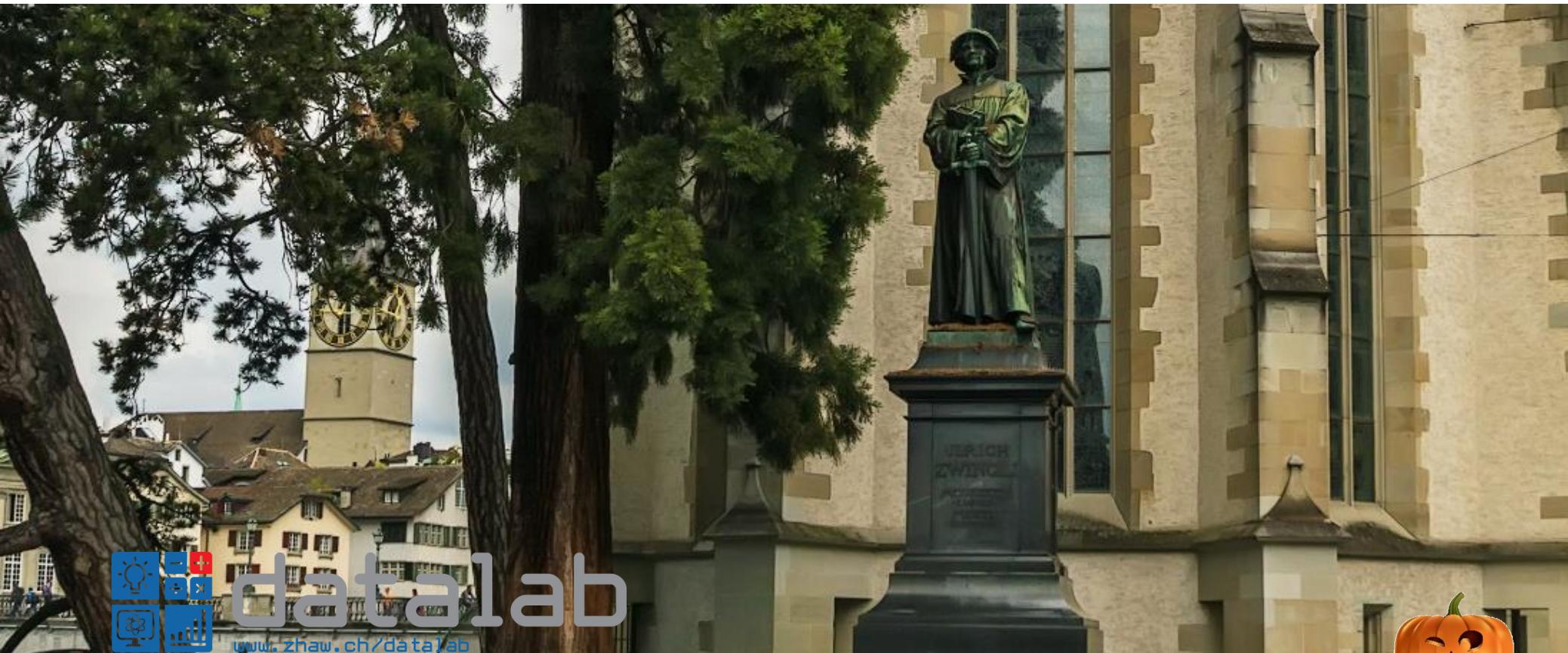


Künstliche Intelligenz – was, wo & wohin?

Volkshochschule Winterthur, 31. Oktober 2019



Thilo Stadelmann



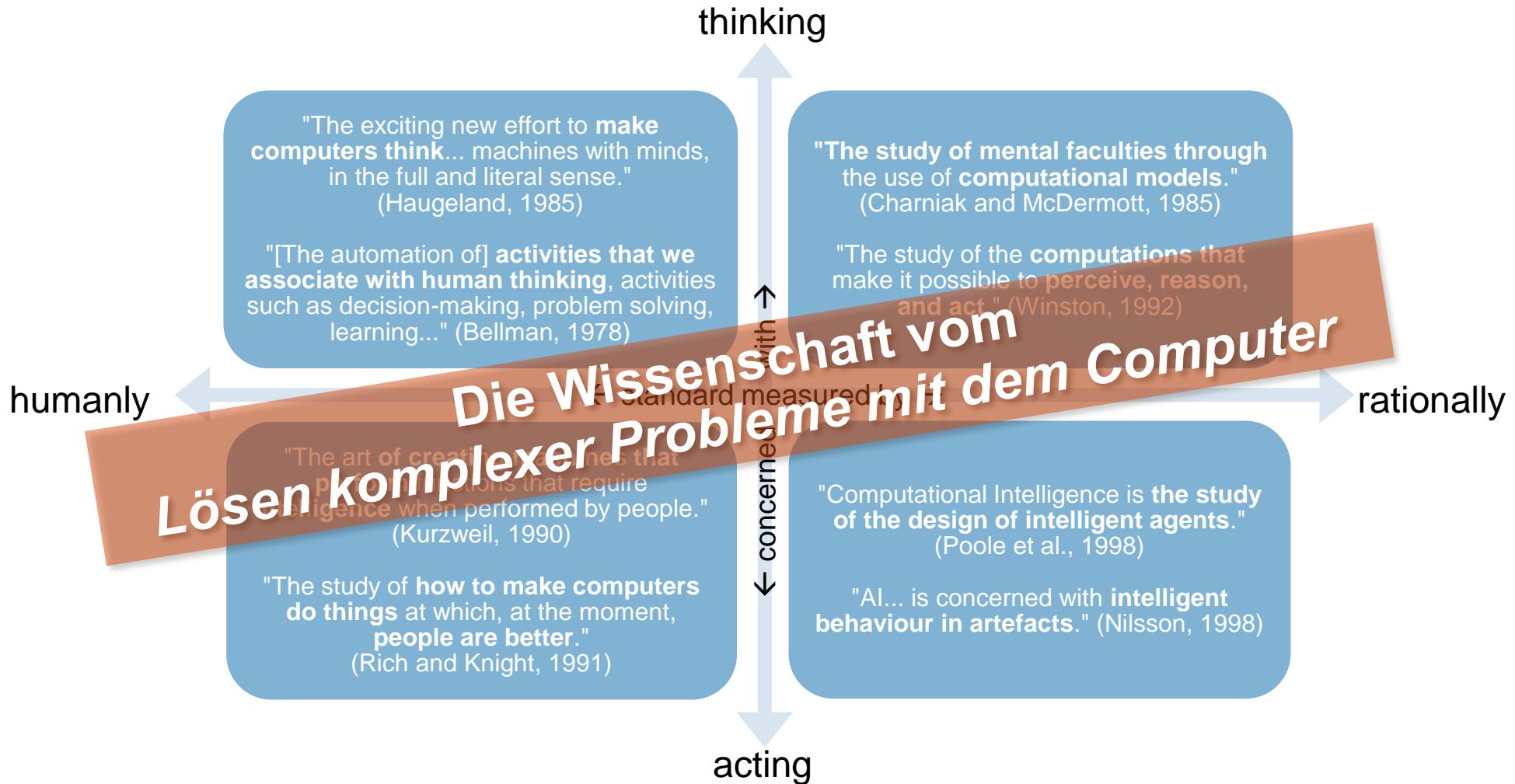
Was → Wo? → Wohin?



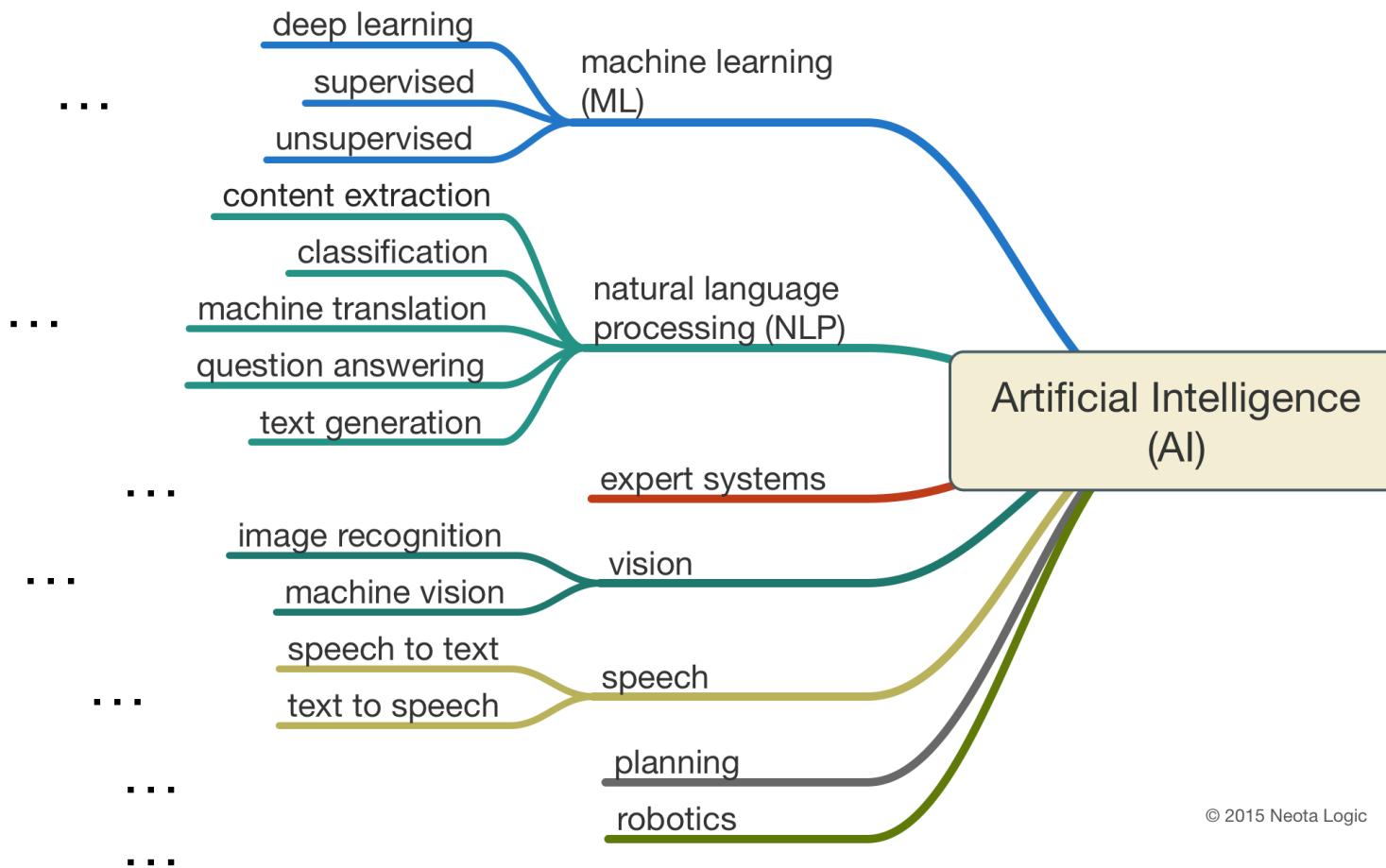
1

Was ist Künstliche Intelligenz?

Was ist künstliche Intelligenz?

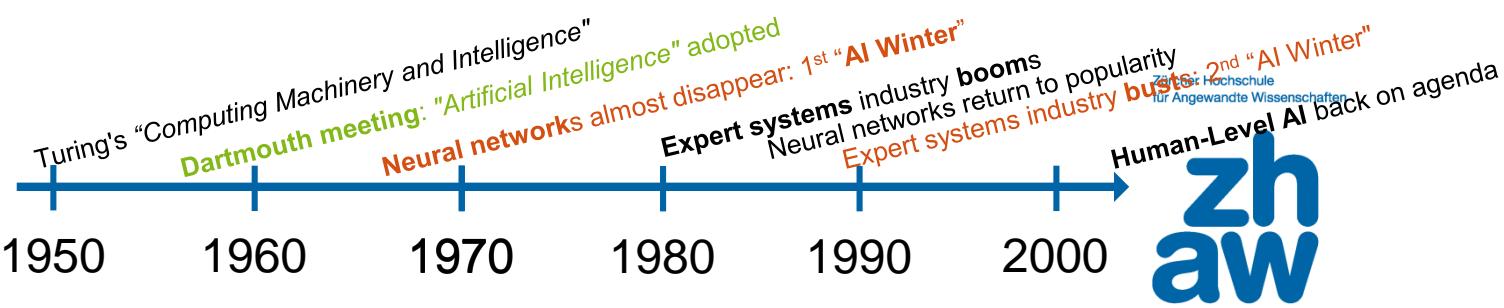


Was gehört zu künstlicher Intelligenz?



© 2015 Neota Logic

KI im Kontext



zhaw
Zürcher Hochschule
für Angewandte Wissenschaften

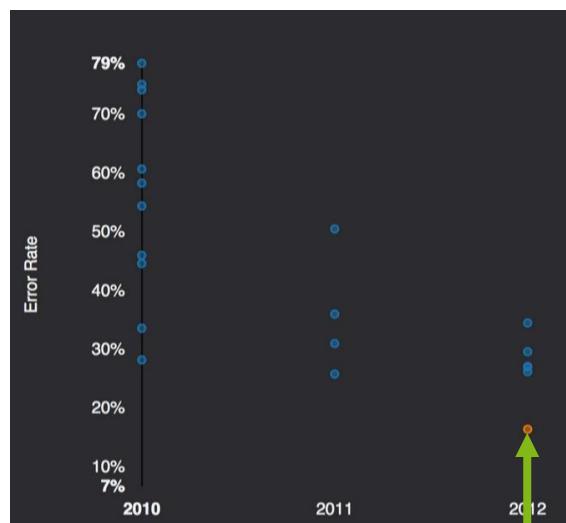


Was ist passiert?

Der ImageNet Wettbewerb



1000 Kategorien
1 Mio. Beispiele



A. Krizhevsky verwendet als erster ein
sog. «Deep Neural Network» (CNN)

2015: Computer haben „Sehen“ gelernt

4.95% Microsoft (06. Februar)
→ Besser als Menschen (5.10%)

4.80% Google (11. Februar)

4.58% Baidu (11. Mai)

3.57% Microsoft (10. Dezember)

Idee: Mehr «Tiefe» um Merkmale automatisch zu lernen

Classical image processing

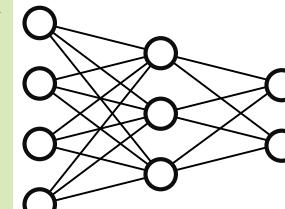


Feature extraction
(SIFT, SURF, LBP, HOG, etc.)

(0.2, 0.4, ...)

Classification
(SVM, neural network, etc.)

(0.4, 0.3, ...)



Container ship

Tiger

...

Idee: Mehr «Tiefe» um Merkmale automatisch zu lernen

Classical image processing

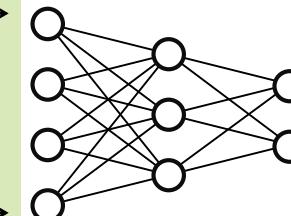


Feature extraction
(SIFT, SURF, LBP, HOG, etc.)

(0.2, 0.4, ...)

(0.4, 0.3, ...)

Classification
(SVM, neural network, etc.)



Container ship

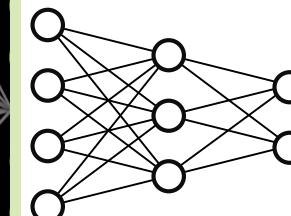
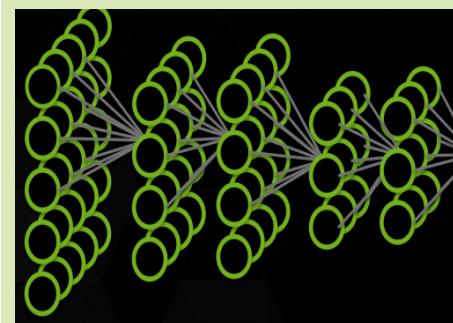
Tiger

...

Using Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs)



Takes raw pixels in, learns features automatically!



Container ship

Tiger

...

Idee: Mehr «Tiefe» um Merkmale automatisch zu lernen

Classical image processing



Feature extraction
(SIFT, SURF, LBP, HOG, etc.)

(0.2, 0.4, ...)

Classification
(SVM, neural network, etc.)



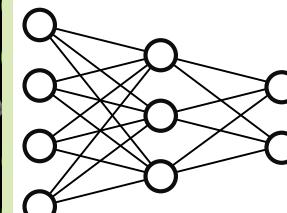
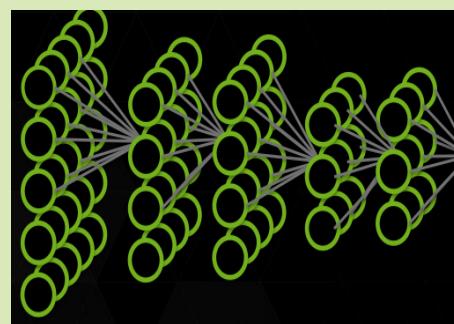
Container ship

Automatisierung komplexer Prozesse basierend auf
(hoch-dimensionalem) Sensor-Input

Using Convolutional
Neural Networks
(CNNs)



Takes raw pixels in, learns
features automatically!

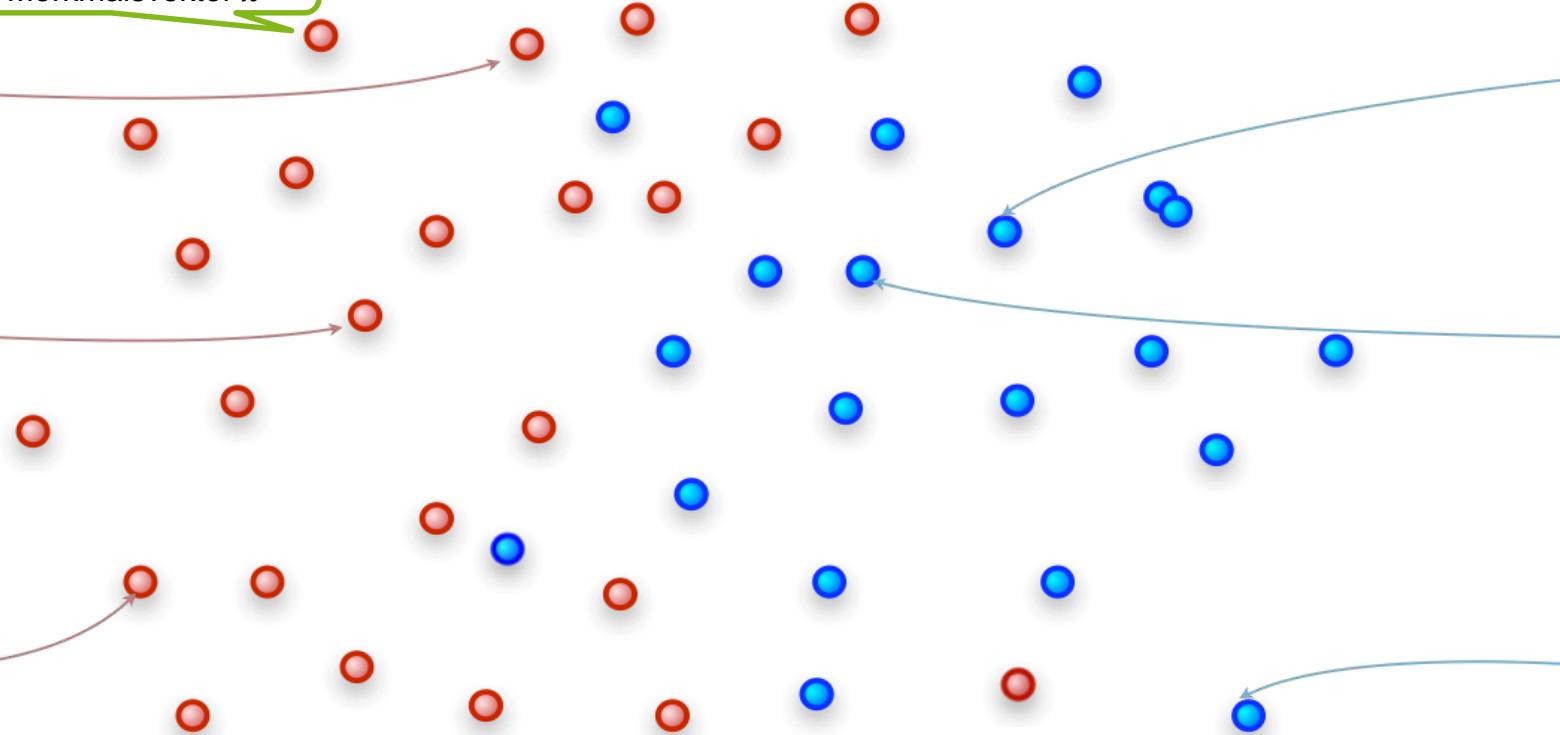


Container ship

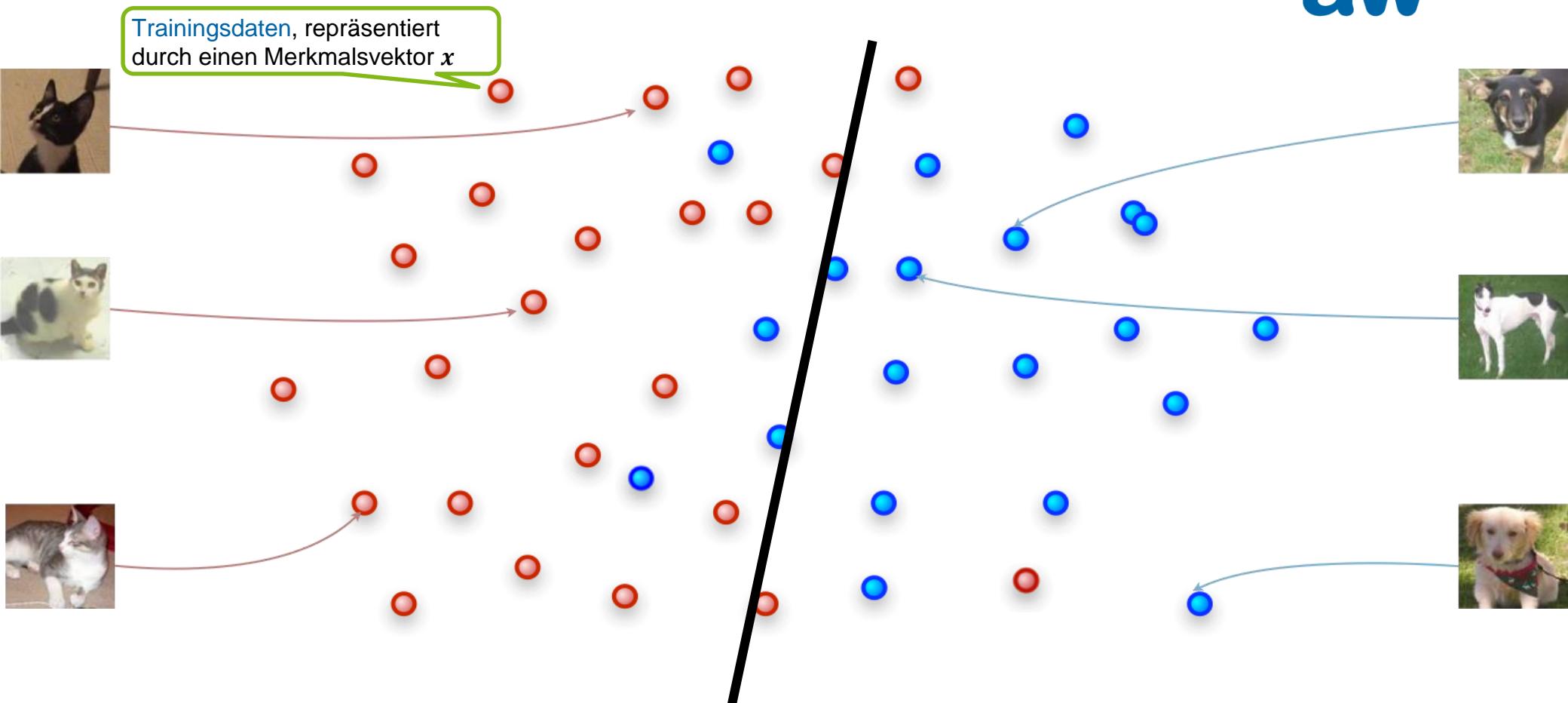
Tiger

Supervised Machine Learning im Überblick

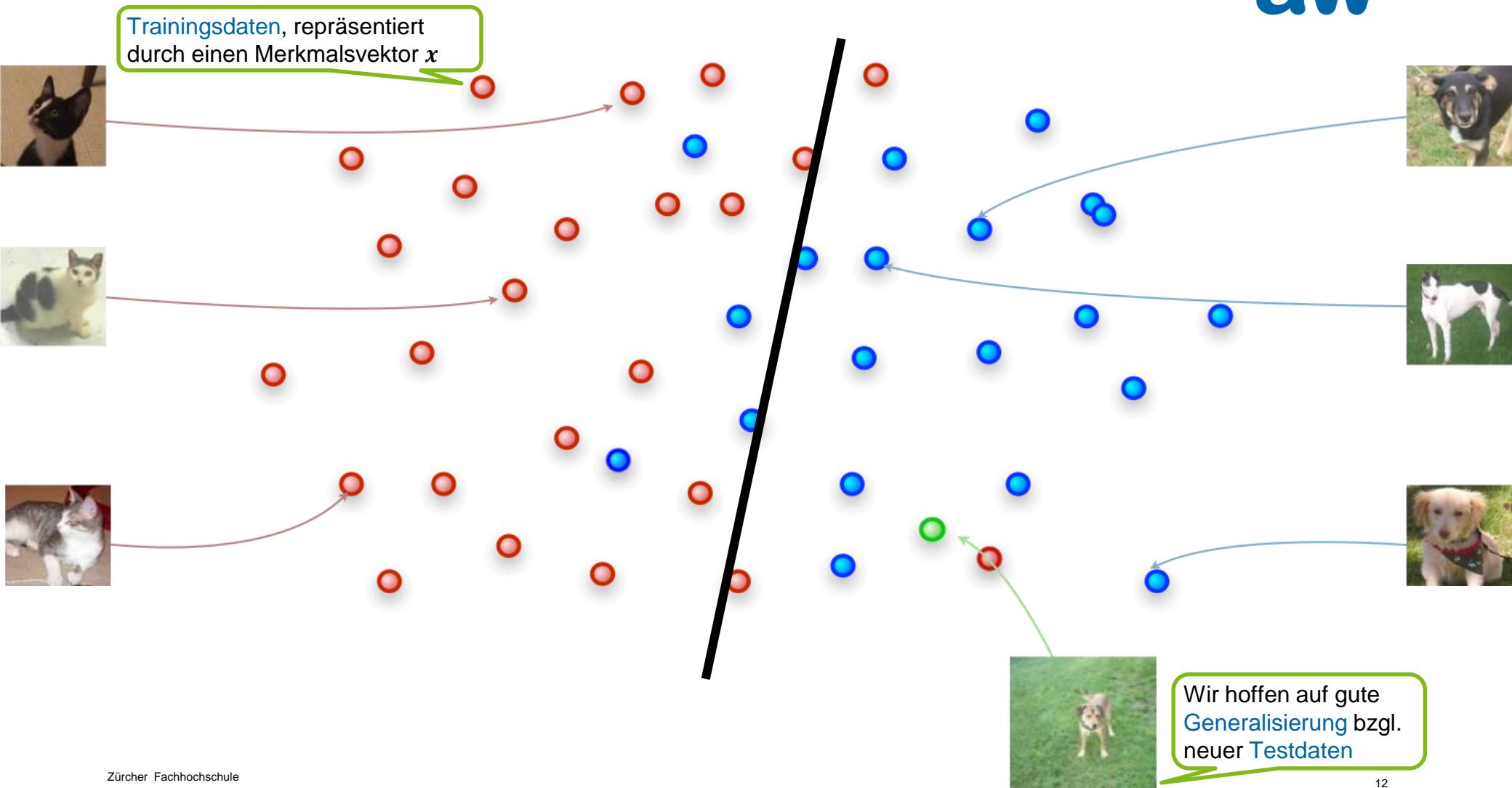
Trainingsdaten, repräsentiert durch einen Merkmalsvektor x



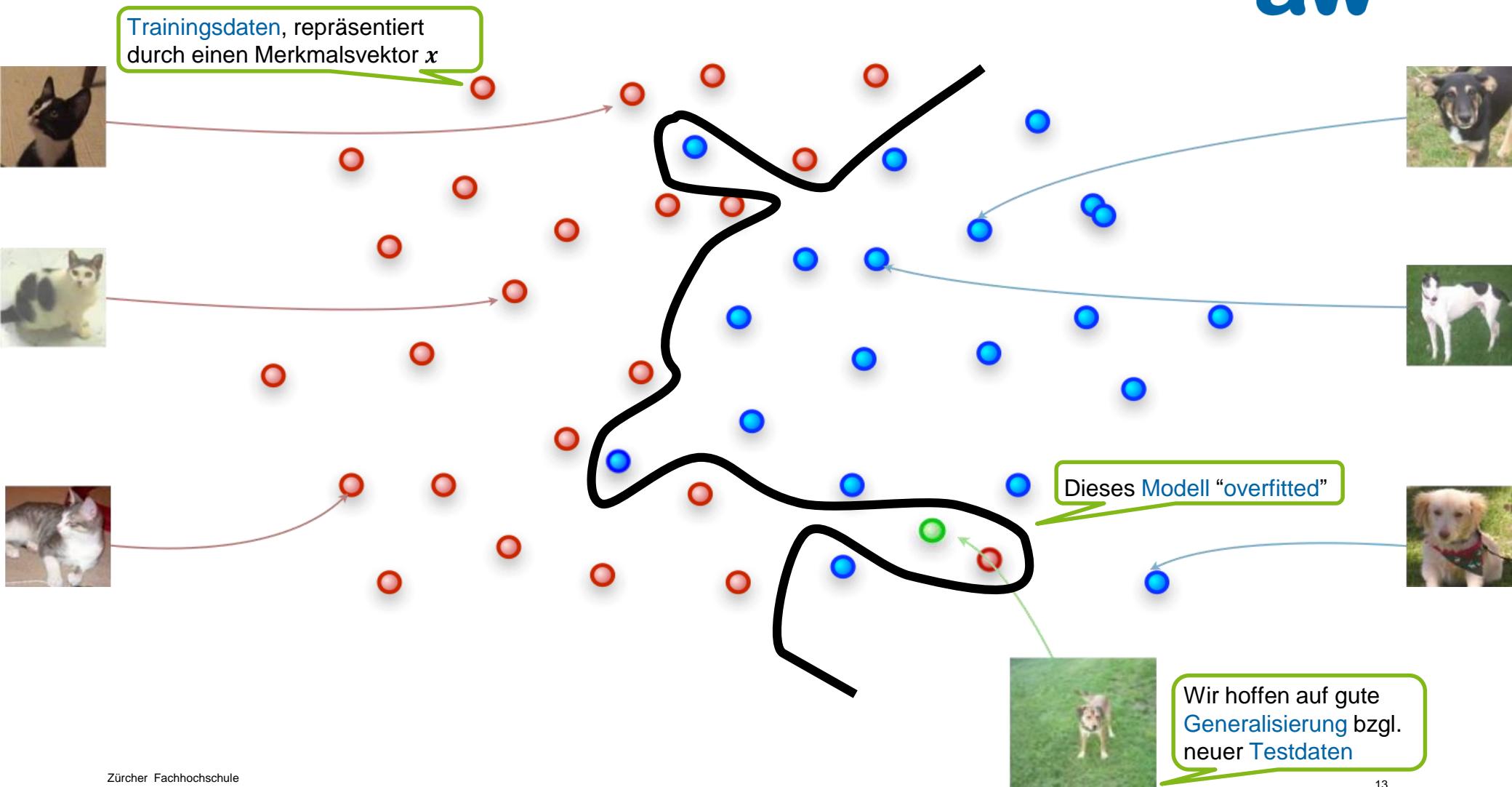
Supervised Machine Learning im Überblick



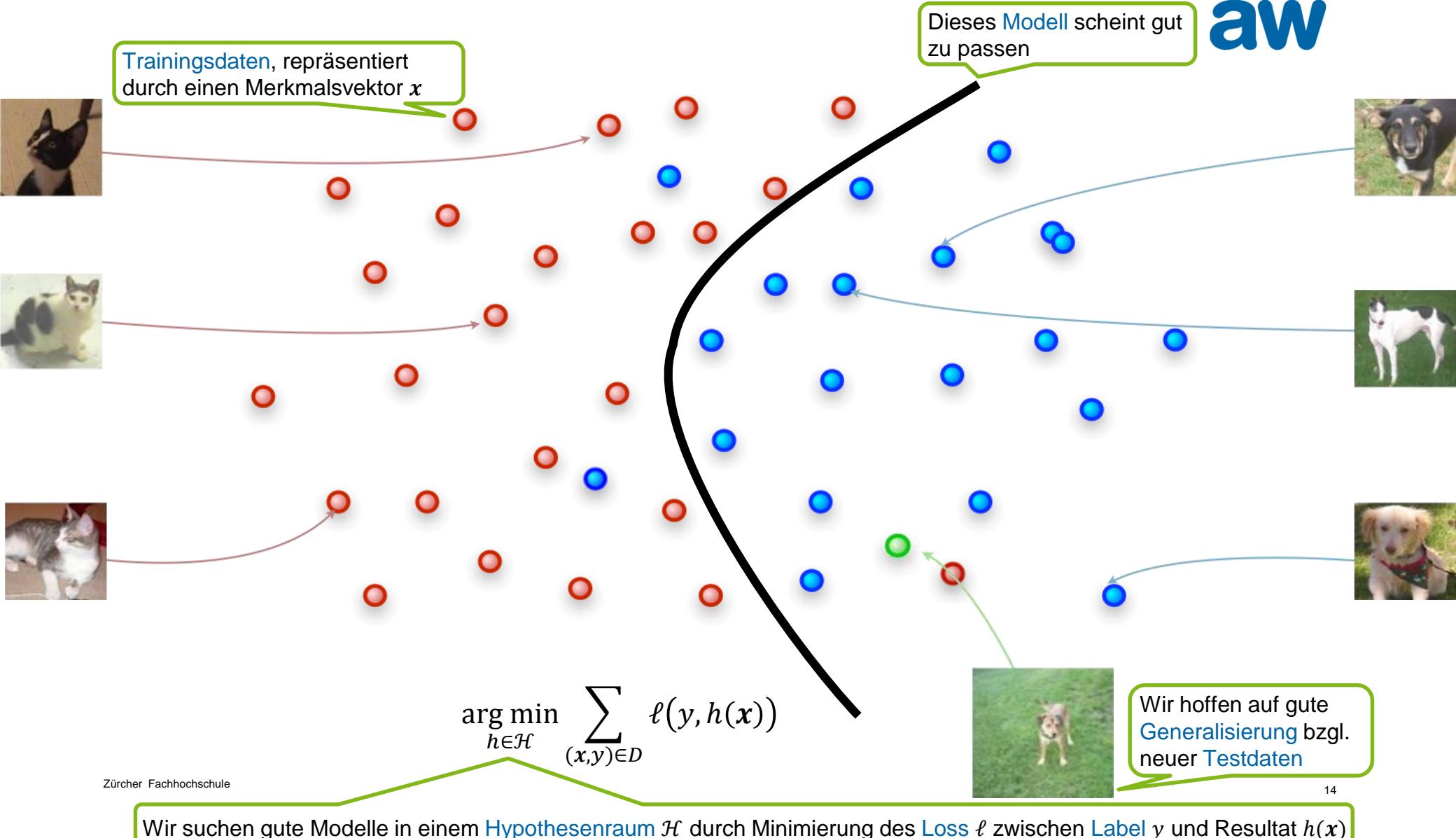
Supervised Machine Learning im Überblick



Supervised Machine Learning im Überblick



Supervised Machine Learning im Überblick



Was → Wo? → Wohin?



2

Wo wird das bereits eingesetzt?

Google Acquires Artificial Intelligence Startup DeepMind For More Than \$500M

Posted Jan 26, 2014 by Catherine Shu (@catherineshu)



The graph illustrates the rapid growth of AlphaGo Zero's Elo rating over a 40-day period. The Y-axis represents the Elo Rating, ranging from -2000 to 5000. The X-axis represents time in days, from 0 to 40. Three data series are shown: AlphaGo Zero 40 blocks (blue line), AlphaGo Lee (green dots), and AlphaGo Master (blue dots). AlphaGo Zero 40 blocks starts at approximately -1800 and rises sharply to about 4800 by day 10, then continues to rise more gradually to nearly 5200 by day 40. AlphaGo Lee and AlphaGo Master are positioned at higher Elo levels, around 4500 and 4800 respectively, throughout the entire period.

40 days

AlphaGo Zero surpasses all other versions of AlphaGo and, arguably, becomes the best Go player in the world. It does this entirely from self-play, with no human intervention and using no historical data.

Elo Rating

— AlphaGo Zero 40 blocks ••• AlphaGo Lee ••• AlphaGo Master

0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40

-2000 -1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

Alpnago Google DeepMind

At last – a computer program that can beat a champion Go player PAGE 484

ALL SYSTEMS GO

NATURE
INTERNATIONAL WEEKLY JOURNAL OF SCIENCE

At last – a computer program that can beat a champion Go player PAGE 484

ALL SYSTEMS GO

CONSERVATION
SONGBIRDS A LA CARTE
Illegal harvest of millions of Mediterranean birds
PAGE 452

RESEARCH ETHICS
SAFEGUARD TRANSPARENCY
Don't let openness backfire on individuals
PAGE 459

POPULAR SCIENCE
WHEN GENES GOT 'SELFISH'
Dawkins's calling card forty years on
PAGE 462

NATURE.COM/NATURE
26 January 2016 410
Vol. 529 No. 7587

047

9 77028053095

The acquisition was originally confirmed by Google to Re/code.



Deep neural networks can now transfer the style of one photo onto another

And the results are impressive

by James Vincent | @jvincent | Mar 30, 2017, 1:53pm EDT

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tweet TWEET

in LINKEDIN

Computing

Algorithm
Artistic
Other In

A deep neural n
other images.

by Emerging Tech

The nature of art
of Vincent Van Gogh
Edvard Munch's
humans recogni



Original photo

Reference photo

Result

You've probably heard of an AI technique known as "style transfer" — or, if you haven't heard of it, you've seen it. The process uses neural networks to apply the look and feel of one image to another, and appears in apps like [Prisma](#) and [Facebook](#). These style transfers, however, are stylistic, not photorealistic. They look good because they look like they've been painted. Now a group of researchers from Cornell University and Adobe have augmented

Ad closed by Google

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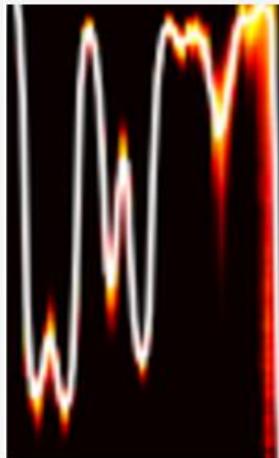


NOW TRENDING

WaveNet lässt Computergesproche natürlich klingen

von Henning Steier / 12.9.2017

Die Google-Tochter DeepMind macht auch Musik.



DeepMind lässt WaveNet Spra

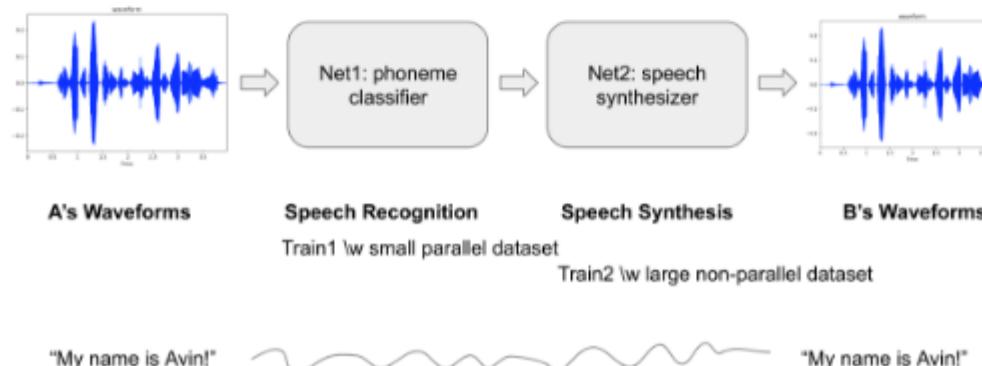
Die Google-Tochter DeepMind hat ein Spiel «Go» Schlagzeilen: es ist einer der besten menschlichen Spieler. Ein Londoner Unternehmen erzeugt Sprache, die sehr gut im Blögeintrag des Unternehmens Massstab nimmt. Man ha

What if you could imitate a famous celebrity's voice or sing like a famous singer? This project started with a goal to convert someone's voice to a specific target voice. So called, it's voice style transfer. We worked on this project that aims to convert someone's voice to a famous English actress [Kate Winslet's voice](#). We implemented a deep neural networks to achieve that and more than 2 hours of audio book sentences read by Kate Winslet are used as a dataset.



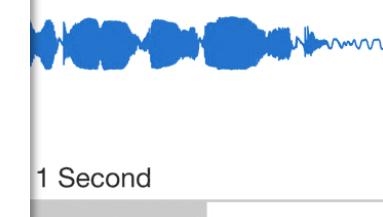
Model Architecture

This is a many-to-one voice conversion system. The main significance of this work is that we could generate a target speaker's utterances without parallel data like <source's wav, target's wav>, <wav, text> or <wav, phone>, but only waveforms of the target speaker. (To make these parallel datasets needs a lot of effort.) All we need in this project is a number of waveforms of the target speaker's utterances and only a small set of <wav, phone> pairs from a number of anonymous speakers.



nerierte Sprache
is Texteingabe»

nerierte Musik
ine Inhaltsvorgabe»



...und die Liste liesse sich fortsetzen!

Brandon Amos About Blog

[G](#) [Twitter](#) [G+](#) [RSS](#)

[Andrej Karpathy blog](#) [About](#) [Hacker's guide to Neural Networks](#)

Image Completion with Deep Learning in TensorFlow

August 9, 2016

[Twitter](#) [Facebook](#) [Google+](#) [LinkedIn](#) [Tumblr](#) [Email](#)

- Introduction
- Step 1: Interpreting images as samples from a probability distribution
 - How would you fill in the missing information?
 - But where does statistics fit in? These are images.
 - So how can we complete images?
- Step 2: Quickly generating fake images
 - Learning to generate new samples from an unknown probability distribution
 - [ML-Heavy] Generative Adversarial Net (GAN) building blocks
 - Using $G(z)$ to produce fake images
 - [ML-Heavy] Training DCGANs
 - Existing GANs
 - [ML-Heavy] Generating fake faces
 - Running DCGANs
- Step 3: Finding the right samples
 - Image completion
 - [ML-Heavy] Inpainting
 - [ML-Heavy] Content-aware fill
 - Completing your images
- Conclusion
- Partial bibliography
- Bonus: Incomplete

Introduction

Content-aware fill is a powerful technique for image completion and inpainting. In this post, I'll show how to do content-aware fill, implement "Semantic Image Inpainting" and some deeper portions for the interested reader. The section can be skipped if you're not interested in images of faces. I have a separate post on [content-aware fill with TensorFlow](#).

We'll approach image completion in three steps:

1. We'll first interpret the image.
2. This interpretation will help us find the right samples.
3. Then we'll find the right samples.

The Unreasonable Effectiveness of Recurrent Neural Networks

RECENT POSTS

≡ GEEK.COM

TECH

Nvidia AI Generates Fake Faces Based On Real Celebs

BY STEPHANIE MILOT 10.31.2017 :: 10:00AM EST

32 SHARES [f](#) [Twitter](#) [in](#) [P](#) [G](#)

I'm getting a distinctly mid-90s "The Rachel" vibe from the woman in the top left corner (via Nvidia)

STAY ON TARGET

AI Shelley Pens Truly Creepy Horror Stories-And You Can Help

Neural Network Serves Up Truly

Celebrity scandals are about to get a lot more complicated.

Nvidia has developed a way of producing photo-quality, AI-generated human profiles—

the morning paper

Beispiele aus der angewandten Forschung ...mit lokalen Industriepartnern (KMUs)



Gesichtserkennung für Stadionzutritt

- Nutzen: *Robustes* Personenidentifikationssystem
- Wirkung: Unterstützung bei Entwicklung; Datenqualität schränkte ein

[!] DEEPIMPACT



Automatische Artikelsegmentierung

ARGUS DATA INSIGHTS[®]
WISSEN FÜR EXPERTEN

- Nutzen: vollautomatisches Produkt in niedrigem Preissegment
- Wirkung: Einführung dank *Teamausbau* geglückt



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BW-TEC[®]
INDUSTRIE • INNOVATION • CONSULTING

- Nutzen: vollautomatischer Triage & Bearbeitung normaler Fälle
- Wirkung: macht *Familienunternehmen* zu Technologieanbieter



Digitalisierung von Musikalien

SCOREPAD

- Nutzen: Enabler für digitales Geschäftsmodell
- Wirkung: 5 Jahre nach Start ist entwickelte Technologie *grösstes Asset*

Was → Wo? → Wohin?

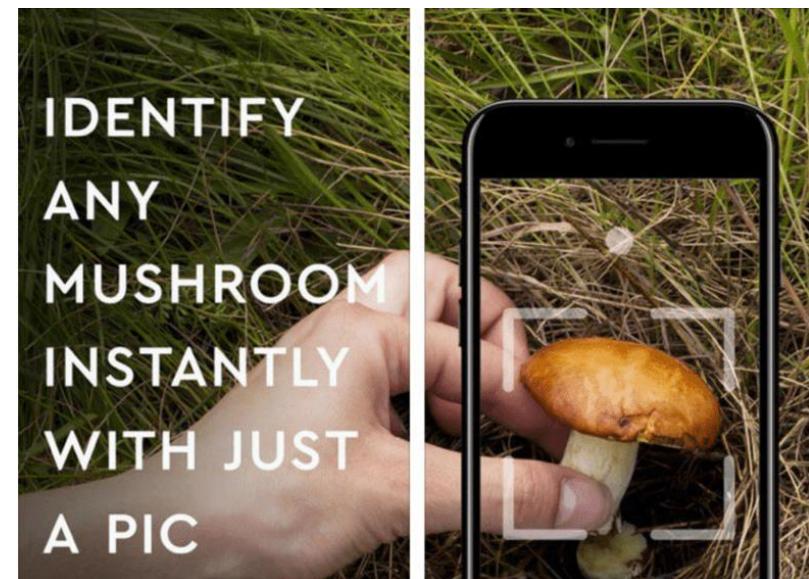
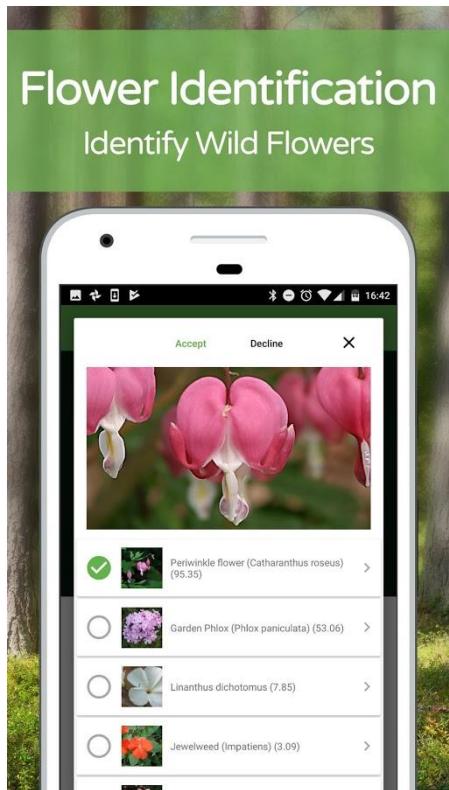


3

Wohin könnte und das einmal führen?

Beispiel: Machbar vs. gefährlich

Technologie: Computer Vision mit Deep Learning



Beispiel: Markterfolg vs. regulatorische Hürden

Technologie: Recommender Systems

Customers Who Bought This Item Also Bought



**Reckoning with Risk:
Learning to Live with Uncertainty**
by Gerd Gigerenzer
★★★★★ (8) £6.49



**Gut Feelings: The
Intelligence of the
Unconscious** by Gerd
Gigerenzer
£10.27



**Bounded Rationality: The
Adaptive Toolbox** by
Gerd Gigerenzer
£20.95

What Do Customers Ultimately Buy After Viewing This Item?



**68% buy
Simple Heuristics That Make Us Smart (Evolution & Cognition)**
£18.99



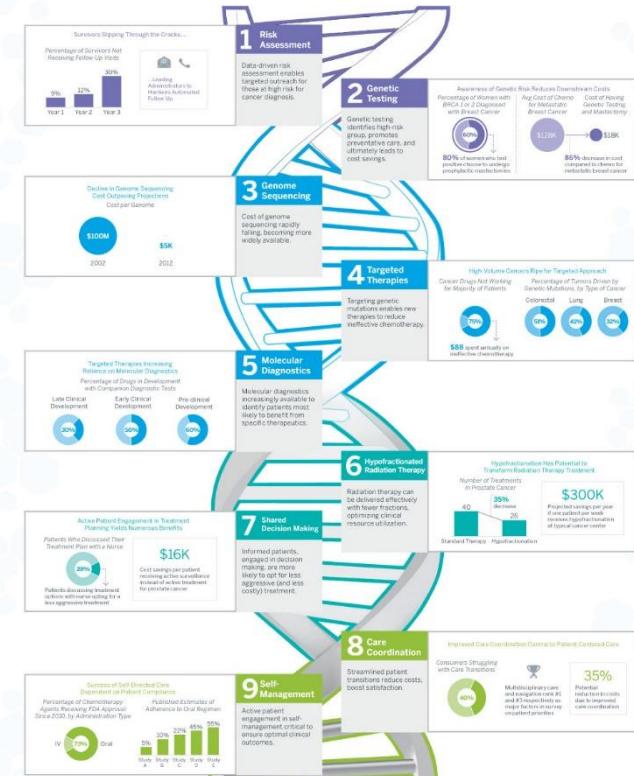
**17% buy
Gut Feelings: Short Cuts to Better Decision Making**
£6.74



**9% buy
Influence: The Psychology of Persuasion** ★★★★☆ (12)
£7.09

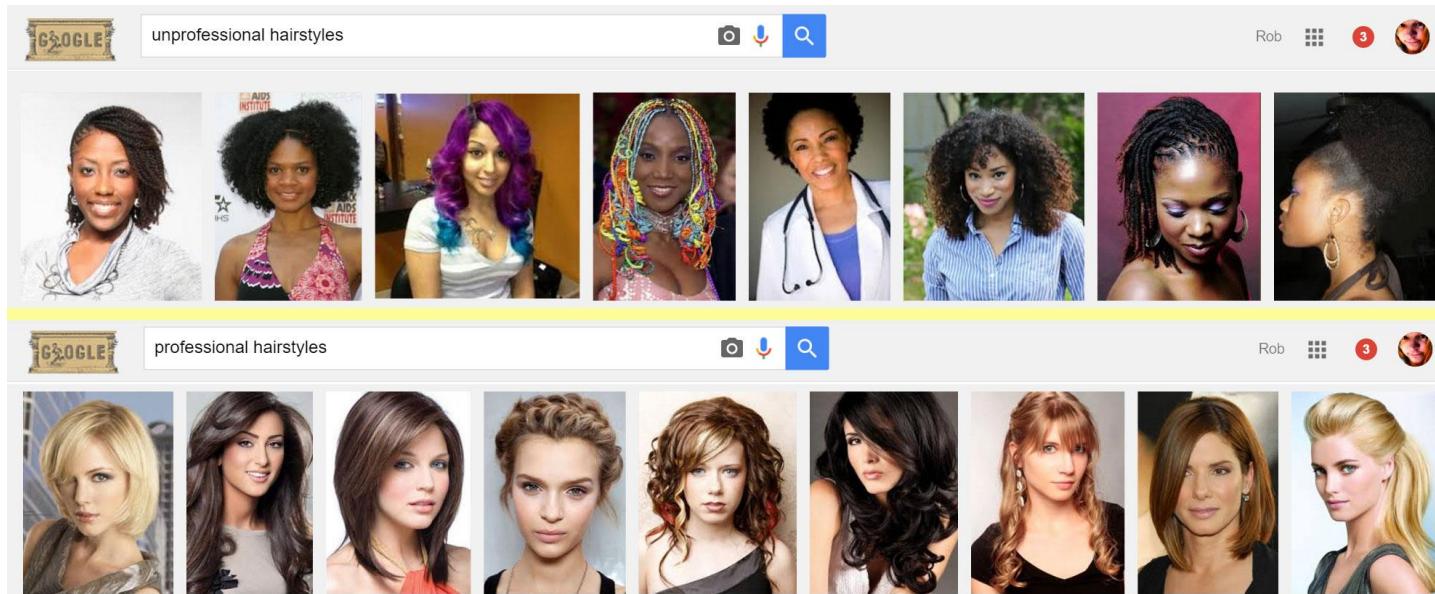
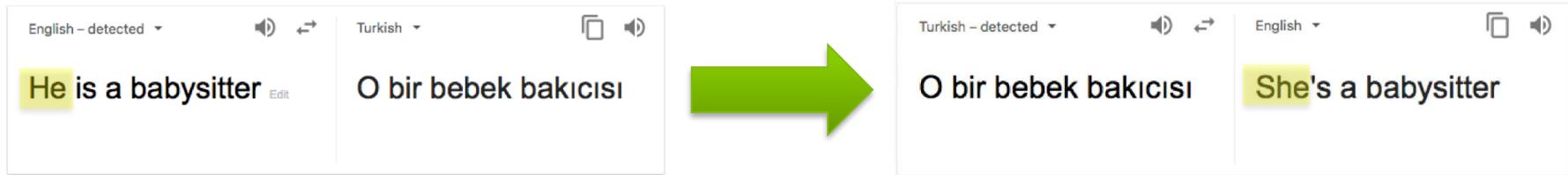
The Journey to Personalized Medicine

After years of anticipation, clinical innovations will soon make personalized medicine widely available. However, to realize its promise, providers will need to integrate clinical innovations with care delivery redesign.



Beispiel: Statistik vs. Bias

Technologie: Machine Learning



See also: Nassim Nicholas Taleb, «*The Black Swan: The Impact of the Highly Improbable*», 2007

Gefahren durch KI?

- KI ist per Definition eine “**dual use Technology**”
→ siehe Report von Brundage et al., 2018
- Aber: “**natürliche Dummheit**” ist die grössere Bedrohung
- **Algorithmische Ethik** und **erklärbare KI** sind in den letzten Jahren zu einem top Forschungsfeld geworden – nicht wegen der unkalkulierbaren Risiken per se, sondern:



A dark grey rectangular document cover. At the top, it lists several organizations: Future of Humanity Institute, University of Oxford, Centre for the Study of Existential Risk, University of Cambridge, Center for a New American Security, Electronic Frontier Foundation, and OpenAI. Below this, the title "The Malicious Use of Artificial Intelligence: Forecasting, Prevention, and Mitigation" is centered in white text. A small "February 2018" is at the bottom right. The bottom half of the cover features a grid pattern of white symbols (including dashes, slashes, and plus signs) arranged in a roughly triangular shape, resembling a binary or code pattern.

Aussicht: Disruption

...selbst bei völliger Stagnation des technischen Fortschritts

1. Hypothese: Einsatz (aktueller) KI wird sich massiv ausbreiten (Zeitrahmen: 5 Jahre)
 - Indikator: **KI-Fortschritt** momentan hauptsächlich **Industriegetrieben (Gewinnaussicht)**; Konsumenten kaufen "bequem"; diese Incentivierung "hält den Motor am Laufen"
2. Hypothese: Dies wird unsere Gesellschaften umwälzen
 - Kernfragen: Wie **verteilt** sich der algorithmisch (hauptsächlich bei Grosskonzernen) erwirtschaftete **Gewinn**? Wie verteilt sich neue **Freizeit** und **Alltagserleichterung**?
3. Hypothese: Grösste Frage wird der Umgang miteinander sein (nicht der Umgang mit KI)
 - Argument: KI (etc.) "for the common good" ist ein wichtiges Thema; entscheidend wird jedoch sein, wie **wir als Gesellschaften die Regeln** für das digitalisierte Zusammenleben (s.o.) **gestalten**

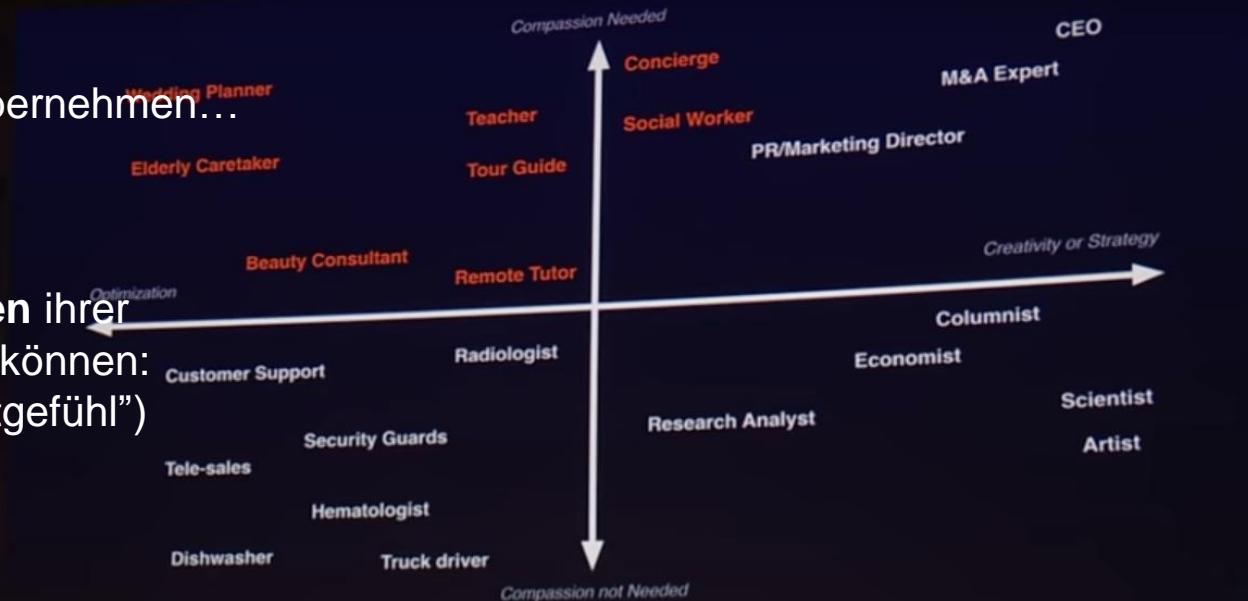


Siehe auch: Stockinger, Braschler & Stadelmann. "Lessons Learned from Challenging Data Science Case Studies". In: Braschler et al. (Eds), "*Applied Data Science - Lessons Learned for the Data-Driven Business*", Springer, 2019.

Eine lebenswertere Gesellschaft durch KI?

Die Vision von Kai-Fu Lee, Unternehmer & Forscher

- KI Systeme würden Routineaufgaben übernehmen...



- ...so dass **Menschen** ihrer Bestimmung folgen können:
Liebe ("Jobs mit Mitgefühl")

TED

Kai-Fu Lee. "How AI can save our humanity". TED Talk, available online: <https://youtu.be/aiGqd9Ld-Wc>

Schlussfolgerungen



- KI automatisiert *einzelne*, komplexe, aber *redundante* Prozesse (meist mittels maschinellem Lernen auf menschengenerierten Beispielen)
- Deep Learning hat zu Paradigmenwechsel in *Mustererkennungsaufgaben* geführt
- Das Ergebnis könnte eine menschlichere Gesellschaft sein
- Das Zeitfenster zum Gestalten beträgt wenige Jahre (<5)



Swiss Alliance for
Data-Intensive Services

Zu mir:

- Prof. KI/ML, Scientific Director ZHAW digital
- Email: stdm@zhaw.ch
- Telefon: 058 934 72 08
- Web: <https://stdm.github.io/>
- Twitter: @thilo_on_data
- LinkedIn: thilo-stadelmann



Mehr zum Thema:

- Veranstaltungen in CH: www.data-service-alliance.ch
- Lesenswert: <https://www.deeplearning.ai/thebatch/>
- Ebenso: Stuart Russell, «Human compatible», Penguin Books, 2019



ANHANG

Grundlage

Induktives überwachtes Lernen

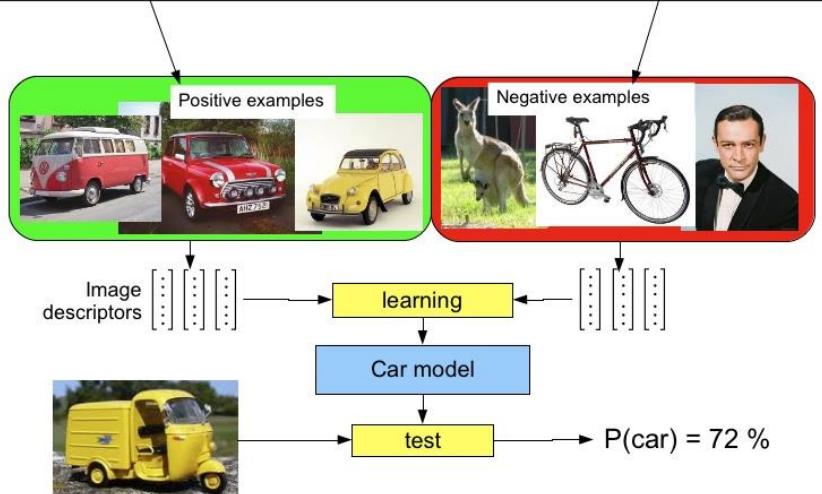
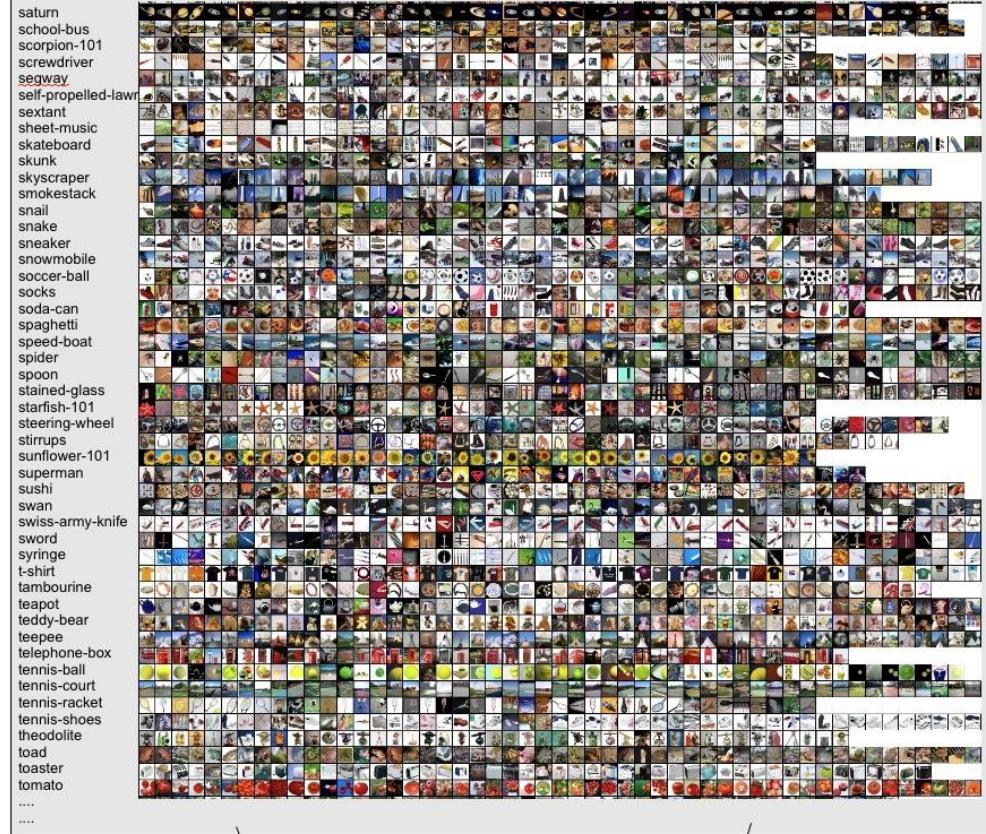
Annahme

- Ein an *genügend viele* Beispiele angepasstes Modell...
- ...wird auch auf unbekannte Daten **generalisieren**

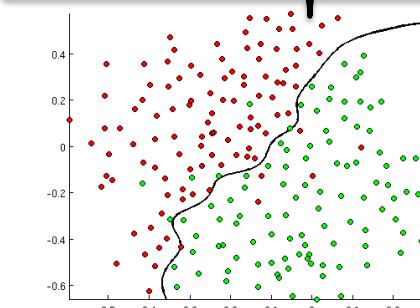
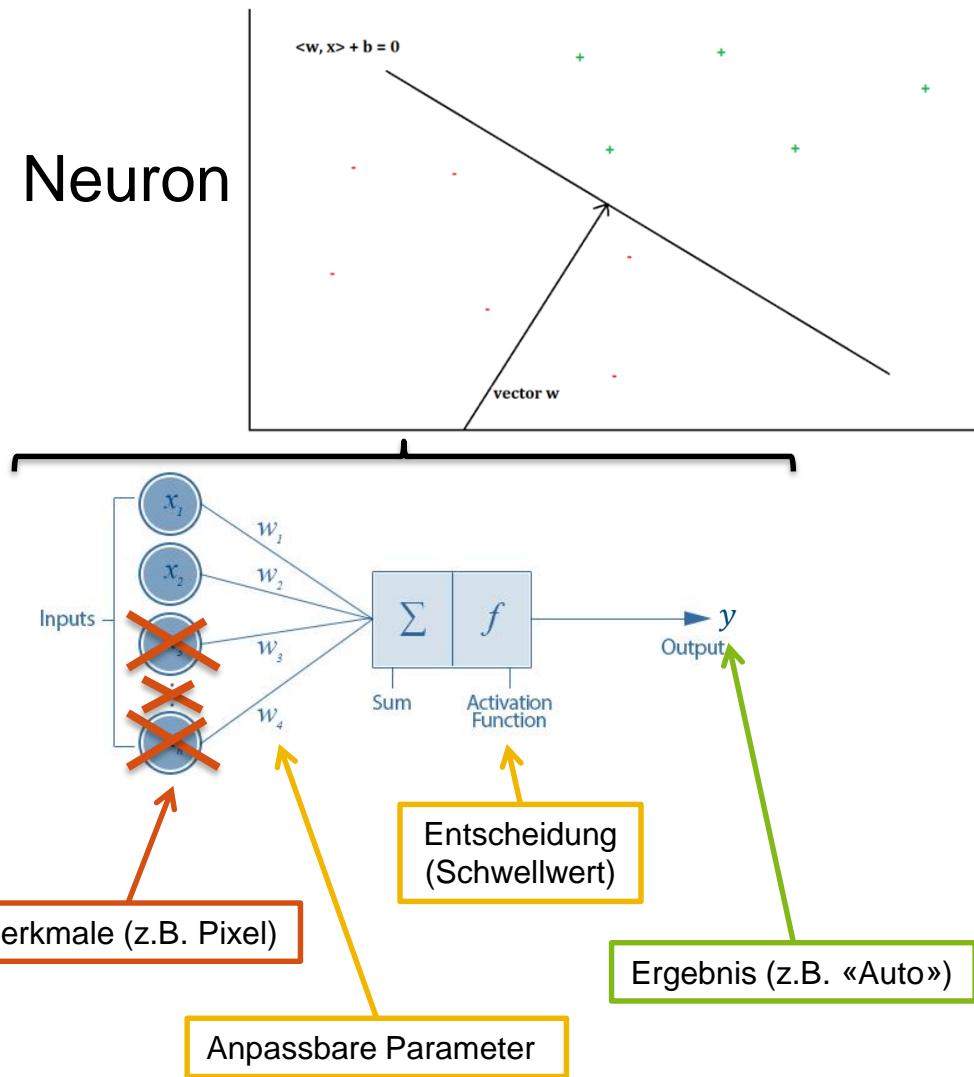
Methode

- **Suchen der Parameter einer gegebenen Funktion...**
- ...so dass für alle Beispiele Eingabe (Bild) auf Ausgabe («Auto») abgebildet wird

$$f(x) = y$$



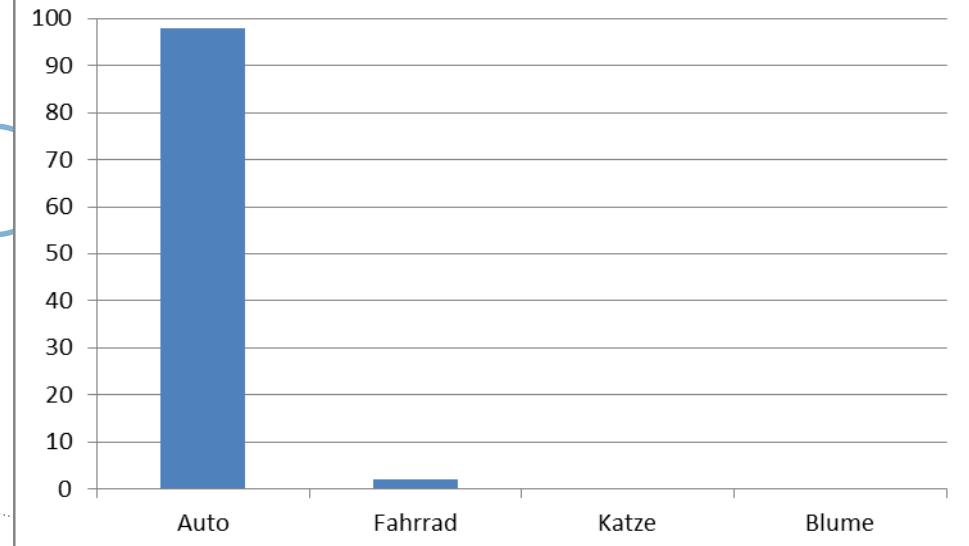
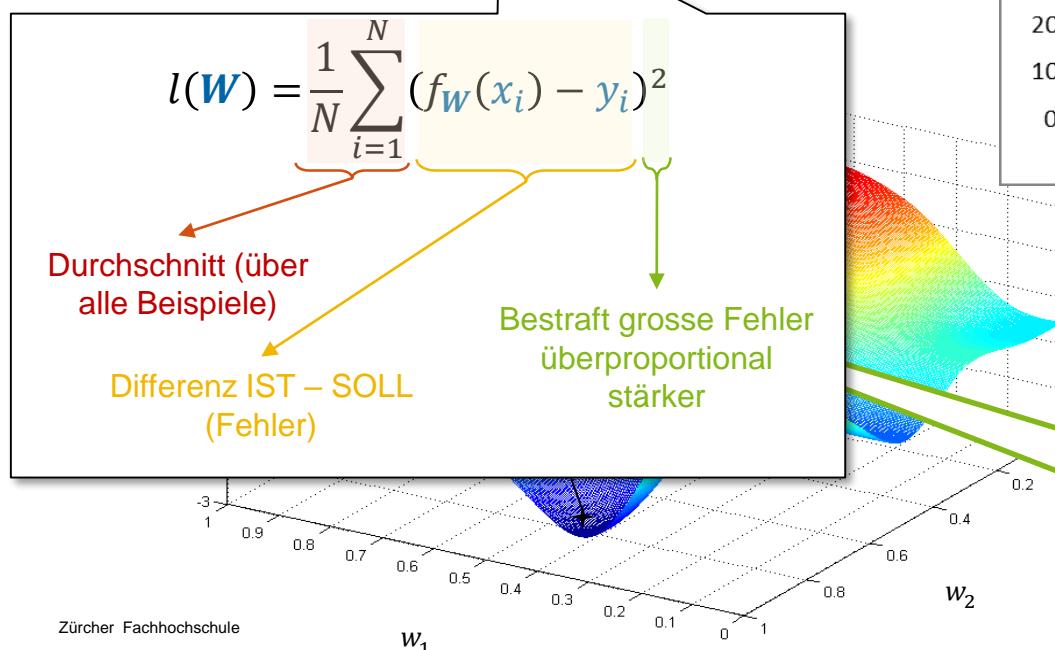
Suche der Parameter einer Funktion?



Suche der Parameter einer Funktion?

Wahrscheinlichkeit [%] für bestimmtes Ergebnis

- Unser Neuronales Netz: $f_{\mathbf{W}}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{y}$
mit Bild \mathbf{x} , echtem Resultat \mathbf{y} und Parametern \mathbf{W}
($\mathbf{W} = \{w_1, w_2, \dots\}$ anfangs zufällig gewählt)
- Fehlermass: $l(\mathbf{W}) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (f_{\mathbf{W}}(\mathbf{x}_i) - \mathbf{y}_i)^2$
Durchschnitt der quadratischen Abweichungen
über alle Bilder (Loss)



← Fehlerlandschaft

Methode: Anpassung der Gewichte
von f in Richtung der steilsten
Steigung (abwärts) von J

Was «sieht» das Neuronale Netz? Hierarchien komplexer werdender Merkmale

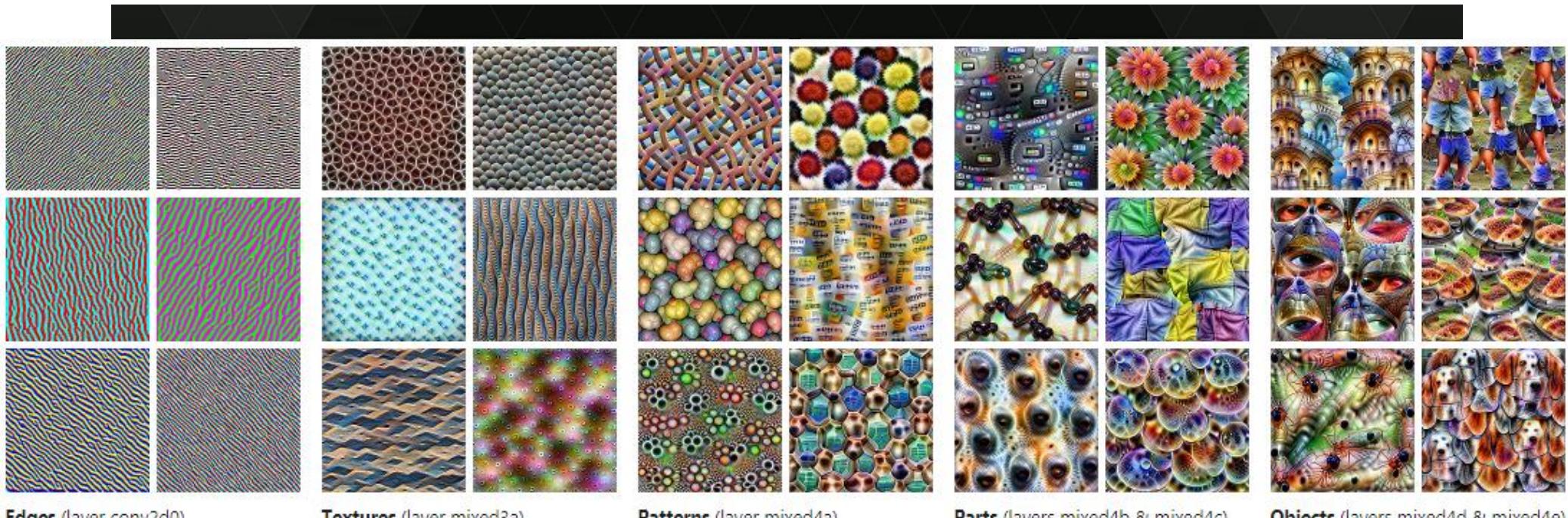


Image source: "Unsupervised Learning of Hierarchical Representations with Convolutional Deep Belief Networks" ICML 2009 & Comm. ACM 2011.
Honglak Lee, Roger Grosse, Rajesh Ranganath, and Andrew Ng.

Quellen: <https://www.pinterest.com/explore/artificial-neural-network/>

Olah, et al., "Feature Visualization", Distill, 2017, <https://distill.pub/2017/feature-visualization/>.