What enables it to work really well is data.



# What is AI? What is data?



# What is data?

A word cloud centered around the word "DATA". The words are arranged in a roughly circular pattern, with "DATA" at the top center. Other prominent words include "INFORMATION", "ANALYSIS", "MANAGEMENT", "WORKLOAD", "BIG", and "RESOURCE". Various descriptive terms are scattered throughout, such as "private", "computer work", "storage pieces", "metadata visualization", "sets", "access", "large unstructured", "insight", "Business Intelligence", "integrity", "knowledge networks", "Internet", "algorithm", "people", "fixed", "CRM", "Hadoop", "discover", "intelligence", "organize", "processing", "software", "technology", "application", "structured", "collect", "research", "mission critical", "applications", "social", "public", "transmission", "patterns", and "files".

# Example of Table Data (dataset)

size of house (square feet)	# of bedrooms	price (1000\$)
523	1	115
645	1	150
708	2	210
1034	3	280
2290	4	355
2545	4	440

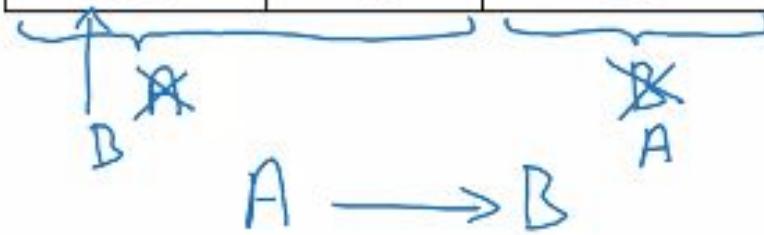


image	label
	cat
	not cat
	cat
	not cat



✓ “Google cat”

✗

✓

✗

A → B

# Acquiring Data

- Manual labeling



cat



not  
eat



cat



not  
cat

- From observing behaviors

user ID	time	price (\$)	purchased
4783	Jan 21 08:15.20	7.95	yes
3893	March 3 11:30.15	10.00	yes
8384	June 11 14:15.05	9.50	no
0931	Aug 2 20:30.55	12.90	yes

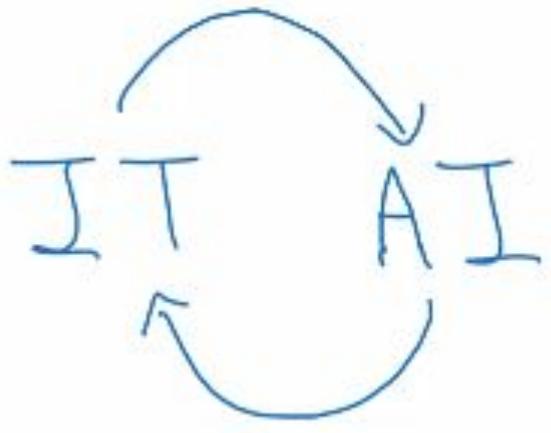
machine	temperature (°C)	pressure (psi)	machine fault
17987	60	7.65	N
34672	100	25.50	N
08542	140	75.50	Y
98536	165	125.00	Y

- Download from websites / partnerships

A

B

# Use and Mis Use Of Data



Don't throw data  
at an AI team and  
assume it will be  
valuable.

#	Country							
1	Argentina	10.51	37.20	38.66	41.53	55.48	1712.00	1.56
2	Australia	24.14	85.44	46.12	49.54	33.86	1044.85	9.87
3	Albania	10.88	38.51	13.23	14.21	22.50	694.30	15.32
4	Iceland	21.69	76.77	26.87	28.86	13.36	412.26	21.12
5	New Zealand	22.29	78.90	34.98	37.58	22.49	693.99	18.91
6	USA	27.64	97.83	50.01	53.72	36.24	1118.29	0.43
7	Uruguay	16.84	59.61	27.45	29.49	29.10	897.96	8.23
8	Luxembourg	43.58	154.25	21.37	22.96	29.88	922.03	1.67
9	Brazil	12.60	44.60	45.00	48.34	39.25	1211.17	0.62
10	Kazakhstan	10.36	36.67	18.38	19.74	23.38	721.46	9.56
11	Sweden	37.00	130.96	16.64	17.87	24.58	758.49	1.41
12	Bermuda	28.24	99.96	32.62	35.04	33.15	1022.94	2.71
13	Denmark	24.87	88.03	26.75	28.73	28.46	878.22	0.92
14	Finland	36.14	127.92	19.87	21.34	19.22	593.09	0.53
15	Ireland	32.40	114.68	26.26	28.21	22.35	689.67	4.10
16	Greece	28.31	100.20	15.74	16.91	16.10	496.81	12.47
17	France	33.05	116.98	22.93	24.63	23.81	734.73	3.28
18	Canada	22.81	80.74	36.68	39.40	30.25	933.45	0.97
19	Norway	23.51	83.21	21.01	22.57	19.83	611.91	5.34
20	Hong Kong SAR, China	67.11	237.54	54.86	58.93	25.82	796.75	2.22
21	French Polynesia	14.75	52.21	49.55	53.23	30.90	953.51	2.83

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Highlights from the Chrome 79 update

## Debug why a cookie was blocked

Click a resource in the Network panel and go to the updated Cookies tab

[View cookie values](#)

Click a row in the Cookies pane in the Application panel to see the cookie's value.



# What is data?

- In this you learned what data is and you also saw how not to misuse data, for example by over-investing in an IT infrastructure in the hope that it will be useful for AI in the future.
- Finally, you saw data is messy.
  - But a good AI team would be the help you deal with all of these problems.
- Now, AI has a complicated terminology when people throw around terms like AI, Machine Learning, Data Science.
  - What do they really mean?

# What is AI? The terminology of AI



# The terminology of AI



- You might have heard terminology from AI, such as machine learning or data science or neural networks or deep learning. What do these terms really mean?

# Machine Learning VS Data Science

Home  
prices

size of house (square feet)	# of bedrooms	# of bathrooms	newly renovated	price (1000\$)
523	1	2	N	115
645	1	3	N	150
708	2	1	N	210
1034	3	3	Y	280
2290	4	4	N	355
2545	4	5	Y	440

ML. A → B

Running AI system  
(e.g., websites / mobile app)

DS

Homes with 3 bedrooms are more expensive  
than homes with 2 bedrooms of a similar size.  
Newly renovated homes have a 15% premium.

# Machine Learning VS Data Science

## Machine learning

“Field of study that gives computers the ability to learn without being explicitly programmed.”

software  
→

-Arthur Samuel (1959)

## Data science

Science of extracting knowledge and insights from data.

slide deck  
→

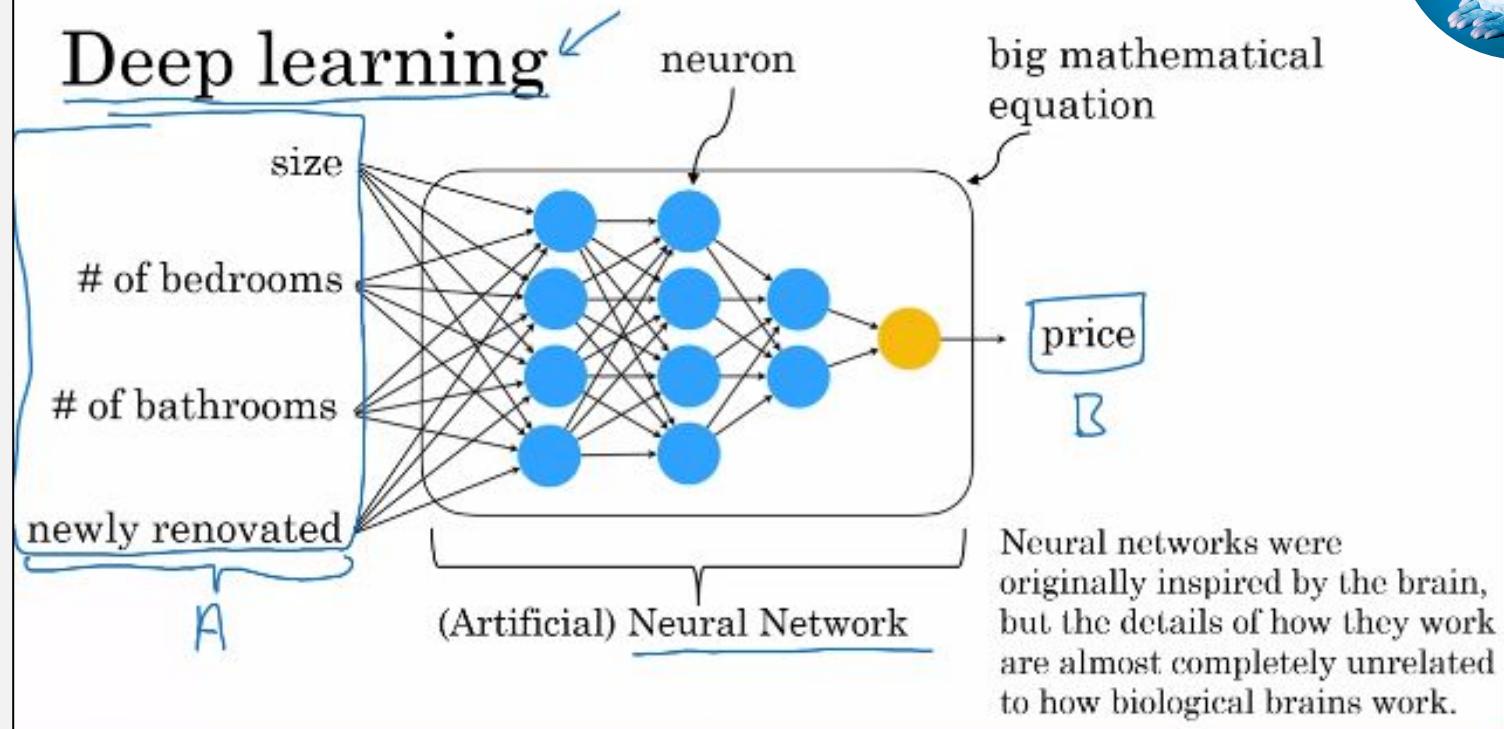
# The terminology of AI



Let me give an example of machine learning versus data science in the online advertising industry.

- A system that runs 24/7 and determines which Ad a user may click on:
  - **Machine Learning**
- The analysis of this system and the resulting data so you can change the model or pull insights from the data:
  - **Data Science**

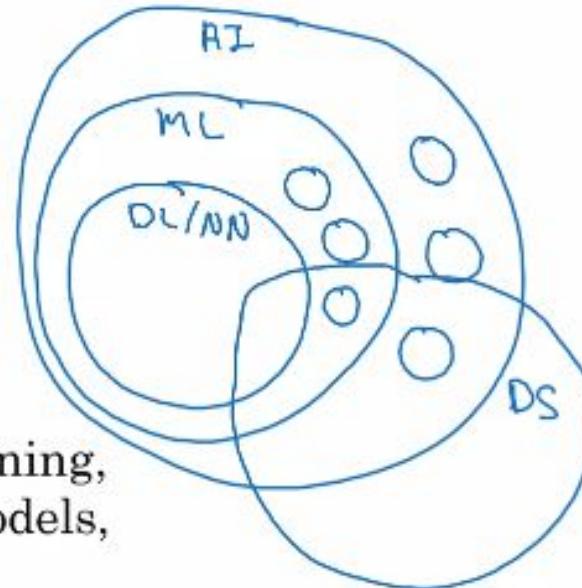
# Deep Learning



# The terminology of AI

AI has many tools

- Machine learning and data science
- Deep learning / neural network
- Other buzzwords: Unsupervised learning, reinforcement learning, graphical models, planning, knowledge graph, ...



# What is AI? What makes an AI company?



# What makes an AI company?

- What makes a company good at AI? Perhaps even more importantly, what will it take for your company to become great at using AI?
- What can you do for your company?

# What makes an AI company?

## A lesson from the rise of the Internet

### Internet Era

Shopping mall + website  
≠ Internet company

- A/B testing
- Short iteration time
- Decision making pushed down to engineers and other specialized roles

### AI era

Any company + deep learning  
≠ AI company

- Strategic data acquisition
- Unified data warehouse
- Pervasive automation
- New roles (e.g., MLE) and division of labor

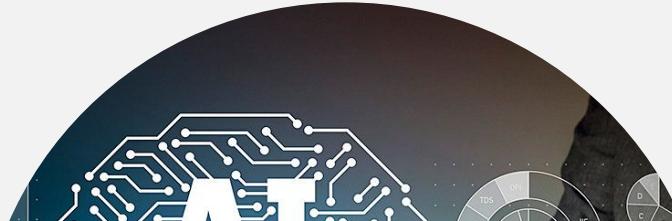
# What makes an AI company?

## AI Transformation

1. Execute pilot projects to gain momentum
2. Build an in-house AI team
3. Provide broad AI training
4. Develop an AI strategy
5. Develop internal and external communications



# What makes an AI company?



- In the next section, I want to show you and give you some examples of what AI can and cannot do, to help you better select projects AI that there may be effective for your company.



# What is AI? What machine learning can and cannot do



# What machine learning can and cannot do

- In this section and the next section, I hope to help you develop intuition about what AI can and cannot do.
  - In practice, before you commit to a specific AI project, you'll usually have to do technical diligence on the project to make sure that it is feasible.
- This means: looking at the data, look at the input, and output (A and B), and just thinking through if this is something AI can really do.

# What machine learning can and cannot do

- What I've seen unfortunately is that some CEOs can have an inflated expectation of AI and can ask engineers to do things that today's AI just cannot do.
- One of the challenges is that the media, as well as the academic literature, tends to only report on positive results or success stories using AI, and we see a string of success stories and no failure stories, people sometimes think AI can do everything. Unfortunately, that's just not true.

# Supervised learning

Input (A)	Output (B)	Application
email	spam? (0/1)	spam filtering
→ audio	text transcripts	speech recognition
English	Chinese	machine translation
ad, user info	click? (0/1)	online advertising
→ image, radar info	position of other cars	Self-driving car
→ image of phone	defect? (0/1)	visual inspection

Anything you can do with 1 second of thought,  
we can probably now or soon automate.

# What machine learning can and cannot do

- So for example, in order to determine the position of other cars, that's something that you can do with less than a second. In order to tell if a phone is scratched, you can look at it and you can tell in less than a second.
- In order to understand or at least transcribe what was said, it doesn't take that many seconds of thought.
- While this is an imperfect rule of thumb, it maybe gives you a way to quickly think of some examples of tasks that AI systems can do.

# What machine learning can and cannot do

The toy arrived two days late, so I wasn't able to give it to my niece for her birthday.  
Can I return it?



“Refund request”



Oh, sorry to hear that.  
I hope your niece had a good birthday.  
Yes, we can help with....

Input text → Refund/Shipping/Other



# What Happens If You Try?

## Input (A)

User email



## Output (B)

2-3 paragraph response

### 1000 examples

“My box was damaged.”



Thank you for your email.

“Where do I write a review?”



Thank you for your email.

“What’s the return policy?”



Thank you for your email.

“When is my box arriving?”



Thank yes now your....

# What makes an ML Problem Easier

1. Learning a “simple” concept

$\leq 1 \text{ sec}$

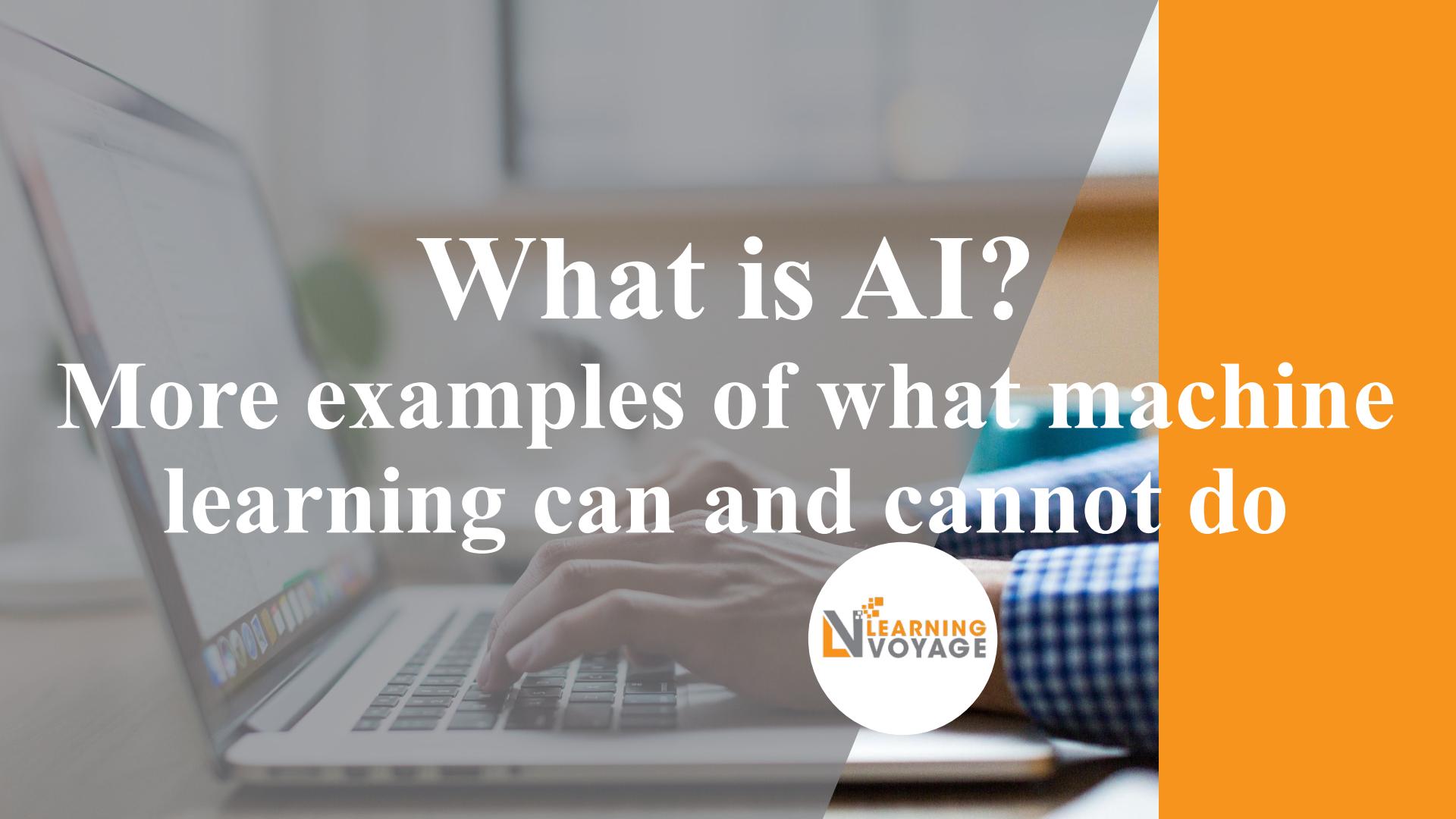
2. Lots of data available

A, B

$\underset{\sim}{A} \rightarrow \underset{\sim}{B}$

# What machine learning can and cannot do

- AI is the new electricity and it's transforming every industry, but it's also not magic and it can't do everything under the sun.
- I hope that this started to help you hone your intuitions about what it can and cannot do, and increase the odds of your selecting feasible and valuable projects for maybe your teams to try working on.
- In order to help you continue developing your intuition, I would like to show you more examples of what AI can and cannot do.



# What is AI?

## More examples of what machine learning can and cannot do



# More examples of what machine learning can and cannot do



- One of the challenges of becoming good at recognizing what AI can and cannot do is that it does take seeing a few examples of concrete successes and failures of AI.
- If you work on an average of say, one new AI project a year, then to see three examples would take you three years of work experience and that's just a long time.

# More examples of what machine learning can and cannot do

- Let's say you're building a self-driving car, here's something that AI can do pretty well, which is to take a picture of what's in front of your car and maybe just using a camera, maybe using other senses as well such as radar or lidar.
- Then to figure out, what is the position, or where are the other cars.
- So, this would be an AI where the input A, is a picture of what's in front of your car, or maybe both a picture as well as radar and other sensor reading

# Self Driving Car

Can do



A → B

10,000

Cannot do



stop

hitchhiker

10,000

bike turn  
left signal

1. Data

2. Need high accuracy

A → B

# More examples of what machine learning can and cannot do

- Say you want to build an AI system to look at X-ray images and diagnose pneumonia. So, all of these are chest X-rays. So, the input A could be the X-ray image and the output B can be the diagnosis.
- Does this patient have pneumonia or not? So, that's something that AI can do.
- Something that AI cannot do would be to diagnose pneumonia from 10 images of a medical textbook chapter explaining pneumonia.

# X Ray Diagnosis



Can do

Diagnose pneumonia from  
~10,000 labeled images

A → B

Cannot do

Diagnose pneumonia from  
10 images of a medical textbook  
chapter explaining pneumonia

A → B

# More examples of what machine learning can and cannot do

- Machine learning tends to work well when you're trying to learn a simple concept, such as something that you could do with less than a second of mental thought, and when there's lots of data available.
- Machine learning tends to work poorly when you're trying to learn a complex concept from small amounts of data

# Strengths and Weaknesses Of ML

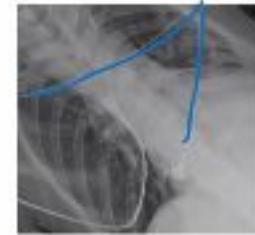
ML tends to work well when:

1. Learning a “simple” concept
2. There is lots of data available

ML tends to work poorly when:

1. Learning complex concepts from small amounts of data
2. It is asked to perform on new types of data

A → B



# More examples of what machine learning can and cannot do

- I hope these examples are helping you hone your intuitions about what AI can and cannot do.
  - In case the boundary between what it can or cannot do still seems fuzzy to you, don't worry.
- It will take time and technical diligence before forming strong conviction about whether something is feasible or not.

# What is AI?

## Non-technical explanation of deep learning (Part 1, optional)



# Non-technical explanation of deep learning (Part 1, optional)

- The terms deep learning and neural network are used almost interchangeably in AI.
- And even though they're great for machine learning, there's also been a bit of hype and bit of mystique about them.
- This will demystify deep learning, so that you have a sense of what deep learning and neural networks really are.

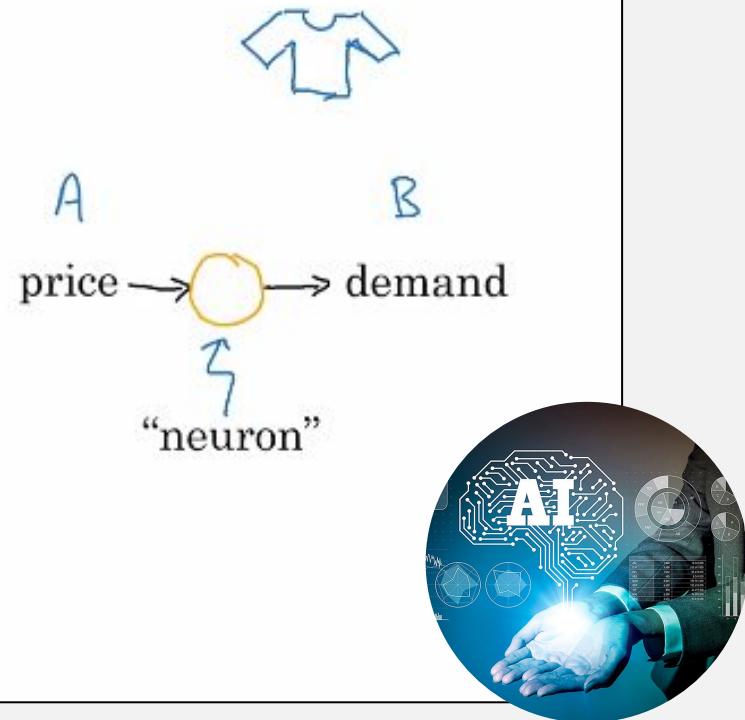


# Non-technical explanation of deep learning (Part 1, optional)

- Let's use an example from demand prediction.
  - Let's say you run a website that sells t-shirts.
- And you want to know, based on how you price the t-shirts, how many units you expect to sell, how many t-shirts you expect to sell.
- You might then create a dataset like this, where the higher the price of the t-shirt, the lower the demand.
- So you might fit a straight line to this data, showing that as the price goes up, the demand goes down.

# Non-technical explanation of deep learning (Part 1, optional)

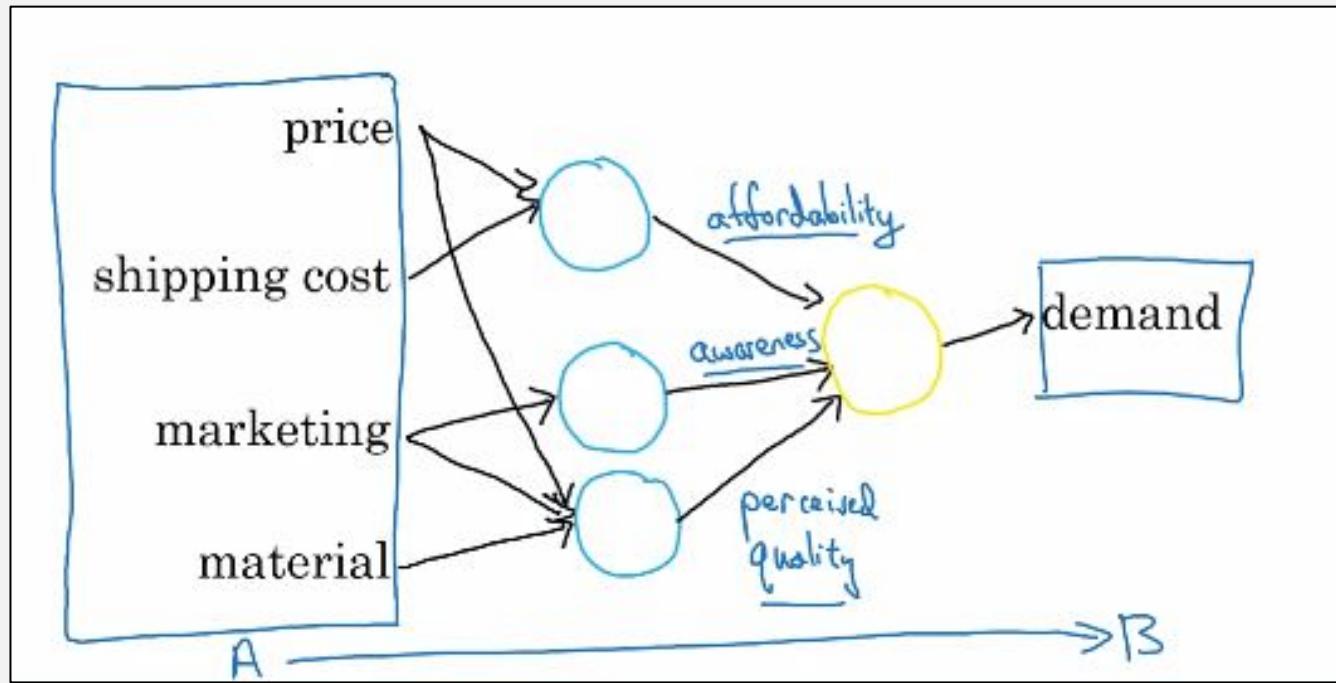
## Demand prediction



# Demand Prediction

- Suppose that instead of knowing only the price of the t-shirts, you also have the shipping costs that the customers will have to pay to get the t-shirts.
- Maybe you spend more or less on marketing in a given lesson, and you can also make the t-shirt out of a thick, heavy, expensive cotton or a much cheaper, more lightweight material.

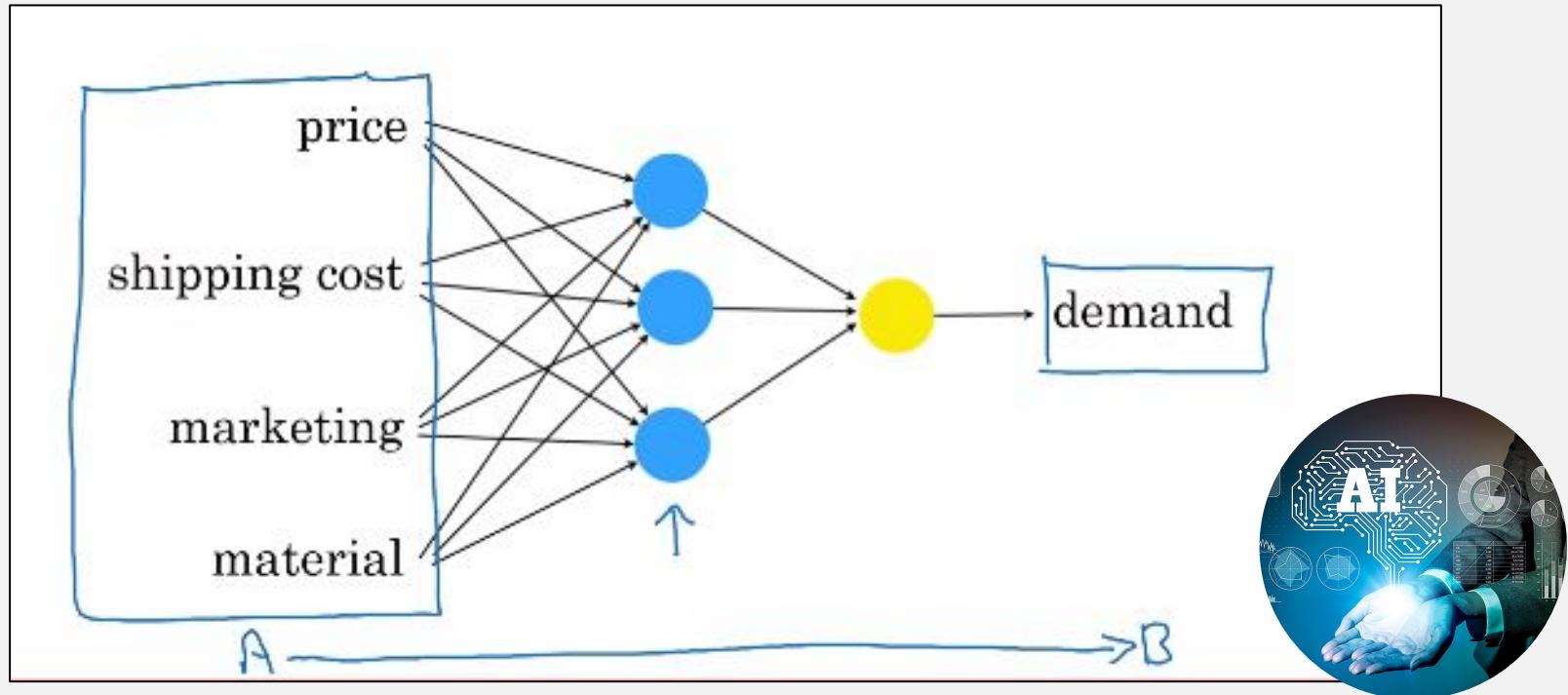
# Demand Prediction



# Non-technical explanation of deep learning (Part 1, optional)

- So It learns this input output or A to B mapping.
- This is a fairly small neural network with just four artificial neurons.
- In practice, neural networks used today are much larger, with easily thousands, tens of thousands or even much larger than that numbers of neurons.

# Demand Prediction



# Non-technical explanation of deep learning (Part 1, optional)

- So that's a neural network, is a group of artificial neurons each of which computes a relatively simple function.
- But when you stack enough of them together like Lego bricks, they can compute incredibly complicated functions that give you very accurate mappings from the input A to the output B.
- Now, in this you saw an example of neural networks applied to demand prediction.

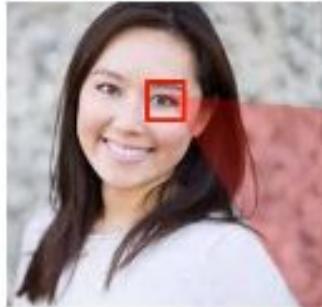
# What is AI? More Deep Learning...



# Non-technical explanation of deep learning (Part 2, optional)

- In the last, you saw how a neural network can be applied to demand prediction, but how can the neural network look at the picture and figure out what's in the picture?
  - Or listen to an audio clip and understand what is said in an audio clip?
- Let's take a look at a more complex example of applying a neural network to face recognition.

# Face Recognition



30	32	22	12	10	10	12	33	35	30
12	11	12	234	170	176	13	15	12	12
234	222	220	230	200	222	230	234	56	78
190	220	186	112	110	110	112	180	30	32
49	250	250	250	4	2	254	200	44	6
55	250	250	250	3	1	250	245	25	3
189	195	199	150	110	110	182	190	199	55
200	202	218	222	203	200	200	208	215	222
219	215	220	220	222	214	215	210	220	220
220	220	220	220	221	220	221	220	220	222

# Non-technical explanation of deep learning (Part 2, optional)

- You saw how a neural network can take as input four numbers corresponding to the price, shipping costs, amounts of marketing, and cloth material of a T-shirt and output demand.
- In this example, the neural network just has to input a lot more numbers corresponding to all of the pixel brightness values of this picture.
- If the resolution of this picture is 1000 pixels by 1000 pixels, then that's a million pixels.

# Non-technical explanation of deep learning (Part 2, optional)

## Face recognition

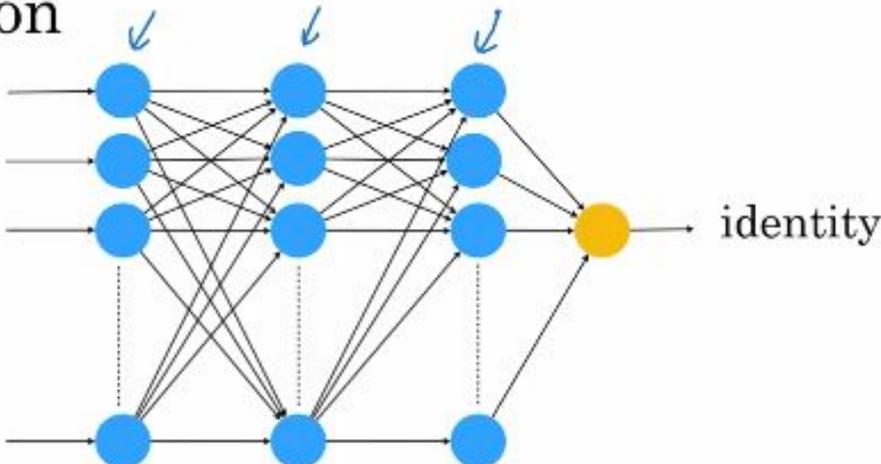
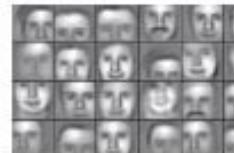
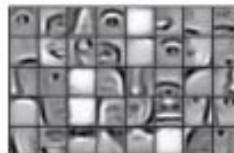
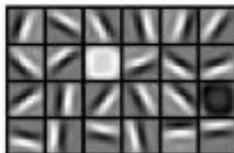


1000

1600

1,000,000

3,000,000



# Non-technical explanation of deep learning (Part 2, optional)



Congratulations on finishing this. You now know how machine learning and data science work.

- Next, you'll learn how to build your own machine learning or data science project.



# Building AI Projects? Introduction



# Introduction

- How do you use this technology in a project, either if you want to do a project in your proverbial garage or if you want to do your project in a bigger company, or maybe even have something that builds up to align with your corporate strategy?



# Introduction

- In this lesson you learn what is the workflow of an AI project. Different projects have different steps.
  - Just like a birthday party has a sequence of predictable steps.
  - First, you figure out the guest list
  - Find a venue
  - Order the birthday cake
  - Send invites, and so on.
- So, too does an AI project have a sequence of predictable steps.



# Introduction



## Starting an AI project

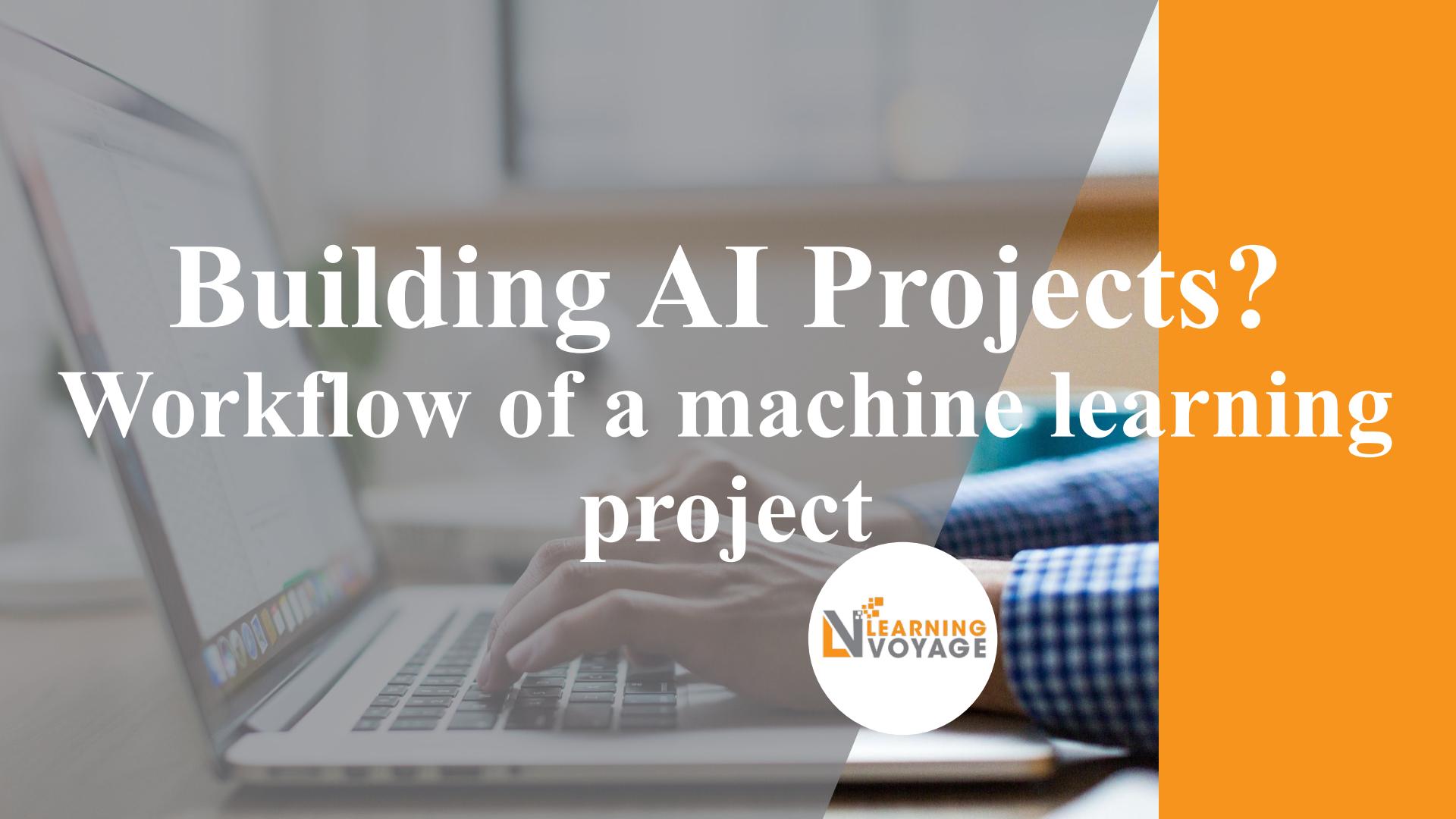
- Workflow of projects
- Selecting AI projects
- Organizing data and team for the projects

# Introduction



- Finally, you also learned how to organize the data as well as the team, which again could be just you are a few friends or much bigger corporate team.
- We learn how to organize the data and team for executing on an AI project. By the end of this, you know what it feels like and how to build your own AI project, and maybe you'll be able to start exploring with some of your friends promising ideas to try

# Building AI Projects? Workflow of a machine learning project

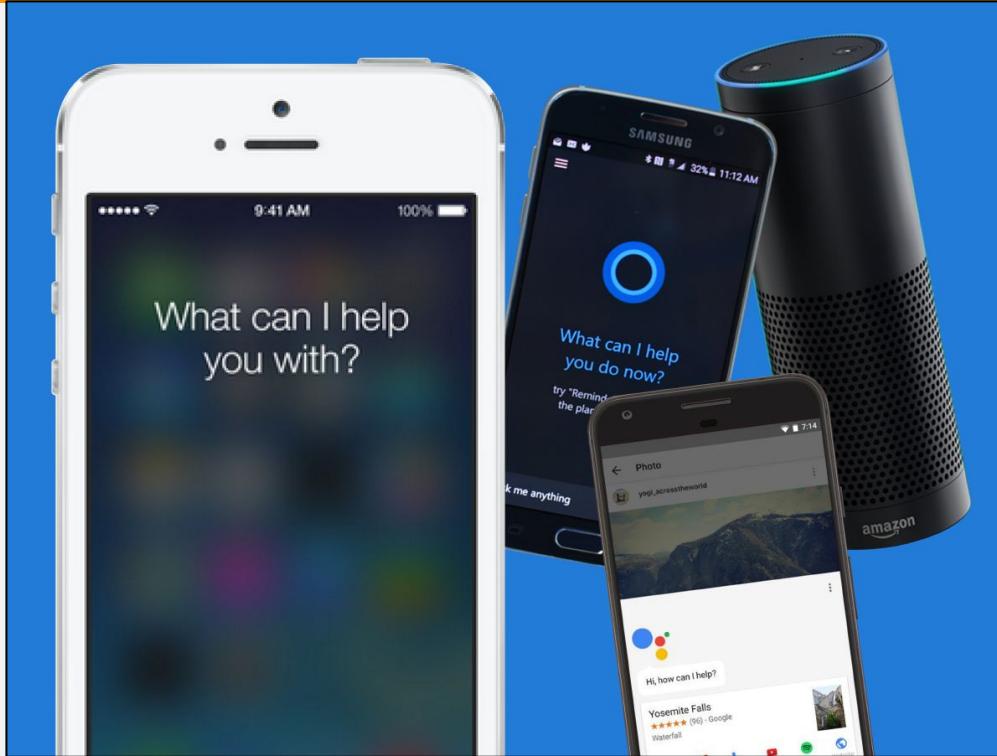
A blurred background image of a person's hands typing on a laptop keyboard, suggesting a technical or work environment.

# Workflow of a machine learning project

- Machine learning algorithms can learn input to output or A to B mappings. So, how do you build a machine learning project?
- In this, you'll learn what is the workflow of machine learning projects. Let's take a look. As a running example



# Workflow of a machine learning project



# Workflow of a machine learning project

- Let's go through the key steps of a machine learning project. Just for simplicity, I'm going to use Amazon Echo or detecting the Alexa keywords as this running example.
- If you want to build an AI system or build a machine learning system to figure out when a user has said the word Alexa, the first step is to collect data.



# Workflow of a machine learning project

## Key steps of a machine learning project

*Echo / Alexa*

→ 1. Collect data

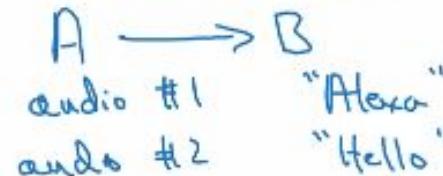
→ 2. Train model

Iterate many times until  
good enough

→ 3. Deploy model

Get data back

Maintain / update model



# Workflow of a machine learning project

- Let's say you're building a self-driving car. One of the key components of a self-driving car is a machine learning algorithm that takes as input, say a picture, of what's in front of your car and tells you where are the other cars.
- So, what's the first step of building this machine learning system? Hopefully, you remember from the last slide that the first step was to collect data.

# Keysteps of a machine learning project

## *Self-driving car*

### 1. Collect data

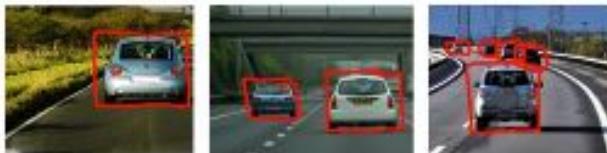


image → position of other cars

### 2. Train model

Iterate many times until  
good enough



### 3. Deploy model

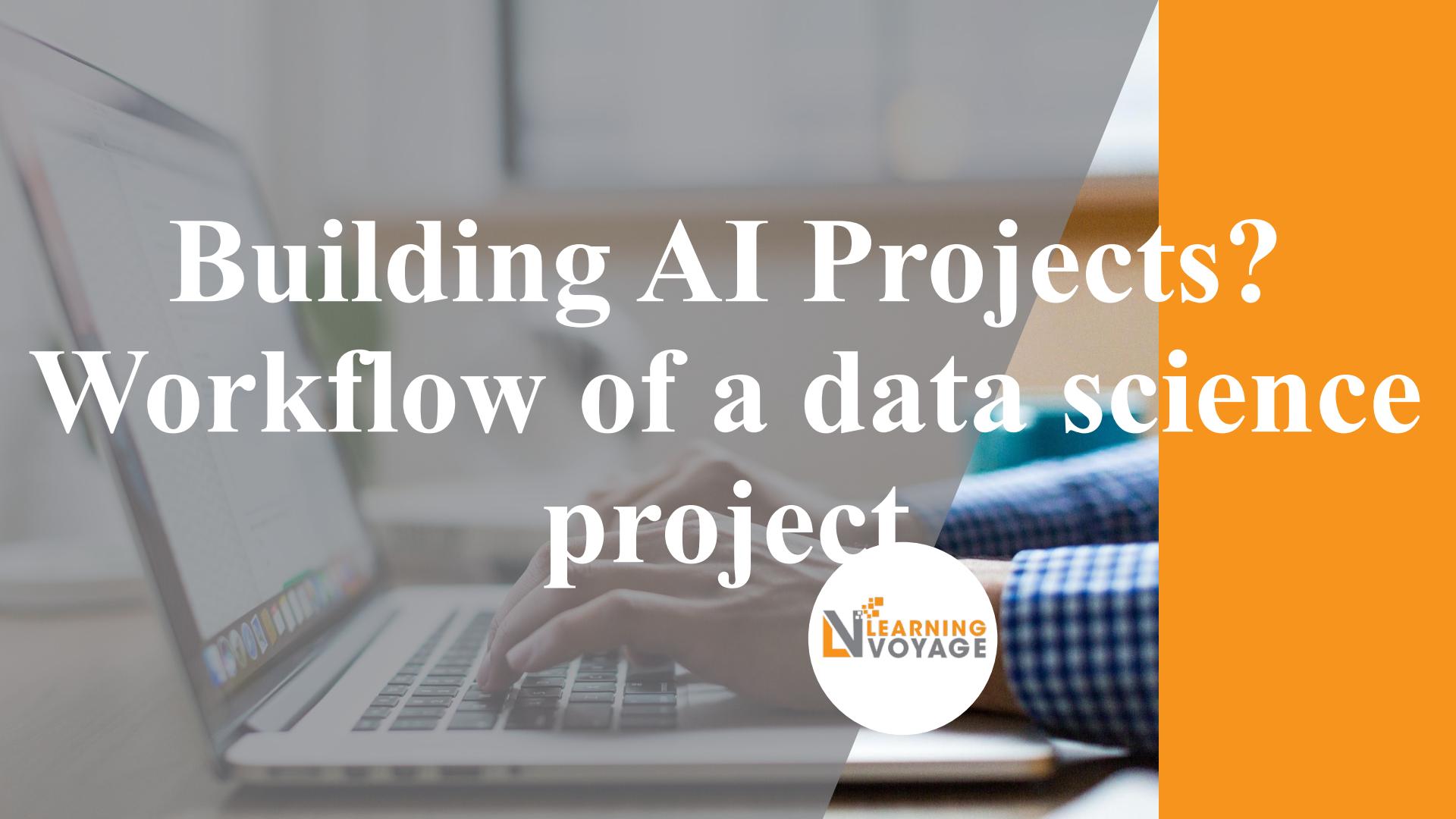
Get data back  
Maintain / update model



# Workflow of a machine learning project

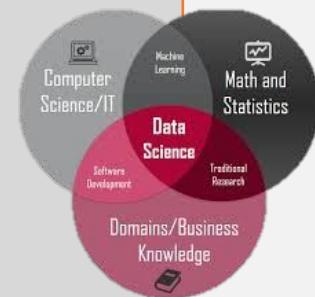
- In this , you learned what are the key steps of a machine learning project, which are to collect data, to train the model, and then to deploy the model.
- Next, let's take a look at what are the key steps or what is a workflow of a data science project. Let's go on to the next section

# Building AI Projects? Workflow of a data science project

A blurred background image of a person's hands typing on a laptop keyboard, suggesting a data science or AI project environment.

# Workflow of a data science project

- Unlike a machine learning project, the output of a data science project is often a set of actionable insights, a set of insights that may cause you to do things differently.
- So, data science projects have a different workflow than machine learning projects.
- Let's take a look at one of the steps of a data science project.



# Workflow of a data science project

- Say you run a e-commerce or a online shopping website that sells coffee mugs and so for a user to buy a coffee mug from you, there's a sequence of steps they'll usually follow.
- First, they'll visit your website and take a look at the different coffee mugs on offer, then eventually, they have to get to a product page, and then they'll have to put it into their shopping cart, and go to the shopping cart page, and then they'll finally have to check out.

# Key Steps of a data science project

## *Optimizing a sales funnel*

→ 1. Collect data

User ID	Country	Time	Webpage
2009	Spain	08:34:30 Jan 5	home.html
2897	USA	13:20:22 May 18	redmug.html
4893	Philippines	22:45:16 Jun 11	mug.html

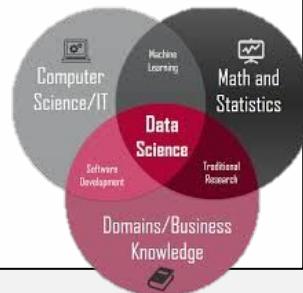
→ 2. Analyze data

Iterate many times to get good insights

→ 3. Suggest hypotheses/actions

Deploy changes

Re-analyze new data periodically



# Workflow of a data science project

- Let's say you run a factory that's manufacturing thousands of coffee mugs a month for sale and you want to optimize the manufacturing lines So, these are the key steps in manufacturing coffee mugs.
- Step one is to mix the clay, so make sure the appropriate amount of water is added. Step two is take this clay and to shape the mugs.
- Then you have to add the glaze, so add the coloring, a protective cover. Then you have to heat this mug and we call that firing the kiln.

# Key Steps of a data science project

## *Manufacturing line*

Mix clay



Shape mug



Add glaze



Fire kiln



Final inspection



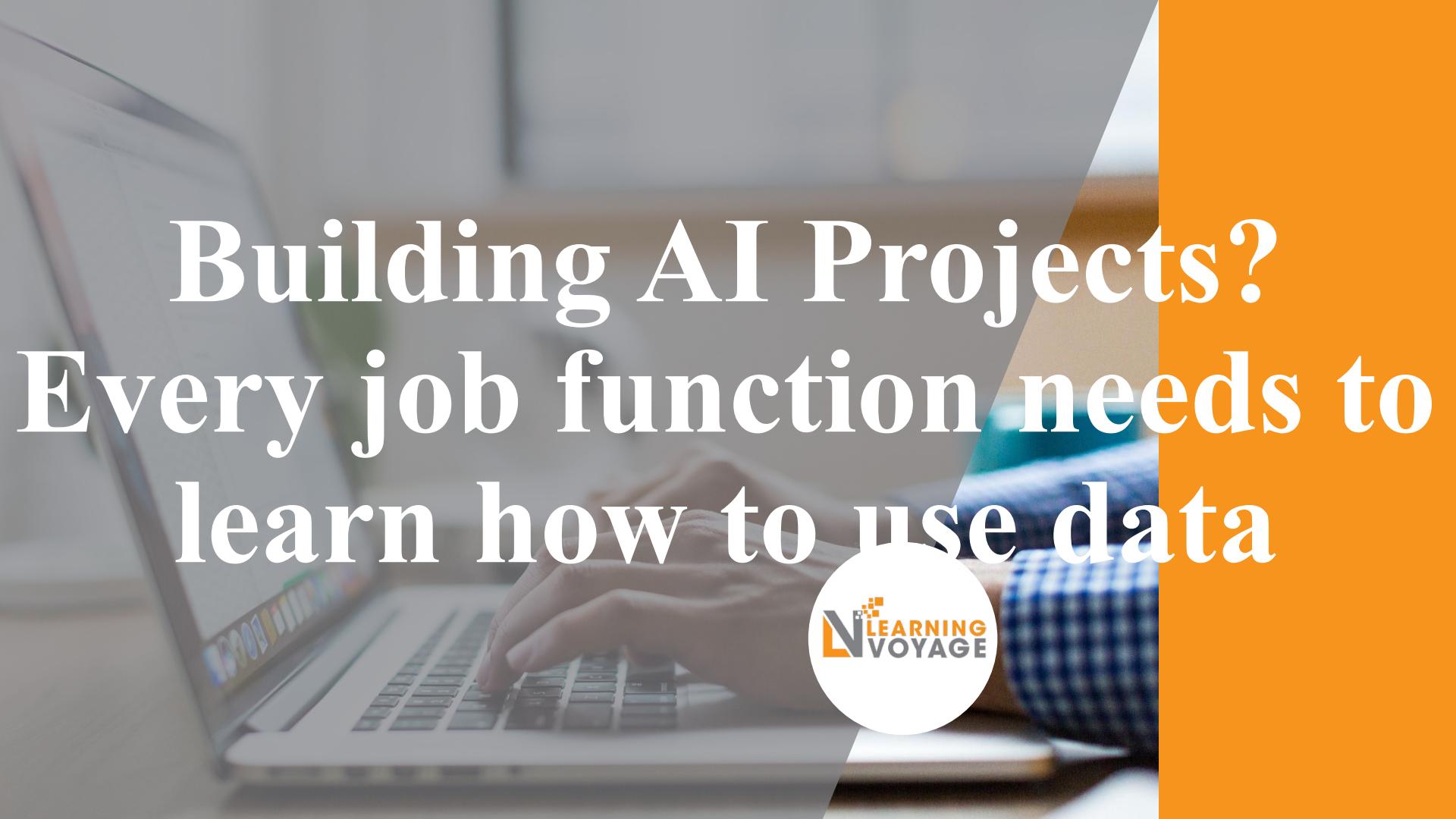
1. Collect data
2. Analyze data  
Iterate many times to get good insights
3. Suggest hypotheses/actions

Clay Batch #	Supplier	Mixing time (minutes)
001	ClayCo	35
034	GooClay	22
109	BrownStuff	28

Mug Batch #	Humidity	Temperature in kiln (F)	Duration in kiln (hours)
301	0.002%	1410°	22
302	0.003%	1520°	24
303	0.002%	1420°	22

# Workflow of a data science project

- To summarize, the key steps of a data science project are to collect the data, to analyze the data, and then to suggest hypotheses and actions.
- In this and the last slide you saw some examples of machine learning projects and data science projects.
- It turns out that machine learning and data science are affecting almost every single job function.



# Building AI Projects? Every job function needs to learn how to use data



# Every job function needs to learn how to use data

- Data is transforming many different job functions, whether you work in recruiting or sales or marketing or manufacturing or agriculture, data is probably transforming your job function. What's happened in the last few decades is the digitization of our society.

# Every job function needs to learn how to use data

## Manufacturing line manager

### Data science

Mix clay



Shape mug



Add glaze



Fire kiln



Final inspection



Optimize manufacturing line

### Machine learning



ok

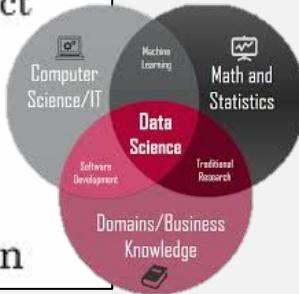


ok



defect

Automated visual inspection



# Every job function needs to learn how to use data

- How about recruiting?
- When recruiting someone to join your company, there may be a pretty predictable sequence of steps where your recruiter or someone else would send an email to a candidate and then you'd have a phone call with them, bring them on-site for an interview and then extend an offer and maybe close the offer.

# Every job function needs to learn how to use data

- For example, if you find that hardly anyone is making it from phone screen step to the on-site interviews step then you may conclude that maybe too many people are getting into the phone screen stage or maybe the people doing the phone screen are just being too tough and you should let more people get to the onsite interview stage.

# Every job function needs to learn how to use data

## Recruiting

### Data science



Optimize recruiting funnel

### Machine learning

Jane Doe
Personal Info
Education
Professional
Employment

Tiffany Doe
Personal Info
Education
Professional
Employment

→ Yes

→ No

Automated resume screening

# Every job function needs to learn how to use data

- What if you work in marketing? One of the common ways to optimize the performance in website is called AB testing, in which you launch two versions of website.
- Here version A has a red button, version B has a green button and you measure which websites causes people to click through more.
- So with this type of data, a data science team can help you gain insights and suggests hypotheses or actions for optimizing your website.

# Every job function needs to learn how to use data

## Marketing

### Data science

**Break into AI**

Whether you want to build your own use of AI in marketing, this program will teach you key concepts and applications of AI.

[Start free learning & practice](#)

**Break into AI**

Whether you want to build your own use of AI in marketing, this program will teach you key concepts and applications of AI.

[Get started learning & practice](#)

A

B

A/B testing

### Machine learning

Recommended for you

The image shows a grid of four blue shirts, likely business shirts, arranged in two rows of two. Each shirt is labeled "Business Shirt" followed by a size (S or M). The shirts are displayed against a white background with thin black outlines.

# Every job function needs to learn how to use data

- One last example from a totally different sector. Let's say you work in agriculture.
- Maybe you're a farmer working on the light industrial farm, how can data science help you? Today farmers are already using data science for crop analytics, where you can take data on the soil conditions, the weather conditions, the presence of different crops in the market and have data science teams make recommendations to what to plant, when to plant so as to improve use while maintaining the condition of the soil on your farm.

# Every job function needs to learn how to use data

## Agriculture

Data science



Crop analytics

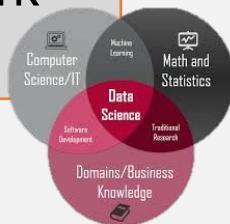
Machine learning



Precision weed killing

# Every job function needs to learn how to use data

- In this, you saw how all of these job functions, everything from sales, recruiting to marketing to manufacturing to farming agriculture, how all of these job functions are being affected by data, by data science and machine learning.
- It seems like there's a lot of different things you could do with AI. But how do you actually select a promising project to work on? Let's talk about that in the next.



# Building AI Projects? How to choose an AI project (Part 1)



# How to choose an AI project (Part 1)

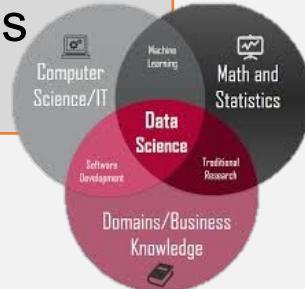
- If you want to try your hand at an AI project, how do you select a worthwhile project to work on? Don't expect an idea to naturally come overnight.
- Sometimes it happens, but sometimes it also takes a few days or maybe a few lessons to come up with a worthy idea to pursue. In this lesson, you see a framework for brainstorming potentially exciting AI projects to pursue.

# How to choose an AI project (Part 1)



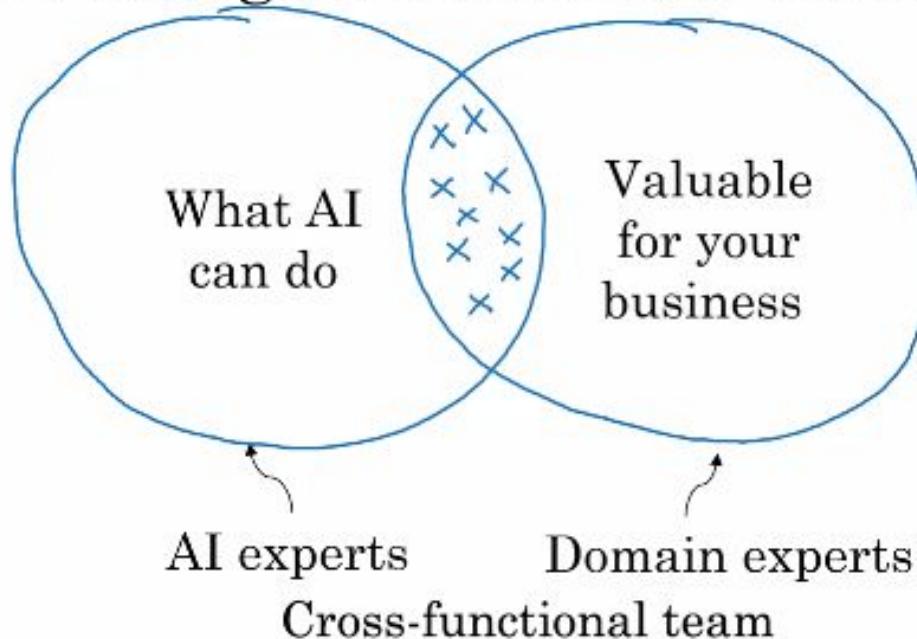
Let's say you want to build an AI project for your business. You've already seen that AI can't do everything, and so there's going to be a certain set of things that is what AI can do.

- So let's let the circle represent the set of things that AI can do. Now, there's also going to be a certain set of things that is valuable for your business.



# How to choose an AI project (Part 1)

## AI knowledge and domain knowledge



# How to choose an AI project (Part 1)

- When brainstorming projects, there's a framework that I've used with a lot of companies that I found to be useful.
- So let me share with you three principles or three ideas for how you can have a team brainstorm projects
- First, even though there's been a lot of press coverage about AI automating jobs away, and this is an important societal issue that needs to addressed, when thinking about concrete AI projects, I find it much more useful to think about automating tasks rather than automating jobs

# How to choose an AI project (Part 1)

## Brainstorming framework

- Think about automating tasks rather than automating jobs. E.g., call center routing, radiologists.



# How to choose an AI project (Part 1)

- Let's look at another example, the job of a radiologist. There's been a lot of press about how AI may automate radiologists' jobs, but radiologists actually do a lot of things.
- They read x-rays, that's really important, but they also engage in their own continuing education.
- They consult with other doctors, they may mentor younger doctors, some of them also consult directly with patients.

# How to choose an AI project (Part 1)

- And so it's by looking at all of these tasks that a radiologist does that you may identify one of them, let's say AI assistance or AI automation for reading x-rays, that allows you to select the most fruitful projects to work on.
- So what I would recommend is, if you look at your business, think about the tasks that people do, to see if you can identify just one of them, or just a couple of them, that may be automatable using machine learning.

# How to choose an AI project (Part 1)

## Brainstorming framework



- Think about automating tasks rather than automating jobs. E.g., call center routing, radiologists.
- What are the main drivers of business value?
- What are the main pain points in your business?

# How to choose an AI project (Part 1)

- I have one last piece of advice for brainstorming AI projects, which is that you can make progress even without big data, even without tons of data.
- Now don't get me wrong, having more data almost never hurts, other than maybe needing to pay a bit more for disk space or network bandwidth to transmit and store the data, having more data almost always is only helpful.



# How to choose an AI project (Part 1)

You can make progress even without big data

- Having more data almost never hurts.
- Data makes some businesses (like web search) defensible.
- But with small datasets, you can still make progress.



10  
100  
1000



# How to choose an AI project (Part 1)

- But I hope you have not manufactured 1 million defective coffee mugs, because that feels like a very expensive thing to have to throw away.
- So sometimes with as few as 100, or maybe 1,000, or sometimes maybe as few as 10, you may be able to get started on the machine learning project.
- The amount of data you need is very problem dependent, and speaking with an AI engineer or AI expert would help you get better sense.

# How to choose an AI project (Part 1)

- In this, you saw a brainstorming framework, and a set of criteria for trying to come up with projects that hopefully can be doable with AI, and are also valuable for your business.



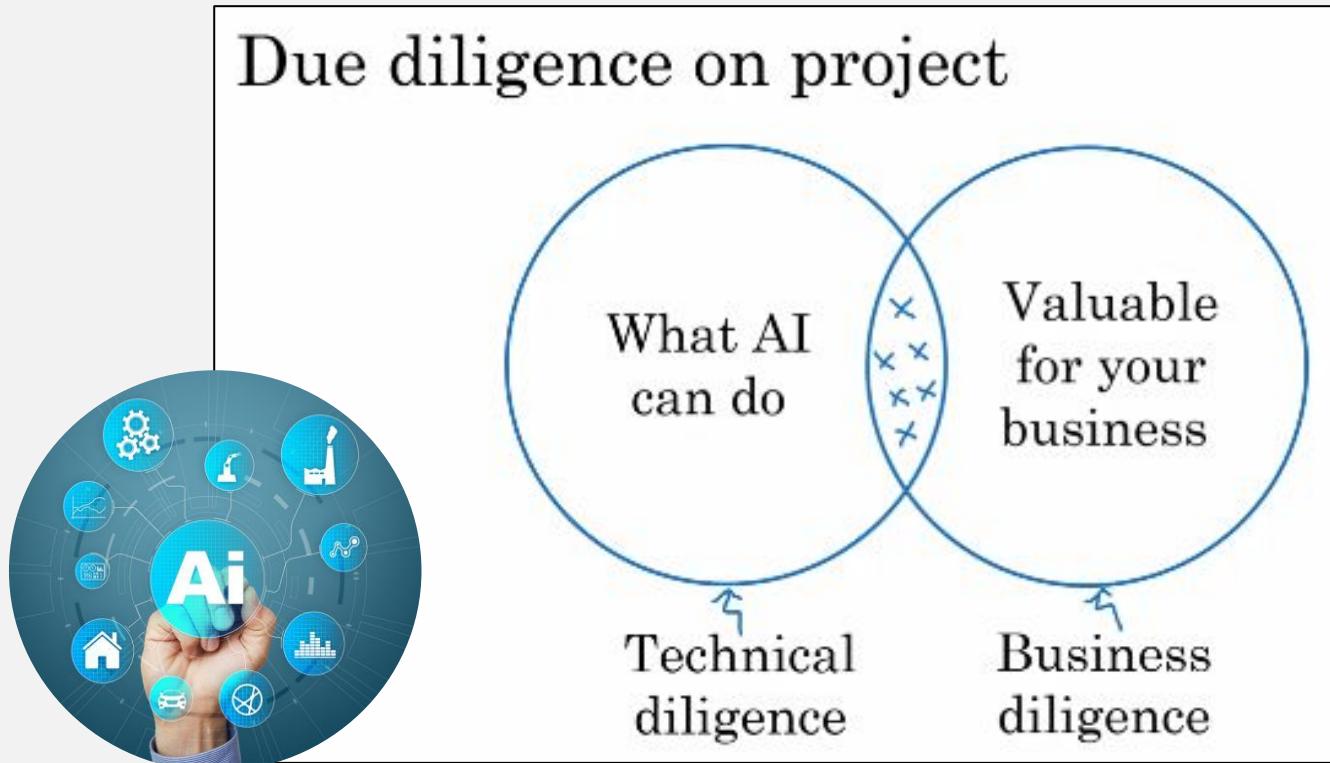
# Building AI Projects? How to choose an AI project (Part 2)



# How to choose an AI project (Part 2)

- Maybe you have a lot of ideas for possible AI projects to work on. But before committing to one, how do you make sure that this really is a worthwhile project?
- If it's a quick project that might take you just a few days maybe just jump in right away and see if it works or not, but some AI projects may take many months to execute.
- In this, I want to step you through the process that I use to double-check if a project is worth that many months of effort.

# How to choose an AI project (Part 2)



# How to choose an AI project (Part 2)

- Technical diligence is the process of making sure that the AI system you hope to build really is doable, really is feasible.
- So, you might talk to AI experts about whether or not the AI system can actually meet the desired level of performance.



# How to choose an AI project (Part 2)

## Due diligence on project



### Technical diligence

- Can AI system meet desired performance
- How much data is needed
- Engineering timeline

### Business diligence

- Lower costs
- Increase revenue
- Launch new product or business

} current business  
} new business

# How to choose an AI project (Part 2)

- Although not explicitly listed on this slide, one thing I hope you also consider doing as a third type of diligence which is ethical diligence.
- I think there are a lot of things that AI can do that will even make a lot of money, but that may not make society better off. So, in addition to technical diligence and business diligence, I hope you also conduct ethical diligence and make sure that whatever you're doing is actually making humanity and making society better off.

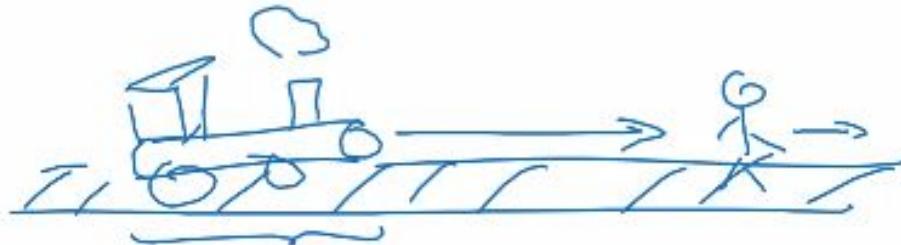
# How to choose an AI project (Part 2)

- As you're planning out your AI project, you also have to decide do you want to build or buy? This is an age old question in the IT world and we're facing this question in AI as well.
- For example, hardly any companies build their own computers these days. They buy someone else's computers and hardly any companies build their own Wi-Fi routers, just buy a commercial Wi-Fi router. How about machine learning and data science?

# How to choose an AI project (Part 2)

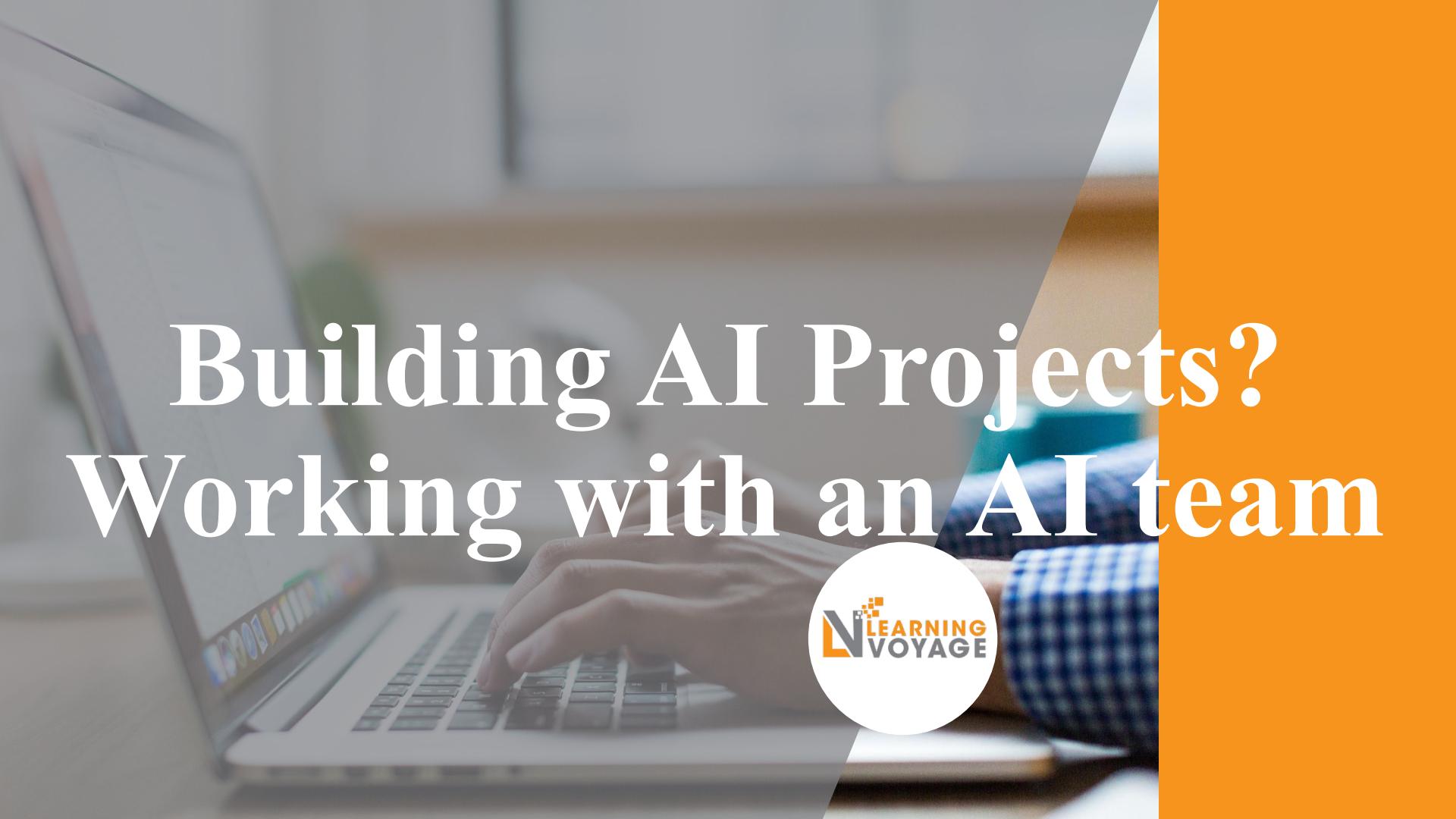
## Build vs. buy

- ML projects can be in-house or outsourced
- DS projects are more commonly in-house
- Some things will be industry standard – avoid building those.



# How to choose an AI project (Part 2)

- Through the process of technical diligence as well as business diligence, I hope you can start to identify projects that are potentially valuable or that seem promising for your business.
- If the project is a big company, maybe it'll take many months to do. It's not unusual for me to spend even a few lessons conducting this type of diligence before committing to a project.



# Building AI Projects? Working with an AI team



# Working with an AI team

- Say you found an exciting project that you want to try to execute on, how do you work with an AI team on this project?
- In this, you learn how AI teams think about data and therefore how you can interact with AI teams to help them succeed on a project.
- Now, there is one caveat which is, whether you have a cool idea but you don't have access to an AI team, you don't have any access to any AI engineers.

# Working with an AI team

- First, it really helps your AI team if you can specify an acceptance criteria for the project. I've done a lot of work in automated vision inspection.
- So, I'm going to use that as a running example in these few section. Let's say your goal is to detect defects in coffee mugs with at least 95% accuracy.

# Working with an AI team

## Specify your acceptance criteria



ok



ok



defect

Goal: detect defects  
with 95% accuracy

*test set*  
*n ~1000*

{ Provide AI team a dataset on  
which to measure their  
performance



# Working with an AI team

- Let's dive more deeply into the concept of a test set. This is how AI teams think about data. AI teams group data into two main datasets.
- The first called the training set and the second called the test set which we've already talked a bit about.
- The training set is just a set of pictures together with labels showing whether each of these pictures is of a coffee mug that is okay or defective.

# Working with an AI team

## How AI teams think about data

Training set



ok



defect



ok

Test set



ok

66.7%

ok



ok

ok



defect

ok

# Working with an AI team

- Before wrapping up this lesson one pitfall I want to urge you to avoid is expecting a 100% accuracy from your AI software.
- Here's what I mean, let's say this is your test set which you've already seen on the last slide.
- But, let me add a few more examples to this test set. Here are some of the reasons it may not be possible for a piece of AI software to be a 100% accurate.

# Working with an AI team

- First, machine learning technology today despite being very powerful still has limitations and they just can't do everything. So, you may be working on a problem that it's just very difficult even for today's machine learning technology.
- Second, insufficient data. If you don't have enough data specifically if you don't have enough training data for the AI software to learn from it may be very difficult to get a very high level of accuracy.
- Third, data is messy and sometimes data can be mislabeled

# Working with an AI team

## Pitfall: Expecting 100% accuracy

Test set



- Limitations of ML
- Insufficient data ←
- Mislabeled data ←
- Ambiguous labels ←

# Working with an AI team

- Congratulations on finishing all the lessons for this lesson. You now know what it feels like and what it takes to build an AI project.
- I hope you start brainstorming and exploring some ideas. There is one more optional lesson describing some of the technical tools that AI teams use that you can watch if you wish.

# Building AI Projects? Technical tools for AI teams (optional)



# Technical tools for AI teams (optional)

- When you work with AI teams, you may hear them refer to the tools that they're using to build these AI systems.
- In this, I want to share with you some details and names of the most commonly used AI tools, so that you'd be able to better understand what these AI engineers are doing.



# Technical tools for AI teams (optional)

- We're fortunate that the AI world today is very open, and many teams will openly share ideas with each other.
- There are great machine learning open source frameworks that many teams will use to build their systems. So, if you hear of any of these: TensorFlow, PyTorch, Keras, MXNet, CNTK, Caffe, PaddlePaddle, Scikit-learn, R or Weka, all of these are open source machine learning frameworks that help AI teams be much more efficient in terms of writing software.

# Technical tools for AI teams (optional)

- Along with AI technology breakthroughs are also published freely on the Internet on this website called Arxiv.
- Spelled like this. I hope that other academic communities also freely share their research since I've seen firsthand how much this accelerates progress in the whole field of AI.
- Finally, many teams will also share their code freely on the Internet, most commonly on a website called GitHub.

# Technical tools for AI teams (optional)

## AI technical tools

### Machine learning frameworks:

- TensorFlow
- PyTorch
- Keras
- MXNet
- CNTK
- Caffe
- PaddlePaddle
- Scikit-learn
- R
- Weka

### Research publications:

- Arxiv

### Open source repositories:

- GitHub



# Technical tools for AI teams (optional)

Image in face\_recognition�face\_recognition.load\_image\_file("obama.jpg")  
FaceLandmarksList = face\_recognition.face\_landmarks(face\_landmarks[Image])

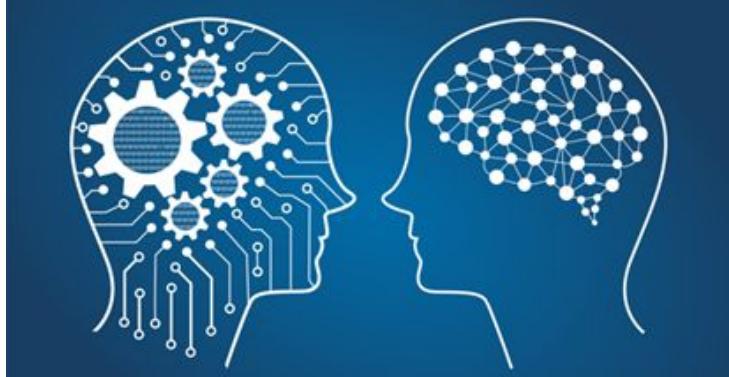
Finding facial features is super useful for lots of important stuff. But you can also use it for really stupid stuff like applying digital make up (think Melu!)

Input → Output

Identify faces in picture  
Recognize who appears in each photo.

Input → Picture contains "Joe Biden"

Unknown face recognition  
known\_image = face\_recognition.load\_image\_file("obama.jpg")  
unknown\_image = face\_recognition.load\_image\_file("obama.jpg")



# Technical tools for AI teams (optional)

## CPU vs. GPU

CPU: Computer processor (Central Processing Unit)



GPU: Graphics Processing Unit



Cloud vs. On-premises

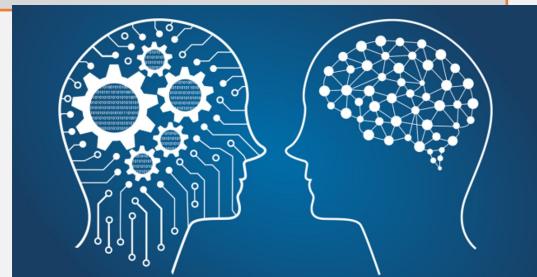


# Technical tools for AI teams (optional)

- A lot of the world is moving to Cloud deployments. Whether you search online you find many articles talking about the pros and cons of Cloud versus On-prem deployments.
- There is one last term you might hear about, which is Edge deployments.
- If you are building a self-driving car, there's not enough time to send data from a self-driving car to a Cloud server to decide if you should stop the car or not, and then send that message back to the self-driving car.

# Technical tools for AI teams (optional)

- Thanks to finishing this optional section on the technical tools that AI engineers use.
- Hopefully, when you hear them refer to some of these tools, you'll start to have a better sense of what they mean.



# Building AI In Your Company? Introduction



# Introduction

- Welcome back. In the last two lessons you learned what is AI, and how to build an AI project.
- This lesson we'll look at the projects we talked about already, and talk about how projects fit in the context of a company. Whether it's a for-profit, non-profit, or even within a government entity.
- For the sake of concreteness, I'll talk about building AI for companies will equally apply, no matter what type of organization you're in.



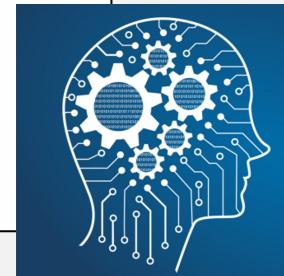
# Introduction

- Now, in case some of what you hear this lesson sounds like CEO level talk, don't be intimidated.
- This is actually useful for everyone to know, the ones that hope, your company will help your organization Improve using AI.
- And it does take maybe two or three years for a company to become good at AI.

# Introduction

## Building AI in your company

- Case studies of complex AI products
- Roles in an AI team
- AI Transformation Playbook
- Taking your first step





# Introduction

- We'll wrap this lessons lessons with concrete suggestions on how you can take your first step, right away, toward building AI in your company.
- Beyond these major topics, we'll also have a couple of optional lessons at the end, where you see a survey of major AI application areas and techniques.

# Building AI In Your Company? Case study: Smart speaker



# Case study: Smart speaker

- What does it feel like to work on a complex AI product, where isn't just using a single machine learning algorithm to map from A to B, but that learning algorithm is part of a bigger more complex project or product.
- I want to start it this lesson with two case studies of building complex AI products.
- First, building a smart speaker so that you can start to understand whether my feel like to maybe someday work on a complex AI product within your own company.



# Case study: Smart speaker

- Let's get started. Smart speakers and voice activated devices like these are taking the world by storm and if you don't already have one in your home, maybe you buy one someday.
- I'd like to go through a case study of how you would write AI software to get a smart speaker to respond to a verbal command such as "Hey device, tell me a joke."

# Case study: Smart speaker

- " For this example, rather than using Alexa, or Okay Google, or Hey Siri, or Hello Baidu as the wake word or trigger word, to be more device agnostic, I'm just going to use "Hey device" as the trigger word or wake work.
- To wake up say a smart speaker and let's say you wanted to tell you a joke.
- So how do you build a piece of AI software to understand a command like this and executes on it? These are the steps needed to process the command.

# Case study: Smart speaker

## Smart speaker



Amazon  
*Echo / Alexa*



Google  
*Home*



Apple  
*Siri*



Baidu  
*DuerOS*

Hey device, tell me a joke

# Case study: Smart speaker

- There can be four steps. Step one is the trigger word or the wake word detection.
- The speaker uses a machine learning algorithm to input the audio clip and output.
- Did they just hear the wake word or the trigger word "Hey Device," so 0 plus 0 or one and once it hears the trigger word or wake word, once it hears "Hey device," it then has to perform step two, which is speech recognition.
- So what the software has to do is take the audio of what came after "Hey device" and map that to "Tell me a joke."

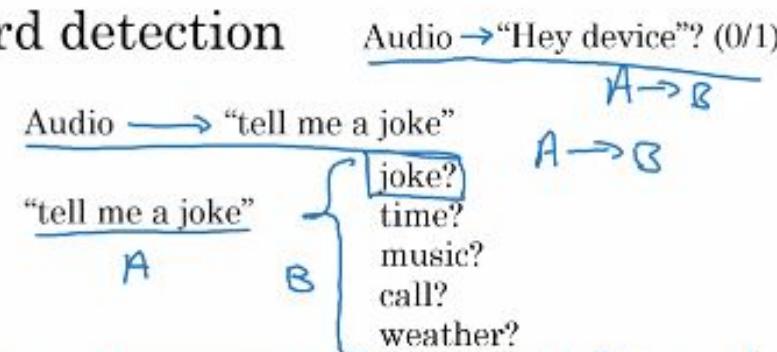


# Case study: Smart speaker

*“Hey device, tell me a joke”*

Steps to process the command:

1. Trigger word/wakeword detection
2. Speech recognition
3. Intent recognition
4. Execute joke





# Case study: Smart speaker

*“Hey device, tell me a joke”*

Steps to process the command:

1. Trigger word/wakeword detection
2. Speech recognition
3. Intent recognition
4. Execute joke

Audio → “Hey device”? (0/1)

$A \rightarrow B$

$A \rightarrow C$

Audio → “tell me a joke”

“tell me a joke”

A

B

joke?  
time?  
music?  
call?  
weather?

AI pipeline



# Case study: Smart speaker

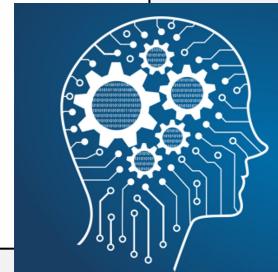
- One of you issue a more complex commands like "Hey device, set timer for 10 minutes."
- These are the steps needed to process a command. First step, same as before is trigger word detection.
- So input an audio and just let me know when someone said the trigger word hey device.

# Case study: Smart speaker

*“Hey device, set timer for 10 minutes”*

Steps to process the command:

1. Trigger word/wakeword detection      Audio → “Hey device”? (0/1)
2. Speech recognition      Audio → “set timer for 10 minutes”
3. Intent recognition      “set timer for 10 minutes” → timer
4. a) Extract duration  
    “Set timer for **10 minutes**”  
    “Let me know when **10 minutes** is up”
- b) Start timer with set duration



# Case study: Smart speaker

- Today's smart speakers have many functions.
- Other than the two we've talked about of telling jokes and setting a timer, here are some other functions that many smart speakers today can execute and the key steps of executing these commands are trigger word or the wake word detection, speech recognition to transcribe the text in the command, intent recognition to figure out which of these functions or which of these commands you want to execute, and then a specialized program to execute whichever command you uttered

# Case study: Smart speaker

## Other functions

- Play music
- Volume up/down
- Make call
- Current time
- Units conversion
- Simple question
- ...

Key steps:

1. Trigger/wakeword detection
2. Speech recognition
3. Intent recognition
4. Specialized program to execute command

# Case study: Smart speaker

- So it's been an ongoing processes of smart speaker companies to explain to users what they can and cannot do.
- Nonetheless, with what they can do using voice to command these speakers is making life much more convenient for many people.



# Case study: Smart speaker

- I hope this gave you a sense of what it takes to build a complex AI product such as a smart speaker.
- In order to help you better understand how these complex products work, let's go on to see a second case study of how to piece together multiple AI components to build a self-driving car.



# Building AI In Your Company?

## Case study: Self-driving car



# Case study: Self-driving car

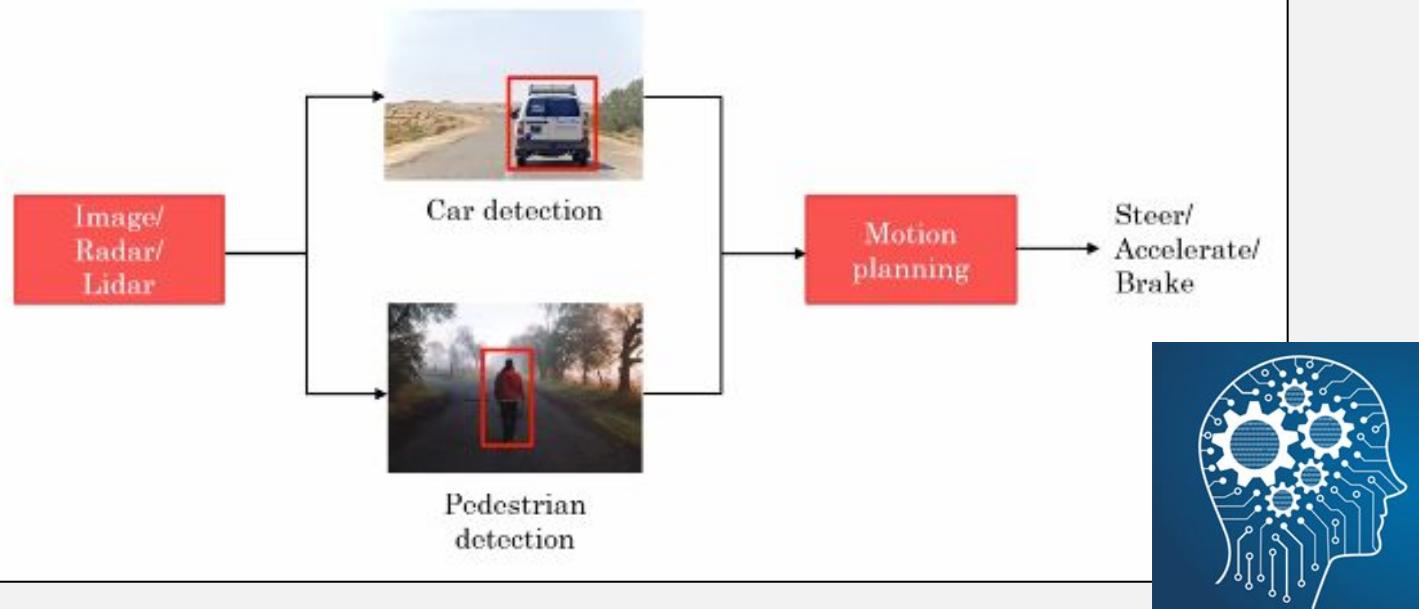
- One of the most exciting products of the AI era is the self-driving car.
- Self-driving cars are also one of the most mysterious things you hear about in AI these days.
- In this what I want do is share with you a somewhat simplified description of a self-driving car so that you understand how you can piece together multiple AI components in order to build these amazing things.

# Case study: Self-driving car

- Let's get started. These are the key steps for deciding how to drive your self-driving car.
- The car will take as input various sensors such as pictures of what's in front of the car or to the sides or behind, as well as maybe radar or Lidar meaning laser sensor readings.
- Given these inputs of a picture(next slide) and maybe other things, it then has to detect other cars.

# Case study: Self-driving car

## Steps for deciding how to drive



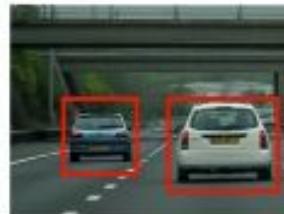
# Case study: Self-driving car

- Let's look at the three key steps of car detection, pedestrian detection, and motion planning in more detail.
- Car detection uses supervised learning. So, you've already seen how a learning algorithm can take as input pictures like these and output the detected cars.
- For most self-driving cars rather than using only a front-facing camera, so a camera that looks forward, also often use cameras that look to the left, to the right as well as to the back so it can detect cars not just to the front but all around it.

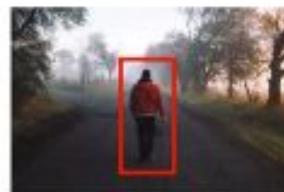
# Case study: Self-driving car

Key steps:

1. Car detection



2. Pedestrian detection



3. Motion planning

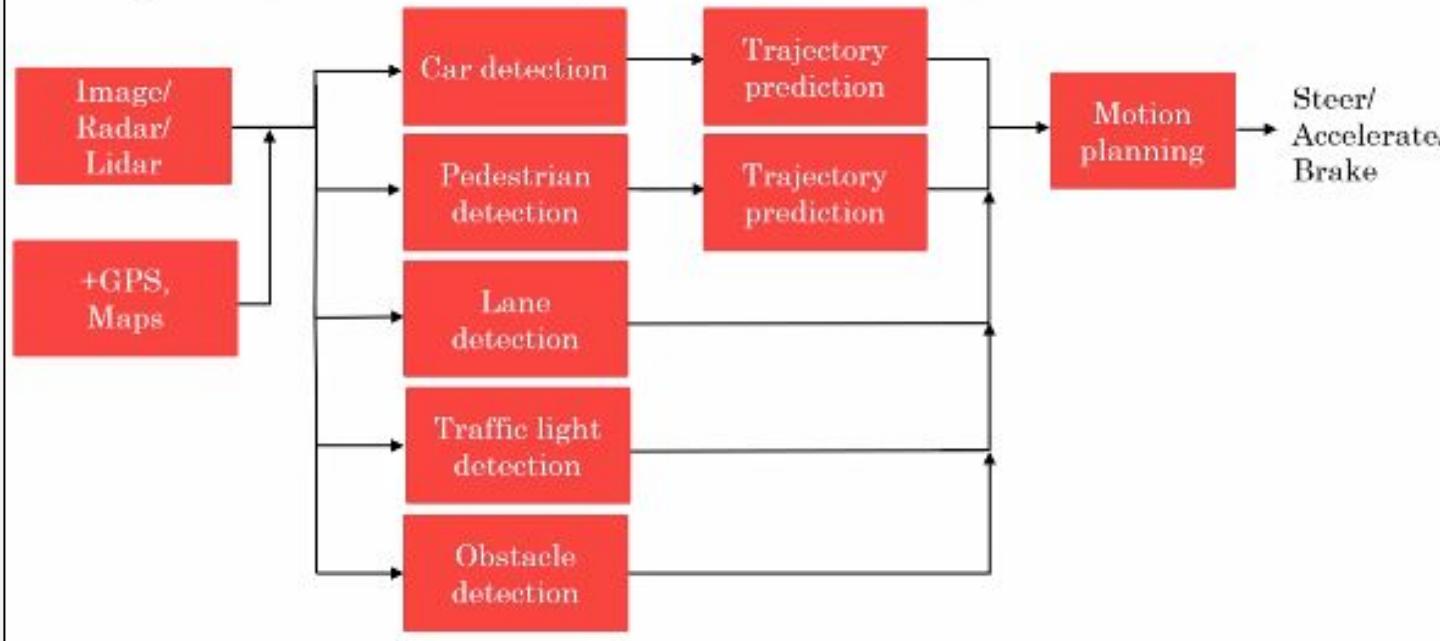


# Case study: Self-driving car

- Let's look at a bit more detail of how an actual self-driving car might work.
- This is a picture you've seen so far. Input image, radar, or Lidar, sensor readings into car detection and pedestrian detection, and that is then fed to motion planning to help you select your path and speed.
- Now in a real self-driving car, you would usually use more than just cameras, radar, and Lidar.

# Case study: Self-driving car

## Steps for deciding how to drive





# Case study: Self-driving car

- On a large self-driving car team, it would not be that unexpected to have a team or maybe a few people working on each of the boxes shown here in red, and it's by building all of these components and putting them together that you can build a self-driving car.

# Case study: Self-driving car

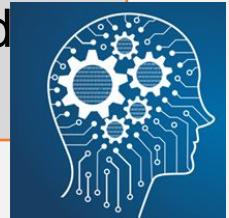
- As you can tell both from this rather complex example of an AI pipeline, as well as the early example of the four-step AI pipeline for the smart speaker, sometimes it takes a team to build all of these different components of a complex AI product.
- What I'd like to do in the next section is share with you what are the key roles in large AI teams.
- If you're either a one-person or small AI team now, that's okay, but I want you to have a vision of what building a large AI team, maybe in the distant future, might look like.

# Building AI In Your Company? Example roles of an AI team



# Example roles of an AI team

- You saw from the last that some AI products may require a large AI team, maybe you have a 100 engineers or sometimes many more than a 100 to build.
- What I would like to do in this lesson is share with you the typical roles and responsibilities of a large AI team like this so you can better understand the types of work needed to build these complex AI products.



# Example roles of an AI team



- Many AI teams will have Software Engineers in them. So, for example, for the smart speaker we needed to write specialized software to execute on the joke or to set a timer or to answer questions about today's weather.
- So, those are traditional software engineering tasks. Or you're building a self-driving car to make sure that your self-driving car software is reliable and doesn't crash.

# Example roles of an AI team

## Example roles

- Software Engineer
    - E.g., joke execution, ensure self-driving reliability, ...
  - Machine Learning Engineer
    - A → B
  - Machine Learning Researcher
    - Extend state-of-the-art in ML
- Applied ML Scientist



# Example roles of an AI team

- Let's look at some more of those. Today, there are a lot of Data Scientists working in industries.
- The role of Data Scientist is not very well defined and the meaning is still evolving today.
- I think one of the primary responsibilities of Data Scientists is to examine data and provide insights, as well as to make presentations to teams or the executives in order to help drive business decision-making.

# Example roles of an AI team

## Example roles

- Data Scientist

- Examine data and provide insights
  - Make presentation to team/executive

- Data Engineer

- Organize data
  - Make sure data is saved in an easily accessible, secure and cost effective way

- AI Product Manager

- Help decide what to build; what's feasible and valuable



→ 1 MB (megabyte)  
→ 1,000 MB = GB (gigabyte)  
→ 1,000,000 MB = TB (terabyte)  
→ 1,000,000,000 MB = PB (petabyte)

# Example roles of an AI team

- Finally, you'll also hear some people referred to AI Product Managers whose job is to help decide what to build. In other words, they help to figure out what's feasible and valuable.
- Traditional Product Manager's job was already to decide what to build as well as sometimes some other roles, but the AI Product Manager now has to do this in the AI era and they're needing new skill sets to figure out what's feasible and valuable in light of what AI can and cannot do today.

# Example roles of an AI team

- So, whether you just have one Software Engineer working with you, or just a single Machine Learning Engineer, or just a single Data Scientists, or maybe nobody, but yourself, if either you or an engineer working with you has taken some online courses on machine learning or deep learning or data science, that's often enough for you by yourself or for you and an engineer to start looking at some smaller volumes of data, start drawing some conclusions or start trading some machine learning models to get going

# Example roles of an AI team

## Getting started with a small team

- 1 Software Engineer , or
- 1 Machine Learning Engineer/Data Scientist , or
- Nobody but yourself



# Example roles of an AI team

- In this, you saw what an AI team might look like, but when you look at a bigger company, an AI team doesn't live in isolation.
- So, how does an AI team fit into a bigger company to help the whole company become good at AI? You might remember that in lesson one I briefly alluded to an AI transformation playbook, which is a roadmap for you to help a company, to help maybe a great company become great at AI.

# Example roles of an AI team

- Now that you've learned what is AI, how to do AI projects and even what AI teams in companies and the competency AI projects and coms may look like, let's return to their AI transmission playbook and go much deeper into the individual steps of the playbook so that you can understand what it takes to help a company over maybe a small number of years become good at AI and hopefully become much more valuable and much more effective along the way.
- Let's go into the AI transmission playbook in the next.



# Building AI In Your Company?

## AI Transformation Playbook (Part 1)



# AI Transformation Playbook (Part 1)

- How can you help your company become good at AI? Based on my experience, starting leading the Google Brain Team as well as Baidu's AI group which were respectively the leading forces for helping Google and Baidu become good and deeper in AI.
- I've spent a lot of time thinking about what it takes to help a great company become a great AI company and I wound up writing an AI transformation playbook to help other countries on this journey.



# AI Transformation Playbook (Part 1)

- Here are the five steps of the AI transformation playbook. We'll dive into greater detail in a little bit but briefly, step one is for your company to execute pilot projects to gain momentum. Start to know what it feels like to work on AI projects.
- Step two, is to build an in-house AI team.
- Step three, is to provide broad AI training, not just the engineers but to many levels within a company including executives.



# AI Transformation Playbook (Part 1)

- Step four, is to develop your AI strategy and step five, is to develop internal and external communications about your company and AI.
- The way your company will execute the steps may not be totally sequential and so the different steps may overlap. But this numbering gives a maybe rough sense of the order in which I think you could do these steps.
- In this , we will go in greater depth on the first three of these three steps and the next lesson we'll cover steps for and five.

# AI Transformation Playbook (Part 1)

## AI Transformation Playbook

1. Execute pilot projects to gain momentum
2. Build an in-house AI team
3. Provide broad AI training
4. Develop an AI strategy
5. Develop internal and external communications



# AI Transformation Playbook (Part 1)

## 1. Execute pilot projects to gain momentum

- More important for the initial project to succeed rather than be the most valuable



# AI Transformation Playbook (Part 1)

- For example, when I was leading the Google Brain Team, there was still a lot of skepticism at that time about deep learning.
- So, my first internal customer was Google's speech recognition team and speech recognition is nice to have this is useful but it's actually not the most important or valuable project for the company's bottom lines.
- It's not as valuable as, for example web search or online appetizing.



# AI Transformation Playbook (Part 1)

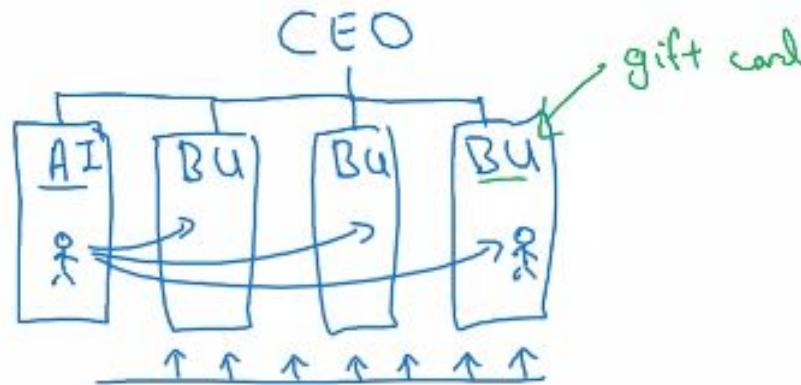
## 1. Execute pilot projects to gain momentum

- More important for the initial project to succeed rather than be the most valuable
- Show traction within 6-12 months
- Can be in-house or outsourced



# AI Transformation Playbook (Part 1)

## 2. Build an in-house AI team



BU= Business Unit

AI function can be under CTO, CIO, CDO, etc. or a new CAIO

# AI Transformation Playbook (Part 1)

## 3. Provide broad AI training

Role	What they should learn
Executives and senior business leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• What AI can do for your enterprise</li><li>• AI strategy</li><li>• Resource allocation</li></ul>
Leaders of divisions working on AI projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Set project direction (technical and business diligence)</li><li>• Resource allocation</li><li>• Monitor progress</li></ul>
AI engineer trainees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Build and ship AI software</li><li>• Gather data</li><li>• Execute on specific AI projects</li></ul>

The smart CLO knows they should *curate* rather than *create* content

# AI Transformation Playbook (Part 1)

- So steps one to three of the AI transmission favor. Okay, I hope that your company will be able to start to execute an initial projects, build the team, provide the training and really start to get a lot of momentum going in terms of helping you accompany you become more valuable or more effective using AI.
- Looking at the broader picture, AI also affects company strategy and how you align different stakeholders including investors, employees, customers with this transformation as a company.

# Building AI In Your Company?

## AI Transformation Playbook (Part 2)

