

# AI & Big Data Analytics for Society



# Artificial Intelligence (AI)

- The ability of machines to think like human intelligence



# Big Data Analytics

- The process of analyzing large datasets to extract insights and patterns

## **BIG DATA** **ANALYTICS**


Handling and Analyzing Large Datasets




# General vs Narrow AI

- General AI: Capable of performing any intellectual task like a human.
- Narrow AI: Specialized in a specific task, such as image recognition or NLP.

# Fields of AI

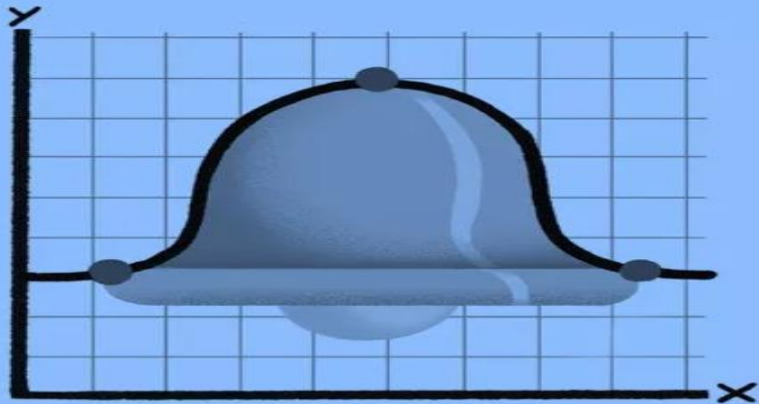
- Image Processing
  - Computer Vision
  - Robotics
  - Natural Language Processing (NLP)
  - Expert Systems
  - Machine Learning & Deep Learning
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# Supervised vs Unsupervised vs Deep Learning

- Supervised Learning: Uses labeled data for training.
  - Unsupervised Learning: No labeled data, finds hidden patterns.
  - Deep Learning: Uses neural networks for complex problem-solving.
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# Probability Distributions

- **Normal:** Bell-shaped, used in statistics.
- Example of Probability Distribution: Rolling a die (values: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)



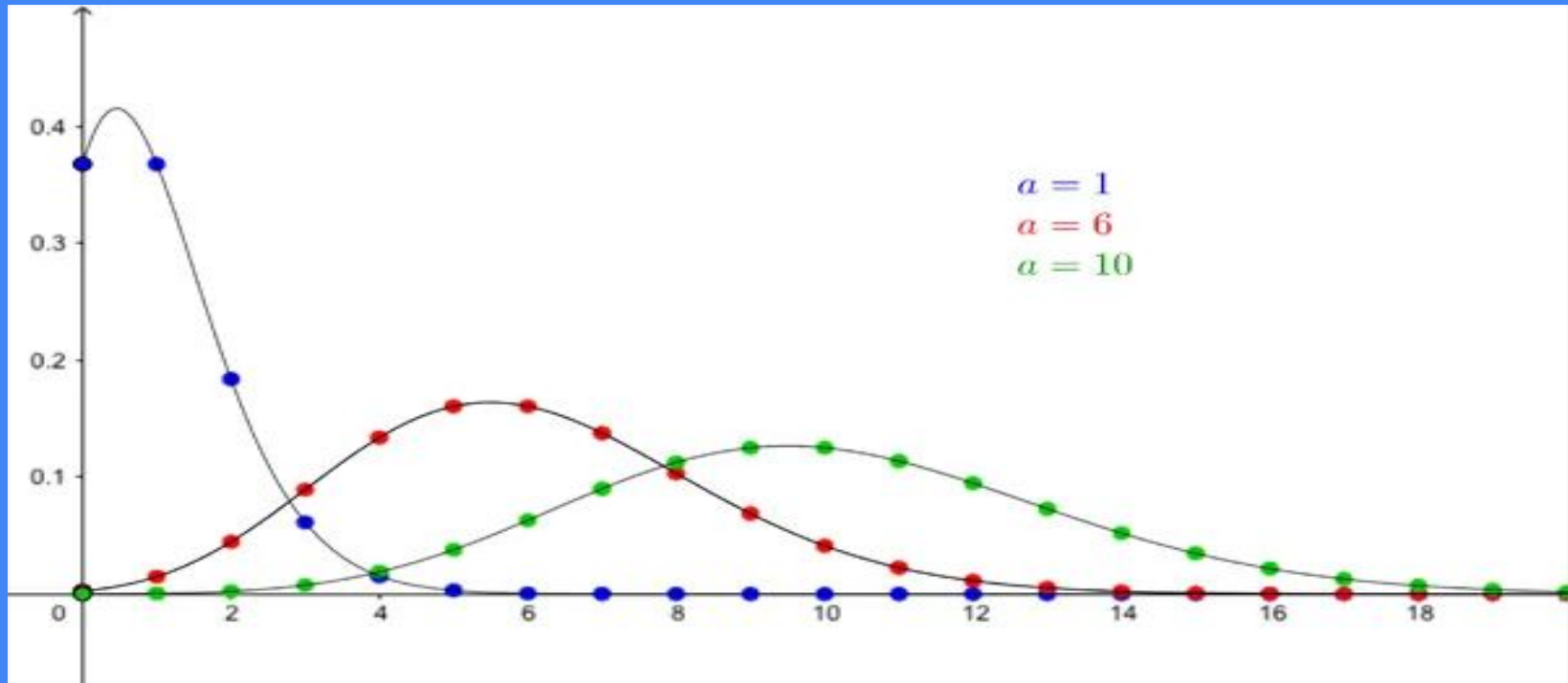
## Bell Curve

*['bel 'kərv]*

A common type of distribution for a variable, also known as the normal distribution.

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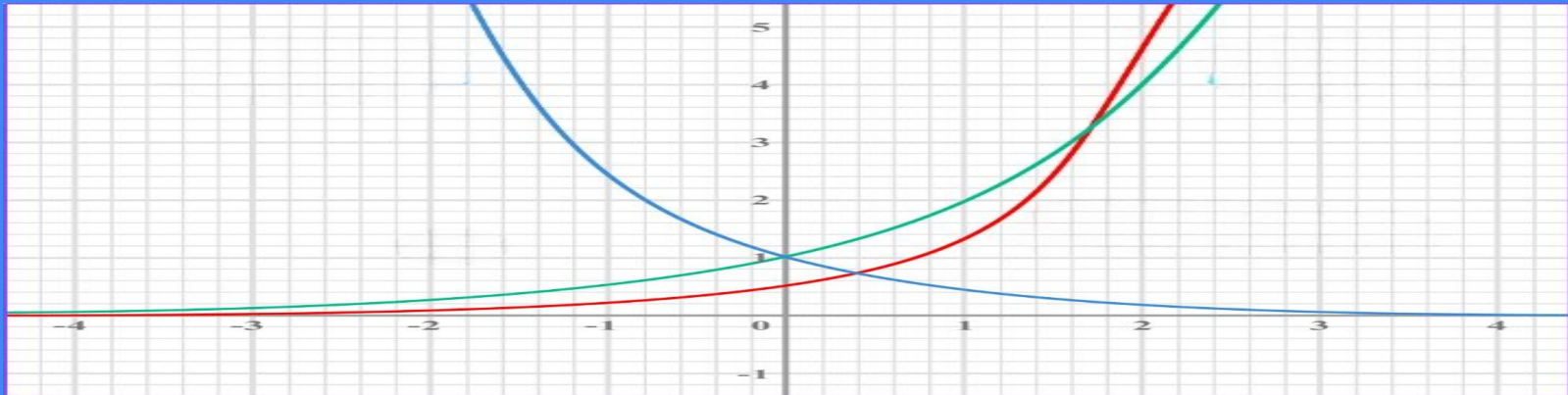
- **Poisson:** Reference to Models rare events.





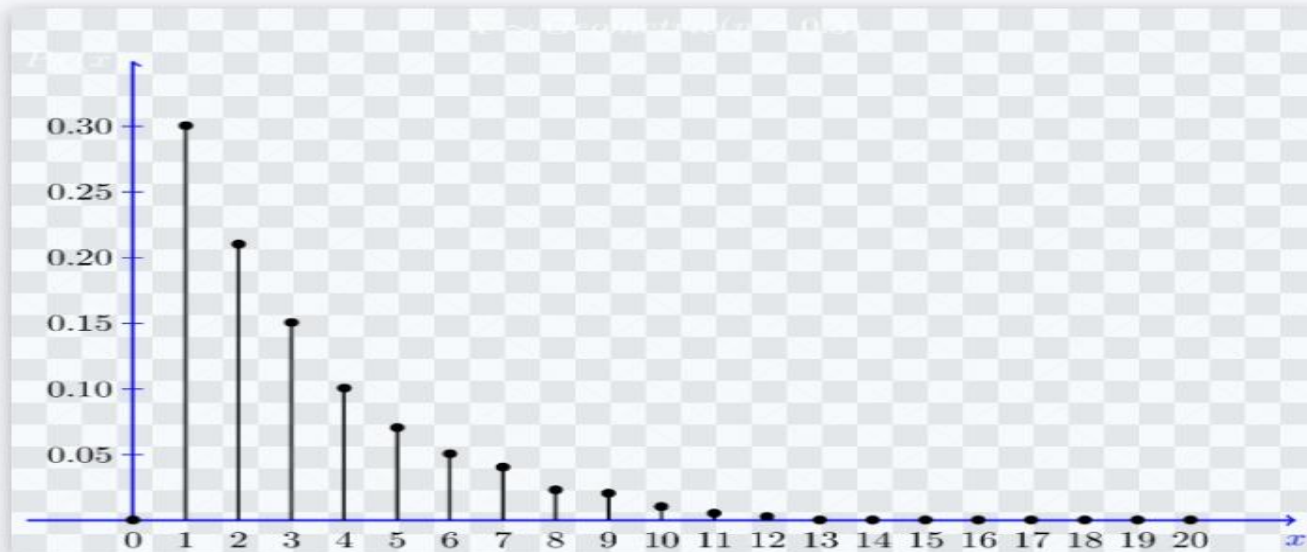
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- **Exponential:** Time between events in a Poisson process.
- Ex:
  - 1) Time until a radioactive particle decays
  - 2) Time between customer arrivals at a store



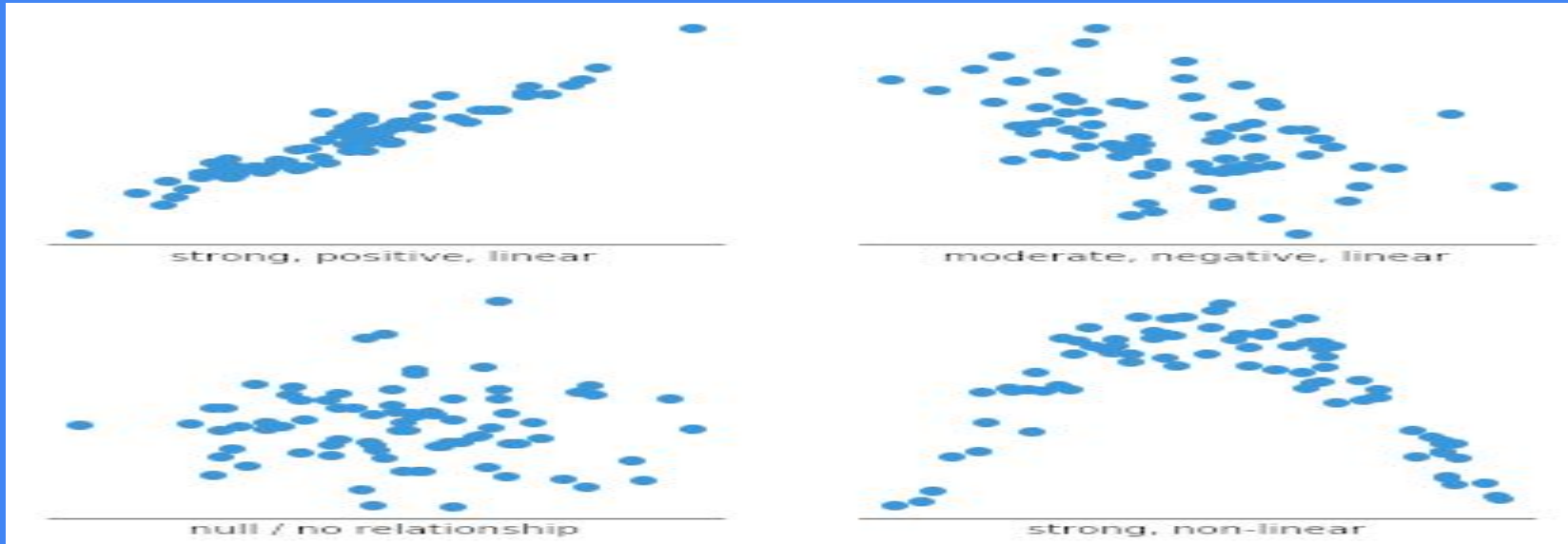
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- Bernoulli: Binary outcomes (success/failure).



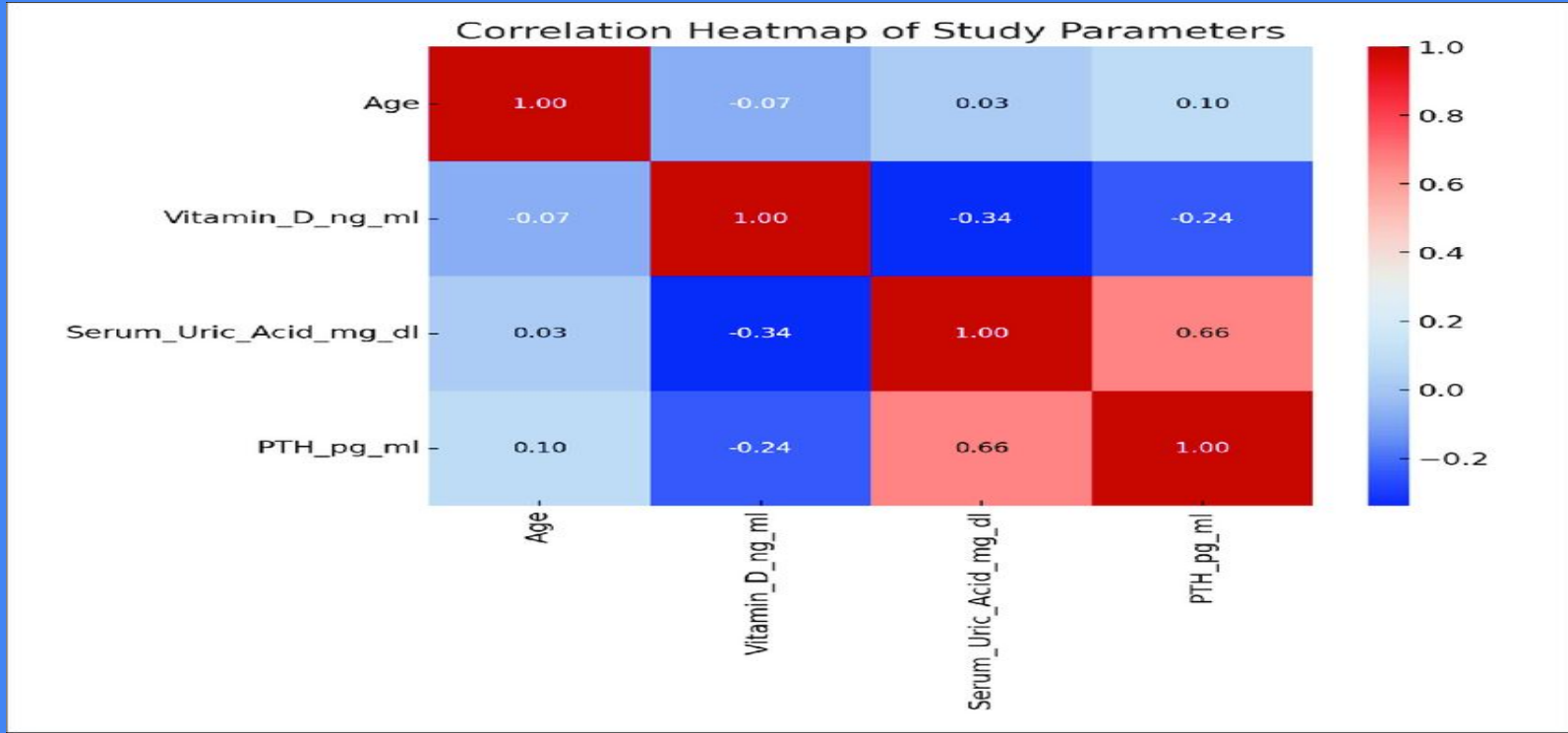
# Distribution & Visualization

- Scatterplots: Show relationships between variables.



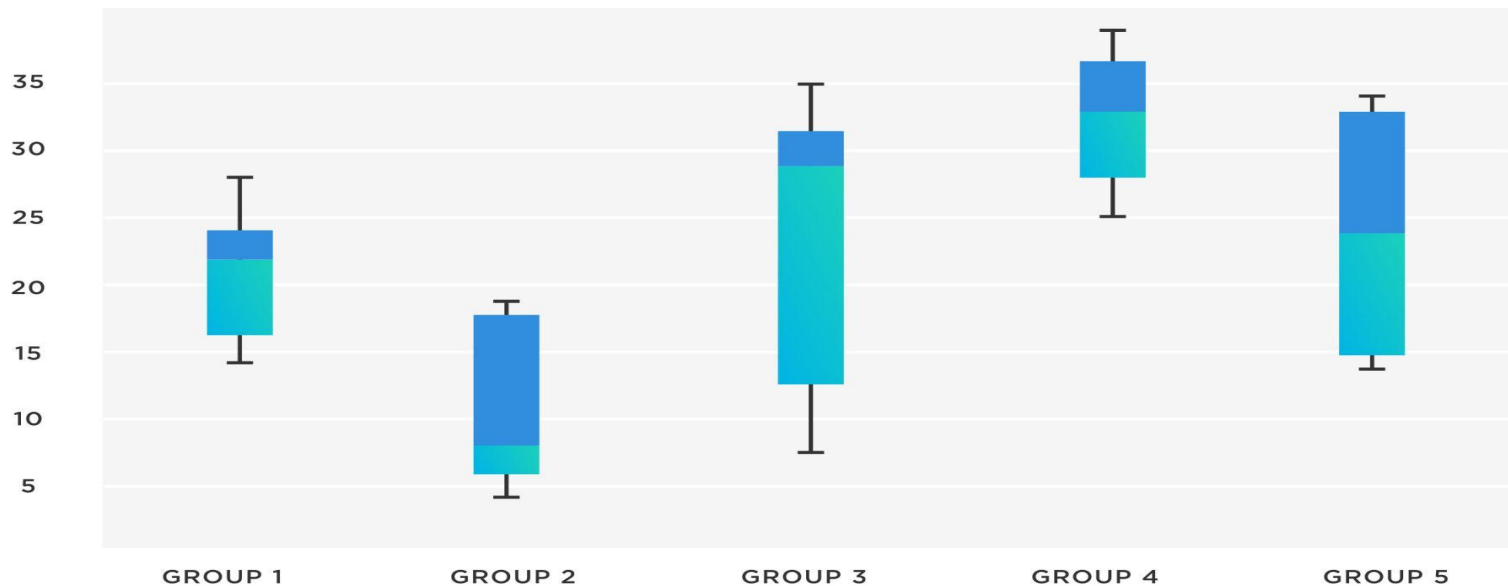
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- Heatmaps: Display correlation strengths.



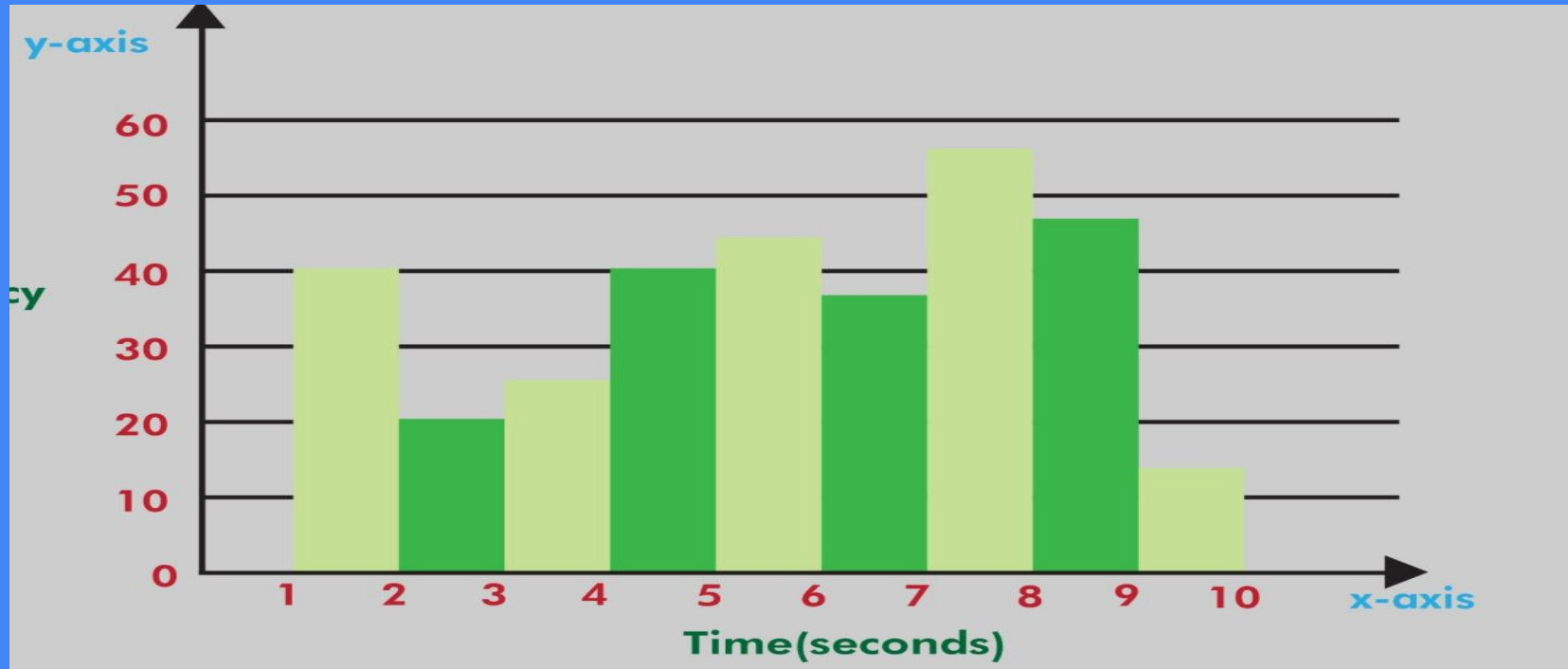
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- Box Plots: Data distribution insights.



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## Histogram



# Prior vs Posterior Probability


- Prior Probability: Initial belief before new evidence.
- Posterior Probability: Updated probability after new evidence (via Bayes' Theorem).
- Example: Weather prediction before and after new satellite data.

# Statistical Models for Structured and Unstructured Data

- Structured Data: Uses traditional models (e.g., Linear Regression, Decision Trees).
- Unstructured Data: Uses advanced models (e.g., Neural Networks, NLP techniques).
- Example: Sales data (Structured) vs Social Media Text (Unstructured).




# Maximum Likelihood Estimation (MLE)

- It is widely used in regression, classification
  - Often used to solved using optimization techniques like Gradient Descent
  - Gradient is a fancy word for Derivation
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- Example: Estimating mean and variance of a dataset.
- Variance ( $\sigma^2$ ): How far values are from the mean is called as Variance


# Importance of AI & Big Data

- Enhances decision-making processes.
  - Drives automation and efficiency.
  - Facilitates real-time insights for businesses and governance.
  - Improves quality of life through predictive analytics
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# Impact on Healthcare

- AI-powered diagnostics and predictive analysis.
  - Personalized medicine and treatment recommendations.
  - Efficient management of healthcare records and patient data.
  - Disease outbreak prediction and prevention.
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# Impact on Finance

- Fraud detection and risk management.
  - Automated trading and personalized financial services.
  - Credit scoring and loan approval automation.
  - Chatbots for customer service in banking.
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# Impact on Education

- Personalized learning experiences through AI-driven platforms.
  - Automated grading and assessment tools.
  - Virtual tutors and AI-powered education assistants.
  - Data-driven policy decisions for better curriculum design.
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# Impact on Smart Cities & Governance

- AI-enabled traffic management and transportation planning.
- Smart energy management and sustainability initiatives.
- Predictive policing and crime analysis.
- Digital governance and citizen engagement through AI-powered chatbots.

# Ethical Considerations & Challenges

- Data privacy and security concerns.
  - Bias in AI algorithms and decision-making.
  - Job displacement due to automation.
  - Regulation and policy framework for responsible AI usage.
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# Career Map: AI & Big Data Analytics

- Entry-Level: Data Analyst, AI Research Assistant
  - Mid-Level: Machine Learning Engineer, Data Scientist
  - Senior-Level: AI Architect, Chief Data Officer
  - Specializations: NLP Engineer, Computer Vision Engineer, AI Ethics Consultant
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# Q&A

- Questions and Discussions