Who can afford artificial intelligence today?

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Intelligence

- the capacity to do right thing at the right time
- to transform perception into action



Overestimating the progress of artificial intelligence

■ 1960 – AI researchers believed that within 25 years we will have computers with human-level intelligence

People believed that even with relatively underpowered computers and by combining relatively simple approaches they could solve complex problems.



Introducing Mária Bieliková: Topics are more stable than approaches to solve challenges

Journey with artificial intelligence

- 1988 Rule-based diagnostic expert systems
- 1995 Knowledge-based software development support
- 1998 Data mining, association rules, patterns for adaptive hypermedia and the Web
- 2001 Semantic Web, Ontologies (Linked Open Data, Resource Description Framework)
- 2005 Supervised learning for user modelling, recommender systems, predictions
- 2010 Feature Engineering
- 2014 Word embeddings Word2vec
- 2017 Deep learning
- 2019 Transfer learning
- 2020 Meta-learning, active learning
- 2021 Learning with limited labelled data



Change from executing instructions to training models



Artificial intelligence is reinventing what computers are

Computers as boxes with processors that run instructions defined by humans

Al applications need vast numbers of less precise calculations to be carried out all at the same time

 new type of chip is required: one that can move data around as quickly as possible, making sure it is available when and where it is needed



Big challenge and significant competitive opportunity — not how we train and scale algorithms but what data to feed into those algorithms





SlovakBERT

. TRAINED BY SECULATED BY KINIT

THE FIRST LARGE-SCALE SLOVAK MASKED LANGUAGE MODEL

Try it yourself!

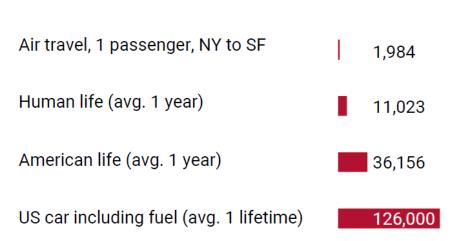
Type a few words followed by <mask> in placeof the word that you want SlovakBERT to fill in

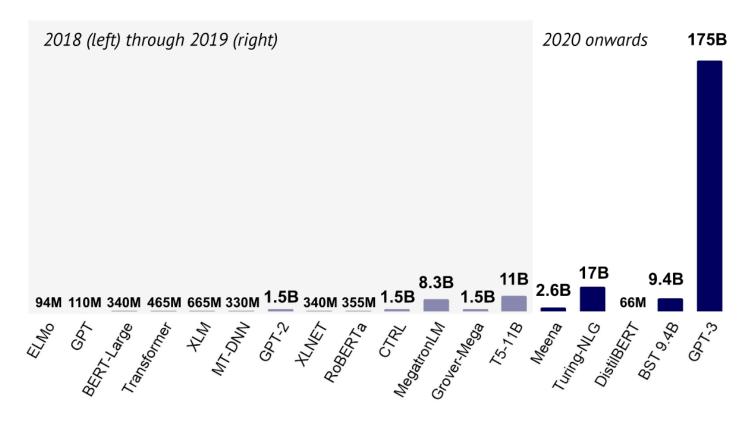
KInIT je <mask>

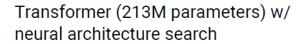
SEND

Huge models, large companies and massive training costs

- Scaling
- Carbon footprint
- Cost







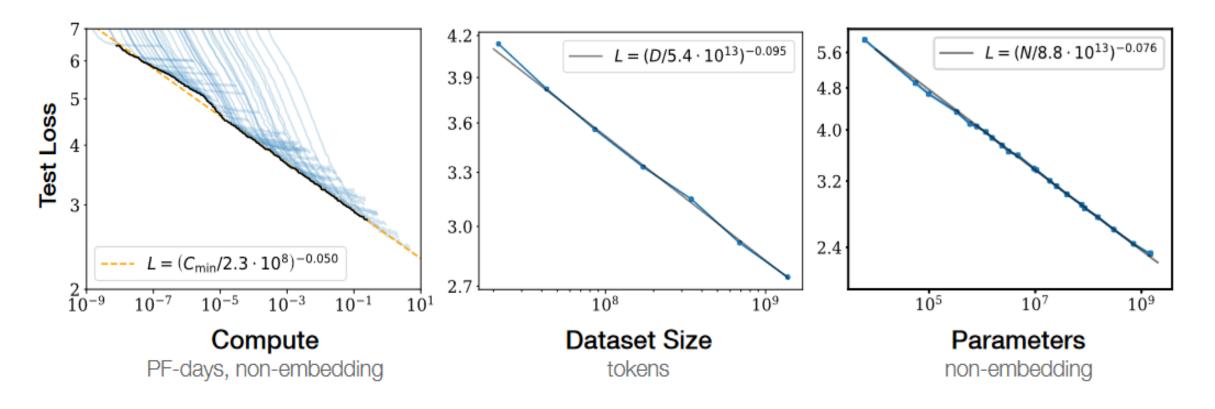
626,155



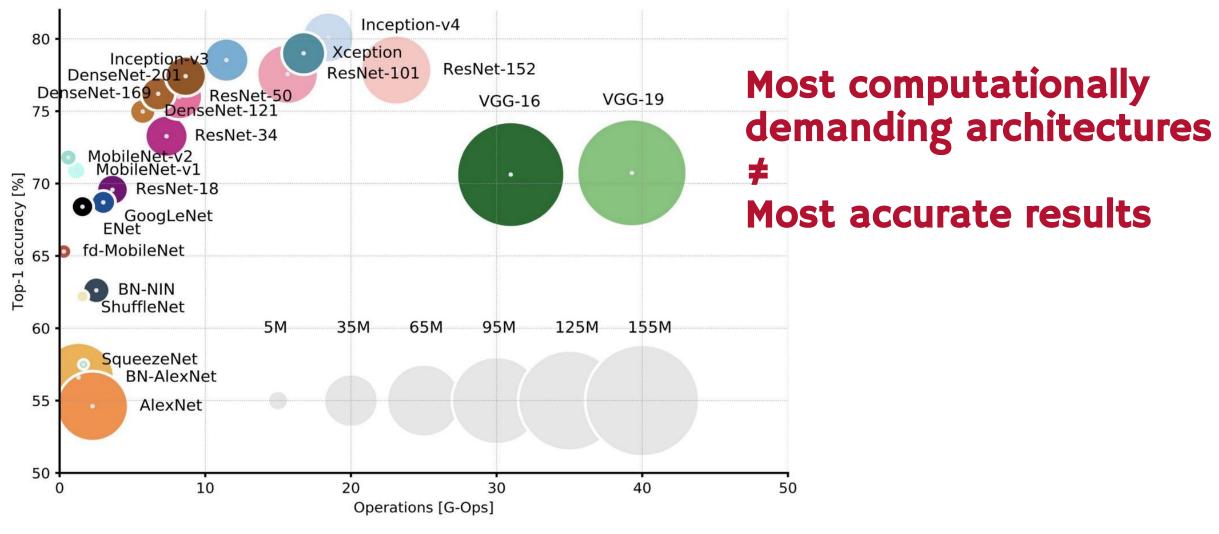
The new trend is to lower the size of machine learning models



Bigger models, datasets and compute budgets clearly drive performance

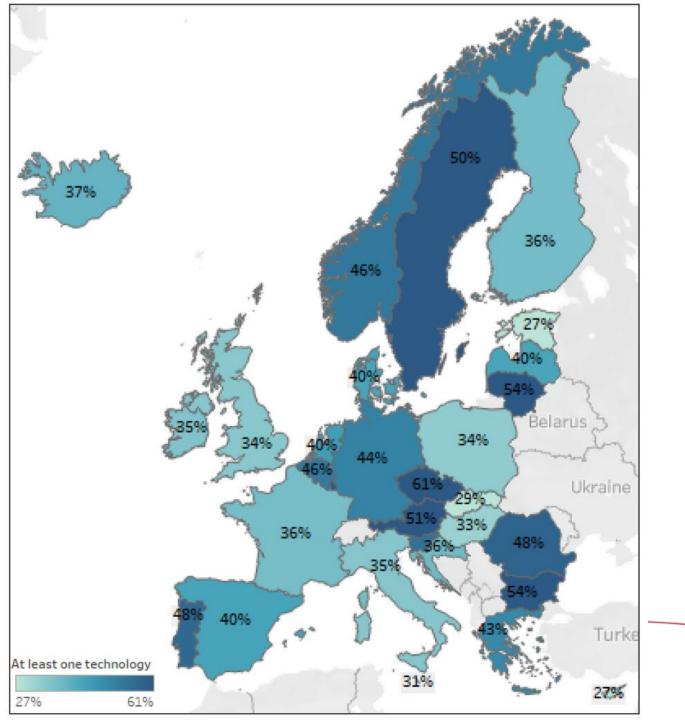






Source: Alfredo Canziani, Adam Paszke, Eugenio Culurciello: An Analysis of Deep Neural Network Models for Practical Applications, arXiv, 2017





Level of adoption of Alby country (at least two technologies)

Source: European enterprise survey on the use of technologies based on AI, 2020, IPSOS



The cost of adoption	SK	
	39%	52%
Complex algorithms are difficult to understand and trust	SK	EU27
	47%	40%
Lack of skills among existing staff	sĸ	EU27
	40%	45%
It is difficult to hire new staff with the right skills	sĸ	EU27
	68%	57%
Lack of internal data	sĸ	EU27
	11%	20%
The cost of adapting operational processes	sĸ	EU27
	34%	49%
Insufficient or incompatible IT infrastructure	sĸ	EU27
	32%	36%

The biggest barrier to AI adoption in Slovakia is difficulty to hire new staff with right skills

Source: European enterprise survey on the use of technologies based on artificial intelligence, Ipsos, 2020.



KINIT vision is to ensure talent circulation aimed at responsible world quality research and innovations in Central Europe



Web & User Data Processing





Natural Language Processing







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