

AI의 과거와 현재 그리고 내일

AI is the New Electricity



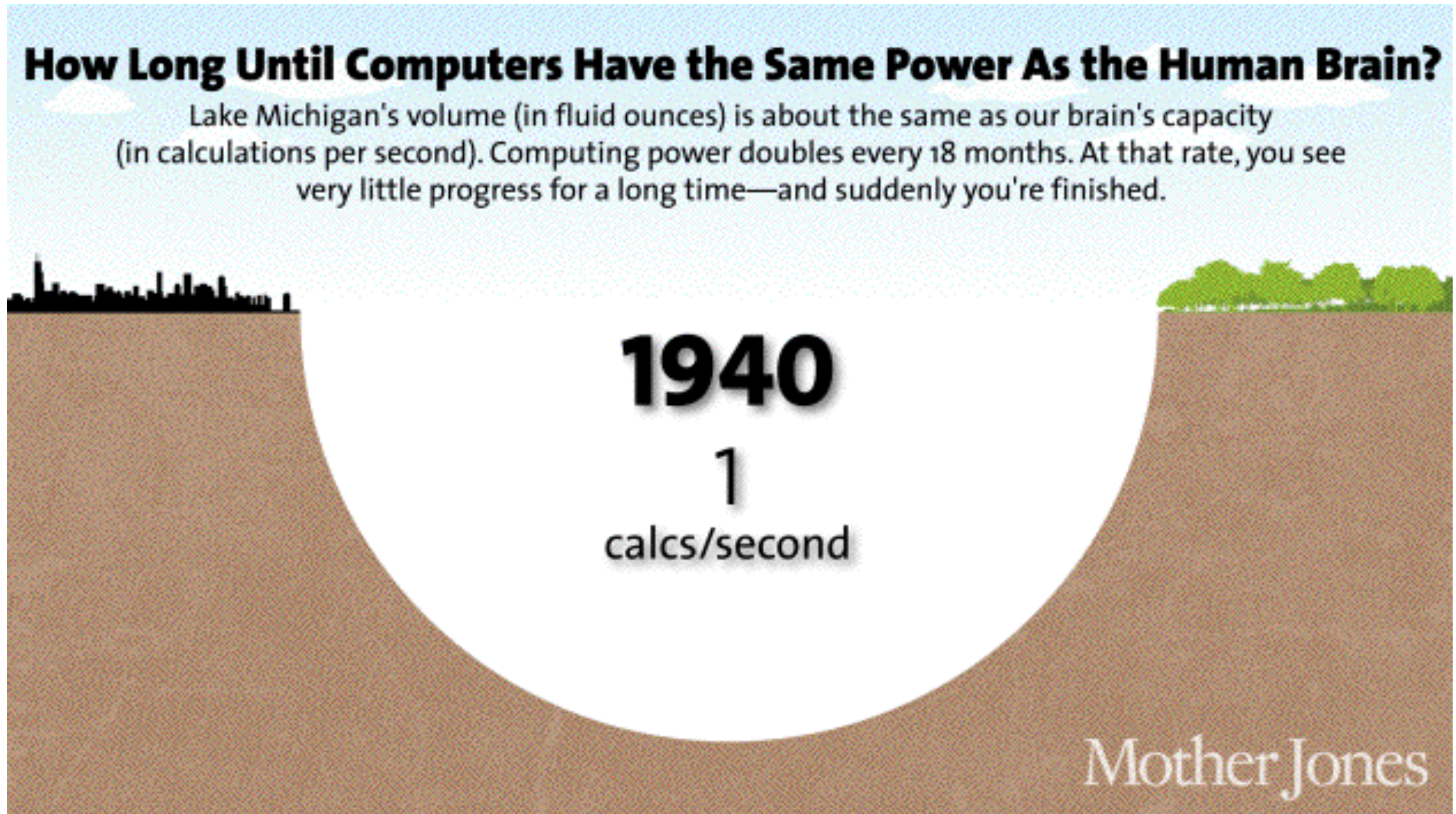
정수현

2017.09.15

결국 넘지 못한 AI의 벽!



Near Future of Super Intelligence ?



*source | <http://www.motherjones.com/media/2013/05/robots-artificial-intelligence-jobs-automation>

Structure Tensor Adaptive Online Variational Reinforcement Bound Local Sampling ing Adversarial Image Unsupervised Submodular Analysis System Free Joint Time Convolutional Dynamic Efficient Robust Supervised Statistical Generative

Training Conditional Structured Active Prediction Space Processes Optimal Linear Spectral Graph Clustering Algorithm based Latent Object Stochastic Gradient Random Matrix Bandit Convex Representation

Order Metric Complexity Convolutional Neural Metric Convex Optimization Decomposition Application Visual Interaction

Method Inference Optimization Sparse Graphical Bayesian Application Visual Interaction Matrix Bandit Convex Representation

Neural Network Network Stochastic

Kernel Data Estimation Distributed Information Regression Maximization Probabilistic Functions

Efficient Robust Supervised Statistical Generative



Andrew Ng

전, Baidu 연구소 Chief (최근 Resign)

스탠포드대 교수

Coursera 공동 창업자

I think that we live in a world where just as
electricity transformed almost everything
almost 100 years ago,
Today I actually have a hard time thinking of
an industry that I don't think AI will transform
in the next several years

100년 전 '전기'가 모든 것을 바꾸었듯
현재 시대에 AI가 몇년 내에 모든 것을 바꿀 것이다.

Bill Gates to college grads



Bill Gates

Bill and Melinda Gates Foundations

I expect AI to create
breakthroughs that makes people
better learners.
Get a job in AI, but don't forget
inequity around you.

사람들이 더 잘 배울수 있도록 AI가 큰 혁신
을 이뤄낼 것이다. AI에서 직업을 구해라, 하
지만 주변의 불평등을 잊지 말아라.



Fei Fei Li
스탠포드대 교수
스탠포드대 인공지능 연구소장
구글 브레인 리서치
AI4ALL.org Co-founder

AI is a technology that gets so close to everything we care about. It's going to carry the values that matter to our lives, be it the ethics, the bias, the justice, or the access.

AI는 우리가 다른 모든 것과 관련된 기술이다. 우리 삶과 관련된 문제들에 영향을 주고, 윤리, 편견, 정의, 접근성 등에 영향을 줄 것이다.

기술 발전의 영향 (Positive & Negative)



이동거리 vs 에너지소비



업무 자동화, 효율성
vs 일자리 대체



정보 vs Fake/Garbage



개인화 vs 24hr



Everything

1. AI 발전 역사

2. AI란? - 머신러닝과 딥러닝

3. State - of - Arts 기술

4. 시사점



두 번의 겨울 그리고 영원을 봄을 맞이한 AI



1958 Perceptron

1974 Backpropagation



Convolution Neural Networks for
Handwritten Recognition

1998



Google Brain Project on
16k Cores

2012

awkward silence (AI Winter)

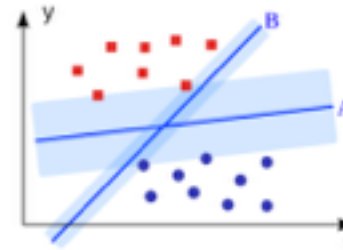
1969

Perceptron criticized



1995

SVM reigns



2006

Restricted
Boltzmann
Machine



2012

AlexNet wins
ImageNet

IMAGENET

Computers Stop Squinting and Open Their Eyes
Error rates in a popular image recognition challenge have fallen dramatically since the advent of deep learning systems in the 2012 competition.

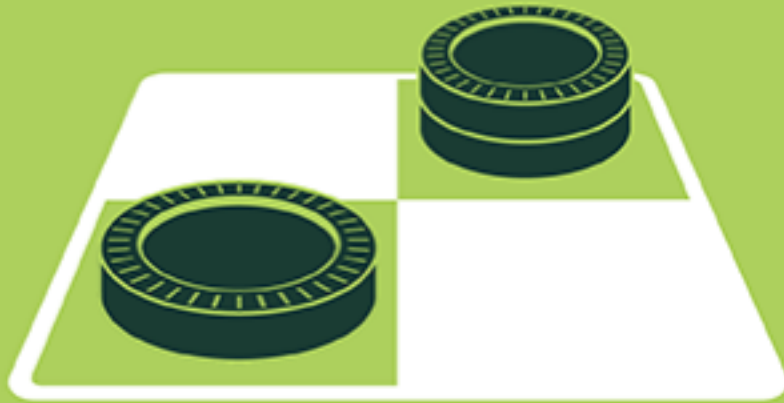


Breakthrough

AI 기술 발전 역사

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Early artificial intelligence stirs excitement.



MACHINE LEARNING

Machine learning begins to flourish.



DEEP LEARNING

Deep learning breakthroughs drive AI boom.



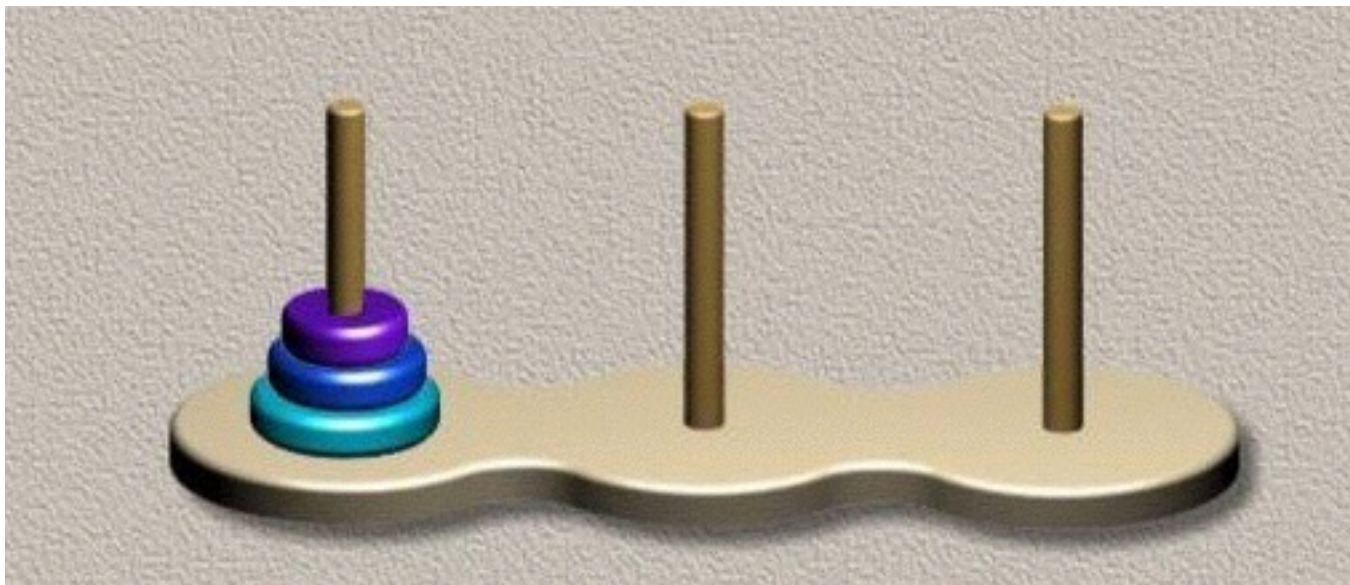
1950's 1960's 1970's 1980's 1990's 2000's 2010's

Since an early flush of optimism in the 1950s, smaller subsets of artificial intelligence – first machine learning, then deep learning, a subset of machine learning – have created ever larger disruptions.

*source | <https://blogs.nvidia.com/blog/2016/07/29/whats-difference-artificial-intelligence-machine-learning-deep-learning-ai/>

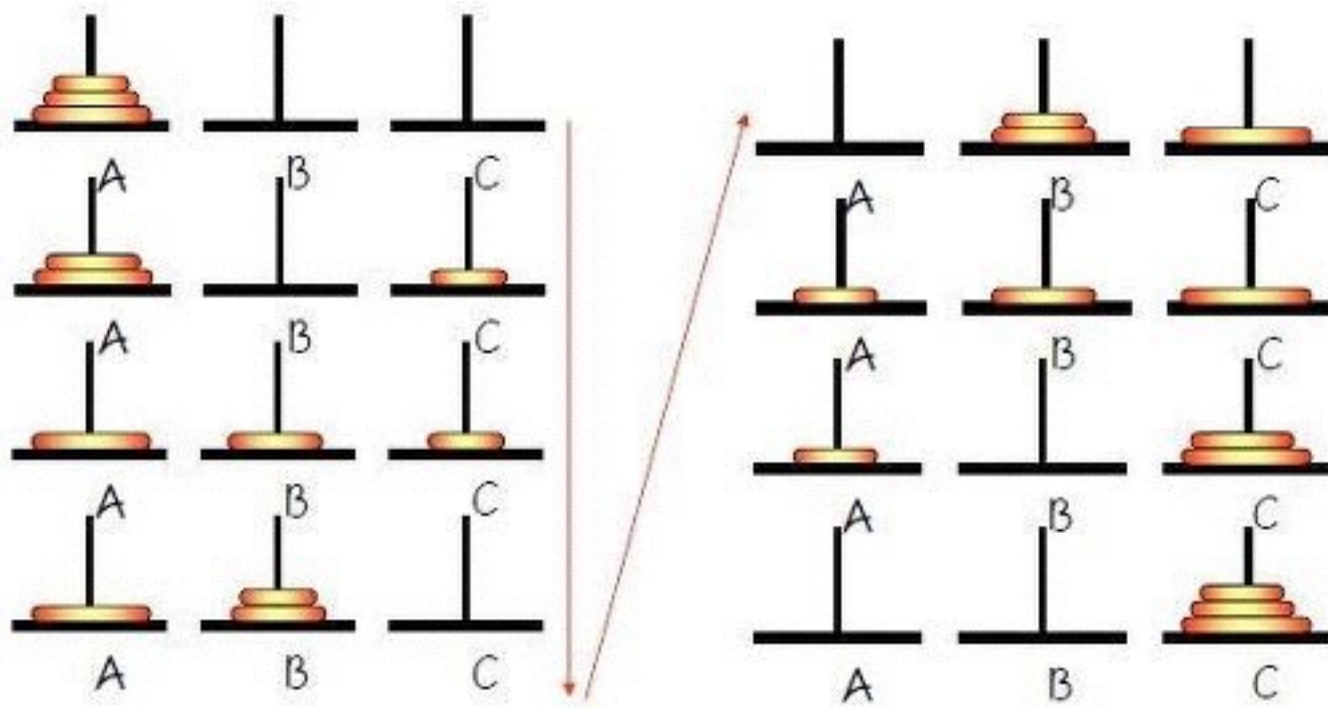
Level - 1. 퍼즐 문제

하노이의 탑



인간이 프로그래밍 한
‘간단한 룰’로 문제를 해결

If ~ then ~



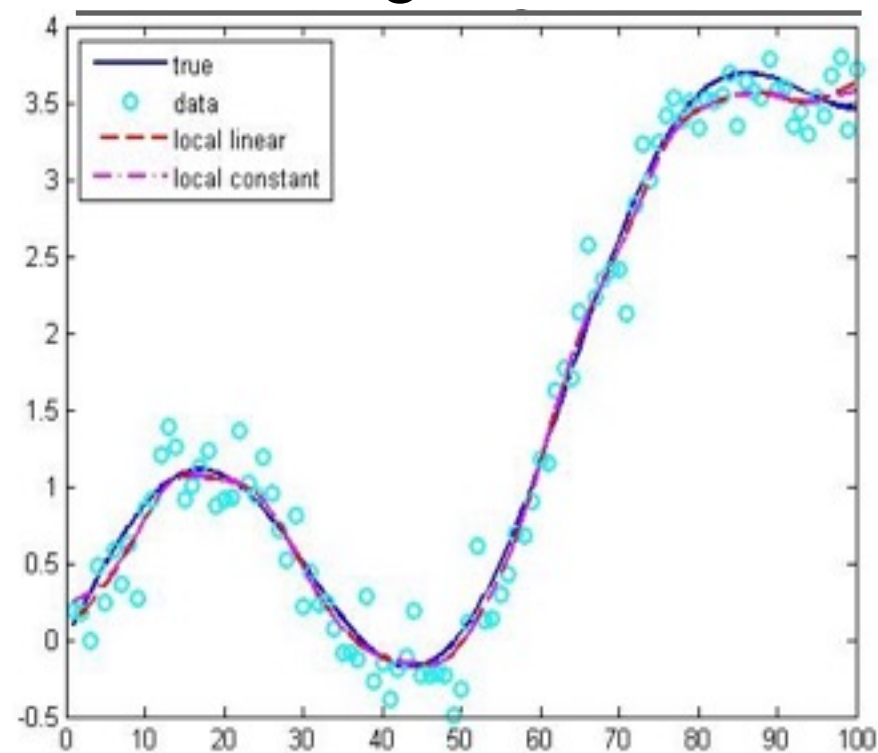
Level - 2. 기계 학습

"A computer program is said to learn from experience E with respect to some class of tasks T and performance measure P if its performance at tasks in T , as measured by P , improves with experience E ." by Tom M. Mitchell

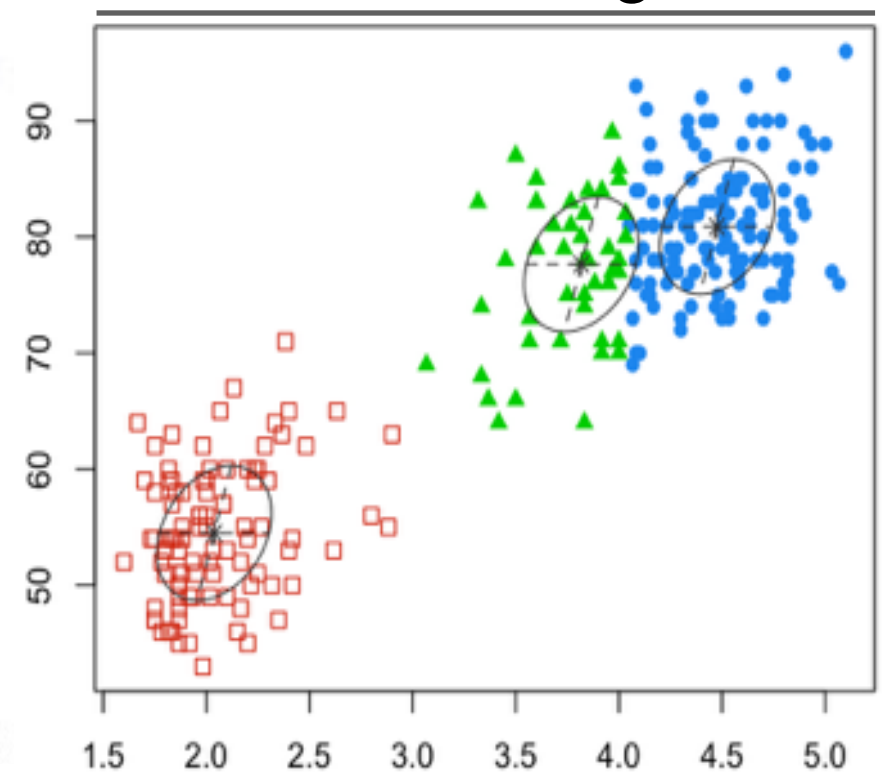
Classification



Regression

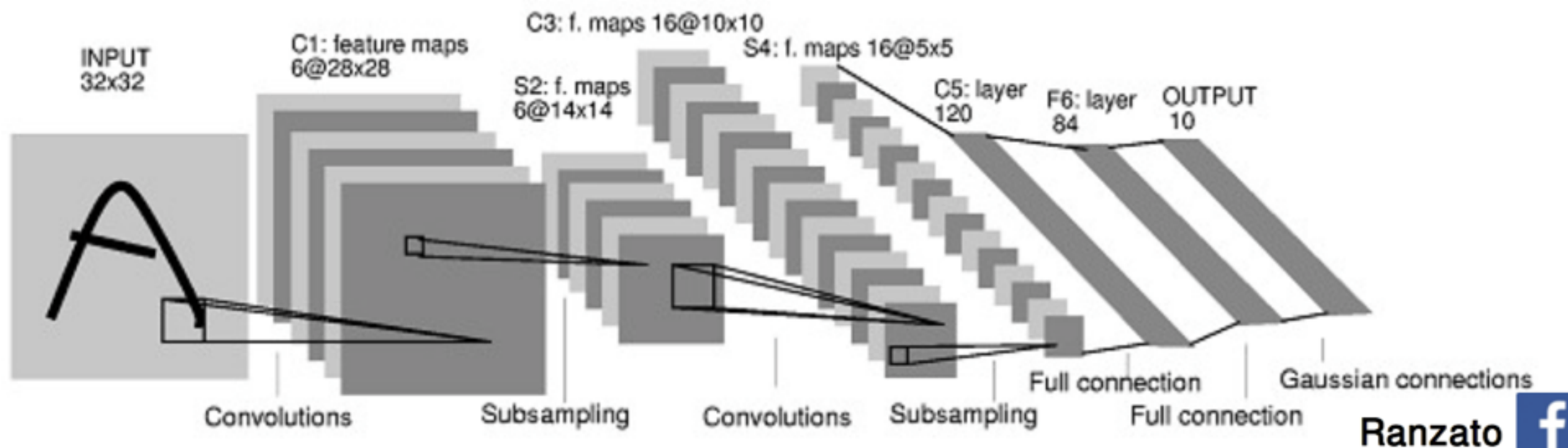


Clustering



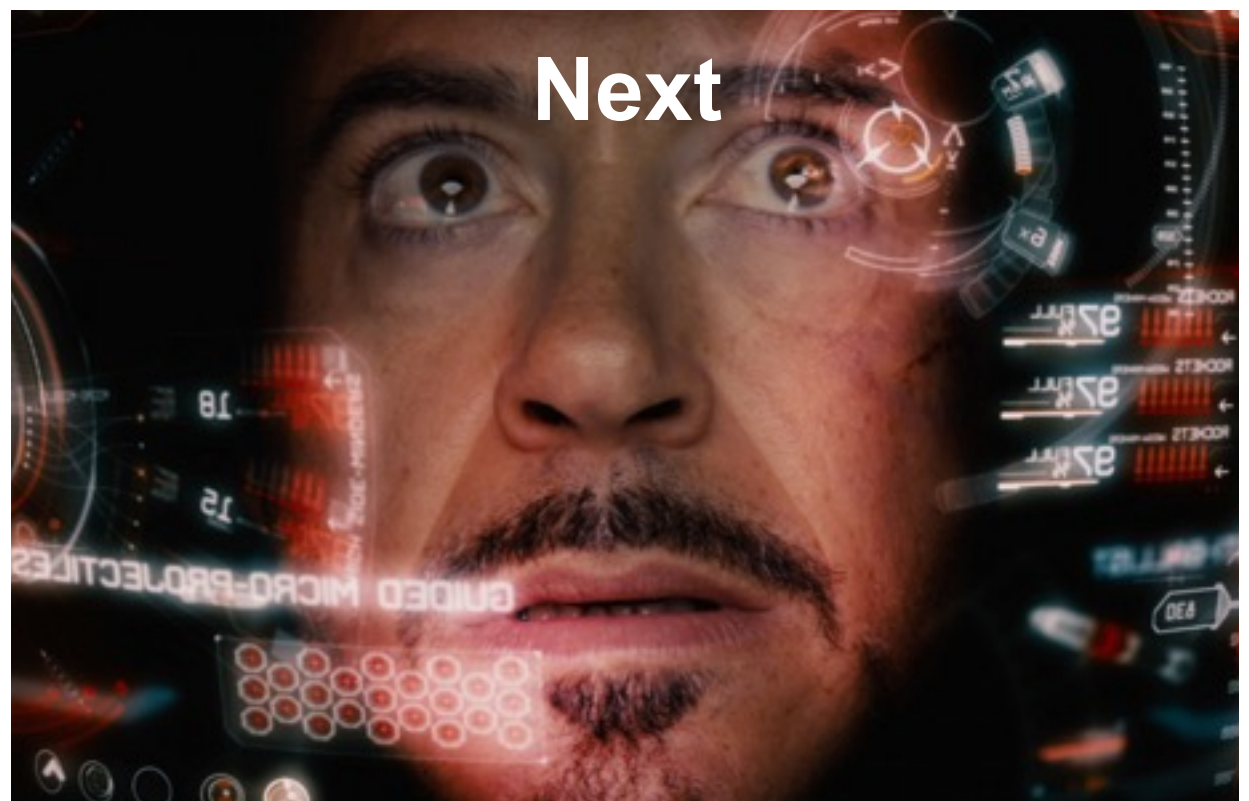
Level - 3. Deep Neural Networks (DNN)

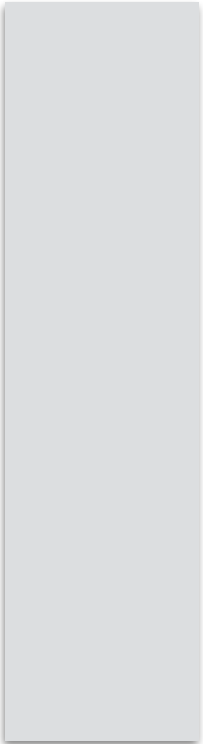
DNN의 이미지 인식



딥러닝은 데이터를 바탕으로 컴퓨터가 스스로 특징을 만듦
인간이 특징을 설계해서 입력할 필요 없이, 컴퓨터가 스스로 찾아서 판단함
최근 AI의 뛰어난 성과는 딥러닝 있었기에 가능

AI 발전은 인간의 능력을 뛰어 넘는 발전의 역사





1. AI 발전 역사

2. AI란? - 머신러닝과 딥러닝

3. State - of - Arts 기술

4. 시사점

인간이 잘하는 것과 AI가 잘하는 것

사진을 보고 설명 하는 것

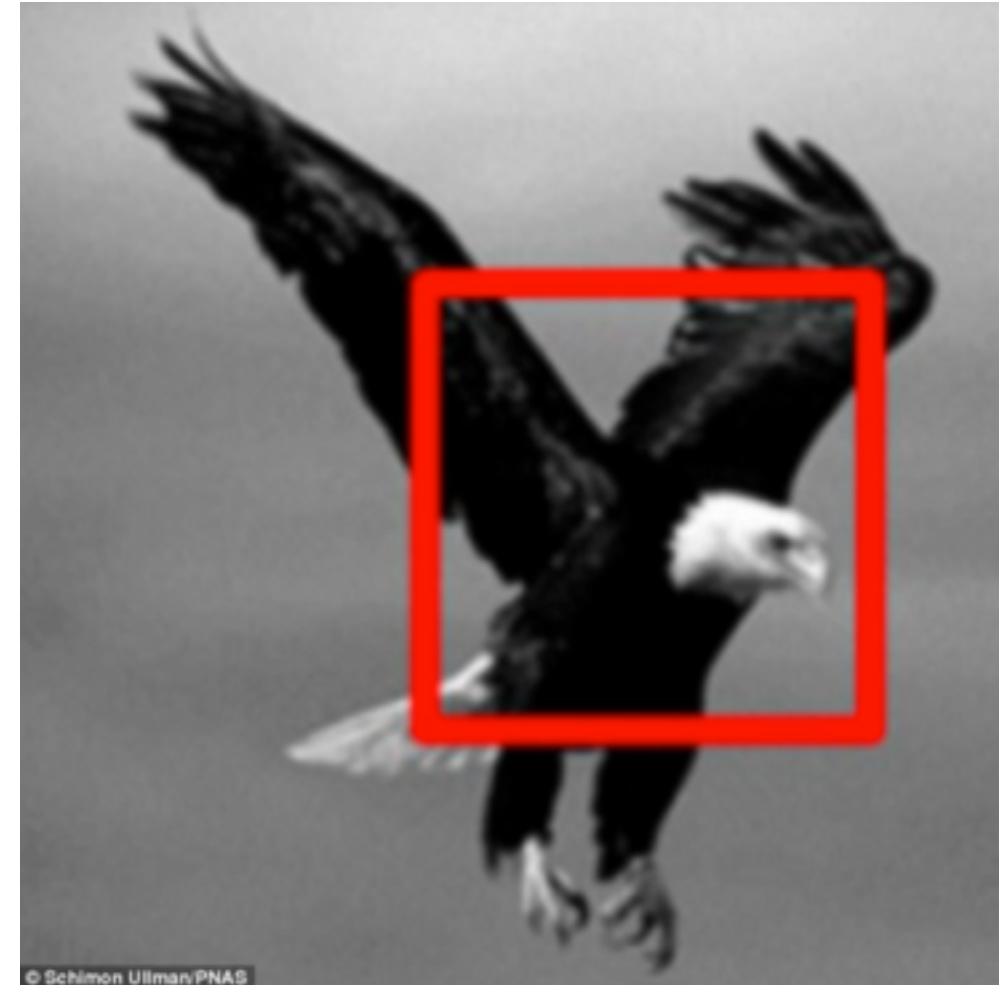
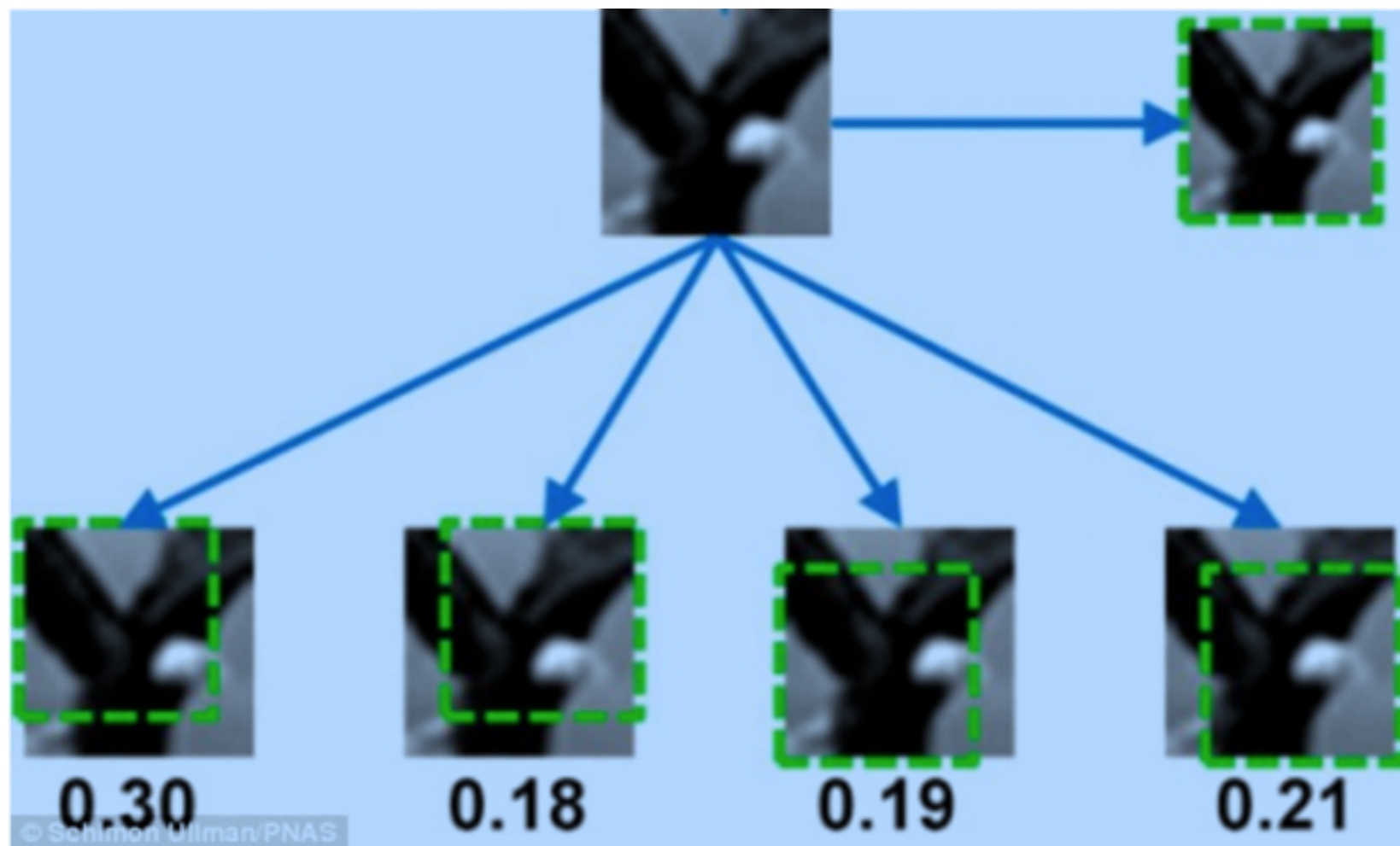


AI Answer :

“it's a girl is brushing her hair.”

진짜 인간이 더 잘할까요?

이 사진은 무엇일까요?



이런 것도 구분할 수 있을까요?



Option Pricing

$$C(S_t, t) = S_t N(d_1) - K e^{-r(T-t)} N(d_2)$$

where,

$$N(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^x e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} dy$$

$$d_1 = \frac{\log\left(\frac{S_t}{K}\right) + \left(r + \frac{\sigma^2}{2}\right)(T-t)}{\sigma\sqrt{T-t}}$$

$$d_2 = \frac{\log\left(\frac{S_t}{K}\right) + \left(r - \frac{\sigma^2}{2}\right)(T-t)}{\sigma\sqrt{T-t}}$$

K : Option exercise price at maturity

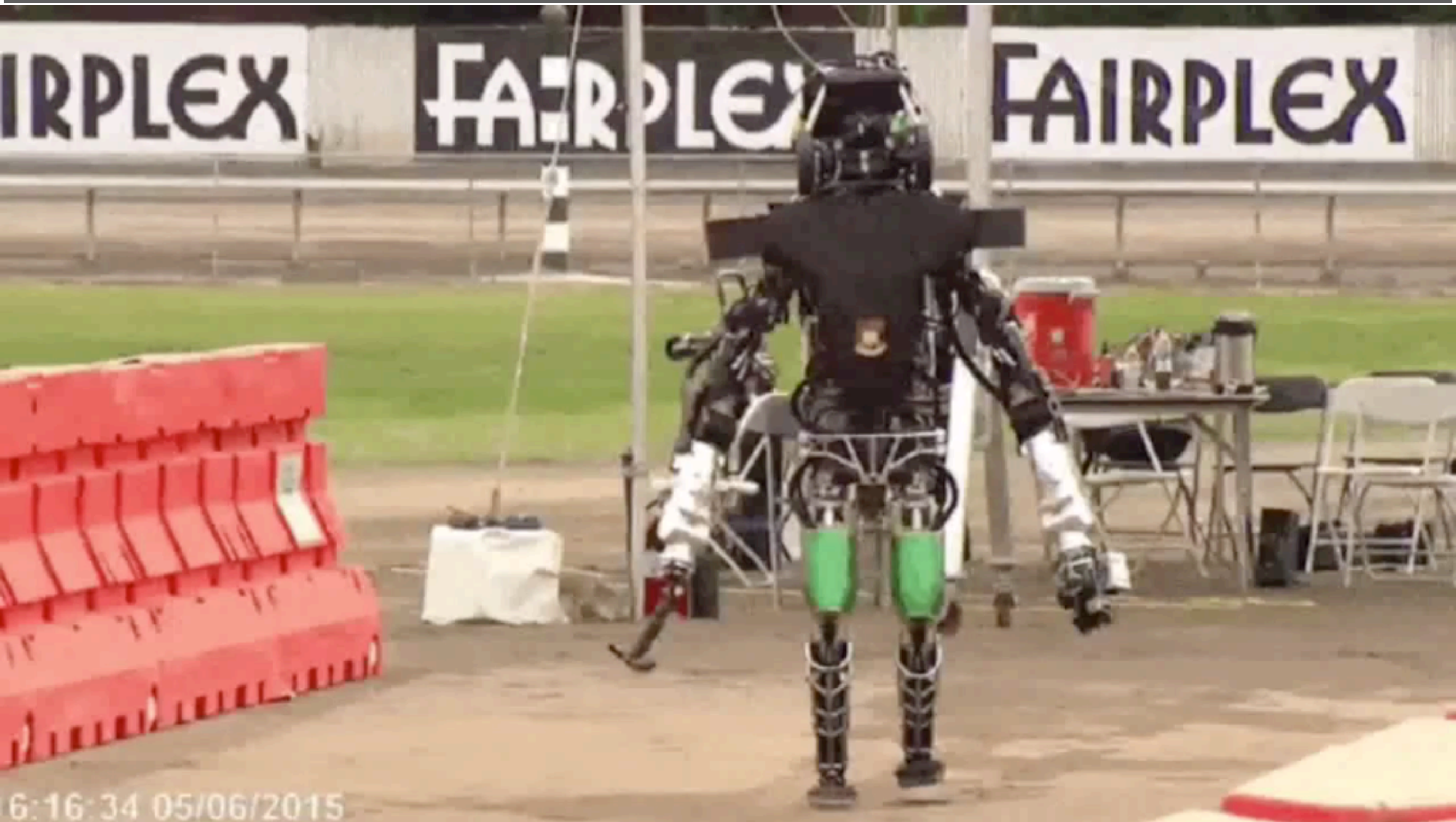
**인간도 할 수 있다.
AI가 훨씬 빠르게 한다.**

우리가 두려워 하는 로봇은?



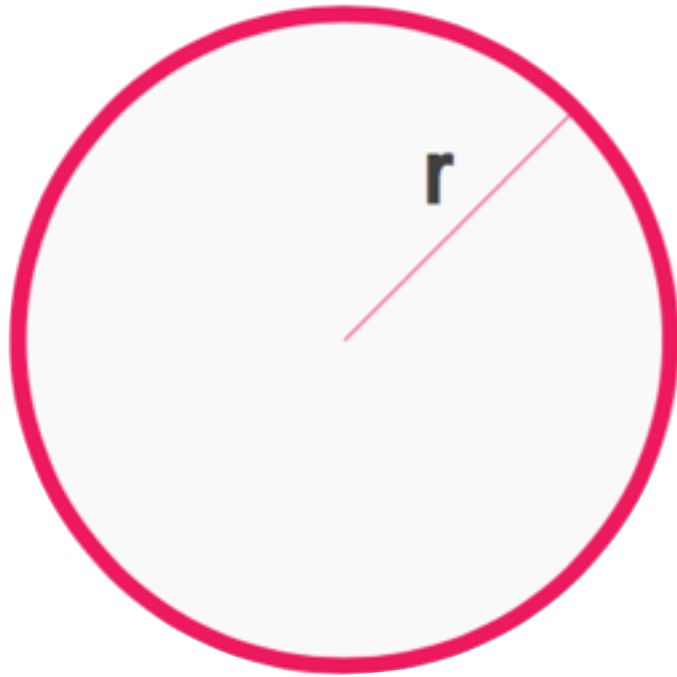
현실은? 두 발로 걷기조차 어려운 로봇

Darpa Robot Challenge 2015

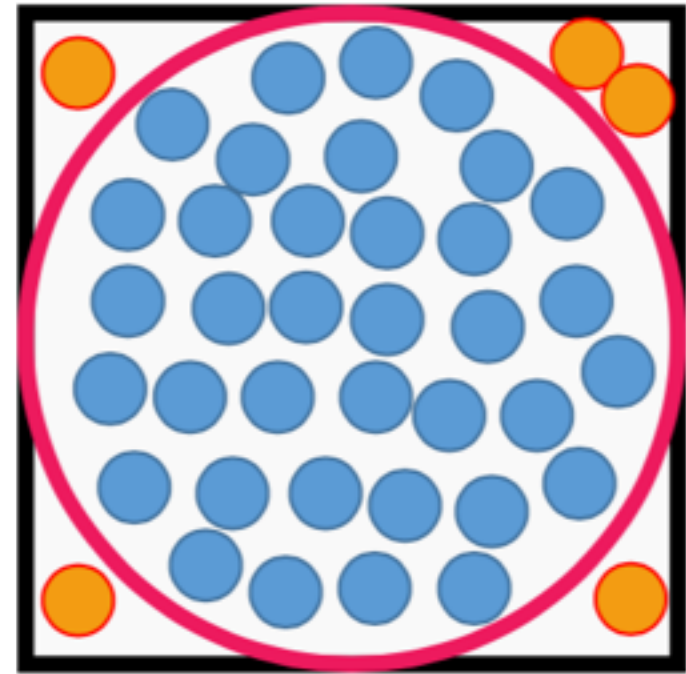


인간과 AI의 차이

원의 넓이를 계산 하는 문제

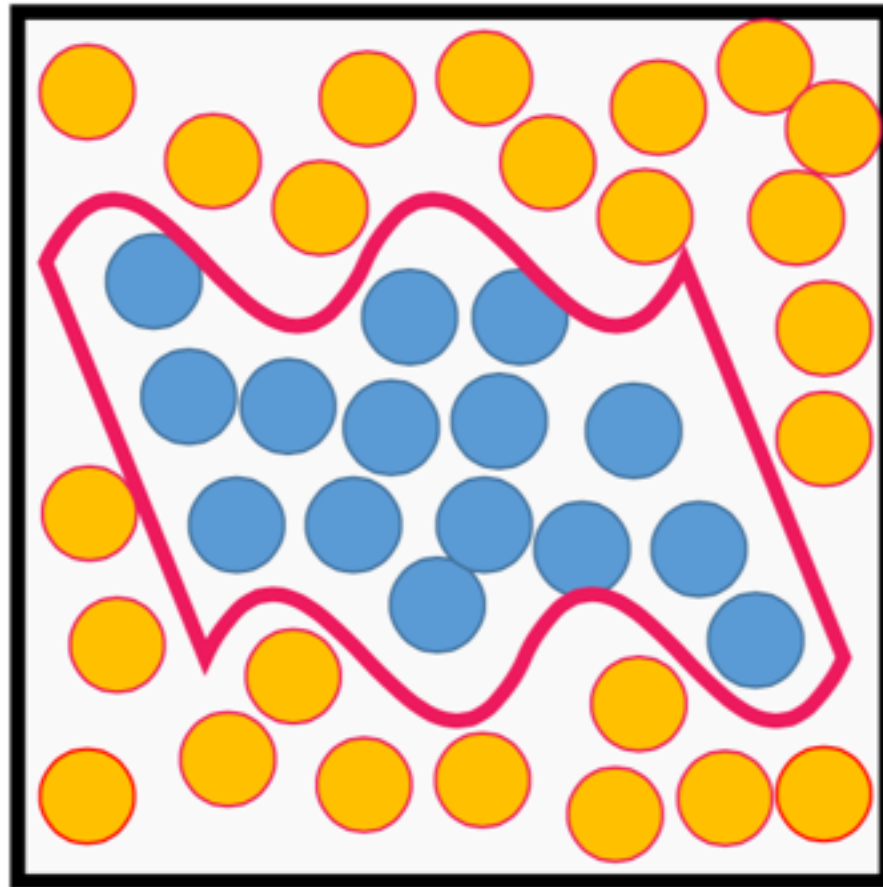


$$A = \pi r^2$$



AI에게 이렇게 넓이를
계산하도록 해보자

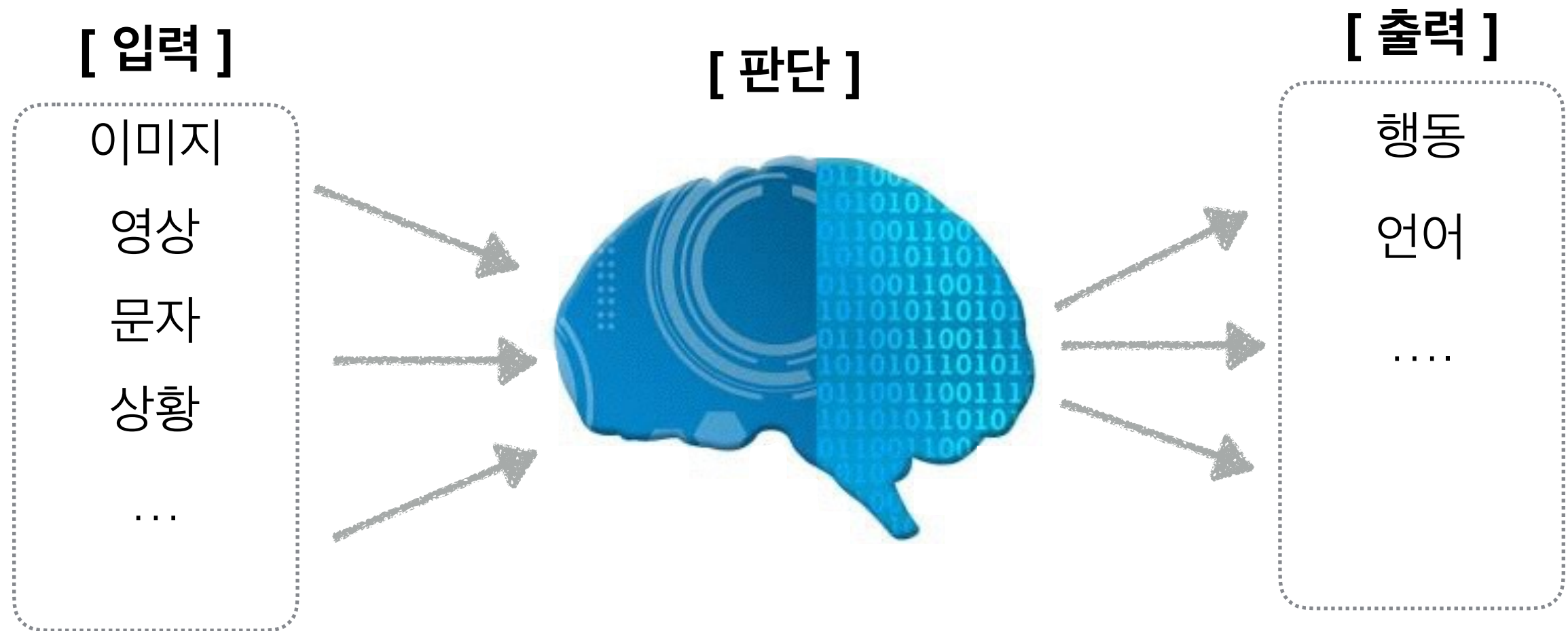
AI가 놀라운 이유?



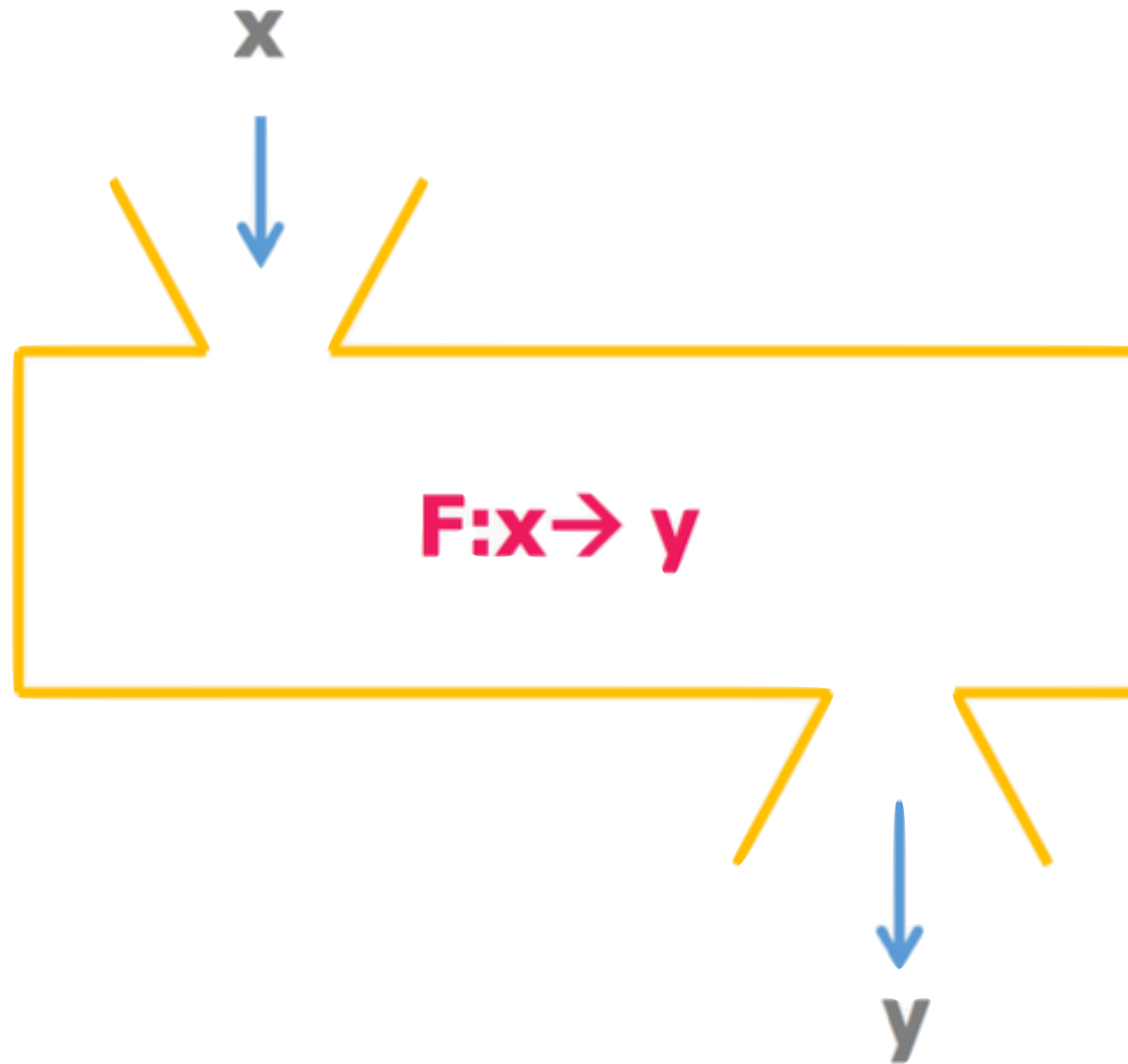
AI는 같은 방법으로 더 복잡한 문제도 쉽게 해결

AI = 러닝 (학습) ?

학습이란? 입력된 정보를 판단해 그에 맞는 출력을 하는 것



함수 F 를 찾는 것이 바로 학습



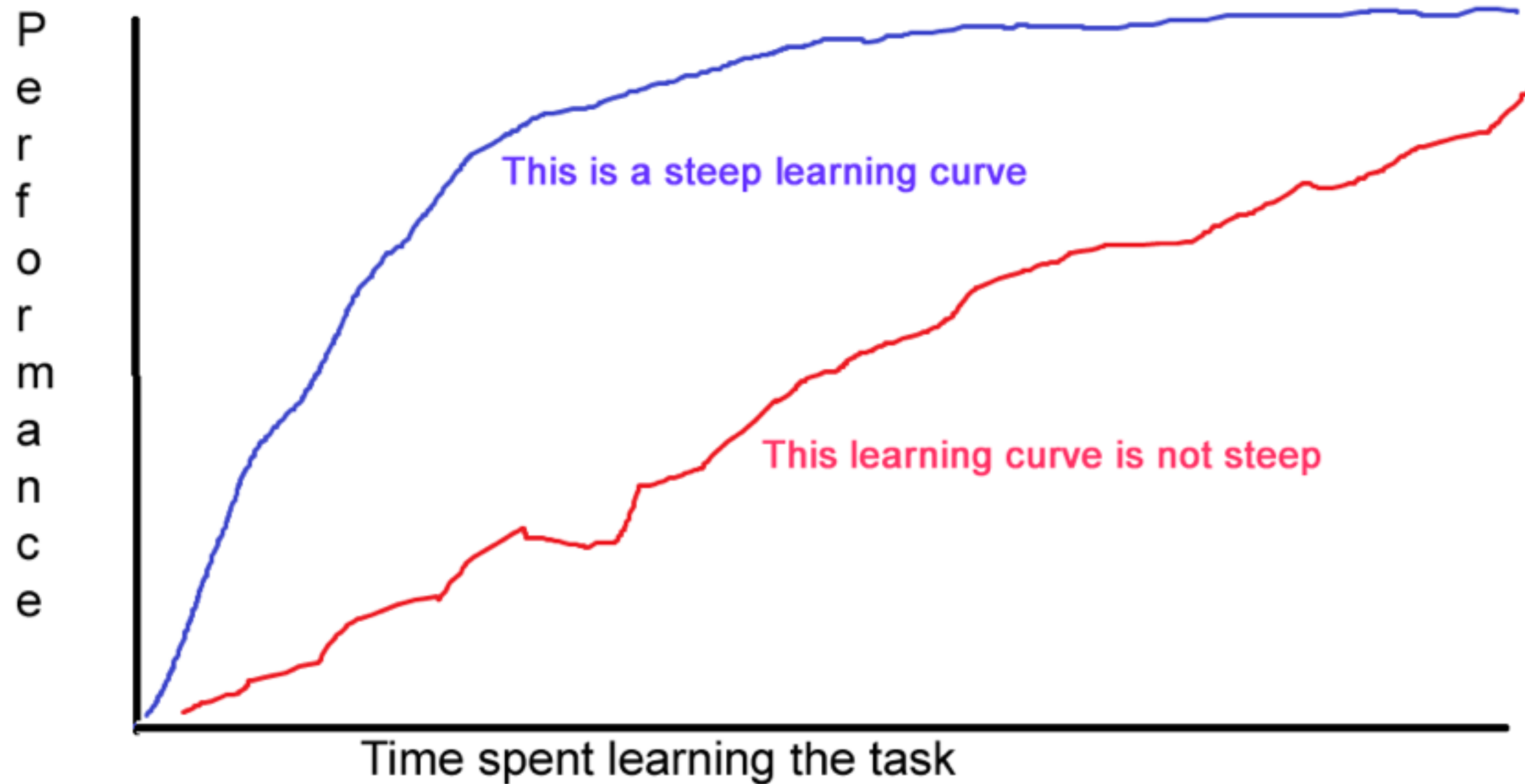
머신러닝(Machine Learning)이란 ?



**특정 과제(T, Task)를 해결
성과를 측정(P, Performance measure)
경험(E, Experience)을 통해 학습한다.**

연습 (Training) Data를 통해 학습
시험 (Test) Data를 통해 학습한 결과를 수행한다.

오랜 학습의 과정?



AI는 학습이 오래걸리지만, 러닝커브를 극복하게 되면
이후에는 절대로 실수 없이 정확하게 예측한다!

기계가 어떻게 학습을 하는가 ? (머신러닝 방법)

지도 학습(Supervised Learning)

- >> '입력'에 해당하는 '출력'이 있음
- >> 현재 대부분의 연구 성과가 SI
- >> 데이터 확보가 어려움 (Google



brexit impact

전체

뉴스

이미지

동영상

지도

더보기

설정

도구

검색결과 약 2,330,000개 (0.51초)



The Independent

Brexit: How global banks plan to deal with impact of Britain's exit ...

The Straits Times - 7시간 전

Chief executive Tidjane Thiam said in September that his bank was relatively well placed to deal with the impact of Brexit and that only around ...

Brexit as an opportunity for Africa?

Deutsche Welle - 19시간 전

Brexit-voting regions are most at risk from its economic effects, report ...

국제 - The Independent - 20시간 전

The UK hasn't shown the will for consensual Brexit

논평 - Belfast Telegraph - 4시간 전

Brexit is about to begin. Here's what you need to know.

심층 뉴스 - Macleans.ca - 13시간 전

'Post-Brexit Britain needs further education'

국제 - TES News - 2017. 3. 27.



Deutsche Welle



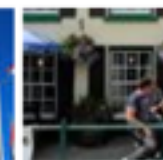
Irish Independ...



TES News



NewsX



The Times (su...



Macleans.ca



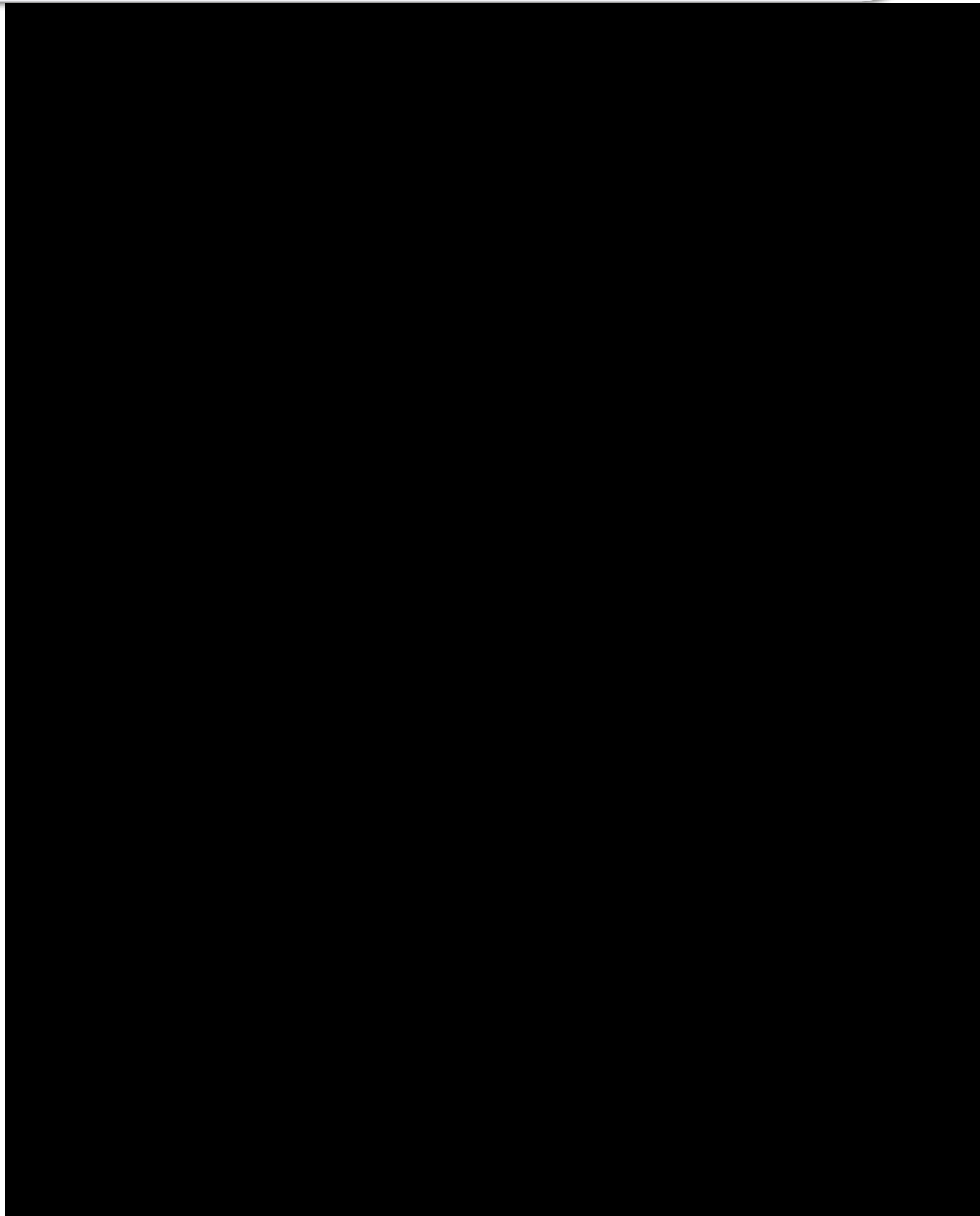
비지도 학습(Unsupervised Learning)

- >> '입력'에 해당하는 '출력'이 없음
- >> 학습하기 어려움 (예 : 화성의
- >> 예시) Clustering

강화 학습(Reinforcement Learning)

- >> '입력'에 대한 '출력'이 보상의 형태로 주어짐
- >> 피드백 통해 보상을 최대화 하는 방향으로 학습이 진행됨
- >> 예시) 게임플레이

강화학습 예제 - 컴퓨터의 학습 능력은 ?



딥러닝에 대해서 알아 보자

머신러닝 (Machine Learning)

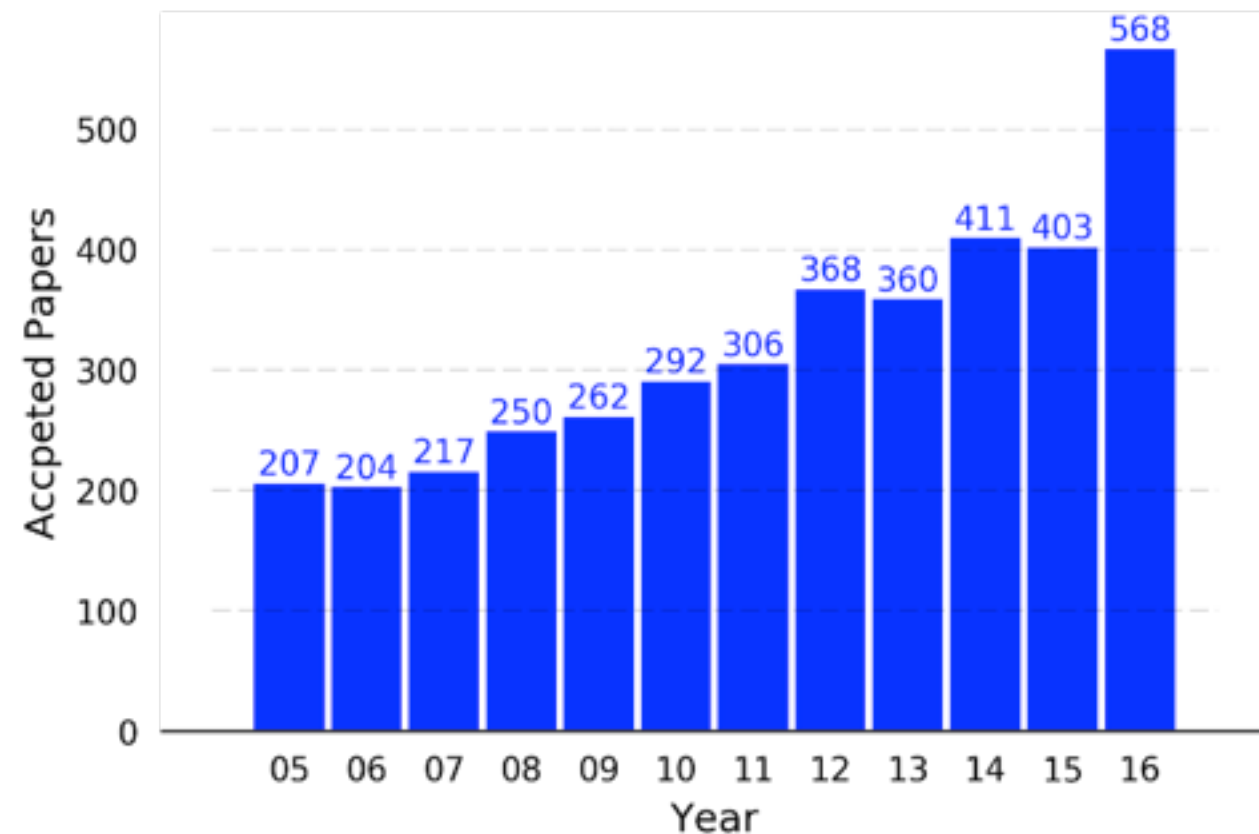
인공신경망 (Artificial Neural Network)

딥러닝 (Deep Learning)

AI 연구 번영 시대 ‘영원한 봄’

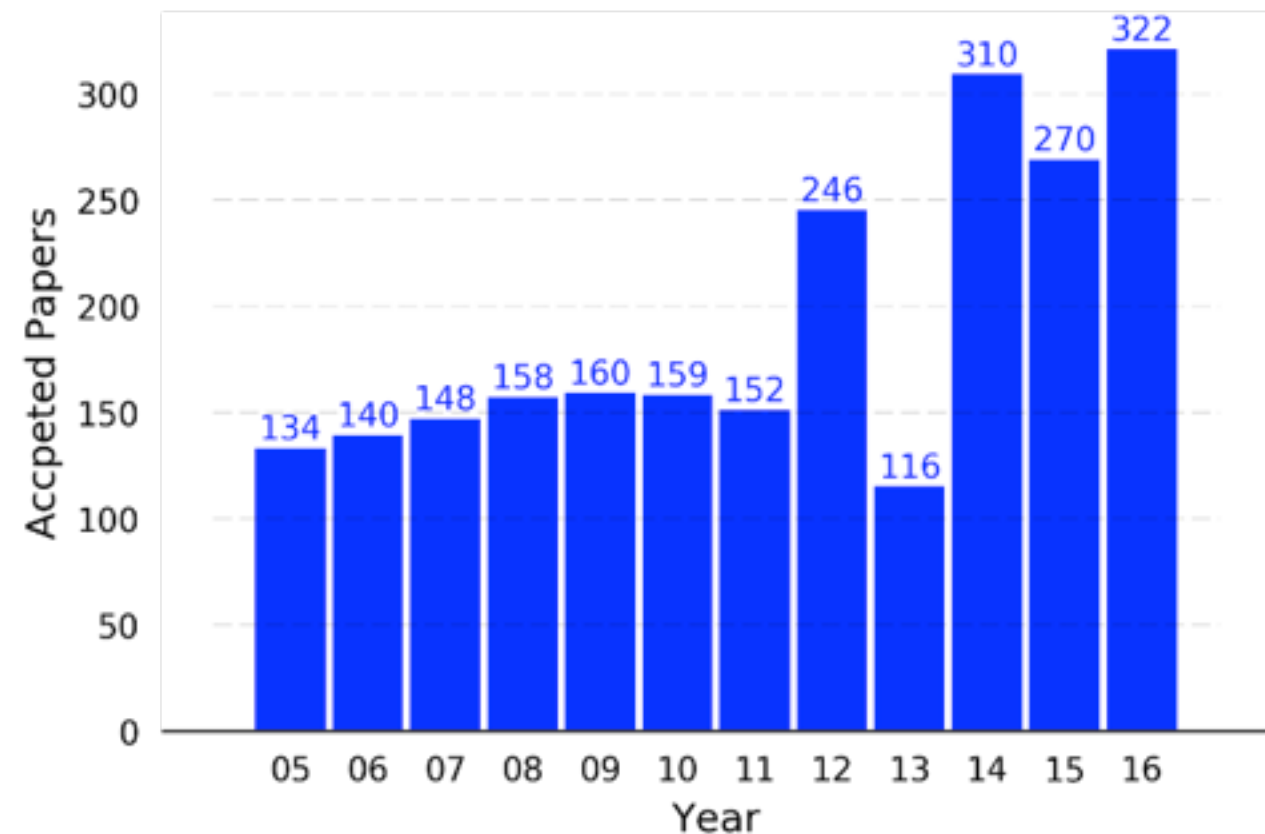
Neural Information Processing Systems

NIPS



International Conference on Machine Learning

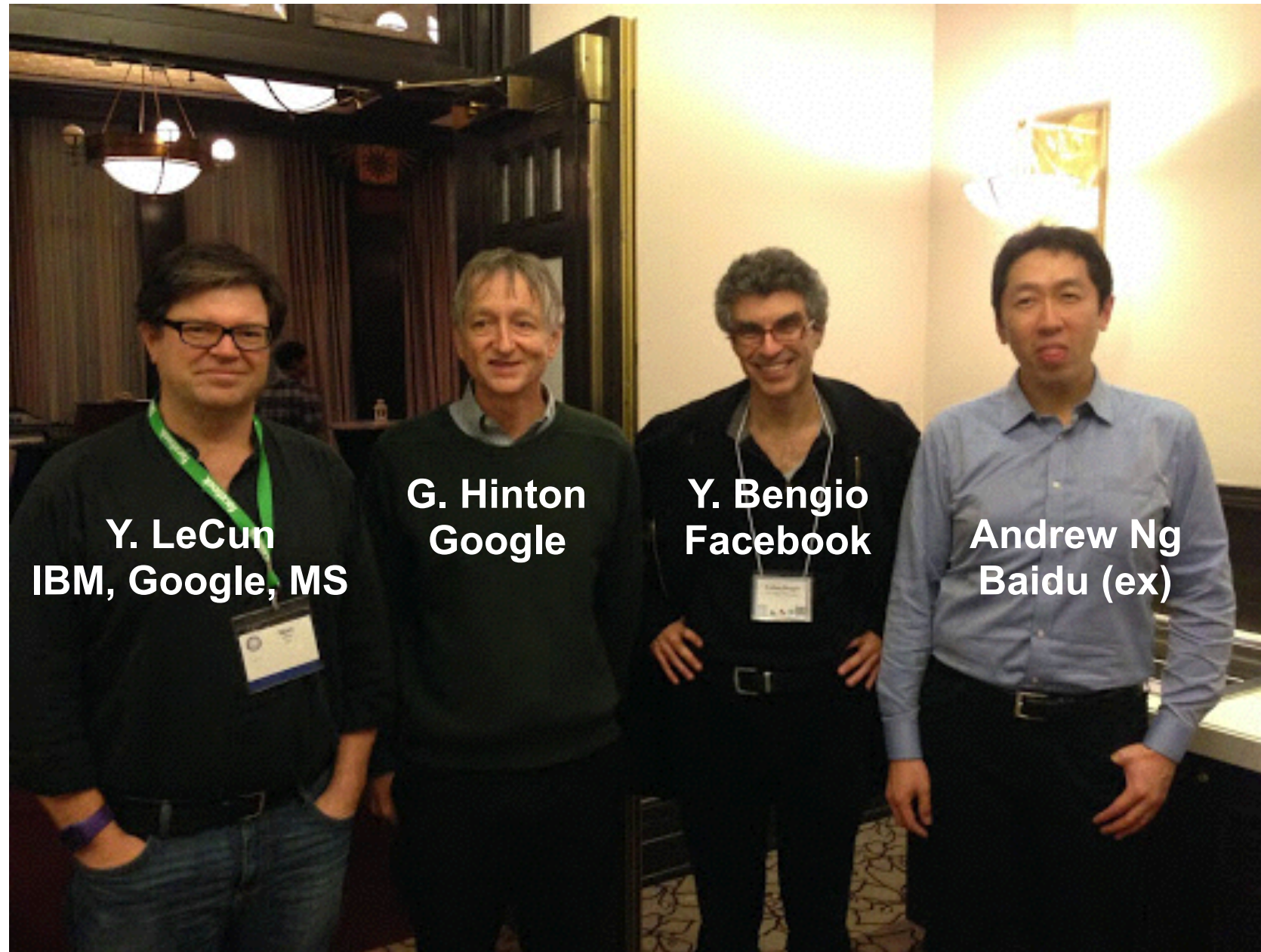
ICML



2012년 이후 쏟아지기 시작한 AI연구 결과들

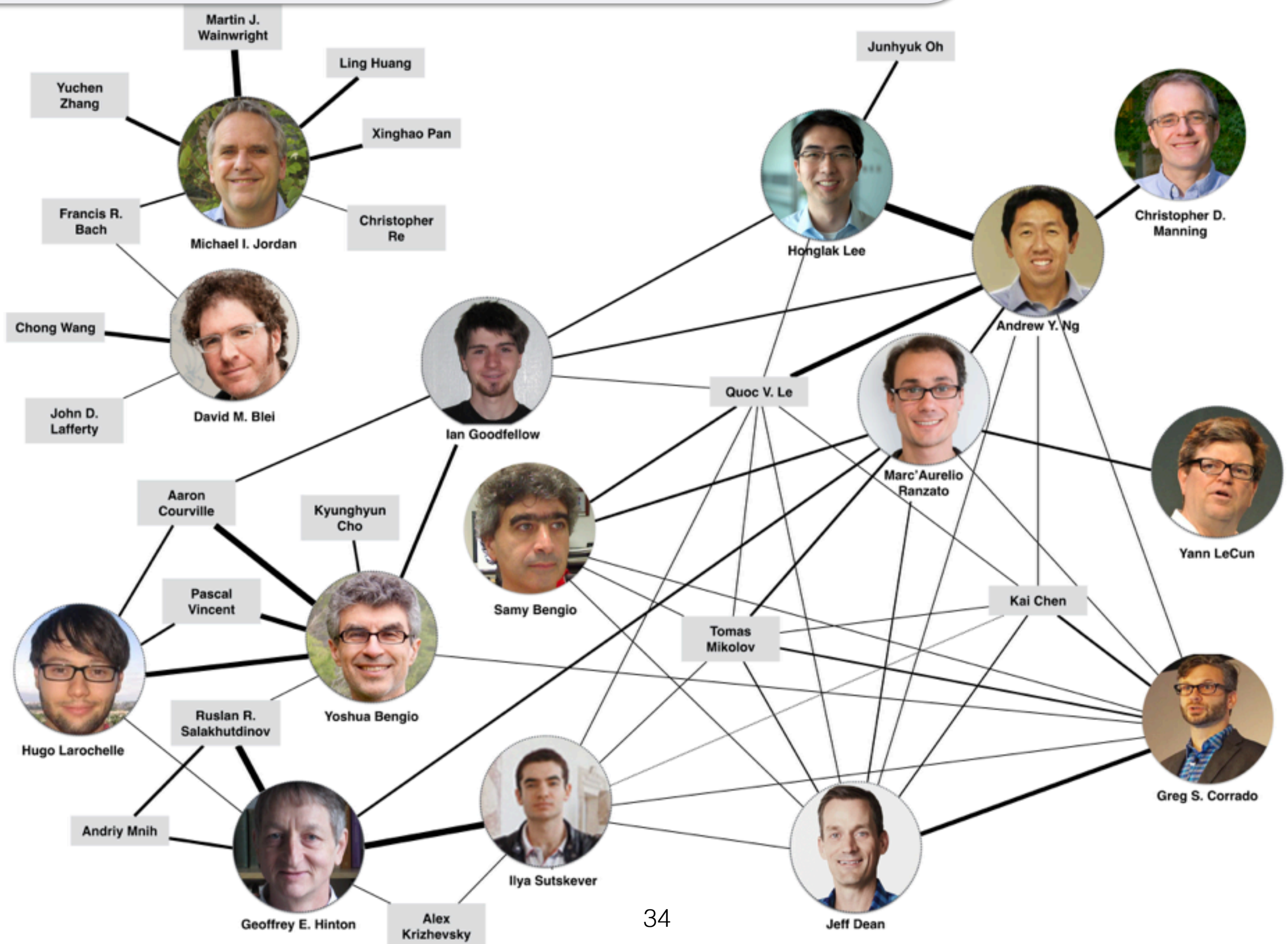
가장 중요한 breakthrough 는 2012년 힌튼교수팀의 ImageNet 경연대회

현재 AI 성과의 주역들 - 사대천왕

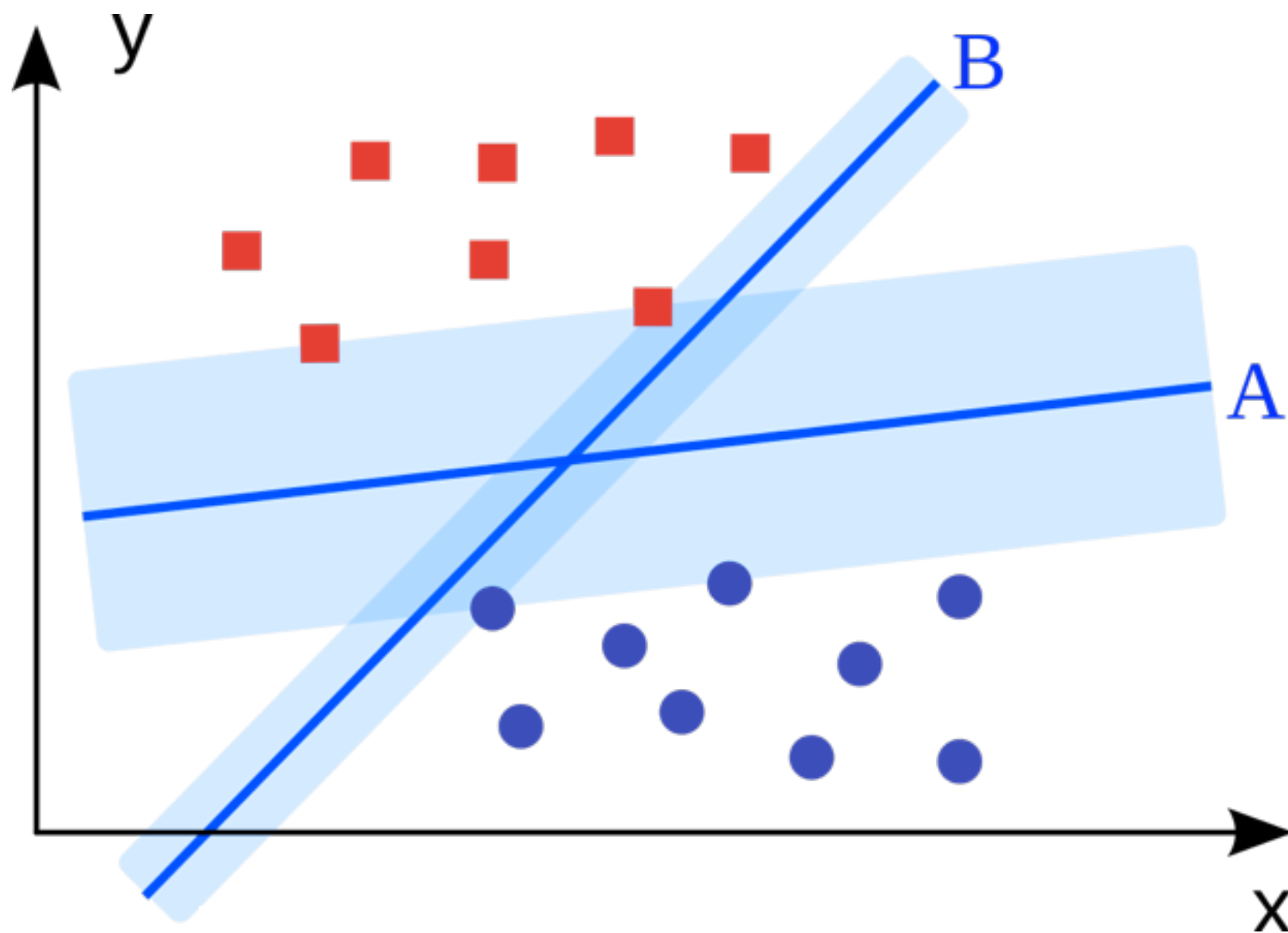


"1990년대와 2000년대 초 아무도 신경망(Neural Network)을 주제로 논문을 쓰려고 하지 않았어요. 성과가 나지 않는다는 이유였죠. 학생들에게 논문을 쓰게 하려면 손목을 비틀어야 할 지경이었습니다." by Yoshua Bengio

AI 인맥도 - 주요학회 공동 연구 관계 (ICML, NIPS)



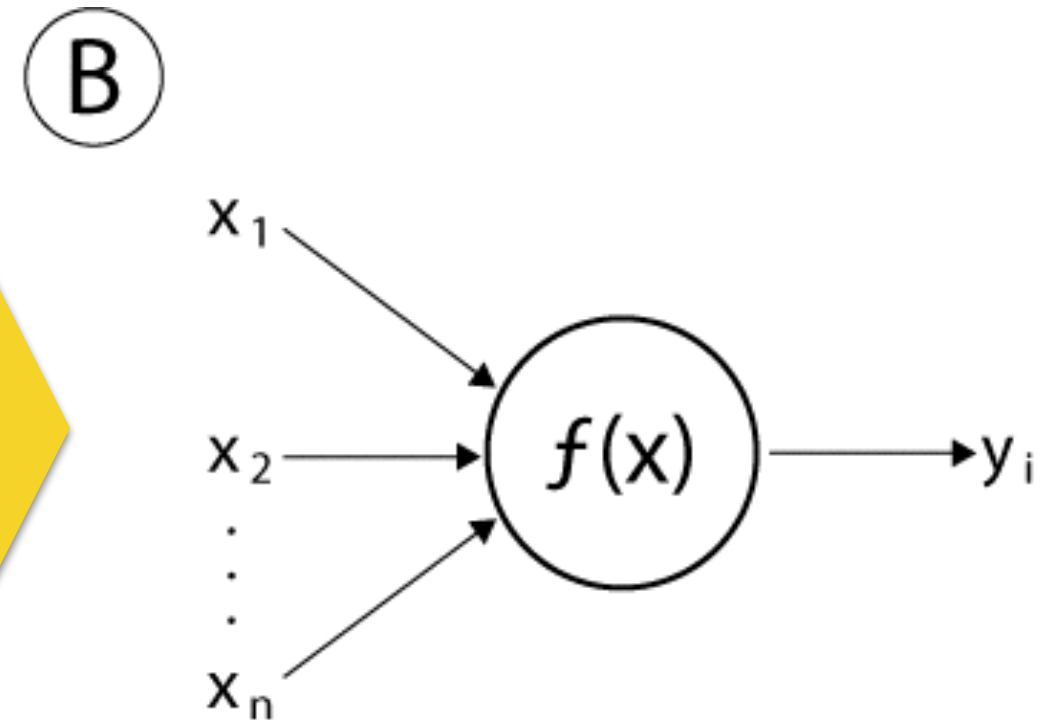
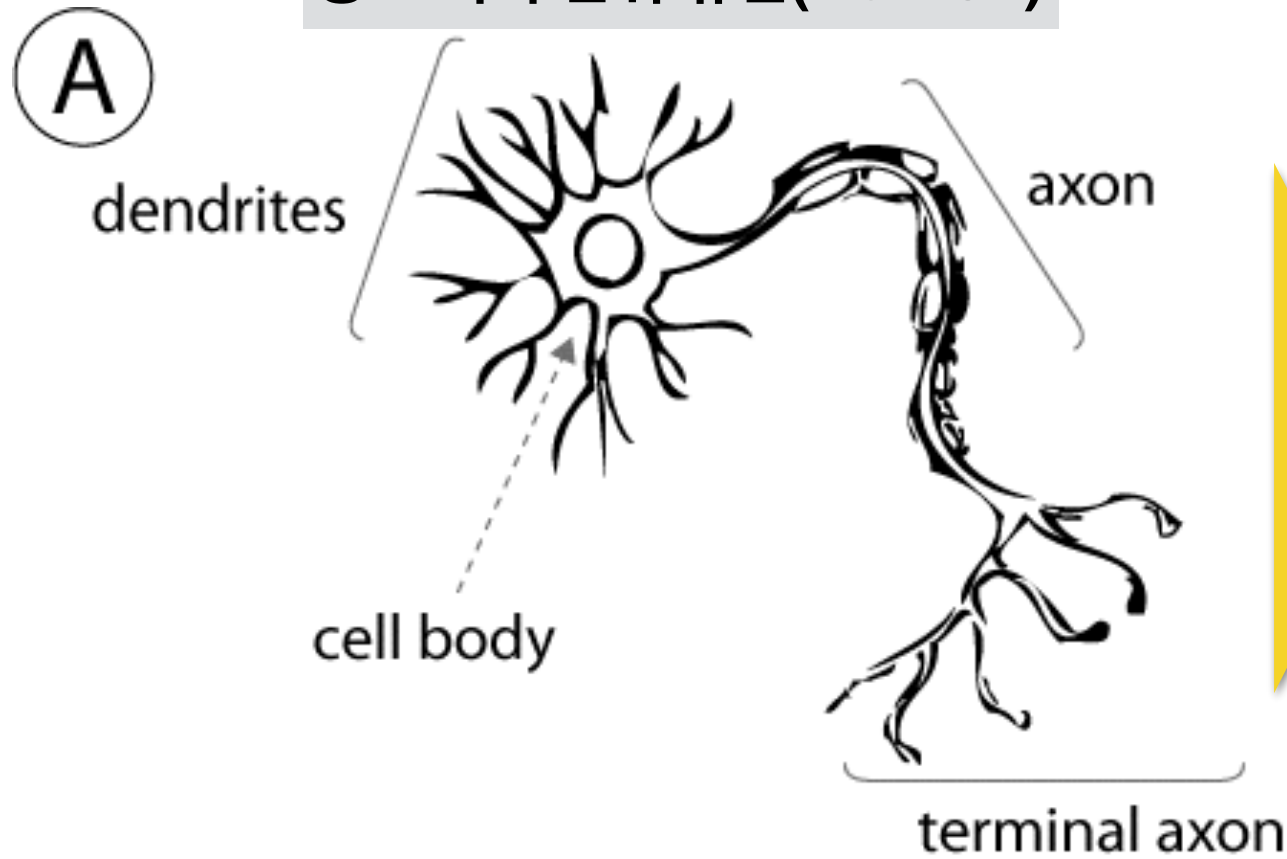
AI 학습이란 ? - 로직의 이해



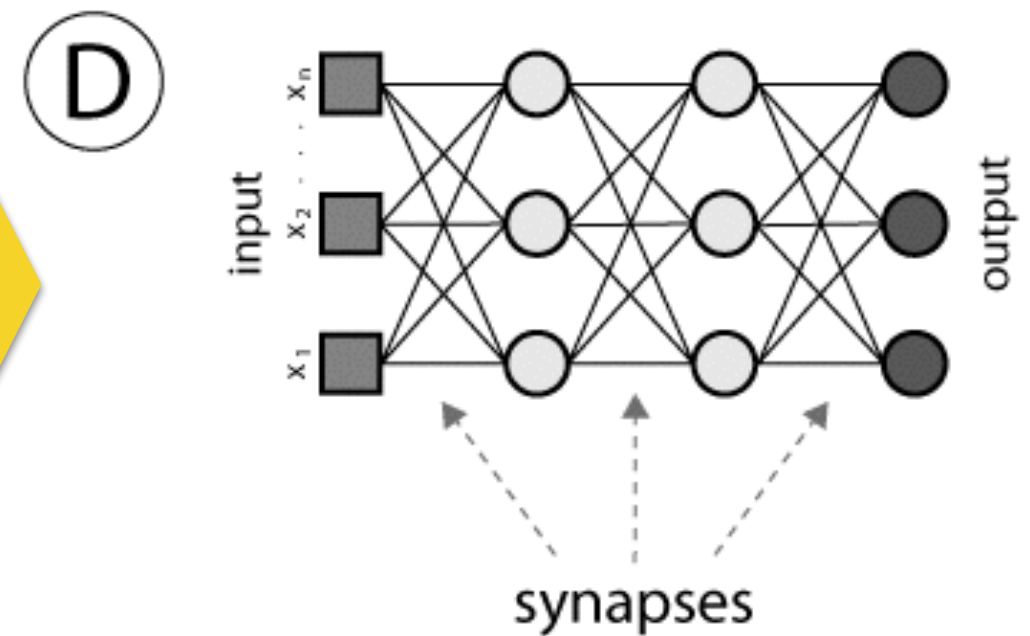
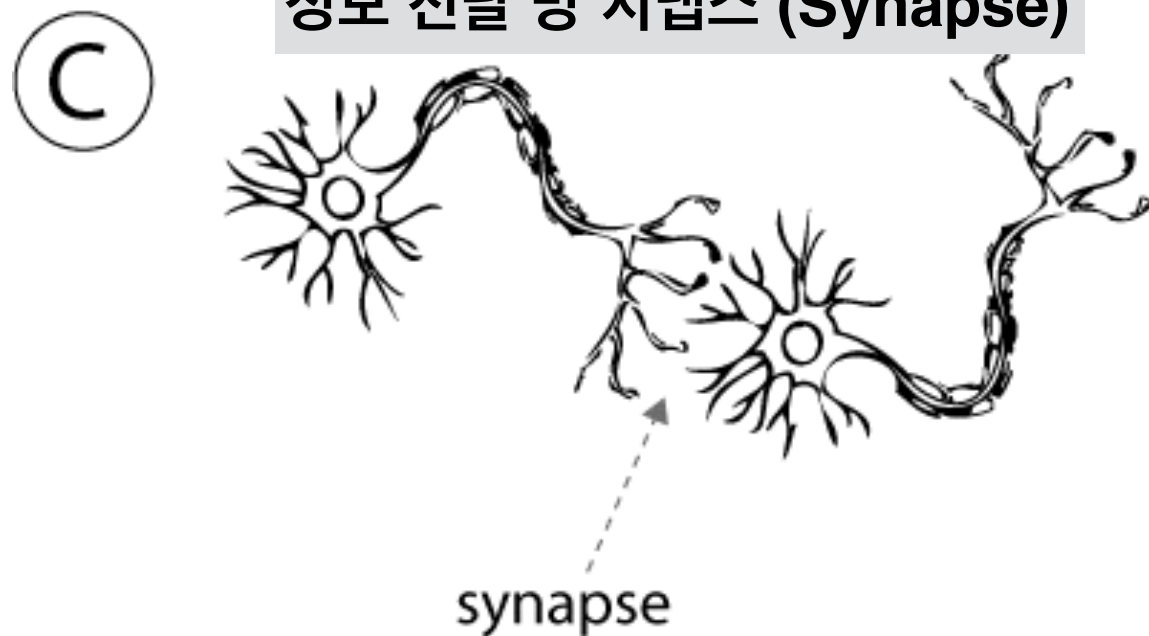
$$Y = \tilde{w} \times X + \tilde{b}$$

인공신경망 (ANN)

정보 처리 단위 뉴런(Neuron)

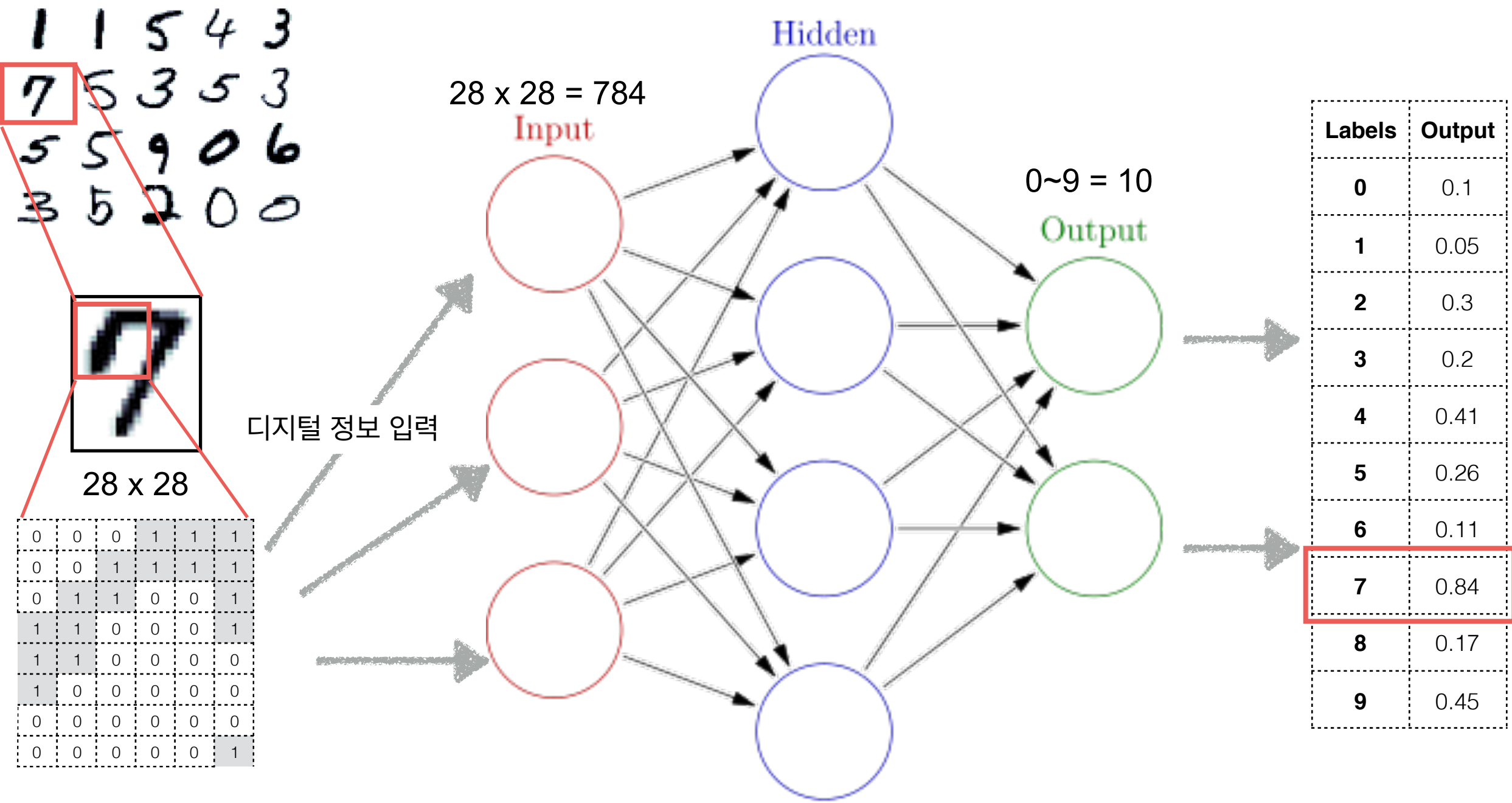


정보 전달 망 시냅스 (Synapse)

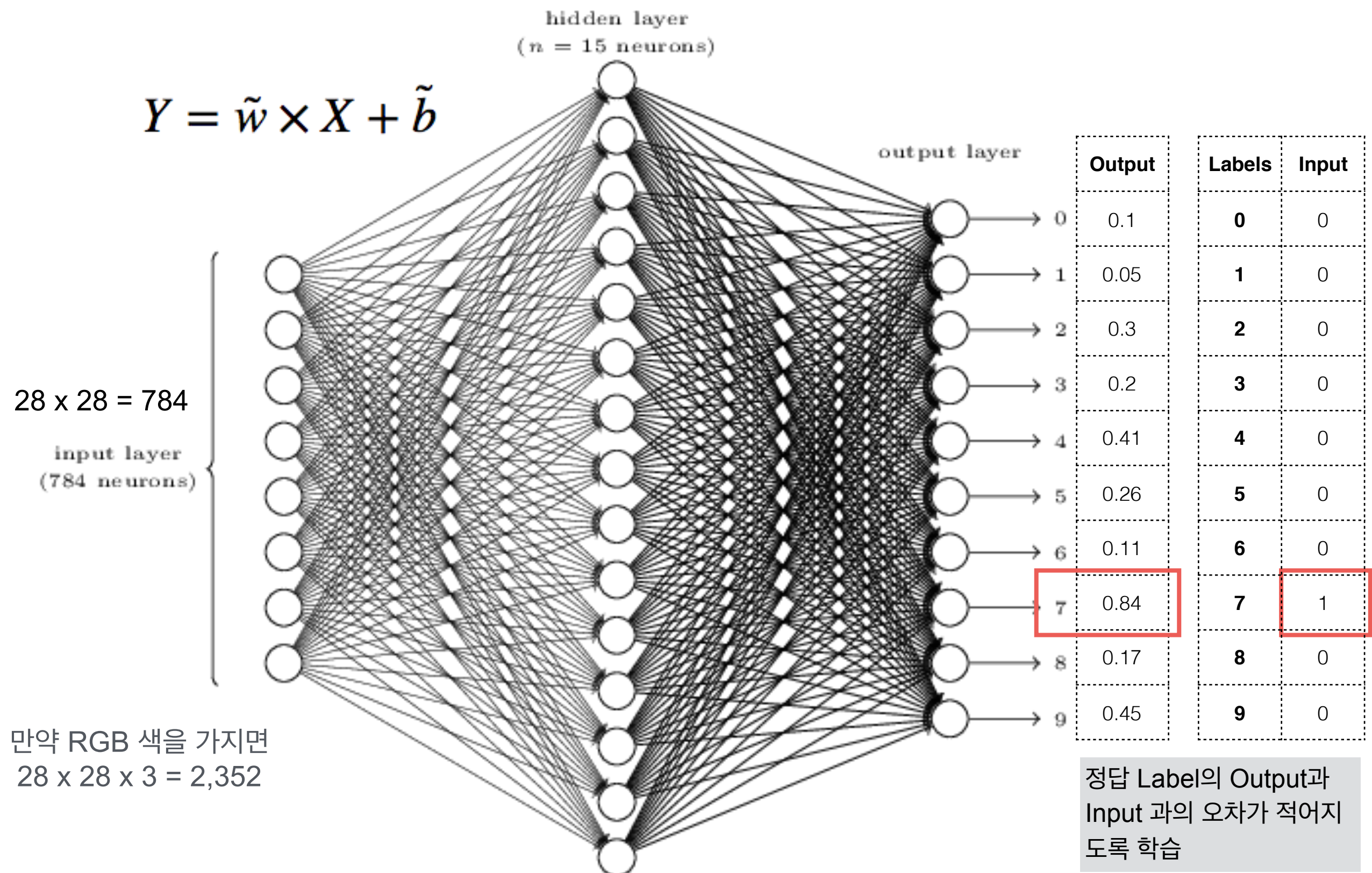


ANN 학습법

컴퓨터의 정보 처리 방식을 이해 하자



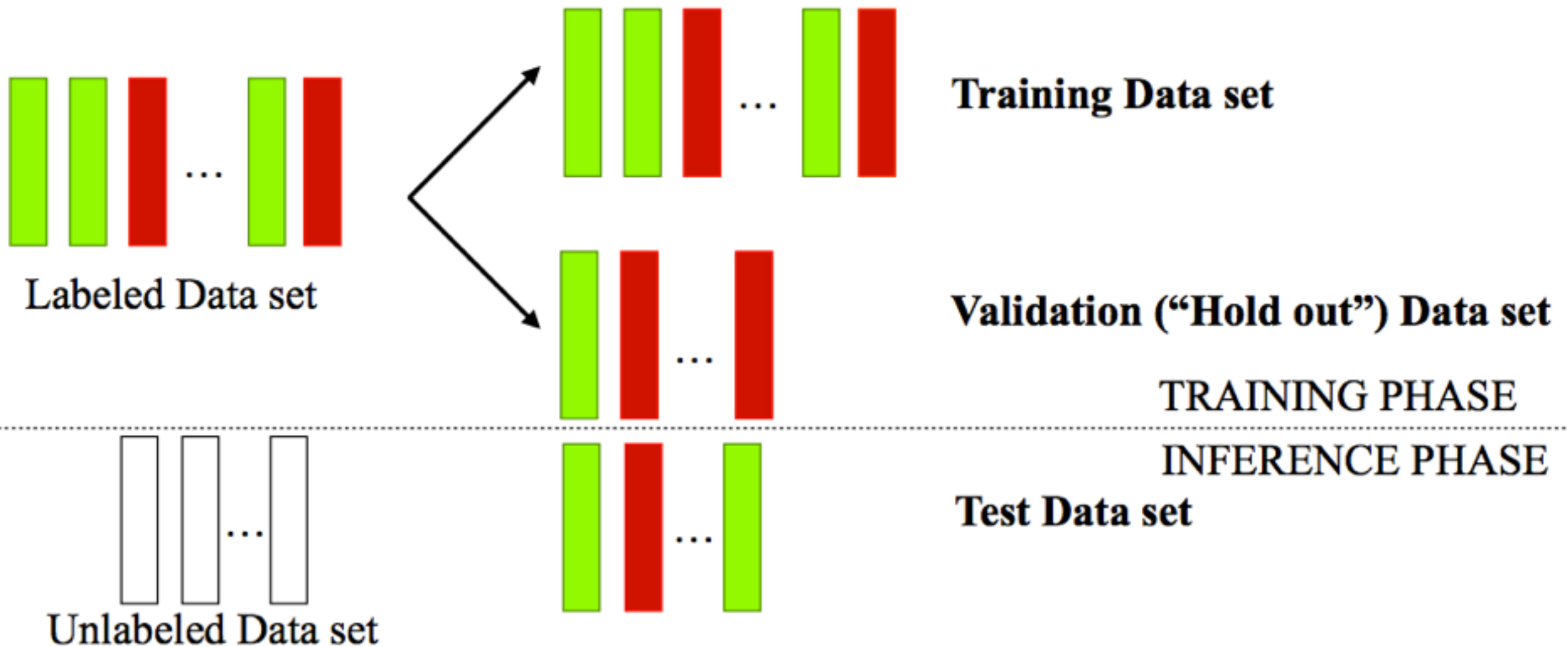
ANN 학습법



각 뉴런은 다음 뉴런으로 신호에 Weight 을 곱해서 전달

Model Selection

- Recall the discussion on multiple phases in a supervised learning task

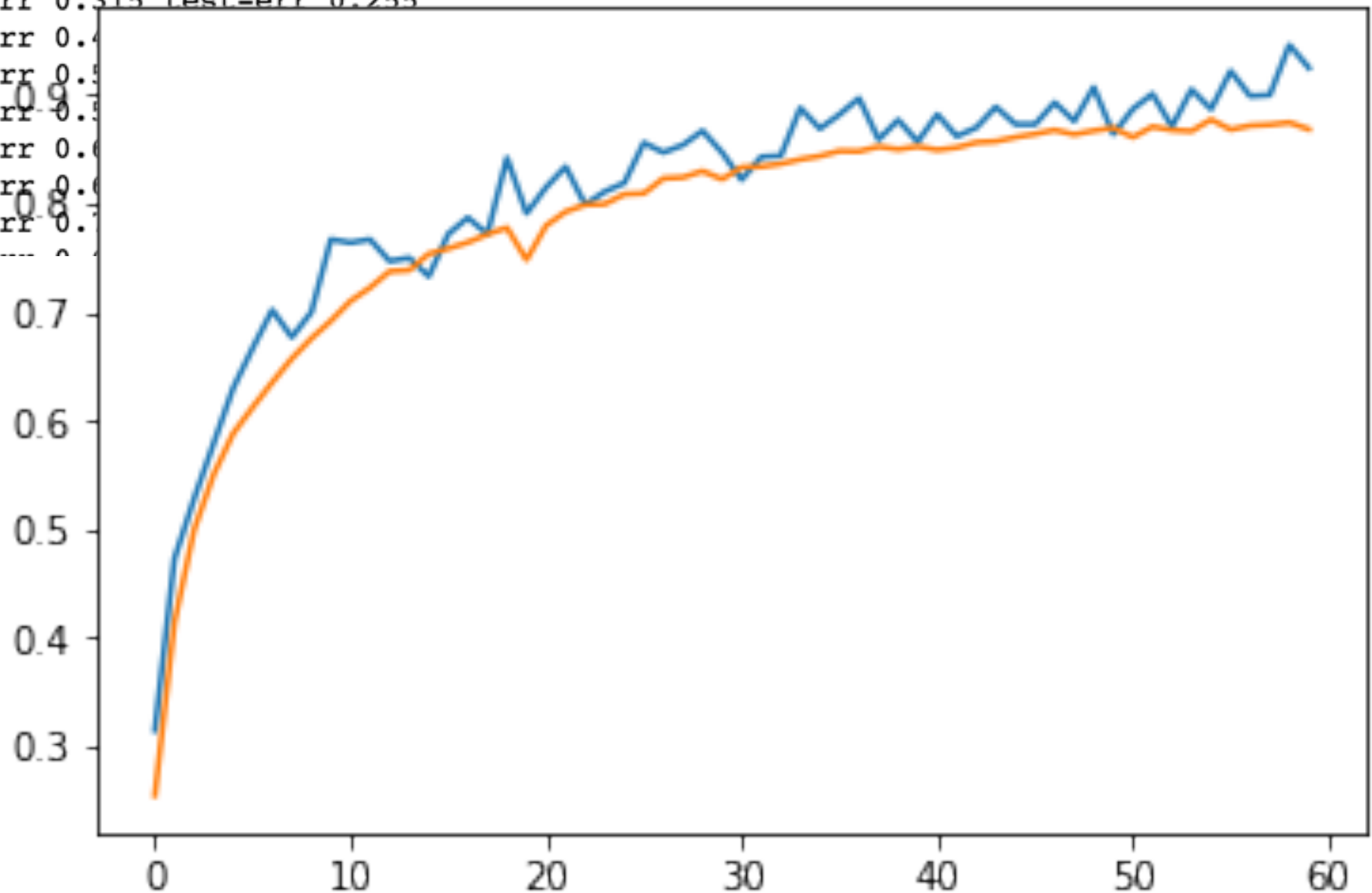


학습 결과

learning rate : 0.01
Network Size : [784, 15, 10]
Number of Layers : 2
Condition : Sigmoid, One-Hot, Identity, MSE

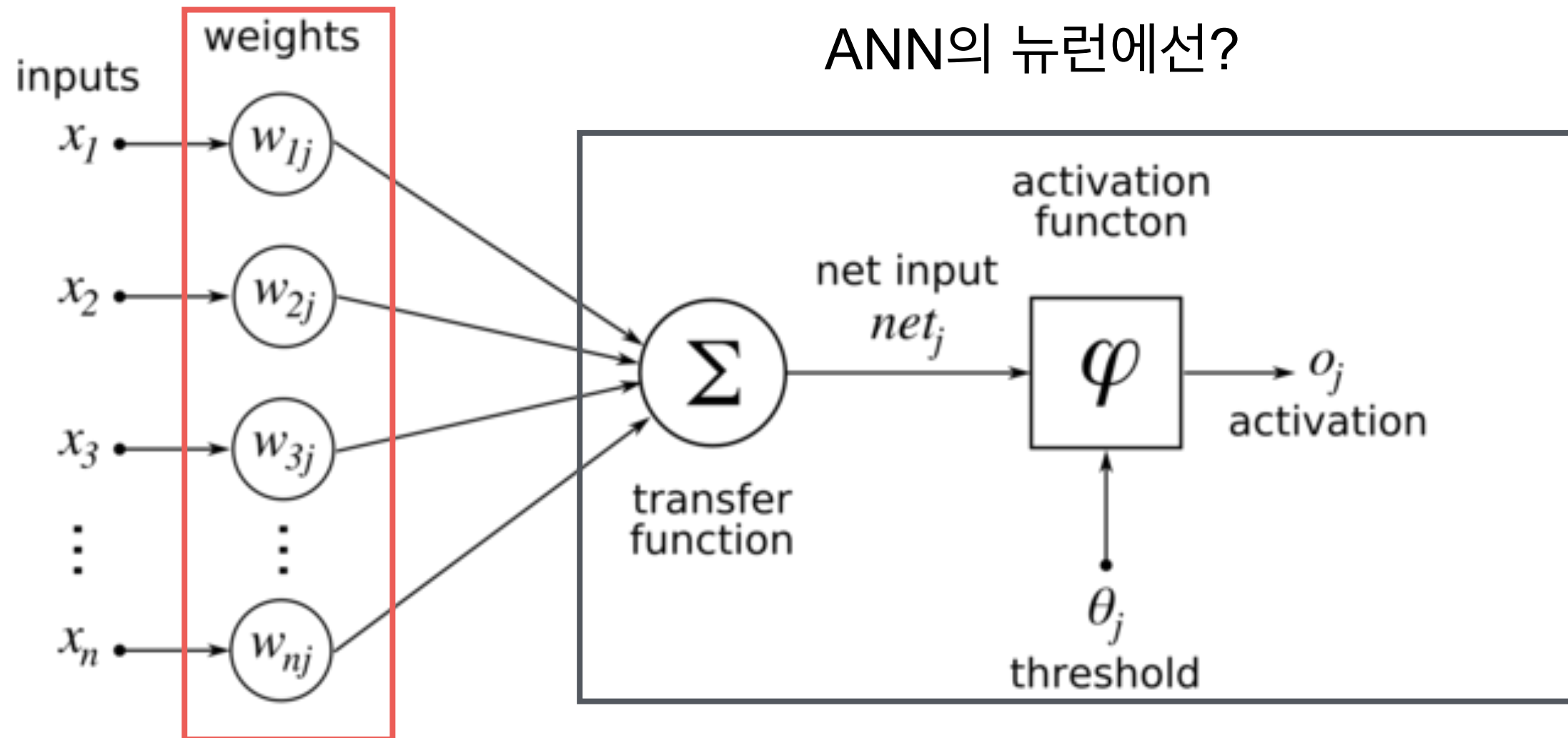
Train : 94.6%, Test : 87.7%

Epoch : 1 1000 train-err 0.315 test-err 0.255
Epoch : 2 2000 train-err 0.4
Epoch : 3 3000 train-err 0.5
Epoch : 4 4000 train-err 0.5
Epoch : 5 5000 train-err 0.6
Epoch : 6 6000 train-err 0.6
Epoch : 7 7000 train-err 0.7



$$Y = \tilde{w} \times X + \tilde{b}$$

ANN의 뉴런에선?



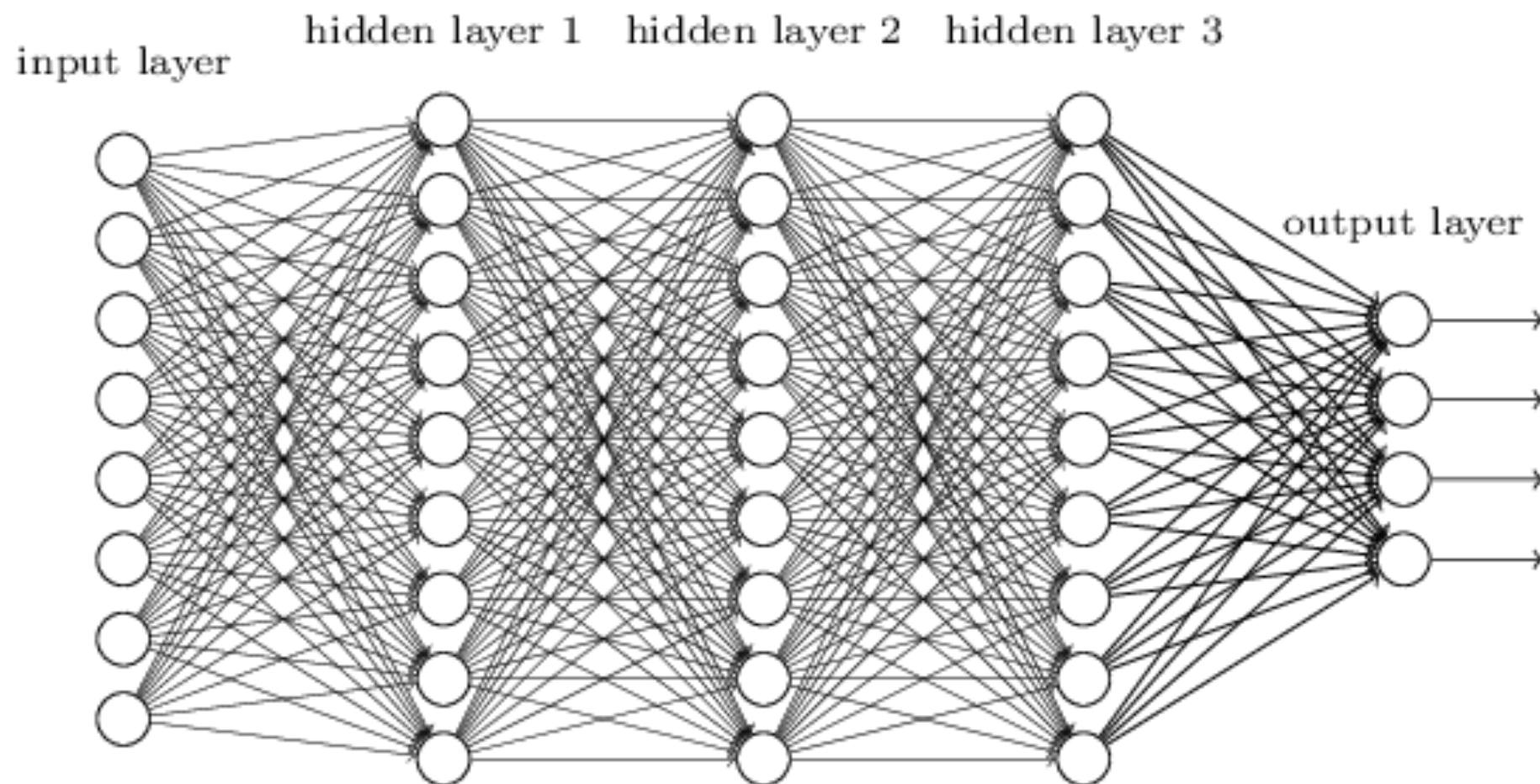
28 x 28 = 784

학습 이란 ?

Input Data와 Parameter의 Linear Combination을 통해 Output이 원하는 결과로 나오도록 Parameter를 찾는것

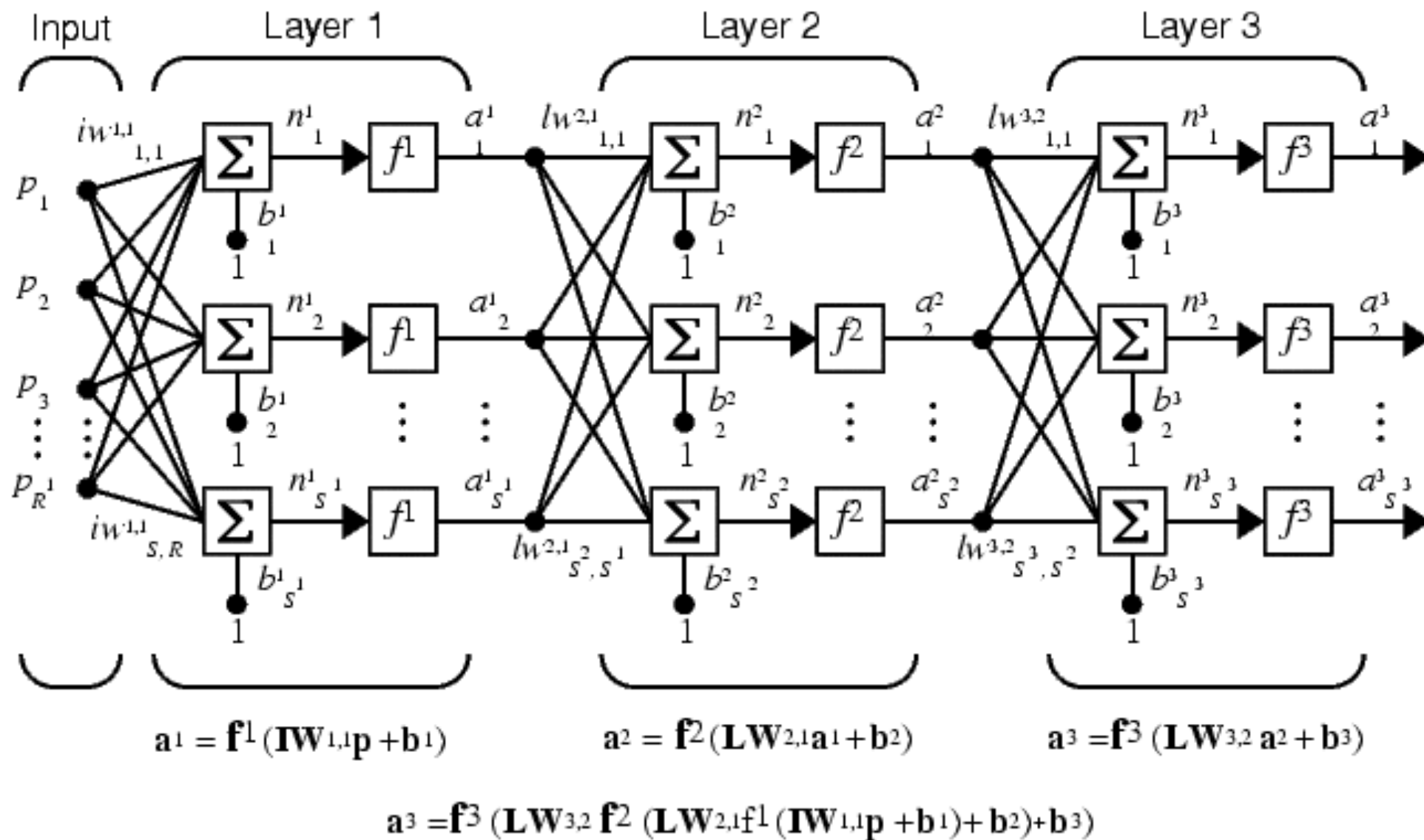
DNN (Deep Neural Network) ?

Hidden Layer 가 2개 이상인 경우 Deep Layer 층을 구성



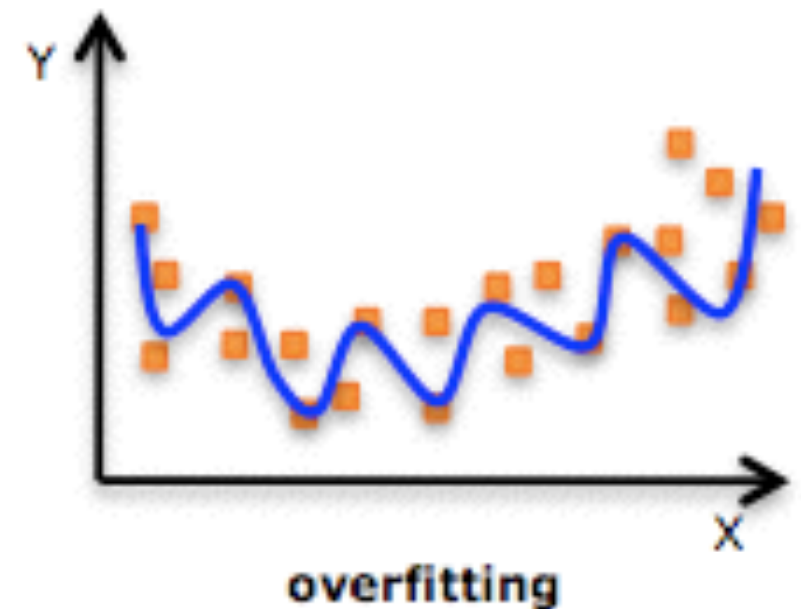
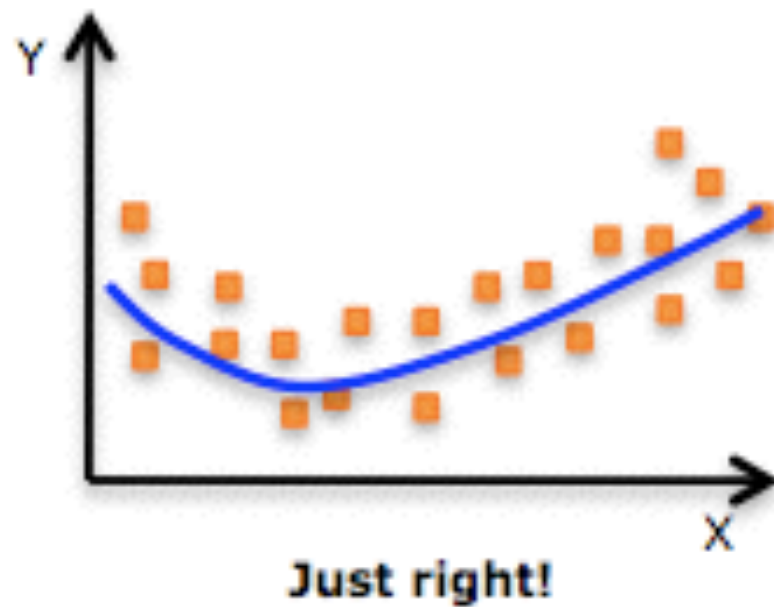
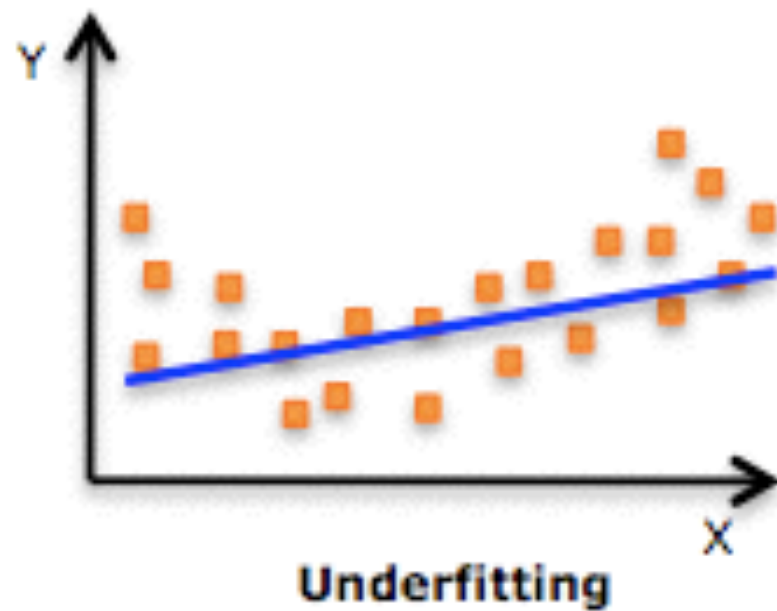
2012년 힌튼 교수팀 'SuperVision'이 사용한 모델은
65만개의 뉴런과 6000만 개의 변수, 6억3000만 개의 네트워크 연결로 구성

DNN 은 어떻게 문제를 푸는가 ?



복잡한 문제를 Linear Equation의 Combination으로 구조화
Output 을 찾아 주는 Parameter를 학습을 통해 찾음

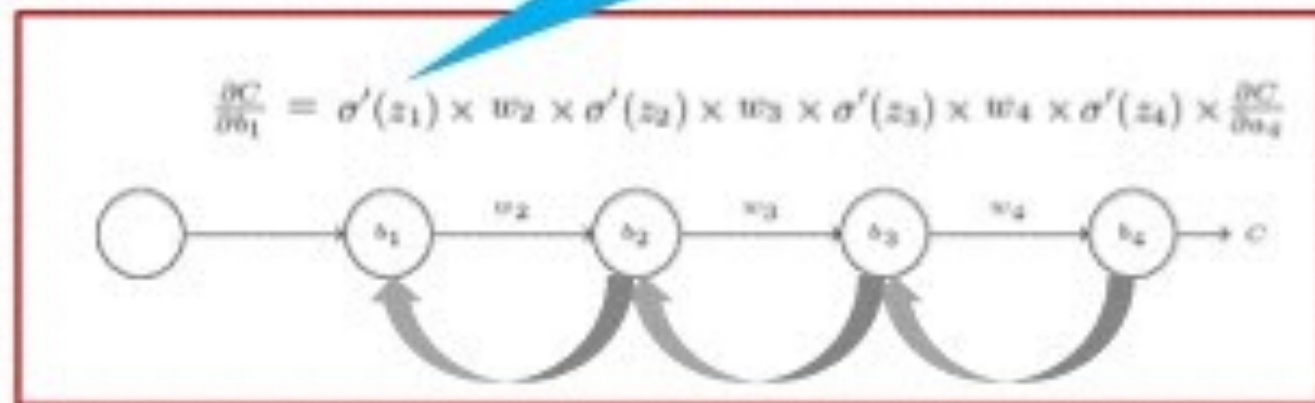
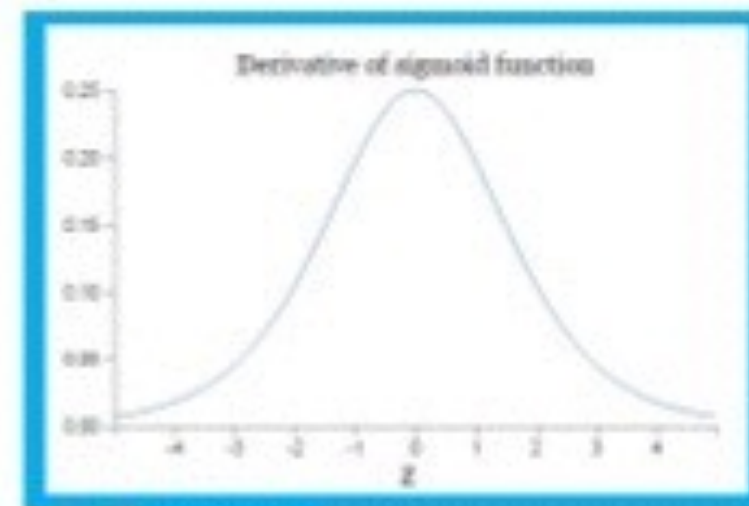
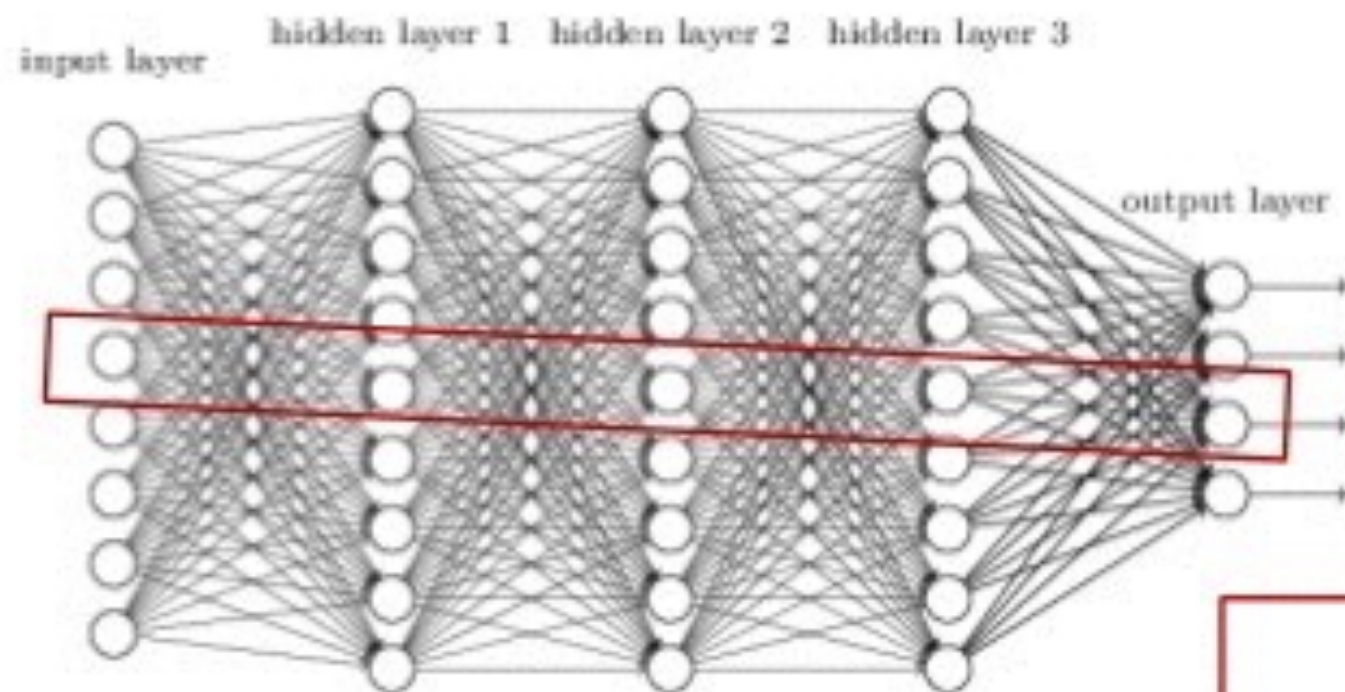
Deep Learning 생기는 문제들 (1) - Overfitting



훈련 Data에 Over Fitting 으로
시험 Data Fitting을 잘 못함

Deep Learning 생기는 문제들 (2) - Vanishing Gradient

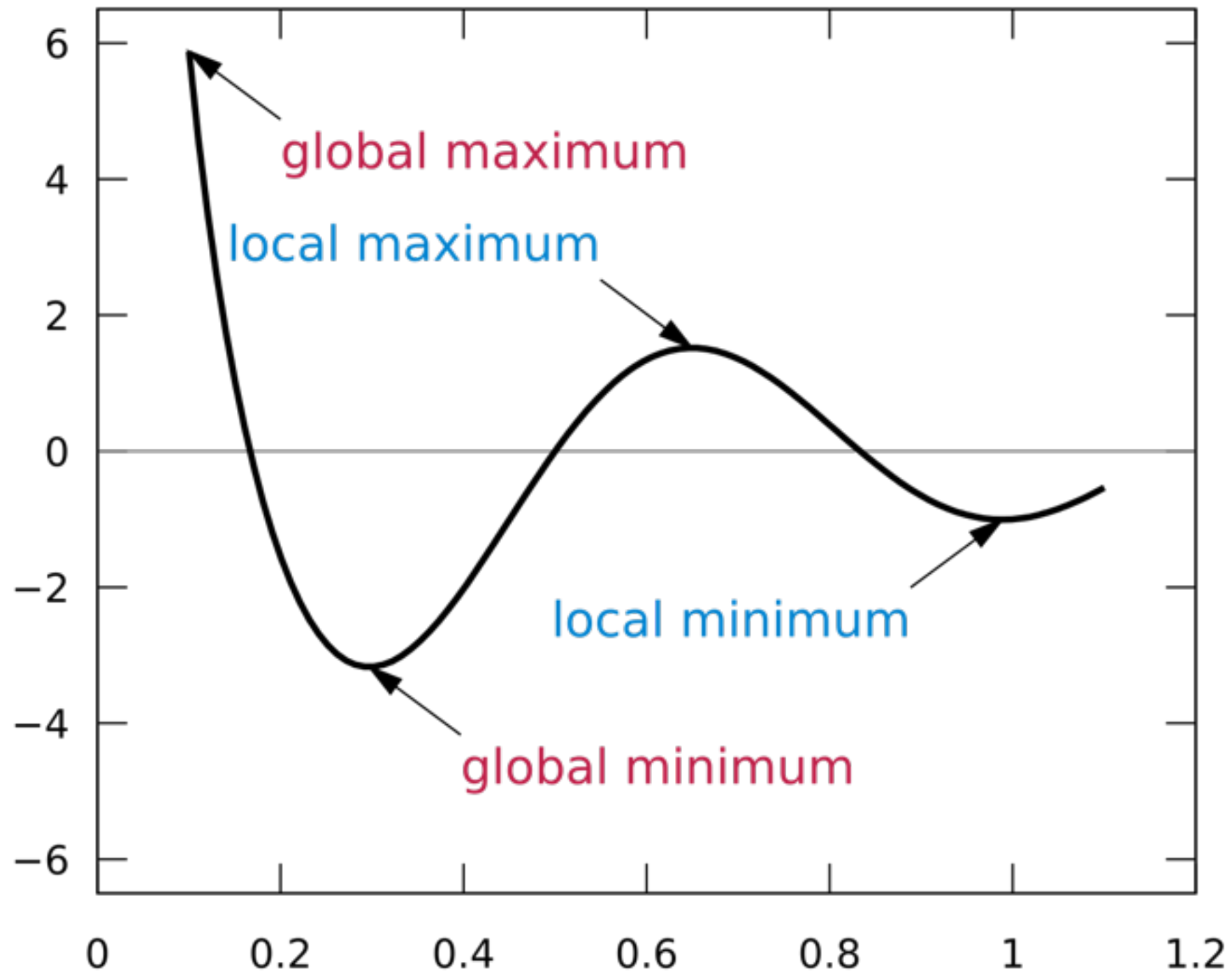
깊은 은닉층의 신경망 학습이 어려운 이유 : Vanishing Gradient!



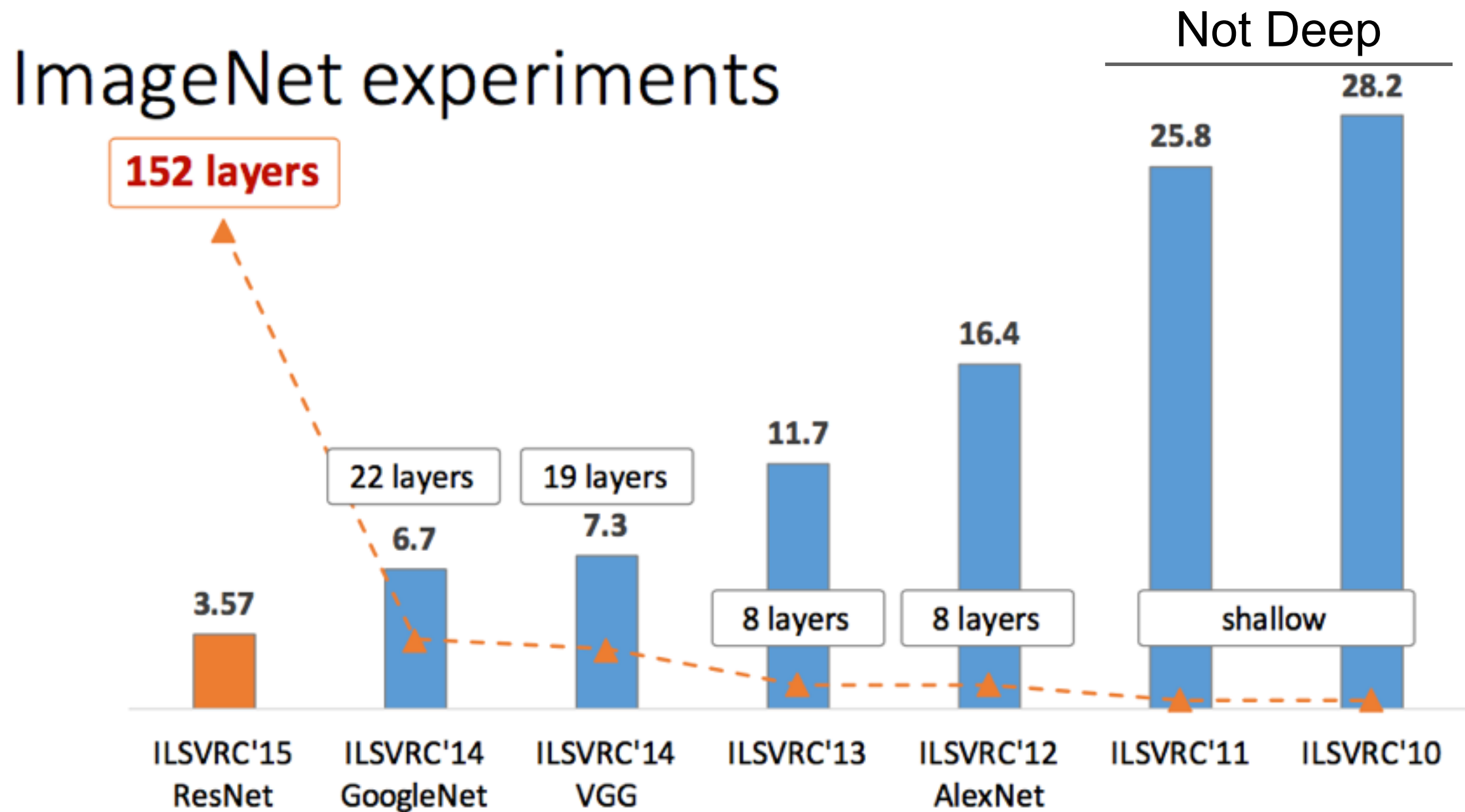
출처 : Michael Nielsen (2015), <http://neuralnetworksanddeeplearning.com/>

Signal의 강도가 줄어 깊이 있게 전달되지 못함

Deep Learning 생기는 문제들 (3) - Local Minimum



왜 Deep 인가 ?



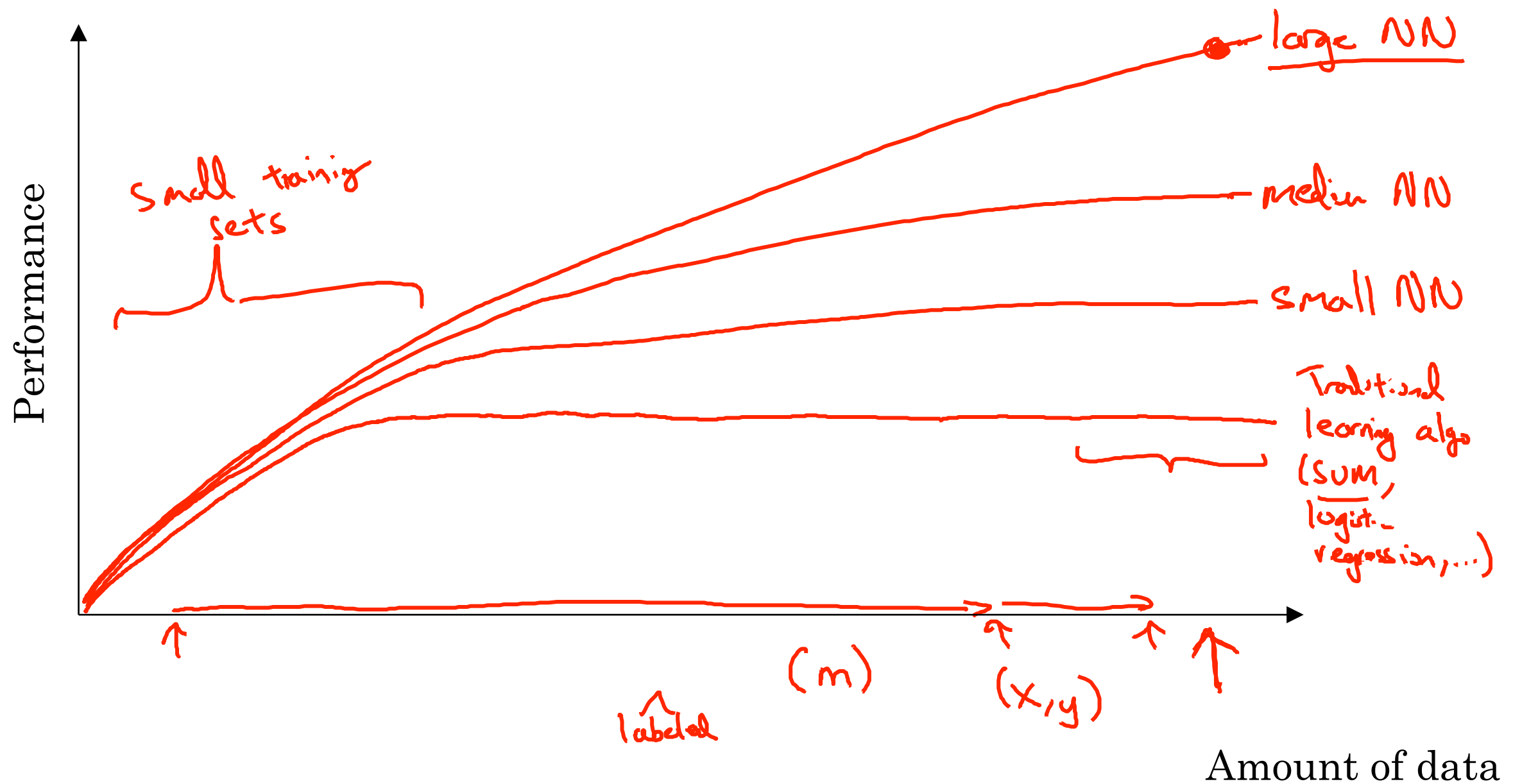
‘ImageNet은 이미지의 Label을 제시하는 경연대회’

Layer가 Deep하면 오류율이 낮아짐

즉, 예측 성능 개선!

왜 Deep 인가 ?

Deep Learning era



DNN (Deep Neural Network) 학습 성과가 나오는 이유?

왜 기존에 안되다가 2012년 이후 성과가 잘 나오기 시작하나?

Tesla 는 자율주행 관련해서
10시간에 100만 마일(miles)이 넘는
데이터를 축적 중

Computer Processing Power

GPU 를 활용한 병렬 처리

*source | <http://qz.com/694520/tesla-has-780-million-miles-of-driving-data-and-adds-another-million-every-10-hours/> (Tesla관련 제공)

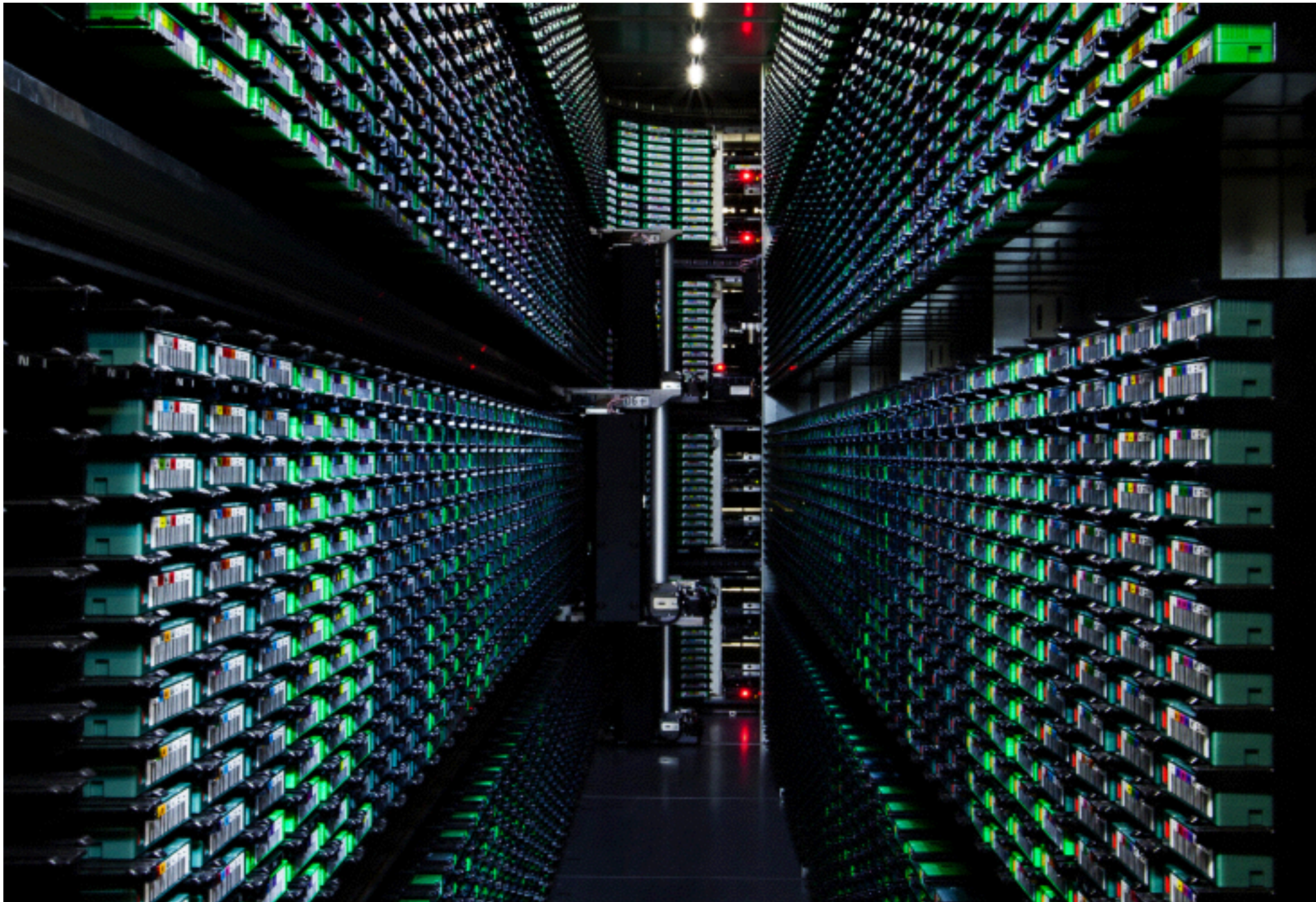
Nvidia GPU Computing Power 핵심

Nvidia - 시가총액 약11조원



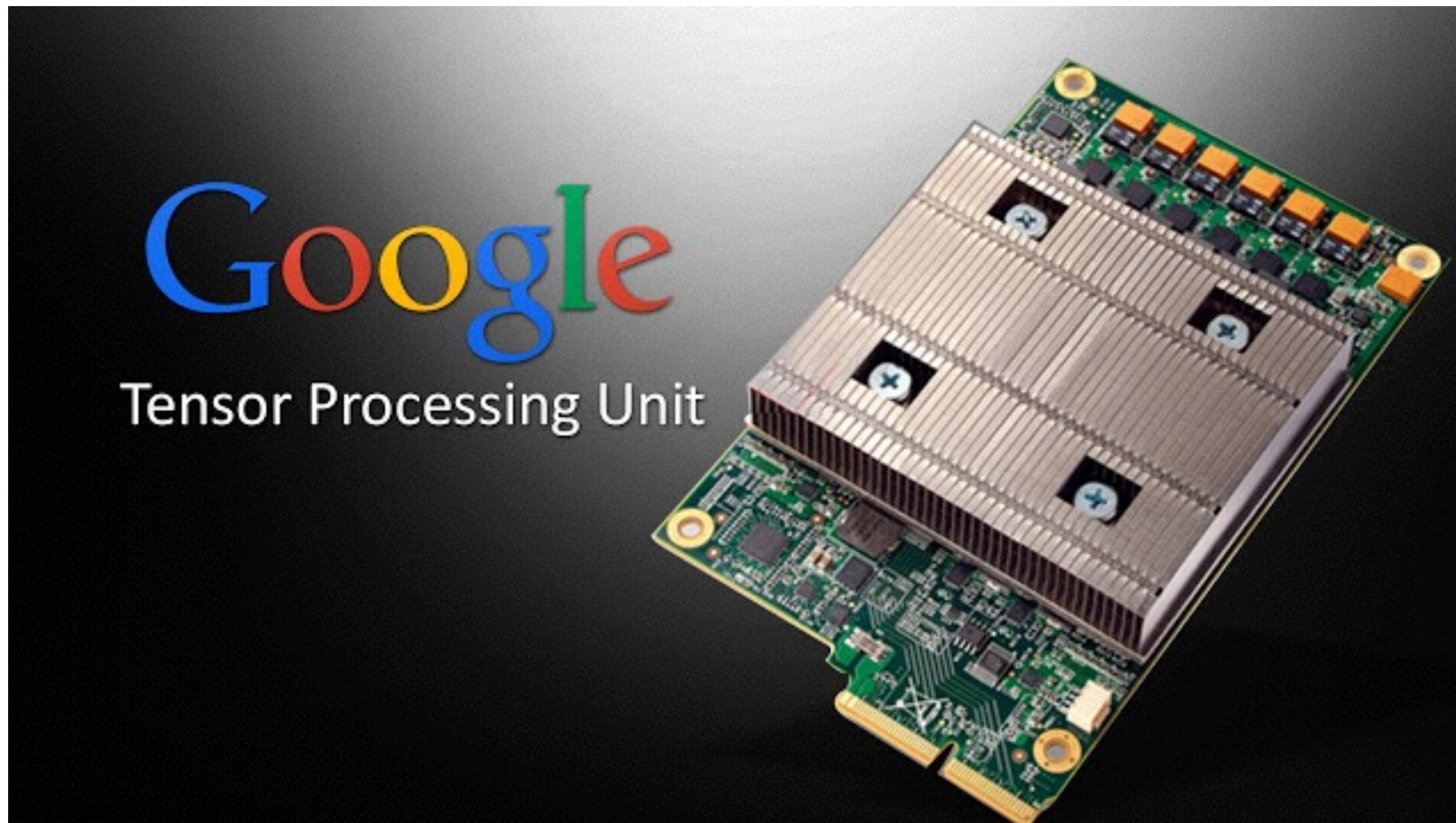
Google Cloud Machine Learning 서비스

약 1,000만원 수준의 GPU 25만개를 클라우드 서비스





Google I/O 17년 키노트 발표
구글 딥러닝을 위한 자체 개발 Chip
(알파고 TPU를 활용)



얼마나 많은 Data가 필요할까 ?

특정 영역의 문제를 풀기 위한 Critical Mass가 존재함
Deep Learning은 더 많은 데이터가 요구됨

2004
Caltech 101
10K Images

2005-2010
Pascal VOC
2K → 30K objects

2010-2015
Image Net
10M → 15M images



Image source: <http://www.vision.caltech.edu/>

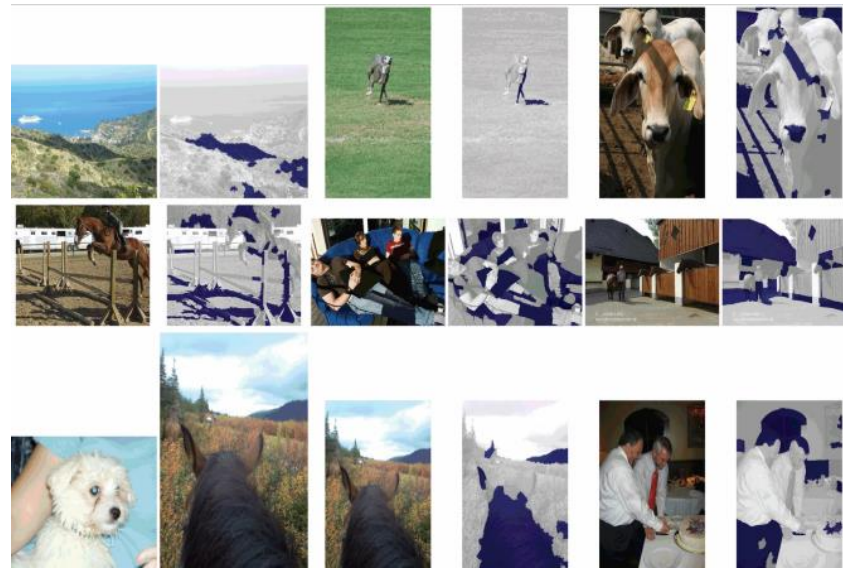
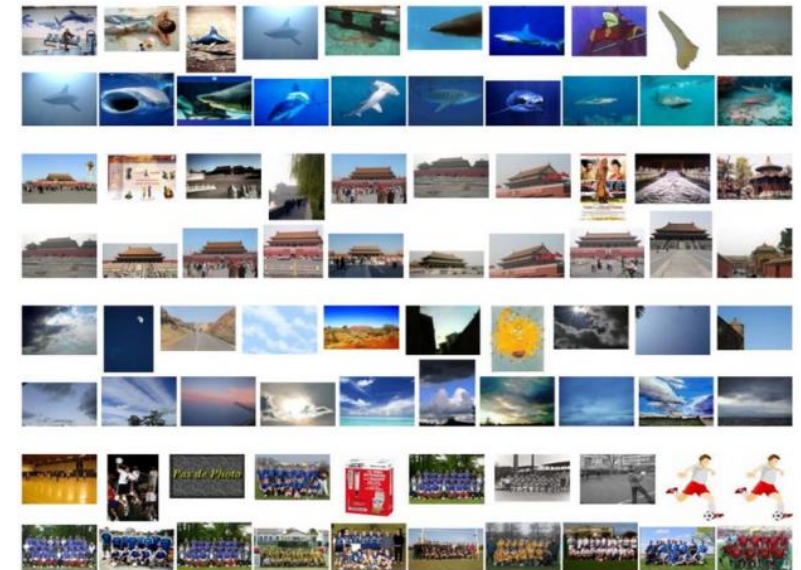


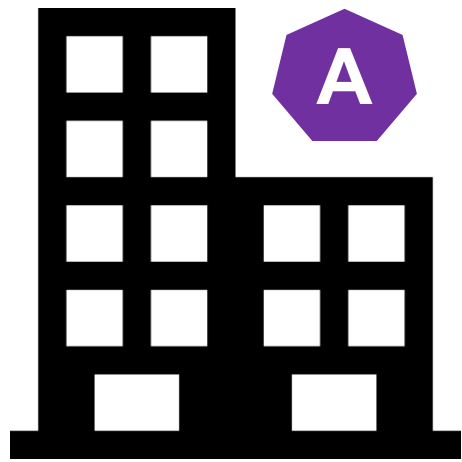
Image source: <http://doi.ieeecomputersociety.org/>



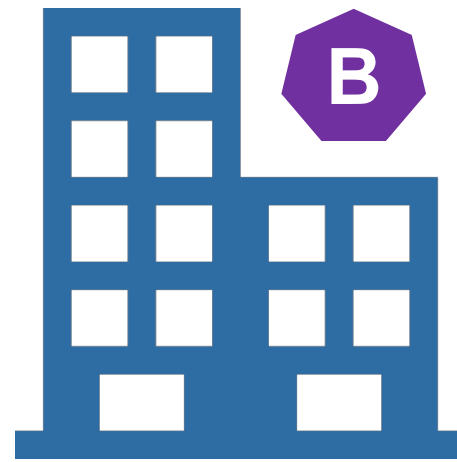
<http://www.image-net.org/>

Data가 충분하다면 ?

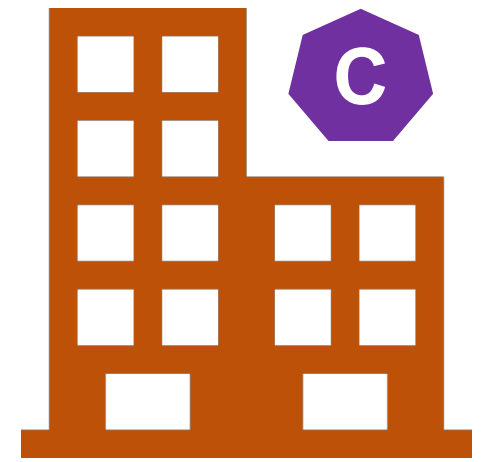
각 기업별 풀려는 문제의 성격에 따라 알고리즘 달라짐



“Deep Learning”



“Neural Networks”



“Log. Regression”

Deep learning

Boosting

K-Nearest neighbors

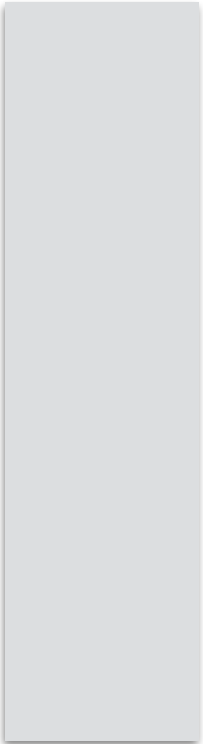
Artificial neural networks

Support vector machines

Bayesian networks

Sparse dictionary learning

Regression forest



1. AI 발전 역사

2. AI란? - 머신러닝과 딥러닝

3. State - of - Arts 기술

4. 시사점

딥러닝으로 잘 풀 수 있는 문제들



Quality 높은 Data를 얻을 수 있는 영역

Labeled Data → 지도학습 (Supervised Learning)

딥러닝으로 잘 풀 수 있는 문제들

Input	Output	Application
Home Features	Price	Real Estate
Ad, User Info	Click Ad ? (0/1)	Online Ad
Image	Object(cat, dog)	Photo Tagging (name)
Audio	Text trasnscript	Speech Recognition
English	Chinness	Translation
Image, Radar, Sign	People, Car	Autonomous Car

YG X NAVER | L | A | B | S |

세상 하나뿐인 오디오북,
유인나가 먼저 읽고
나머지는 기술이 완성합니다

YG와 네이버랩스가 함께하는 <오디오북 기부 캠페인>

“모두가 책과 더 가까워 지기를 바라며 특별한 오디오북을 준비했어요.
앞부분은 제가 정성껏 녹음했고, 나머지는 네이버 음성합성기술이
제 목소리를 재현해서 완성했습니다. 세상 하나뿐인 오디오북, 어떻게 들리시나요?”

음성합성
오디오북 듣기

실제 읽은 음성

AI 생성 음성

DeepMind WaveNet

Google DeepMind사에서 개발한 TTS서비스
1/1000 초단위로 음절을 분석



1 Second



기존 TTS

WaveNet

Music Generation

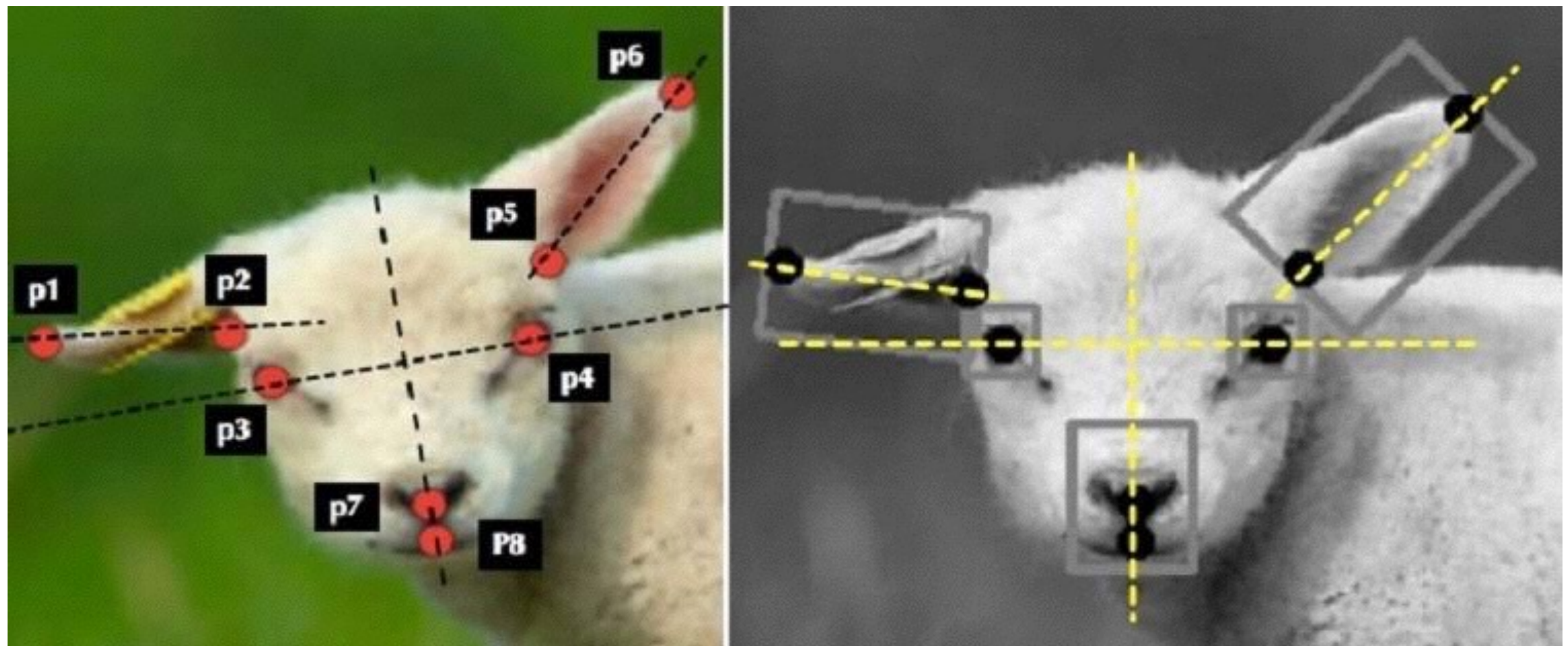
“Daddy’s Car”, a pop song in the style of The Beatles.

*source | <http://www.theverge.com/2016/9/26/13055938/ai-pop-song-daddys-car-sony>

*Video | 3m00s

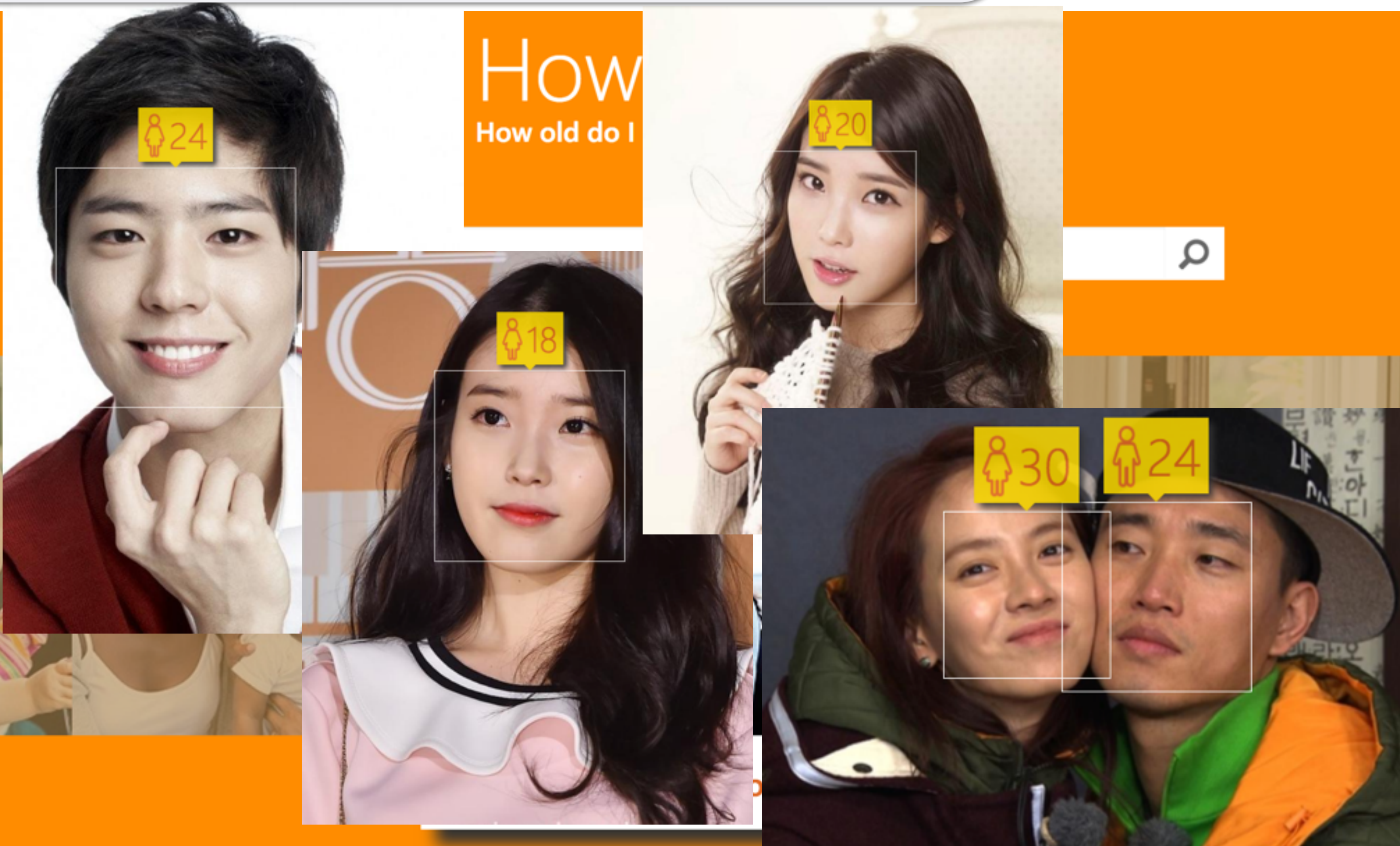
Recognizing Pain

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE COULD END ANIMAL
SUFFERING BY RECOGNIZING PAIN



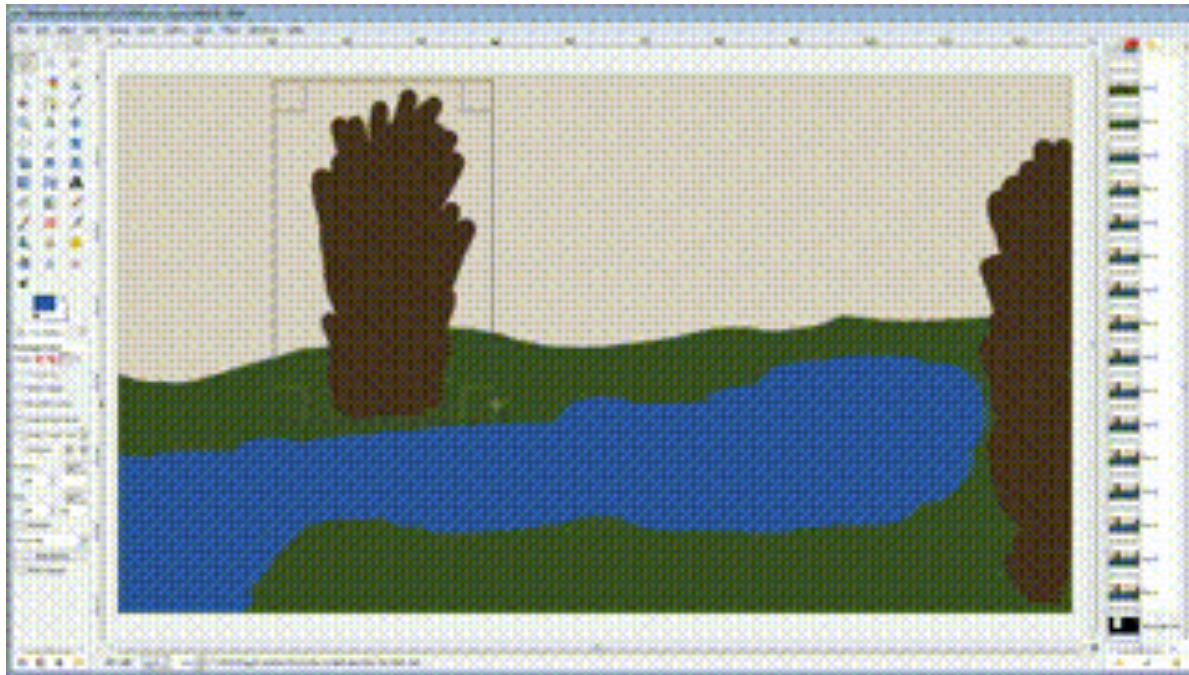
*source | <http://www.newsweek.com/artificial-intelligence-sheep-pain-emotion-cambridge-618085>

사진으로 나이 알아 내기



*source | <https://how-old.net/> (by MS제공)

이미지 생성하기



밈그림을 간단히 그리고
원하는 스타일로 바꾸기

Original Texture



Synthesized Texture #1



Synthesized Texture #2



이미지 설명하기



"man in black shirt is playing guitar."



"construction worker in orange safety vest is working on road."



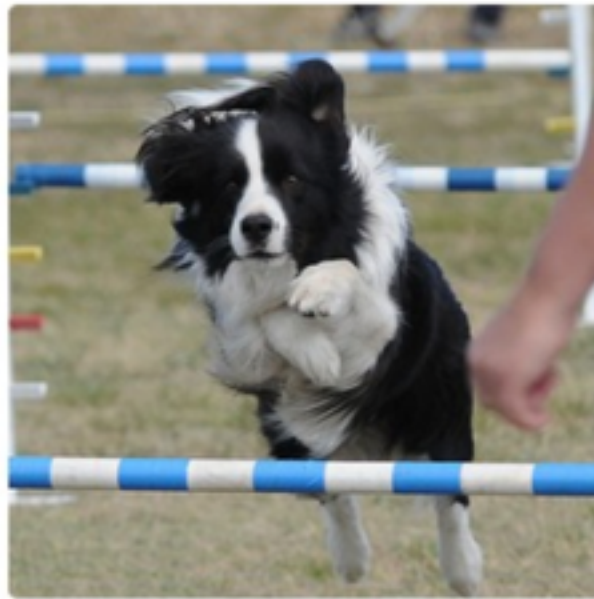
"two young girls are playing with lego toy."



"boy is doing backflip on wakeboard."



"girl in pink dress is jumping in air."



"black and white dog jumps over bar."



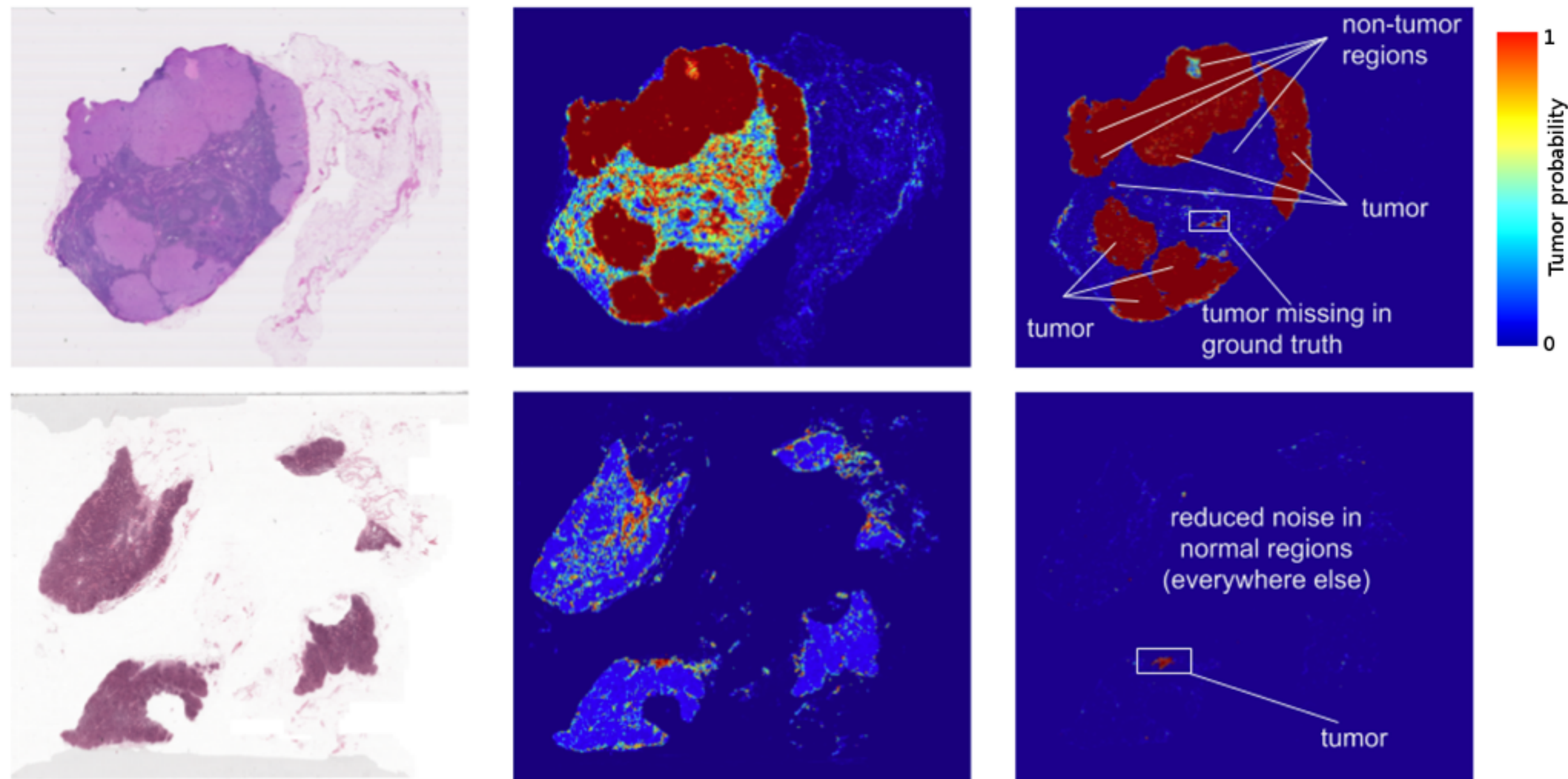
"young girl in pink shirt is swinging on swing."



"man in blue wetsuit is surfing on wave."

Breast Cancer Detection

Google uses machine learning to detect breast cancer better than pathologists



*source | <http://siliconangle.com/blog/2017/03/05/google-uses-machine-learning-better-detect-breast-cancer-pathologists/>

Image Generation (1)

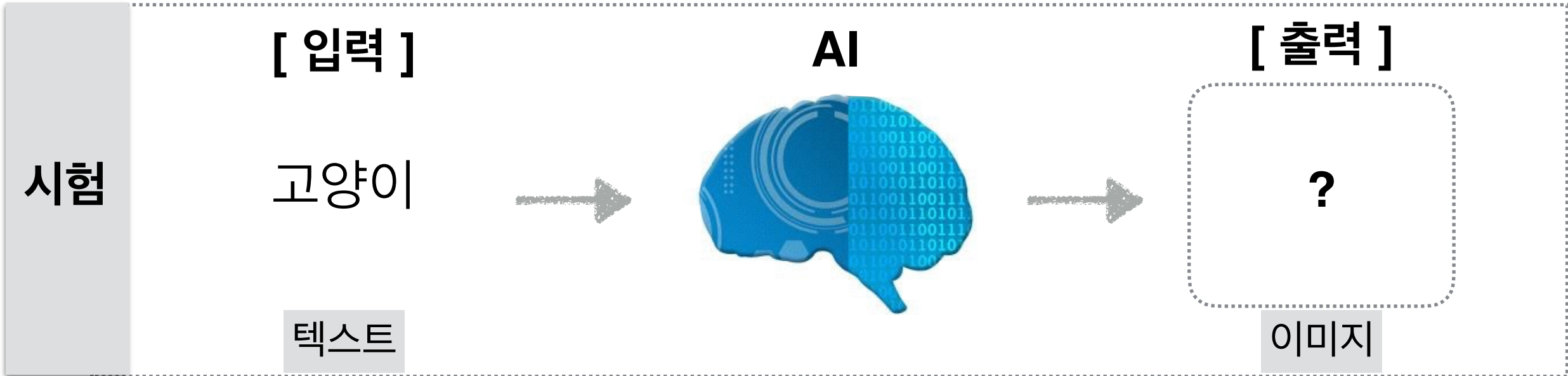
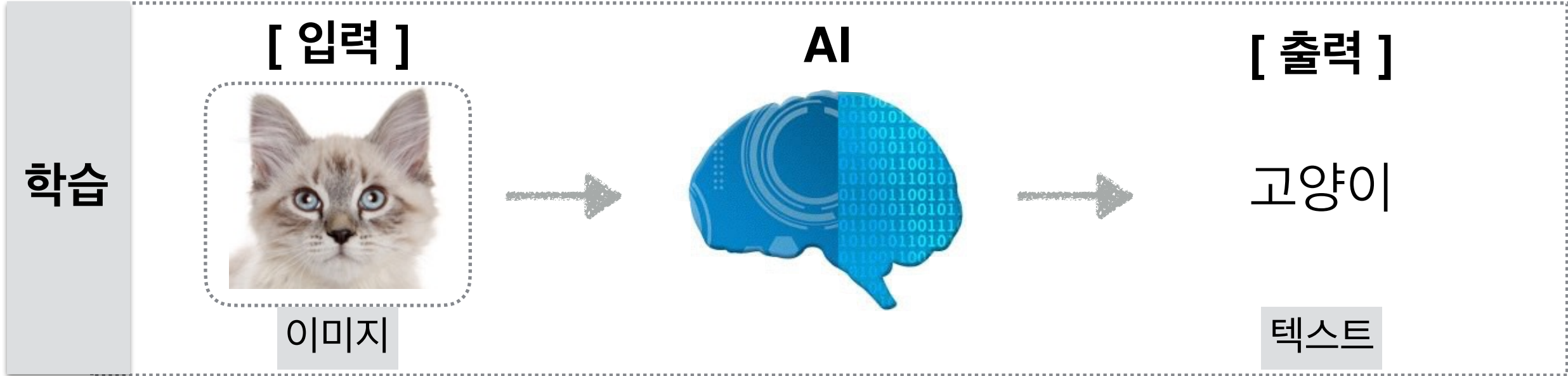
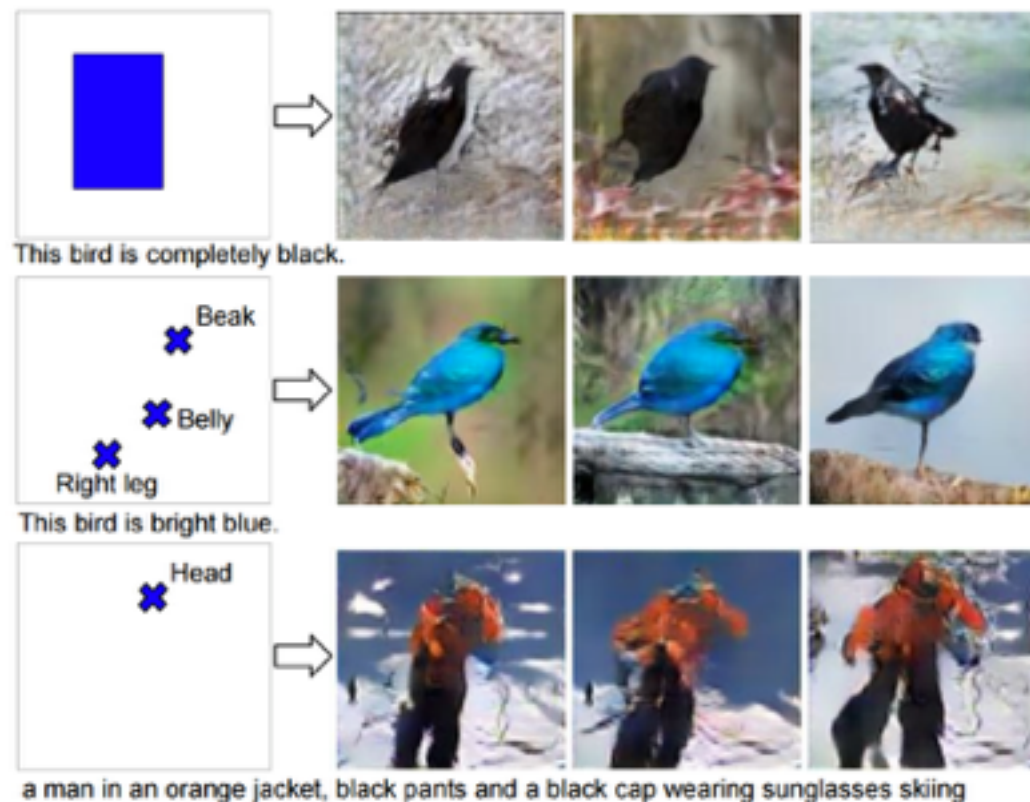


Image Generation (2) - GAN



GAN(Generative Adversarial Network)

두개의 네트워크가 서로 경쟁

g-net : 최대한 비슷한 이미지 생성

d-net : 진짜와 가짜를 구분

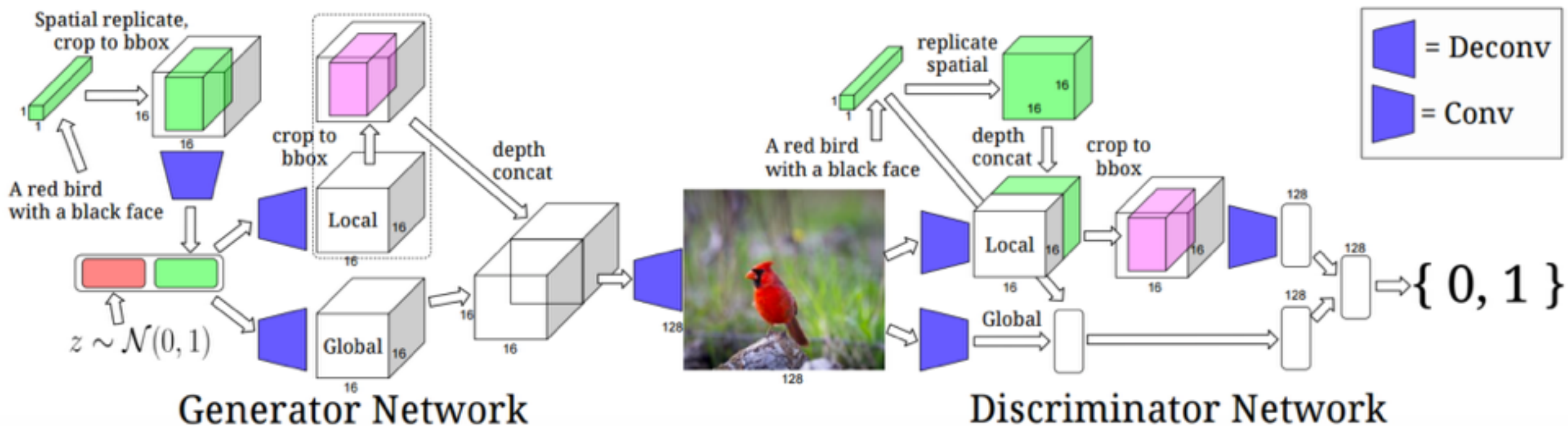
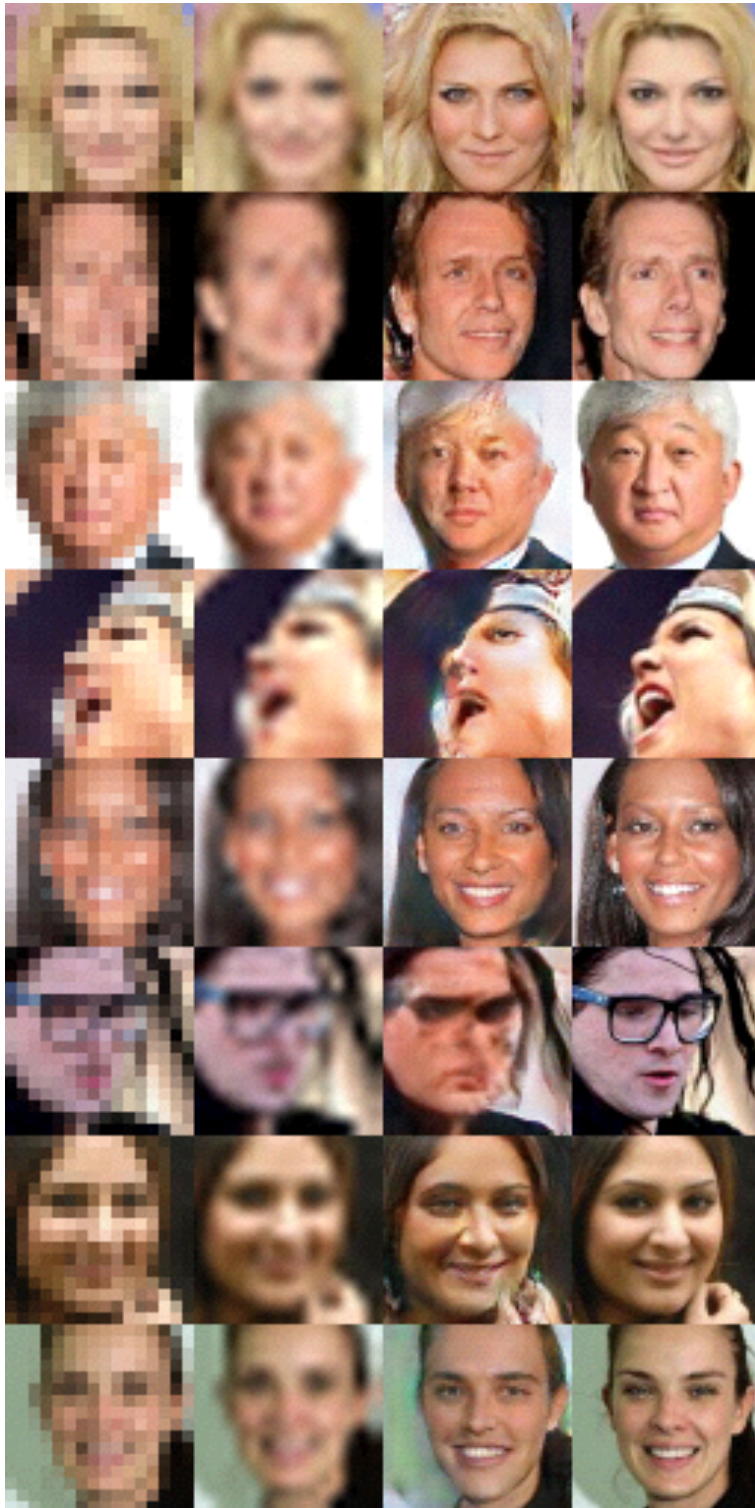
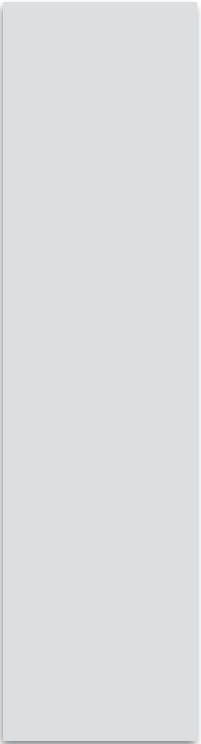


Image Generation - 상용 가능성



16 x 16 이미지를 64 x 64 이미지로 (x4) Augment
‘실제 사람얼굴은 아님’
하지만 그럴 듯해 보임



1. AI 발전 역사

2. AI란? - 머신러닝과 딥러닝

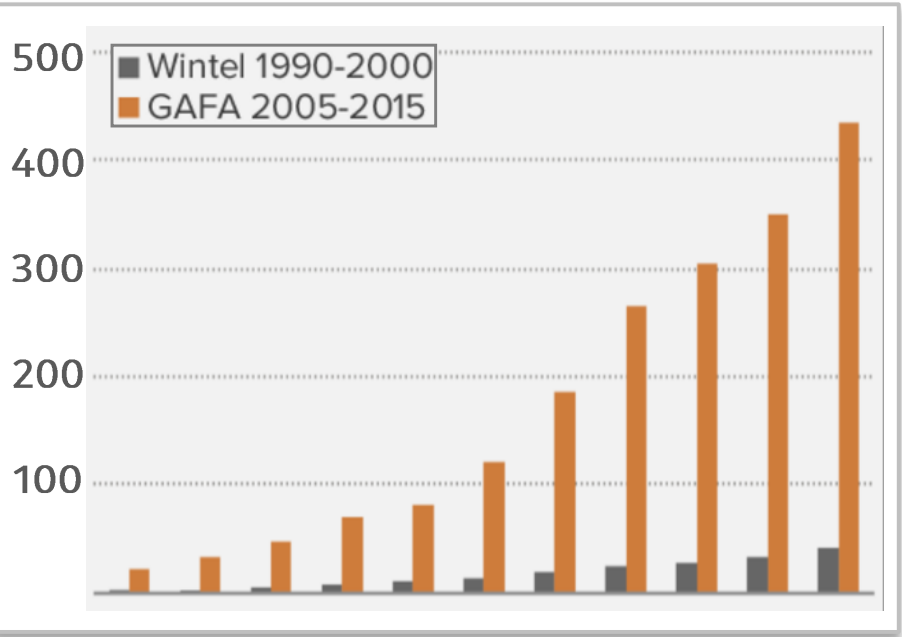
3. State - of - Arts 기술

4. 시사점

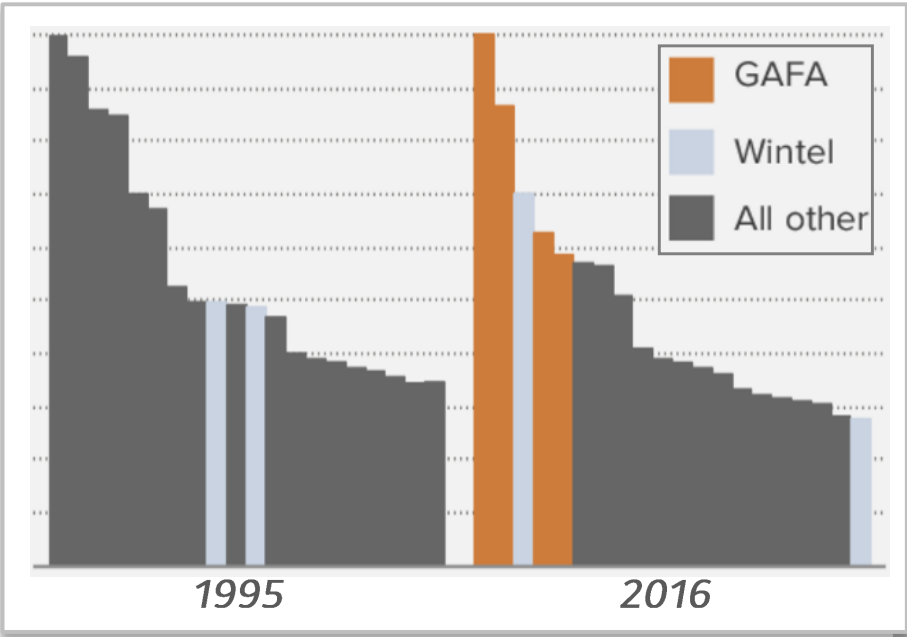
GAFA의 존재감 (Google, Amazon, Facebook, Apple)

AI서비스

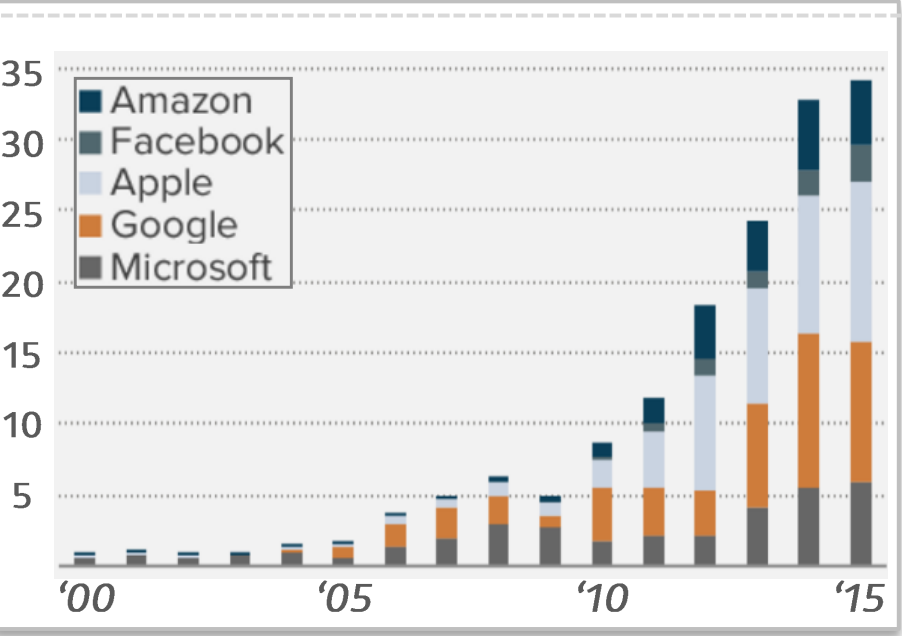
1) Annual revenue (\$bn)



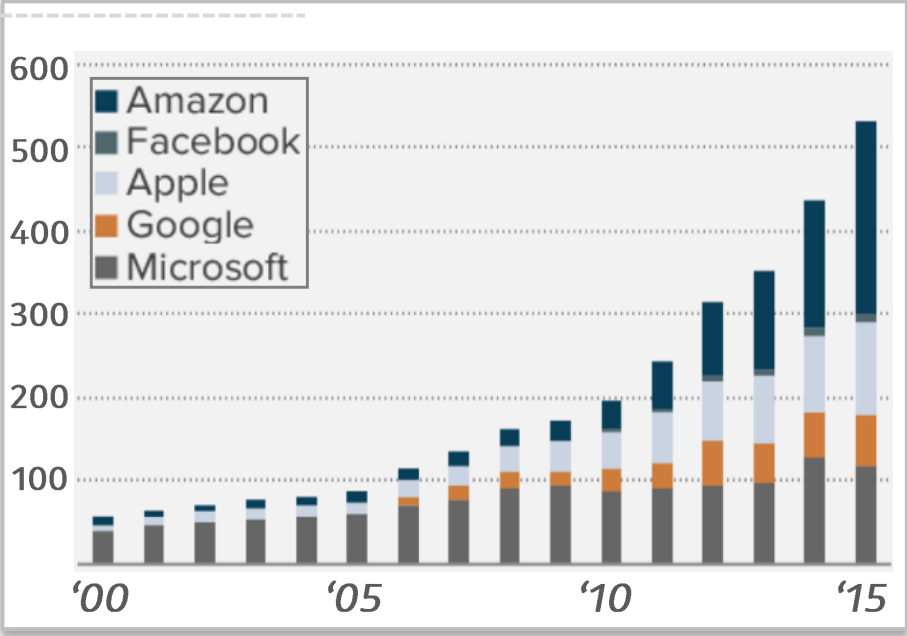
2) Top 20 US listed companies by market cap (indexed)



3) Annual capex (\$bn)

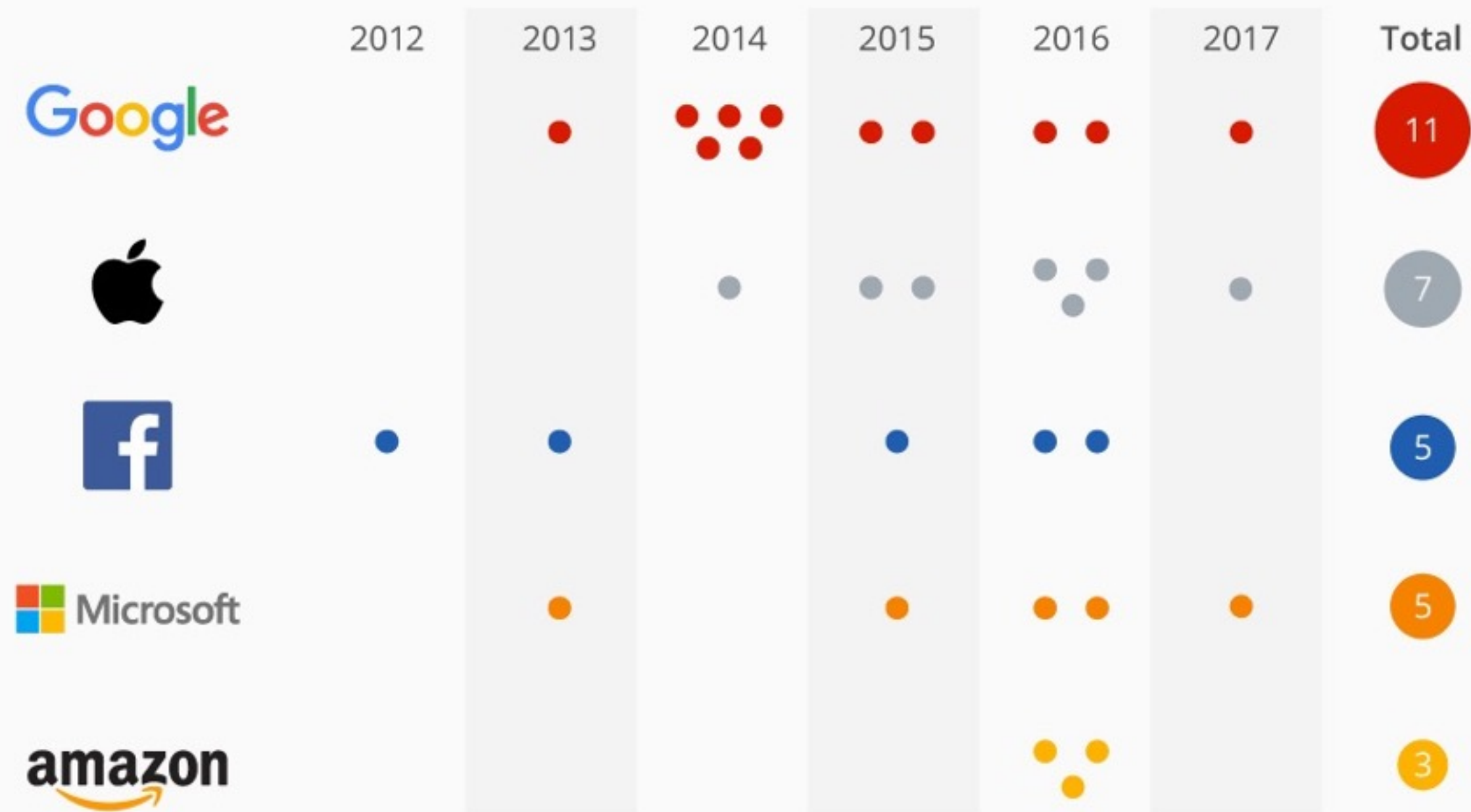


4) Permanent employees (K)



Google Leads the Race for AI Domination

Number of Artificial Intelligence startups acquired since 2012 (as of March 24, 2017)



@StatistaCharts

Source: CB Insights

Tech giants acquired 34 AI startups in Q1 2017

최근 AI 스타트업 인수 소식들

17년 1월 Amazon \$ 19M buy harvest.ai (AI-security)

17년 2월 Ford \$1B buy Argo (구글의 자율주행차 연구팀이 창업)

17년 5월 Apple \$200M buy Lattice Data (비정형 데이터 처리)

17년 5월 Cisco \$125M buy Mindmeld (챗봇 서비스)

> 다양한 기업들이 AI 스타트업들을 인수

AI 스타트업 생태계

- from The AI 100 (CBINSIGHTS, Jan.'17)

CONVERSATIONAL AI/ BOTS



VISION



AUTO



ROBOTICS



CYBERSECURITY



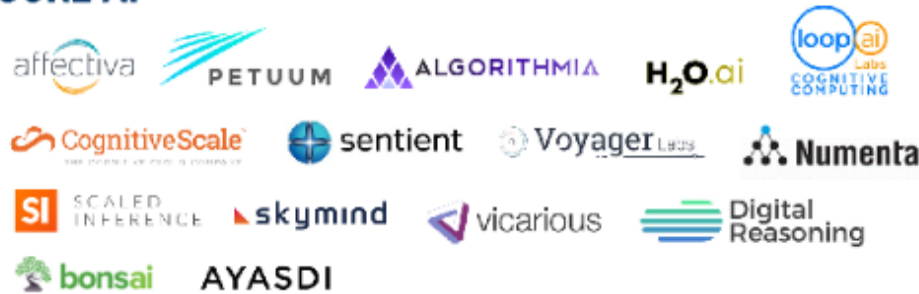
BUSINESS INTELLIGENCE & ANALYTICS



AD, SALES, CRM



CORE AI



HEALTHCARE



FINTECH & INSURANCE



OTHER



TEXT ANALYSIS/ GENERATION



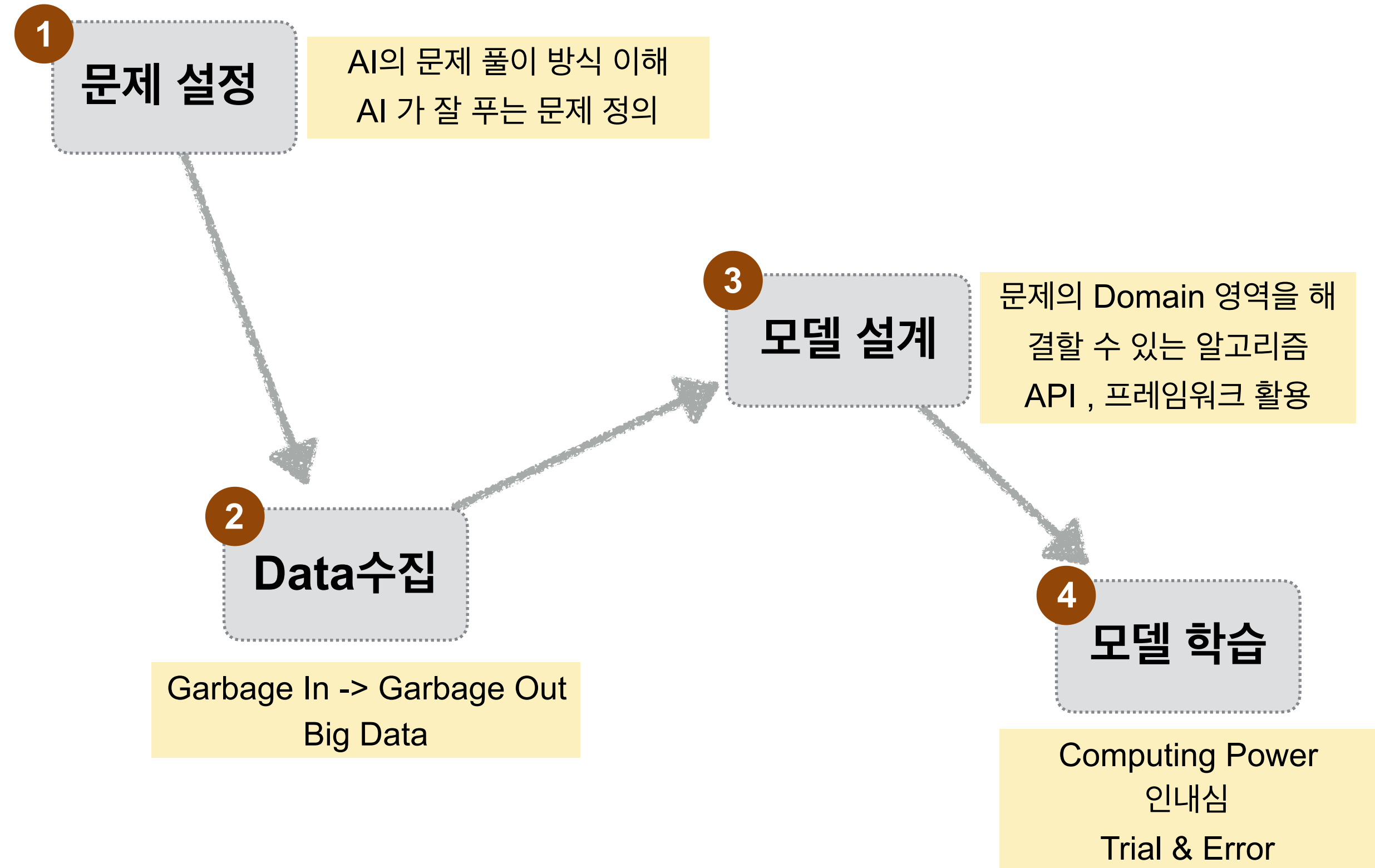
IOT/IIOT



COMMERCE



비즈니스에 AI를 적용?



딥러닝이 잘 푸는 문제들



인간에게 어려운 문제는
AI도 어렵다

1. 답이 있는 문제 (SL)
2. 답의 결정 요소 일정 범위 안에 있는 경우

(예) 해리포터 글을 학습한 AI는
세익스피어 스타일 글을 쓸 수 없다.

Tesla 자율주행차 Real Time - Data Processing

THE PERSON IN THE DRIVER'S SEAT
IS ONLY THERE FOR LEGAL REASONS.

HE IS NOT DOING ANYTHING.
THE CAR IS DRIVING ITSELF.

카카오 AI 리포트

2017년 3월 첫 발행.

<https://brunch.co.kr/@kakao-it/>

KAKAO AI REPORT

```
import kakao.ai.dataset.daisy
import kakao.ai.image
import kakao.ai.classifier

import mxnet as mx

def Conv(data, num_filter, kernel=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), pad=(0, 0), name=None, suffix=''):
    conv = mx.sym.Convolution(data=data, num_filter=num_filter, kernel=kernel, stride=stride, pad=pad, no_bias=True, name='%s_conv2d' % (name or suffix))
    bn = mx.sym.BatchNorm(data=conv, name='%s_batchnorm' % (name, suffix), fix_gamma=True)
    act = mx.sym.Activation(data=bn, act_type='relu', name='%s_relu' % (name, suffix))
    return act

def Inception7A(data, num_1x1, num_3x3_red, num_3x3_1, num_3x3_2, num_5x5_red, num_5x5, pool, proj, name):
    tower_1x1 = Conv(data, num_1x1, name='%s_conv' % name)
    tower_5x5 = Conv(data, num_5x5_red, name='%s_tower' % name, suffix='_conv')
    tower_5x5 = Conv(tower_5x5, num_5x5, kernel=(5, 5), pad=(2, 2), name='%s_tower' % name, suffix='_conv_1')
    tower_3x3 = Conv(data, num_3x3_red, name='%s_tower_1' % name, suffix='_conv')
    tower_3x3 = Conv(tower_3x3, num_3x3_1, kernel=(3, 3), pad=(1, 1), name='%s_tower_1' % name, suffix='_conv_1')
    tower_3x3 = Conv(tower_3x3, num_3x3_2, kernel=(3, 3), pad=(1, 1), name='%s_tower_1' % name, suffix='_conv_2')
    pooling = mx.sym.Pooling(data=data, kernel=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), pad=(1, 1), pool_type='pool', name='%s_pool_%s_pool' % (pool, name))
    cproj = Conv(pooling, proj, name='%s_tower_2' % name, suffix='_conv')
    concat = mx.sym.Concat([tower_1x1, tower_5x5, tower_3x3, cproj], name='ch_concat_%s_chconcat' % name)
    return concat

def Inception7B(data, num_3x3, num_d3x3_red, num_d3x3_1, num_d3x3_2, pool, name):
    tower_3x3 = Conv(data, num_3x3, kernel=(3, 3), pad=(0, 0), stride=(2, 2), name='%s_conv' % name)
    tower_d3x3 = Conv(data, num_d3x3_red, name='%s_tower' % name, suffix='_conv')
    tower_d3x3 = Conv(tower_d3x3, num_d3x3_1, kernel=(3, 3), pad=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), name='%s_tower' % name, suffix='_conv_1')
    tower_d3x3 = Conv(tower_d3x3, num_d3x3_2, kernel=(3, 3), pad=(0, 0), stride=(2, 2), name='%s_tower' % name, suffix='_conv_2')
    pooling = mx.symbol.Pooling(data=data, kernel=(3, 3), stride=(2, 2), pad=(0, 0), pool_type='max', name='max_pool_%s_pool' % name)
    concat = mx.sym.Concat([tower_3x3, tower_d3x3, pooling], name='ch_concat_%s_chconcat' % name)
    return concat
```

kakao

KAKAO AI REPORT

```
AI CODE
int FaceAlignment::track(unsigned char *src, int width, int height, int rotation) {
    m_img.img.wrap(height, width, src);
    m_img.gt_enabled = false;

    for (int i = 0; i < m_face_cnt; i++) {
        if (m_data[i].enabled == false) // pass if it is not valid
            continue;

        // connect image to data
        DataInfo *data = &m_data[i];
        data->img_ptr = &m_img;

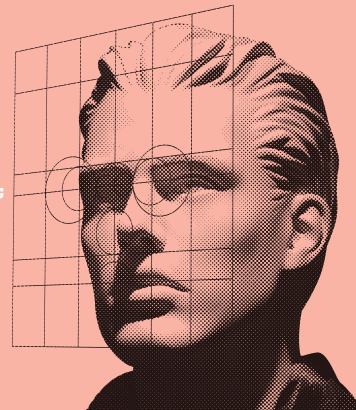
        // compute bounding box of current face
        MyRect<float> bbox = FAUtil::compute_bbox(data->current_pts);
        data->fd = bbox;

        // put mean shape to the face in image
        data->current_norm_pts = mean_shape;
        data->q = FAUtil::compute_similarity(data->current_norm_pts, data->current_pts);
        data->inv_q = FAUtil::compute_inverse_similarity(data->q);
        data->current_pts = FAUtil::apply_similarity_transform(data->current_norm_pts, data->q);
        data->initial_pts = data->current_pts;

        // DO align
        align(data);
    }

    // validate aligned face
    return validate(src, width, height, rotation);
}
```

kakao



카카오에서 매일 발행하는 AI 리포트입니다.

KAKAO AI REPORT

```
AI CODE
vector<pair<int, float>> c_dmf_topk(...)
{
    Map<const VectorXf> vv(v, M), AA(A, N);
    Map<const MatrixXf> XX(X, N, M);
    Vector<pair<int, float>> result;
    RowVectorXf dot = hidden_layers[0].transpose() * vv;
    for (int j=1; j < (int)hidden_layers.size(); ++j)
        dot = dot * hidden_layers[j];
    dot = dot.array().max(0.0f);
    VectorXf ex = fast_softmax(XX, dot, AA);
    get_fast_knn(ex, k, result);
    return result;
}

vector<pairsf_t> prediction_by_vector(const float* v, int k)
{
    auto ret = pool_.enqueue([](const float* _v,
                                vector<FactorType>& hidden_layers,
                                const float* sfxb, const float* sfx,
                                int N, int M, int _k){
        return c_dmf_topk(_v, hidden_layers, sfxb, sfx, N, M, _k);
    }, v, hidden_layers_, (const float*)softmax.data(), k);
    auto val = move(ret.get());
    vector<pairsf_t> result = as_result(val);
    return result;
}
```

kakao



카카오에서 매일 발행하는 AI 리포트입니다.

Question



추가 문의 : 정수현, noah.jung@kakaocorp.com

End of Document