# Artificiell Intelligens

Kurs introduktion

# Agenda

- Kursmål
- Kursens innehåll
- Schema
- Hur

### Kursmål

#### Kunskaper:

- Förstå vad artificiell intelligens och maskininlärning (ML) är.
- Förstå hur man utvecklar maskininlärningsmodeller.
- Förstå olika typer av algoritmer.

#### Färdigheter:

- Utveckla olika maskininlärningsmodeller.
- Använda relevanta pythonbibliotek.

#### Kompetenser:

- Resonera kring valet av ML algoritm.
- Utvärdera och optimera en modell.
- Redovisa resultat på ett professionellt sätt.

### Kursens innehåll

- 1. Hur definieras Artificiell Intelligens (AI) och Maskininlärning?
- 2. Typer av Al med exempel på varje typ
  - a. Unsupervised förstå/deskriptiv/reaktiv
  - b. Supervised -prediktera/proaktiv
  - c. Reinforcement learning handling
  - d. Generative algorithms kreativitet
  - e. Neural networks
- 3. Data cleaning & preparation

- 4. Model development
  - a. Träning och prediktion
  - b. Bias-variance trade-off
  - c. Model accuracy
  - d. Feature selection
  - e. Model selection
  - f. Model hyperparameter optimization
- 5. Markup language & reports
- 6. Applications of AI Hur
  - a. Image analysis
  - b. Natural language processing
  - c. Virtual assistants
  - d. Predictive analytics, demand forecasting, maintenance
  - e. Robotics



### Schema

Al	3	Intro & Applications of AI 1& 2	
	4	Regression, enkel linjär, multipel linjär, polynom( teori)	
	5	Programmera regression i Jupyter notebook	
	6	SVR, Decision trees, random forest, teori & Notebooks	
	7	R2 mått, Jämföra regressionsmodeller	
	8	Klassificering, Logistisk regression	
	9	Confusion matrix, accuracy, precision, recall	
	10	K-Nearest,SVM, SVM Kernel	
	11	Bayes teorem, Naive Bayes	
	12	Klassificering med Decision Tree och Random Forest.	
	13	Klustring intro	
	14	Artificiella Neurala nätverk, teoretisk genomgång	
	15	Regression och Klassificering, ANN i Tensorflow	
	16	Jämföra klassificeringar	
	17	Dela ut inlämningsuppgift, Reinforcement learning	
	18	Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) och bildanalys	
	19	AWS	
	20	SageMaker Intro	
	21	Träna modell i cloud, Inlämning av uppgift	
	22	Köra tränad modell	
	23	Inlämning av URL till REST API, Avslutning	



### Hur

Schema som vanligt om inte annat anges.

Måndagar 17:00 - 18:00 - Handledning

Onsdagar 16:00 - 19:00 - med raster

Kommer spelas in.

Övningsuppgifter och kompletterande material kommer ges löpande.

#### **Examination**

- Uppgift i slutet av kursen.

#### Extra info:

Kursens orginalskapare: Bengt Holm

Baserad på Udemy kursen "Machine Learning A-Z™: Hands-On Python & R In Data Science"

Jag kommer lägga till mer.



# Applications of Al

Part 1

## Agenda

- Input
- Vad är Al?
- Types of Al
  - Some examples and discussions
- Fun examples
- Applications of Al
  - Natural language Processing
  - Image analysis
- Titanic full example walkthrough

### Input - Vår egen hjärna

- Människor har ett antal inputs till sin hjärna:
  - Hörsel
  - Syn
  - Lukt
  - Smak
  - Känsel
  - Humör
- Vad vi gör beror på vad vi får in via dessa signaler, oftast omedelbart utan att vi själva tänker på det.
- Personligt exempel: Ser jag damm på mitt tangentbord eller mus så blir min omedelbara output att blåsa bort dammet.



### Input - Data

- Ett Al system måste få in data från en extern källa. Datan i sig kan vara vad som helst som kan omvandlas till data (1 och 0).
  - o Bilder
  - Video
  - Ljud
  - Text
  - Rörelser
  - Röst

### Vad är Al?

- Vad är intelligens? Filosofisk fråga?
- Få maskiner att tänka själva? Vad innebär det?
- Vilka områden av Al känner du till?
   Vad kan du komma på? 10 min
- Inom de nämnda områden- vilken sorts data tror du behövs?
   (Vilken information behövs för att kunna nå målet?) 15 min

## Types of AI - Predictive Analysis

Predictive Analysis - likelihood of future events based on historical data

- Förutspå framtiden?
- What will happen?
- What if?

Vilka applicationsområden faller under denna kategori? - 10 min

## Types of AI - Predictive Analysis

#### **Predictive Analysis**

- Dating
- Trading
- Retail
- E-commerce

## Types of AI - Image Analysis

"Extraction of meaningful information from images."

- Wikipedia

- What is it?
- What is needed for me to answer the above question?
- Parts?

Vilka applicationsområden faller under denna kategori? - 10 min

## Types of AI - Image Analysis

#### **Image Analysis**

- Medicine
- Facial Recognition
- Cars
- Text
- Image enhancement

## Types of AI - Classification

- För att träna ett Al system så måste man först ge den exempeldata och sedan testdata.
- Exempeldata: Jag har 300 bilder (100 kvadrater, 100 cirklar och 100 trianglar). Jag tar 20st bilder av varje form och matar det till AI systemet med en förklaring till systemet vilken form det är.

Vad för exempel på klassifikationssystem kan ni komma på? - 10 min
 Vad för information behövs för att avgöra detta?



## Types of AI - Classification

#### **Classification** - known, 2 or more

- Insurance
- Loan
- Iris
- Medical diagnosis
- Character recognition
- Image
- Document sentiment

## Types of AI - Clustering

Ett Al system kan också lära upp sig själv istället för med testdata

- Istället för att ha handmatad data som är förmarkerad, så kan ett AI system istället veta vad som är en positiv- och negativ outcome. Sedan måste AI Systemet själv hitta rätt input för att uppnå resultat.
- Detta är en långsammare inlärningsmetod, men i längden mycket mer effektiv då Al Systemet lär sig av sig själv och blir bättre med tiden.

Kommer ni på något exempel där "klassen" inte är självklar?

## Types of AI - Clustering

#### **Clustering** - unknown/less known

- Spam
- Markering
- Song / Film
- Text analysis themes
- Fake news
- Recommendation engines
- Biology

### Var används AI System

- Al system kan i princip användas var som helst, så länge den tar in data den kan bearbeta. Exempel redan nu är:
  - Bildidentifiering
    - Ansiktsidentifiering
  - Sjukvård
  - Schack (AlphaZero)
- Al systemen är beroende på den testdata som vi matar den med i början. Om inlärningen är otillräcklig eller felaktig så kommer Al systemet att göra fel.

### Ansiktsanimering

- Genom att använda sig av Keyframes (animations-term) och en bild på någon kan man via Al animera en persons ansikte till ett närmast naturligt exemplar.
  - Kan naturligtvis leda till farliga konsekvenser också



# Världsfred på Video



# Del 2

### Applications of Al

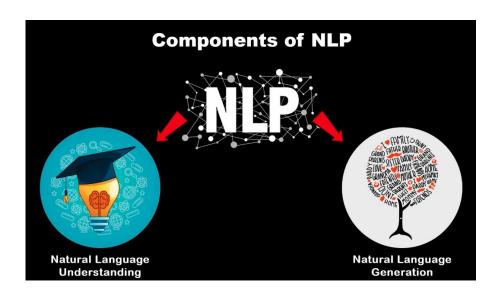
- Fraud and Risk Detection
- Healthcare
- Internet Search
- Targeted Advertising
- Website Recommendations
- Advanced Image Recognition
- Speech Recognition
- Airline Route Planning
- Gaming
- Augmented Reality

Machine Learning is the process of getting machines to automatically learn and improve from experience without being explicitly programmed.

### Natural language processing

A subfield of linguistics, computer science, and Al.

Understanding and Generation - which one is harder?



#### Difficulties

Not only are there hundreds of languages and **dialects**, but within each language is a unique set of **grammar** and **syntax** rules, **terms** and **slang**.

When we write, we often **misspell** or **abbreviate** words, or omit **punctuation**.

When we speak, we have **regional accents**, and we **mumble**, **stutter** and **mix** languages (loan words).

Ambiguity! - lexical, syntactic, referential Inflection.



### Natural language processing

- **Tokenization** breaking strings into parts
- **Stemming** base/root form
- Lemmatization maps words into common root
- POS tags Parts Of Speech noun, verb etc.
- Named Entity Recognition Location, organization, person, thing.
- **Chunking** grouping of words to get e.g. a known phrase "the pink panther"

nltk - python toolkit

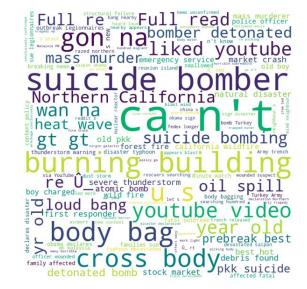
• syntactic and semantic analysis

Syntax divides up sentences and uses things like *grammar rules* or *basic word forms* to understand a piece of text.

Semantics extracts the *meaning* behind it all. Using context, and tools like *word categorization*, or *meaning databases*, it discovers the *intention* behind using certain words.

### NLP - applications

- Social Media Listening NLP helps highlight the buzzwords, so marketing messages can be targeted more effectively.
- Sentimental analysis (feelings)
- Information extraction
- Grammar checking
- Microsoft bot on Twitter example
- Kaggle NLP disaster tweets
  - An example



#### **Exercise**

NLTK tutorial Watch video and reproduce.

Try on new text.

Try on different language? <u>Try this.</u>

Twitter NLP sentiment example on kaggle

RESTO?\...

### Image analysis - steps

**Image enhancement** improves the quality of an image in order to extract hidden information from it for further processing.

Image restoration also improves the quality of an image, mostly by removing possible corruptions in order to get a cleaner version. This process is based mostly on probabilistic and mathematical models and can be used to get rid of blur, noise, missing pixels, camera misfocus, watermarks, and other corruptions that may negatively affect the training of a neural network.

**Color image processing** includes the processing of colored images and different color spaces. Depending on the image type, we can talk about pseudocolor processing (when colors are assigned grayscale values) or RGB processing (for images acquired with a full-color sensor).

Image compression and decompression allow for changing the size and resolution of an image.

Compression - reducing the size and resolution.

Decompression - restoring an image to its original size and resolution.

These techniques are often used during the image augmentation process. When you lack data, you can extend your dataset with slightly augmented images. In this way, you can improve the way your neural network model generalizes data and make sure it provides high-quality results.

RESTO?\...

### Image analysis - steps

Morphological processing describes the shapes and structures of the objects in an image. Morphological processing techniques can be used when creating datasets for training Al models. In particular, morphological analysis and processing can be applied at the annotation stage, when you describe what you want your Al model to detect or recognize.

**Image recognition** is the process of identifying specific features of particular objects in an image. Al-based image recognition often uses such techniques as object detection, object recognition, and segmentation.

**Representation and description** is the process of visualizing and describing processed data. Al systems are designed to work as efficiently as possible. The raw output of an AI system looks like an array of numbers and values that represent the information the AI model was trained to produce. Yet for the sake of system performance, a deep neural network usually doesn't include any output data representations. Using special visualization tools, you can turn these arrays of numbers into readable images suitable for further analysis.

### Image analysis - group

- 1. Find examples of image analysis.
- Find an easy tutorial on kaggle and try to understand it. (You don't have to understand everything though!
- 3. Present.
  - a. What is the aim of the tutorial?
  - b. What is the data?
  - c. What transformations are performed on the data?

#### Present.

- d. What EDA is performed on the data?
- e. What are the difficulties in trying to understand it? Be specific!

## Titanic example

A simple example

Extensive example

**Full of Transformation** 

# Scikit- learn Mini intro

### Scikit-learn

#### **Dataset loading utility**

- **load**er small datasets, e.g. Iris
- fetcher larger datasets, classes or samples
- generated random sample generators that can be used to build artificial datasets of controlled size and complexity. make
- fetch\_openml openml.org is a public repository for machine learning data and experiments, that allows everybody to upload open datasets.

<u>Preprocessing package</u> - provides several common utility functions and transformer classes to change raw feature vectors into a representation that is more suitable for the downstream estimators.

- StandardScaler centered around zero and have unit variance.
- MinMaxScaler [0, 1].
- MaxAbsScaler [-1, 1], sparse data (many values are zero).
- RobustScaler many outliers.
- Normalize unit norm, independent of the distribution of the samples.
- **OrdinalEncoder** converts categorical features to integer codes.
- **KBinsDiscretizer** binning, partitions continuous features into discrete values.
- Binarizer- feature binarization: thresholding numerical features to get boolean values.

### Scikit-learn

<u>Pipeline</u> - chain of transforms (and estimators).

<u>model selection</u> - different **splits** (and more)

- train\_test\_split
- KFold
- Cross validation

<u>feature selection</u> - dimensionality reduction on sample sets, improve accuracy scores or boost performance on very high-dimensional datasets.

 VarianceThreshold - removes all features whose variance doesn't meet some threshold. <u>feature extraction</u> - extracts features from raw data (text and images).

<u>Imputation</u> - scikit-learn estimators assume that all values in an array are numerical, and that all have and hold meaning.

- SimpleImputer mean or most frequent if categorical
- **IterativeImputer** models each feature with missing values as a function of other features, and uses that estimate for imputation.
- KNNImputer fills in missing values using the k-Nearest Neighbors approach

# Övning

Använd dig av följande scikit-learn funktioner på Titanic dataset:et.

- fetch\_openml
- OrdinalEncoder
- IterativeImputer
- KBinsDiscretizer
- StandardScaler

Scikit-learn example on youtube

### Sammanfattning

- Input = data
- Vad är Al?
- Types of AI some examples
  - Predictive Analysis
  - Image Analysis
  - Classification
  - Clustering
- Ansiktsanimering exempel
- Applications of Al
  - Natural language Processing
  - Image analysis egen analys
- Titanic full example walkthrough

### Länkar

- GTP-3 interviuv
- GTP-3 intervjuv 2
- Brittiskt program om Al med Gemma Chan från programmet Humans som blir "kopierad".
- Data science project suggestions
- Scaling comparisons
- NLP example
- <u>Text generering</u>
- Klassificering av kläder (tensorflow)
- <u>Ett till Titanic exempel</u>
- Ted talk om bias
- Scikit-learn LabelEncoder