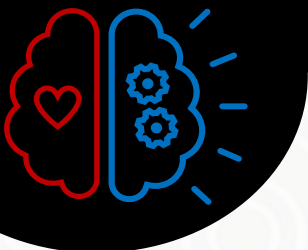


Azure AI-900 Artificial Intelligence (AI) Cheat sheet v2024.08.23

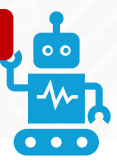


Azure Portal → AI Services → AI + Machine Learning

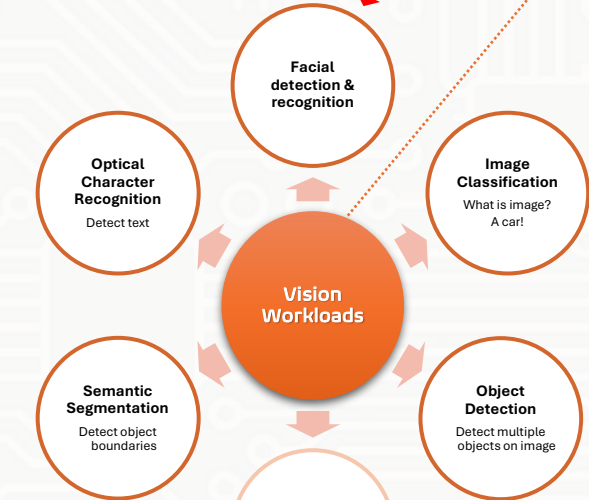
- Cognitive Services**
 - Umbrella service
 - Includes many other services
- Computer Vision Services**
 - Pre-trained LM model
 - Can recognize 10,000 objects
 - Detect faces and text recognition
- Custom Vision Services**
 - Model you can build and train
 - Classification or object detection
- Face Services**
 - Recognize a human face on an image
 - Returns coordinates of 1+ faces
 - Recognizes pre-trained celebrities
- Face Detection**
 - Gender
 - Age
 - Face boundaries
- Face Verification**
 - Compare faces
 - Identify if same individual
- Similar Faces**
 - Identify similar faces
- Face Grouping**
 - Divides a set of unknown faces into groups based on similarities
- Identify API**
 - Identify (assign names) to faces

- Form Recognizer Service**
 - Ideal for invoices and receipts
 - Pre-built or custom model
 - Pre-built = English in USA
- AI Video Indexer**
 - Build on Az Media Services and Azure AI Services (Face, Translator, Vision, Speech)
 - Allows extraction of insights from videos

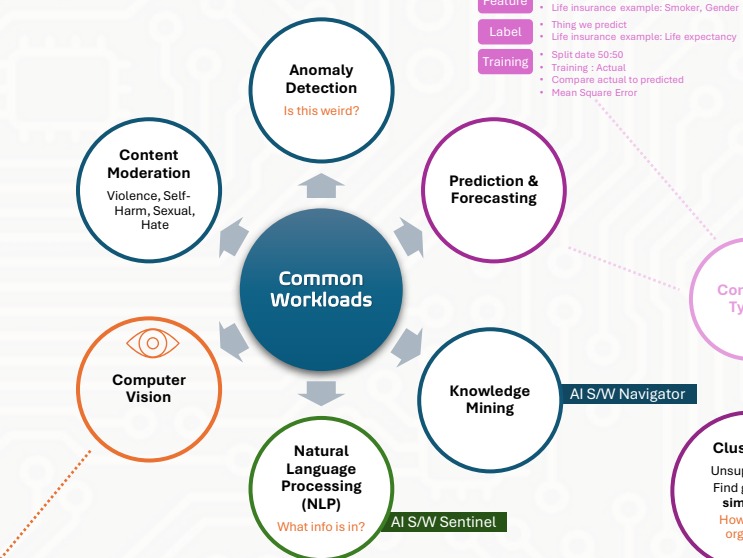
Removed from AI-900



- Agents or Bots**
 - Conversational AI
 - Computer and humans talk
 - Operate over web, email, social media, and voice
- Conversational Services**
 - QnA Maker Service – codeless chatbot
 - Azure Bot Service – Enterprise grade

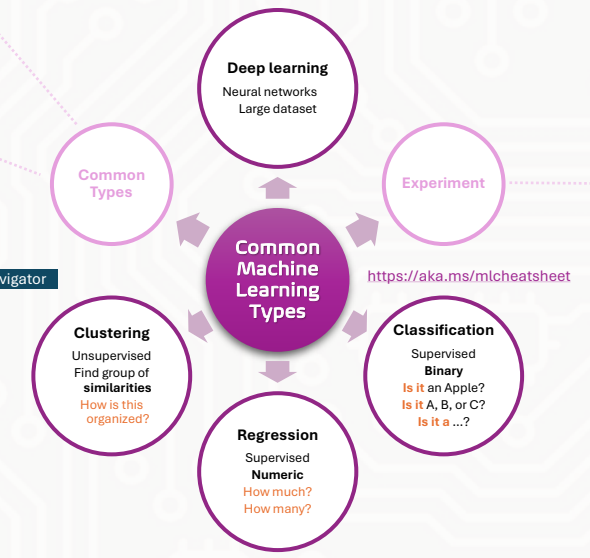


- Text Analysis Service**
 - Key phrase extraction
 - Entity detection
 - Sentiment analysis
 - Language detection
 - Returns NaN for undetermined
- Language Understanding Service (LUIS)**
 - Understand natural language
 - Utterances – when do you close?
 - Entities – today (date time) ↓
 - Intents – goal: total hours of operation
 - No intent – what is the meaning of life?
- Speech Service**
 - Text to speech
 - Speech to text
 - Auto translation
 - Custom voice models
- Translator Text Service**
 - Translate between 70 languages
 - Custom models
 - Language detection

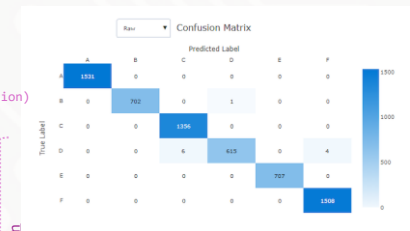


- Feature**
 - Input variable
 - Life insurance example: Smoker, Gender
- Label**
 - Thing we predict
 - Life insurance example: Life expectancy
- Training**
 - Split date 50:50
 - Training : Actual
 - Compare actual to predicted
 - Mean Square Error

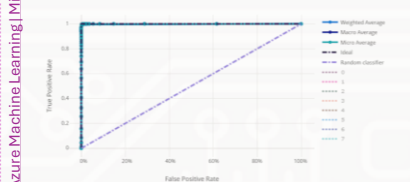
- Azure Portal → AI Services → AI + Machine Learning → AI Machine Learning
1. New workspace
 2. Launch studio
 3. Create compute "instance" to work
 4. Create compute "cluster" for ML training
 5. Automate ML (no-code option) or ML Designer (low-code option)



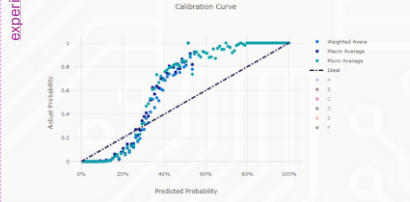
- Dangers**
 - Deep fakes
 - Impersonation
 - Harmful
 - Discriminating
- Process**
 1. Identify harm – what is worst case scenario?
 2. Measure harms – try to generate harmful content
 3. Mitigate harms – fine-tune model and filters, meta prompts, grounding data
 4. Operate responsibly – monitor, feedback, track telemetry



Confusion matrices visually demonstrate the systematic errors of a classification model, with "confusion" referring to the mislabeling of samples by the model.



The receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve illustrates the connection between the true positive rate (TPR) and the false positive rate (FPR) as the decision threshold is varied. The area under the curve (AUC) represents the fraction of correctly classified instances.



A calibration curve shows a model's confidence in predictions versus the proportion of correct positive samples at each confidence level. An ideal model accurately classifies 100% of predictions with 100% confidence, 50% with 50% confidence, and 20% with 20% confidence. A perfectly calibrated model's curve matches the y = x line, where probabilities are predicted flawlessly.