

Artificial Intelligence



Budi Rahardjo (@rahard)

<https://www.youtube.com/@rahard>

2024



VLSI / Security / IoT / AI / Blockchain / Data Science

- Lecturer at ITB
- Head of Microelectronic Center, ITB
- Manage .ID domain (1997-2005)
- Founder & chairman of ID-CERT (1999-now)
Indonesia Computer Emergency Response Team
- Serial **technopreneur** – startup mentors



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Insan Music Store







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Emerging Technologies

	#1 Artificial Intelligence. AI /Machine Learning / Deep Learning		#2 Internet of Things IOT , IIOT, Sensors & Wearables		#3 Mobile/Social Internet Advancements - Search/Social/ Messaging/Livestreams		#4 Blockchain Distributed Ledger Systems, Apps, Infrastructure, Technologies Cryptocurrencies & DApps		#5 Big Data 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 + Predictive Analytics
	#6 Automation Information, Task, Process, Machine, Decision & Action		#7 Robots Cons.,/Comm./Indus., Robots, Drones & Autonomous Vehicles		#8 Immersive Media - #VR/ #AR/ #MR/ 360° Video?Gaming		#9 Mobile Technologies Infrastructure, networks, standards, services & devices		#10 Cloud Computing, SaaS, IaaS, PaaS & MESH Apps
	#11 3D Printing Additive Manufacturing & Rapid Prototyping		#12 CX Customer Journey, Experience Commerce & Personalization		#13 EnergyTech Efficiency, Energy Storage & Decentralized Grid		#14 Cybersecurity Security, Intelligence Detection, Remediation & Adaptation		#15 Voice Assistants Interfaces, Chatbots & Natural Language Processing
	#16 Nanotechnology Computing, Medicine, Machines + Smart Dust		#17 Collaborative Tech. Crowd, Sharing, Workplace & Open Source Platforms & Tools		#18 Health Tech. Advanced Genomics, Bionics & Health Care Tech.		#19 Human-Computer Interaction Facial/Gesture Recognition, Biometrics, Gaze Tracking		#20 Geo-spatial Tech. GIS, GPS, Mapping & Remote Sensing, Scanning, Navigation
	#21 Advanced Materials Composites, Alloys, Polymers, Biomimicry, Nanomanufacturing		#22 New Touch Interfaces Touch Screens, Haptics, 3D Touch, Paper, Feedback & Exoskeletons		#23 Wireless Power Bio-/Enviro-Materials + Solutions, Sustainability, Treatment & Efficiency		#24 Clean Tech. #24 Clean Tech.		#25 Quantum Computing + Exascale Computing
	#26 Smart Cities + Infrastructure & Transport		#27 Edge/Computing + Fog Computing		#28 Faster, Better Internet Broadband incl. Fiber, 5G, Li-Fi, LPN and LoRa		#29 Proximity Tech Beacons, RFID, Wi-Fi, Near-Field Communications & Geofencing		#30 New Screens TVs, Digital Signage, OOH, MicroLEDS & Projections

THE 30 TECHNOLOGIES OF THE NEXT DECADE

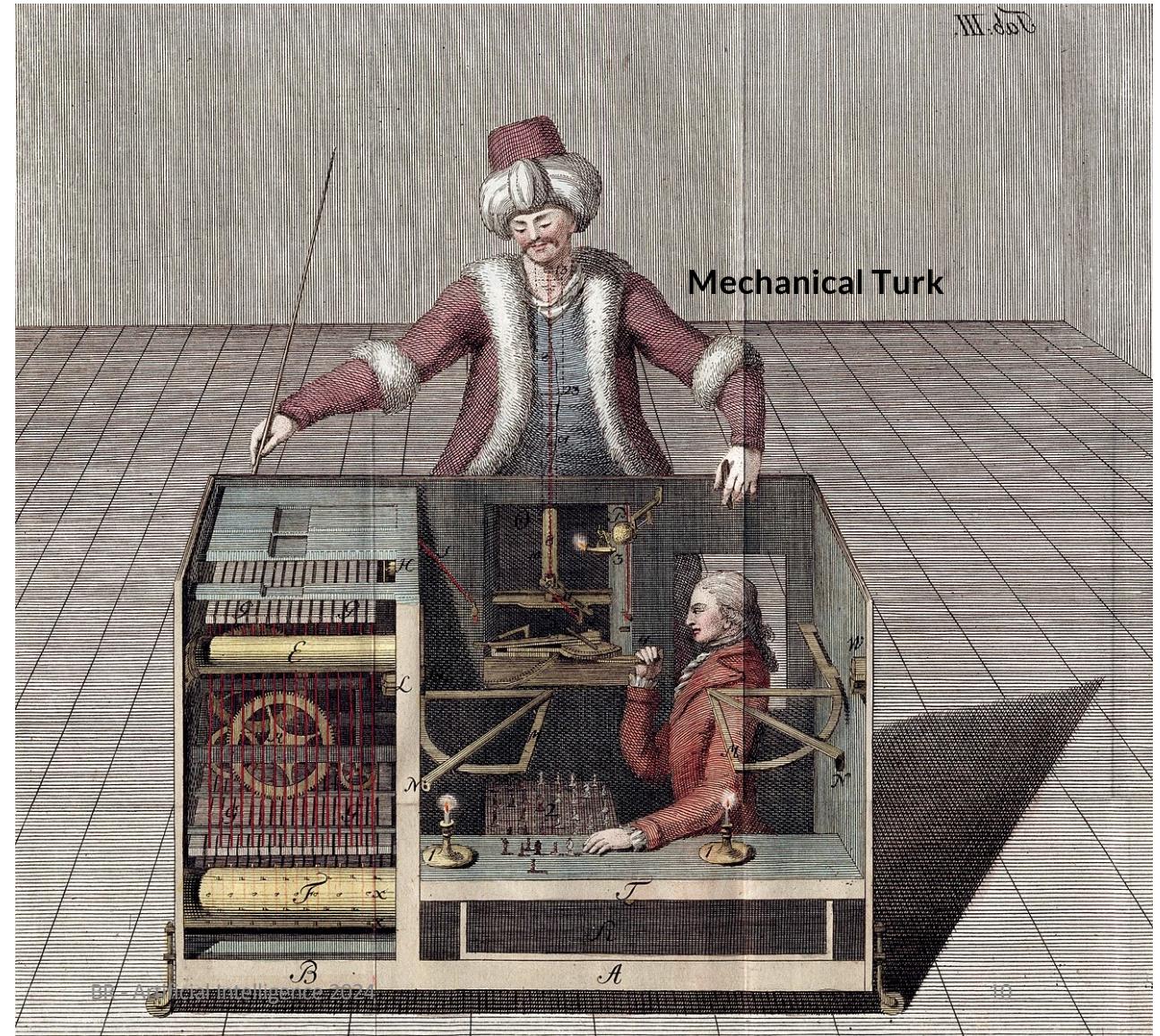


Created by: Sean Moffitt @seanmoffitt , Managing Director, @Wikibrands



What is Intelligence

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Welcome to

EEEEEE	LL	IIII	ZZZZZZZ	AAAAAA
EE	LL	II	ZZ	AA AA
EEEEEE	LL	II	ZZZ	AAAAAAA
EE	LL	II	ZZ	AA AA
EEEEEE	LLLLL	IIII	ZZZZZZZ	AA AA

Eliza is a mock Rogerian psychotherapist.

The original program was described by Joseph Weizenbaum in 1966.
This implementation by Norbert Landsteiner 2005.

Joseph Weizenbaum, "ELIZA – A Computer Program for the Study of Natural Language Communication,"
Communications of the ACM, January 1966

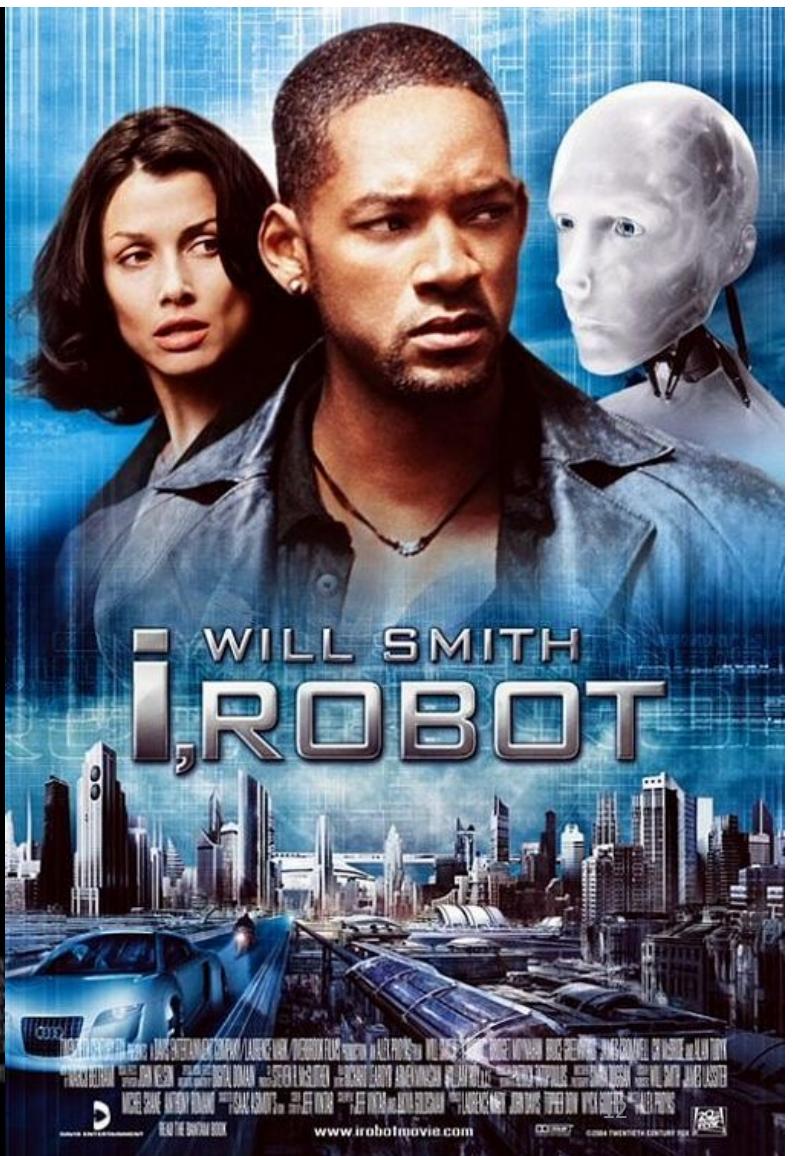
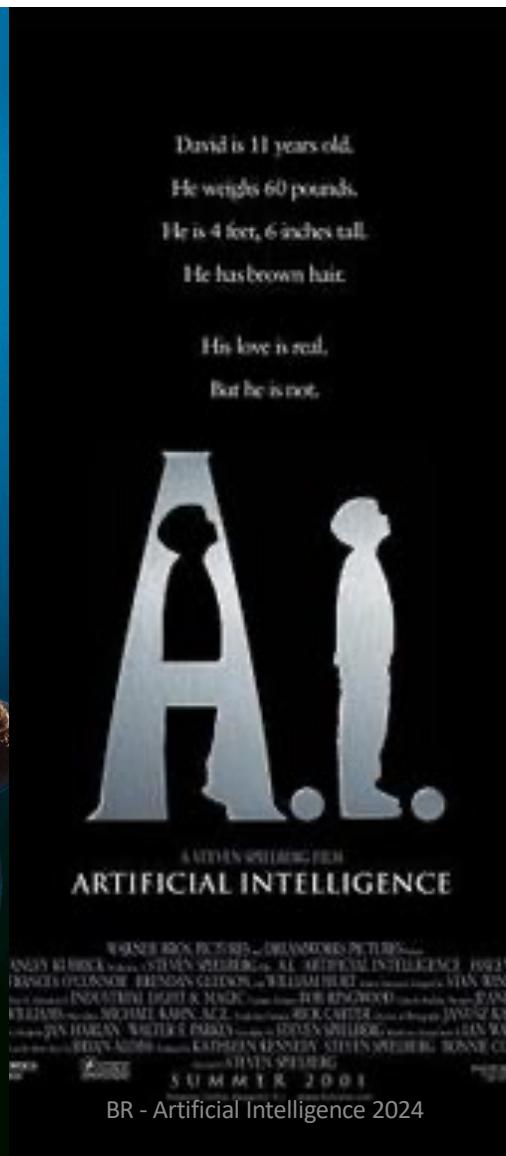
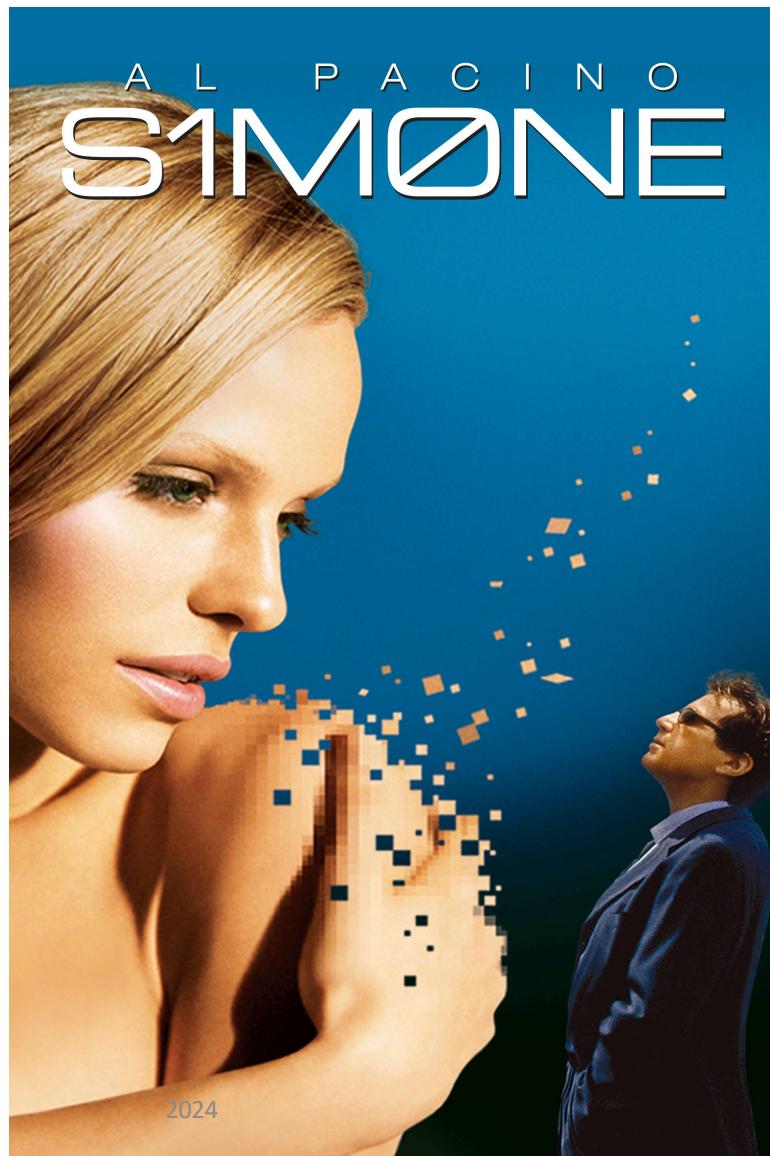
ELIZA: Is something troubling you ?

YOU: Men are all alike.

ELIZA: What is the connection, do you suppose ?

YOU: They're always bugging us about something or other.

ELIZA: Can you think of a specific example ?





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Current Generative AI Applications

- Text
 - ChatGPT (OpenAI)
 - Gemini (was Bard, Google), idx
 - Bing + Copilot
- Image
 - Dall-e (OpenAI)
 - Midjourney
 - ...
- Music
 - Suno
 - Udio
- Video
 - Sora (OpenAI)
- Specific
 - ...

DALL-E



MIDJOURNEY

AI



Sejarah Artificial Intelligence

Istilah yang diperkenalkan oleh **John McCarthy** di 1956:

*... machines that can perform tasks
that are characteristic of human intelligence ...*

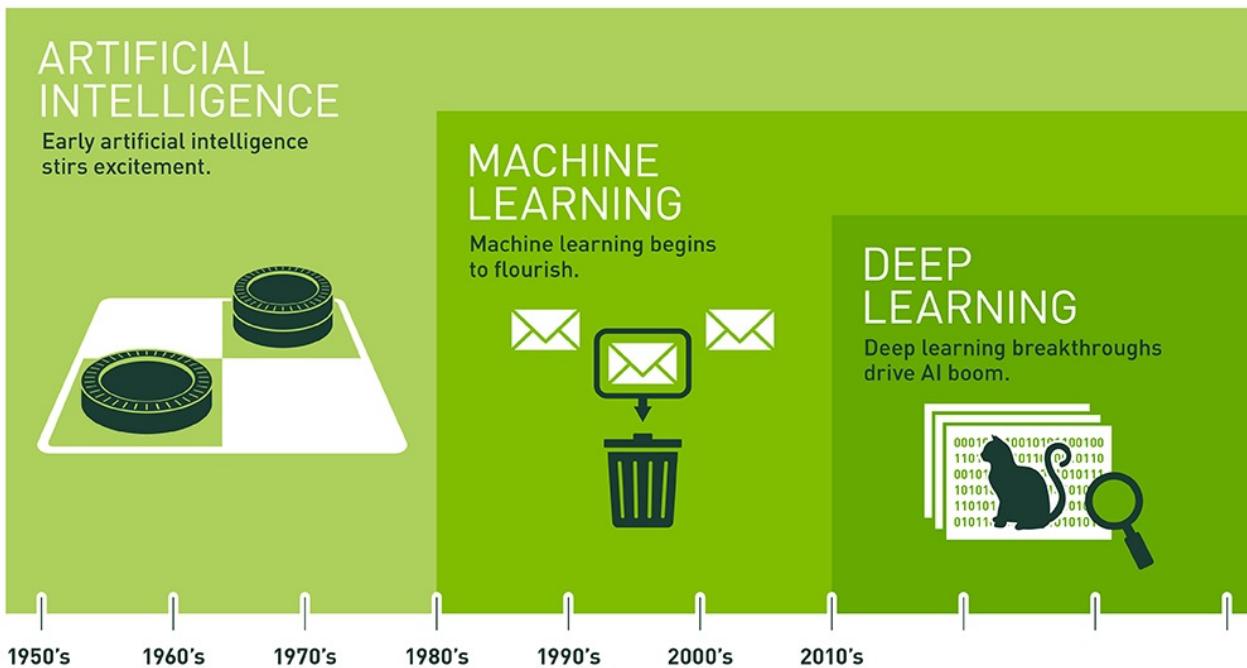


General AI vs. Narrow AI (specific task)

A black and white portrait of John McCarthy, an elderly man with a beard and glasses, looking slightly to the side. He is overlaid with a complex network of white lines and dots, representing a neural network or a digital connection. The background is dark and textured.

General AI vs. Narrow AI (specific task)

AI / Machine Learning / Deep Learning



Since an early flush of optimism in the 1950s, smaller subsets of artificial intelligence – first machine learning, then deep learning, a subset of machine learning – have created ever larger disruptions.

<https://blogs.nvidia.com/blog/2016/07/29/whats-difference-artificial-intelligence-machine-learning-deep-learning-ai/>

“Pemrograman” AI

- Tidak dilakukan dengan menggunakan aturan (*rules*) atau urutan perintah, tetapi dilakukan dengan memberikan contoh-contoh
 - Programming by examples
- Mesin akan melakukan proses “pembelajaran” (*learning*) dengan menggunakan contoh-contoh (data set) yang diberikan
- Kualitas dari hasil akhir bergantung kepada kualitas contoh yang diberikan, sehingga **kualitas** dan **kuantitas** dari contoh sangat penting

Bidang-bidang AI

- Image & video analysis: classification, face detection & recognition, image generation
- Natural Language Processing: sentiment analysis, chatbot
- Text analysis: spam detection
- Autonomous Vehicle
- Music
- Fraud detection
- Speech recognition

Deep Learning

- Neural Networks: inspired by the biological of our brain, the interconnection of neurons
- Was difficult to produce “intelligence” due to high computation requirements
 - Now, it is possible due to GPU, networks, large volume data, ...
 - Software tools to make it easier to program
- “Deep”
 - More layers of neural networks

"PEDRO DOMINGOS DEMYSTIFIES MACHINE LEARNING AND SHOWS HOW WONDERFUL
AND EXCITING THE FUTURE WILL BE." —WALTER ISAACSON

THE MASTER ALGORITHM

HOW THE QUEST FOR
THE ULTIMATE
LEARNING MACHINE WILL
REMAKE OUR WORLD

PEDRO DOMINGOS

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Pedro Domingos: 5 Tribes of Machine Learning

Tribe	Origins	Master Algorithm
Symbolists	Logic, philosophy	Inverse deduction
Connectionists	Neuroscience	Backpropagation
Evolutionaries	Evolutionary biology	Genetic programming
Bayesians	Statistics	Probabilistic inference
Analogizers	Psychology	Kernel machines

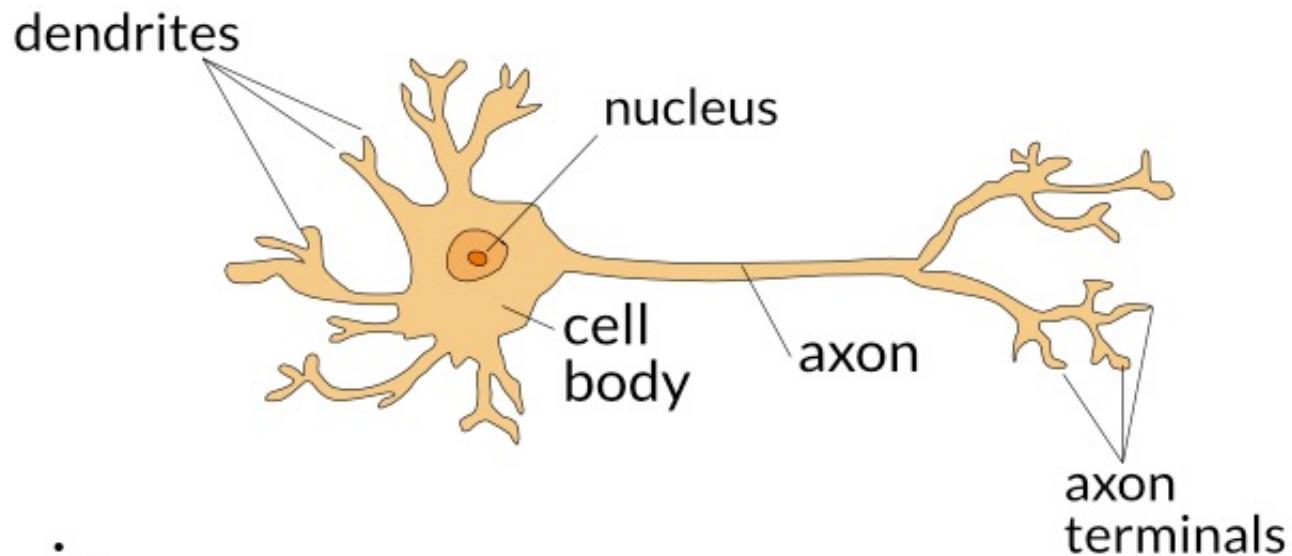
Source: Pedro Domingos – The Five Tribes of Machine Learning

Problems & Solutions

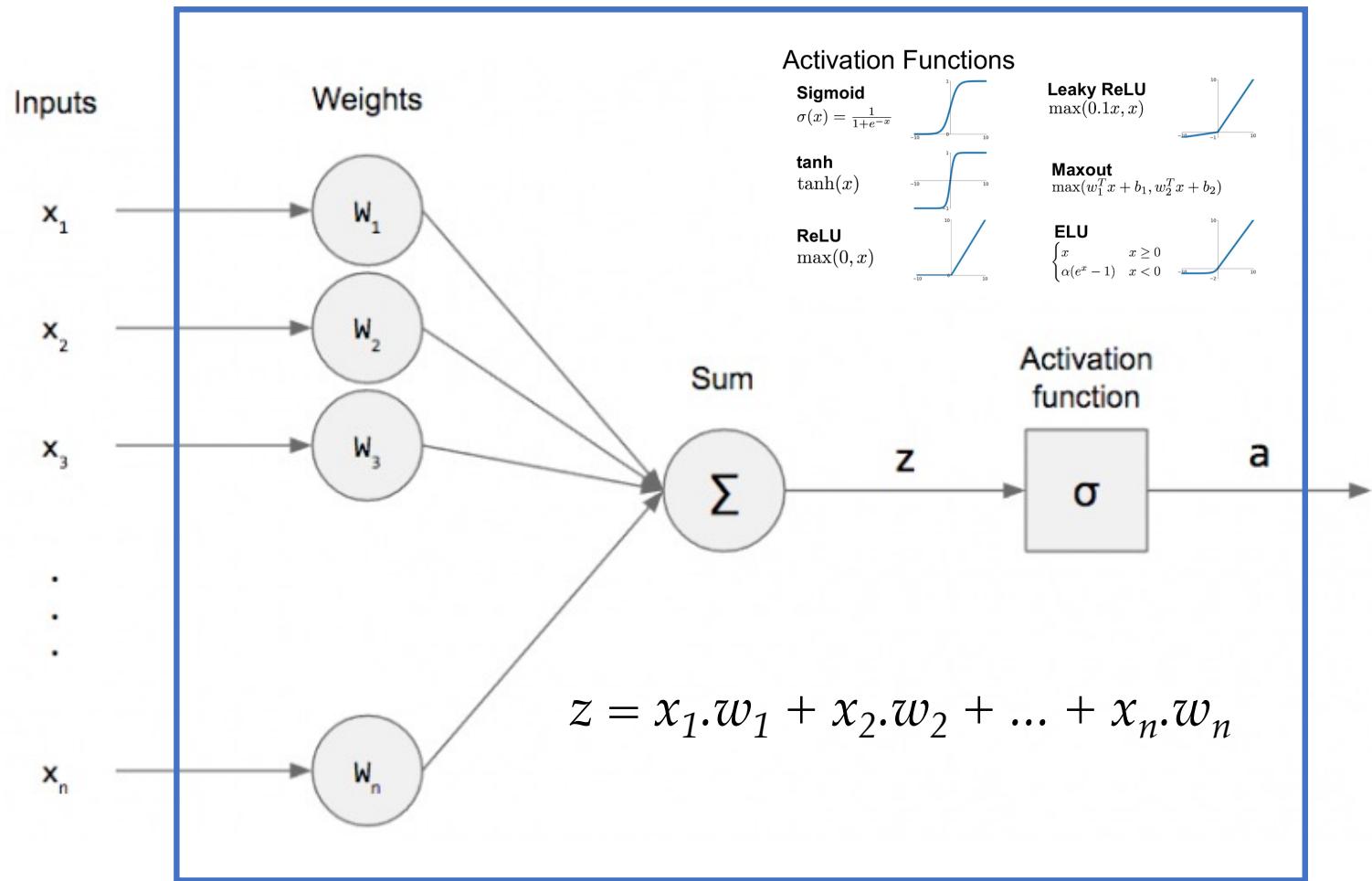
Tribe	Problem	Solution
Symbolists	Knowledge composition	Inverse deduction
Connectionists	Credit assignment	Backpropagation
Evolutionaries	Structure discovery	Genetic programming
Bayesians	Uncertainty	Probabilistic inference
Analogizers	Similarity	Kernel machines

Source: Pedro Domingos – The Five Tribes of Machine Learning

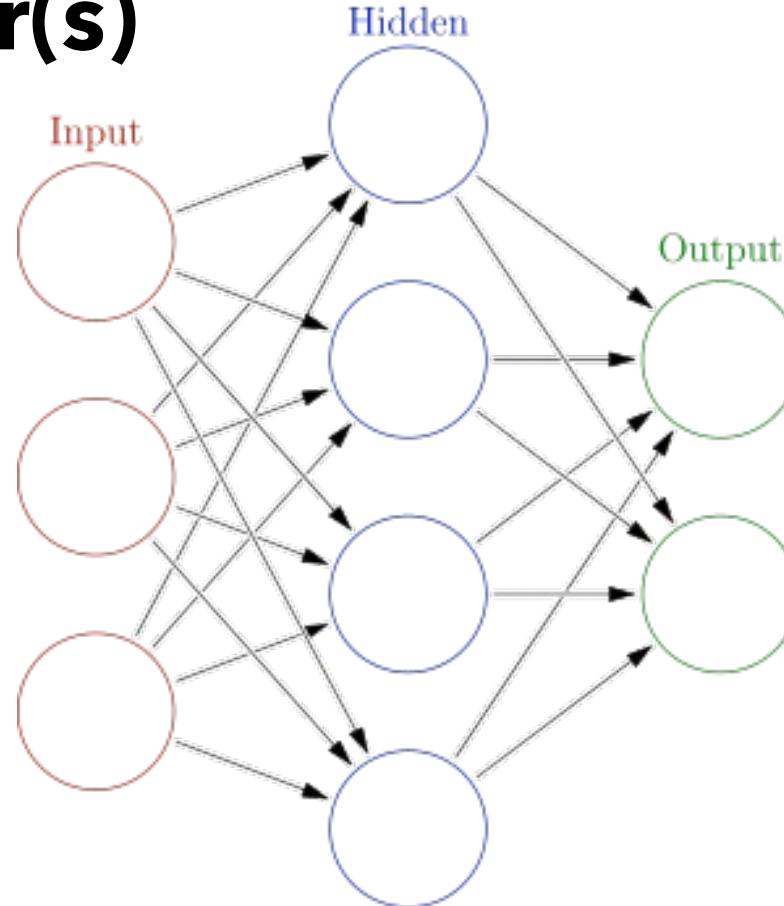


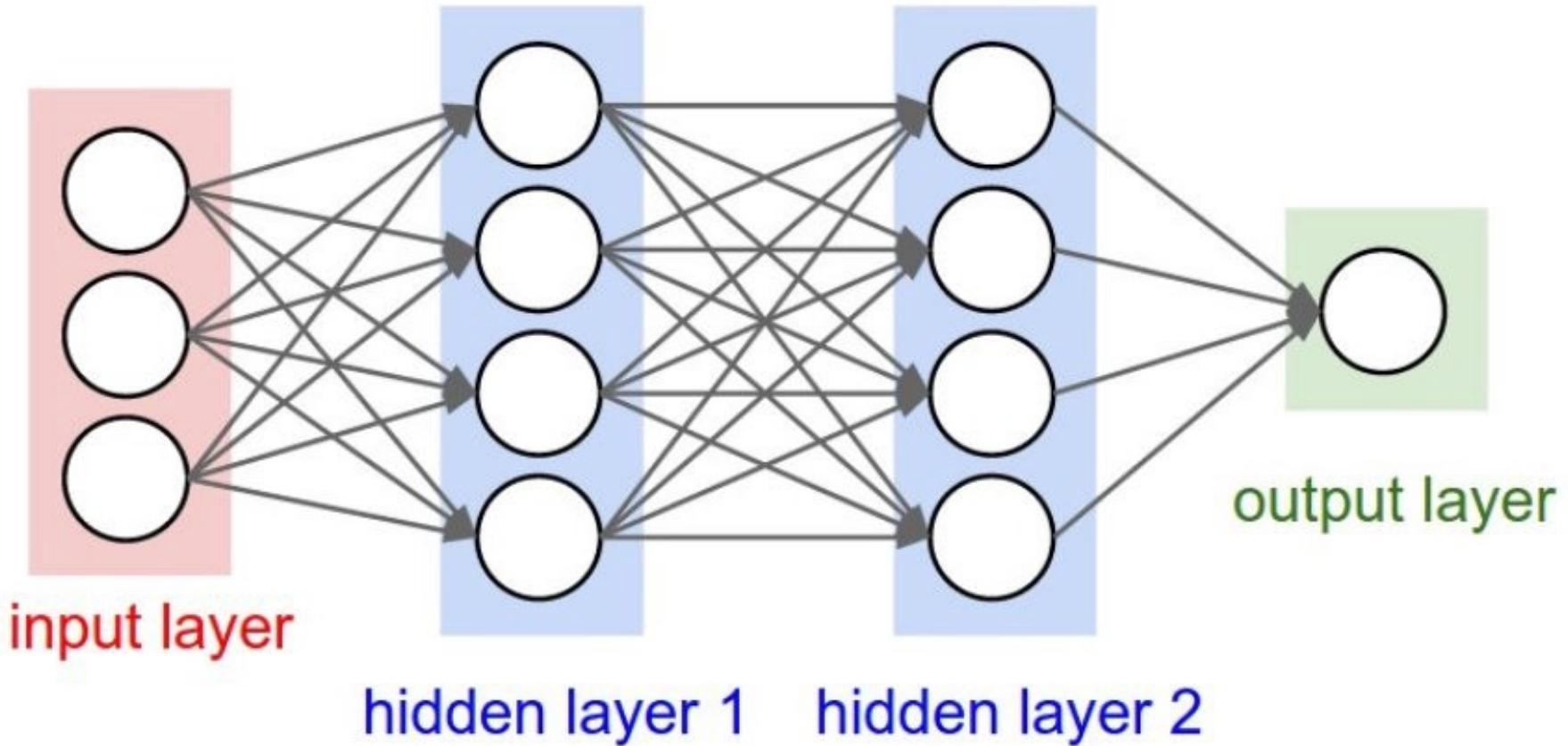


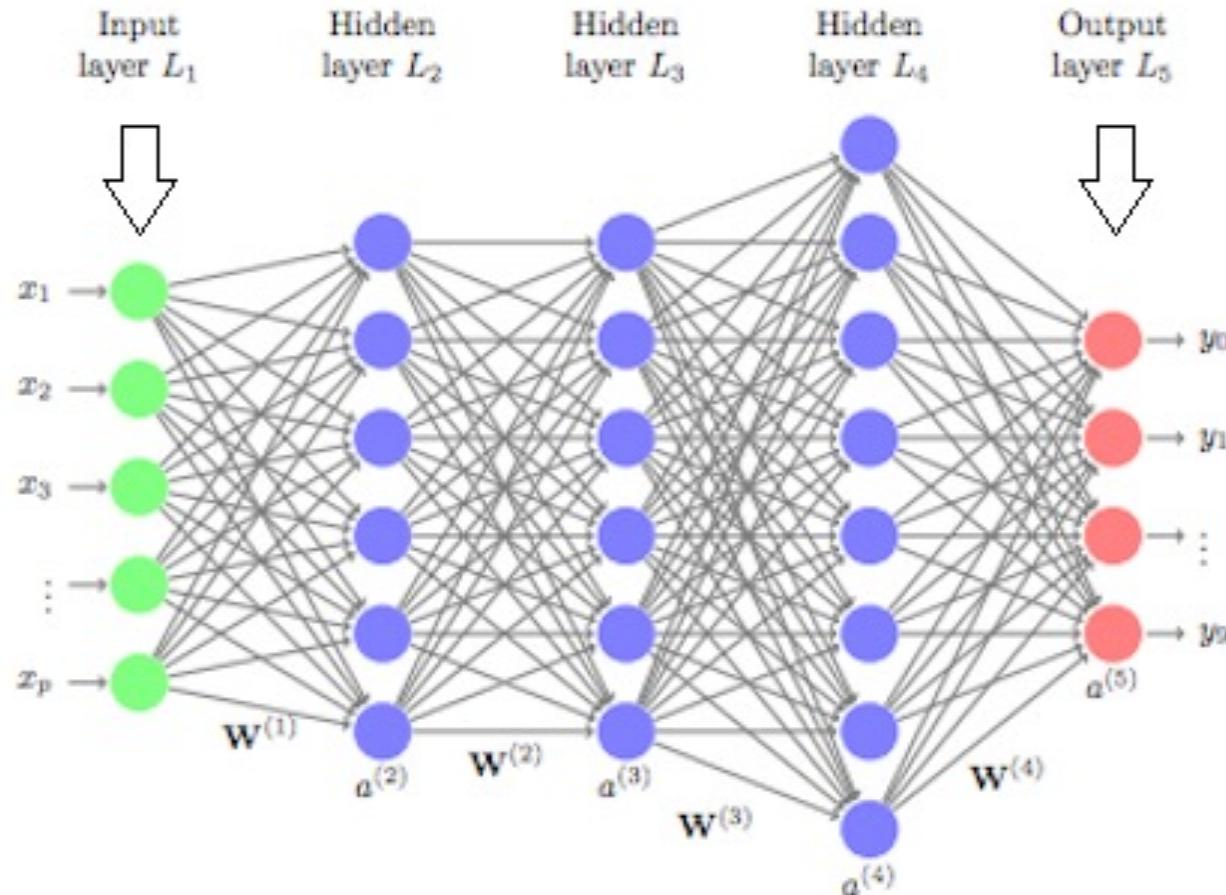
<https://www.codelogic.com/Articles/1205732/Build-Simple-AI-NET-Library-Part-Perceptron>



Hidden Layer(s)

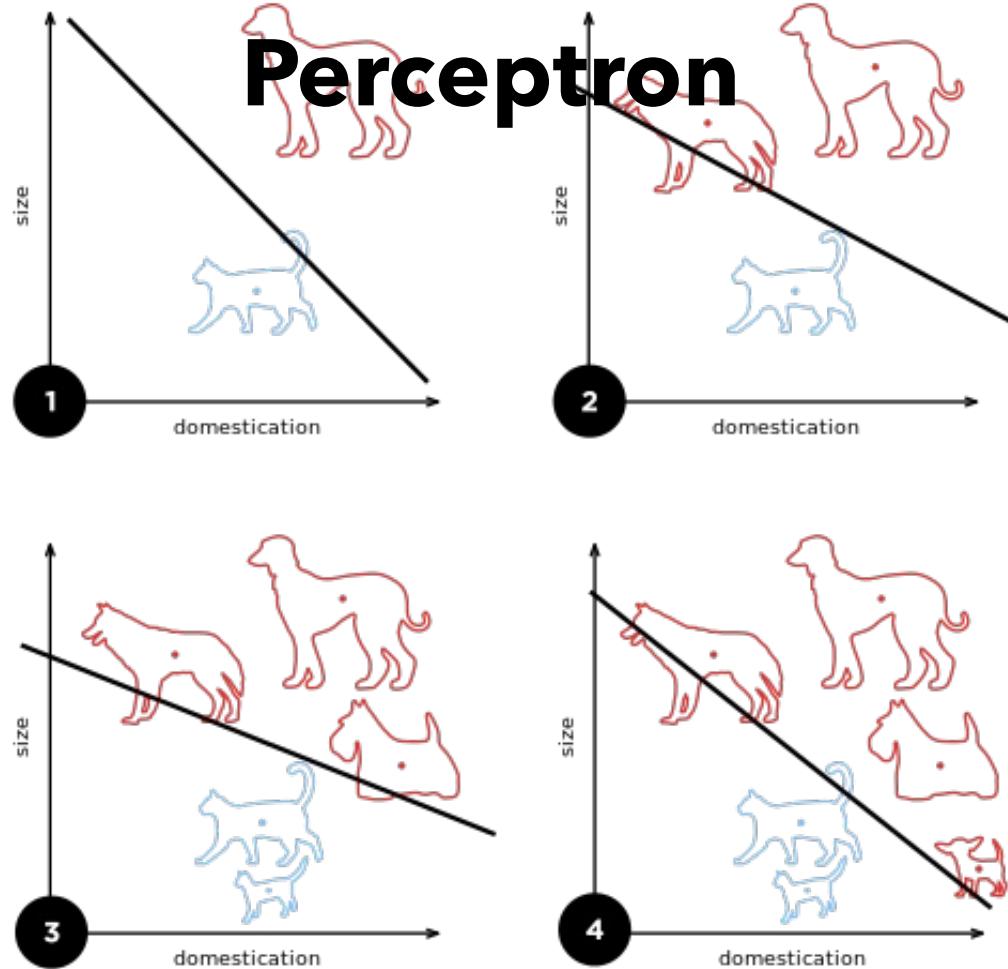




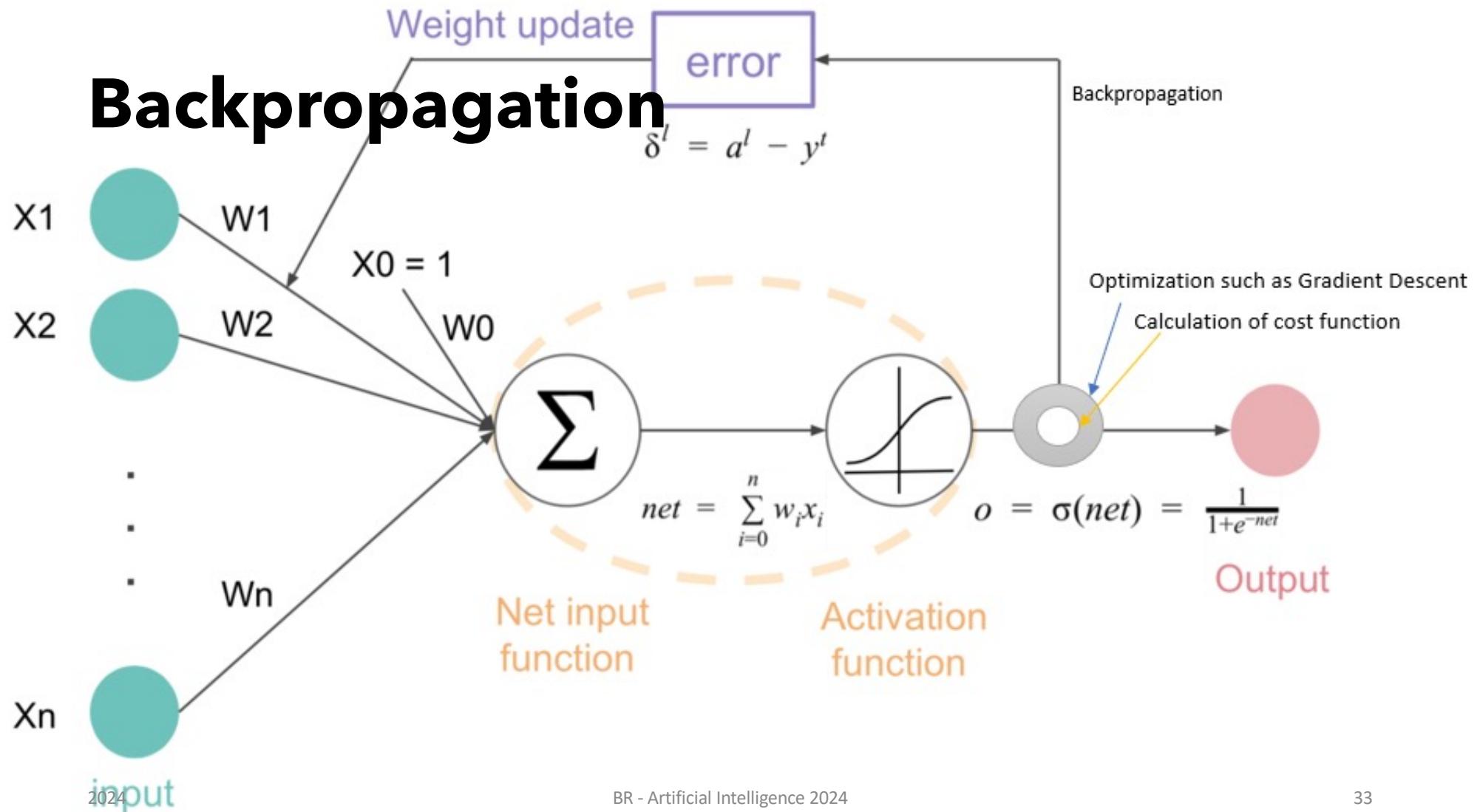


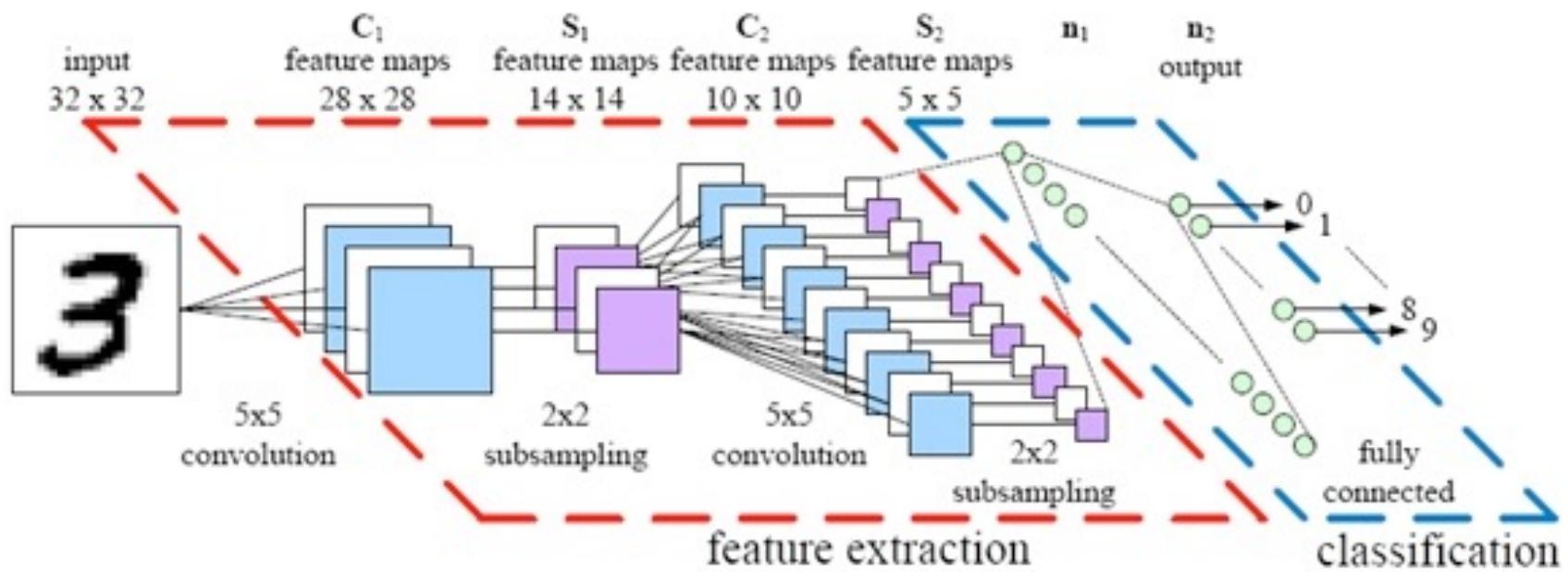
[https://medium.com/analytics-vidhya/the-shortest-introduction-to-deep-learning-you-will-find-on-the-web-25a9975bbe1d](https://medium.com.analytics-vidhya/the-shortest-introduction-to-deep-learning-you-will-find-on-the-web-25a9975bbe1d)

Perceptron

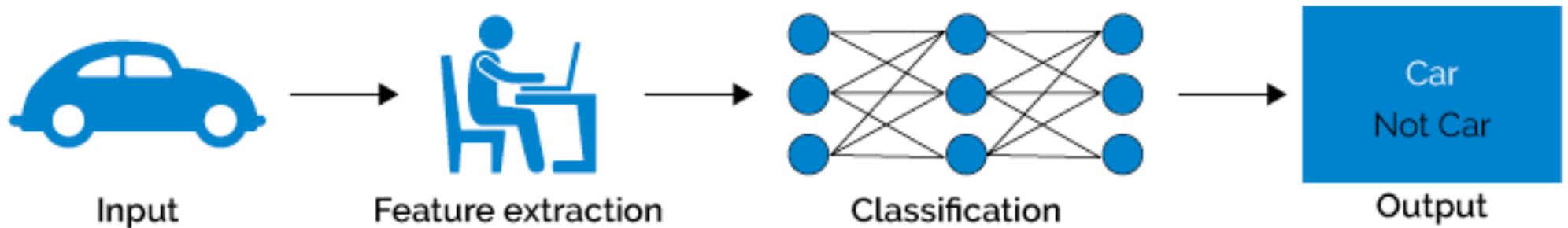


Backpropagation

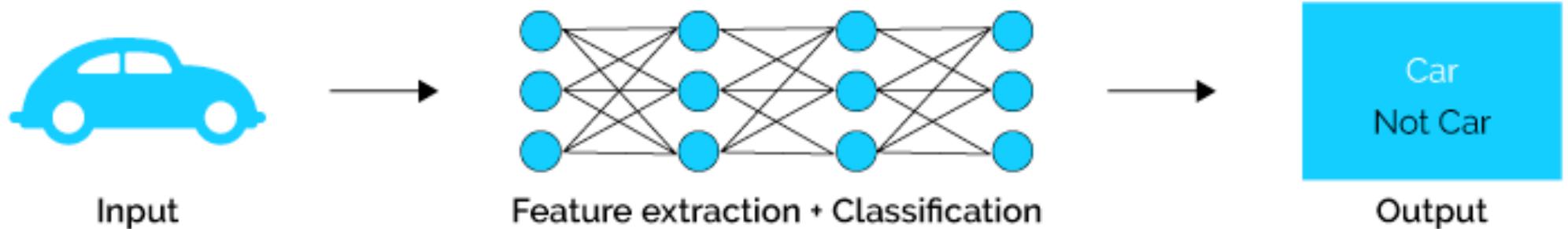


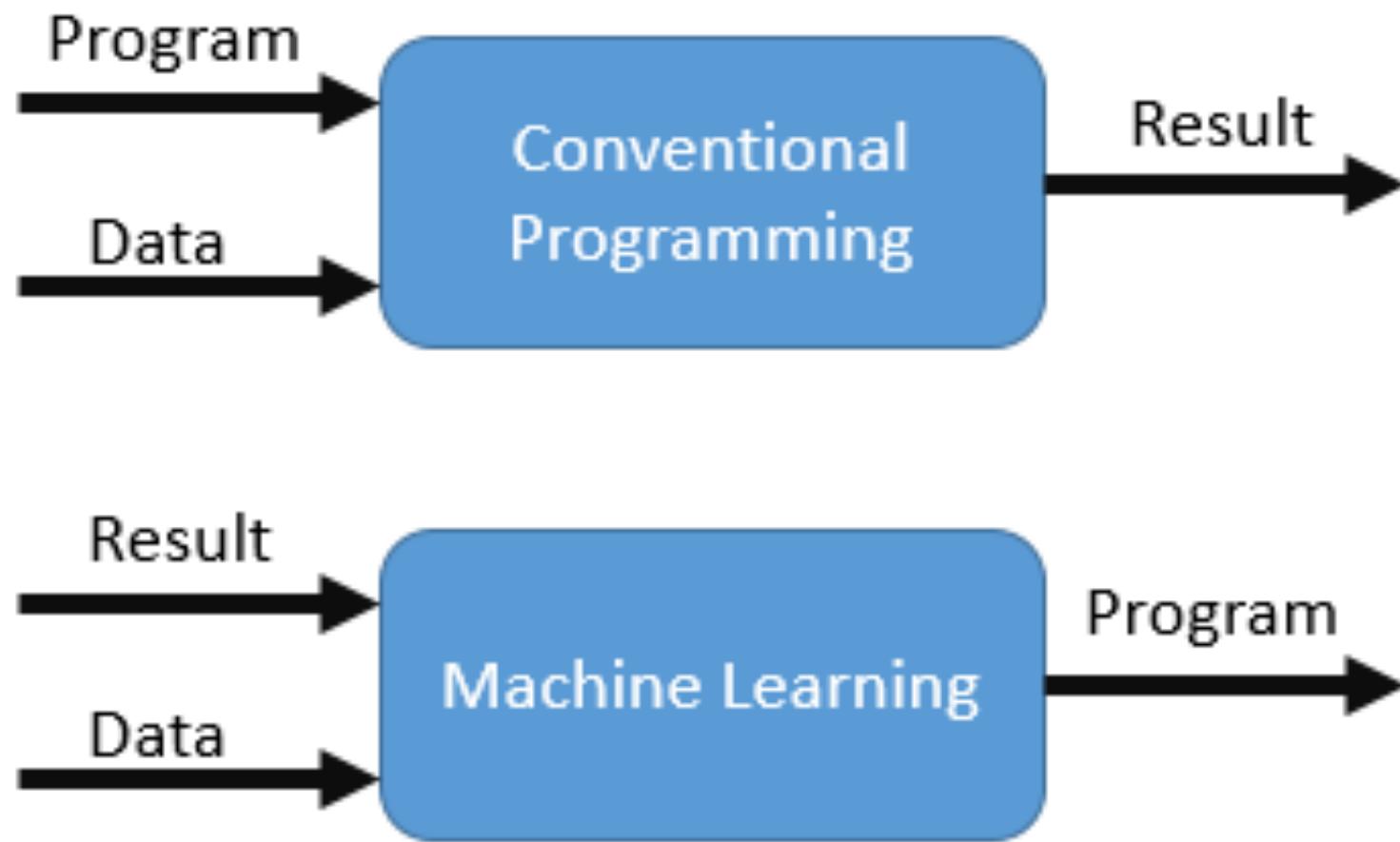


Machine Learning



Deep Learning





<https://medium.com/@rstefanus16/conventional-programming-vs-machine-learning-a3b7b3425531>

The Core of Deep Learning

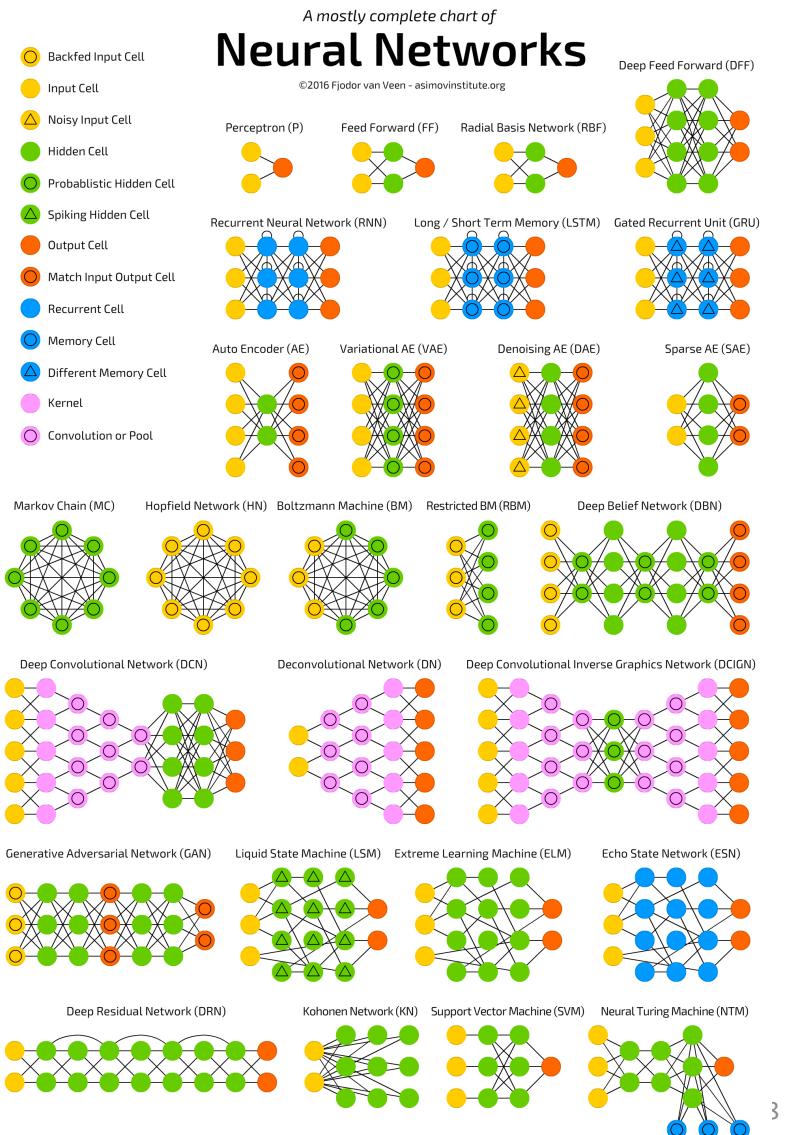
- **Architecture**
 - The connections of neurons, layers, ...
 - Still an art, educated guess
 - Algorithm(s) used for training: back propagation
- **Dataset**
 - The data used for training & testing

Core of AI/ Machine Learning/ Deep Learning

- Architecture
- Data set

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Programming Languages: model creation

- Lisp
- Prolog
- C/C++
- Java
- Python



TensorFlow

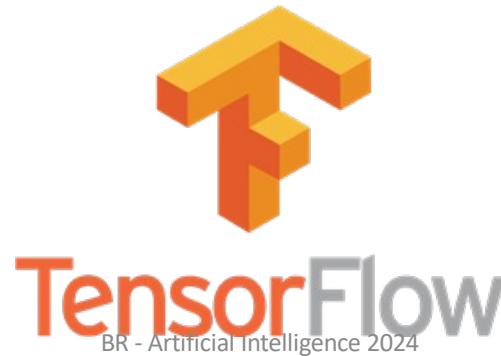
Libraries

- Tensorflow
- Keras
- Apache MXnet: library for deep learning
- Other libraries ...



Deep learning for humans.

Keras is an API designed for human beings, not machines. Keras follows best practices for reducing cognitive load: it offers consistent & simple APIs, it minimizes the number of user actions required for common use cases, and it provides clear & actionable error messages.



CO keras with own dataset.ipynb ☆

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+ Code + Text

Q <> Folder

```
# keras with own dataset
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import os
import cv2
from tqdm import tqdm
```

[] # mount google drive
from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/drive')

Drive already mounted at /content/drive; to attempt to forcibly remount, call drive.mount('/content/drive', force_remount=True)

[] # lihat isinya
!ls '/content/drive/My Drive/Machine Learning Tutorial/Petimages'

Cat Dog X.pickle y.pickle

[] DATADIR = '/content/drive/My Drive/Machine Learning Tutorial/Petimages'
CATEGORIES = ["Dog", "Cat"]

Google Colab



keras with own dataset.ipynb



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+ Code + Text

```
[ ] import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras.datasets import cifar10
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Dropout, Activation, Flatten
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPooling2D
```



keras with own dataset.ipynb



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+ Code + Text

```
[ ] model = Sequential()

        model.add(Conv2D(256, (3, 3), input_shape=X.shape[1:]))
        model.add(Activation('relu'))
        model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2)))

        model.add(Conv2D(256, (3, 3)))
        model.add(Activation('relu'))
        model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2)))

        model.add(Flatten()) # this converts our 3D feature maps to

        model.add(Dense(64))
        model.add(Activation('sigmoid'))

        model.add(Dense(1))
        model.add(Activation('sigmoid'))

        model.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy',
                      optimizer='adam',
                      metrics=['accuracy'])
```

Data Set (Examples)

- ImageNet (image-net.org)
 - the de facto image databases
- MS COCO
 - generic image understanding captioning

data set creation & management

- crawlers: python
- image processing: python, C++, OpenCV libraries, and also use machine learning libraries
- database: python, golang

Inferencing: Application

- Input: Model + data input
- Output: Prediction
 - Class the input belongs to
 - Probability

Kebutuhan AI

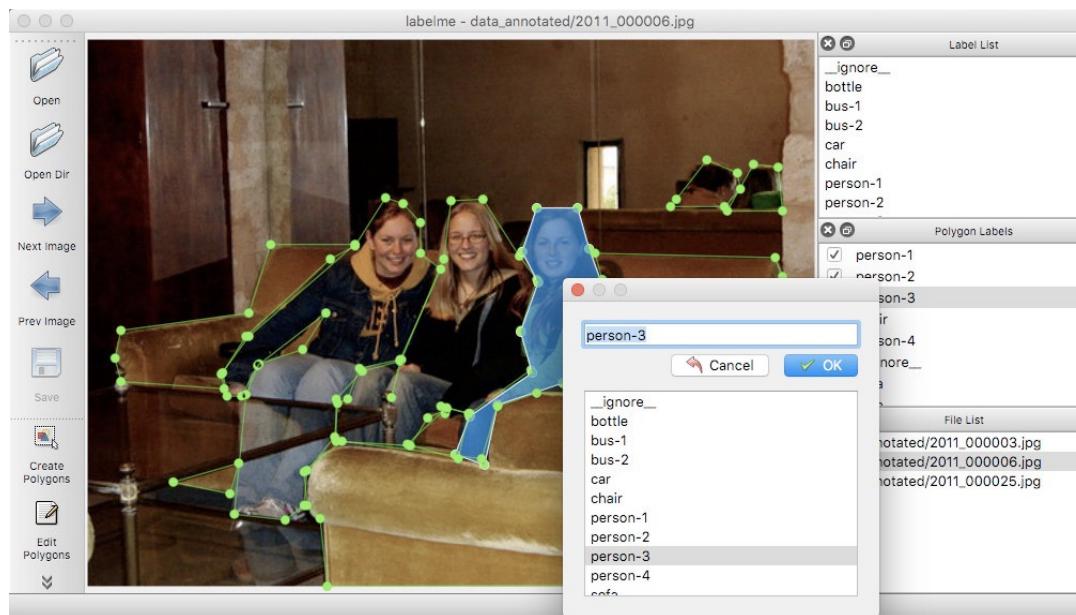
- Infrastruktur komputasi
 - Solusi: Bekerjasama dengan penyedia jasa & produk komputasi
- Data set
 - Peneliti (researcher) @ kampus
 - Perusahaan AI
 - ...
 - SMK AI

Kasus: Image & Video Analysis

Kebutuhan Data Set

- Dalam *image & video analysis*, dibutuhkan data set dalam bentuk video dan foto dalam jumlah yang banyak
- Foto obyek tertentu harus dikumpulkan dan ditandai (tag, label)
- Sudah ada beberapa tempat yang menyediakan data set umum, tetapi untuk dataset yang khusus tidak tersedia
 - Masalah peraturan / hukum, misalnya terkait dengan kerahasiaan / privasi dari data
 - Data karyawan, pelanggan, siswa, ...

Anotasi Data



<https://github.com/wkentaro/labelme>

Contoh di China



China Focus: Data-labeling: the human power behind Artificial Intelligence

Source: Xinhua | 2019-01-17 20:42:21 | Editor: ZX



BEIJING, Jan. 17 (Xinhua) -- In a five-story building on the outskirts of Beijing, 22-year-old Zhang Yusen stares at a computer screen, carefully drawing boxes around cars in street photos.

As artificial voices replace human customer services in call centers and robots replace workers on production lines, Zhang, a vocational school graduate, has found a steady job: data-labeling, a new industry laying the groundwork for the development of AI technologies.

http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2019-01/17/c_137752154.htm

- Contoh yang dapat dilakukan oleh lulusan SMK AI
- *ImageNet is one of the world's largest visual databases designed to train AI systems to see. According to its inventors, it took nearly 50,000 people in 167 countries and regions to clean, sort and label nearly a billion images over more than three years.*

Kebutuhan Skill Set

- Mengoperasikan komputer
 - Filing: menyimpan berkas dengan tertata, bagaimana mengorganisir foto dalam jumlah ribuan? (penamaan berkas? direktori? database?)
 - Menjalankan program dengan dataset tertentu dan melaporkan hasilnya
 - Melakukan proses backup / archiving
- Internet research
 - Mencari data di internet (misal, mencari foto / video dengan kriteria tertentu)
- Mengambil foto dengan baik
 - Photography

Kebutuhan Skill Set (2)

- Kemampuan image processing/manipulation
 - *Scale, crop, ...*
 - *File format conversion*
 - Tools (open source): imagemagick, krita, ...
- Melakukan *tag / label / annotate* data
- Optional
 - Kemampuan programming
 - membuat skrip / batch / otomatisasi untuk memproses data dalam jumlah yang banyak)
 - membuat program (python, tensorflow, ...)

Penutup

- AI memiliki potensi besar dalam berbagai bidang industri
- Masalah di depan bukan "**Manusia vs. AI**" tapi "**Manusia vs. Manusia + AI**"
- Mampukah kita menjadi salah satu pemain dalam bidang AI ini? Ataukah kita hanya menjadi pasar?