



Old Dominion GenCyber 2022

Inspiring the Next **Generation** of **Cyber Stars**



OLD DOMINION
UNIVERSITY®



CYBERSECURITY
www.odu.edu/ccser



Tutorial: Introduction to AI

Uddom Lee

A LITTLE BIT ABOUT ME

- Masters student in Cybersecurity
 - Plan to Graduate in Spring 2023
- Hobbies: Reading, video games, trading card games
- Contact: ulee001@odu.edu

OBJECTIVE

You will be able to:

- Define “Artificial Intelligence” (AI),
 - “Machine Learning” (ML), and “Deep Learning” (DL)
- Explain how DL helps solve classical ML limitations.
- Relate sample applications of AI.

AI Breakthroughs

Image Classification

As of 2015, computers can be trained to perform better on this task than humans.



Machine Translation

As of 2016, we have achieved near-human performance using the latest AI techniques.

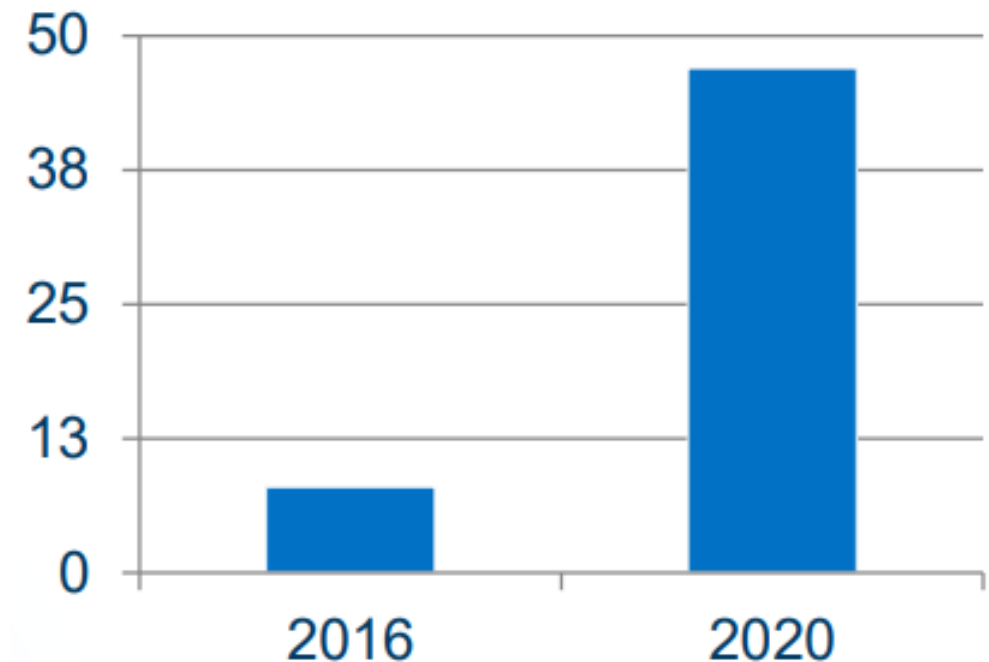


AI Is The New Electricity

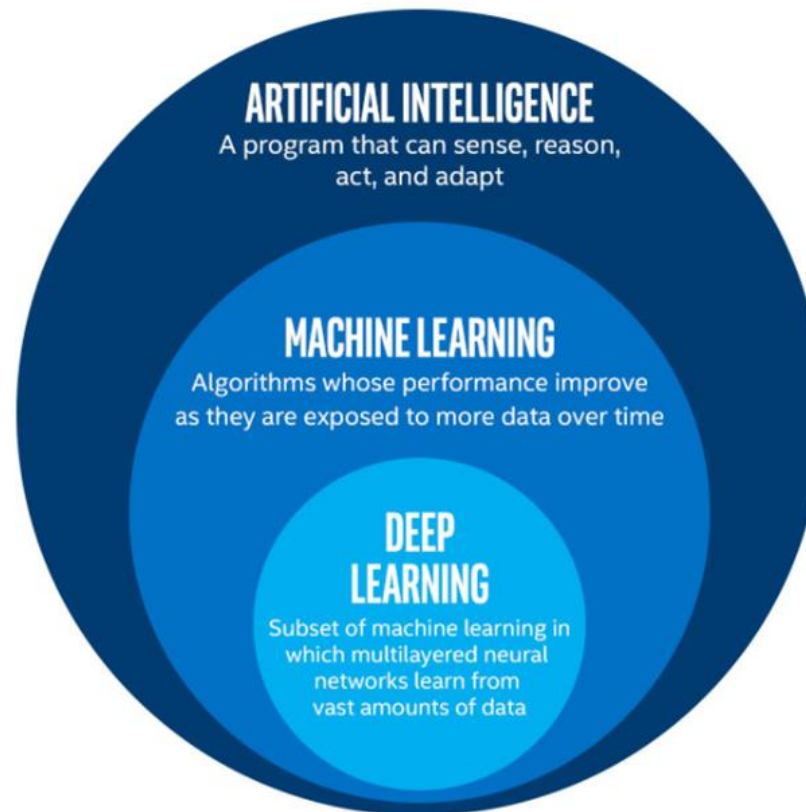
“About 100 years ago, electricity transformed every major industry. AI has advanced to the point where it has the power to transform...every major sector in coming years”

-Andrew Ng, Stanford University

*Projected Revenue (in billions USD)
Generated from AI, 2016-2020 (IDC)*



Definitions



Artificial Intelligence

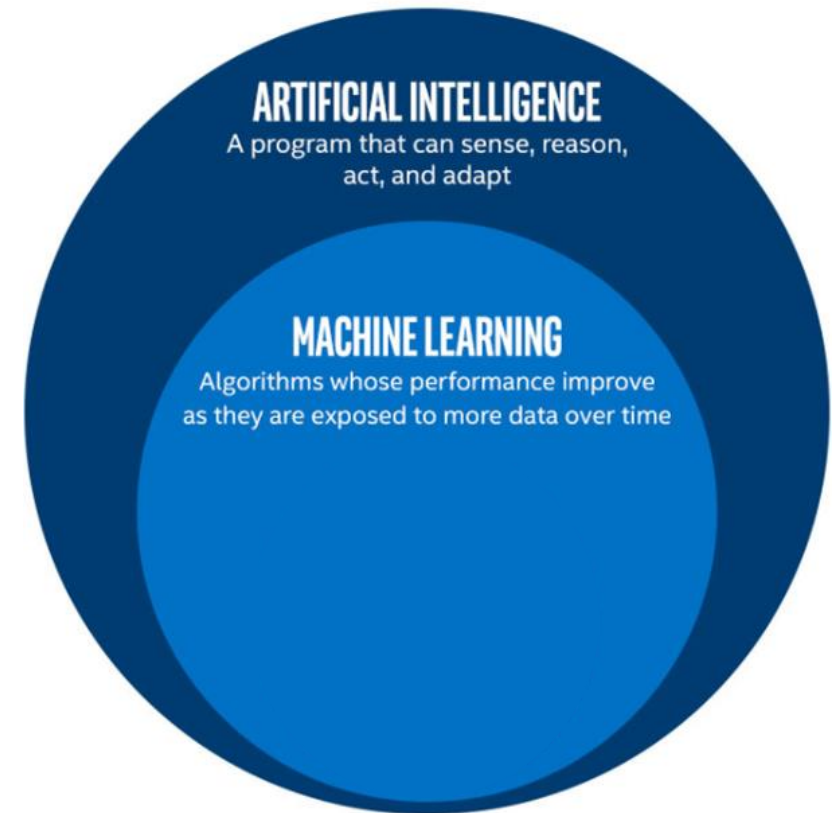
“A branch of computer science dealing with the simulation of intelligent behavior in computers.” (Merriam-Webster)

“A program that can sense, reason, act, and adapt.” (Intel)

“At its simplest form, artificial intelligence is a field, which combines computer science and robust datasets, to enable problem-solving” (IBM)

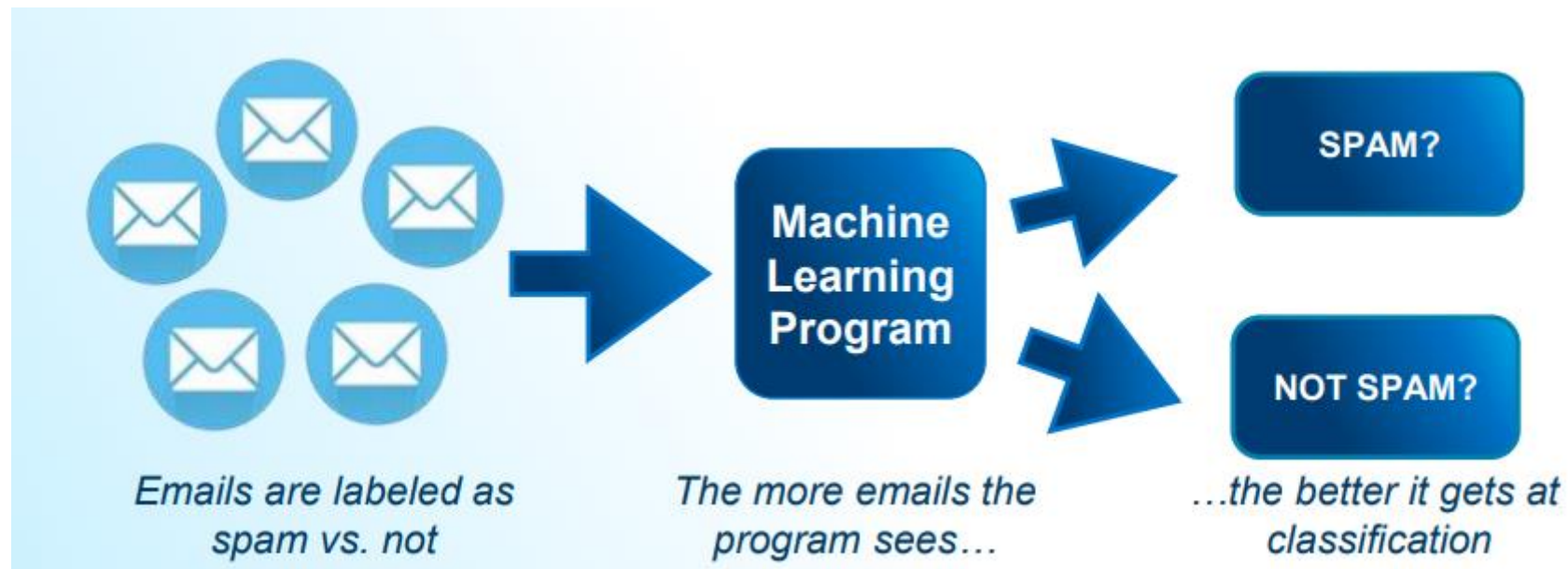
Machine Learning

“The study and construction of programs that are not explicitly programmed, but learn patterns as they are exposed to more data over time.” (Intel)



Machine Learning

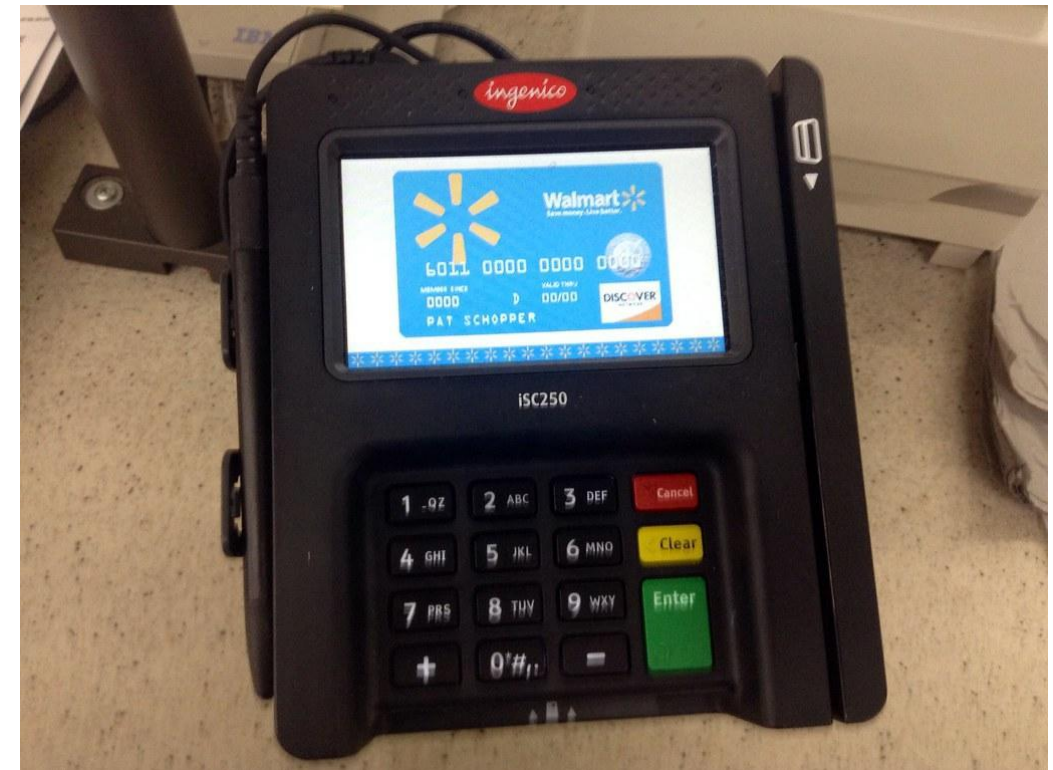
These programs learn from repeatedly seeing data, rather than being explicitly programmed by humans.



Machine Learning Example

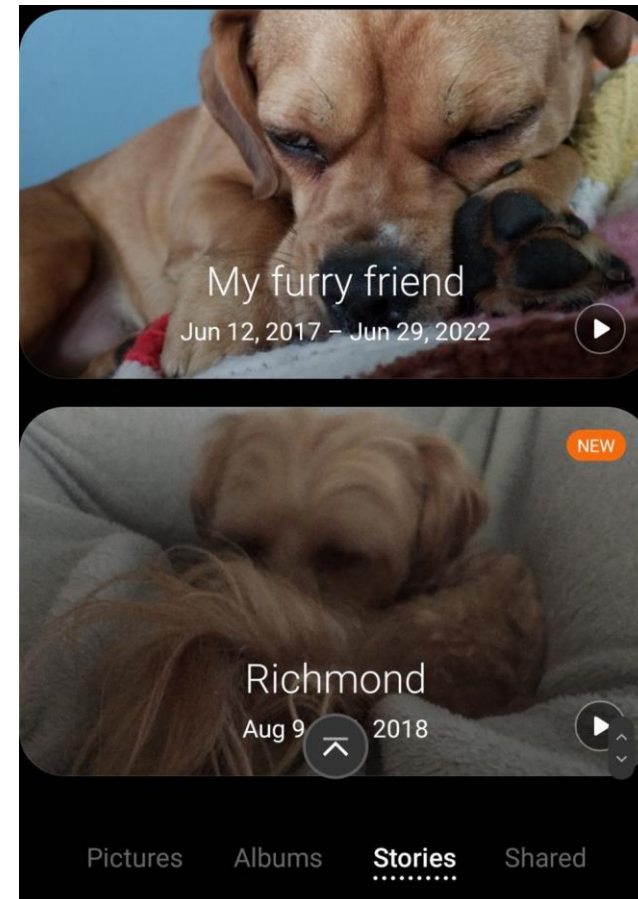
Suppose you wanted to identify fraudulent credit card transactions.

- You could define features to be:
 - Transaction time
 - Transaction amount
 - Transaction location
 - Category of purchase
- The algorithm could learn what feature combinations suggest unusual activity



Take out your phone!

- Usually within a “stories” tab.
- AI used the features and meta data of the photos to create these stories.



Machine Learning Limitations

- Suppose you wanted to determine if an image is of a cat or a dog.
- What features would you use?
- This is where **Deep Learning** can come in.

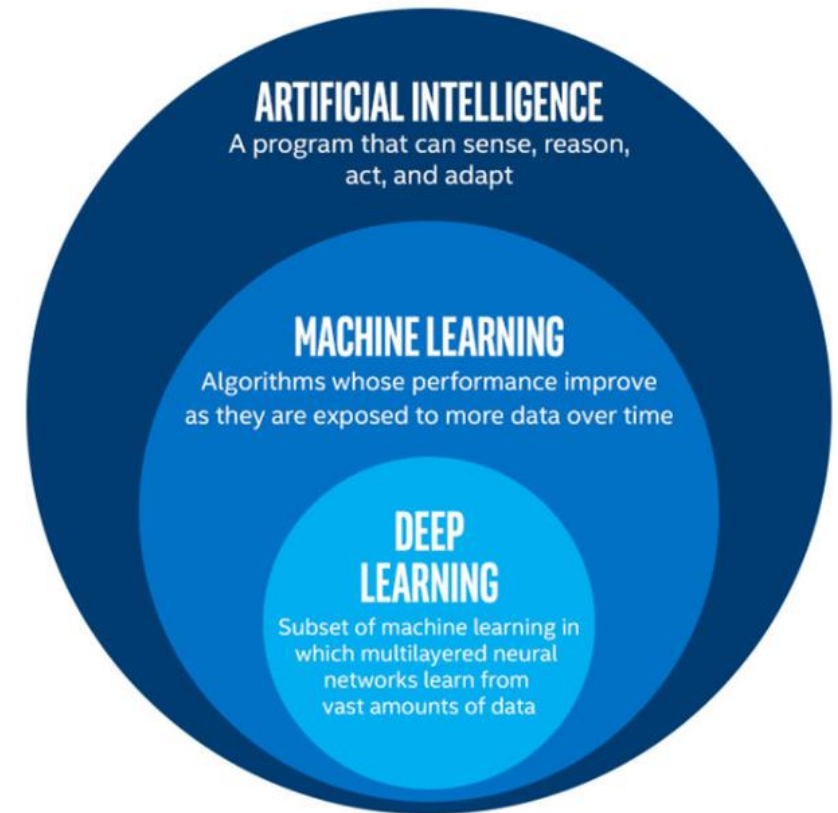


Deep Learning

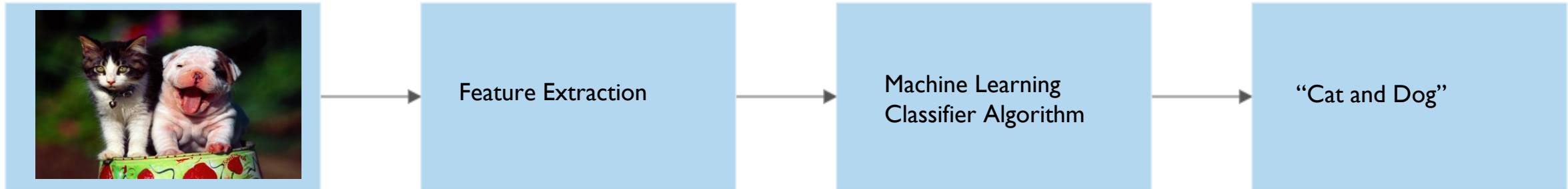
“Subset of Machine learning that involves using very complicated models called “deep neural networks”.” (Intel)

Models determine best representation of original data; in classic machine learning, humans must do this.

Requires a much larger dataset than machine learning.



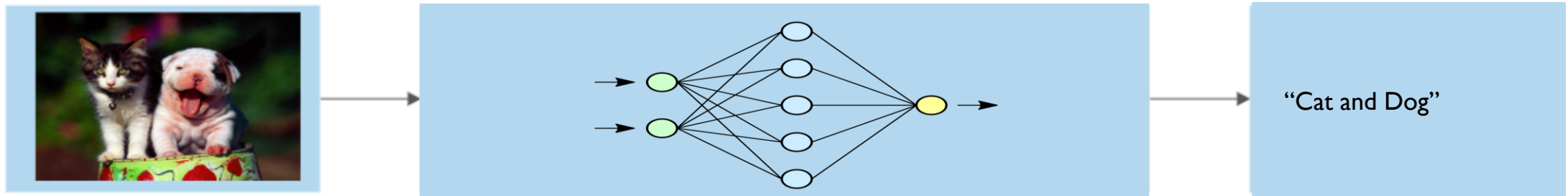
Deep Learning Example



Classic Machine learning:

1. Determine features
2. Feed them through the model.

Deep Learning Example



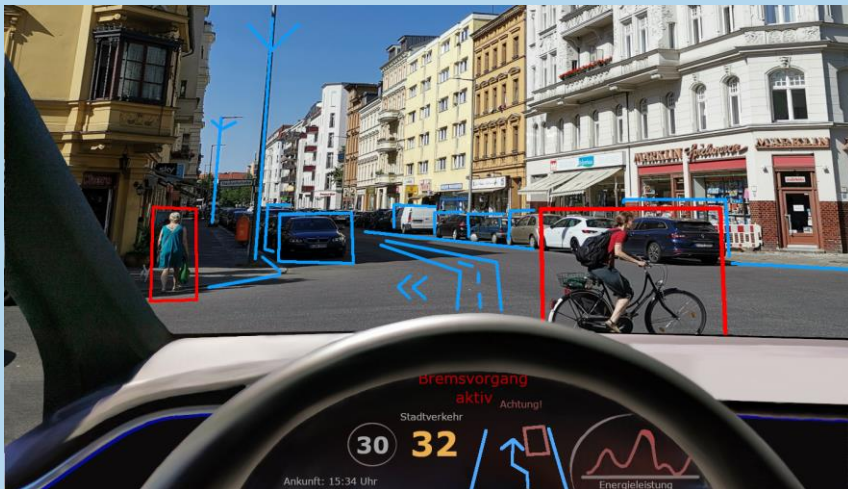
Deep Learning:

Steps 1 and 2 are combined into 1 step known as the neural network.

But needs lots of data.

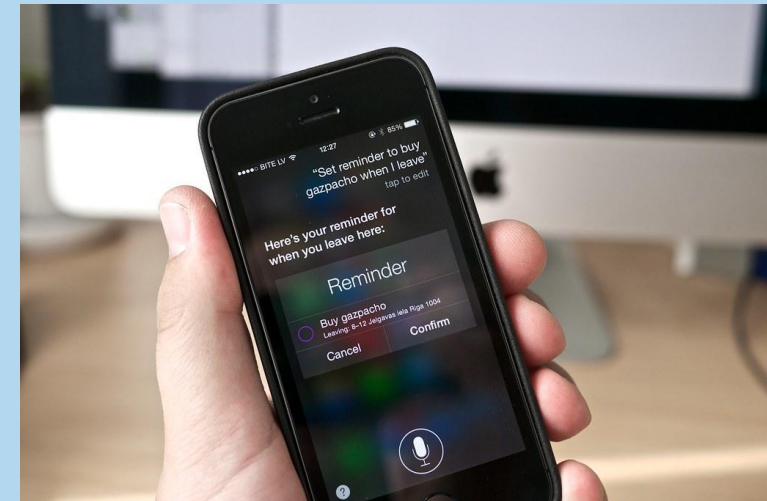
Application of AI

Automatic Driving



We carry around powerful natural language processing algorithms in our phones/computers.

Natural Language



We carry around powerful natural language processing algorithms in our phones/computers.

Application Example: Abandoned Baggage

- AI can automatically detect when baggage has been left unattended.
- This system relies on object detection
 - Detecting a person near a luggage
 - Detecting the luggage
 - Detecting a luggage without someone near it
- Someone forgot? Or Malicious intent?



Abandoned baggage

Time to Code!

- Using Google Colab
 - Google Cloud service
- Language used this camp is Python
- Goals of coding:
 - Try to print some text
 - Create some sample functions