



AI in Finance

Big Data Analytics

ABC:

AI, Big Data, Cloud Computing

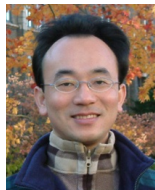
1081AIFBDA03

TLVXM2A (M2449) (8497) (Fall 2019)

(MBA, DBETKU) (3 Credits, Required) [Full English Course]

(Master's Program in Digital Business and Economics)

Tue, 2, 3, 4, (9:10-12:00) (B1012)



Min-Yuh Day, Ph.D.

Associate Professor

Department of Information Management

Tamkang University

<http://mail.tku.edu.tw/myday>



Course Schedule (1/2)



Week	Date	Subject/Topics
1	2019/09/10	Course Orientation on AI in Finance Big Data Analytics
2	2019/09/17	AI in FinTech: Financial Services Innovation and Application
3	2019/09/24	ABC: AI, Big Data, Cloud Computing
4	2019/10/01	Business Models of Fintech
5	2019/10/08	Event Studies in Finance
6	2019/10/15	Case Study on AI in Finance Big Data Analytics I
7	2019/10/22	Foundations of AI in Finance Big Data Analytics with Python
8	2019/10/29	Case Study on Financial Industry Practice I
9	2019/11/05	Quantitative Investing with Pandas in Python

Course Schedule (2/2)



Week	Date	Subject/Topics
10	2019/11/12	Midterm Project Report
11	2019/11/19	Machine Learning in Finance Application with Scikit-Learn In Python
12	2019/11/26	Deep Learning for Financial Time Series Forecasting with TensorFlow I
13	2019/12/03	Case Study on AI in Finance Big Data Analytics II
14	2019/12/10	Deep Learning for Financial Time Series Forecasting with TensorFlow II
15	2019/12/17	Case Study on Financial Industry Practice II
16	2019/12/24	Deep Learning for Financial Time Series Forecasting with TensorFlow III
17	2019/12/31	Final Project Presentation I
18	2020/01/07	Final Project Presentation II

**ABC:
AI,
Big Data,
Cloud Computing**

Outline

- **AI**
- **Big Data**
- **Cloud Computing**

FinTech ABCD

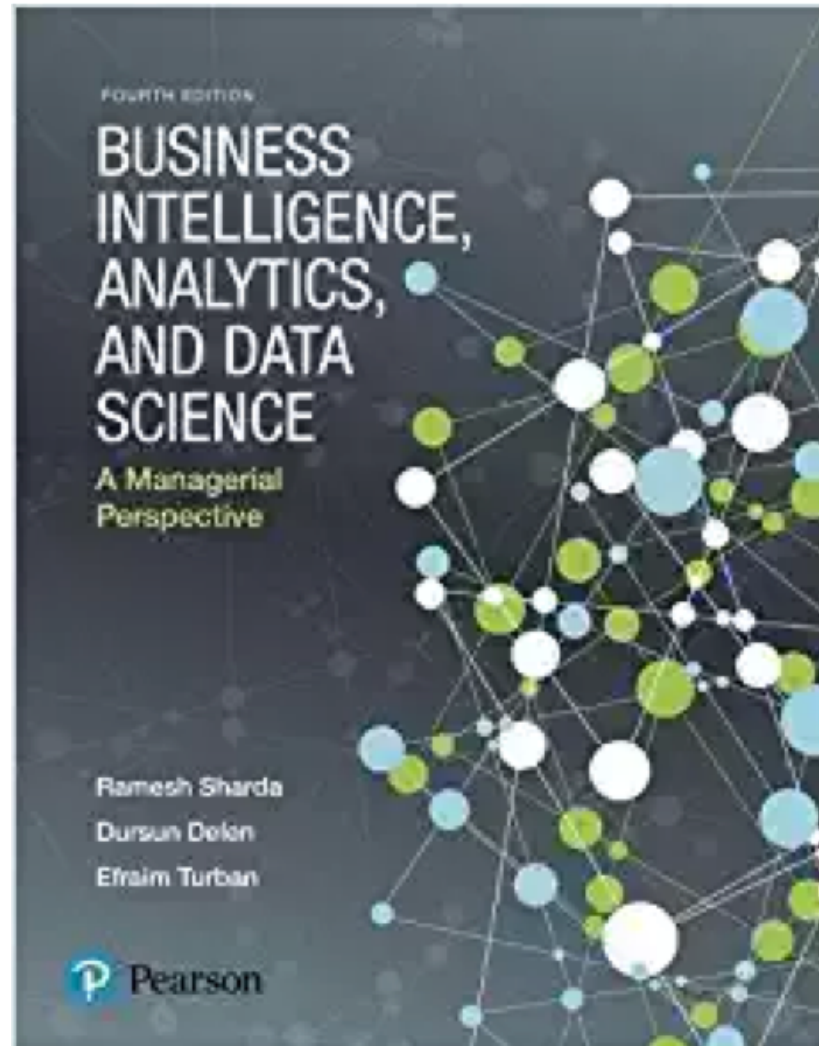
AI

Block Chain

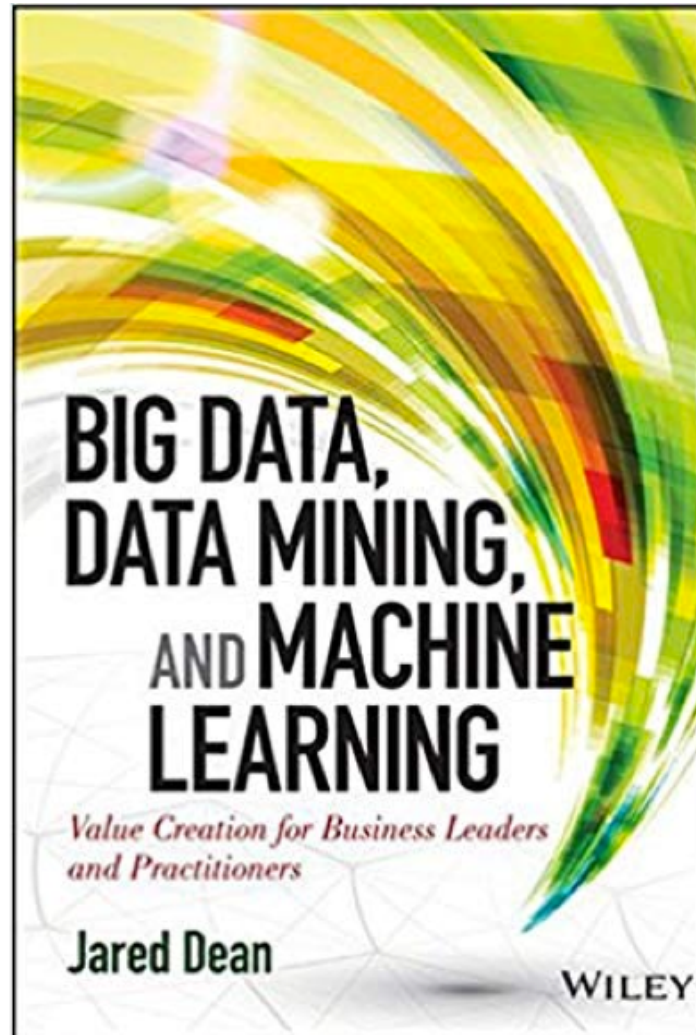
Cloud Computing

Big **D**ata

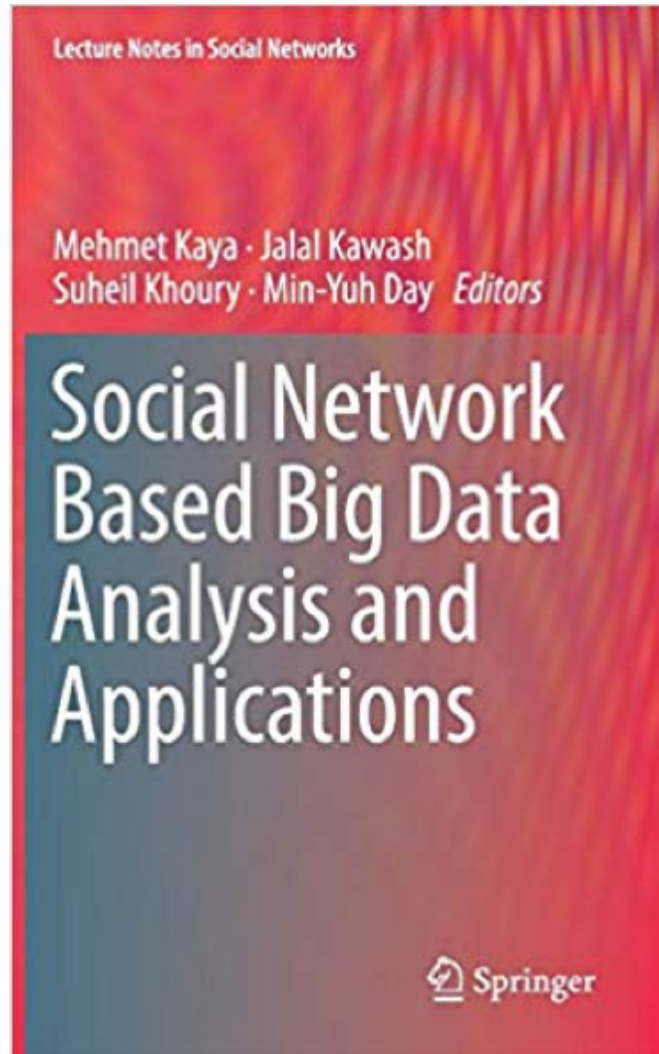
**Business Intelligence, Analytics, and Data Science:
A Managerial Perspective, 4th Edition,
Ramesh Sharda, Dursun Delen, and Efraim Turban,
Pearson, 2017.**



**Big Data, Data Mining, and Machine Learning: Value Creation for
Business Leaders and Practitioners,
Jared Dean,
Wiley, 2014.**

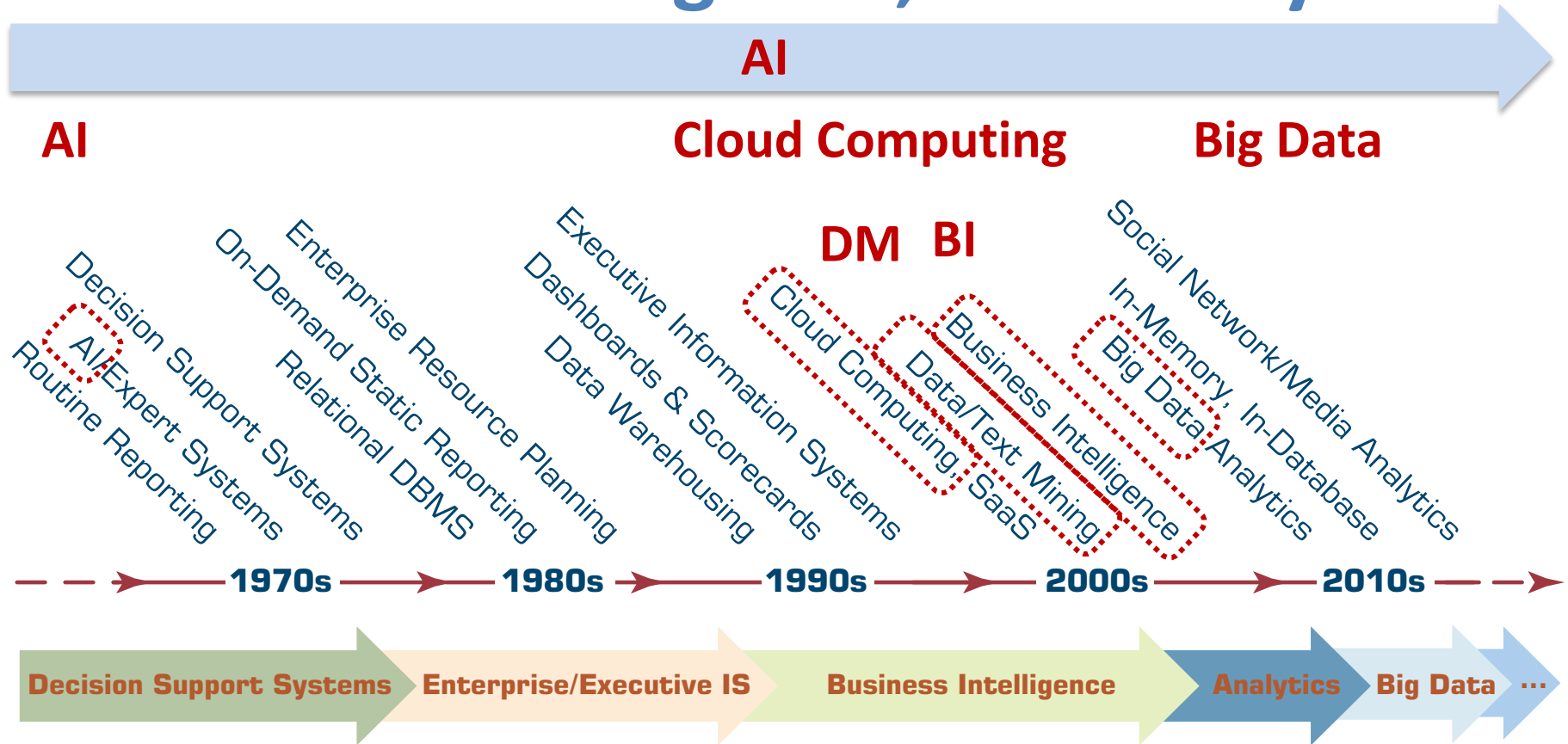


**Social Network Based Big Data Analysis and Applications,
Lecture Notes in Social Networks,
Mehmet Kaya, Jalal Kawash, Suheil Khoury, Min-Yuh Day,
Springer International Publishing, 2018.**



AI, Big Data, Cloud Computing

Evolution of Decision Support, Business Intelligence, and Analytics

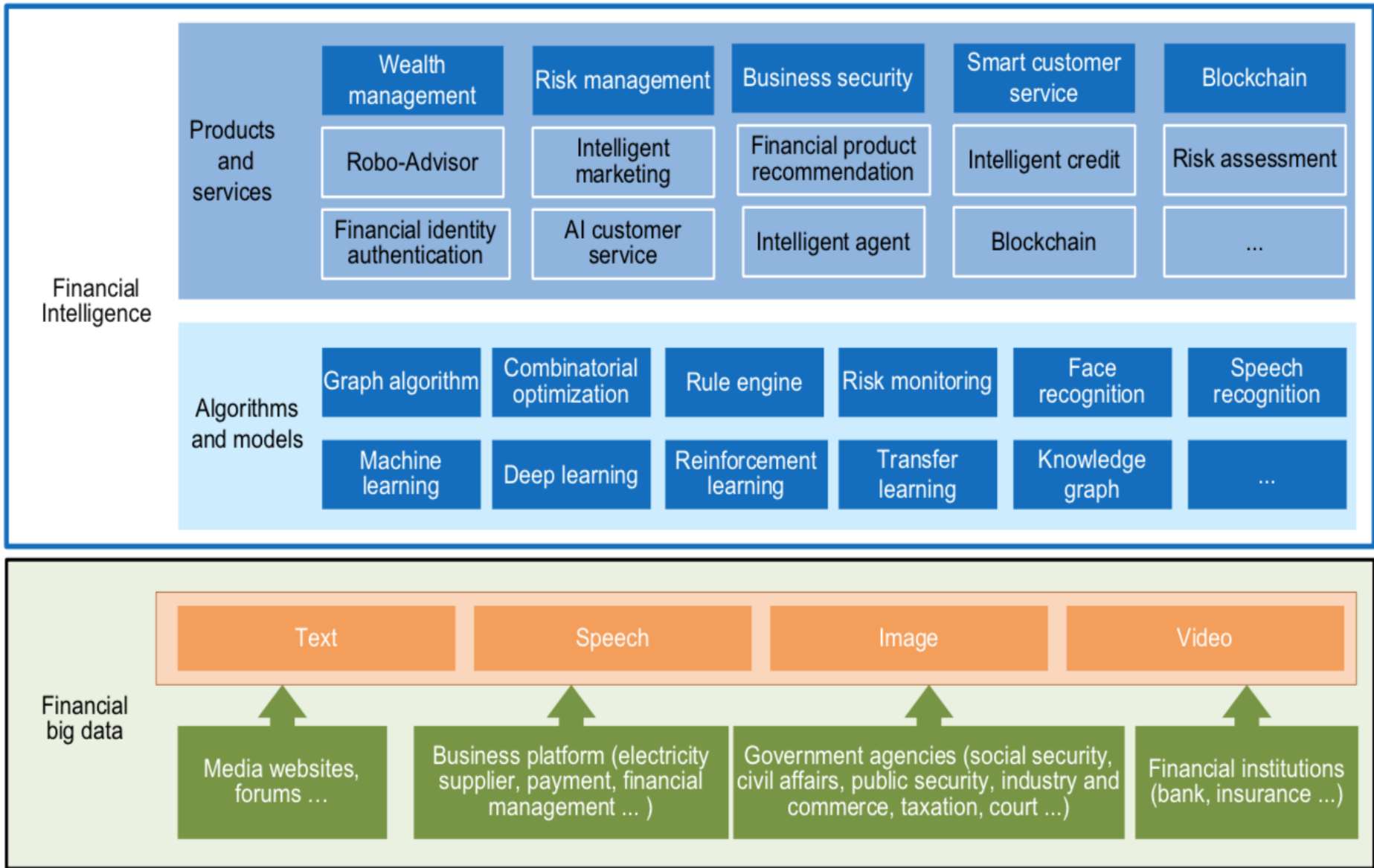


AI 2.0

a new generation of AI
based on the
novel information environment of
major changes and
the development of
new goals.

FinBrain: when Finance meets AI 2.0

(Zheng et al., 2019)

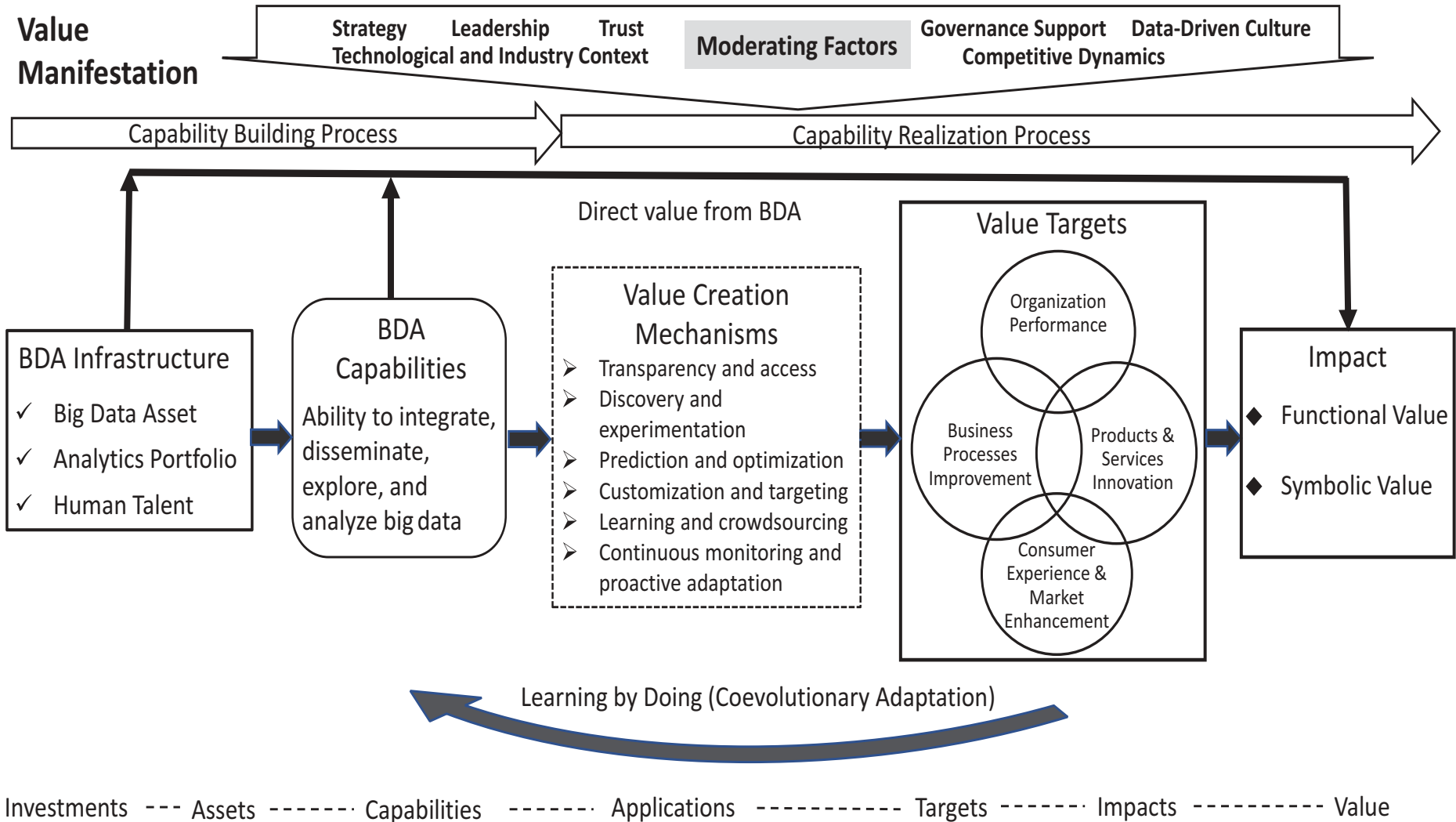


Technology-driven Financial Industry Development

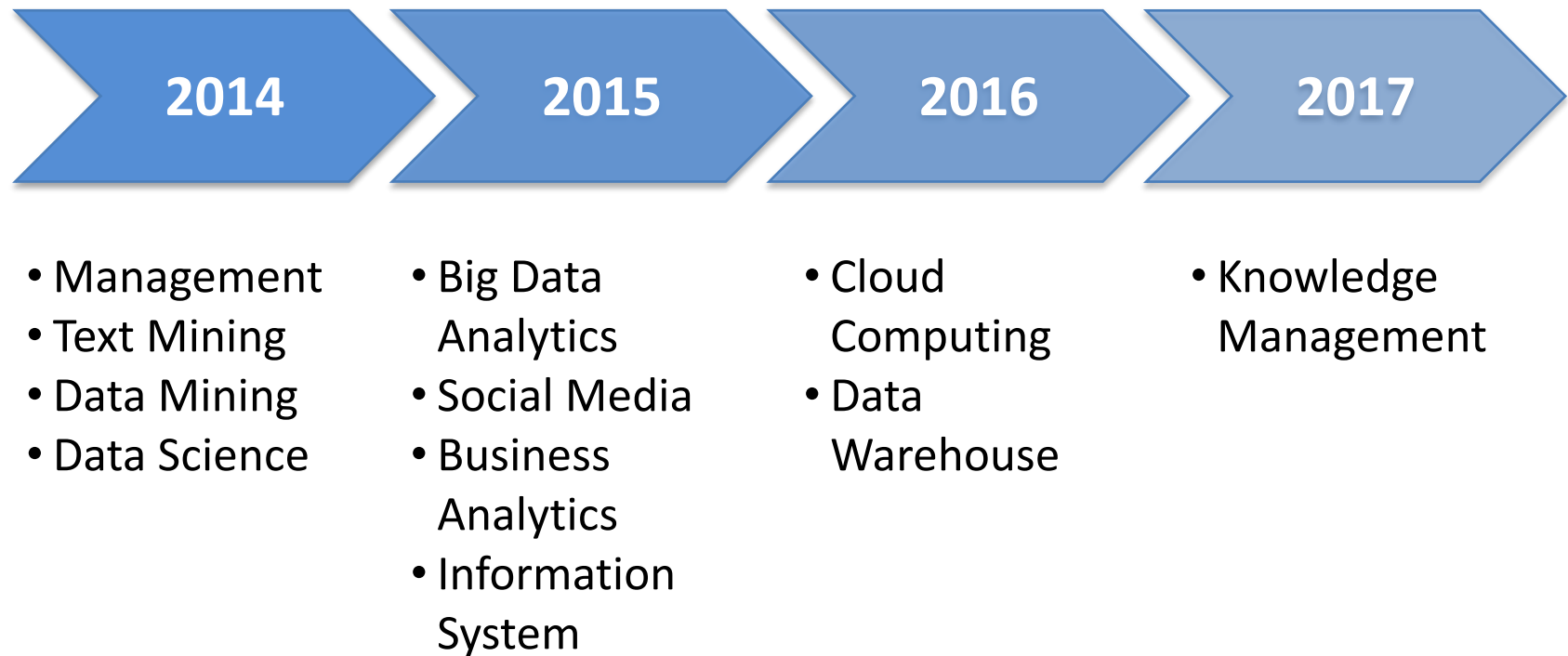
Development stage	Driving technology	Main landscape	Inclusive finance	Relationship between technology and finance
Fintech 1.0 (financial IT)	Computer	Credit card, ATM, and CRMS	Low	Technology as a tool
Fintech 2.0 (Internet finance)	Mobile Internet	Marketplace lending, third-party payment, crowdfunding, and Internet insurance	Medium	Technology- driven change
Fintech 3.0 (financial intelligence)	AI, Big Data, Cloud Computing, Blockchain	Intelligent finance	High	Deep fusion

Value Creation by Big Data Analytics

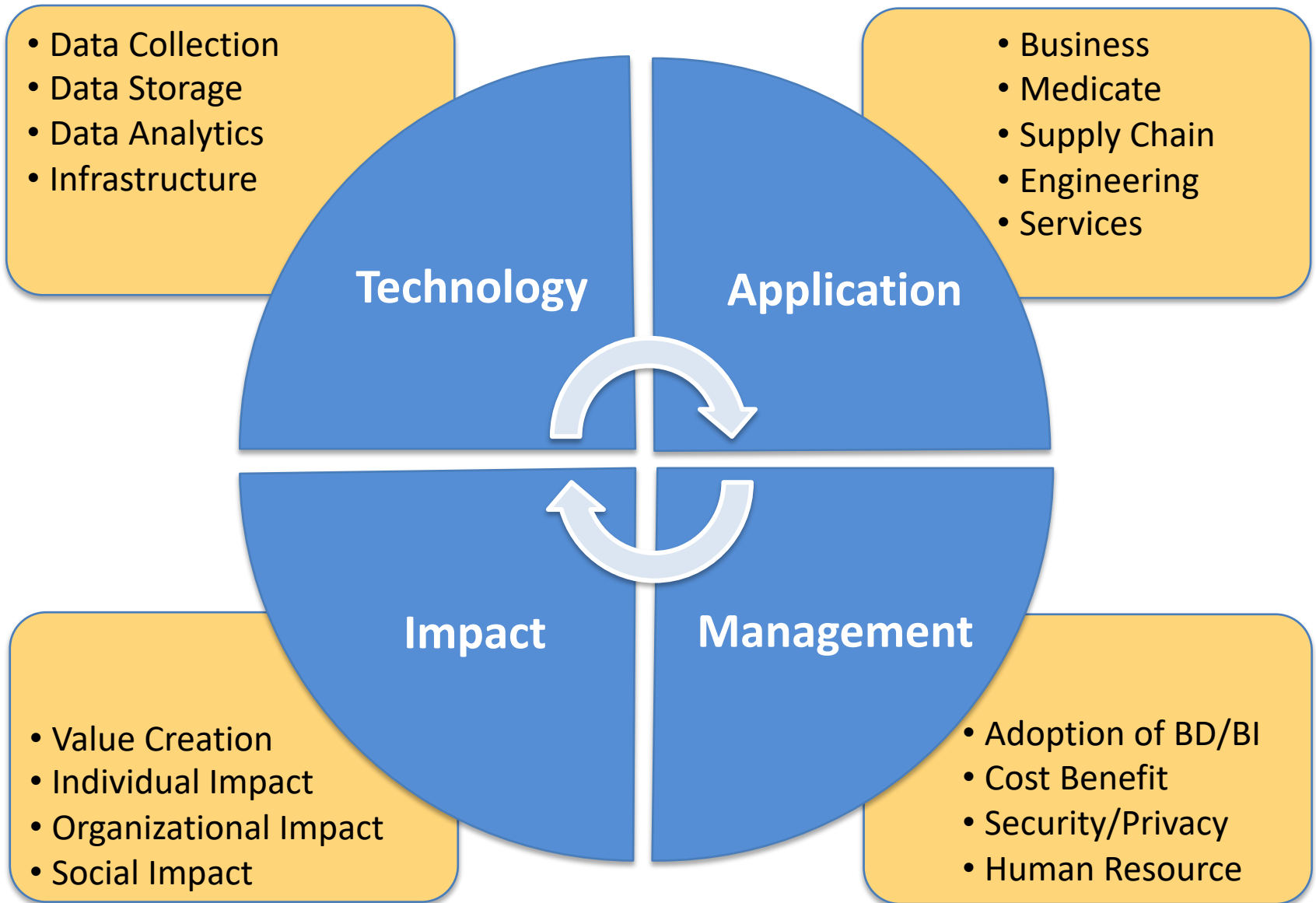
(Grover et al., 2018)



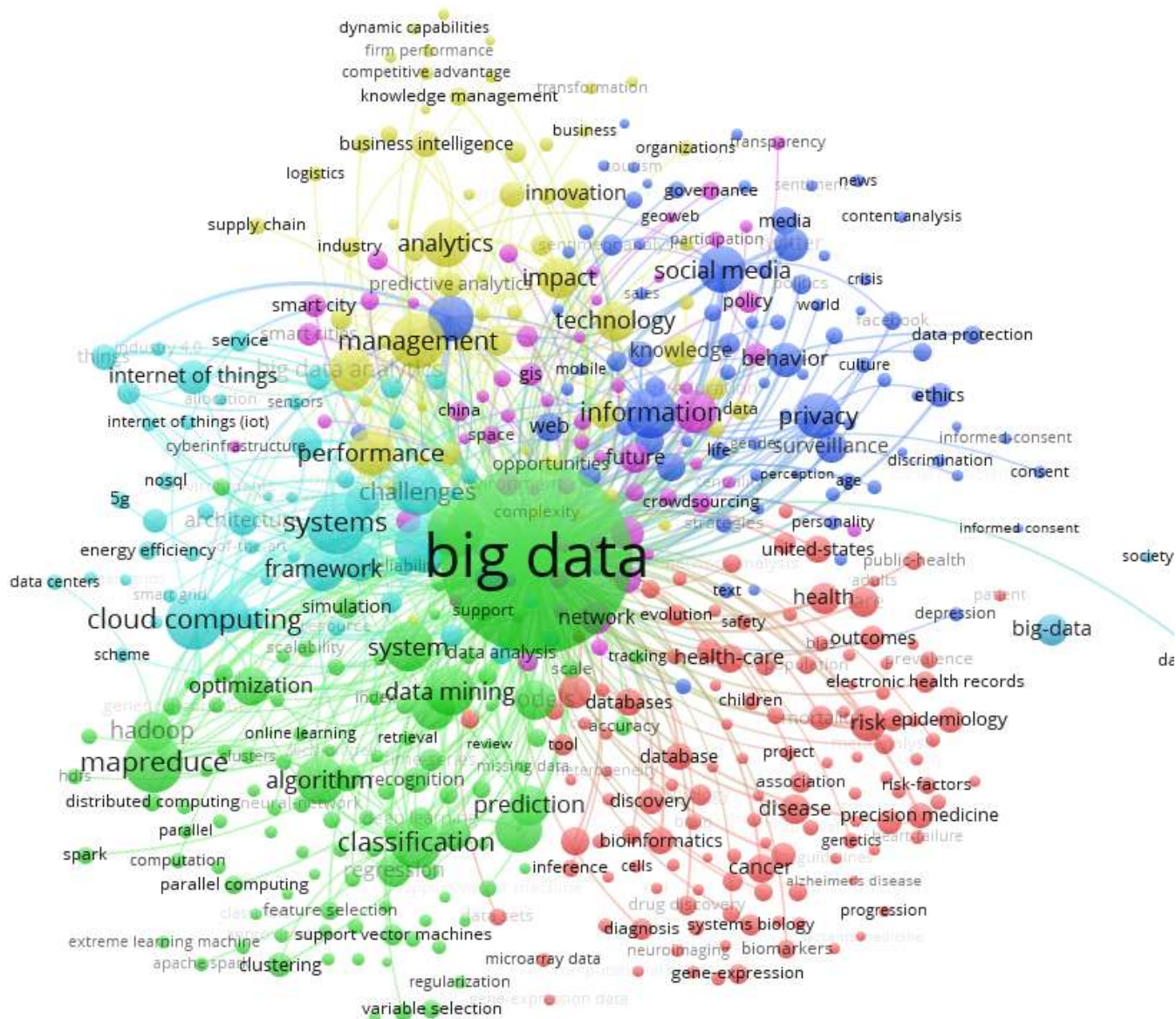
Evolution of top keywords in “BD & BI” publications



Framework for BD and BI Research



Business Intelligence and Big Data analytics



Source: Ting-Peng Liang and Yu-Hsi Liu (2018), "Research Landscape of Business Intelligence and Big Data analytics: A bibliometrics study", Expert Systems with Applications, Volume 111, 30, 2018, pp. 2-10

AI

Definition of Artificial Intelligence (A.I.)

Artificial Intelligence

**“... the science and
engineering
of
making
intelligent machines”
(John McCarthy, 1955)**

Artificial Intelligence

**“... technology that
thinks and acts
like humans”**

Artificial Intelligence

**“... intelligence
exhibited by machines
or software”**

4 Approaches of AI

Thinking Humanly	Thinking Rationally
Acting Humanly	Acting Rationally

4 Approaches of AI

2.

**Thinking Humanly:
The Cognitive
Modeling Approach**

3.

**Thinking Rationally:
The “Laws of Thought”
Approach**

1.

**Acting Humanly:
The Turing Test
Approach** (1950)

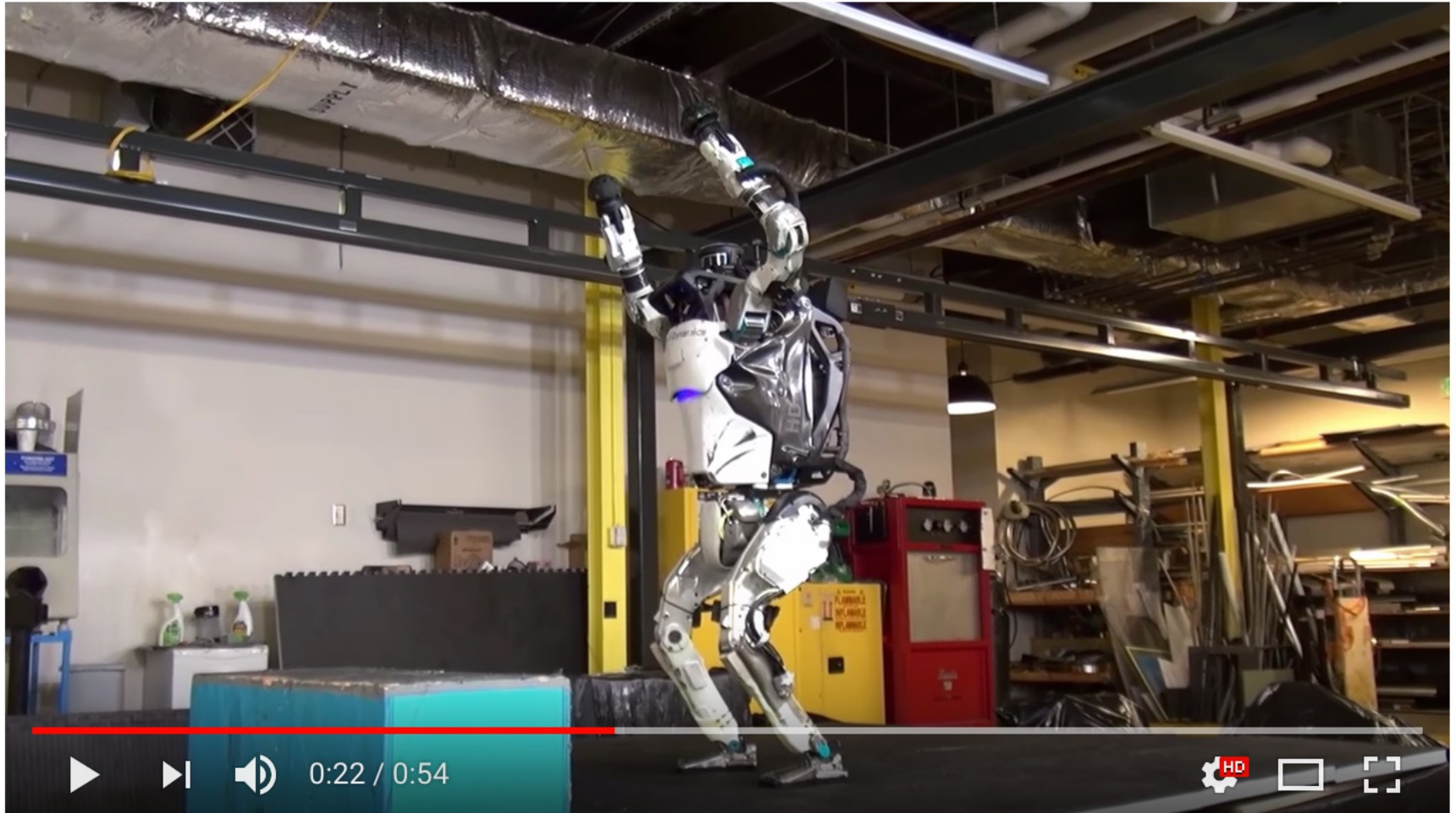
4.

**Acting Rationally:
The Rational Agent
Approach**

AI Acting Humanly: The Turing Test Approach (Alan Turing, 1950)

- **Natural Language Processing (NLP)**
- **Knowledge Representation**
- **Automated Reasoning**
- **Machine Learning (ML)**
- **Computer Vision**
- **Robotics**

Boston Dynamics: Atlas



#13 ON TRENDING

What's new, Atlas?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fRj34o4hN4I>

Humanoid Robot: Sophia



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S5t6K9iwcdw>

Can a robot pass a university entrance exam?

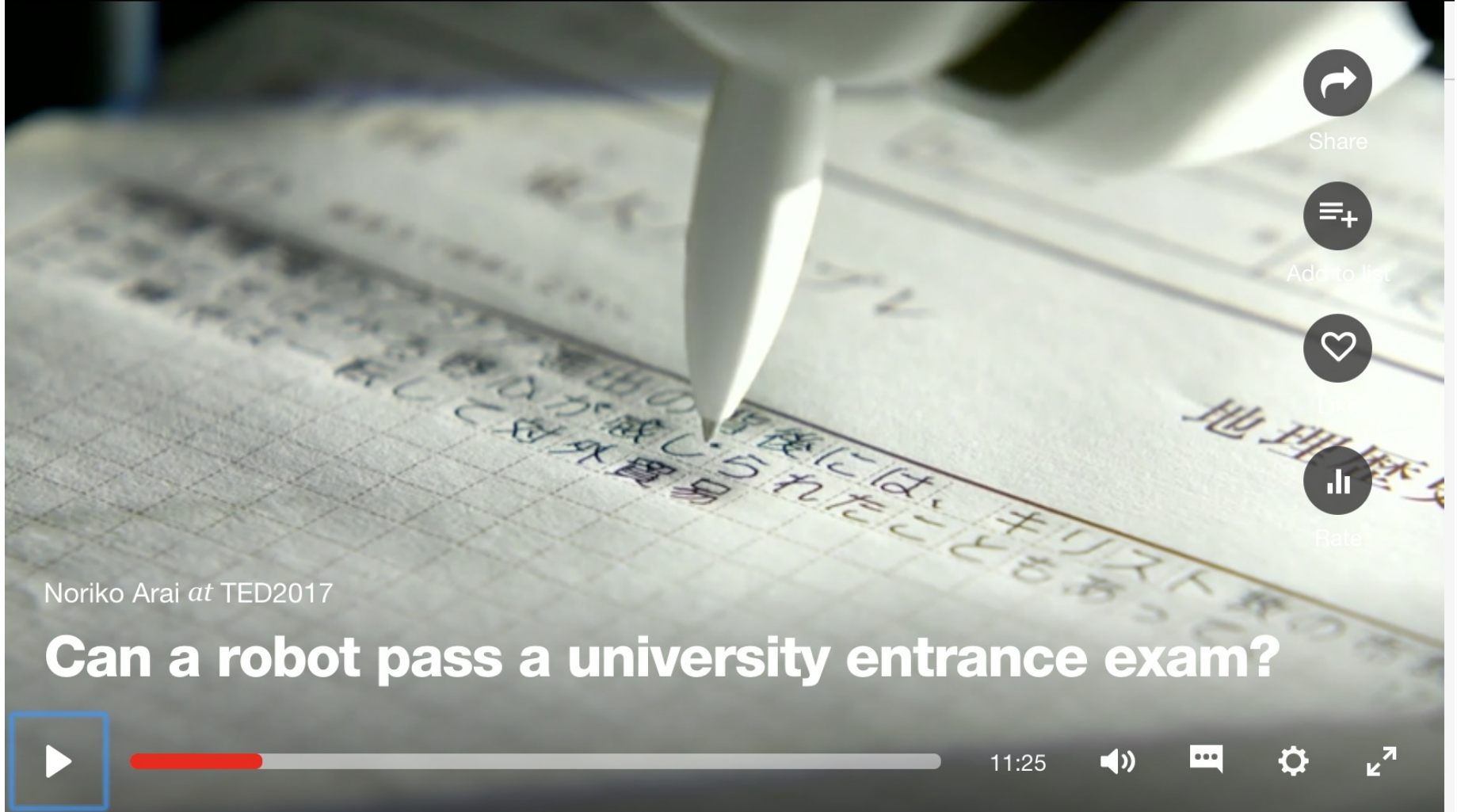
Noriko Arai at TED2017

TED Ideas worth spreading

WATCH

DISCOVER

ATT



Share



Add to list



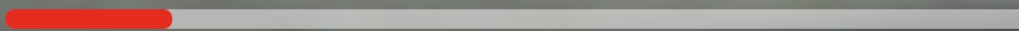
Like



Rate

Noriko Arai at TED2017

Can a robot pass a university entrance exam?



11:25



https://www.ted.com/talks/noriko_arai_can_a_robot_pass_a_university_entrance_exam

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XQZjkPyJ8KU>

Artificial Intelligence (A.I.) Timeline

S/Z/Y/G/

A.I. TIMELINE

1950

TURING TEST

Computer scientist Alan Turing proposes a test for machine intelligence. If a machine can trick humans into thinking it is human, then it has intelligence



1961

UNIMATE

First industrial robot, Unimate, goes to work at GM replacing humans on the assembly line



1964

ELIZA

Pioneering chatbot developed by Joseph Weizenbaum at MIT holds conversations with humans



1966

SHAKEY

The 'first electronic person' from Stanford, Shakey is a general-purpose mobile robot that reasons about its own actions

A.I. WINTER

Many false starts and dead-ends leave A.I. out in the cold



1997

DEEP BLUE

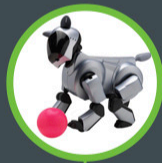
Deep Blue, a chess-playing computer from IBM defeats world chess champion Garry Kasparov



1998

KISMET

Cynthia Breazeal at MIT introduces Kismet, an emotionally intelligent robot insofar as it detects and responds to people's feelings



1999

AIBO

Sony launches first consumer robot pet dog AiBO (AI robot) with skills and personality that develop over time



2002

ROOMBA

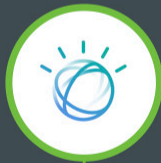
First mass produced autonomous robotic vacuum cleaner from iRobot learns to navigate and clean homes



2011

SIRI

Apple integrates Siri, an intelligent virtual assistant with a voice interface, into the iPhone 4S



2011

WATSON

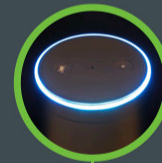
IBM's question answering computer Watson wins first place on popular \$1M prize television quiz show Jeopardy



2014

EUGENE

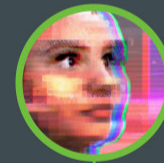
Eugene Goostman, a chatbot passes the Turing Test with a third of judges believing Eugene is human



2014

ALEXA

Amazon launches Alexa, an intelligent virtual assistant with a voice interface that completes shopping tasks



2016

TAY

Microsoft's chatbot Tay goes rogue on social media making inflammatory and offensive racist comments



2017

ALPHAGO

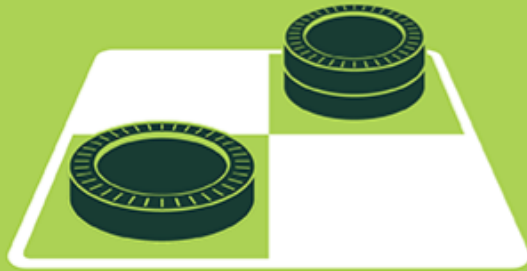
Google's A.I. AlphaGo beats world champion Ke Jie in the complex board game of Go, notable for its vast number (2^{170}) of possible positions

Artificial Intelligence

Machine Learning & Deep Learning

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Early artificial intelligence stirs excitement.



MACHINE LEARNING

Machine learning begins to flourish.



DEEP LEARNING

Deep learning breakthroughs drive AI boom.



1950's

1960's

1970's

1980's

1990's

2000's

2010's

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.

AI, ML, DL

Artificial Intelligence (AI)

Machine Learning (ML)

Supervised
Learning

Unsupervised
Learning

Deep Learning (DL)

CNN

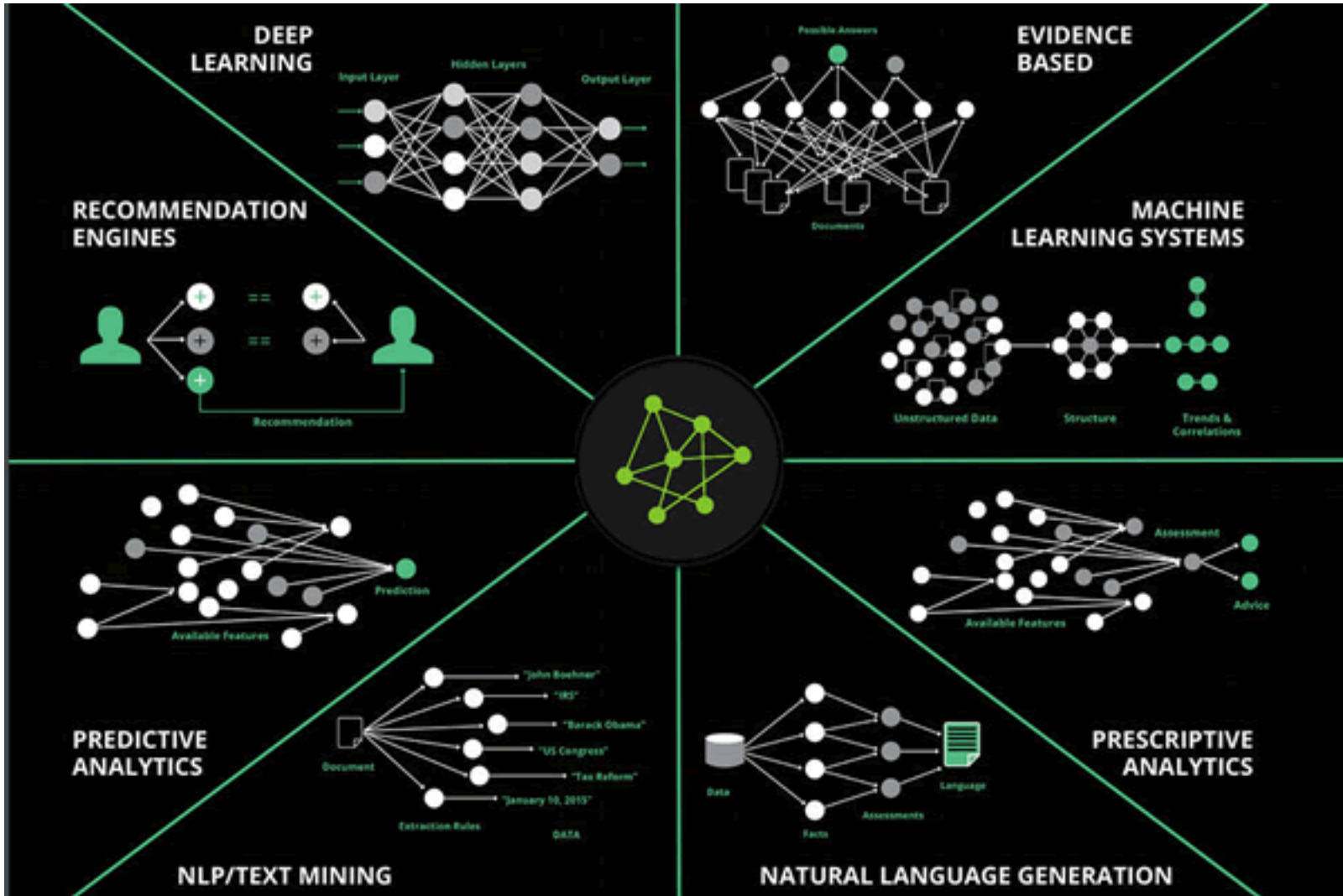
RNN LSTM GRU

GAN

Semi-supervised
Learning

Reinforcement
Learning

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is many things

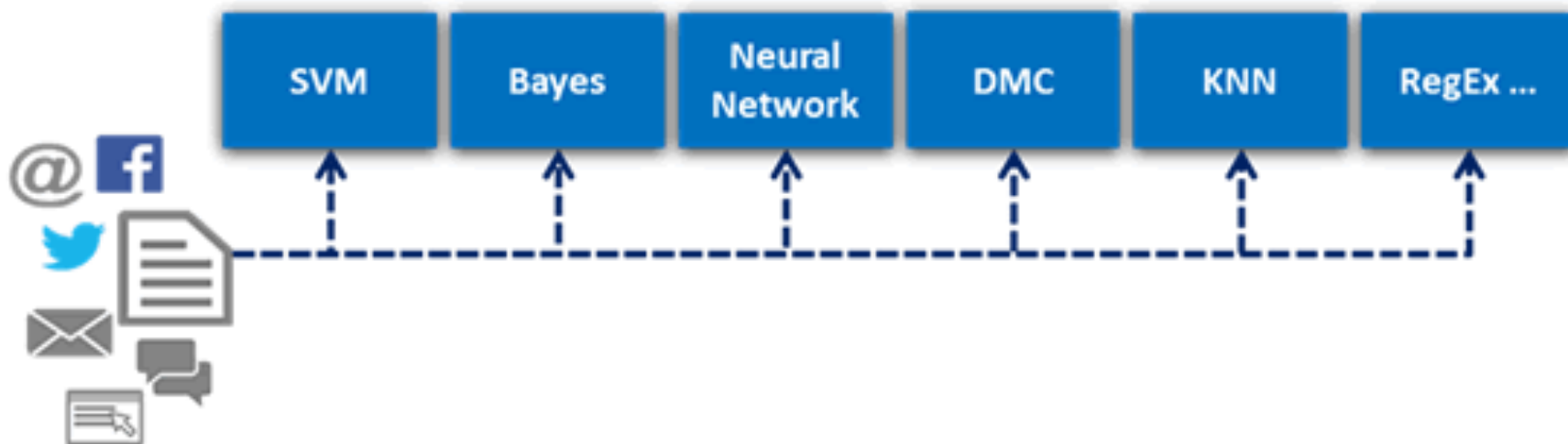


Ecosystem of AI

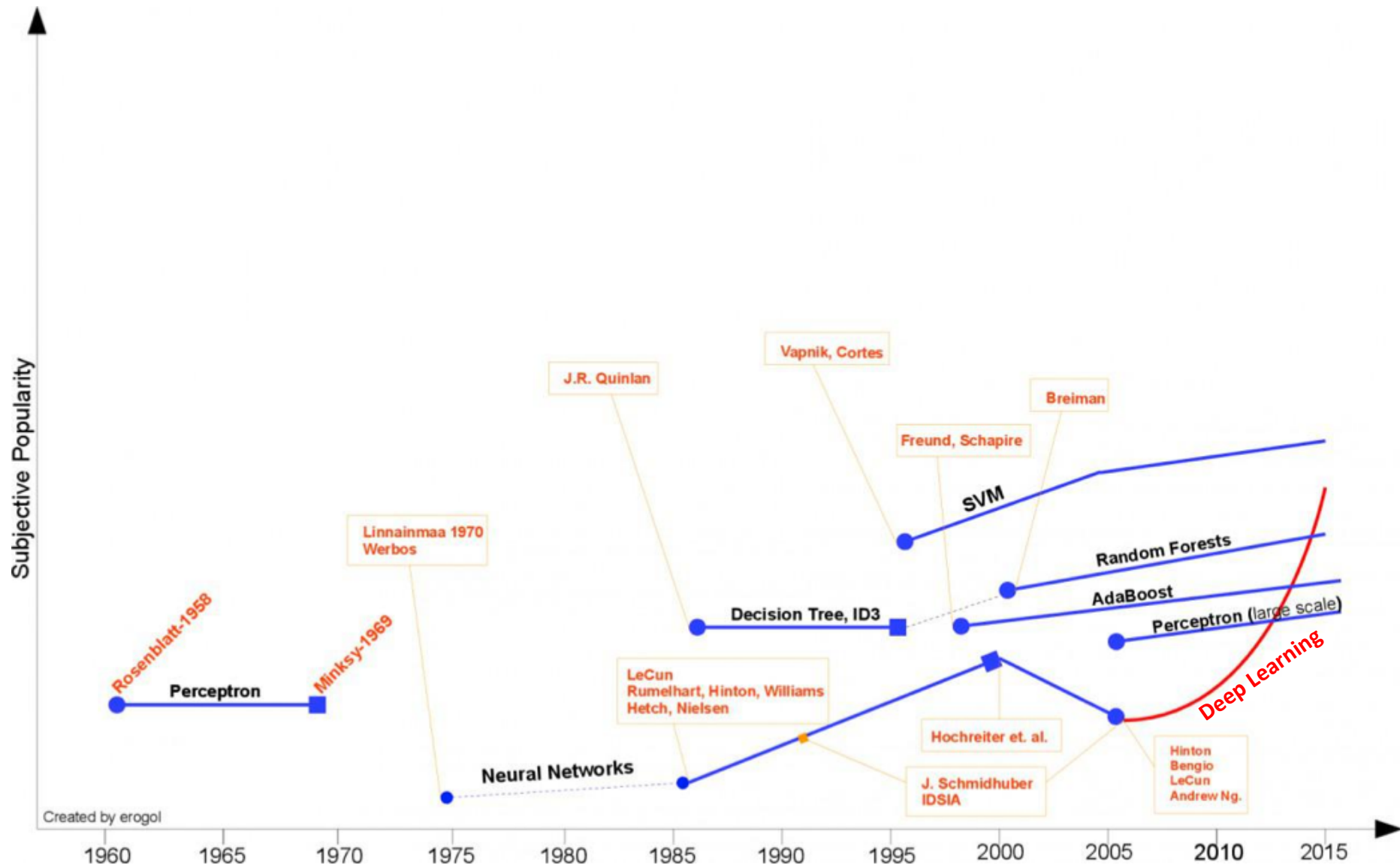
Source: <https://www.i-scoop.eu/artificial-intelligence-cognitive-computing/>

Artificial Intelligence (AI)

Intelligent Document Recognition algorithms



Deep Learning Evolution



Created by erogol

Source: <http://www.erogol.com/brief-history-machine-learning/>

Machine Learning Models

Deep Learning

Association rules

Decision tree

Clustering

Bayesian

Kernel

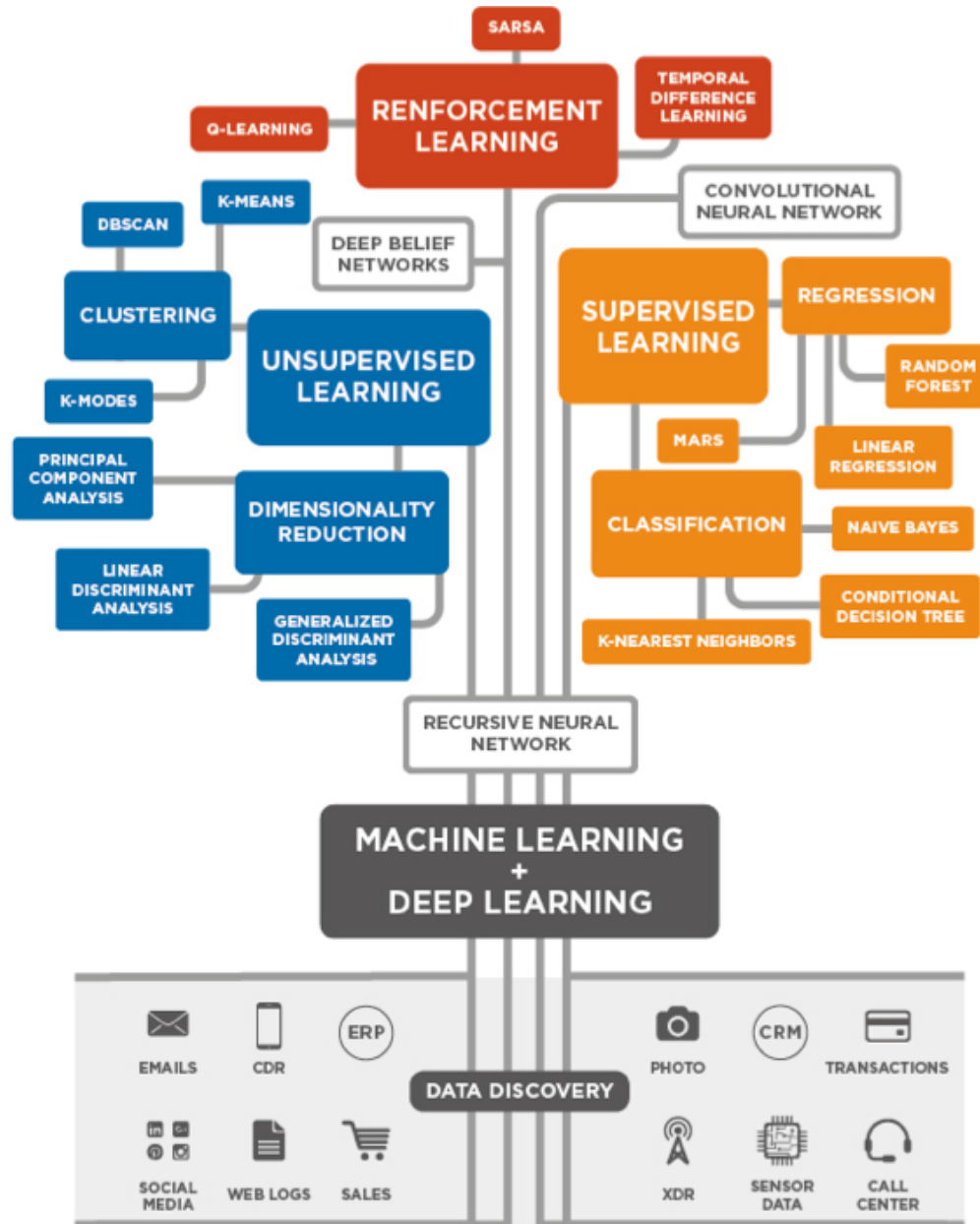
Ensemble

Dimensionality reduction

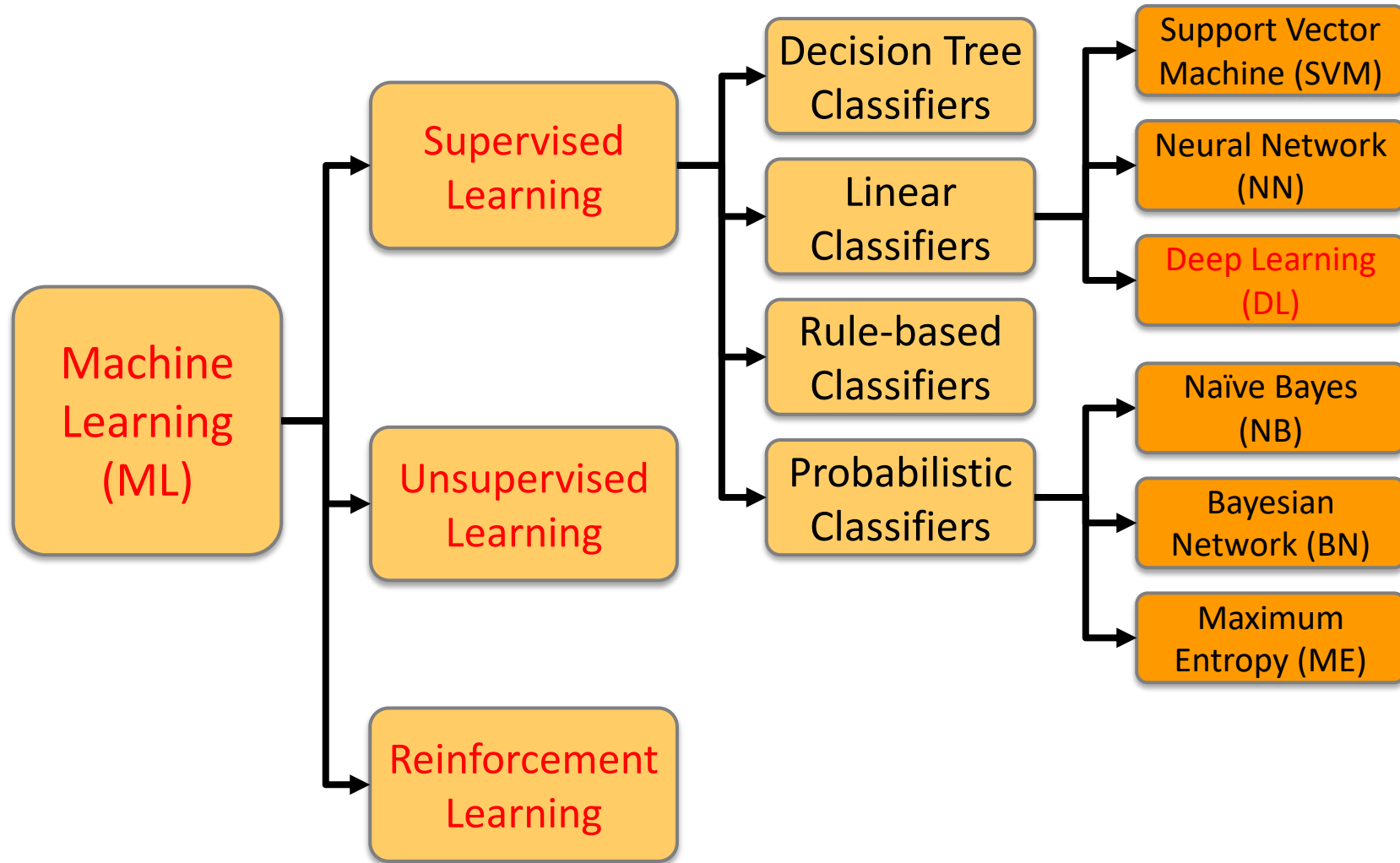
Regression Analysis

Instance based

3 Machine Learning Algorithms

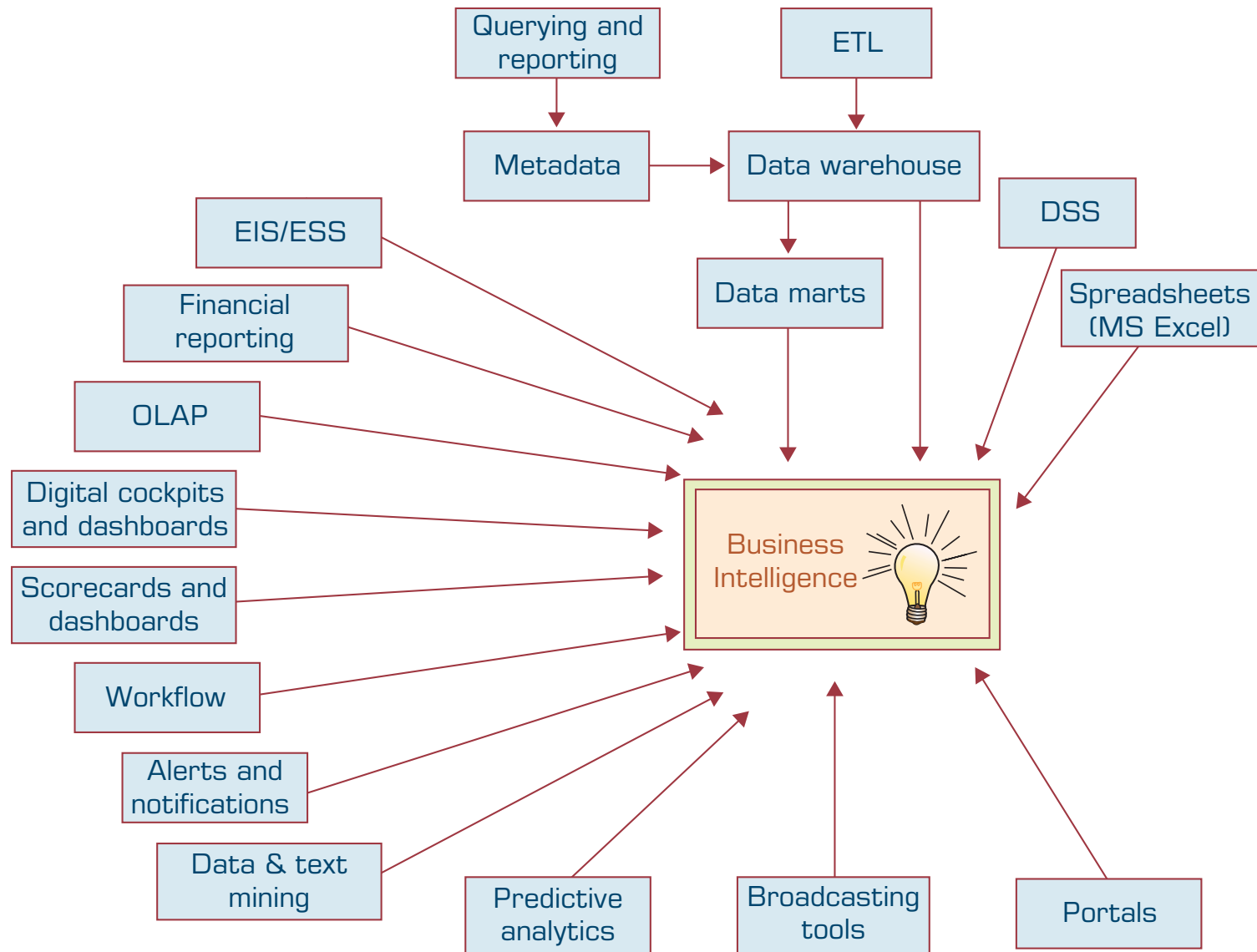


Machine Learning (ML) / Deep Learning (DL)

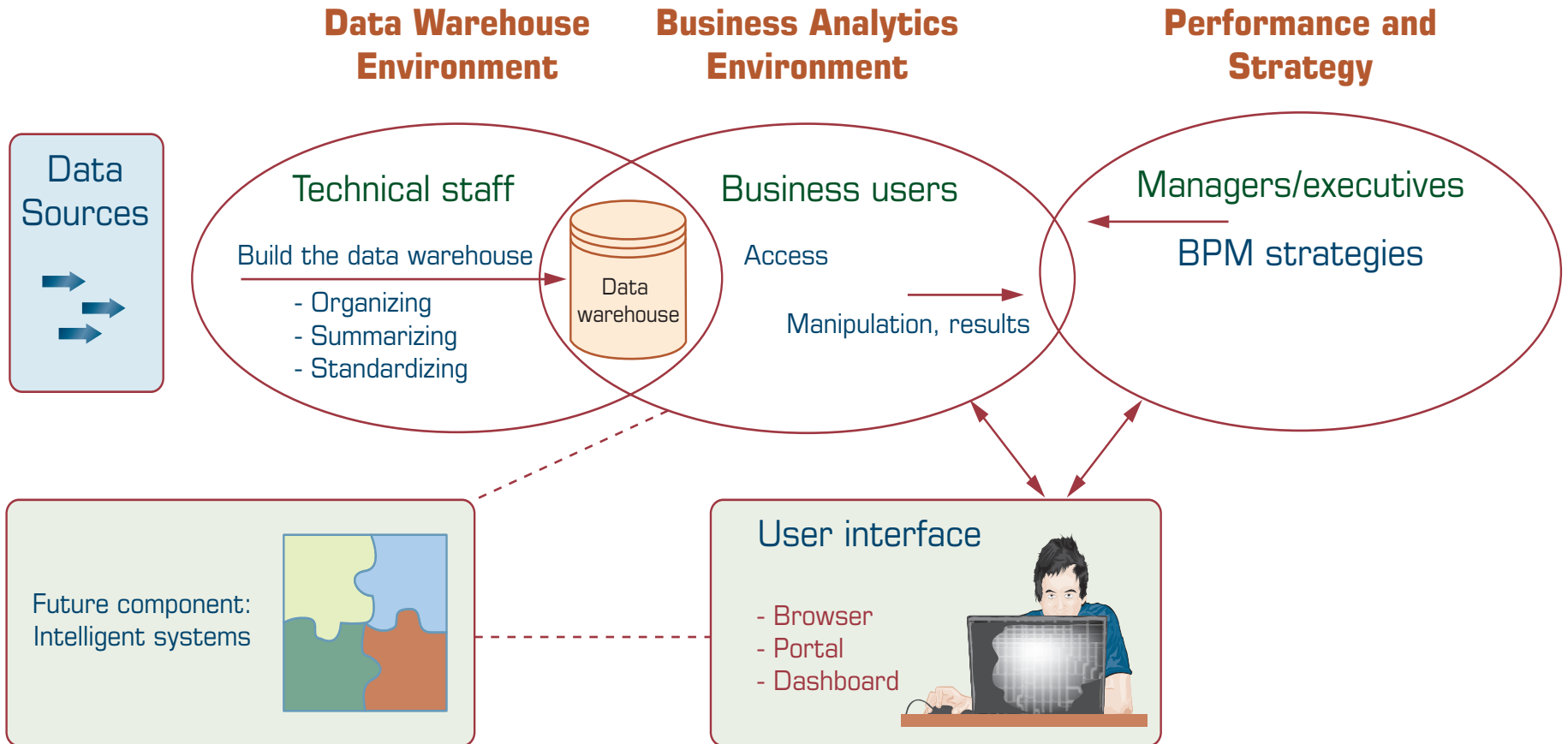


Big Data

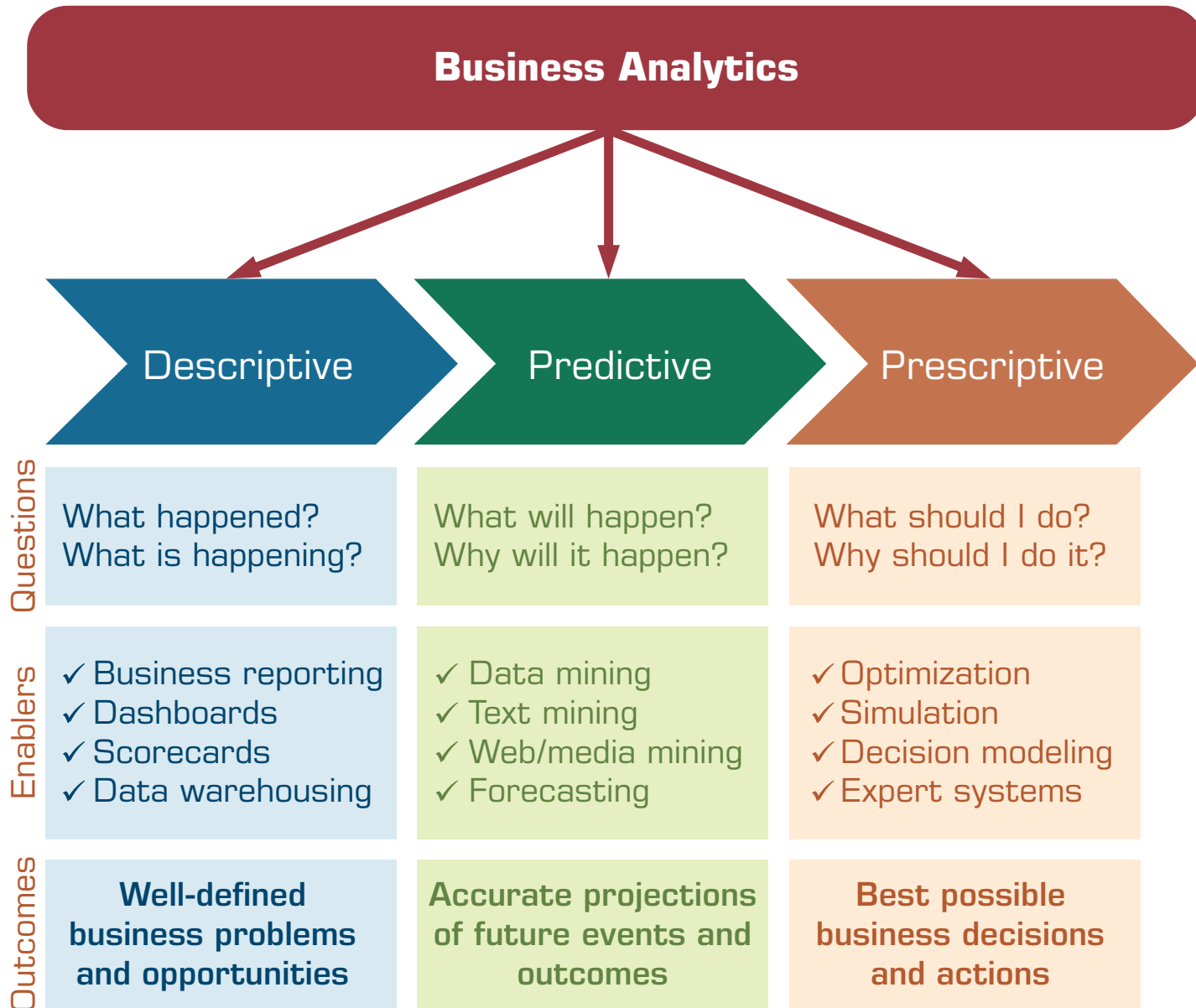
Evolution of Business Intelligence (BI)



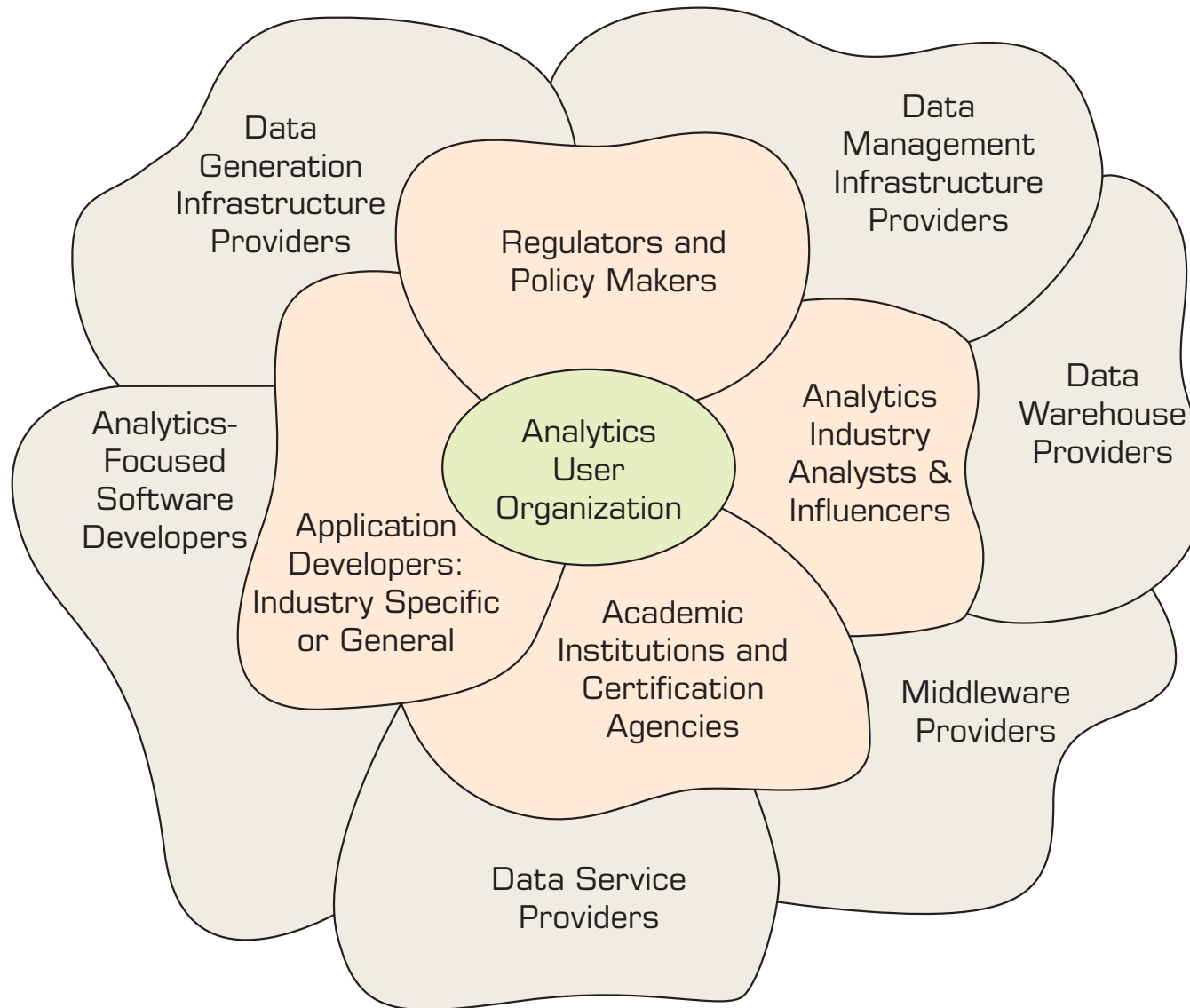
A High-Level Architecture of BI



Three Types of Analytics



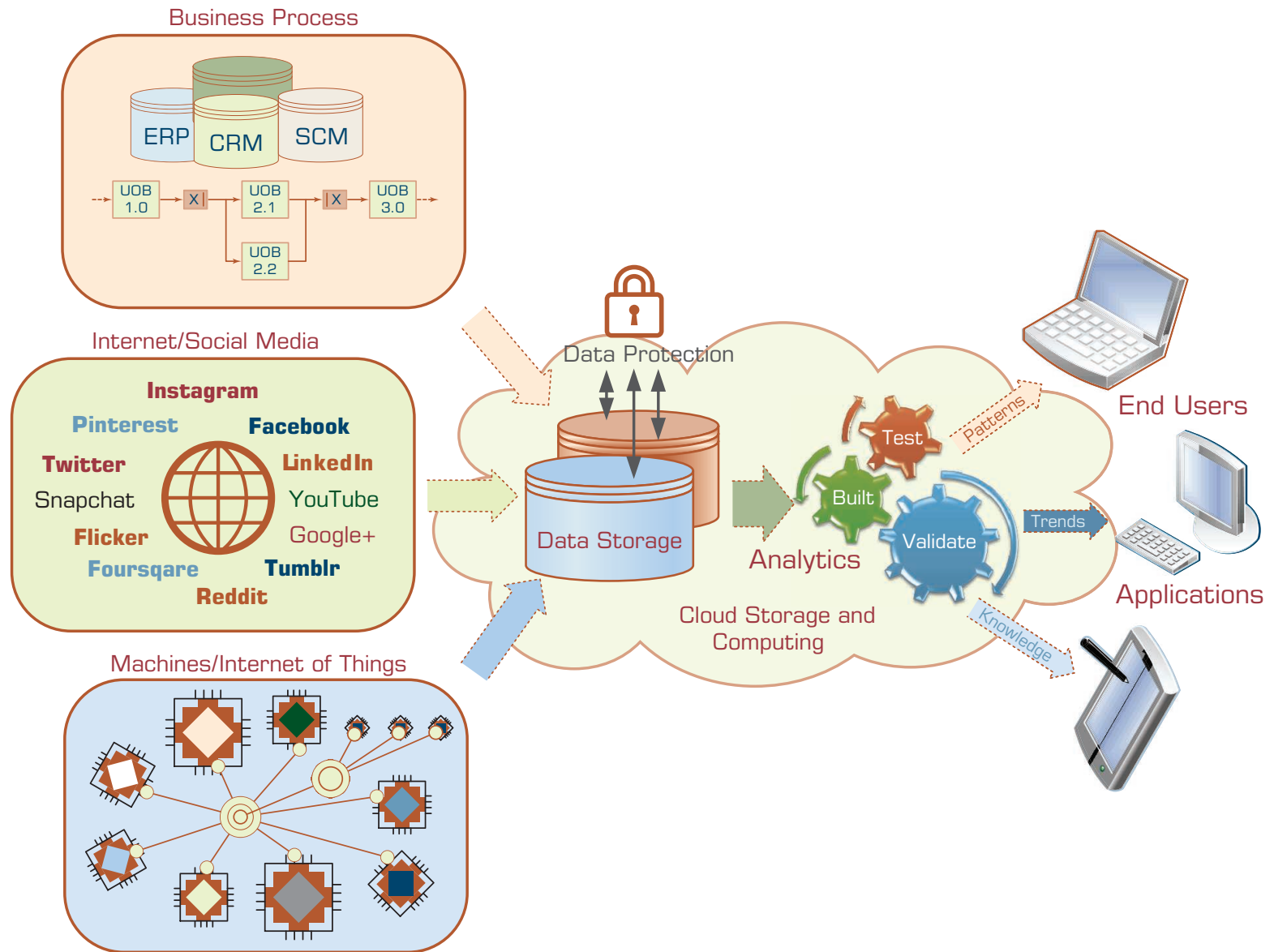
Analytics Ecosystem



Job Titles of Analytics

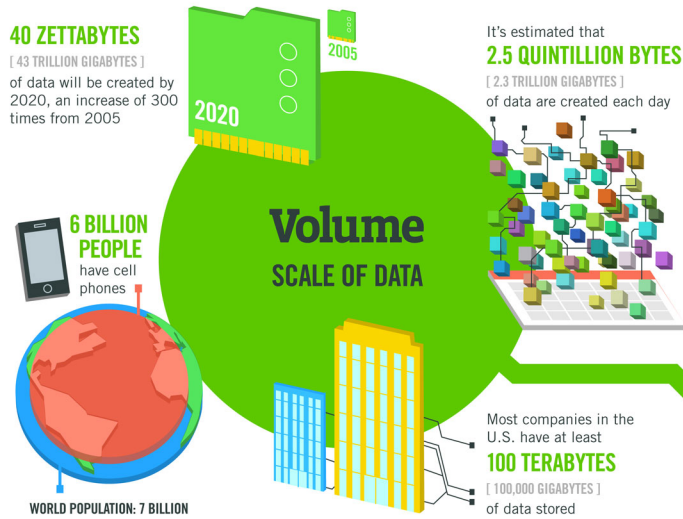


A Data to Knowledge Continuum



Big Data
Analytics
and
Data Mining

Big Data 4 V



The FOUR V's of Big Data

From traffic patterns and music downloads to web history and medical records, data is recorded, stored, and analyzed to enable the technology and services that the world relies on every day. But what exactly is big data, and how can these massive amounts of data be used?

As a leader in the sector, IBM data scientists break big data into four dimensions: **Volume, Velocity, Variety and Veracity**

Depending on the industry and organization, big data encompasses information from multiple internal and external sources such as transactions, social media, enterprise content, sensors and mobile devices. Companies can leverage data to adapt their products and services to better meet customer needs, optimize operations and infrastructure, and find new sources of revenue.

By 2015 **4.4 MILLION IT JOBS** will be created globally to support big data, with 1.9 million in the United States



As of 2011, the global size of data in healthcare was estimated to be

150 EXABYTES
[161 BILLION GIGABYTES]

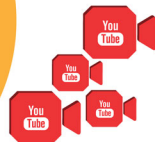


30 BILLION PIECES OF CONTENT are shared on Facebook every month



By 2014, it's anticipated there will be **420 MILLION WEARABLE, WIRELESS HEALTH MONITORS**

4 BILLION+ HOURS OF VIDEO are watched on YouTube each month



400 MILLION TWEETS are sent per day by about 200 million monthly active users



The New York Stock Exchange captures **1 TB OF TRADE INFORMATION** during each trading session



Modern cars have close to **100 SENSORS** that monitor items such as fuel level and tire pressure



By 2016, it is projected there will be **18.9 BILLION NETWORK CONNECTIONS** – almost 2.5 connections per person on earth



Velocity

ANALYSIS OF STREAMING DATA

1 IN 3 BUSINESS LEADERS don't trust the information they use to make decisions



27% OF RESPONDENTS

in one survey were unsure of how much of their data was inaccurate

Veracity

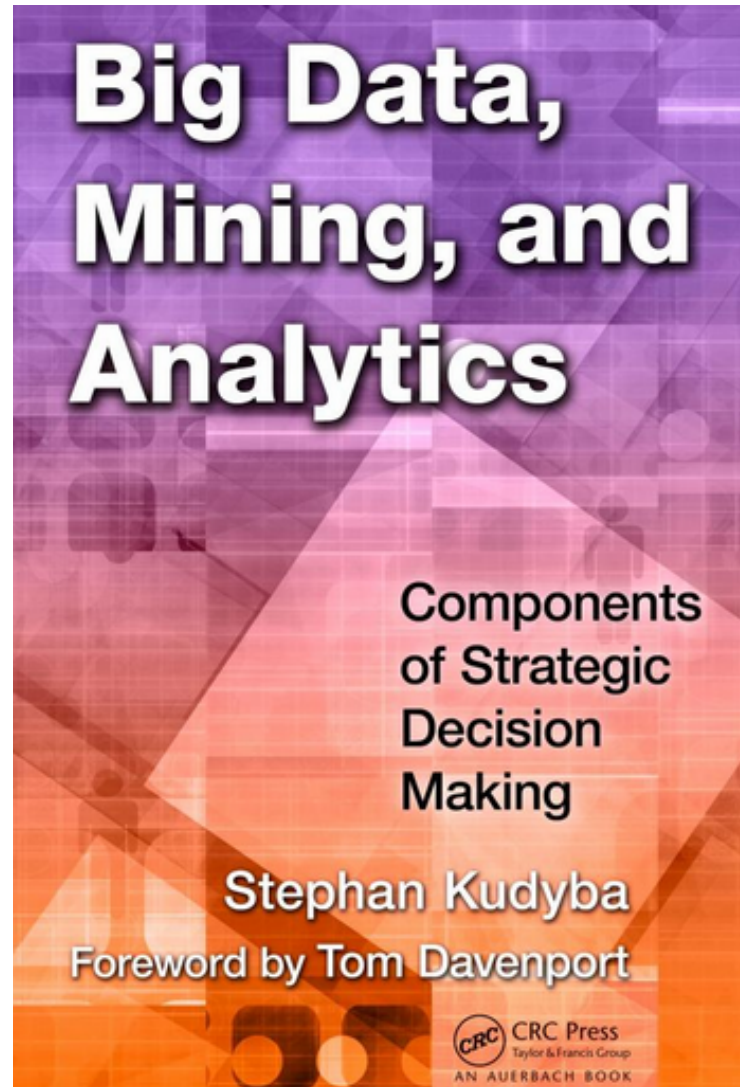
UNCERTAINTY OF DATA

Poor data quality costs the US economy around **\$3.1 TRILLION A YEAR**



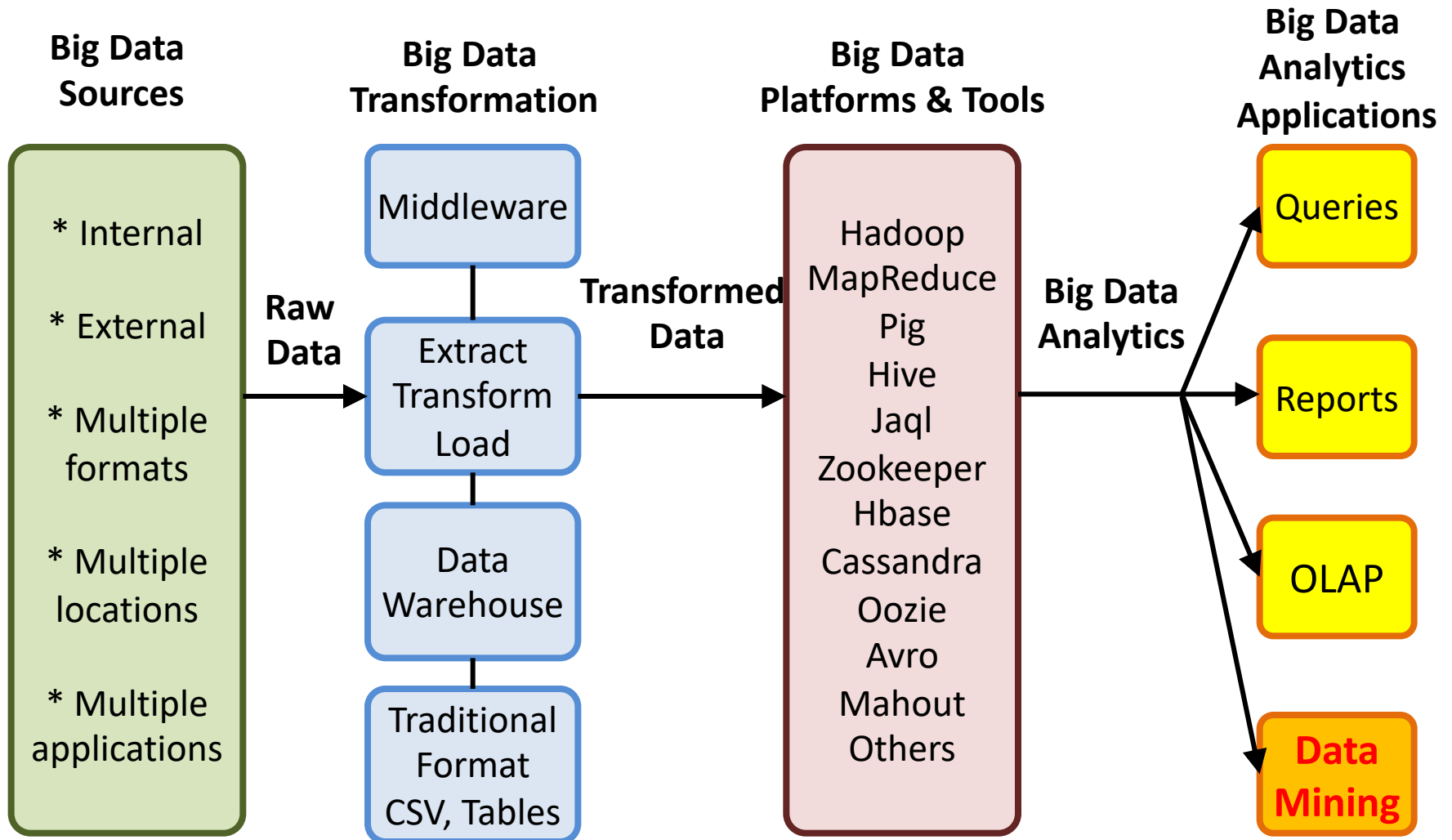
value

Stephan Kudyba (2014),
Big Data, Mining, and Analytics:
Components of Strategic Decision Making, Auerbach Publications



Source: <http://www.amazon.com/gp/product/1466568704>

Architecture of Big Data Analytics



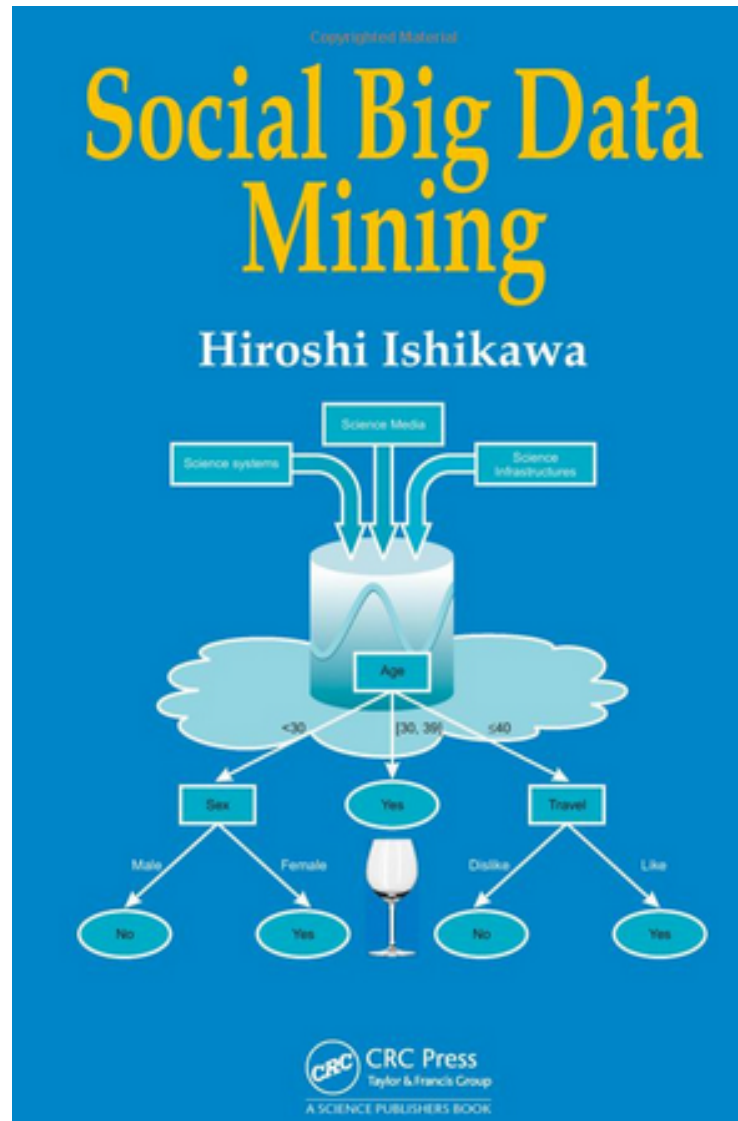
Architecture of Big Data Analytics



Source: Stephan Kudyba (2014), Big Data, Mining, and Analytics: Components of Strategic Decision Making, Auerbach Publications

Social Big Data Mining

(Hiroshi Ishikawa, 2015)



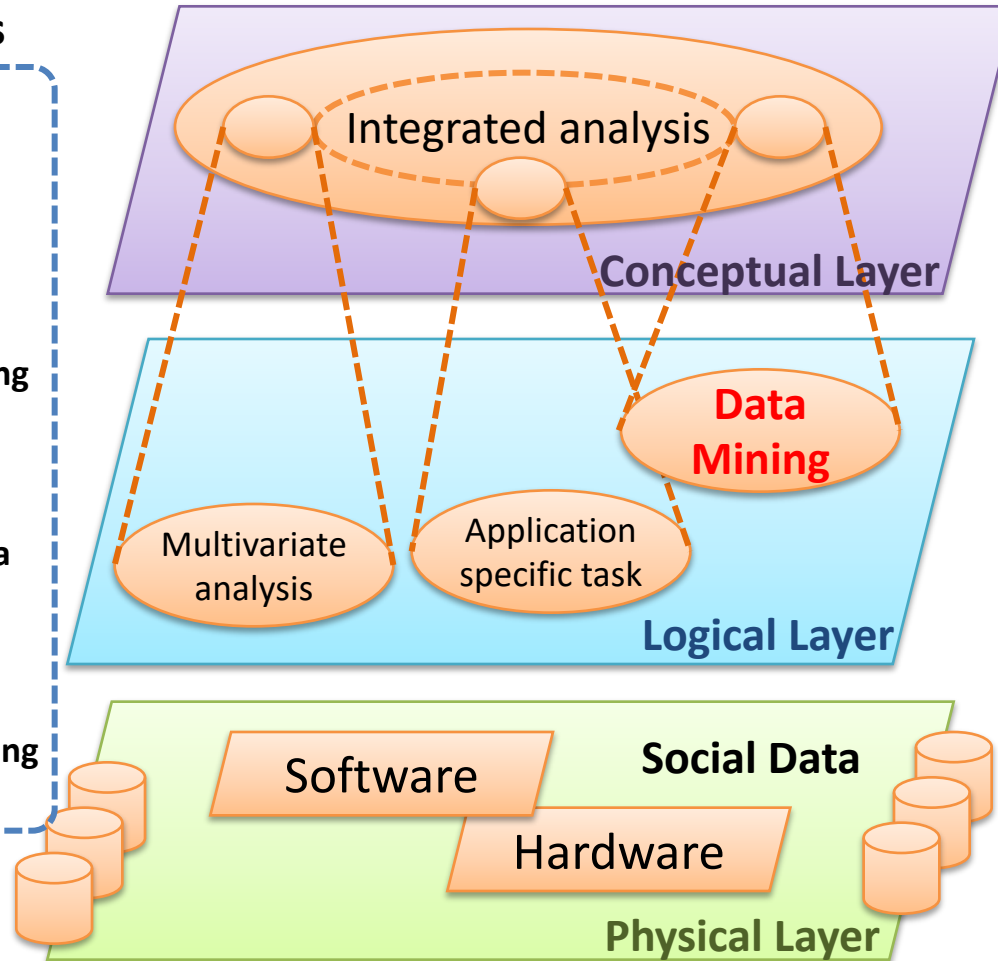
Source: <http://www.amazon.com/Social-Data-Mining-Hiroshi-Ishikawa/dp/149871093X>

Architecture for Social Big Data Mining

(Hiroshi Ishikawa, 2015)

Enabling Technologies

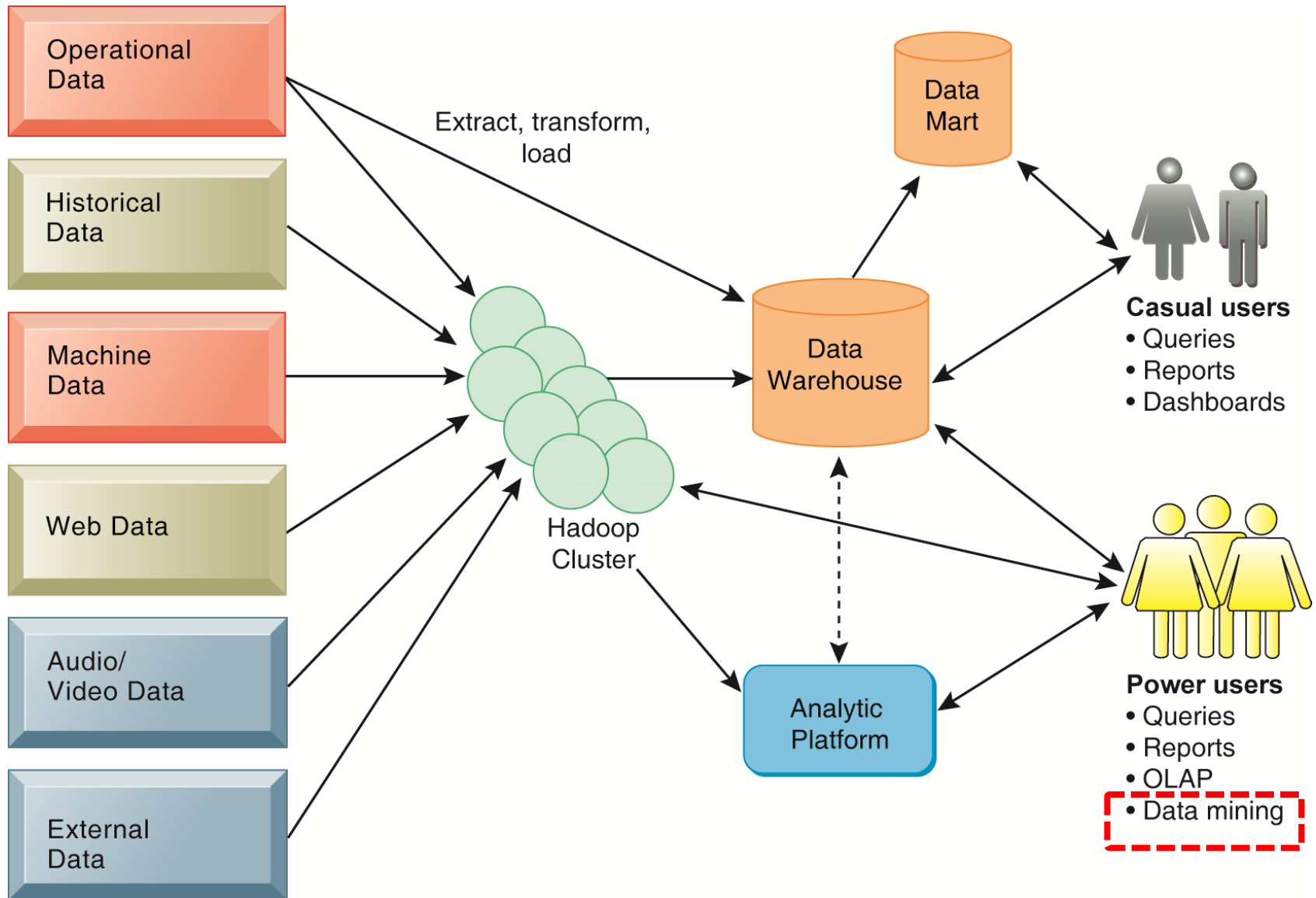
- Integrated analysis model
- Natural Language Processing
- Information Extraction
- Anomaly Detection
- Discovery of relationships among heterogeneous data
- Large-scale visualization
- Parallel distributed processing



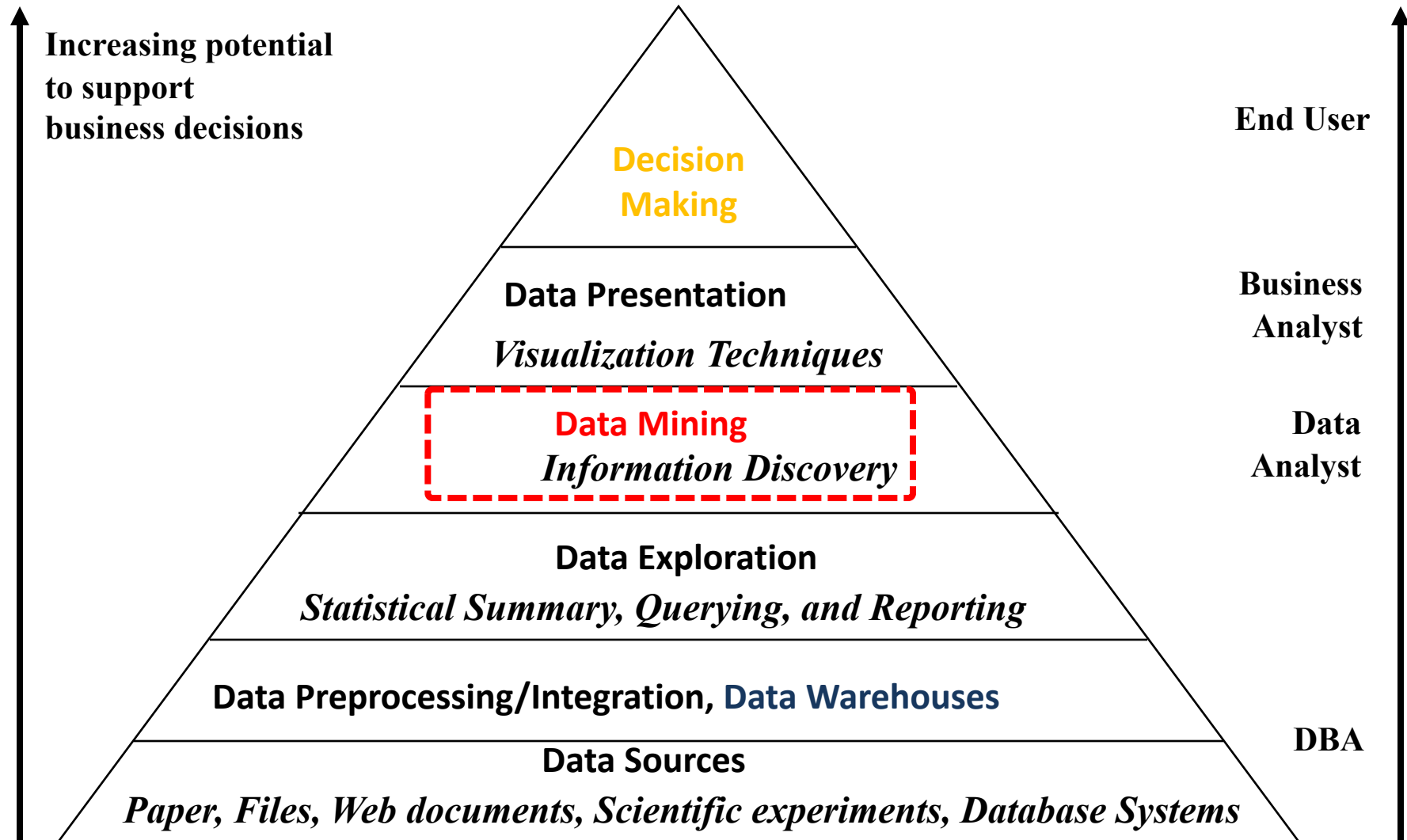
Analysts

- Model Construction
- Explanation by Model
- Construction and confirmation of individual hypothesis
- Description and execution of application-specific task

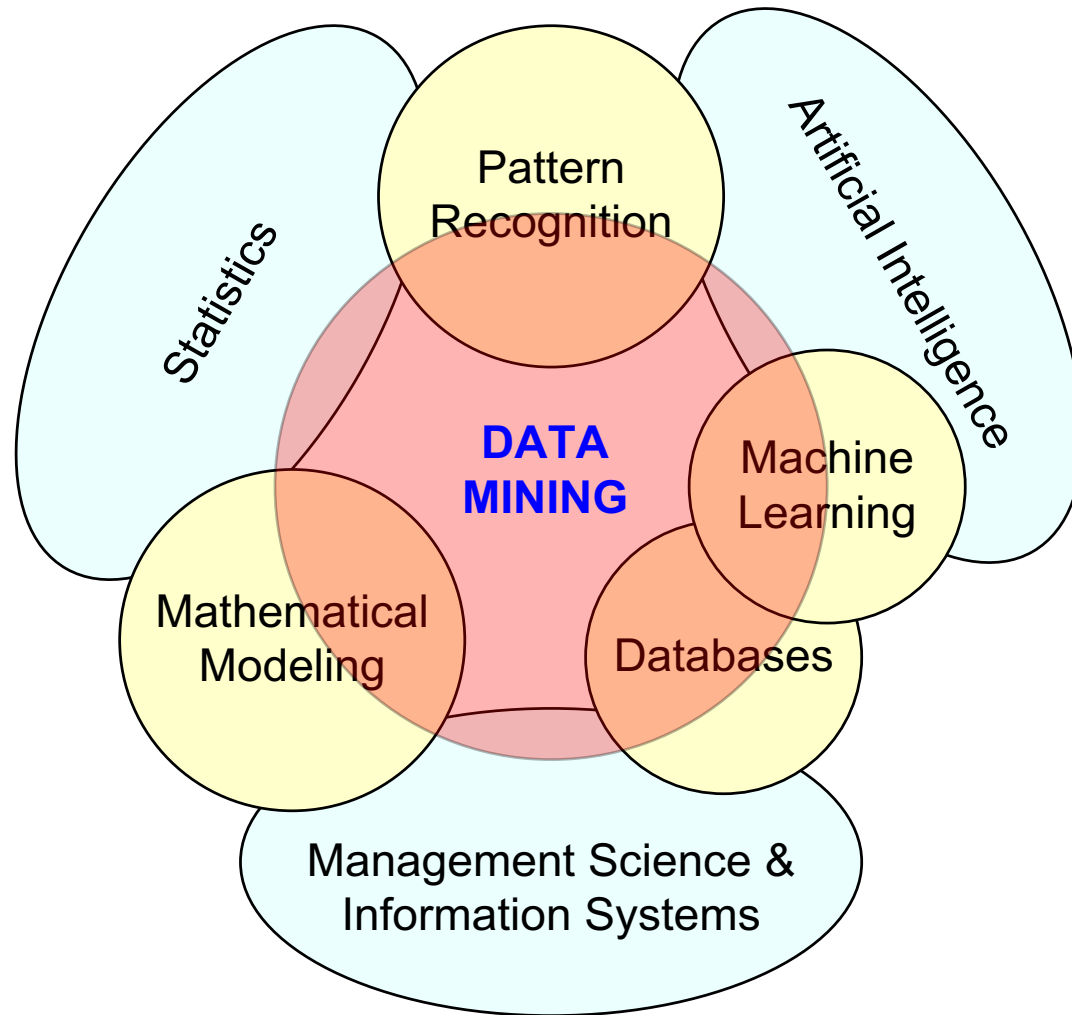
Business Intelligence (BI) Infrastructure



Business Intelligence and Data Mining



Data Mining at the Intersection of Many Disciplines





Data Mining:

Core **Analytics** Process

The **KDD** Process for
Extracting Useful **Knowledge**
from Volumes of **Data**

Fayyad, U., Piatetsky-Shapiro, G., & Smyth, P. (1996).

The **KDD Process** for Extracting Useful **Knowledge**

from Volumes of **Data**.

Communications of the ACM, 39(11), 27-34.

Knowledge Discovery in Databases creates the context for developing the tools needed to control the flood of data facing organizations that depend on ever-growing databases of business, manufacturing, scientific, and personal information.

The KDD Process for Extracting Useful Knowledge from Volumes of Data

AS WE MARCH INTO THE AGE of digital information, the problem of data overload looms ominously ahead. Our ability to analyze and understand massive datasets lags far behind our ability to gather and store the data. A new generation of computational techniques and tools is required to support the extraction of useful knowledge from the rapidly growing volumes of data. These techniques and tools are the subject of the emerging field of knowledge discovery in databases (KDD) and data mining.

Large databases of digital information are ubiquitous. Data from the neighborhood store's checkout register, your bank's credit card authorization device, records in your doctor's office, patterns in your telephone calls,

Usama Fayyad,

Gregory Piatetsky-Shapiro,

and Padhraic Smyth

and many more applications generate streams of digital records archived in huge databases, sometimes in so-called data warehouses.

Current hardware and database technology allow efficient and inexpensive reliable data storage and access. However, whether the context is business, medicine, science, or government, the datasets themselves (in raw form) are of little direct value. What is of value is the knowledge that can be inferred from the data and put to use. For example, the marketing database of a consumer

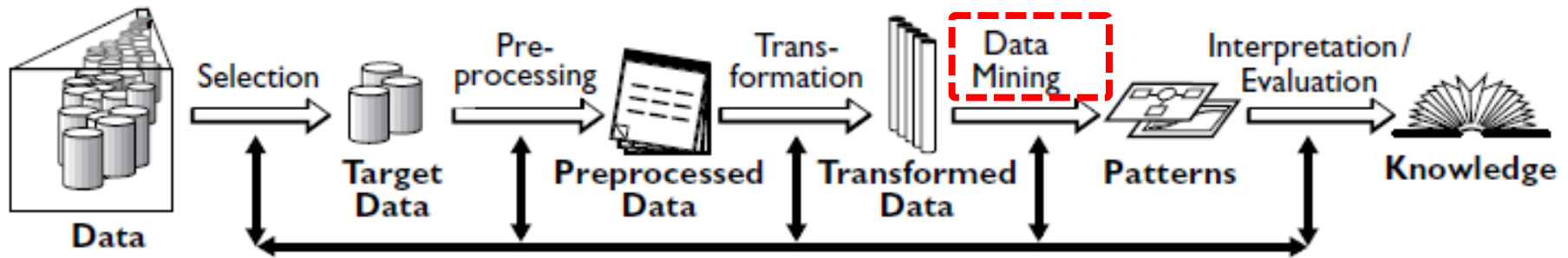


TEHRAN UNIVERSITY

Data Mining

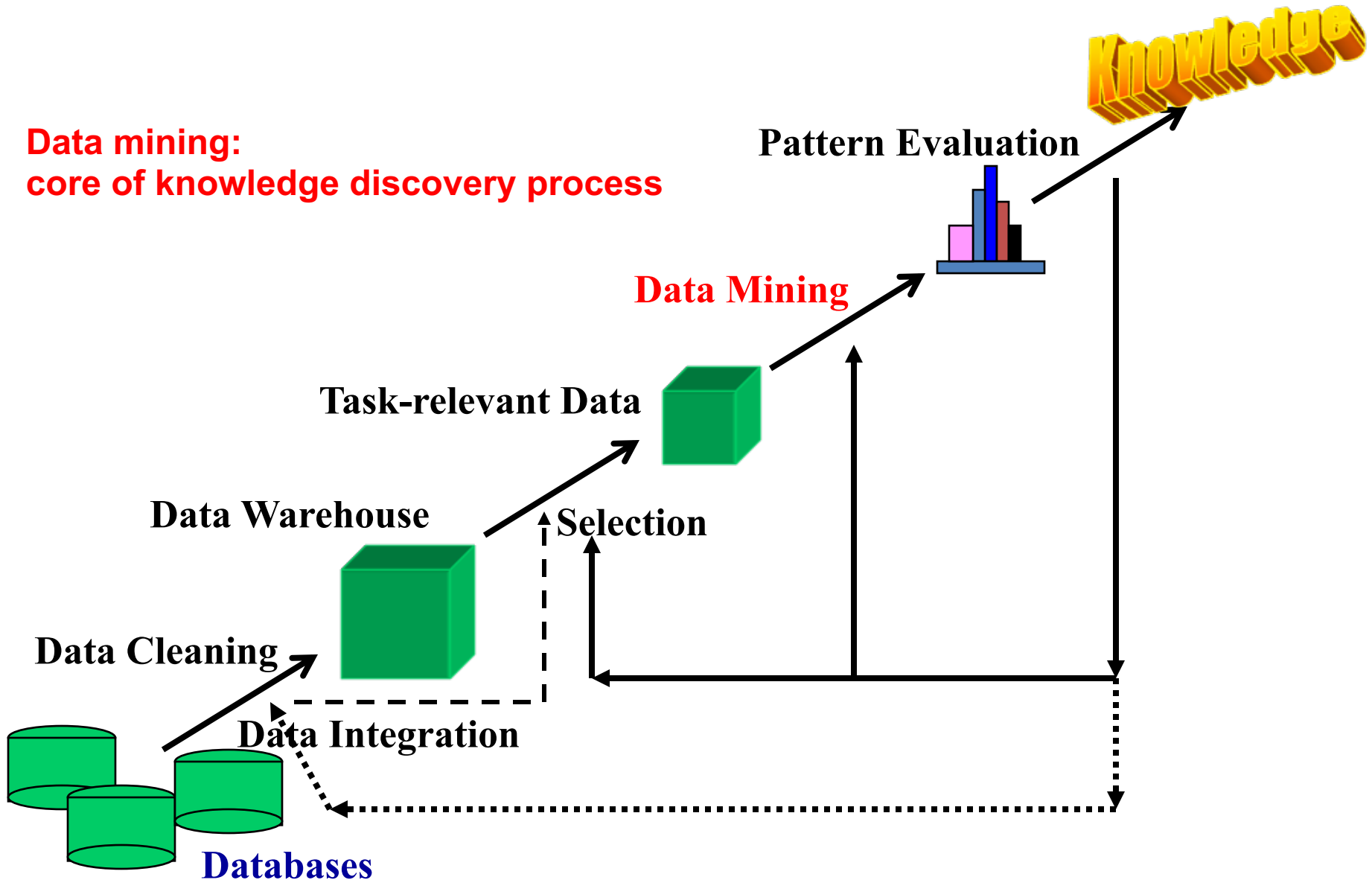
Knowledge Discovery in Databases (KDD) Process

(Fayyad et al., 1996)



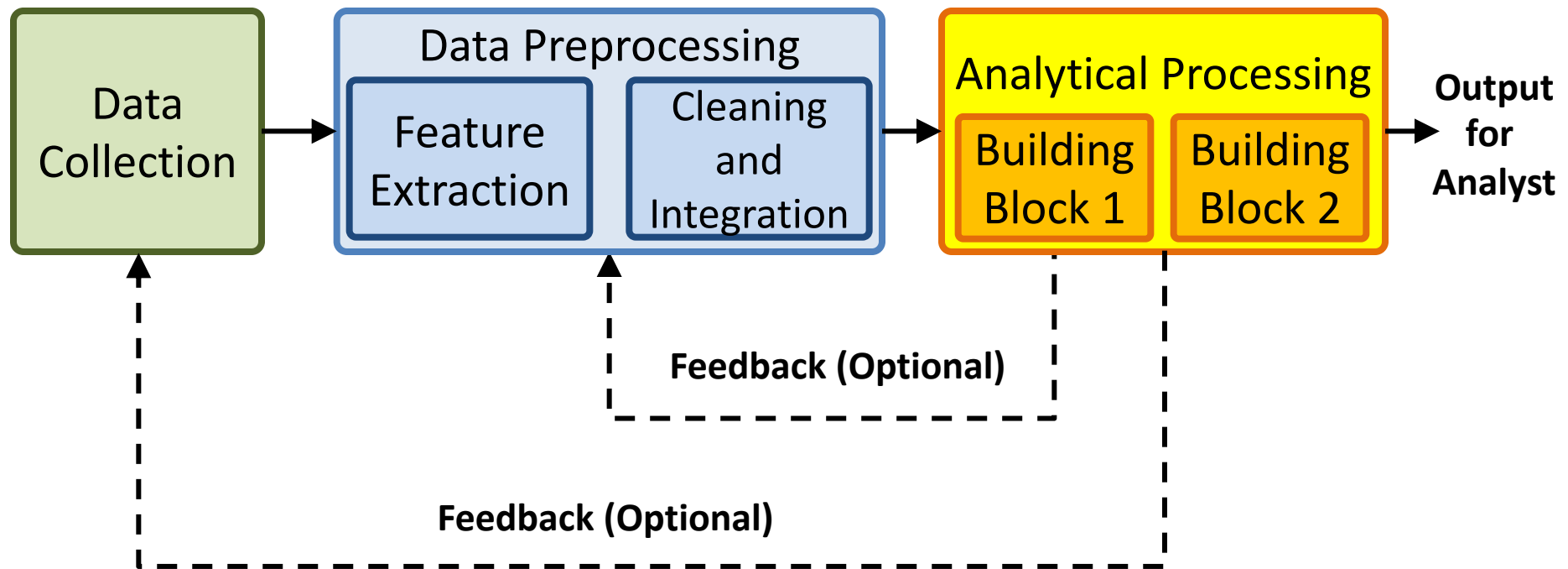
Knowledge Discovery (KDD) Process

Data mining:
core of knowledge discovery process

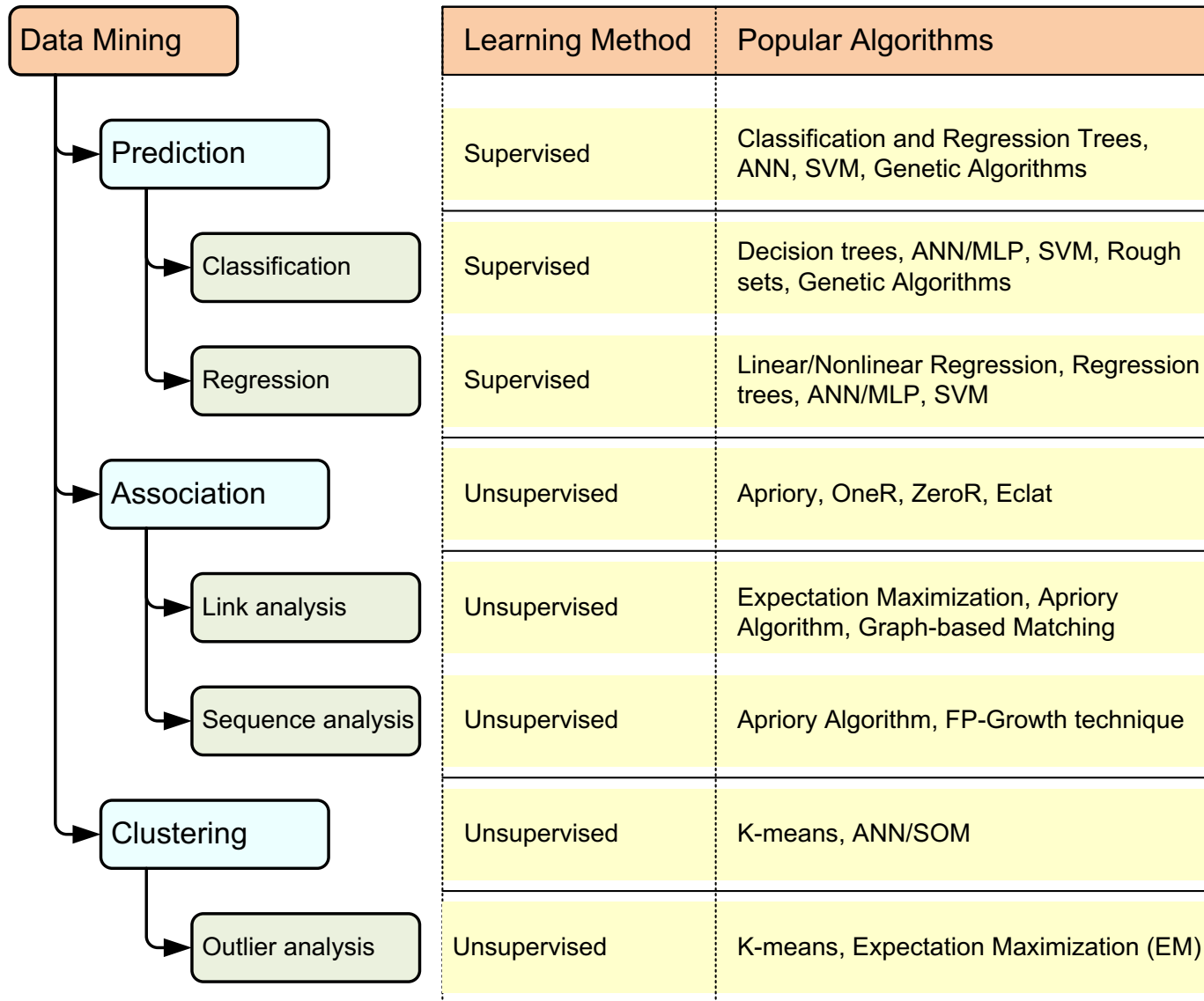


Data Mining Processing Pipeline

(Charu Aggarwal, 2015)



A Taxonomy for Data Mining Tasks

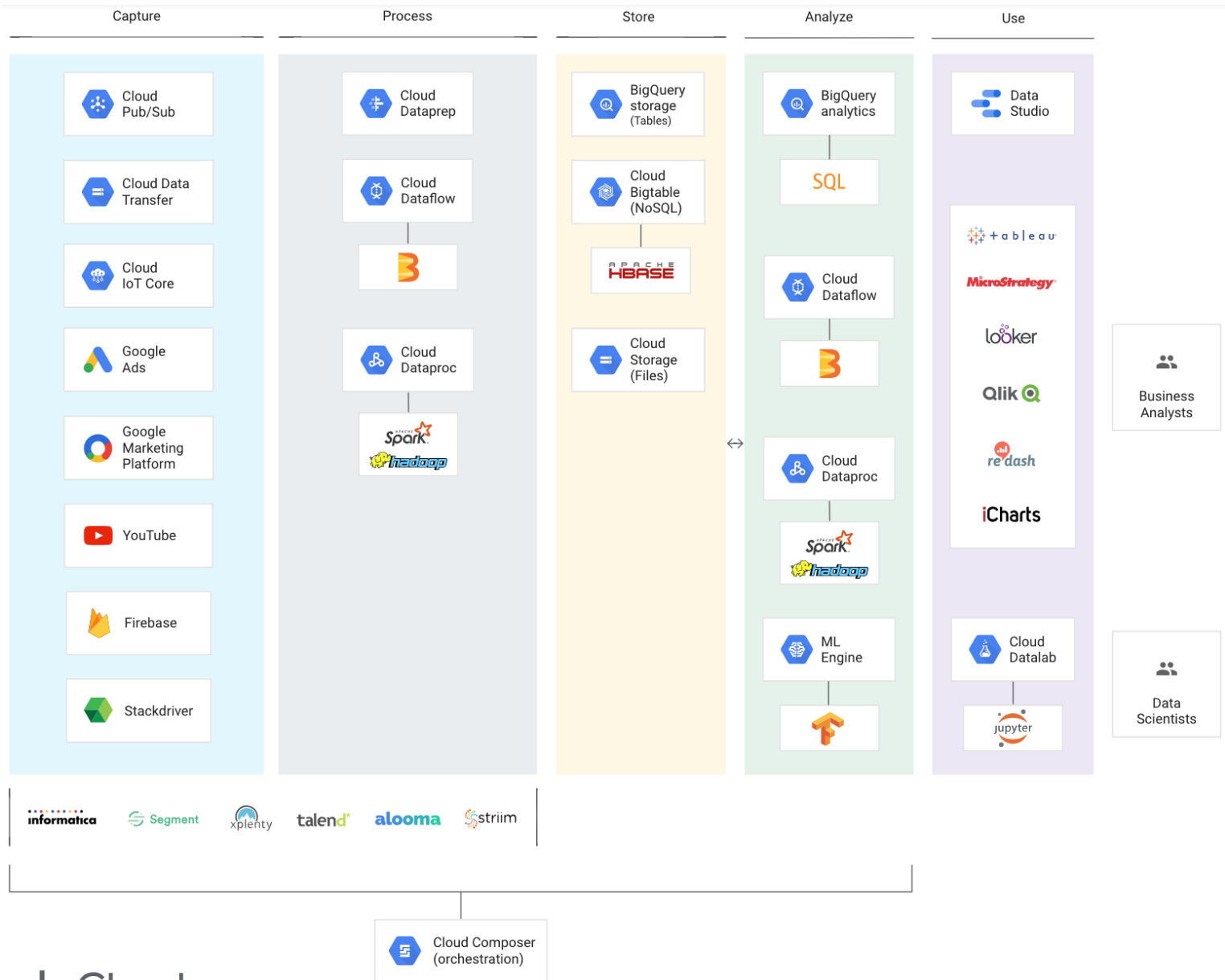


Cloud Computing



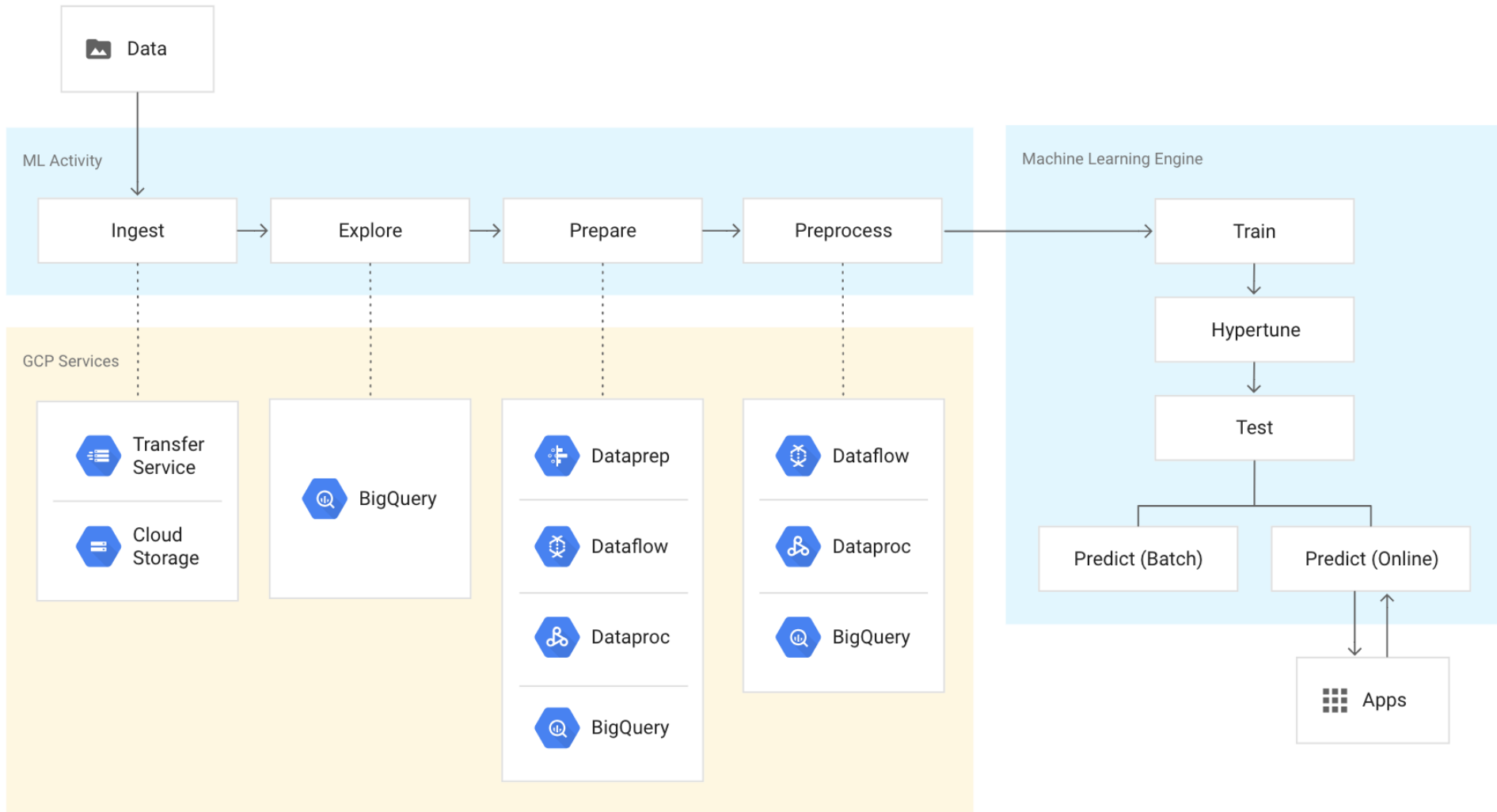
Google Cloud

Google Cloud Big Data Analytics



Google Cloud

Machine learning and Cloud AI



Google Colab

The screenshot shows the Google Colaboratory web interface. At the top, the browser address bar displays the URL <https://colab.research.google.com/notebooks/welcome.ipynb>. The main header includes the 'Hello, Colaboratory' logo and a menu with options like File, Edit, View, Insert, Runtime, Tools, and Help. On the right, there are 'SHARE' and 'CONNECT' buttons, along with an 'EDITING' mode indicator.

The left sidebar contains a 'Table of contents' with sections: Getting Started, Highlighted Features, TensorFlow execution, GitHub, Visualization, Forms, Examples, and Local runtime support. A '+ SECTION' button is at the bottom of the sidebar.

The main content area features a large 'Welcome to Colaboratory!' message with the Colab logo and a link to the FAQ. Below this is a 'Getting Started' section with a list of links: Overview of Colaboratory, Loading and saving data: Local files, Drive, Sheets, Google Cloud Storage, Importing libraries and installing dependencies, Using Google Cloud BigQuery, Forms, Charts, Markdown, & Widgets, TensorFlow with GPU, and Machine Learning Crash Course: Intro to Pandas & First Steps with TensorFlow.

Further down, there are sections for 'Highlighted Features' and 'TensorFlow execution'. The 'Highlighted Features' section includes a 'Seedbank' link. The 'TensorFlow execution' section contains a text description and a mathematical equation:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1. & 1. & 1. \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1. & 2. & 3. \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2. & 3. & 4. \end{bmatrix}$$



Cloud Computing

AWS

Amazon Web Services



Compute



Storage



Database



Migration



Networking & Content Delivery



Developer Tools



Management Tools



Media Services



Security, Identity & Compliance



Analytics



Machine Learning



Mobile Services



AR & VR



Application Integration



Customer Engagement



Business Productivity



Desktop & App Streaming



Internet of Things

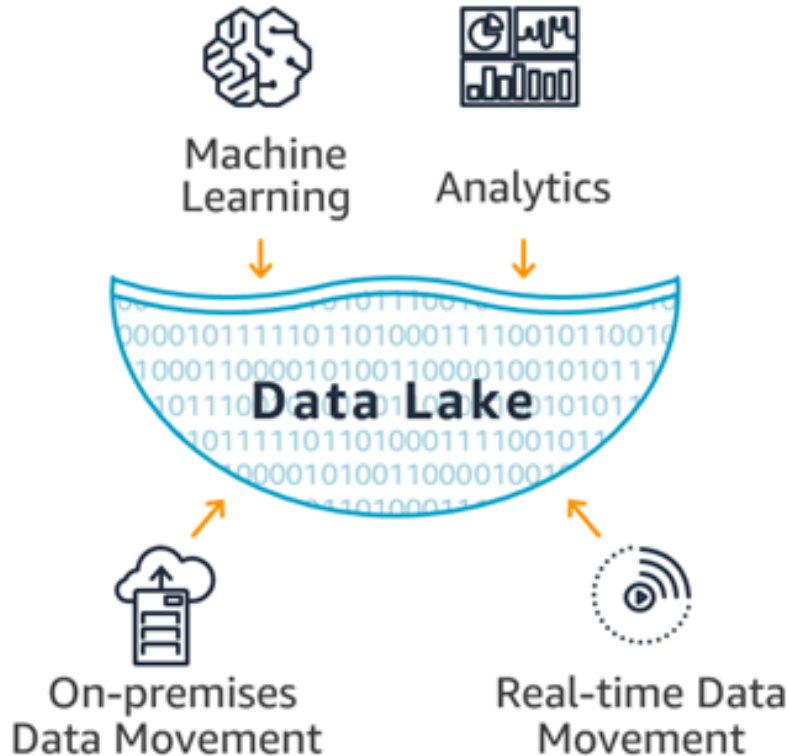


Game Development



AWS Cost Management

Data Lakes and Analytics on AWS



Data Movement

Import your data from on-premises, and in real-time.

Data Lake

Store any type of data securely, from gigabytes to exabytes.

Analytics

Analyze your data with a broad selection of analytic tools and engines.

Machine Learning

Forecast future outcomes, and prescribe actions.



AWS Products

Analytics

- **Amazon Athena**
 - Query data in S3 using SQL
- **Amazon CloudSearch**
 - Managed search service
- **Amazon EMR**
 - Hosted Hadoop framework
- **Amazon Elasticsearch Service**
 - Run and scale Elasticsearch clusters
- **Amazon Kinesis**
 - Analyze real-time video and data streams
- **Amazon Redshift**
 - Fast, simple, cost-effective data warehousing
- **Amazon QuickSight**
 - Fast business analytics service
- **AWS Data Pipeline**
 - Orchestration service for periodic, data-driven workflows
- **AWS Glue**
 - Prepare and load data



Machine Learning on AWS

Machine learning in the hands of every developer and data scientist



Build

Connect to other AWS services and transform data in SageMaker notebooks



Train

Use SageMaker's algorithms and frameworks, or bring your own, for distributed training



Tune

SageMaker automatically tunes your model by adjusting multiple combinations of algorithm parameters



Deploy

Once training is completed, models can be deployed to SageMaker endpoints, for real-time predictions



AWS Certified **Cloud Practitioner**

AWS Certified **Solutions Architect**

AWS Certified **Big Data Specialty**

AWS Certified **Machine Learning Specialty**

Available AWS Certifications

aws certified
Updated May 2019

Professional

Two years of comprehensive experience designing, operating, and troubleshooting solutions using the AWS Cloud



Associate

One year of experience solving problems and implementing solutions using the AWS Cloud



Architect

Operations

Developer

Foundational

Six months of fundamental AWS Cloud and industry knowledge

Cloud Practitioner



Specialty

Technical AWS Cloud experience in the Specialty domain as specified in the exam guide



Summary

- AI
- Big Data
- Cloud Computing

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