Professional Master's Degree

Artificial Intelligence in the Financial Department

tech global university

tech global university

Professional Master's Degree
Artificial Intelligence in the Financial Department

- Modality: **online**
- Duration: **12 months**
- Certificate: **TECH Global University**
- Accreditation: **90 ECTS**
- Schedule: **at your own pace**
- Exams: **online**

Website: **www.techtitute.com/us/artificial-intelligence/professional-master-degree/master-artificial-intelligence-financial-department**

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01

Introduction

Artificial Intelligence is revolutionizing the financial sector, transforming the way organizations manage their strategic operations. This tool provides professionals with numerous advantages such as the opportunity to automate complex processes, perform predictive analytics and optimize risk management. However, the implementation of tools such as Deep Neural Networks, Deep Learning or Bio-inspired Computing can be challenging for experts due to their technical complexity. To make this task easier for them, TECH presents an avant-garde university program that will offer CFOs the keys to lead this digital transformation efficiently. It is worth noting that it is taught in a convenient 100% online mode, which will allow graduates to individually plan their schedules.

Thanks to this 100% online program, you will get the most out of Big Data and analyze trends that influence the performance of financial assets"

According to a study conducted by the International Finance Association, 70% of the entities that implement Artificial Intelligence solutions have managed to improve the accuracy of their economic analysis and optimize the management of their portfolios. Faced with this reality, more and more companies are demanding the incorporation of professionals who skillfully handle emerging tools such as Big Data, Natural Language Processing or Convolutional Neural Networks to make more informed strategic decisions and improve financial risk management. To take advantage of these job opportunities, experts need to have a competitive advantage that differentiates them from other candidates.

With this in mind, TECH is launching a revolutionary program in Artificial Intelligence in the Financial Department. Devised by renowned experts in this field, the academic itinerary will provide professionals with advanced skills to handle advanced tools ranging from Data Mining or Deep Computer Vision to Recurrent Neural Network models. Therefore, graduates will be highly qualified to use predictive models in financial risk management, optimize tedious tasks such as treasury management and even automate other processes such as internal audits. In addition, the didactic materials will delve into the most innovative methods for optimizing various investment portfolios. Also, the syllabus will offer advanced tools for designing complex economic data visualizations using Google Data Studio.

Moreover, the course is based on the revolutionary Relearning methodology promoted by TECH. This is a learning system that consists of the progressive reiteration of key aspects, which ensures that the essential concepts of the syllabus remain in the minds of the graduates. In addition, the syllabus can be planned individually, as there are no preset schedules or evaluation chronograms. Along the same lines, the Virtual Campus will be available 24 hours a day and will allow professionals to download the materials and consult them whenever they wish.

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

- The development of case studies presented by experts in Artificial Engineering
- The graphic, schematic and practical contents with which it is conceived provide complete and practical information on those disciplines that are essential for professional practice
- Practical exercises where the self-assessment process can be carried out 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 reach your full potential in the field of Financial Management with the help of multimedia resources in formats such as interactive summaries, explanatory videos and specialized readings"

Looking to incorporate the most innovative Natural Language Processing techniques into your daily practice? Get it with this university program in less than a year"

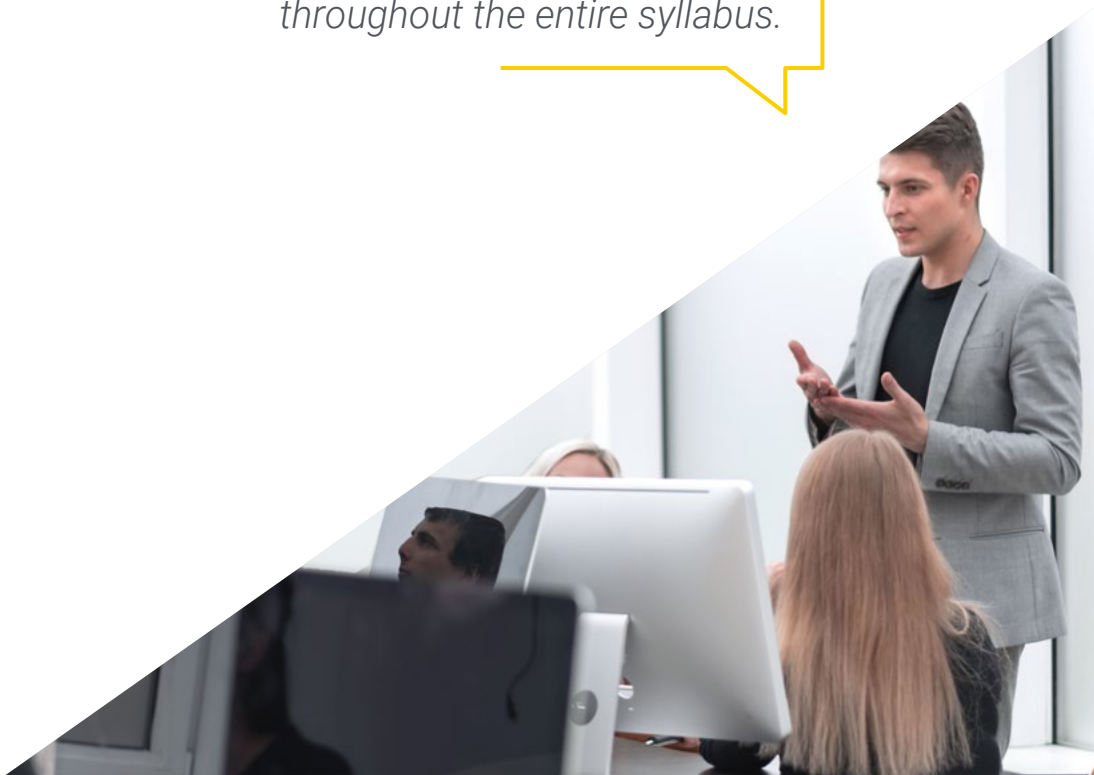
You will efficiently train Machine Learning models, which will allow you to foresee various potential financial risks.

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

The program's teaching staff includes professionals from the field who contribute their work experience to this educational 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.



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Objectives

Through this Professional Master's Degree, professionals will stand out for their solid knowledge on the implementation of Artificial Intelligence in financial procedures. Similarly, graduates will acquire advanced skills to run predictive models that enable proactive risk management and more accurate financial planning.

Likewise, experts will be able to implement robotic process automation solutions to optimize repetitive tasks such as accounting, treasury management and internal audits. In addition, students will ensure that these technological tools comply with legal regulations, therefore protecting the security of financial data.

You will master the emerging technique of Data Mining and contribute to evidence-based financial decision making"

General Objectives

- Apply Artificial Intelligence techniques in financial decision making
- Develop predictive models for financial risk management
- Optimize the allocation of financial resources using AI algorithms
- Automate routine financial processes using machine learning
- Implement natural language processing tools for the analysis of financial data
- Design recommender systems for the financial sector
- Analyze large volumes of financial data using Big Data techniques
- Evaluate the impact of Artificial Intelligence on companies' profitability
- Improve financial fraud detection with the use of AI
- Create financial asset valuation models using Artificial Intelligence
- Develop financial simulation tools based on AI algorithms
- Apply data mining techniques to identify financial patterns
- Develop optimization models for financial planning
- Use neural networks to improve prediction of market trends
- Develop AI-based solutions for financial product personalization
- Implement AI systems for automated investment decisions
- Develop analytical capabilities for interpreting the results of financial AI models
- Investigate the use of Artificial Intelligence in financial regulation and compliance
- Develop AI solutions to reduce costs in financial processes
- Identify opportunities for innovation in the financial sector through AI

Specific Objectives

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
- Manage automation solutions using Artificial Intelligence to optimize efficiency in key tasks such as invoice processing, bank reconciliation or inventory management
- Manage tools such as TensorFlow and Scikit-Learn to support strategic decision making
- Develop advanced skills in exploratory financial data analysis and the creation of visualizations through tools such as Google Data Studio
- Lead the digital transformation within financial companies to increase their operational performance and improve the management of risks such as liquidity

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 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 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
- Understand 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 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

- Develop 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, GANsand Diffusion Models

- Develop efficient representations of data using 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 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

Module 16. Automation of Financial Department Processes with Artificial Intelligence

- Master the automation of financial processes using Robotic Process Automation to optimize accuracy in tasks such as invoice processing
- Apply Deep Learning techniques to improve liquidity and working capital
- Create automated financial reports through Power Bi, increasing the speed of report writing
- Implement systems that minimize human error in the processing of economic data, increasing the reliability of financial information

Module 17. Strategic Planning and Decision Making with Artificial Intelligence

- Use the Scikit-Learn predictive model for strategic planning and informed financial decision making
- Manage TensorFlow to develop market strategies based on Artificial Intelligence, increasing the competitiveness and adaptability of companies in a dynamic financial environment

Module 18. Advanced Financial Optimization Techniques with OR-Tools

- Master investment portfolio optimization techniques using linear, nonlinear and stochastic programming to improve financial portfolios
- Apply genetic algorithms in financial optimization, exploring innovative solutions to complex problems

Module 19. Analysis and Visualization of Financial Data with Plotly and Google Data Studio

- Develop advanced skills to use tools such as Google Data Studio to create interactive visualizations that can be used to analyze and visualize financial data
- Accurately analyze financial time series and detect both historical trends and recurring patterns

Module 20. Artificial Intelligence for Financial Risk Management with TensorFlow and Scikit-Learn

- Implement state-of-the-art credit, market and liquidity risk models using Machine Learning
- Carry out simulation techniques to assess and manage the impact of financial risks in different scenarios

03

Skills

Upon completion of this program, experts will have obtained advanced skills to apply Artificial Intelligence tools in the automation or optimization of financial processes. In this sense, professionals will use predictive models to anticipate trends, manage risks and improve the administration of economic resources. In turn, graduates will implement solutions that reduce manual work in organizations, while increasing performance in key aspects such as accounting, financial management or internal auditing. Also, students will be highly qualified to lead research projects that drive the advancement of new methodologies to enrich financial processes.

You will lead the digital transformation in organizations and create the most effective strategies to optimize financial processes significantly"

General Skills

- Obtain advanced skills to integrate Artificial Intelligence techniques in the automation and optimization of financial processes to guide strategic decision making
- Analyze large volumes of financial data using algorithms to generate forecasts, identify trends and mitigate financial risks
- Design and implement automation systems for routine tasks such as accounting, auditing or risk management
- Ensure that Artificial Intelligence solutions comply with current regulations, while managing ethical and privacy issues in the use of financial data

Specific Skills

- Train Machine Learning models such as Neural Networks and classification algorithms to significantly optimize investments
- Create Artificial Intelligence based systems that identify unusual patterns in financial transactions in order to prevent fraud and other illicit activities in real time
- Apply predictive financial analytics techniques to forecast cash flows, value assets, and assess the viability of investment projects
- Integrate emerging automation technologies for optimal invoice management

"The specialized readings you will find in the Virtual Campus will allow you to further extend the rigorous information provided in this exclusive academic proposal"

04

Course Management

TECH's main premise is to make available to everyone the most complete and updated university programs in the educational market. To achieve this, it carries out a thorough process to institute its teaching staff. Thanks to this effort, this Professional Master's Degree has the collaboration of highly qualified experts in the use of Artificial Intelligence in Financial Departments. In this way, graduates will have access to an immersive experience that will allow them to experience a significant leap in quality in their professional careers as CFOs.

An experienced teaching group made up of experts in Artificial Intelligence applied to financial contexts will guide you throughout the learning process and resolve any doubts that may arise"

Management

Dr. Peralta Martín-Palomino, Arturo

- CEO and CTO at Prometeus 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
- Master's Degree in Executive MBA from the Isabel I University
- 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

Professors

Dr. Carrasco Aguilar, Álvaro

- Sales & Marketing Coordinator at LionLingo
- Researcher in Information Technology Management
- PhD in Social and Health Research: Technical and Economic Evaluation of Technologies, Interventions and Policies Applied to Health Improvement from the University of Castilla La Mancha
- Master's Degree in Social and Health Research from the University of Castilla - La Mancha
- Degree in Political Science and Administration at the University of Granada
- Award for "Best Scientific Article for Technological Innovation for the Efficiency of Health Expenditure"
- Regular speaker at international scientific congresses

A unique, crucial and decisive learning experience to boost your professional development"

05

Structure and Content

Through this program, professionals will handle the main tools of Artificial Intelligence to optimize financial processes and improve strategic decision making. The syllabus will delve into aspects such as the life cycle of data, algorithms and the specialization of Deep Neural Networks. Therefore, graduates will acquire skills to use predictive models to manage financial risks, improve planning in tasks such as treasury management and automate auditing tasks. Likewise, the syllabus will offer modern techniques to optimize investment portfolios and visualize complex economic data through Google Data Studio.

You will design automation solutions that increase efficiency in key tasks such as accounting, treasury management and internal auditing"

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 Its 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. Discreet 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. Cloak
- 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. Transfer Learning 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. Transfer Learning 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. Transfer Learning 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. Grap 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 Tfdata API
- 10.6.1. Using the Tfdata API for Data Processing
- 10.6.2. Construction of Data Streams with Tfdata
- 10.6.3. Using the Tfdata 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 Care Mechanisms in RNN
- 12.5.2. Use of Care 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 Transformers Models for Natural Language Processing
- 12.6.2. Application of Transformers Models for Vision
- 12.6.3. Advantages of Transformers Models

12.7. Transformers for Vision
- 12.7.1. Use of Transformers Models for Vision
- 12.7.2. Image Data Preprocessing
- 12.7.3. Training a Transformers Model for Vision

12.8. Hugging Face's Transformers Library
- 12.8.1. Using the 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 Transformers 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

Module 16. Automation of Financial Department Processes with Artificial Intelligence

16.1. Automation of Financial Processes with Artificial Intelligence and Robotic Process Automation (RPA)
- 16.1.1. AI and RPA for Process Automation and Robotization
- 16.1.2. RPA Platforms for Financial Processes: UiPath, Blue Prism, and Automation Anywhere
- 16.1.3. Evaluation of RPA Use Cases in Finance and Expected ROI

16.2. Automated Invoice Processing with AI with Kofax
- 16.2.1. Configuration of AI Solutions for Invoice Processing with Kofax
- 16.2.2. Application of Machine Learning Techniques for Invoice Classification
- 16.2.3. Automation of the Accounts Payable Cycle with AI Technologies

16.3. Payment Automation with AI Platforms
- 16.3.1. Implementing Automated Payment Systems with Stripe Radar and AI
- 16.3.2. Use of Predictive AI Models for Efficient Cash Management
- 16.3.3. Security in Automated Payment Systems: Fraud Prevention with AI

16.4. Bank Reconciliation with AI and Machine Learning
- 16.4.1. Automation of Bank Reconciliation Using AI with Platforms Such as Xero
- 16.4.2. Implementation of Machine Learning Algorithms to Improve Accuracy
- 16.4.3. Case Studies: Efficiency Improvements and Error Reduction

16.5. Cash Flow Management with Deep Learning and TensorFlow
- 16.5.1. Predictive Cash Flow Modeling with LSTM Networks Using TensorFlow
- 16.5.2. Implementation of LSTM Models in Python for Financial Forecasting
- 16.5.3. Integration of Predictive Models in Financial Planning Tools

16.6. Inventory Automation with Predictive Analytics
- 16.6.1. Use of Predictive Techniques to Optimize Inventory Management
- 16.6.2. Apply Predictive Models with Microsoft Azure Machine Learning
- 16.6.3. Integration of Inventory Management Systems with ERP

16.7. Creation of Automated Financial Reports with Power BI
- 16.7.1. Automation of Financial Reporting using Power BI
- 16.7.2. Developing Dynamic Dashboards for Real-Time Financial Analysis
- 16.7.3. Case Studies of Improvements in Financial Decision Making with Automated Reports

16.8. Purchasing Optimization with IBM Watson
- 16.8.1. Predictive Analytics for Purchasing Optimization with IBM Watson
- 16.8.2. AI Models for Negotiations and Pricing
- 16.8.3. Integration of AI Recommendations in Purchasing Platforms

16.9. Customer Support with Financial Chatbots and Google DialogFlow
- 16.9.1. Implementing Financial Chatbots with Google Dialogflow
- 16.9.2. Integration of Chatbots in CRM Platforms for Financial Support
- 16.9.3. Continuous Improvement of Chatbots Based on User Feedback

16.10. AI-Assisted Financial Auditing
- 16.10.1. AI Applications in Internal Audits: Transaction Analysis
- 16.10.2. Implementation of AI for Compliance Auditing and Discrepancy Detection
- 16.10.3. Improvement of Audit Efficiency with AI Technologies

Module 17. Strategic Planning and Decision Making with Artificial Intelligence

17.1. Predictive Modeling for Strategic Planning with Scikit-Learn
- 17.1.1. Building Predictive Models with Python and Scikit-Learn
- 17.1.2. Application of Regression Analysis in Project Evaluation
- 17.1.3. Validation of Predictive Models Using Cross-Validation Techniques in Python

17.2. Scenario Analysis with Monte Carlo Simulations
- 17.2.1. Implementation of Monte Carlo Simulations with Python for Risk Analysis
- 17.2.2. Use of AI for the Automation and Improvement of Scenario Simulations
- 17.2.3. Interpretation and Application of Results for Strategic Decision Making

17.3. Investment Appraisal using IA
- 17.3.1. AI Techniques for the Valuation of Assets and Companies
- 17.3.2. Machine Learning Models for Value Estimation with Python
- 17.3.3. Case Analysis: Use of AI in the Valuation of Technology Startups

17.4. Optimization of Mergers and Acquisitions with Machine Learning and TensorFlow
- 17.4.1. Predictive Modeling to Evaluate M&A Synergies with TensorFlow
- 17.4.2. Simulation of Post-M&A Integrations with AI Models
- 17.4.3. Use of NLP for Automated due Diligence Analysis

17.5. Portfolio Management with Genetic Algorithms
- 17.5.1. Use of Genetic Algorithms for Portfolio Optimization
- 17.5.2. Implementation of Selection and Allocation Strategies with Python
- 17.5.3. Analyzing the Effectiveness of Portfolios Optimized by AI

17.6. Artificial Intelligence for Succession Planning
- 17.6.1. Use of AI for Talent Identification and Development
- 17.6.2. Predictive Modeling for Succession Planning using Python
- 17.6.3. Improvements in Change Management using AI Integration

17.7. Market Strategy Development with AI and TensorFlow
- 17.7.1. Application of Deep Learning Techniques for Market Analysis
- 17.7.2. Use of TensorFlow and Keras for Market Trend Modeling
- 17.7.3. Development of Market Entry Strategies Based on AI Insights

17.8. Competitiveness and Competitive Analysis with AI and IBM Watson
- 17.8.1. Competitor Monitoring using NLP and Machine Learning
- 17.8.2. Automated Competitive Analysis with IBM Watson
- 17.8.3. Implementation of Competitive Strategies Derived from AI Analysis

17.9. AI-Assisted Strategic Negotiations
- 17.9.1. Application of IA Models in the Preparation of Negotiations
- 17.9.2. Use of AI-Based Negotiation Simulators for Training Purposes
- 17.9.3. Evaluation of the Impact of AI on Negotiation Results

17.10. Implementation of AI Projects in Financial Strategy
- 17.10.1. Planning and Management of AI Projects
- 17.10.2. Use of Project Management Tools Such as Microsoft Project
- 17.10.3. Presentation of Case Studies and Analysis of Success and Learning

Module 18. Advanced Financial Optimization Techniques with OR-Tools

18.1. Introduction to Financial Optimization
- 18.1.1. Basic Optimization Concepts
- 18.1.2. Optimization Tools and Techniques in Finance
- 18.1.3. Applications of Optimization in Finance

18.2. Investment Portfolio Optimization
- 18.2.1. Markowitz Models for Portfolio Optimization
- 18.2.2. Portfolio Optimization with Constraints
- 18.2.3. Implementation of Optimization Models with OR-Tools in Python

18.3. Genetic Algorithms in Finance
- 18.3.1. Introduction to Genetic Algorithms
- 18.3.2. Application of Genetic Algorithms in Financial Optimization
- 18.3.3. Practical Examples and Case Studies

18.4. Linear and Nonlinear Programming in Finance
- 18.4.1. Fundamentals of Linear and Nonlinear Programming
- 18.4.2. Applications in Portfolio Management and Resource Optimization
- 18.4.3. Tools for Solving Linear Programming Problems

18.5. Stochastic Optimization in Finance
- 18.5.1. Concepts of Stochastic Optimization
- 18.5.2. Applications in Risk Management and Financial Derivatives
- 18.5.3. Stochastic Optimization Models and Techniques

18.6. Robust Optimization and its Application in Finance
- 18.6.1. Fundamentals of Robust Optimization
- 18.6.2. Applications in Uncertain Financial Environments
- 18.6.3. Case Studies and Examples of Robust Optimization

18.7. Multi-Objective Optimization in Finance
- 18.7.1. Introduction to Multiobjective Optimization
- 18.7.2. Applications in Diversification and Asset Allocation
- 18.7.3. Techniques and Tools for Multiobjective Optimization

18.8. Machine Learning for Financial Optimization
- 18.1.1. Application of Machine Learning Techniques in Optimization
- 18.1.2. Optimization Algorithms Based on Machine Learning
- 18.1.3. Implementation and Case Studies

18.9. Optimization Tools in Python and OR-Tools
- 18.9.1. Python Optimization Libraries and Tools (SciPy, OR-Tools).
- 18.9.2. Practical Implementation of Optimization Problems
- 18.9.3. Examples of Financial Applications

18.10. Projects and Practical Applications of Financial Optimization
- 18.10.1. Development of Financial Optimization Projects
- 18.10.2. Implementation of Optimization Solutions in the Financial Sector
- 18.10.3. Evaluation and Presentation of Project Results

Module 19. Analysis and Visualization of Financial Data with Plotly and Google Data Studio

19.1. Fundamentals of Financial Data Analysis
- 19.1.1. Introduction to Data Analysis
- 19.1.2. Tools and Techniques for Financial Data Analysis
- 19.1.3. Importance of Data Analysis in Finance

19.2. Techniques for Exploratory Analysis of Financial Data
- 19.2.1. Descriptive Analysis of Financial Data
- 19.2.2. Visualization of Financial Data with Python and R
- 19.2.3. Identifying Patterns and Trends in Financial Data

19.3. Financial Time Series Analysis
- 19.3.1. Fundamentals of Time Series
- 19.3.2. Time Series Models for Financial Data
- 19.3.3. Time Series Analysis and Forecasting

19.4. Correlation and Causality Analysis in Finance
- 19.4.1. Correlation Analysis Methods
- 19.4.2. Techniques for Identifying Causal Relationships
- 19.4.3. Applications in Financial Analysis

19.5. Advanced Visualization of Financial Data
- 19.5.1. Advanced Data Visualization Techniques
- 19.5.2. Tools for Interactive Visualization (Plotly, Dash)
- 19.5.3. Use Cases and Practical Examples

19.6. Cluster Analysis in Financial Data
- 19.6.1. Introduction to Cluster Analysis
- 19.6.2. Applications in Market and Customer Segmentation
- 19.6.3. Tools and Techniques for Cluster Analysis

19.7. Network and Graph Analysis in Finance
- 19.7.1. Fundamentals of Network Analysis
- 19.7.2. Applications of Network Analysis in Finance
- 19.7.3. Network Analysis Tools (NetworkX, Gephi)

19.8. Text and Sentiment Analysis in Finance
- 19.8.1. Natural Language Processing (NLP) in Finance
- 19.8.2. Sentiment Analysis in News and Social Networks
- 19.8.3. Tools and Techniques for Text Analysis

19.9. Financial Data Analysis and Visualization Tools with AI
- 19.9.1. Data Analysis Libraries in Python (Pandas, NumPy)
- 19.9.2. Visualization Tools in R (ggplot2, Shiny)
- 19.9.3. Practical Implementation of Analysis and Visualization

19.10. Practical Analysis and Visualization Projects and Applications
- 19.10.1. Development of Financial data Analysis Projects
- 19.10.2. Implementation of Interactive Visualization Solutions
- 19.10.3. Evaluation and Presentation of Project Results

Module 20. Artificial Intelligence for Financial Risk Management with TensorFlow and Scikit-Learn

20.1. Fundamentals of Financial Risk Management
- 20.1.1. Risk Management Basics
- 20.1.2. Types of Financial Risks
- 20.1.3. Importance of Risk Management in Finance

20.2. Credit Risk Models with AI
- 20.2.1. Machine Learning Techniques for Credit Risk Assessment
- 20.2.2. Credit Scoring Models (Scikit-Learn)
- 20.2.3. Implementation of Credit Risk Models with Python

20.3. Market Risk Models with AI
- 20.3.1. Market Risk Analysis and Management
- 20.3.2. Application of Predictive Market Risk Models
- 20.3.3. Implementation of Market Risk Models

20.4. Operational Risk and its Management with AI
- 20.4.1. Concepts and Types of Operational Risk
- 20.4.2. Application of AI Techniques for Operational Risk Management
- 20.4.3. Tools and Practical Examples

20.5. Liquidity Risk Models with AI
- 20.5.1. Fundamentals of Liquidity Risk
- 20.5.2. Machine Learning Techniques for Liquidity Risk Analysis
- 20.5.3. Practical Implementation of Liquidity Risk Models

20.6. Systemic Risk Analysis with AI
- 20.6.1. Systemic Risk Concepts
- 20.6.2. Applications of AI in the Evaluation of Systemic Risk
- 20.6.3. Case Studies and Practical Examples

20.7. Portfolio Optimization with Risk Considerations
- 20.7.1. Portfolio Optimization Techniques
- 20.7.2. Incorporation of Risk Measures in Optimization
- 20.7.3. Portfolio Optimization Tools

20.8. Simulation of Financial Risks
- 20.8.1. Simulation Methods for Risk Management
- 20.8.2. Application of Monte Carlo Simulations in Finance
- 20.8.3. Implementation of Simulations with Python

20.9. Continuous Risk Assessment and Monitoring
- 20.9.1. Continuous Risk Assessment Techniques
- 20.9.2. Risk Monitoring and Reporting Tools
- 20.9.3. Implementation of Continuous Monitoring Systems

20.10. Projects and Practical Applications in Risk Management
- 20.10.1. Development of Financial Risk Management Projects
- 20.10.2. Implementation of AI Solutions for Risk Management
- 20.10.3. Evaluation and Presentation of Project Results

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

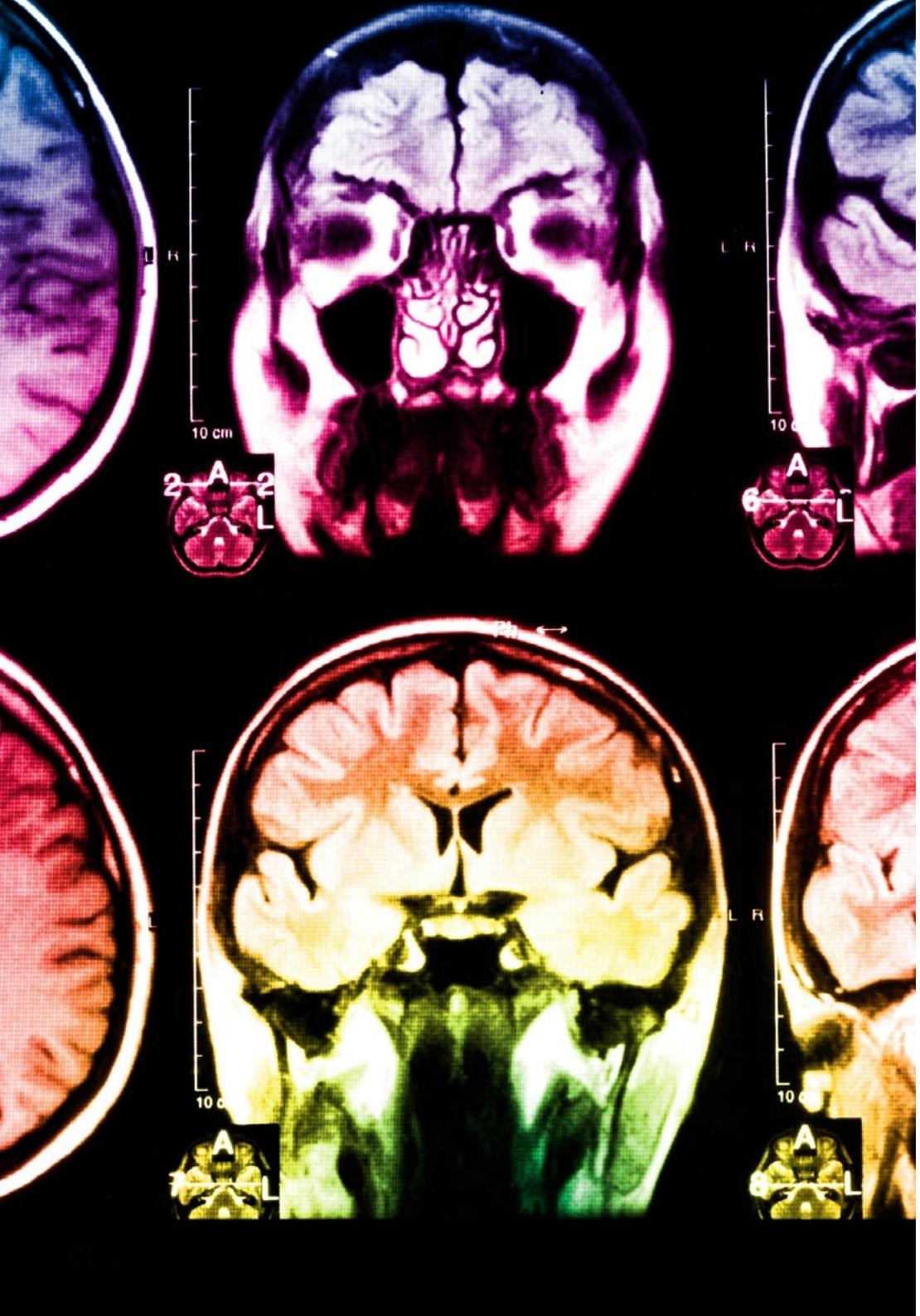
TECH effectively combines the Case Study methodology with a 100% online learning system based on repetition, which combines different teaching elements in each lesson.

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.

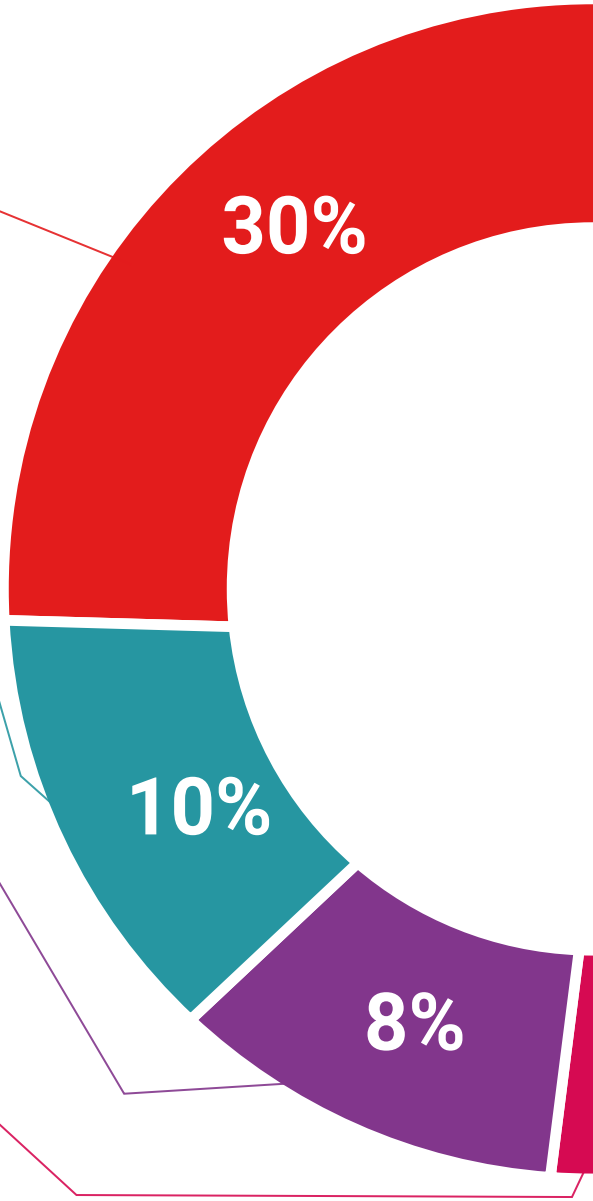
Learning from an Expert strengthens knowledge and memory, and generates confidence in future difficult decisions.

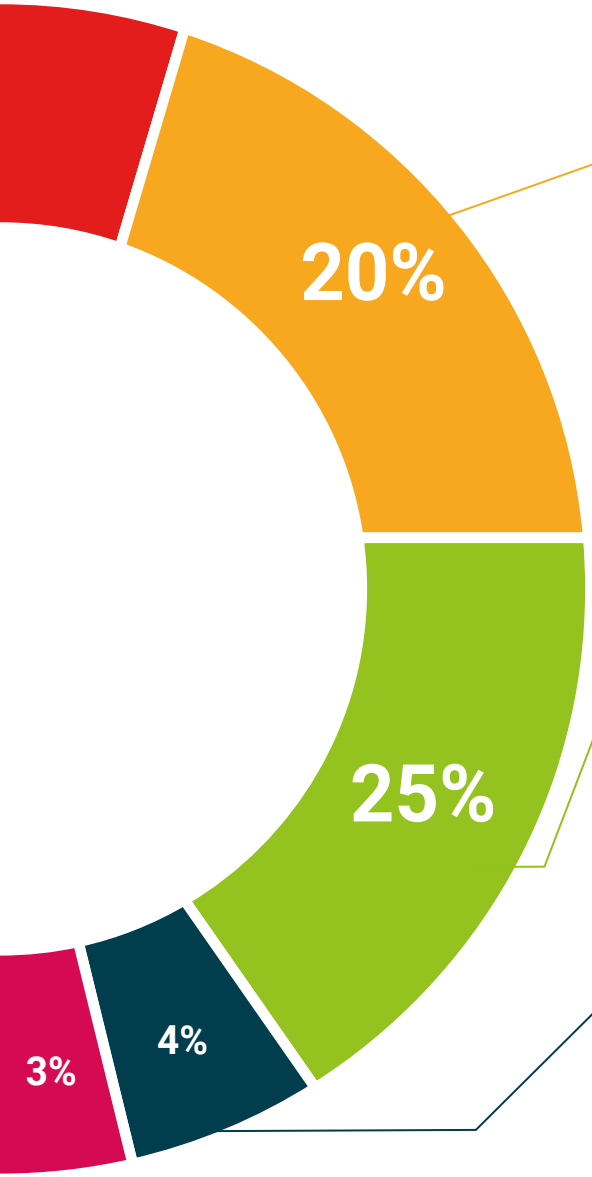
Practising Skills and Abilities

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 Professional Master's Degree in Artificial Intelligence in the Financial Department guarantees students, in addition to the most rigorous and up-to-date education, access to a Professional 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 **Professional Master's Degree diploma in Artificial Intelligence in the Financial Department** 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: **Professional Master's Degree in Artificial Intelligence in the Financial Department**

Modality: **online**

Duration: **12 months**

Accreditation: **90 ECTS**


tech global university

Mr./Ms. _____, with identification document _____
has successfully passed and obtained the title of:

Professional Master's Degree in Artificial Intelligence in the Financial Department

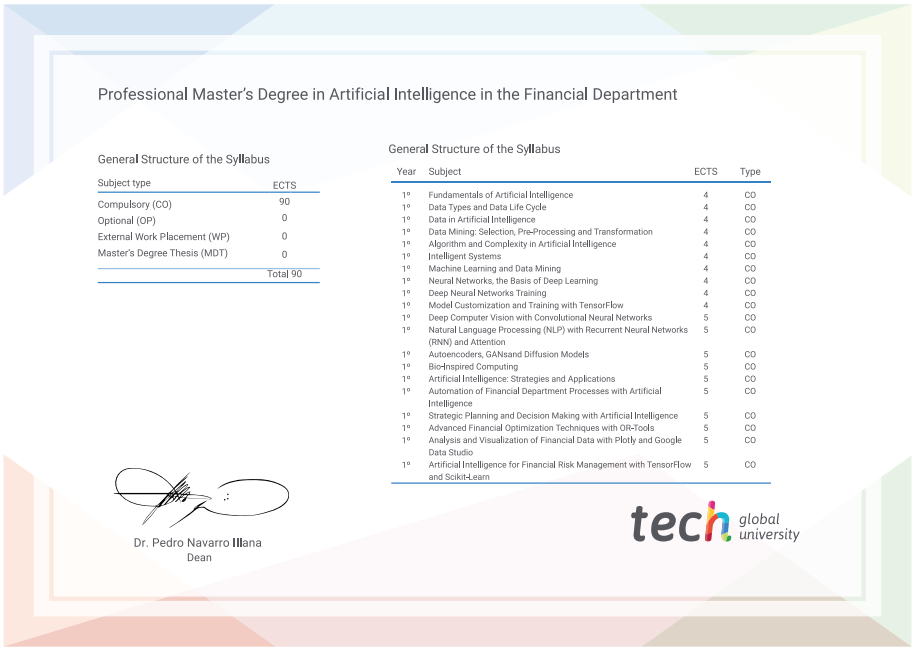
This is a private qualification of 1,800 hours of duration equivalent to 90 ECTS, with a start date of dd/mm/yyyy and an end date of dd/mm/yyyy.

TECH Global University is a university officially recognized by the Government of Andorra on the 31st of January of 2024, which belongs to the European Higher Education Area (EHEA).

In Andorra la Vella, on the 28th of February of 2024

Dr. Pedro Navarro Illana
Dean

Unique TECH Code: AFWORD23S techtitute.com/certificates


Professional Master's Degree in Artificial Intelligence in the Financial Department

General Structure of the Syllabus

Subject type	ECTS
Compulsory (CO)	90
Optional (OP)	0
External Work Placement (WP)	0
Master's Degree Thesis (MDT)	0
	Total 90

General Structure of the Syllabus

Year	Subject	ECTS	Type
1º	Fundamentals of Artificial Intelligence	4	CO
1º	Data Types and Data Life Cycle	4	CO
1º	Data in Artificial Intelligence	4	CO
1º	Data Mining: Selection, Pre-Processing and Transformation	4	CO
1º	Algorithm and Complexity in Artificial Intelligence	4	CO
1º	Intelligent Systems	4	CO
1º	Machine Learning and Data Mining	4	CO
1º	Neural Networks, the Basis of Deep Learning	4	CO
1º	Deep Neural Networks Training	4	CO
1º	Model Customization and Training with TensorFlow	4	CO
1º	Deep Computer Vision with Convolutional Neural Networks	5	CO
1º	Natural Language Processing (NLP) with Recurrent Neural Networks (RNN) and Attention	5	CO
1º	Autoencoders, GANsand Diffusion Models	5	CO
1º	Bio-Inspired Computing	5	CO
1º	Artificial Intelligence: Strategies and Applications	5	CO
1º	Automation of Financial Department Processes with Artificial Intelligence	5	CO
1º	Strategic Planning and Decision Making with Artificial Intelligence	5	CO
1º	Advanced Financial Optimization Techniques with OR-Tools	5	CO
1º	Analysis and Visualization of Financial Data with Plotly and Google Data Studio	5	CO
1º	Artificial Intelligence for Financial Risk Management with TensorFlow and Scikit-Learn	5	CO

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Dean

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*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.

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Professional Master's Degree

Artificial Intelligence in the Financial Department

- Modality: **online**
- Duration: **12 months**
- Certificate: **TECH Global University**
- Accreditation: **90 ECTS**
- Schedule: **at your own pace**
- Exams: **online**

Professional Master's Degree

Artificial Intelligence in the Financial Department

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