

# AI: Our Current Reality and Future Trajectory



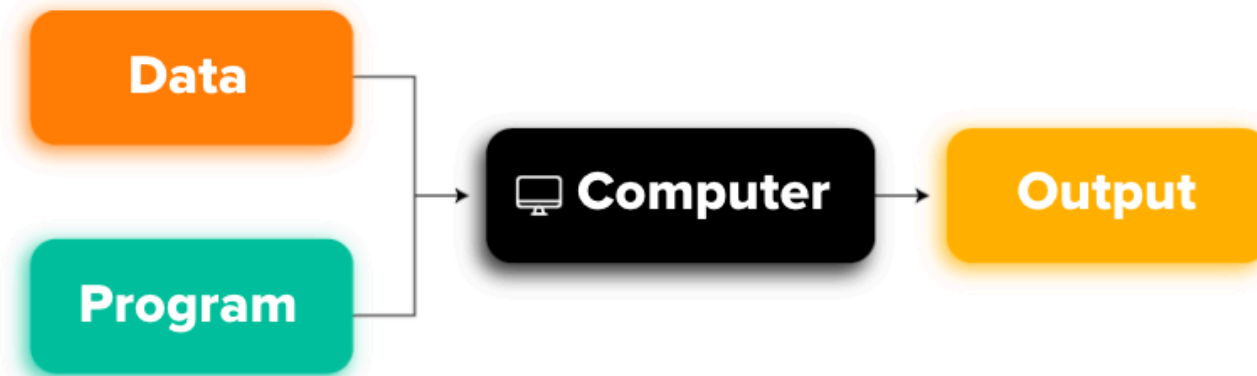
presented to The Nigerian Society of Engineers,  
Abeokuta Branch



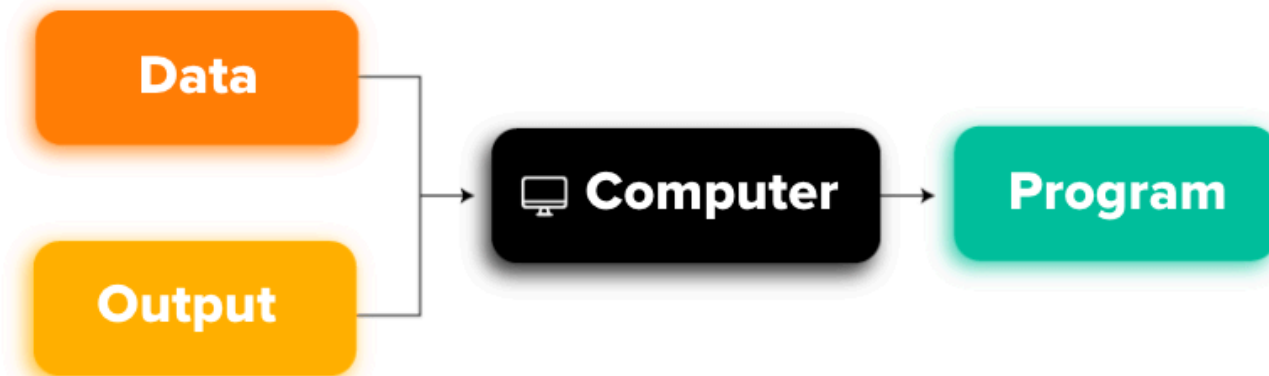
by Timilehin Owolabi, 400 level,  
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# Introduction

## TRADITIONAL PROGRAMMING



## MACHINE LEARNING



# History of AI

- The Birth of AI (1957) - Frank Rosenblatt, perceptron
- The First Golden Years (1960s-1970s ) - Alan Turing, chatbots
- The First AI Winter (1970s-1980s) - funding, optimism down
- The Second Golden Years (1980s- 1987s) - Geoffery Hinton
- The Second AI Winter (1987-1993s) - slow compute, lack of data
- Revival and Growth (1990s-early 2000s) - Yann LeCun, backprop
- Rise of Modern AI (2000s-2010s)
- Current Boom (2010s-present)

# Important Milestones in AI

- 1997: IBM's Deep Blue defeats world chess champion Garry Kasparov.
- 2011: IBM's Watson wins Jeopardy!, showcasing advanced natural language processing and knowledge retrieval.
- 2012: The ImageNet competition is won by a deep learning model (AlexNet), marking a significant leap in computer vision.
- 2014: The Turing test is arguably passed for the first time by a chatbot named Eugene Goostman.
- 2016: Google DeepMind's AlphaGo defeats world champion Go player Lee Sedol, demonstrating AI's ability to excel at complex strategic games.

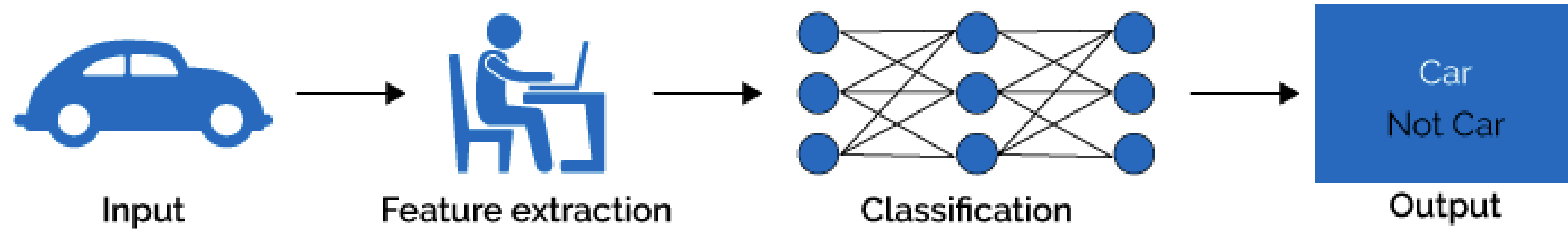


# Important Milestones in AI

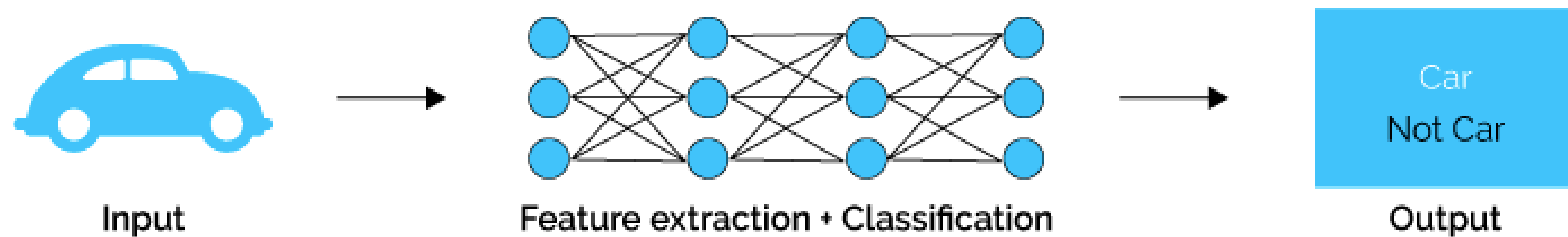
- 2018: Google demonstrates Google Duplex, an AI system capable of making phone calls and conducting natural conversations.
- 2020: OpenAI releases GPT-3, a large language model capable of generating human-like text and performing various language tasks.
- 2022: DeepMind's AlphaFold solves the protein folding problem, a major breakthrough in biological science.
- 2022-2023: The release of ChatGPT and other large language models brings conversational AI to the mainstream, sparking widespread public interest and debate.
- 2024: SORA, GPT4

# ML and DL

## Machine Learning



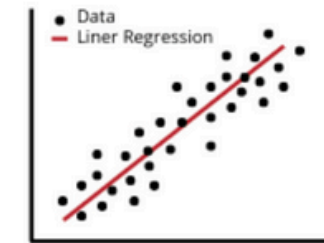
## Deep Learning



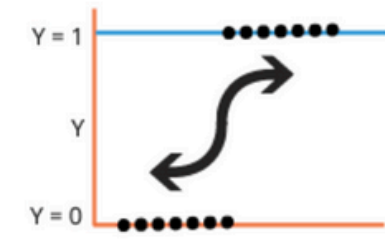
# ML algorithms

Linear and Logistic Regression  
K-Nearest Neighbour  
Support Vector Machine  
Decision Tree  
Random Forest  
XGBoost  
Naive Bayes

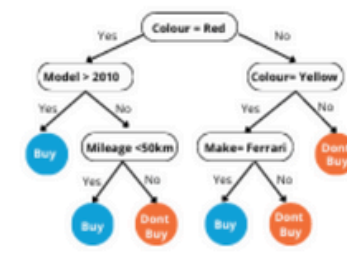
Linear Regression



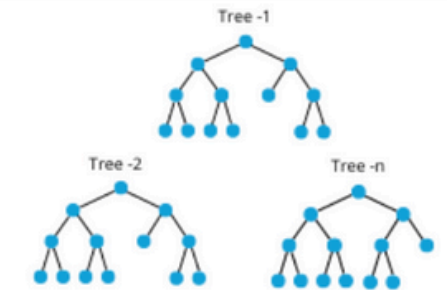
Logistic Regression



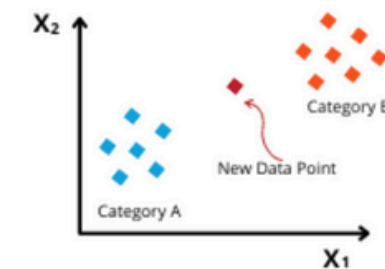
Decision Trees



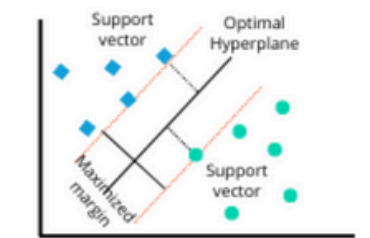
Random Forest



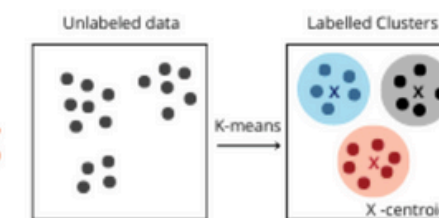
K-Nearest Neighbor



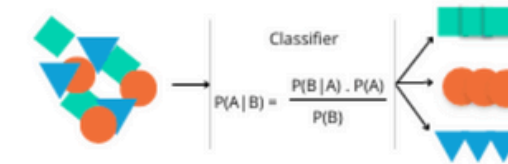
Support Vector Machine



K-Means Clustering



Naïve Bayes



# DL Algorithms

Perceptron

MLP

CNN – AlexNet, EfficientNet,

YOLO

RNN – GRU, LSTM

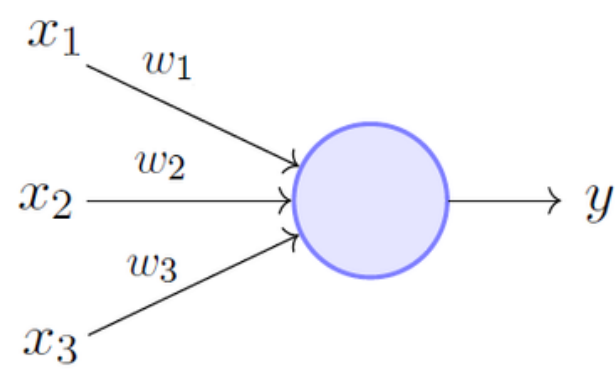
GNN – GAT, GCN

Transformers

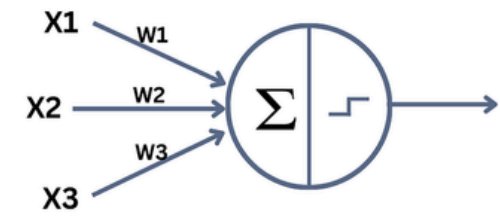
GANs, VAE

Diffusers – Stable Diffusion,

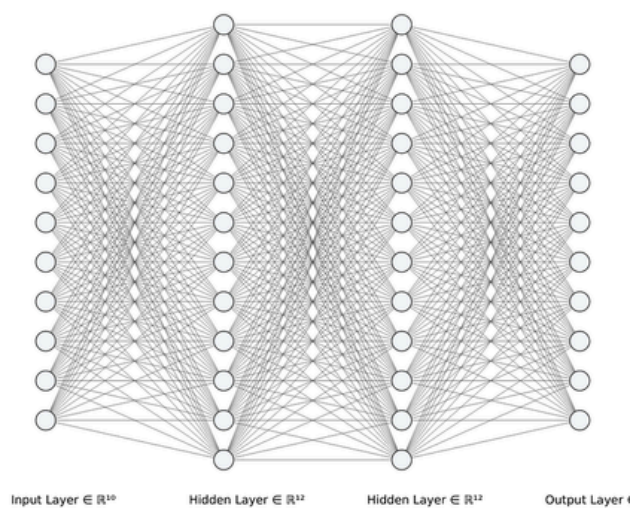
Dall-E2



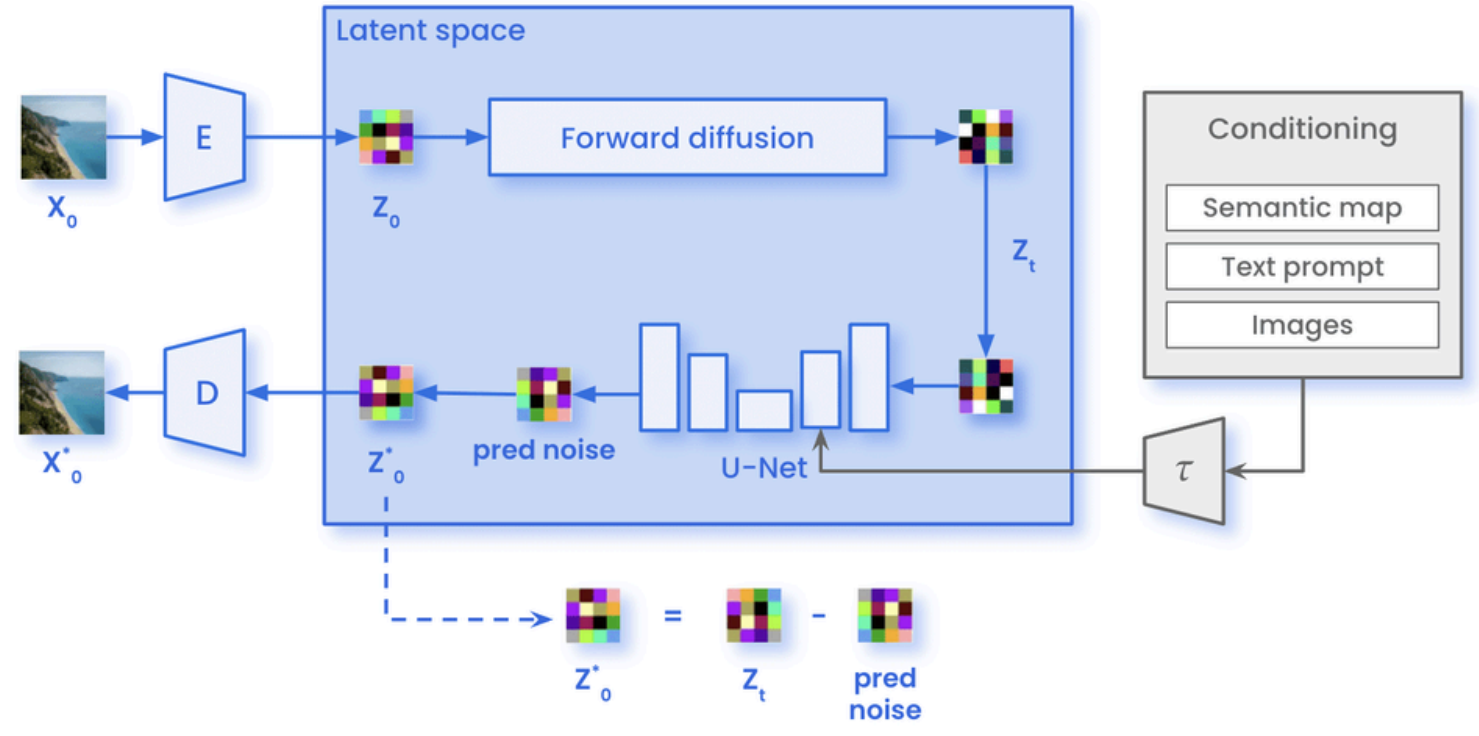
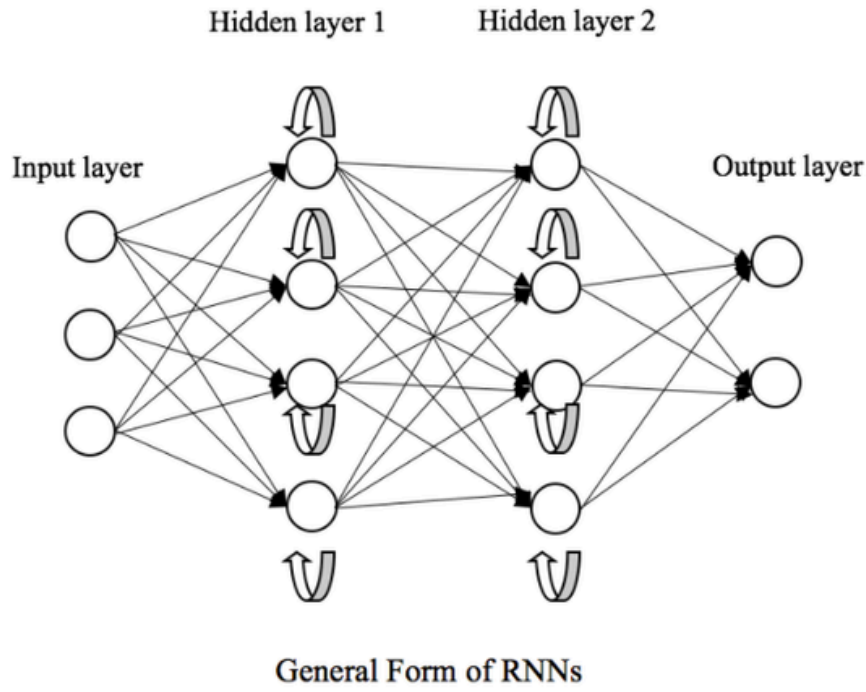
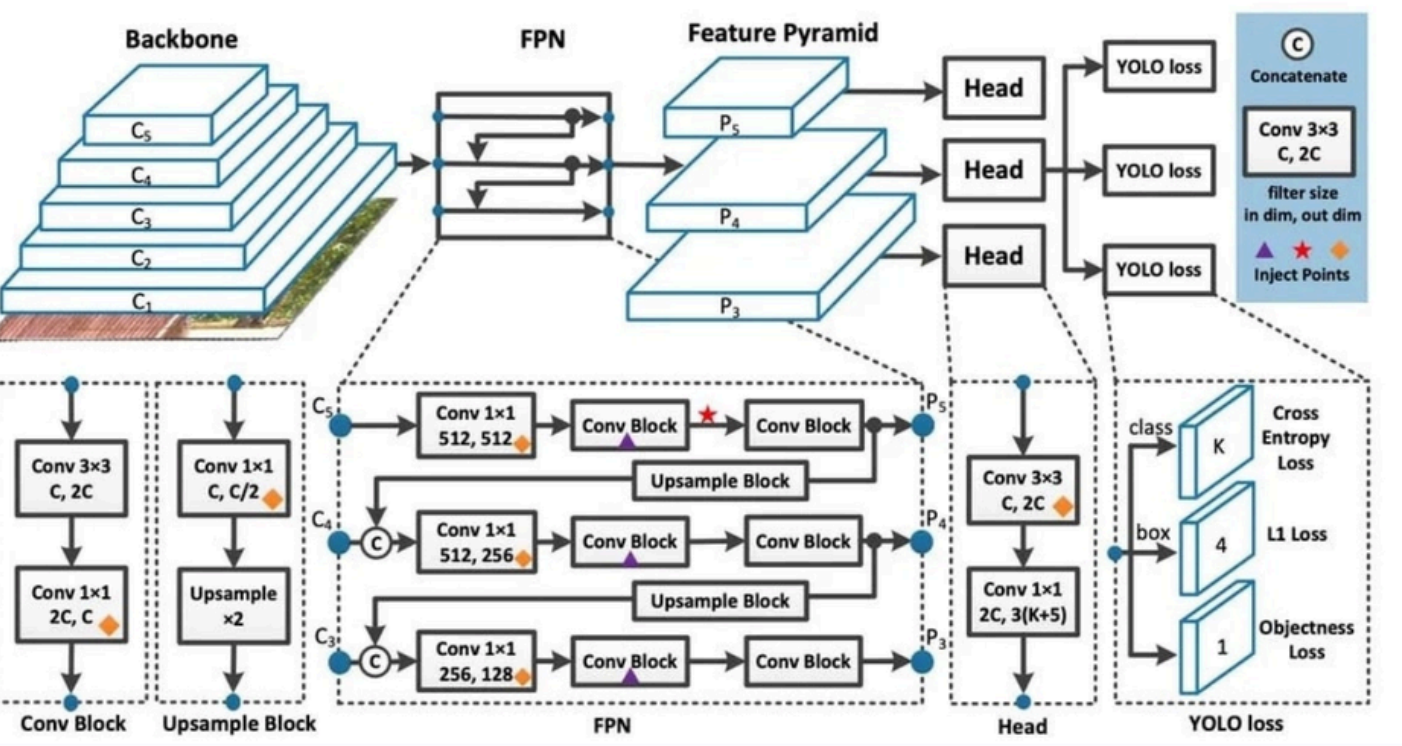
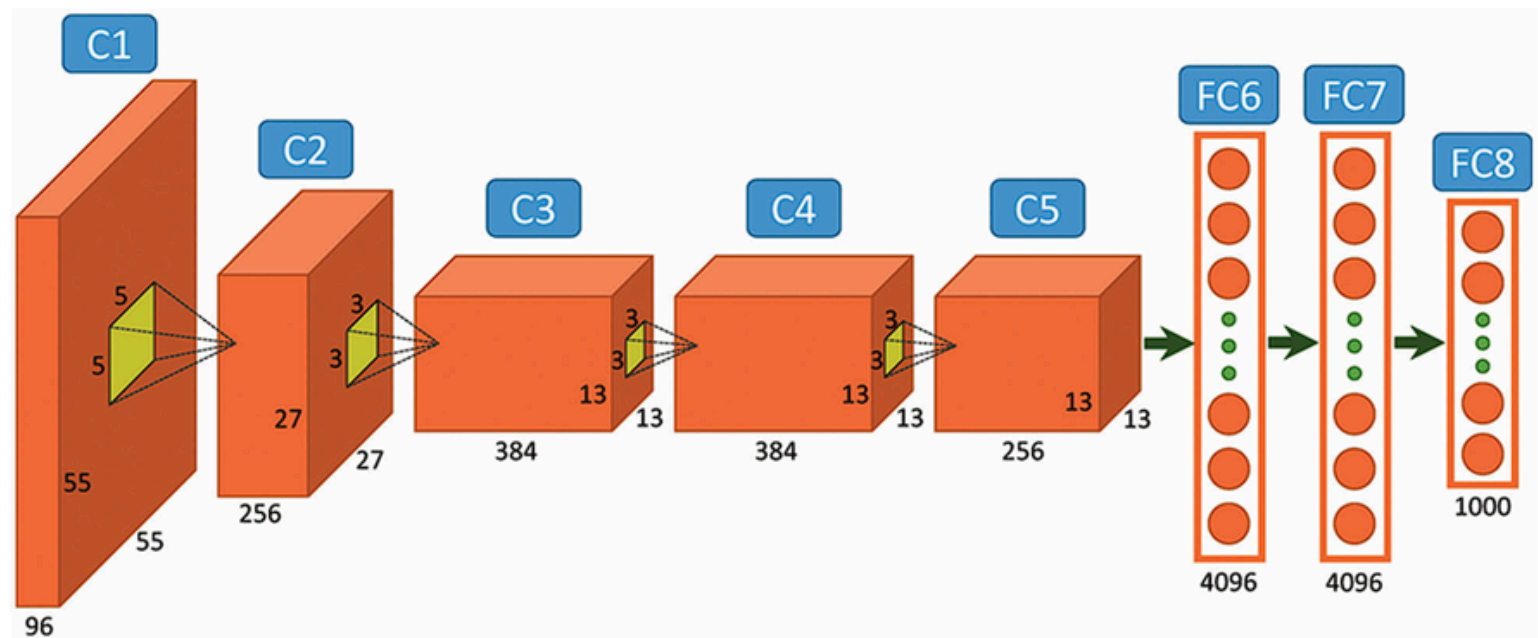
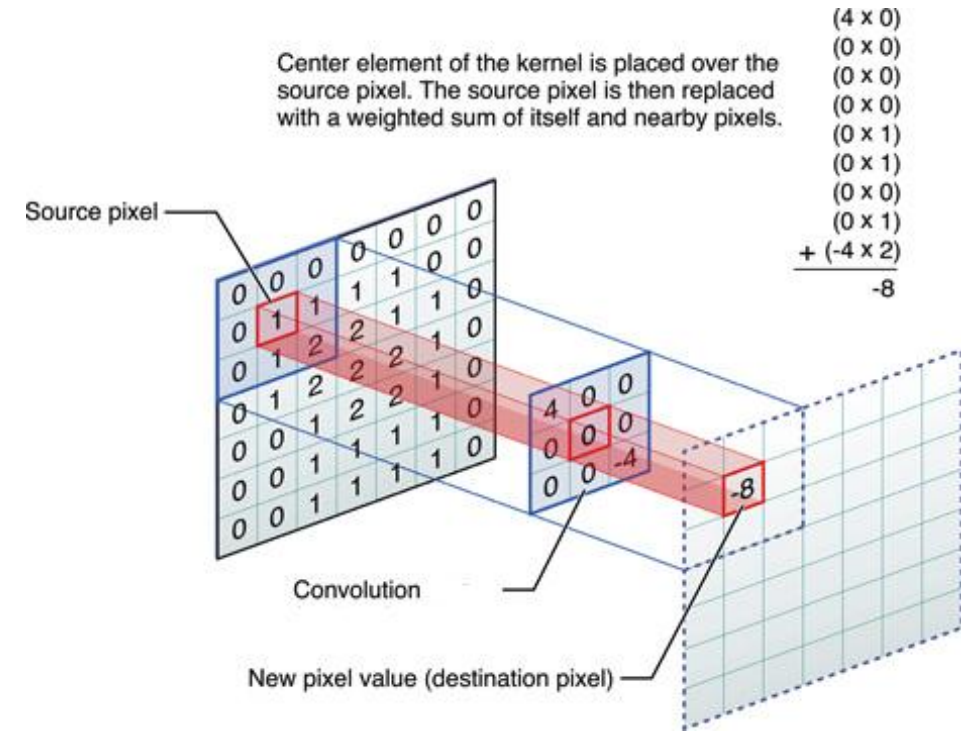
Perceptron Model (Minsky-Papert in 1969)



Single-layer perceptron



Multi-layer perceptron





# Transformer Based Networks

How everything started....

Attention is All You Need – Vaswani et al., 2017

Encoder-only – BERT, DistilBERT

Decoder-only – LLMs, GPT-3, LLaMA, Mistral

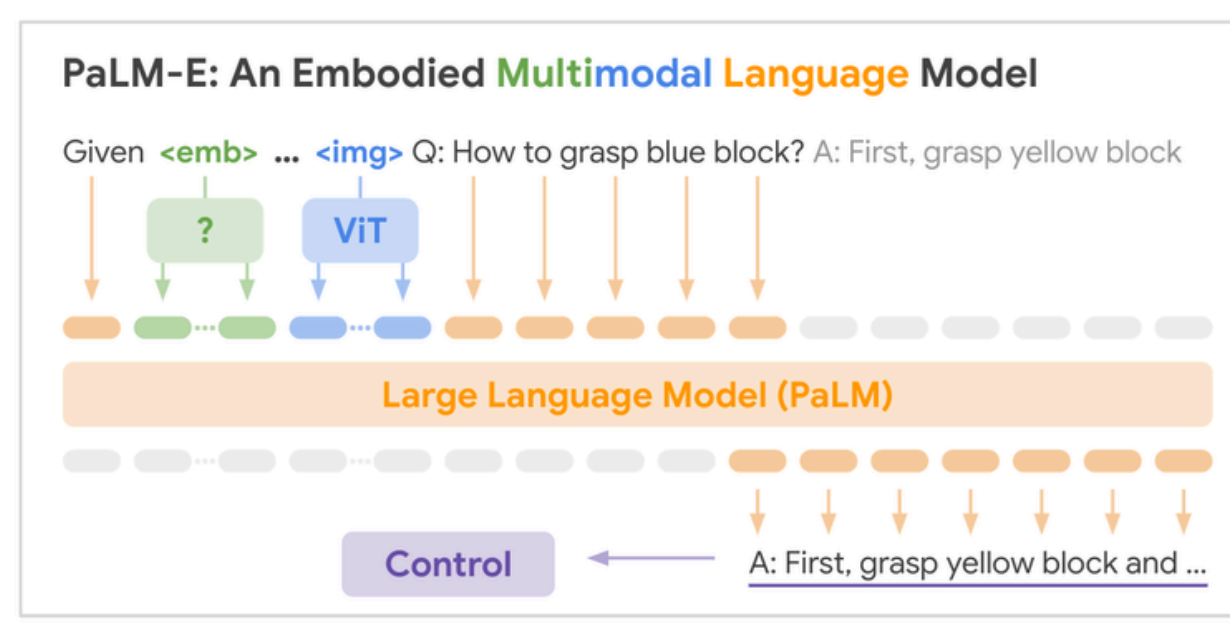
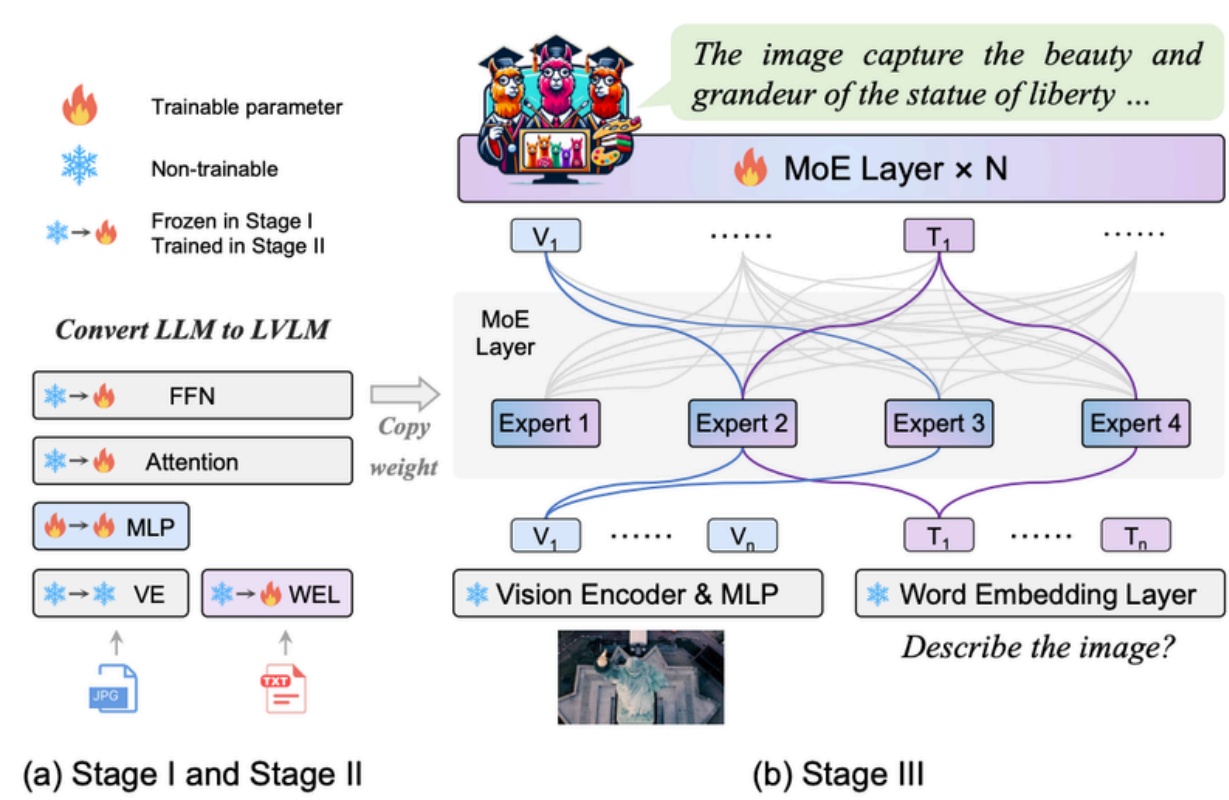
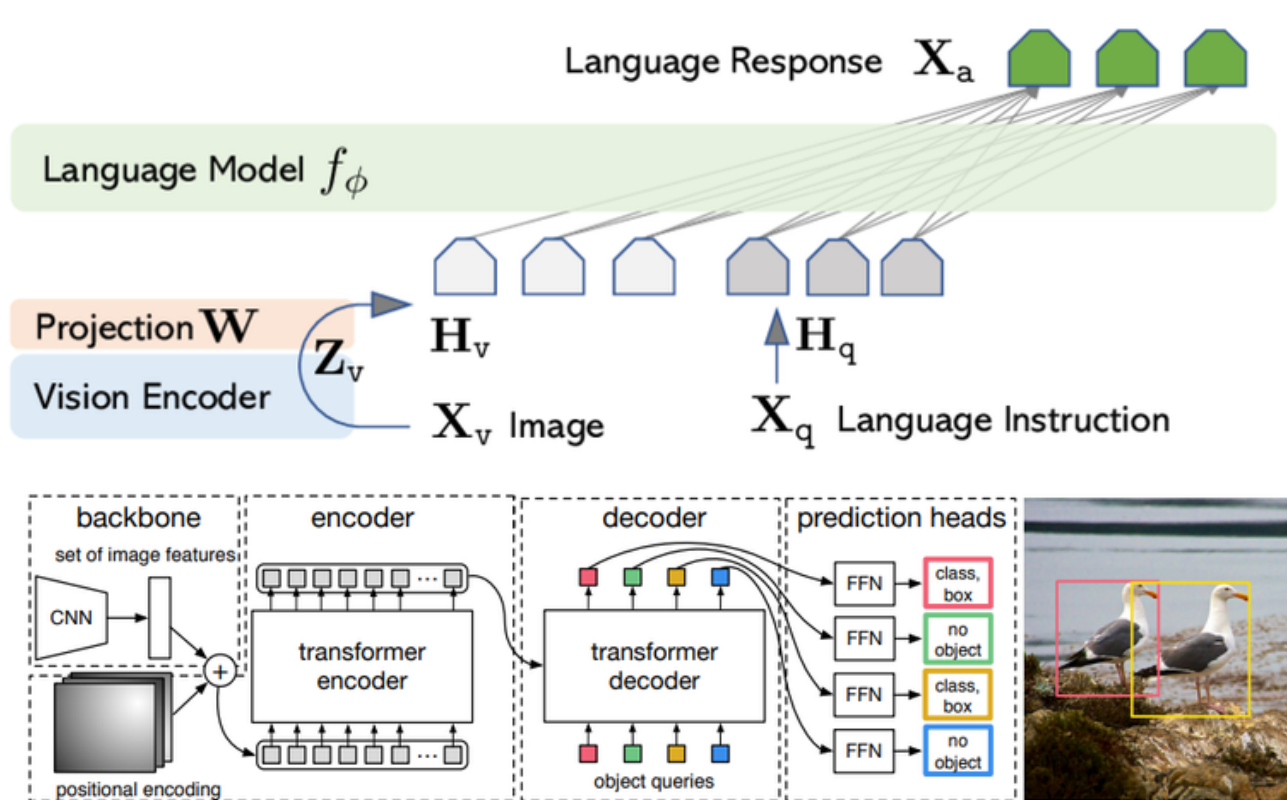
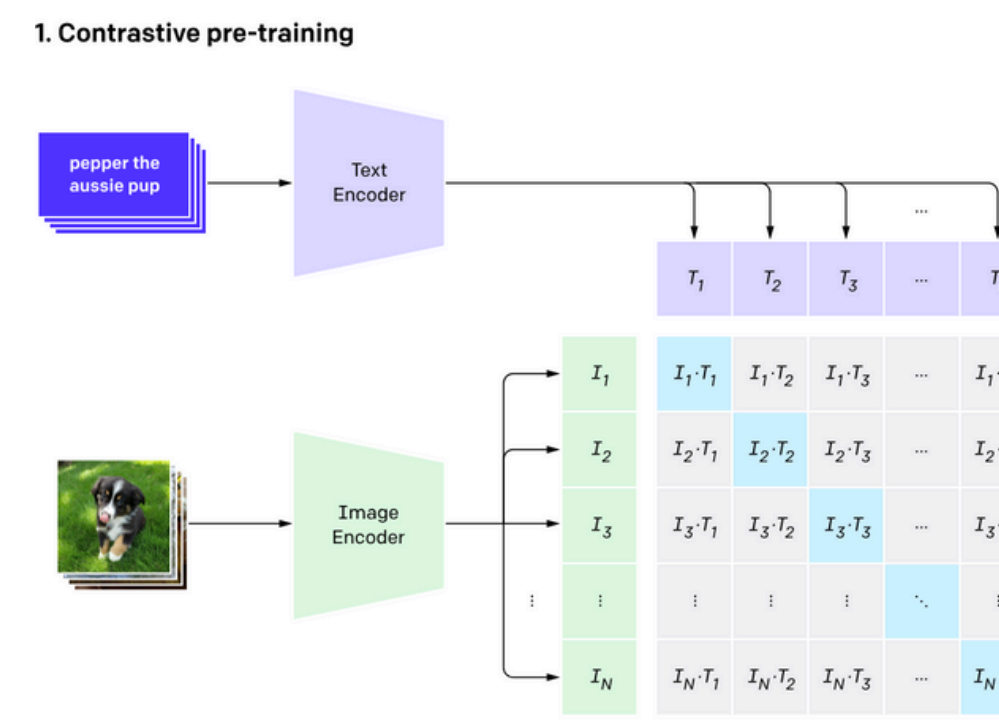
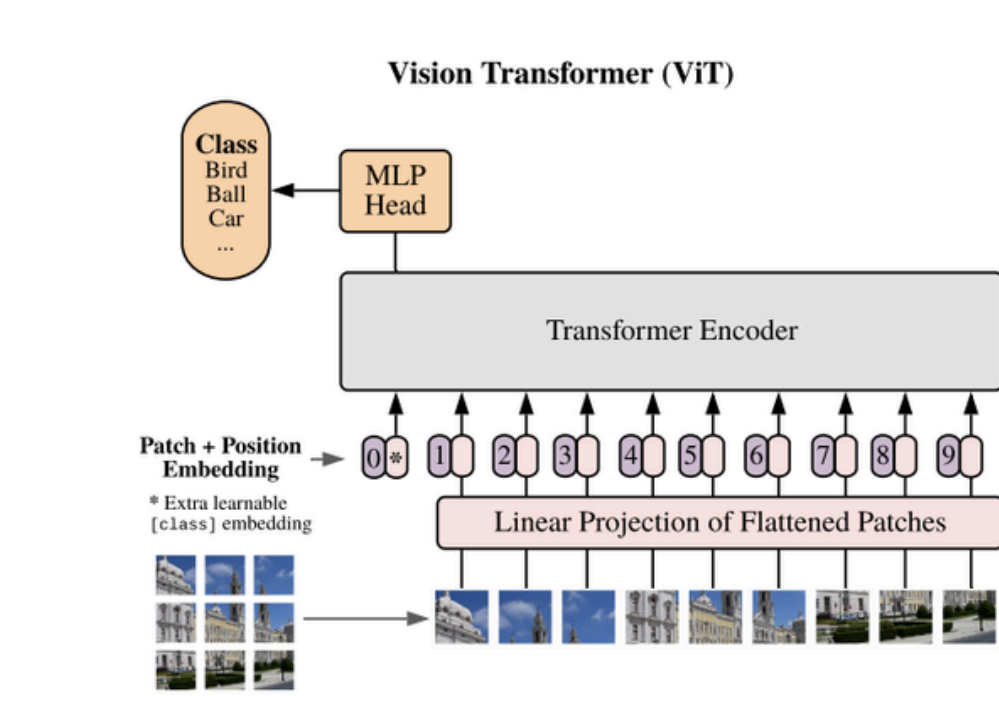
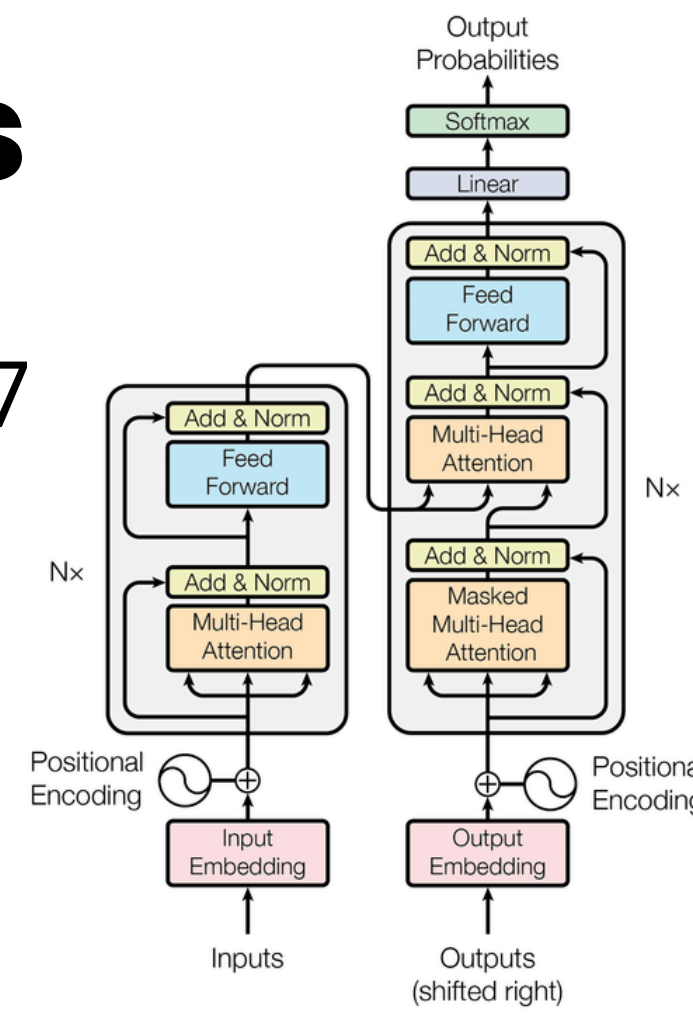
Vision Transformers – CLIP, DETR, SAM2

Vision Language Models – Llava, Mistral, Phi

Embodied Multimodal Transformers – PaLM-E

Mixture of Experts – Mixtral 8x7B

Retrieval-Augmented Transformers – REALM, RAG





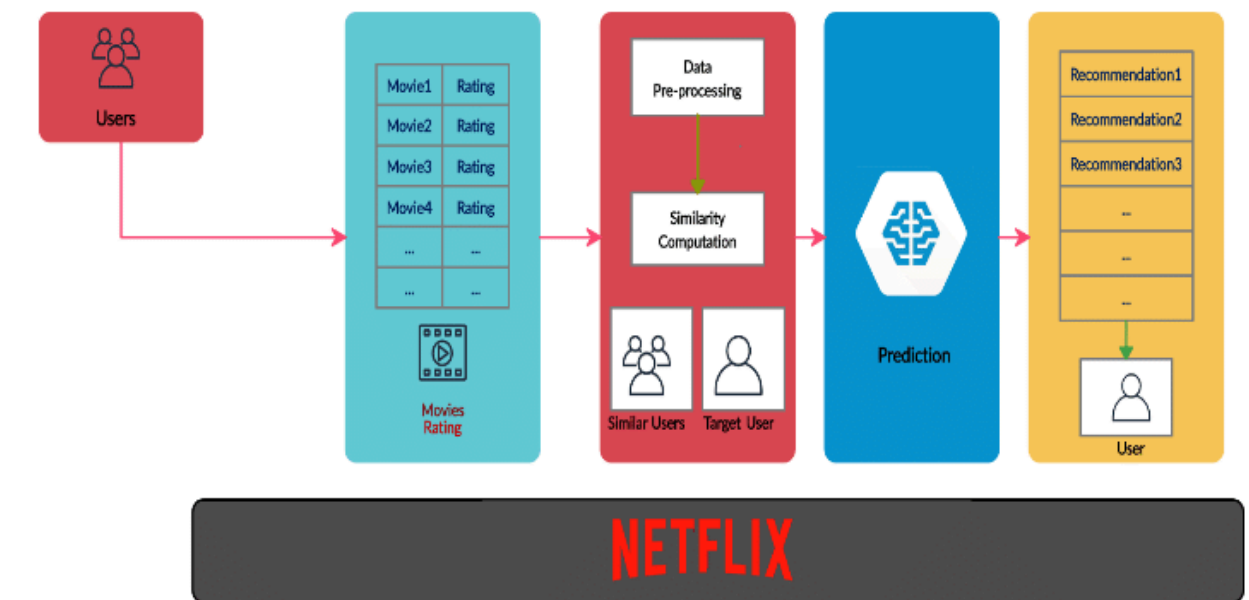
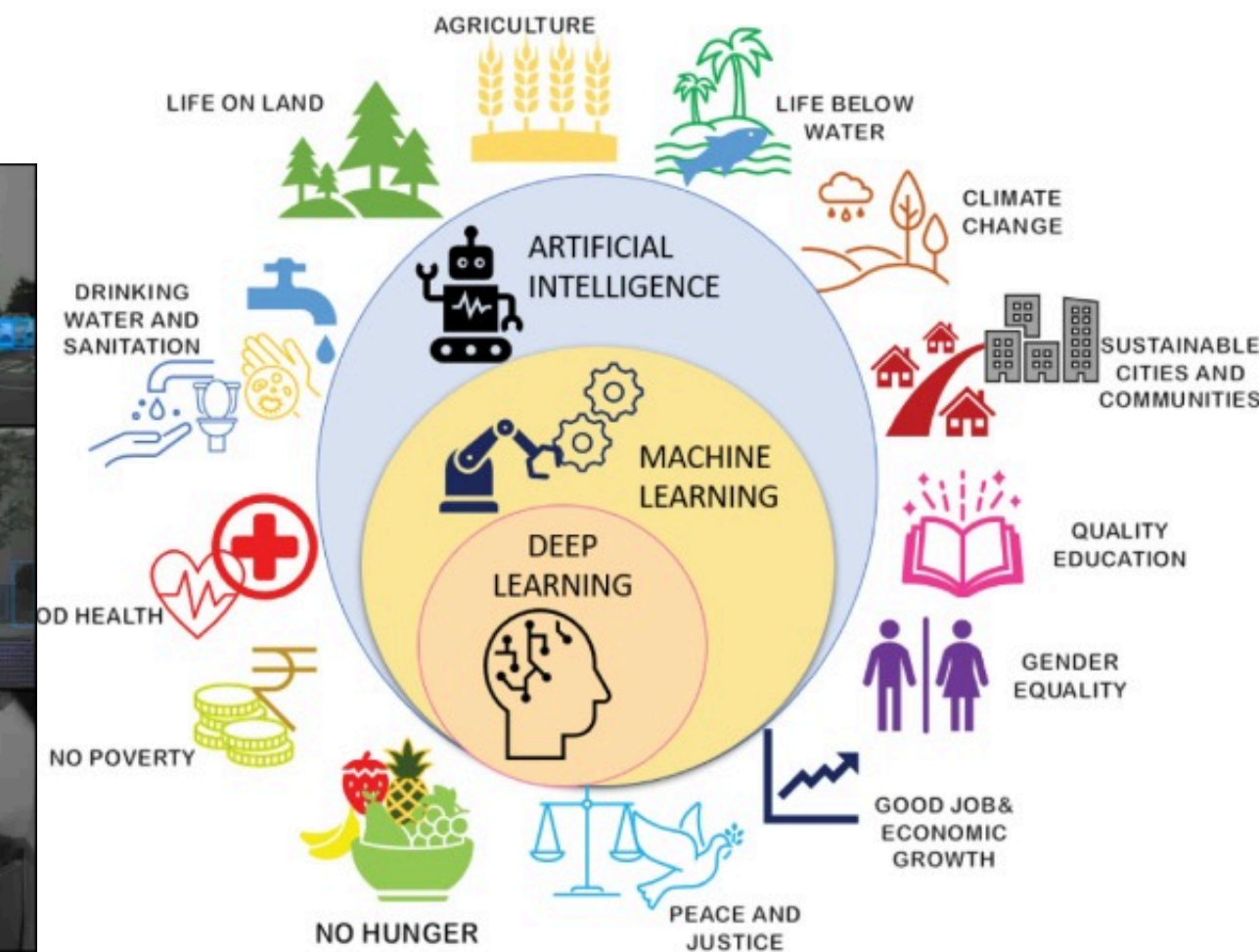
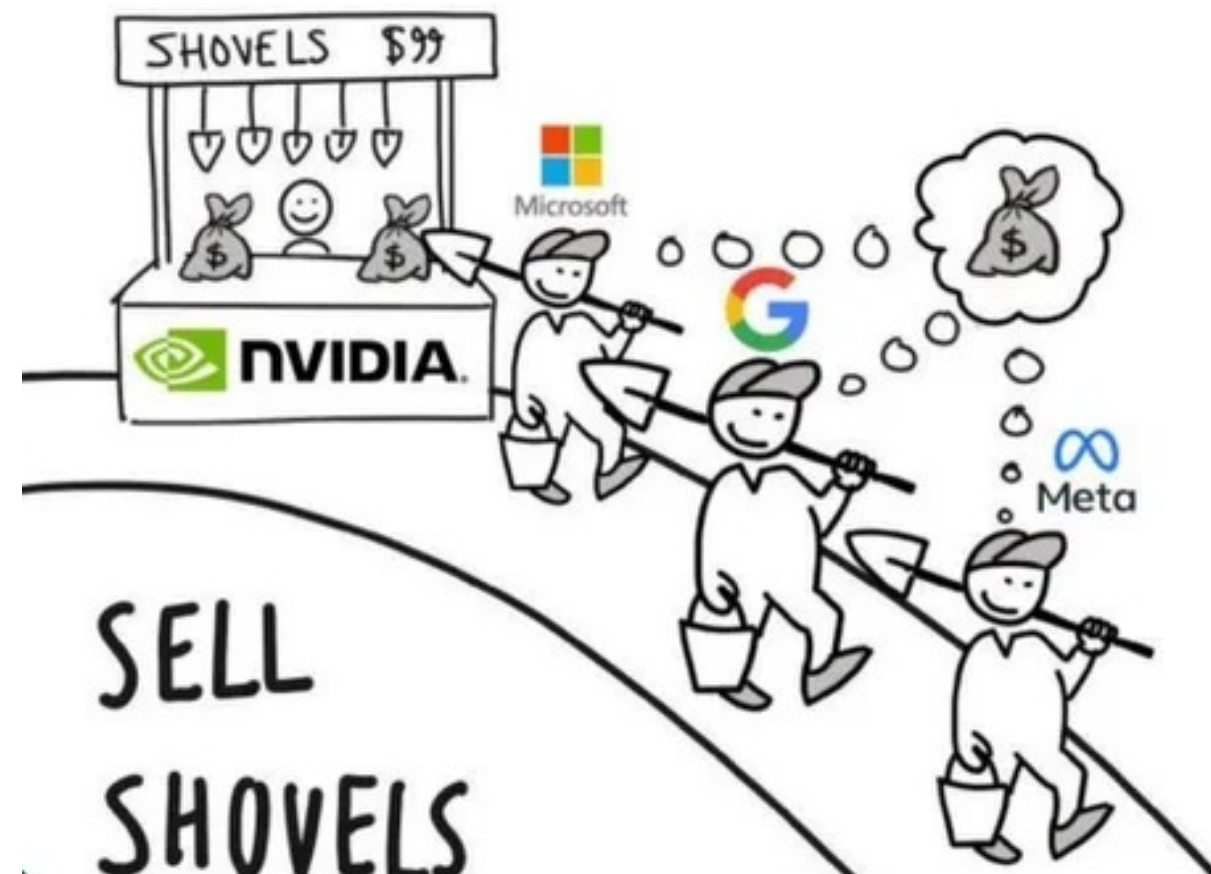
# Current State of AI

Healthcare  
Transportation  
Agriculture  
Finance  
Education  
Customer Service  
Entertainment and Arts  
Manufacturing  
Cybersecurity  
Climate  
Robotics

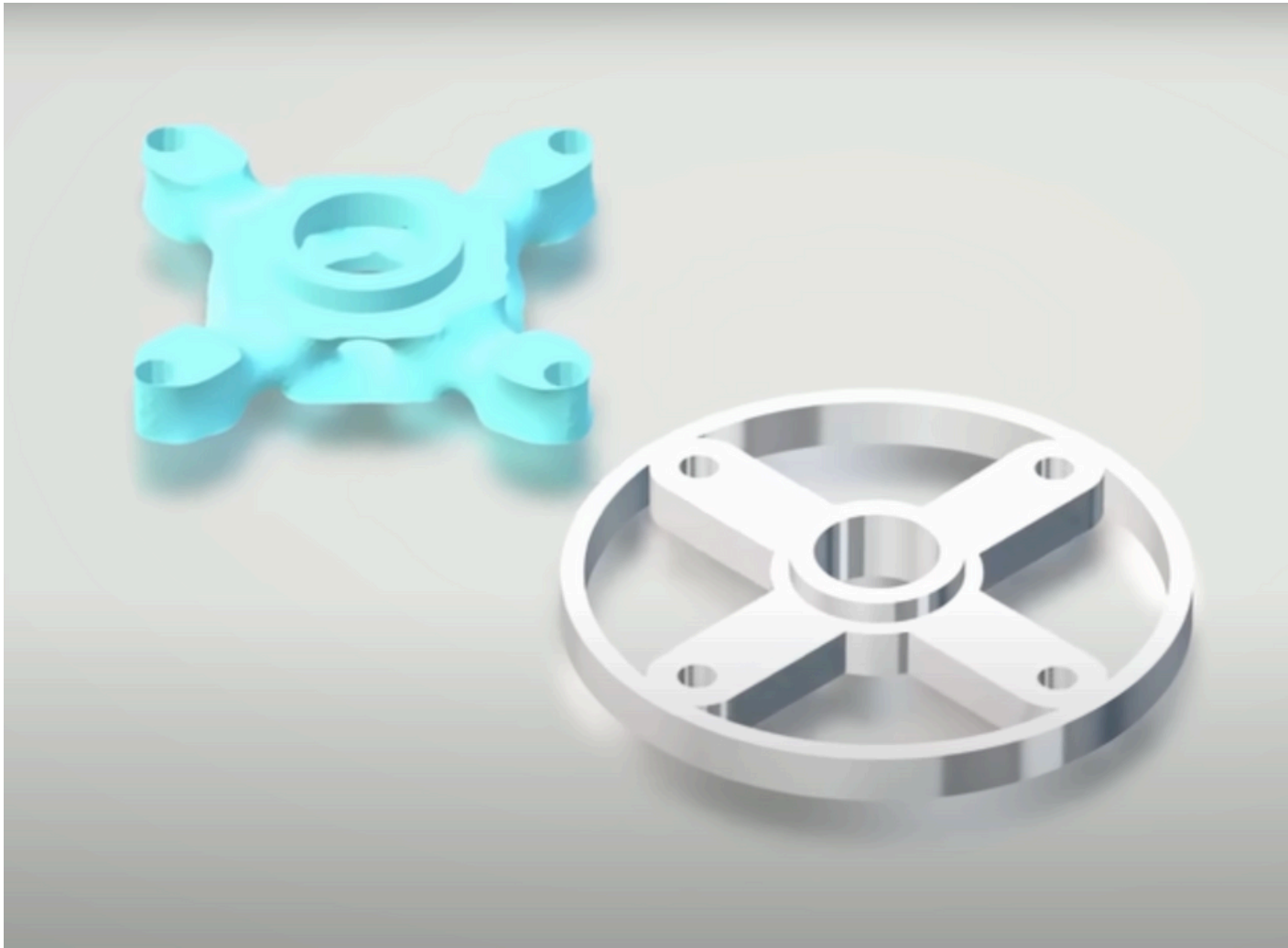
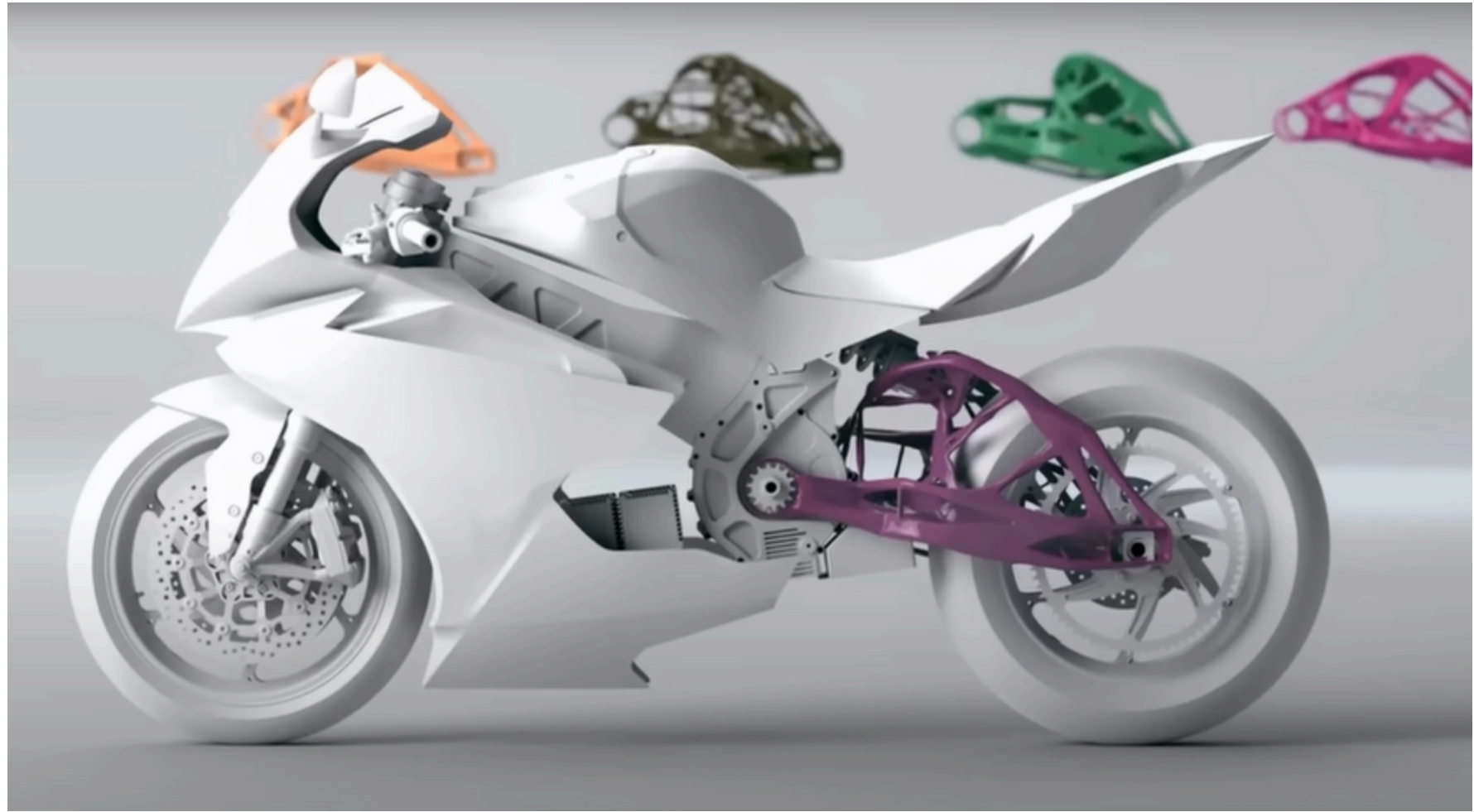
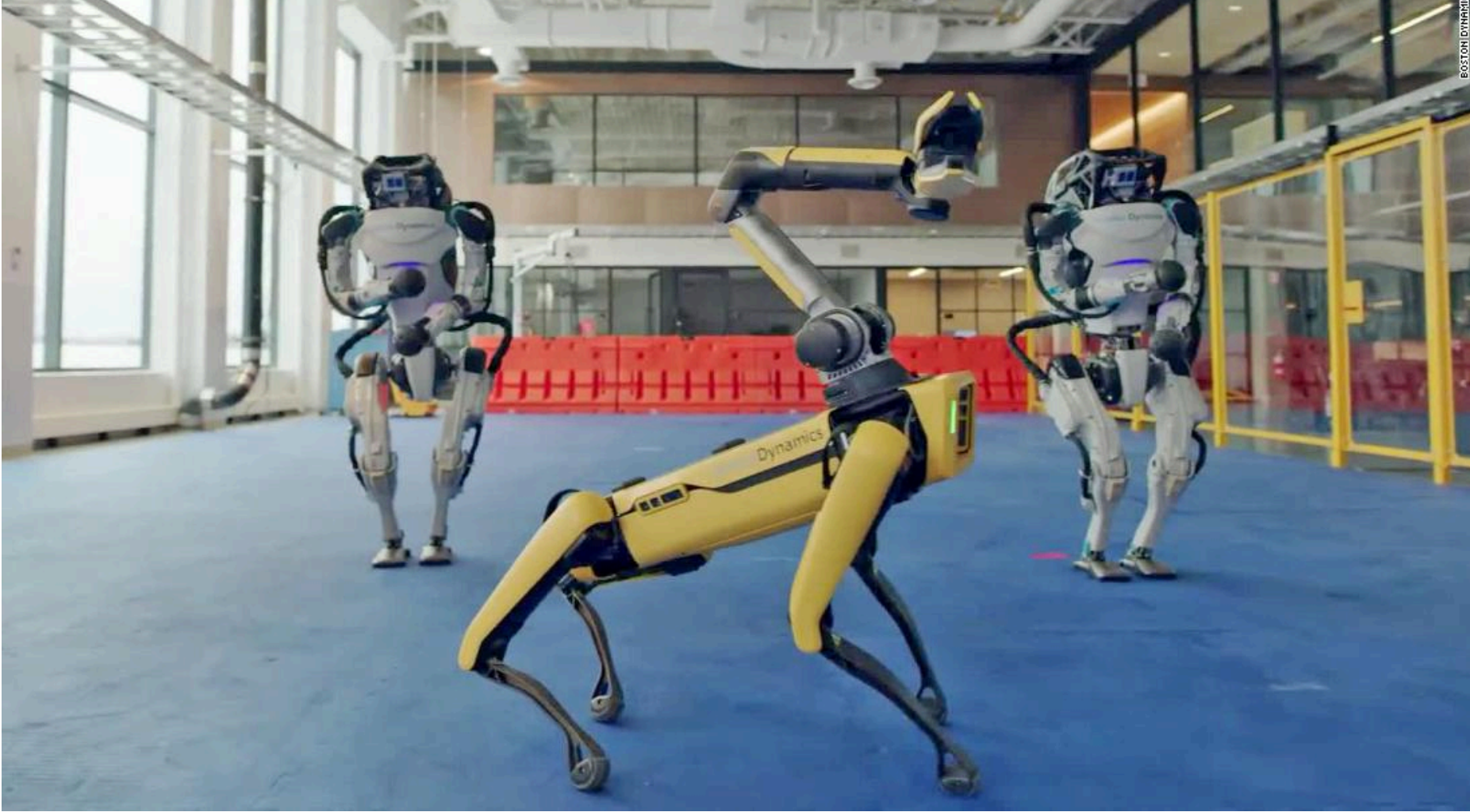
Nvidia \$3 trillion  
Large Language Models



WHEN EVERYONE DIGS FOR GOLD









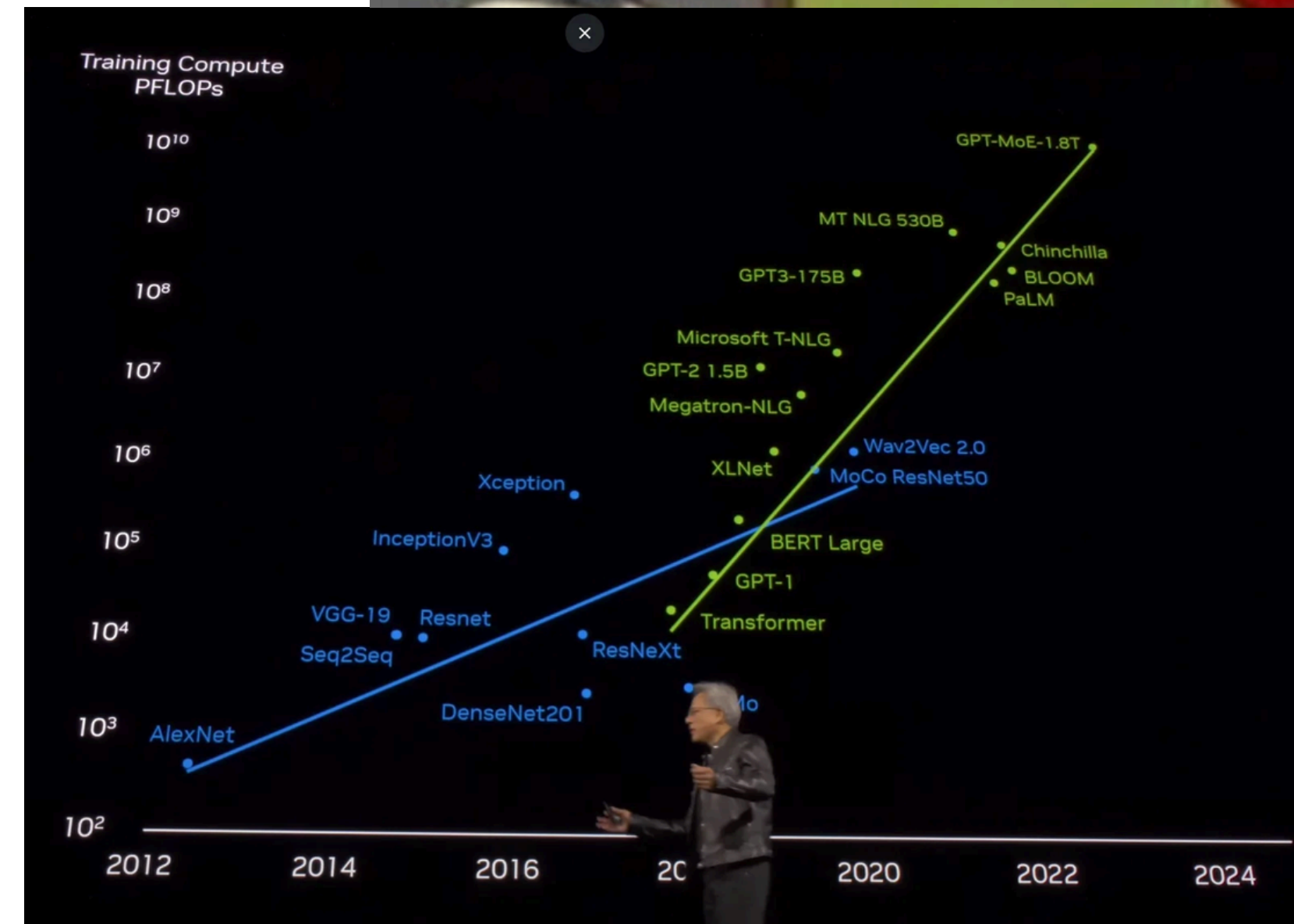
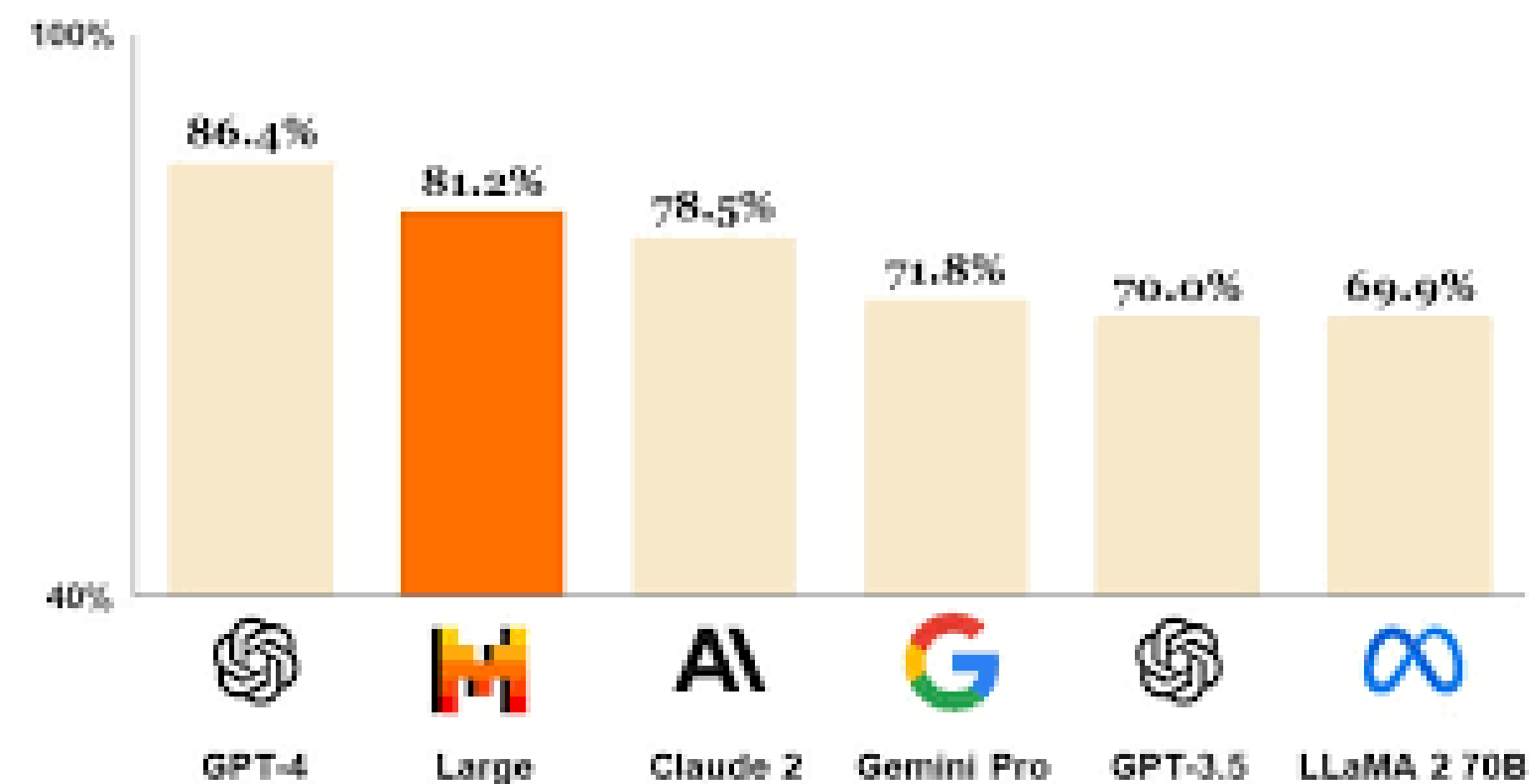
# LLM Hype

Why LLMs? Why Not?

Capabilities – translation, summary, content, coding  
reasoning, explainable

Limitations – generalization, hallucination

Large Vision Models – scene understanding  
Transformer scaling laws



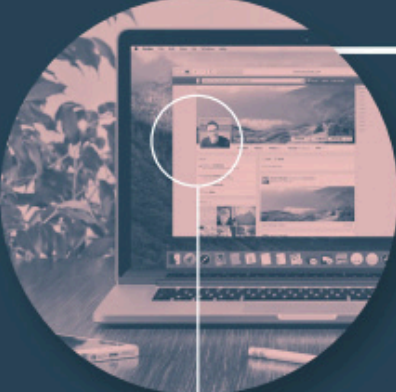


# A DAY IN DATA

The exponential growth of data is undisputed, but the numbers behind this explosion – fuelled by internet of things and the use of connected devices – are hard to comprehend, particularly when looked at in the context of one day

**500m**

tweets are sent every day  
Twitter



**4PB**

of data created by Facebook, including

**350m** photos  
**100m** hours of video watch time

Facebook Research

## DEMYSTIFYING DATA UNITS

From the more familiar 'bit' or 'megabyte', larger units of measurement are more frequently being used to explain the masses of data

Unit	Value	Size
<b>b</b> bit	0 or 1	1/8 of a byte
<b>B</b> byte	8 bits	1 byte
<b>KB</b> kilobyte	1,000 bytes	1,000 bytes
<b>MB</b> megabyte	1,000 <sup>2</sup> bytes	1,000,000 bytes
<b>GB</b> gigabyte	1,000 <sup>3</sup> bytes	1,000,000,000 bytes
<b>TB</b> terabyte	1,000 <sup>4</sup> bytes	1,000,000,000,000 bytes
<b>PB</b> petabyte	1,000 <sup>5</sup> bytes	1,000,000,000,000,000 bytes
<b>EB</b> exabyte	1,000 <sup>6</sup> bytes	1,000,000,000,000,000,000 bytes
<b>ZB</b> zettabyte	1,000 <sup>7</sup> bytes	1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 bytes
<b>YB</b> yottabyte	1,000 <sup>8</sup> bytes	1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 bytes

\*A lowercase "b" is used as an abbreviation for bits, while an uppercase "B" represents bytes.

**65bn**

messages sent over WhatsApp and two billion minutes of voice and video calls made

Facebook



**294bn**

billion emails are sent

Radicati Group

**320bn**

emails to be sent each day by 2021

**306bn**

emails to be sent each day by 2020

**3.9bn**

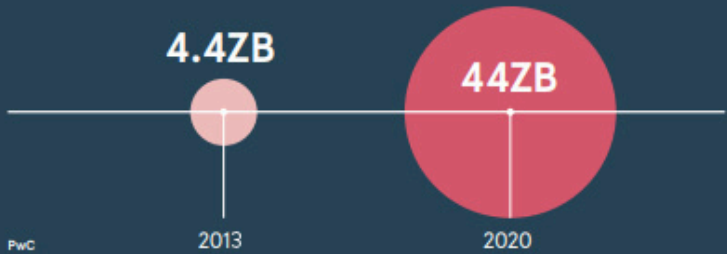
people use emails

**4TB**

of data produced by a connected car

Intel

## ACCUMULATED DIGITAL UNIVERSE OF DATA



Searches made a day



5bn

Searches made a day from Google

3.5bn

Smart Insights



**463EB**

of data will be created every day by 2025  
IDC

**95m**

photos and videos are shared on Instagram

Instagram Business

**28PB**

to be generated from wearable devices by 2020

Statista





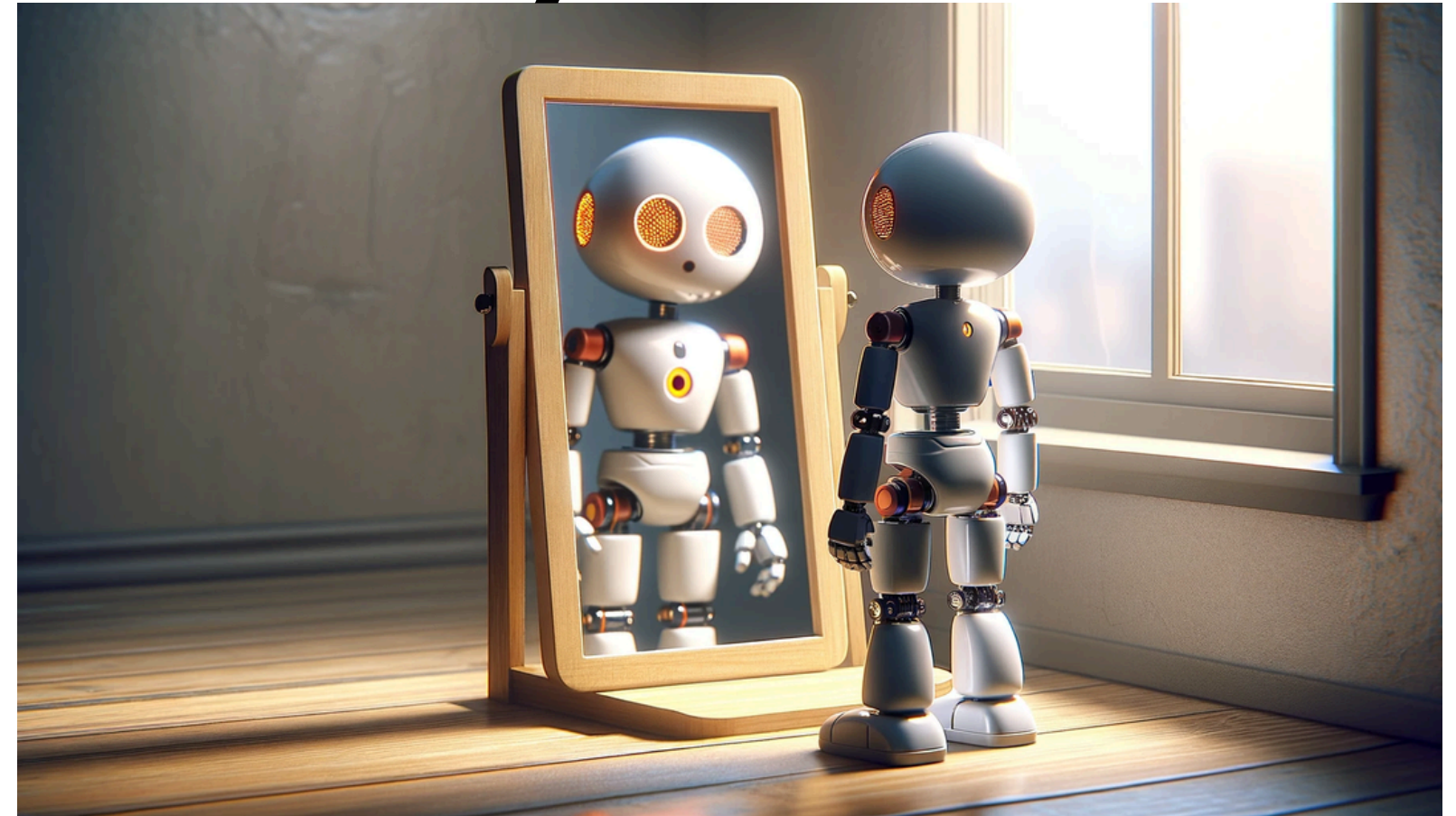
# Philosophy, Ethics, and Explainability

Ethical AI – data

Explainable AI

Accountability and Liability

Is AI sentient or just maths?



## Explainability vs. Predictive Power



## French Horn



# Future of AI

- Quantum AI – quantum computing algorithms, optimization
- Space Exploration – autonomous spacecraft navigation, extraterrestrial mining, planetary exploration rovers
- Human-Robot Collaboration – collaborative robots (cobots), assistive robots, human-robot interaction
- AI Enhanced Humans – brain-computer interfaces, prosthetics, cognitive enhancement
- AGI (Artificial General Intelligence) – theories of general intelligence, long-term implications, safety and alignment



# Scientists and Engineers that made all these possible

Geoffrey Hinton – Backpropagation, "Deep Learning" book

Yann LeCun – LeNet CNN architecture

Andrew Ng – Google Brain, deep learning courses

Ian Goodfellow – GANs, "Deep Learning" book

Demis Hassabis – AlphaGo, DeepMind

Ilya Sutskever – Transformer models, OpenAI

Andrej Karpathy – CS231n course, image recognition

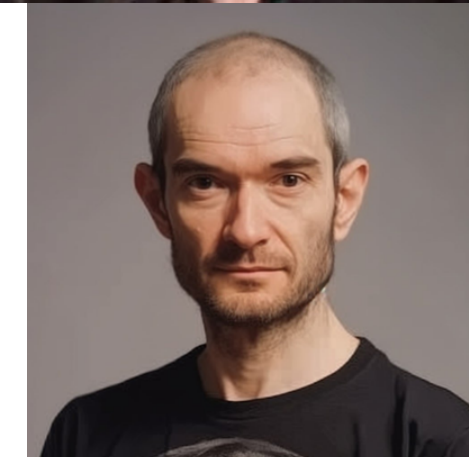
Jürgen Schmidhuber – LSTM networks

Richard Socher – Dynamic Memory Networks

Ashish Vaswani – Attention mechanism

Jascha Sohl-Dickstein – Diffusion models

And many more.....



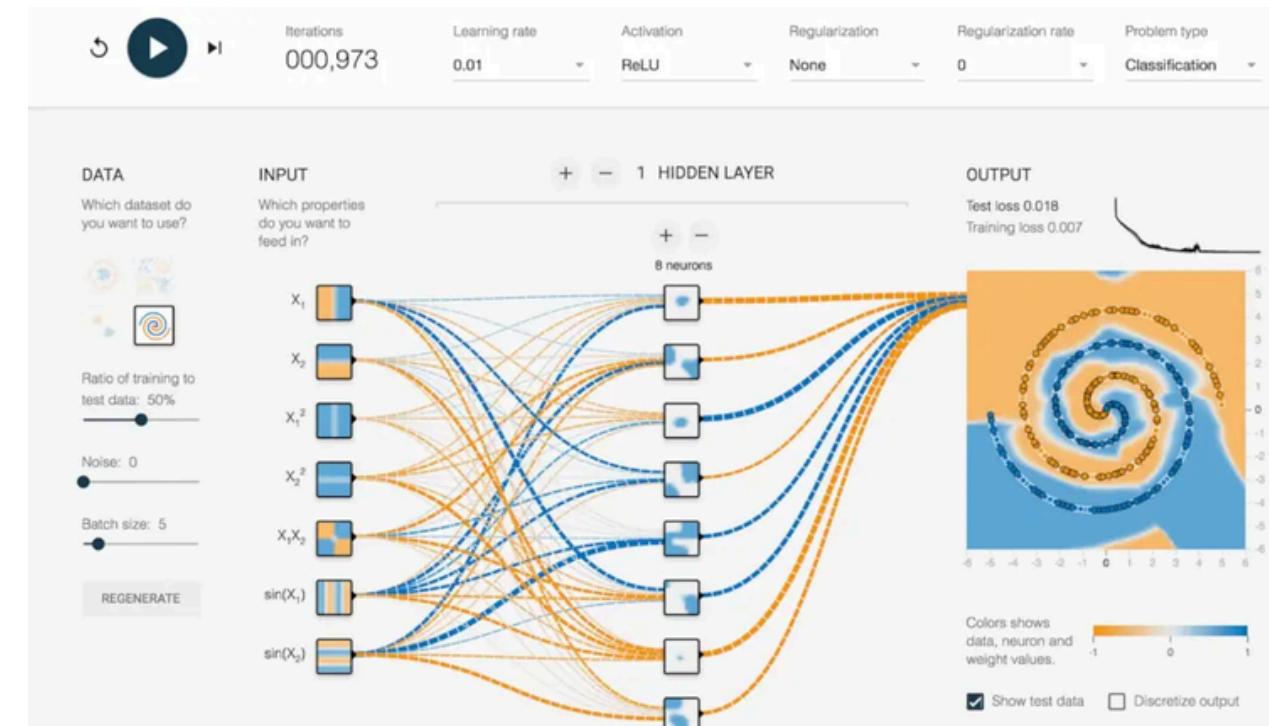


# Resources

Playground: [playground.tensorflow.org](https://playground.tensorflow.org)

Understanding Deep Learning by Simon J.D. Prince:  
<https://mitpress.mit.edu/9780262048644/understanding-deep-learning/>

Short AI course by Pytorch Lightning:  
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6Py-tlEiXKw&list=PLaMu-SDt\\_RB4Ly0xb0qsQVpLwRQcjOb-&pp=iAQB](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6Py-tlEiXKw&list=PLaMu-SDt_RB4Ly0xb0qsQVpLwRQcjOb-&pp=iAQB)



**Unit 1**  
Welcome to Machine  
Learning & Deep Learning