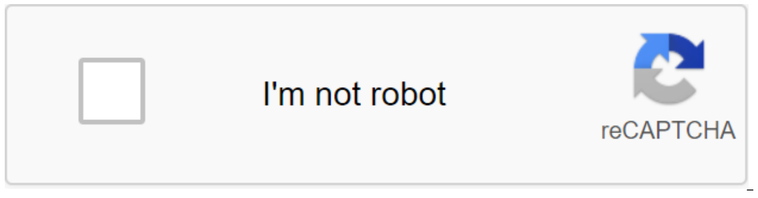

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Artificial intelligence seminar topic pdf

The AP is an artificial intelligence-based companion that will be resident in the software and chips built into the car's dashboard. At the heart of the system is a conversation planner who contains a profile of you, including information about your interests and profession. The microphone picks up your answer and breaks it down into individual words using speech recognition software. The camera, built into the dashboard, also tracks lip movements to improve speech recognition accuracy. The voice analyzer then looks for signs of fatigue, checking to see if the answer corresponds to your profile. Slow reactions and lack of intonation are signs of fatigue. This study shows that we can make predictions about different aspects of driver performance based on what we pick up from the driver's eye movements and that the system may eventually be designed to capture this data and use it to warn people when their driving has become significantly impaired by fatigue. (2 votes, average: 5.00 out of 5) You must be a registered participant to evaluate this topic. Download... Recommend this topic For more information on this topic - View The Full Seminar Report Topic Category - Computer/IT Topics Related to Artificial Intelligence Research Workshop On Artificial Intelligence Research Laboratory Research Department of Computer Science University of Iowa Artificial Intelligence Research Workshop Com S 610 (VH) Fall 2000 will meet once a week. The AI workshop will be coordinated by Adrian Silveescu. The topics of the seminar for the fall of 2000 will be taken from among the following: Ontology, Mediators, and heterogeneous integration of data agent specifications and exercise training in the open environments of the Bioinformatics Applications machine learning MONDAY MEETINGS: 217 Atanasoff Hall, 3:30-5:00 pm OCT. 2: Xiaosi Chang and Neeraj Koul. Xiaosi will talk about data mining data on the expression of the yeast genome. It will focus on cluster analysis of gene expression patterns. Using spotted DNA microarrhes data, grouping gene expression data groups together, coexpressing genes of known functions with poorly characterized or new genes can provide a simple means of obtaining leads to the functions of many genes for which the information is not currently being informed. Avaiable public gene expression data includes data during dioxic shearing, mitotic cell division cycles, sporeation, and temperature and shock reduction using microarrhes containing essentially each ORF. The data can be downloaded from: Neeraj will present material from the following works: Eisen et. Al. Cluster analysis and display of expression models in the width of the genome. M.B. P.T. Spellman. Extracting the expression of the yeast genome and sequence data. September. 25: Neurobiology Talk on Gene Expression. September. 18: Research interests September. 11: Vasant Honavar Algorithmic approaches to the analysis of gene expression Modern biology relies on the premise (often called the central dogma) - that the functional state of the body is largely determined by the model of gene expression. This premise implies that understanding the nature of complex biological processes, such as development, cell differentiation, carcinogenesis, etc., requires the identification of space-time models for the expression of thousands of genes and, more importantly, the search for organizational principles that enable biological processes to function in a coherent manner in different environments. The recent advent of DNA micro-array technology gives biologists the ability to measure the expression of thousands of genes in a single experiment. Initial experiments by Eisen et al(1998) using microarray technology show that gene sets with accompanying functions can be detected on the basis of similar gene expression patterns. With the increased use of DNA microarrhes and related technologies to collect data on the expression of plant and animal genes, there is a growing need for sophisticated computational tools to extract biologically relevant information from gene expression data, assign functions to genes, and identify signaling pathways and control patterns (e.g., signal transmission pathways and genetic regulatory networks). In this conversation, I will provide an overview of the algorithmic approaches that have been used for large-scale gene expression analysis. I will also see some of the limitations of the approaches currently in use. In conclusion, I would like to receive a proposal to create a toolkit for gene expression analysis, consisting of a set of algorithms that overcome the limitations of current methods. References Alon, USA, Barkai, N., Notterman, D., Gish, K, Ibarra, S., Mack, D., Levine, A. (1999). Widespread patterns of gene expression were revealed by cluster analysis of tumors and normal colon tissues studied by olygonnucleotide arrays. PNAS 96:6745-6750. Ben-Dor, A., Yahini, S. (1999). Clustering patterns of gene expression. J. Computational Biology 6:281-297. DeRisi, D., Ayer, W., Brown,. Study of metabolic and genetic control of gene expression on a genomic scale. Science 278:680-686. Eisen, M., Spellman,., Brown,., and Botstein, D. (1998). Cluster analysis and display of expression models in the width of the genome. PNAS 95:14863-14868. Wen, H. , Furman, S, Michaels, G., Carr, D., Smith, S., Barker, J., Somogy, R. (1998). Large-scale temporal display of the expression of genes of the development of the central nervous system. PNAS 95:334-339. September. 4: (Re) Organizing Meeting. WEDNESDAY MEETINGS: 3:30-5:00 p.m., 217 Atanasoff Hall. OCT. 11: Doina Caragea We'll end the discussion on how to learn the boolean feature with help Fourier, and then then see how this theory can be applied to learn the solution tree. We'll also learn how to build a solution tree, given his representation of Fourier in practice (how to go from representing Fourier to getting information). The first part of the presentation is based on the paper: Exploring boolean functions through Fourier Transform, Yishay Mansour, 1994 (mansour/cv.htm), and the second part is based on a paper: Collective Data Analysis: A New Perspective to Distributed Data Mining. Kargupta, H., Park, B., Hershberger, D., and Johnson, E., (hillol/). OCT. 4: Doina Karagay At a seminar today I will talk about how to learn the boolean feature with the help of Fourier Transform. The presentation will be structured as follows: a description of the concept of learning: the introduction of the Fourier-based transformation: the connection between learning and Fourier transform: algorithms for studying the function of boolean using the Fourier theory; how these algorithms can be applied to study the tree of boolean solutions. Reference: Study of Boolean Functions via Fourier Transform, Yishay Mansour, 1994 SEPT. 27: Adrian Silveescu This conversation will present some recent developments in the theory of statistical learning based on the book by Valdimir Vapnik. September. 20: Carson Andorf. Recent advances in data storage and data collection have allowed large datasets to be produced. Many of these large datasets are physically distributed, and because of their large size it is very expensive, both in terms of network bandwidth and time, to assemble them in a central location. Other datasets have security issues, so only resumes can be accessed. These types of datasets require algorithms that learn from distributed data without actually collecting data. There are currently many package learning algorithms, and many of them can be displayed in a distributed learning environment. In this talk, I will discuss the study of tree solutions on distributed data sets. I'll give you a quick overview of the different learning methods from distributed datasets, different types of distributed data, and how solution trees work in a batch environment. Much of my presentation will focus on the work of Tara Sharma in displaying the Decision Tree ID3 algorithm on Wednesday, which deals with both vertical and horizontally distributed data, as well as, my own work, in collaboration with Dr. Honawar, in displaying the IREP and IREP algorithm (Furnkranz and Widmer 1994) on Wednesday both vertically and horizontally distributed data. Links Cohen, William W. Fast Effective Rule of Induction. Materials of the twelfth International Conference on Machine Learning 1995. Furnkrantz, J. and Widmer, G. Additional reduction of pruning error. Materials eleventh Machine Learning Conference. 1994. quinlan, J. R. Induction Induction Machine Learning Trees 1:81-106, 1986. Sharma, Tarkeshwari. Agent Toolkit for distributed knowledge networks. M.S. Thesis, Computer Science, University of Iowa. Sharma, T., Silveescu, T., Honawar, V. (2000). Learning To Classify Trees from distributed horizontally and vertically fragmented data sets. Under consideration. September. 13: Theory of Statistical Learning: Adrian Silveescu This presentation will present some recent results in the theory of statistical learning developed by Valdimir Wapnik in his latest books on the subject. September. 6: Vasant Honavar Cumulative Multi-Task Training from Distributed, Dynamic Data and Knowledge Sources Abstract Fundamental question in computational learning research: How do living systems learn over a period of time, through multiple tasks, without losing the ability to perform tasks that they have already mastered? The closely related problem is the development and analysis of algorithms that allow autonomous agents to learn from multiple, distributed, dynamic data and knowledge sources, as well as other agents in open environments. Although there has been a lot of research on package learning algorithms that are learned from this dataset, there is relatively little work on open learning algorithms. In this talk, I will introduce a class of learning challenges that arise in open, dynamic environments consisting of multiple, possibly offline data sources and sources of knowledge and agents, and introduce some of the work that is being done in our laboratory to address these problems. Much of this conversation is based on work that was done in collaboration with Doina Karagay, Adrian Silveescu and Carson Andorf, who are graduate students at the AI lab. References of Karagay, D., Silvescu, A., and Honawar, V. (2000). Agents that learn from distributed dynamic data sources. In: Materials of ecML 2000/Agents 2000 on the training of agents. Barcelona, Spain. Karagaya, D., Silvescu, A., and Honawar, V. (2000). To a theoretical basis for the analysis and synthesis of distributed and additional learning agents. In: Materials of the seminar on distribution and parallel discovery of knowledge. ACM SIGKDD International Conference on Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining. Boston, USA Policar, R., Udpa, L., Udpa, S., and Honawar, W. (2000). Learn: Perceptron Incremental Learning Algorithm. In: IEEE Acoustics, Speech and Signal Processing (ICASSP) 2000. Istanbul, Turkey. Sharma, T., Silveescu, T., Honawar, V. (2000). Study of classification trees from horizontally distributed and vertically fragmented data sets. Under consideration. Honawar, W., Miller, L. and Wong, J. Distributed knowledge networks. In: Materials of the Conference on IEEE technology. Syracuse, NY. Miller, L., Honawar, W. and Wong, J. (1998). (1998). Data warehouse for information synthesis from heterogeneous data and knowledge sources. In: Materials of the IEEE Information Technology Conference. Syracuse, NY. If you are interested in receiving seminar ads, please send an email honavar@cs.iastate.edu to get on our mailing list or periodically check this page for a negotiating schedule. You can check out the graphs of some of the past seminars here. 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