

Intelligent Systems

Petri Myllymäki
Complex Systems Computation Group
Department of Computer Science
University of Helsinki, Finland

<http://www.cs.helsinki.fi/petri.myllymaki/>

Intelligence?

- Computer science is considering ways to **make things automated**
- Intelligent Systems studies the question **how can intelligence be automated?**
- Intelligent **behavior** can be characterized by **learning/adaptation**
- In order to learn one needs to **remember** and **generalize** (**world is never repeating itself!**)
- In order to generalize one needs **models**

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Name of the game?

- Artificial intelligence
- Science of uncertainty
- Adaptive and intelligent systems
- Computational intelligence
- Soft computing
- Real-world computing
- Complex systems computation
- Deep computing
- ...
- **Keywords:** knowledge representation, reasoning logic, expert systems, machine learning, data mining, Bayesian networks, neural networks, fuzzy systems, evolutionary computing, artificial life, robotics, planning, optimization...

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Teaching and Researching Intelligent Systems

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graph TD
    UO[Helsinki University of Technology] --- HS[University of Helsinki]
    HS --- FS[Faculty of Science]
    HS --- HIIIT[Helsinki Institute for Information Technology]
    FS --- DC[School of Computer Science]
    HIIIT --- ISRA[Intelligent Systems Research Area]
    DC --- ISSA[Intelligent Systems Specialisation Area]
    ISRA --- COSCO[COSCO Research Group]
    ISSA --- COSCO
  
```

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<http://www.cs.helsinki.fi/alykkaat/>

Main courses:

- Artificial Intelligence
- Three concepts: probability
- Three concepts: information
- Three concepts: utility
- Graphical models

Related courses:

- Machine learning
- Data mining

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The screenshot shows a Microsoft Internet Explorer window displaying the website for the Complex Systems Computation Group (CoSCo). The page features a header with the group's name and a photo of a person. Below the header, there is a news feed with several entries, each with a thumbnail image and a brief summary. To the right of the news feed, there is a sidebar with links to 'Objectives', 'Research tracks', 'Publications', 'Demos', 'People', 'Teaching', and 'E-Learning'. The bottom of the screen shows the Windows taskbar with various open application icons.

Our mission

- Develop intelligent solutions to hard problems found in realistic settings
- Requires both deep theoretical work and creative methodological innovations
- Complex Systems Computation Group:
 - Petri Myllymäki, Henry Tirri
 - Wray Buntine, Jorma Rissanen, Huizhen Yu (MIT)
 - around 20 researchers, mostly quite experienced
 - a rare combination of theoretical competence with top-level programming skills
 - active collaboration with
 - » UCB (Michael Jordan)
 - » CWI (Paul Vitányi, Peter Grünwald)
 - » Tsinghua University (Lizhu Zhou)

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Student: So what is it like to do research in AI?

- Great fun!
- Some hacking
- some math
- Some gaming
- Some technology "freaking"
- Some science fiction

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"On the shoulders of Giants"

Andrey Nikolaevich Kolmogorov

Rev. Thomas Bayes

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CoSCo Research areas

- Probabilistic and information-theoretic modeling in sciences and business
 - Information-theoretic modeling approaches
 - Bayesian and Causal Networks
 - Finding the position of mobile devices
 - Personalization
 - Next generation information search
 - Tools and theory for E-learning
 - Stochastic optimization in complex domains

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mdl-research.org
Minimum Description Length on the Web

What is MDL?

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Bayes vs. MDL

Under regularity conditions $-\log P_{NML}(x^n | M) = -\log P(x^n | \hat{\theta}_i(x^n)) + \frac{k}{2} \log \frac{n}{2\pi} + \log \int \sqrt{\det I(\theta)} d\theta + o(1)$

Under regularity conditions $-\log P_{Bayes}(x^n | M) \approx -\log P(x^n | \hat{\theta}_i(x^n)) + \frac{k}{2} \log \frac{n}{2\pi} - \log w(\hat{\theta}) + \log \int \sqrt{\det I(\theta)} d\theta + o(1)$

If we take Jeffrey's prior

$$w(\theta) = \sqrt{\det I(\theta)} \int_{\theta} \sqrt{\det I(\theta)} d\theta \quad \dots \odot$$

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B-course Data Analysis Server (<http://b-course.hii.fi>)



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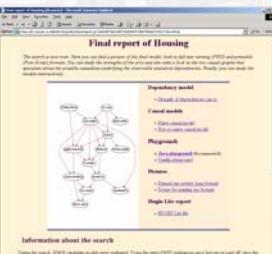
B-course Data Analysis Server (<http://b-course.hii.fi>)

commercial-quality ASP tool for research and teaching purposes
10 000 users world-wide in 2 years

Sampsa Hautaniemi, Henrik Edgren, Petri Vesanan, Maija Walt, Antti-Kaarlo Järvinen, Olli Yli-Harja, Jaakko Astola, Olli Kallioniemi and Outi Monni, A Novel Strategy for Microarray Quality Control Using Bayesian Networks. To appear in Journal of Bioinformatics.

Jarvis, Smith, Wade, Rivas, McElroy, Smulders, Cannici, Hayashizaki, Dierrich, Wu, McConnell, Yu, Wan, Hartemink, Lin, A framework for integrating the songbird brain. *J Comp Physiol A* (2002) 188: 961-980.

K Deforche, K Van Laethem, I Abecasis, J Snoek, AP Carvalho, I Derdelinckx, P Gomes, J Cabanas, MA Soares, RM Brindeiro, A Tanuri, R Camacho and AM Vandamme, Bayesian Network Reveals Linkage for Mutations at Position 89 of Hiv-1 Protease to other Protease Codons and Therapy with Protease Inhibitors. Proceedings of the 2nd European HIV Drug Resistance Workshop, March 11th-13th, 2004, Rome.



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Quick Summary

- Designed for dependency analysis with graphical models
- ASP architecture (works with most browsers)
- inference of Bayesian networks (and elementary causal networks)
- "tutorial style" user interface
- no user modifiable parameters
- interactive tool for inference
- extendible platform (v 2.0 classification)

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So what "science" was needed?

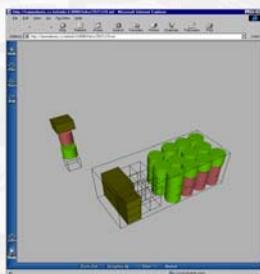
- Theory, heavy theory
- Empirical work with data sets ...
- Multidisciplinary co-operation
- Brilliant hacking (B-course had predecessors: D-Side, BAYDA)



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Koptimi

- Intelligent algorithms for constrained bin-packing
- In fielded use at StoraEnso since 2000



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BayMiner™

- Commercial ASP tool for data analysis and visualization
- HS Vaalikone



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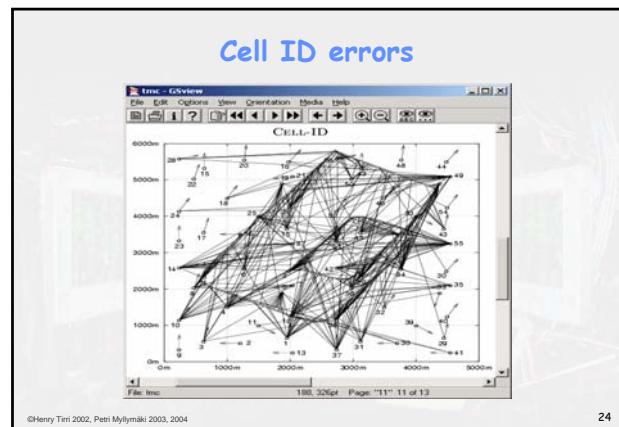
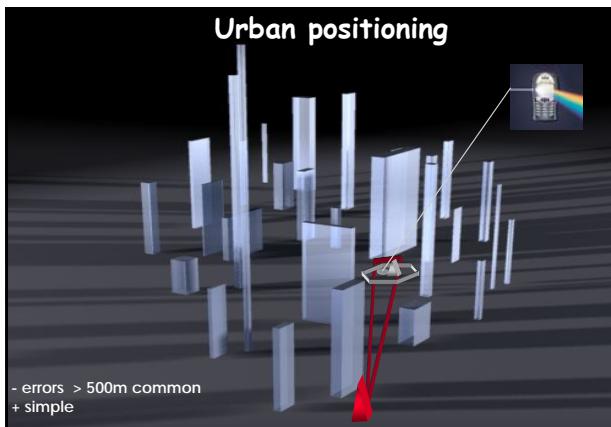
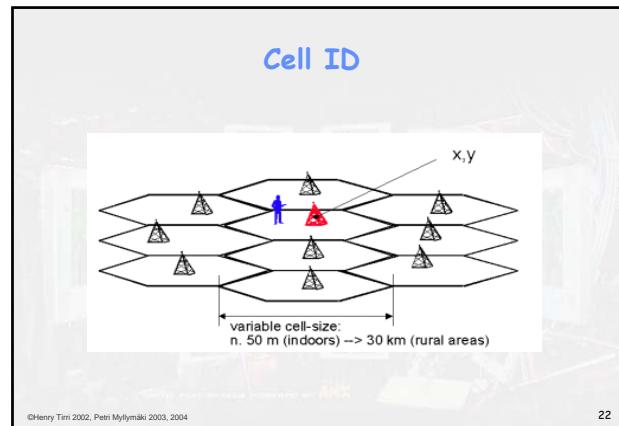
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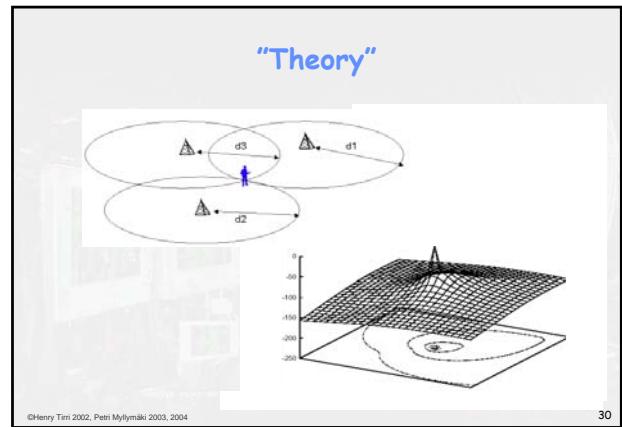
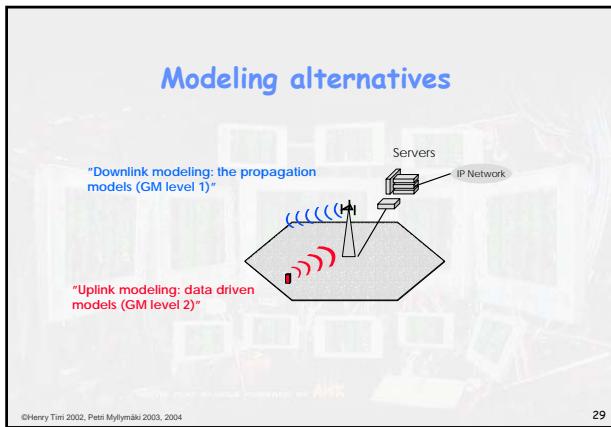
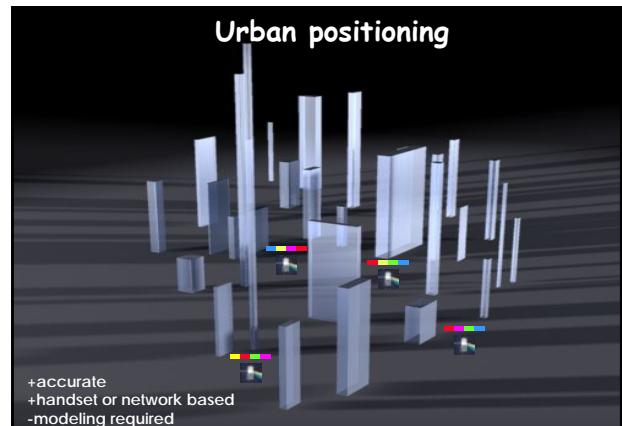
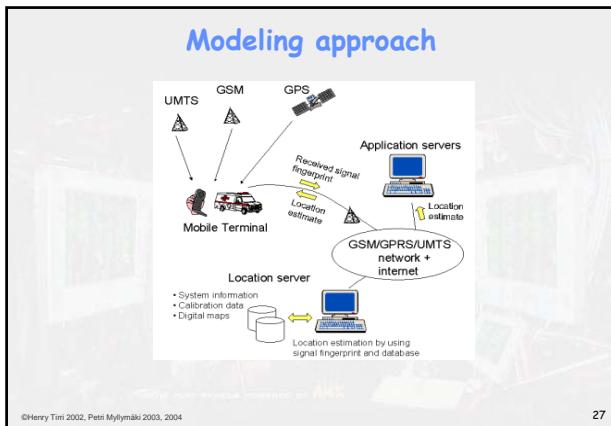
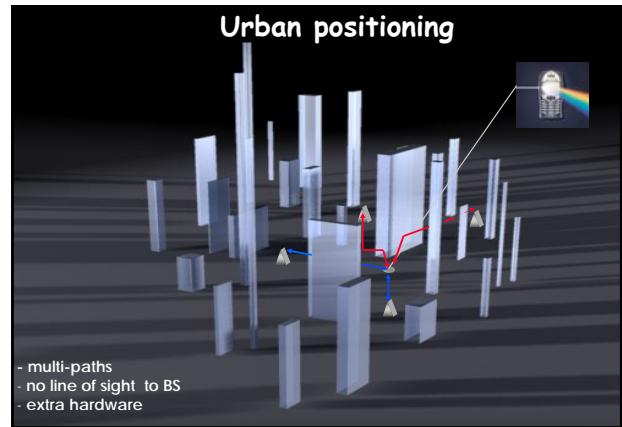
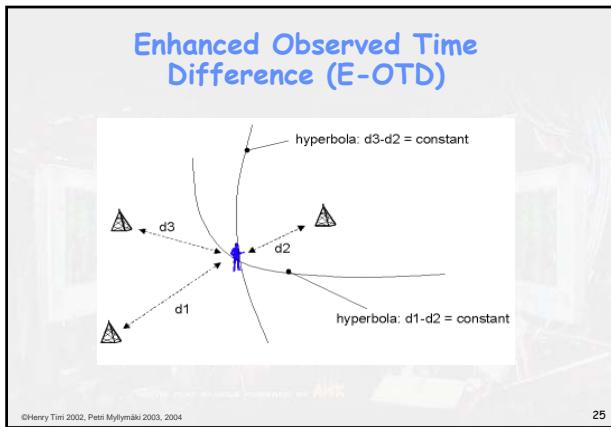
Prima: Proactive Information Retrieval by Adaptive Models of Users' Attention and Interests

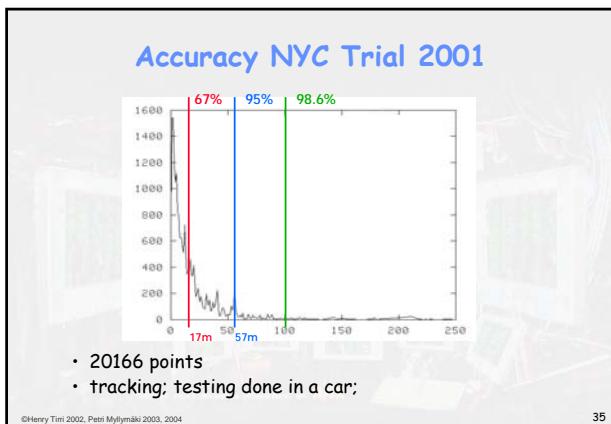
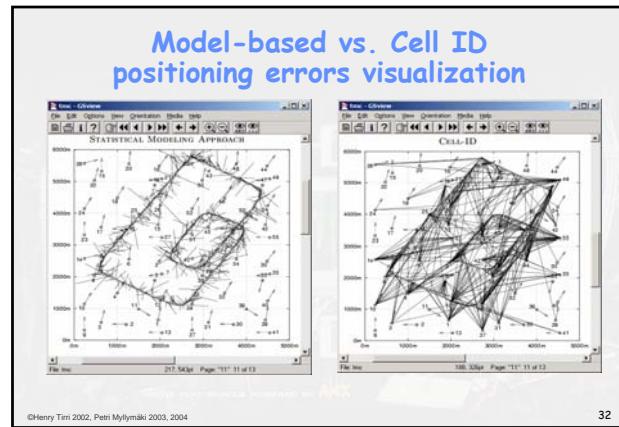
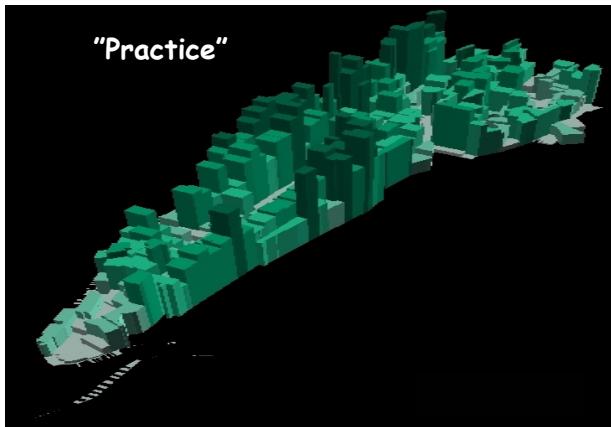
- Basic research project funded by the Academy of Finland (2003-2005)
- Joint work with the Neural Networks Research Centre (NNRC) and Center for Knowledge and Innovation Research (CKIR)
- Information retrieval enhanced with relevance data and context-sensitive information

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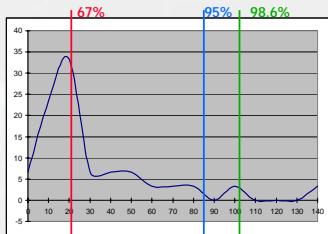
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Accuracy NYC Trial 2002

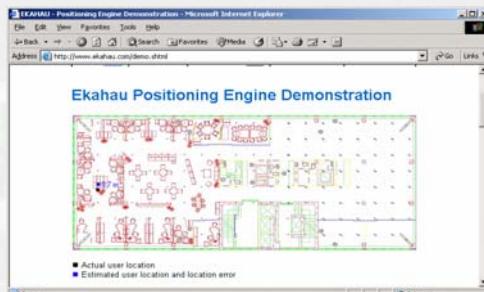


- 30 points
- static; testing done by walking;

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Generalization: WLAN



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Ekahau Positioning Engine™

- Software for locating devices in Wi-Fi networks
 - European Union: The European Information Society Technology Prize 2002.
 - Technology Marketing Corporation (TMC): Best product of the year 2002.
 - Planet PDA, the Global Summit on Enterprise & Custom Volume Handheld Computing: Best of show.
 - Software Industry Summit: Best commercialized innovation in Finland in 2002.
 - SearchNetworking.com: Bronze medal, best product of the year 2003 (enterprise wireless applications and systems).
 - Wi-Fi Planet 2004: Best of Show.



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Personal WEB

Personalization and Intelligent Search



Personalized, adaptive interfaces

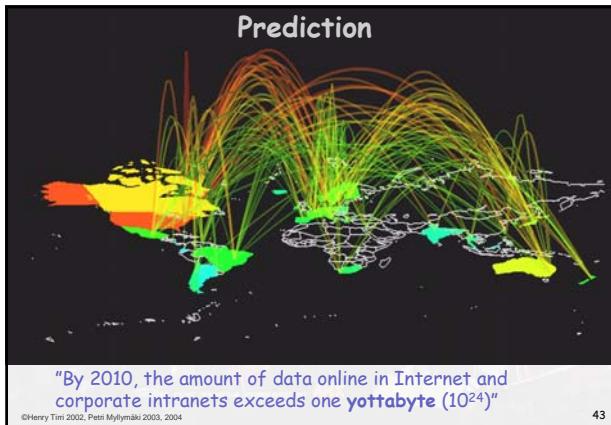


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Future of Search





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Knowledge workers spend 35% of their productive time searching for information online, while 40% of the corporate users report they cannot find the information they need to do their jobs on the intranet.

--Working council of CIOs, Business Wire, February 2001

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Problems with Google

- Google's immortal cookie (2038)
- Google records all they can
- Google retains all data indefinitely
- Google ignores privacy policy questions
- Google hires spooks (NSA)
- Google's toolbar is spyware
- Google's cache is problematic
- Google's database as a data mining resource (150 million searches/day)

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Next Generation Information Management Research

- Collaborative search
- Search-in-a-Box
- Mobile search
- Topic-specific search

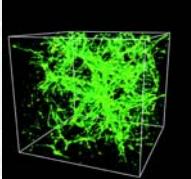
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What is NOT there

- no major search engine performs any sophisticated language processing (scalability)
- no open source engines provide language processing
- non-interfering and (search) integrated personalization
- no quality corporate-wide intranet search systems (several sites)



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Related projects

Scalable Probabilistic Methods for the Next Generation Search Engine (PROSE)



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SIB research core competencies

- probabilistic modeling for embedded language models, automatic content analysis and personalization
- advanced user interface design



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Superpeer Semantic Search (ALVIS)




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モカラチオカホ search

- Open Source
- Advanced language model (hidden from user)
- Probabilistic query models
- Integrated personalization
- Superpeer architecture



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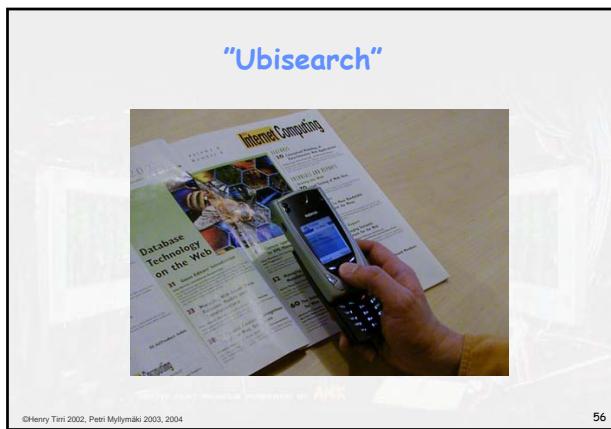
モカラチオカホ search



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A screenshot of a web browser window titled "The New York Review of Books - Mozilla Firefox". The URL bar shows "http://www.nybooks.com/review/letter/submit". The main content area displays a search result for the Japanese phrase "モカラテヰカ". The results are listed under the heading "Component 'モカラテヰカ' Summary". The first result is a link to "Component Number: 84" with the text "Empirical Proportion: 0.003218" and "Omnishift Proportion: 0.001987". Below it are other search results, including "Expected No. Of Lexemes: 1286.36" and "Expected No. Of Documents: 1286". A note at the bottom states "Typical LEXEMES IN COMPONENT (ORDINED BY PROBABILITY)". The page footer includes links for "Front Page", "Topic Index", and "Lessons Studied".



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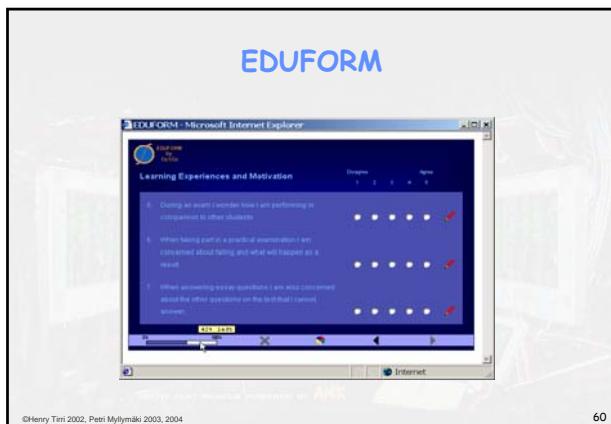
A screenshot of a web browser showing the 'Search-In-a-Box' concept. The title bar reads 'Search-In-a-Box concept'. The main content area shows a search results page from 'BROWSEON' for the query 'Java'. The results include a snippet from a Microsoft article about Java's security features, a link to the Java website, and several links to Java-related forums and news sites. On the left, there is a sidebar with categories like 'Business Services', 'Computer Software', and 'Entertainment'. A 'Search' input field is at the top of the sidebar. At the bottom right, there is a dark banner with white text: 'Successful developers share their Experiences.', 'Software & Tools', 'Books', 'Music', 'Videos', 'Search', and 'Help'.



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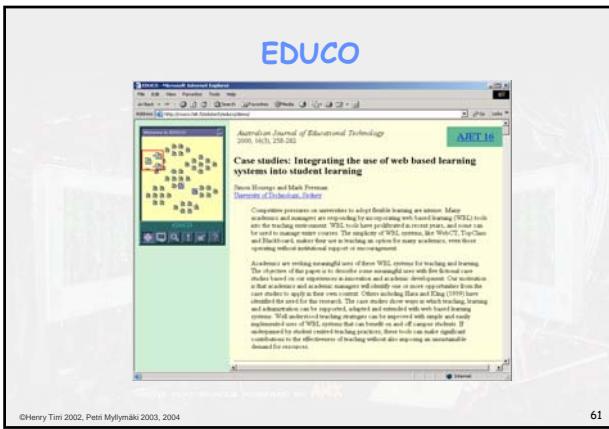
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OurWeb

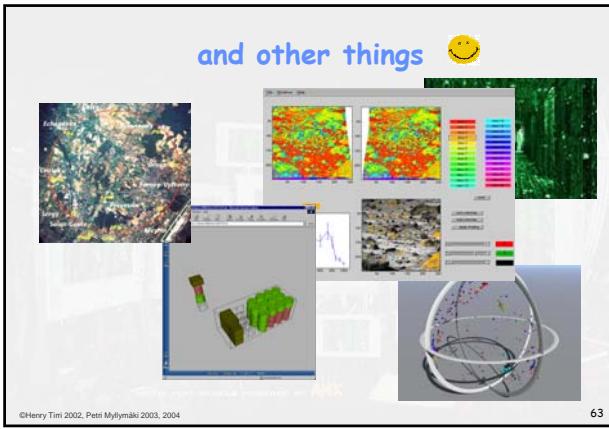
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2. Two Approaches to Evolutionary Game Theory

There are two approaches to evolutionary game theory. One approach is based on selection pressure essentially eliminating all but the best strategy in the population. This is often called the replicator dynamic. The other approach is based on modeling the frequencies of different strategies in the population. This approach constructs an explicit model of the process by which the frequency of strategy change in the population and studies properties of the evolutionary dynamics.

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