

Artificial Intelligence

Artificial Intelligence and Intelligent Agents

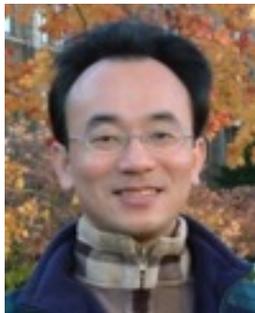
1111AI02

MBA, IM, NTPU (M6132) (Fall 2022)

Wed 2, 3, 4 (9:10-12:00) (B8F40)



[https://meet.google.com/
miy-fbif-max](https://meet.google.com/miy-fbif-max)



Min-Yuh Day, Ph.D,
Associate Professor

Institute of Information Management, National Taipei University

<https://web.ntpu.edu.tw/~myday>



Syllabus

Week	Date	Subject/Topics
1	2022/09/14	Introduction to Artificial Intelligence
2	2022/09/21	Artificial Intelligence and Intelligent Agents
3	2022/09/28	Problem Solving
4	2022/10/05	Knowledge, Reasoning and Knowledge Representation; Uncertain Knowledge and Reasoning
5	2022/10/12	Case Study on Artificial Intelligence I
6	2022/10/19	Machine Learning: Supervised and Unsupervised Learning

Syllabus

Week	Date	Subject/Topics
7	2022/10/26	The Theory of Learning and Ensemble Learning
8	2022/11/02	Midterm Project Report
9	2022/11/09	Deep Learning and Reinforcement Learning
10	2022/11/16	Deep Learning for Natural Language Processing
11	2022/11/23	Invited Talk: AI for Information Retrieval
12	2022/11/30	Case Study on Artificial Intelligence II

Syllabus

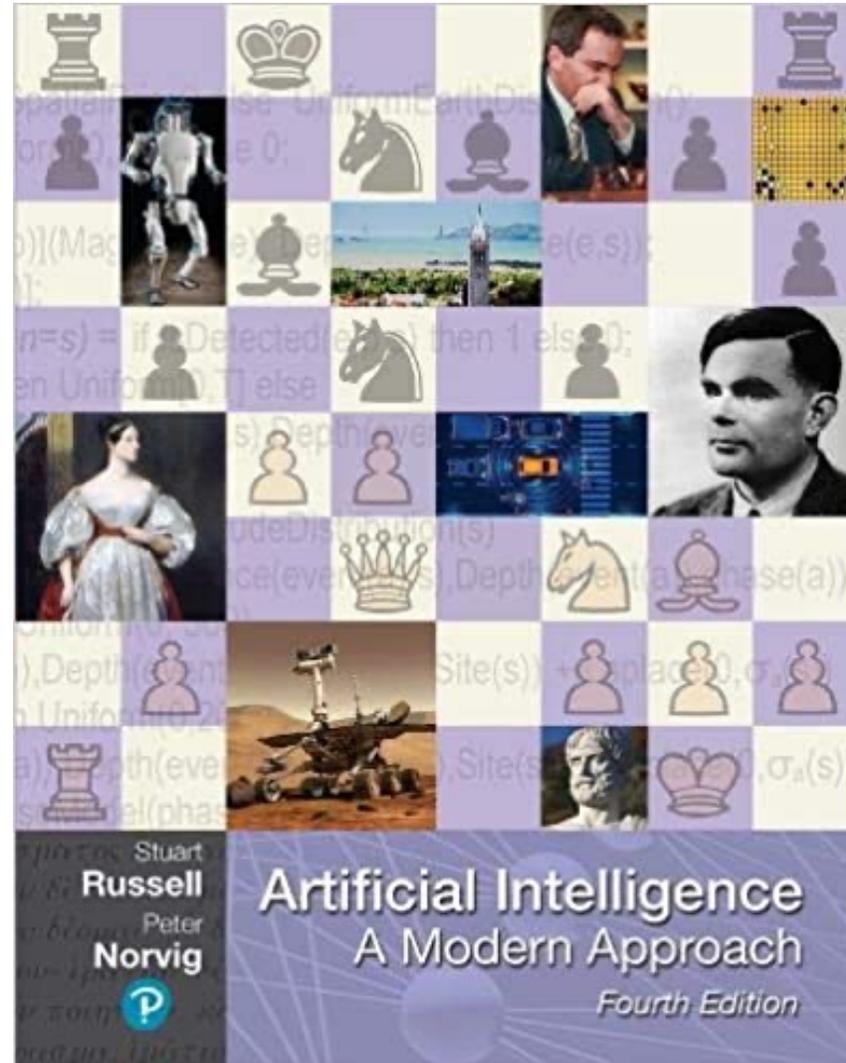
Week	Date	Subject/Topics
13	2022/12/07	Computer Vision and Robotics
14	2022/12/14	Philosophy and Ethics of AI and the Future of AI
15	2022/12/21	Final Project Report I
16	2022/12/28	Final Project Report II
17	2023/01/04	Self-learning
18	2023/01/11	Self-learning

Artificial Intelligence and Intelligent Agents

Outline

- **Artificial Intelligence**
- **Intelligent Agents**

Stuart Russell and Peter Norvig (2020),
Artificial Intelligence: A Modern Approach,
4th Edition, Pearson



Source: Stuart Russell and Peter Norvig (2020), Artificial Intelligence: A Modern Approach, 4th Edition, Pearson

<https://www.amazon.com/Artificial-Intelligence-A-Modern-Approach/dp/0134610997/>

Artificial Intelligence: A Modern Approach

- 1. Artificial Intelligence**
- 2. Problem Solving**
- 3. Knowledge and Reasoning**
- 4. Uncertain Knowledge and Reasoning**
- 5. Machine Learning**
- 6. Communicating, Perceiving, and Acting**
- 7. Philosophy and Ethics of AI**

Artificial Intelligence: Intelligent Agents

Artificial Intelligence:

2. Problem Solving

- **Solving Problems by Searching**
- **Search in Complex Environments**
- **Adversarial Search and Games**
- **Constraint Satisfaction Problems**

Artificial Intelligence:

3. Knowledge and Reasoning

- **Logical Agents**
- **First-Order Logic**
- **Inference in First-Order Logic**
- **Knowledge Representation**
- **Automated Planning**

Artificial Intelligence:

4. Uncertain Knowledge and Reasoning

- **Quantifying Uncertainty**
- **Probabilistic Reasoning**
- **Probabilistic Reasoning over Time**
- **Probabilistic Programming**
- **Making Simple Decisions**
- **Making Complex Decisions**
- **Multiagent Decision Making**

Artificial Intelligence:

5. Machine Learning

- **Learning from Examples**
- **Learning Probabilistic Models**
- **Deep Learning**
- **Reinforcement Learning**

Artificial Intelligence:

6. Communicating, Perceiving, and Acting

- **Natural Language Processing**
- **Deep Learning for Natural Language Processing**
- **Computer Vision**
- **Robotics**

Artificial Intelligence:

Philosophy and Ethics of AI

The Future of AI

Artificial Intelligence (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

<p>2. Thinking Humanly: The Cognitive Modeling Approach</p>	<p>3. Thinking Rationally: The “Laws of Thought” Approach</p>
<p>1. Acting Humanly: The Turing Test Approach (1950)</p>	<p>4. Acting Rationally: The Rational Agent Approach</p>

AI Acting Humanly: The Turing Test Approach

(Alan Turing, 1950)

- Knowledge Representation
- Automated Reasoning
- Machine Learning (ML)
 - Deep Learning (DL)
- Computer Vision (Image, Video)
- Natural Language Processing (NLP)
- Robotics

4 Approaches of AI

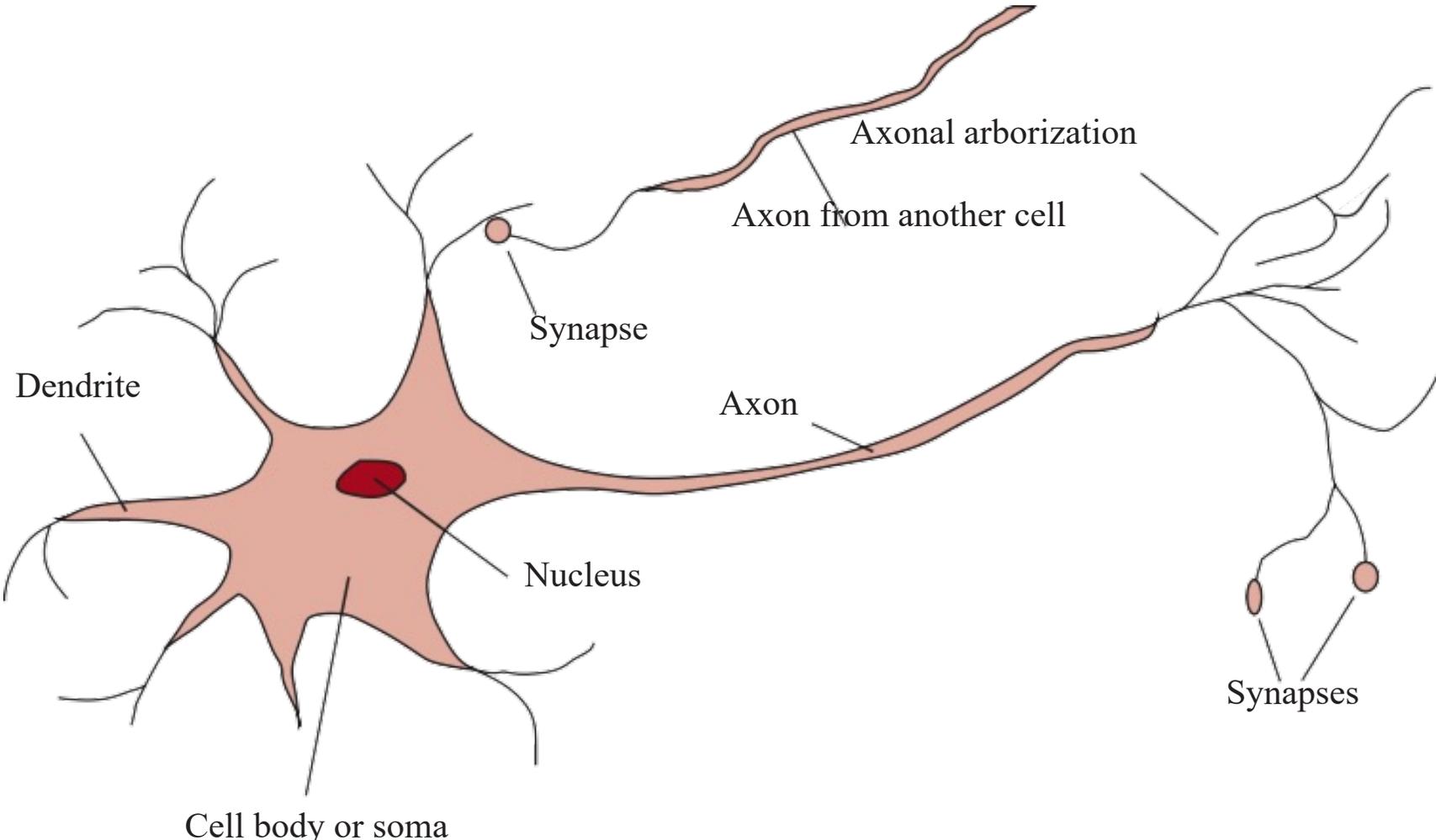
<p>2. Thinking Humanly: The Cognitive Modeling Approach</p>	<p>3. Thinking Rationally: The “Laws of Thought” Approach</p>
<p>1. Acting Humanly: The Turing Test Approach (1950)</p>	<p>4. Acting Rationally: The Rational Agent Approach</p>

Acting Rationally: The Rational Agent Approach

- AI has focused on the study and construction of agents that **do the right thing.**
- **Standard model**

Neuroscience

The parts of a **nerve cell** or **neuron**

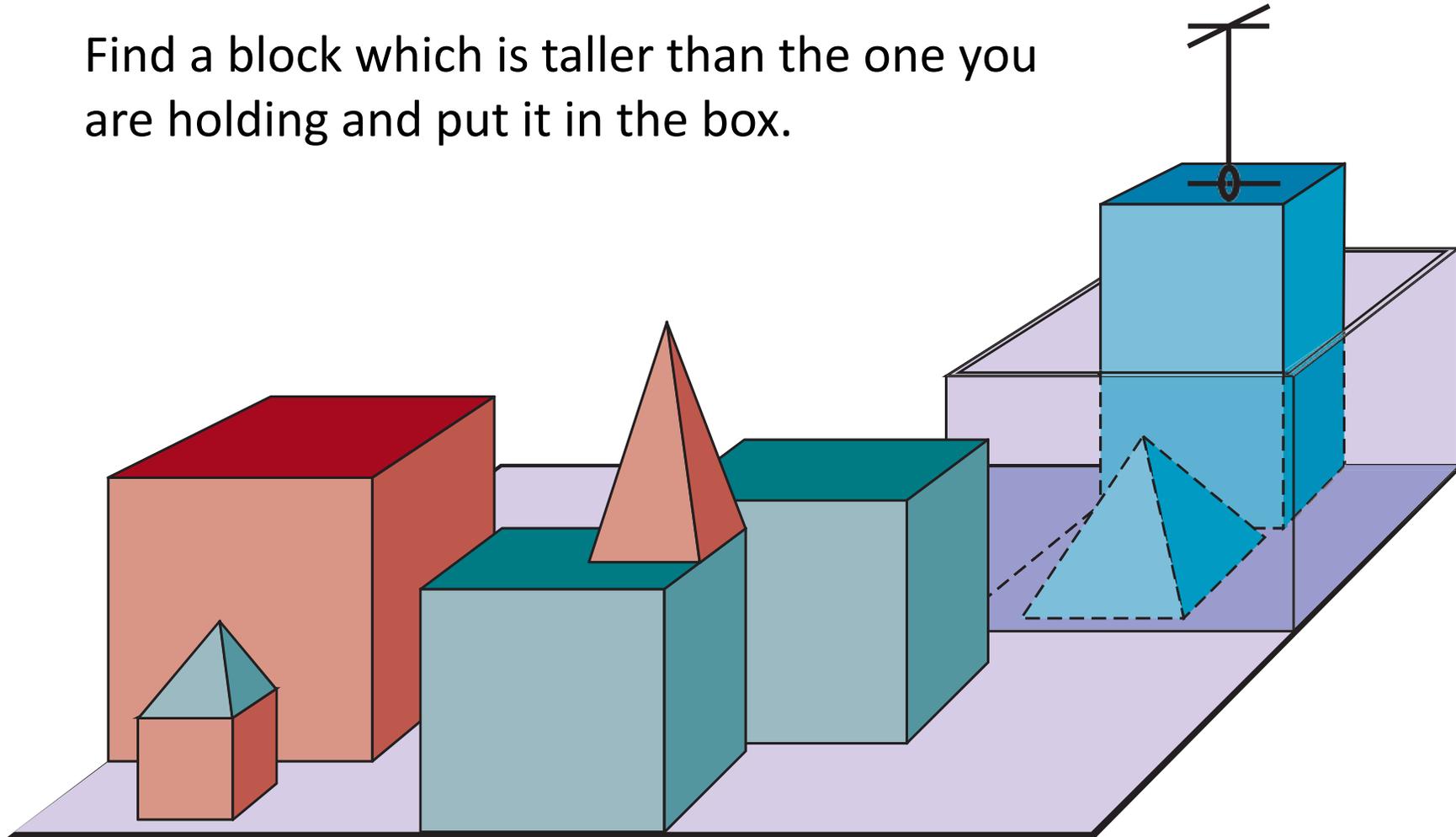


Comparison of Computer and Human Brain

	Supercomputer	Personal Computer	Human Brain
Computational units	10^6 GPUs + CPUs	8 CPU cores	10^6 columns
	10^{15} transistors	10^{10} transistors	10^{11} neurons
Storage units	10^{16} bytes RAM	10^{10} bytes RAM	10^{11} neurons
	10^{17} bytes disk	10^{12} bytes disk	10^{14} synapses
Cycle time	10^{-9} sec	10^{-9} sec	10^{-3} sec
Operations/sec	10^{18}	10^{10}	10^{17}

A scene from the blocks world

Find a block which is taller than the one you are holding and put it in the box.

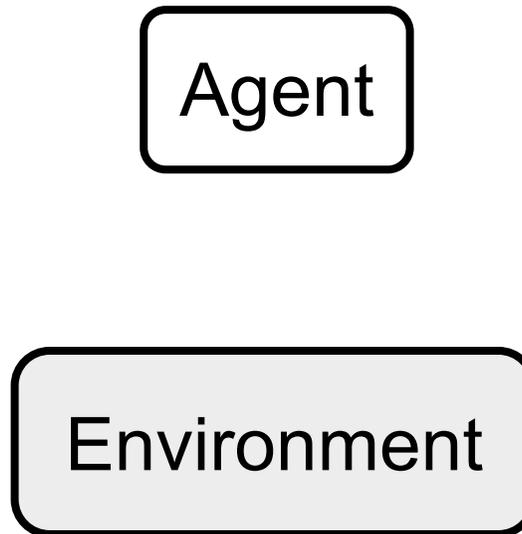


Intelligent Agents

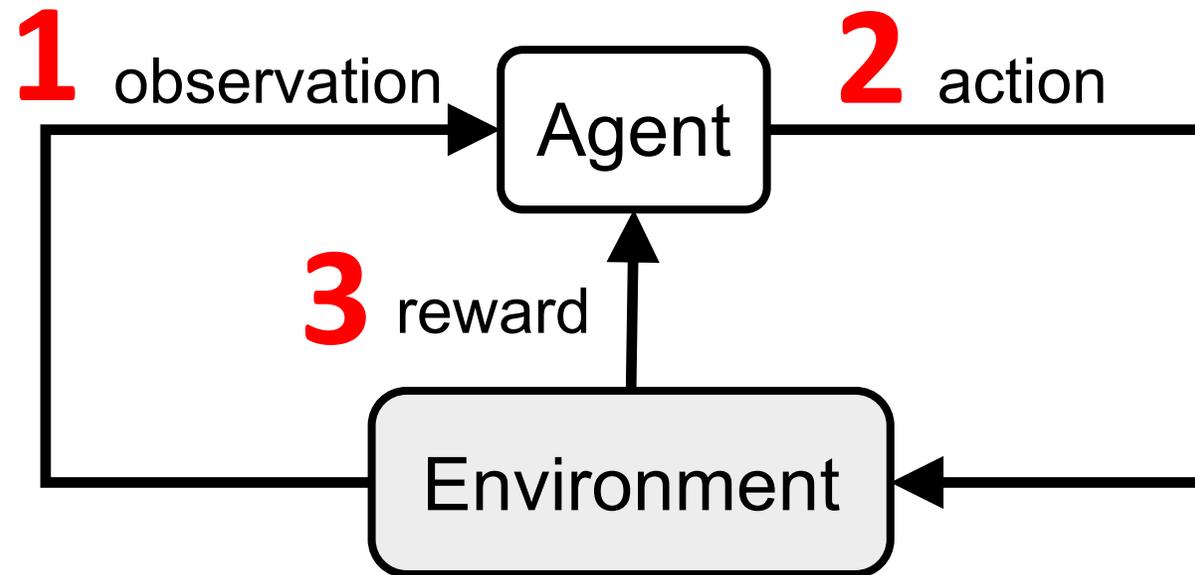
4 Approaches of AI

<p>2. Thinking Humanly: The Cognitive Modeling Approach</p>	<p>3. Thinking Rationally: The “Laws of Thought” Approach</p>
<p>1. Acting Humanly: The Turing Test Approach <small>(1950)</small></p>	<p>4. Acting Rationally: The Rational Agent Approach</p>

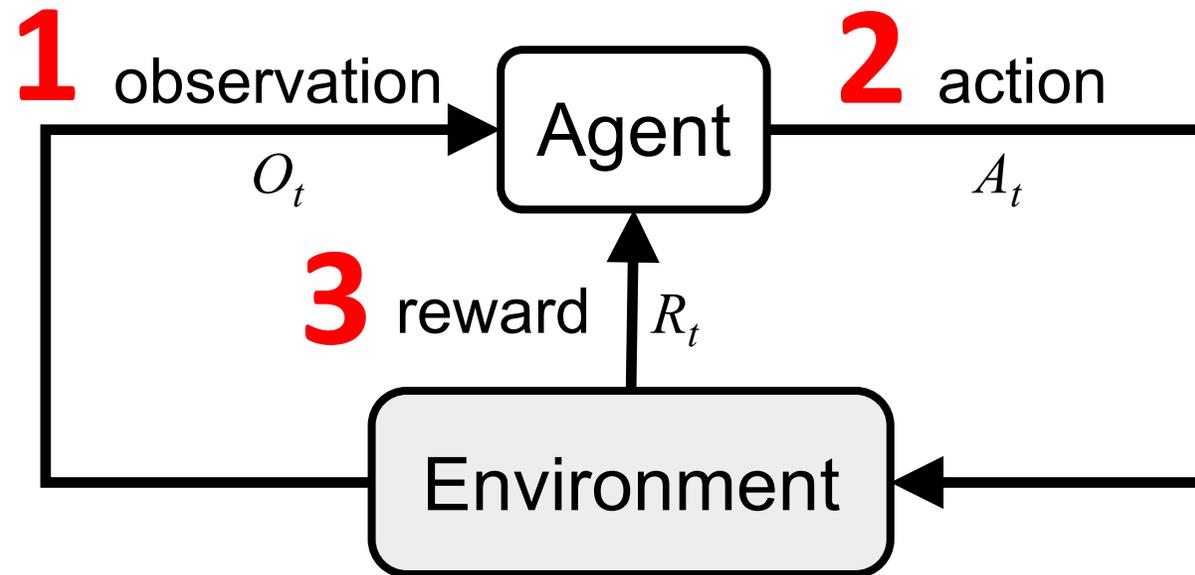
Reinforcement Learning (DL)



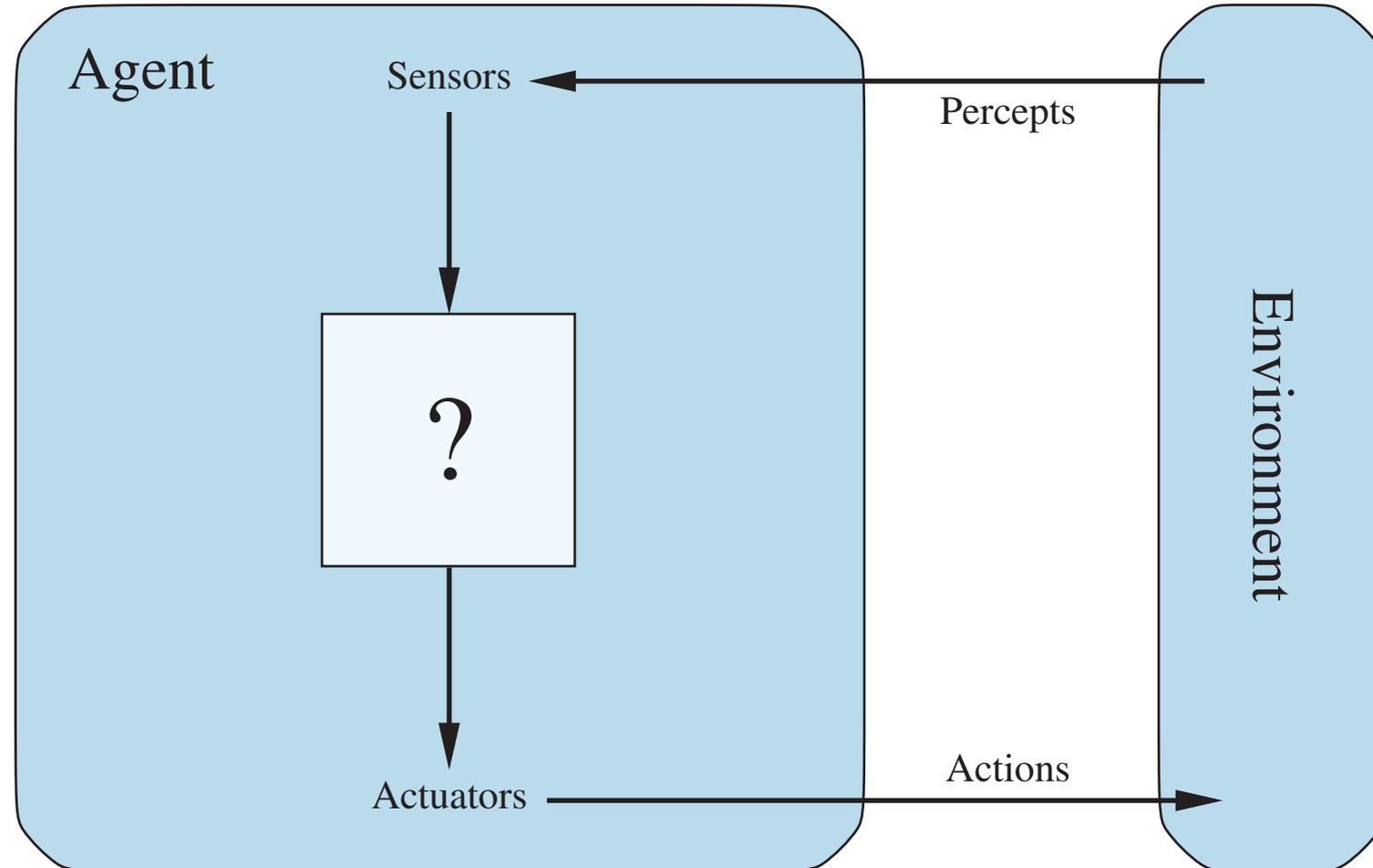
Reinforcement Learning (DL)



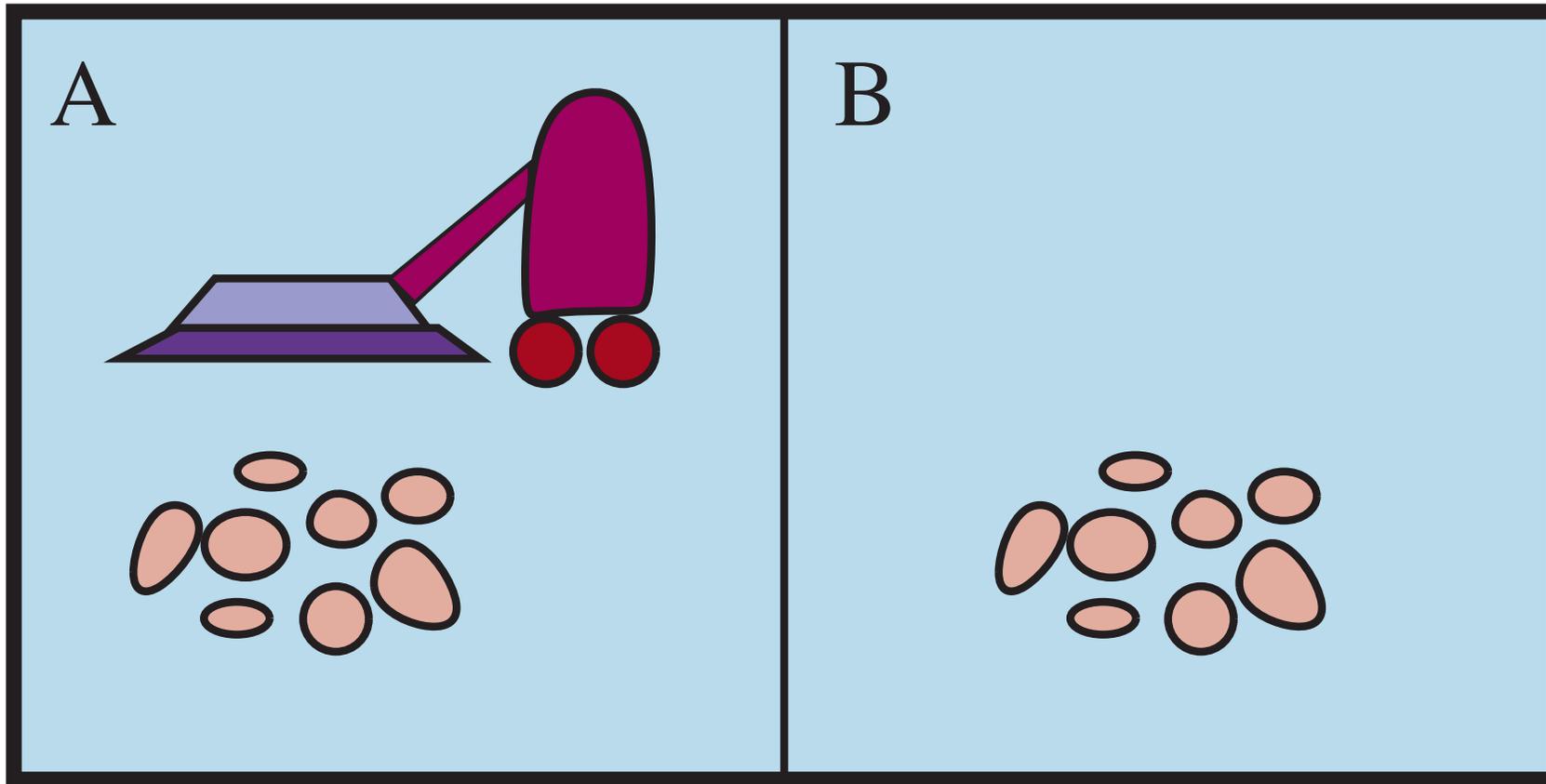
Reinforcement Learning (DL)



Agents interact with environments through sensors and actuators



A vacuum-cleaner world with just two locations



Partial tabulation of a simple agent function for the vacuum-cleaner world

Percept sequence	Action
<i>[A, Clean]</i>	<i>Right</i>
<i>[A, Dirty]</i>	<i>Suck</i>
<i>[B, Clean]</i>	<i>Left</i>
<i>[B, Dirty]</i>	<i>Suck</i>
<i>[A, Clean], [A, Clean]</i>	<i>Right</i>
<i>[A, Clean], [A, Dirty]</i>	<i>Suck</i>
<i>⋮</i>	<i>⋮</i>
<i>[A, Clean], [A, Clean], [A, Clean]</i>	<i>Right</i>
<i>[A, Clean], [A, Clean], [A, Dirty]</i>	<i>Suck</i>
<i>⋮</i>	<i>⋮</i>

PEAS description of the task environment for an automated taxi driver

Agent Type	Performance Measure	Environment	Actuators	Sensors
Taxi driver	Safe, fast, legal, comfortable trip, maximize profits, minimize impact on other road users	Roads, other traffic, police, pedestrians, customers, weather	Steering, accelerator, brake, signal, horn, display, speech	Cameras, radar, speedometer, GPS, engine sensors, accelerometer, microphones, touchscreen

Examples of Agent Types and their PEAS descriptions

Agent Type	Performance Measure	Environment	Actuators	Sensors
Medical diagnosis system	Healthy patient, reduced costs	Patient, hospital, staff	Display of questions, tests, diagnoses, treatments	Touchscreen/voice entry of symptoms and findings
Satellite image analysis system	Correct categorization of objects, terrain	Orbiting satellite, downlink, weather	Display of scene categorization	High-resolution digital camera
Part-picking robot	Percentage of parts in correct bins	Conveyor belt with parts; bins	Jointed arm and hand	Camera, tactile and joint angle sensors
Refinery controller	Purity, yield, safety	Refinery, raw materials, operators	Valves, pumps, heaters, stirrers, displays	Temperature, pressure, flow, chemical sensors
Interactive English tutor	Student's score on test	Set of students, testing agency	Display of exercises, feedback, speech	Keyboard entry, voice

Examples of Task Environments and their Characteristics

Task Environment	Observable	Agents	Deterministic	Episodic	Static	Discrete
Crossword puzzle	Fully	Single	Deterministic	Sequential	Static	Discrete
Chess with a clock	Fully	Multi	Deterministic	Sequential	Semi	Discrete
Poker	Partially	Multi	Stochastic	Sequential	Static	Discrete
Backgammon	Fully	Multi	Stochastic	Sequential	Static	Discrete
Taxi driving	Partially	Multi	Stochastic	Sequential	Dynamic	Continuous
Medical diagnosis	Partially	Single	Stochastic	Sequential	Dynamic	Continuous
Image analysis	Fully	Single	Deterministic	Episodic	Semi	Continuous
Part-picking robot	Partially	Single	Stochastic	Episodic	Dynamic	Continuous
Refinery controller	Partially	Single	Stochastic	Sequential	Dynamic	Continuous
English tutor	Partially	Multi	Stochastic	Sequential	Dynamic	Discrete

The TABLE-DRIVEN-AGENT program is invoked for each new percept and returns an action each time.

It retains the complete percept sequence in memory.

function TABLE-DRIVEN-AGENT(*percept*) **returns** an action

persistent: *percepts*, a sequence, initially empty

table, a table of actions, indexed by percept sequences, initially fully specified

append *percept* to the end of *percepts*

action \leftarrow LOOKUP(*percepts*, *table*)

return *action*

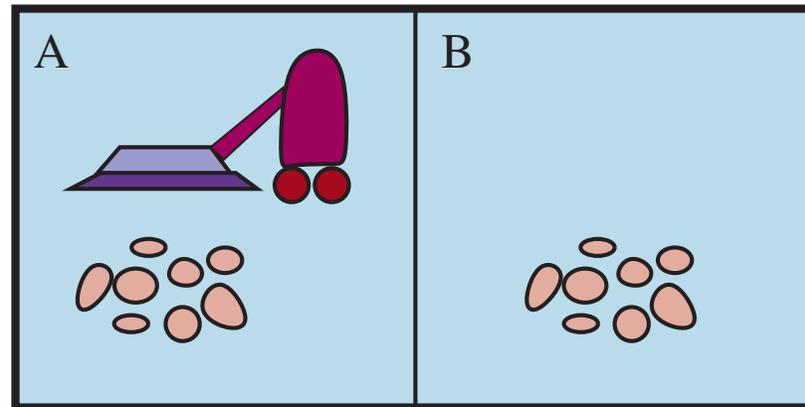
The agent program for a simple reflex agent in the two-location vacuum environment.

function REFLEX-VACUUM-AGENT(*[location, status]*) **returns** an action

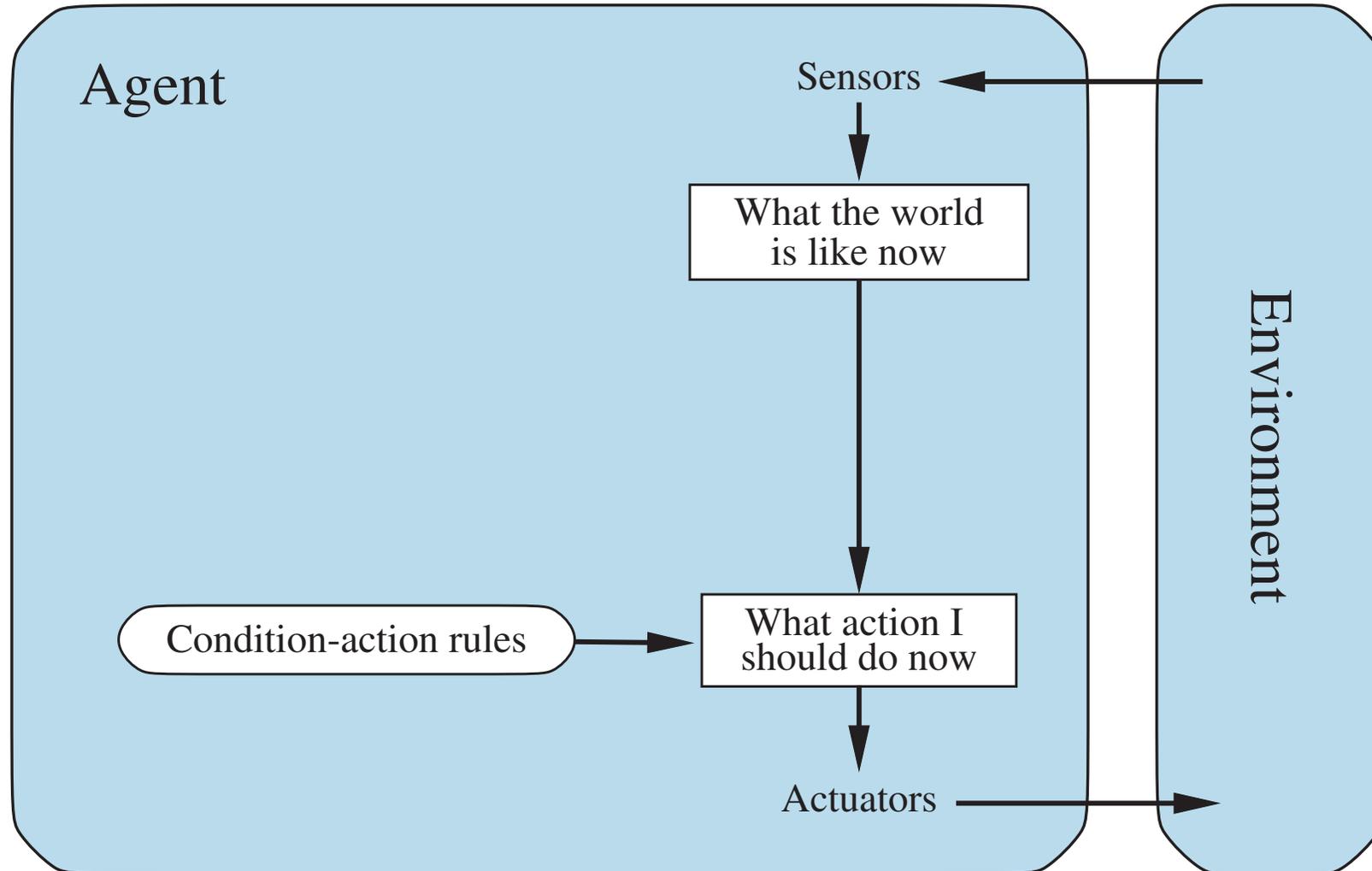
if *status = Dirty* **then return** *Suck*

else if *location = A* **then return** *Right*

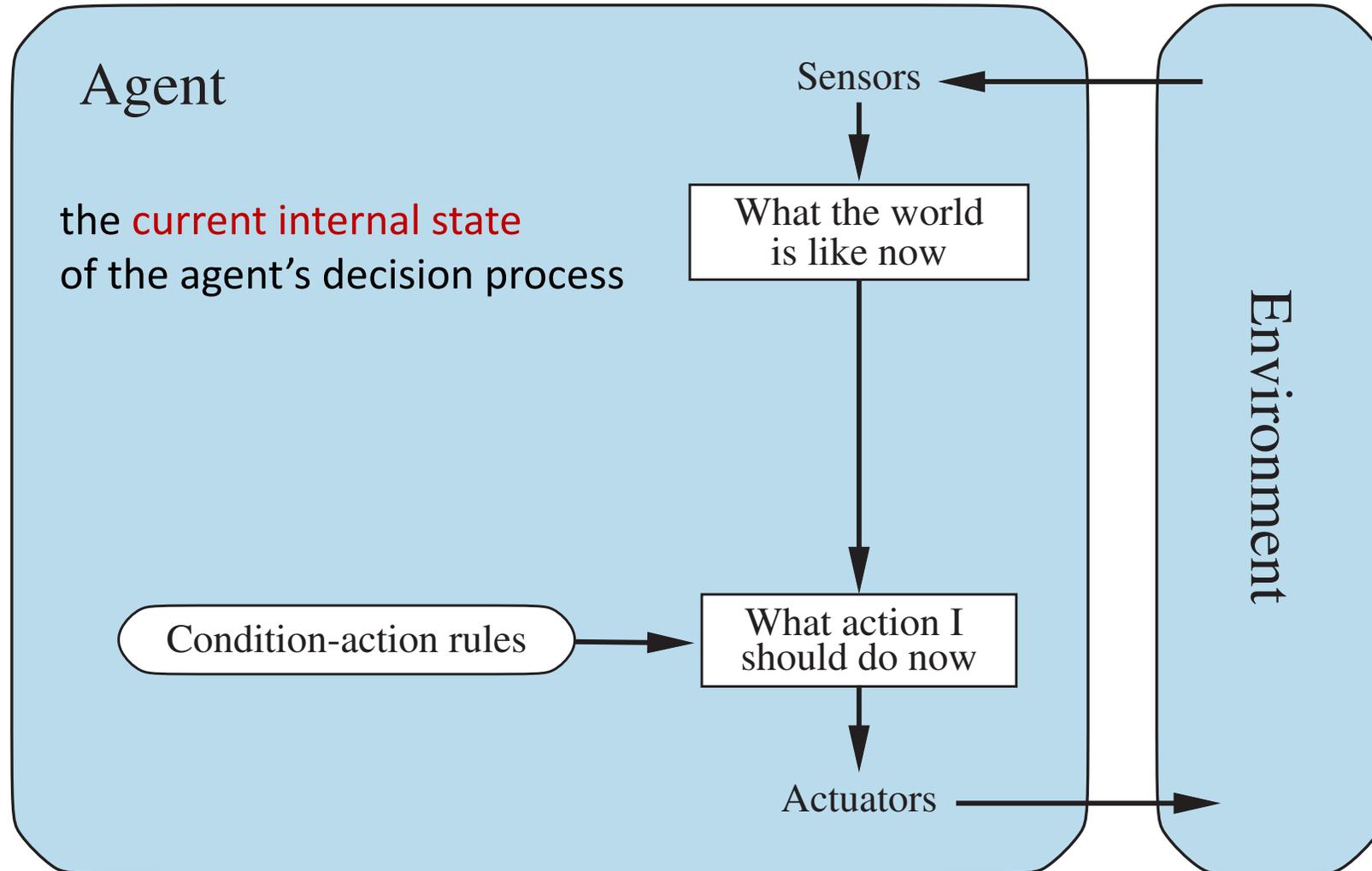
else if *location = B* **then return** *Left*



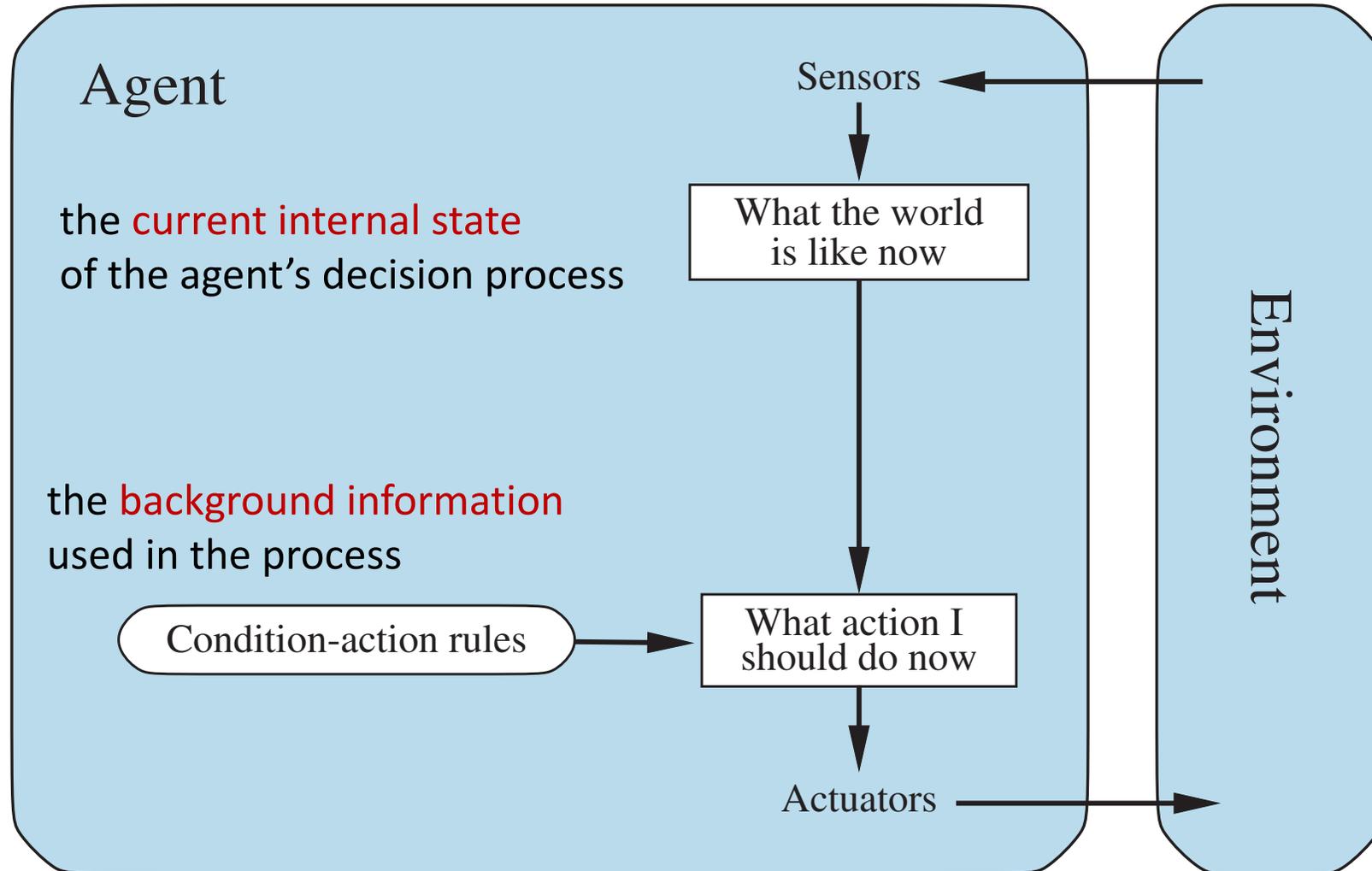
Schematic Diagram of a Simple Reflex Agent



Schematic diagram of a simple reflex agent



Schematic diagram of a simple reflex agent



A Simple Reflex Agent

It acts according to a rule whose condition matches the current state, as defined by the percept.

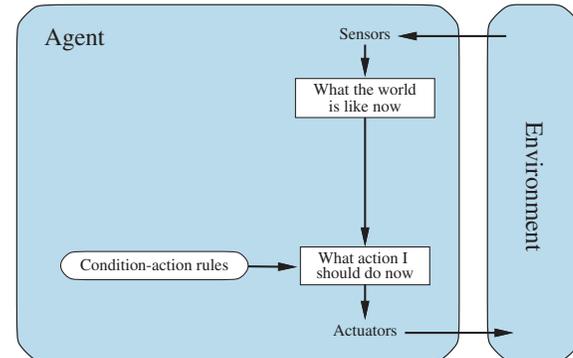
function SIMPLE-REFLEX-AGENT(*percept*) **returns** an action
persistent: *rules*, a set of condition–action rules

state \leftarrow INTERPRET-INPUT(*percept*)

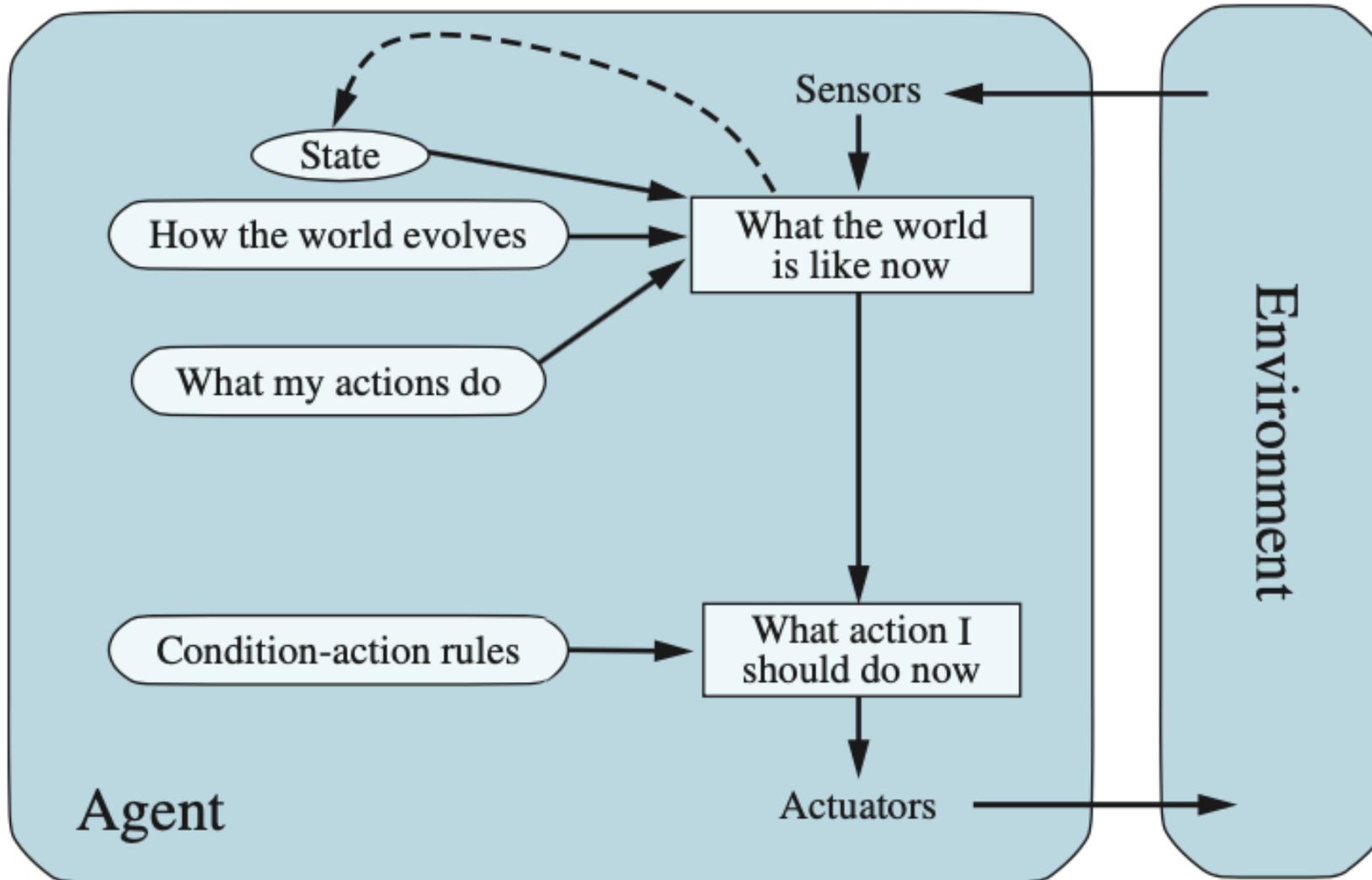
rule \leftarrow RULE-MATCH(*state*, *rules*)

action \leftarrow *rule*.ACTION

return *action*



A Model-based Reflex Agent



A model-based reflex agent

It keeps track of the current state of the world,
using an internal model.

It then chooses an action in the same way as the reflex agent.

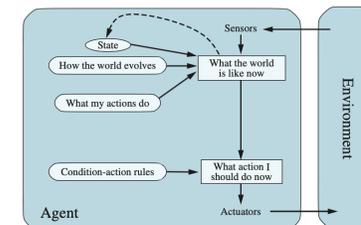
function MODEL-BASED-REFLEX-AGENT(*percept*) **returns** an action
persistent: *state*, the agent's current conception of the world state
transition_model, a description of how the next state depends on
the current state and action
sensor_model, a description of how the current world state is reflected
in the agent's percepts
rules, a set of condition–action rules
action, the most recent action, initially none

state ← UPDATE-STATE(*state*, *action*, *percept*, *transition_model*, *sensor_model*)

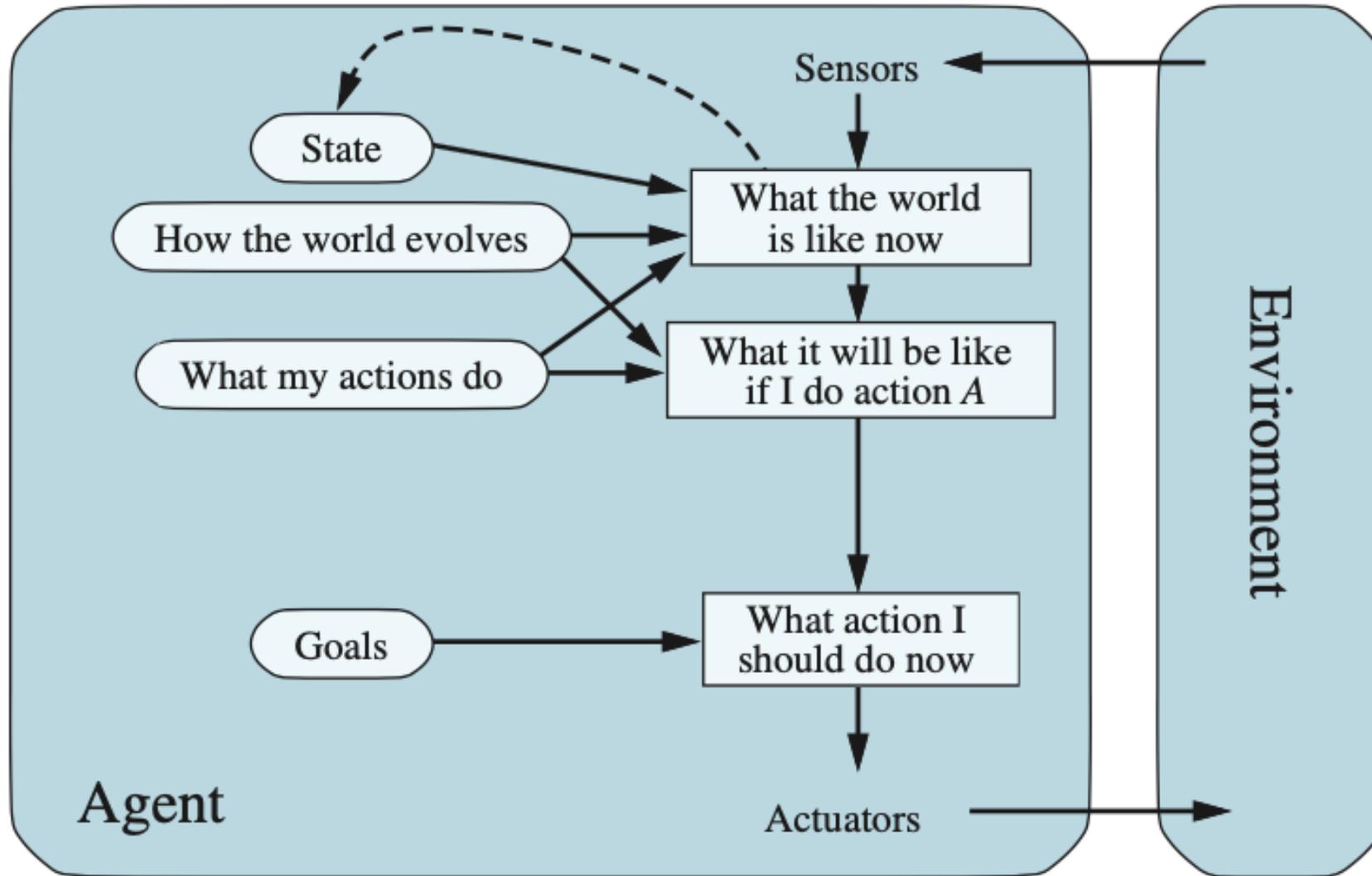
rule ← RULE-MATCH(*state*, *rules*)

action ← *rule*.ACTION

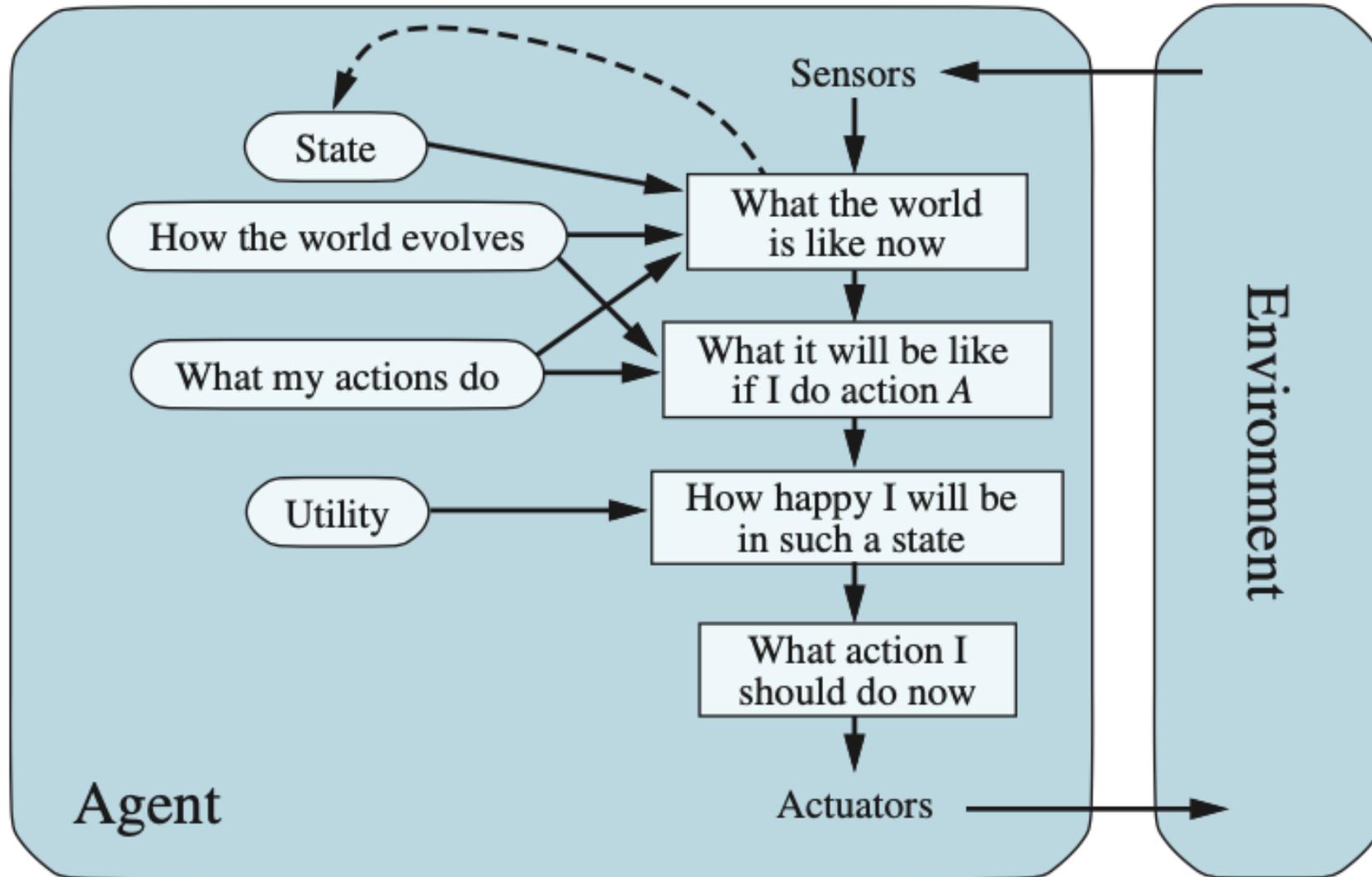
return *action*



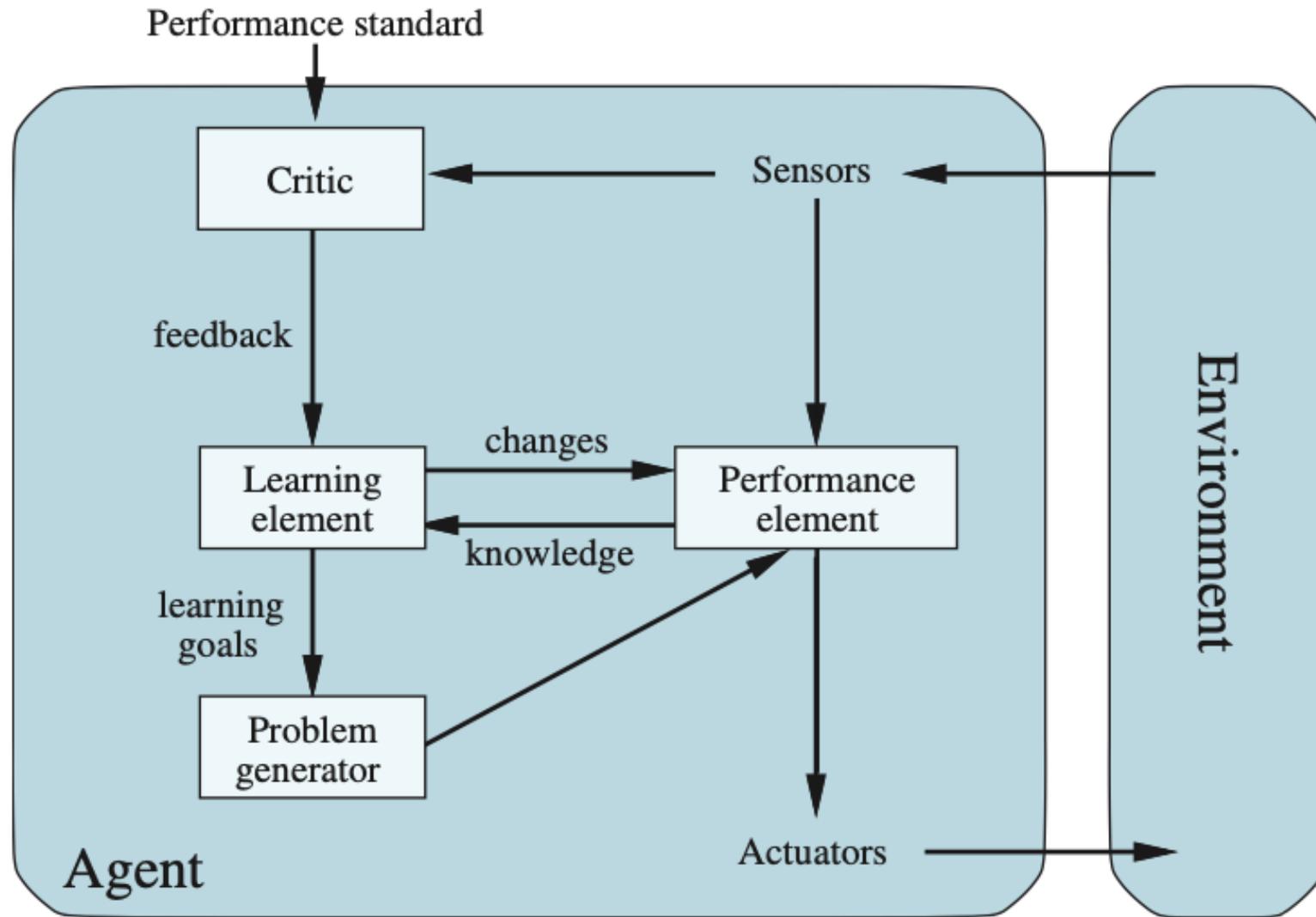
A model-based, goal-based agent



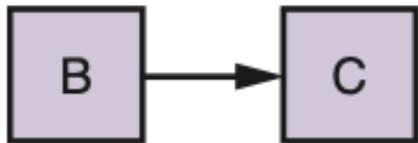
A model-based, utility-based agent



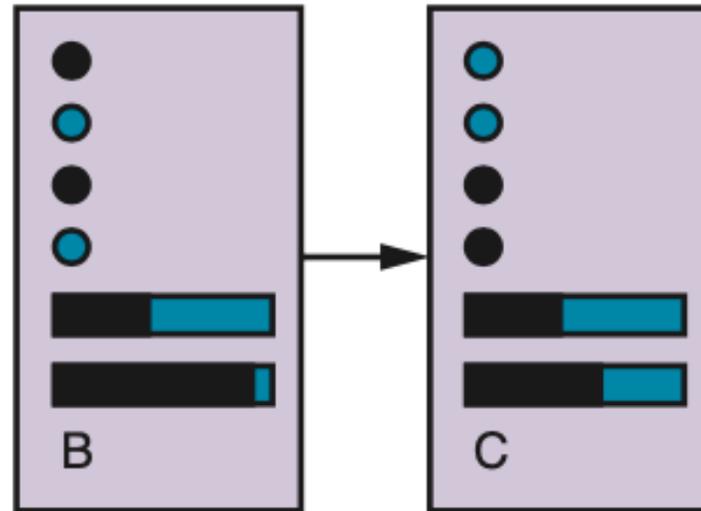
A general learning agent



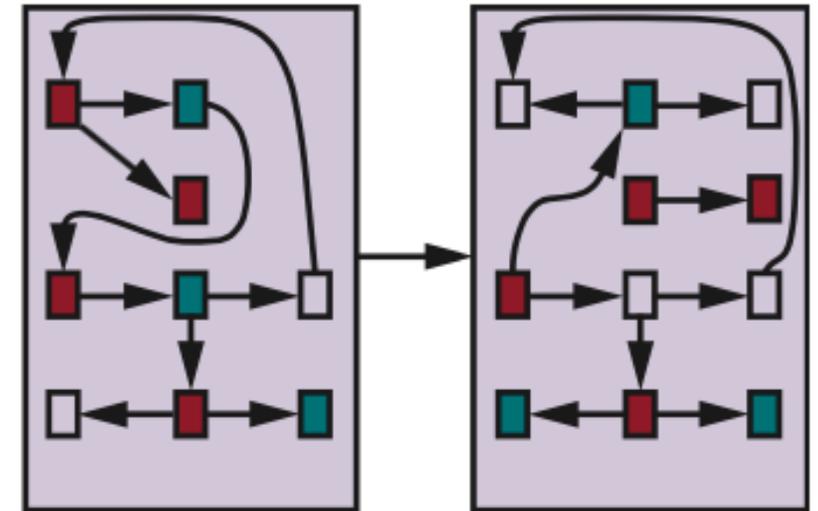
Three ways to represent **states** and the **transitions** between them



(a) Atomic



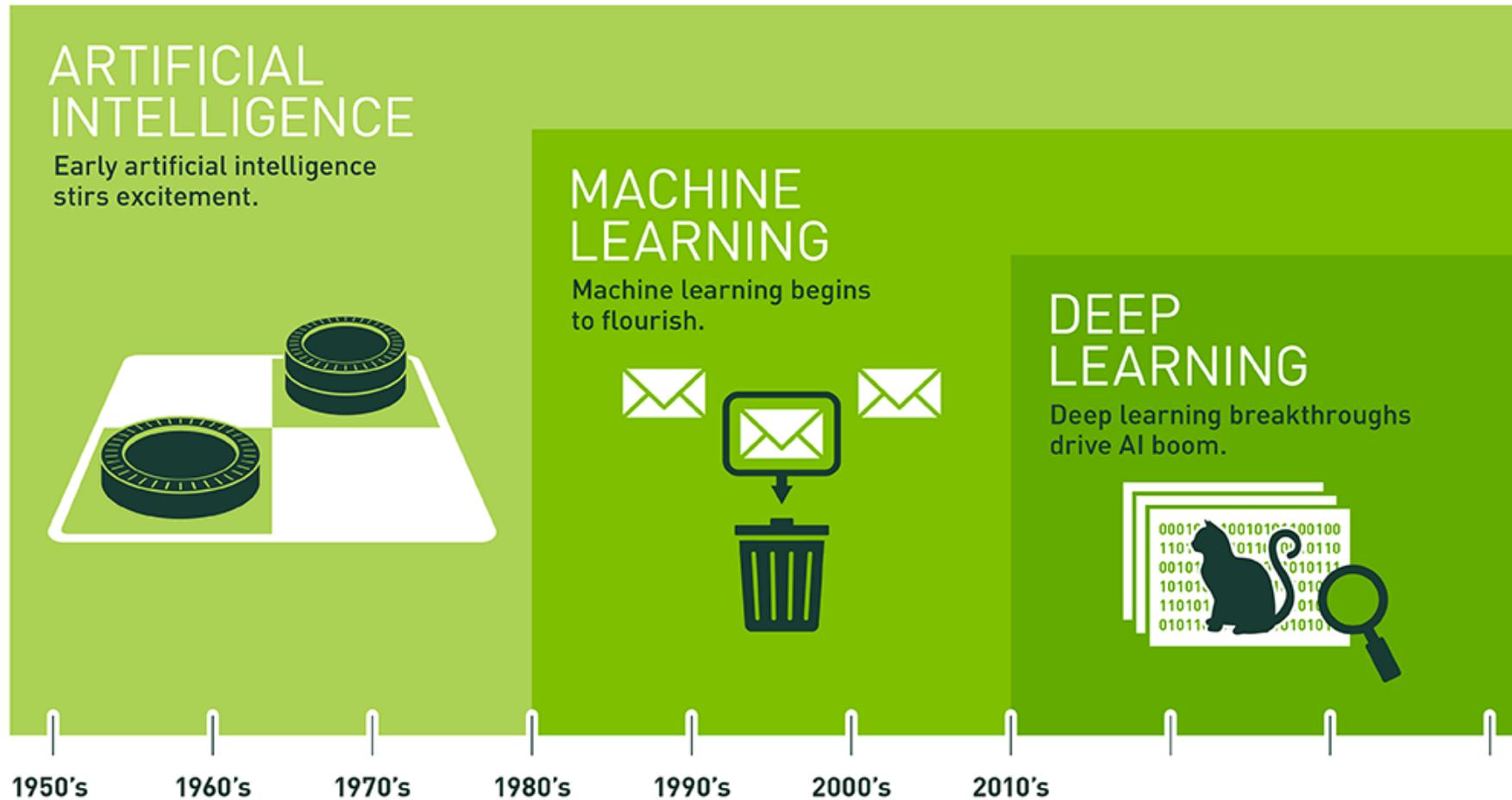
(b) Factored



(c) Structured

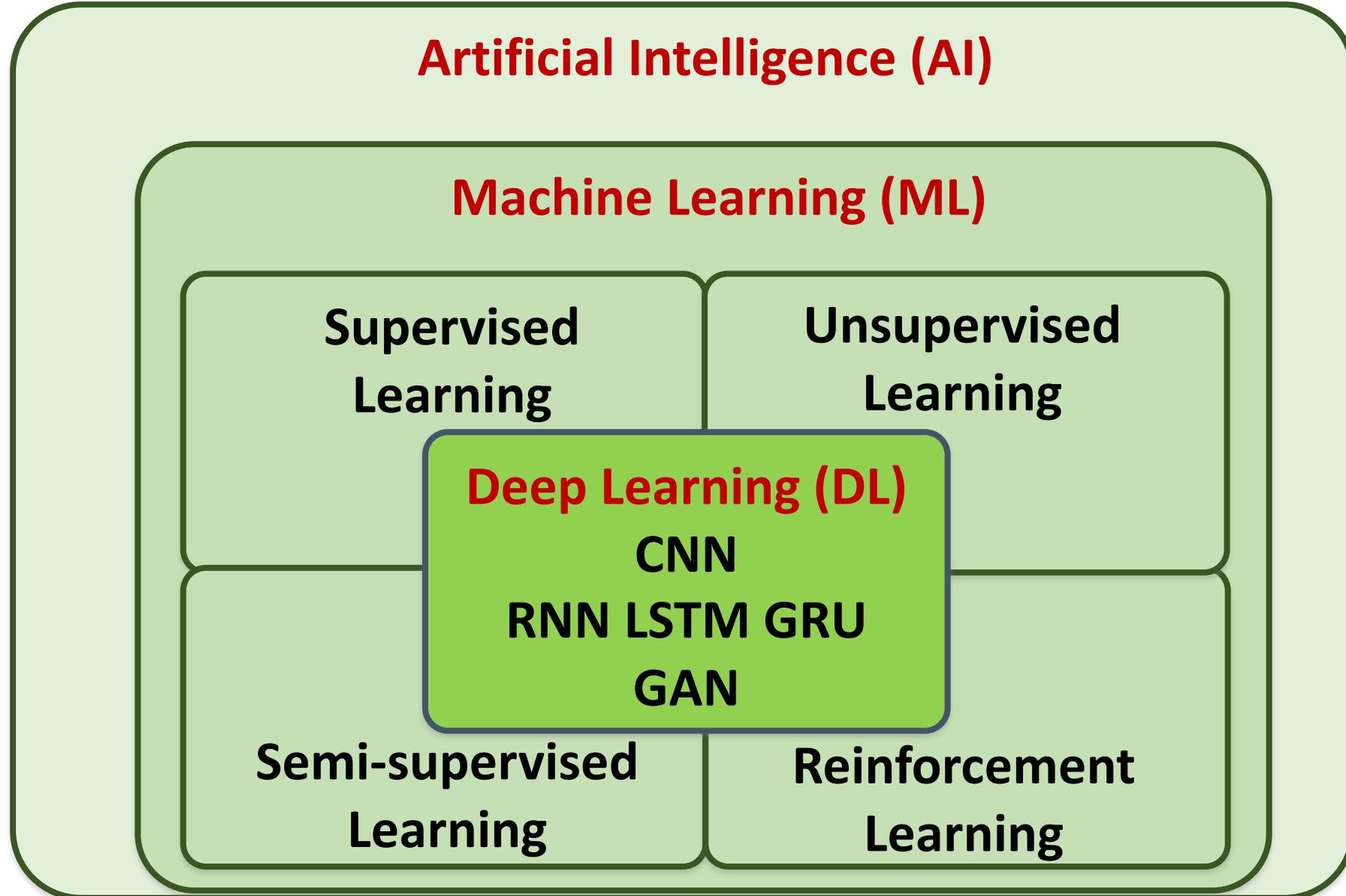
Artificial Intelligence

Machine Learning & Deep Learning

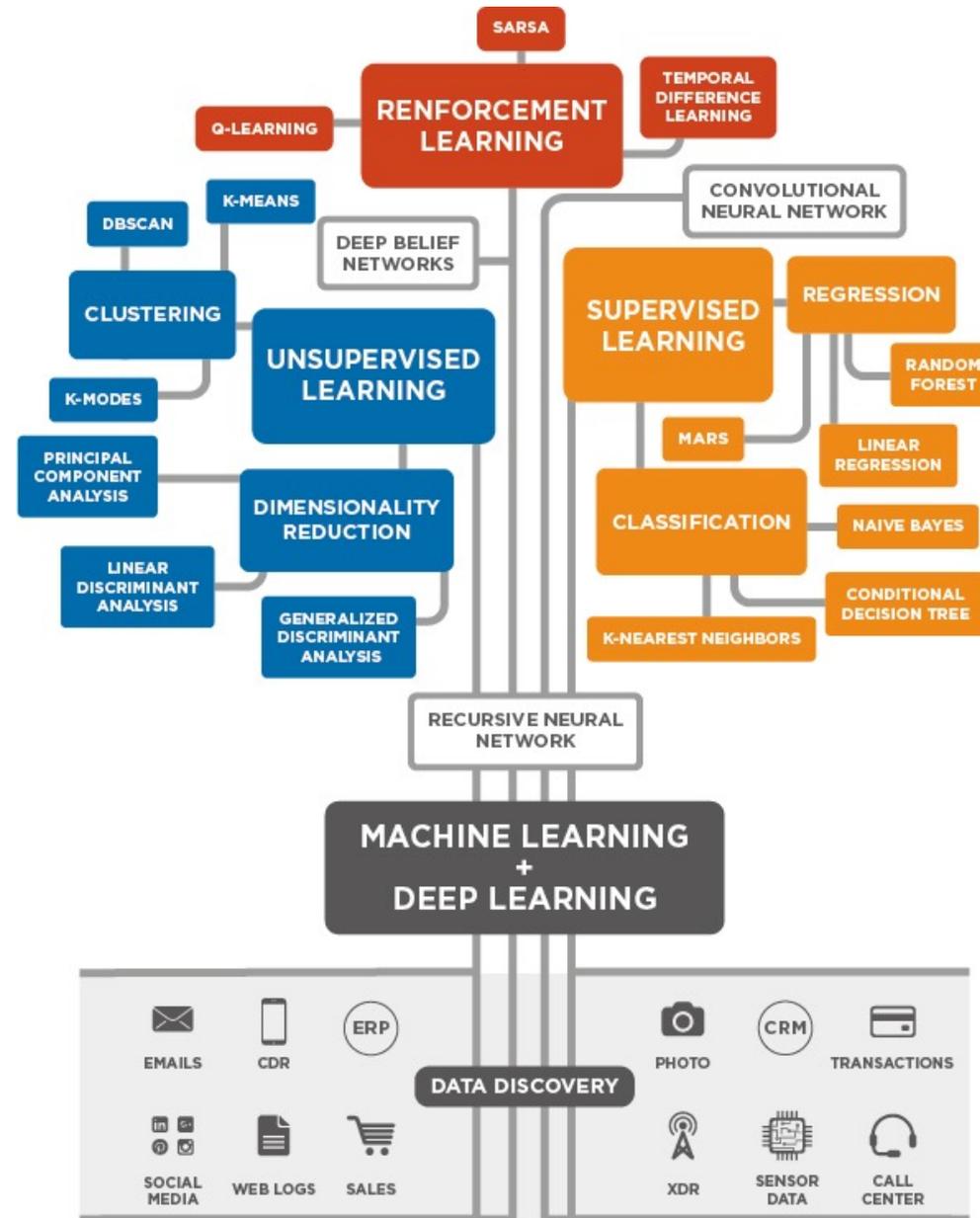


Since an early flush of optimism in the 1950s, smaller subsets of artificial intelligence – first machine learning, then deep learning, a subset of machine learning – have created ever larger disruptions.

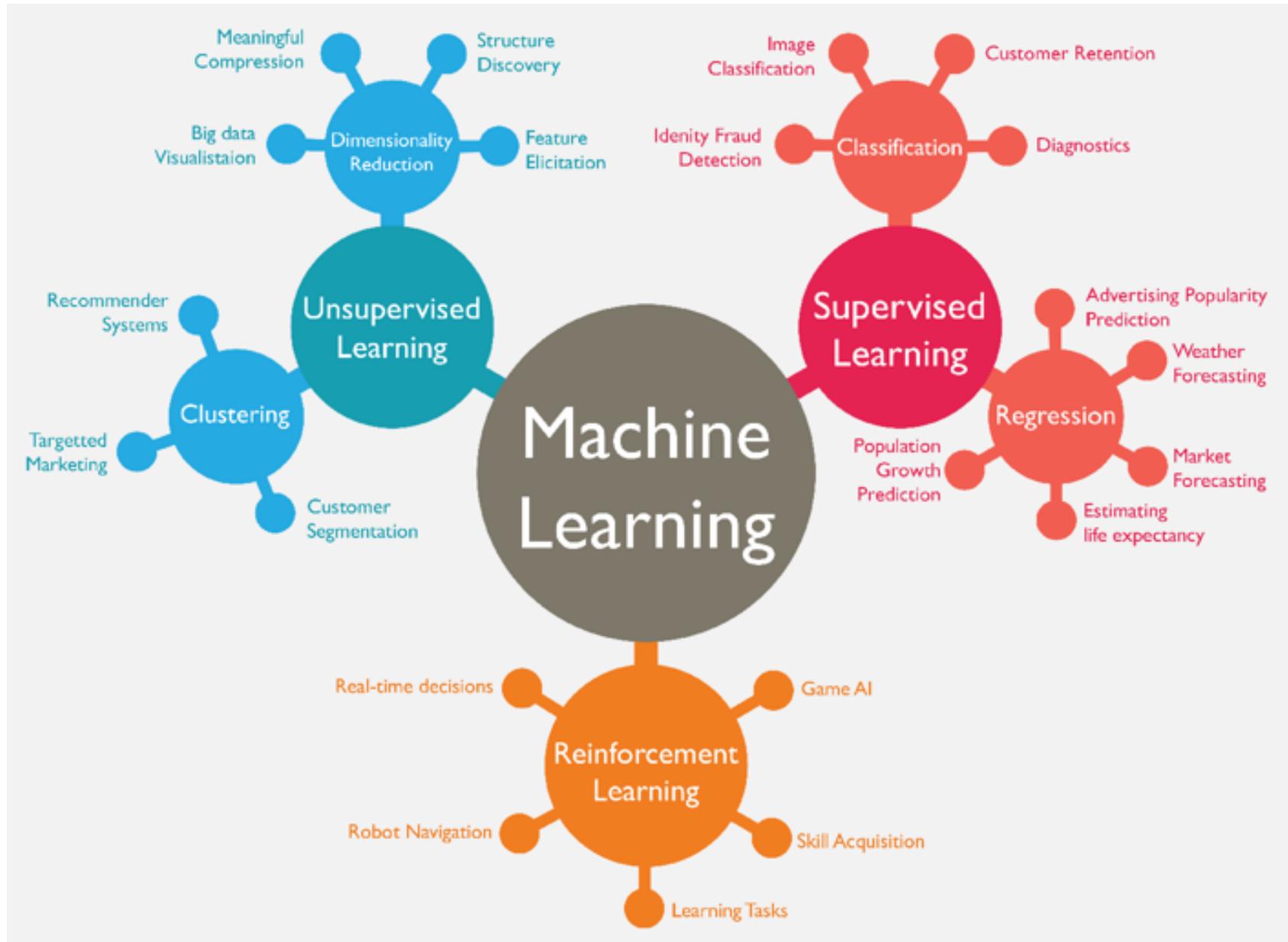
AI, ML, DL



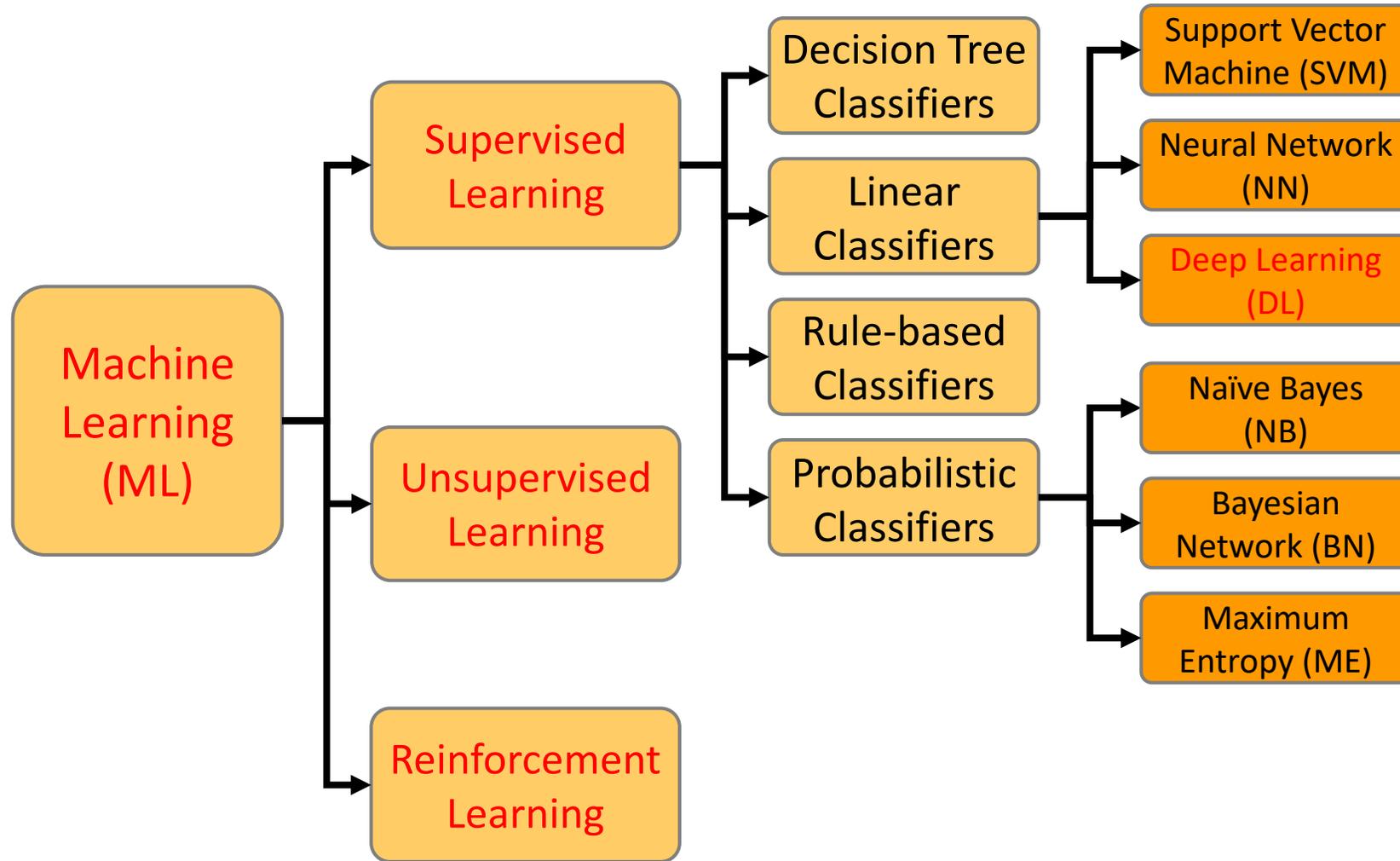
3 Machine Learning Algorithms



Machine Learning (ML)



Machine Learning (ML) / Deep Learning (DL)



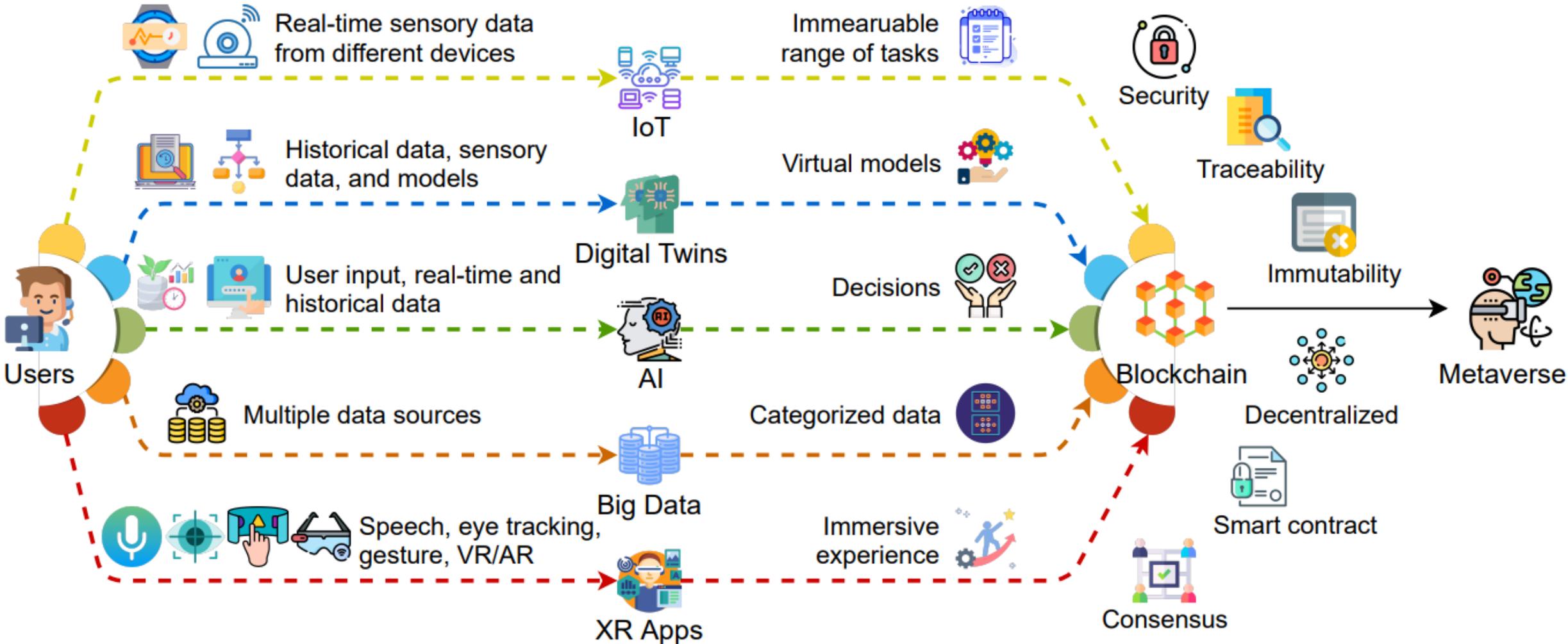
Artificial Intelligence:

6. Communicating, Perceiving, and Acting

- **Natural Language Processing**
- **Deep Learning for Natural Language Processing**
- **Computer Vision**
- **Robotics**

AI and Blockchain

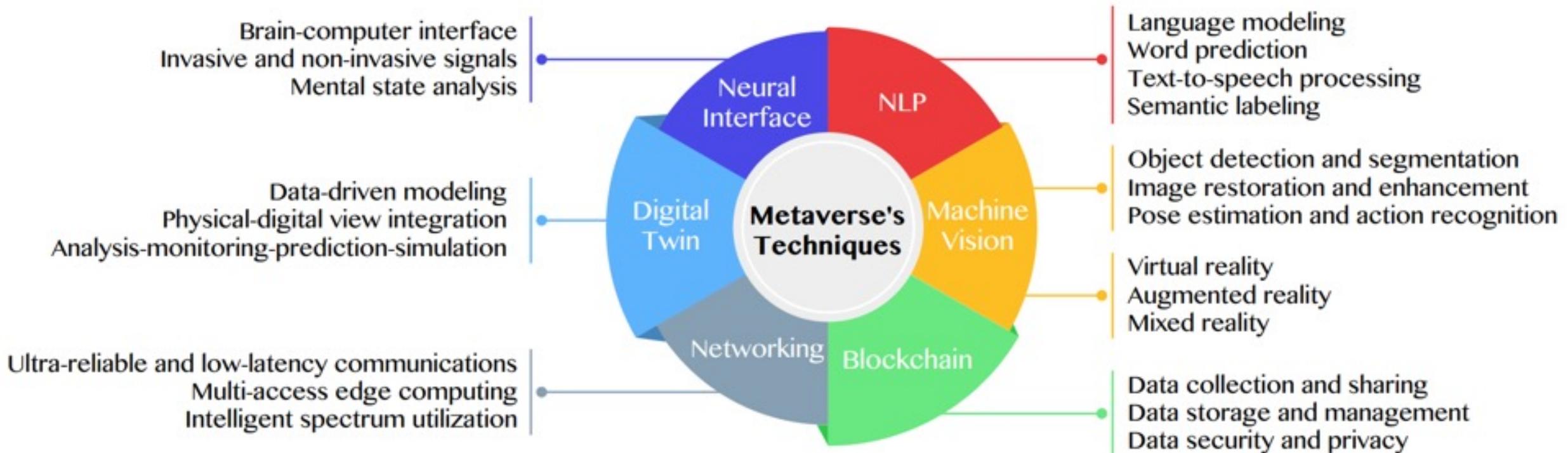
Key Enabling Technologies of the Metaverse



Source: Gadekallu, Thippa Reddy, Thien Huynh-The, Weizheng Wang, Gokul Yenduri, Pasika Ranaweera, Quoc-Viet Pham, Daniel Benevides da Costa, and Madhusanka Liyanage (2022). "Blockchain for the Metaverse: A Review." arXiv preprint arXiv:2203.09738..

Primary Technical Aspects in the Metaverse

AI with ML algorithms and DL architectures is advancing the user experience in the virtual world

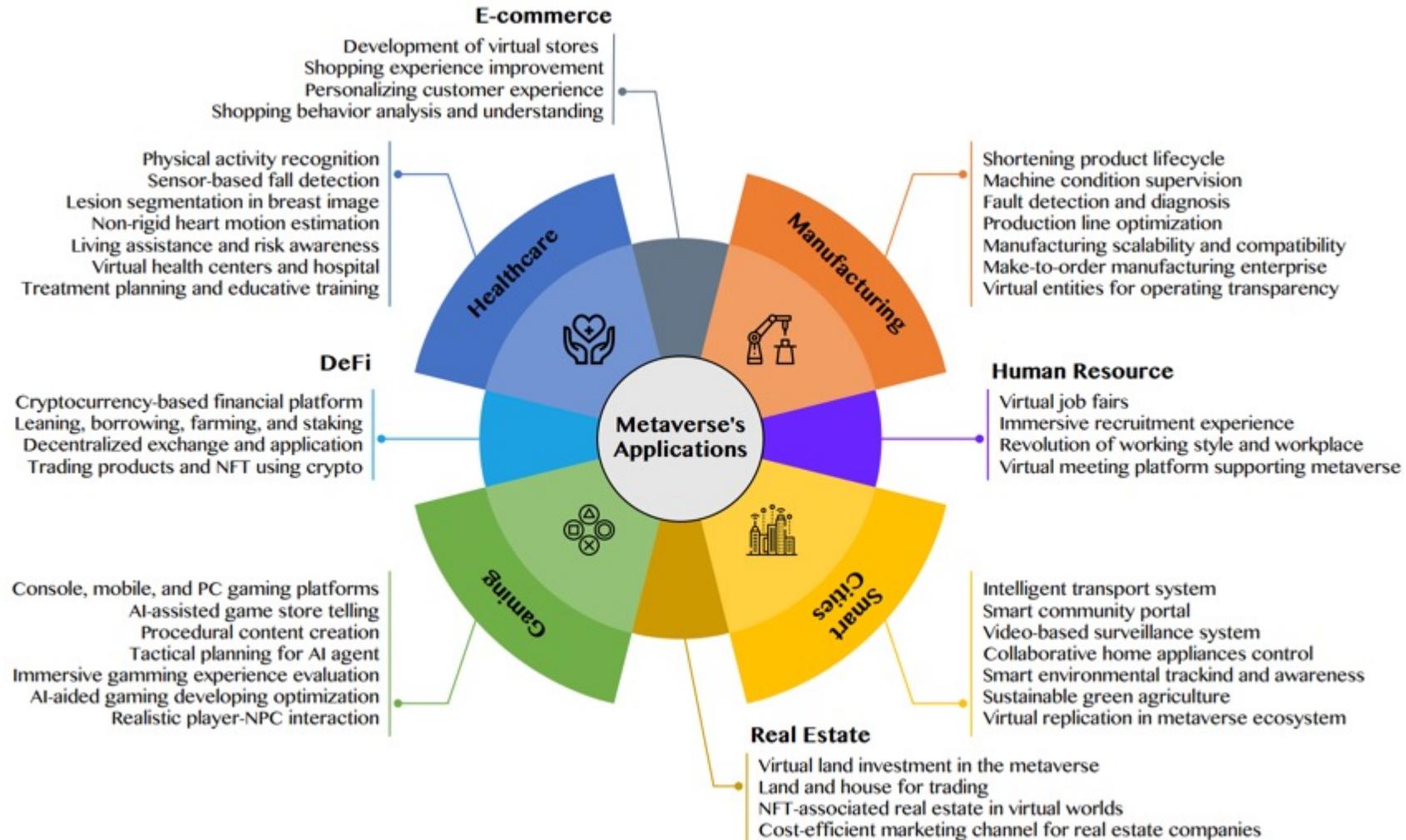


Source: Huynh-The, Thien, Quoc-Viet Pham, Xuan-Quy Pham, Thanh Thi Nguyen, Zhu Han, and Dong-Seong Kim (2022).

"Artificial Intelligence for the Metaverse: A Survey." arXiv preprint arXiv:2202.10336.

AI for the Metaverse in the Application Aspects

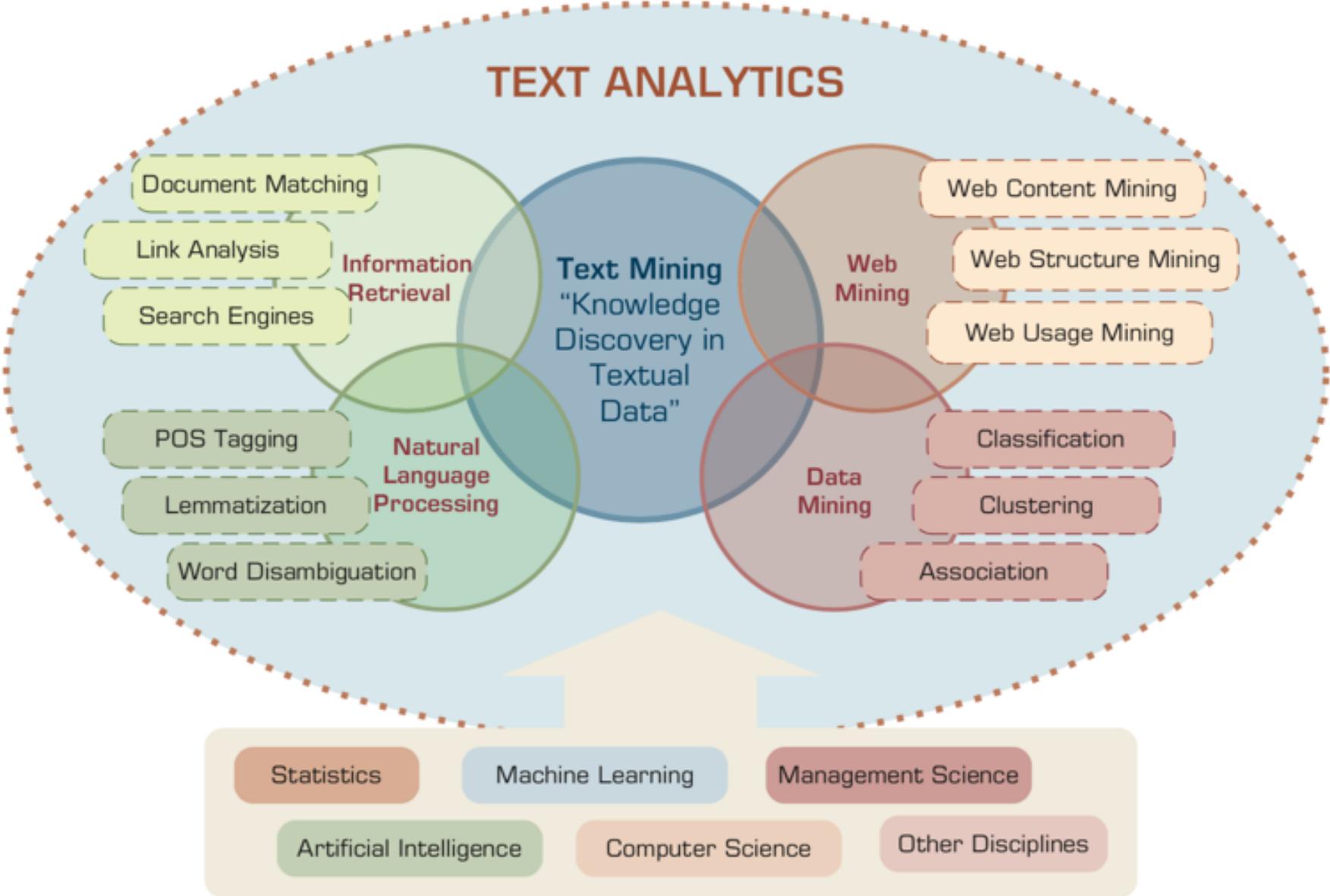
healthcare, manufacturing, smart cities, gaming
E-commerce, human resources, real estate, and DeFi



Source: Huynh-The, Thien, Quoc-Viet Pham, Xuan-Quy Pham, Thanh Thi Nguyen, Zhu Han, and Dong-Seong Kim (2022).

"Artificial Intelligence for the Metaverse: A Survey." arXiv preprint arXiv:2202.10336.

AI for Text Analytics



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

Hugging Face



Hugging Face

Search models, datasets

Models

Datasets

Spaces

Docs

Solutions

Pricing



Log In

Sign Up



The AI community building the future.

Build, train and deploy state of the art models powered by
the reference open source in machine learning.

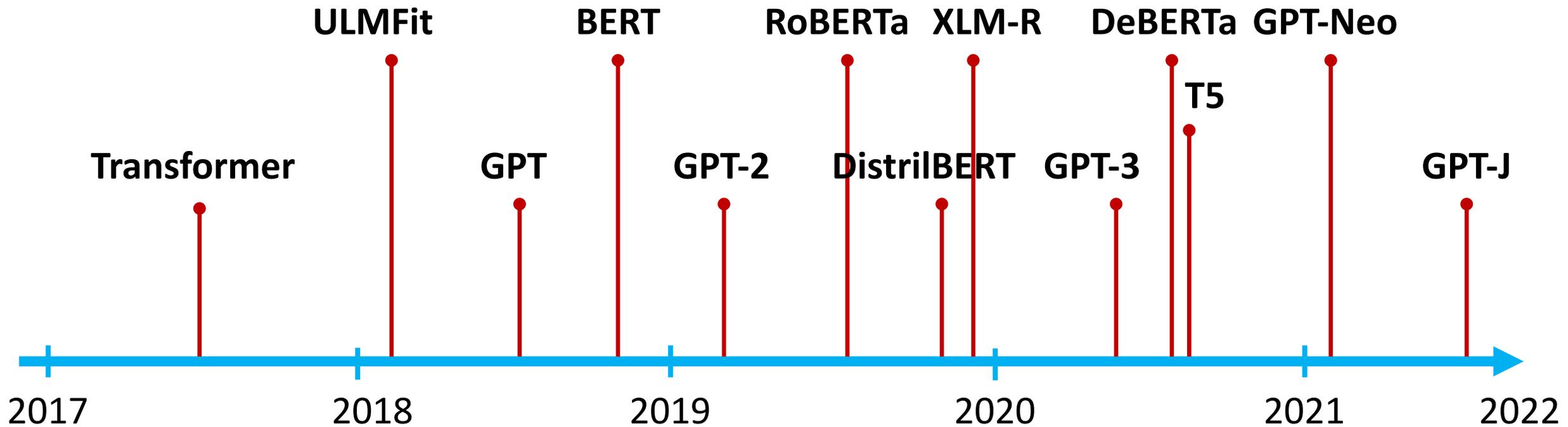


Star

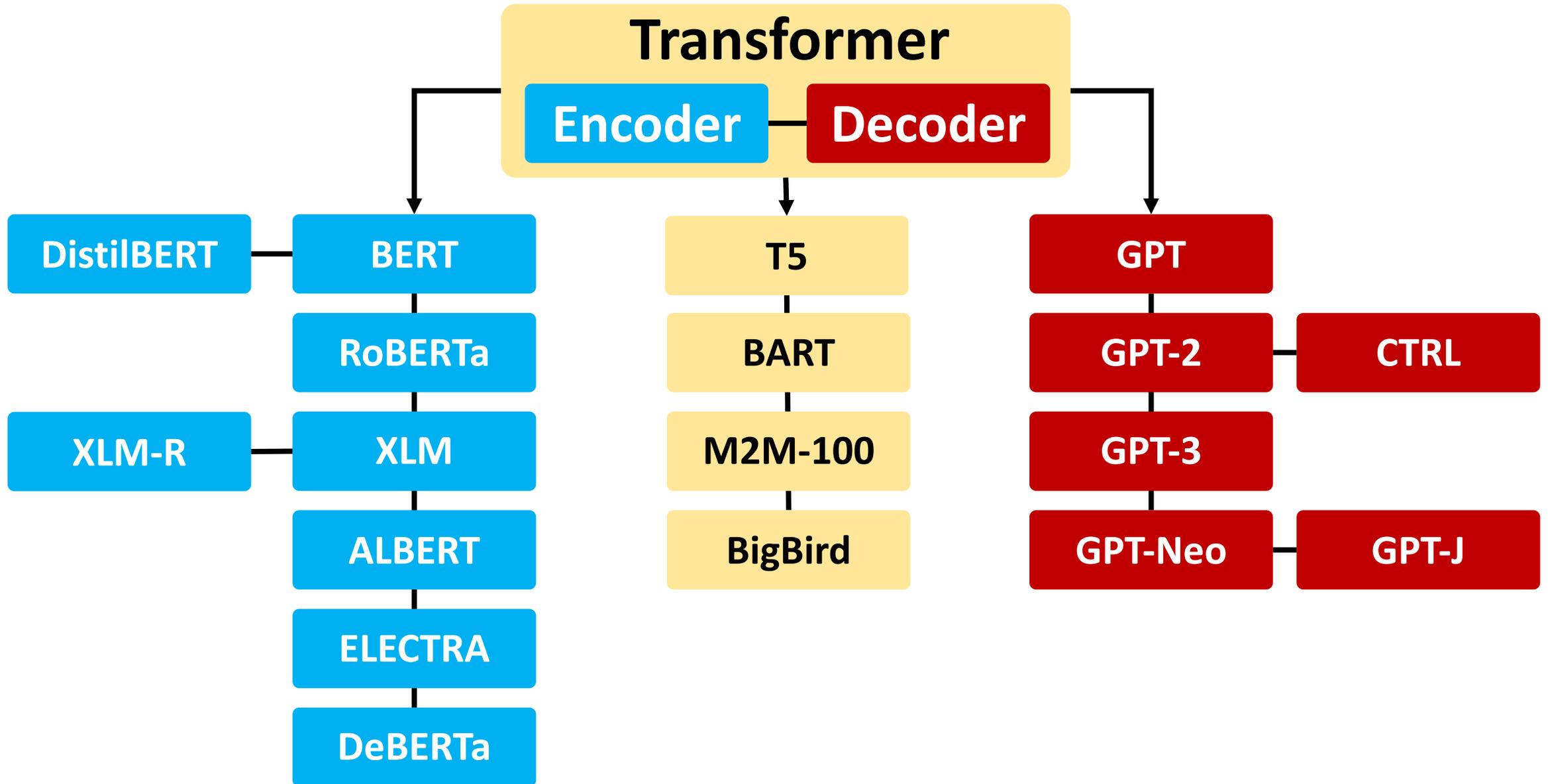
58,696

<https://huggingface.co/>

The Transformers Timeline

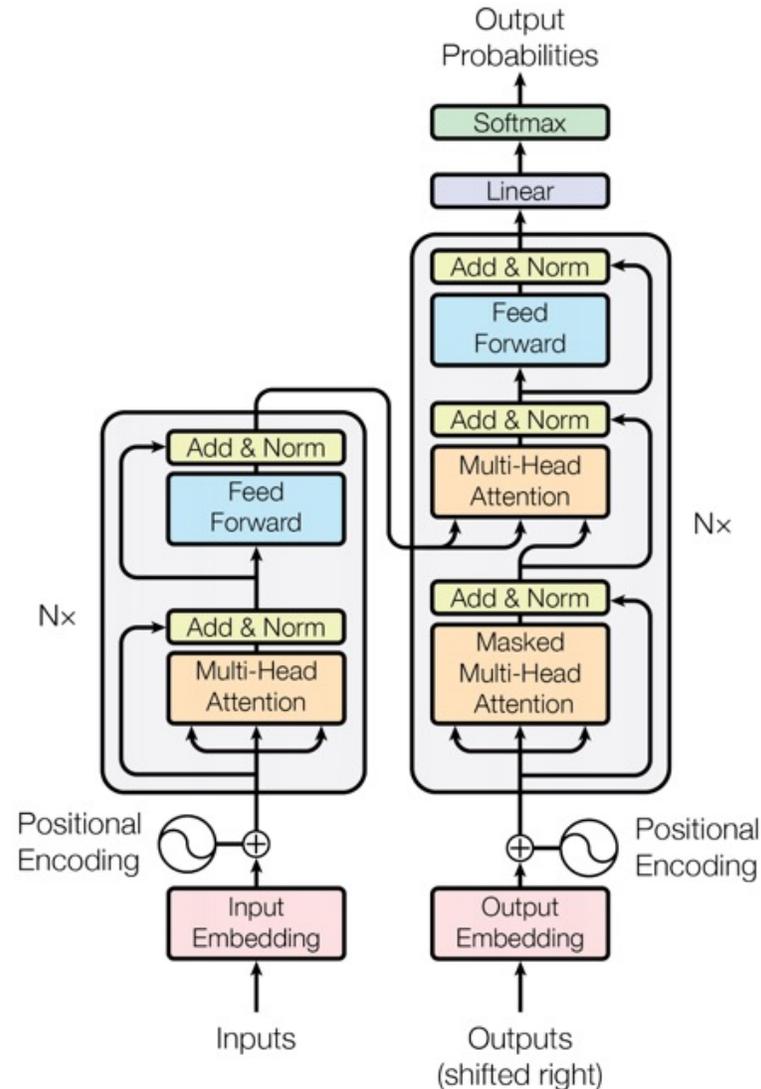


Transformer Models



Transformer (Attention is All You Need)

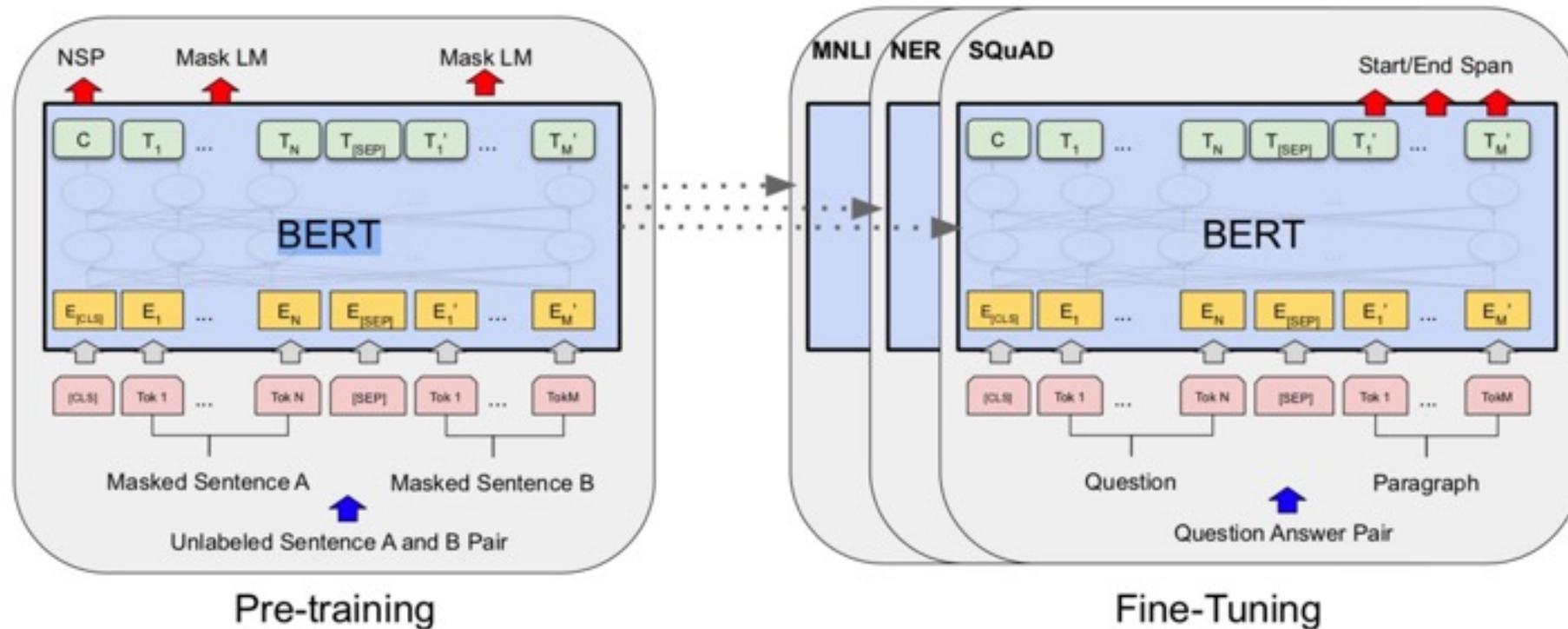
(Vaswani et al., 2017)



BERT: Pre-training of Deep Bidirectional Transformers for Language Understanding

BERT (Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers)

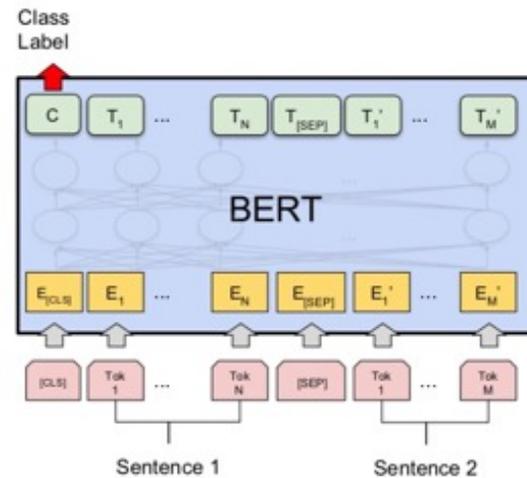
Overall pre-training and fine-tuning procedures for BERT



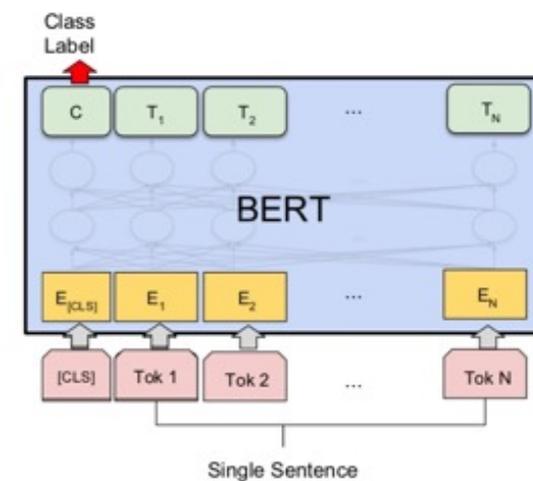
Source: Devlin, Jacob, Ming-Wei Chang, Kenton Lee, and Kristina Toutanova (2018).

"Bert: Pre-training of deep bidirectional transformers for language understanding." arXiv preprint arXiv:1810.04805.

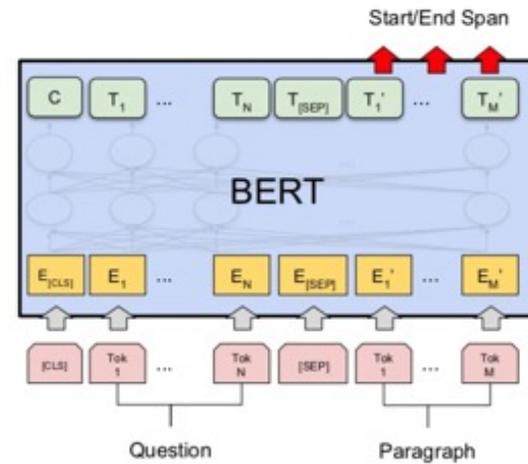
Fine-tuning BERT on Different Tasks



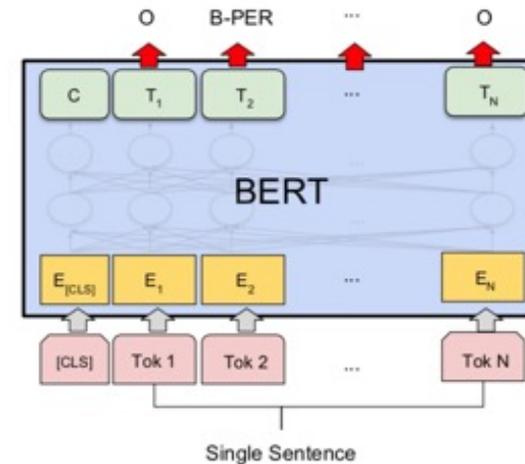
(a) Sentence Pair Classification Tasks:
MNLI, QQP, QNLI, STS-B, MRPC,
RTE, SWAG



(b) Single Sentence Classification Tasks:
SST-2, CoLA



(c) Question Answering Tasks:
SQuAD v1.1

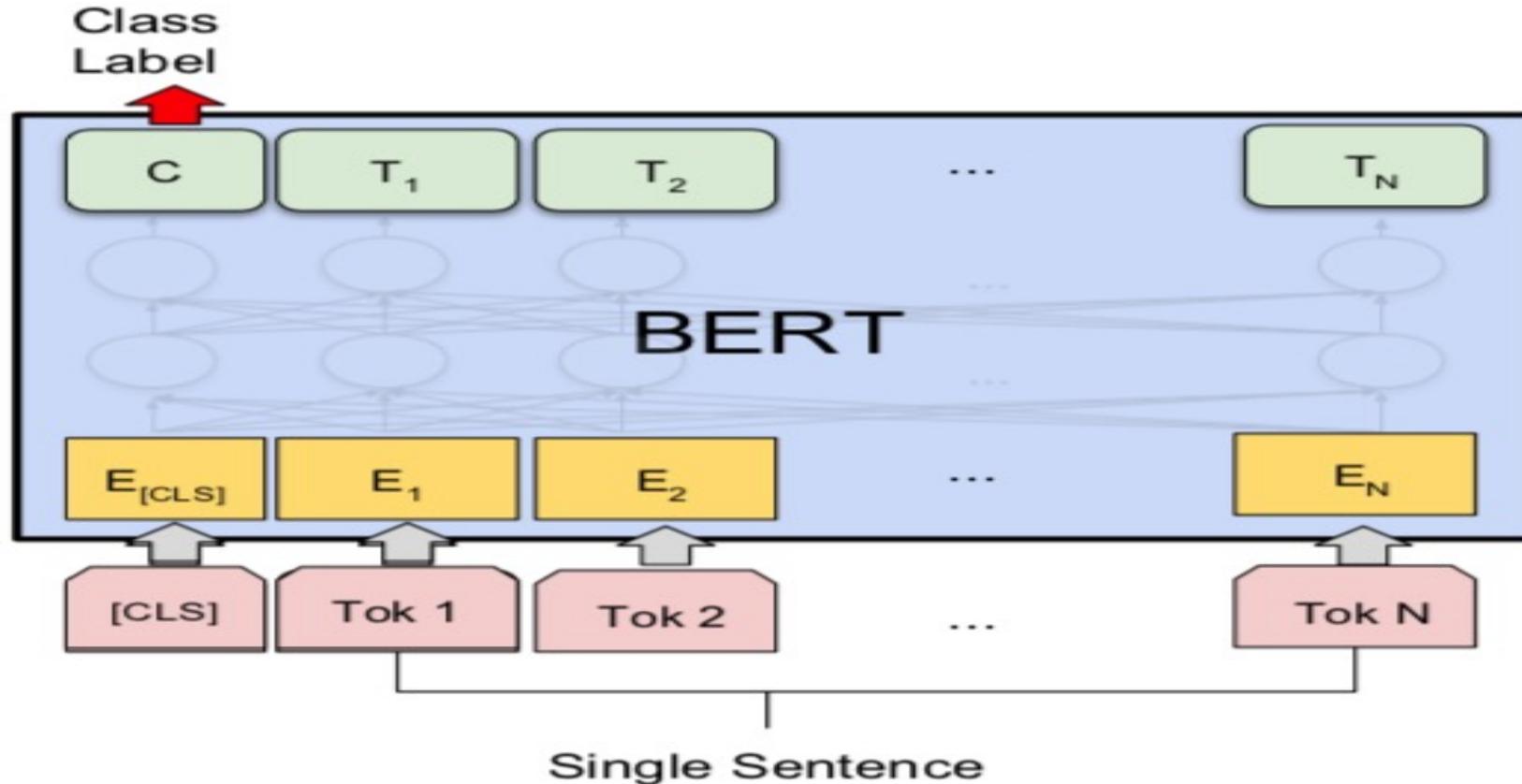


(d) Single Sentence Tagging Tasks:
CoNLL-2003 NER

Source: Devlin, Jacob, Ming-Wei Chang, Kenton Lee, and Kristina Toutanova (2018).

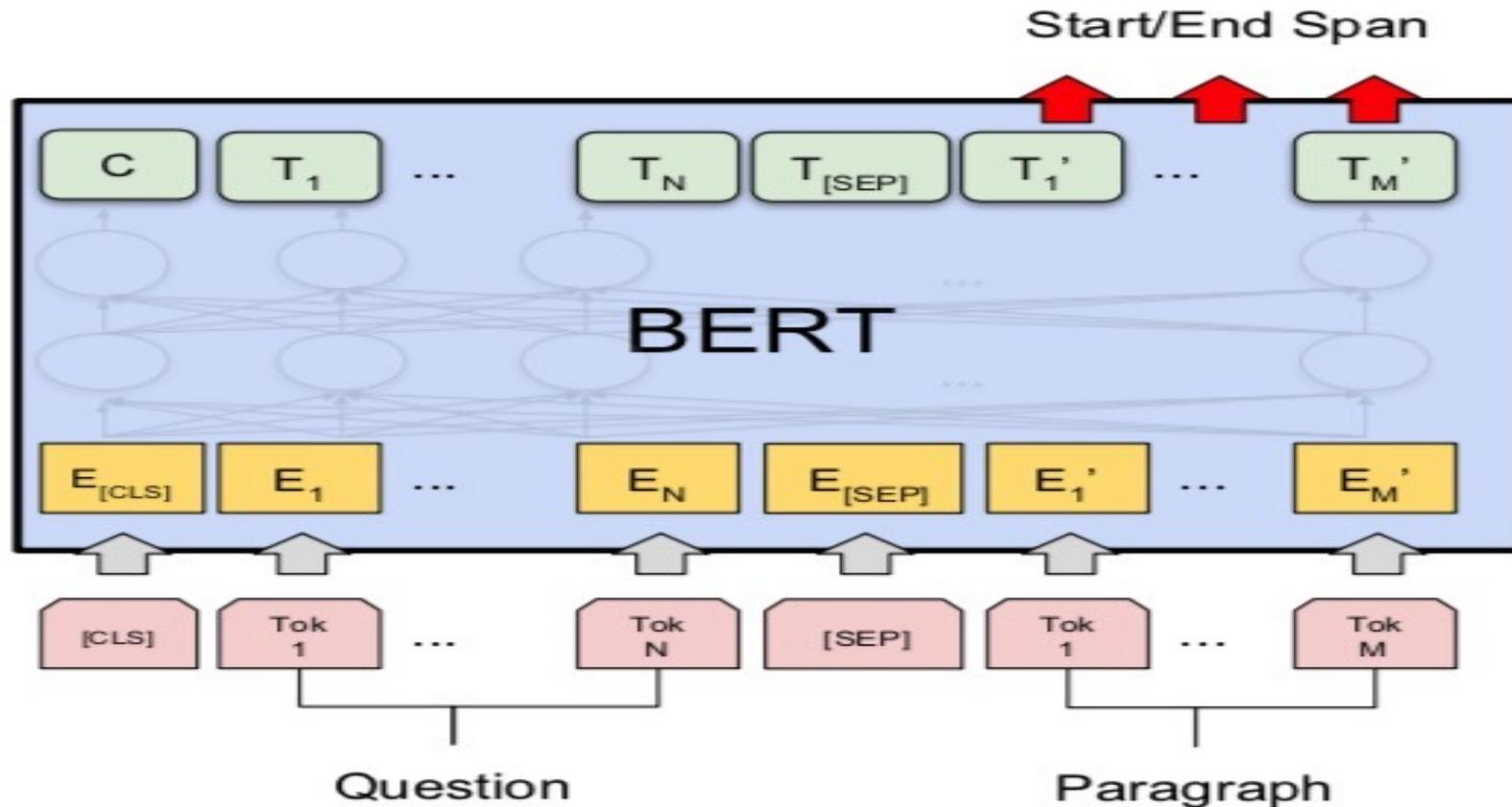
"Bert: Pre-training of deep bidirectional transformers for language understanding." arXiv preprint arXiv:1810.04805.

Sentiment Analysis: Single Sentence Classification



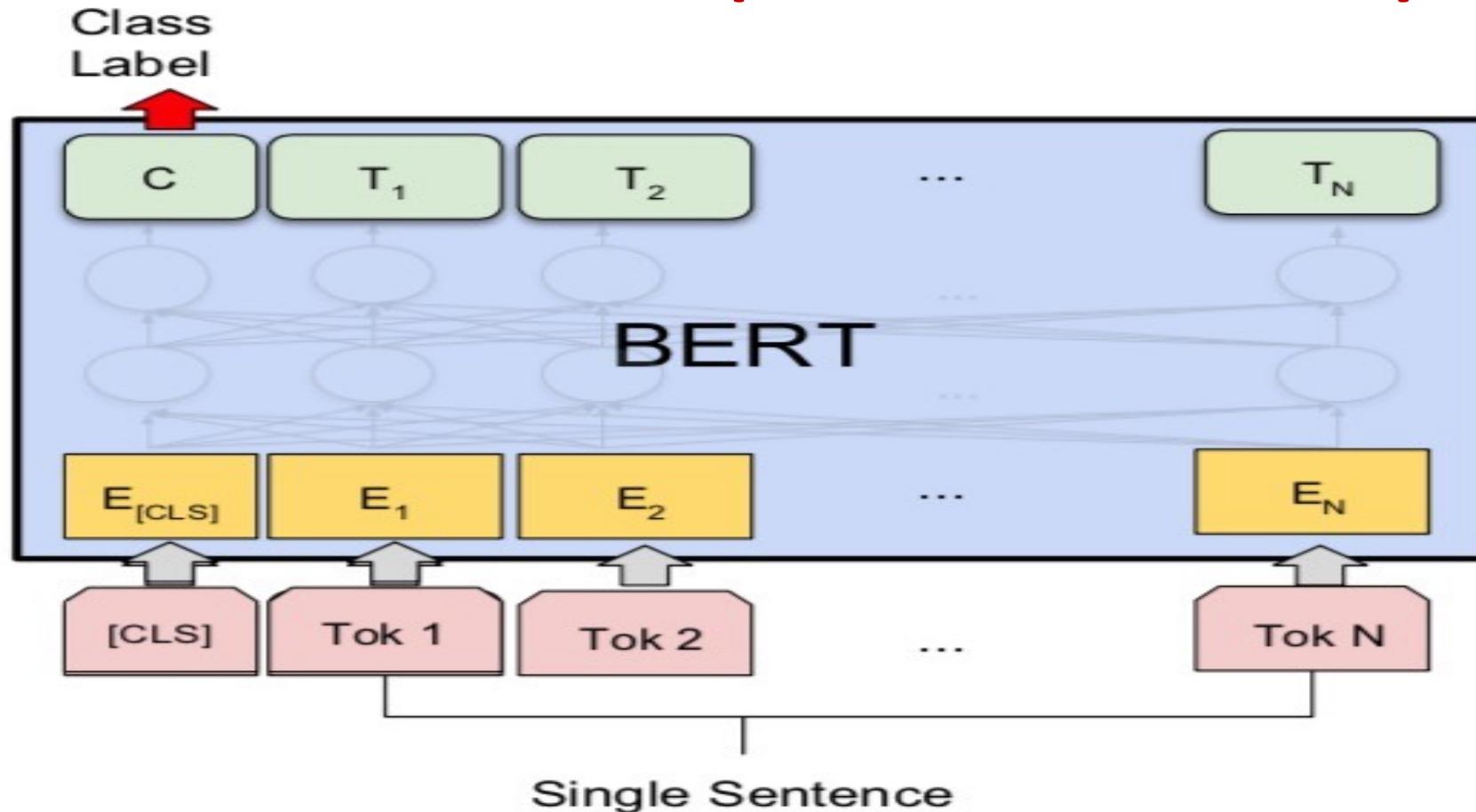
(b) Single Sentence Classification Tasks:
SST-2, CoLA

Fine-tuning BERT on Question Answering (QA)



(c) Question Answering Tasks:
SQuAD v1.1

Fine-tuning BERT on Dialogue Intent Detection (ID; Classification)



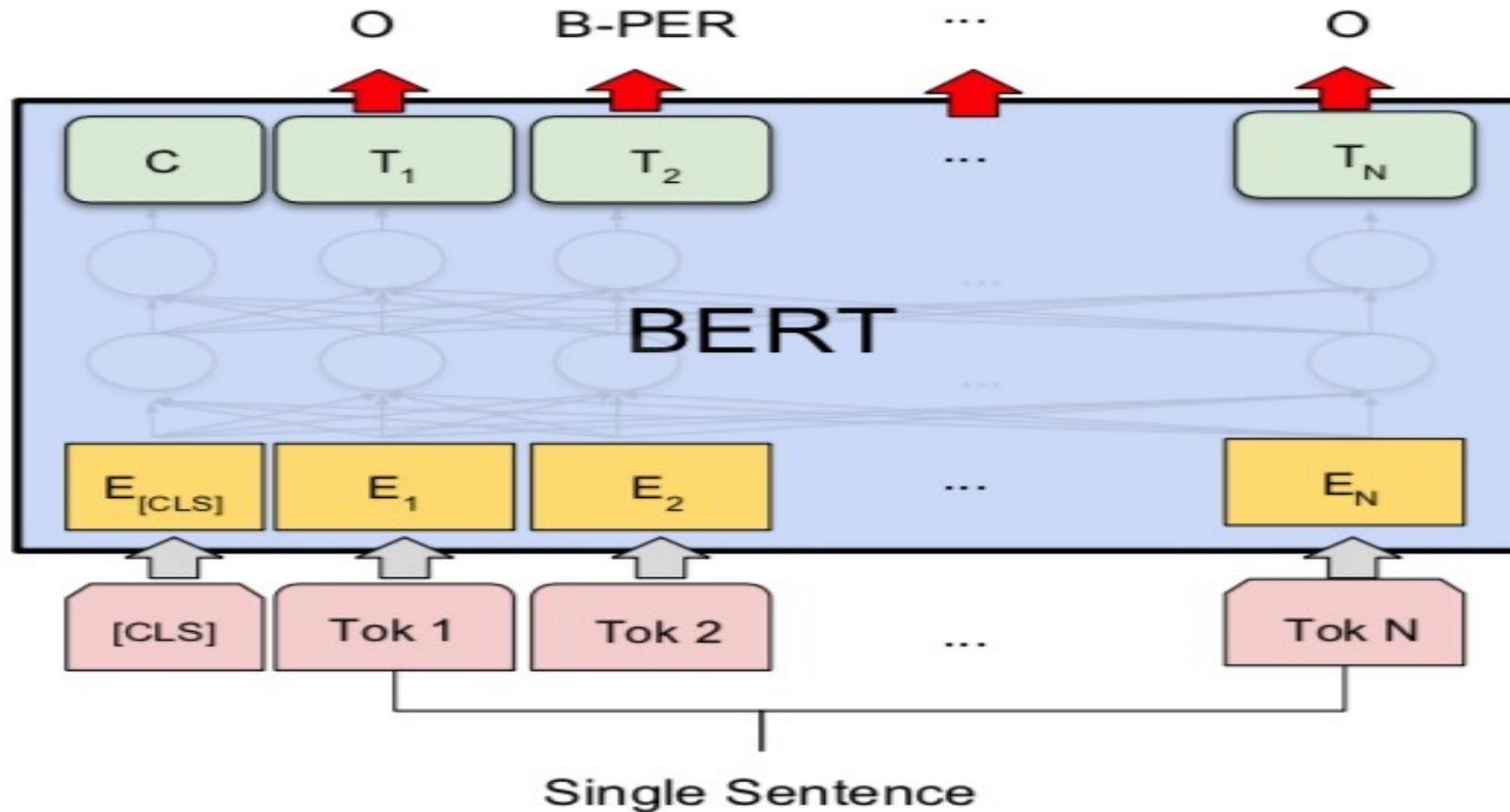
(b) Single Sentence Classification Tasks: SST-2, CoLA

Source: Devlin, Jacob, Ming-Wei Chang, Kenton Lee, and Kristina Toutanova (2018).

"Bert: Pre-training of deep bidirectional transformers for language understanding." arXiv preprint arXiv:1810.04805.

Fine-tuning BERT on Dialogue

Slot Filling (SF)



(d) Single Sentence Tagging Tasks:
CoNLL-2003 NER

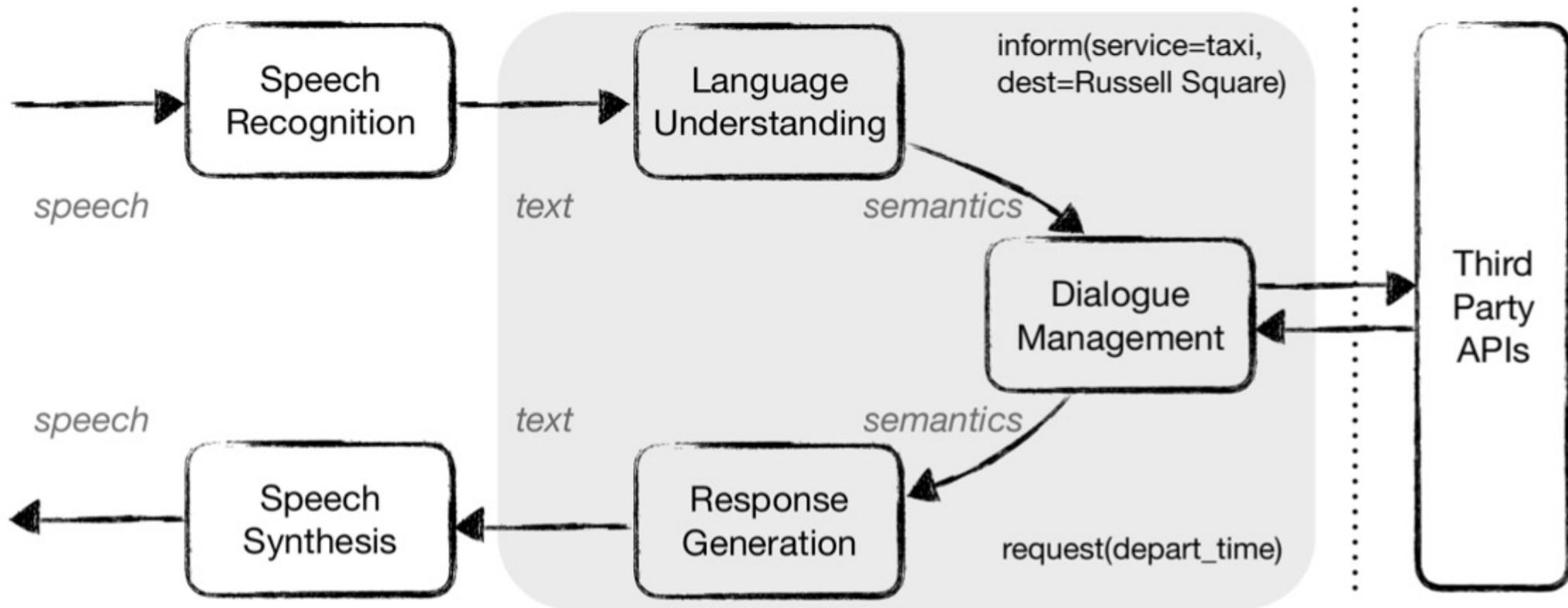
Source: Devlin, Jacob, Ming-Wei Chang, Kenton Lee, and Kristina Toutanova (2018).

"Bert: Pre-training of deep bidirectional transformers for language understanding." arXiv preprint arXiv:1810.04805.

Task-Oriented Dialogue (ToD) System

Speech, Text, NLP

"Book me a cab to Russell Square"



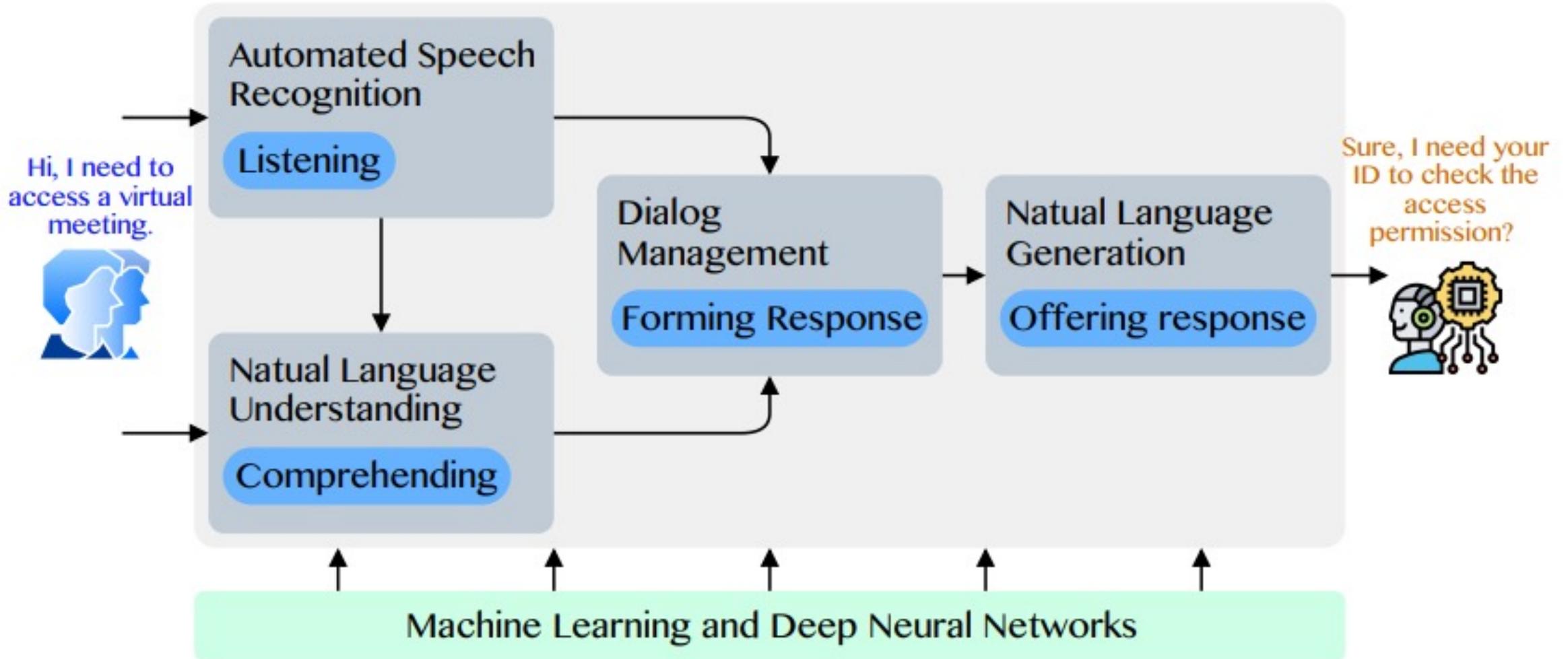
"When do you want to leave?"

Source: Razumovskaia, Evgeniia, Goran Glavas, Olga Majewska, Edoardo M. Ponti, Anna Korhonen, and Ivan Vulic.

"Crossing the conversational chasm: A primer on natural language processing for multilingual task-oriented dialogue systems." Journal of Artificial Intelligence Research 74 (2022): 1351-1402.

Conversational AI

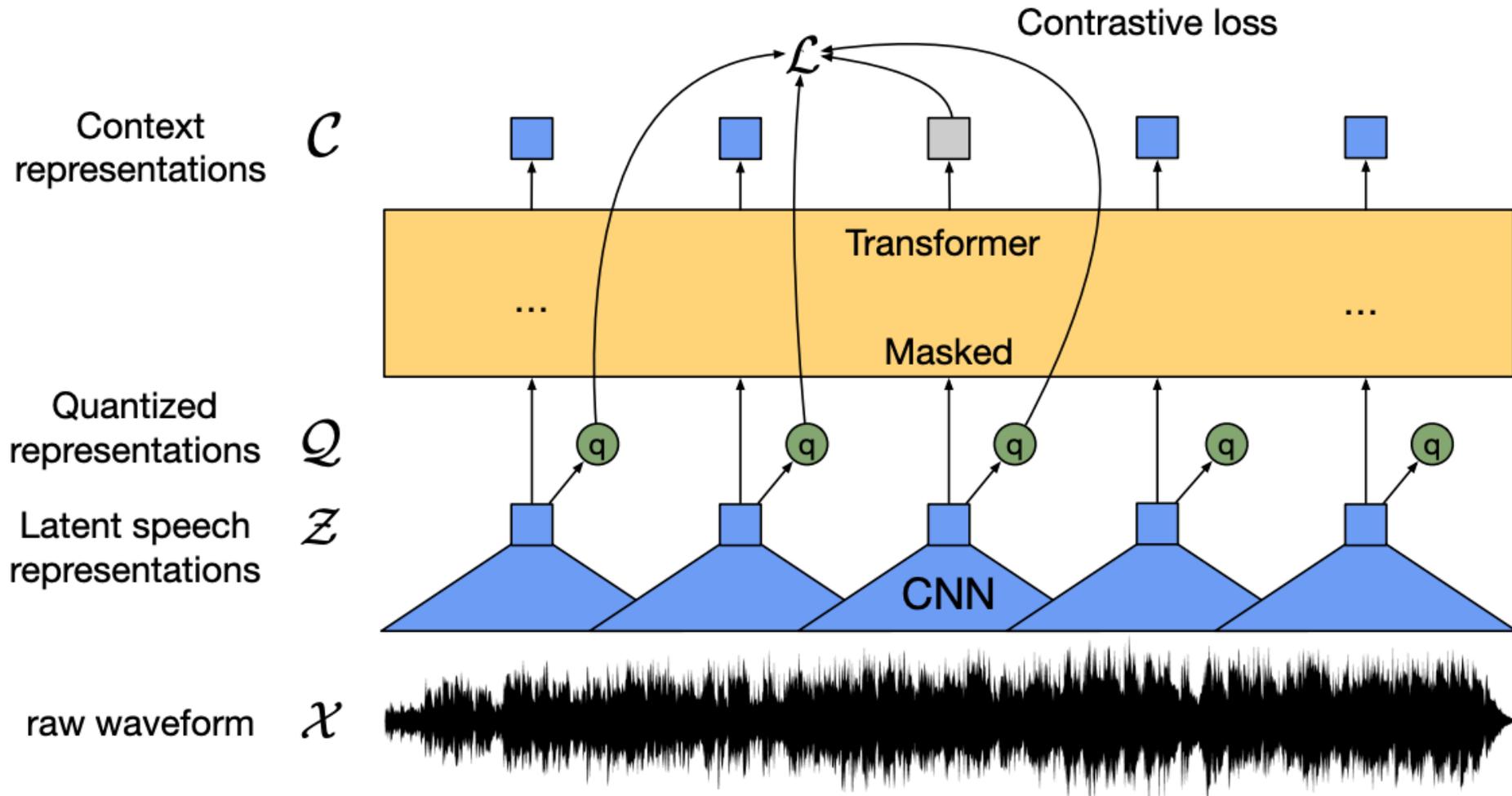
to deliver contextual and personal experience to users



Source: Huynh-The, Thien, Quoc-Viet Pham, Xuan-Quy Pham, Thanh Thi Nguyen, Zhu Han, and Dong-Seong Kim (2022). "Artificial Intelligence for the Metaverse: A Survey." arXiv preprint arXiv:2202.10336.

wav2vec 2.0:

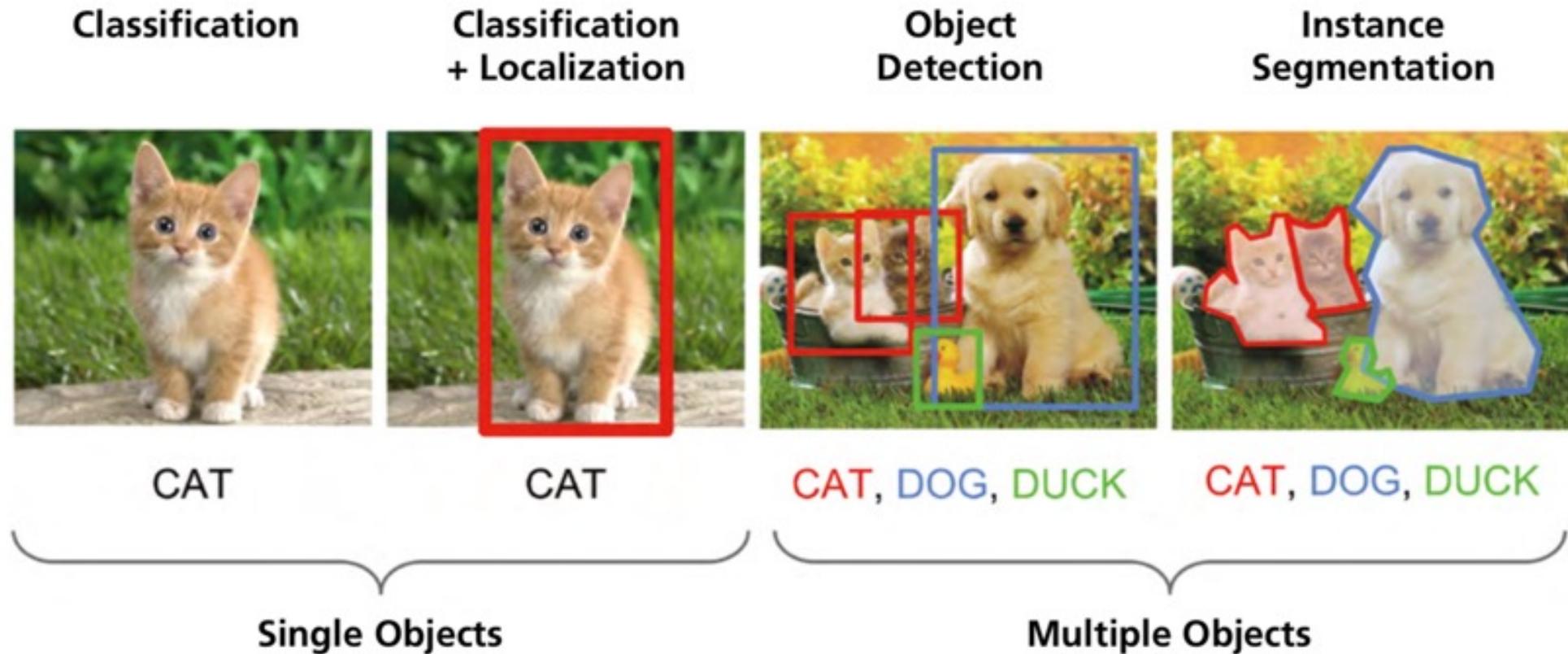
A framework for self-supervised learning of speech representations



Source: Baevski, Alexei, Yuhao Zhou, Abdelrahman Mohamed, and Michael Auli.

"wav2vec 2.0: A framework for self-supervised learning of speech representations." Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems 33 (2020): 12449-12460.

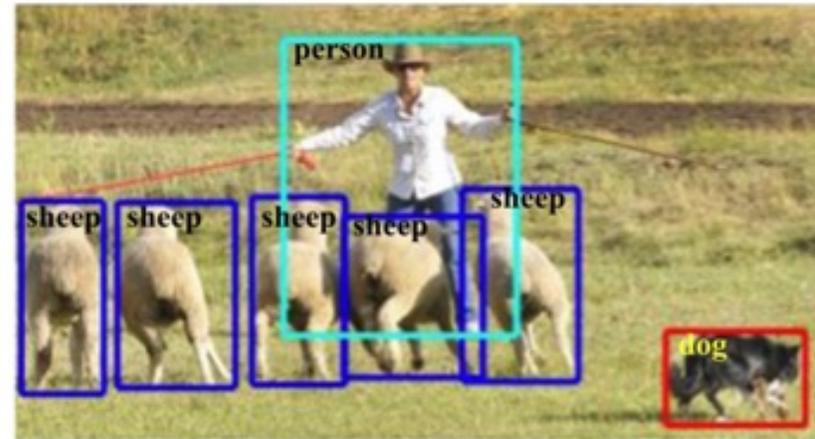
Computer Vision: Image Classification, Object Detection, Object Instance Segmentation



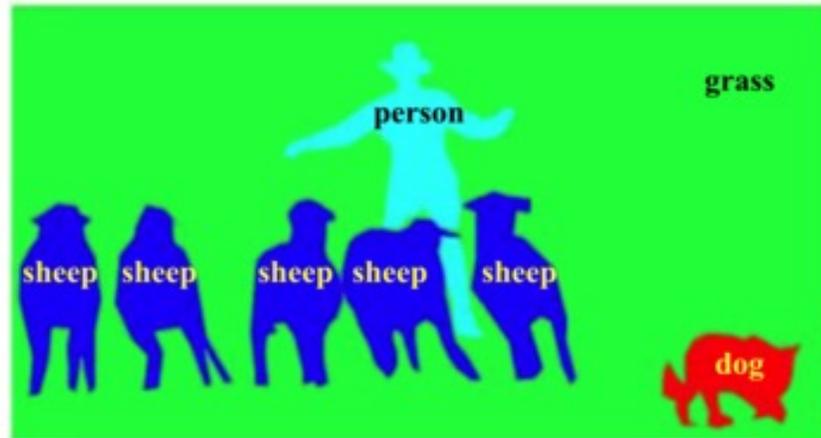
Computer Vision: Object Detection



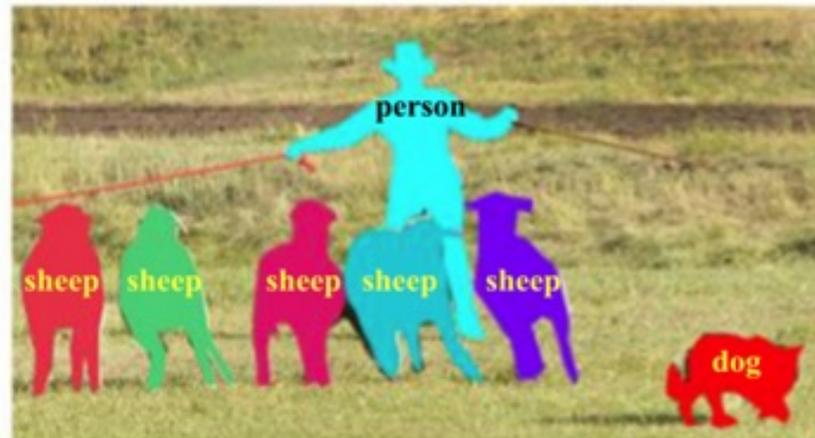
(a) Object Classification



(b) Generic Object Detection (Bounding Box)



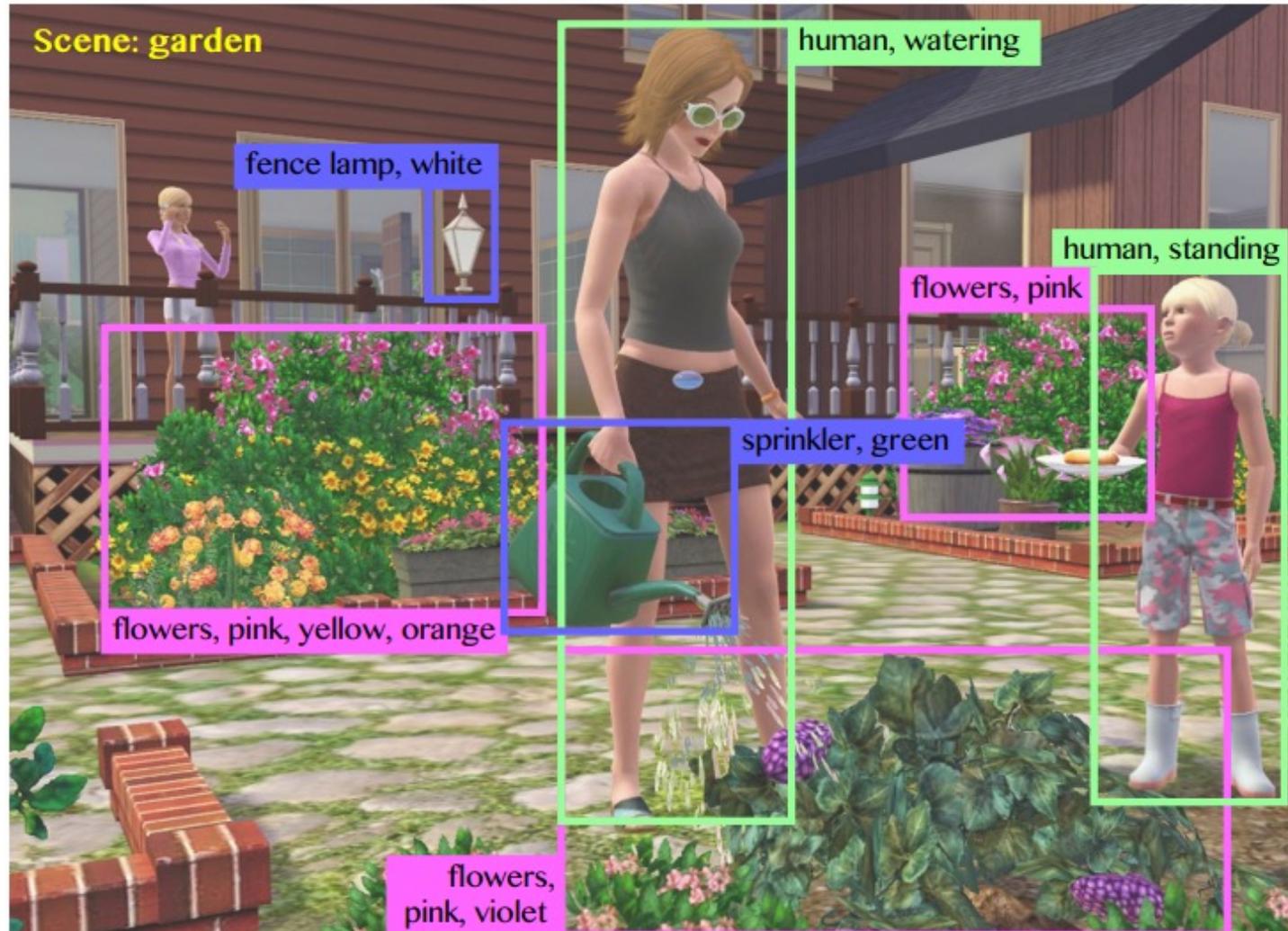
(c) Semantic Segmentation



(d) Object Instance Segmentation

Computer Vision in the Metaverse

with scene understanding, object detection, and human action/activity recognition

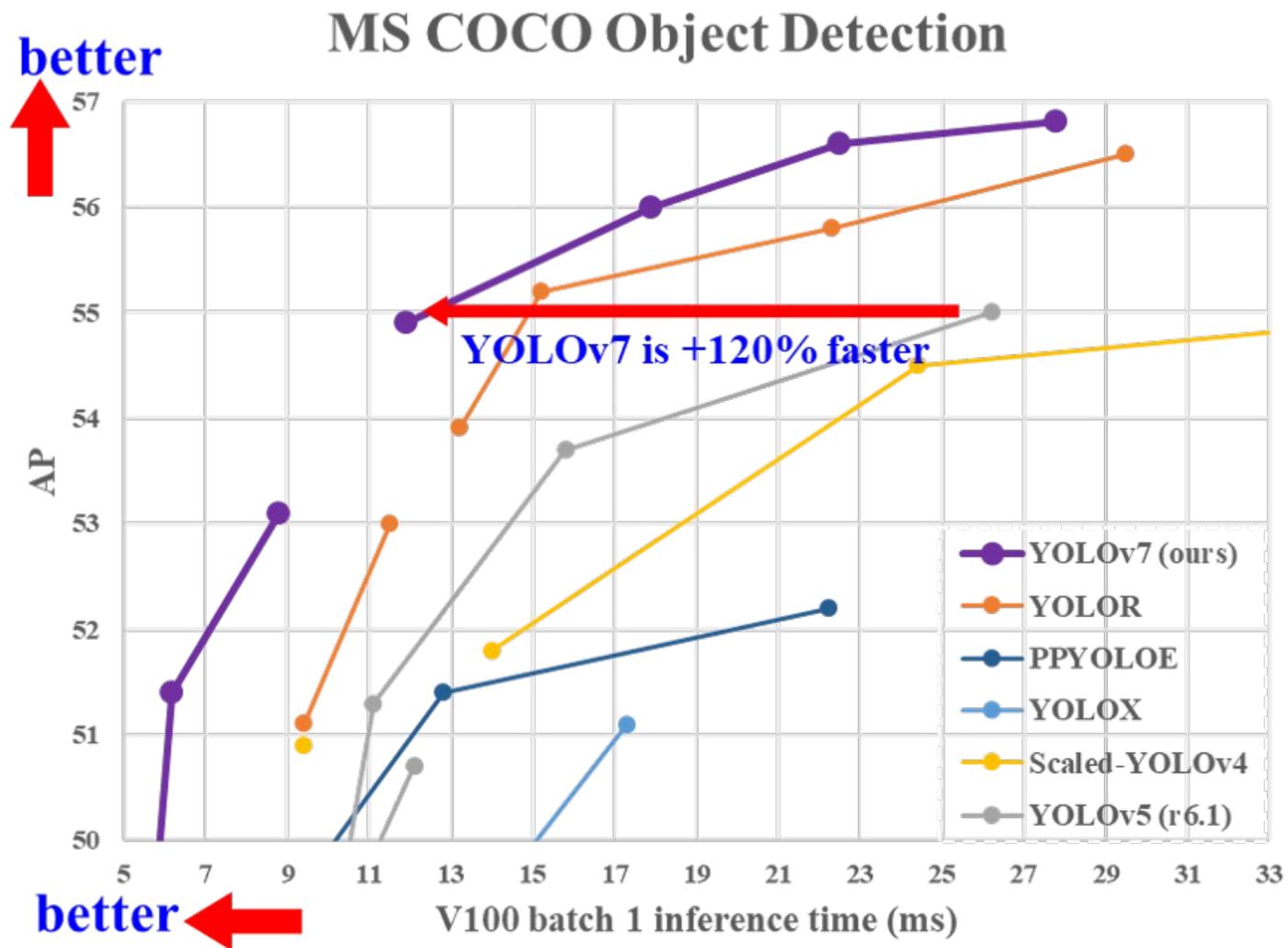


Source: Huynh-The, Thien, Quoc-Viet Pham, Xuan-Quy Pham, Thanh Thi Nguyen, Zhu Han, and Dong-Seong Kim (2022).

"Artificial Intelligence for the Metaverse: A Survey." arXiv preprint arXiv:2202.10336.

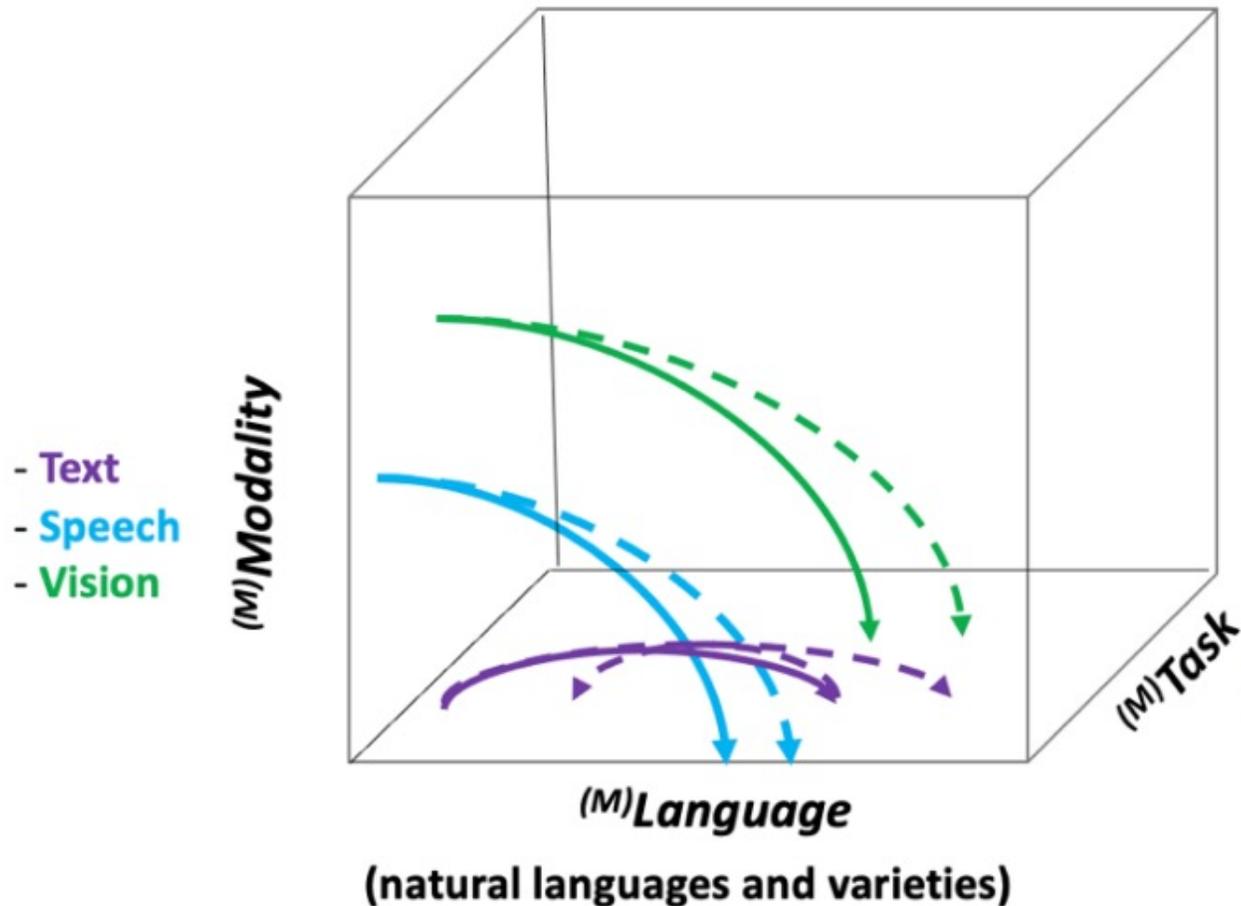
YOLOv7:

Trainable bag-of-freebies sets new state-of-the-art for real-time object detectors



NLG from a Multilingual, Multimodal and Multi-task perspective

Multi³(Natural Language) Generation

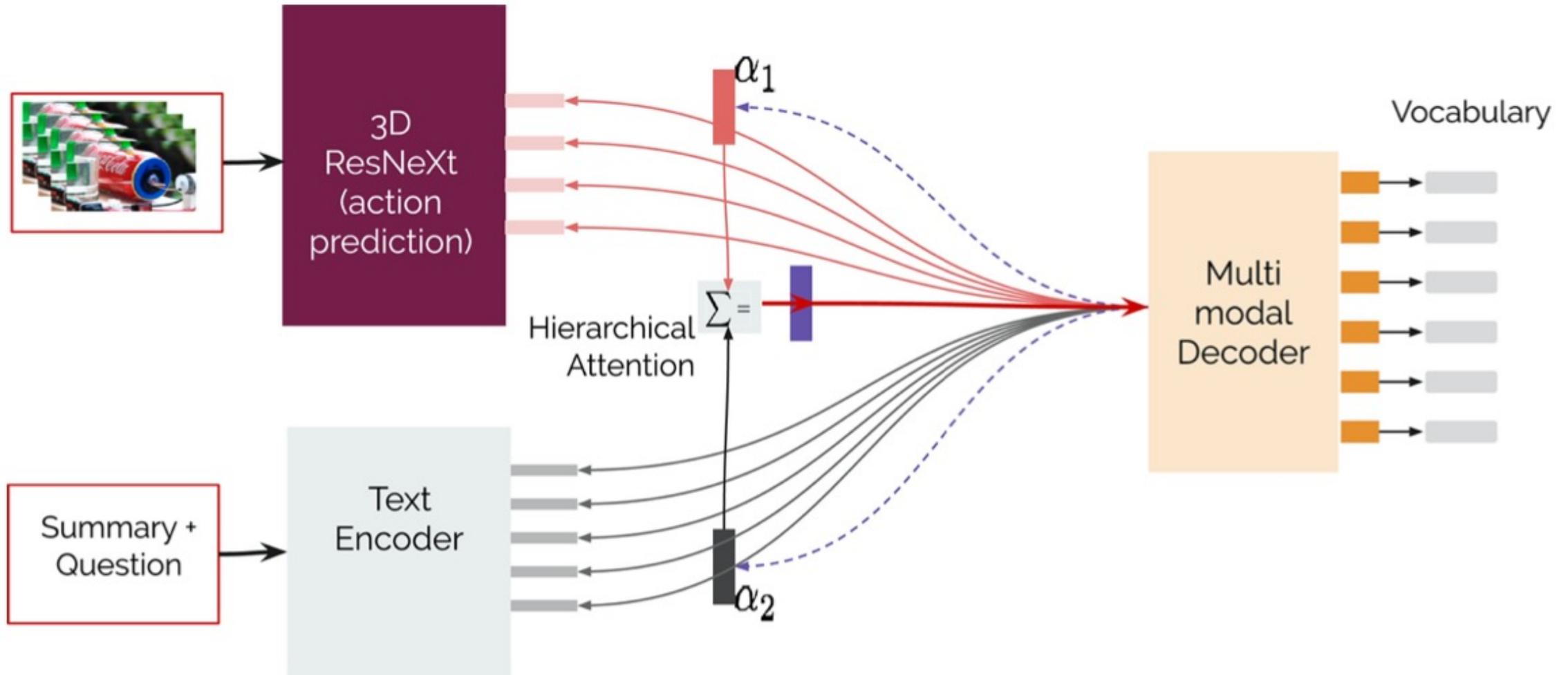


- Recognize and transcribe speech (ASR)
- Translate from one language to another (MT)
- Describe, ask or answer questions or converse about visual objects (Captioning, VQA, Visual Dialogue, ...)

Source: Erdem, Erkut, Menekse Kuyu, Semih Yagcioglu, Anette Frank, Letitia Parcalabescu, Barbara Plank, Andrii Babii et al.

"Neural Natural Language Generation: A Survey on Multilinguality, Multimodality, Controllability and Learning." Journal of Artificial Intelligence Research 73 (2022): 1131-1207.

Text-and-Video Dialog Generation Models with Hierarchical Attention



Source: Erdem, Erkut, Menekse Kuyu, Semih Yagcioglu, Anette Frank, Letitia Parcalabescu, Barbara Plank, Andrii Babii et al.

"Neural Natural Language Generation: A Survey on Multilinguality, Multimodality, Controllability and Learning." Journal of Artificial Intelligence Research 73 (2022): 1131-1207.

Multimodal Few-Shot Learning with Frozen Language Models



Curated samples with about five seeds required to get past well-known language model failure modes of either repeating text for the prompt or emitting text that does not pertain to the image.

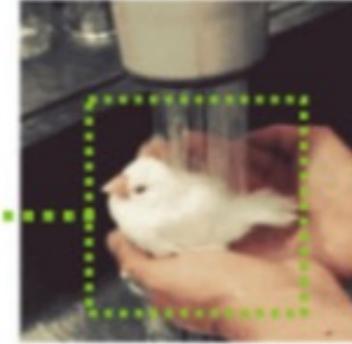
These samples demonstrate the ability to generate open-ended outputs that adapt to both images and text, and to make use of facts that it has learned during language-only pre-training.

Video Question Answering (VQA)

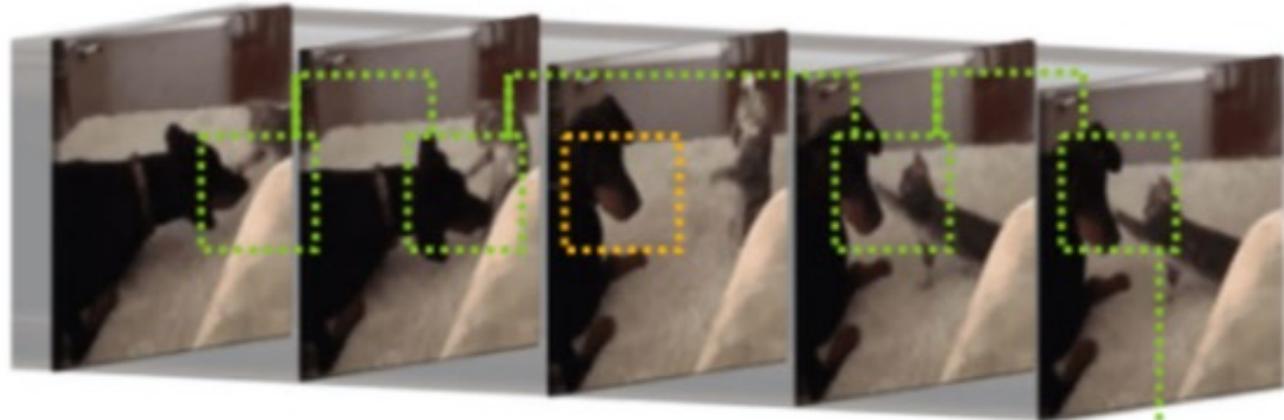
Image VQA

Q) What is the color of the bird?

A) White



Video VQA



Q) How many times does the cat touch the dog?

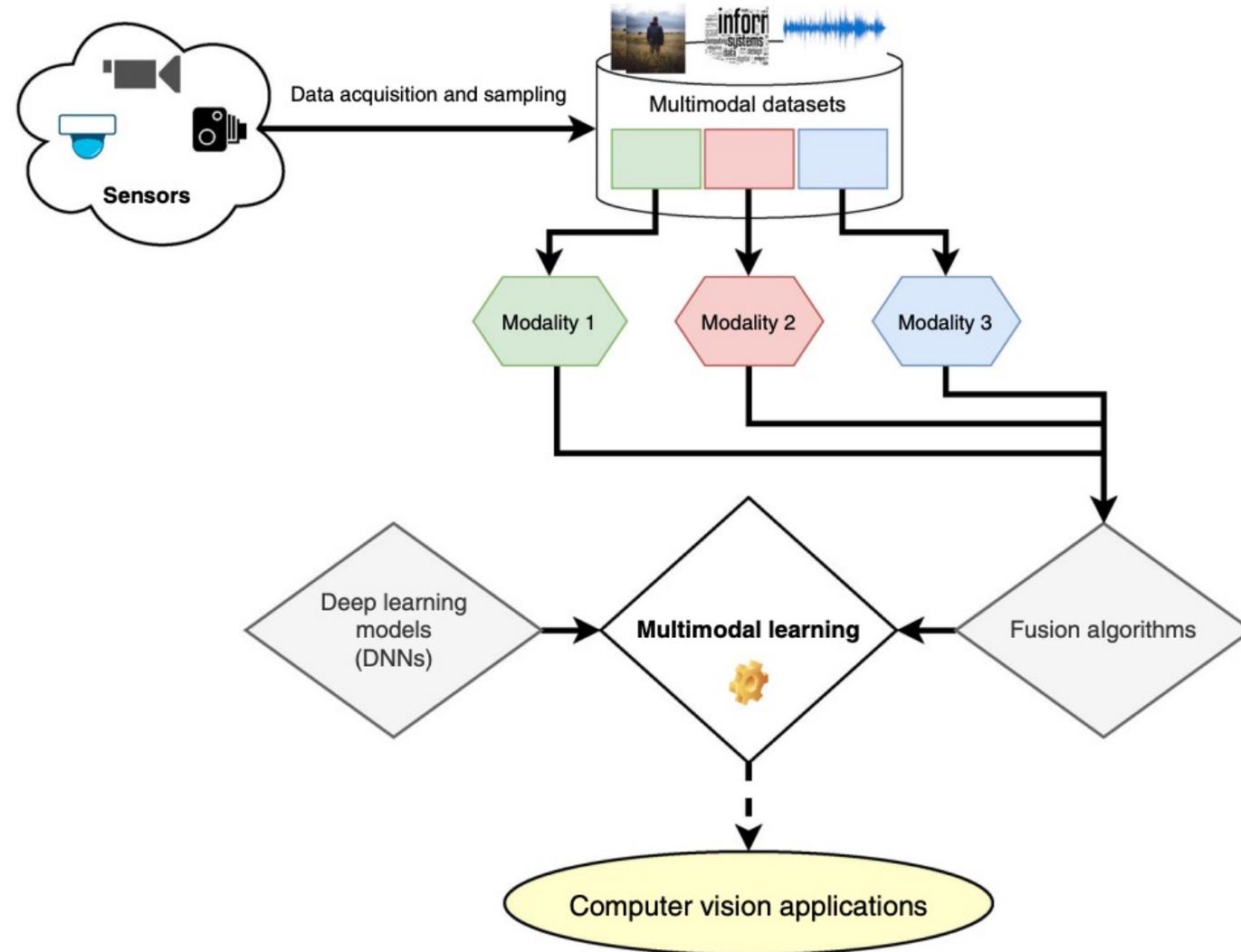
A) 4 times

Source: Bayouhd, Khaled, Raja Knani, Fayçal Hamdaoui, and Abdellatif Mtibaa (2022).

"A survey on deep multimodal learning for computer vision: advances, trends, applications, and datasets." The Visual Computer 38, no. 8: 2939-2970.

Multimodal Pipeline

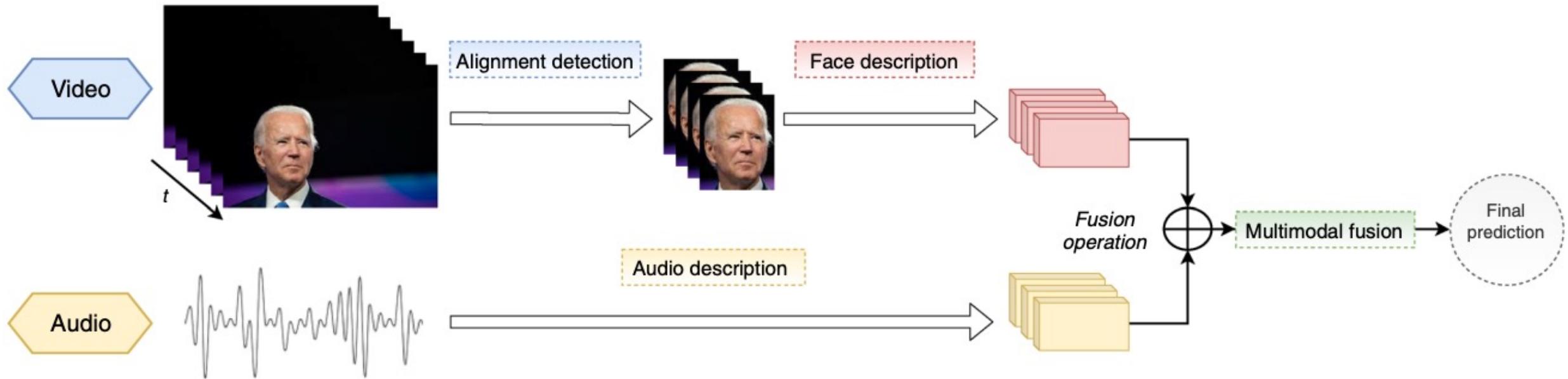
that includes three different modalities (Image, Text, Audio)



Source: Bayoudh, Khaled, Raja Knani, Fayçal Hamdaoui, and Abdellatif Mtibaa (2022).

"A survey on deep multimodal learning for computer vision: advances, trends, applications, and datasets." The Visual Computer 38, no. 8: 2939-2970.

Video and Audio Multimodal Fusion



Source: Bayoudh, Khaled, Raja Knani, Fayçal Hamdaoui, and Abdellatif Mtibaa (2022).

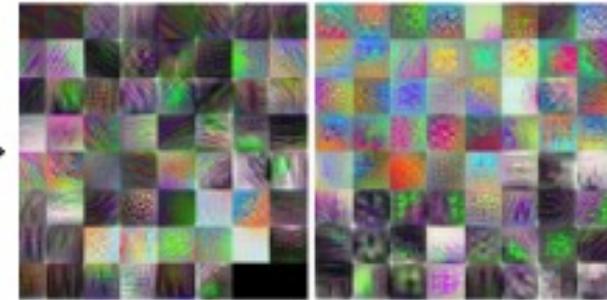
"A survey on deep multimodal learning for computer vision: advances, trends, applications, and datasets." The Visual Computer 38, no. 8: 2939-2970.

Visual and Textual Representation

Image



Visual representations (Dense)



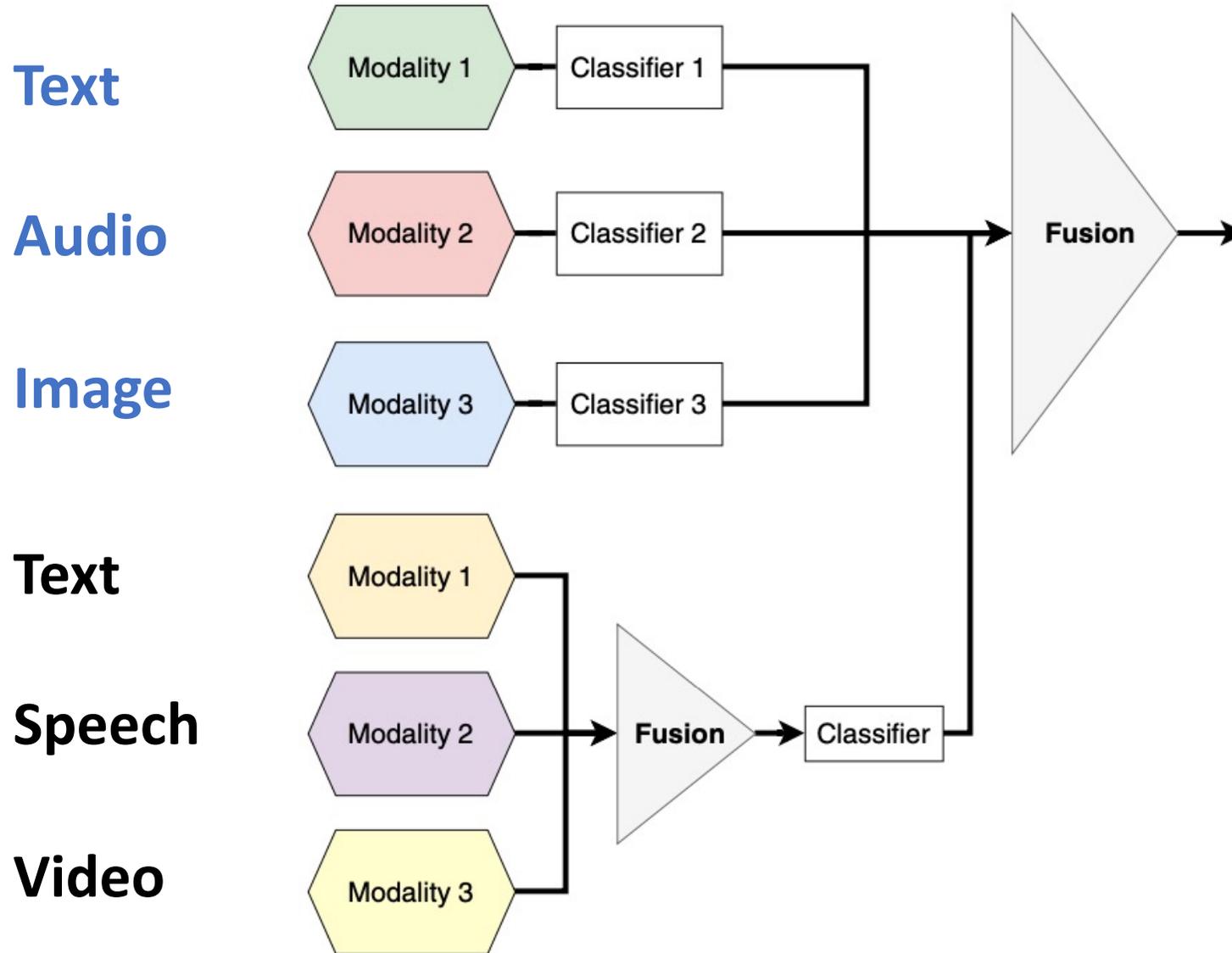
Text

This is the oldest and most important defensive work to have been built along the North African coastline by the Arab conquerors in the early days of Islam. Founded in 796, this building underwent several modifications during the medieval period. Initially, it formed a quadrilateral and then was composed of four buildings giving onto two inner courtyards.

Textual representations (Sparse)



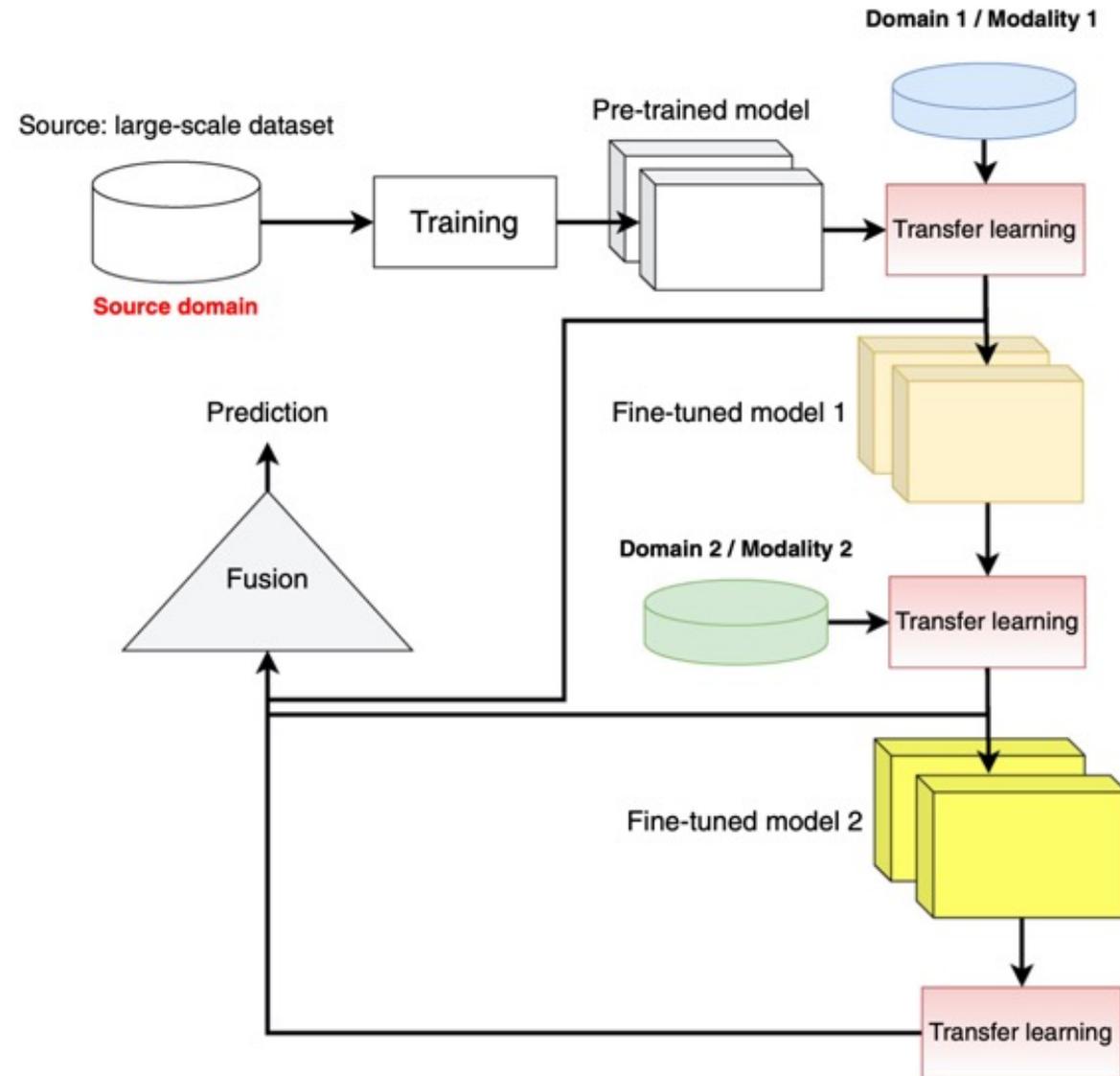
Hybrid Multimodal Data Fusion



Source: Bayouadh, Khaled, Raja Knani, Fayçal Hamdaoui, and Abdellatif Mtibaa (2022).

"A survey on deep multimodal learning for computer vision: advances, trends, applications, and datasets." The Visual Computer 38, no. 8: 2939-2970.

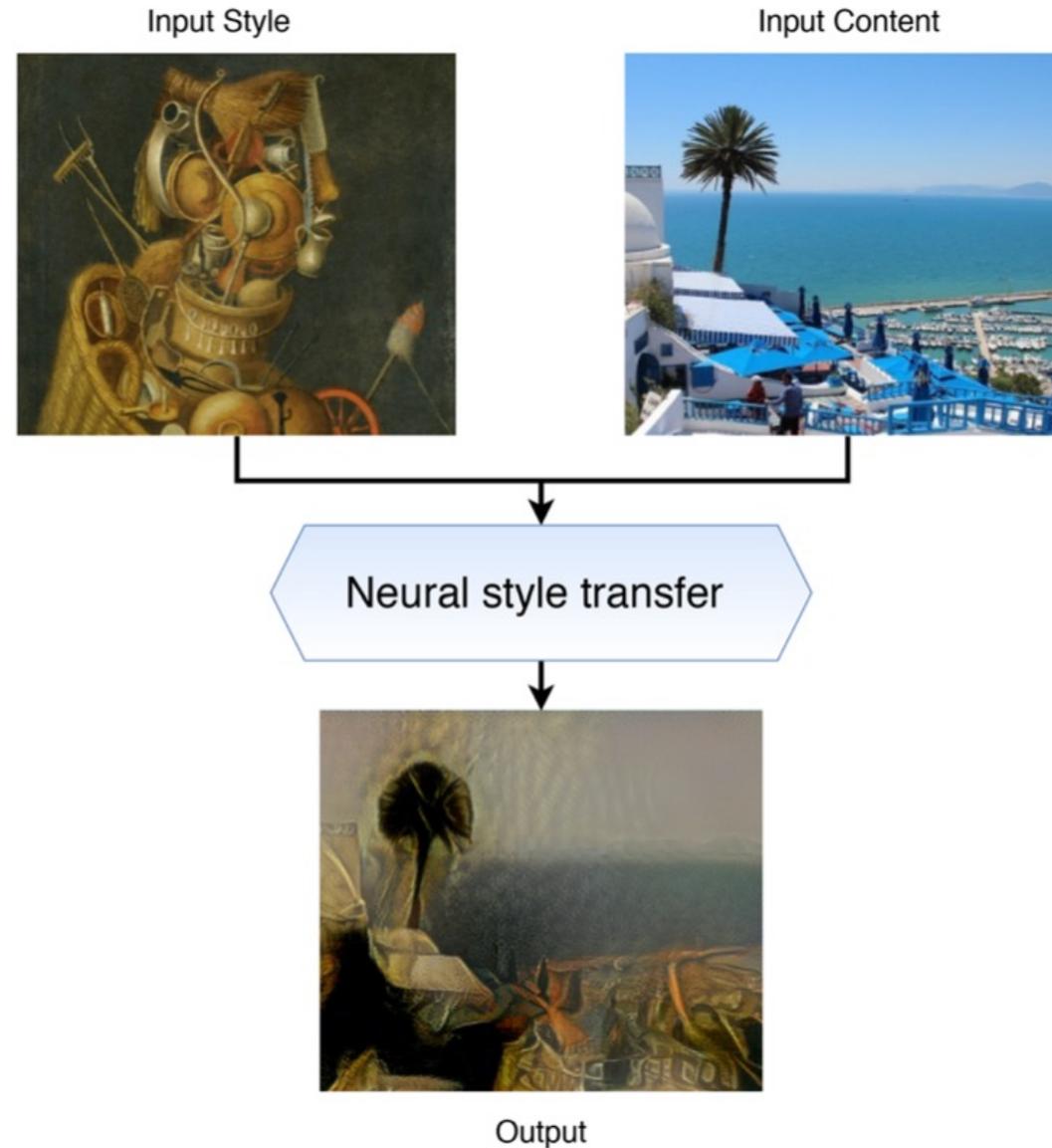
Multimodal Transfer Learning



Source: Bayouhd, Khaled, Raja Knani, Fayçal Hamdaoui, and Abdellatif Mtibaa (2022).

"A survey on deep multimodal learning for computer vision: advances, trends, applications, and datasets." The Visual Computer 38, no. 8: 2939-2970.

Neural Style Transfer (NST)

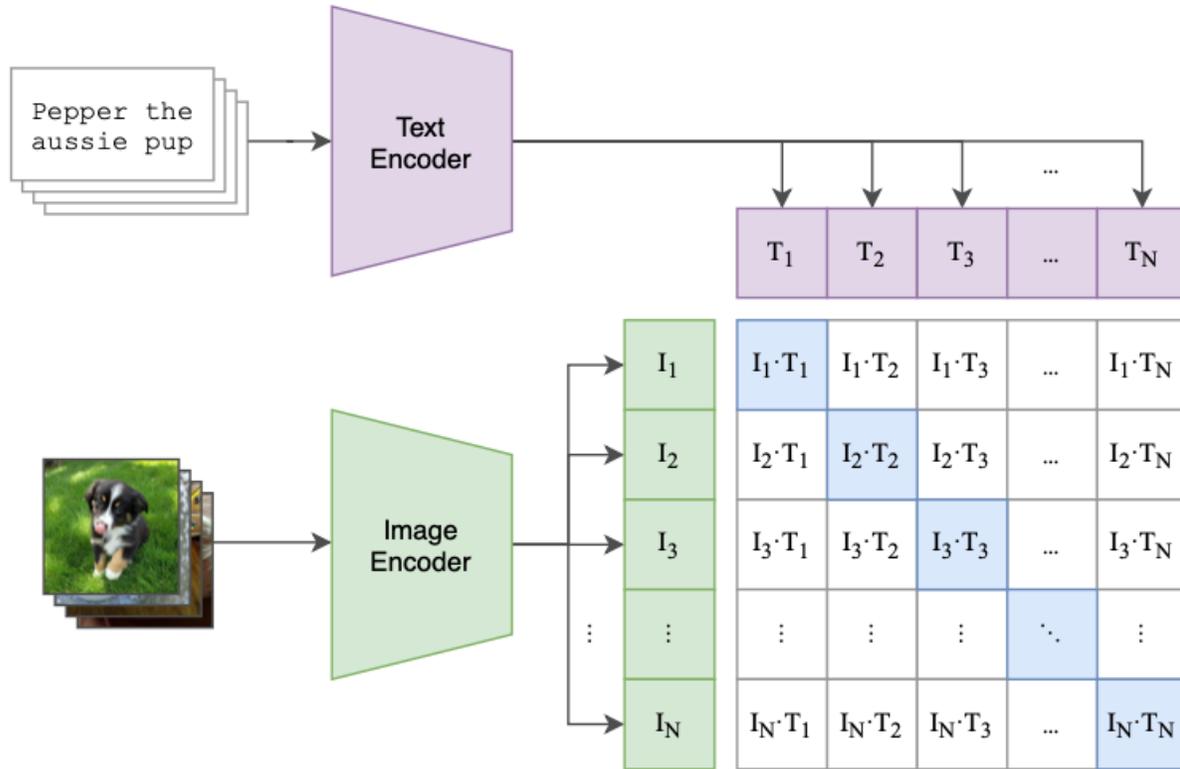


Source: Bayoudh, Khaled, Raja Knani, Fayçal Hamdaoui, and Abdellatif Mtibaa (2022).

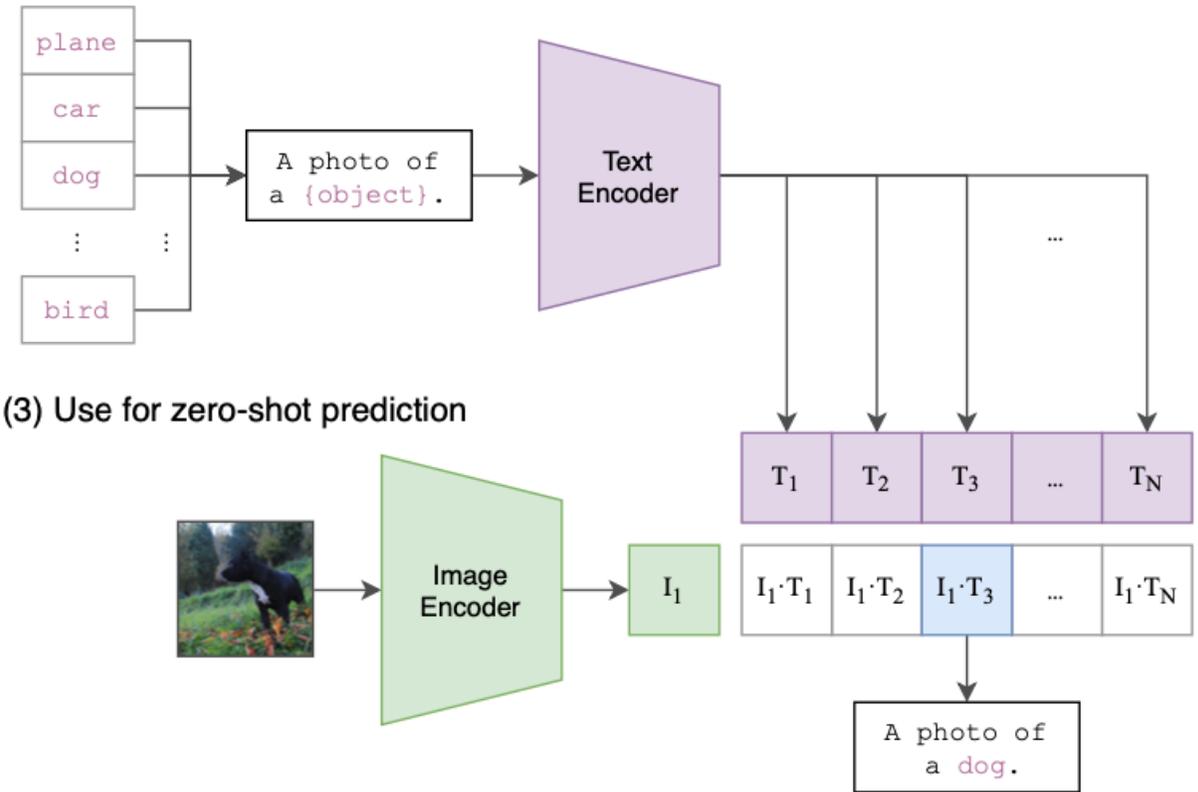
"A survey on deep multimodal learning for computer vision: advances, trends, applications, and datasets." The Visual Computer 38, no. 8: 2939-2970.

CLIP: Learning Transferable Visual Models From Natural Language Supervision

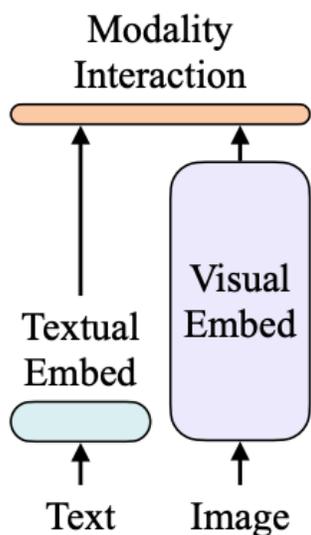
(1) Contrastive pre-training



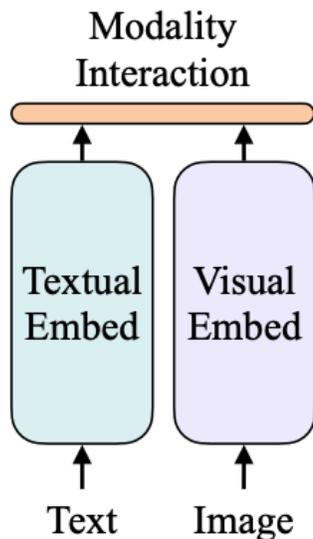
(2) Create dataset classifier from label text



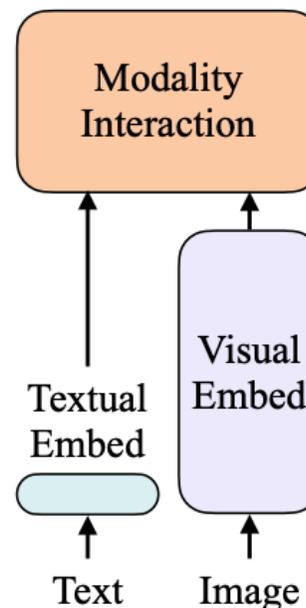
ViLT: Vision-and-Language Transformer Without Convolution or Region Supervision



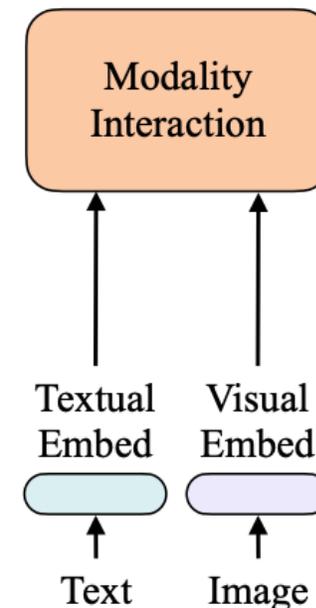
(a) $VE > TE > MI$



(b) $VE = TE > MI$



(c) $VE > MI > TE$

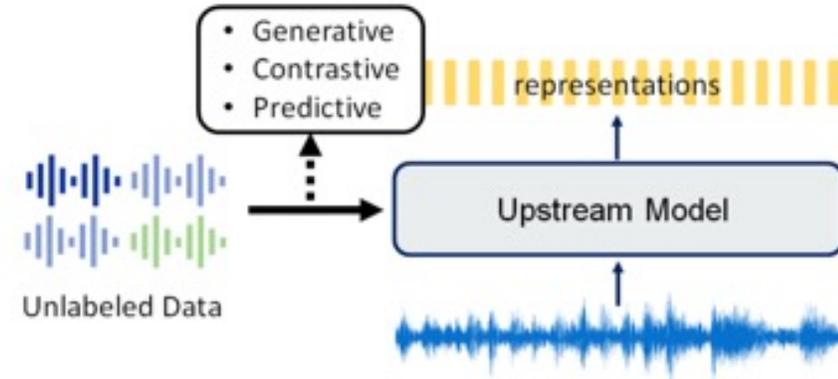


(d) $MI > VE = TE$

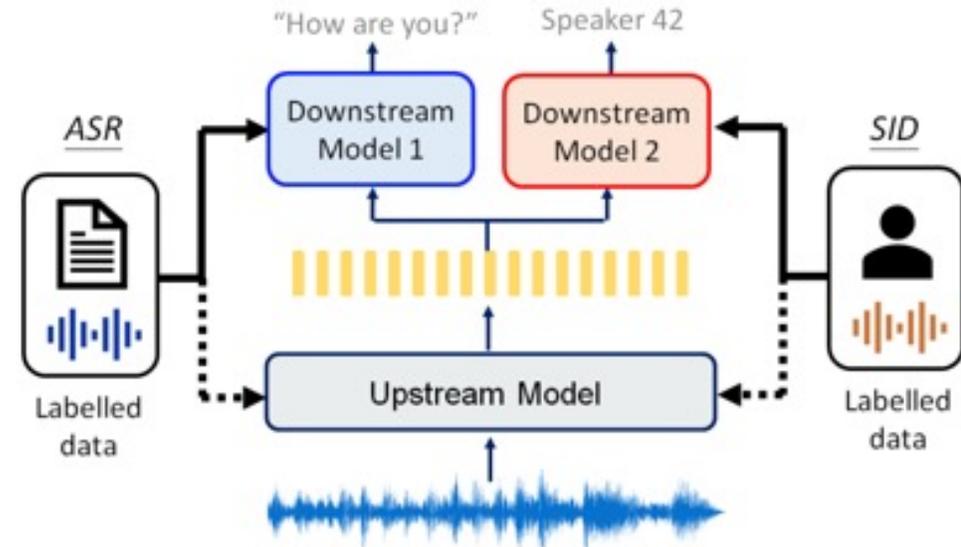
Self-Supervised Representation Learning in Speech Downstream Applications

Self-Supervised Learning (SSL)

Phase 1: Pre-train

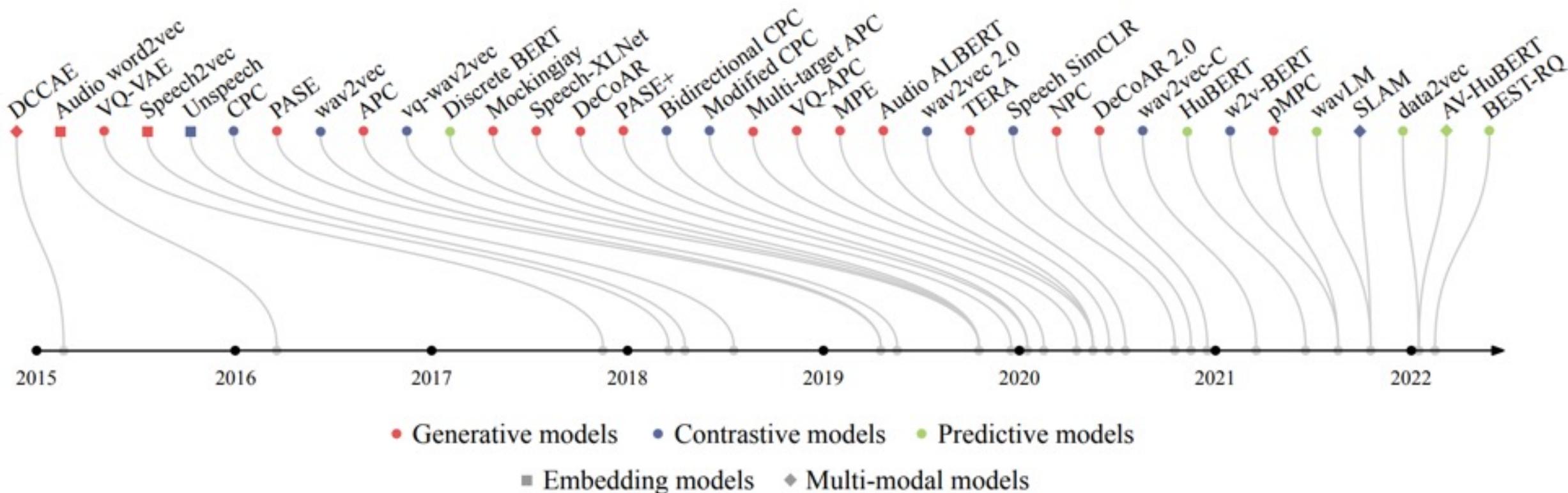


Phase 2: Downstream



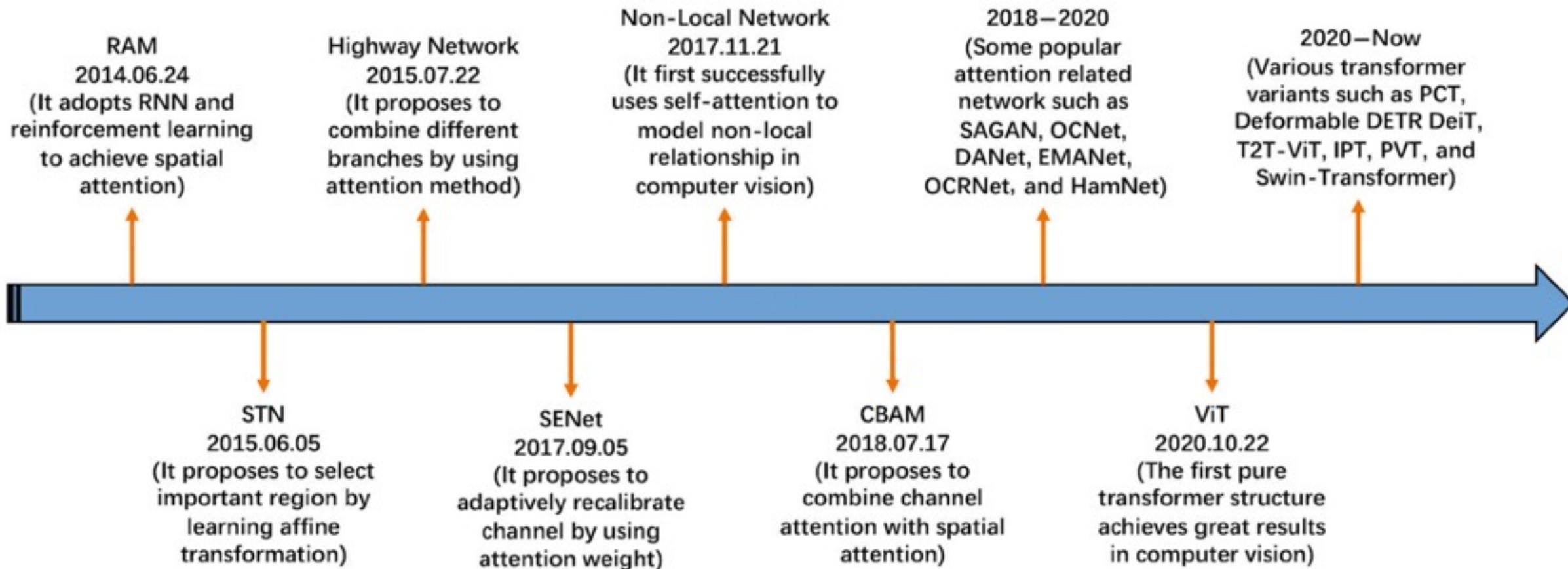
Self-Supervised Speech Representation Learning: A Review

Abdelrahman Mohamed*, Hung-yi Lee*, Lasse Borgholt*, Jakob D. Havtorn*, Joakim Edin, Christian Igel
Katrin Kirchhoff, Shang-Wen Li, Karen Livescu, Lars Maaløe, Tara N. Sainath, Shinji Watanabe



Attention Mechanisms in Computer Vision:

A survey



DALL-E 2

AI system that can create realistic images and art
from a description in natural language

TEXT DESCRIPTION

An astronaut riding a horse

in a photorealistic style

in the style of Andy Warhol as a pencil drawing

DALL-E 2



<https://openai.com/dall-e-2/>

Stable Diffusion

 **Hugging Face** [Models](#) [Datasets](#) [Spaces](#) [Docs](#) [Solutions](#) [Pricing](#) ☰

Spaces: [stabilityai/stable-diffusion](#) 📁 👍 like 1.89k 🟢 Running

[App](#) [Files](#) [Community](#) 241 ⋮ [Linked Models](#)

🚀 Stable Diffusion Demo

Stable Diffusion is a state of the art text-to-image model that generates images from text.
For faster generation and forthcoming API access you can try [DreamStudio Beta](#)

[Generate image](#)



The image shows two side-by-side generated images. The left image depicts a silver robot with a small white and black insect-like head, holding a large, multi-layered burger. The right image shows a large, metallic, fly-like insect with transparent wings on a table with various food items like tomatoes and basil.

<https://huggingface.co/spaces/stabilityai/stable-diffusion>

Stable Diffusion Colab

woctezuma / [stable-diffusion-colab](#) Public

Notifications Fork 7 Star 31

Code Issues Pull requests Actions Projects Wiki Security Insights

main 1 branch 0 tags

Go to file Code

About

Colab notebook to run Stable Diffusion.

[github.com/CompVis/stable-diffusion](#)

- deep-learning
- colab
- image-generation
- text-to-image
- diffusion
- text2image
- colaboratory
- google-colab
- colab-notebook
- google-colaboratory
- google-colab-notebook
- text-to-image-synthesis
- huggingface
- diffusion-models
- text-to-image-generation
- latent-diffusion
- stable-diffusion
- huggingface-diffusers
- diffusers
- stable-diffusion-diffusers

Readme
MIT license
31 stars
2 watching

woctezuma	README: add a reference for sampler schedules	37bc02d 24 days ago	🕒 18 commits
	LICENSE	Initial commit	27 days ago
	README.md	README: add a reference for sampler schedules	24 days ago
	stable_diffusion.ipynb	Allow to choose the scheduler	25 days ago

README.md

Stable-Diffusion-Colab

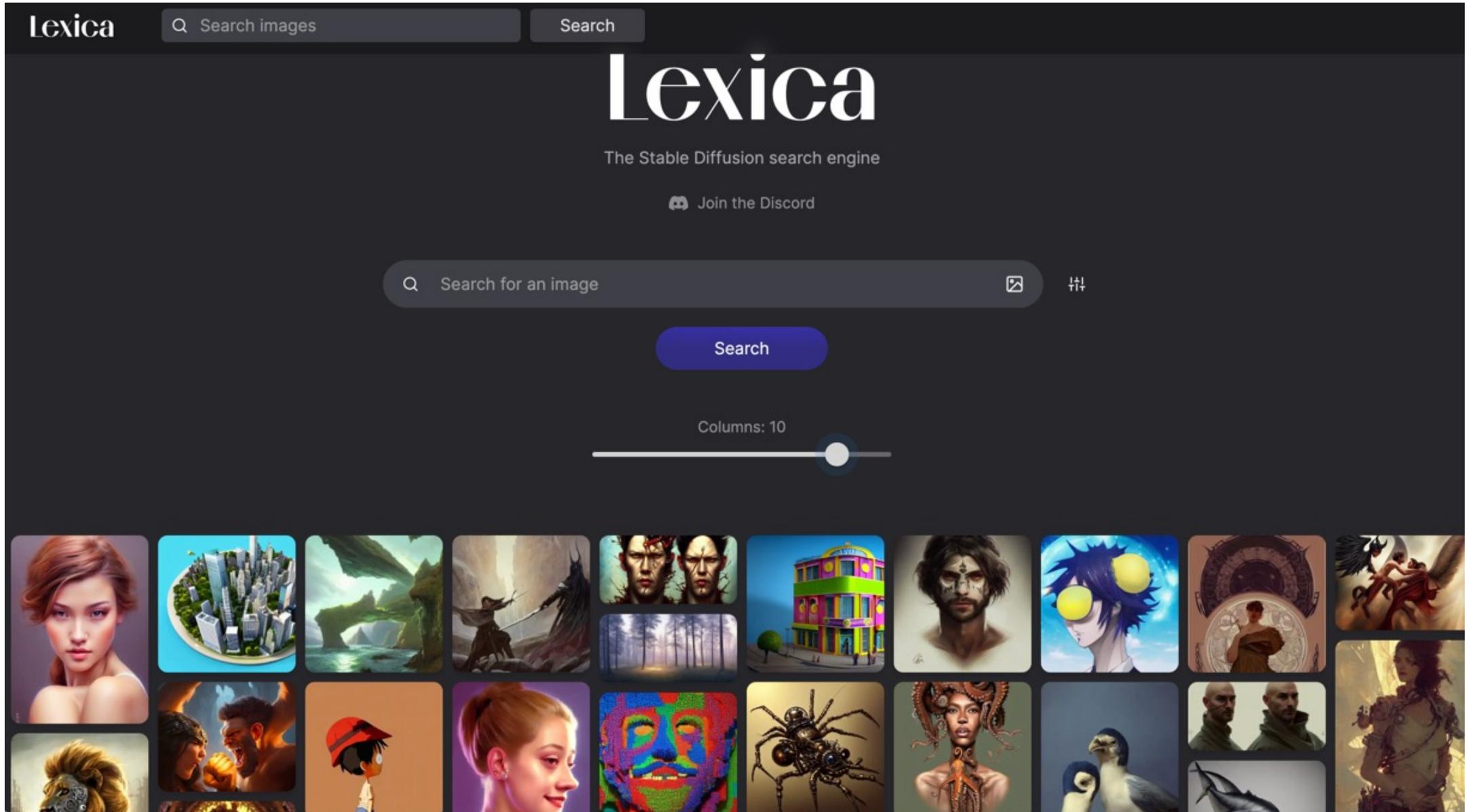
The goal of this repository is to provide a Colab notebook to run the text-to-image "Stable Diffusion" model [1].

Usage

- Run `stable_diffusion.ipynb` .

<https://github.com/woctezuma/stable-diffusion-colab>

Lexica Art: Search Stable Diffusion images and prompts



<https://lexica.art/>

Papers with Code State-of-the-Art (SOTA)



Search for papers, code and tasks



[Browse State-of-the-Art](#)

[Follow](#)

[Discuss](#)

[Trends](#)

[About](#)

[Log In/Register](#)

Browse State-of-the-Art

1509 leaderboards • 1327 tasks • 1347 datasets • 17810 papers with code

Follow on [Twitter](#) for updates

Computer Vision



Semantic Segmentation

33 leaderboards
667 papers with code



Image Classification

52 leaderboards
564 papers with code



Object Detection

54 leaderboards
467 papers with code



Image Generation

51 leaderboards
231 papers with code



Pose Estimation

40 leaderboards
231 papers with code

[See all 707 tasks](#)

Natural Language Processing



Machine Translation



Language Modelling



Question Answering



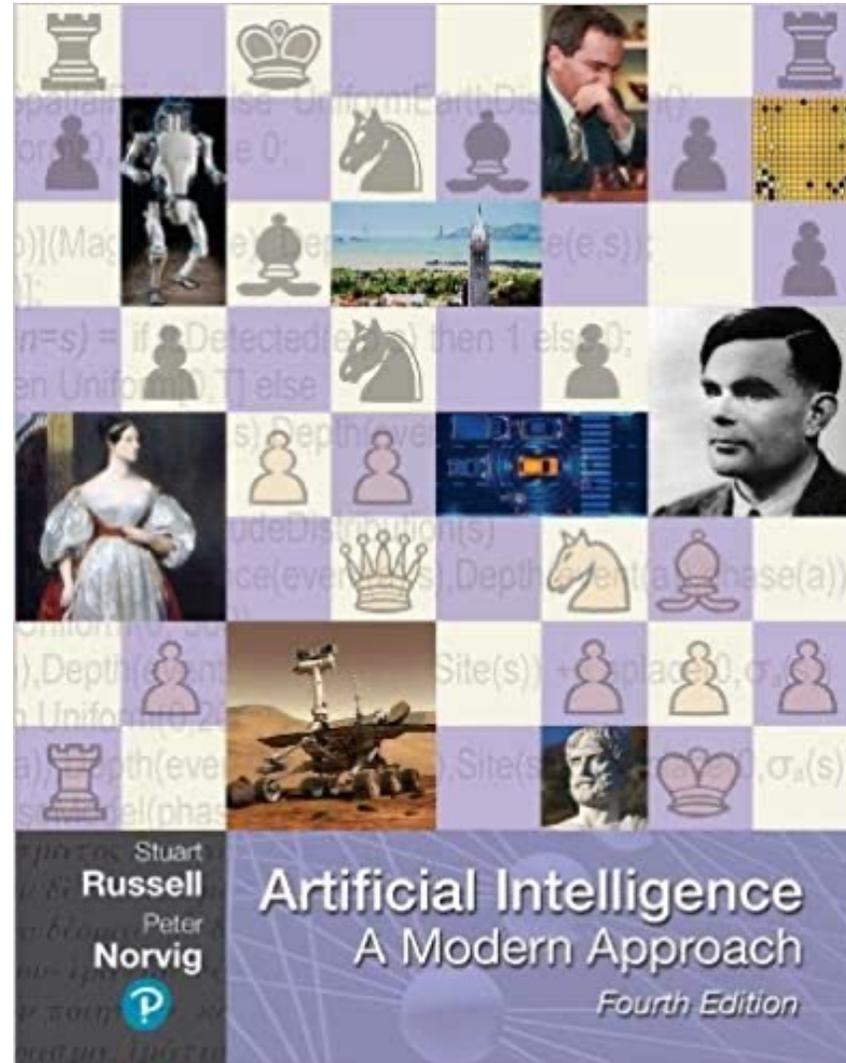
Sentiment Analysis



Text Generation

<https://paperswithcode.com/sota>

Stuart Russell and Peter Norvig (2020),
Artificial Intelligence: A Modern Approach,
4th Edition, Pearson

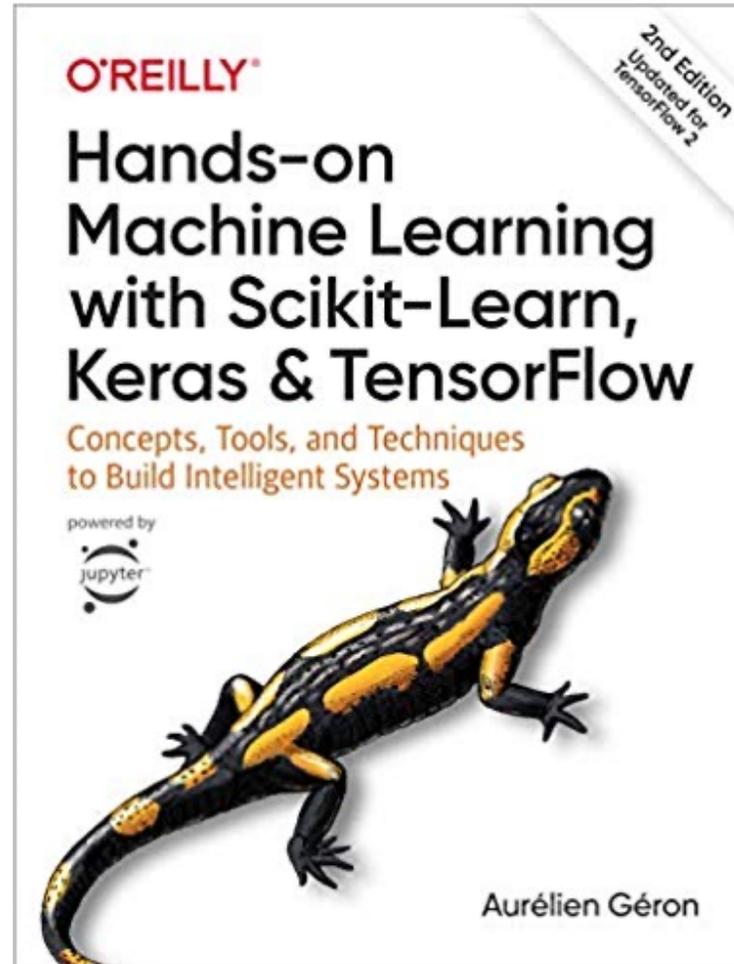


Source: Stuart Russell and Peter Norvig (2020), Artificial Intelligence: A Modern Approach, 4th Edition, Pearson

<https://www.amazon.com/Artificial-Intelligence-A-Modern-Approach/dp/0134610997/>

Aurélien Géron (2019),

Hands-On Machine Learning with Scikit-Learn, Keras, and TensorFlow: Concepts, Tools, and Techniques to Build Intelligent Systems, 2nd Edition, O'Reilly Media, 2019



<https://github.com/ageron/handson-ml2>

Hands-On Machine Learning with Scikit-Learn, Keras, and TensorFlow

Notebooks

- [1. The Machine Learning landscape](#)
- [2. End-to-end Machine Learning project](#)
- [3. Classification](#)
- [4. Training Models](#)
- [5. Support Vector Machines](#)
- [6. Decision Trees](#)
- [7. Ensemble Learning and Random Forests](#)
- [8. Dimensionality Reduction](#)
- [9. Unsupervised Learning Techniques](#)
- [10. Artificial Neural Nets with Keras](#)
- [11. Training Deep Neural Networks](#)
- [12. Custom Models and Training with TensorFlow](#)
- [13. Loading and Preprocessing Data](#)
- [14. Deep Computer Vision Using Convolutional Neural Networks](#)
- [15. Processing Sequences Using RNNs and CNNs](#)
- [16. Natural Language Processing with RNNs and Attention](#)
- [17. Representation Learning Using Autoencoders](#)
- [18. Reinforcement Learning](#)
- [19. Training and Deploying TensorFlow Models at Scale](#)

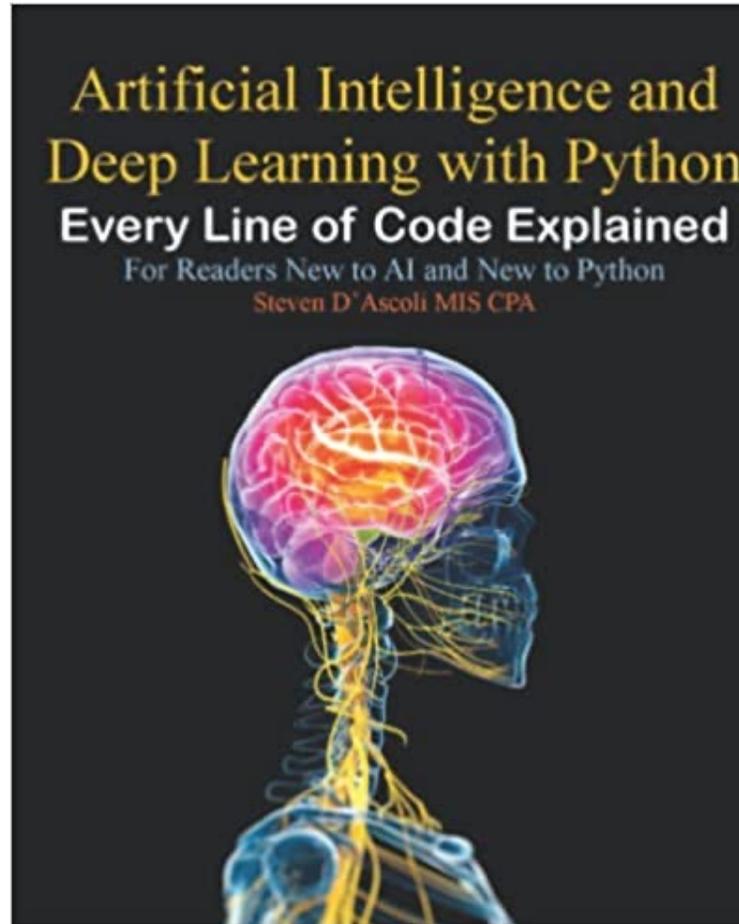


Steven D'Ascoli (2022),

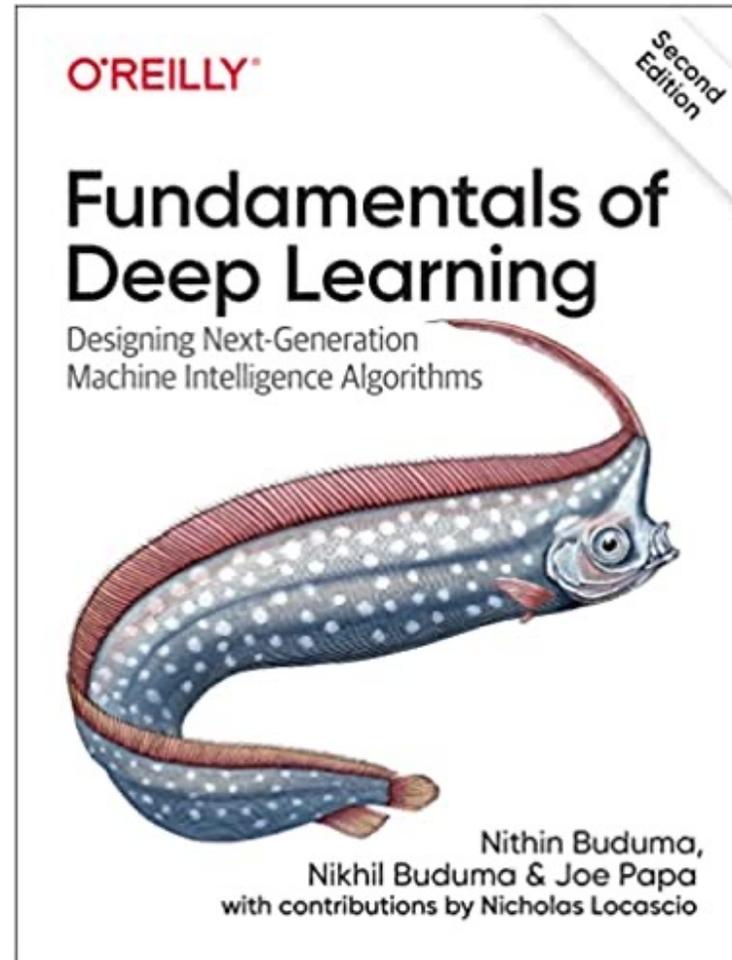
Artificial Intelligence and Deep Learning with Python:

Every Line of Code Explained For Readers New to AI and New to Python,

Independently published.



Nithin Buduma, Nikhil Buduma, Joe Papa (2022),
Fundamentals of Deep Learning:
Designing Next-Generation Machine Intelligence Algorithms,
2nd Edition, O'Reilly Media.



Python in Google Colab (Python101)

<https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1FEG6DnGvwfUbeo4zJ1zTunjMqf2RkCrT>

The screenshot shows a Google Colab notebook interface. At the top, the notebook is titled 'python101.ipynb' and has a star icon. The main title of the notebook is 'Text Generation' in large red font. Below the title, there are navigation options: '+ Code' and '+ Text'. On the right side, there are icons for 'Comment', 'Share', and a user profile 'A'. Below these, there are status indicators for 'RAM' and 'Disk' usage, and a 'Editing' mode indicator. The notebook content is organized into sections. The first section is titled 'Text Generation' and contains a list of sources: 'Source: Lewis Tunstall, Leandro von Werra, and Thomas Wolf (2022), Natural Language Processing with Transformers: Building Language Applications with Hugging Face, O'Reilly Media.' and 'Github: <https://github.com/nlp-with-transformers/notebooks>'. Below this, there are two code blocks. The first code block is labeled '[9]' and contains the following code:

```
1 #Source: https://huggingface.co/tasks/text-generation
2 #!pip install transformers
3 from transformers import pipeline
4 generator = pipeline('text-generation', model = 'gpt2')
5 generator("Hello, I'm a language model", max_length = 30, num_return_sequences=3)
```

The output of this code block is a JSON object with three generated text samples:

```
Setting `pad_token_id` to `eos_token_id`:50256 for open-end generation.
[{'generated_text': "Hello, I'm a language model.\n\nBut then, one day, I'm not trying to teach the language in my head.\n\n"},
 {'generated_text': "Hello, I'm a language model. I'm an implementation for the type system. I'm working with types and programming language constructs. I a
 {'generated_text': "Hello, I'm a language modeler, not a programmer. As you know, languages are not a linear model. The thing that jumps out at"}]
```

The second code block is labeled '[10]' and contains the following code:

```
1 from transformers import pipeline
2 generator = pipeline('text-generation', model = 'gpt2')
3 outputs = generator("Once upon a time", max_length = 30, num_return_sequences=3)
4 print(outputs[0]['generated_text'])
```

The output of this code block is a single generated text sample:

```
Setting `pad_token_id` to `eos_token_id`:50256 for open-end generation.
Once upon a time, every person who ever saw Jesus, knew that He was Christ. And even though he might not have known Him, He was
```

The third code block is labeled '[1]' and contains the following code:

```
1 from transformers import pipeline
```

<https://tinyurl.com/aintpupython101>

Summary

- **Artificial Intelligence**
- **Intelligent Agents**

References

- Stuart Russell and Peter Norvig (2020), *Artificial Intelligence: A Modern Approach*, 4th Edition, Pearson.
- Aurélien Géron (2019), *Hands-On Machine Learning with Scikit-Learn, Keras, and TensorFlow: Concepts, Tools, and Techniques to Build Intelligent Systems*, 2nd Edition, O'Reilly Media.
- Steven D'Ascoli (2022), *Artificial Intelligence and Deep Learning with Python: Every Line of Code Explained For Readers New to AI and New to Python*, Independently published.
- Nithin Buduma, Nikhil Buduma, Joe Papa (2022), *Fundamentals of Deep Learning: Designing Next-Generation Machine Intelligence Algorithms*, 2nd Edition, O'Reilly Media.
- Khaled Bayoudh, Raja Knani, Fayçal Hamdaoui, and Abdellatif Mtibaa (2022). "A survey on deep multimodal learning for computer vision: advances, trends, applications, and datasets." *The Visual Computer* 38, no. 8: 2939-2970.
- Chien-Yao Wang, Alexey Bochkovskiy, and Hong-Yuan Mark Liao (2022). "YOLOv7: Trainable bag-of-freebies sets new state-of-the-art for real-time object detectors." *arXiv preprint arXiv:2207.02696*.
- Abdelrahman Mohamed, Hung-yi Lee, Lasse Borgholt, Jakob D. Havtorn, Joakim Edin, Christian Igel, Katrin Kirchhoff et al. (2022). "Self-Supervised Speech Representation Learning: A Review." *arXiv preprint arXiv:2205.10643*.
- Longbing Cao (2022). "Decentralized ai: Edge intelligence and smart blockchain, metaverse, web3, and desc." *IEEE Intelligent Systems* 37, no. 3: 6-19.
- Thien Huynh-The, Quoc-Viet Pham, Xuan-Quy Pham, Thanh Thi Nguyen, Zhu Han, and Dong-Seong Kim (2022). "Artificial Intelligence for the Metaverse: A Survey." *arXiv preprint arXiv:2202.10336*.
- Thippa Reddy Gadekallu, Thien Huynh-The, Weizheng Wang, Gokul Yenduri, Pasika Ranaweera, Quoc-Viet Pham, Daniel Benevides da Costa, and Madhusanka Liyanage (2022). "Blockchain for the Metaverse: A Review." *arXiv preprint arXiv:2203.09738*.
- Alec Radford, Jong Wook Kim, Chris Hallacy, Aditya Ramesh, Gabriel Goh, Sandhini Agarwal, Girish Sastry et al. (2021) "Learning transferable visual models from natural language supervision." In *International Conference on Machine Learning*, pp. 8748-8763. PMLR.