

AI: Our Current Reality and Future Trajectory



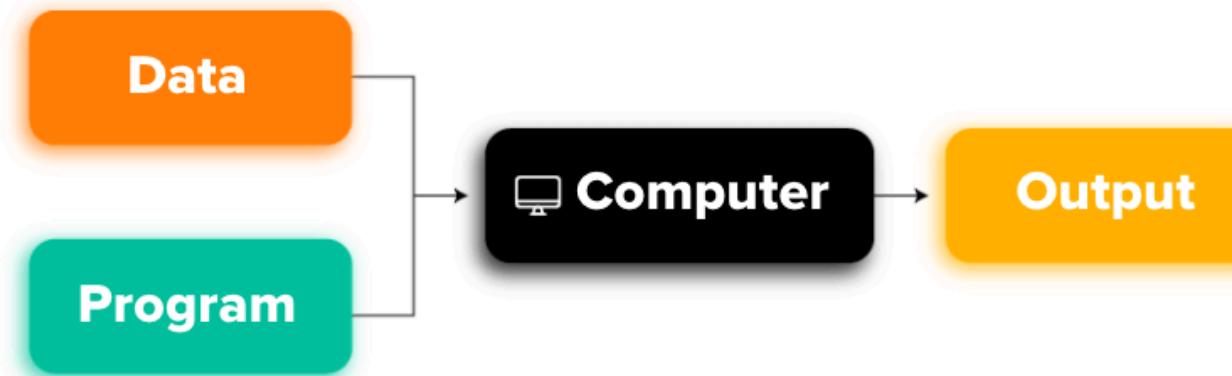
presented to The Nigerian Society of Engineers,
Abeokuta Branch



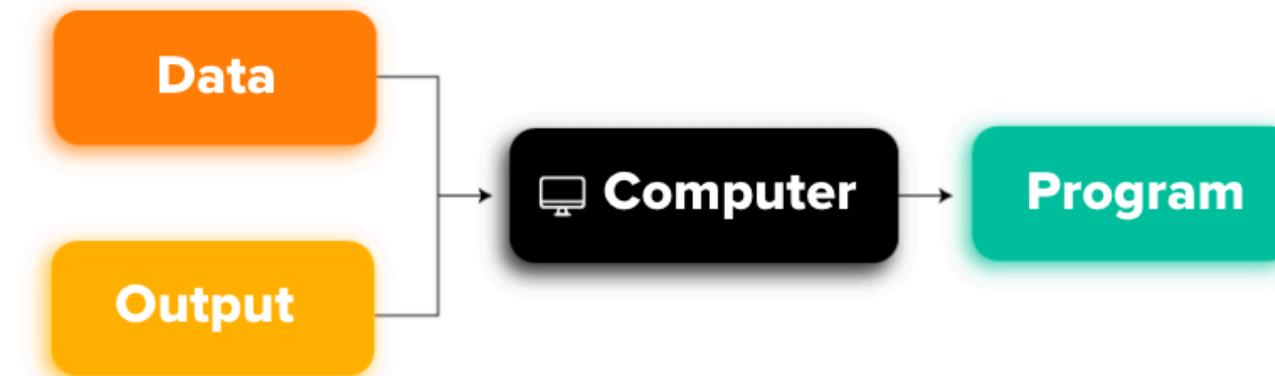
by Timilehin Owolabi, 400 level,
Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering, Covenant University

Introduction

TRADITIONAL PROGRAMMING



MACHINE LEARNING



History of AI

- The Birth of AI (1957) - Frank Rosenblatt, perceptron
- The First Golden Years (1960s-1970s) - Alan Turing, chatbots
- The First AI Winter (1970s-1980s) - funding, optimism down
- The Second Golden Years (1980s- 1987s) - Geoffery Hinton
- The Second AI Winter (1987-1993s) - slow compute, lack of data
- Revival and Growth (1990s-early 2000s) - Yann LeCun, backprop
- Rise of Modern AI (2000s-2010s)
- Current Boom (2010s-present)

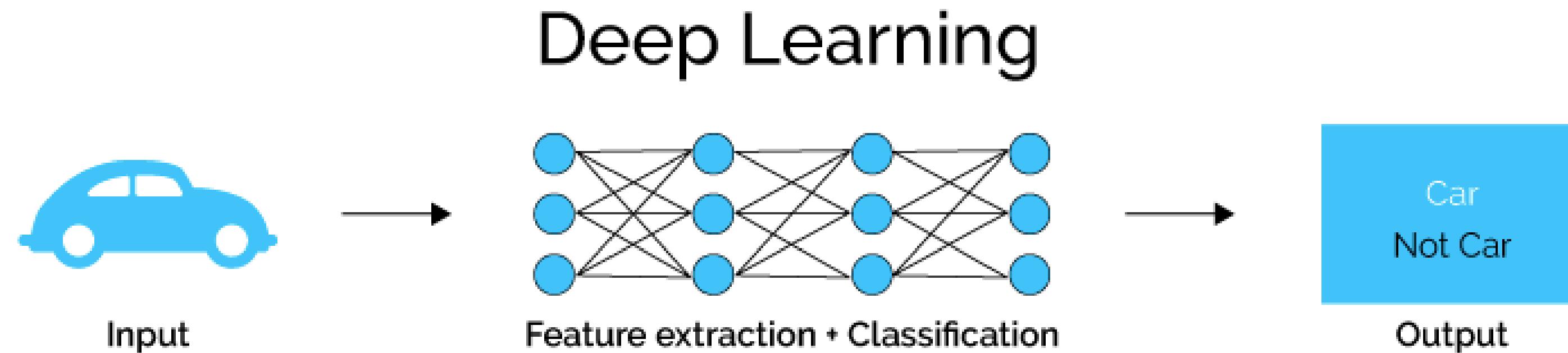
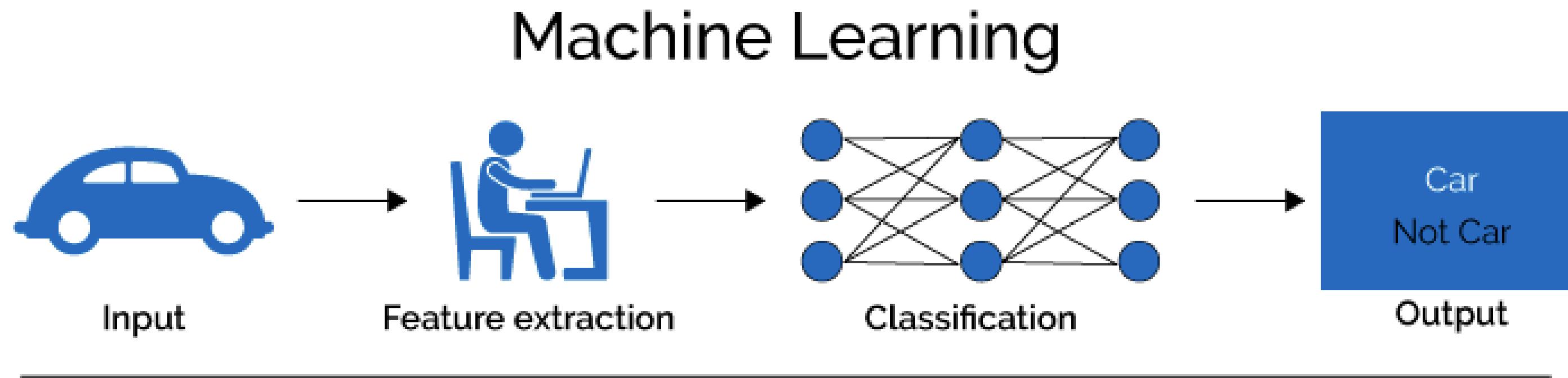
Important Milestones in AI

- 1997: IBM's Deep Blue defeats world chess champion Garry Kasparov.
- 2011: IBM's Watson wins Jeopardy!, showcasing advanced natural language processing and knowledge retrieval.
- 2012: The ImageNet competition is won by a deep learning model (AlexNet), marking a significant leap in computer vision.
- 2014: The Turing test is arguably passed for the first time by a chatbot named Eugene Goostman.
- 2016: Google DeepMind's AlphaGo defeats world champion Go player Lee Sedol, demonstrating AI's ability to excel at complex strategic games.

Important Milestones in AI

- 2018: Google demonstrates Google Duplex, an AI system capable of making phone calls and conducting natural conversations.
- 2020: OpenAI releases GPT-3, a large language model capable of generating human-like text and performing various language tasks.
- 2022: DeepMind's AlphaFold solves the protein folding problem, a major breakthrough in biological science.
- 2022-2023: The release of ChatGPT and other large language models brings conversational AI to the mainstream, sparking widespread public interest and debate.
- 2024: SORA, GPT4

ML and DL



ML algorithms

Linear and Logistic Regression
K-Nearest Neighbour
Support Vector Machine
Decision Tree
Random Forest
XGBoost
Naive Bayes

Linear Regression

A scatter plot with black dots representing data points. A red line, labeled 'Liner Regression', passes through the points, showing a positive linear trend.

Logistic Regression

A graph showing the sigmoid function $y = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}}$. The x-axis has values -5, 0, 5. The y-axis has values 0, 0.5, 1. The curve starts near 0 for large negative x, passes through 0.5 at x=0, and approaches 1 for large positive x. A horizontal line at y=0.5 is labeled 'Y'.

Decision Trees

A decision tree diagram for car purchase prediction. The root node asks if 'Model > 2010'. If 'Yes', it further asks if 'Colour = Red'. If 'Yes', it leads to a 'Buy' node. If 'No', it leads to a 'Colour = Yellow' node, which then asks if 'Make = Ferrari'. If 'Yes', it leads to a 'Buy' node; if 'No', it leads to a 'Dont Buy' node.

Random Forest

A diagram showing three separate decision trees labeled 'Tree -1', 'Tree -2', and 'Tree -n'. Each tree has a blue root node and branches down into multiple nodes, some leading to 'Buy' and some to 'Dont Buy'.

K-Nearest Neighbor

A scatter plot with two categories of data points: 'Category A' (blue diamonds) and 'Category B' (red diamonds). A new data point (a single red diamond) is shown near the boundary between the two categories. A dashed line with arrows indicates the search for nearest neighbors from both categories to classify the new point.

Support Vector Machine

A scatter plot with blue and green data points. A red diagonal line, labeled 'Optimal Hyperplane', separates the two classes. The distance from the hyperplane to the nearest points of each class is labeled 'Maximized margin'. The points closest to the hyperplane are labeled 'Support vector'.

K-Means Clustering

A diagram showing the K-means clustering process. It starts with 'Unlabeled data' represented by black dots. An arrow labeled 'K-means' points to 'Labelled Clusters' where the data is grouped into two clusters, each with a central 'X-centroid' (a dot with an 'X').

Naïve Bayes

A diagram showing the Naïve Bayes classification process. It starts with 'Unlabeled data' represented by colored shapes (triangles, circles, squares). An arrow labeled 'Classifier' points to a formula: $P(A|B) = \frac{P(B|A) \cdot P(A)}{P(B)}$. This formula is used to calculate the probability of each class (represented by colored bars) given the input features.

DL Algorithms

Perceptron

MLP

CNN - AlexNet, EfficientNet,

YOLO

RNN - GRU, LSTM

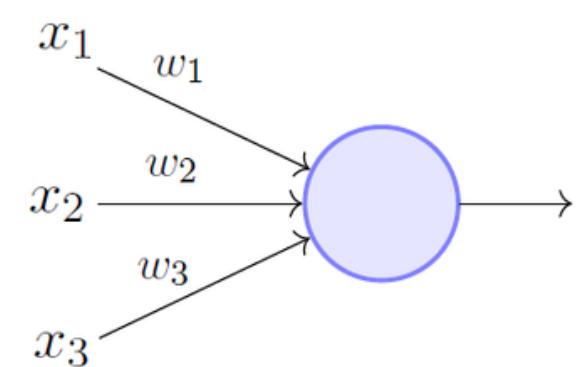
GNN - GAT, GCN

Transformers

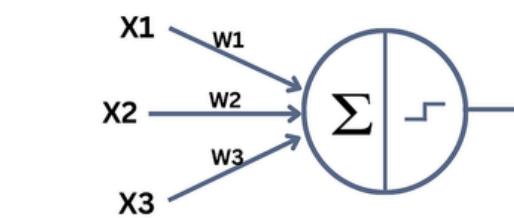
GANs, VAE

Diffusers - Stable Diffusion,

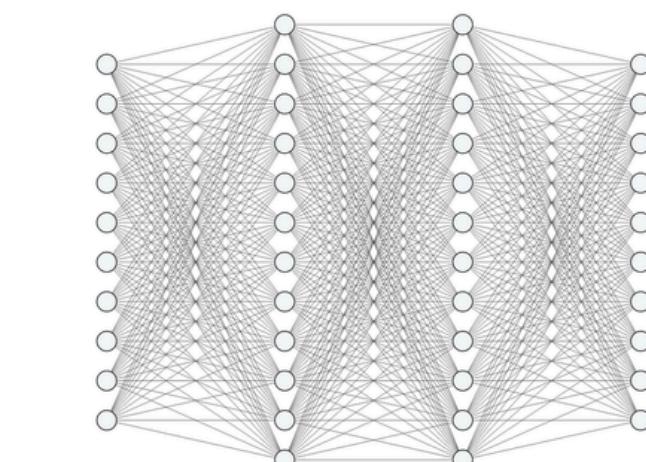
Dall-E2



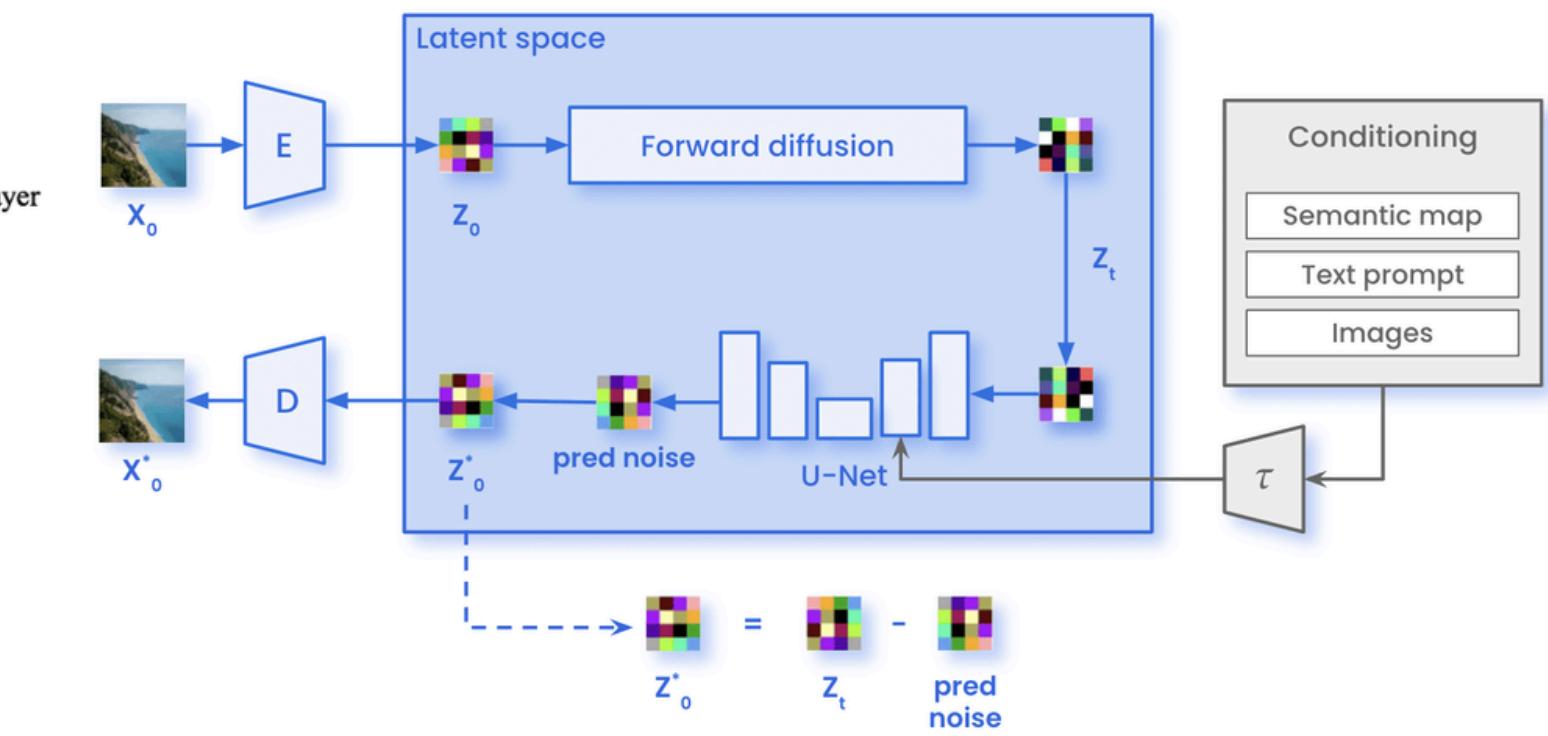
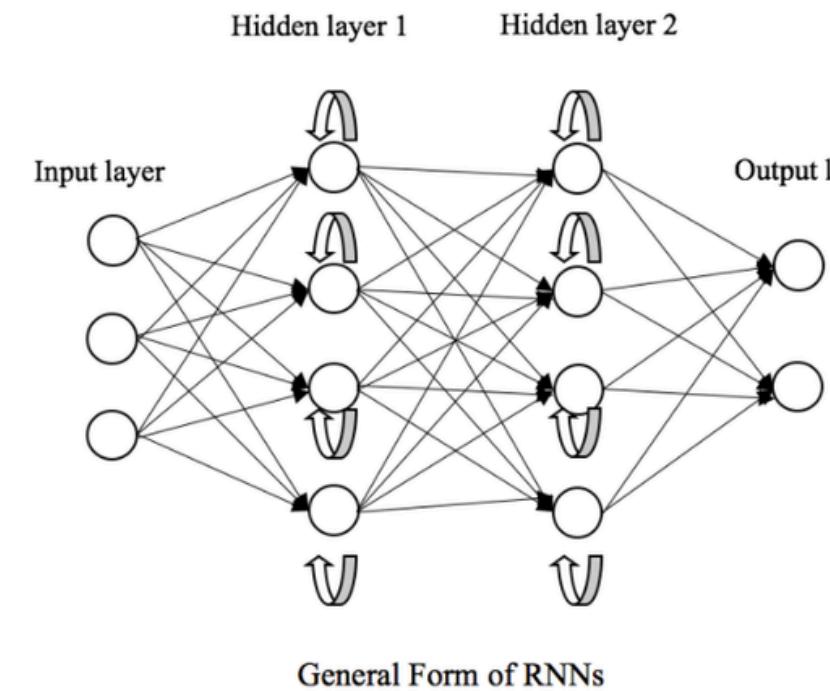
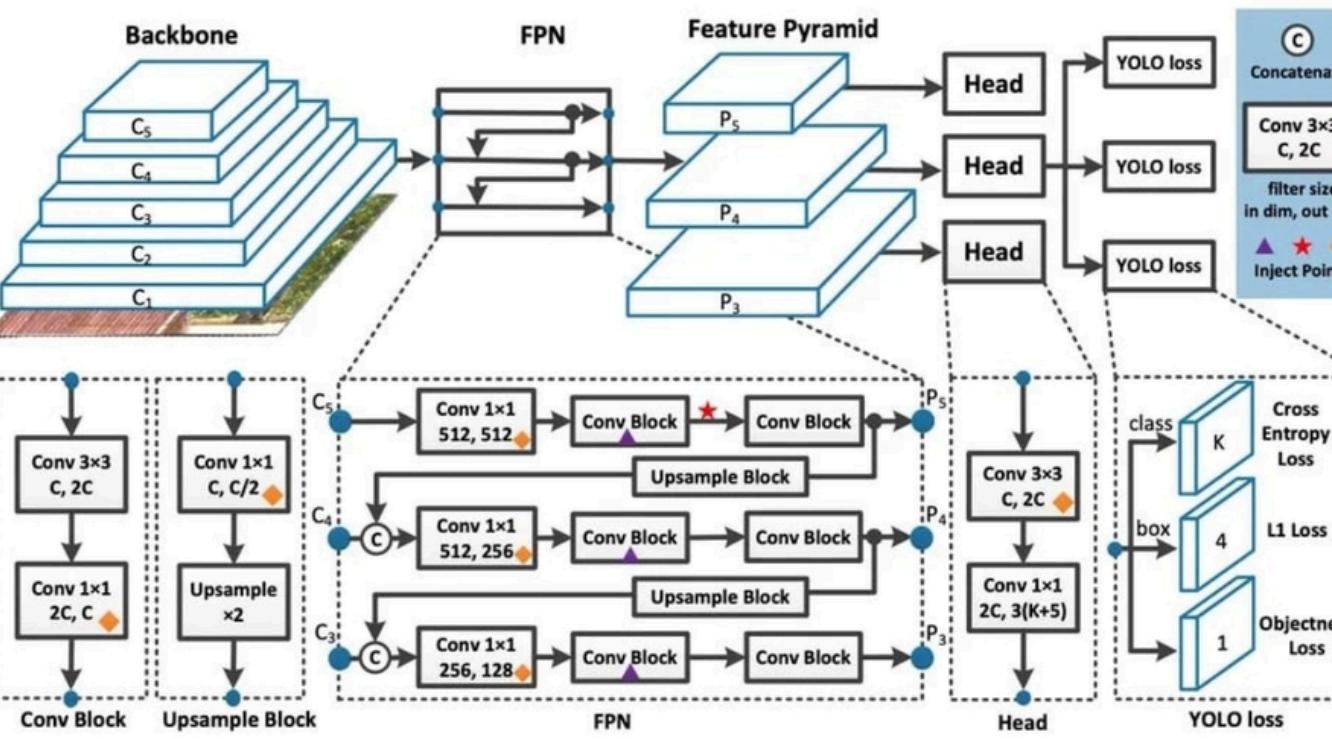
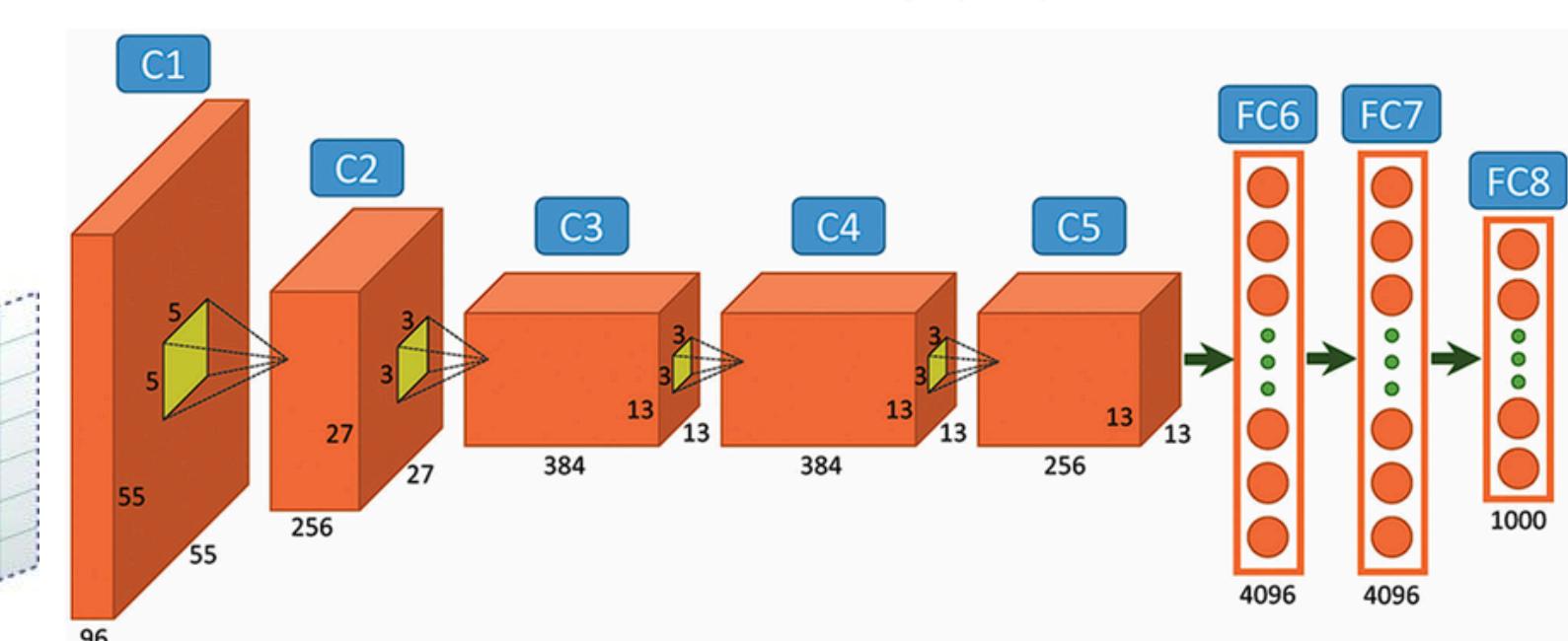
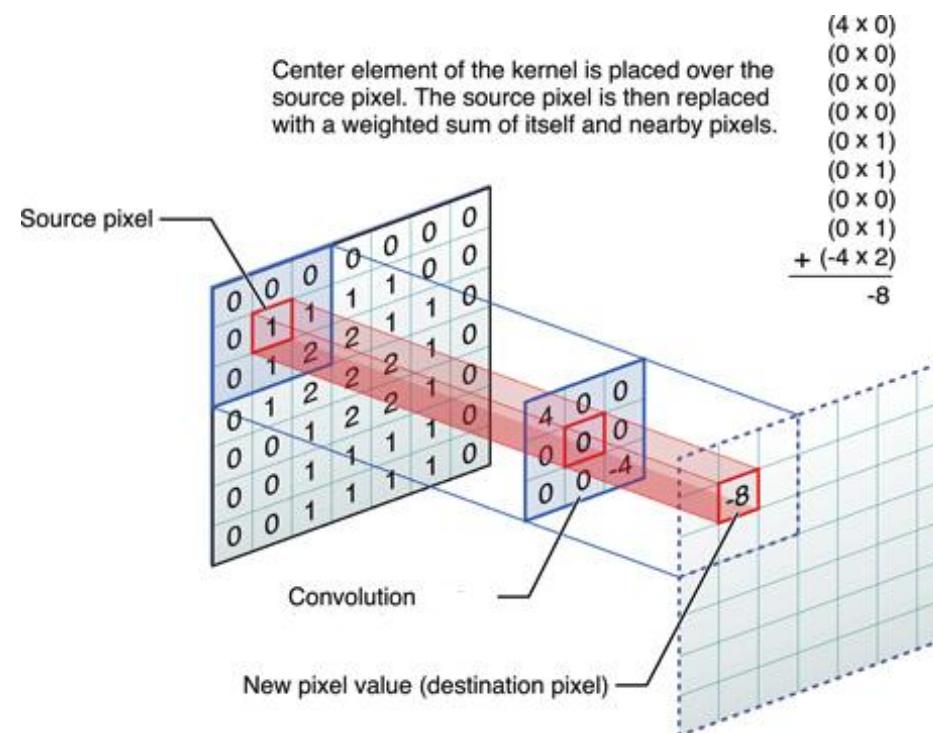
Perceptron Model (Minsky-Papert in 1969)



Single-layer perceptron



Multi-layer perceptron



Transformer Based Networks

How everything started....

Attention is All You Need - Vaswani et al., 2017

Encoder-only - BERT, DistilBERT

Decoder-only - LLMs, GPT-3, LLaMA, Mistral

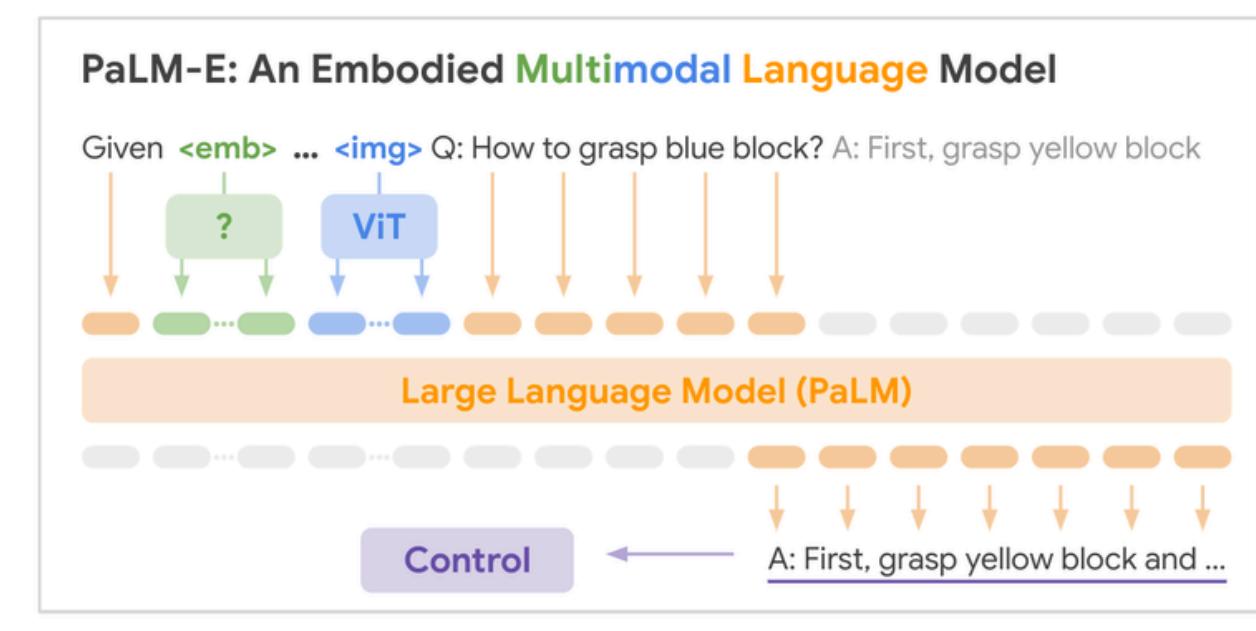
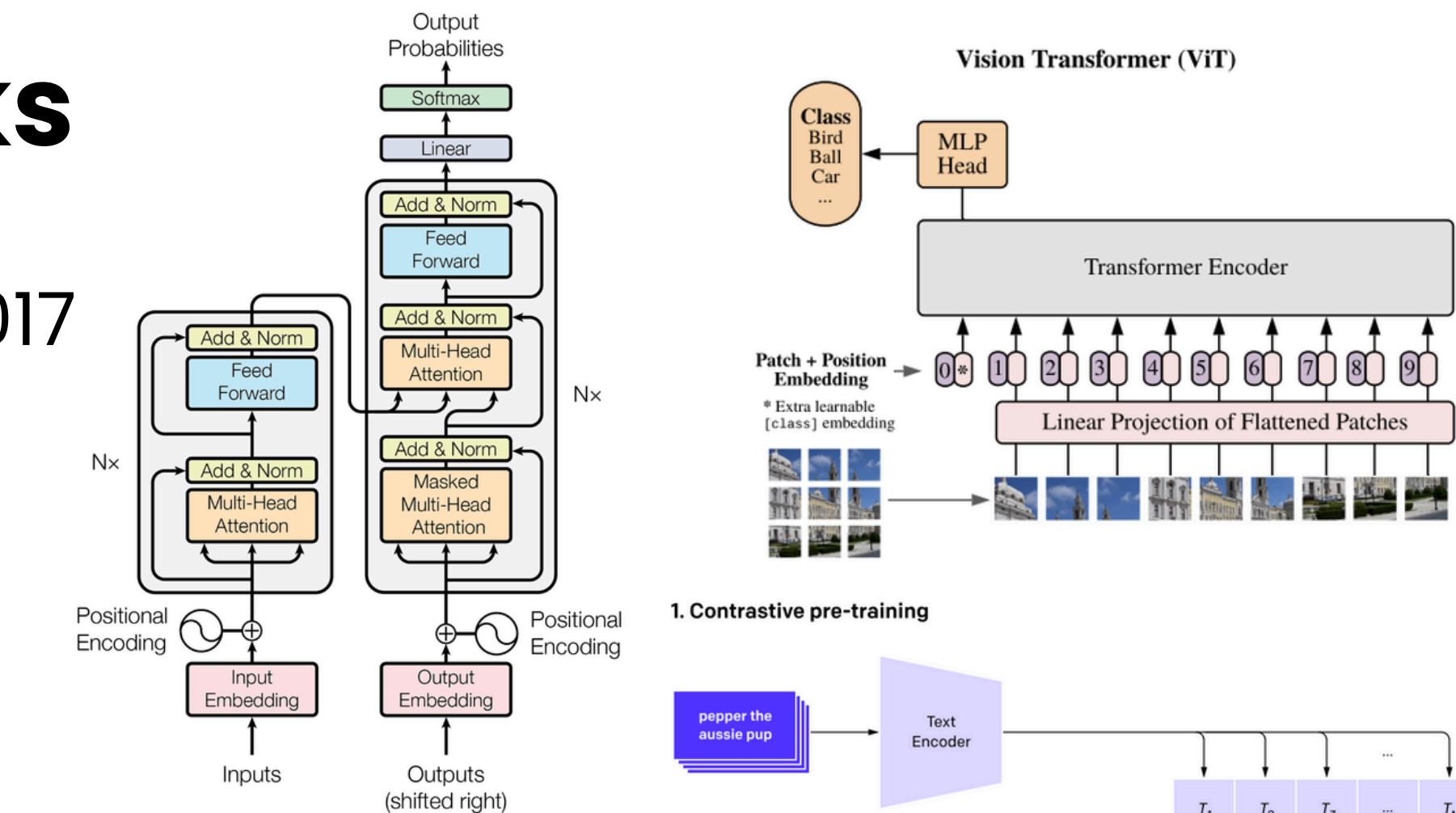
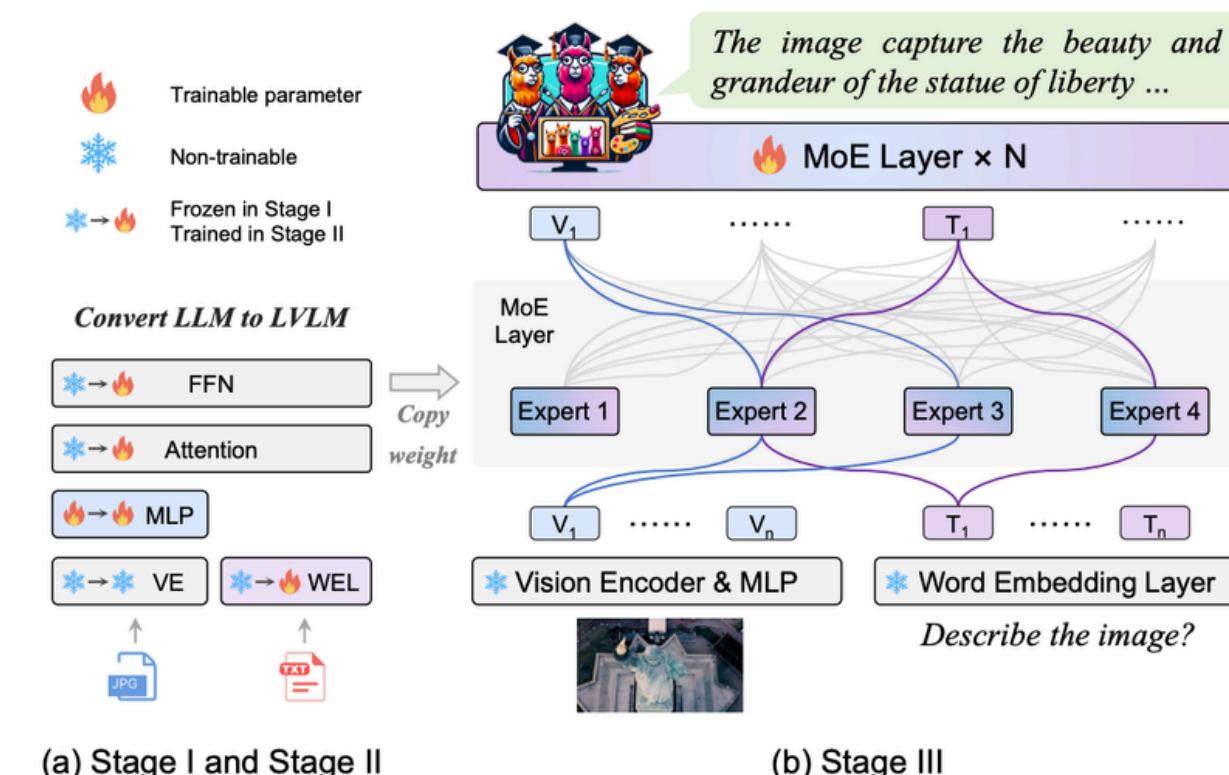
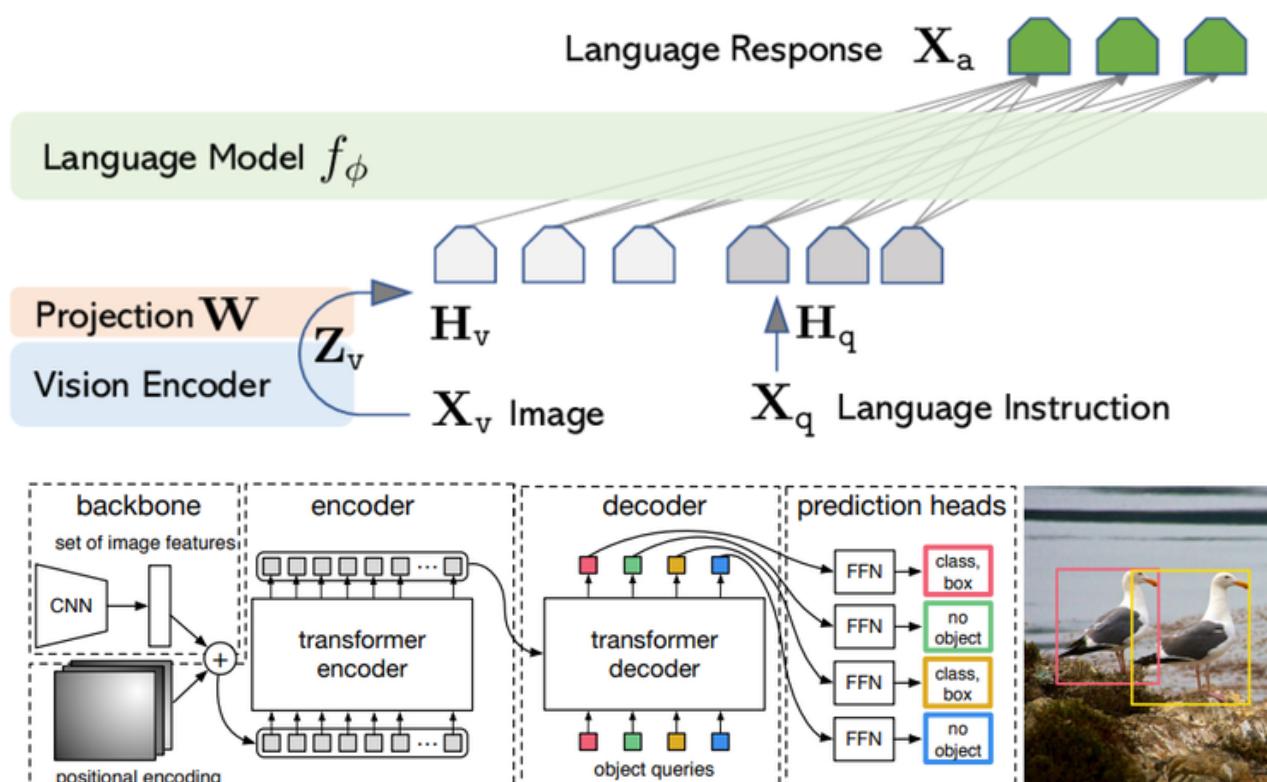
Vision Transformers - CLIP, DETR, SAM2

Vision Language Models - Llava, Mistral, Phi

Embodied Multimodal Transformers - PaLM-E

Mixture of Experts - Mixtral 8x7B

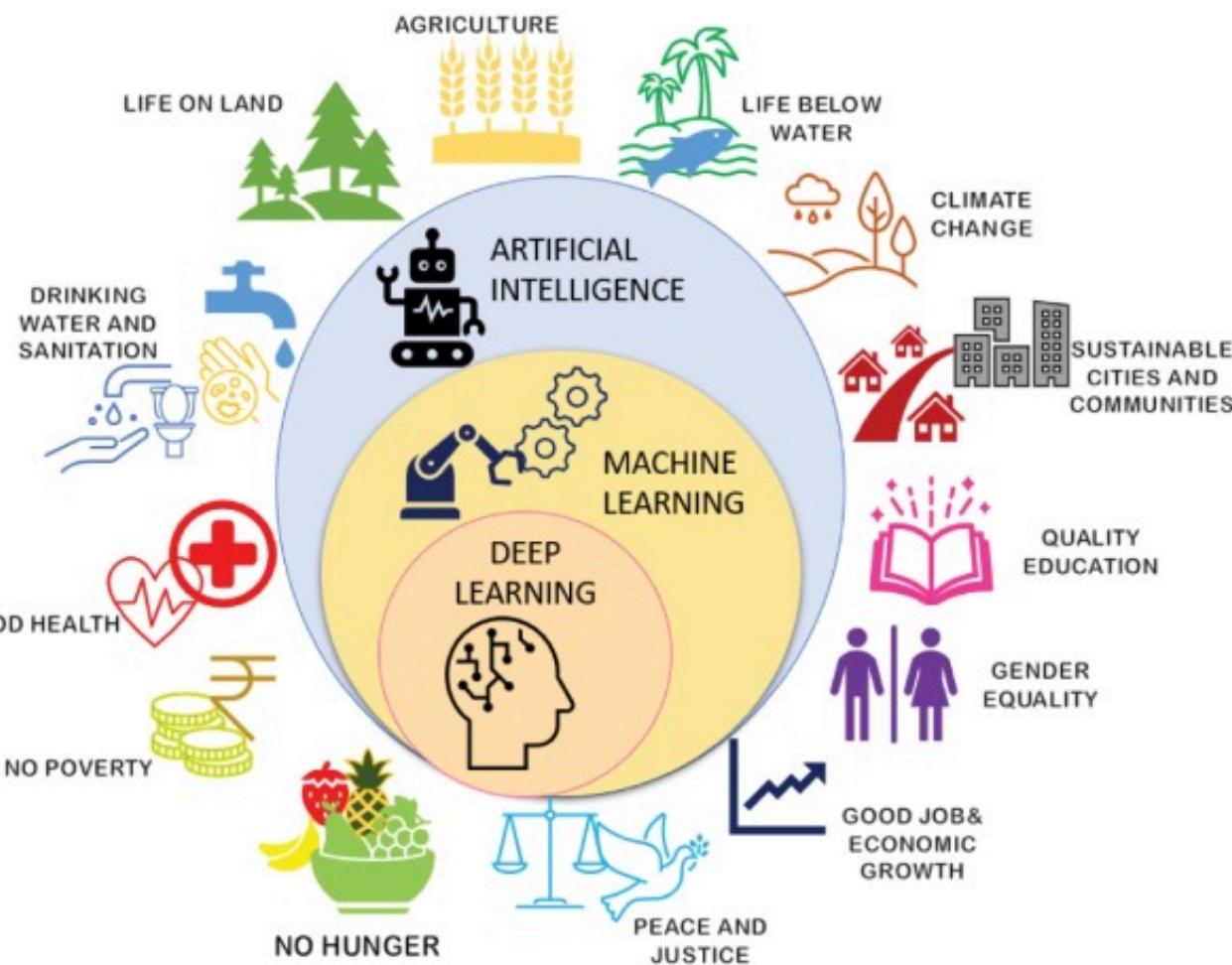
Retrieval-Augmented Transformers - REALM, RAG



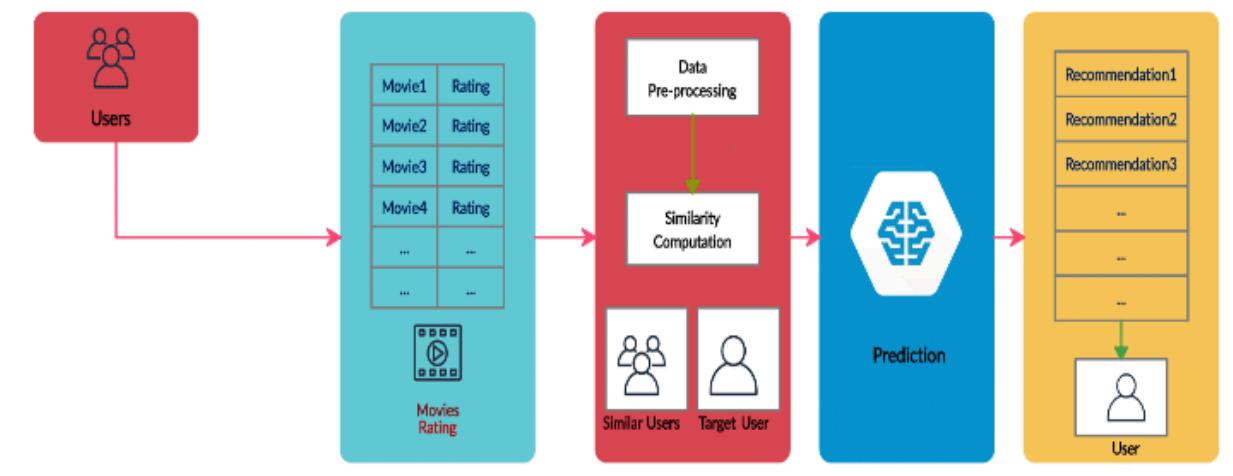
Current State of AI

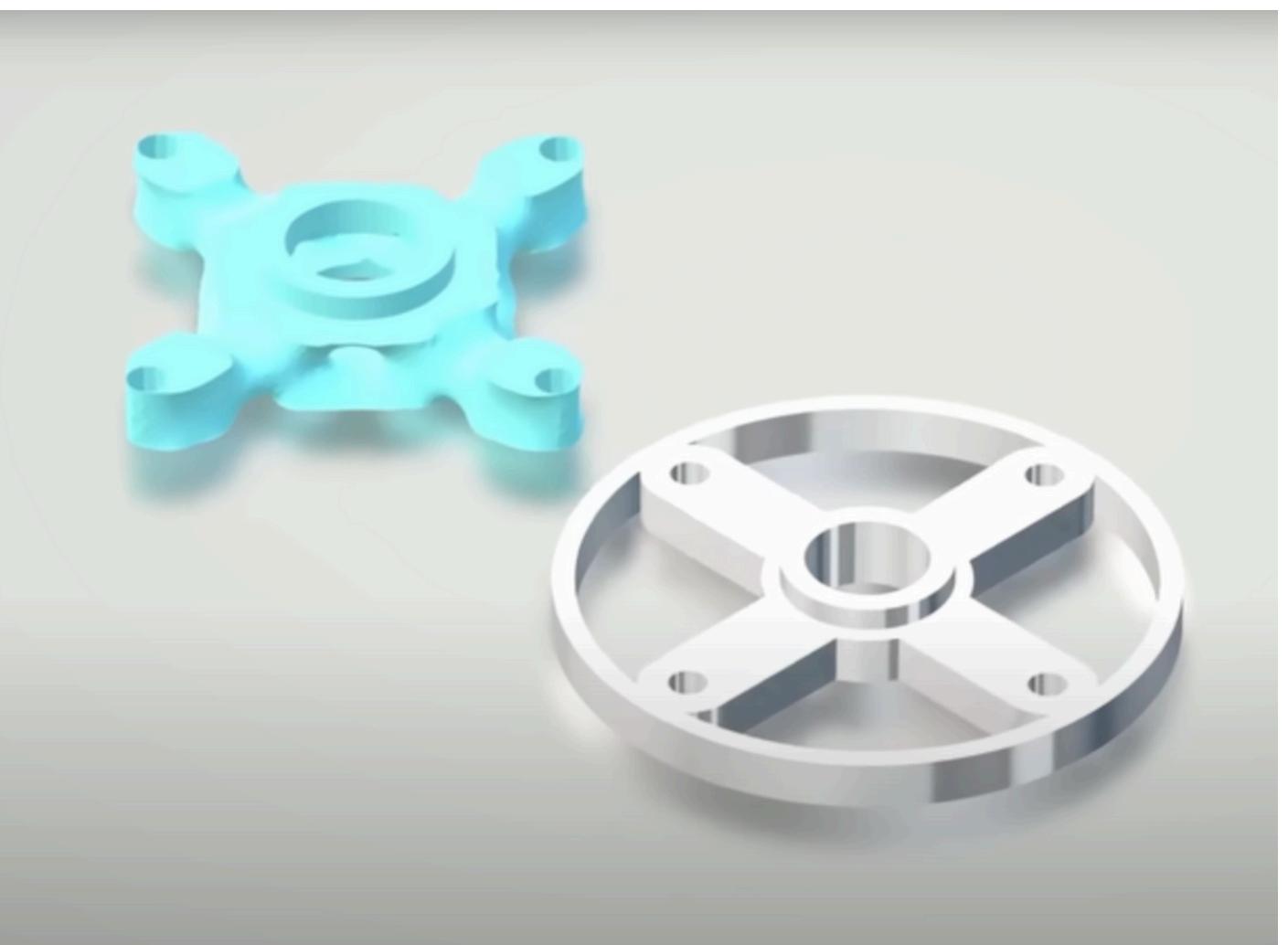
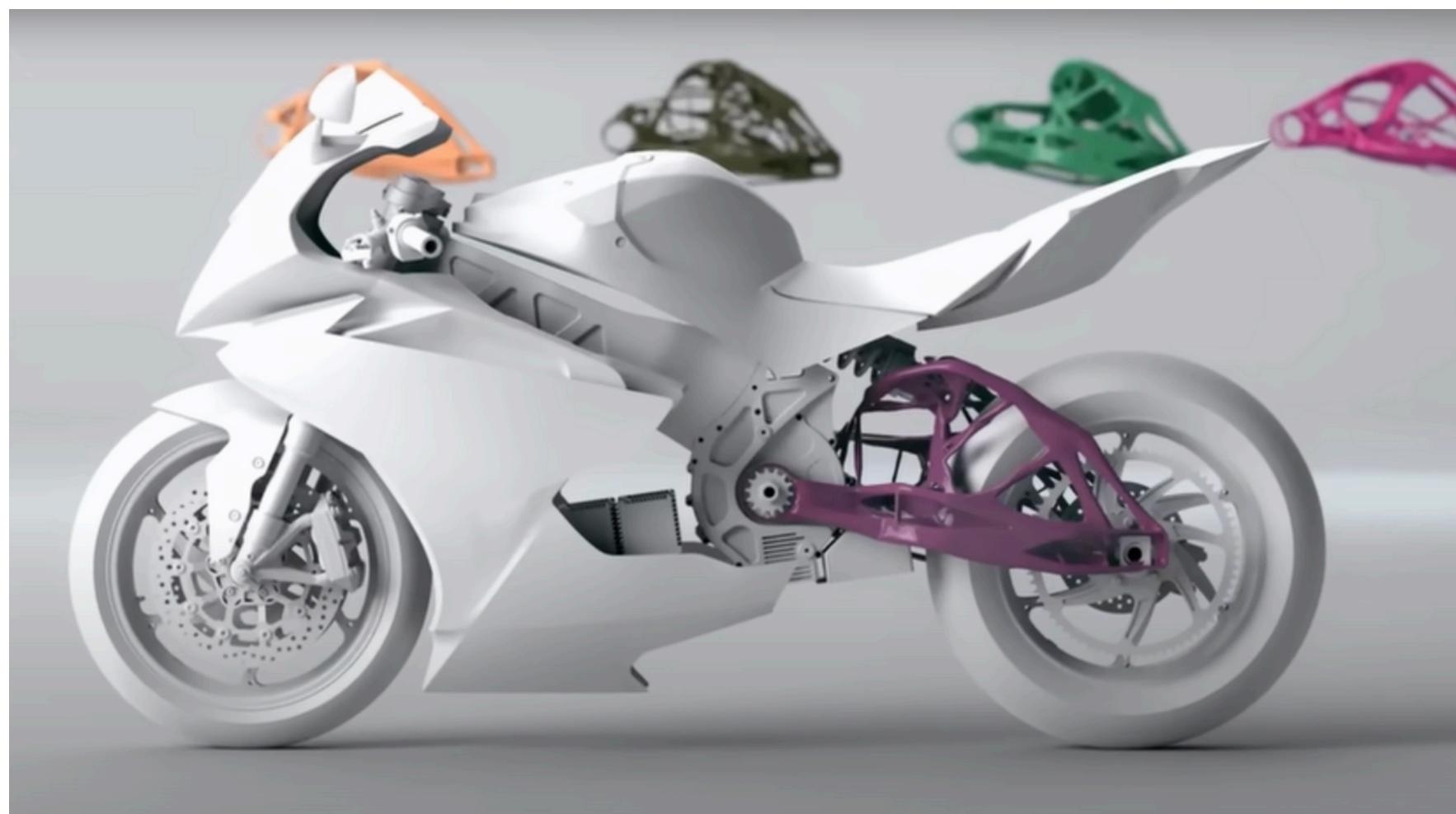
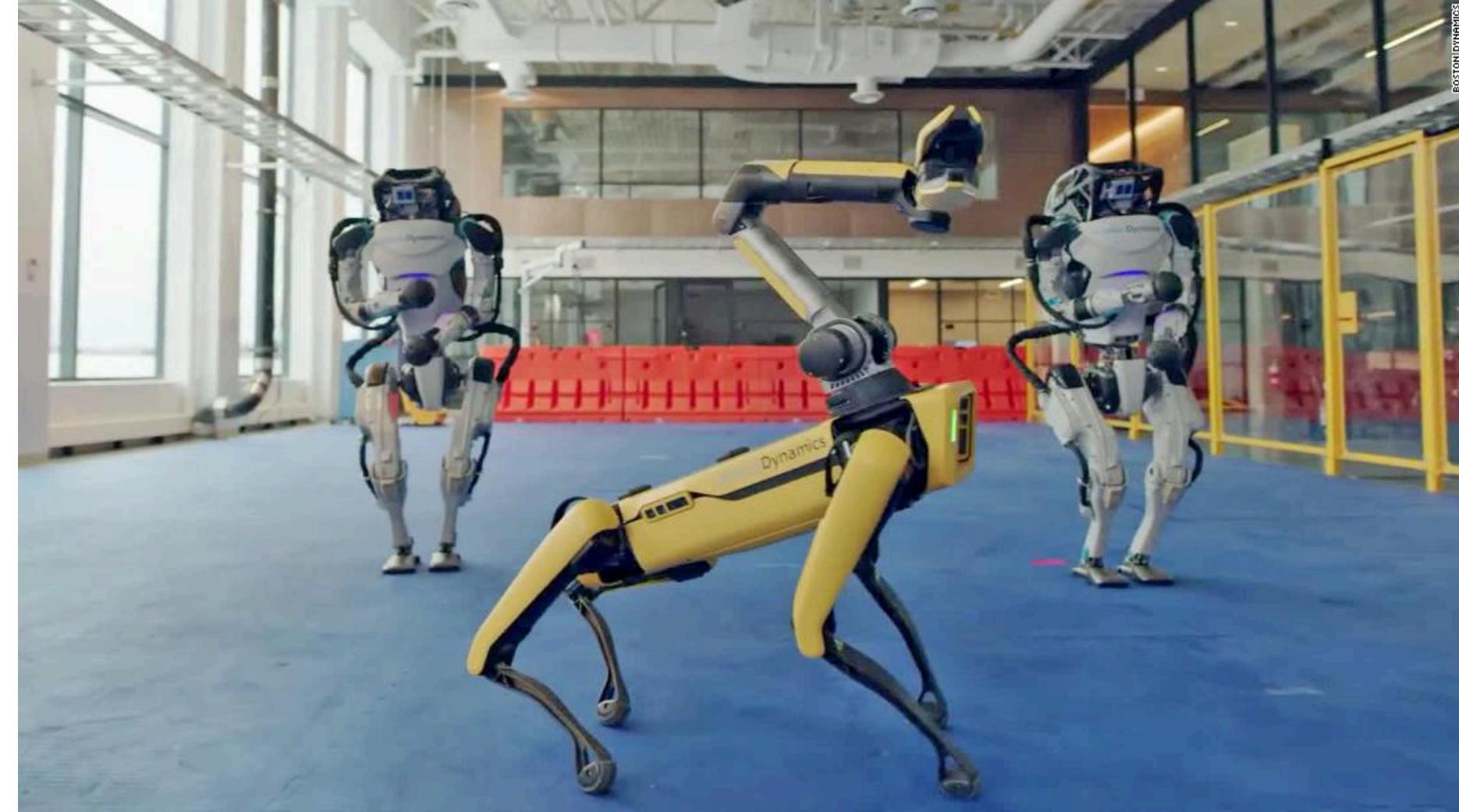
Healthcare
Transportation
Agriculture
Finance
Education
Customer Service
Entertainment and Arts
Manufacturing
Cybersecurity
Climate
Robotics

Nvidia \$3 trillion
Large Language Models



WHEN EVERYONE DIGS FOR GOLD





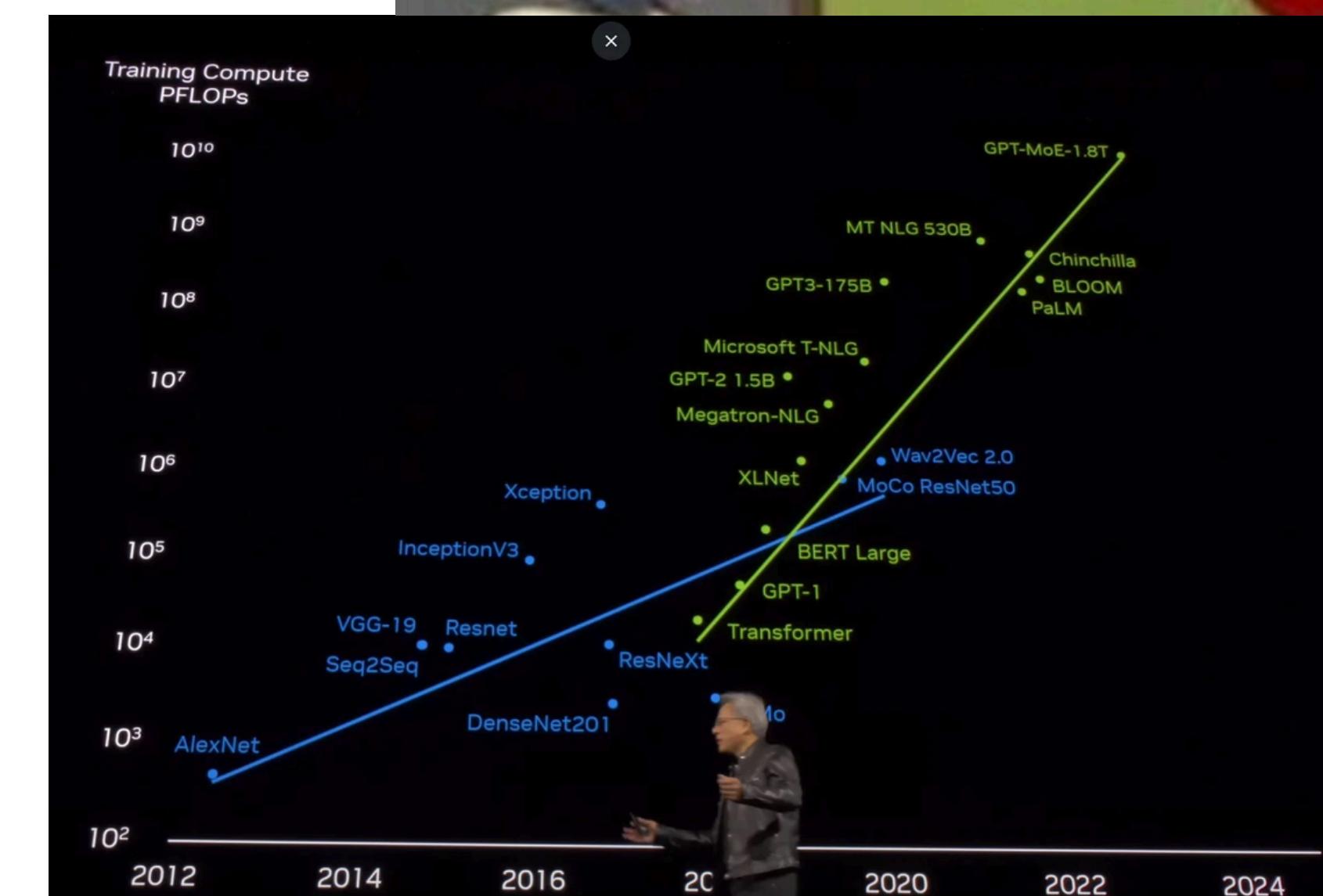
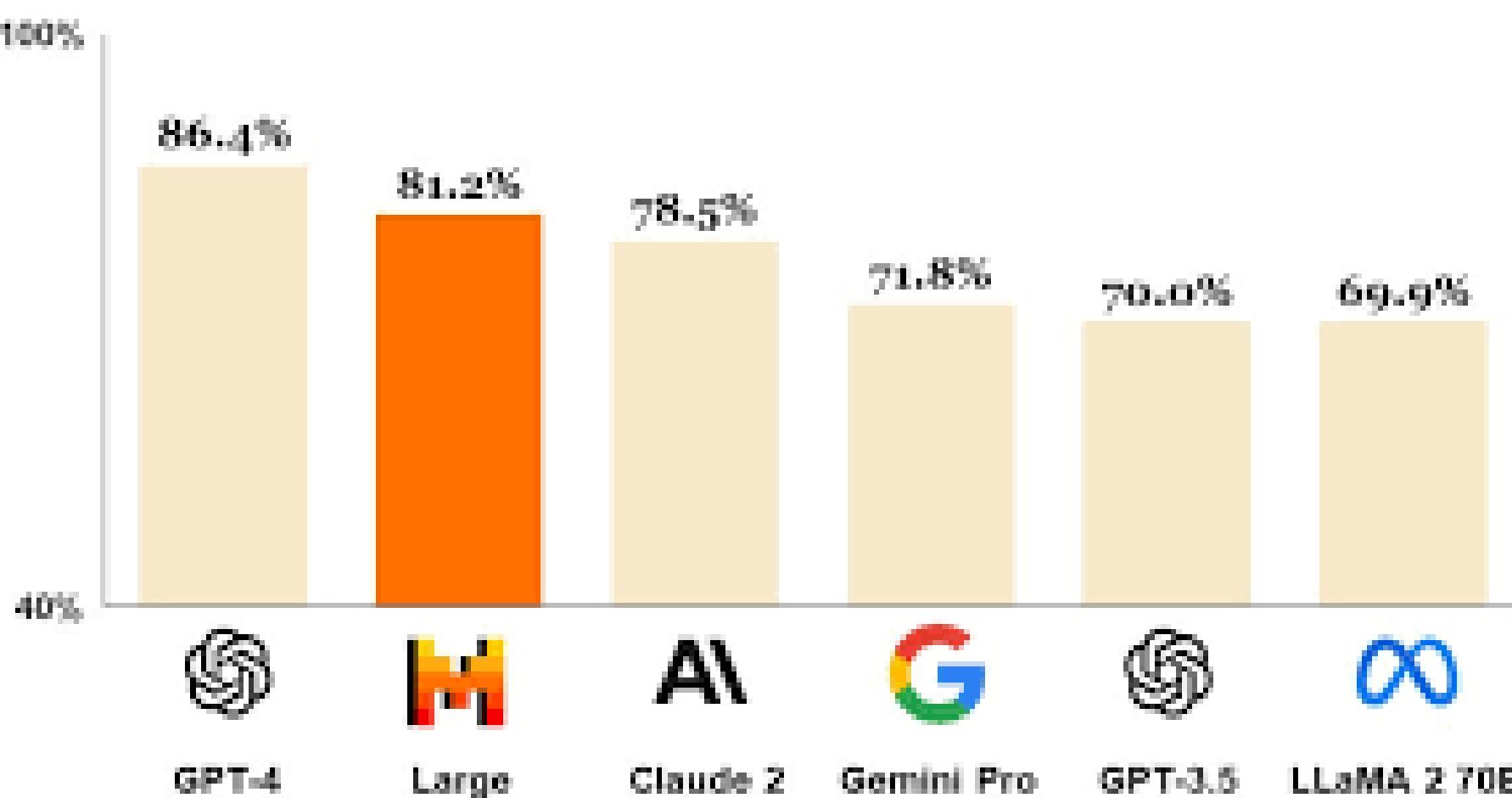
LLM Hype

Why LLMs? Why Not?

Capabilities – translation, summary, content, coding
reasoning, explainable

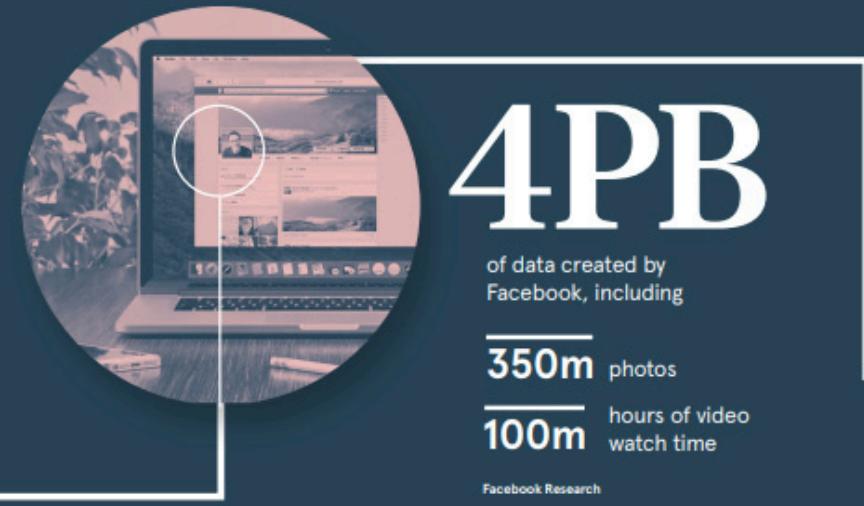
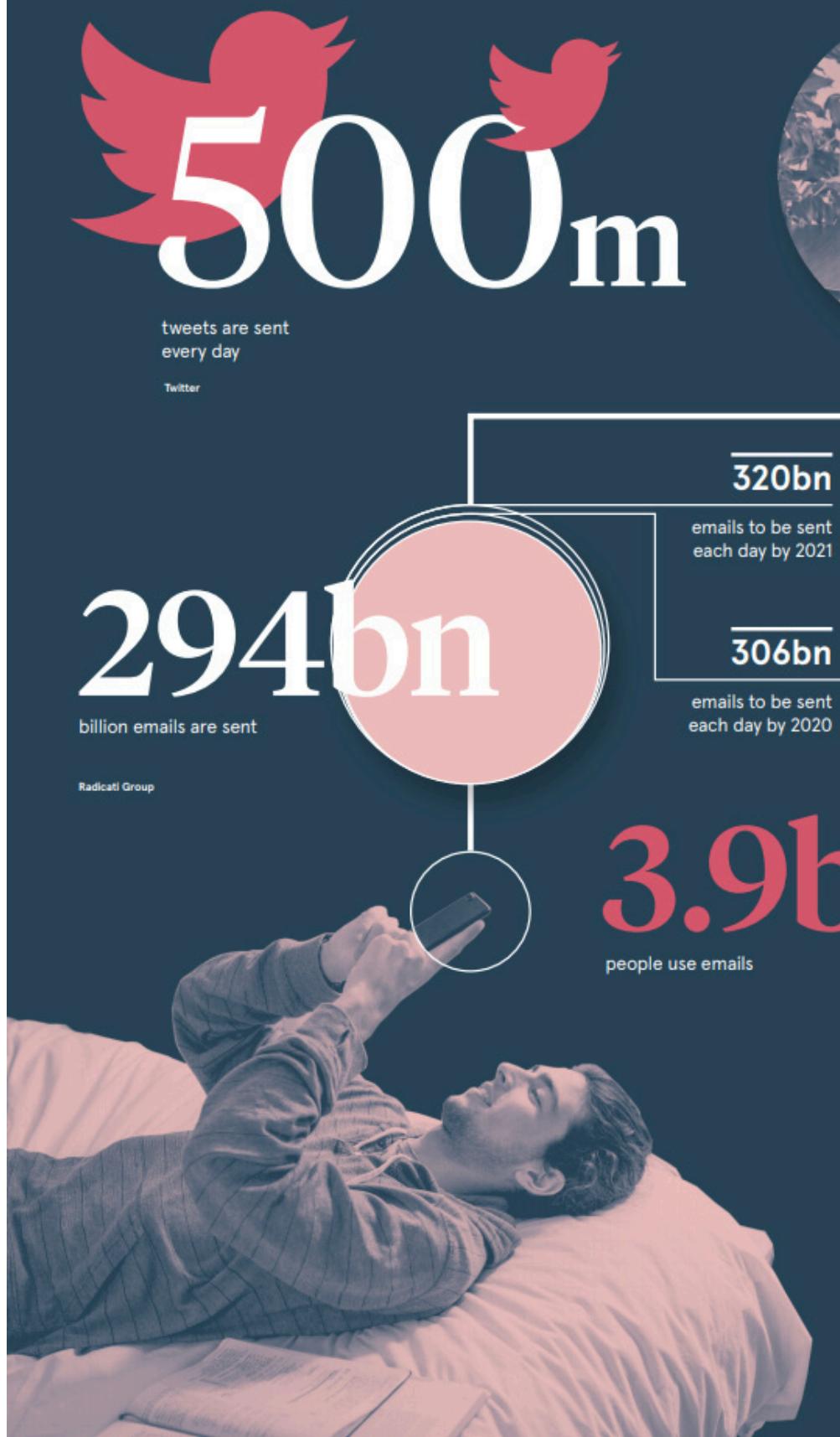
Limitations – generalization, hallucination

Large Vision Models – scene understanding
Transformer scaling laws



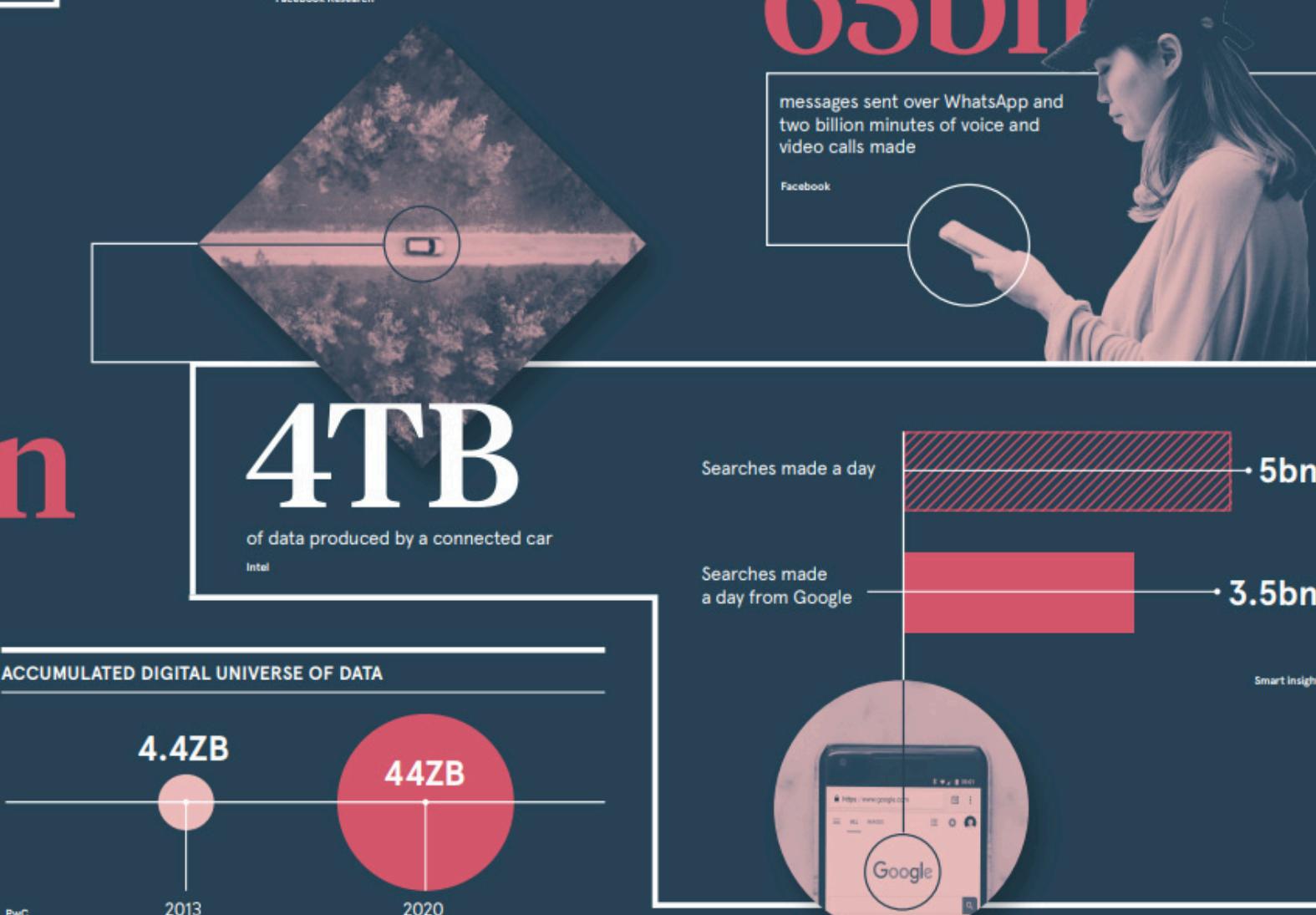
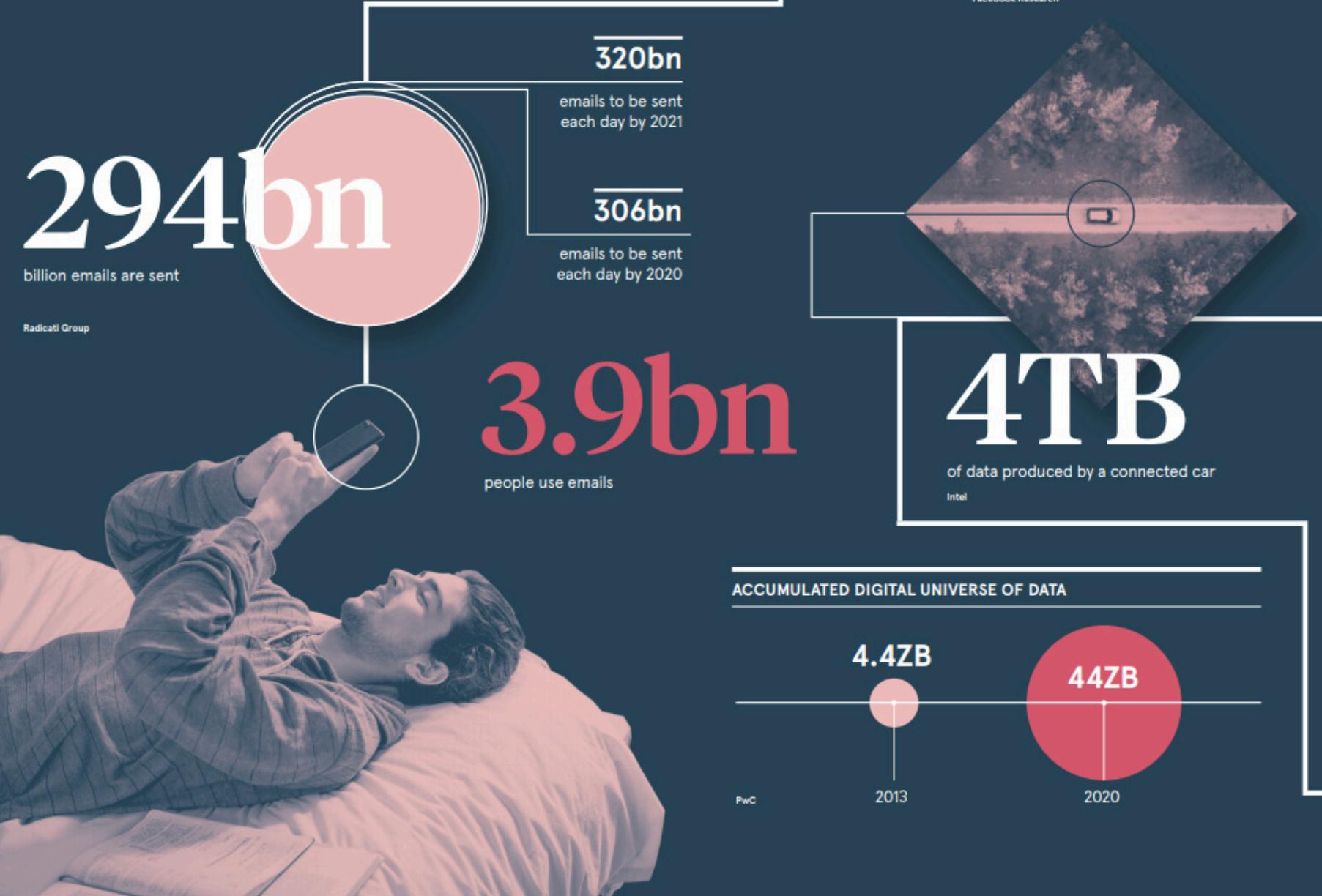
A DAY IN DATA

The exponential growth of data is undisputed, but the numbers behind this explosion – fuelled by internet of things and the use of connected devices – are hard to comprehend, particularly when looked at in the context of one day



DEMYSTIFYING DATA UNITS		
Unit	Value	Size
b bit	0 or 1	1/8 of a byte
B byte	8 bits	1 byte
KB kilobyte	1,000 bytes	1,000 bytes
MB megabyte	1,000 ² bytes	1,000,000 bytes
GB gigabyte	1,000 ³ bytes	1,000,000,000 bytes
TB terabyte	1,000 ⁴ bytes	1,000,000,000,000 bytes
PB petabyte	1,000 ⁵ bytes	1,000,000,000,000,000 bytes
EB exabyte	1,000 ⁶ bytes	1,000,000,000,000,000,000 bytes
ZB zettabyte	1,000 ⁷ bytes	1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 bytes
YB yottabyte	1,000 ⁸ bytes	1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 bytes

*A lowercase "b" is used as an abbreviation for bits, while an uppercase "B" represents bytes.



463EB

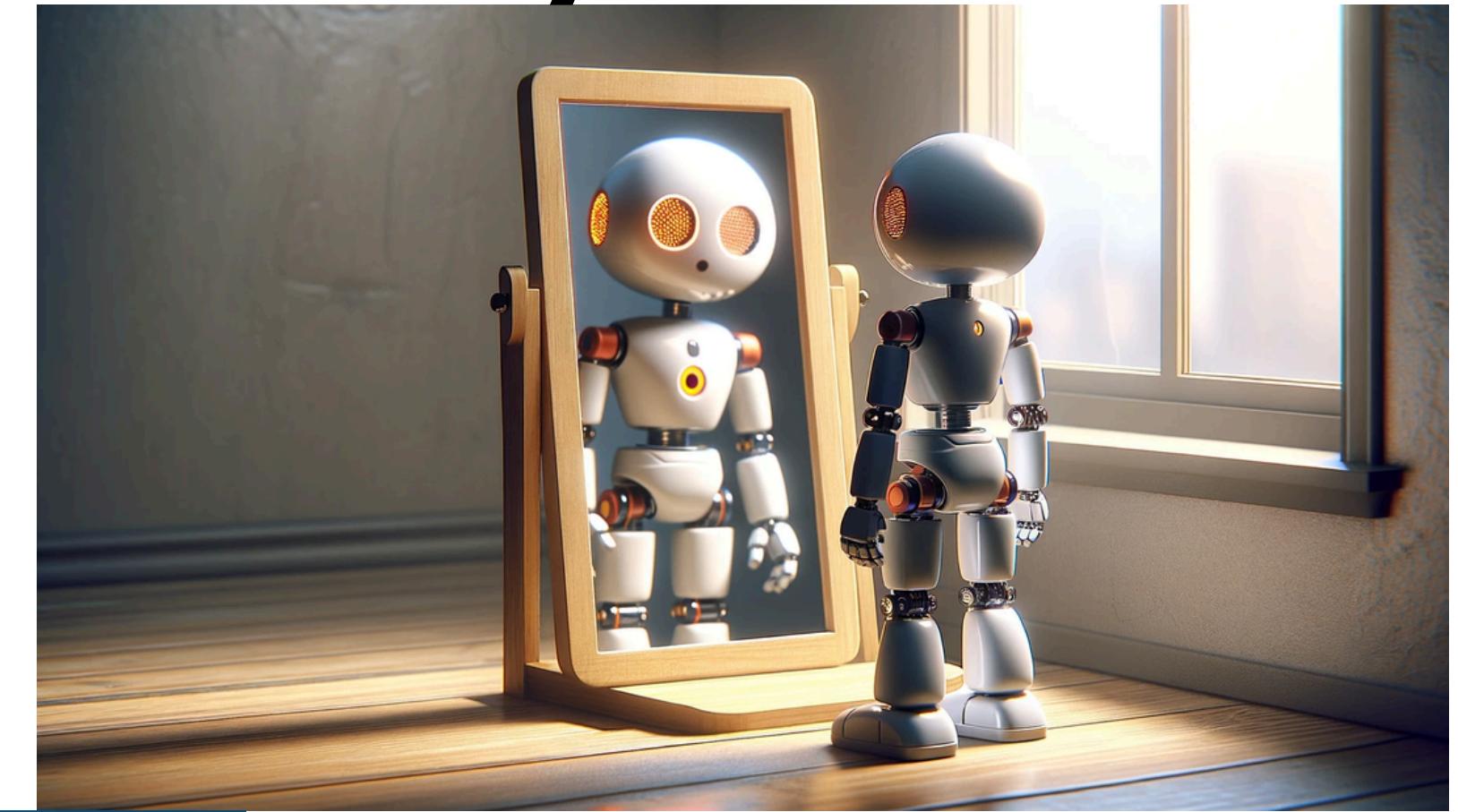
of data will be created every day by 2025

IDC



Philosophy, Ethics, and Explainability

Ethical AI – data
Explainable AI
Accountability and Liability
Is AI sentient or just maths?



Future of AI

- Quantum AI - quantum computing algorithms, optimization
- Space Exploration - autonomous spacecraft navigation, extraterrestrial mining, planetary exploration rovers
- Human-Robot Collaboration - collaborative robots (cobots), assistive robots, human-robot interaction
- AI Enhanced Humans - brain-computer interfaces, prosthetics, cognitive enhancement
- AGI (Artificial General Intelligence) - theories of general intelligence, long-term implications, safety and alignment

Scientists and Engineers that made all these possible

Geoffrey Hinton - Backpropagation, "Deep Learning" book



Yann LeCun - LeNet CNN architecture



Andrew Ng - Google Brain, deep learning courses



Ian Goodfellow - GANs, "Deep Learning" book



Demis Hassabis - AlphaGo, DeepMind



Ilya Sutskever - Transformer models, OpenAI



Andrej Karpathy - CS231n course, image recognition

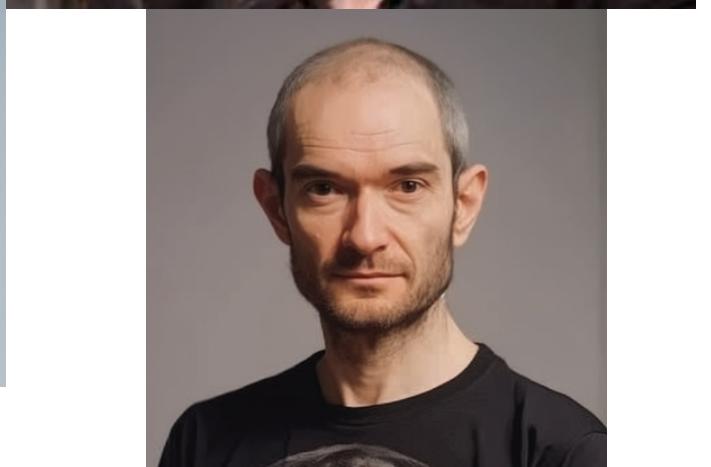


Jürgen Schmidhuber - LSTM networks



Richard Socher - Dynamic Memory Networks

Ashish Vaswani - Attention mechanism

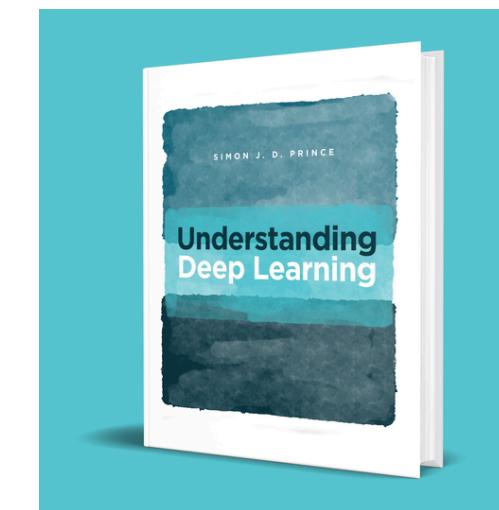
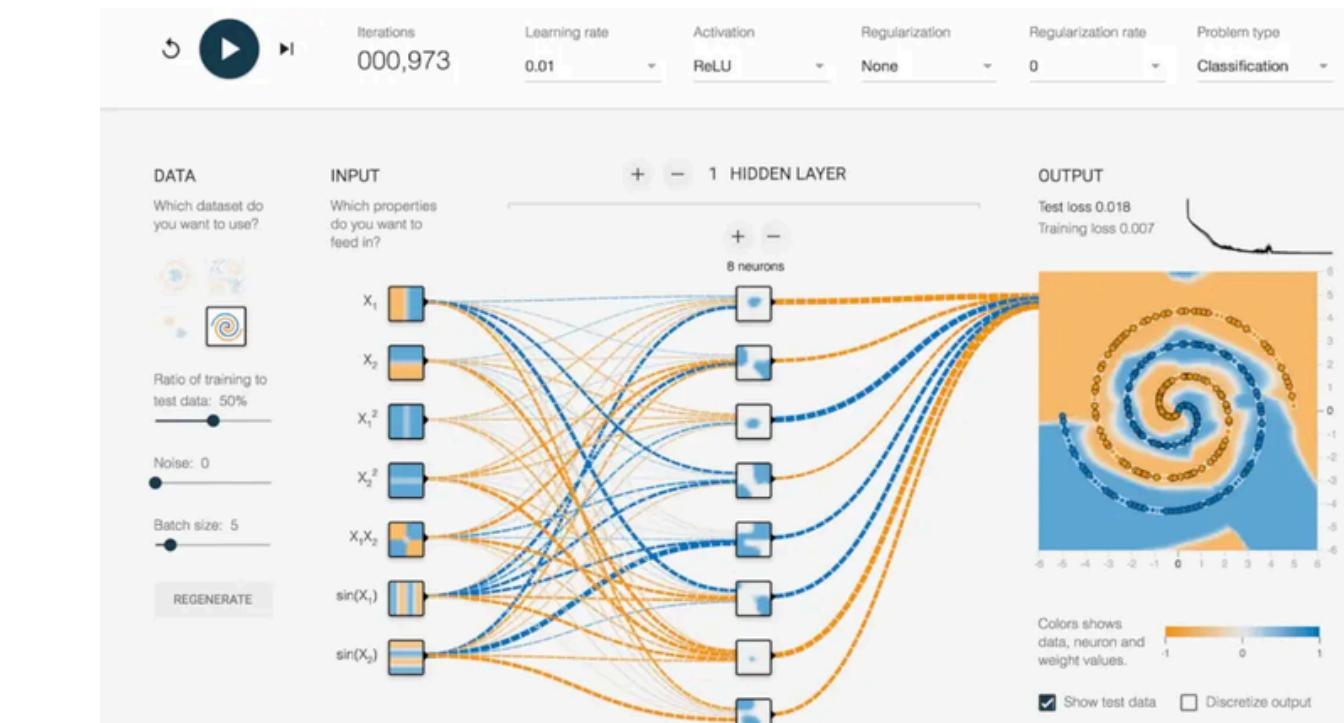


Jascha Sohl-Dickstein - Diffusion models

And many more.....

Resources

Playground: playground.tensorflow.org



Understanding Deep Learning by Simon J.D. Prince:

<https://mitpress.mit.edu/9780262048644/understanding-deep-learning/>

Short AI course by Pytorch Lightning:

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