



LEARNING TO FORGET



SMART ENGINES SHOULD LEARN TO FORGET

Who never heard that Elephants never forget? For sure, this is a joke. And if Elephants would be an object they would probably be a hard drive or a database feed by tech people collecting data, implementing big data, do learning or deep learning to collect even more.

Mister Deming in 1942 said: "Scientific data are not taken for museum purposes; they are taken as a basis for doing something. If nothing is to be done with the data, then there is no use in collecting any. The ultimate purpose of taking data is to provide a basis for action or a recommendation for action."

And what about humans and their memory. How do we acquire information? To make it short, our body can perceive the outside world by being stimulated (vision, audition, gustation, olfaction and somato-sensations). Now imagine we would have stored each stimulus we had since we were young. Imagine we could remember each face we saw, each flower we have smelled, each song we have heard! We would process each of this information, useful or not, so that we remember it all. We humans don't do this. We are selective and we can store inside our memory just what is useful for us. This means that we can forget.

And this is what smart engines should be able to do. They should be able to forget. The benefits are that the amount of data to process remains at an acceptable level, processing time is reasonable, costs are well managed. Only benefits!



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Using deep learning technology to get data and store it using a categorized structure is the first step to build an artificial intelligence.

Major mental processes such as reasoning, making decisions or solving problems can then be applied. In order to keep the system smart and responsive, the forgetting processes should also be implemented.

Since the environment or data sets that the smart engine is using might change depending where it is used, implementing such a function will create smart engines with different long-term memories and different behaviors. One will be able to process something because data needed are still active while another one might not be able to process this because he forgot how to do it. Doing this will bring the machine a little bit closer to us and make the system more human, more different from another.

To finish, doing this, some part of the knowledge of the machine will hold more information while other parts will just hold a few. For those parts which hold more information, learning can be enabled to collect new information about those additional objects.

Now the question is how to do this? For this, we are happy to help to get your system smarter.

Beamak - We make machines think !

Beamak was created in 2016 by Cognitive Psychologists who worked for the French National Center for Scientific Research (C.N.R.S.) and the Computer Science Laboratory for Artificial Intelligence (LAFORIA).

Our functional cognitive architecture using core Psychological components brings to AI engines the ability to understand a context and adapt their attitudes to act and communicate. These components are using Beamak Smart Neuron concept which is processing data in a natural way.

Beamak is helping companies worldwide to accelerate their digital transformation by creating and designing AI solutions which includes cognitive and psychological features.

Founders of Beamak worked for over 20 years for leading consulting and technology companies such as Andersen Consulting, Accenture, Cap Gemini or Hewlett-Packard, managing over 200 projects for Fortune 500 companies in EMEA.

At Beamak, we love what we do and we stick to our promises. We would be glad to be part of your next journey.

Looking forward to work with you soon...

