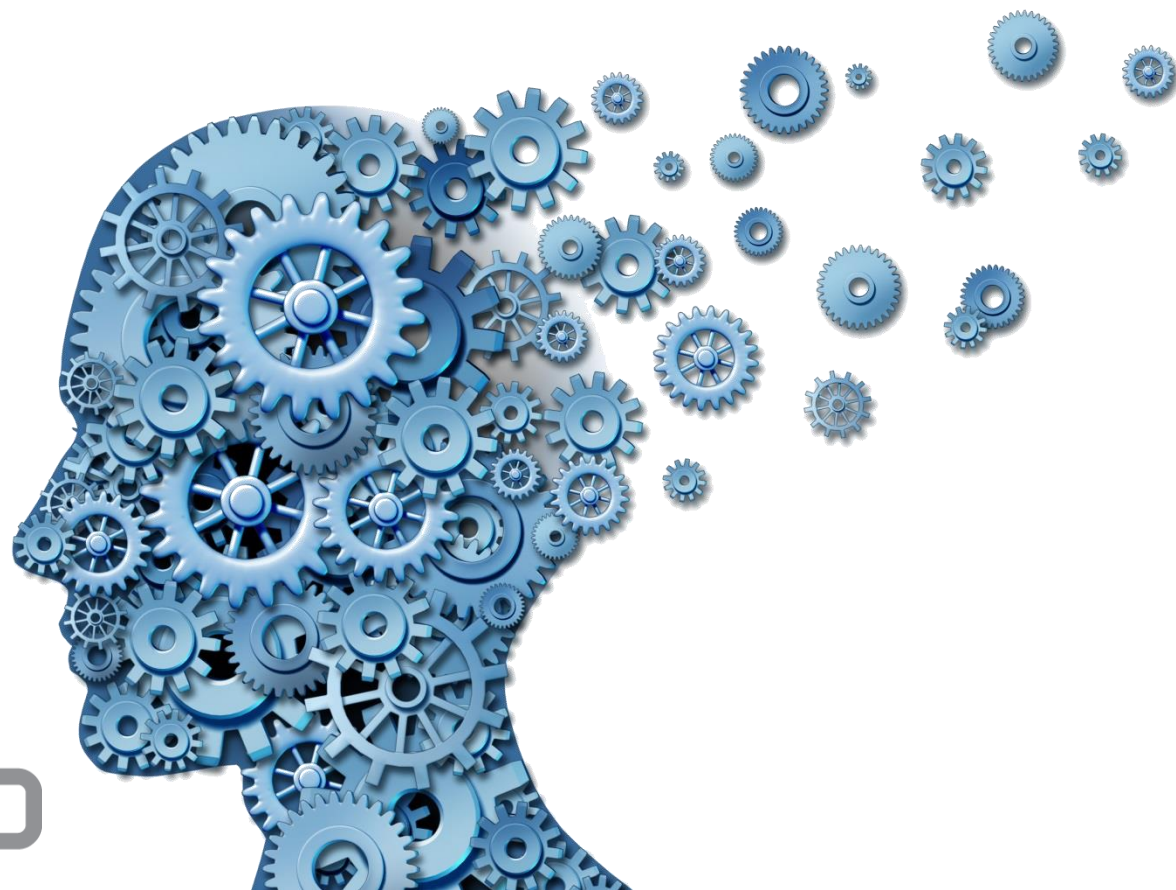


# Was kann Künstliche Intelligenz leisten?

*Impulsreferat im CAS Digitale Technologien und Innovation,  
02. März 2018*

Thilo Stadelmann

Was ist KI?  
Was gehört dazu?  
Was geht heute schon?  
Wie funktioniert das?  
Was geht in Zukunft?



Swiss Alliance for  
Data-Intensive Services

swiss group for artificial intelligence  
and cognitive science



**datalab**

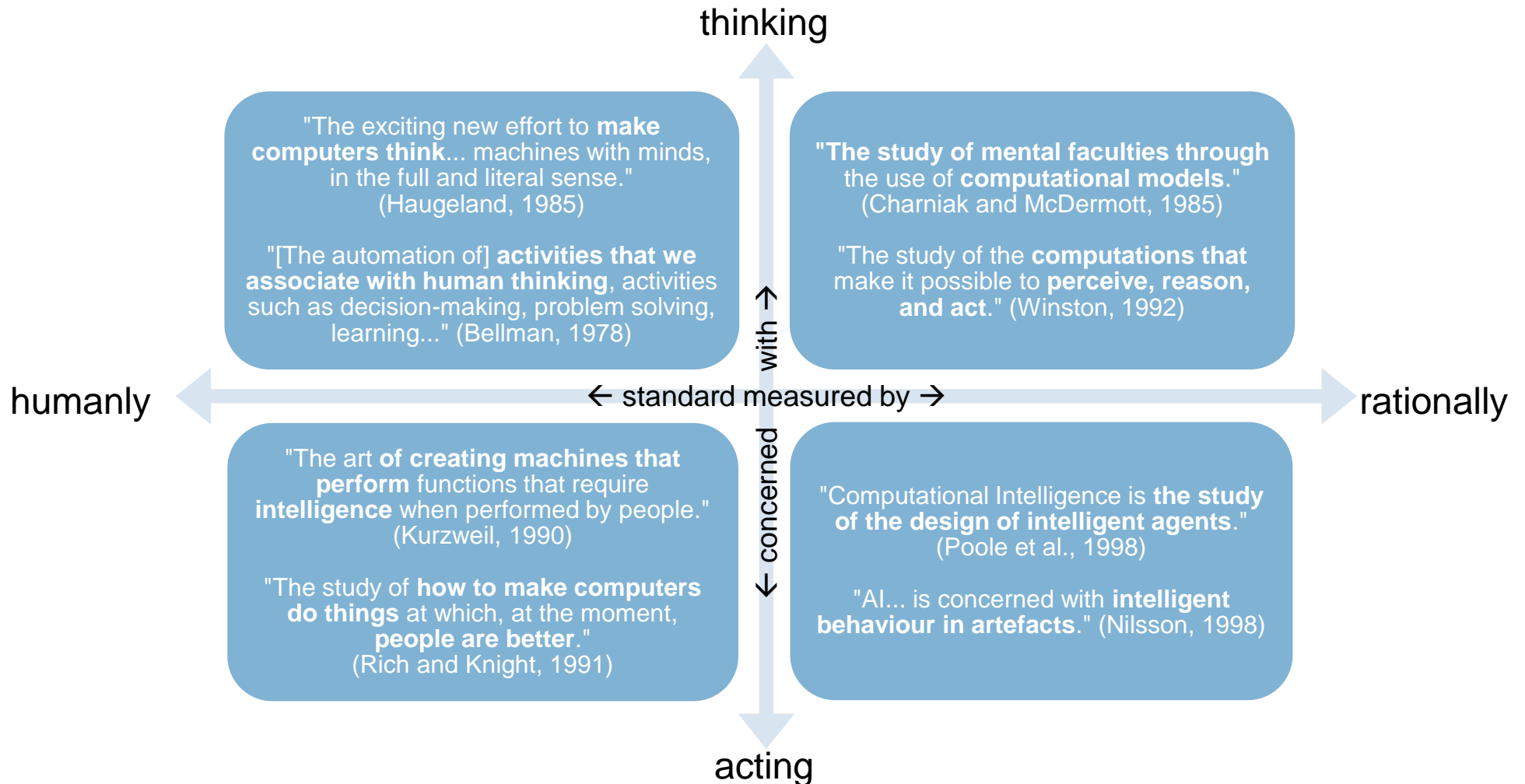
[www.zhaw.ch/datalab](http://www.zhaw.ch/datalab)

Vorspiel → Was? → Wie?

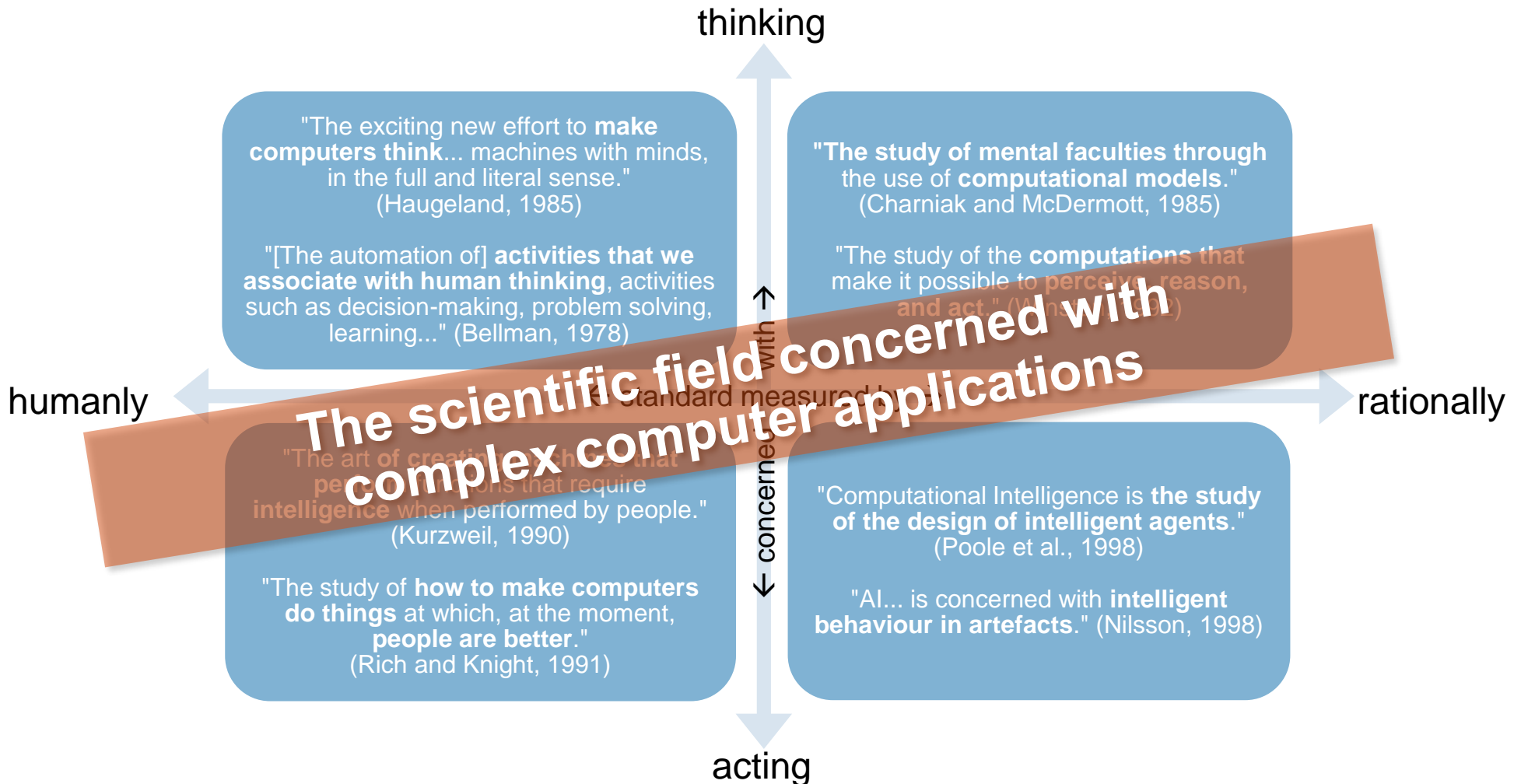
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Was ist Künstliche Intelligenz?

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# Was ist künstliche Intelligenz?



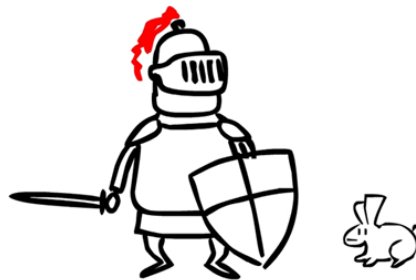
# Pragmatisches Designparadigma: Rationale Agenten

## Agents

- an **entity that perceives and acts**
- a **function from percept histories to actions**  $f: P^* \rightarrow A$

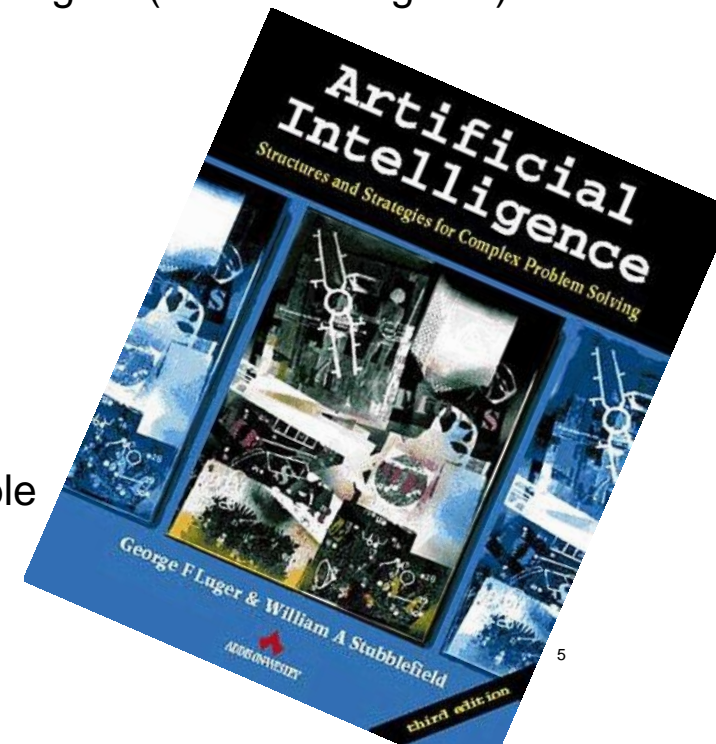
## Rational agents

- **For any** given class of **environments** and **tasks**, we **seek** the agent (or class of agents) with the **best performance**

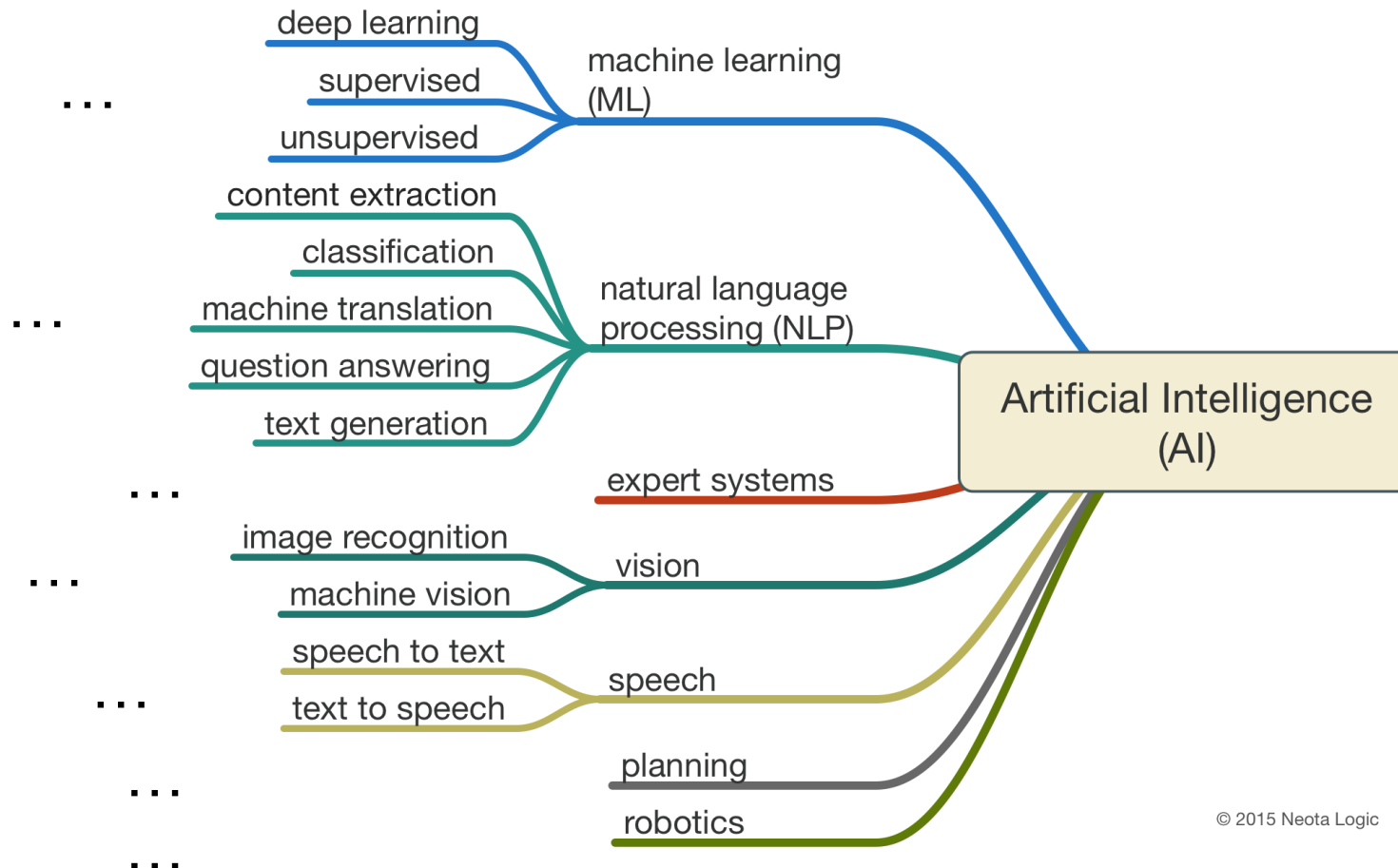


## Caveat

- Computational limitations make perfect rationality unachievable  
→ **Design best program for given machine resources**

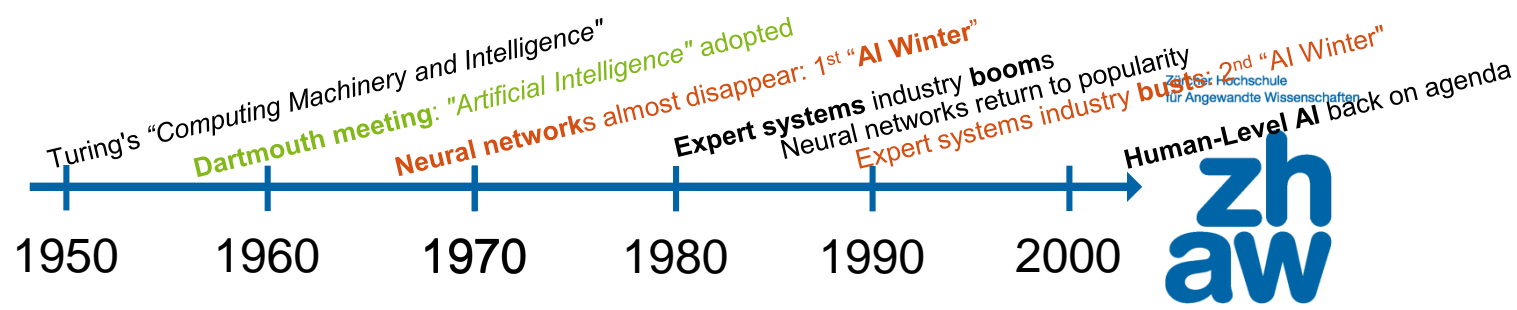


# Was gehört zu künstlicher Intelligenz?

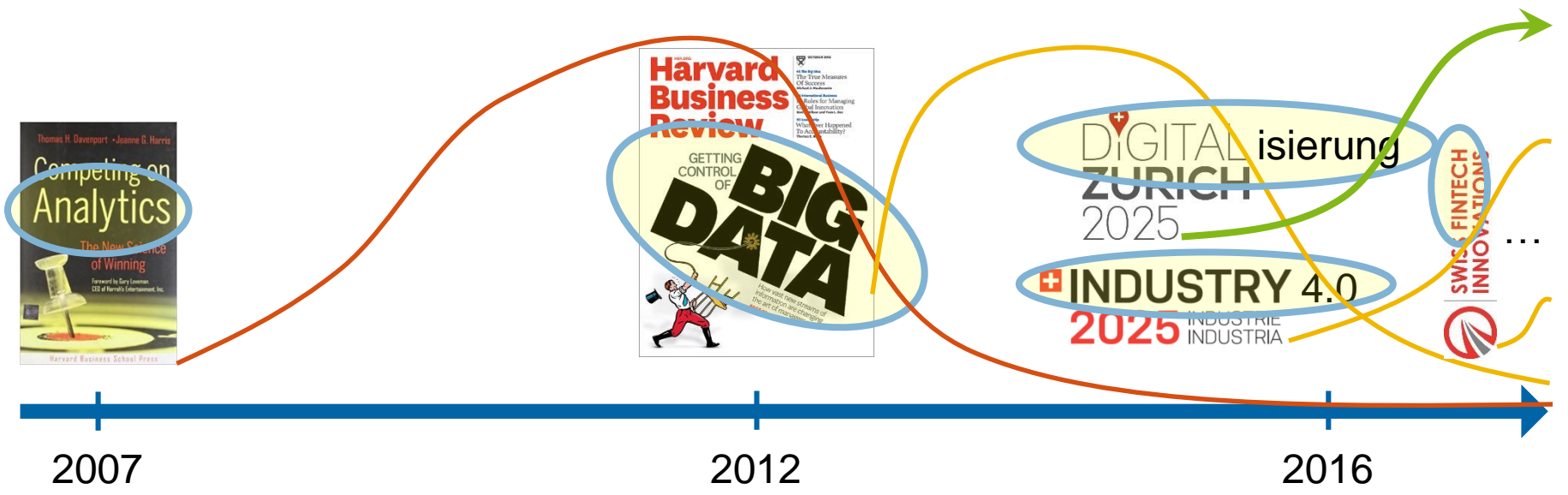
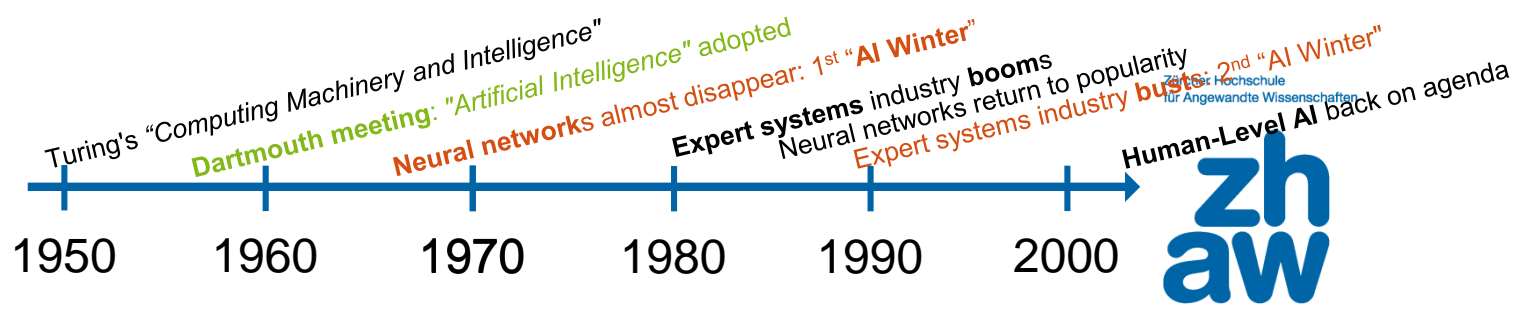


© 2015 Neota Logic

# KI im Kontext

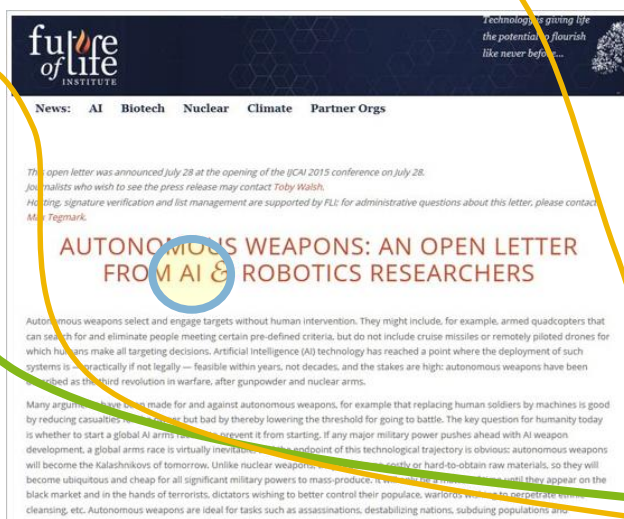
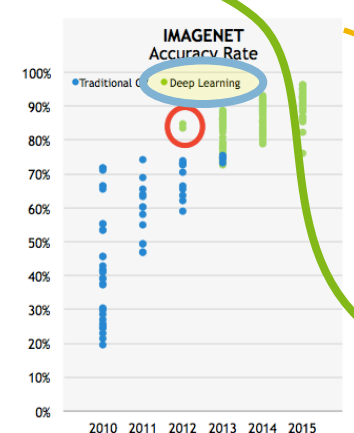
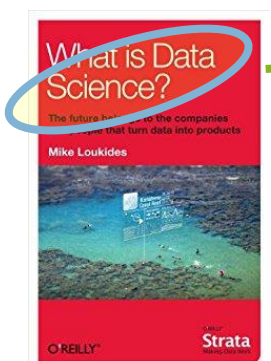
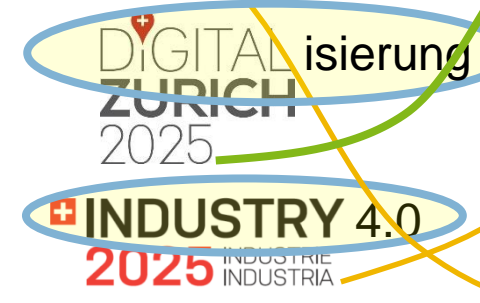
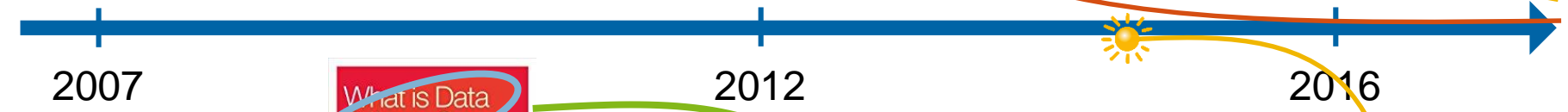
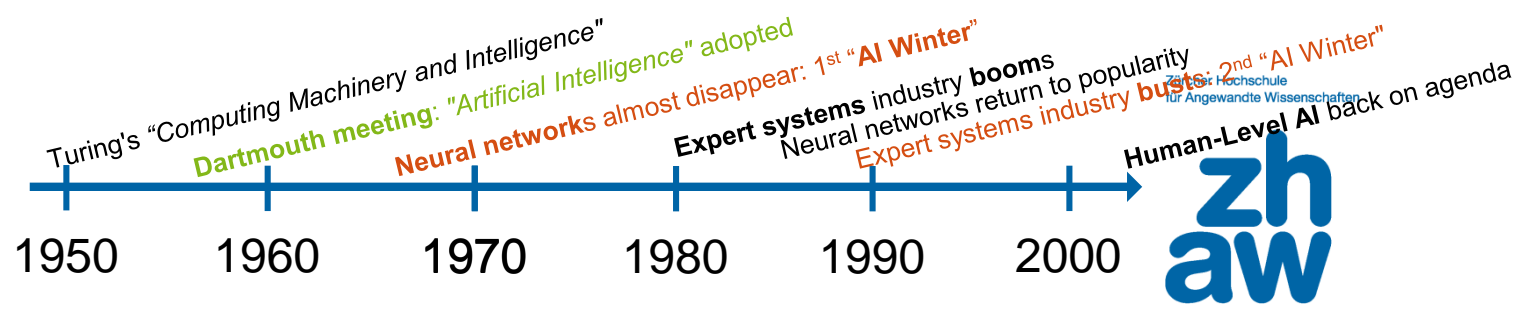


# KI im Kontext





# KI im Kontext



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ok (only since recently)

ok

no

ok

not complete

not complete

no

ok

ok

no

not complete

no

ok

ok

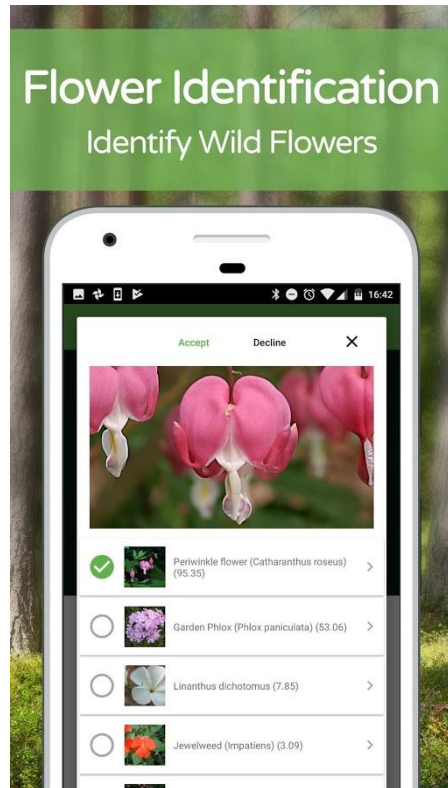
not completely



IN CS, IT CAN BE HARD TO EXPLAIN THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE EASY AND THE VIRTUALLY IMPOSSIBLE.

# Beispiel: Machbar vs. gefährlich

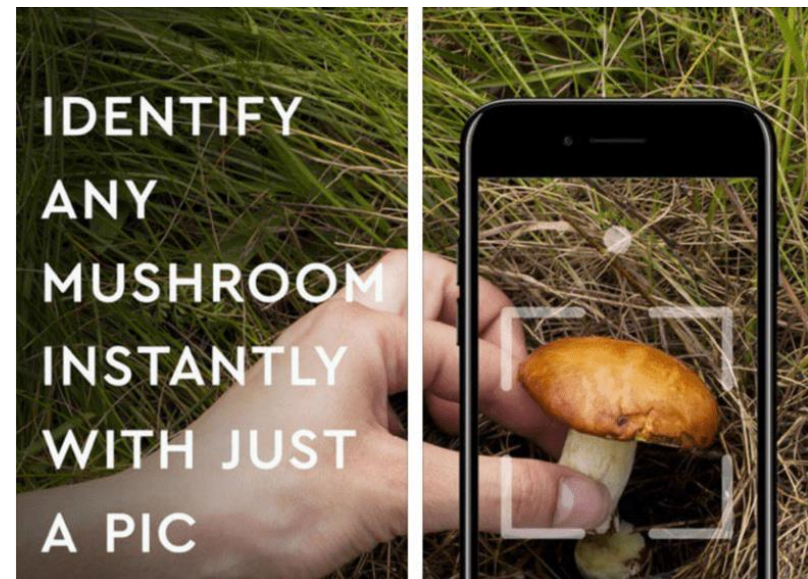
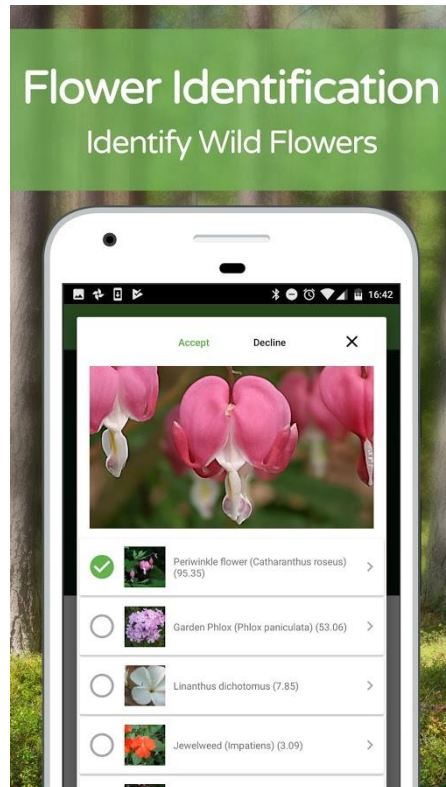
## Technologie: Computer Vision mit Deep Learning



<https://www.cultofmac.com/495088/avoid-potentially-deadly-ai-app/>

# Beispiel: Machbar vs. gefährlich

## Technologie: Computer Vision mit Deep Learning



<https://www.cultofmac.com/495088/avoid-potentially-deadly-ai-app/>

# Beispiel: Markterfolg vs. regulatorische Hürden

## Technologie: Recommender Systems

**Customers Who Bought This Item Also Bought**



[Reckoning with Risk: Learning to Live with Uncertainty](#)  
by Gerd Gigerenzer  
★★★★☆ (8) £6.49



[Gut Feelings: The Intelligence of the Unconscious](#) by Gerd Gigerenzer  
£10.27



[Bounded Rationality: The Adaptive Toolbox \(Dahlsrud\)](#) by G Gigerenzer  
£20.95

---

**What Do Customers Ultimately Buy After Viewing This Item?**



**68% buy**  
[Simple Heuristics That Make Us Smart \(Evolution & Cognition\)](#)  
£18.99



**17% buy**  
[Gut Feelings: Short Cuts to Better Decision Making](#)  
£6.74



**9% buy**  
[Influence: The Psychology of Persuasion](#) ★★★★★ (12)  
£7.09

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## Technologie: Recommender Systems

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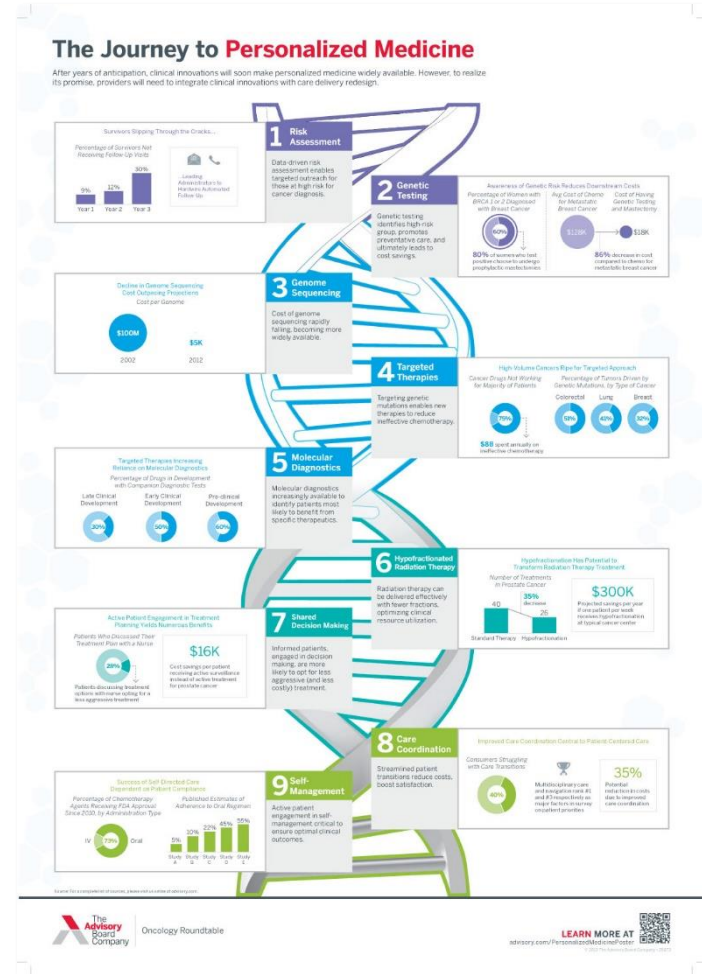
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**Gut Feelings: The Intelligence of the Unconscious** by Gerd Gigerenzer  
£10.27

**Bounded Rationality: The Adaptive Toolbox (Dahlsrud)** by G Gigerenzer  
£20.95

### What Do Customers Ultimately Buy After Viewing This Item?

- 68% buy Simple Heuristics That Make Us Smart (Evolution & Cognition)**  
£18.99
- 17% buy Gut Feelings: Short Cuts to Better Decision Making**  
£6.74
- 9% buy Influence: The Psychology of Persuasion** ★★★★★ (12)  
£7.09

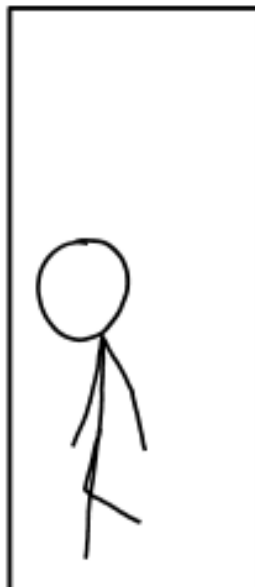
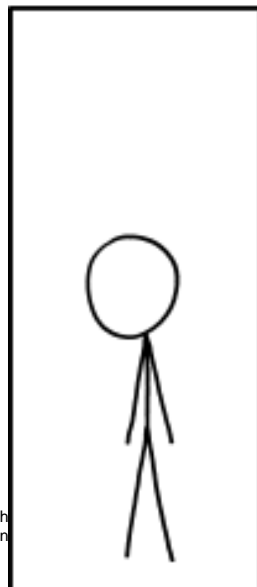
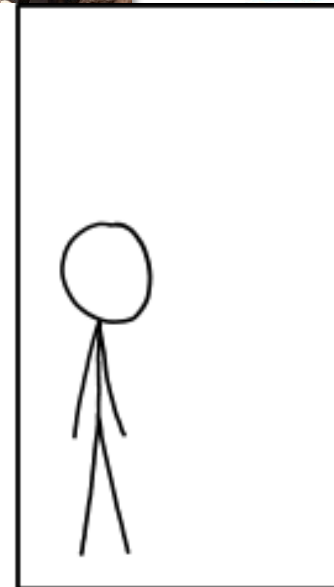
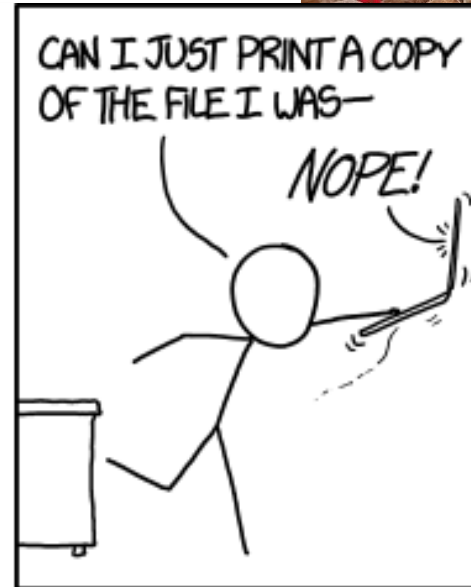
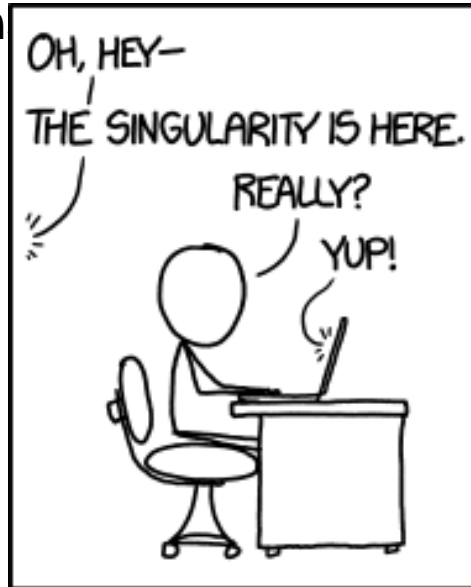






# Ein Modell für generelle KI

In



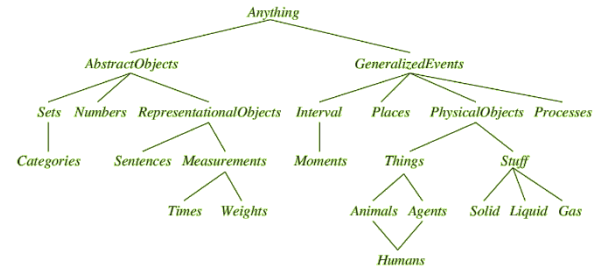


# Ein Modell für generelle KI

Inspired by E. Mogenet @ Zurich ML Meetup #31

## AI Knowledge engineering (symbolic):

- ↓ Ontologies
- ↓ Logical inference



Gap to be filled by: **common sense DB, NLP**

## Machine Learning (sub-symbolic):

- ↑ Hierarchical unsupervised learning
- ↑ Solid computer vision stack
- ↑ Images of the world



Was? → Wie?

1

Was ist passiert?  
(Eine kurze Geschichte der letzten Jahre)

# Google Acquires Artificial Intelligence Startup DeepMind For More Than \$500M

Posted Jan 26, 2014 by [Catherine Shu \(@catherineshu\)](#)



Google will buy London-based artificial intelligence company [DeepMind](#). [The Information](#) reports that the acquisition price was more than \$500 million, and that Facebook was also in talks to buy the startup late last year. DeepMind confirmed the acquisition to us, but couldn't disclose deal terms.

The acquisition was [originally confirmed by Google to Re/code](#).

# Google Acquires Artificial Intelligence Startup DeepMind For More Than \$500M

Posted Jan 26, 2014 by Catherine Shu (@catherineshu)



Google will buy... reports that th... in talks to buy... couldn't disclose deal terms.

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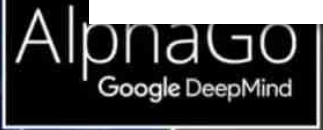
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**Nature**  
NATIONAL WEEKLY JOURNAL OF SCIENCE

At last — a computer program that can beat a champion Go player **PAGE 484**

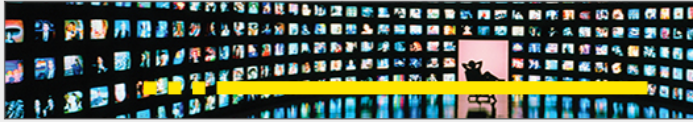
## ALL SYSTEMS GO

**CONSERVATION**  
SONGBIRDS A LA CARTE  
Illegal harvest of millions of Mediterranean birds  
PAGE 452

**RESEARCH ETHICS**  
SAFEGUARD TRANSPARENCY  
Don't let openness backfire on individuals  
PAGE 459

**POPULAR SCIENCE**  
WHEN GENES GOT 'SELFISH'  
Dawkins's calling card forty years on  
PAGE 462

NATURE.COM/NATURE  
28 January 2015 £10  
Vol 529, No 7587



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Computing

# Algorithm Clones Van Gogh's Artistic Style and Pastes It onto Other Images, Movies

A deep neural network has learned to transfer artistic styles to other images.

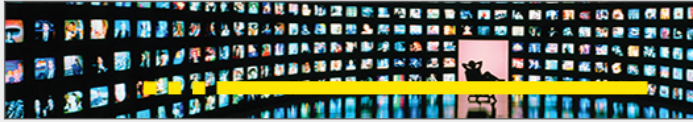
by Emerging Technology from the arXiv May 10, 2016

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**The nature of artistic style is something of a mystery to most people. Think** of Vincent Van Gogh's *Starry Night*, Picasso's work on cubism, or Edvard Munch's *The Scream*. All have a powerful, unique style that humans recognize easily.







Computing

# Algorithm Clones Van Gogh's Artistic Style and Pastes It onto Other Images, Movies

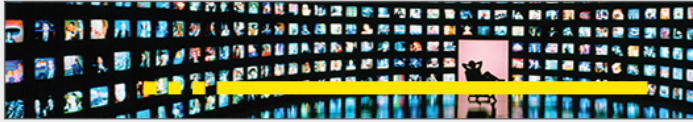
A deep neural network has learned to transfer artistic styles to other images.

by Emerging Technology from the arXiv May 10, 2016

The nature of artistic style is something of a mystery to most people. Think

of Vincent Van Gogh's *Starry Starry Night*, or Edvard Munch's *The Scream*, or the thousands of other images that humans recognize easily.





Computing

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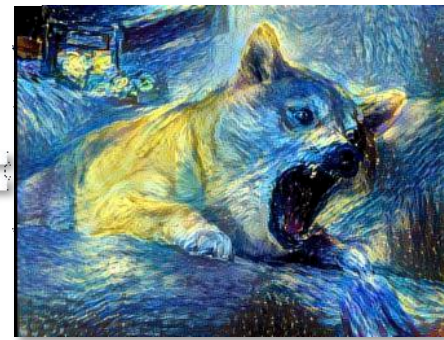


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Computing

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The nature of artistic style is something of a mystery to most people. Think

of Vincent Van Gogh's *Starry, Starry Night*, or Edvard Munch's *The Scream*. These are the kinds of images that humans recognize easily.



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# Deep neural networks can now transfer the style of one photo onto another

And the results are impressive

by James Vincent | @jvincent | Mar 30, 2017, 1:53pm EDT

 SHARE
  TWEET
  LINKEDIN

## Computing

## Algorithm Artistic Other In

A deep neural n  
other images.

by Emerging Tect

The nature of arti  
of Vincent Van C  
Edvard Munch's  
humans recogni:



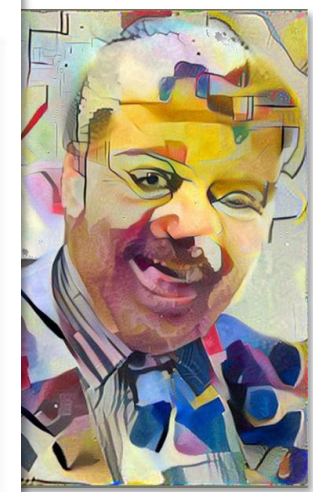
Original photo

Reference photo

Result

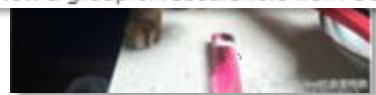
Ad closed by Google

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You've probably heard of an AI technique known as "style transfer" — or, if you haven't heard of it, you've seen it. The process uses neural networks to apply the look and feel of one image to another, and appears in apps like [Prisma](#) and [Facebook](#). These style transfers, however, are stylistic, not photorealistic. They look good because they look like they've been painted. Now a group of researchers from Cornell University and Adobe have augmented

NOW TRENDING



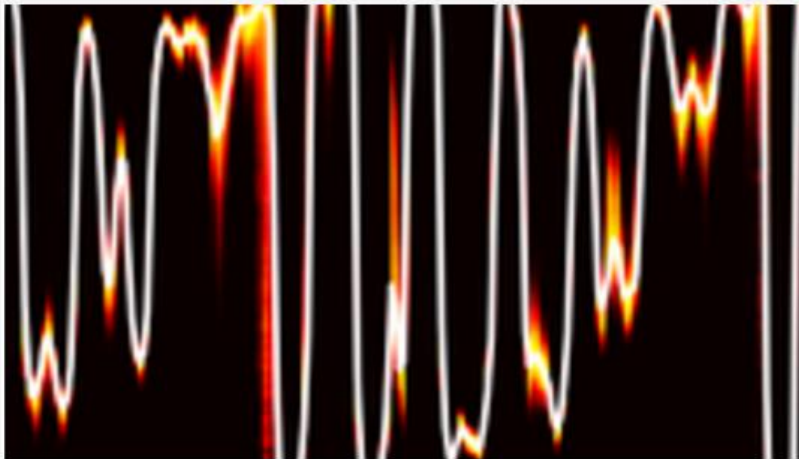
# WaveNet lässt Computersprache natürlich klingen

von Henning Steier / 12.9.2016, 10:05 Uhr

Die Google-Tochter DeepMind hat ein neuronales Netz präsentiert, das Rechner fast wie Menschen klingen lässt. Es macht auch Musik.



KOMMENTARE



DeepMind lässt WaveNet Sprachwellen erzeugen. (Symbolbild: PD)

Die Google-Tochter DeepMind machte zuletzt mit ihrem [Sieg beim Spiel «Go» Schlagzeilen](#): Ihre Software AlphaGo schlug im Frühjahr einen der besten menschlichen Spieler, Lee Sedol. Nun hat das Londoner Unternehmen WaveNet präsentiert: Dieses neuronale Netz erzeugt Sprache, die sehr natürlich klingt – zumindest wenn man die im [Blogeintrag](#) des Unternehmens zu hörenden Klangbeispiele als Masstab nimmt. Man hat sogar das Gefühl, Atempausen zu hören.

## MEISTGELESEN

Künstliche Intelligenz

**Kein Google für jeden**

**KOMMENTAR** / Henning Steier / 5.10.2016

Neue Produkte aus Mountain View

**Google macht sich nicht nur im Wohnzimmer breit**

Henning Steier / 4.10.2016

Dropbox

**68 Millionen verschlüsselte Passwörter im Netz**

5.10.2016



Generierte Sprache  
«aus Texteingabe»



Generierte Musik  
«ohne Inhaltsvorgabe»

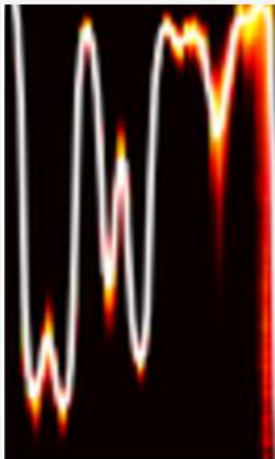


1 Second

# WaveNet lässt Computersprache natürlich klingen

von Henning Steier / 12.9.2018

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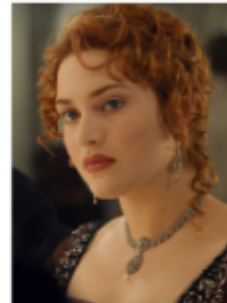


DeepMind lässt WaveNet Spr...

Die Google-Tochter DeepMind hat ein Spiel «Go» Schlagzeilen: es ist eines der besten menschlichen Spieler. Das Londoner Unternehmen erzeugt Sprache, die sehr natürlich klingt. Im Blogbeitrag des Unternehmens wird erklärt, dass die Technologie im großen Maßstab nimmt. Man hat...

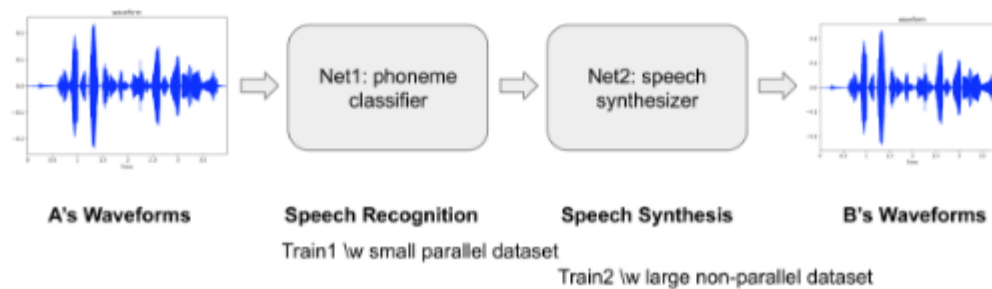
## Intro

What if you could imitate a famous celebrity's voice or sing like a famous singer? This project started with a goal to convert someone's voice to a specific target voice. So called, it's voice style transfer. We worked on this project that aims to convert someone's voice to a famous English actress [Kate Winslet's voice](#). We implemented a deep neural networks to achieve that and more than 2 hours of audio book sentences read by Kate Winslet are used as a dataset.



## Model Architecture

This is a many-to-one voice conversion system. The main significance of this work is that we could generate a target speaker's utterances without parallel data like <source's wav, target's wav>, <wav, text> or <wav, phone>, but only waveforms of the target speaker. (To make these parallel datasets needs a lot of effort.) All we need in this project is a number of waveforms of the target speaker's utterances and only a small set of <wav, phone> pairs from a number of anonymous speakers.



"My name is Avin!"



"My name is Avin!"



nerierte Sprache  
is Texteingabe»

nerierte Musik  
ne Inhaltsvorgabe»



1 Second

# ...und die Liste liesse sich fortsetzen!

Brandon Amos About Blog

## Image Completion with Deep Learning in TensorFlow

August 9, 2016



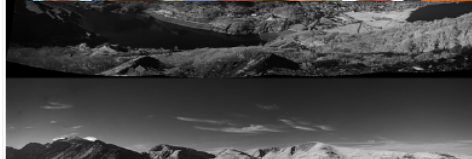
- Introduction
- Step 1: Interpreting images as samples from a probability distribution
  - How would you fill in the missing information?
  - But where does statistics fit in? These are images.
  - So how can we complete images?
- Step 2: Quickly generating fake images
  - Learning to generate new samples from an unknown probability distribution
  - [ML-Heavy] Generative Adversarial Net (GAN) building blocks
  - Using  $G(z)$  to produce fake images
  - [ML-Heavy] Training DCGANs
  - Existing GANs
  - [ML-Heavy] Training DCGANs
  - Running DCGANs
- Step 3: Finding the right image completion
  - Image completion
  - [ML-Heavy] Training DCGANs
  - [ML-Heavy] Training DCGANs
  - Completing y
- Conclusion
- Partial bibliography
- Bonus: Incomplete

### Introduction

Content-aware fill is a popular image completion and inpainting technique. It does content-aware fill, inpainting, and semantic image inpainting. This section shows how to use deep learning for image completion. Some deeper portions for this section can be skipped if you are not interested in images of faces. I have a video on image completion.tensorflow.

We'll approach image completion in three steps:

1. We'll first interpret
2. This interpretation
3. Then we'll find the



Andrej Karpathy blog

## The Unreasonable Effectiveness of Recurrent Neural Networks

May 23, 2015



TECH

## Nvidia AI Generates Fake Faces Based On Real Celebs

BY STEPHANIE MLDT 10.31.2017 :: 10:00AM EST

32 SHARES



I'm getting a distinctly mid-90s "The Rachel" vibe from the woman in the top left corner (via Nvidia)

### STAY ON TARGET

AI Shelley Pens Truly Creepy Horror Stories-And You Can Help

Neural Network Serves Up Truly Frightening Halloween Costume Ideas

Celebrity scandals are about to get a lot more complicated.

Nvidia has developed a way of producing photo-quality, AI-generated human profiles—by using famous faces.

## the morning paper

### The amazing power of word vectors

APRIL 21, 2016

For today's post, I've drawn material not just from one paper, but from five! The subject matter is 'word2vec' – the work of Mikolov et. al. at Google on efficient vector representations of words (and what you can do with them). The papers are:

- ★ **Efficient Estimation of Word Representations in Vector Space** – Mikolov et al. 2013
- ★ **Distributed Representations of Words and Phrases and their Compositionality** – Mikolov et al. 2013
- ★ **Linguistic Regularities in Continuous Space Word Representations** – Mikolov et al. 2013
- ★ **word2vec Parameter Learning Explained** – Rong 2014
- ★ **word2vec Explained: Deriving Mikolov et al's Negative Sampling Word-Embedding Method** – Goldberg and Levy 2014

hand,

From the first of these papers ('Efficient estimation...') we get a description of the *Continuous Bag-of-Words* and *Continuous Skip-gram* models for learning word vectors (we'll talk about what a word vector is in a moment...). From the second paper we get more illustrations of the power of word vectors, some additional information on optimisations for the skip-gram model (hierarchical softmax and negative sampling), and a discussion of applying word vectors to phrases. The third paper ('Linguistic

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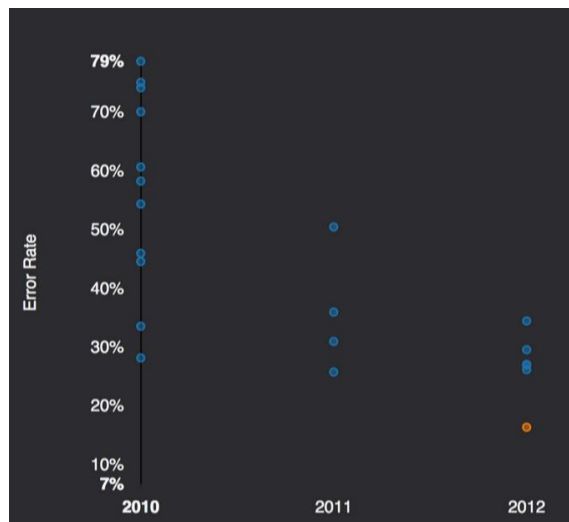
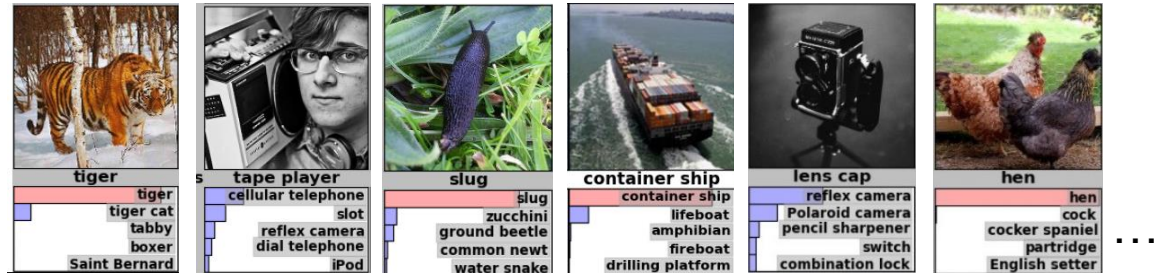
Law,  
is,

# Was ist passiert?

## Der ImageNet Wettbewerb



1000 Kategorien  
1 Mio. Beispiele



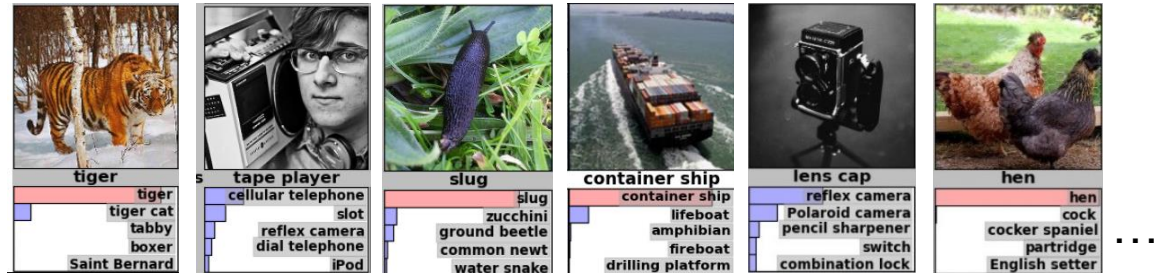


# Was ist passiert?

## Der ImageNet Wettbewerb



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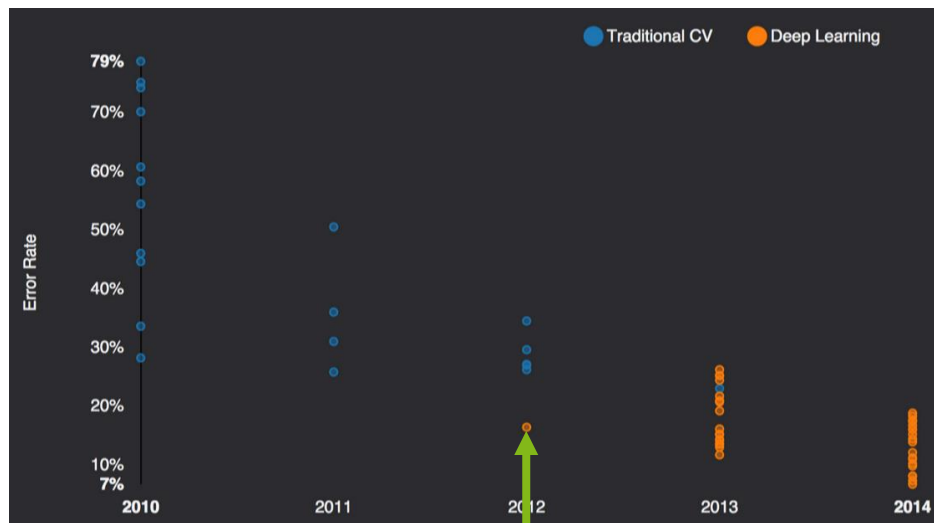
A. Krizhevsky verwendet als erster ein sog. «Deep Neural Network» (CNN)

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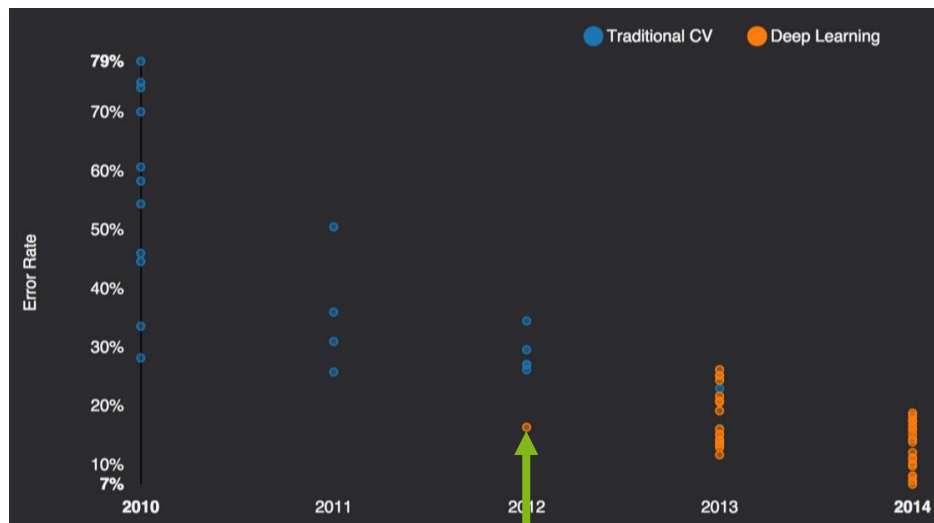
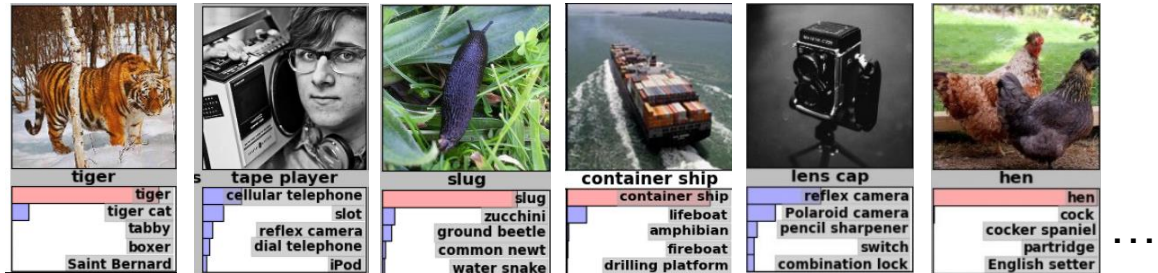
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# Was ist passiert?

## Der ImageNet Wettbewerb



1000 Kategorien  
1 Mio. Beispiele



### 2015: Computer *haben* "Sehen" gelernt

4.95% Microsoft (06. Februar)  
→ Besser als Menschen (5.10%)

4.80% Google (11. Februar)

4.58% Baidu (11. Mai)

3.57% Microsoft (10. Dezember)

A. Krizhevsky verwendet als erster ein sog. «Deep Neural Network» (CNN)

Was? → Wie?

2

Wie geht das?

# Grundlage

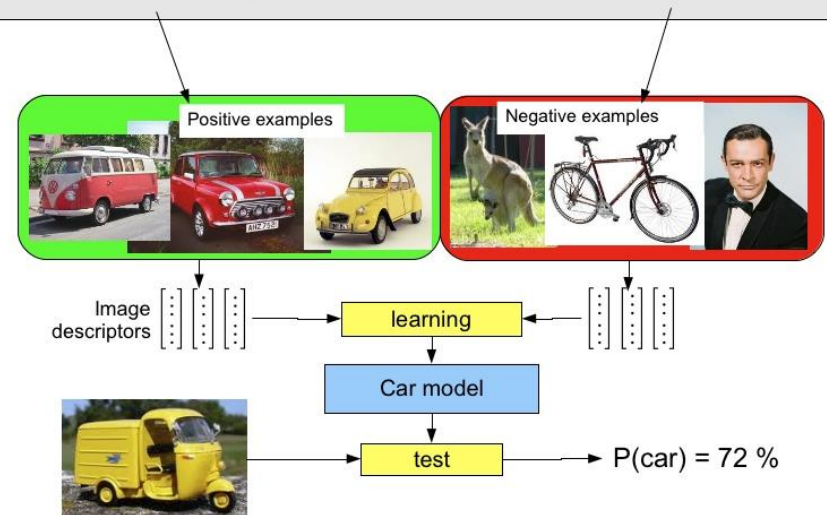
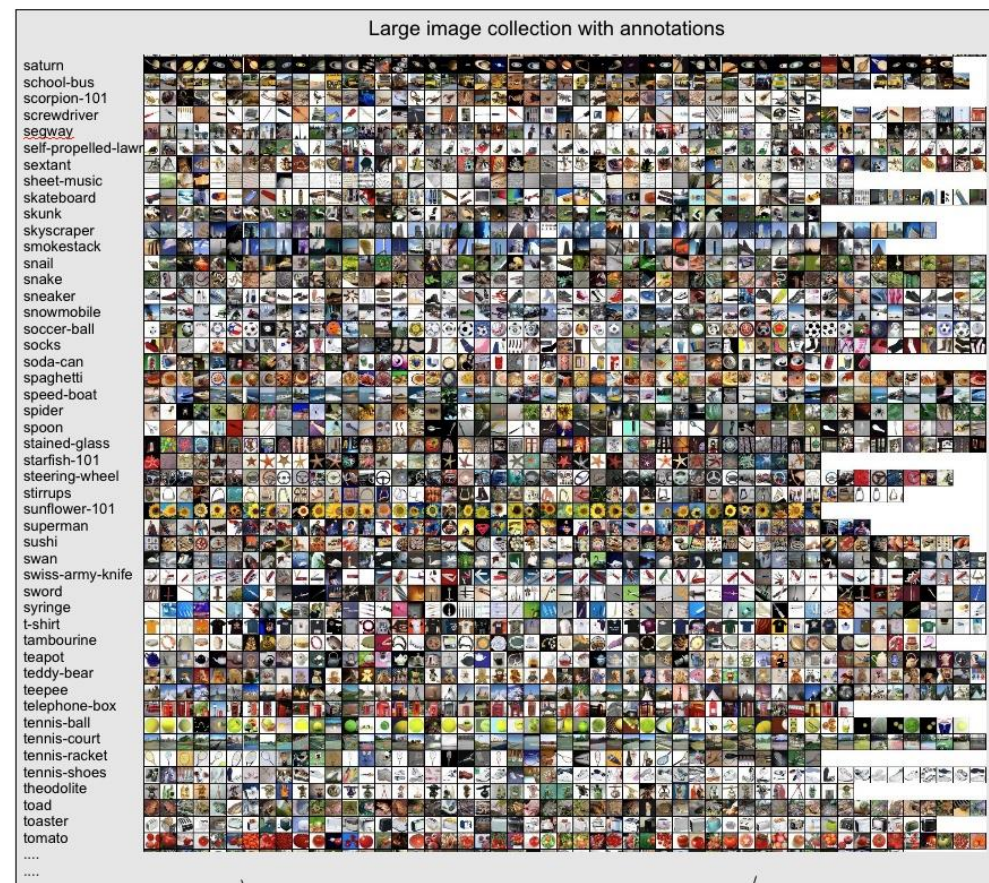
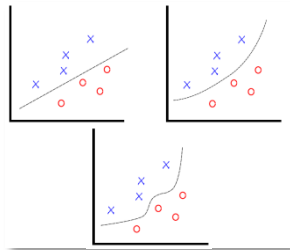
## Induktives überwachtetes Lernen

### Annahme

- Ein an *genügend viele* Beispiele angepasstes Modell...
- ...wird auch auf unbekannte Daten **generalisieren**

### Methode

- **Suchen der Parameter einer gegebenen Funktion...**
- ...so dass für alle Beispiele Eingabe (Bild) auf Ausgabe («Auto») abgebildet wird



# Grundlage

## Induktives überwachtetes Lernen

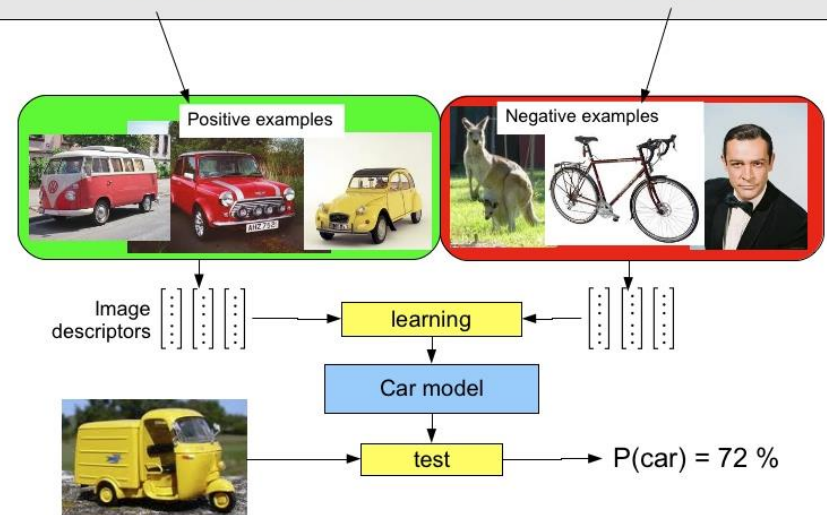
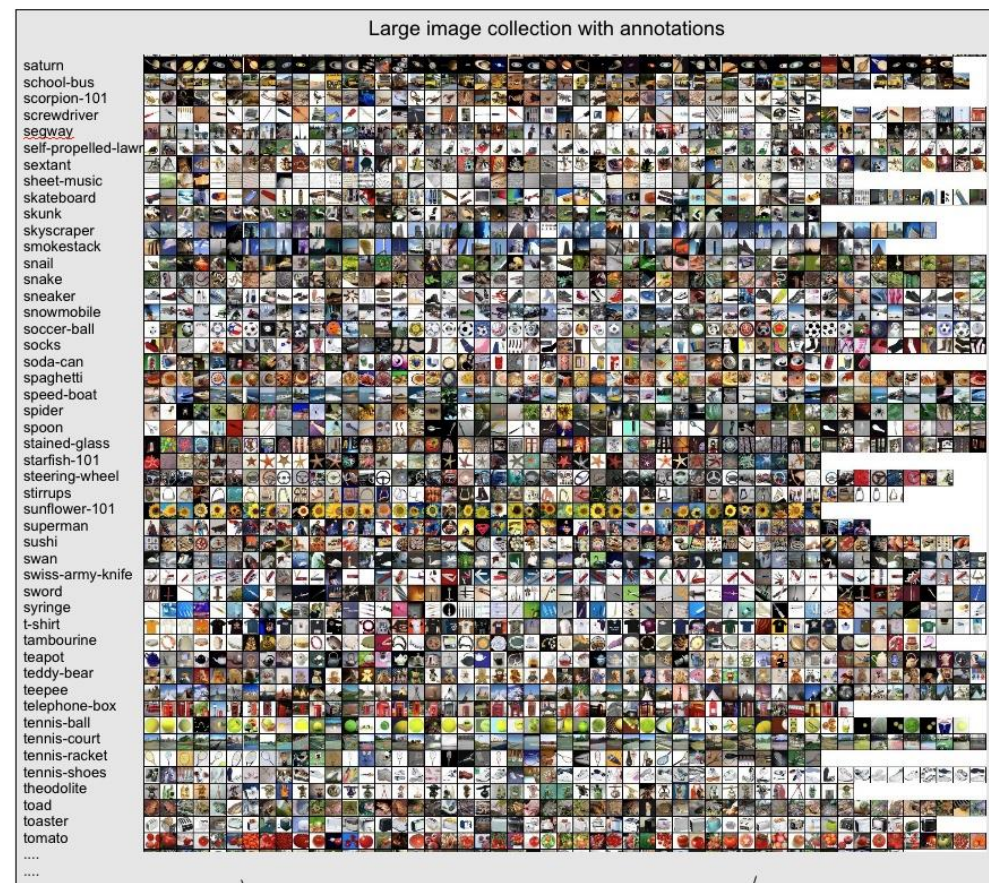
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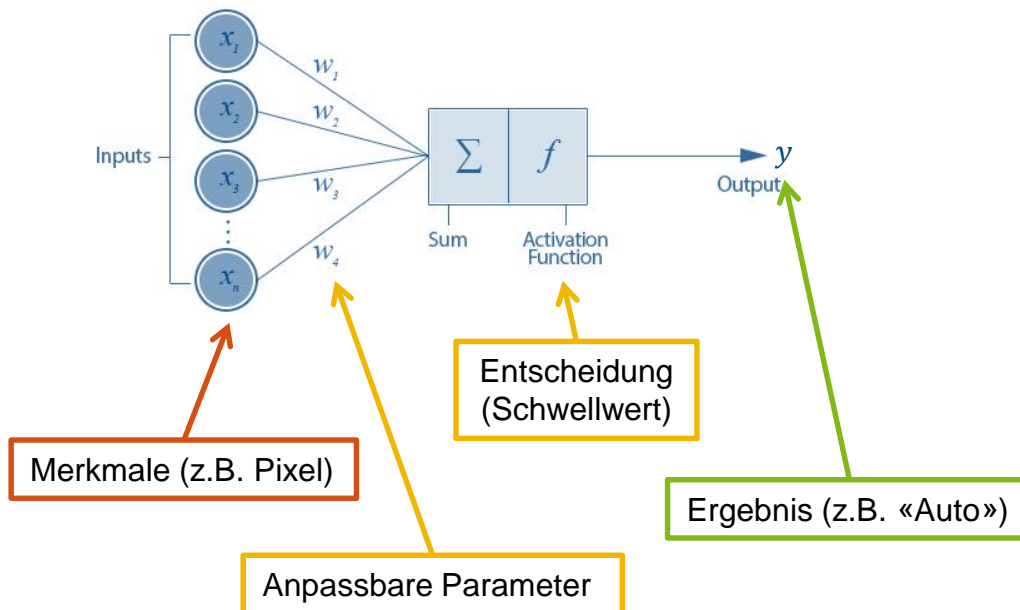
- **Suchen der Parameter einer gegebenen Funktion...**
- ...so dass für alle Beispiele Eingabe (Bild) auf Ausgabe («Auto») abgebildet wird

$$f(x) = y$$

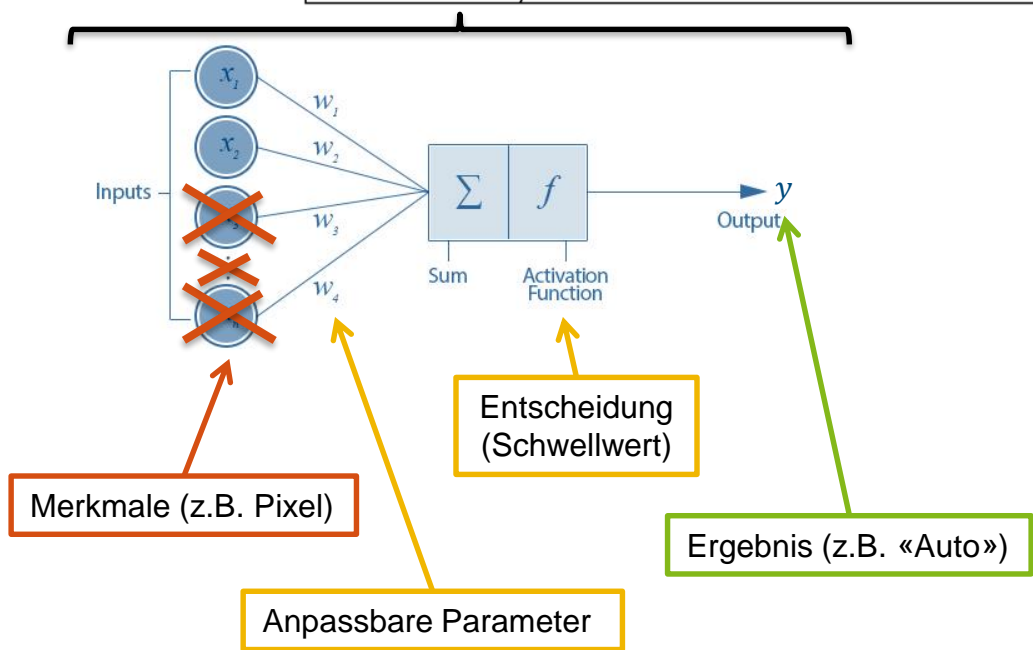
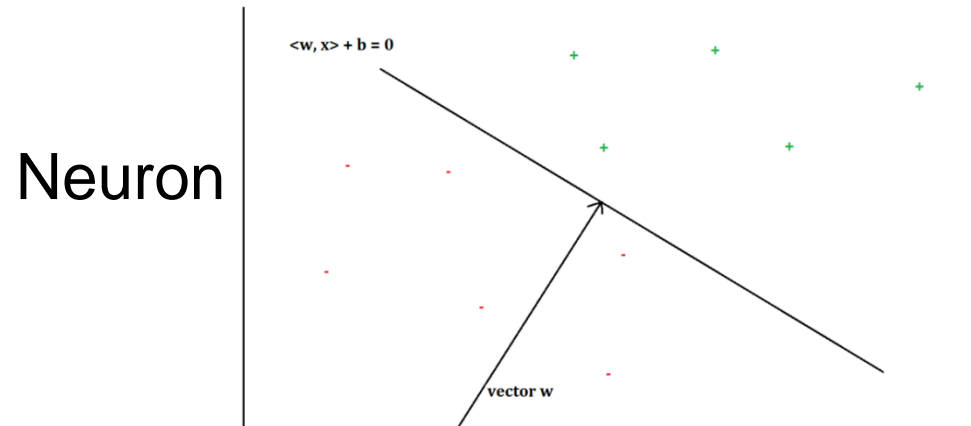


# Suche der Parameter *einer Funktion*?

## Neuron

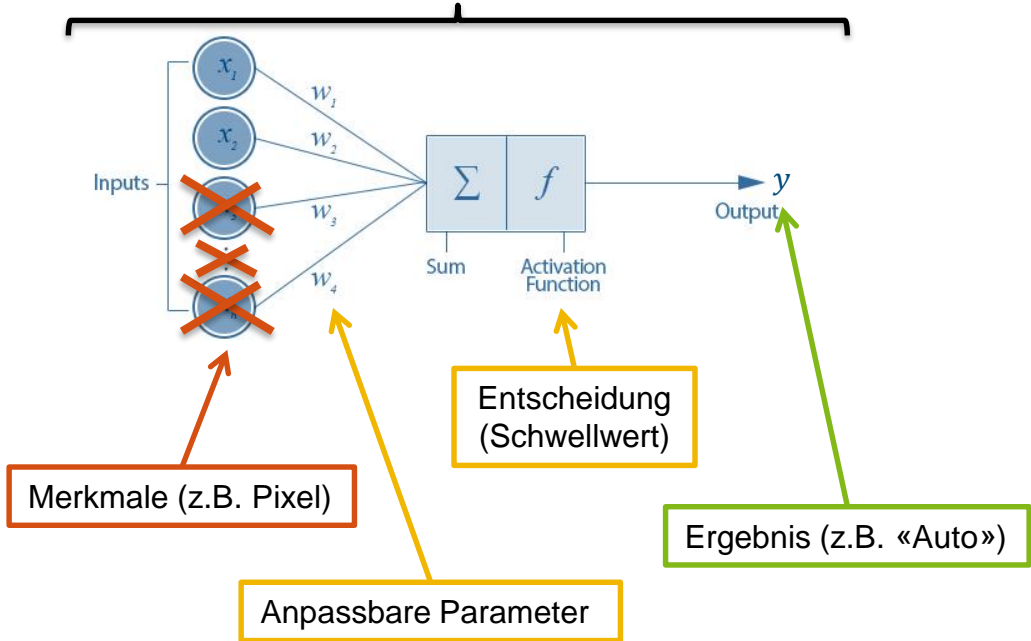
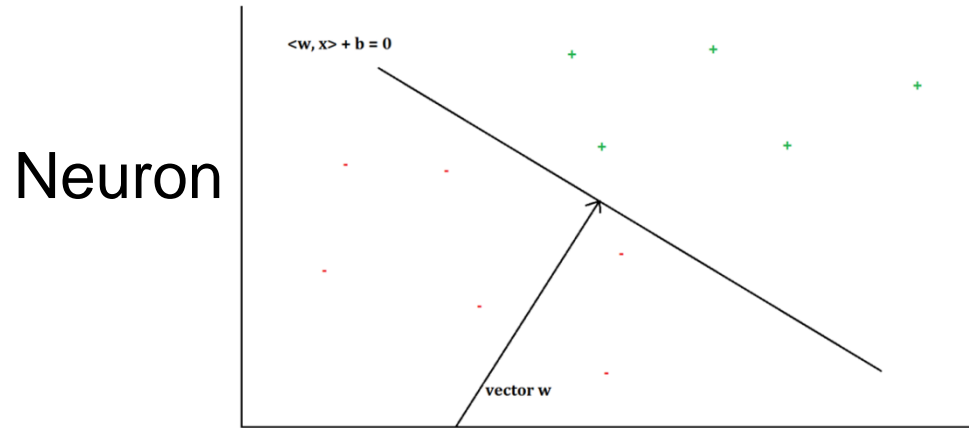


# Suche der Parameter *einer Funktion*?

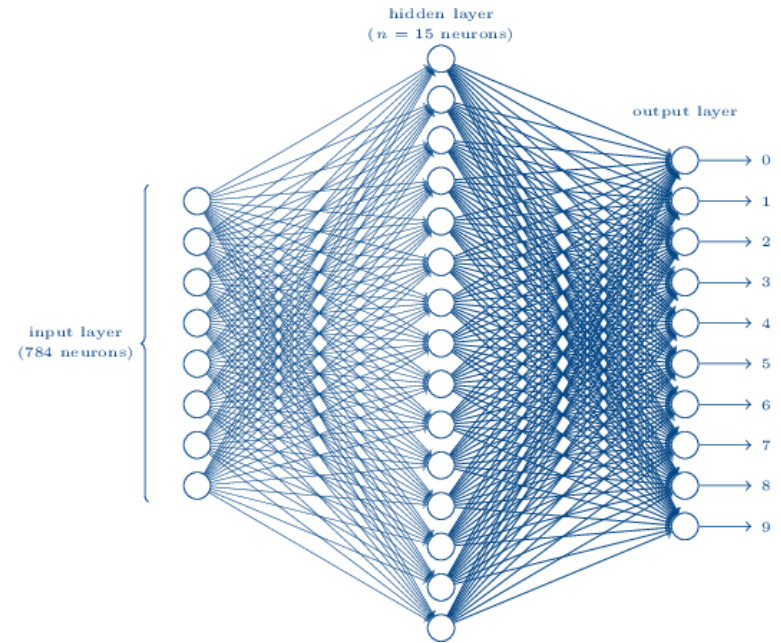




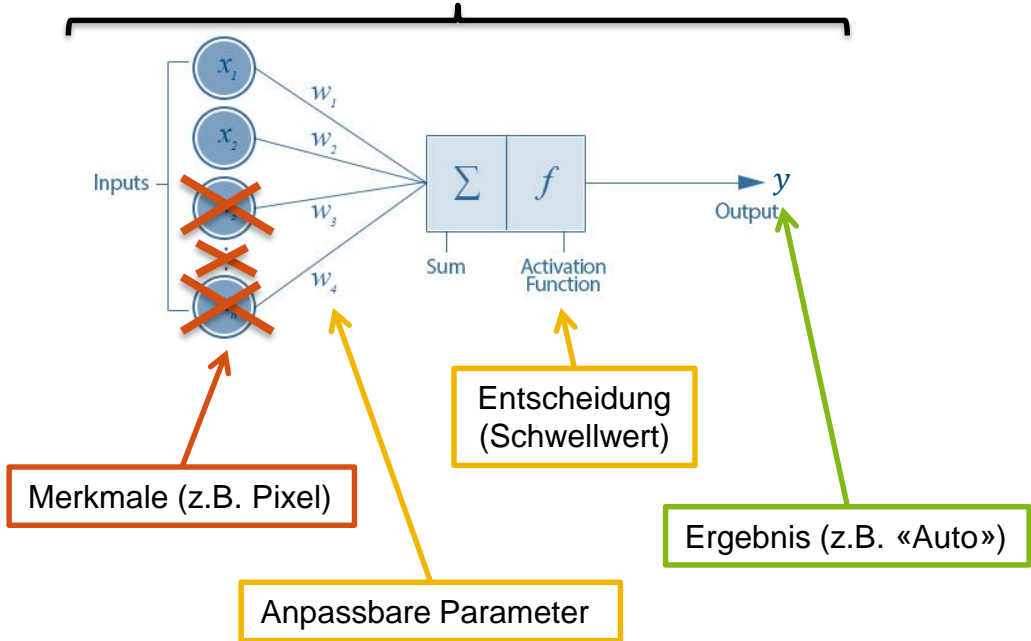
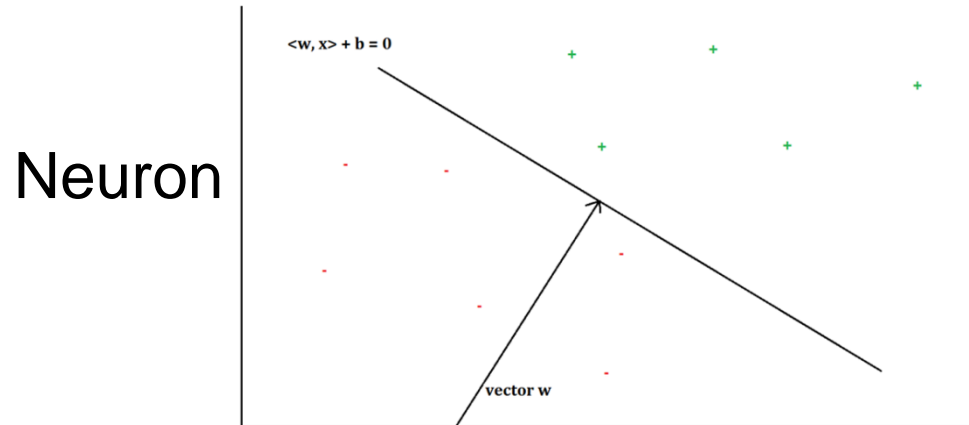
# Suche der Parameter *einer Funktion*?



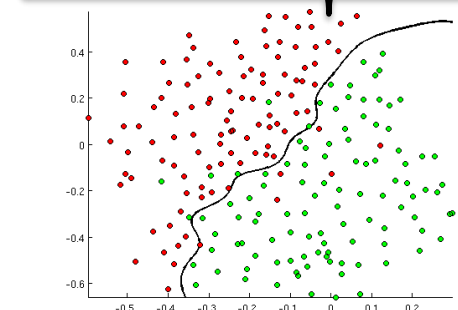
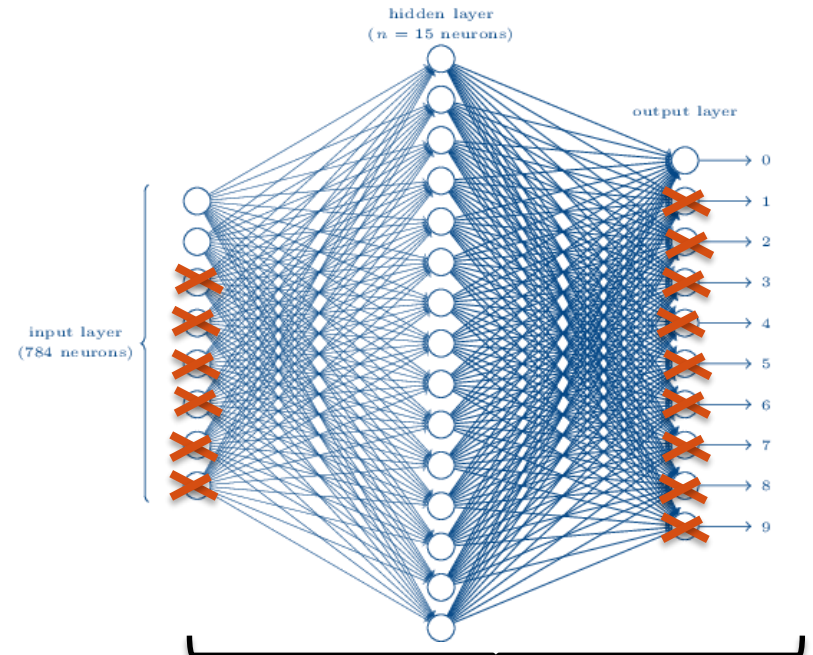
# Neuronales Netz



# Suche der Parameter *einer Funktion*?

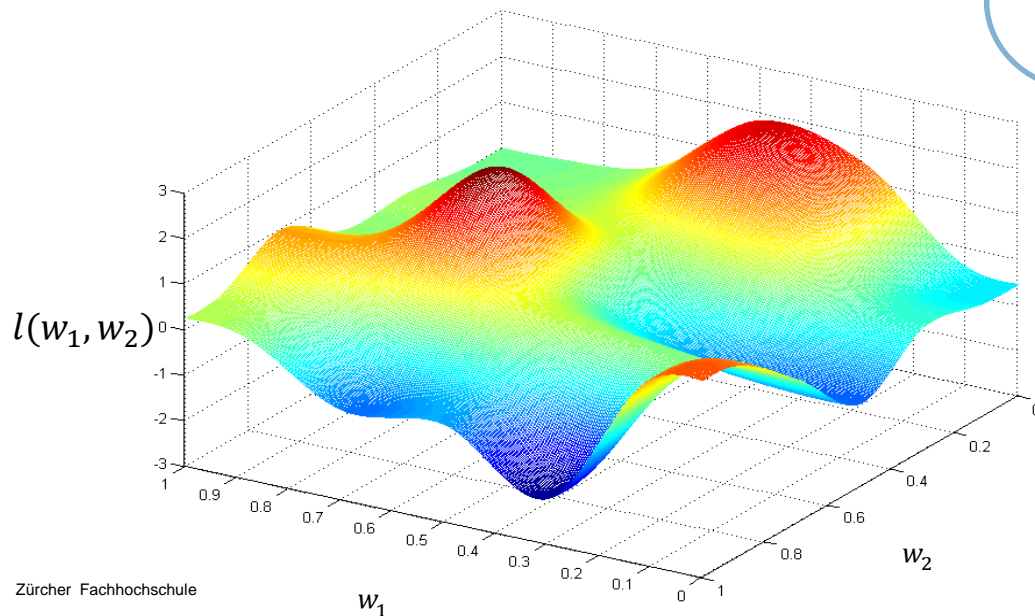
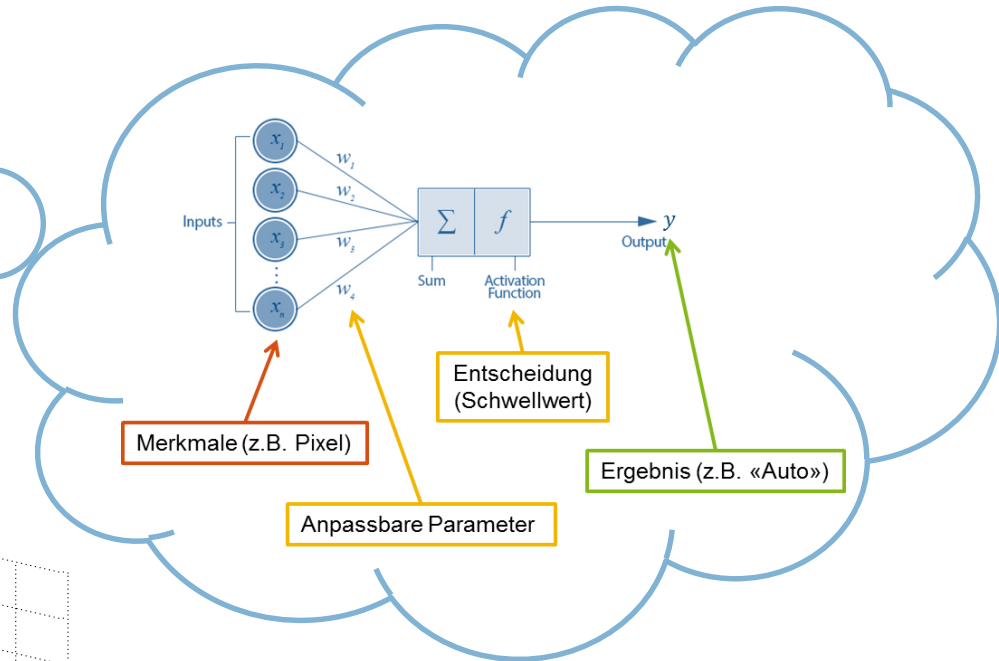


# Neuronales Netz



# Suche der Parameter einer Funktion?

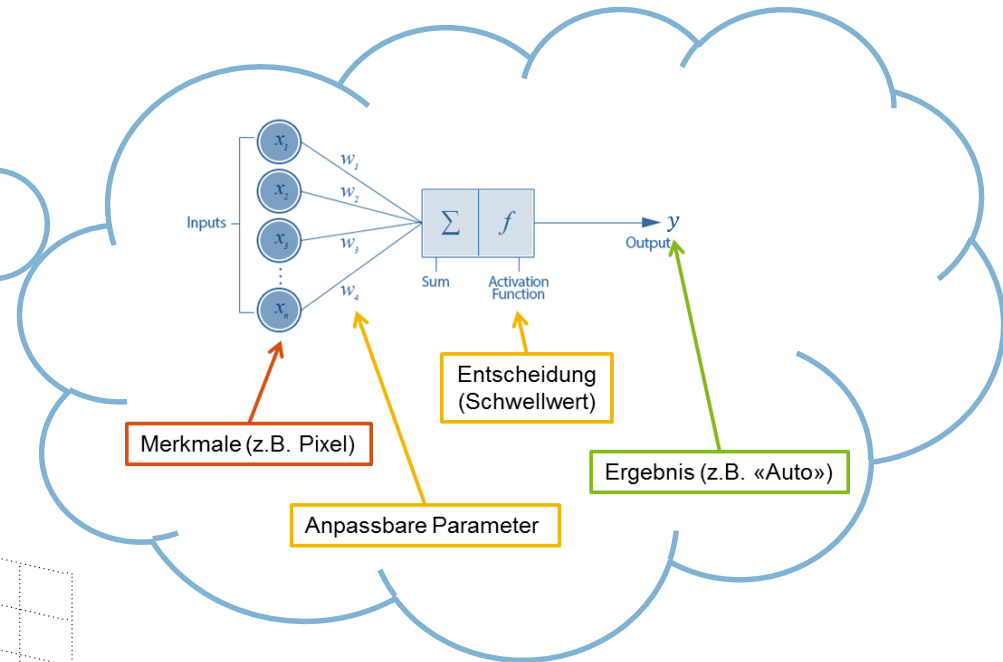
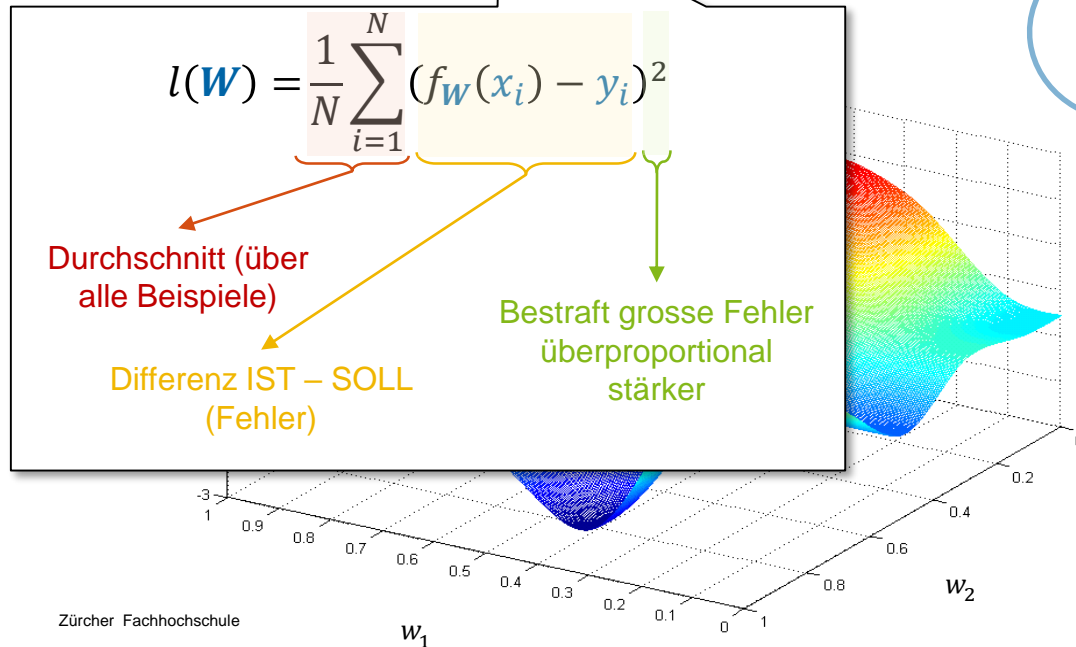
- Unser Neuronales Netz:  $f_{\mathbf{W}}(\mathbf{x}) = y$   
mit **Bild**  $\mathbf{x}$ , **echtem Resultat**  $y$  und **Parametern**  $\mathbf{W}$   
( $\mathbf{W} = \{w_1, w_2, \dots\}$  anfangs zufällig gewählt)
- Fehlermass:  $l(\mathbf{W}) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (f_{\mathbf{W}}(\mathbf{x}_i) - y_i)^2$   
Durchschnitt der quadratischen Abweichungen  
über alle Bilder (Loss)



← Fehlerlandschaft

# Suche der Parameter einer Funktion?

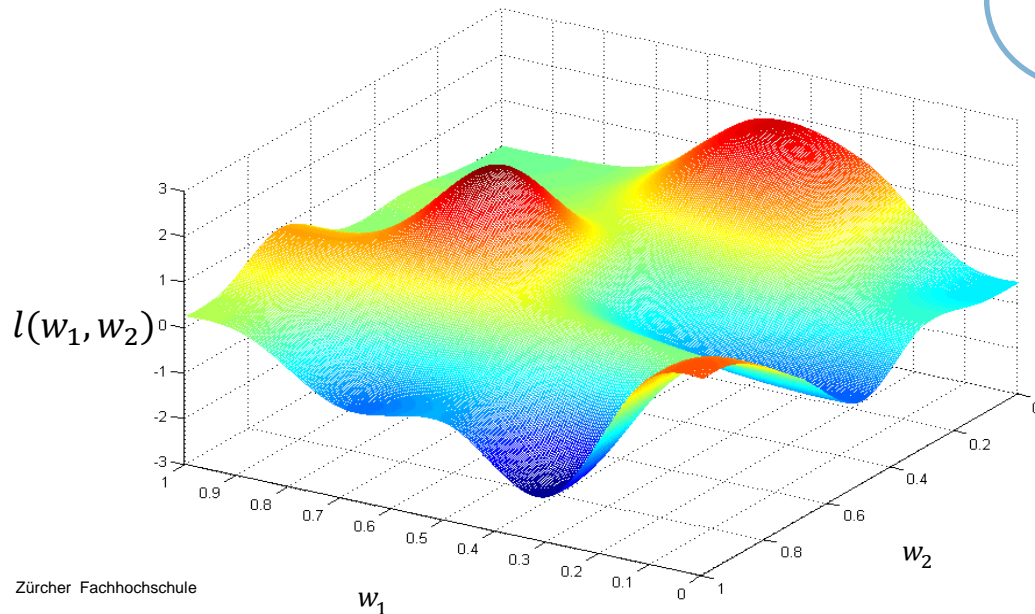
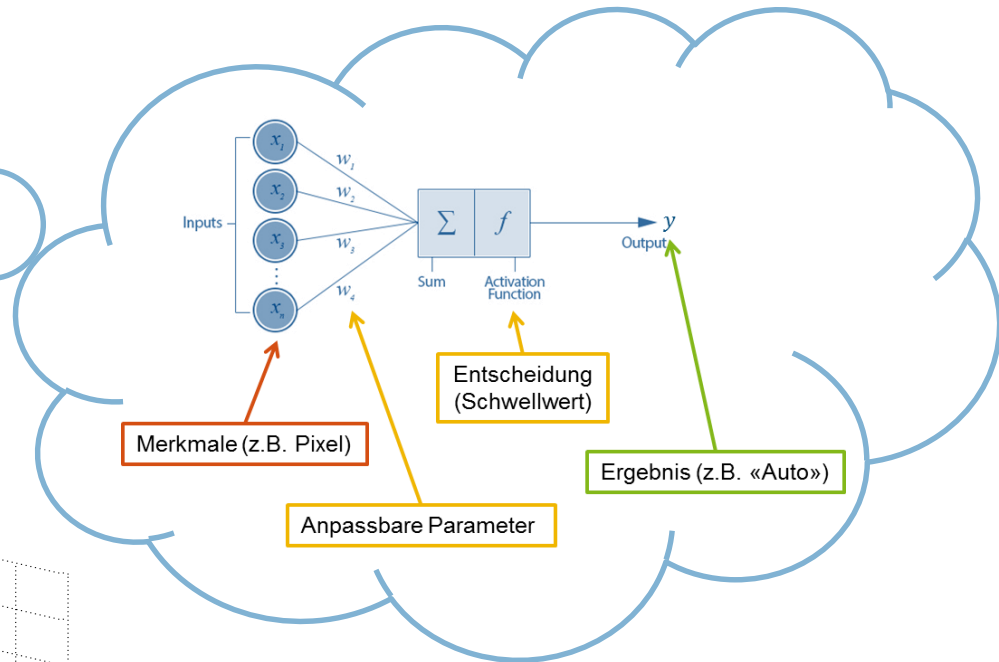
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mit **Bild**  $\mathbf{x}$ , **echtem Resultat**  $y$  und **Parametern**  $\mathbf{W}$   
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Durchschnitt der quadratischen Abweichungen  
über alle Bilder (Loss)



← Fehlerlandschaft

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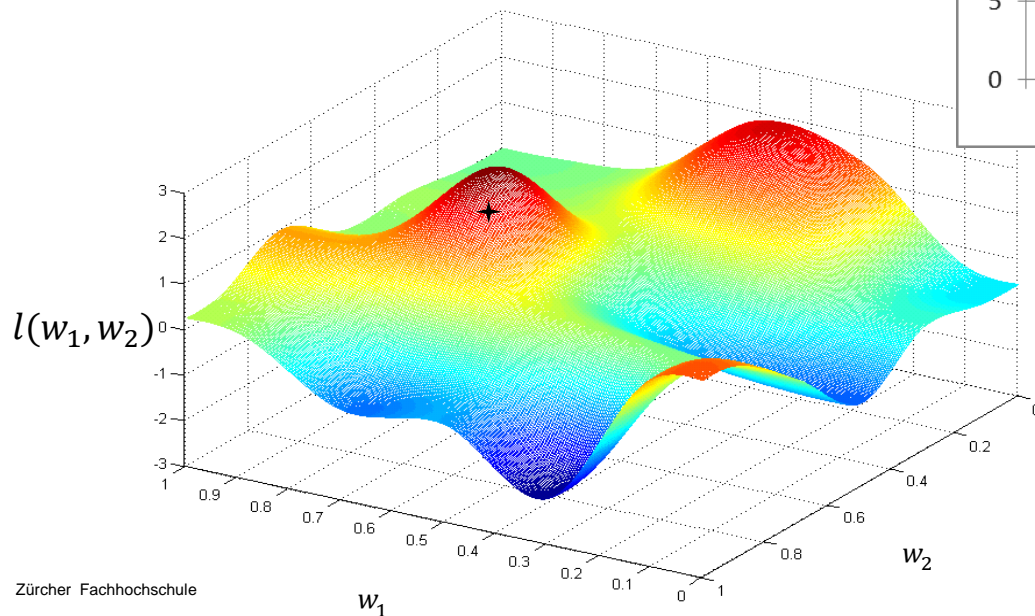
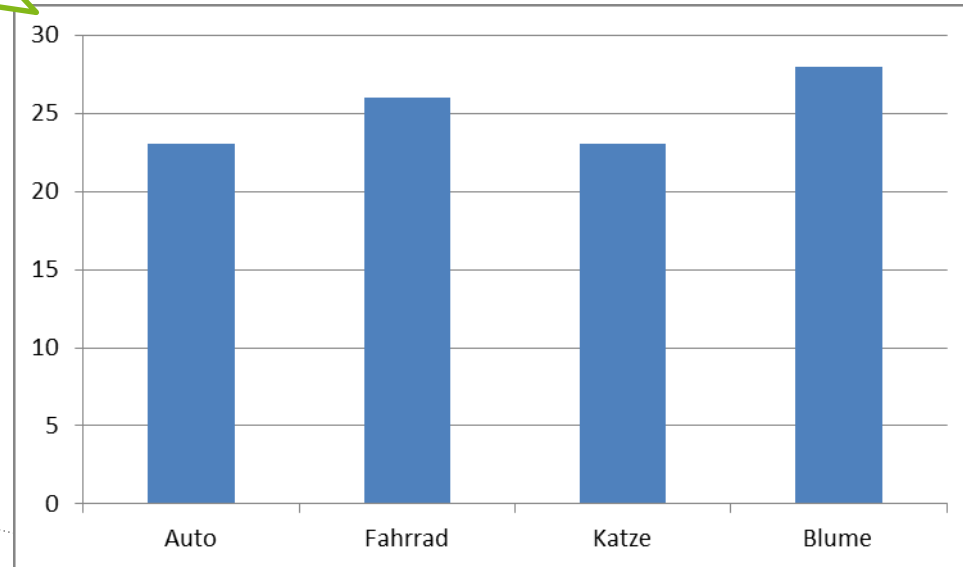


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Wahrscheinlichkeit [%] für bestimmtes Ergebnis

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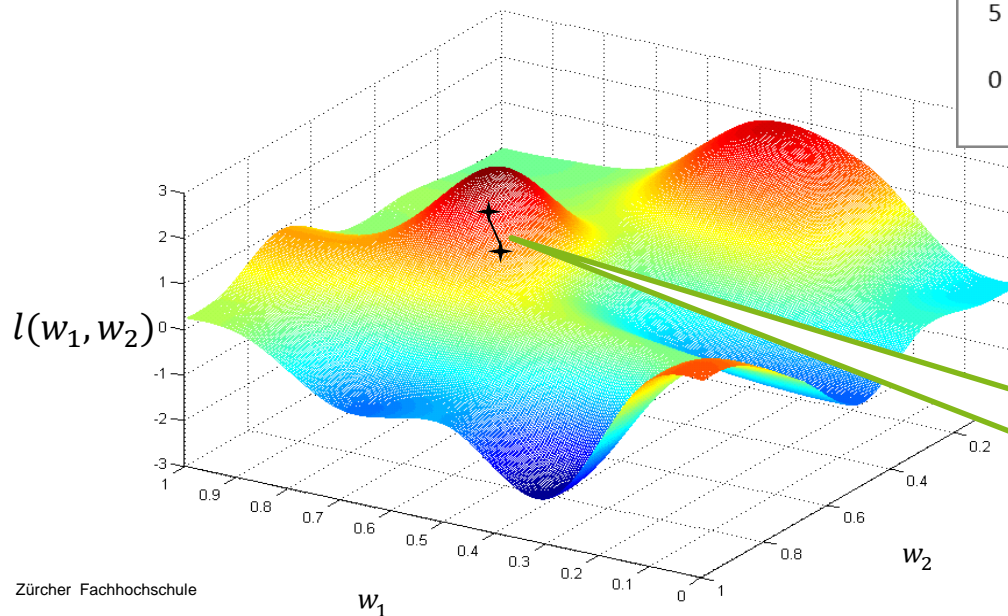
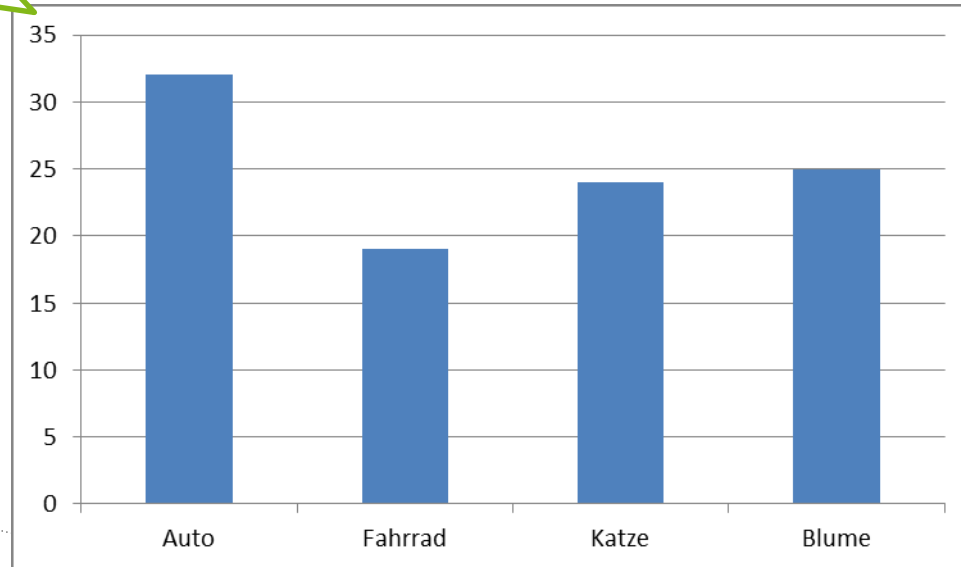


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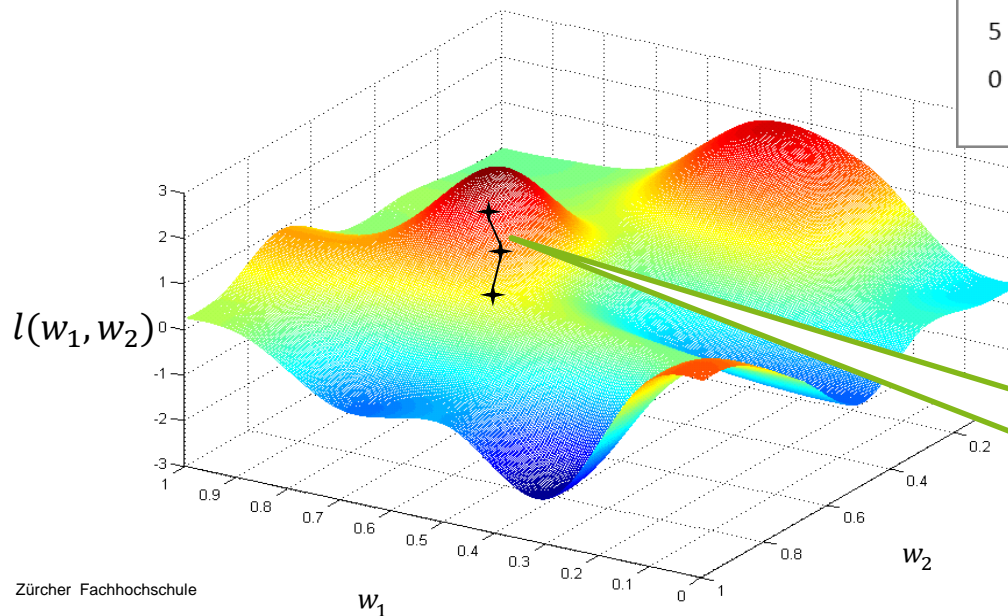
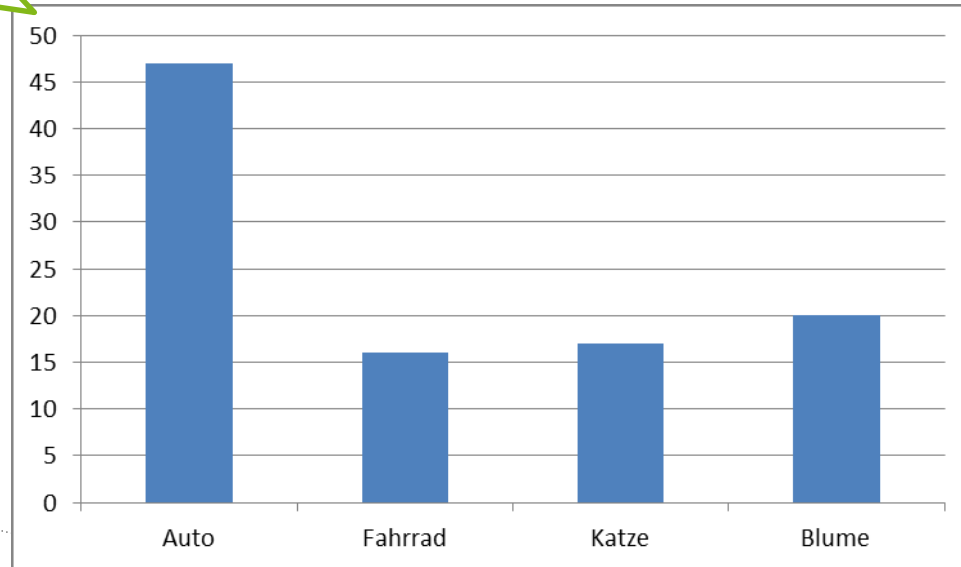
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Methode: Anpassung der Gewichte von  $f$  in Richtung der steilsten Steigung (abwärts) von  $J$

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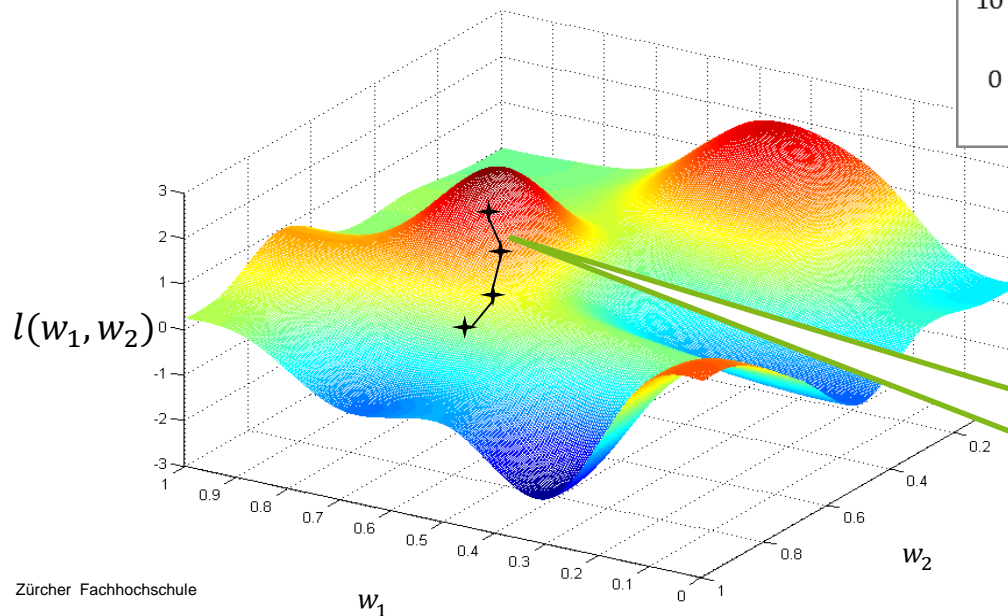
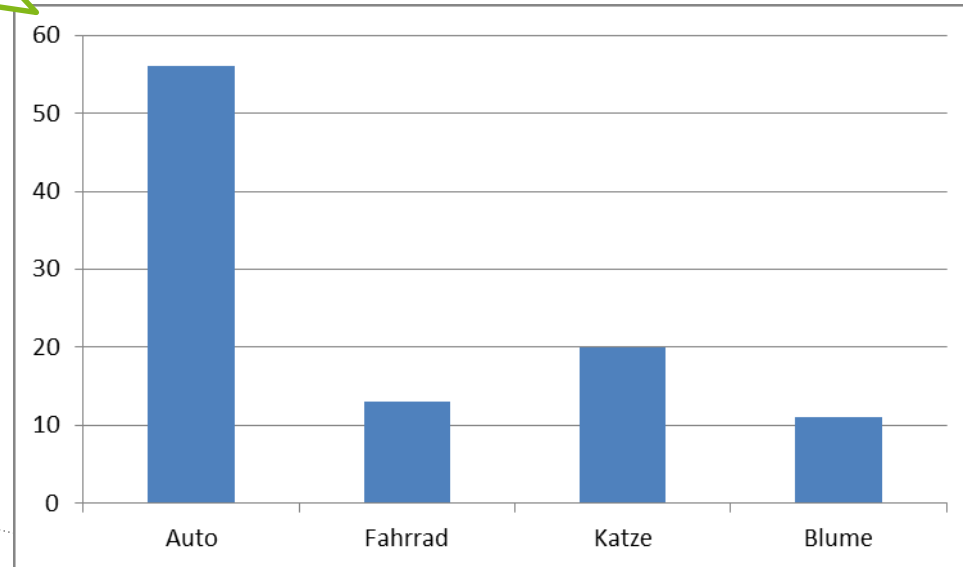
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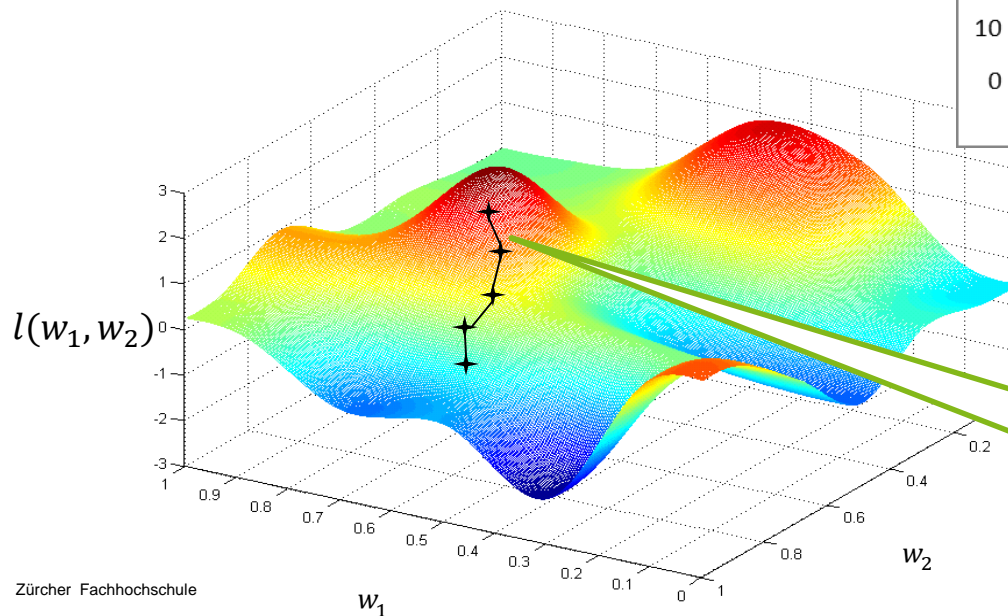
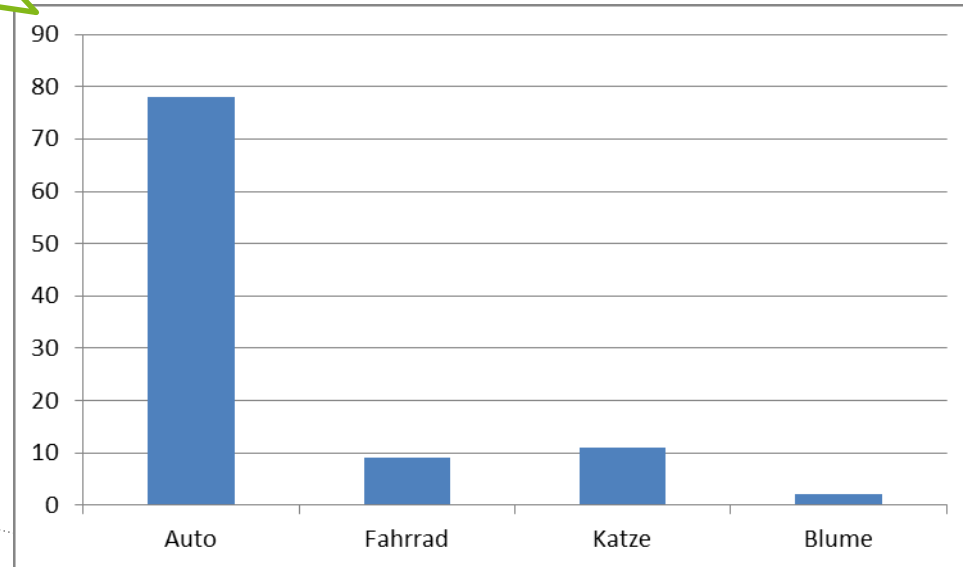
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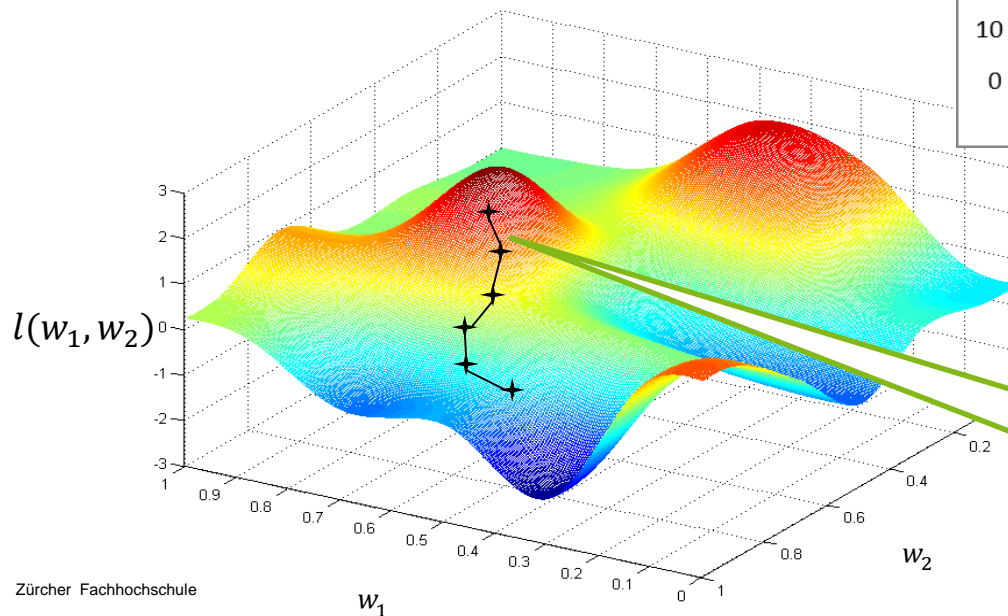
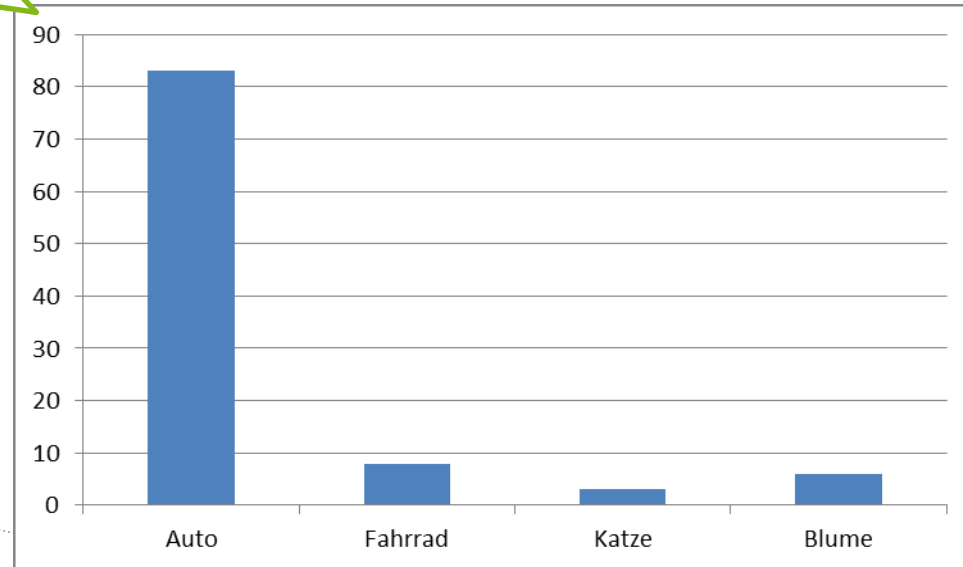
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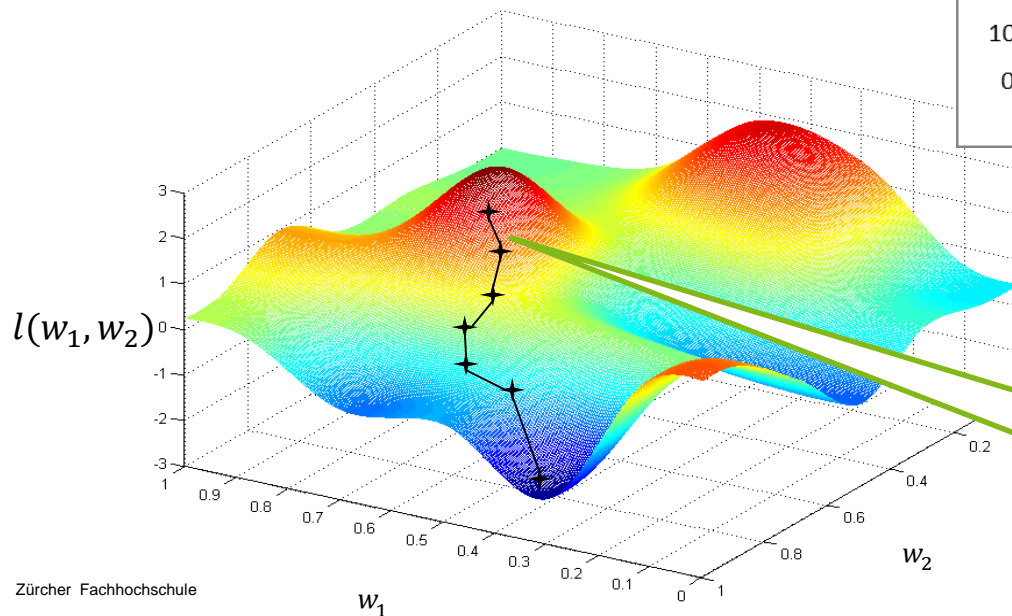
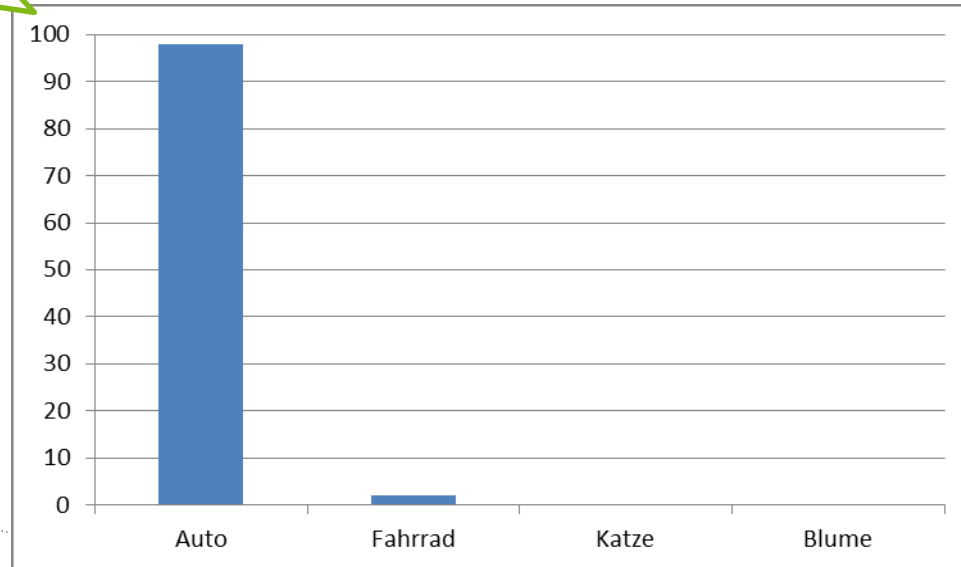
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# Schlussfolgerungen

- Deep Learning hat zu Paradigmenwechsel in *Mustererkennungsaufgaben* geführt
- Die Zeit vom Grundlagenresultat zur praktischer Anwendung beträgt wenige Monate
- Es gibt Methoden zum Hineinschauen in neuronale Black Boxes (siehe Anhang)
- «Denkende rechnende» Maschinen sind trotzdem nur *insel(-hoch-)begabt*  
→ Herausforderungen bestehen im Bereich *Robustheit, Interpretierbarkeit, rechtl. Stellung*



## Zu mir:

- Leiter ZHAW Datalab, Vice President SGAICO, Board Data+Service
- [thilo.stadelmann@zhaw.ch](mailto:thilo.stadelmann@zhaw.ch)
- 058 934 72 08
- <https://stdm.github.io/>



## Mehr zum Thema:

- KI: <https://sgaico.swissinformatics.org/>
- Data+Service Alliance: [www.data-service-alliance.ch](http://www.data-service-alliance.ch)
- Gemeinsame Projekte: [datalab@zhaw.ch](mailto:datalab@zhaw.ch)

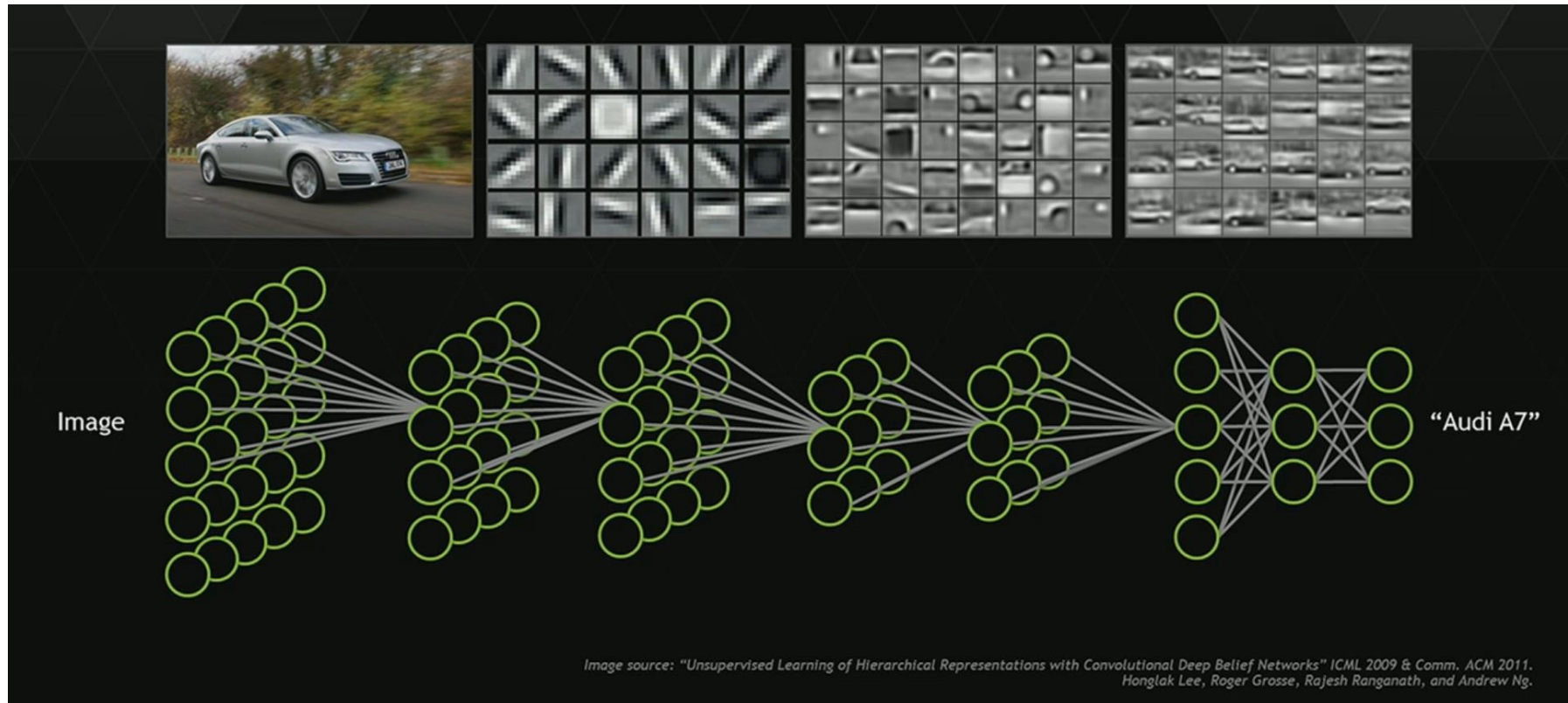
→ Fragen Sie gerne nach.



# ANHANG

# Was «sieht» das Neuronale Netz?

## Hierarchien komplexer werdender Merkmale



Quellen: <https://www.pinterest.com/explore/artificial-neural-network/>  
Olah, et al., "Feature Visualization", Distill, 2017, <https://distill.pub/2017/feature-visualization/>.

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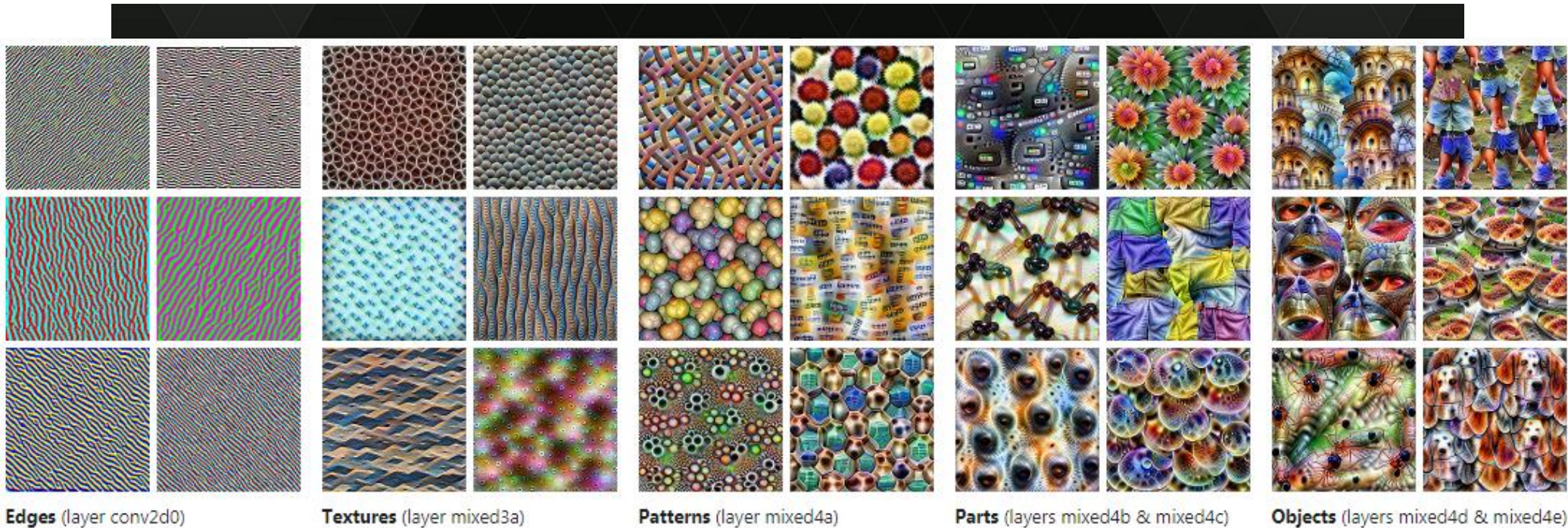


Image source: "Unsupervised Learning of Hierarchical Representations with Convolutional Deep Belief Networks" ICML 2009 & Comm. ACM 2011.  
Honglak Lee, Roger Grosse, Rajesh Ranganath, and Andrew Ng.

Quellen: <https://www.pinterest.com/explore/artificial-neural-network/>  
Olah, et al., "Feature Visualization", Distill, 2017, <https://distill.pub/2017/feature-visualization/>.



# Wie schlussfolgert die Maschine?

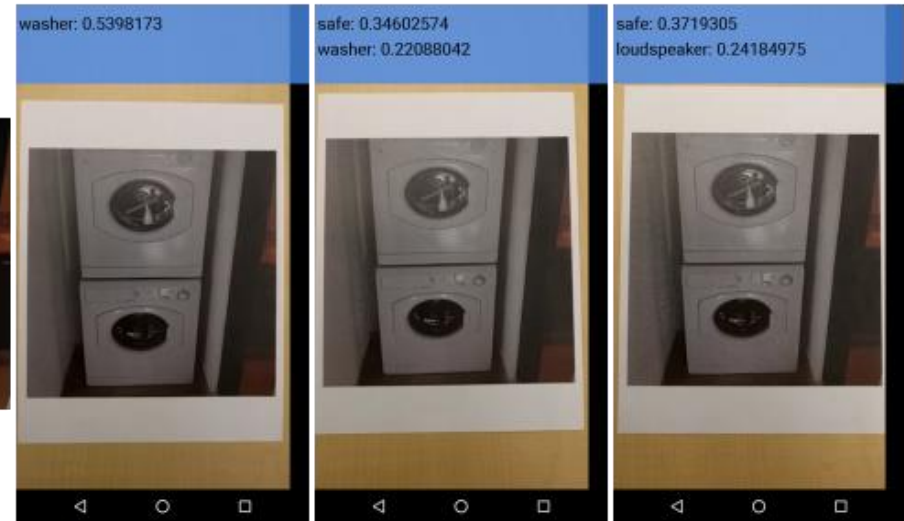
## «Debugging» für Einblicke in die vermeintliche «Black Box»

Verdeutlichen ein Problem:

- Adversarial Examples



(a) Image from dataset



(b) Clean image

(c) Adv. image,  $\epsilon = 4$

(d) Adv. image,  $\epsilon = 8$

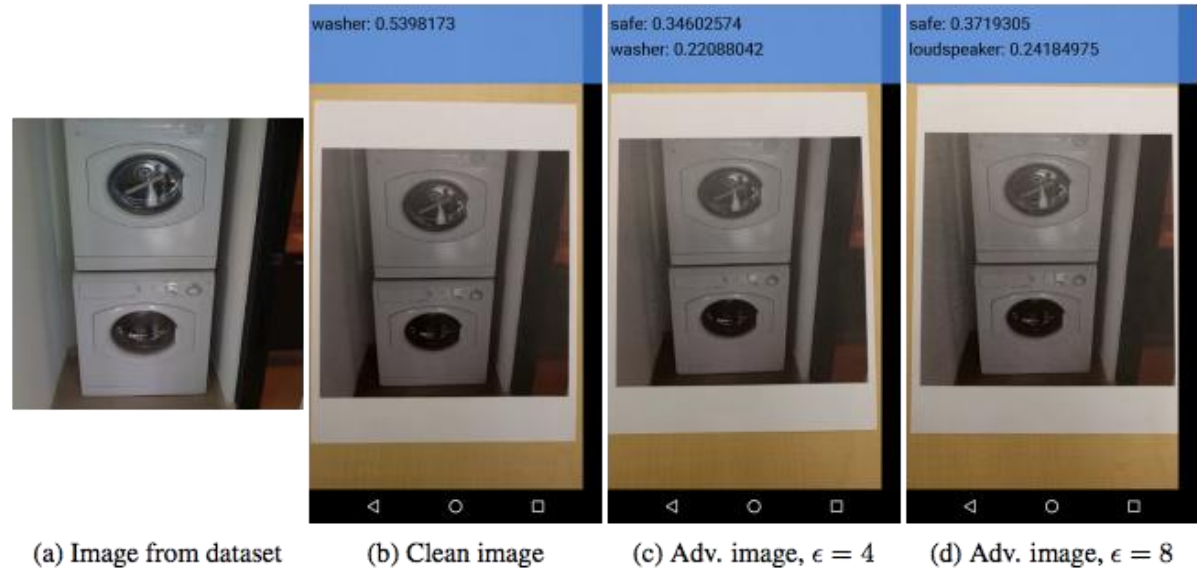
<https://blog.openai.com/adversarial-example-research/>

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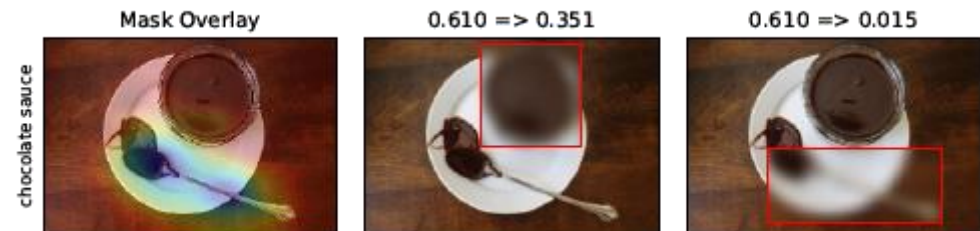
- Adversarial Examples



<https://blog.openai.com/adversarial-example-research/>

Bieten eine Lösung:

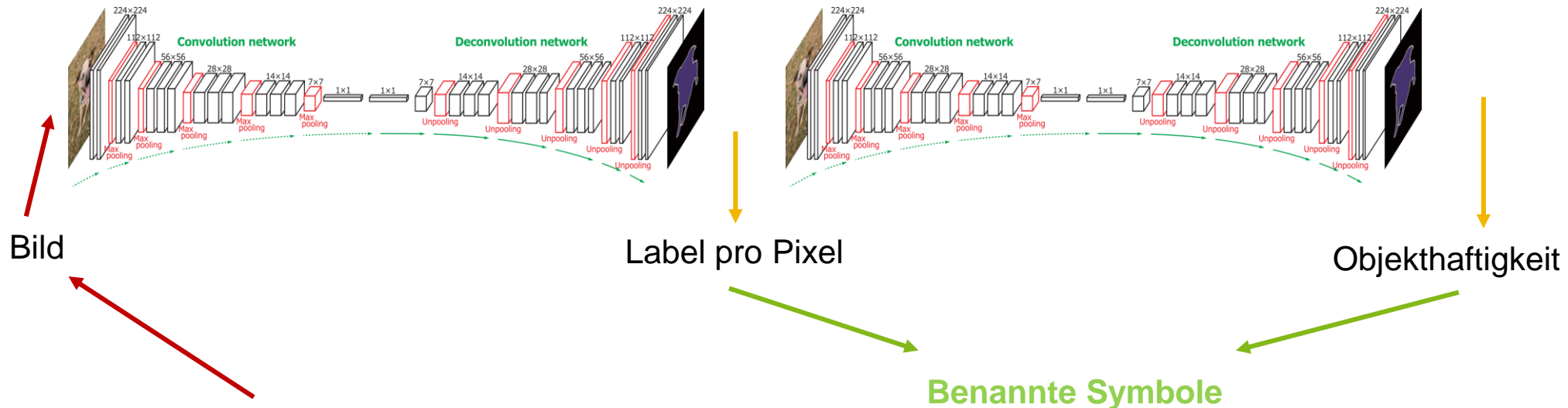
- Saliency Maps



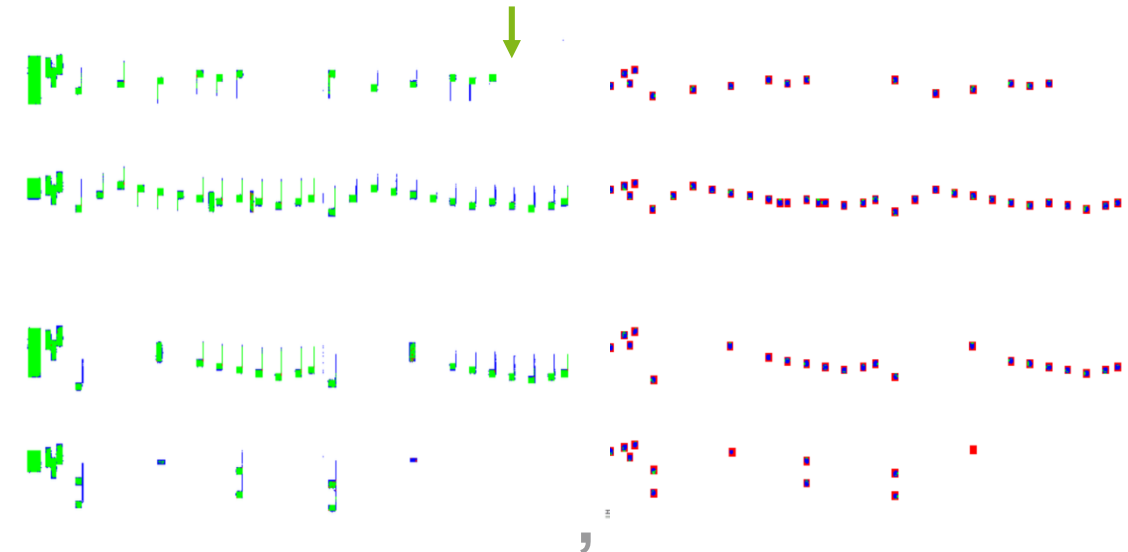
Ruth C. Fong & Andrea Vedaldi, «Interpretable Explanations of Black Boxes by Meaningful Perturbation», 2017

# Erkennung von Musiknotation

## Grundlage für Digitalisierung in Orchestern und Musikschulen



**Benannte Symbole**



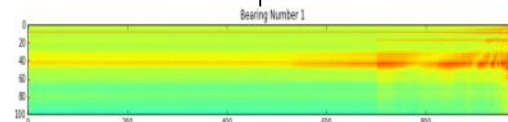
# Datengetriebenes Condition Monitoring

## Predictive Maintenance von Rotationsmaschinen

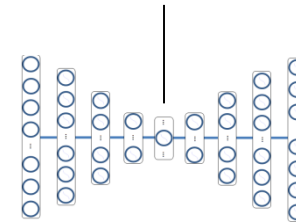
Vibrations-Sensor



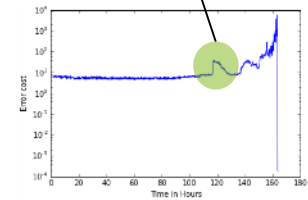
Merkmalsextraktion



z.B. neuronaler Autoencoder



Früherkennung von Fehlern



# Segmentierung von Zeitungsartikeln

## Semiautomatische Medienbeobachtung

