

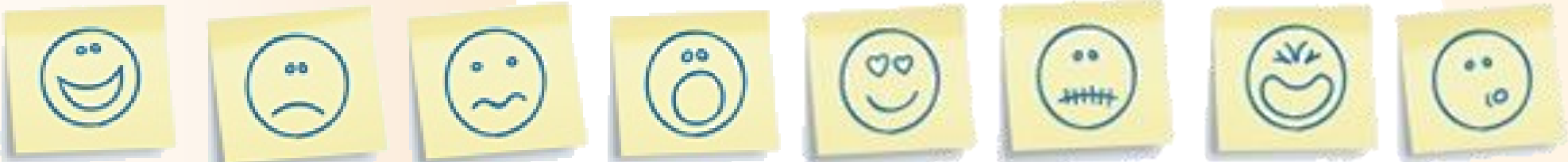


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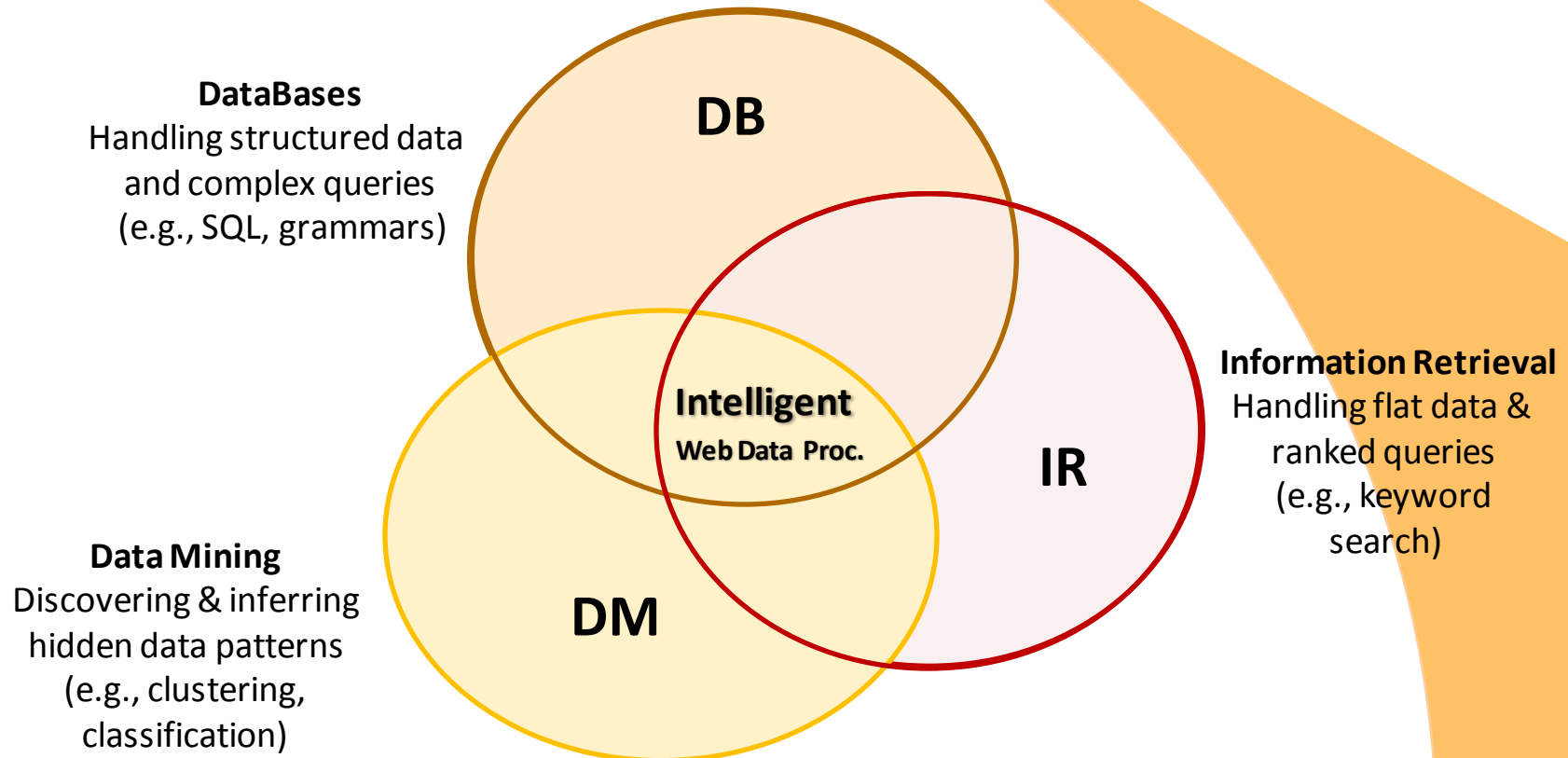
Artificial Intelligence **Learning Human Emotions** *through Intelligent Data Processing*

Joe Tekli, Ph.D.



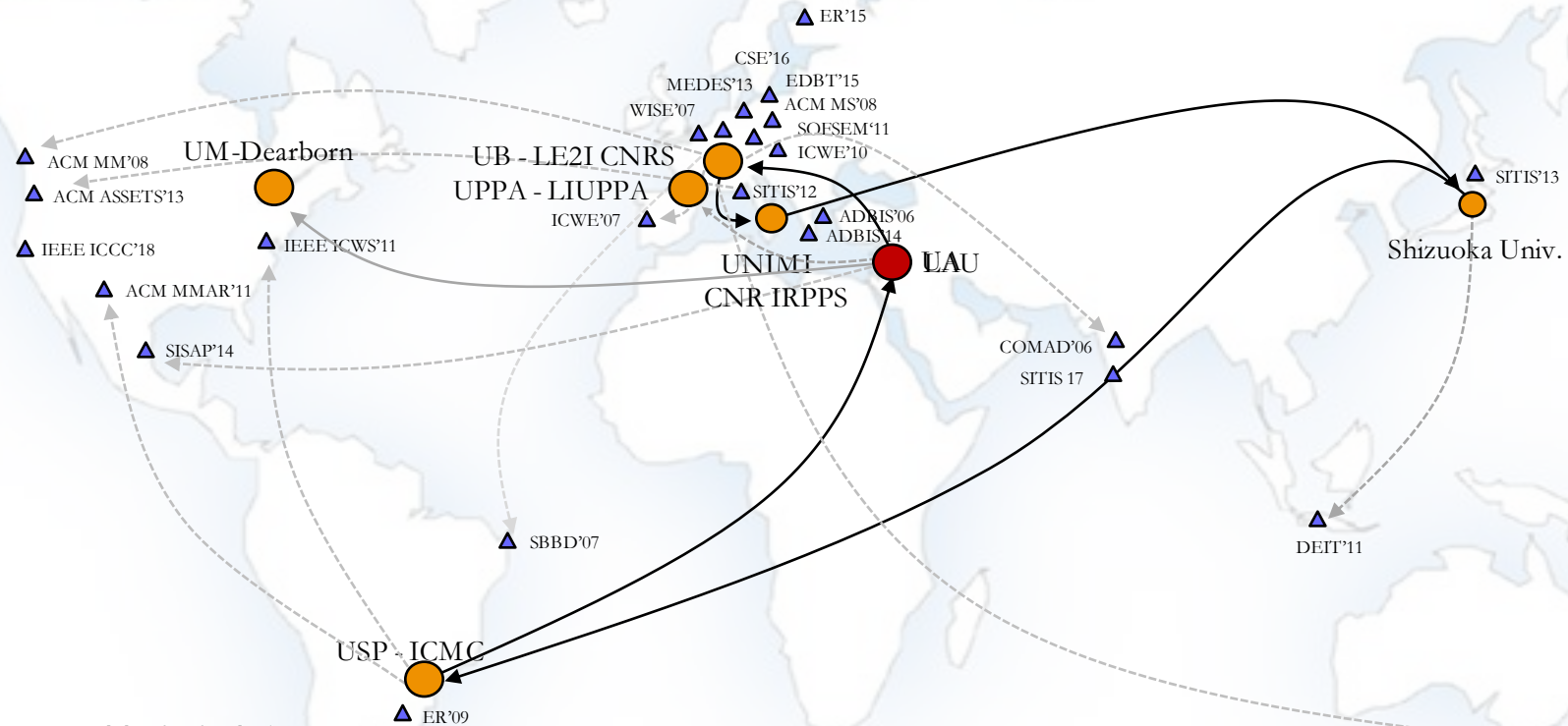
My Area of Expertise

- **Web-based semi-structured data processing & applications**
 - XML, RDF, & OWL are at the center stage of data engineering
 - ⇒ Main building block toward **Intelligent Web Data Processing**



Joe M. Tekli

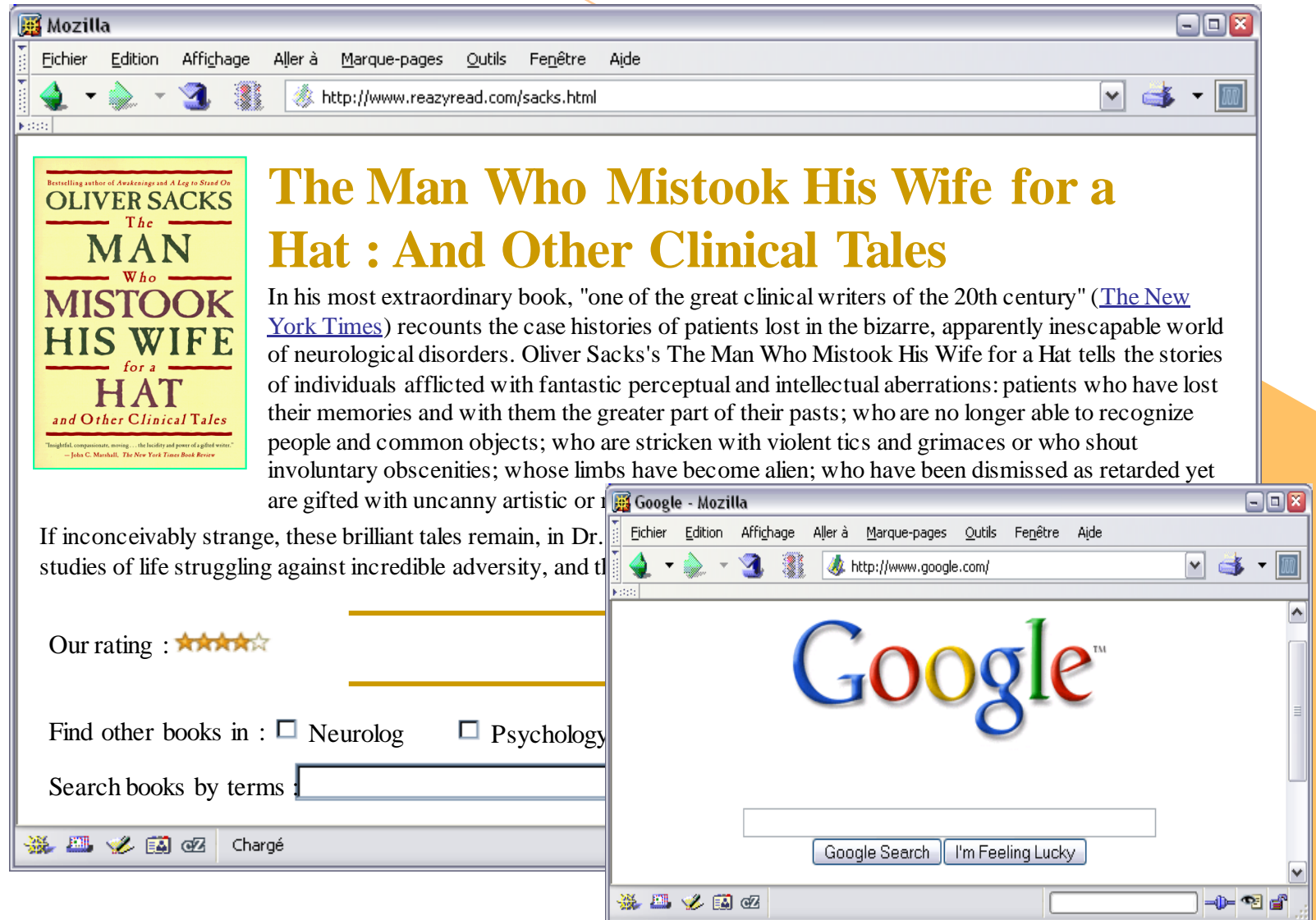
More than **43 scientific publications** in top international conferences and journals
 Coordinated **3 research projects**: CEDRE 2012-13, CNRS-L 2015-16, & LAU-CNRS-L, 2017-19
 Vice President of ACM SIGAPP French Chapter, France, since 2018



Visual Data Accessibility for the Blind
Semantic Indexing & Disambiguation
XML Collective Knowledge
XML Structure Validation
SOAP Multicasting
GML Ranked Retrieval
XML Grammar Matching
RSS Merging
XML Semantic Similarity
XML Structure Similarity
MM Data Fragmentation

2018 – Visiting Researcher Scholarship, **J. William Fulbright Scholarship Program, USA**
 Since 2013 - Assistant Professor – ECE Dept., **Lebanese American University (LAU), Lebanon**
 Since 2012 - Visiting Professor – LIUPPA Laboratory, **University of Pau (UPPA), France**
 2010 - Postdoctoral Scholarship, **Research Support Foundation of the State of Sao Paulo (FAPESP), Brazil**
 2010 - Postdoctoral Fellowship, **Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS), Japan**
 2010 - Postdoctoral Research Grant, **Fondazione Cariplo, Italy**
 2009 - Highest Honors (Summa Cum Laude), PhD, **LE2I Laboratory UMR-CNRS, Dijon, France**
 2007 - PhD Graduate Fellowship, **Ministry of Education and Research, France**
 2006 - Honors (Distinction Very Good - Top of Class) - Research Masters, **University of Bourgogne, (UB) Dijon, France**
 2006 - Research Masters Scholarship, **AUF - International French Universities Agency (AUF), Beirut, Lebanon**
 2005 - Honors (Distinction Very Good - Top of Class) - Masters of Engineering, **Antonine University (UA), Lebanon**

Data to Humans...



Mozilla
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http://www.reazylead.com/sacks.html

OLIVER SACKS
The
MAN
Who
MISTOOK
His Wife
for a
HAT
and Other Clinical Tales

The Man Who Mistook His Wife for a Hat : And Other Clinical Tales

In his most extraordinary book, "one of the great clinical writers of the 20th century" ([The New York Times](#)) recounts the case histories of patients lost in the bizarre, apparently inescapable world of neurological disorders. Oliver Sacks's *The Man Who Mistook His Wife for a Hat* tells the stories of individuals afflicted with fantastic perceptual and intellectual aberrations: patients who have lost their memories and with them the greater part of their pasts; who are no longer able to recognize people and common objects; who are stricken with violent tics and grimaces or who shout involuntary obscenities; whose limbs have become alien; who have been dismissed as retarded yet are gifted with uncanny artistic or

If inconceivably strange, these brilliant tales remain, in Dr. Sacks's studies of life struggling against incredible adversity, and the

Our rating : ★★★★★

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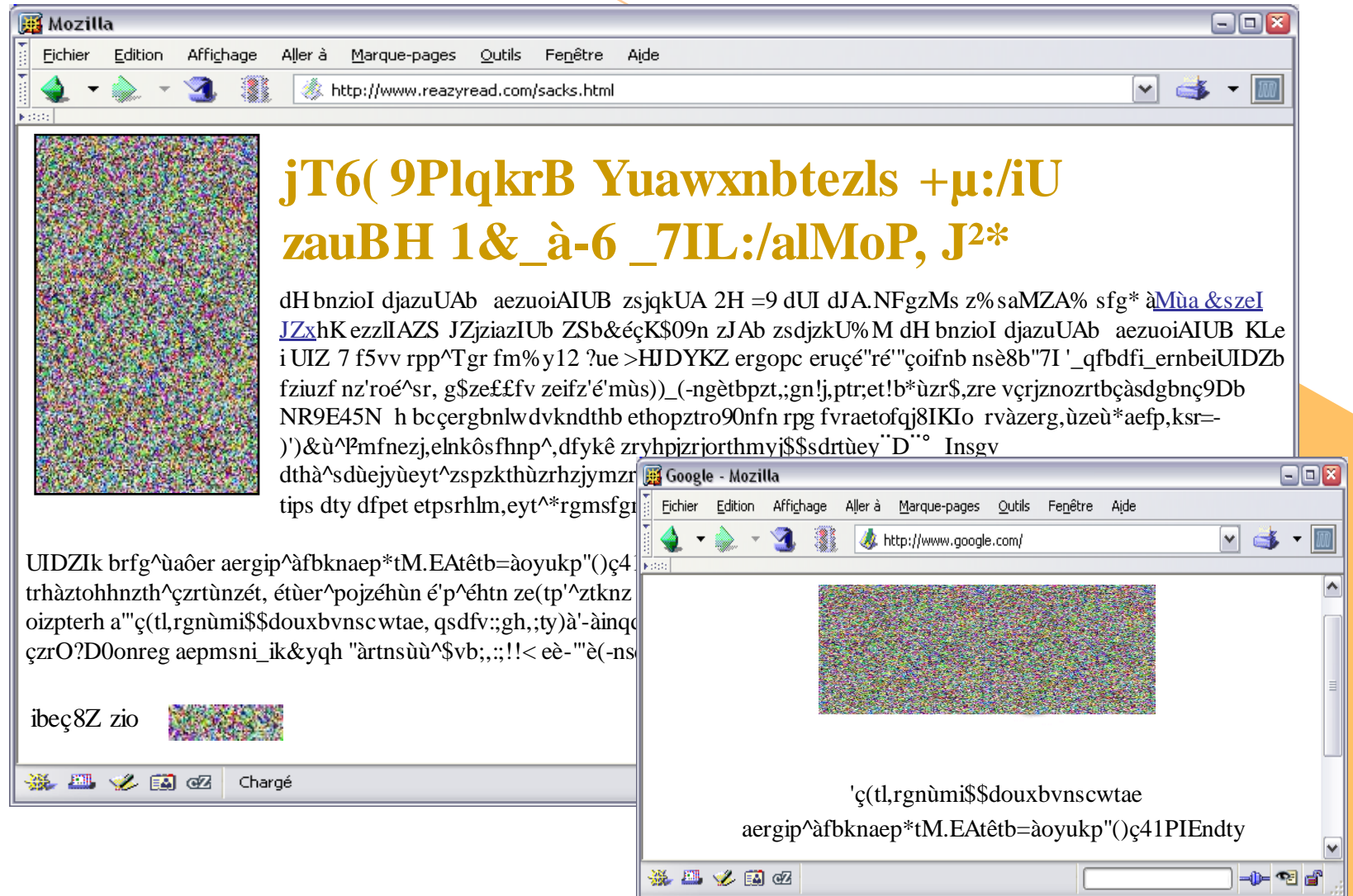
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http://www.google.com/

Google

Google Search I'm Feeling Lucky

Data to Machines...



Computer is an Automated Calculator

- A **computer** is a **programmable machine** designed to execute, in a sequential and automated manner, the computation operations in a program
 - Programming operations are also called: statements or instructions

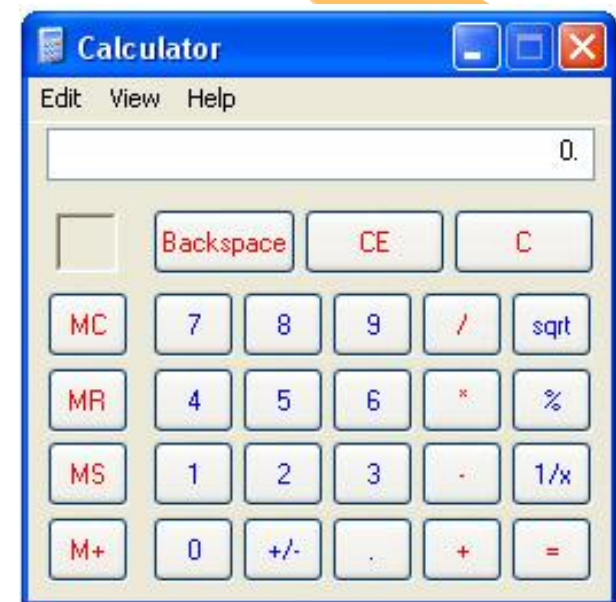
Variables x, a, b of type integer
Variable i of type integer
For i strating at 0 until 5 do:
 $x = a^i + b$
Display x

Source code



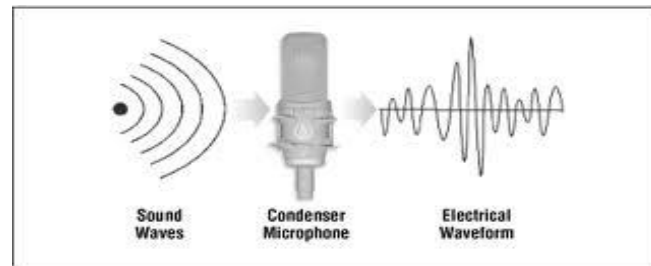
00101 10 1100 111
11010 010 101 001
11011 001 101 110

Machine code

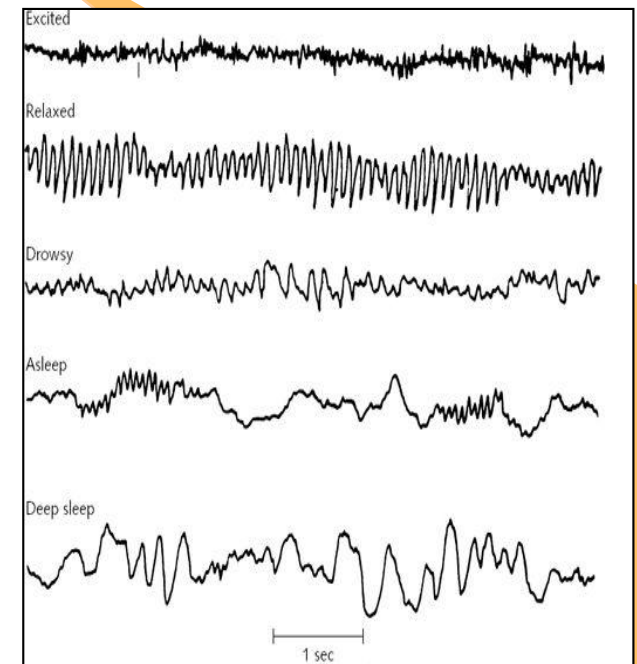


Computer Data Processing

◆ Example 1: Audio signal processing



1. Input acquisition *as electronic signal*

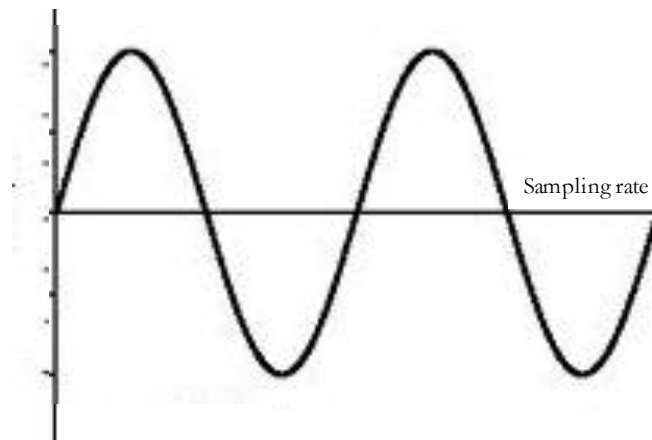


2. Feature extraction

Computer Data Processing

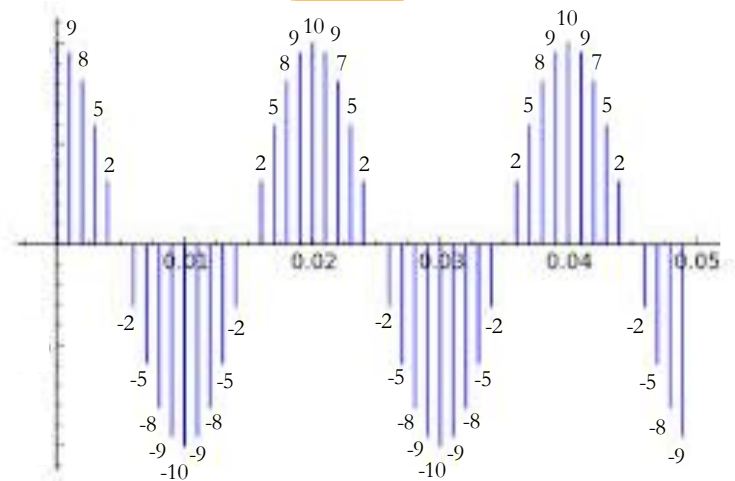
◆ Example 1: Audio signal processing (2)

For every feature:



3. Sampling

Sampling rate highlights precision in number of samples per second



4. Digitization

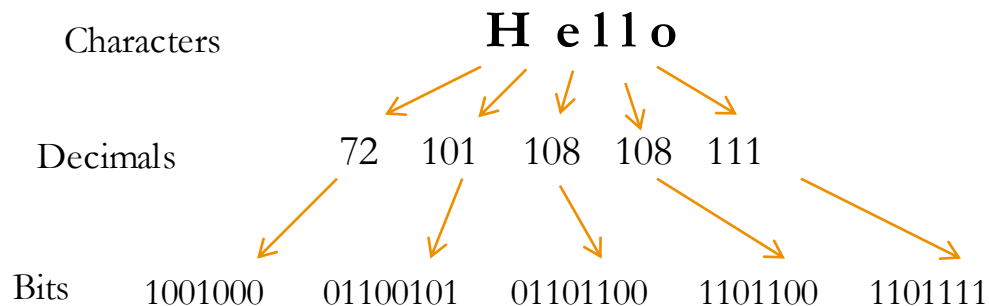
Output signal: < 9; 8; 5; 2; 0; -2; -5; -8; -9; -10;
-9; -8; -5; -2; 0; 2; 5; 8; 9; 10;
9; 8; 5; 2; 0; -2; -5; -8; -9; -10;
9; -8; -5; -2; 0; 2; 5; 8; 9; 10; ...>

Computer Data Processing

◆ Example 2: Test processing

◆ Binary format

- ASCII: American standard code for information interchange
 - Standard binary coding to represent characters of the Latin alphabet
 - **Text** is handled as a sequence of **numbers**



Character	Decimal	Binary
'A'	65	1000001
'B'	66	1000010
...
'Z'	90	1011010
...
'a'	97	1100001
...
'z'	122	1111010

Toward Intelligent Data Processing

- ◆ Processing the **meaning** of data
 - ◆ Processing **sentiments** behind data

Hello

A conventional expression of greeting

Who gave the data (*Merriam-Webster Dictionary*)?

When was it given (*published in 2002*), etc.

*A conventional expression of greeting is "Hello",
Following the Merriam-Webster dictionary
in its version published in 2002*

Data

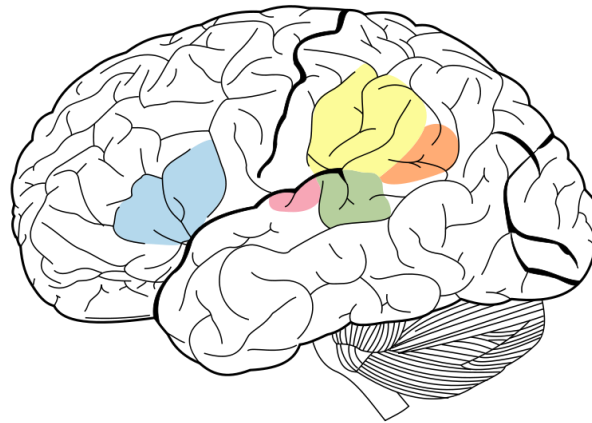
Information

Meta-data

Knowledge

Toward Intelligent Data Processing

- ◆ Involving different fields of study in AI
 - ◆ Knowledge Representation
 - ◆ Search Agents
 - ◆ Machine Learning
 - ◆ Evolutionary Computation



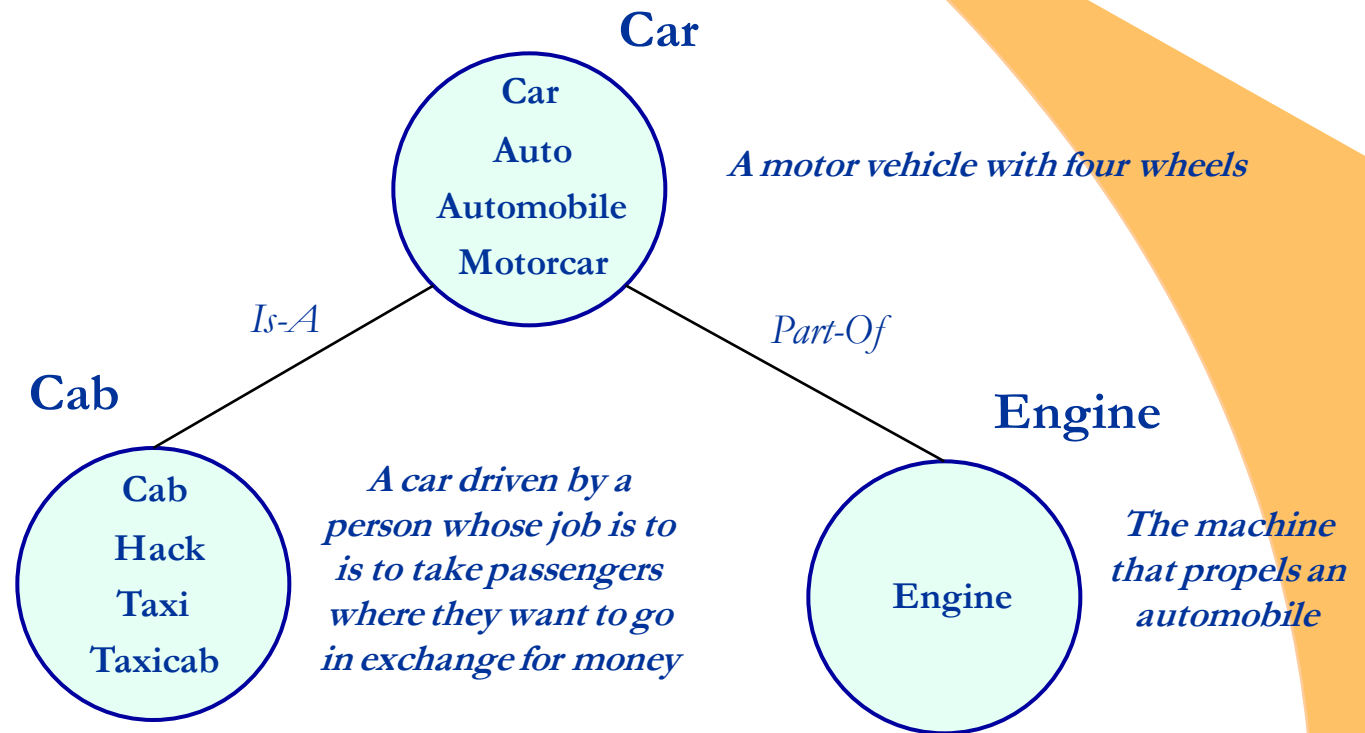
Attempting to mimic the **biological brain!**

1. Knowledge Representation

- ◆ Many of the problems machines are expected to solve will require extensive **knowledge** about the world
- ◆ **Main Premise**: Assigning information well defined **meaning**, to be **automatically understood** and processed **by machines**
- ◆ **Basic constructs**:
 - **Controlled vocabulary** (e.g., machine-readable dictionary)
 - A list of ordered words with explicit semantic meanings
 - **Thesaurus** (e.g., **lexicon**)
 - A dictionary enriched with semantic relations
 - Is-A, Related-To, Attribute-Of, See-Also, etc.
 - **Ontology** (e.g., **knowledge base**)
 - Thesaurus with an explicit formalization of relations
 - Using dedicated grammar rules

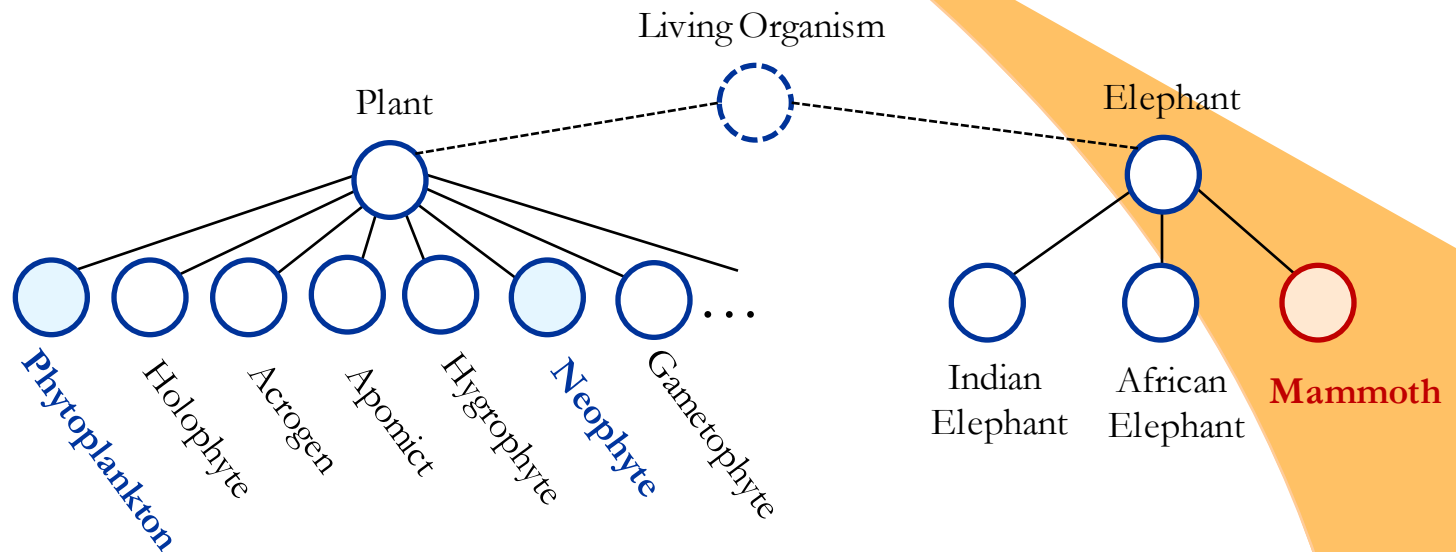
1. Knowledge Representation

- ◆ **Knowledge base** (e.g., ontology)
 - Modeled as a **Semantic Network**
 - Concepts connected via (hierarchical) relations



2. Search Agents

- ◆ **Knowledge processing:** evaluating relatedness between concepts
 - In the semantic network **search space**

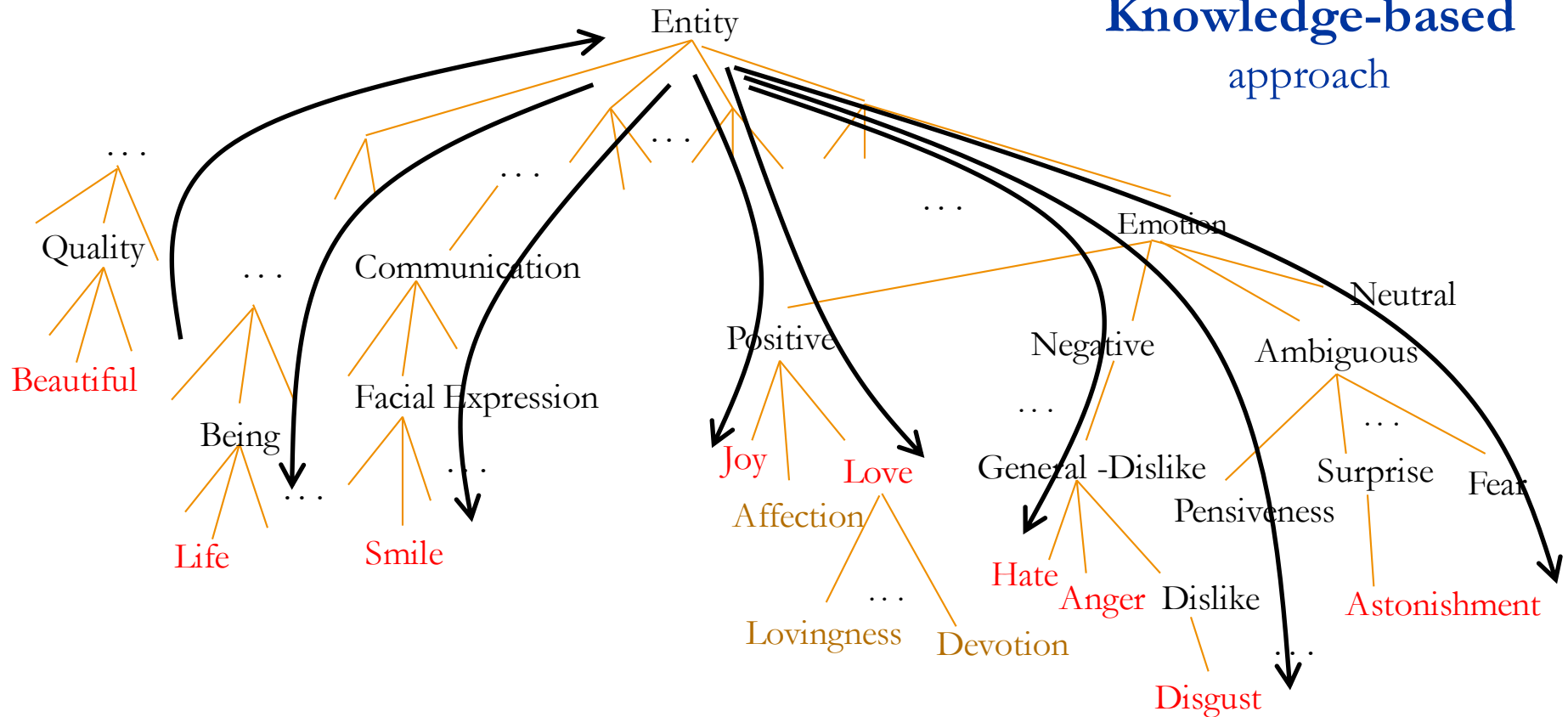


$$\text{Dist}(c_1, c_2, \text{SN}) = \sum_{c \in \text{MinPath}(c_1, c_2, \text{SN})} \text{Weight}(c_1, c, \text{SN})$$

$$\text{Weight}(c_1, c_2, \text{SN}) = \left(\beta + (1-\beta) \times \frac{\text{Child}(\text{SN})}{|\text{Child}(c_2)|} \right) \times \left(\frac{\text{Depth}(c_2) + 1}{\text{Depth}(c_2)} \right)^\alpha \times \text{Type}(c_1, c_2)$$

◆ Example: “Smile, life is beautiful”

Unsupervised Knowledge-based approach



Smile [joy:1.00000, sadness:0.02439, love:1.00000, anger:0.02439, disgust:0.04545, astonishment:0.02439]

Life [joy:0.01389, sadness:0.12500, love:0.12500, anger:0.12500, disgust:0.01042, astonishment:0.00033]

Beautiful [joy:1.00000, sadness:0.02439, love:1.00000, anger:0.02439, disgust:0.04545, astonishment:0.02439]

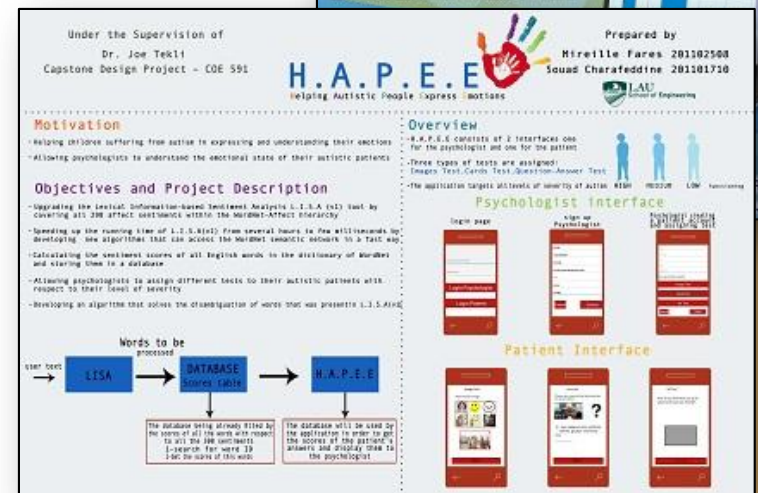
♦ L.I.S.A.: Lexical Information-based Sentiment Analysis 2014-15

- Angela Moufarreg
- Eliane Jreij



♦ H.A.P.E.E.: Helping Autistic People Express Emotions 2015-16

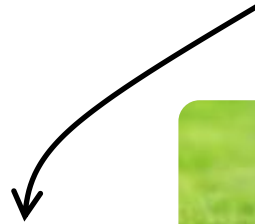
- Mireille Fares
- Souad Charafeddine



Challenges

◆ Ambiguity

“The **cricket** hops on the **river bank**”



A game played with bat by two teams of 11 players.

Leaping insect; male makes chirping noises by rubbing the forewings together.



A sloping land, slope beside a body of water.

A financial institution that accepts deposits and channels the money into activities

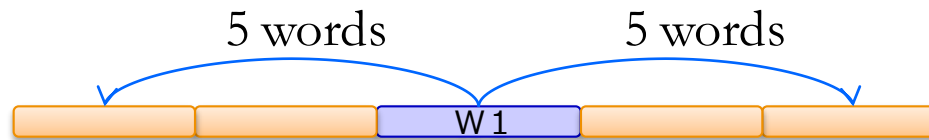


Challenges

◆ Context

“I have a lecture today”

[joy:0.56250, sadness:0.50153, love:0.56250, anger:0.50153, disgust:0.04451, astonishment:0.00169]



Terms highlighting **similar emotions** show
similar **syntactic distributions** in a corpus

$W1 = \{2, 1, \dots, 4\}$

Context feature vector

[joy:0.83721, sadness:0.50153, love:0.63158, anger:0.50153, disgust:0.04451, astonishment:0.00337]

Challenges

◆ Features

- ◆ How to determine the **meaning of an image**?
- ◆ How to determine the **sentiment** reflected by an image?



Happiness?

⇒ Bright colors

Challenges

- ◆ **Multimedia**

- ◆ How to determine the **meaning of an image**?
- ◆ How to determine the **sentiment** reflected by an image?



Happiness still?

⇒ Darker colors

3. Machine Learning

- ♦ **Machine learning** is the science of getting computers to act without being explicitly programmed
- ♦ In the past decade, **machine learning** has given us:
 - Self-driving cars, practical speech recognition, effective web search, among other applications, as well as a vastly improved understanding of the human genome...



Key to make progress towards **human-level AI**

- ♦ Machine learning techniques fall within two main categories:
 - **Unsupervised** learning
 - **Supervised** learning

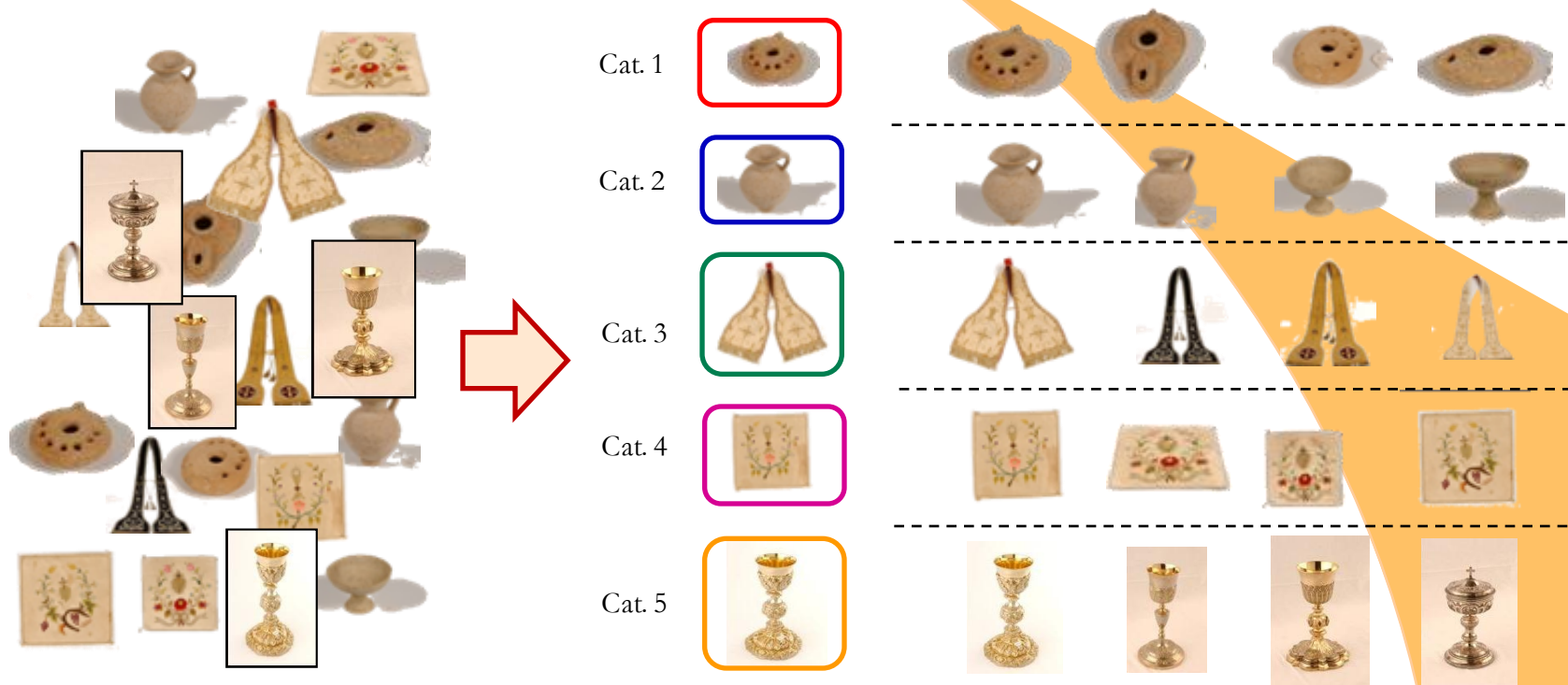


3. Machine Learning

- **Main premise:** Identifying an output measure based on input data
 - By mapping inputs to desired output
 - Using sample input/output data provided by experts:
training data
- Training data provided in the form of examples $(\mathbf{X}_1, y_1), \dots, (\mathbf{X}_m, y_m)$
 - where \mathbf{X} is a vector of $\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_k$ input values
 - And y is the output generate by unknown/desired activation function f
 - ↳ Discover a function h that approximates the desired activation function f
 - Approach known as **classification**

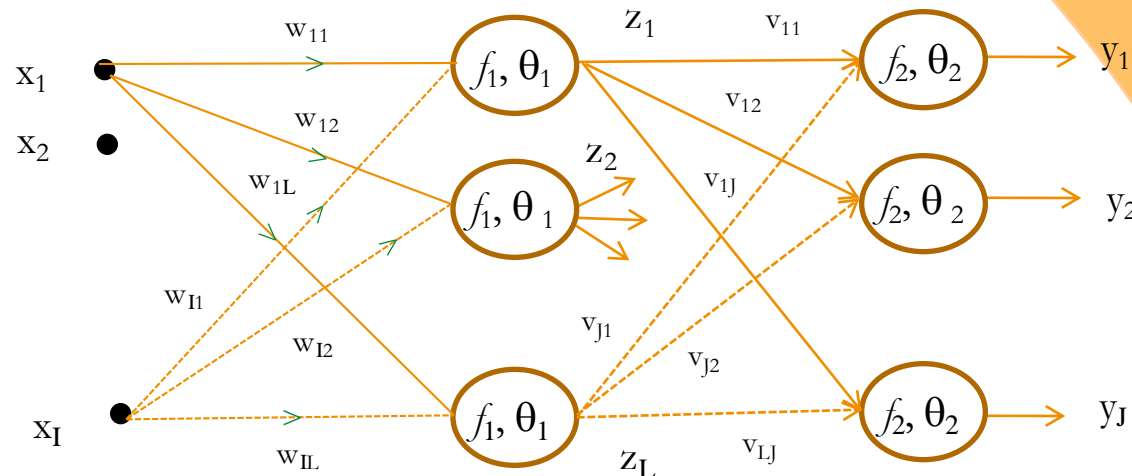
3. Machine Learning

- **Supervised learning:**



3. Machine Learning

- **Supervised learning:**
 - ◆ Different **classification algorithms** exist in the literature
 - E.g., **Instance-based**, **Support Vector Machines**, and **Artificial Neural Networks**



Two-layer
feed-forward
neural network,
known as
perceptron

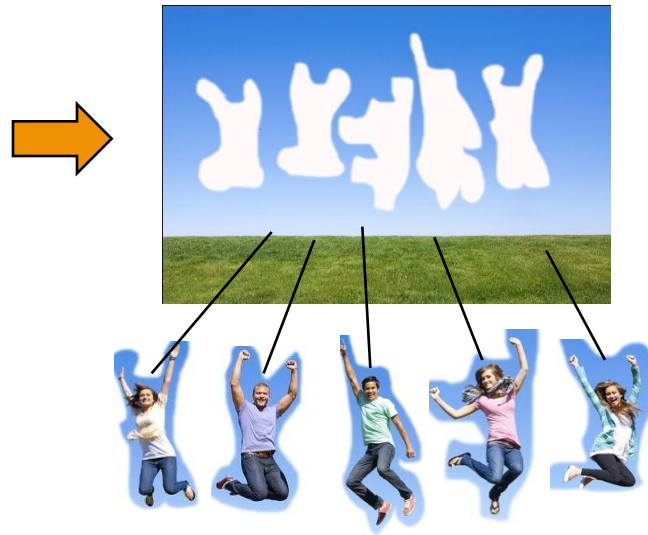


Inspired by **biological brain**: ideal learning/recognition system

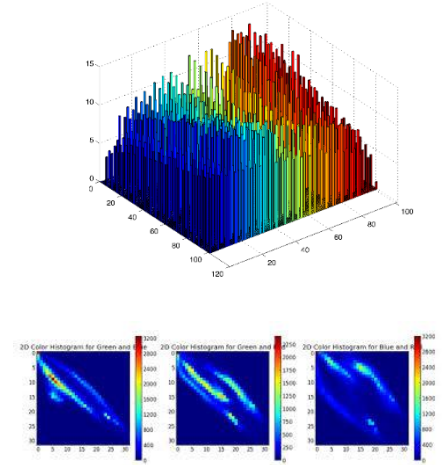
Input object



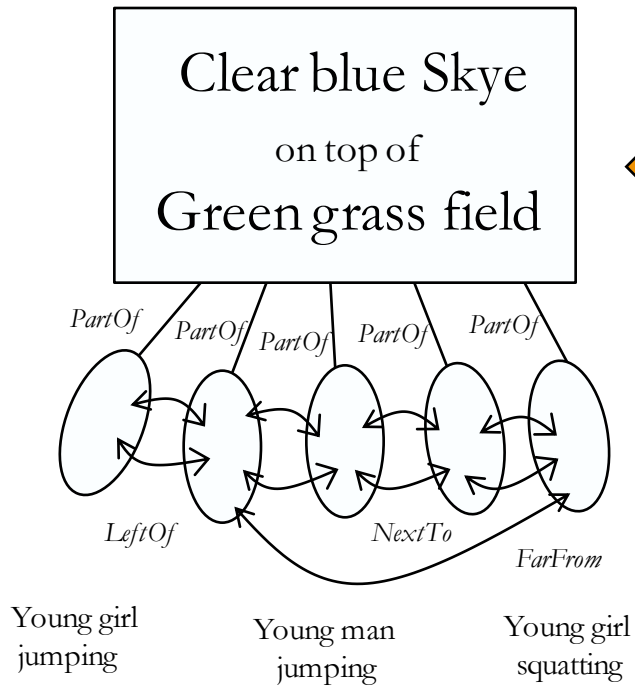
Object segmentation



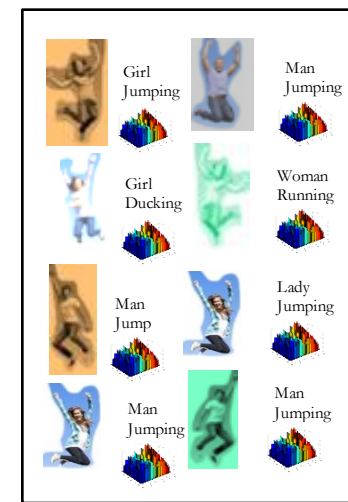
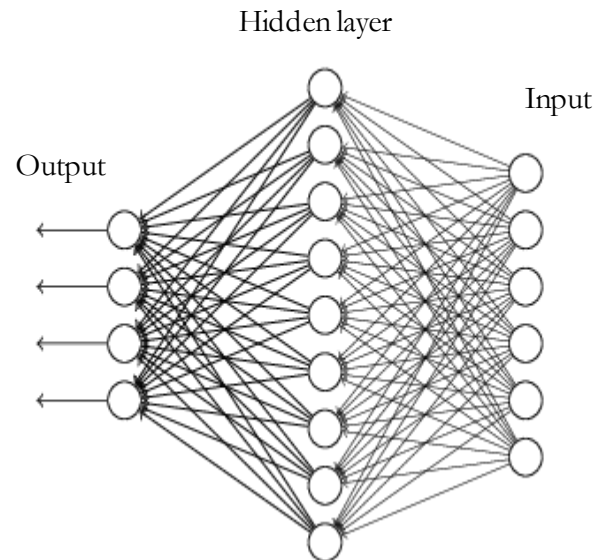
Feature Extraction



Knowledge representation



Learner



1. Training

2. Labeling

Demo...

<http://sigappfr.acm.org/Projects/SICOS>

- **SVG-2-RDF: Image Semantization**
 - Khouloud Salameh, 2013-14
- **S.I.C.O.S.: Social Images Organization and Search, 2015-16**
 - Ayoub Issa
 - Karl Kodoumi
- **M.U.S.E.: Music Sentiment-based Expression, 2016-17**
 - Ralph Abboud

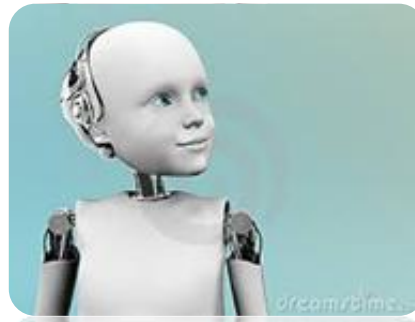


<http://sigappfr.acm.org/Projects/SVG-To-RDF/>

Autonomous Exploration

Is it **enough** to **learn**?

- **Problem generator:** Suggests actions that can lead to **new experiences** and **discoveries** for the agent
 - Without a problem generator, the agent repeats infinitely what it knows to do
 - However, discovering **new sequences of actions** is central in order to achieve **true intelligence**
 - Example: A child continuously learns new experiences and evolves its behavior



4. Genetic Algorithms

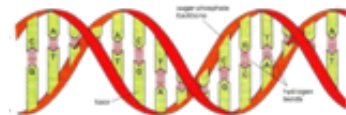
Evolutionary Computation

- ◆ Main premise: The AI system should be able to **create** and **pursue its own goals**
 - ◆ To **persist without** (human) **assistance**, for a long time
 - ◆ To **expand its knowledge** beyond predefined constraints



To take the initiative: to **evolve!**

- ◆ **Evolutionary computation**
 - ◆ Inspired by the **Darwinian Theory of Evolution**
 - ◆ **Genetic algorithms**
 - ◆ Mimicking genetic processes nature uses

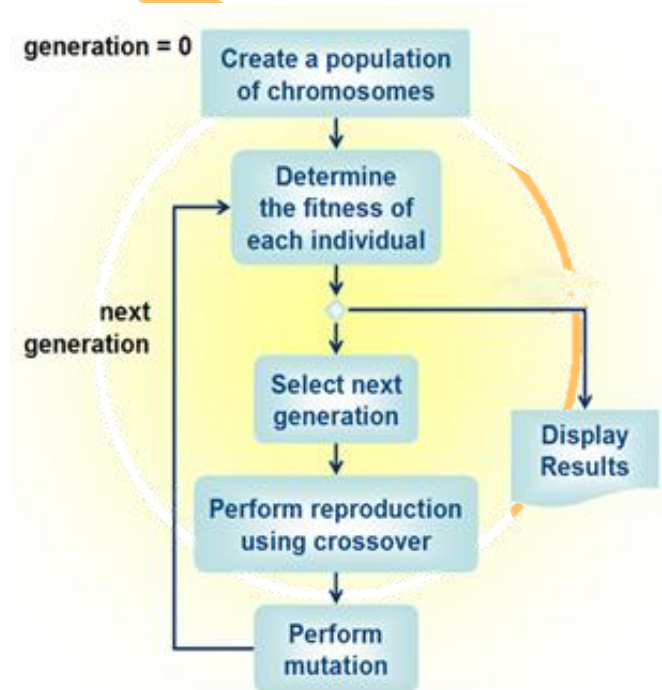


4. Genetic Algorithms

Evolutionary Computation

◆ Same process mimicked in GA:

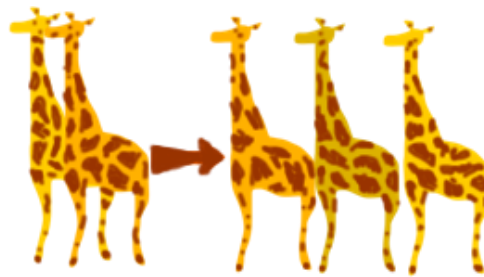
- ◆ An **organism** represents a solution to a problem
- ◆ A **gene** represents a sequence of symbols
- ◆ Simulating **crossover** and **mutation** functions
- ◆ **Fitness** is evaluated using a performance function
 - ◆ To be maximized/minimized
- ◆ Multiple **generations** are created
 - ◆ Until reaching the fittest



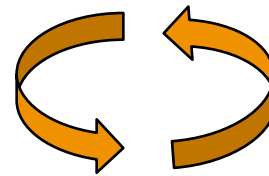
4. Genetic Algorithms

Evolutionary Computation

- ◆ Background in genetics:



Reproduction
(crossover)



Diversification
(mutation)



Natural selection
(survival of the fittest)

Fields of Study in AI

7. Evolutionary Computation

◆ Example: *Music Composition*



◆ Sample start chromosome: **A B C D E F**

◆ Single gene mutation: **A B C D E F** => **A B C C B A** ✗ Non-fit

◆ Gene swapping: **A B C D E F** => **A B D C E F**

◆ Crossover: **A B C D E F** + **F E D C B A** = **A B C C B A** ✗ Non-fit

A B C D E F + **F E D C B A** = **A B C F E D** ✓ Fit

Demo...

<http://sigappfr.acm.org/Projects/MUSEC>

- ♦ **M.U.S.E.C.: Music Sentiment-based Expression and Composition, 2016-18**
 - Ralph Abboud



‘Next to the Word of God, the noble art of music’, MLK

Social Intelligence

Applications:

- Enhancing **social media** apps
 - With human like suggestions
- **Customers reviews** on products
- Information and **tutoring tools**
 - Digital instructors
- **Population mood analysis**
 - Elections and **voting** tendencies



Social Intelligence

Applications:

- **Social monitoring**

- Car monitoring the emotions of its occupants
 - Health care and the case of aging populations
- Personal emotion monitoring



Personal conditioning
Engaging autism
Customer service

- **Human-Computer interaction**

- Human like robotics
 - Health care and the case of aging populations

Next Frontier?



Three scenarios:

- **Social monitoring and conditioning** of human astronauts
 - Burdon of sustaining human life in space
- Transporting human embryos and hatching them on arrival
 - **Robot nannies**
- **Transporting sentient robots**
 - Created in the image of humans...



Social Intelligence



joe.tekli@lau.edu.lb