Java's Place in the AI Revolution



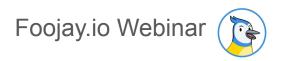
Zoran Sevarac, **Deep Netts Technologies, Java Champion**



Frank Greco, **NYJavaSIG**, **Java Champion**



Pratik Patel, *Friends of OpenJDK (Foojay.io), Java Champion*



Takeaways (yep... before the Giveaways)

Learn AI or your job/career is at risk

Java is a GREAT production language for Al

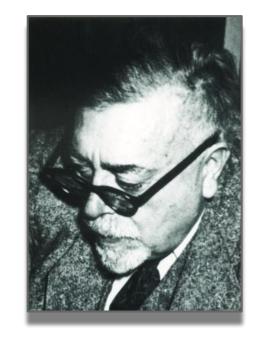
Models are probabilistic

You can use AI as a Java developer's tool or to develop AI Apps **But learn how it works first...**

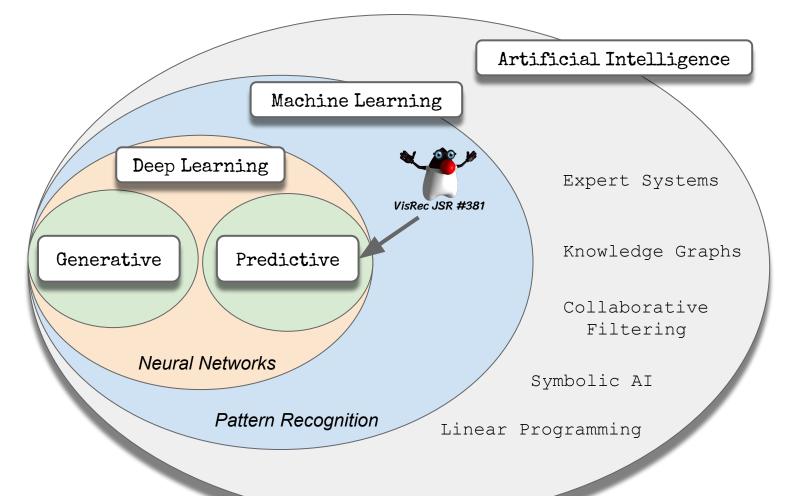


"One of the most interesting aspects of the world is that it can be considered to be made up of patterns"

Norbert Wiener (1948) - 1894-1964 - MIT







Predictive Al and Generative Al

Most of AI \$\$ value (02/24) comes from PredAI: weather, image detection and classification, financial services, buying behavior, up/cross-selling...

PredAl has been deployed successfully for past 15+ yrs

PredAl is probably worth at least \$100B just to Google

GenAl typically used for more "creative", content generation

GenAl growth and potential is huge. Market value may match PredAl in 3-5 yrs

Value from AI technologies: Today → 3 years Generative Al Reinforcement Learning Unsupervised learning Supervised learning Stanford (Labeling things)

July 26, 2023 Andrew Ng

Predictive AI (PredAI)

forecasting structured data

Classification
Recommendation systems
Sales Forecasts
Fraud Detection
Predictive maintenance

Generative Al (GenAI)

creation

unstructured data

Creative/Design

Ideation

Prototyping

Simulation

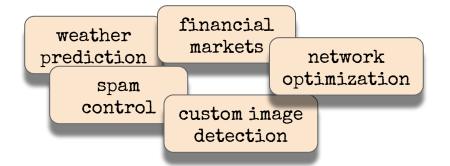
Translation / Summarization

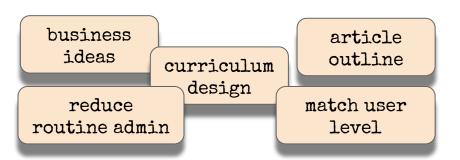
Predictive AI (PredAI)

forecasting structured data

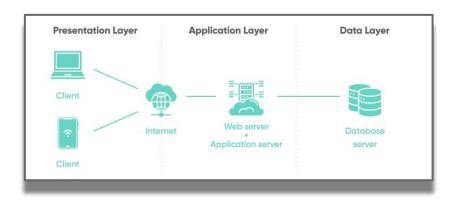
Generative Al (GenAI)

creation
unstructured data

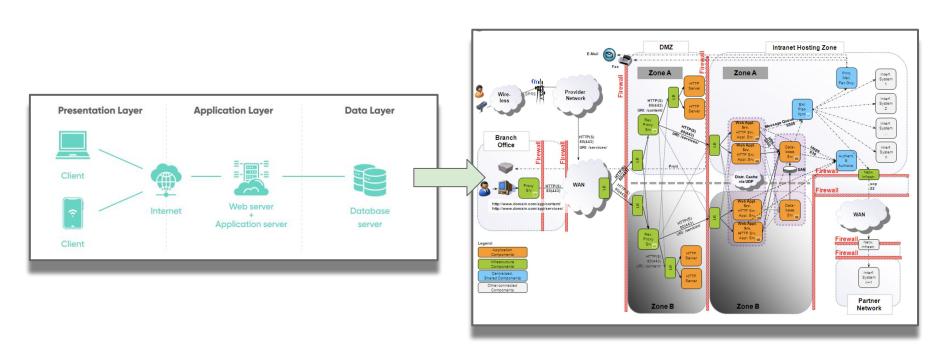




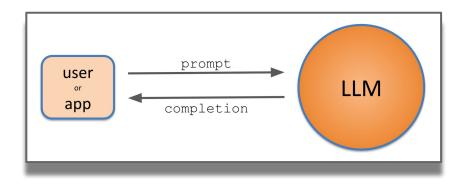
Evolving Architectures



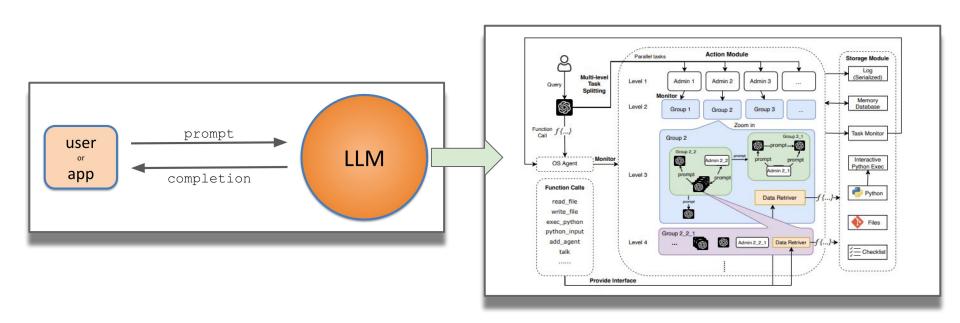




Web



GenAl



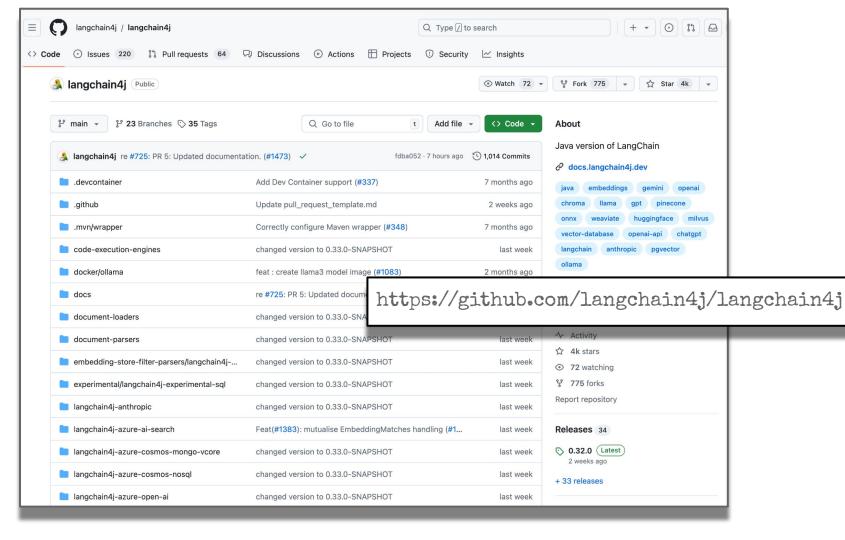
GenAl

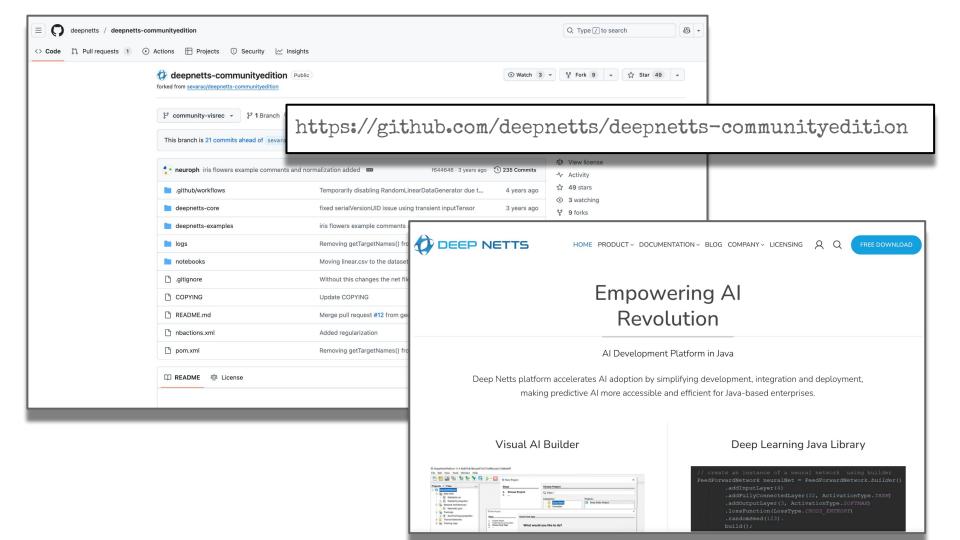
Why Use Java for Production AI Applications?

ChatGPT 4o ~

Top 10 Reasons to Use Java for Production Al Applications (Enterprise Focused)

- Seamless Integration Java fits natively into existing enterprise stacks (Spring, Kafka, Hadoop, etc.).
- 2. Scalability Proven JVM performance for large-scale, multi-threaded applications.
- 3. Robust Tooling Mature build, monitoring, and deployment tools (Maven, JFR, JMX).
- 4. Security Strong, enterprise-grad
- Maintainability Static typing and maintainability.
- **6.** Cross-Platform Deployment JVM portability ensures consistent behavior across environments.
- 7. Enterprise Support Backed by long-term support from Oracle, Red Hat, and others.
- 8. Developer Pool Large pool of experienced Java developers in enterprise settings.
- Memory Management Sophisticated garbage collection options tailored for performance.
- 10. Al Ecosystem Growth Expanding support via libraries like Tribuo, Deep Java Library (DJL), and the standardized JSR 381 Visual Recognition API.





How to use AI models in Java

1. Use Web service - serve model as web service

You can build a model in any language, using a model is language agnostic, potential issues with latency and scalability.

2. Use wrappers or native libraries from Java

Native dependencies, limited scalability, memory issues, distribution and maintenance overhead (aka. nightmare)

3. Use Java native Al libraries

Highly scalable, low latency, easy to use, integrate with existing development and production environment, and distribute on large scale.

Out of the box models mostly not available.



Overview of Java AI Libraries

	Description	Pros	Cons
Tensorflow Java API	Java API for Tensorflow developed by community	Many out of the box models available, GPU and TPU support, many algorithms and architectures,	Large size, Not covered with compatibility guarantees Requires lower level understanding of TF internals
DJL	Wrapper around Python based frameworks	Many out of the box models available	Mixed tech stacks
DL4J	Java Deep Learning API on top of native numeric libraries	High performance, GPU support many algorithms and architectures, feature rich	Native dependencies, Large size, not actively developed, complex to learn and use
Deep Netts	Java native, gpu support through jcuda	Easy to learn and use, Easy to integrate into existing Java infrastructure , highly scalable, low latency	Not all algorithms are supported

About Deep Netts AI Platform for Java

Deep Netts provides:

- Deep Learning Java Library
 Build, train, and deploy NN natively in Java
- Visual Al Builder Tool
 Intuitive, no-code/low-code environment for model creation
- Professional Support
 Expert assistance for development and production needs
- Community edition
 Free and open access for exploration and learning

Deep Netts makes predictive Al

- More accessible
- More efficient
- Easier to integrate and deploy within Java-based enterprise systems

By accelerating and simplifying:

- Al development
- Al integration
- Al deployment

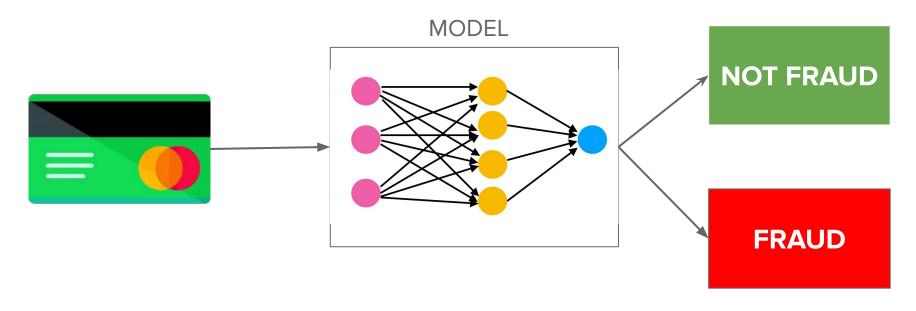
Vision: We would like to see the Java platform evolve to meet modern AI requirements.



AI Demo using Deep Netts

- 1. Define the problem description
- 2. Prepare the data
- 3. Build the model
- 4. Test/evaluate the model
- 5. Use the model

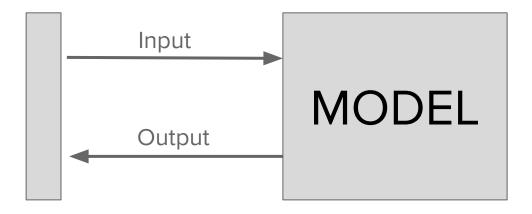
1. Define the problem description: Fraud Detection



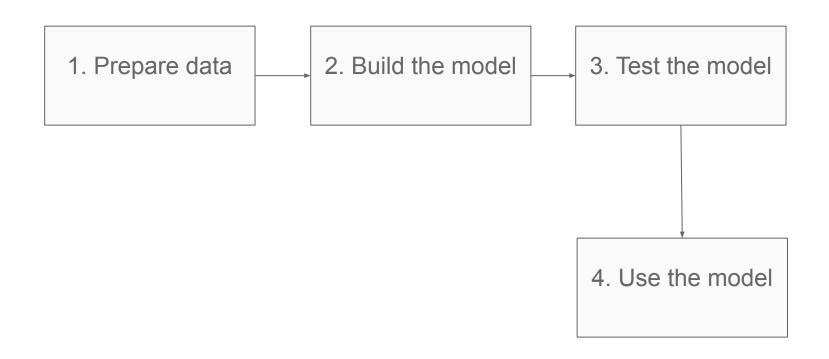
Given the credit card transaction details, how likely is that it is a fraud?

AI/ML Models - Software Engineer definition

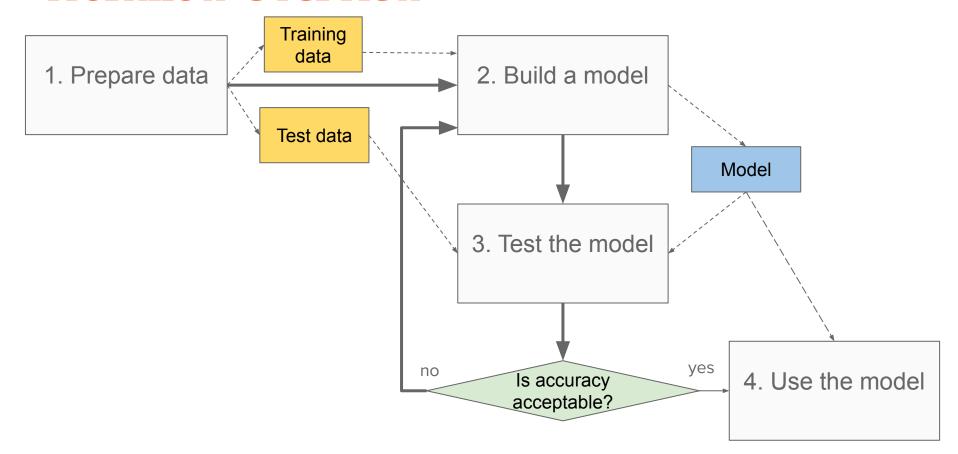
Model is just another type of abstraction in developer's toolbox.



Workflow Overview



Workflow Overview



2. Prepare the data

// specify CSV file options

CsvReadOptions.Builder builder =

CsvReadOptions.builder("creditcard.csv")

.separator(',') // values are coma-delimited
.header(true); // first line contains column names

CsvReadOptions options = builder.build();

// load data into a data frame

Table dataTable = Table.read().usingOptions(options);

// prepare data for training

DataPreparation dataPrep = new DataPreparation(dataTable);

// print header and first few rows to see what's loaded dataPrep.previewRows(5);

// print columns with corresponding types dataPrep.columnInfo();

Load data from CSV file into a

Data Frame - basically a Table

using Tablesaw Java Library

Out of the box, single method call, data utilities

Check loaded - rows and columns

Preprocess the data to ensure data quality

dataTable.removeColumns("Time"); dataTable.dropDuplicateRows(); // check if there are any missing values dataPrep.countMissingValues(); dataPrep.handleMissingValues(); // examine basic statistics summary dataPrep.statistics(); // check if data set is balanced DataPreparation.checkClassBalance(dataTable); // create balanced subset Table balancedData = DataPreparation.createBalancedSample(dataTable, "Class", 1) Decide which columns are needed

Remove duplicate rows

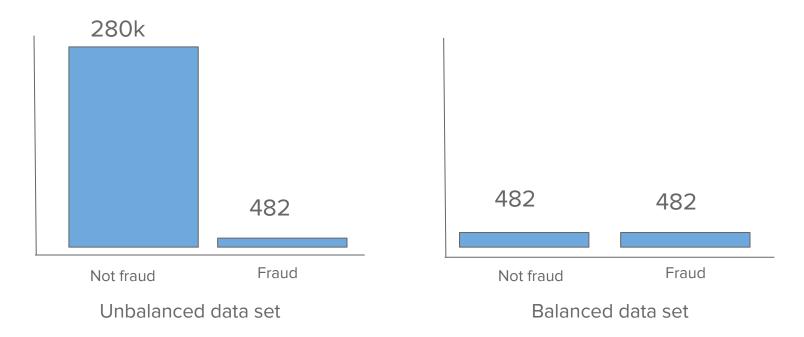
Check and fix missing values

Explore statistics for each column, check distribution

Check for outliers

Make sure data set is balanced

Balancing Data Set



Prepare data for training

// create data set for neural network training

TabularDataSet dataSet = DataPreparation.createDataSet(balancedData);

Create data set for nn training

// scale data to value range [0, 1]

DataSets.scaleToMax(dataSet);

Scale values to range used in nn

// split data into training and test set

TrainTestSplit split = DataSets.trainTestSplit(dataSet, 0.6);

DataSet<MLDataItem> trainingSet = split.getTrainingSet();

DataSet<MLDataItem> testSet = split.getTestSet();

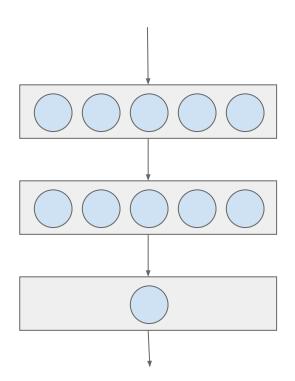
Training set to train the model

Test set to estimate accuracy on unseen data

3. Build a Model - Feed Forward Neural Network

```
// instantiate and configure a neuralnet for binary classification
FeedForwardNetwork neuralNet = FeedForwardNetwork.builder()
          .addInputLayer(numInputs)
          .addFullyConnectedLayer(32, ActivationType.TANH)
          .addOutputLayer(numOutputs, ActivationType.SIGMOID)
          .lossFunction(LossType.CROSS ENTROPY)
          .build();
// set parameters of the training algorithm
neuralNet.getTrainer().setStopError(0.02f)
                        .setStopEpochs(10000)
                        .setLearningRate(0.001f);
// train the model prepared data set
```

neuralNet.train(trainingSet);



Configure the Model Architecture

FeedForwardNetwork neuralNet = How many inputs FeedForwardNetwork.builder() .addInputLayer(29) Hidden layer units and activation .addFullyConnectedLayer(32, ActivationType.TAN Single output, for .addOutputLayer(1, ActivationType.SIGMOID) binary classification .lossFunction(LossType.CROSS_ENTROPY) Loss function for .build(); binary classification

Training Configuration

```
// set parameters of the training algorithm
neuralNet.getTrainer()
           .setStopError(0.02f)
```

.setStopEpochs(10000)

// start training with specified data set neuralNet.train(trainingSet);

Get instance of training algo-

Training stops when this error is reached

Or this number of .setLearningRate(0.01f) iterations/epochs is reached

> Step size for adjusting weights ~1% of error

Training Process

```
while(epoch < stopEpochs && error > stopError) {
  for each example in trainingSet {
     calculate prediction for input
     calculate prediction error
     tune weights in order to reduce error
```

Debugging and Hyperparameter Tuning

Q: What if error is increasing during the training? Try smaller learning rate

Q: What if error is not decreasing even after many training epochs? Try adding more hidden units and layers

Q: Is the model overfitting (low training, high test error)? Add more data or try simpler architecture

Hint: Use Visual Al Builder tool to run experiments and tune settings

4. Testing/Evaluating the model - How accurate?

EvaluationMetrics em = neuralNet.test(testSet);

Calculate various eval metrics using test set

Metrics: True Positive, True Negative, False positive, False Negative Accuracy, Precision, Recall, F-Score

- How often the prediction is correct when the model predicts fraud?
- 2. How often the prediction is incorrect when the model predicts fraud? How often the prediction is correct in total? (accuracy)
- 3. What is more important/expensive (Falso Positive or False Negative)? The trick is to find balance.

5. Using the model - fraud probability

What is that the probability that the given transaction is fraud?

```
Tensor prediction = neuralNet.predict(inputTensor);

if (prediction.get(0) > 0.8) {

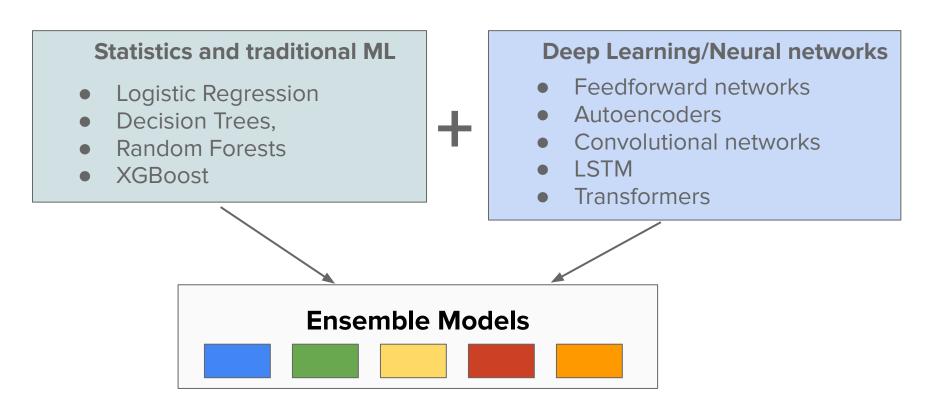
    System.out.println("There is a high probability that this is fraud!");
}
Feed model with input as tensor as tensor as tensor
```

Using JSR381

Use model through higher level classifier API

```
BinaryClassifier<float[]> binClassifier = new FeedForwardNetBinaryClassifier(neuralNet);
Float probability = binClassifier.classify(testTransaction);
```

Combine with Other Methods



Take Your Java AI Projects to the Next Level with Deep Netts Expertise!

• Are you using Al in your Java applications?

- What libraries or tools are you currently using?
- Are you facing challenges building or deploying your AI models
- Have an exciting project you'd like to discuss?

Deep Netts offers expert consulting for:

- AI/ML solution design and integration in Java
- Optimizing AI models for production environments
- Scaling Al across distributed Java systems

What's next for Java AI developers

Resources:

- https://github.com/deepnetts/CreditCardFraudDetection Demo on Github
- https://www.deepnetts.com/download-latest Free Deep Netts Download -Free for development, prototyping and education

Join Linkedin Group Al/ML for Java Ecosystem https://www.linkedin.com/groups/10084933/

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