

Artificial Intelligence with GeneXus

More about the use of cognitive services

GeneXus™ 16

In the introduction to this topic we saw the basic information of what we can do with GeneXus in relation to Artificial Intelligence.
Here are the implementation details of how to invoke the methods and a brief example developed.

Artificial Intelligence

GeneXus

Artificial Intelligence Module

Manage Module References X

Modules:

Search by pattern here...

Chatbot (2.1.10.129299)

GeneXus Chatbot module is a basic set of interfaces and implementations of data structures and algorithms needed to implement a Chatbot solution.

GeneXusAI (1.1.21.129329)

GeneXusAI contains a common set of Artificial Intelligence tasks, including audio, text and image processing, all of

Install

GeneXus (2.1.7.129290)

GeneXus Core Module is a basic set of interfaces and

GXtest (0.4.2)

GXtest Module provides core functionality for creating, running and reporting tests on genexus and over ci/cd pipelines. <https://wiki.genexus.com/commwiki/servlet/wiki?>

Module Information:

GeneXusAI

Module is not installed

Available Versions: 1.1.21.129329

Author: GeneXus S.A.

Owner: GeneXus S.A.

Description:

GeneXusAI contains a common set of Artificial Intelligence tasks, including audio, text and image processing, all of them provided by several Cloud Platforms (e.g. IBM Watson, Microsoft Azure Cognitive Services, SAP Leonardo)

Platforms:

- C# Web

Dependencies:

- GeneXus 1.12.13.125610

Id: 733e9734-9f0a-4620-b397-d84fbc2cef10

GeneXusAI

Audio

SpeechToText

TextToSpeech

Domains

Configuration

Provider

Domains

Image

Classify

DetectFaces

DetectObjects

DetectScene

OCR

Text

DetectLanguage

ExtractEntities

KeyPhrases

SentimentAnalysis

Translate

Video

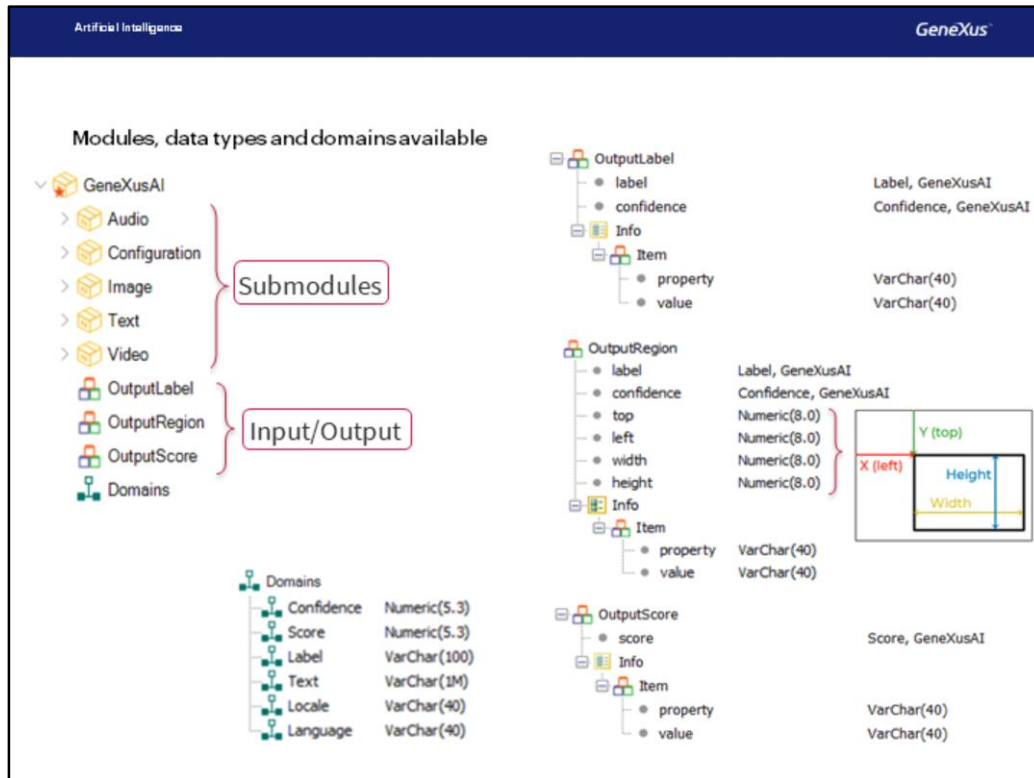
Analyze

OutputAnalysis

Process

Domains

The way to use artificial intelligence algorithms is to install the GeneXusAI module, which includes 4 sub-modules with functions to work with Audio, Image, Text and Video and the Configuration module to define the service provider and access credentials.

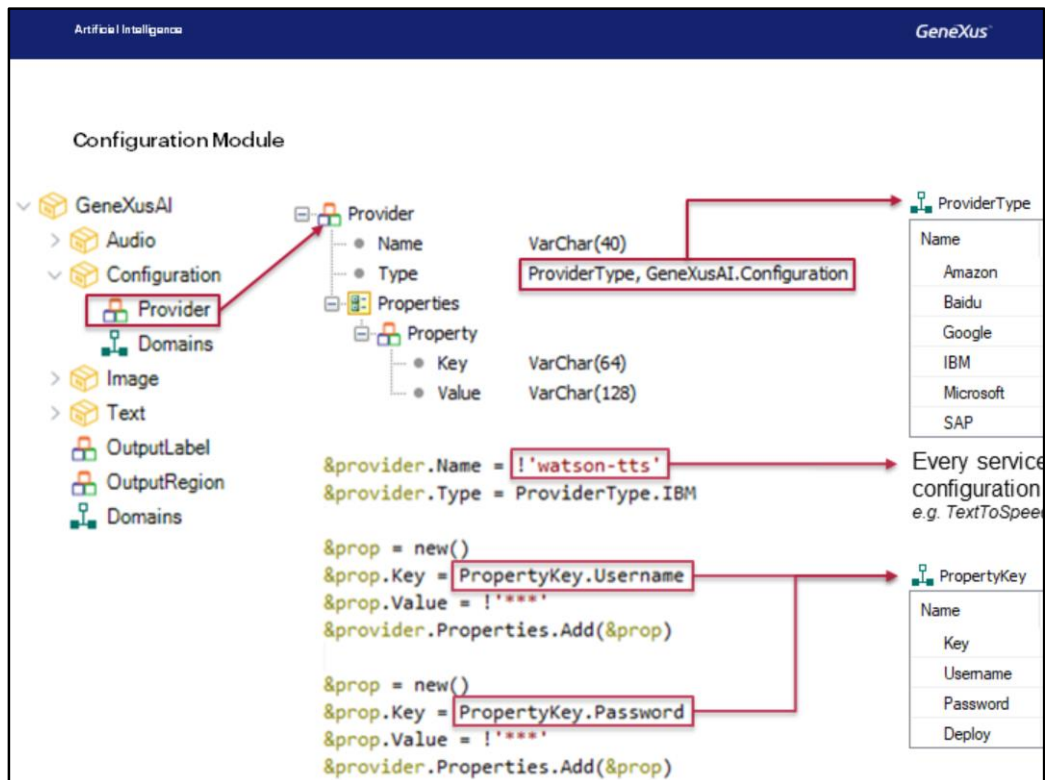


In addition to the five sub-modules that we will see in detail below, we also have structures and domains to handle the input/output of AI tasks, each with a defined semantics.

- **Confidence**
- **Score**
- **Label**
- **Text**
- **Locale** (language of a specific region - for example, Spanish from Spain)
- **Language** (language in the generic sense - e.g. Spanish, English)

In addition:

- **OutputLabel** provides a label and its confidence.
- **OutputRegion**, in addition to a label and its confidence, also indicates a rectangular region.
 - To visualize what it would be like, let's see this image (<X,Y> indicates the upper left corner of the rectangle, and then simply shows its height and width).
 - It also provides additional information that could be returned by the supplier.
- **OutputScore** represents a score value with additional data.



First, we'll talk about the **Configuration module**.

- Every GeneXusAI Procedure takes as input the configuration of a specific vendor.
- To do this, we must indicate a name, a type of provider in the ProviderType domain, and a group of properties.
- * The **ProviderType** contains the possible suppliers that can be selected.

For example:

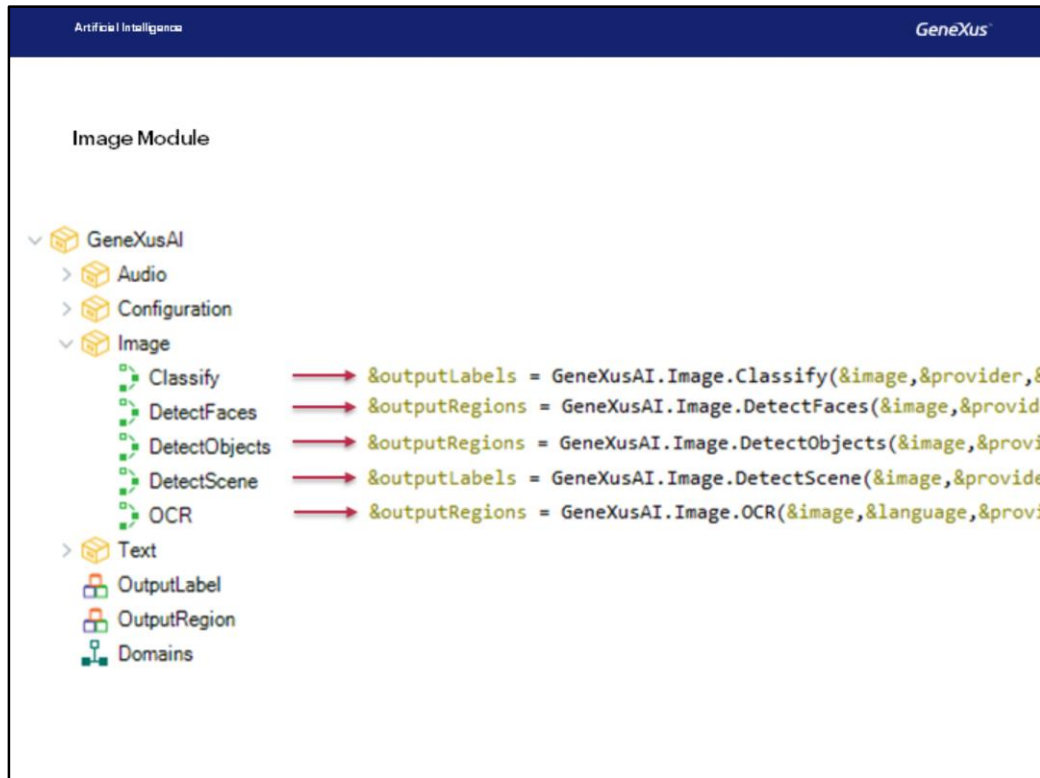
1. First, we complete the first SDT level, indicating a name and a provider (in this case, IBM)
 - Note that reference is made to the cognitive service in the name because each service has its own configuration properties.
2. Then we complete the second level of the SDT; that is, its properties.
 - First, we enter a Username
 - Next, we enter a Password.

This is because TextToSpeech for IBM needs Username/Password to work, but other services may require an API key. To find out what properties can be configured we use the PropertyKey enumerated domain.

- GeneXusAI
 - Audio
 - SpeechToText → `&text = GeneXusAI.Audio.SpeechToText(&audio,&locale,&provider)`
 - TextToSpeech → `&audio = GeneXusAI.Audio.TextToSpeech(&text,&voiceType,&provider)`
 - Domains
 - Configuration
 - Image
 - Text
 - OutputLabel
 - OutputRegion
 - Domains

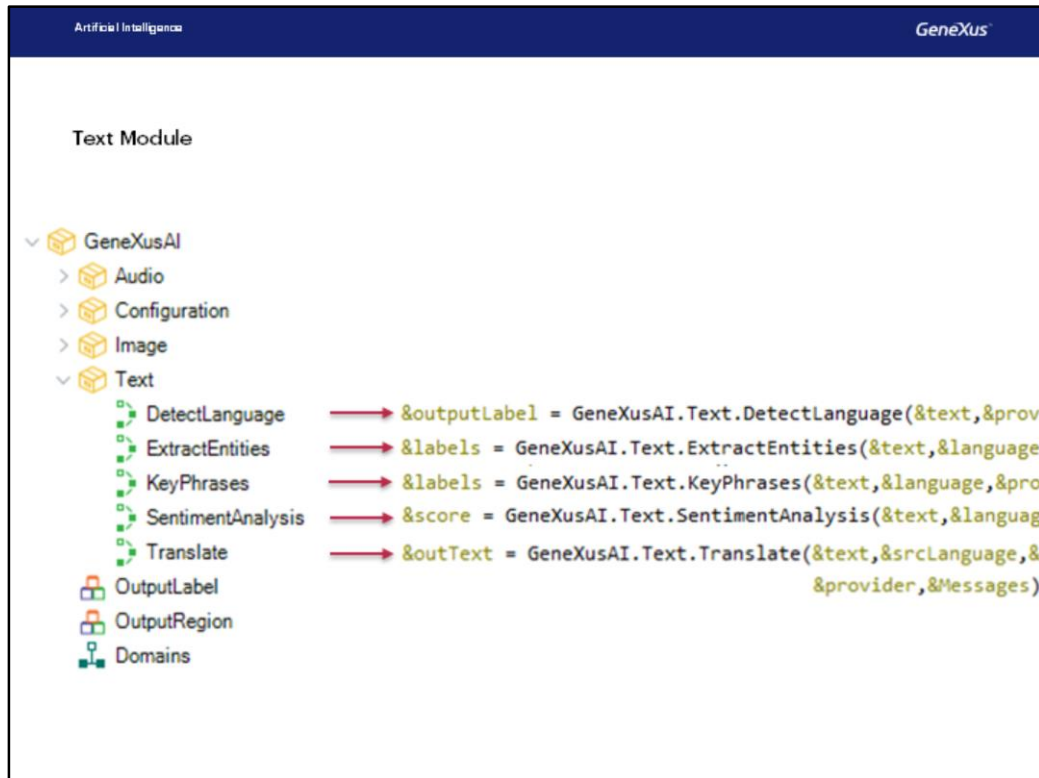
First, the **Audio module** allows handling this type of multimedia content.

- **SpeechToText:** It allows us to transcribe audio to text.
 - * Note how audio, regional language, provider settings, and messages are received. With this last parameter we will be able to handle errors that may occur during prototyping or execution.
 - The specification can be found in the Wiki.
- **TextToSpeech:** It allows us to synthesize text to audio.
 - * Similarly, it receives a text, a type of voice, a regional language, etc. and returns an audio with the spoken text.



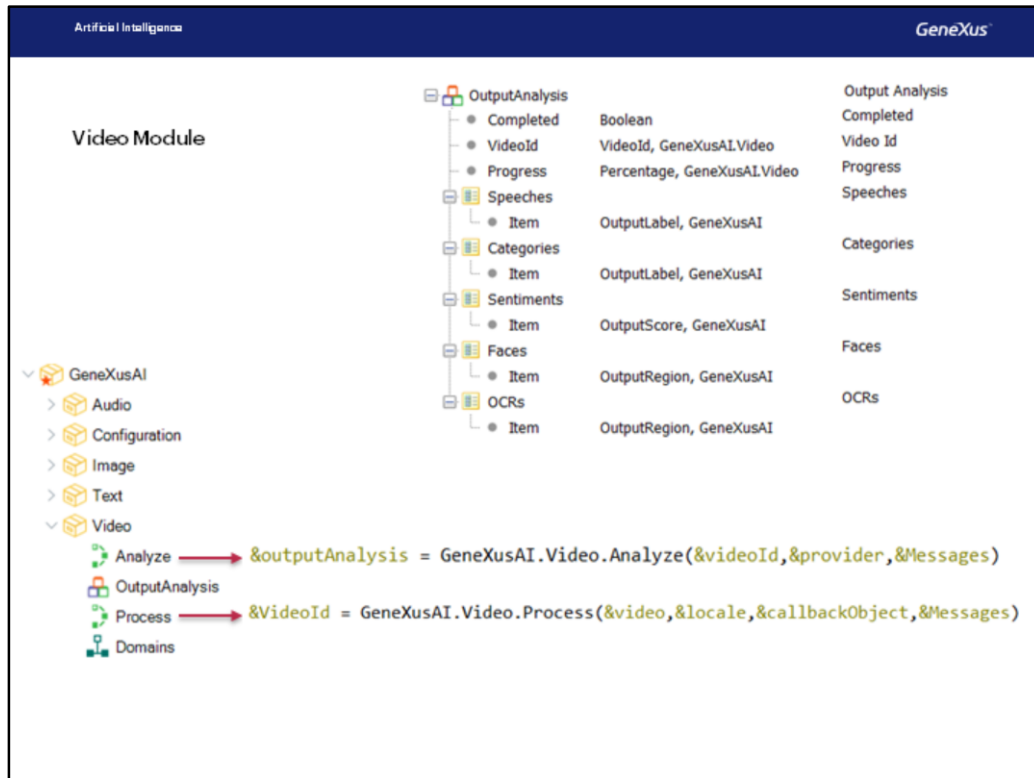
In the **Image module** we find:

- **Classify**: Given an image, it returns a series of categories that describe the image (that's why its output is OutputLabels – in plural).
- **DetectFaces**: Given an image, it recognizes faces and can give us generic information about each one (e.g. gender, estimated age, etc.). Its output is OutputRegions (also in plural) because it indicates the position of each face in a rectangle.
- **DetectObjects**: Similar to the previous case but for objects.
- **DetectScene**: It describes the scenarios of an image (for example, if it is a city, beach, desert, etc.).
- **OCR**: It's an acronym for Optical Character Recognition, and allows us to extract text from an image.



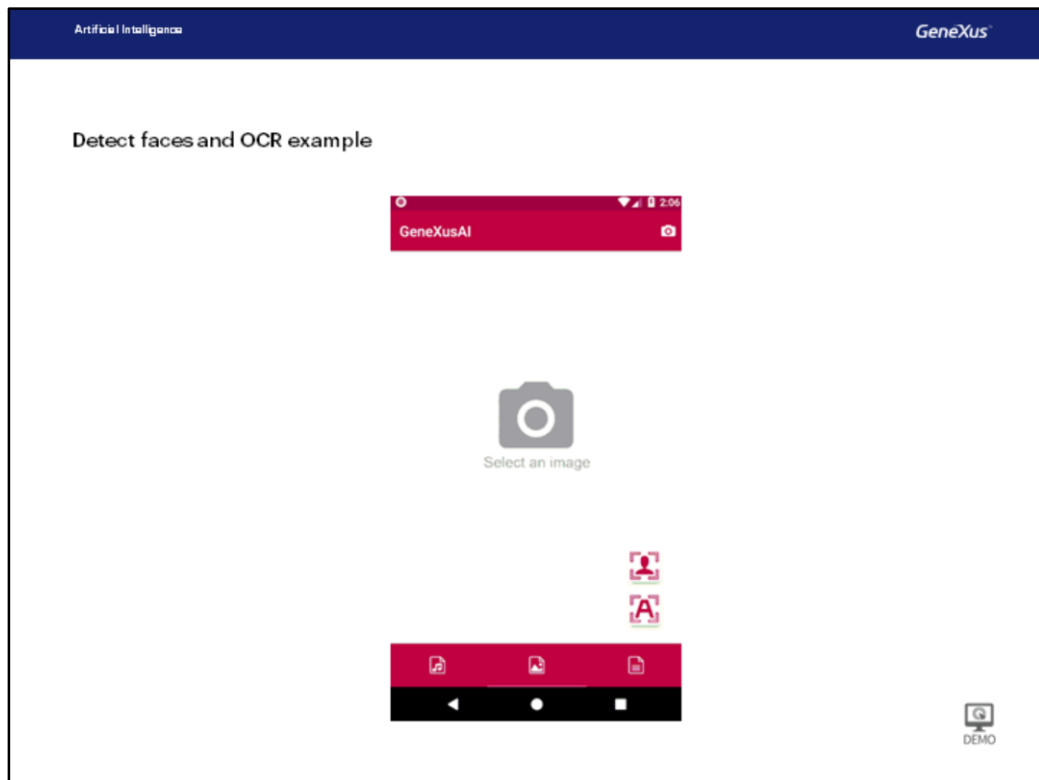
The **Text module** allows us to handle aspects of natural language, and is composed of:

- **DetectLanguage:** It allows us to detect a language from written text. Its output is OutputLabel as it not only indicates the language, but also a confidence level of detection.
- **ExtractEntities:** It extracts entities from text, e.g. organizations, cities, names of people, etc.
- **KeyPhrases:** It allows us to extract the most relevant phrases (or words) from the text.
- **SentimentAnalysis:** It allows us to infer the level of negativity or positivity of a text in 0 and 1, being 0.5 the neutral feeling.
- **Translate:** It allows us to translate text from a source language to a target language.



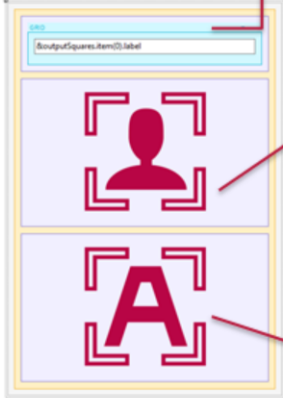
The **Video module** allows us to process a video and analyze it to detect speech, categories of objects, feelings, faces and perform optical character recognition. It's made up of:

- **Analyze:** It analyzes a video after it has been processed by the Process procedure.
- **Process:** It processes a video in synchronous form (in a process that periodically verifies the state (polling) or asynchronous form, defining a callback object, i.e. an object that is invoked every time something changes in the video process).



Let's see a simple example for Smart Devices.

Artificial Intelligence
GeneXus



Control Info

Control Type	SD Image Map
Auto Grow	False
Image	GXAII_Cam_Placeholder
Horizontal Coordinate Attribute	&outputSquares
Horizontal Coordinate Field Specifier	item(0).left
Vertical Coordinate Attribute	&outputSquares
Vertical Coordinate Field Specifier	item(0).top
Size Attribute	&outputSquares
Size Field Specifier	item(0).size

Event 'DetectFaces'

```

Composite
  if NOT &image.IsEmpty()
    &outputRegions = DetectFaces(&image,&provider,&Messages)
    do 'Reload'
  else
    msg("Nothing to recognize faces")
  endif
EndComposite
EndEvent
        
```


Event 'OCR'

```

Composite
  if NOT &image.IsEmpty()
    &outputRegions = OCR(&image,&language,&provider,&Messages)
    do 'Reload'
  else
    msg("Nothing to recognize characters")
  endif
EndComposite
EndEvent
        
```

Sub 'Reload'

```

Grid1.SetBackgroundImage(&image)
&outputSquares = SquareRegions(&outputRegions)
Grid1.Refresh()
EndSub
        
```

Here we see how the previous example was implemented.

1. This is the layout associated with that screen. We have a grid, and two buttons with the images we saw in the animation.
2. The Grid is of SD Image Map type to be able to "draw the rectangles" (actually, for the moment, we can draw squares).
3. The first button has an associated event that verifies that the image is not empty and invokes the GeneXusAI DetectFaces procedure.
4. Similarly, the second button invokes the OCR procedure.

The 'Reload' subroutine that we see there simply sets the background image, gets the squares from the rectangles of the outputRegion, and finally performs a grid refresh.



Videos

Documentation

Certifications

training.genexus.com

wiki.genexus.com

training.genexus.com/certifications