

Kecerdasan Bisnis terapan

ABC: AI, Big Data, and Cloud Computing

Husni
Lab. Riset JTIF UTM

Business Intelligence (BI)

①

Introduction to BI and Data Science

2

Descriptive Analytics

3

Predictive Analytics

4

Prescriptive Analytics

5

Big Data Analytics

6

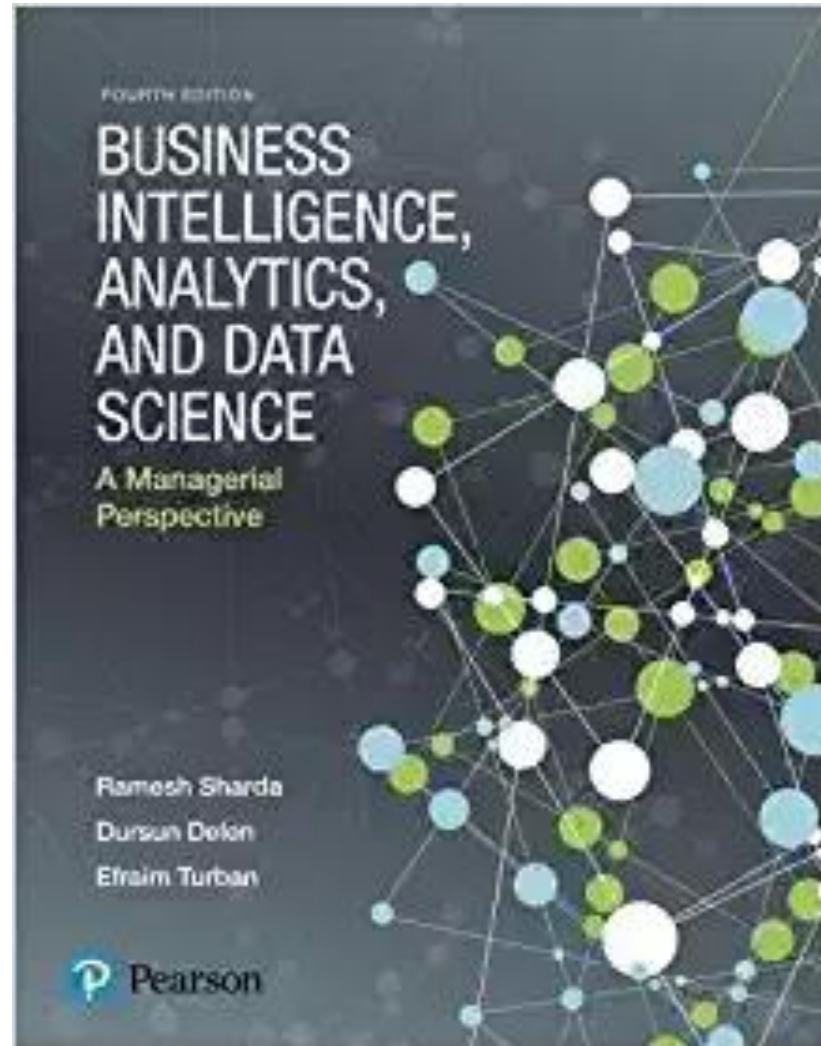
Future Trends

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

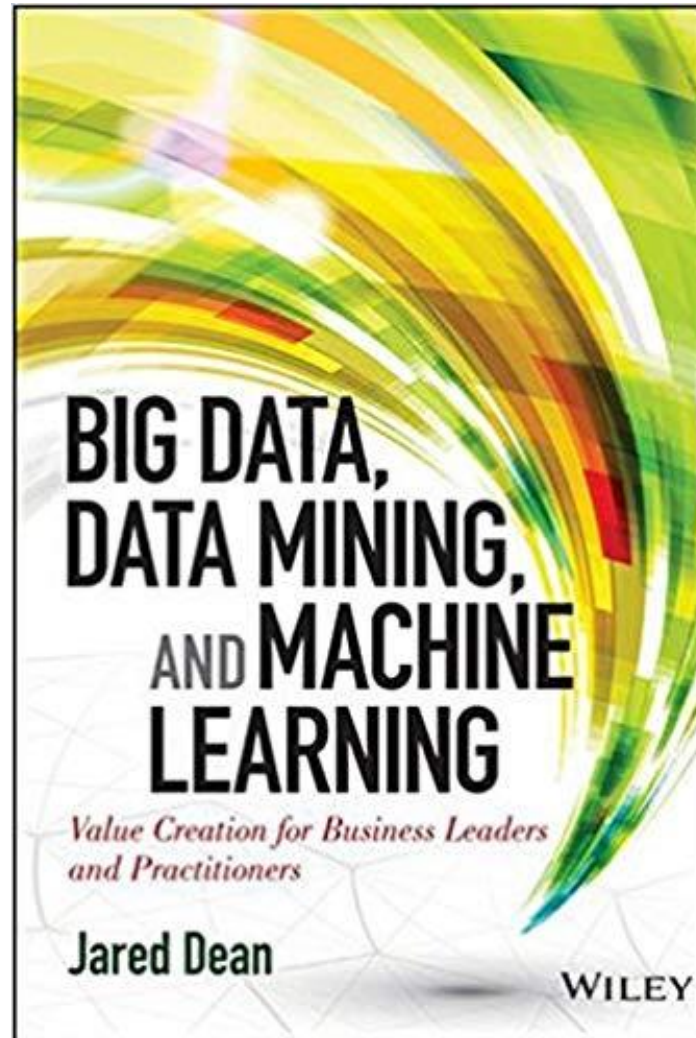
Outline

- AI
- Big Data
- Cloud Computing

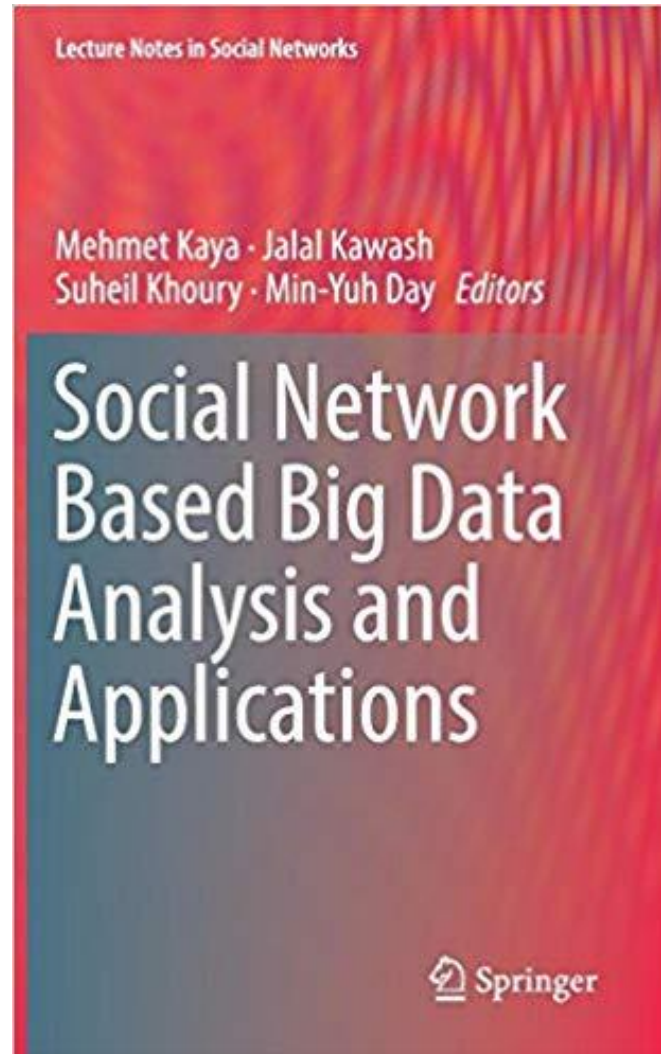
**Business Intelligence, Analytics, and Data Science:
A Managerial Perspective, 4th Edition,
Ramesh Sharda, Dursun Delen, and Efraim Turban,
Pearson, 2017.**



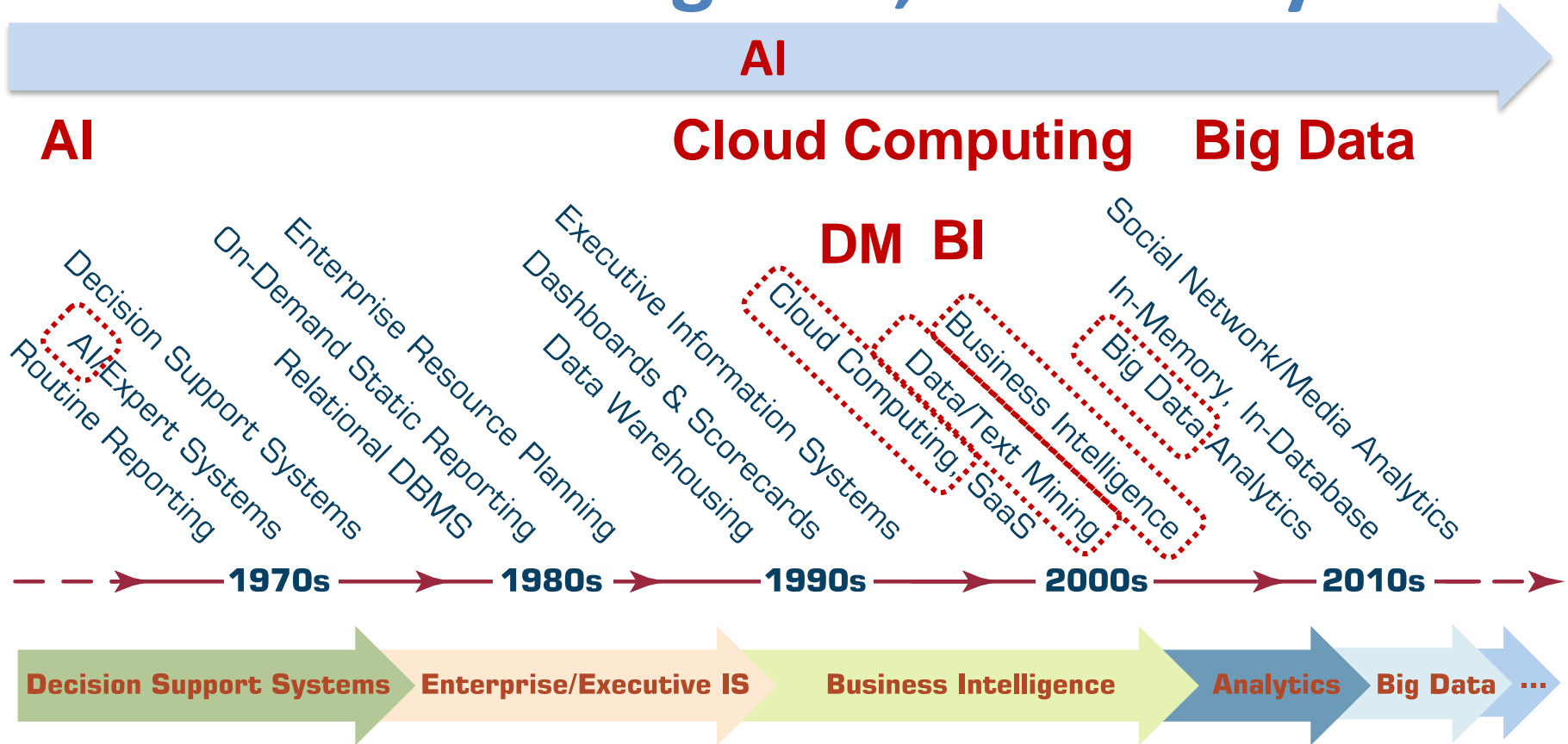
**Big Data, Data Mining, and Machine Learning: Value Creation for
Business Leaders and Practitioners,
Jared Dean,
Wiley, 2014.**



**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.**

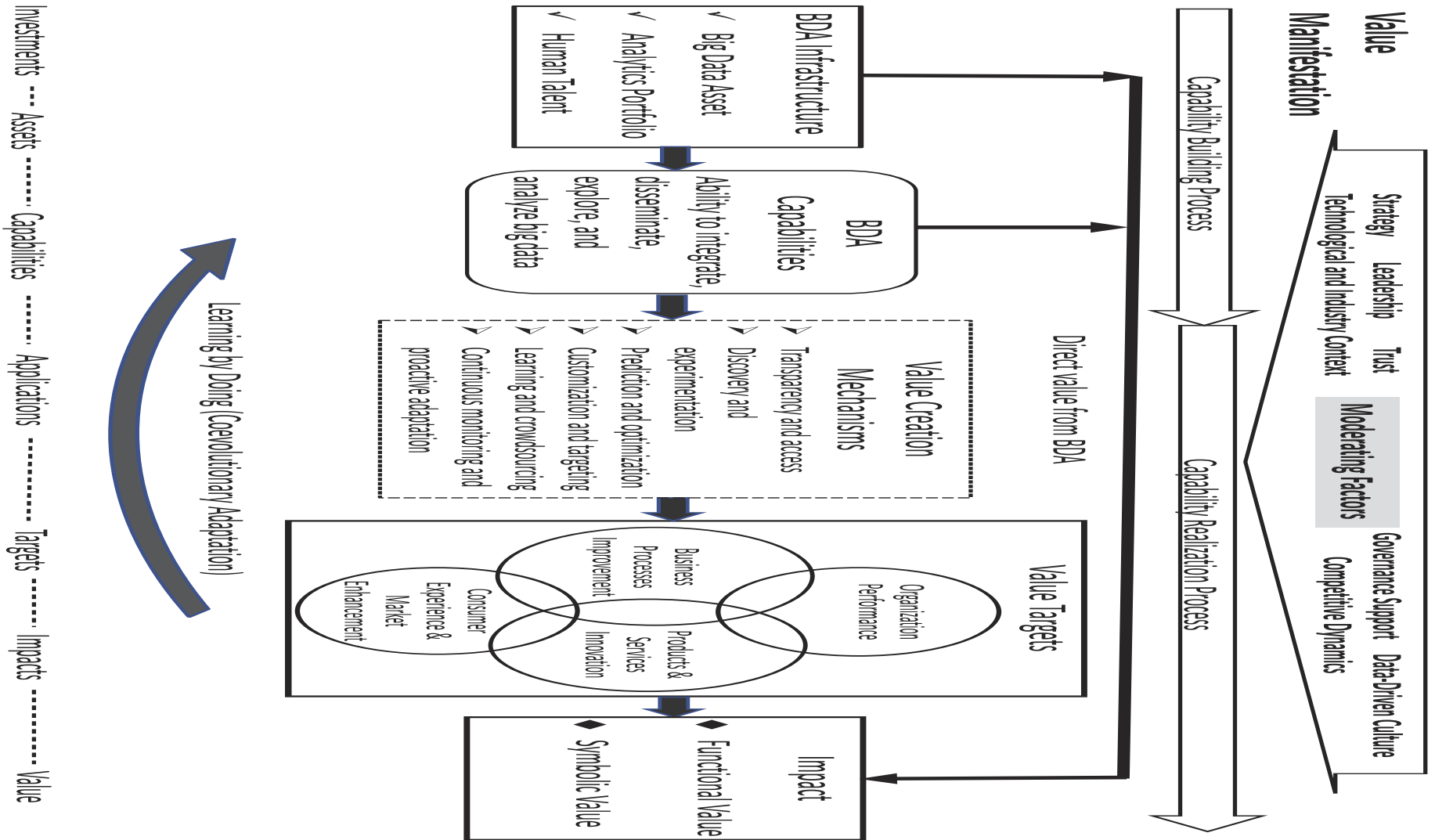


AI, Big Data, Cloud Computing Evolution of Decision Support, Business Intelligence, and Analytics

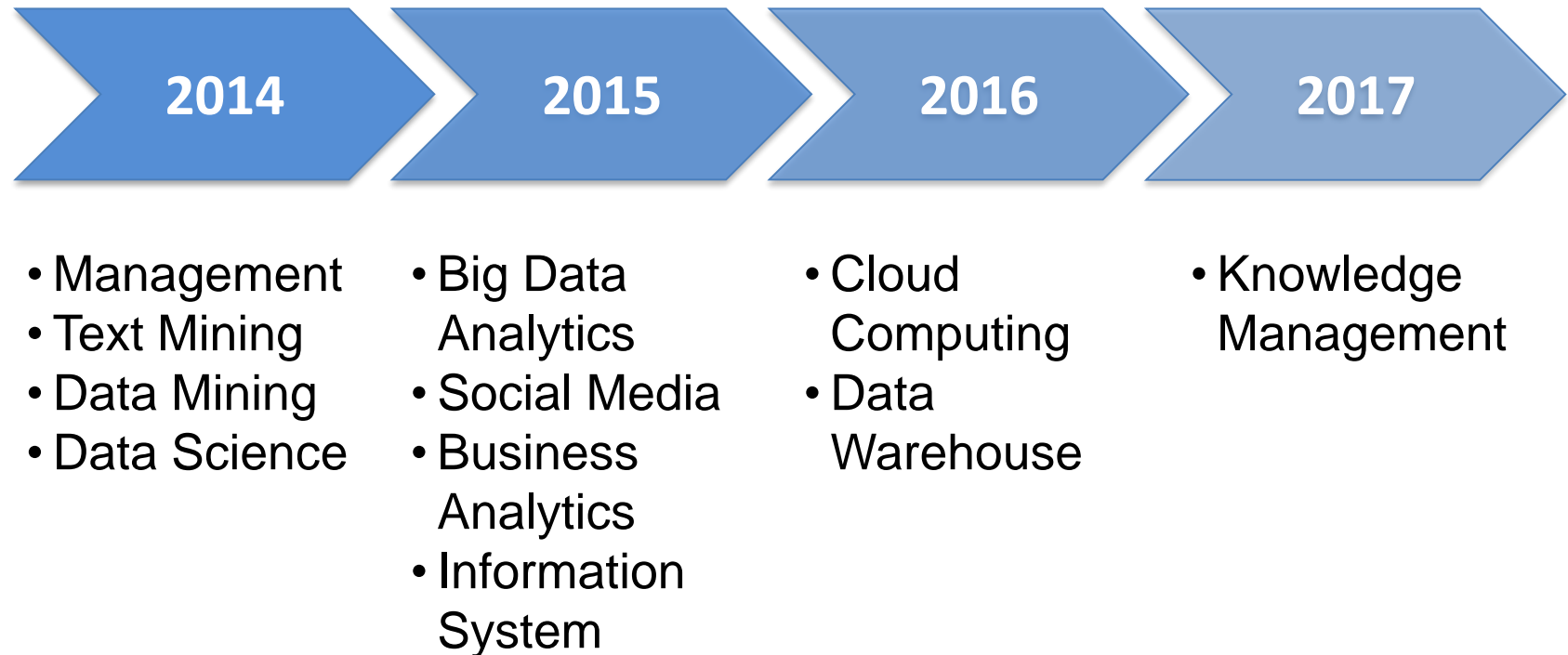


Value Creation by Big Data Analytics

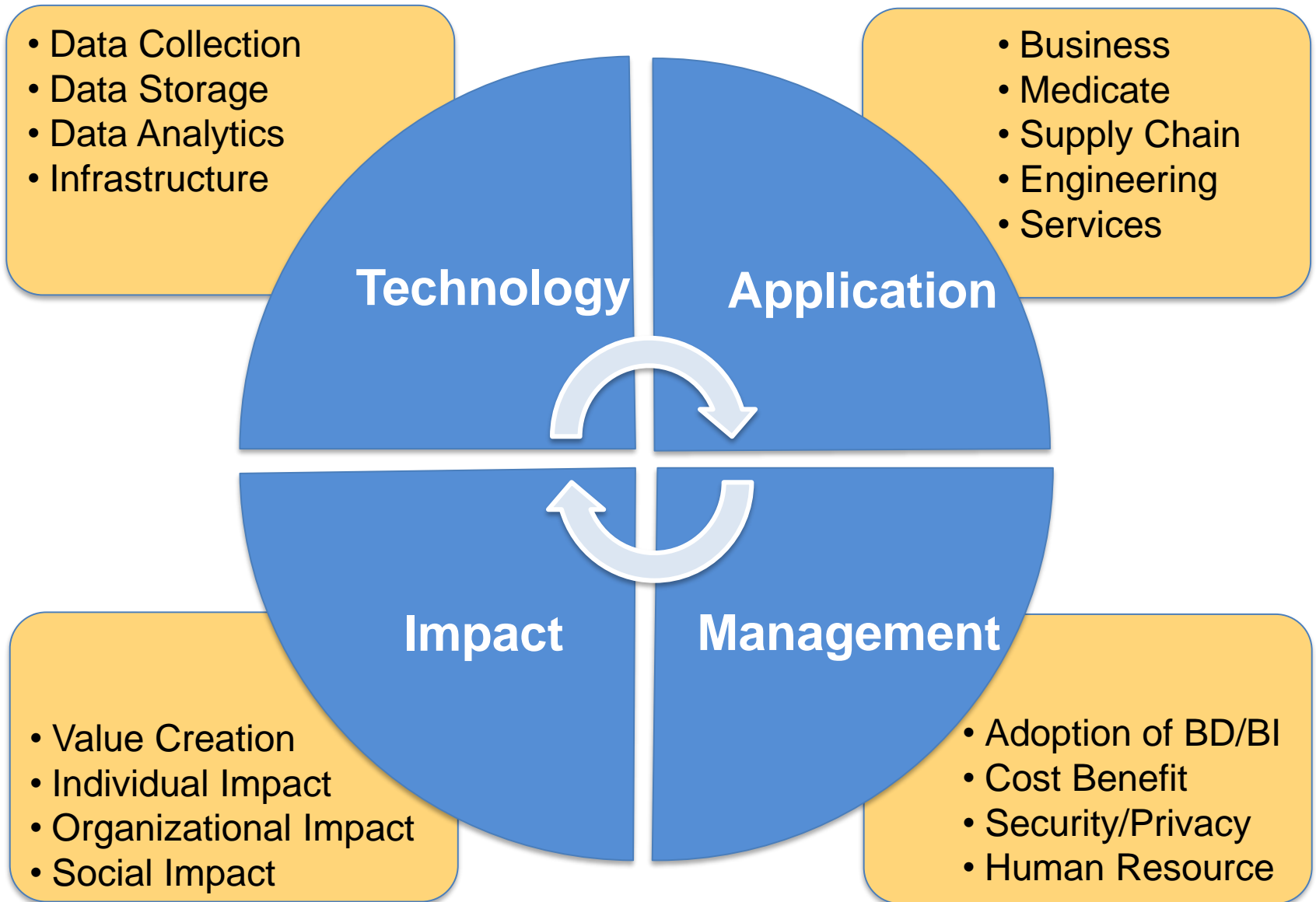
(Grover et al., 2018)



Evolution of top keywords in “BD & BI” publications



Framework for BD and BI Research



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

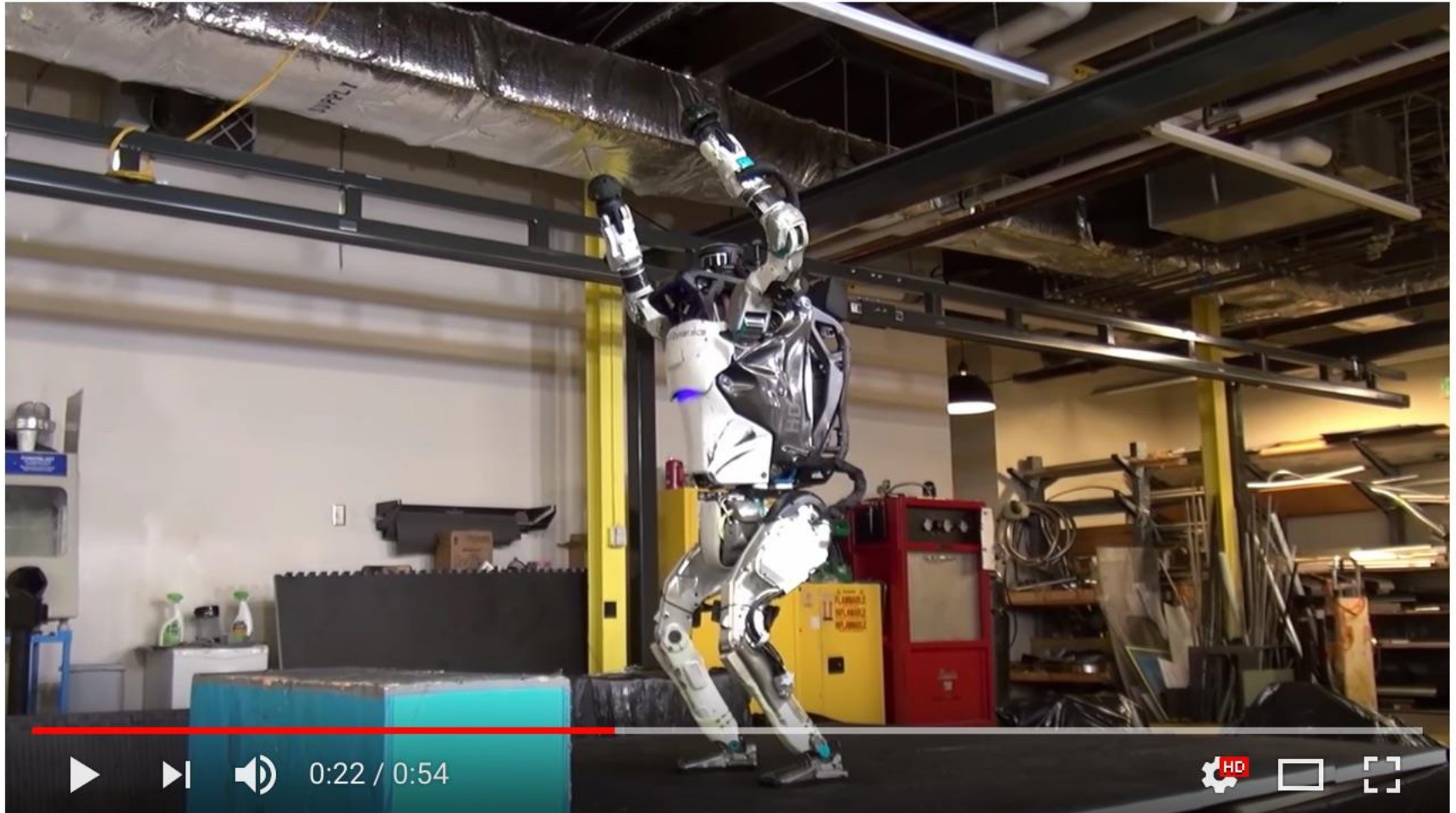
4 Approaches of AI

<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)

- **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



Noriko Arai at TED2017

Can a robot pass a university entrance exam?

Share Add to list Like Rate

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

1955

A.I. BORN

Term 'artificial intelligence' is coined by computer scientist, John McCarthy to describe "the science and engineering of making intelligent machines"

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

SHAKY

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

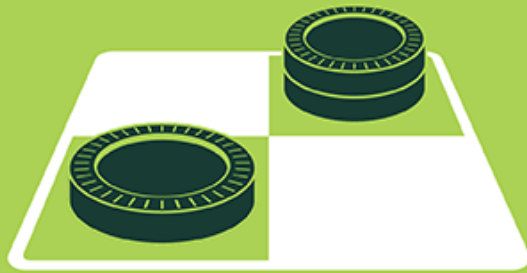
Google's A.I. AlphaGo beats world champion Ke Jie in the complex board game of Go, notable for its vast number (2^{170}) of possible positions

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

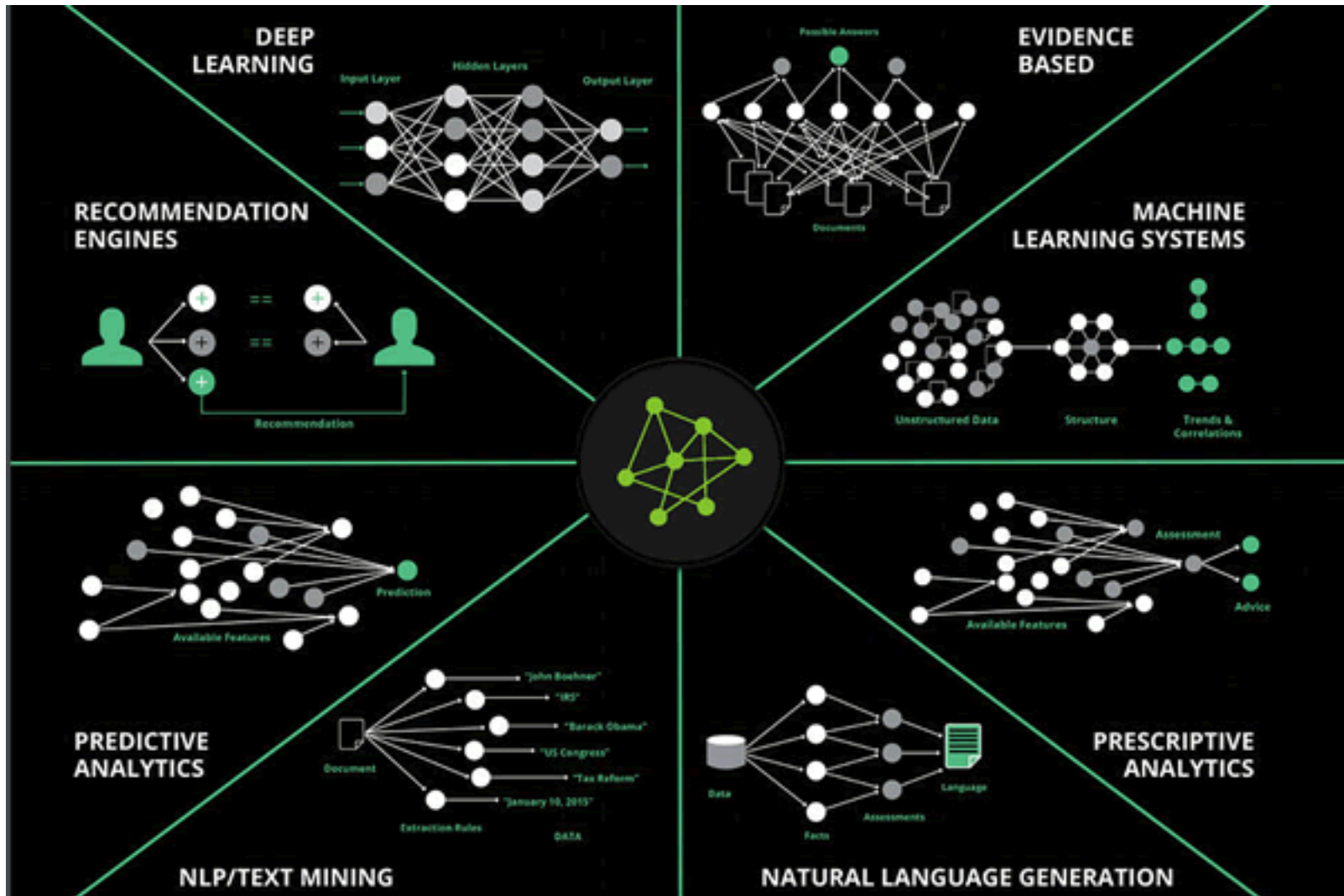
RNN LSTM GRU

GAN

**Semi-supervised
Learning**

**Reinforcement
Learning**

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is many things

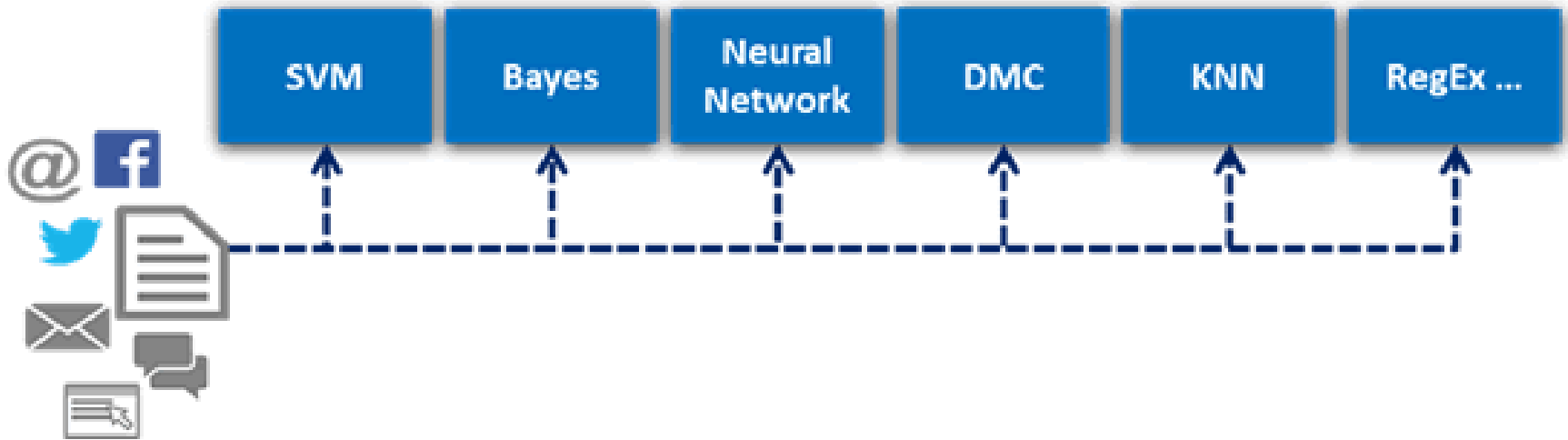


Ecosystem of AI

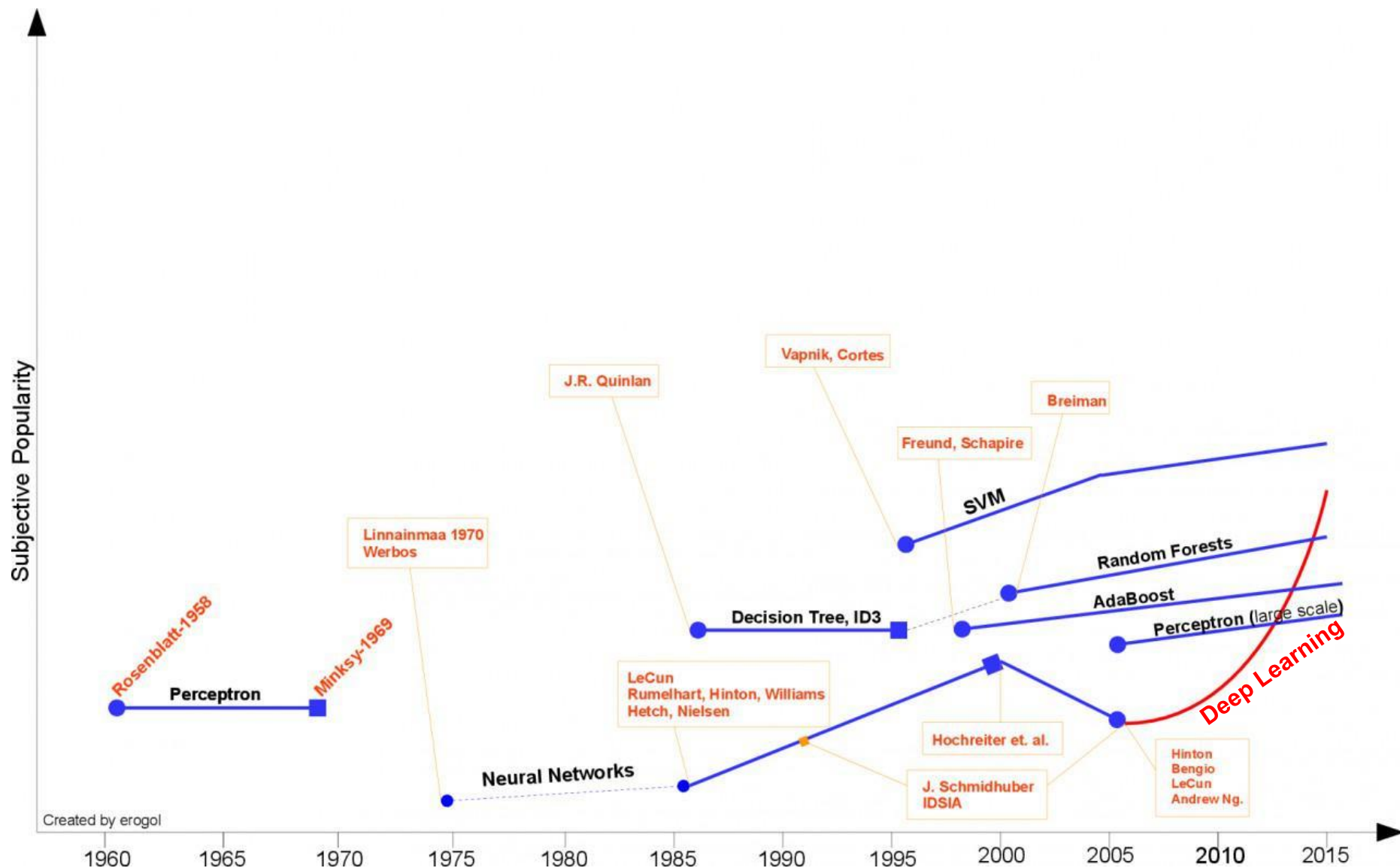
Source: <https://www.i-scoop.eu/artificial-intelligence-cognitive-computing/>

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

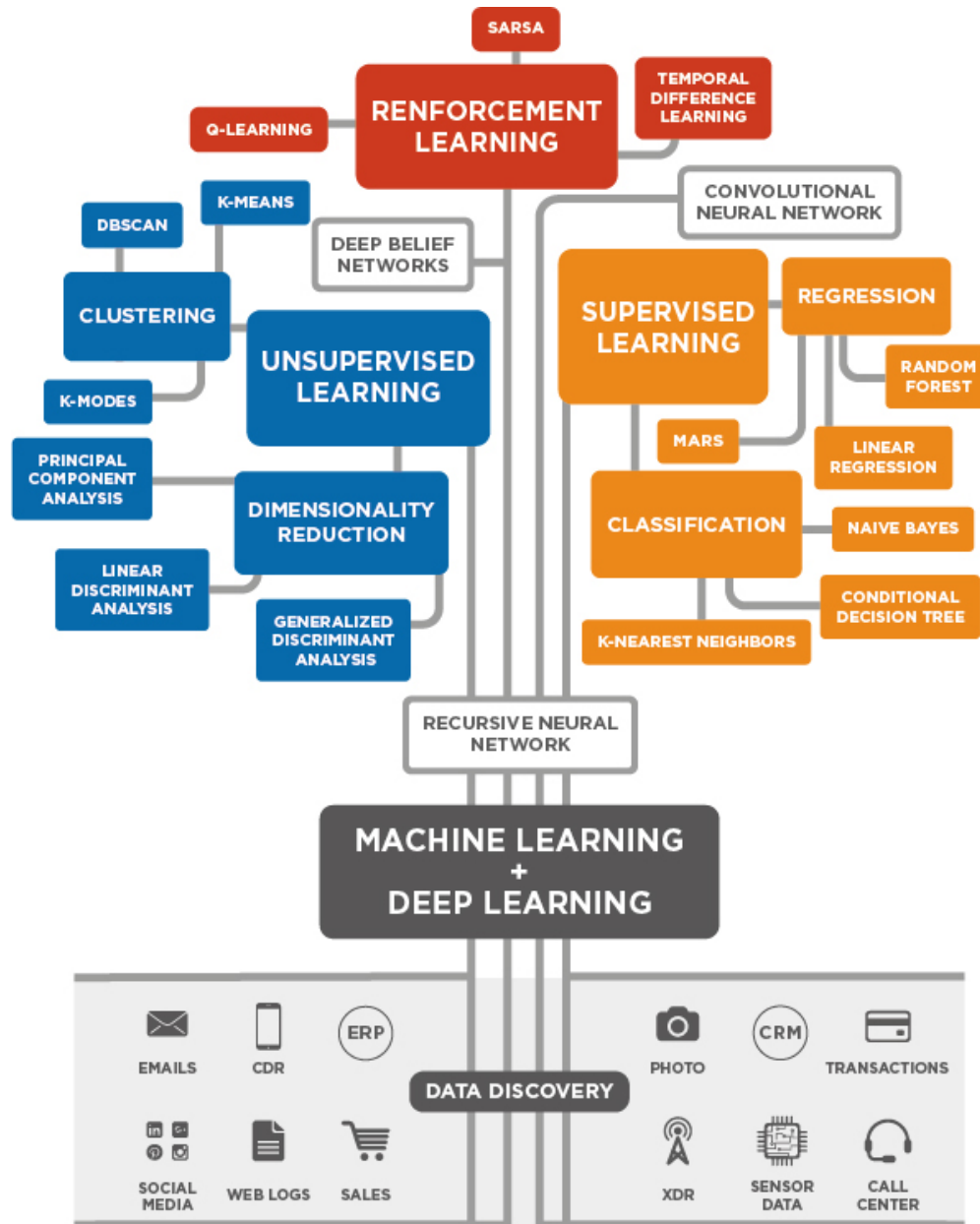
Ensemble

Dimensionality reduction

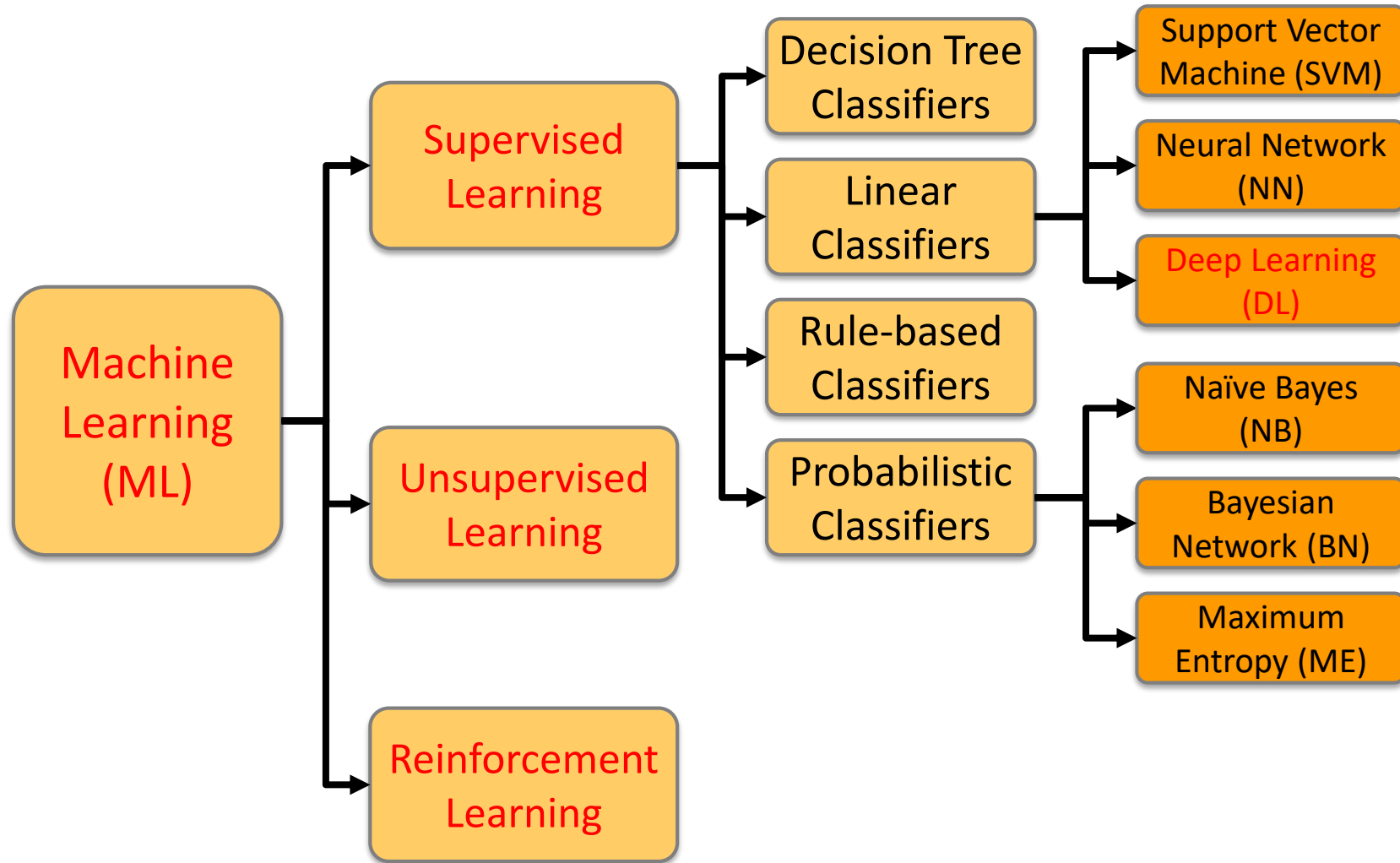
Regression Analysis

Instance based

3 Machine Learning Algorithms

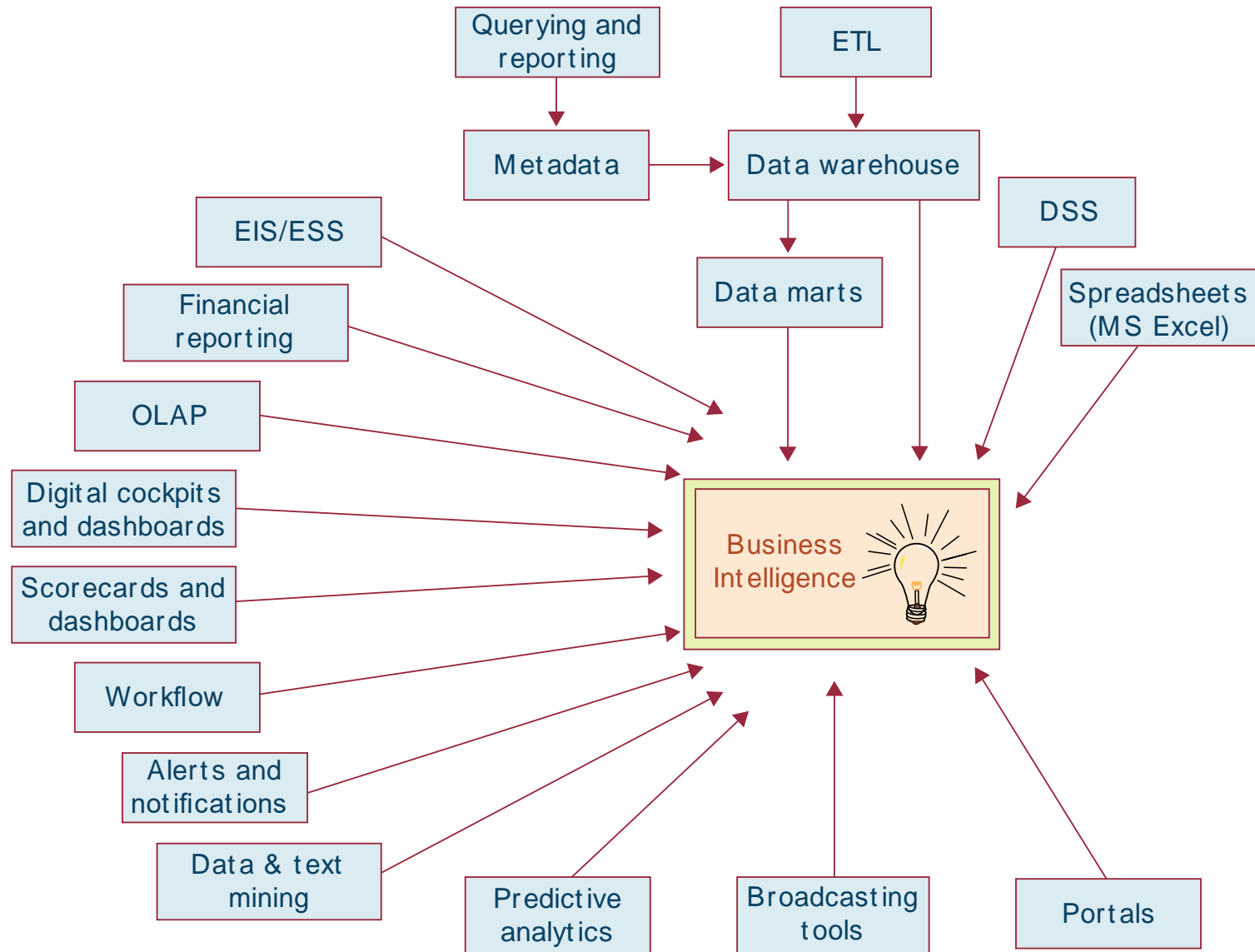


Machine Learning (ML) / Deep Learning (DL)

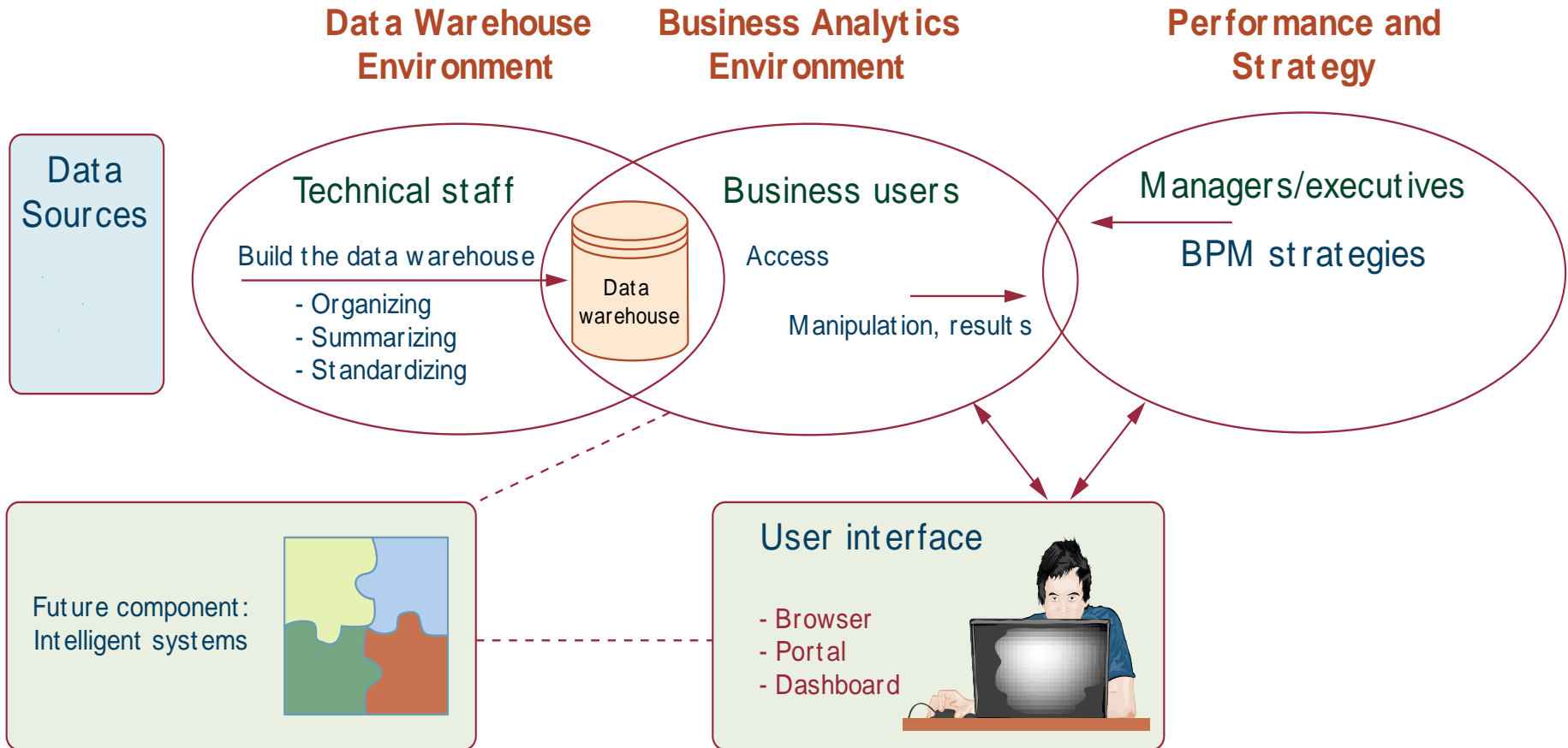


Big Data

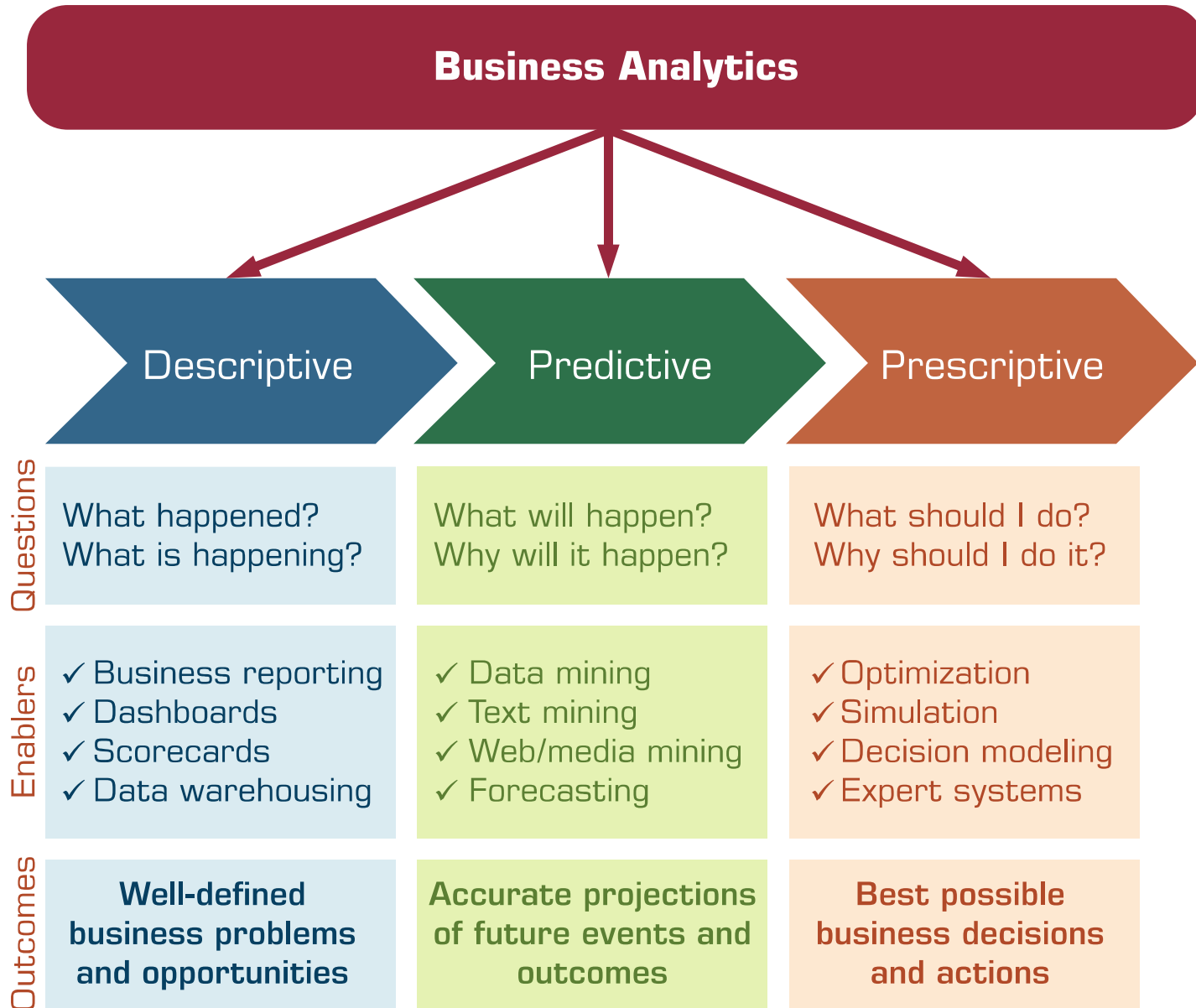
Evolution of Business Intelligence (BI)



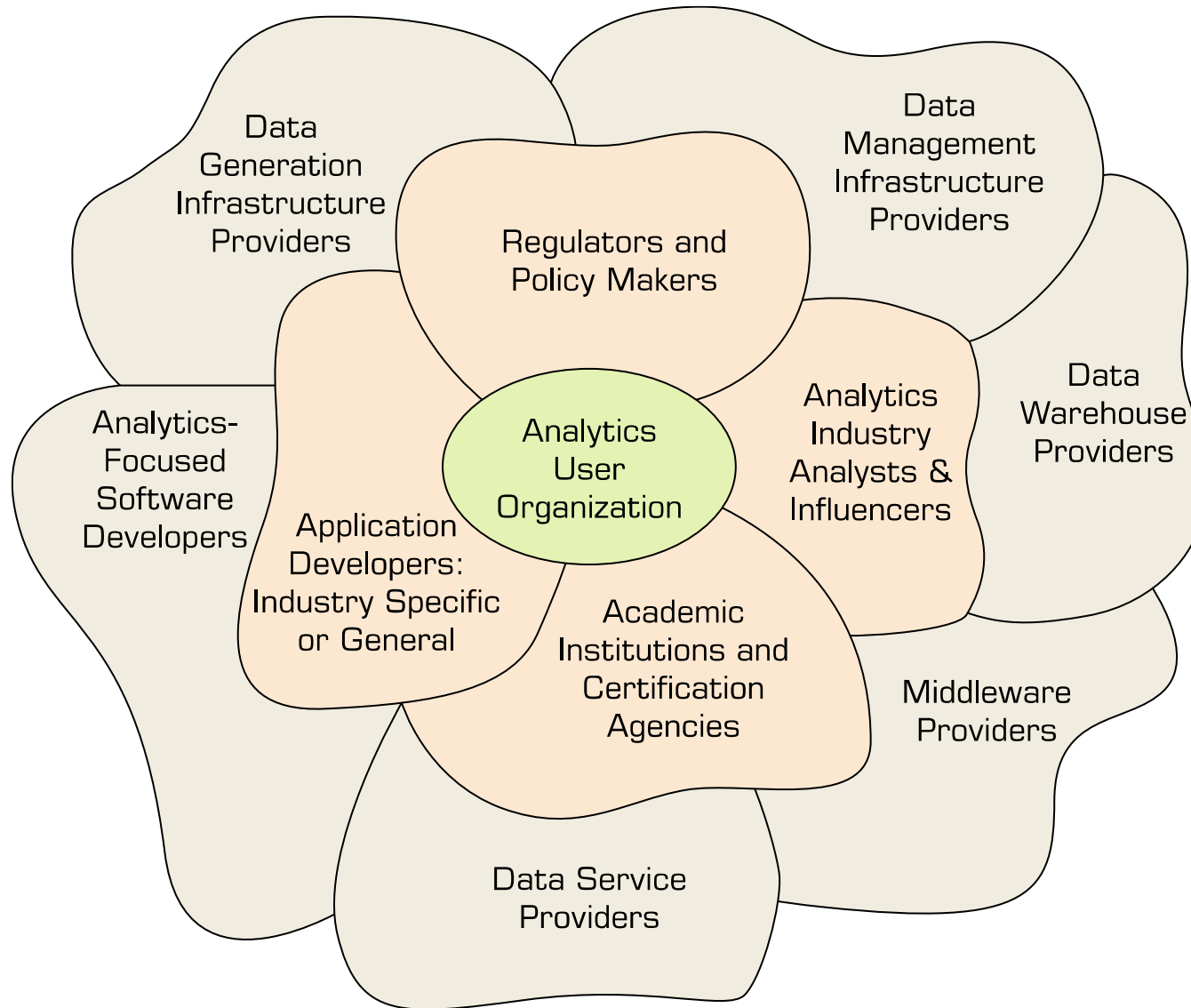
A High-Level Architecture of BI



Three Types of Analytics



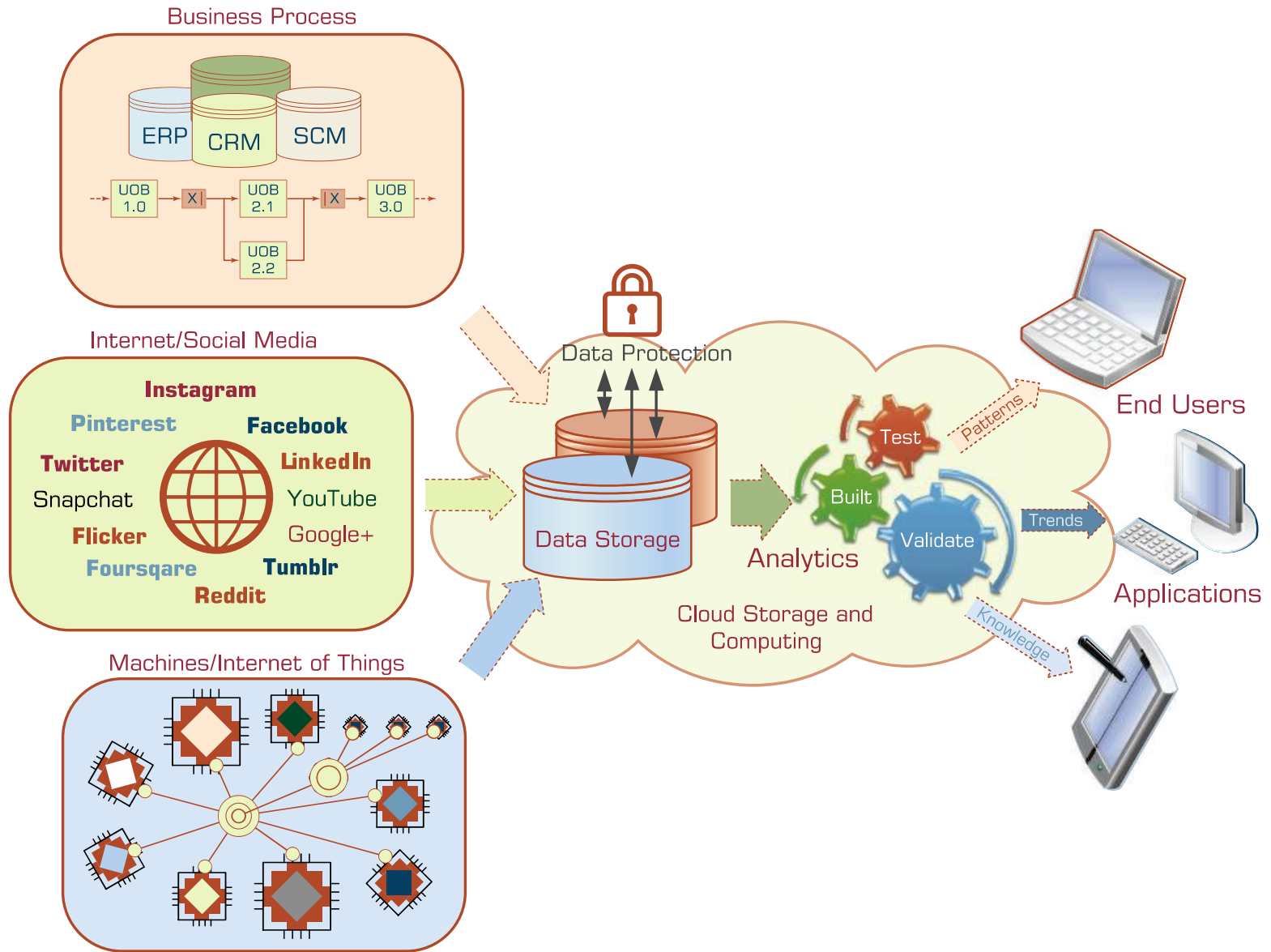
Analytics Ecosystem



Job Titles of Analytics

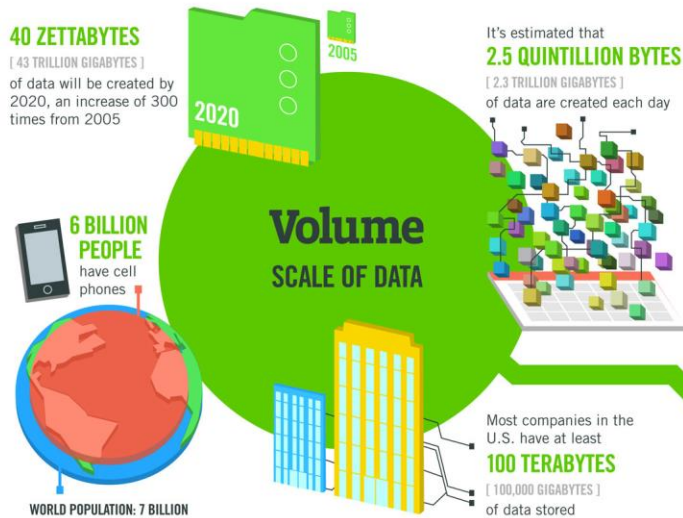


A Data to Knowledge Continuum



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



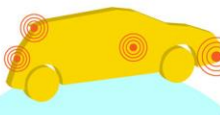
400 MILLION TWEETS are sent per day by about 200 million monthly active users



Variety

DIFFERENT FORMS OF DATA

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

Velocity

ANALYSIS OF STREAMING DATA

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



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



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



27% OF RESPONDENTS

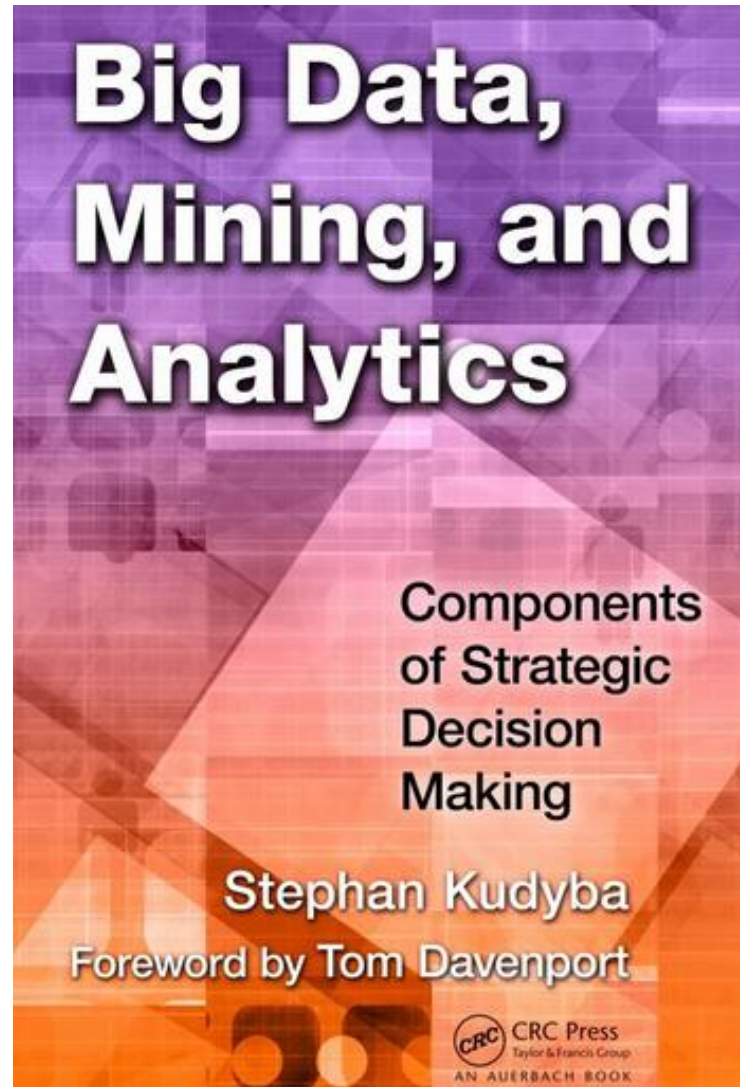
in one survey were unsure of how much of their data was inaccurate

Veracity

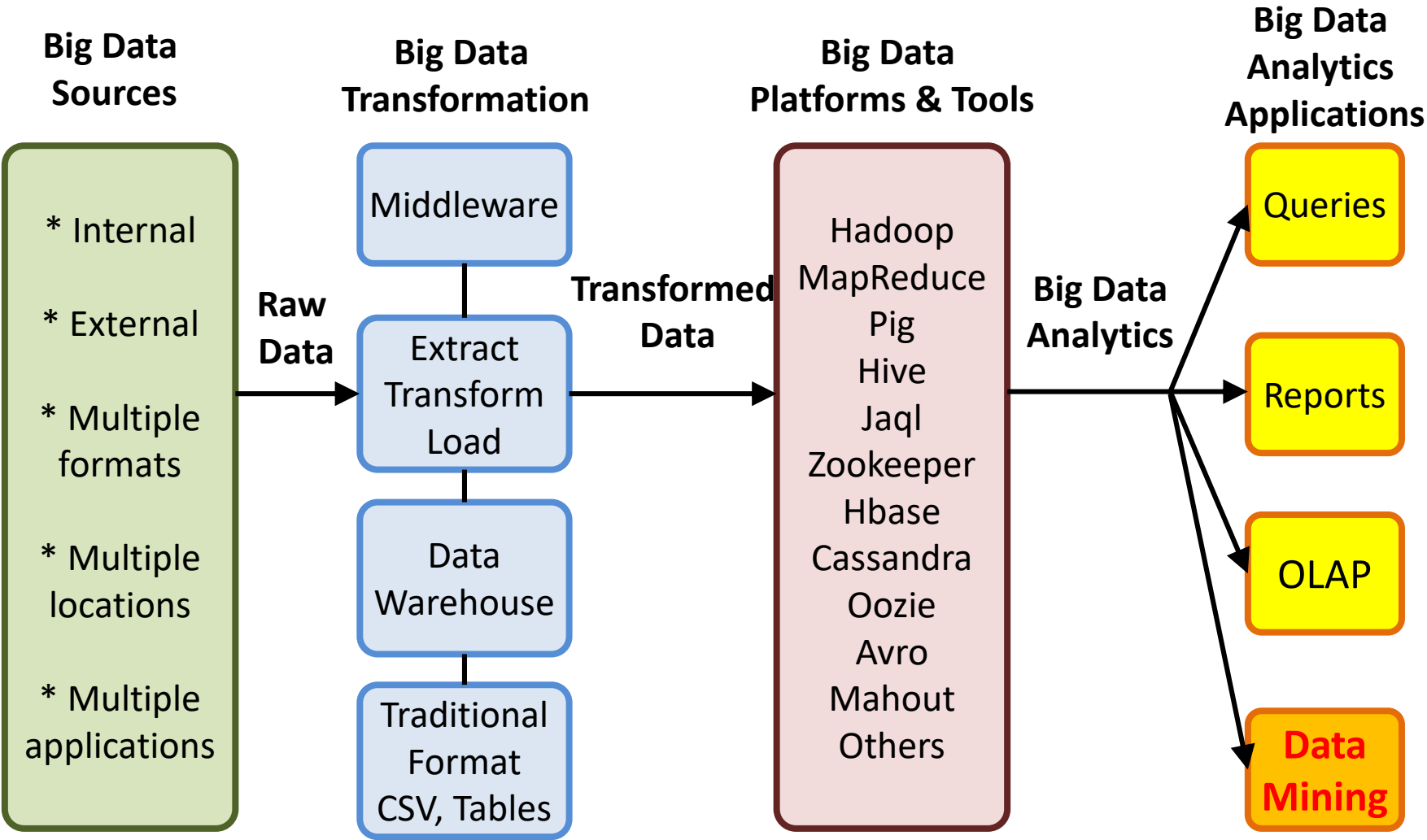
UNCERTAINTY OF DATA

value

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



Architecture of Big Data Analytics

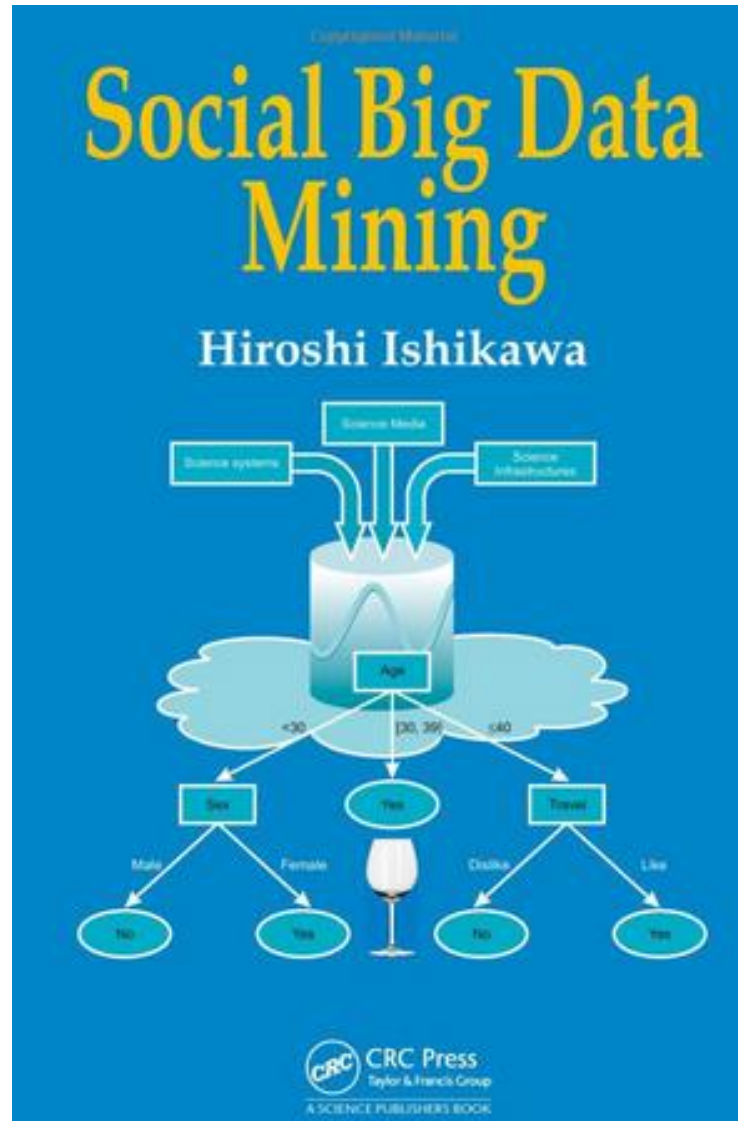


Architecture of Big Data Analytics



Social Big Data Mining

(Hiroshi Ishikawa, 2015)

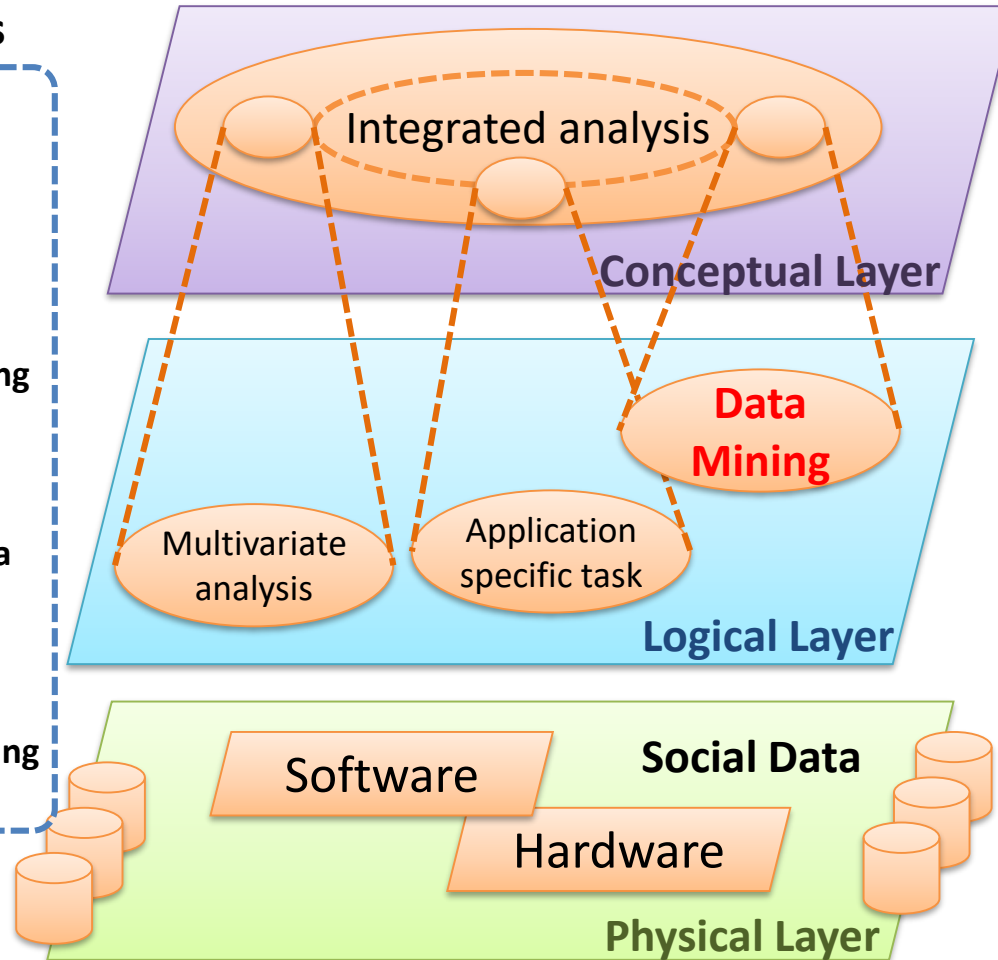


Architecture for Social Big Data Mining

(Hiroshi Ishikawa, 2015)

Enabling Technologies

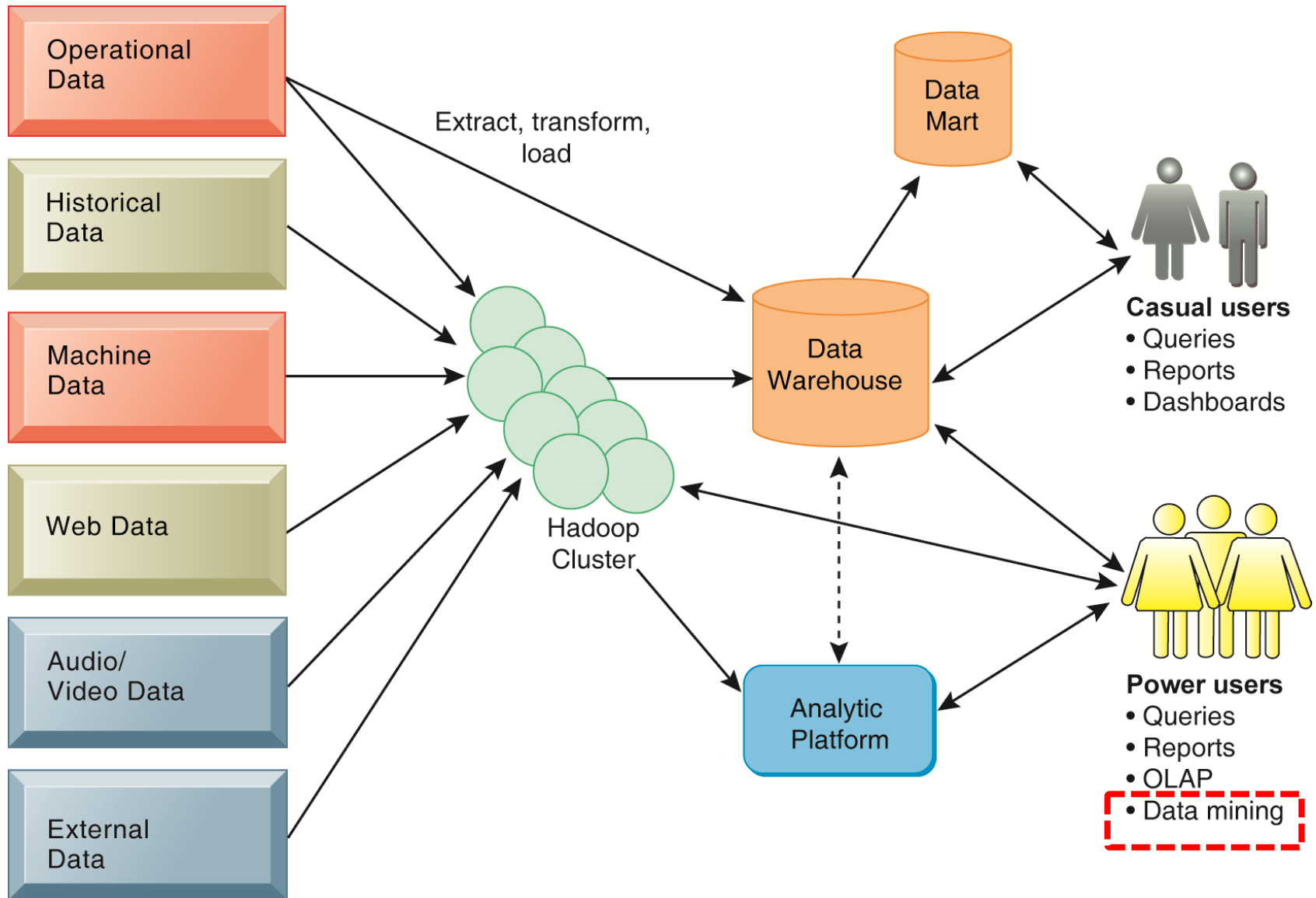
- Integrated analysis model
- Natural Language Processing
- Information Extraction
- Anomaly Detection
- Discovery of relationships among heterogeneous data
- Large-scale visualization
- Parallel distributed processing



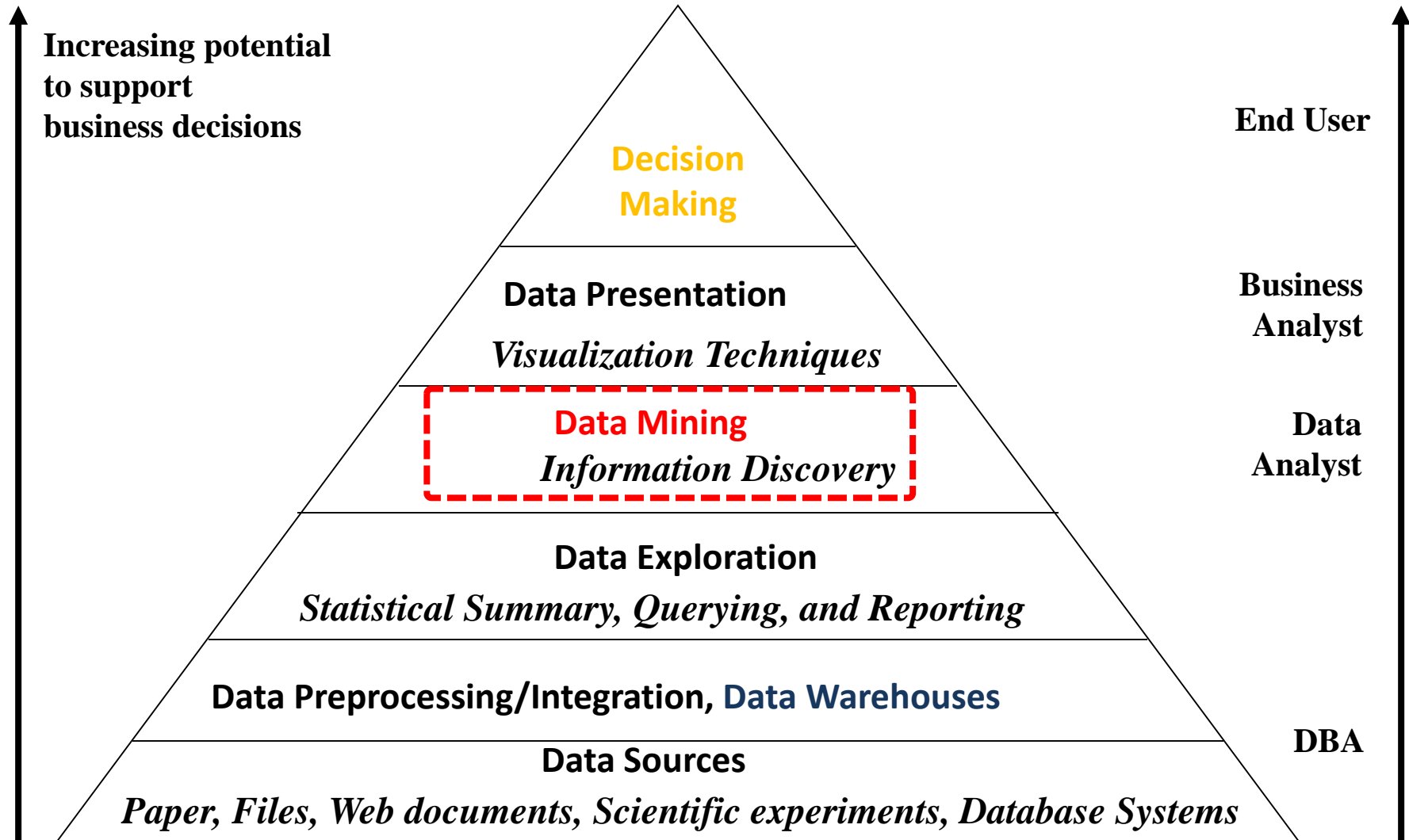
Analysts

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

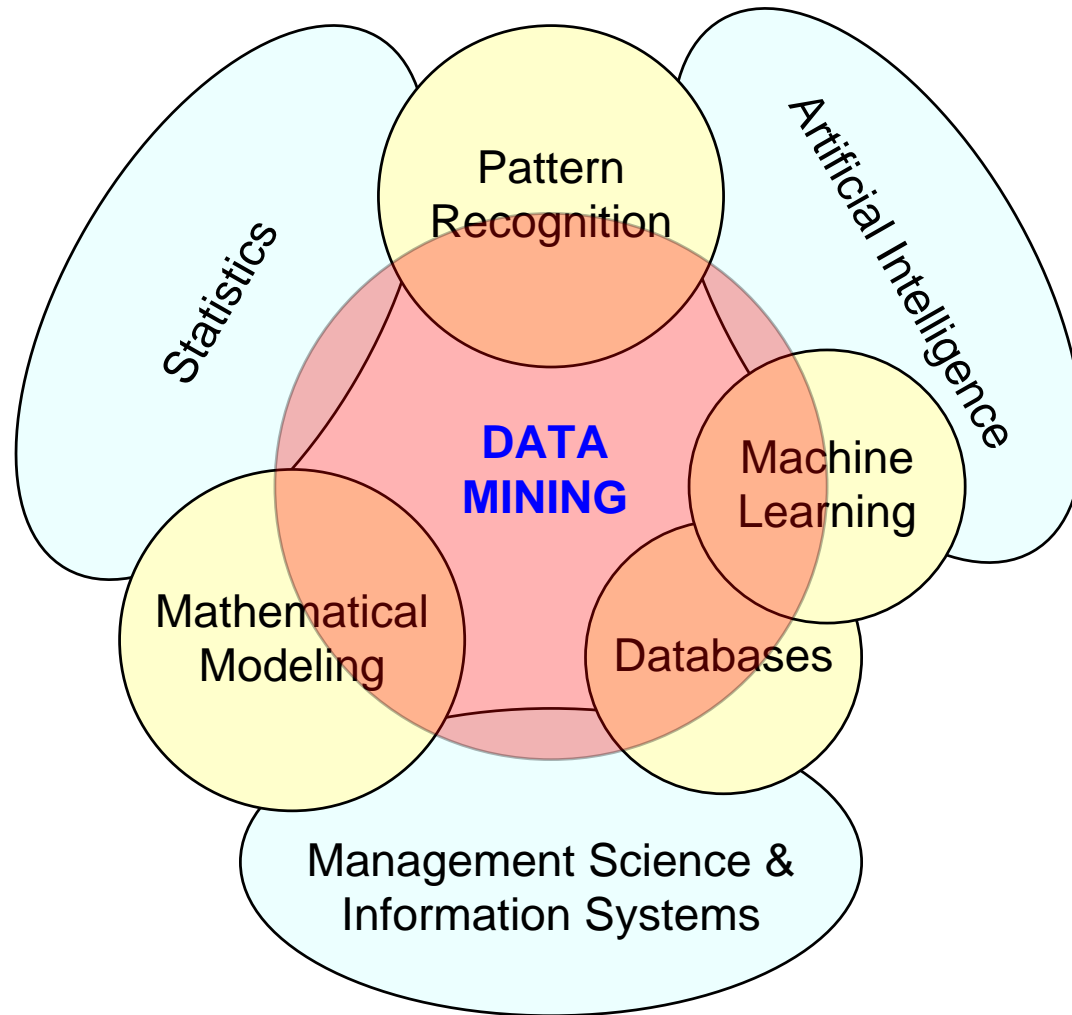
Business Intelligence (BI) Infrastructure



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

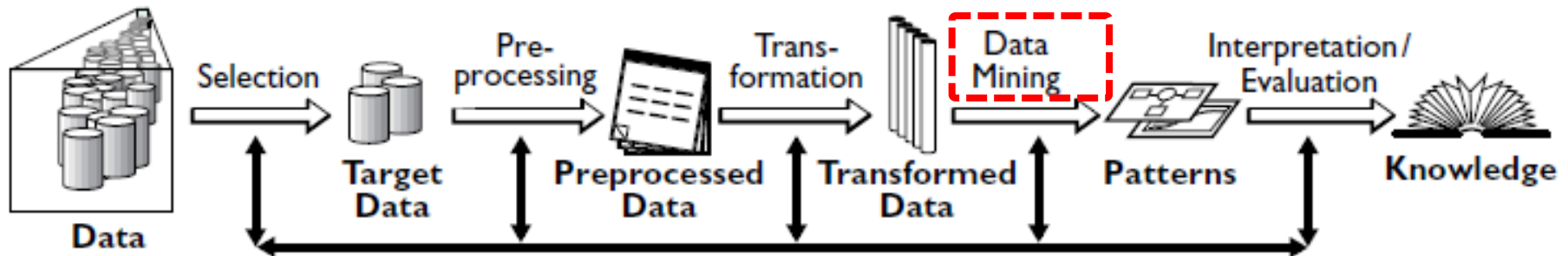


TEHRAN UNIVERSITY

Data Mining

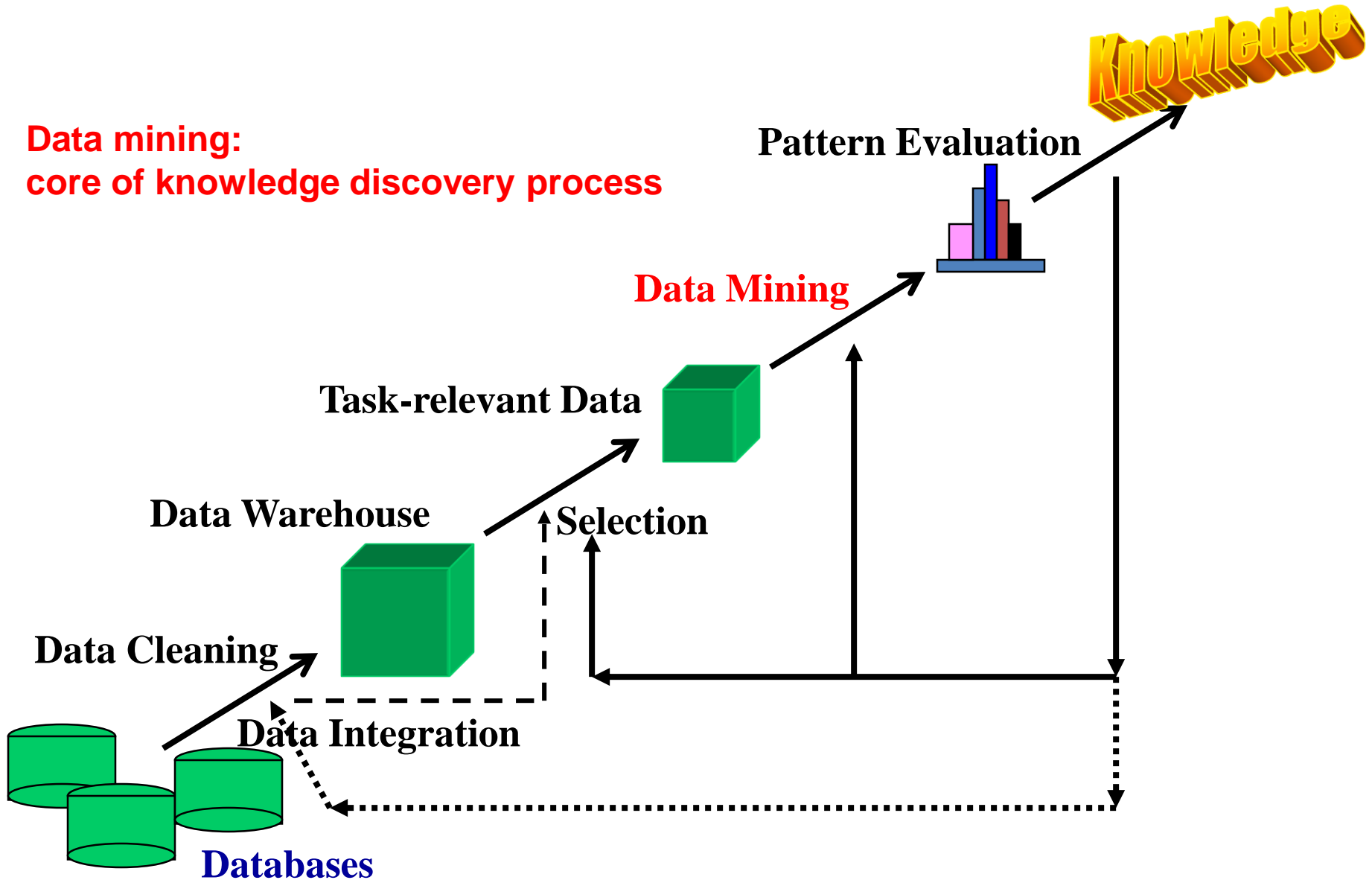
Knowledge Discovery in Databases (KDD) Process

(Fayyad et al., 1996)



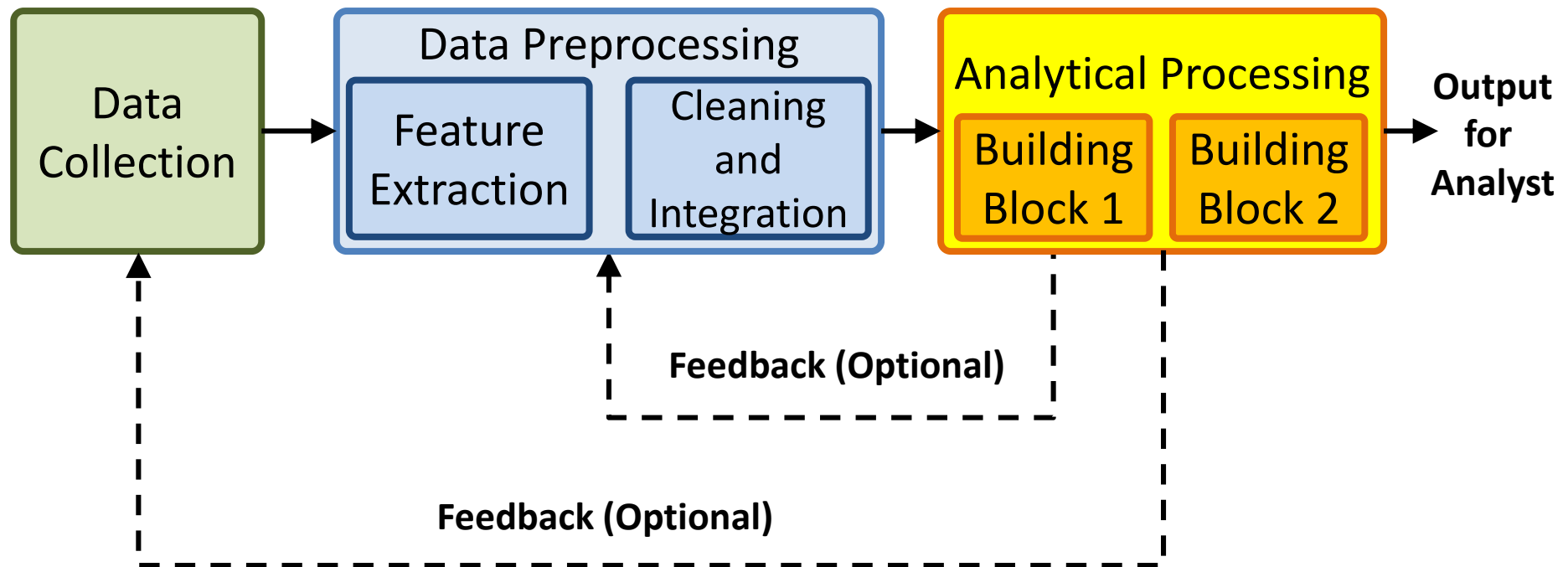
Knowledge Discovery (KDD) Process

Data mining:
core of knowledge discovery process

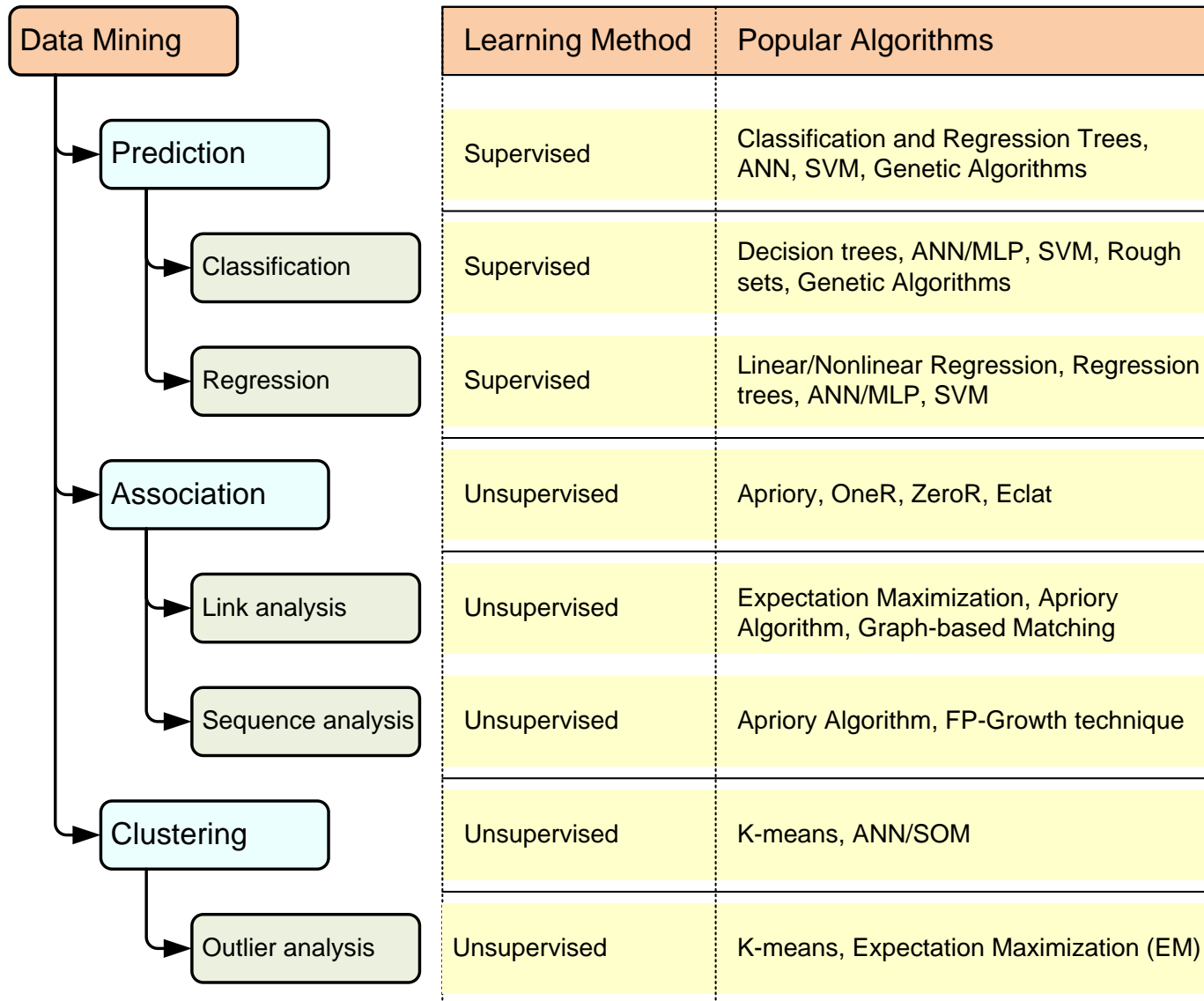


Data Mining Processing Pipeline

(Charu Aggarwal, 2015)



A Taxonomy for Data Mining Tasks

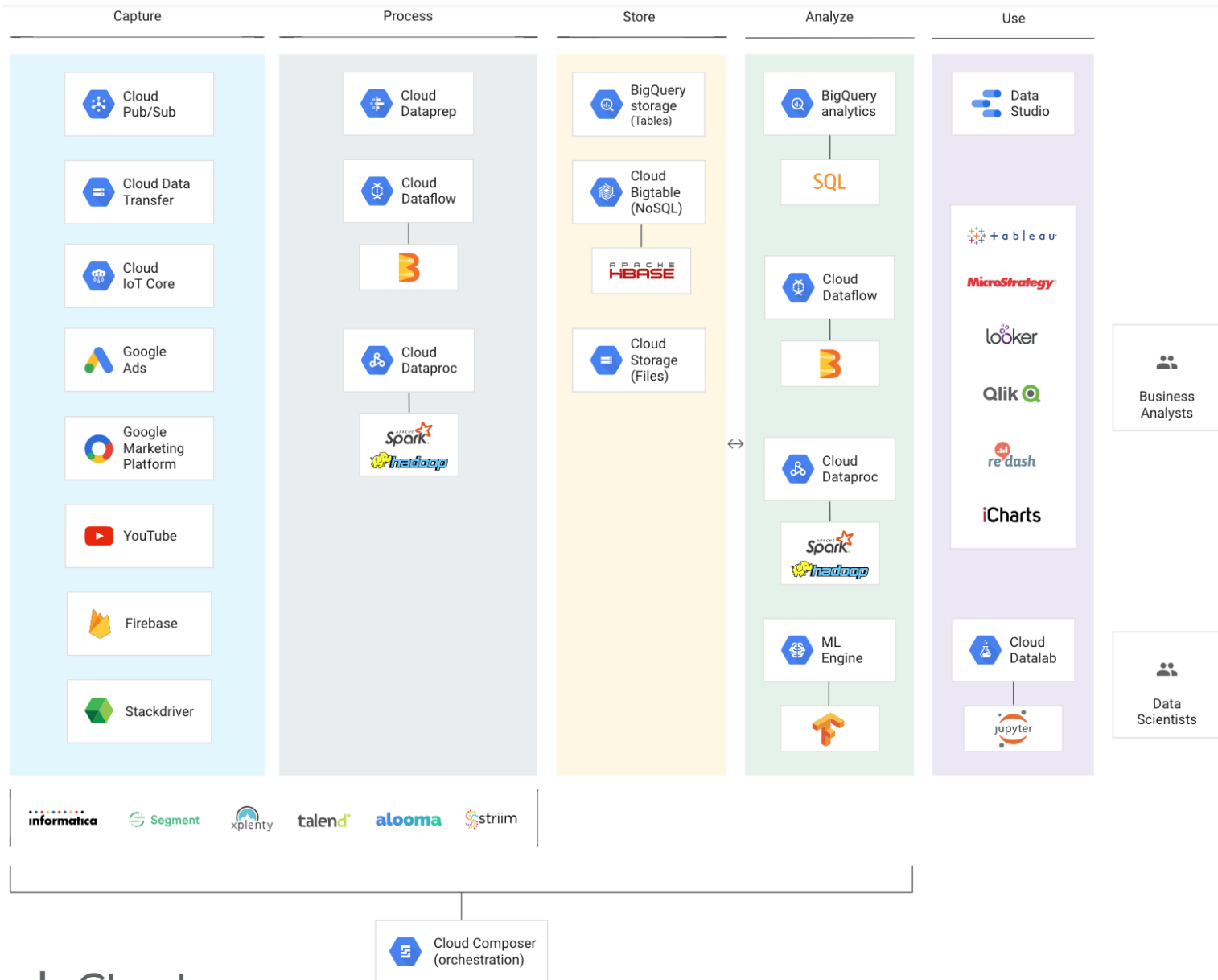


Cloud Computing



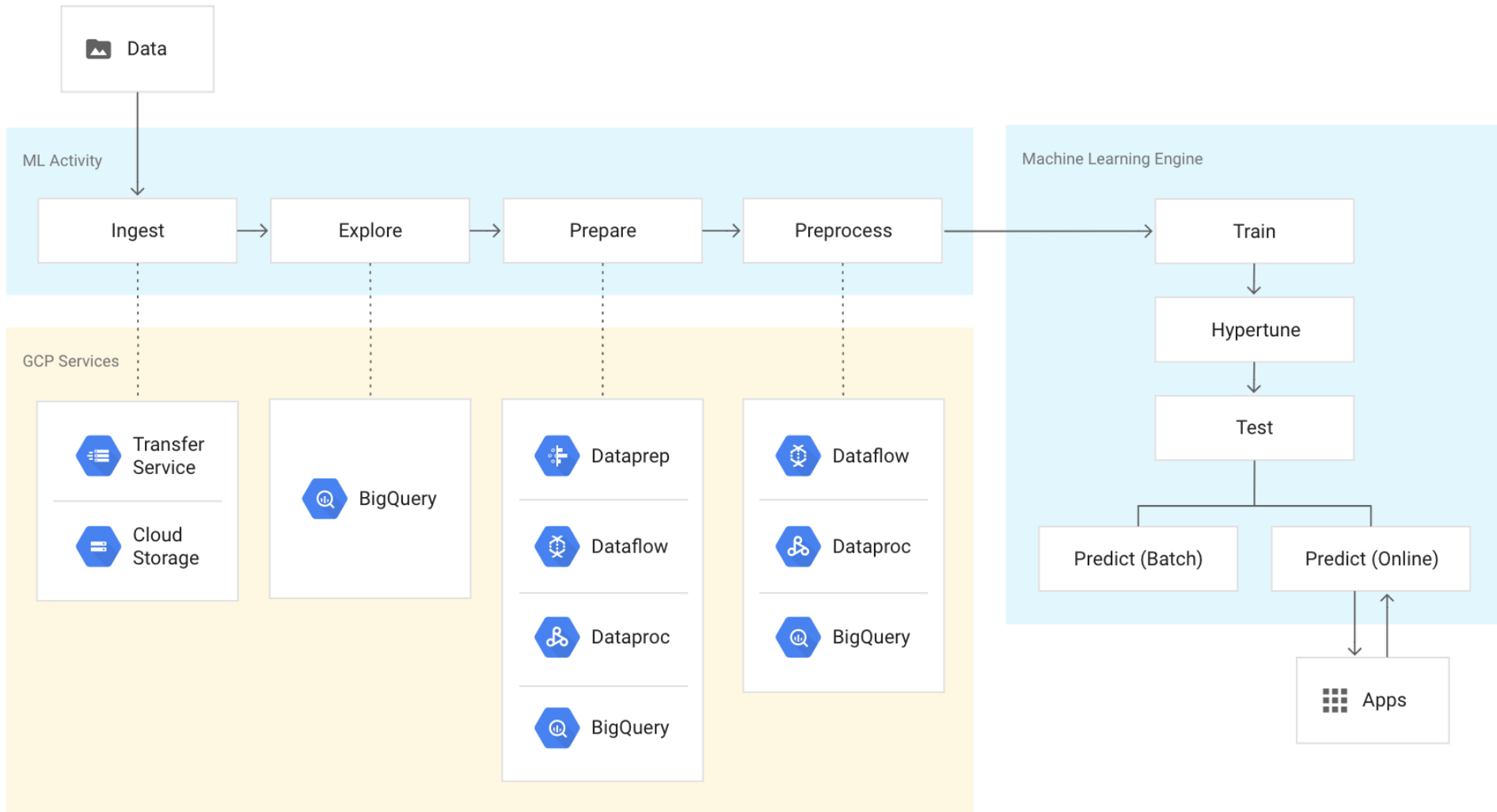
Google Cloud

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. A left-hand sidebar contains a 'Table of contents' with sections for 'Getting Started', 'Highlighted Features', 'TensorFlow execution', 'GitHub', 'Visualization', 'Forms', 'Examples', and 'Local runtime support'. The main content area features a large 'Welcome to Colaboratory!' message with a sub-header and a list of links for getting started. Below this, there are sections for 'Highlighted Features', 'Seedbank', and 'TensorFlow execution', each with descriptive text and links.

Table of contents

- Getting Started
- Highlighted Features
 - TensorFlow execution
- GitHub
- Visualization
- Forms
- Examples
- Local runtime support

SECTION

Welcome to Colaboratory!

Colaboratory is a free Jupyter notebook environment that requires no setup and runs entirely in the cloud. See our [FAQ](#) for more info.

Getting Started

- [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](#)
- [Machine Learning Crash Course: Intro to Pandas & First Steps with TensorFlow](#)

Highlighted Features

Seedbank

Looking for Colab notebooks to learn from? Check out [Seedbank](#), a place to discover interactive machine learning examples.

TensorFlow execution

Colaboratory allows you to execute TensorFlow code in your browser with a single click. The example below adds two matrices.

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



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

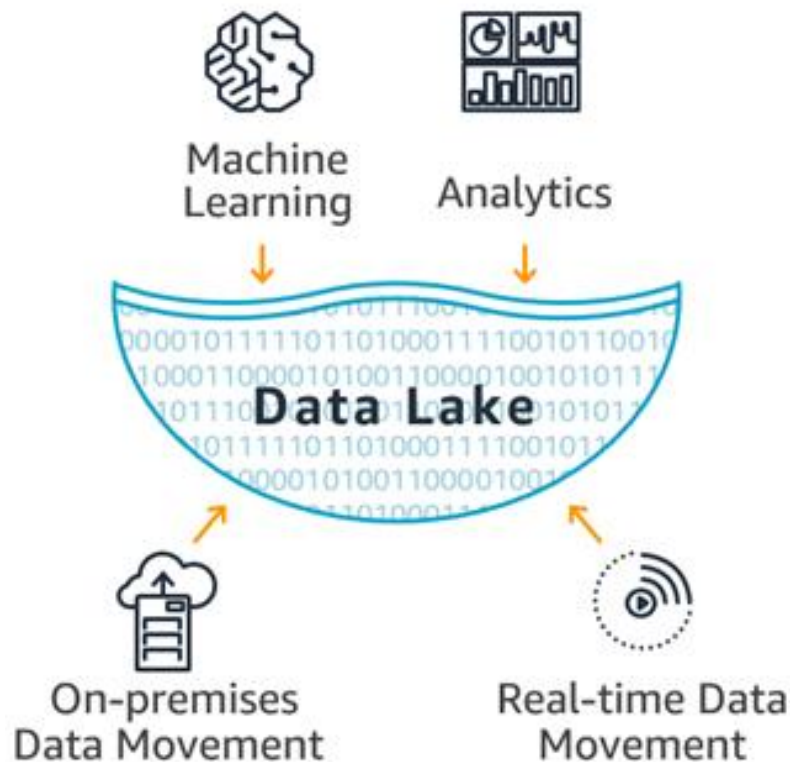


Game Development



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



Cloud Computing

AWS Cloud Practitioner

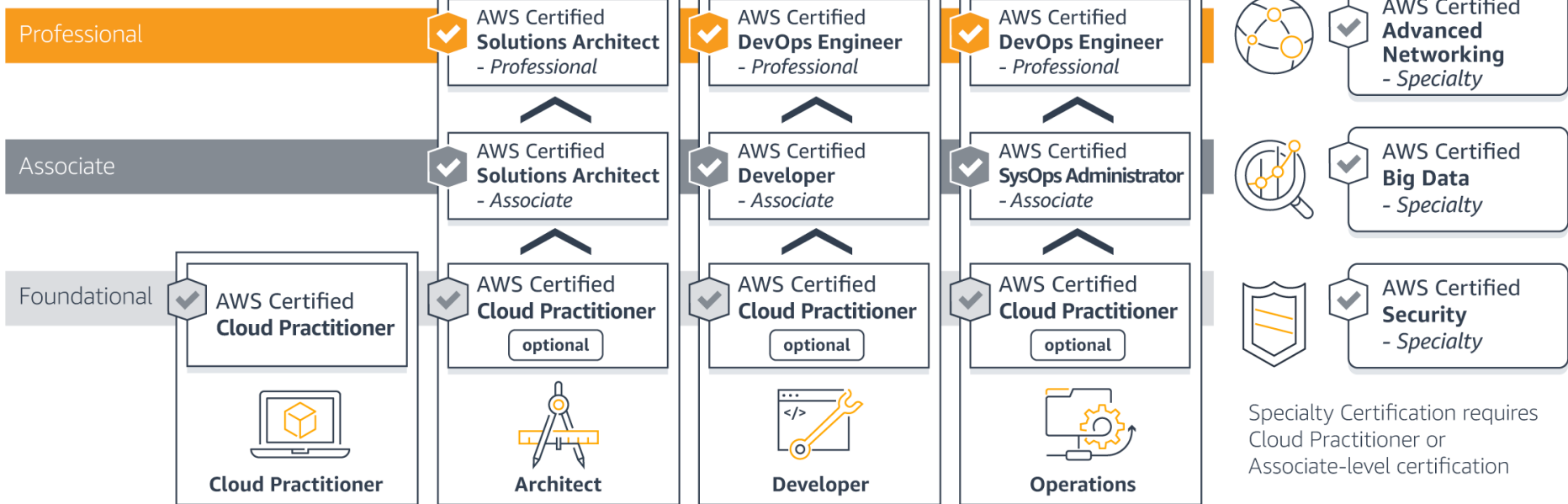
AWS Solutions Architect

AWS Certified Big Data Specialty

aws  **CERTIFIED**

Role-Based Certifications

Specialty Certifications



Summary

- AI
- Big Data
- Cloud Computing

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