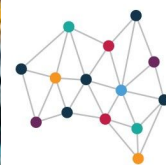


Discovering **Artificial Intelligence (AI)**

in the Secondary classroom



**DIGITAL
TECHNOLOGIES
HUB**

Achievement standards:

Achievement Standard

By the end of Year 6, students explain digital system components (hardware and software) and how digital systems are connected. They explain how digital systems use data to represent a variety of data types.

Students define problems in terms of requirements and design solutions to address the problems. They incorporate repetition and user interface design to implement their digital solutions. They explain how information systems meet needs and consider sustainability in the creation and communication of digital collaborative digital projects using protocols.

Achievement Standard

By the end of Year 8, students distinguish types of networks and defined purposes. They explain how image and audio data can be represented and presented in digital systems.

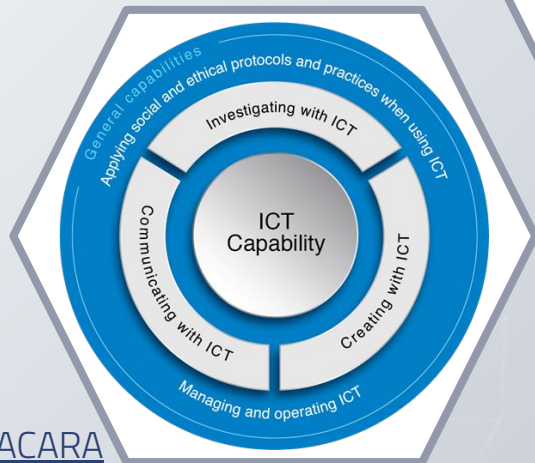
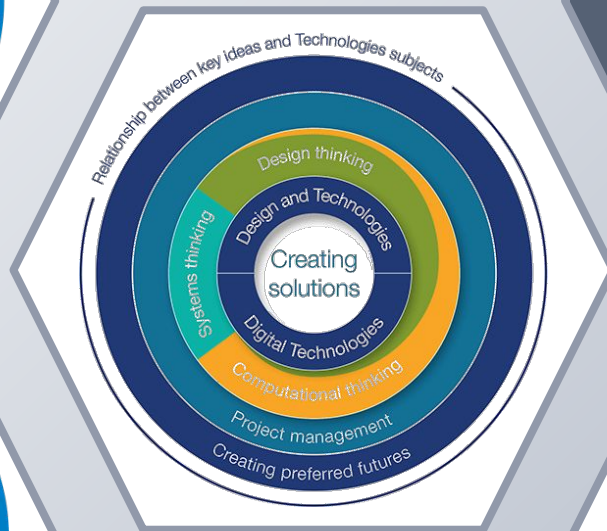
Students plan and manage digital projects. They define and decompose information. They define and decompose functional requirements and constraints. They design user experiences and algorithms incorporating iterations, and test, modify and implement. They evaluate information systems against criteria of meeting needs, innovation and sustainability. They evaluate data from a range of sources and solutions. They use appropriate protocols and collaborating online.

Achievement Standard

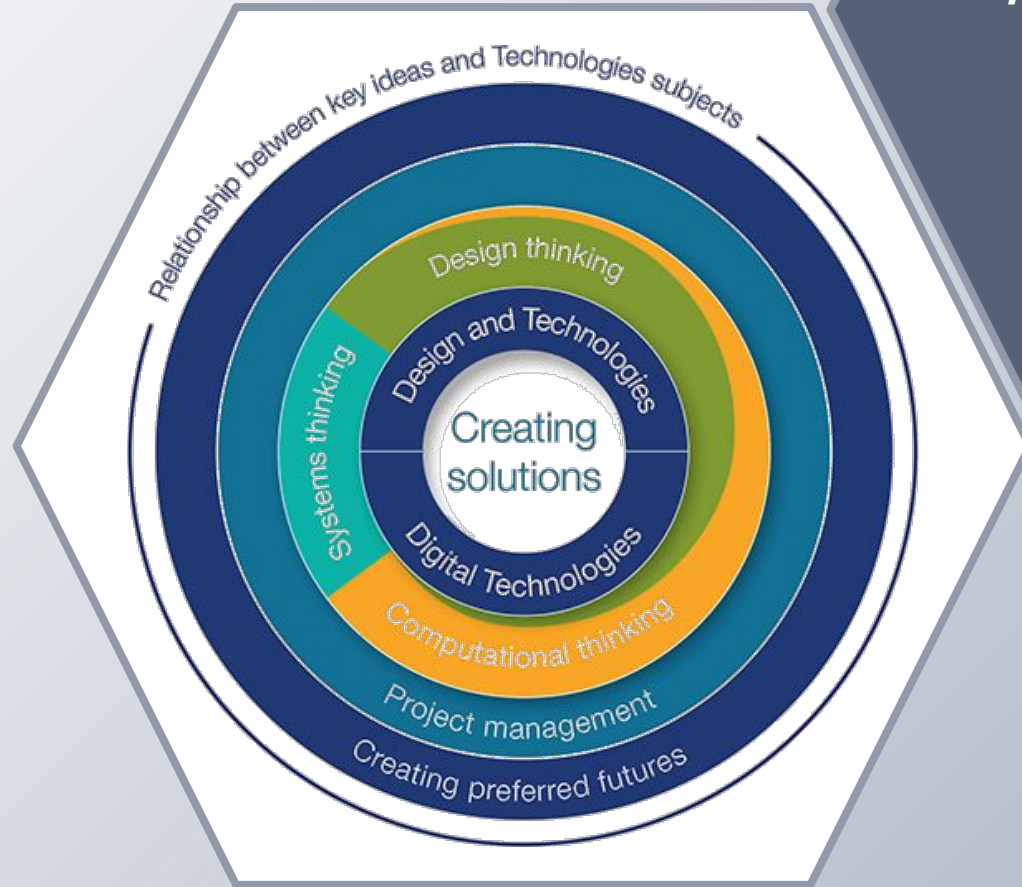
By the end of Year 10, students explain the control and management of networked digital systems and the security implications of the interaction between hardware, software and users. They explain simple data compression, and why content data are separated from presentation.

Students plan and manage digital projects using an iterative approach. They define and decompose complex problems in terms of functional and non-functional requirements. Students design and evaluate user experiences and algorithms. They design and implement modular programs, including an object-oriented program, using algorithms and data structures involving modular functions that reflect the relationships of real-world data and data entities. They take account of privacy and security requirements when selecting and validating data. Students test and predict results and implement digital solutions. They evaluate information systems and their solutions in terms of risk, sustainability and potential for innovation and enterprise. They share and collaborate online, establishing protocols for the use, transmission and maintenance of data and projects.

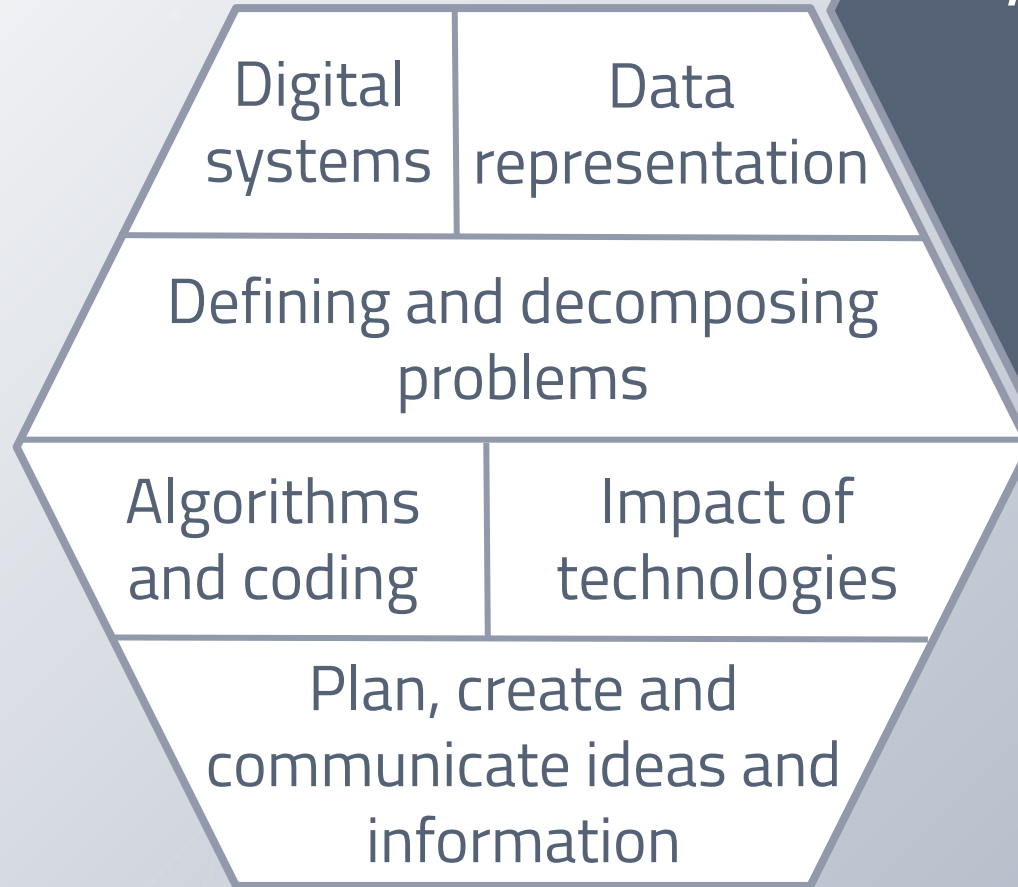
AI topics



AI topics



AI topics



AI topics

Image recognition

Text & speech recognition

Creating & using AI
models (machine learning)

Bias and ethical issues

Digital
systems

Data
representation

Defining and decomposing
problems

Algorithms
and coding

Impact of
technologies

Plan, create and
communicate ideas and
information

Systems Thinking



Design Thinking

Computational Thinking





What is **Artificial Intelligence?**

and what is it *not*?

The creation of machines to mimic human capabilities.

Teaching a machine to “see”
(recognise objects in an image).

Teaching a machine to “read”
and “listen” (interpret and
analyse text and sounds).

**... solve problems
autonomously without explicit
guidance from a human being.**

Image CC-BY-SA NDB Photos ([Wikimedia Commons](#))



We're usually not talking about General Intelligence.

Instead, it is **specific applications.**

Image CC-BY-SA D J Shin ([Wikimedia Commons](#))



Used an AI... today, this week, this month?

Used a virtual assistant?

Had spam blocked from your email?

Used predicted text while sending an SMS?

Had a YouTube clip recommended by the system?

Had search terms suggested in a Google search?

Translated a language by speaking into an app?

Chatted online to a chatbot for product information?

Used thumbprint or iris scan to unlock your smartphone?

Had your photo tagged on a social media site?

How AI is a part of our daily lives

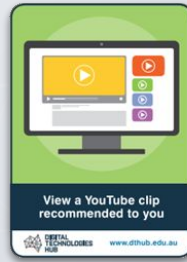
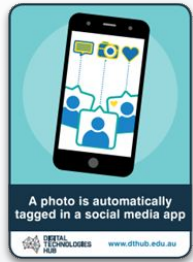


RESOURCE: [AI cards \(PDF\)](#)

LESSON: [Recognising AI](#) (years 5-8)

EXPLAINER VIDEO: [AI in our everyday life](#)





See, move &
sense
Computer Vision

Listen, read &
respond
**Natural Language
Processing**

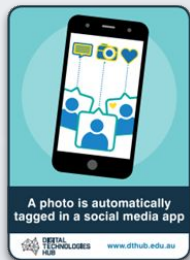
Think &
recommend
**Clustering
information**



See, move & sense
Computer Vision

Listen, read & respond
Natural Language Processing

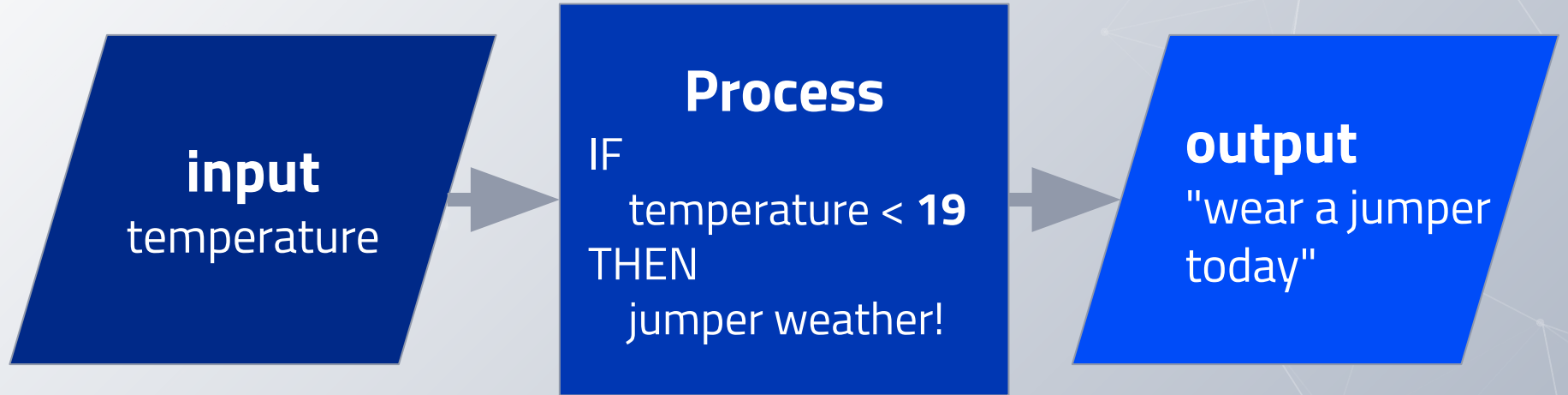
Think & recommend
Clustering information



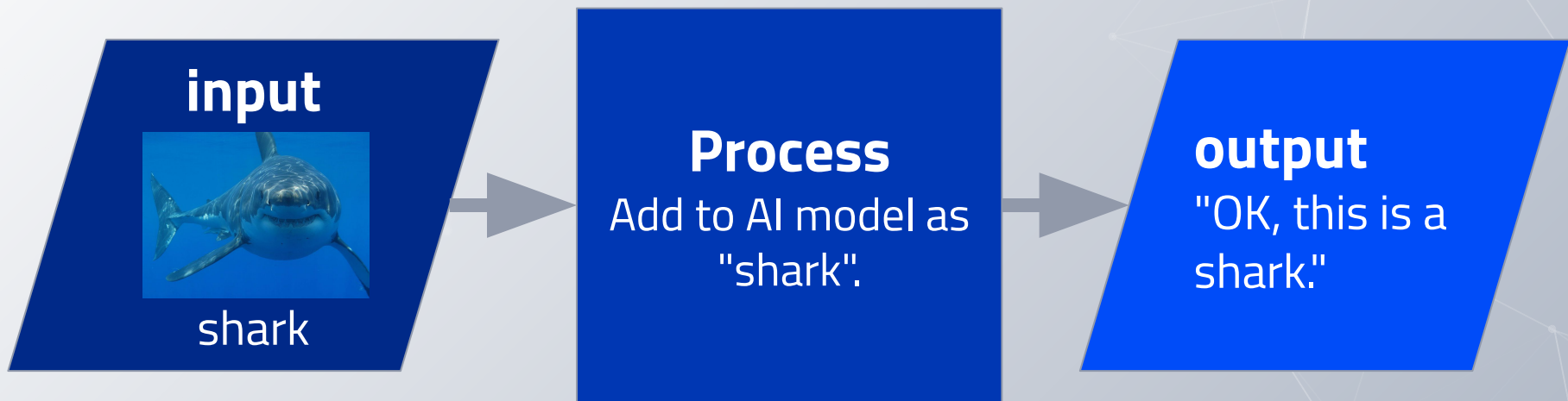
A digital system



Traditional programming

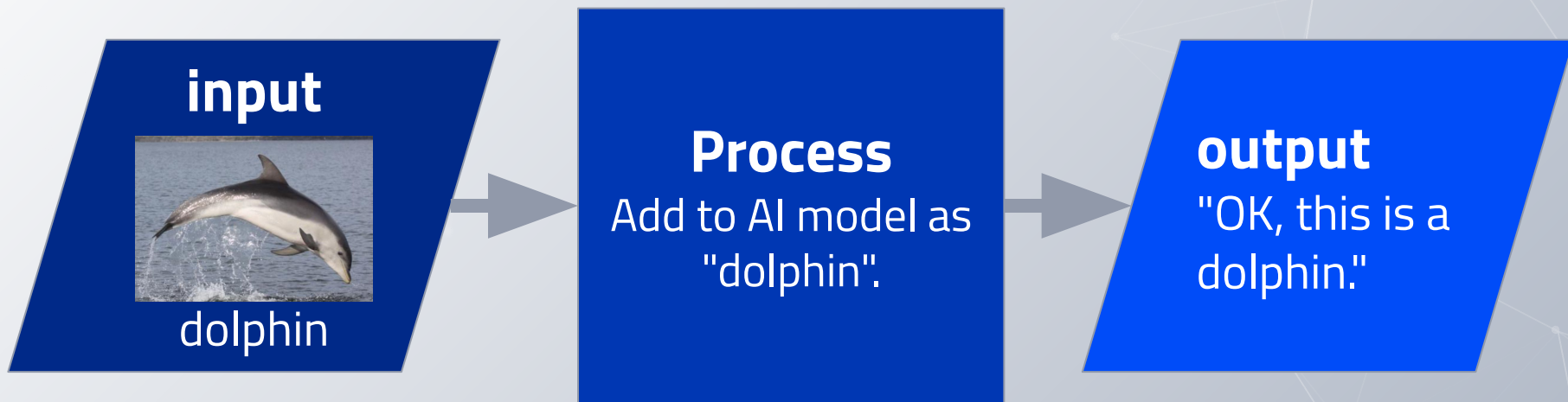


Machine learning: training



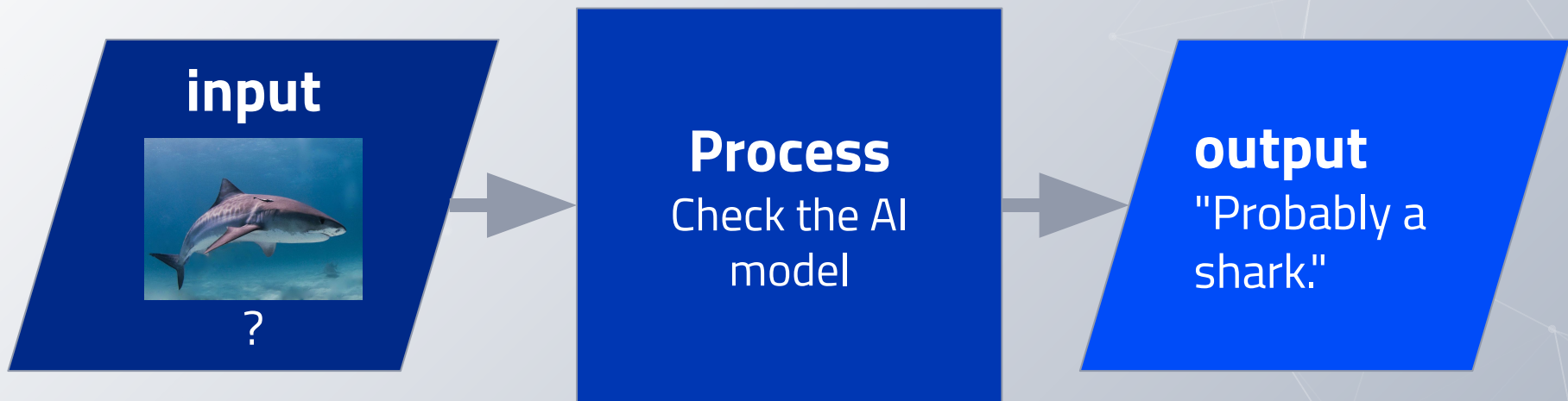
Do this with 100s of known shark images...

Machine learning: training



Do this with 100s of known dolphin images...

Machine learning: testing



What do you notice about the input data...

...in traditional programming?

...with machine learning?

What do you notice about the input data...

...in traditional programming?

- discrete, quantifiable

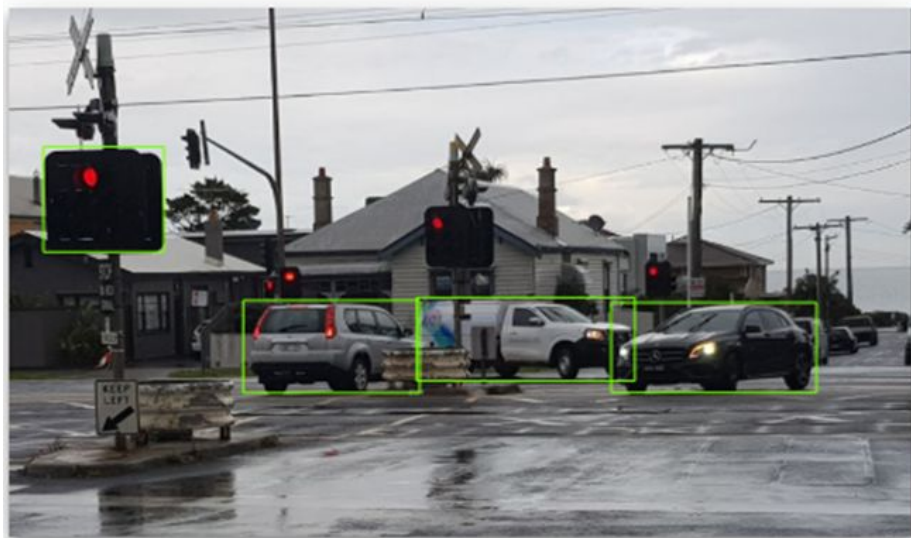
...with machine learning?

- text, sound, image, sensory
- often very large amounts of data

Image recognition

The ability of machines to recognise objects in images or videos (part of **computer vision**).

Examples include face tagging on social media photos and vision used by self-driving cars.



traffic.jpg

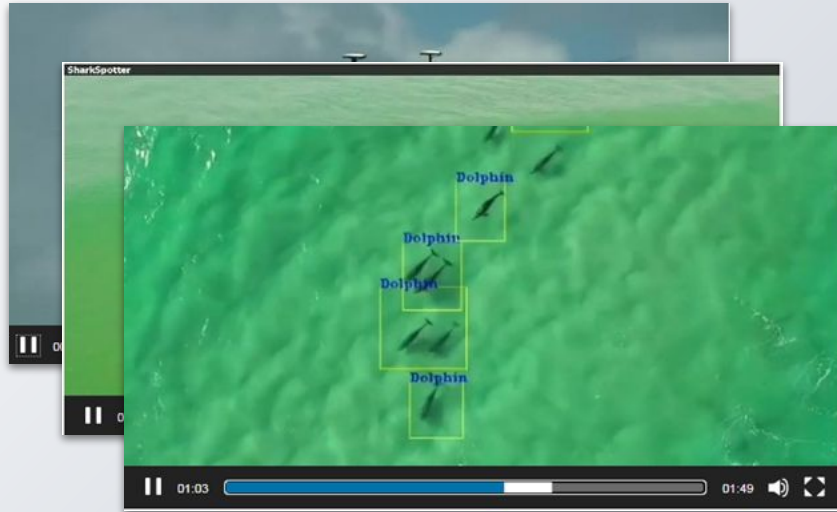
Car 91%

Car 82%

Truck 78%

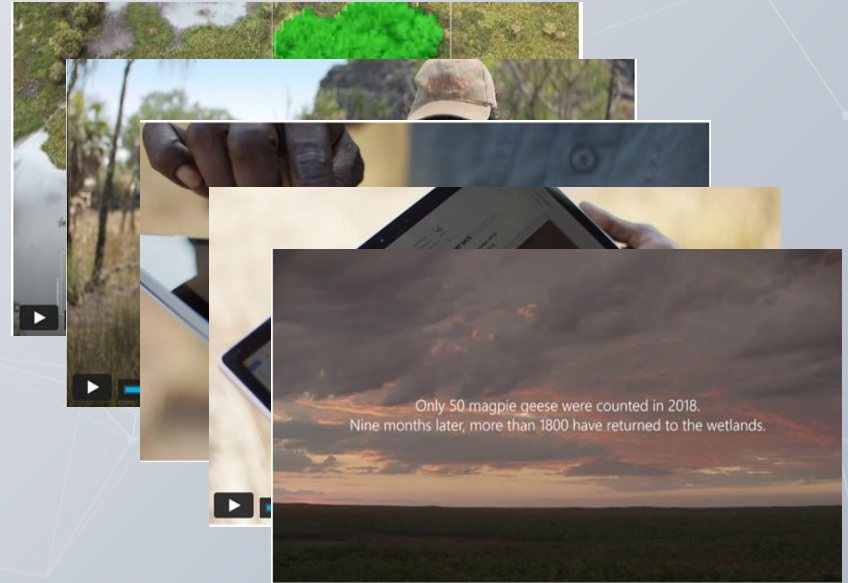
Traffic light 73%

Image recognition in action



Shark spotting drone

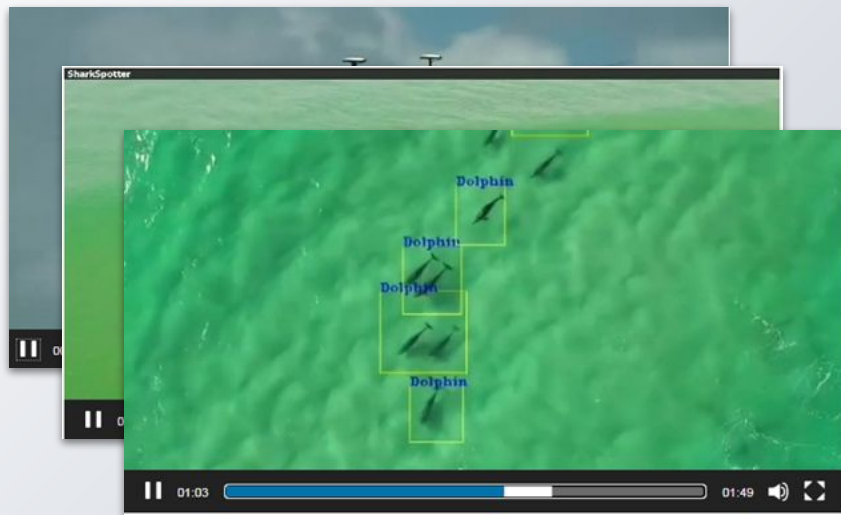
Images: Channel 9 News



Weed spotting Kakadu National Park

Images: CSIRO

Image recognition: feature extraction



A shark or a dolphin?

What features help us to tell them apart?

Image recognition: feature extraction

A traditional programming approach works by asking YES/NO questions then making a decision tree.

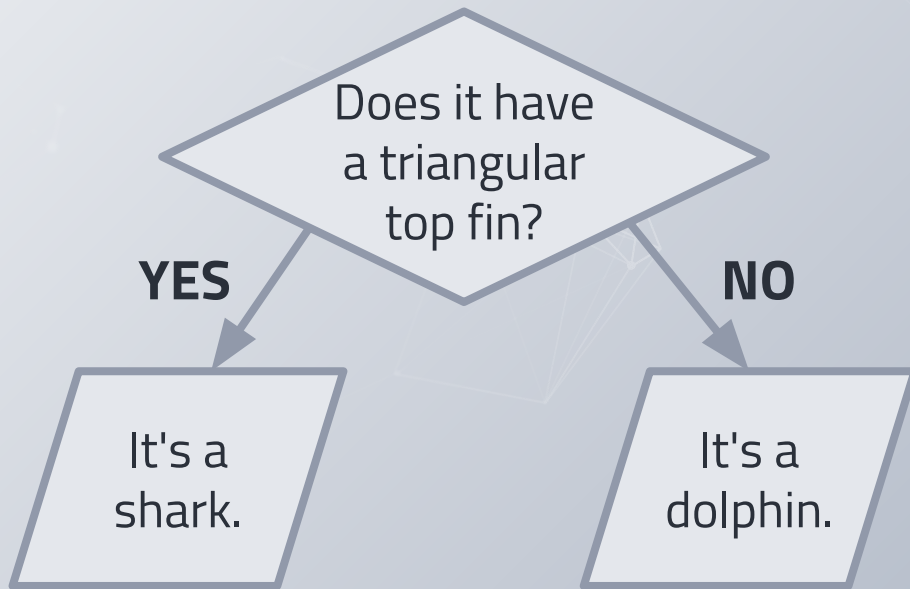


Image recognition: feature extraction

Shark

Pointed nose

Eyes on side of its head

Long thin body

Jaws with triangular teeth

Gills behind its head

Triangular top fin

Two side fins

V shaped tail fin

Dolphin

Rounded nose

Eyes on side of its head

Long thin **curved** body

Mouth looks like its smiling

Blowhole on its head

Curved top fin

Two side fins

Flat curved tail fin



Image recognition: shape patterns

Now try drawing a shark or a dolphin in **Autodraw**.

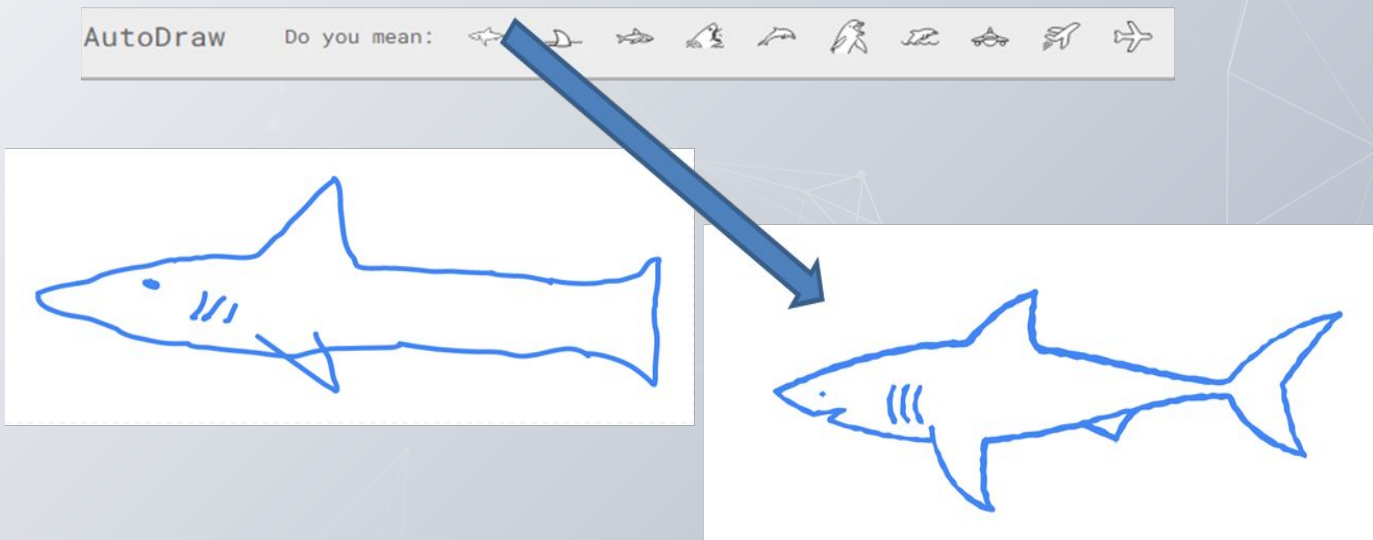


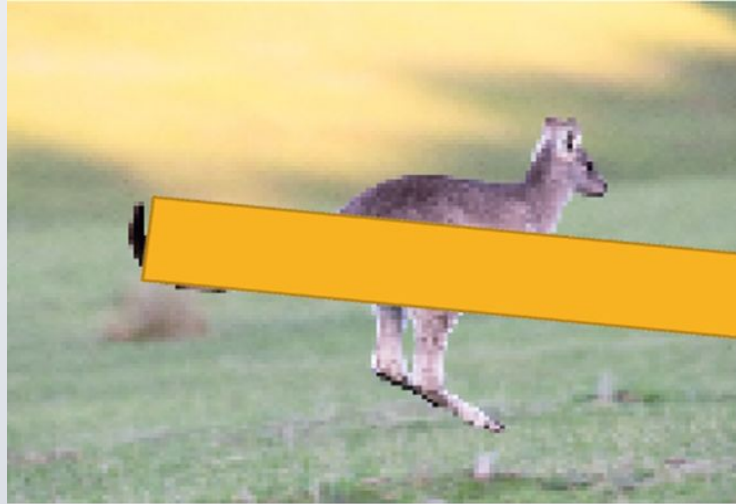
Image recognition: shape patterns

The AI may be looking for 2D Mathematical shapes combined together.



Image recognition: pixel colour patterns

The AI often starts with the positions of pixels with certain colours.



R 148	R 150	R 155	R 145	R 112	R 168	R 162	R 169	R 173	R 178	R 15
G 161	G 161	G 164	G 143	G 105	G 166	G 168	G 173	G 173	G 174	G 13
B 131	B 131	B 135	B 123	B 97	B 134	B 134	B 140	B 138	B 139	B 13
R 152	R 152	R 151	R 65	R 9	R 155	R 159	R 158	R 164	R 168	R 18
G 162	G 163	G 157	G 50	G 3	G 164	G 168	G 165	G 170	G 169	G 18
B 135	B 133	B 132	B 53	B 6	B 133	B 137	B 134	B 136	B 137	B 13
R 152	R 153	R 155	R 59	R 8	R 155	R 153	R 154	R 156	R 162	R 18
G 162	G 163	G 161	G 40	G 6	G 163	G 166	G 165	G 165	G 166	G 18
B 137	B 136	B 135	B 44	B 9	B 137	B 137	B 135	B 136	B 139	B 18
R 148	R 154	R 156	R 29	R 5	R 157	R 155	R 157	R 157	R 162	R 18
G 161	G 164	G 166	G 17	G 4	G 166	G 168	G 170	G 167	G 168	G 18
B 135	B 139	B 142	B 21	B 9	B 139	B 138	B 142	B 140	B 142	B 18
R 154	R 154	R 153	R 12	R 7	R 161	R 161	R 163	R 163	R 162	R 18
G 168	G 168	G 141	G 10	G 5	G 174	G 176	G 177	G 176	G 174	G 18
B 142	B 142	B 146	B 14	B 7	B 146	B 147	B 148	B 148	B 146	B 18
				R 10	R 160	R 162	R 165	R 167	R 165	R 18
				G 7	G 176	G 179	G 181	G 183	G 181	G 18
				B 5	B 149	B 152	B 152	B 156	B 154	B 18
				R 7	R 167	R 167	R 165	R 170	R 165	R 18
				G 5	G 182	G 184	G 184	G 186	G 181	G 18
B 157	B 154	B 59	B 8	B 8	B 159	B 158	B 156	B 159	B 154	B 18
R 170	R 169	R 159	R 10	R 8	R 165	R 170	R 168	R 166	R 165	R 18
G 188	G 188	G 37	G 8	G 6	G 178	G 185	G 184	G 182	G 181	G 18
B 160	B 160	B 40	B 11	B 9	B 154	B 160	B 158	B 156	B 155	B 18
R 168	R 167	R 48	R 12	R 7	R 10	R 169	R 167	R 171	R 171	R 18
G 187	G 185	G 26	G 7	G 5	G 9	G 184	G 181	G 185	G 185	G 18
B 159	B 159	B 29	B 11	B 8	B 6	B 158	B 156	B 162	B 162	B 18
R 169	R 167	R 75	R 18	R 8	R 12	R 169	R 170	R 172	R 172	R 18
G 187	G 185	G 54	G 12	G 6	G 7	G 184	G 181	G 184	G 184	G 18
B 162	B 161	B 59	B 15	B 9	B 10	B 158	B 160	B 162	B 162	B 18
R 170	R 169	R 158	R 29	R 10	R 9	R 17	R 170	R 169	R 171	R 18
G 184	G 182	G 157	G 17	G 5	G 6	G 15	G 182	G 181	G 183	G 18
B 161	B 162	B 148	B 19	B 9	B 11	B 14	B 162	B 161	B 161	B 18
R 169	R 170	R 174	R 25	R 23	R 12	R 10	R 160	R 169	R 167	R 18
G 182	G 181	G 187	G 15	G 14	G 7	G 5	G 165	G 181	G 180	G 18
B 162	B 164	B 172	B 13	B 17	B 11	B 9	B 150	B 161	B 160	B 18
R 166	R 169	R 175	R 53	R 31	R 20	R 12	R 14	R 168	R 163	R 18
G 181	G 182	G 183	G 35	G 21	G 11	G 7	G 8	G 181	G 178	G 18
B 160	B 164	B 167	B 36	B 22	B 14	B 9	B 14	B 159	B 155	B 18
R 162	R 163	R 167	R 172	R 23	R 35	R 23	R 29	R 56	R 157	R 18
G 180	G 181	G 182	G 184	G 18	G 20	G 13	G 17	G 36	G 159	G 18
B 156	B 159	B 161	B 171	B 15	B 23	B 14	B 21	B 44	B 146	B 18

CS Field Guide pixel viewer


Image recognition: confidence level

Objects

Labels

Properties

Safe Search



kangaroo.png

Marsupial70%

Kangaroo70%

Landscape65%

Pasture63%

Wildlife58%

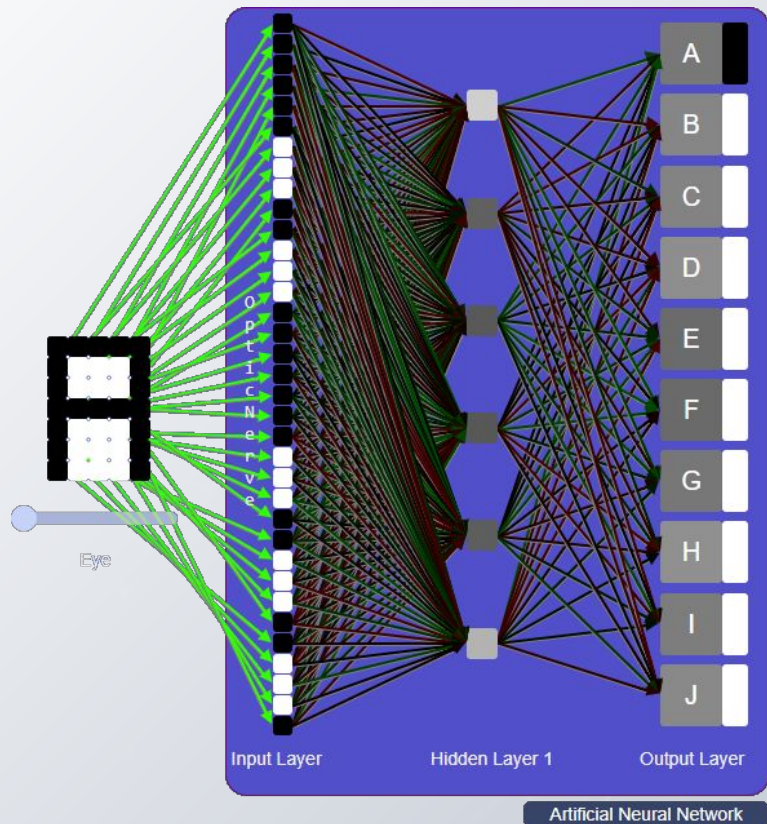
Cow-goat Family53%

Prairie53%

Savanna51%

Google
Cloud Vision

Image recognition: machine learning



RESOURCE: Simulation at [My Computer Brain](#)

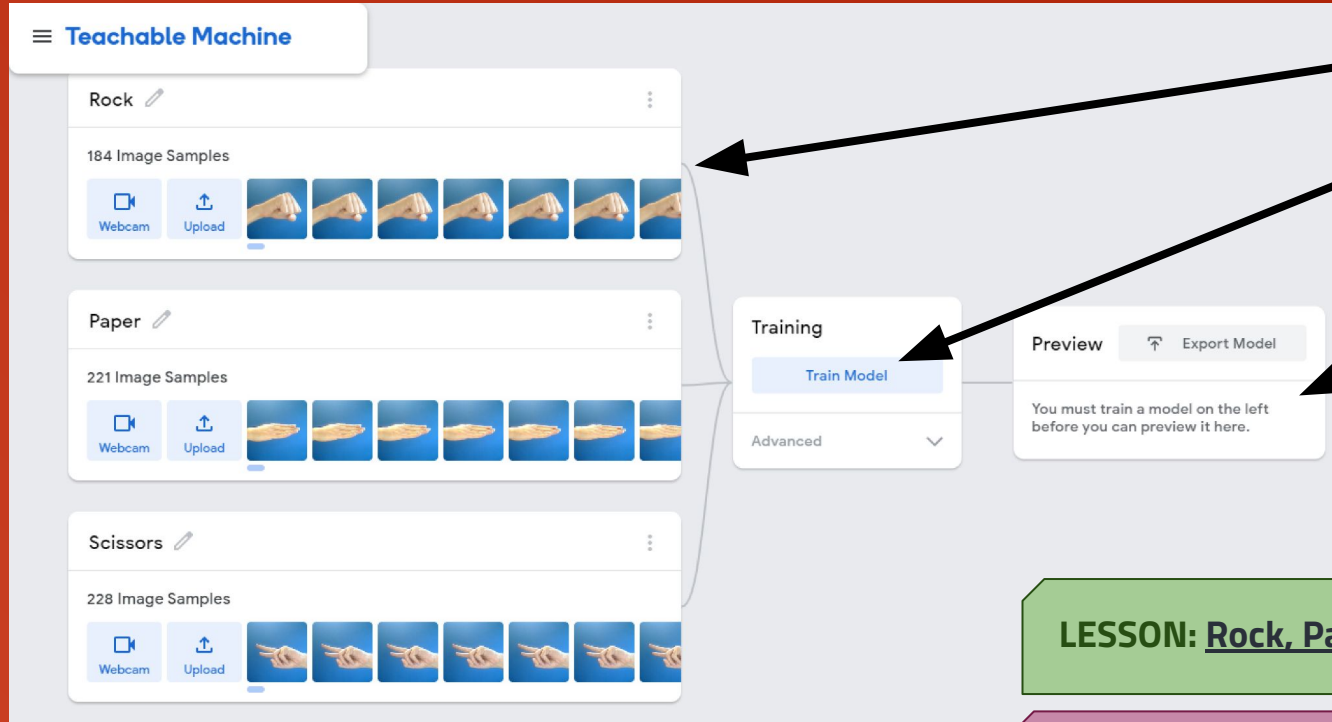
LESSON: [Anti-bullying AI](#) (Years 5-8)

EXPLAINER VIDEO: [Introduction to AI and machine learning](#)



DEEP DIVE 2: Investigate training a machine learning model

Training an AI model to use in an application



1. **Collect data.**

2. **Train** the AI model.

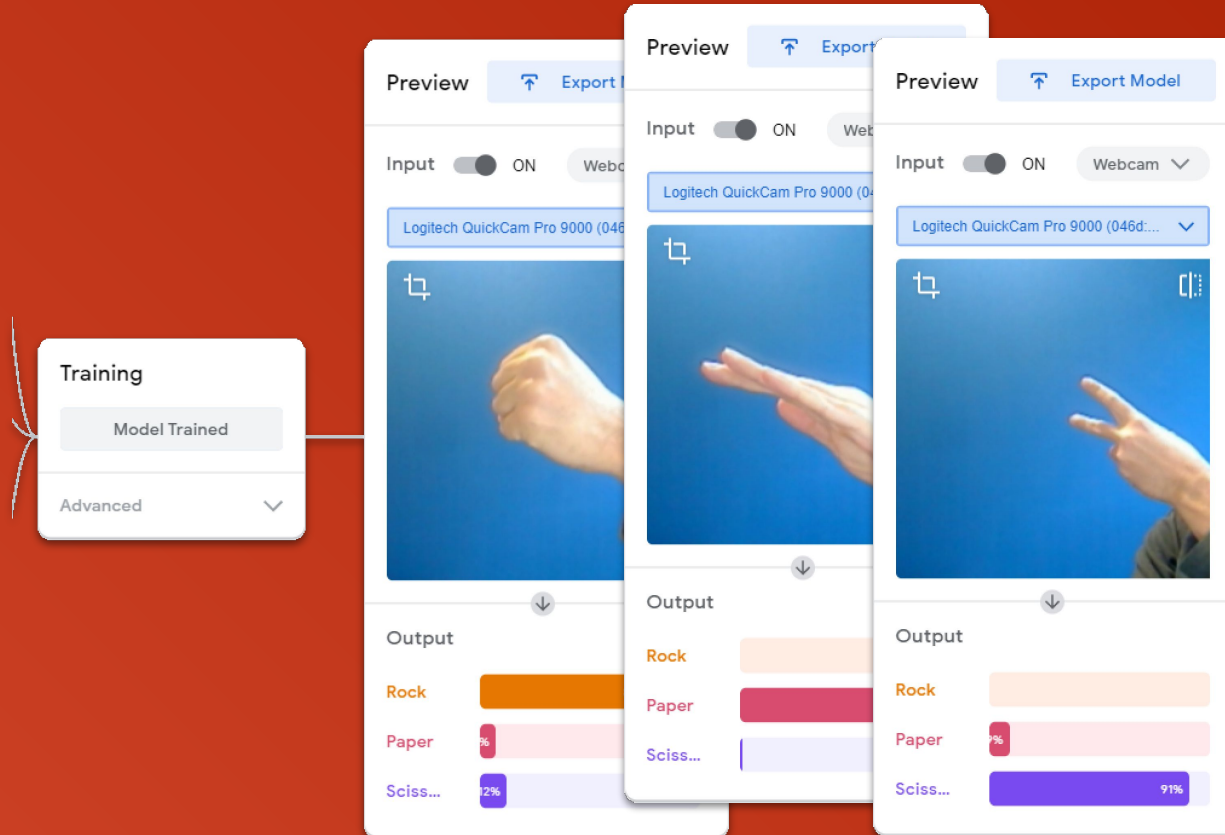
3. **Test** the trained model.

LESSON: Rock, Paper, Scissors, AI! (Years 7-8)

Google Teachable Machine

DEEP DIVE 1: AI and conventional programming

Test the trained model



Trained model

This model works with remarkable confidence, but...

Testing the trained model

The image shows a machine learning interface with two main panels: Training and Preview. The Training panel on the left shows a 'Model Trained' status. The Preview panel on the right shows the model's performance on two different inputs. The first input is a hand in a blue background, and the second input is a hand in a non-blue background. The output shows the model's predictions and confidence scores for Rock, Paper, and Scissors.

Training

- Model Trained
- Advanced

Preview | Export Model

Input: ON Webcam

Logitech QuickCam Pro 9000 (046d:....)

USB2.0 HD UVC WebCam (0bda:58d2)

Output

Class	Confidence
Rock	80%
Paper	2%
Scissors	2%

Class	Confidence
Rock	20%
Paper	0%
Scissors	80%

What went wrong?

My training data was not diverse.

- all blue background



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Using the model in a coded program

Export your model to use it in projects. ✕

Tensorflow.js ⓘ Tensorflow ⓘ Tensorflow Lite ⓘ

Export your model:

☒ Upload (shareable link) ☐ Download

Your sharable link:

`https://teachablemachine.withgoogle.com/models/pAqVlyRWs/` Copy

When you upload your model, Teachable Machine hosts it at this link for free. (FAQ: [Who can use my model?](#))

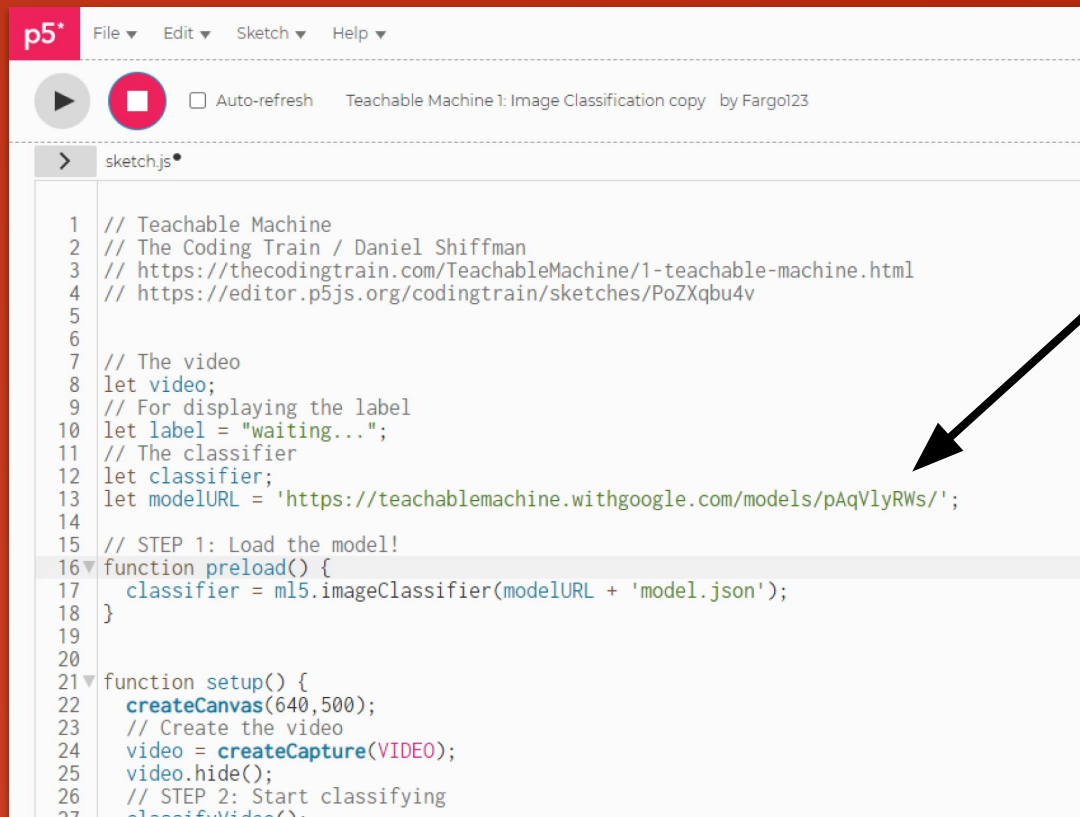
✓ Your cloud model is up to date.

Teachable Machine hosts the model with a unique URL.



**DIGITAL
TECHNOLOGIES
HUB**

Using the model in a coded program



The screenshot shows the p5.js IDE interface. The top bar includes the p5 logo and menus for File, Edit, Sketch, and Help. Below the menu bar, there are playback controls (play and stop buttons) and a checkbox for 'Auto-refresh'. The title bar of the sketch window reads 'Teachable Machine 1: Image Classification copy by Fargo123'. The main editor area shows a file named 'sketch.js' with the following code:

```
1 // Teachable Machine
2 // The Coding Train / Daniel Shiffman
3 // https://thecodingtrain.com/TeachableMachine/1-teachable-machine.html
4 // https://editor.p5js.org/codingtrain/sketches/PoZXqbu4v
5
6
7 // The video
8 let video;
9 // For displaying the label
10 let label = "waiting...";
11 // The classifier
12 let classifier;
13 let modelURL = 'https://teachablemachine.withgoogle.com/models/pAqVlyRWs/';
14
15 // STEP 1: Load the model!
16 function preload() {
17   classifier = ml5.imageClassifier(modelURL + 'model.json');
18 }
19
20
21 function setup() {
22   createCanvas(640,500);
23   // Create the video
24   video = createCapture(VIDEO);
25   video.hide();
26   // STEP 2: Start classifying
27   classifyVideo();
```

Paste the URL
into a JavaScript
program in the
p5 environment.

Now your trained
model can be
used as part of a
General Purpose
program.

Systems Thinking

Seeing connections between solutions, systems and society.

Identifying components of systems.

Identifying intended and unintended outputs of a system

AI components within larger systems



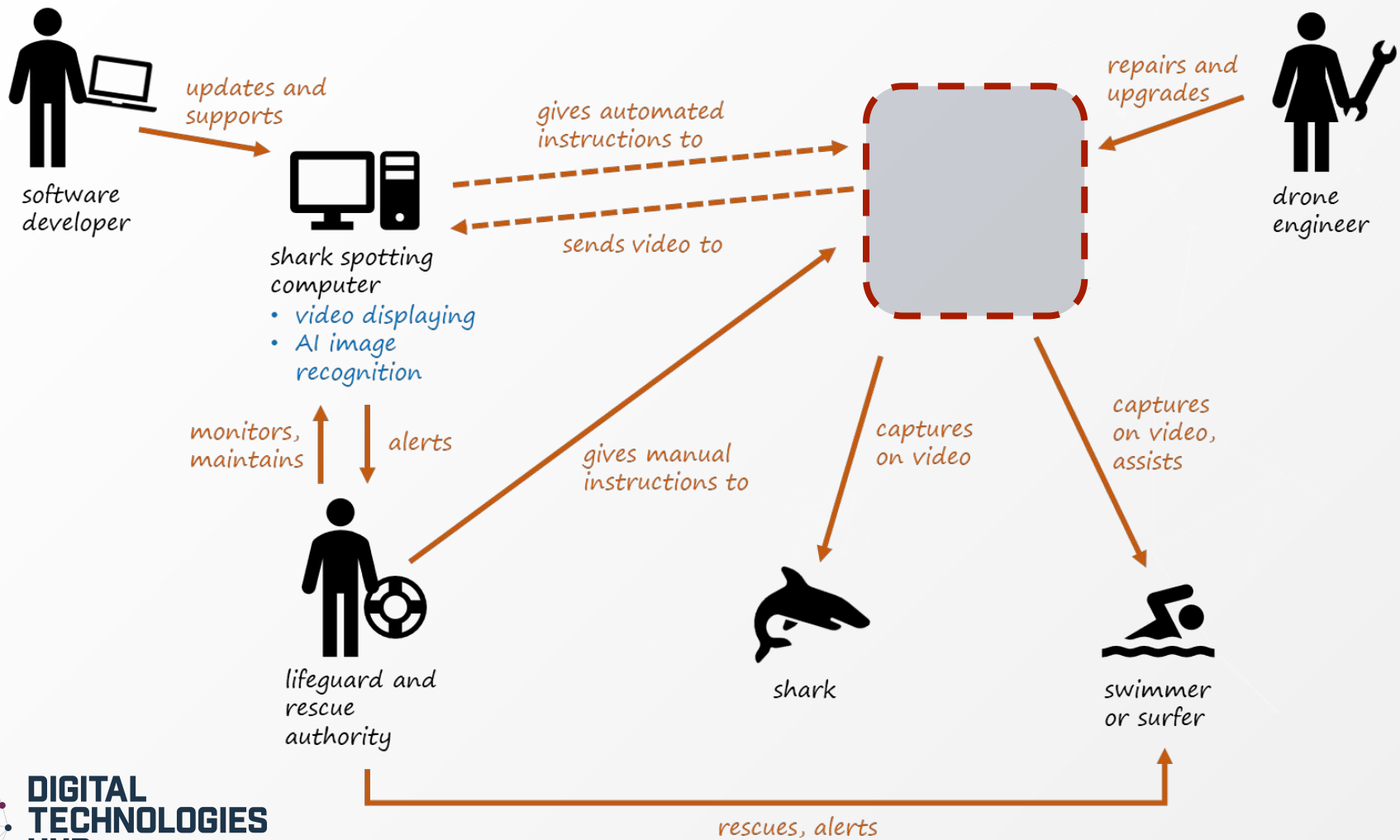
Shark spotting drone

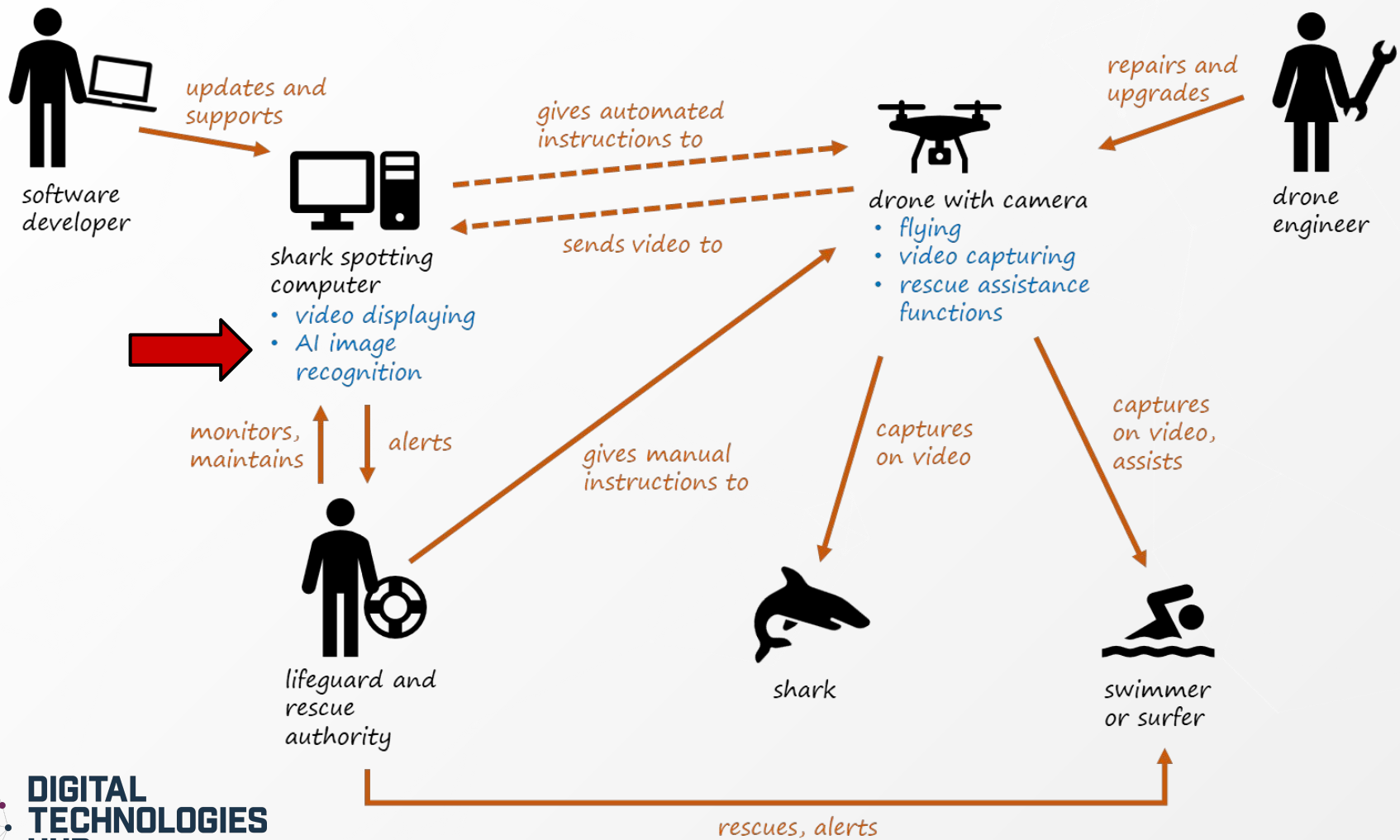
Images: Channel 9 News



Where does the **new AI component** fit?

How does it interact with the **existing system** (beach safety)?





AI components within larger systems

- State the overall **purpose** of the system.
- Identify **hardware, software, people** and **procedures**.
- Speculate on **effects** if any components are missing / inactive.
- Consider the movement of **data**.
- Identify a **causal loop**.
- Place within a **supra system**.
- Consider multiple **viewpoints**.

LESSON: Habits of a Systems Thinker

(Years 7-10)

LESSON: Systems Thinking and AI applications

(Years 7-10)

Completed template

DEEP DIVE 4: AI: a context for Systems Thinking and Ethical Understanding

Speech recognition

Natural Language Processing (NLP) is the ability of machines to interpret and analyse forms of human communication, such as text and speech.

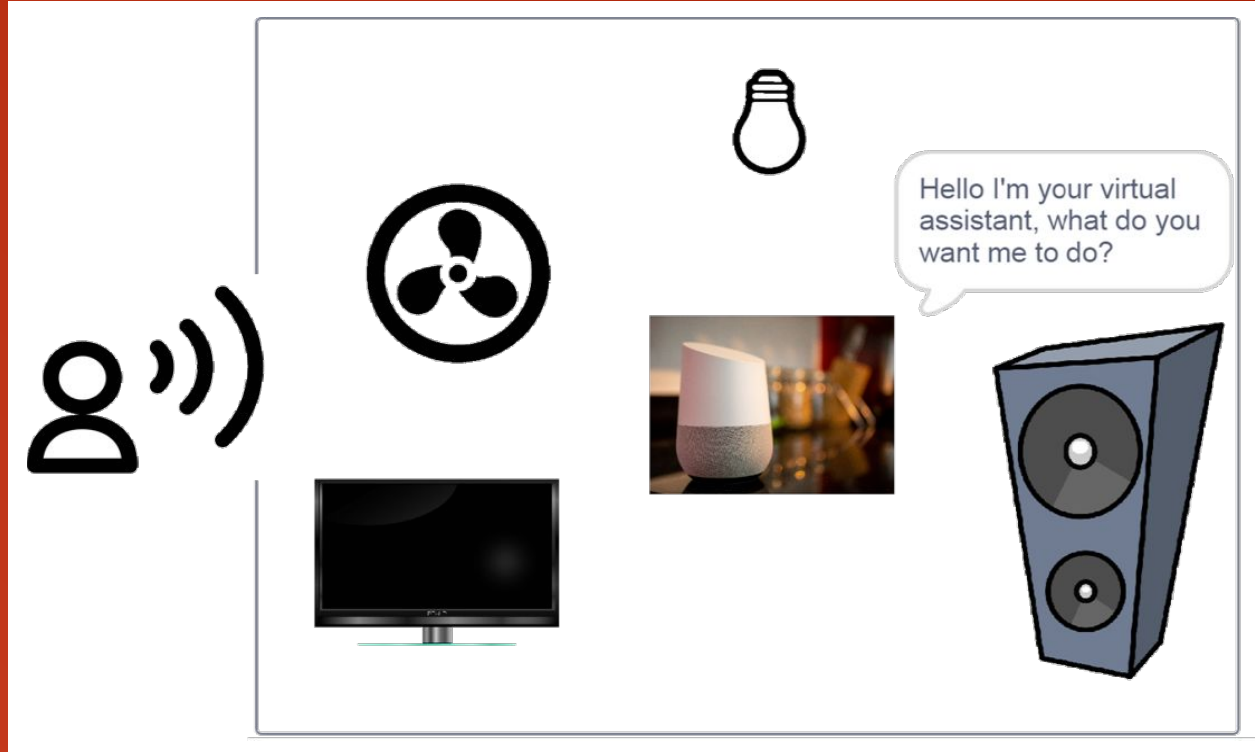
Examples of speech recognition include chatbots and virtual assistants.

Programming a virtual assistant

Let's apply
Computational
Thinking:

Decomposition

- What is interacting?
- What needs to happen first, next, etc.



Programming a virtual assistant

Let's apply
Computational
Thinking:

Abstraction

- What data and functionality really matters?



Programming a virtual assistant

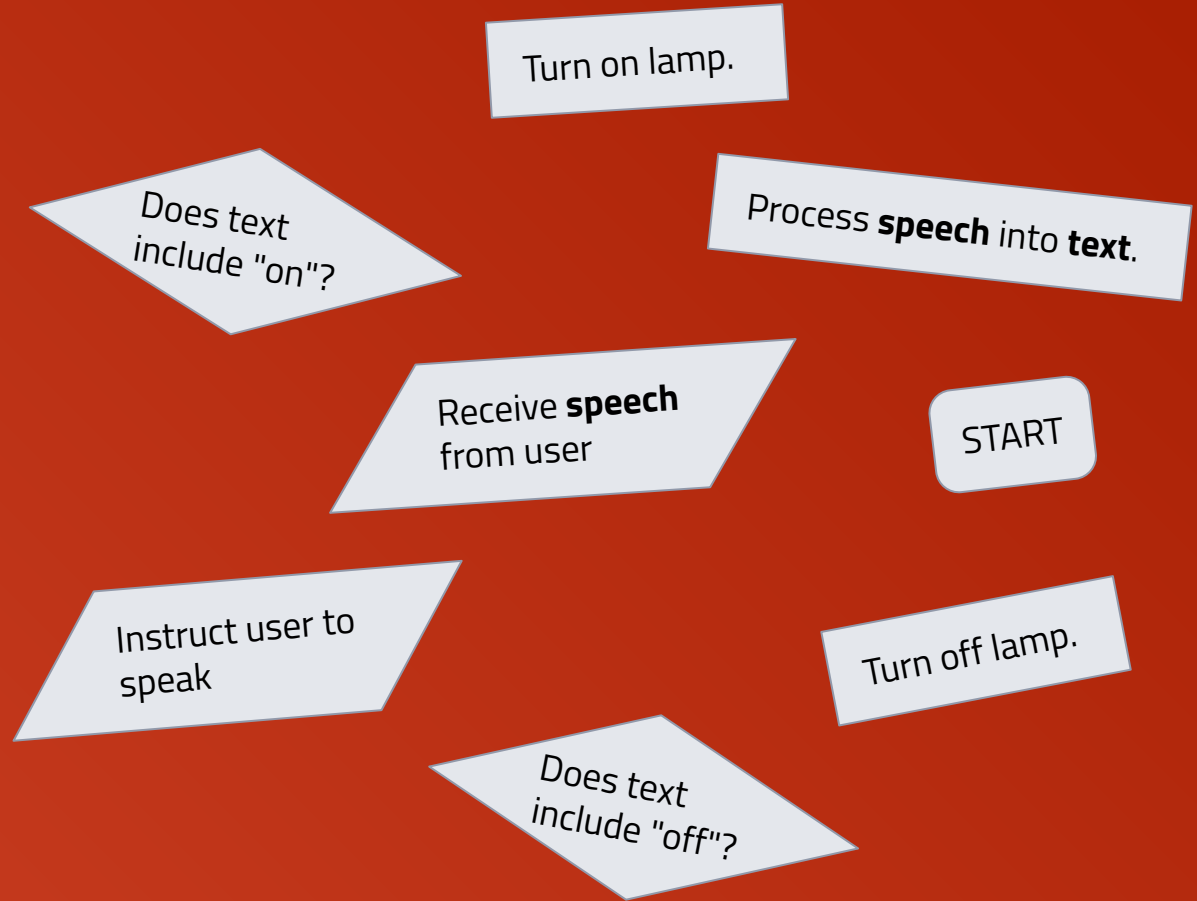
Let's apply
Computational
Thinking:

Pattern recognition

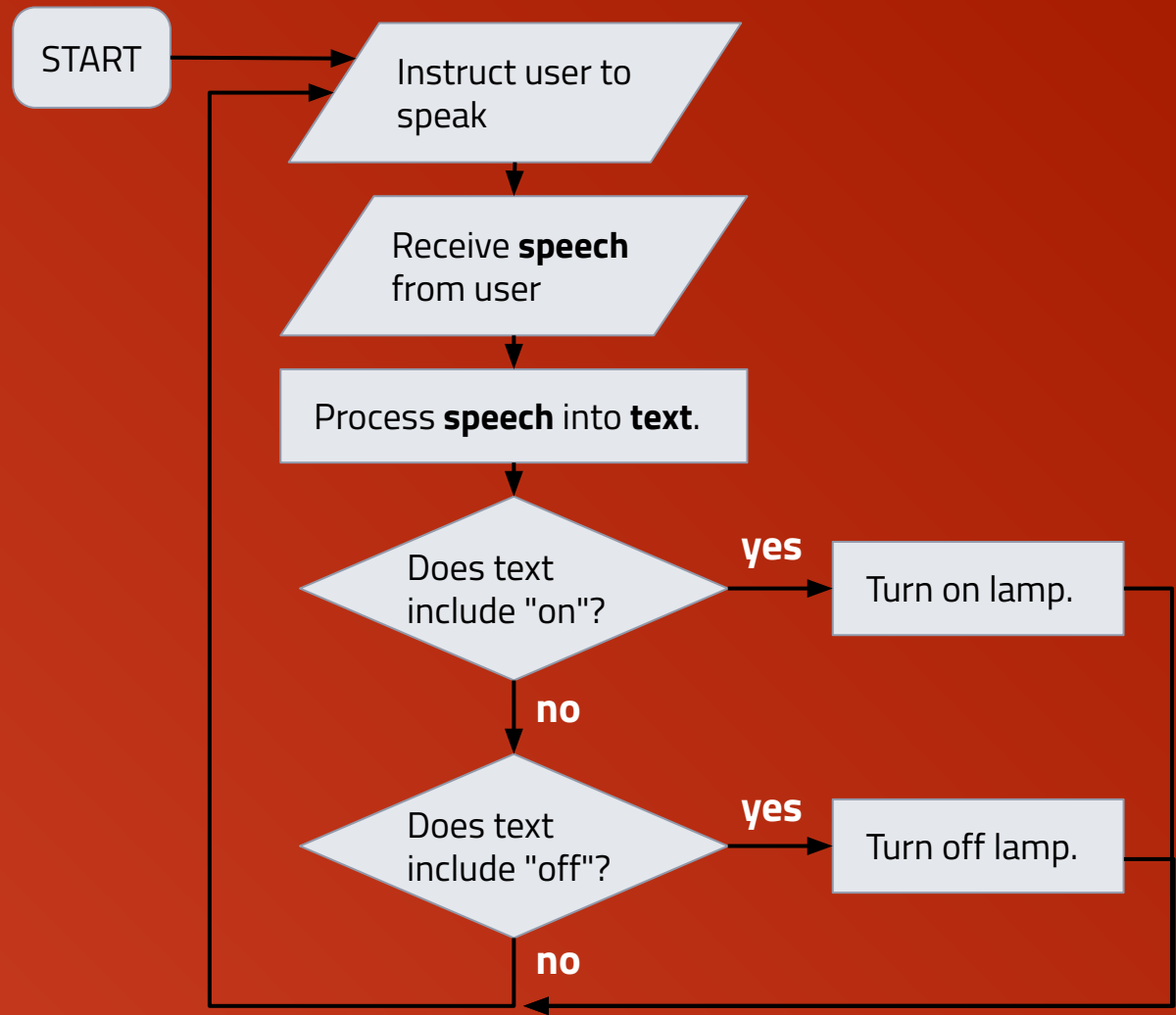
- Does anything repeat?
- Natural Language Processing



Let's apply
Computational
Thinking:
Algorithm design



Let's apply
Computational
Thinking:
Algorithm design



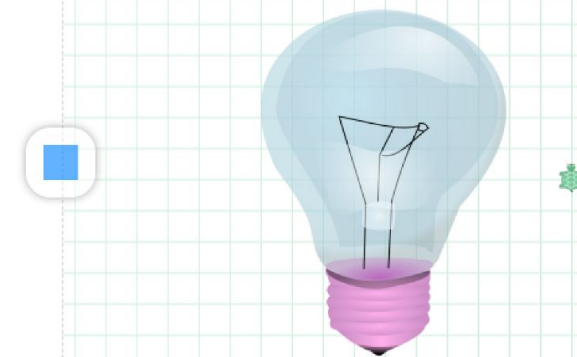
Training an AI model to use in an application

code

```
1 // Create and position the sprite.  
2 var light = new Sprite();  
3 light.jumpto(-150, 0);  
4  
5 // Change the light based on speech text.  
6 function changeLight(speechText) {  
7   if (speechText.includes('on')) {  
8     light.wear('https://bit.ly/light-on-image');  
9   }  
10  if (speechText.includes('off')) {  
11    light.wear('https://bit.ly/light-off-image');  
12  }  
13  listen(changeLight);  
14 }  
15  
16 // Main program.  
17 light.wear('https://bit.ly/light-off-image');  
18 write('Speak to turn the light on and off.');
```

output

Speak to turn the light on and off.



Pencil Code environment

LESSON: Rock, Paper, Scissors, AI! (Years 7-8)

Large text analysis

Natural Language Processing allows us to do **sentiment analysis**.

- Rate a sentence for **positive / negative** sentiment.
- Rate how **objective / subjective** a sentence is.
- Determine the heroes and villains in a book!

```
Alice is a hero, score: 42
Queen is a hero, score: 16
Rabbit is neutral, score: 6
Duchess is a hero, score: 18
Illustration is neutral, score: 0
Hatter is a villain, score: -5
Majesty is a villain, score: -2
Alices is a hero, score: 11
Youre is neutral, score: 1
Hearts is neutral, score: 1
```

LESSON: Coding a sentimental chatbot

(Years 7-10)

LESSON: Book analysis with AI techniques

(Years 7-10)

DEEP DIVE 3: Natural Language Processing for large text analysis

Ethical issues

A situation where there are competing alternatives and the right thing to do is not obvious or clear.

Sometimes terms such as good, bad, wrong, better or worse are used to consider the effect of particular actions on our lives, society, nature and the environment.

Scenarios: drawing on ethical understanding



A company is behind schedule and over budget in building an AI application.

The AI uses face recognition to unlock a smartphone.

Through testing, the company found that the AI worked with **most** people's faces.

Scenarios: drawing on ethical understanding



Should the company...

A: Sell the phone using this AI to make money and fix the AI in the next version of the phone. Don't mention any issues.

C: Sell the phone using this AI but also include a warning alerting customers that face scan may not work for everyone.

B: Take longer and spend more time and money to retrain the AI so it works for all people.

D: Fix the AI and sell the phone at a higher price to still make a profit.

LESSON: AI Quiz (Years 7-8)

Exploring ethical issues further

Contexts that may interest
Secondary students:

- video recommender systems
- self-driving cars and the Trolley Problem
- ...

Ethical considerations: Flowchart A

What is the ethical issue associated with the AI application?

For example, is it to do with privacy, safety, justice (equality, fairness)?

Consider if Australians have mixed views about this AI application.



Who (or what, such as the environment) is affected by the AI application?

Consider how important this AI application is to them.



What are some benefits of this AI application, and for whom?



What are some harmful or negative effects and risks from this application?

Who is being affected?



Would you feel safe using this AI application?



Who is responsible if something goes wrong with the application?

What could be done to reduce the harmful or negative effects of the AI application.

Exploring ethical issues further

Contexts that may interest
Secondary students:

- video recommender systems
- self-driving cars and the Trolley Problem
- ...

LESSON: Analysis of AI applications, drawing on ethical understandings (Years 7-8)

LESSON: AI Ethics - Possible, probable and preferred? (Years 9-10)

LESSON: Filter bubbles, bias, rabbit holes and nudging (Years 9-10)

EXPLAINER VIDEO: AI Systems



DEEP DIVE 4: AI: a context for Systems Thinking and Ethical Understanding

Assessment

Artificial Intelligence is a rich field for assessment opportunities.

Here are a few examples in the core concept areas of data, algorithms, implementation and impact.

Data representation, Impact

Train and test an AI model

- Rate how well the AI recognised objects.
- Discuss the training data used.
- List ways it may be improved.

Research Algorithmic Bias

- Discuss real-world examples of algorithmic bias.
- Consider social impact.

Data representation, Algorithms, Implementation

Utilise a trained AI model in a coded program

- Design and develop a program in a suitable environment such as **p5** JavaScript.
- Import the AI model and use it to drive the program's decisions.
- Assess General Purpose Programming with a suitable rubric.

Students' use of apps & tools

Think Aloud: Student interview

- Screen captures or saved program

Self-reflection

- What they learned, challenges, checklist/rating their skills before/after

Analysis

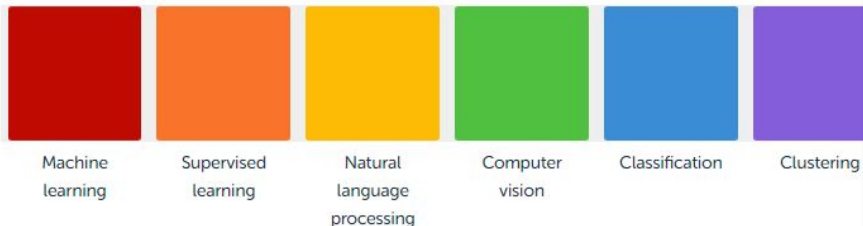
- Artefacts such as worksheets or analysis of AI tools, applications and real world uses.
- Criteria used

Artificial Intelligence lesson plans

Humans display natural intelligence in contrast to machines that demonstrate artificial intelligence (AI).

AI has various definitions however for our purposes we are using the definition 'any device that perceives its environment and takes actions that maximize its chance of successfully achieving its goals' [1]. [Read more...](#)

The following lesson ideas cover a range of specialisations and subsets as indicated by the colour coding. Click on the coloured squares to learn more about each definition.



Lesson plans

Artificial Intelligence

[Access DT Hub AI lesson plans](#)



Next steps

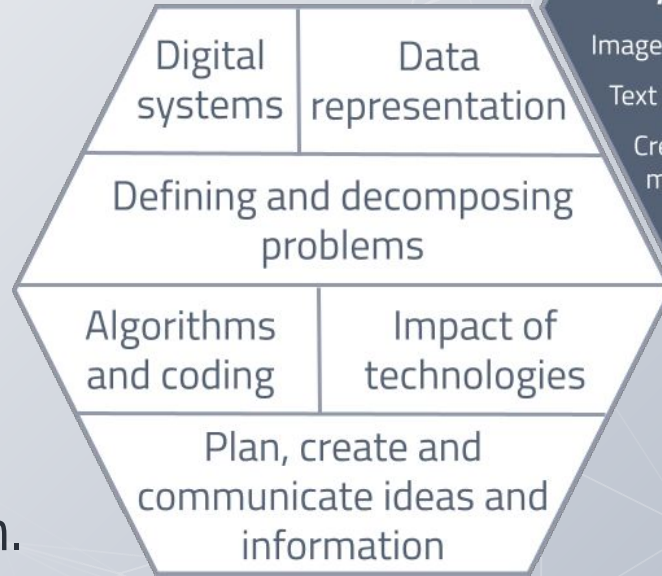
Making a commitment to implementing AI in your classroom

Use the chat to **write your idea** of where you will include AI as part of your teaching and learning program.

Connecting and sharing with the group.

email:

digitaltechnologieshub@esa.edu.au



AI topics

Image recognition

Text & speech recognition

Creating & using AI models (machine learning)

Bias and ethical issues



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