COURSE OUTLINE

- Word document uploaded
- Suggested Reading is course notes, slides and reference books













What is AI

"The science and engineering of making intelligent machines"

- Term defined by John McCarthy in 1956

Intelligence : "The capacity to learn and solve problems"





- The potential to transform the manufacturing industry completely.
 - increased productivity,
 - decreased expenses,
 - enhanced quality, and
 - decreased downtime.
- Big/Small factories are endeavoring to get their hands on high-value, low-cost Al solutions for manufacturing systems



 There are many possible uses for AI in manufacturing. It improves defect detection by using complex image processing techniques to classify flaws across a wide range of industrial objects automatically.

Latest research paper

- Huge Data being produced daily by industrial IoT and smart factories
- Manufacturers are increasingly turning to AI solutions like machine learning (ML) and deep learning neural networks to better analyse data and make decisions.

- Predictive maint is an application of AI in manufacturing where production data is used to improve failure prediction and maintenance planning.
- This results in less costly maintenance for production lines.

- Accurate demand forecasting and less material waste. Computer applications based on AI and manufacturing go hand in hand since humans and machines must collaborate closely in industrial manufacturing environments.
- Lumpy spare parts prediction







ROLE OF AI IN INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

- Robotics process automation
 - Automate monotonous tasks,
 - eliminate human error, and
 - refocus human attention
- Process Improvement
 - To attain sustainable production levels



- Enhancing Shop Floor Performance
 - Track and examine the production cycle
 - Spot potential quality problems or areas
 - Locate and eliminate inefficiencies by mining
 - Satisfying customers by prompt/precise delivery

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- Management of Supply Chains With AI
 - To alert failure in supply chain and evaluate the disruption's severity
 - Capacity forecasting to stocktaking
 - A real-time and predictive model for assessing and monitoring suppliers

- Factory Automation, Autonomous Vehicles
 - Auto modify equipment settings while keeping
 - eye on various indications on many screens
 - From assembly lines to conveyor belts
 - Deliveries 24/7 with self-driving trucks & ships
 - Connected cars with sensors to track real-time information to plan delivery routes
 - Decrease accidents & notify emergency

- Al for IT operations
 - Uses big data and machine learning for
 - IT service management,
 - event correlation and analysis,
 - performance analysis,
 - · anomaly identification, and
 - causation determination

Design and Production With AI

- Generate multiple iterations of a product's design that improve upon the original. The generative design software, asks designers for inputs like:
 - Basic Ingredients
 - Measurements and mass
 - Processing Techniques
 - Limitations due to financial and other resources
 - The algorithm can generate an array of potential layouts based on these inputs.



- IoT and Artificial Intelligence
 - IoT devices are high-tech gadgets with sensors that produce massive amounts of real-time operating data.
 - Known as the "Industrial Internet of Things" (IIoT) in the manufacturing sector.
 - The factory's combination of AI and IIoT can

significantly improve precision and output.

- Al in Warehouse Management
 - A constant eye on stock & improve logistics
 - due to continual stream of data
 - Costs of managing a warehouse is lowered,
 - Productivity can be increased

- AI-Based Product Development
 - Using AR and VR
 - Enhance and accelerate innovation with Al
 - based products
 - Items that hit the market ahead of competition





















Stages of AI

• These are the three stages through

which AI can evolve

- Artificial Narrow Intelligence
- Artificial General Intelligence
- Artificial Super Intelligence



- Its Weak AI, involving machines that can perform only a narrowly defined set of specific tasks
- At this stage, the machine does not possess any thinking ability, it just performs a set of pre-defined functions









Artificial Super Intelligence (ASI)

 "The pace of progress in artificial intelligence (I'm not referring to narrow AI) is incredibly fast. Unless you have direct exposure to groups like Deepmind, you have no idea how fast—it is growing at a pace close to exponential. The risk of something seriously dangerous happening is in the five-year timeframe. 10 years at most." —Elon Musk





Reactive Machine Al

- Machines that operate solely based on the present data, taking into account only the current situation
- Reactive AI machines cannot form inferences from the data to evaluate their future actions. They can perform a narrowed range of predefined tasks
- Example Famous IBM Chess program that beat the world champion, Garry Kasparov.



Limited Memory AI

- Make improved decisions by studying the past data from its memory. It has a short-lived memory to store past experiences and evaluate future actions
- Example Self-driving cars uses the data collected in the recent past to make immediate decisions
 - Use sensors to identify civilians crossing the road, steep roads, traffic signals for better decisions



Theory Of Mind AI This focus mainly on emotional intelligence so that human believes and thoughts can be better comprehended It has not yet been fully developed & rigorous research is happening in this area



Self-Aware Al

• Machines that have their own

consciousness and become self-aware,

a little far fetched at present

Achieving a stage of super intelligence

might be possible in future









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TODAY'S DISRUPTIVE INNOVATION PLATFORMS

- 5 innovation platforms with growth trajectories:
 - Artificial Intelligence,
 - Public Block chains,
 - Energy Storage,
 - Robotics, and
 - Multiomic Sequencing.

All platforms involve Al to leverage smart data analytics

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

- AI/ANNs are the biggest where
 - Write a text and AI draw the picture
 - Show a picture and AI write the text
 - Image capturing and identification rate increase
 - from 77% to 97% against human still at 94%
- Good if AI available to all, bleak in few hands

IMPORTANT

- Disruptive innovation platforms could scale 40% at an annual rate, from \$13 trillion today to \$200 trillion by 2030
- To account for majority of global equity market capitalization







HYPER-PARAMETERS

- · learning rate
- epochs
- Batch size
- Lets run the exercise run last time once again to get more information on these



Iteration, epoch & batch size

 One epoch spans sufficient iterations to process every example in the dataset. For example, if the batch size is 12, then each epoch lasts one iteration. However, if the batch size is 6, then each epoch consumes two iterations.

Iteration, epoch & batch size

 It is tempting to simply set the batch size to the number of examples in the dataset (12, in this case). However, the model might actually train faster on smaller batches. Conversely, very small batches might not contain enough information to help the model converge.

POINT TO KEEP IN MIND!

- EVERY PROBLEM CAN NOT BE SOLVED BY AI
- WHAT CAN BE PARTS OF SOLUTION BY AI APPROACH ?

















Deep Learning?

- 1.A class of machine learning techniques that exploit many layers of non-linear information processing for supervised or unsupervised feature extraction and transformation, and for pattern analysis and classification.
- 2. A sub-field within machine learning that is based on algorithms for learning multiple levels of representation in order to model complex relationships among data.