

AI Introduction

AI Fact and Q&A

- Pattern Recognition, Computer Vision, Robotics, Data Mining were based on Mathematics, such as Linear Algebra, Statistics(probability) and Calculus.
- The theories have been super mature long before computer was invented or before today's powerful PC or super computer. Our imagination, vision or algorithms have been developed long before anything happened today. What we were lacking was the advancement of the material science, power CPU, memory, SSD storage, microchips...etc.
- Higher category of AI, supervised learning and unsupervised learning.
- Supervised learning rely not only by math by it was categorized more by tagging the right answer to train the model and let the model to do the prediction of the answer for the new questions/challenges. So there is a concept of training.
- Training: Tagging answers and helping the model training.
- Model: What is the model? Model is an artifact. Artifact is an item, and possibly a binary file.
- Where is the model? It is saved on your harddrive.
- How is the AI model working? It is loaded into the main memory of the server, such as if you run GPT 4.0 model, then the web request would be routed to the GPT 4.0 server, and it would preloaded the GPT 4.0 model into the memory. Vise versa this can be routed to GPT 5.0 model for instance. They are definitely on different servers. And the servers are not just single instances, it has a cluster of it for load balancing.
- How large are models? Models can be viewed in different stages. Initially the model is very small, and after the training it can be super large, like a few hundred gigabytes are not uncommon.
- Load Balancing: it is IT architecture term and it is a methodology for distributed computing, to lower the load or traffic to avoid hardware drainage or network constraint. If you would like to learn more about these. You would take more courses on DevOps and it will teach more about servers, software/IT infrastructure architecture. However, you would also need to take operating system and fully understand the Linux and how the operating system is working.

1/ Operating System theory class.

2/ Linux OS study and be an expert on it and understand linux kernel and C programming.

3/ Computer Architecture. Chips, motherboard, IO interfaces...etc.

4/ DevOps, python programming, shell programming, computer networking, computer cybersecurity and hopefully if you want to be very good, you would need some lower level

programming language, such as C, Rust or Assembly. [IT/Computer expert]

- For data science or AI track, you need to learn math, python programming, python data structure, algorithms.
 - For devOps, please see above.
 - For pure computer programmer, still going to follow AI track and devOps track for a better career planning.
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- Unsupervised learning is more leaning on the math part and it would use different algorithms to figure out grouping, clustering or any patterns without much human intervention. On the hand, the supervised learning would need us to tag the answers and train the model.
 - Where is the model being saved? It is similar to database files, such as index files, data files, logs...etc. Model, in theory, before training it is small, after the training, it grows larger.
 - How exactly we get the model? There are many different file types of model we defined by different frameworks. So in order to get these data types or artifact, we would have to write some source code to tailor to our need, and run the code to generate the specific file type, so called model. So it is model source code and we turn it into a binary format, which is consumable.
 - How do I prepare or do a self-training on the AI/ML if I want to be a geek or go ahead of others.

1/ Classic AI/ML (Pattern Recognition, Computer Vision, Robotics, Data Mining). This is prior to GPU and this is CPU centric. Programming API or libraries are the following,

<https://scikit-learn.org/stable/>

scikit-learn.org/stable/ Talking: 1.8.0 (stable)

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scikit-learn

Machine Learning in Python

Getting Started Release Highlights for 1.8

- Simple and efficient tools for predictive data analysis
- Accessible to everybody, and reusable in various contexts
- Built on NumPy, SciPy, and matplotlib
- Open source, commercially usable - BSD license

Classification

Identifying which category an object belongs to.

Applications: Spam detection, image recognition.

Algorithms: Gradient boosting, nearest neighbors, random forest, logistic regression, and more...

Examples

Regression

Predicting a continuous-valued attribute associated with an object.

Applications: Drug response, stock prices.

Algorithms: Gradient boosting, nearest neighbors, random forest, ridge, and more...

Examples

Clustering

Automatic grouping of similar objects into sets.

Applications: Customer segmentation, grouping experiment outcomes.

Algorithms: k-Means, HDBSCAN, hierarchical clustering, and more...

Examples

CPU centric, all math related algorithms in different classic AI methodologies,

scikit-learn.org/stable/auto_examples/classification/plot_digits_classification.html

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Classification

- Classifier comparison
- Linear and Quadratic Discriminant Analysis with covariance ellipsoid
- [Normal, Ledoit-Wolf and OAS Linear Discriminant Analysis for classification](#)
- Plot classification probability

Recognizing hand-written digits

- Clustering
- Covariance estimation
- Cross decomposition
- Dataset examples
- Decision Trees
- Decomposition
- Developing Estimators
- Ensemble methods
- Examples based on real world datasets
- Feature Selection
- Frozen Estimators
- Gaussian Mixture Models
- Gaussian Process for Machine

	accuracy	0.97	0.97	0.97	899
macro avg	0.97	0.97	0.97	899	
weighted avg	0.97	0.97	0.97	899	

We can also plot a [confusion matrix](#) of the true digit values and the predicted digit values.

```
disp = metrics.ConfusionMatrixDisplay.from_predictions(y_test, predicted)
disp.figure_.suptitle("Confusion Matrix")
print(f"Confusion matrix:\n{disp.confusion_matrix}")

plt.show()
```

Confusion Matrix

True label \ Predicted	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	87	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	88	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
2	0	0	85	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	79	0	3	0	4	5	0
4	0	0	0	0	88	0	0	0	0	4
5	0	0	0	0	0	88	1	0	0	2
6	0	1	0	0	0	0	90	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	88	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	88	0
9	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	90

Deep Learning

<https://pytorch.org/>

The screenshot shows the PyTorch documentation website at docs.pytorch.org/docs/stable/index.html. The page title is "PyTorch". The navigation bar includes links for Learn, Community, Projects, Docs, Blogs & News, and About, along with a "JOIN" button. A search bar at the top right contains the placeholder "Search the docs ...". The main content area discusses release status classification: "Stable (API-Stable)" and "Unstable (API-Unstable)". Below this, a sidebar lists various documentation sections: Install PyTorch, User Guide, Pytorch Overview, Get Started, Learn the Basics, PyTorch Main Components, Developer Notes, and Accelerator Integration. On the far right, there's a sidebar titled "On this page" with links for Indices and tables, Edit on GitHub, Show Source, and a section for PyTorch Libraries (torchao, torchrec, torchft, TorchCodec, torchvision, ExecuTorch, PyTorch on XLA Devices).

<https://docs.pytorch.org/tutorials/> (1 day)

<https://docs.pytorch.org/tutorials/beginner/basics/intro.html> (a few hours)

<https://www.tutorialspoint.com/pytorch/index.htm> (1 week)

Compiling and running a ChatGPT LLM in local. (Practices)