

# Master's Degree Artificial Intelligence



## Master's Degree Artificial Intelligence

- » Modality: online
- » Duration: 12 months
- » Certificate: TECH Global University
- » Accreditation: 60 ECTS
- » Schedule: at your own pace
- » Exams: online

Website: [www.techtitute.com/us/artificial-intelligence/master-degree/master-artificial-intelligence](http://www.techtitute.com/us/artificial-intelligence/master-degree/master-artificial-intelligence)

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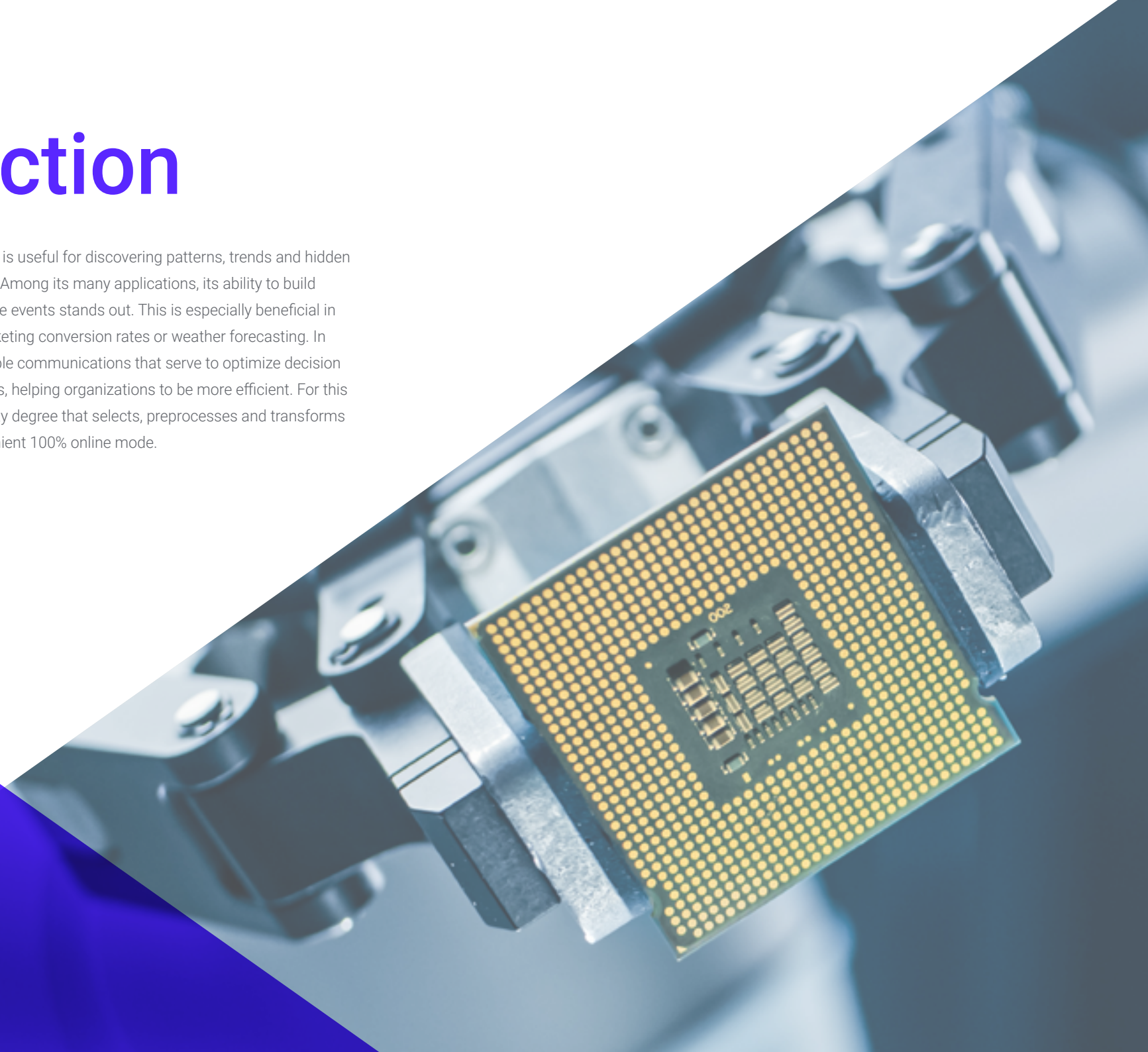
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# 01

# Introduction

Data Mining in Artificial Intelligence (AI) is useful for discovering patterns, trends and hidden knowledge in large sets of information. Among its many applications, its ability to build predictive models that can predict future events stands out. This is especially beneficial in aspects such as product demand, marketing conversion rates or weather forecasting. In addition, this procedure provides valuable communications that serve to optimize decision making in a variety of business contexts, helping organizations to be more efficient. For this reason, TECH has developed a university degree that selects, preprocesses and transforms data. In addition, it is taught in a convenient 100% online mode.



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*You will be able to optimize the potential of data warehousing thanks to this intensive academic itinerary of TECH, the best digital university in the world according to Forbes”*

Machine Learning is in constant growth and demand in various industries, which is generating a high demand for professionals skilled in this area. To take advantage of these opportunities, specialists need to gain competitive advantages that differentiate them from other candidates. The best way to stand out is for experts to have a solid understanding of the subject matter, staying abreast of all developments in the field. In tune with this, it is vital that they acquire advanced skills that will enable them to effectively handle AI tools. Only then will they be able to open the doors to a variety of job opportunities in fields such as technology, healthcare or automotive.

Precisely to help them with this task, TECH is developing a program that will delve into the essential fundamentals of AI. Designed by experts in the field, the curriculum will delve into the integration of Cognitive Computing in mass-use applications. In this way, students will understand how these platforms serve to optimize both user experiences and operational efficiency. Likewise, the syllabus will address in detail the training of deep neural networks, applying gradient optimization and weight initialization techniques. On the other hand, students will master Autoencoders, GANs and Diffusion Models in order to perform efficient data representations.

It should be noted that this university degree has a 100% online methodology, in which the graduate only needs a device connected to the internet (such as a cell phone, tablet or computer) to access the Virtual Campus and enjoy the most dynamic teaching resources in the academic market. In addition, the innovative Relearning methodology allows students to assimilate knowledge in a natural way, reinforced with audiovisual resources to ensure that it remains in the memory and over time.

This **Master's Degree in Artificial Intelligence** contains the most complete and up-to-date program on the market. The most important features include:

- Development of practical cases presented by experts in Artificial Intelligence
- The graphic, schematic and practical contents with which it is conceived provide cutting- Therapeutics and practical information on those disciplines that are essential for professional practice
- Practical exercises where self-assessment can be used to improve learning.
- Its special emphasis on innovative methodologies
- Theoretical lessons, questions to the expert, debate forums on controversial topics, and individual reflection assignments
- Content that is accessible from any fixed or portable device with an Internet connection



*You will apply the B-Cube Method to your procedures and effectively evaluate the quality of classification in multi-label problems”*

“*You will achieve your objectives thanks to TECH's teaching tools, including explanatory videos and interactive summaries*”

The program's teaching staff includes professionals from the sector who contribute their work experience to this specializing program, as well as renowned specialists from leading societies and prestigious universities.

The multimedia content, developed with the latest educational technology, will provide the professional with situated and contextual learning, i.e., a simulated environment that will provide immersive education programmed to learn in real situations.

This program is designed around Problem-Based Learning, whereby the professional must try to solve the different professional practice situations that arise during the course. For this purpose, students will be assisted by an innovative interactive video system created by renowned and experienced experts.

*You will handle data preprocessing with TensorFlow to improve the quality and performance of the final models.*

*The Relearning methodology used in this university degree will allow you to learn in an autonomous and progressive way.*



# 02

# Objectives

Through this program, graduates will acquire multiple competencies that will allow them to effectively develop and implement Machine Learning systems. In this way, students will master the different AI algorithms to extract valuable information that contributes to improve decision making. At the same time, students will be able to apply AI in a variety of sectors, including health services, public administration and human resources. Experts will have at their disposal a wide range of resources to provide innovative proposals with which to excel in an ever-expanding field.





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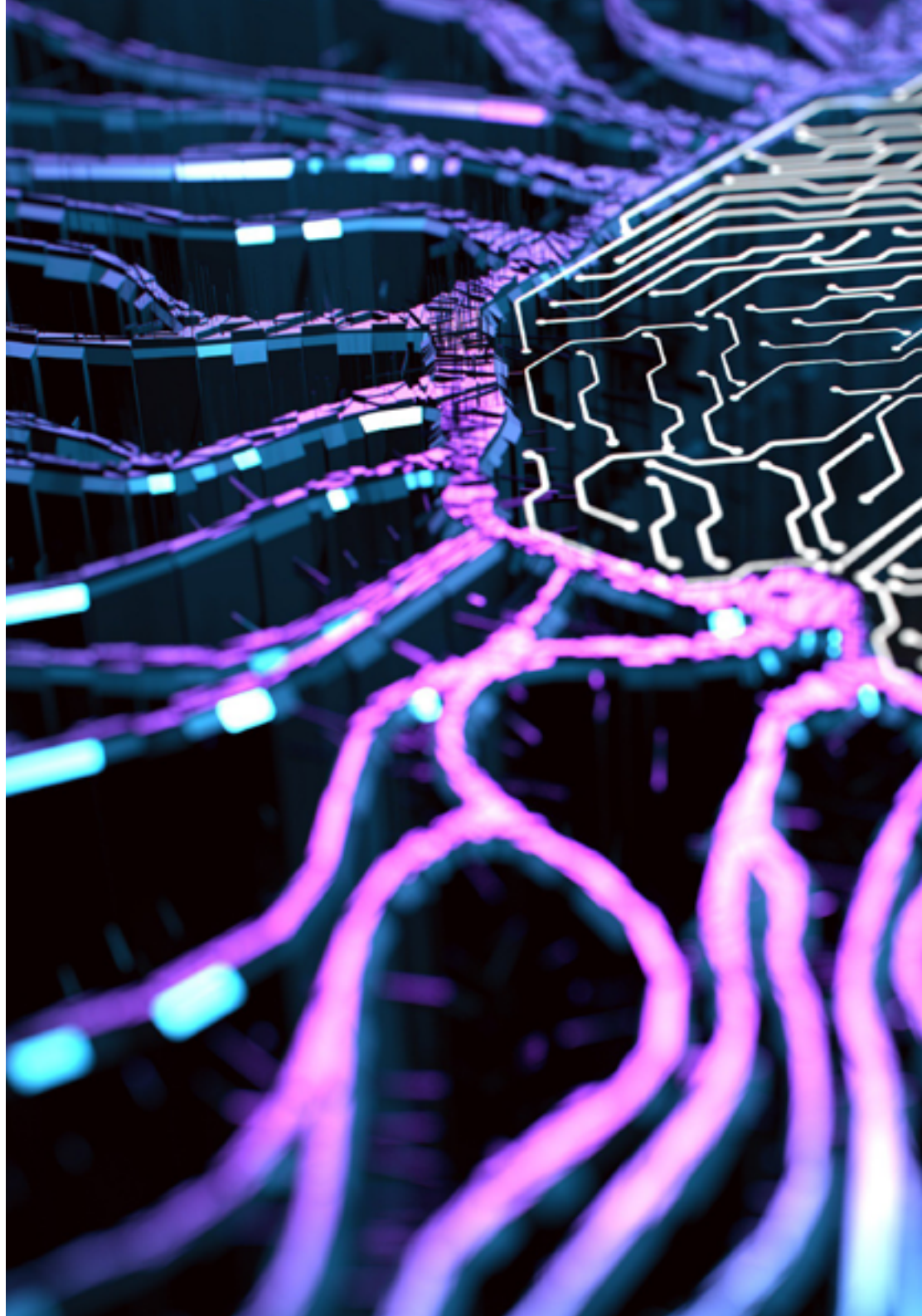
*The Master's Degree allows you to practice in simulated environments, which provide you with immersive learning programmed to prepare you in real situations”*



## General Objectives

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- ♦ Understand the theoretical foundations of Artificial Intelligence
- ♦ Study the different types of data and understand the data lifecycle
- ♦ Evaluate the crucial role of data in the development and implementation of AI solutions
- ♦ Delve into algorithms and complexity to solve specific problems
- ♦ Explore the theoretical basis of neural networks for Deep Learning development
- ♦ Explore bio-inspired computing and its relevance in the development of intelligent systems





## Specific Objectives

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### Module 1. Fundamentals of Artificial Intelligence

- ♦ Analyze the historical evolution of Artificial Intelligence, from its beginnings to its current state, identifying key milestones and developments
- ♦ Understand the functioning of neural networks and their application in learning models in Artificial Intelligence
- ♦ Study the principles and applications of genetic algorithms, analyzing their usefulness in solving complex problems
- ♦ Analyze the importance of thesauri, vocabularies and taxonomies in the structuring and processing of data for AI systems

### Module 2. Data Types and Data Life Cycle

- ♦ Understand the fundamental concepts of statistics and their application in data analysis
- ♦ Identify and classify the different types of statistical data, from quantitative to qualitative data
- ♦ Analyze the life cycle of data, from generation to disposal, identifying key stages
- ♦ Explore the initial stages of the data life cycle, highlighting the importance of data planning and structure
- ♦ Study data collection processes, including methodology, tools and collection channels
- ♦ Explore the Datawarehouse concept, with emphasis on the elements that comprise it and its design

### Module 3. Data in Artificial Intelligence

- ♦ Master the fundamentals of data science, covering tools, types and sources for information analysis
- ♦ Explore the process of transforming data into information using data mining and visualization techniques
- ♦ Study the structure and characteristics of datasets, understanding their importance in the preparation and use of data for Artificial Intelligence models
- ♦ Use specific tools and best practices in data handling and processing, ensuring efficiency and quality in the implementation of Artificial Intelligence

### Module 4. Data Mining: Selection, Pre-Processing and Transformation

- ♦ Master the techniques of statistical inference to understand and apply statistical methods in data mining
- ♦ Perform detailed exploratory analysis of data sets to identify relevant patterns, anomalies, and trends
- ♦ Develop skills for data preparation, including data cleaning, integration, and formatting for use in data mining
- ♦ Implement effective strategies for handling missing values in datasets, applying imputation or elimination methods according to context
- ♦ Identify and mitigate noise present in data, using filtering and smoothing techniques to improve the quality of the data set
- ♦ Address data preprocessing in Big Data environments

### Module 5. Algorithm and Complexity in Artificial Intelligence

- ♦ Introduce algorithm design strategies, providing a solid understanding of fundamental approaches to problem solving
- ♦ Analyze the efficiency and complexity of algorithms, applying analysis techniques to evaluate performance in terms of time and space
- ♦ Study and apply sorting algorithms, understanding their performance and comparing their efficiency in different contexts
- ♦ Explore tree-based algorithms, understanding their structure and applications
- ♦ Investigate algorithms with Heaps, analyzing their implementation and usefulness in efficient data manipulation
- ♦ Analyze graph-based algorithms, exploring their application in the representation and solution of problems involving complex relationships
- ♦ Study Greedy algorithms, understanding their logic and applications in solving optimization problems
- ♦ Investigate and apply the backtracking technique for systematic problem solving, analyzing its effectiveness in various scenarios

### Module 6. Intelligent Systems

- ♦ Explore agent theory, understanding the fundamental concepts of its operation and its application in Artificial Intelligence and software engineering
- ♦ Study the representation of knowledge, including the analysis of ontologies and their application in the organization of structured information
- ♦ Analyze the concept of the semantic web and its impact on the organization and retrieval of information in digital environments
- ♦ Evaluate and compare different knowledge representations, integrating these to improve the efficiency and accuracy of intelligent systems

## Module 7: Machine Learning and Data Mining

- ♦ Introduce the processes of knowledge discovery and the fundamental concepts of machine learning
- ♦ Study decision trees as supervised learning models, understanding their structure and applications
- ♦ Evaluate classifiers using specific techniques to measure their performance and accuracy in data classification
- ♦ Study neural networks, understanding their operation and architecture to solve complex machine learning problems
- ♦ Explore Bayesian methods and their application in machine learning, including Bayesian networks and Bayesian classifiers
- ♦ Analyze regression and continuous response models for predicting numerical values from data
- ♦ Study clustering techniques to identify patterns and structures in unlabeled data sets
- ♦ Explore text mining and natural language processing (NLP), understanding how machine learning techniques are applied to analyze and understand text

## Module 8. Neural Networks, the Basis of Deep Learning

- ♦ Master the fundamentals of Deep Learning, understanding its essential role in Deep Learning
- ♦ Explore the fundamental operations in neural networks and understand their application in model building
- ♦ Analyze the different layers used in neural networks and learn how to select them appropriately
- ♦ Understanding the effective linking of layers and operations to design complex and efficient neural network architectures
- ♦ Use trainers and optimizers to tune and improve the performance of neural networks
- ♦ Explore the connection between biological and artificial neurons for a deeper understanding of model design

## Module 9. Deep Neural Networks Training

- ♦ Solve gradient-related problems in deep neural network training
- ♦ Explore and apply different optimizers to improve the efficiency and convergence of models
- ♦ Program the learning rate to dynamically adjust the convergence speed of the model
- ♦ Understand and address overfitting through specific strategies during training
- ♦ Apply practical guidelines to ensure efficient and effective training of deep neural networks
- ♦ Implement Transfer Learning as an advanced technique to improve model performance on specific tasks
- ♦ Explore and apply Data Augmentation techniques to enrich datasets and improve model generalization
- ♦ Develop practical applications using Transfer Learning to solve real-world problems

### Module 10. Model Customization and Training with TensorFlow

- ♦ Master the fundamentals of TensorFlow and its integration with NumPy for efficient data management and calculations
- ♦ Customize models and training algorithms using the advanced capabilities of TensorFlow
- ♦ Explore the tfdata API to efficiently manage and manipulate datasets
- ♦ Implement the TFRecord format for storing and accessing large datasets in TensorFlow
- ♦ Use Keras preprocessing layers to facilitate the construction of custom models
- ♦ Explore the TensorFlow Datasets project to access predefined datasets and improve development efficiency
- ♦ Develop a Deep Learning application with TensorFlow, integrating the knowledge acquired in the module
- ♦ Apply in a practical way all the concepts learned in building and training custom models with TensorFlow in real-world situations

### Module 11. Deep Computer Vision with Convolutional Neural Networks

- ♦ Understand the architecture of the visual cortex and its relevance in Deep Computer Vision
- ♦ Explore and apply convolutional layers to extract key features from images
- ♦ Implement clustering layers and their use in Deep Computer Vision models with Keras
- ♦ Analyze various Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) architectures and their applicability in different contexts

- ♦ Develop and implement a CNN ResNet using the Keras library to improve model efficiency and performance
- ♦ Use pre-trained Keras models to leverage transfer learning for specific tasks
- ♦ Apply classification and localization techniques in Deep Computer Vision environments
- ♦ Explore object detection and object tracking strategies using Convolutional Neural Networks

### Module 12. Natural Language Processing (NLP) with Recurrent Neural Networks (RNN) and Attention

- ♦ Developing skills in text generation using Recurrent Neural Networks (RNN)
- ♦ Apply RNNs in opinion classification for sentiment analysis in texts
- ♦ Understand and apply attentional mechanisms in natural language processing models
- ♦ Analyze and use Transformers models in specific NLP tasks
- ♦ Explore the application of Transformers models in the context of image processing and computer vision
- ♦ Become familiar with the Hugging Face Transformers library for efficient implementation of advanced models
- ♦ Compare different Transformers libraries to evaluate their suitability for specific tasks
- ♦ Develop a practical application of NLP that integrates RNN and attention mechanisms to solve real-world problems

**Module 13. Autoencoders, GANs and Diffusion Models**

- ♦ Develop efficient representations of data using Autoencoders, GANs and Diffusion Models.
- ♦ Perform PCA using an incomplete linear autoencoder to optimize data representation
- ♦ Implement and understand the operation of stacked autoencoders
- ♦ Explore and apply convolutional autoencoders for efficient visual data representations
- ♦ Analyze and apply the effectiveness of sparse automatic encoders in data representation
- ♦ Generate fashion images from the MNIST dataset using Autoencoders
- ♦ Understand the concept of Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) and Diffusion Models
- ♦ Implement and compare the performance of Diffusion Models and GANs in data generation

**Module 14. Bio-Inspired Computing**

- ♦ Introduce the fundamental concepts of bio-inspired computing.
- ♦ Analyze space exploration-exploitation strategies in genetic algorithms
- ♦ Examine models of evolutionary computation in the context of optimization
- ♦ Continue detailed analysis of evolutionary computation models
- ♦ Apply evolutionary programming to specific learning problems
- ♦ Address the complexity of multi-objective problems in the framework of bio-inspired computing
- ♦ Explore the application of neural networks in the field of bio-inspired computing
- ♦ Delve into the implementation and usefulness of neural networks in bio-inspired computing

**Module 15. Artificial Intelligence: Strategies and Applications**

- ♦ Develop strategies for the implementation of artificial intelligence in financial services
- ♦ Identify and assess the risks associated with the use of AI in the healthcare field
- ♦ Assess the potential risks associated with the use of AI in industry
- ♦ Apply artificial intelligence techniques in industry to improve productivity
- ♦ Design artificial intelligence solutions to optimize processes in public administration
- ♦ Evaluate the implementation of AI technologies in the education sector
- ♦ Apply artificial intelligence techniques in forestry and agriculture to improve productivity
- ♦ Optimize human resources processes through the strategic use of artificial intelligence



*A professional growth process that will allow you to acquire the skills of an expert and compete among the best in the industry”*

# 03 Skills

Thanks to this academic pathway, graduates will acquire solid competencies that will allow them to master Machine Learning tools and their application in Data Mining to optimize decision making. They will also be able to effectively develop Autoencoders, GANs, and Diffusion Models. It should be noted that students will be highly qualified to offer innovative proposals, while successfully overcoming the challenges they will face in the course of their work. Professionals will take advantage of the numerous opportunities offered by an industry that is advancing by leaps and bounds.





“

*You will acquire advanced Data Mining skills to uncover valuable patterns and trends in complex information sets”*



## General Skills

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- Master data mining techniques, including complex data selection, preprocessing and transformation
- Design and develop intelligent systems capable of learning and adapting to changing environments
- Control machine learning tools and their application in data mining for decision making
- Employ Autoencoders, GANs and Diffusion Models to solve specific challenges in Artificial Intelligence
- Implement an encoder-decoder network for neural machine translation
- Apply the fundamental principles of neural networks in solving specific problems



*You will enjoy a virtual library full of multimedia resources in different audiovisual formats to reinforce your knowledge”*





## Specific Skills

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- ◆ Apply AI techniques and strategies to improve efficiency in the retail sector
- ◆ Delve into understanding and application of genetic algorithms
- ◆ Implement noise removal techniques using automatic encoders
- ◆ Effectively create training data sets for natural language processing (NLP) tasks
- ◆ Run grouping layers and their use in Deep Computer Vision models with Keras
- ◆ Use TensorFlow features and graphs to optimize the performance of custom models
- ◆ Optimize the development and application of chatbots and virtual assistants, understanding their operation and potential applications
- ◆ Master reuse of pre-workout layers to optimize and accelerate the training process
- ◆ Build the first neural network, applying the concepts learned in practice
- ◆ Activate Multilayer Perceptron (MLP) using the Keras library
- ◆ Apply data scanning and preprocessing techniques, identifying and preparing data for effective use in machine learning models
- ◆ Implement effective strategies for handling missing values in datasets, applying imputation or elimination methods according to context
- ◆ Investigate languages and software for the creation of ontologies, using specific tools for the development of semantic models
- ◆ Develop data cleaning techniques to ensure the quality and accuracy of the information used in subsequent analyses

# 04

# Course Management

In order to provide the highest education for all, TECH stands out for having an extensive renowned group of experts in Artificial Intelligence, which ensure an updated and functional learning that conforms this program. These professionals in charge of directing this program have recognized experience in this field, in which they have proposed innovative solutions to institutions of international prestige. All this is a guarantee for students who wish to obtain an advanced education from the best.



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*Specialize with the best! The diversity of talents and knowledge of the teaching staff will generate a dynamic learning environment"*

## Management



### **Dr. Peralta Martín-Palomino, Arturo**

- ♦ CEO and CTO at Prometheus Global Solutions
- ♦ CTO at Korporate Technologies
- ♦ CTO at AI Shepherds GmbH
- ♦ Consultant and Strategic Business Advisor at Alliance Medical
- ♦ Director of Design and Development at DocPath
- ♦ PhD. in Psychology from the University of Castilla La Mancha
- ♦ PhD in Economics, Business and Finance from the Camilo José Cela University
- ♦ PhD in Psychology from University of Castilla La Mancha
- ♦ Máster in Executive MBA por la Universidad Isabel I
- ♦ Master's Degree in Sales and Marketing Management, Isabel I University
- ♦ Expert Master's Degree in Big Data by Hadoop Training
- ♦ Master's Degree in Advanced Information Technologies from the University of Castilla La Mancha
- ♦ Member of: SMILE Research Group



05

# Structure and Content

This program will provide students with a solid understanding of Machine Learning. Designed by experts in the field, the curriculum will delve into both the development of algorithms and models that will allow machines to focus on patterns and perform tasks without having been specifically programmed for such work. The syllabus will also delve into Neural Networks, given their importance for training models to perform tasks such as natural language processing. On the other hand, the training will offer advanced strategies of space exploration-exploitation for genetic algorithms.



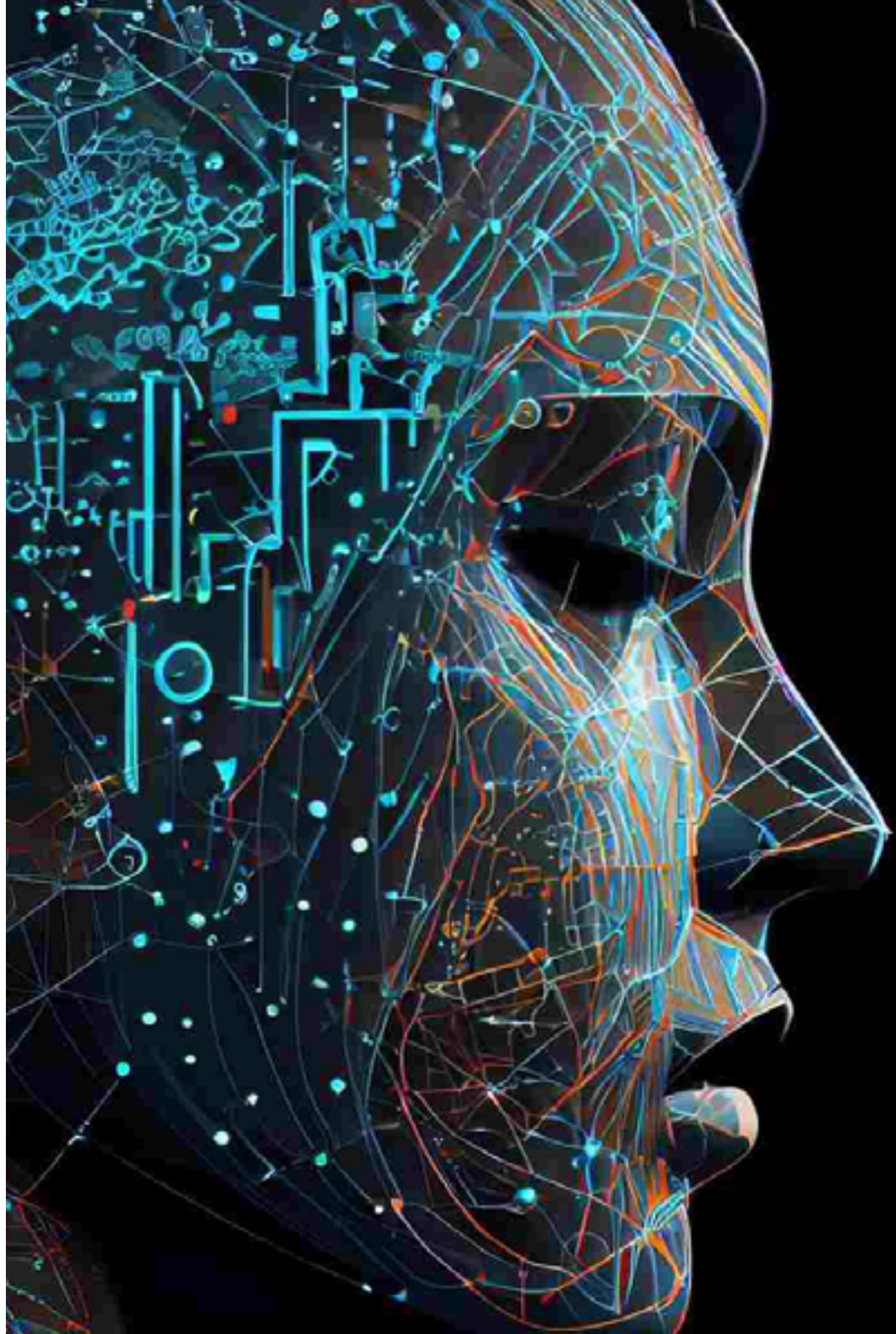


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*You will delve into Graph Algorithms to solve a variety of problems involving relationships and connections between elements”*

## Module 1. Fundamentals of Artificial Intelligence

- 1.1. History of Artificial Intelligence
  - 1.1.1. When Do We Start Talking About Artificial Intelligence?
  - 1.1.2. References in Film
  - 1.1.3. Importance of Artificial Intelligence
  - 1.1.4. Technologies that Enable and Support Artificial Intelligence
- 1.2. Artificial Intelligence in Games
  - 1.2.1. Game Theory
  - 1.2.2. Minimax and Alpha-Beta Pruning
  - 1.2.3. Simulation: Monte Carlo
- 1.3. Neural Networks
  - 1.3.1. Biological Fundamentals
  - 1.3.2. Computational Model
  - 1.3.3. Supervised and Unsupervised Neural Networks
  - 1.3.4. Simple Perceptron
  - 1.3.5. Multilayer Perceptron
- 1.4. Genetic Algorithms
  - 1.4.1. History
  - 1.4.2. Biological Basis
  - 1.4.3. Problem Coding
  - 1.4.4. Generation of the Initial Population
  - 1.4.5. Main Algorithm and Genetic Operators
  - 1.4.6. Evaluation of Individuals: Fitness
- 1.5. Thesauri, Vocabularies, Taxonomies
  - 1.5.1. Vocabulary
  - 1.5.2. Taxonomy
  - 1.5.3. Thesauri
  - 1.5.4. Ontologies
  - 1.5.5. Knowledge Representation: Semantic Web



- 1.6. Semantic Web
  - 1.6.1. Specifications RDF, RDFS and OWL
  - 1.6.2. Inference/ Reasoning
  - 1.6.3. Linked Data
- 1.7. Expert Systems and DSS
  - 1.7.1. Expert Systems
  - 1.7.2. Decision Support Systems
- 1.8. Chatbots and Virtual Assistants
  - 1.8.1. Types of Assistants: Voice and Text Assistants
  - 1.8.2. Fundamental Parts for the Development of an Assistant: Intents, Entities and Dialog Flow
  - 1.8.3. Integrations: Web, Slack, Whatsapp, Facebook
  - 1.8.4. Assistant Development Tools: Dialog Flow, Watson Assistant
- 1.9. AI Implementation Strategy
- 1.10. Future of Artificial Intelligence
  - 1.10.1. Understand How to Detect Emotions Using Algorithms
  - 1.10.2. Creating a Personality: Language, Expressions and Content
  - 1.10.3. Trends of Artificial Intelligence
  - 1.10.4. Reflections

## Module 2. Data Types and Data Life Cycle

- 2.1. Statistics
  - 2.1.1. Statistics: Descriptive Statistics, Statistical Inferences
  - 2.1.2. Population, Sample, Individual
  - 2.1.3. Variables: Definition, Measurement Scales
- 2.2. Types of Data Statistics
  - 2.2.1. According to Type
    - 2.2.1.1. Quantitative: Continuous Data and Discrete Data
    - 2.2.1.2. Qualitative: Binomial Data, Nominal Data and Ordinal Data
  - 2.2.2. According to their Shape
    - 2.2.2.1. Numeric
    - 2.2.2.2. Text:
    - 2.2.2.3. Logical
- 2.2.3. According to its Source
  - 2.2.3.1. Primary
  - 2.2.3.2. Secondary
- 2.3. Life Cycle of Data
  - 2.3.1. Stages of the Cycle
  - 2.3.2. Milestones of the Cycle
  - 2.3.3. FAIR Principles
- 2.4. Initial Stages of the Cycle
  - 2.4.1. Definition of Goals
  - 2.4.2. Determination of Resource Requirements
  - 2.4.3. Gantt Chart
  - 2.4.4. Data Structure
- 2.5. Data Collection
  - 2.5.1. Methodology of Data Collection
  - 2.5.2. Data Collection Tools
  - 2.5.3. Data Collection Channels
- 2.6. Data Cleaning
  - 2.6.1. Phases of Data Cleansing
  - 2.6.2. Data Quality
  - 2.6.3. Data Manipulation (with R)
- 2.7. Data Analysis, Interpretation and Evaluation of Results
  - 2.7.1. Statistical Measures
  - 2.7.2. Relationship Indexes
  - 2.7.3. Data Mining
- 2.8. Datawarehouse
  - 2.8.1. Elements that Comprise it
  - 2.8.2. Design
  - 2.8.3. Aspects to Consider
- 2.9. Data Availability
  - 2.9.1. Access
  - 2.9.2. Uses
  - 2.9.3. Security

- 2.10. Regulatory Framework
  - 2.10.1. Data Protection Law
  - 2.10.2. Good Practices
  - 2.10.3. Other Regulatory Aspects

### Module 3. Data in Artificial Intelligence

- 3.1. Data Science
  - 3.1.1. Data Science
  - 3.1.2. Advanced Tools for Data Scientists
- 3.2. Data, Information and Knowledge
  - 3.2.1. Data, Information and Knowledge
  - 3.2.2. Types of Data
  - 3.2.3. Data Sources
- 3.3. From Data to Information
  - 3.3.1. Data Analysis
  - 3.3.2. Types of Analysis
  - 3.3.3. Extraction of Information from a Dataset
- 3.4. Extraction of Information Through Visualization
  - 3.4.1. Visualization as an Analysis Tool
  - 3.4.2. Visualization Methods
  - 3.4.3. Visualization of a Data Set
- 3.5. Data Quality
  - 3.5.1. Quality Data
  - 3.5.2. Data Cleaning
  - 3.5.3. Basic Data Pre-Processing
- 3.6. Dataset
  - 3.6.1. Dataset Enrichment
  - 3.6.2. The Curse of Dimensionality
  - 3.6.3. Modification of Our Data Set

- 3.7. Unbalance
  - 3.7.1. Classes of Unbalance
  - 3.7.2. Unbalance Mitigation Techniques
  - 3.7.3. Balancing a Dataset
- 3.8. Unsupervised Models
  - 3.8.1. Unsupervised Model
  - 3.8.2. Methods
  - 3.8.3. Classification with Unsupervised Models
- 3.9. Supervised Models
  - 3.9.1. Supervised Model
  - 3.9.2. Methods
  - 3.9.3. Classification with Supervised Models
- 3.10. Tools and Good Practices
  - 3.10.1. Good Practices for Data Scientists
  - 3.10.2. The Best Model
  - 3.10.3. Useful Tools

### Module 4. Data Mining: Selection, Pre-Processing and Transformation

- 4.1. Statistical Inference
  - 4.1.1. Descriptive Statistics vs. Statistical Inference
  - 4.1.2. Parametric Procedures
  - 4.1.3. Non-Parametric Procedures
- 4.2. Exploratory Analysis
  - 4.2.1. Descriptive Analysis
  - 4.2.2. Visualization
  - 4.2.3. Data Preparation
- 4.3. Data Preparation
  - 4.3.1. Integration and Data Cleaning
  - 4.3.2. Normalization of Data
  - 4.3.3. Transforming Attributes
- 4.4. Missing Values
  - 4.4.1. Treatment of Missing Values
  - 4.4.2. Maximum Likelihood Imputation Methods
  - 4.4.3. Missing Value Imputation Using Machine Learning

- 4.5. Noise in the Data
  - 4.5.1. Noise Classes and Attributes
  - 4.5.2. Noise Filtering
  - 4.5.3. The Effect of Noise
- 4.6. The Curse of Dimensionality
  - 4.6.1. Oversampling
  - 4.6.2. Undersampling
  - 4.6.3. Multidimensional Data Reduction
- 4.7. From Continuous to Discrete Attributes
  - 4.7.1. Continuous Data Vs. Discrete Data
  - 4.7.2. Discretization Process
- 4.8. The Data
  - 4.8.1. Data Selection
  - 4.8.2. Prospects and Selection Criteria
  - 4.8.3. Selection Methods
- 4.9. Instance Selection
  - 4.9.1. Methods for Instance Selection
  - 4.9.2. Prototype Selection
  - 4.9.3. Advanced Methods for Instance Selection
- 4.10. Data Pre-Processing in Big Data Environments

## Module 5. Algorithm and Complexity in Artificial Intelligence

- 5.1. Introduction to Algorithm Design Strategies
  - 5.1.1. Recursion
  - 5.1.2. Divide and Conquer
  - 5.1.3. Other Strategies
- 5.2. Efficiency and Analysis of Algorithms
  - 5.2.1. Efficiency Measures
  - 5.2.2. Measuring the Size of the Input
  - 5.2.3. Measuring Execution Time
  - 5.2.4. Worst, Best and Average Case
  - 5.2.5. Asymptotic Notation
  - 5.2.6. Mathematical Analysis Criteria for Non-Recursive Algorithms
  - 5.2.7. Mathematical Analysis of Recursive Algorithms
  - 5.2.8. Empirical Analysis of Algorithms
- 5.3. Sorting Algorithms
  - 5.3.1. Concept of Sorting
  - 5.3.2. Bubble Sorting
  - 5.3.3. Sorting by Selection
  - 5.3.4. Sorting by Insertion
  - 5.3.5. Merge Sort
  - 5.3.6. Quick Sort
- 5.4. Algorithms with Trees
  - 5.4.1. Tree Concept
  - 5.4.2. Binary Trees
  - 5.4.3. Tree Paths
  - 5.4.4. Representing Expressions
  - 5.4.5. Ordered Binary Trees
  - 5.4.6. Balanced Binary Trees
- 5.5. Algorithms Using Heaps
  - 5.5.1. Heaps
  - 5.5.2. The Heapsort Algorithm
  - 5.5.3. Priority Queues
- 5.6. Graph Algorithms
  - 5.6.1. Representation
  - 5.6.2. Traversal in Width
  - 5.6.3. Depth Travel
  - 5.6.4. Topological Sorting
- 5.7. Greedy Algorithms
  - 5.7.1. Greedy Strategy
  - 5.7.2. Elements of the Greedy Strategy
  - 5.7.3. Currency Exchange
  - 5.7.4. Traveler's Problem
  - 5.7.5. Backpack Problem
- 5.8. Minimal Path Finding
  - 5.8.1. The Minimum Path Problem
  - 5.8.2. Negative Arcs and Cycles
  - 5.8.3. Dijkstra's Algorithm

- 5.9. Greedy Algorithms on Graphs
  - 5.9.1. The Minimum Covering Tree
  - 5.9.2. Prim's Algorithm
  - 5.9.3. Kruskal's Algorithm
  - 5.9.4. Complexity Analysis
- 5.10. Backtracking
  - 5.10.1. Backtracking
  - 5.10.2. Alternative Techniques

## Module 6. Intelligent Systems

- 6.1. Agent Theory
  - 6.1.1. Concept History
  - 6.1.2. Agent Definition
  - 6.1.3. Agents in Artificial Intelligence
  - 6.1.4. Agents in Software Engineering
- 6.2. Agent Architectures
  - 6.2.1. The Reasoning Process of an Agent
  - 6.2.2. Reactive Agents
  - 6.2.3. Deductive Agents
  - 6.2.4. Hybrid Agents
  - 6.2.5. Comparison
- 6.3. Information and Knowledge
  - 6.3.1. Difference between Data, Information and Knowledge
  - 6.3.2. Data Quality Assessment
  - 6.3.3. Data Collection Methods
  - 6.3.4. Information Acquisition Methods
  - 6.3.5. Knowledge Acquisition Methods
- 6.4. Knowledge Representation
  - 6.4.1. The Importance of Knowledge Representation
  - 6.4.2. Definition of Knowledge Representation According to Roles
  - 6.4.3. Knowledge Representation Features

- 6.5. Ontologies
  - 6.5.1. Introduction to Metadata
  - 6.5.2. Philosophical Concept of Ontology
  - 6.5.3. Computing Concept of Ontology
  - 6.5.4. Domain Ontologies and Higher-Level Ontologies
  - 6.5.5. How to Build an Ontology
- 6.6. Ontology Languages and Ontology Creation Software
  - 6.6.1. Triple RDF, Turtle and N
  - 6.6.2. RDF Schema
  - 6.6.3. OWL
  - 6.6.4. SPARQL
  - 6.6.5. Introduction to Ontology Creation Tools
  - 6.6.6. Installing and Using Protégé
- 6.7. Semantic Web
  - 6.7.1. Current and Future Status of the Semantic Web
  - 6.7.2. Semantic Web Applications
- 6.8. Other Knowledge Representation Models
  - 6.8.1. Vocabulary
  - 6.8.2. Global Vision
  - 6.8.3. Taxonomy
  - 6.8.4. Thesauri
  - 6.8.5. Folksonomy
  - 6.8.6. Comparison
  - 6.8.7. Mind Maps
- 6.9. Knowledge Representation Assessment and Integration
  - 6.9.1. Zero-Order Logic
  - 6.9.2. First-Order Logic
  - 6.9.3. Descriptive Logic
  - 6.9.4. Relationship between Different Types of Logic
  - 6.9.5. Prolog: Programming Based on First-Order Logic

- 6.10. Semantic Reasoners, Knowledge-Based Systems and Expert Systems
  - 6.10.1. Concept of Reasoner
  - 6.10.2. Reasoner Applications
  - 6.10.3. Knowledge-Based Systems
  - 6.10.4. MYCIN: History of Expert Systems
  - 6.10.5. Expert Systems Elements and Architecture
  - 6.10.6. Creating Expert Systems

## Module 7. Machine Learning and Data Mining

- 7.1. Introduction to Knowledge Discovery Processes and Basic Concepts of Machine Learning
  - 7.1.1. Key Concepts of Knowledge Discovery Processes
  - 7.1.2. Historical Perspective of Knowledge Discovery Processes
  - 7.1.3. Stages of the Knowledge Discovery Processes
  - 7.1.4. Techniques Used in Knowledge Discovery Processes
  - 7.1.5. Characteristics of Good Machine Learning Models
  - 7.1.6. Types of Machine Learning Information
  - 7.1.7. Basic Learning Concepts
  - 7.1.8. Basic Concepts of Unsupervised Learning
- 7.2. Data Exploration and Pre-processing
  - 7.2.1. Data Processing
  - 7.2.2. Data Processing in the Data Analysis Flow
  - 7.2.3. Types of Data
  - 7.2.4. Data Transformations
  - 7.2.5. Visualization and Exploration of Continuous Variables
  - 7.2.6. Visualization and Exploration of Categorical Variables
  - 7.2.7. Correlation Measures
  - 7.2.8. Most Common Graphic Representations
  - 7.2.9. Introduction to Multivariate Analysis and Dimensionality Reduction
- 7.3. Decision Trees
  - 7.3.1. ID Algorithm
  - 7.3.2. Algorithm C
  - 7.3.3. Overtraining and Pruning
  - 7.3.4. Result Analysis
- 7.4. Evaluation of Classifiers
  - 7.4.1. Confusion Matrixes
  - 7.4.2. Numerical Evaluation Matrixes
  - 7.4.3. Kappa Statistic
  - 7.4.4. ROC Curves
- 7.5. Classification Rules
  - 7.5.1. Rule Evaluation Measures
  - 7.5.2. Introduction to Graphic Representation
  - 7.5.3. Sequential Overlay Algorithm
- 7.6. Neural Networks
  - 7.6.1. Basic Concepts
  - 7.6.2. Simple Neural Networks
  - 7.6.3. Backpropagation Algorithm
  - 7.6.4. Introduction to Recurrent Neural Networks
- 7.7. Bayesian Methods
  - 7.7.1. Basic Probability Concepts
  - 7.7.2. Bayes' Theorem
  - 7.7.3. Naive Bayes
  - 7.7.4. Introduction to Bayesian Networks
- 7.8. Regression and Continuous Response Models
  - 7.8.1. Simple Linear Regression
  - 7.8.2. Multiple Linear Regression
  - 7.8.3. Logistic Regression
  - 7.8.4. Regression Trees
  - 7.8.5. Introduction to Support Vector Machines (SVM)
  - 7.8.6. Goodness-of-Fit Measures
- 7.9. Clustering
  - 7.9.1. Basic Concepts
  - 7.9.2. Hierarchical Clustering
  - 7.9.3. Probabilistic Methods
  - 7.9.4. EM Algorithm
  - 7.9.5. B-Cubed Method
  - 7.9.6. Implicit Methods

- 7.10. Text Mining and Natural Language Processing (NLP)
  - 7.10.1. Basic Concepts
  - 7.10.2. Corpus Creation
  - 7.10.3. Descriptive Analysis
  - 7.10.4. Introduction to Feelings Analysis

## Module 8. Neural Networks, the Basis of Deep Learning

- 8.1. Deep Learning
  - 8.1.1. Types of Deep Learning
  - 8.1.2. Applications of Deep Learning
  - 8.1.3. Advantages and Disadvantages of Deep Learning
- 8.2. Surgery
  - 8.2.1. Sum
  - 8.2.2. Product
  - 8.2.3. Transfer
- 8.3. Layers
  - 8.3.1. Input Layer
  - 8.3.2. Hidden Layer
  - 8.3.3. Output Layer
- 8.4. Union of Layers and Operations
  - 8.4.1. Architecture Design
  - 8.4.2. Connection between Layers
  - 8.4.3. Forward Propagation
- 8.5. Construction of the First Neural Network
  - 8.5.1. Network Design
  - 8.5.2. Establish the Weights
  - 8.5.3. Network Training
- 8.6. Trainer and Optimizer
  - 8.6.1. Optimizer Selection
  - 8.6.2. Establishment of a Loss Function
  - 8.6.3. Establishing a Metric

- 8.7. Application of the Principles of Neural Networks
  - 8.7.1. Activation Functions
  - 8.7.2. Backward Propagation
  - 8.7.3. Parameter Adjustment
- 8.8. From Biological to Artificial Neurons
  - 8.8.1. Functioning of a Biological Neuron
  - 8.8.2. Transfer of Knowledge to Artificial Neurons
  - 8.8.3. Establish Relations Between the Two
- 8.9. Implementation of MLP (Multilayer Perceptron) with Keras
  - 8.9.1. Definition of the Network Structure
  - 8.9.2. Model Compilation
  - 8.9.3. Model Training
- 8.10. Fine Tuning Hyperparameters of Neural Networks
  - 8.10.1. Selection of the Activation Function
  - 8.10.2. Set the Learning Rate
  - 8.10.3. Adjustment of Weights

## Module 9. Deep Neural Networks Training

- 9.1. Gradient Problems
  - 9.1.1. Gradient Optimization Techniques
  - 9.1.2. Stochastic Gradients
  - 9.1.3. Weight Initialization Techniques
- 9.2. Reuse of Pre-Trained Layers
  - 9.2.1. Learning Transfer Training
  - 9.2.2. Feature Extraction
  - 9.2.3. Deep Learning
- 9.3. Optimizers
  - 9.3.1. Stochastic Gradient Descent Optimizers
  - 9.3.2. Optimizers Adam and RMSprop
  - 9.3.3. Moment Optimizers
- 9.4. Learning Rate Programming
  - 9.4.1. Automatic Learning Rate Control
  - 9.4.2. Learning Cycles
  - 9.4.3. Smoothing Terms



- 9.5. Overfitting
    - 9.5.1. Cross Validation
    - 9.5.2. Regularization
    - 9.5.3. Evaluation Metrics
  - 9.6. Practical Guidelines
    - 9.6.1. Model Design
    - 9.6.2. Selection of Metrics and Evaluation Parameters
    - 9.6.3. Hypothesis Testing
  - 9.7. Transfer Learning
    - 9.7.1. Learning Transfer Training
    - 9.7.2. Feature Extraction
    - 9.7.3. Deep Learning
  - 9.8. Data Augmentation
    - 9.8.1. Image Transformations
    - 9.8.2. Synthetic Data Generation
    - 9.8.3. Text Transformation
  - 9.9. Practical Application of Transfer Learning
    - 9.9.1. Learning Transfer Training
    - 9.9.2. Feature Extraction
    - 9.9.3. Deep Learning
  - 9.10. Regularization
    - 9.10.1. L and L
    - 9.10.2. Regularization by Maximum Entropy
    - 9.10.3. Dropout
- Module 10. Model Customization and Training with TensorFlow**
- 10.1. TensorFlow
    - 10.1.1. Use of the TensorFlow Library
    - 10.1.2. Model Training with TensorFlow
    - 10.1.3. Operations with Graphs in TensorFlow
  - 10.2. TensorFlow and NumPy
    - 10.2.1. NumPy Computing Environment for TensorFlow
    - 10.2.2. Using NumPy Arrays with TensorFlow
    - 10.2.3. NumPy Operations for TensorFlow Graphs
  - 10.3. Model Customization and Training Algorithms
    - 10.3.1. Building Custom Models with TensorFlow
    - 10.3.2. Management of Training Parameters
    - 10.3.3. Use of Optimization Techniques for Training
  - 10.4. TensorFlow Features and Graphs
    - 10.4.1. Functions with TensorFlow
    - 10.4.2. Use of Graphs for Model Training
    - 10.4.3. Graph Optimization with TensorFlow Operations
  - 10.5. Loading and Preprocessing Data with TensorFlow
    - 10.5.1. Loading Data Sets with TensorFlow
    - 10.5.2. Preprocessing Data with TensorFlow
    - 10.5.3. Using TensorFlow Tools for Data Manipulation
  - 10.6. The tf.data API
    - 10.6.1. Using the tf.data API for Data Processing
    - 10.6.2. Construction of Data Streams with tf.data
    - 10.6.3. Using the tf.data API for Model Training
  - 10.7. The TFRecord Format
    - 10.7.1. Using the TFRecord API for Data Serialization
    - 10.7.2. TFRecord File Upload with TensorFlow
    - 10.7.3. Using TFRecord Files for Model Training
  - 10.8. Keras Preprocessing Layers
    - 10.8.1. Using the Keras Preprocessing API
    - 10.8.2. Preprocessing Pipelined Construction with Keras
    - 10.8.3. Using the Keras Preprocessing API for Model Training

- 10.9. The TensorFlow Datasets Project
  - 10.9.1. Using TensorFlow Datasets for Data Loading
  - 10.9.2. Preprocessing Data with TensorFlow Datasets
  - 10.9.3. Using TensorFlow Datasets for Model Training
- 10.10. Building a Deep Learning App with TensorFlow
  - 10.10.1. Practical Application
  - 10.10.2. Building a Deep Learning App with TensorFlow
  - 10.10.3. Model Training with TensorFlow
  - 10.10.4. Use of the Application for the Prediction of Results

## Module 11. Deep Computer Vision with Convolutional Neural Networks

- 11.1. The Visual Cortex Architecture
  - 11.1.1. Functions of the Visual Cortex
  - 11.1.2. Theories of Computational Vision
  - 11.1.3. Models of Image Processing
- 11.2. Convolutional Layers
  - 11.2.1. Reuse of Weights in Convolution
  - 11.2.2. Convolution D
  - 11.2.3. Activation Functions
- 11.3. Grouping Layers and Implementation of Grouping Layers with Keras
  - 11.3.1. Pooling and Striding
  - 11.3.2. *Flattening*
  - 11.3.3. Types of Pooling
- 11.4. CNN Architecture
  - 11.4.1. VGG Architecture
  - 11.4.2. AlexNet Architecture
  - 11.4.3. ResNet Architecture
- 11.5. Implementing a CNN ResNet- using Keras
  - 11.5.1. Weight Initialization
  - 11.5.2. Input Layer Definition
  - 11.5.3. Output Definition

- 11.6. Use of Pre-trained Keras Models
  - 11.6.1. Characteristics of Pre-trained Models
  - 11.6.2. Uses of Pre-trained Models
  - 11.6.3. Advantages of Pre-trained Models
- 11.7. Pre-trained Models for Transfer Learning
  - 11.7.1. Transfer Learning
  - 11.7.2. Transfer Learning Process
  - 11.7.3. Advantages of Transfer Learning
- 11.8. Deep Computer Vision Classification and Localization
  - 11.8.1. Image Classification
  - 11.8.2. Localization of Objects in Images
  - 11.8.3. Object Detection
- 11.9. Object Detection and Object Tracking
  - 11.9.1. Object Detection Methods
  - 11.9.2. Object Tracking Algorithms
  - 11.9.3. Tracking and Localization Techniques
- 11.10. Semantic Segmentation
  - 11.10.1. Deep Learning for Semantic Segmentation
  - 11.10.2. Edge Detection
  - 11.10.3. Rule-based Segmentation Methods

## Module 12. Natural Language Processing (NLP) with Recurrent Neural Networks (RNN) and Attention

- 12.1. Text Generation using RNN
  - 12.1.1. Training an RNN for Text Generation
  - 12.1.2. Natural Language Generation with RNN
  - 12.1.3. Text Generation Applications with RNN
- 12.2. Training Data Set Creation
  - 12.2.1. Preparation of the Data for Training an RNN
  - 12.2.2. Storage of the Training Dataset
  - 12.2.3. Data Cleaning and Transformation
  - 12.2.4. Sentiment Analysis

- 12.3. Classification of Opinions with RNN
  - 12.3.1. Detection of Themes in Comments
  - 12.3.2. Sentiment Analysis with Deep Learning Algorithms
- 12.4. Encoder-Decoder Network for Neural Machine Translation
  - 12.4.1. Training an RNN for Machine Translation
  - 12.4.2. Use of an Encoder-Decoder Network for Machine Translation
  - 12.4.3. Improving the Accuracy of Machine Translation with RNNs
- 12.5. Attention Mechanisms
  - 12.5.1. Application of Attention Mechanisms in RNN
  - 12.5.2. Use of Attention Mechanisms to Improve the Accuracy of the Models
  - 12.5.3. Advantages of Attention Mechanisms in Neural Networks
- 12.6. Transformer Models
  - 12.6.1. Using Transformer Models for Natural Language Processing
  - 12.6.2. Application of Transformer Models for Vision
  - 12.6.3. Advantages of Transformer Models
- 12.7. Transformers for Vision
  - 12.7.1. Use of Transformer Models for Vision
  - 12.7.2. Image Data Preprocessing
  - 12.7.3. Training a Transformer Model for Vision
- 12.8. Hugging Face's Transformers Library
  - 12.8.1. Using Hugging Face's Transformers Library
  - 12.8.2. Hugging Face's Transformers Library Application
  - 12.8.3. Advantages of Hugging Face's Transformers Library
- 12.9. Other Transformers Libraries. Comparison
  - 12.9.1. Comparison Between Different Transformers Libraries
  - 12.9.2. Use of the Other Transformers Libraries
  - 12.9.3. Advantages of the Other Transformers Libraries
- 12.10. Development of an NLP Application with RNN and Attention. Practical Application
  - 12.10.1. Development of a Natural Language Processing Application with RNN and Attention
  - 12.10.2. Use of RNN, Attention Mechanisms and Transformer Models in the Application
  - 12.10.3. Evaluation of the Practical Application

## Module 13. Autoencoders, GANs, and Diffusion Models

- 13.1. Representation of Efficient Data
  - 13.1.1. Dimensionality Reduction
  - 13.1.2. Deep Learning
  - 13.1.3. Compact Representations
- 13.2. PCA Realization with an Incomplete Linear Automatic Encoder
  - 13.2.1. Training Process
  - 13.2.2. Implementation in Python
  - 13.2.3. Use of Test Data
- 13.3. Stacked Automatic Encoders
  - 13.3.1. Deep Neural Networks
  - 13.3.2. Construction of Coding Architectures
  - 13.3.3. Use of Regularization
- 13.4. Convolutional Autoencoders
  - 13.4.1. Design of Convolutional Models
  - 13.4.2. Convolutional Model Training
  - 13.4.3. Results Evaluation
- 13.5. Noise Suppression of Automatic Encoders
  - 13.5.1. Filter Application
  - 13.5.2. Design of Coding Models
  - 13.5.3. Use of Regularization Techniques
- 13.6. Sparse Automatic Encoders
  - 13.6.1. Increasing Coding Efficiency
  - 13.6.2. Minimizing the Number of Parameters
  - 13.6.3. Using Regularization Techniques
- 13.7. Variational Automatic Encoders
  - 13.7.1. Use of Variational Optimization
  - 13.7.2. Unsupervised Deep Learning
  - 13.7.3. Deep Latent Representations

- 13.8. Generation of Fashion MNIST Images
  - 13.8.1. Pattern Recognition
  - 13.8.2. Image Generation
  - 13.8.3. Deep Neural Networks Training
- 13.9. Generative Adversarial Networks and Diffusion Models
  - 13.9.1. Content Generation from Images
  - 13.9.2. Modeling of Data Distributions
  - 13.9.3. Use of Adversarial Networks
- 13.10. Implementation of the Models
  - 13.10.1. Practical Application
  - 13.10.2. Implementation of the Models
  - 13.10.3. Use of Real Data
  - 13.10.4. Results Evaluation

## Module 14. Bio-Inspired Computing

- 14.1. Introduction to Bio-Inspired Computing
  - 14.1.1. Introduction to Bio-Inspired Computing
- 14.2. Social Adaptation Algorithms
  - 14.2.1. Bio-Inspired Computation Based on Ant Colonies
  - 14.2.2. Variants of Ant Colony Algorithms
  - 14.2.3. Particle Cloud Computing
- 14.3. Genetic Algorithms
  - 14.3.1. General Structure
  - 14.3.2. Implementations of the Major Operators
- 14.4. Space Exploration-Exploitation Strategies for Genetic Algorithms
  - 14.4.1. CHC Algorithm
  - 14.4.2. Multimodal Problems
- 14.5. Evolutionary Computing Models (I)
  - 14.5.1. Evolutionary Strategies
  - 14.5.2. Evolutionary Programming
  - 14.5.3. Algorithms Based on Differential Evolution

- 14.6. Evolutionary Computation Models (II)
  - 14.6.1. Evolutionary Models Based on Estimation of Distributions (EDA)
  - 14.6.2. Genetic Programming
- 14.7. Evolutionary Programming Applied to Learning Problems
  - 14.7.1. Rules-Based Learning
  - 14.7.2. Evolutionary Methods in Instance Selection Problems
- 14.8. Multi-Objective Problems
  - 14.8.1. Concept of Dominance
  - 14.8.2. Application of Evolutionary Algorithms to Multi-Objective Problems
- 14.9. Neural Networks (I)
  - 14.9.1. Introduction to Neural Networks
  - 14.9.2. Practical Example with Neural Networks
- 14.10. Neural Networks (II)
  - 14.10.1. Use Cases of Neural Networks in Medical Research
  - 14.10.2. Use Cases of Neural Networks in Economics
  - 14.10.3. Use Cases of Neural Networks in Artificial Vision

## Module 15. Artificial Intelligence: Strategies and Applications

- 15.1. Financial Services
  - 15.1.1. The Implications of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Financial Services. Opportunities and Challenges
  - 15.1.2. Case Uses
  - 15.1.3. Potential Risks Related to the Use of AI
  - 15.1.4. Potential Future Developments/Uses of AI
- 15.2. Implications of Artificial Intelligence in the Healthcare Service
  - 15.2.1. Implications of AI in the Healthcare Sector Opportunities and Challenges
  - 15.2.2. Case Uses
- 15.3. Risks Related to the Use of AI in the Health Service
  - 15.3.1. Potential Risks Related to the Use of AI
  - 15.3.2. Potential Future Developments/Uses of AI

- 15.4. Retail
  - 15.4.1. Implications of AI in Retail. Opportunities and Challenges
  - 15.4.2. Case Uses
  - 15.4.3. Potential Risks Related to the Use of AI
  - 15.4.4. Potential Future Developments/Uses of AI
- 15.5. Industry
  - 15.5.1. Implications of AI in Industry Opportunities and Challenges
  - 15.5.2. Case Uses
- 15.6. Potential Risks Related to the Use of AI in Industry
  - 15.6.1. Case Uses
  - 15.6.2. Potential Risks Related to the Use of AI
  - 15.6.3. Potential Future Developments/Uses of AI
- 15.7. Public Administration
  - 15.7.1. AI Implications for Public Administration Opportunities and Challenges
  - 15.7.2. Case Uses
  - 15.7.3. Potential Risks Related to the Use of AI
  - 15.7.4. Potential Future Developments/Uses of AI
- 15.8. Educational
  - 15.8.1. AI Implications for Education Opportunities and Challenges
  - 15.8.2. Case Uses
  - 15.8.3. Potential Risks Related to the Use of AI
  - 15.8.4. Potential Future Developments/Uses of AI
- 15.9. Forestry and Agriculture
  - 15.9.1. Implications of AI in Forestry and Agriculture. Opportunities and Challenges
  - 15.9.2. Case Uses
  - 15.9.3. Potential Risks Related to the Use of AI
  - 15.9.4. Potential Future Developments/Uses of AI
- 15.10. Human Resources
  - 15.10.1. Implications of AI for Human Resources Opportunities and Challenges
  - 15.10.2. Case Uses
  - 15.10.3. Potential Risks Related to the Use of AI
  - 15.10.4. Potential Future Developments/Uses of AI



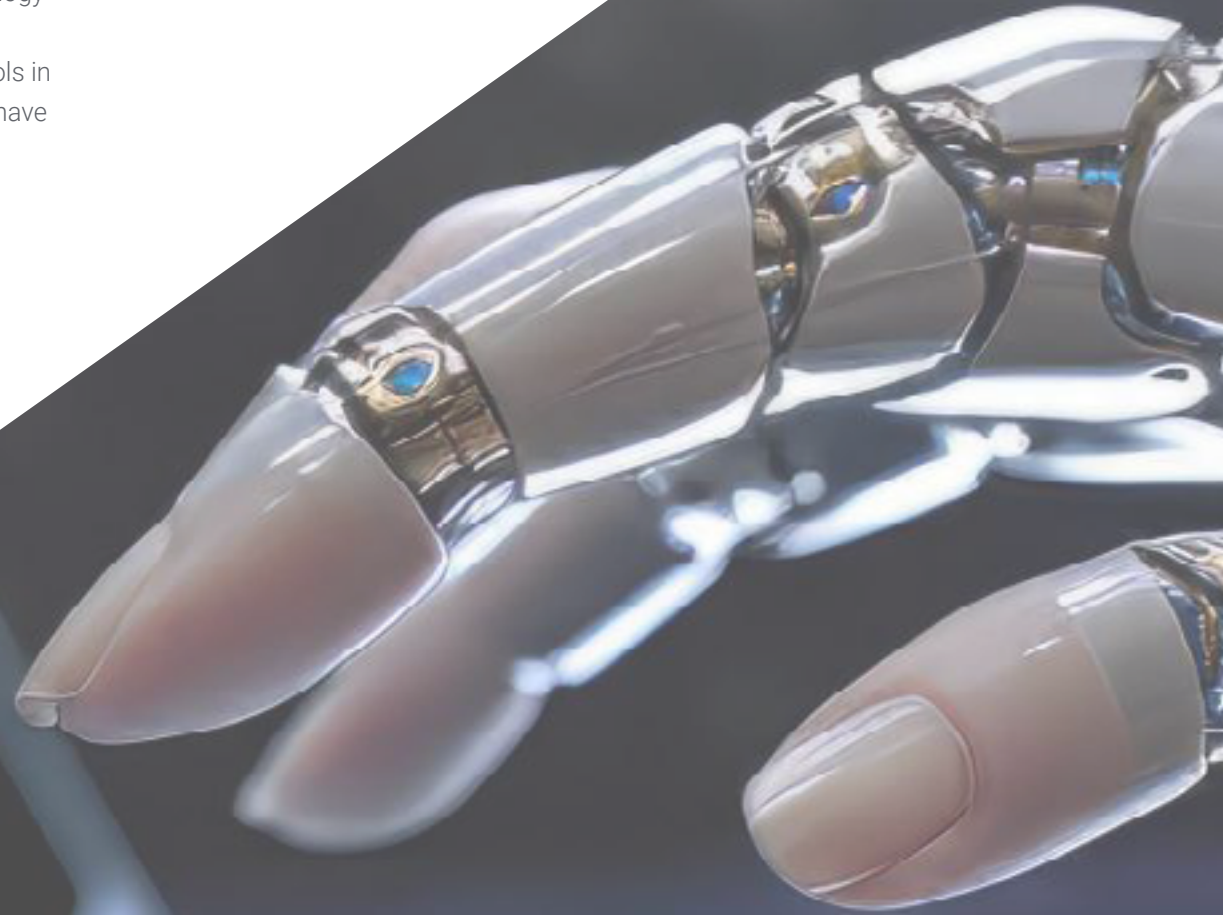
*TECH presents a unique Master's Degree that will allow you to expand your skills in a disruptive way. Don't wait any longer and enroll now"*

06

# Methodology

This academic program offers students a different way of learning. Our methodology uses a cyclical learning approach: Relearning.

This teaching system is used, for example, in the most prestigious medical schools in the world, and major publications such as the New England Journal of Medicine have considered it to be one of the most effective.





“

*Discover Relearning, a system that abandons conventional linear learning, to take you through cyclical teaching systems: a way of learning that has proven to be extremely effective, especially in subjects that require memorization"*

## Case Study to contextualize all content

Our program offers a revolutionary approach to developing skills and knowledge. Our goal is to strengthen skills in a changing, competitive, and highly demanding environment.

“

*At TECH, you will experience a learning methodology that is shaking the foundations of traditional universities around the world”*



*You will have access to a learning system based on repetition, with natural and progressive teaching throughout the entire syllabus.*





*The student will learn to solve complex situations in real business environments through collaborative activities and real cases.*

### A learning method that is different and innovative

This TECH program is an intensive educational program, created from scratch, which presents the most demanding challenges and decisions in this field, both nationally and internationally. This methodology promotes personal and professional growth, representing a significant step towards success. The case method, a technique that lays the foundation for this content, ensures that the most current economic, social and professional reality is taken into account.

“*Our program prepares you to face new challenges in uncertain environments and achieve success in your career”*

The case method has been the most widely used learning system among the world's leading Information Technology schools for as long as they have existed. The case method was developed in 1912 so that law students would not only learn the law based on theoretical content. It consisted of presenting students with real-life, complex situations for them to make informed decisions and value judgments on how to resolve them. In 1924, Harvard adopted it as a standard teaching method.

What should a professional do in a given situation? This is the question that you are presented with in the case method, an action-oriented learning method. Throughout the course, students will be presented with multiple real cases. They will have to combine all their knowledge and research, and argue and defend their ideas and decisions.

## Relearning Methodology

TECH effectively combines the Case Study methodology with a 100% online learning system based on repetition, which combines different teaching elements in each lesson.

We enhance the Case Study with the best 100% online teaching method: Relearning.

*In 2019, we obtained the best learning results of all online universities in the world.*

At TECH you will learn using a cutting-edge methodology designed to train the executives of the future. This method, at the forefront of international teaching, is called Relearning.

Our university is the only one in the world authorized to employ this successful method. In 2019, we managed to improve our students' overall satisfaction levels (teaching quality, quality of materials, course structure, objectives...) based on the best online university indicators.



In our program, learning is not a linear process, but rather a spiral (learn, unlearn, forget, and re-learn). Therefore, we combine each of these elements concentrically.

This methodology has trained more than 650,000 university graduates with unprecedented success in fields as diverse as biochemistry, genetics, surgery, international law, management skills, sports science, philosophy, law, engineering, journalism, history, and financial markets and instruments. All this in a highly demanding environment, where the students have a strong socio-economic profile and an average age of 43.5 years.

*Relearning will allow you to learn with less effort and better performance, involving you more in your training, developing a critical mindset, defending arguments, and contrasting opinions: a direct equation for success.*

From the latest scientific evidence in the field of neuroscience, not only do we know how to organize information, ideas, images and memories, but we know that the place and context where we have learned something is fundamental for us to be able to remember it and store it in the hippocampus, to retain it in our long-term memory.

In this way, and in what is called neurocognitive context-dependent e-learning, the different elements in our program are connected to the context where the individual carries out their professional activity.



This program offers the best educational material, prepared with professionals in mind:



### Study Material

All teaching material is produced by the specialists who teach the course, specifically for the course, so that the teaching content is highly specific and precise.

These contents are then applied to the audiovisual format, to create the TECH online working method. All this, with the latest techniques that offer high quality pieces in each and every one of the materials that are made available to the student.



### Classes

There is scientific evidence suggesting that observing third-party experts can be useful.

Learning from an Expert strengthens knowledge and memory, and generates confidence in future difficult decisions.



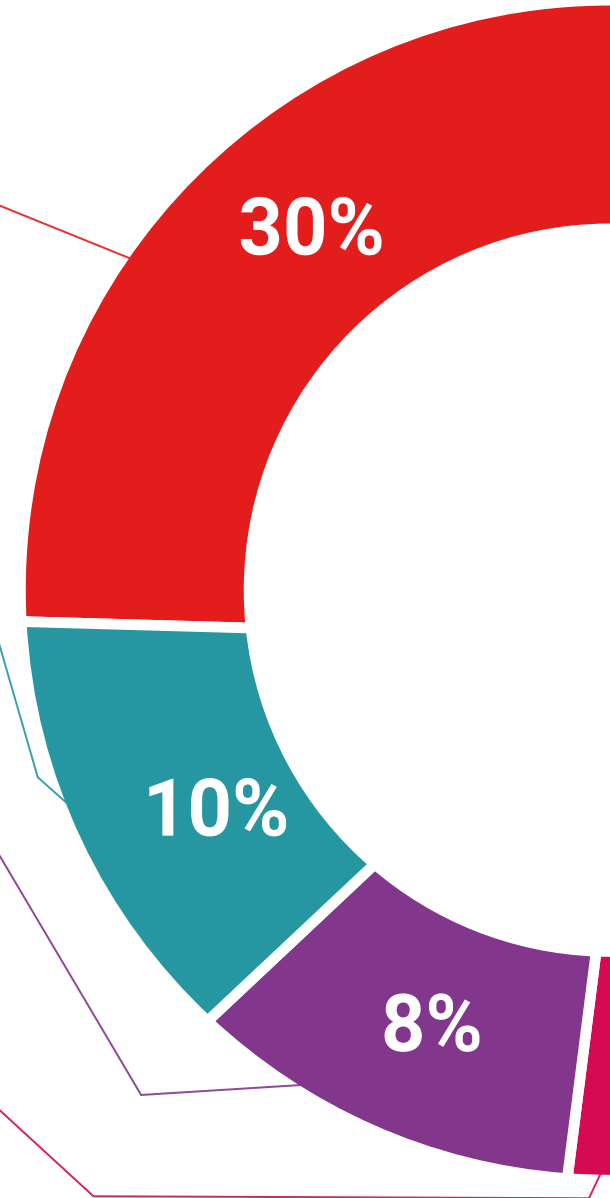
### Practising Skills and Abilities

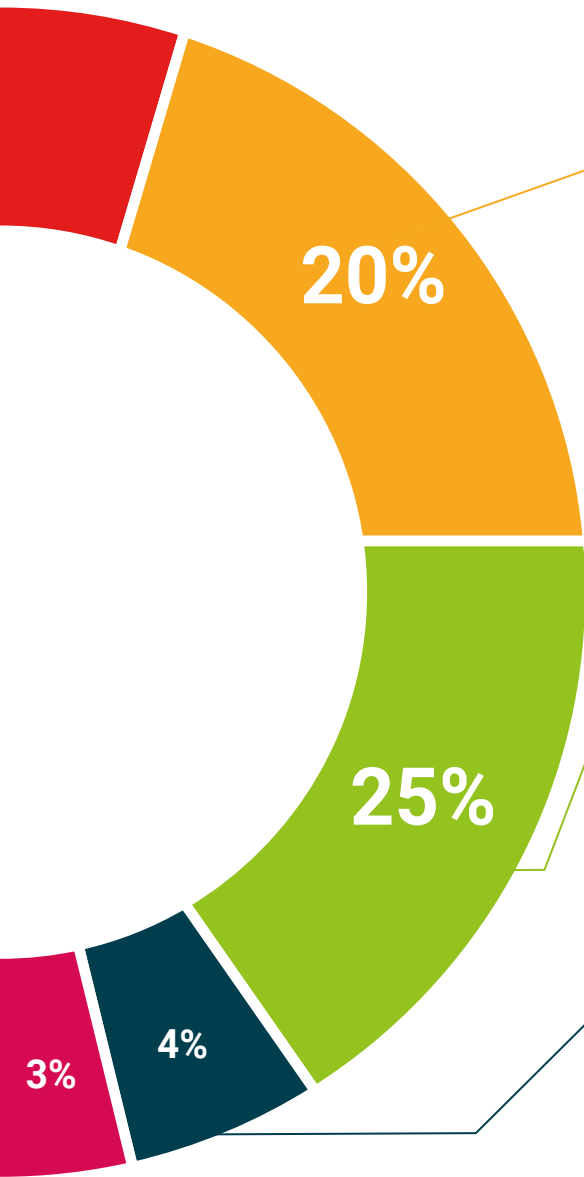
They will carry out activities to develop specific skills and abilities in each subject area. Exercises and activities to acquire and develop the skills and abilities that a specialist needs to develop in the context of the globalization that we are experiencing.



### Additional Reading

Recent articles, consensus documents and international guidelines, among others. In TECH's virtual library, students will have access to everything they need to complete their course.





### Case Studies

Students will complete a selection of the best case studies chosen specifically for this program. Cases that are presented, analyzed, and supervised by the best specialists in the world.



### Interactive Summaries

The TECH team presents the contents attractively and dynamically in multimedia lessons that include audio, videos, images, diagrams, and concept maps in order to reinforce knowledge.

This exclusive educational system for presenting multimedia content was awarded by Microsoft as a "European Success Story".



### Testing & Retesting

We periodically evaluate and re-evaluate students' knowledge throughout the program, through assessment and self-assessment activities and exercises, so that they can see how they are achieving their goals.



07

# Certificate

The Master's Degree in Artificial Intelligence guarantees students, in addition to the most rigorous and up-to-date education, access to a Master's Degree issued by TECH Global University.





“

*Successfully complete this program and receive your university qualification without having to travel or fill out laborious paperwork”*

This private qualification will allow you to obtain a **Master's Degree diploma in Artificial Intelligence** endorsed by **TECH Global University**, the world's largest online university.

**TECH Global University**, is an official European University publicly recognized by the Government of Andorra ([official bulletin](#)). Andorra is part of the European Higher Education Area (EHEA) since 2003. The EHEA is an initiative promoted by the European Union that aims to organize the international training framework and harmonize the higher education systems of the member countries of this space. The project promotes common values, the implementation of collaborative tools and strengthening its quality assurance mechanisms to enhance collaboration and mobility among students, researchers and academics.

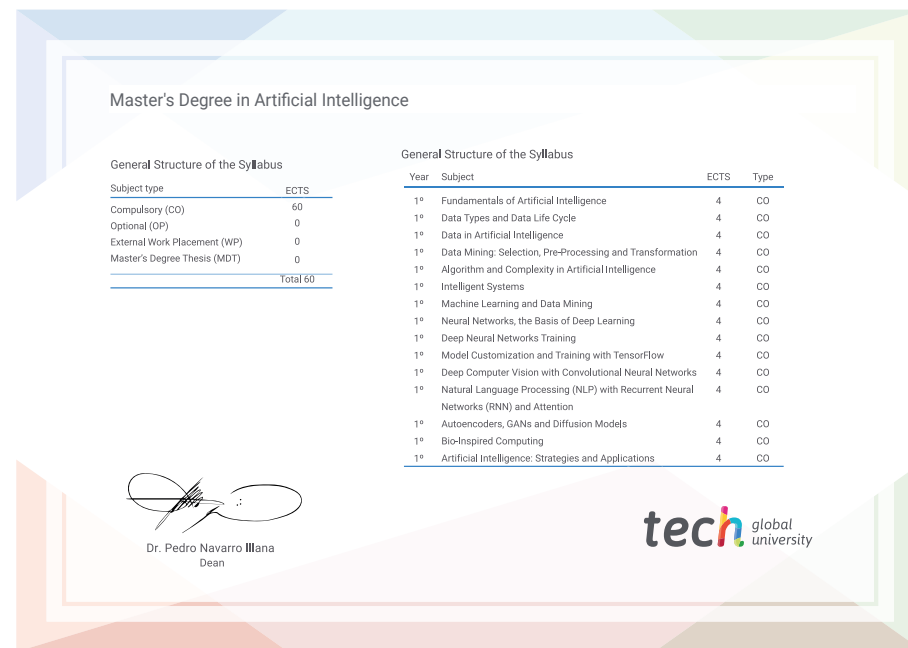
This **TECH Global University** private qualification, is a European program of continuing education and professional updating that guarantees the acquisition of competencies in its area of knowledge, providing a high curricular value to the student who completes the program.

Title: **Master's Degree in Artificial Intelligence**

Modality: **online**

Duration: **12 months**

Accreditation: **60 ECTS**



\*Apostille Convention. In the event that the student wishes to have their paper diploma issued with an apostille, TECH Global University will make the necessary arrangements to obtain it, at an additional cost.



future  
health confidence people  
education information tutors  
guarantee accreditation teaching  
institutions technology learning  
community commitment  
personalized service innovation  
knowledge present  
development language  
virtual classroom



## Master's Degree Artificial Intelligence

- » Modality: online
- » Duration: 12 months
- » Certificate: TECH Global University
- » Accreditation: 60 ECTS
- » Schedule: at your own pace
- » Exams: online

# Master's Degree Artificial Intelligence