

XV CONVEGNO NAZIONALE SETTORE EDUCATION AICQ

ORGANIZZATO DA



IA: il futuro non aspetta

come affrontare consapevolmente le sfide

ITT Mazzotti Treviso - 27 febbraio 2026

*Come introdurre
i LLM a
scuola??*

prof. Irene Campagnolo
discipline: Informatica, Sistemi e Reti
IIS KENNEDY – Monselice (PD)

con un fiore...



*Perché proprio gli
iris?*

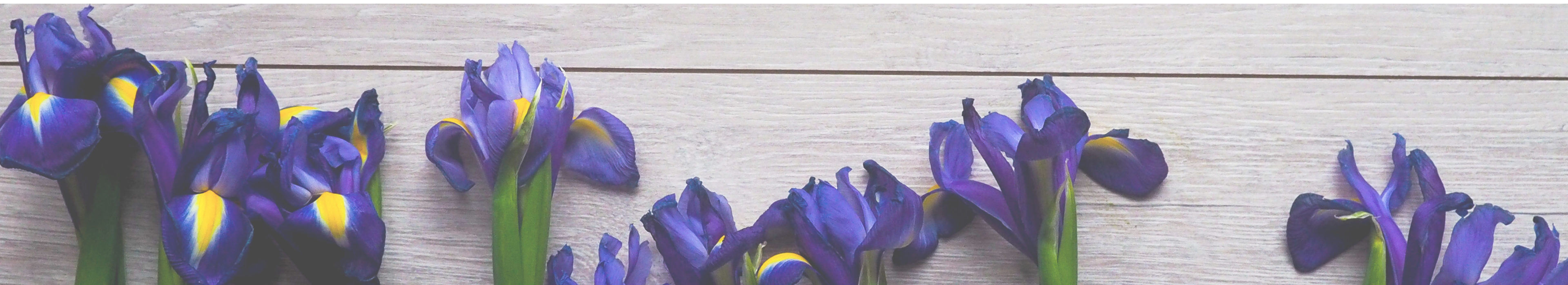




Il dataset Iris è un dataset multivariato introdotto da Ronald Fisher nel 1936. Consiste in 150 istanze di Iris misurate da Edgar Anderson e classificate secondo tre specie: Iris **setosa**, Iris **virginica** e Iris **versicolor**. Le quattro variabili considerate sono la **lunghezza e la larghezza del sepalo e del petalo**.

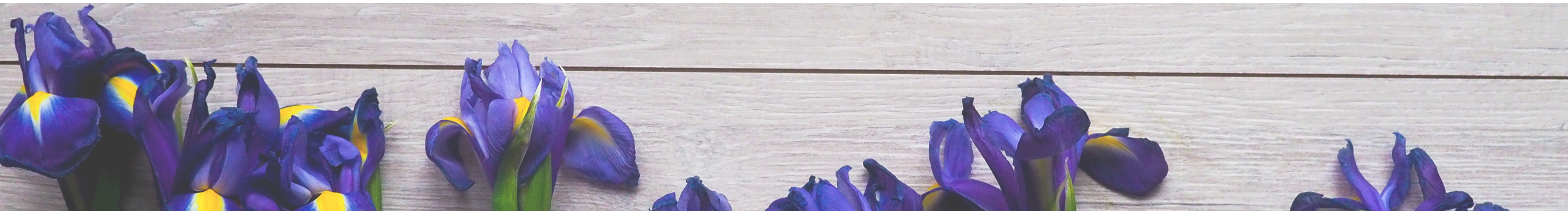
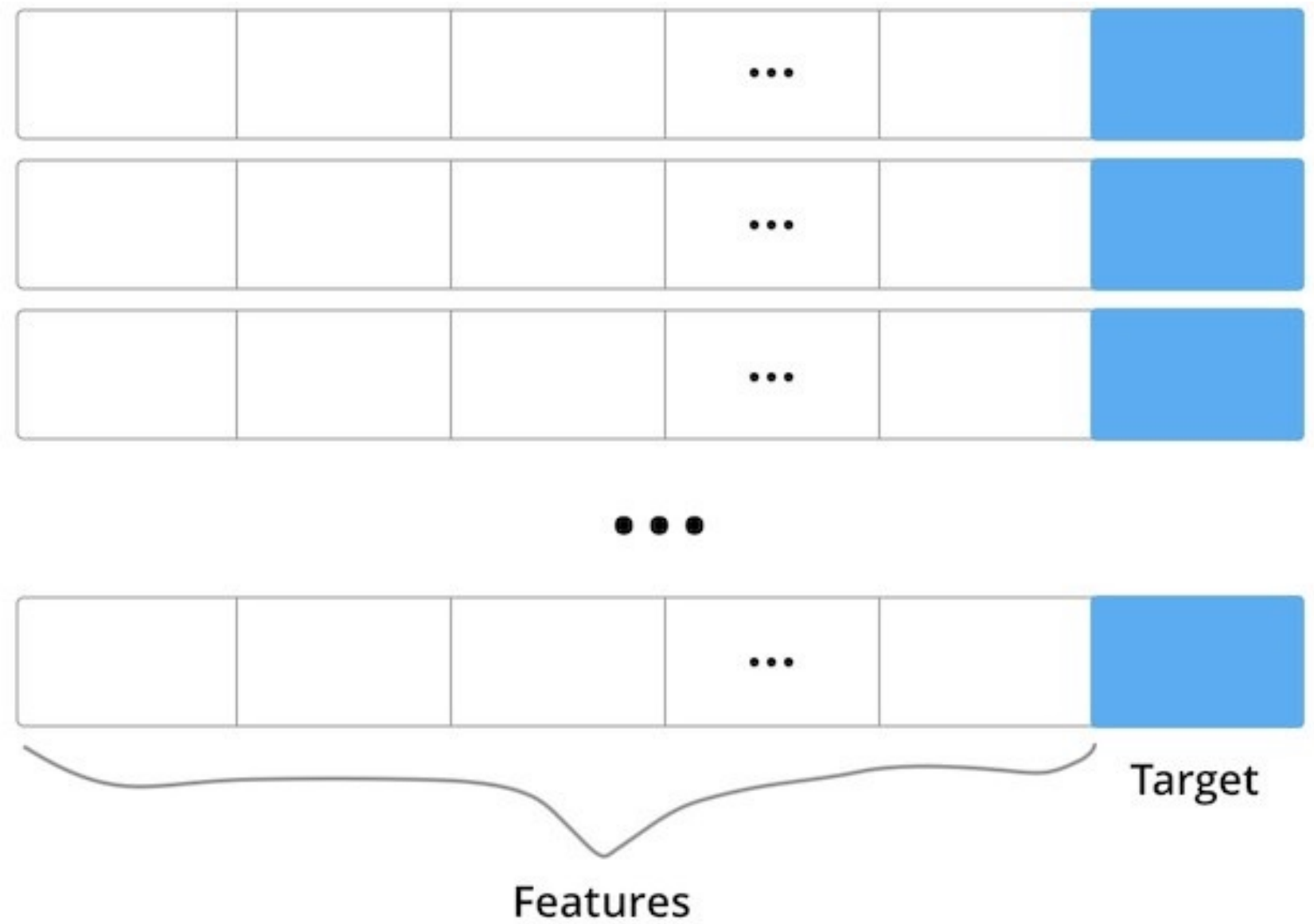


*quante misure
sono state
raccolte?*



```
C:\Users\irene\EserciziPython>python carica_iris.py
{'data': array([[5.1, 3.5, 1.4, 0.2],
                [4.9, 3. , 1.4, 0.2],
                [4.7, 3.2, 1.3, 0.2],
                [4.6, 3.1, 1.5, 0.2],
                [5. , 3.6, 1.4, 0.2],
                [5.4, 3.9, 1.7, 0.4],
                [4.6, 3.4, 1.4, 0.3],
                [5. , 3.4, 1.5, 0.2],
                [4.4, 2.9, 1.4, 0.2],
                [4.9, 3.1, 1.5, 0.1],
                [5.4, 3.7, 1.5, 0.2],
                [4.8, 3.4, 1.6, 0.2],
                [4.8, 3. , 1.4, 0.1]]
```


I nostri dati sono
già divisi in
features e target



features

target

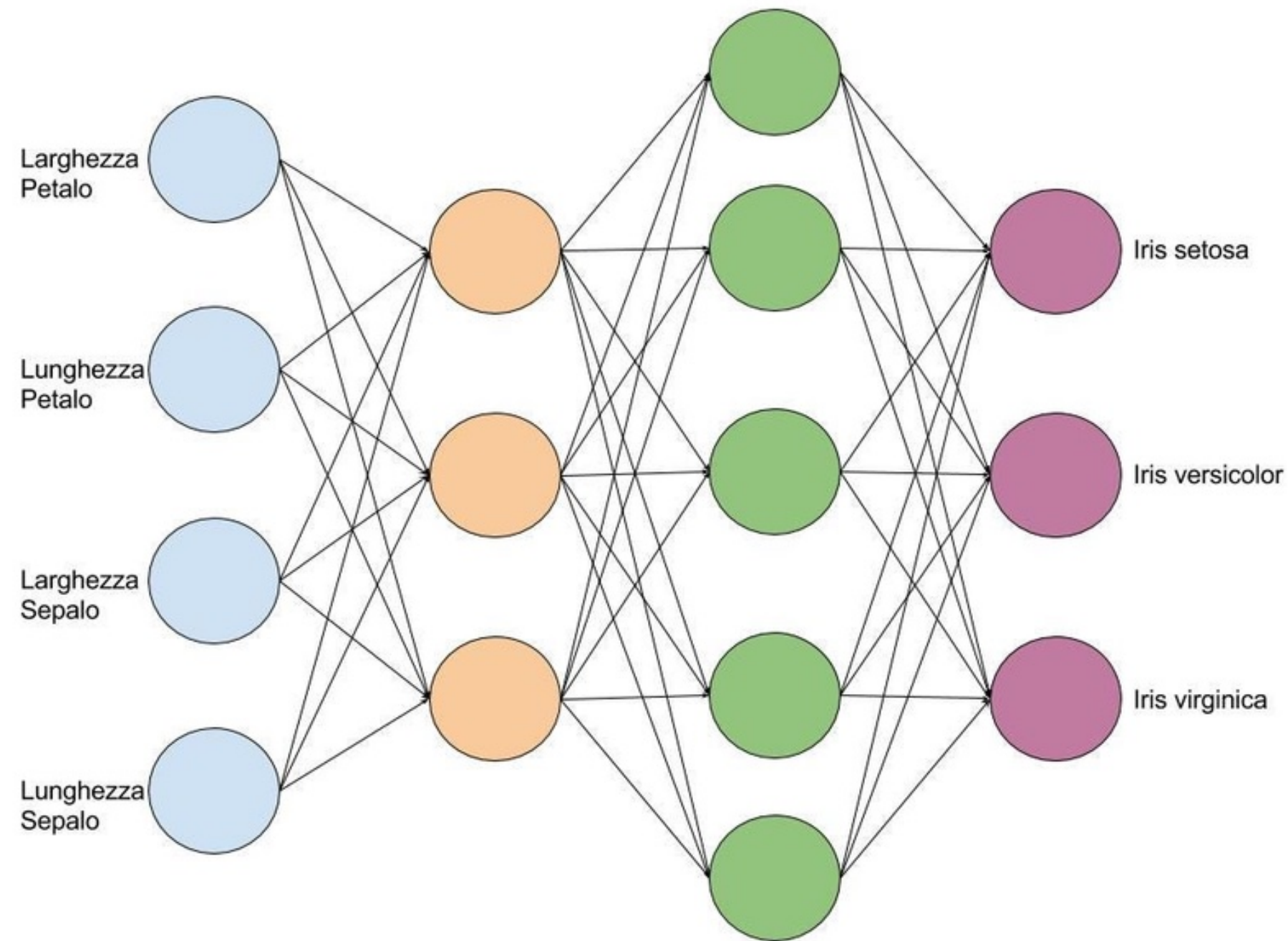
sepal_length	sepal_width	petal_length	petal_width	species
5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	setosa
4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	setosa
4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	setosa
4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	setosa
5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	setosa
...	...	...	...	...
6.7	3.0	5.2	2.3	virginica
6.3	2.5	5.0	1.9	virginica
6.5	3.0	5.2	2.0	virginica
6.2	3.4	5.4	2.3	virginica
5.9	3.0	5.1	1.8	virginica



Così però i dati non ci dicono nulla...



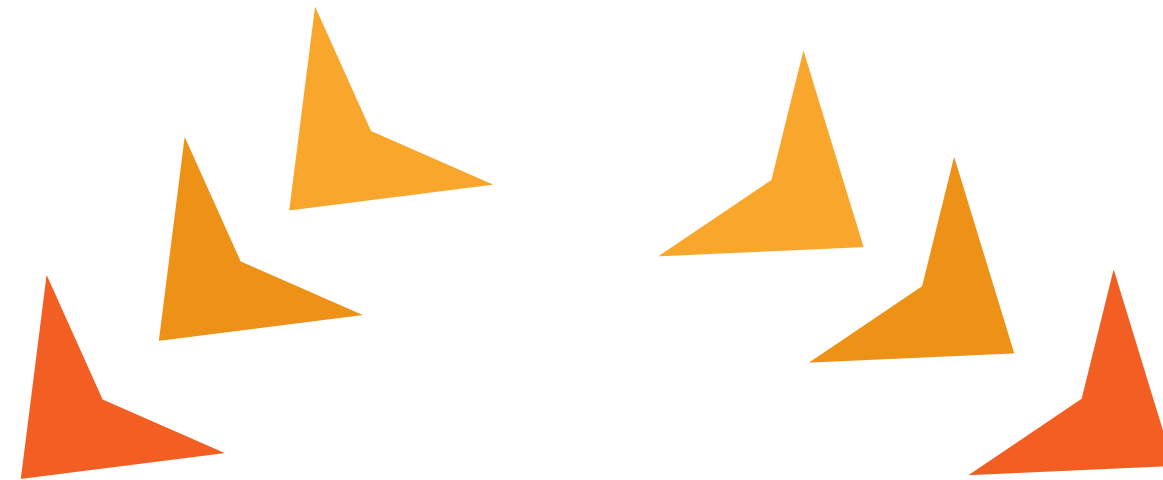
obiettivo: inserire 4 valori per ottenere la specie di appartenenza



Iris e Machine Learning....

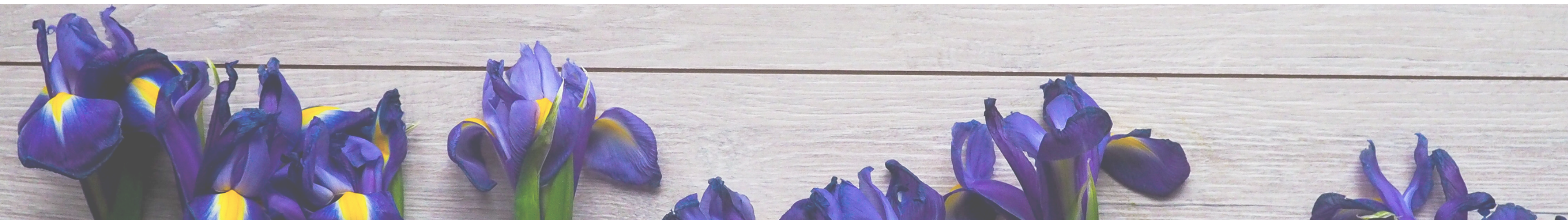


come dividiamo le misure?



training

test



Con il dataset di **training** verrà utilizzato
il metodo **fit** per eseguire l'apprendimento

con quello di **test** si proverà il modello
addestrato per valutarne l'efficacia



x

y

112

75%



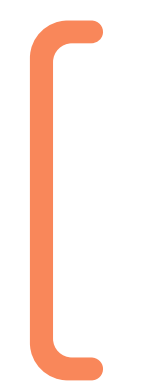
			...		
			...		
			...		

train

...

38

25%



			...		
--	--	--	-----	--	--

test



Target

Features



dove posso
prendere i
dati?

- 01 Kaggle

- 02 Datiopen.it

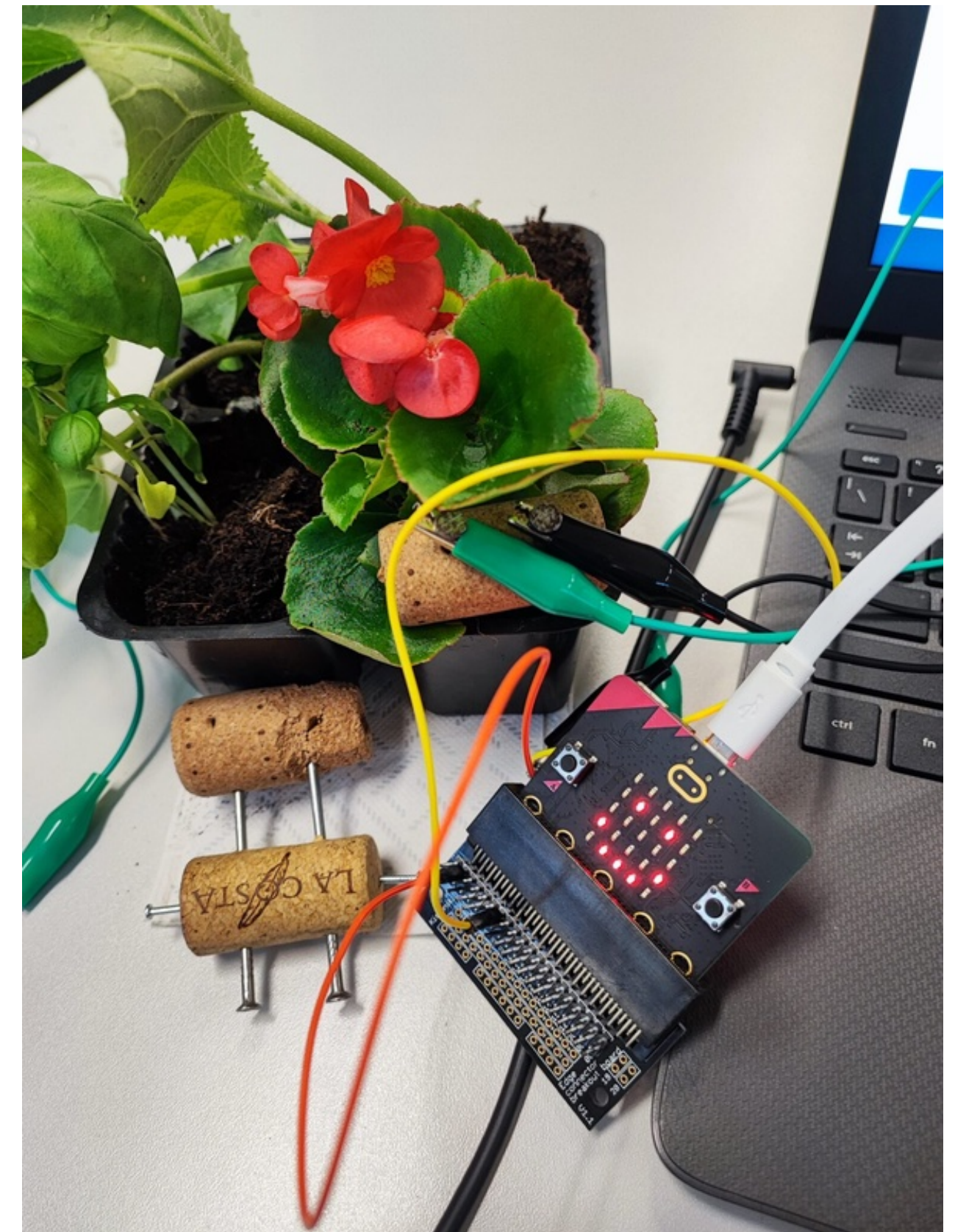
- 03 dait.interno.gov.it

- 04 Astro Pi (moodle)

- 05 Google Trends

oppure...

- utilizzare una scheda micro:bit
- costruire un sensore
- salvare i dati in un file di testo



quale linguaggio di
programmazione utilizzare?

Python

- installare Python in laboratorio

- utilizzare colab

Google

colab

si può utilizzare un file presente nel nostro drive

The screenshot shows the Google Colab interface for a notebook named 'iris.ipynb'. The top navigation bar includes 'File', 'Modifica', 'Visualizza', 'Inserisci', 'Runtime', 'Strumenti', and 'Guida'. On the right, there are icons for chat, settings, a 'Condividi' button, and a user profile. Below the navigation bar, a toolbar shows 'Comandi', '+ Codice', '+ Testo', and 'Esegui tutte'. On the far right of the toolbar, there are status indicators for RAM and Disco, both showing green bars. The left sidebar contains icons for file explorer, help, and other functions. The main area displays a code cell with the following Python code:

```
[ ]  
  
import json, pandas as pd  
import requests  
import pandas as pd  
from google.colab import files  
uploaded = files.upload()
```

Below the code cell, a message box is visible with the text: 'Scegli file Nessun file selezionato Upload widget is only available when the cell has been executed in the current browser session. Please rerun this cell to enable. Saving iris.csv to iris.csv'.

oppure raggiungibile da un link

```
#CARICAMENTO LIBRERIE
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns # For visualizations
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt # For plots
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split # For splitting the data
from sklearn.svm import SVC # The Support Vector Classifier
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score # To check model accuracy
url = 'http://strafanti.altervista.org/iris.csv'
col_name = ['sepal-length', 'sepal-width', 'petal-length', 'petal-width', 'class']
dataset = pd.read_csv(url, names = col_name)
dataset['class'].value_counts()
```

```
***
      count
class
Iris-setosa    50
Iris-versicolor 50
Iris-virginica  50

dtype: int64
```

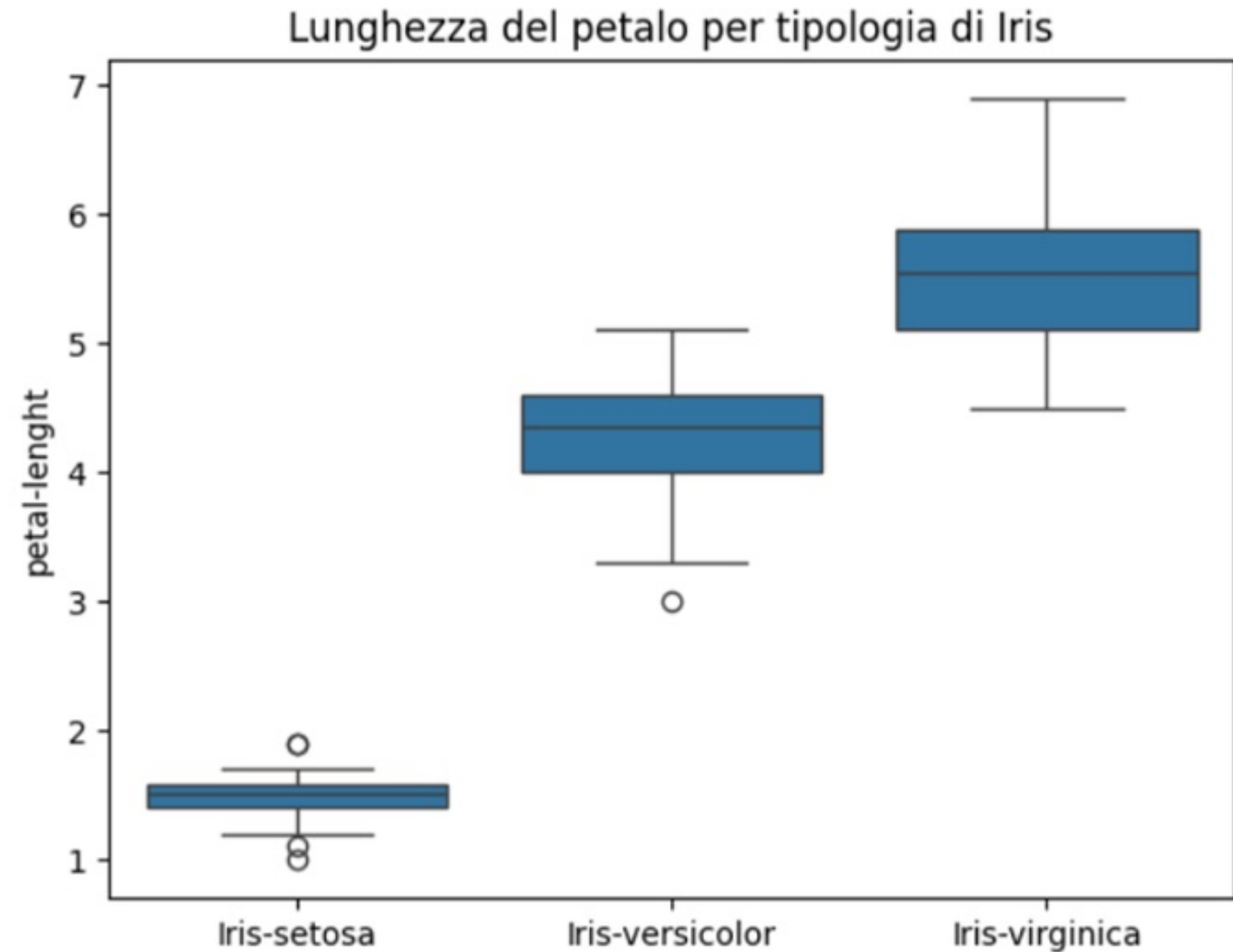
come si presentano le prime 5 righe...

```
dataset.head()
```

	sepal-lenght	sepal-width	petal-lenght	petal-width	class
0	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa
1	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa
2	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	Iris-setosa
3	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	Iris-setosa
4	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa

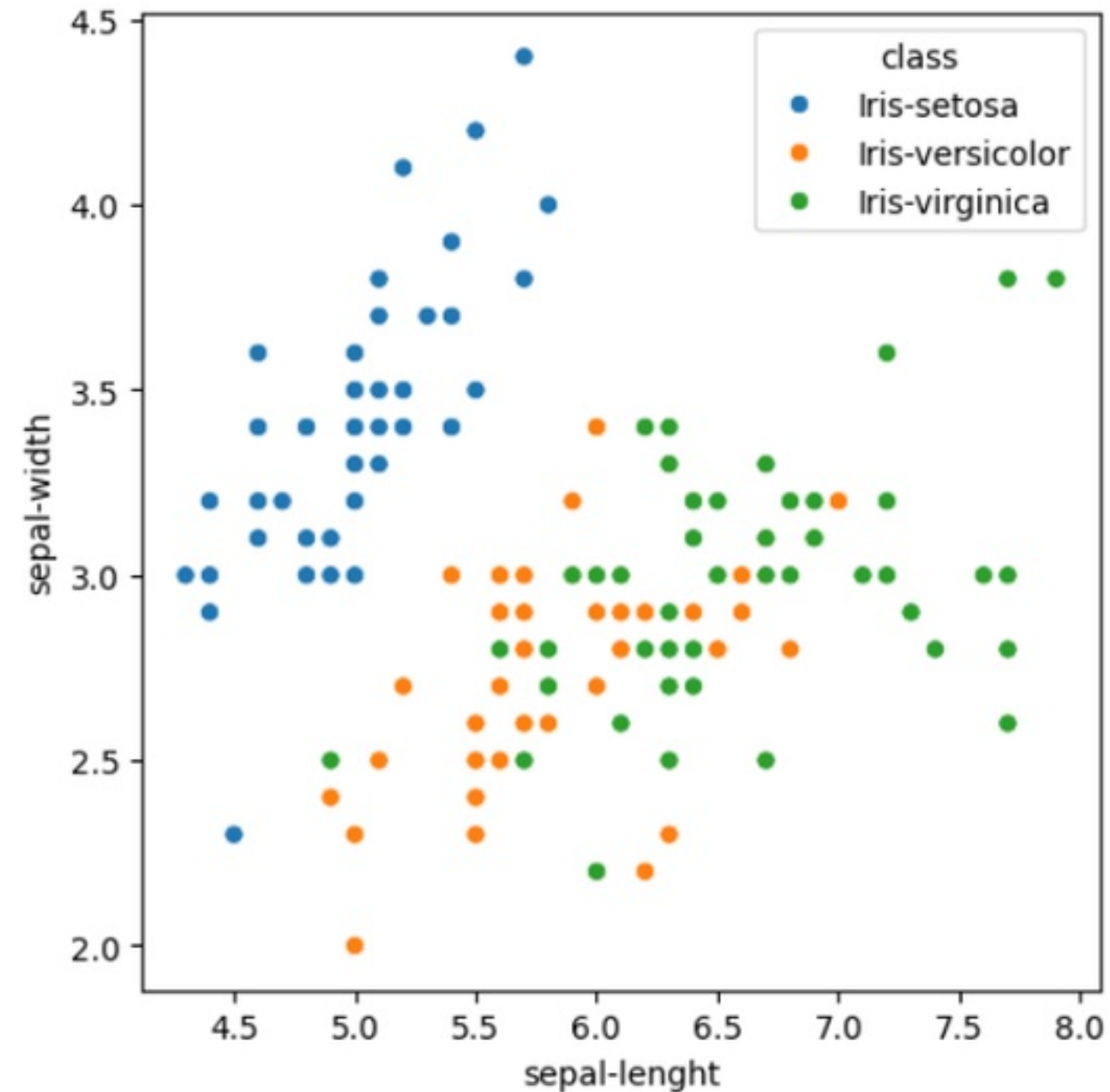
qualche grafico...

```
sns.boxplot(x='class', y='petal-length', data=dataset)  
plt.title('Lunghezza del petalo per tipologia di Iris')  
plt.show()
```



qualche grafico...

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(5, 5))  
sns.scatterplot(data=dataset, x="sepal-length", y="sepal-width", ax=ax, hue="class")  
plt.tight_layout()
```





iris.ipynb ☆ ☁

File Modifica Visualizza Inserisci Runtime Strumenti Guida



Condividi



Comandi + Codice + Testo ▶ Esegui tutte

RAM
Disco

[]

```
import json

# Carica il dataset
df = pd.read_csv('iris.csv')

# Crea il formato conversazionale/istruzione
dataset_llm = []
for index, row in df.iterrows():
    prompt = f"Data la lunghezza del sepalo {row['sepal.length']], larghezza {row['sepal.width']], lunghezza petalo {row['petal.length']} e larghezza petal
    completion = f" {row['variety']}"

    # Formato Alpaca/Instruct (Input-Output)
    dataset_llm.append({
        "instruction": "Classifica la specie di iris basandoti sulle caratteristiche.",
        "input": prompt,
        "output": completion
    })

# Salva in formato JSONL
with open('iris_llm.jsonl', 'w') as f:
    for entry in dataset_llm:
        json.dump(entry, f)
        f.write('\n')
```

```
print(json.dumps(dataset_llm,indent=2))
```

```
[
  {
    "instruction": "Classifica la specie di iris basandoti sulle caratteristiche.",
    "input": "Data la lunghezza del sepalo 5.1, larghezza 3.5, lunghezza petalo 1.4 e larghezza petalo 0.2, che specie \u00e8?",
    "output": " Setosa"
  },
  {
    "instruction": "Classifica la specie di iris basandoti sulle caratteristiche.",
    "input": "Data la lunghezza del sepalo 4.9, larghezza 3.0, lunghezza petalo 1.4 e larghezza petalo 0.2, che specie \u00e8?",
    "output": " Setosa"
  },
  {
    "instruction": "Classifica la specie di iris basandoti sulle caratteristiche.",
    "input": "Data la lunghezza del sepalo 4.7, larghezza 3.2, lunghezza petalo 1.3 e larghezza petalo 0.2, che specie \u00e8?",
    "output": " Setosa"
  },
  {
    "instruction": "Classifica la specie di iris basandoti sulle caratteristiche.",
    "input": "Data la lunghezza del sepalo 4.6, larghezza 3.1, lunghezza petalo 1.5 e larghezza petalo 0.2, che specie \u00e8?",
    "output": " Setosa"
  },
]
```

```
# Convert DataFrame to NumPy array
iris_data = dataset.values
# Split into features and labels
X = iris_data[:, 0:4] # Features
y = iris_data[:, 4]   # Labels
```

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
# Split the data
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
```



```
from sklearn.svm import SVC
# Create the SVM classifier
model = SVC()
# Train the model using the training data
model.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

...

SVC

SVC()

inseriamo noi dei dati...

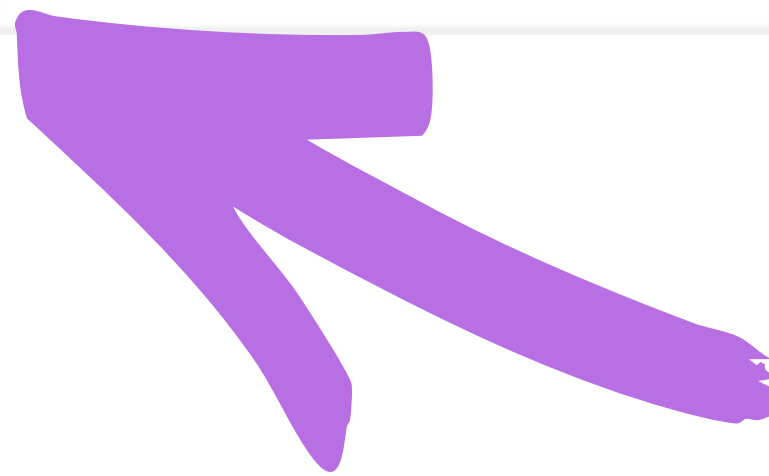
```
# Predict the test dataset  
predictions = model.predict(X_test)
```

```
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score  
# Calculate the accuracy of the model  
accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, predictions)  
print("Accuracy:", accuracy)
```

```
Accuracy: 1.0
```

```
# Predicting a new data sample  
sample = [[4.7, 3.2, 1.3, 0.2]]  
prediction = model.predict(sample)  
print("Predicted Iris Species:", prediction)
```

```
Predicted Iris Species: ['Iris-setosa']
```



e in locale?

cosa posso utilizzare?



www.bujarra.com

Ollama is the easiest way to automate your work using open models, while keeping your data safe.

[Models](#)[Docs](#)[Pricing](#)[Sign in](#)[Download](#)

Download Ollama

[macOS](#)[Linux](#)[Windows](#)

```
irm https://ollama.com/install.ps1 | iex
```



paste this in PowerShell

or

[Download for Windows](#)

Requires Windows 10 or later

>>>

Ollama 0.16.3

► **Run a model** (llama3.2)

Start an interactive chat with a model

Launch Claude Code *(not installed)*

Agentic coding across large codebases

Launch Codex *(not installed)*

OpenAI's open-source coding agent

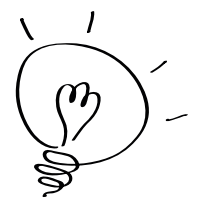
Launch OpenClaw *(not installed)*

Personal AI with 100+ skills

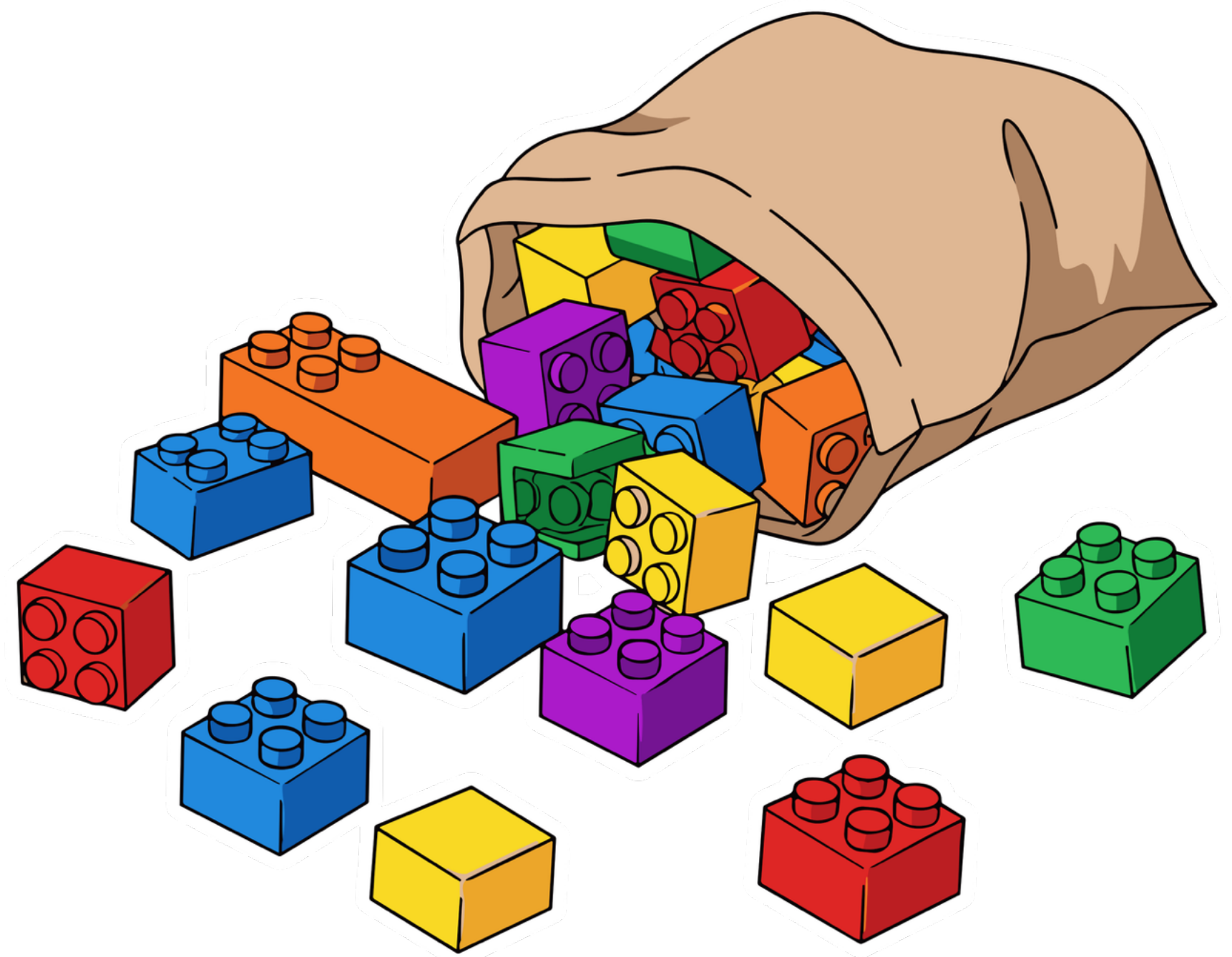
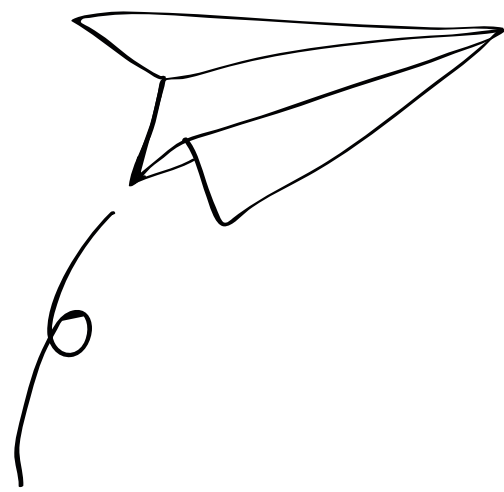
More...

Show additional integrations



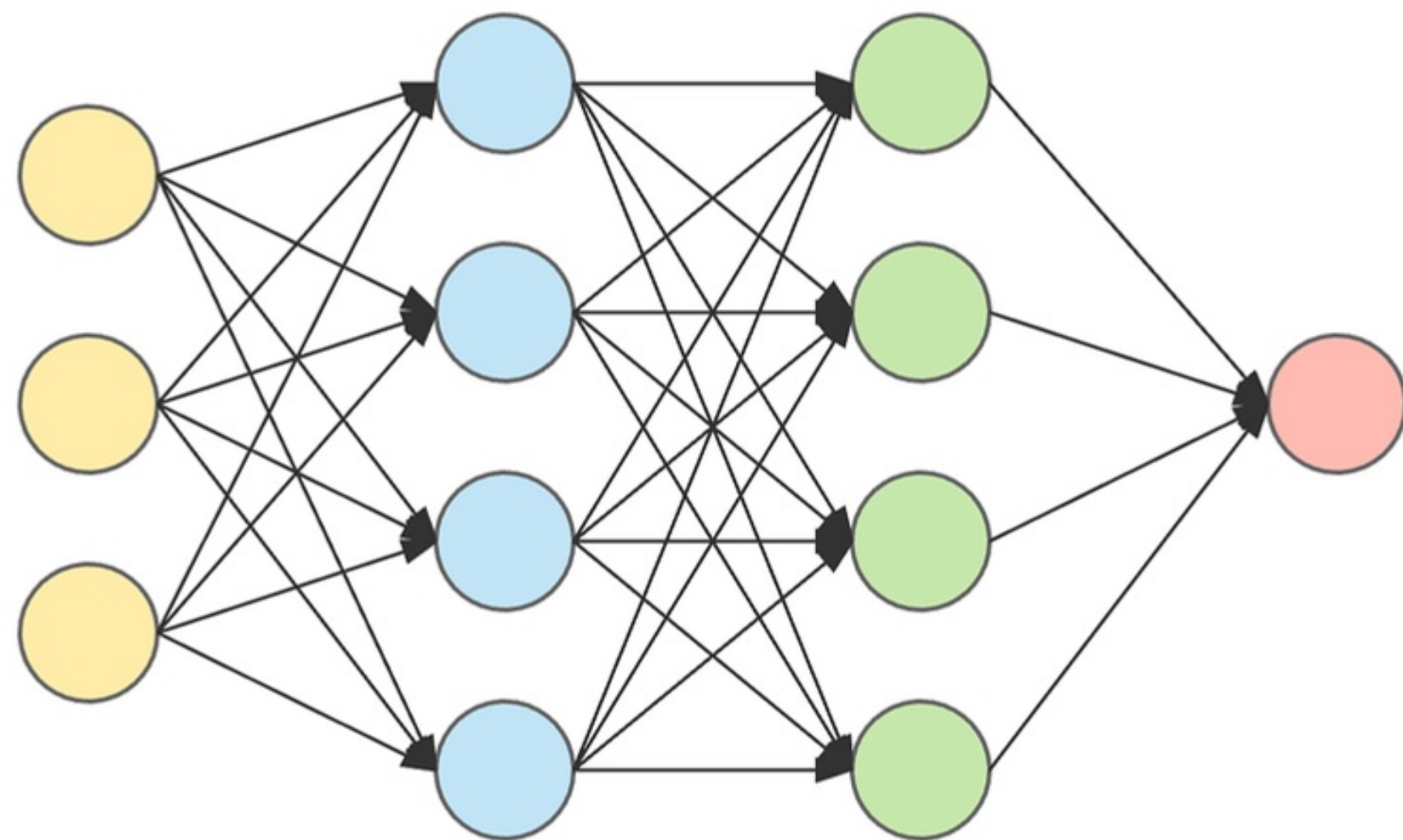


Ideas





comporre una papera...

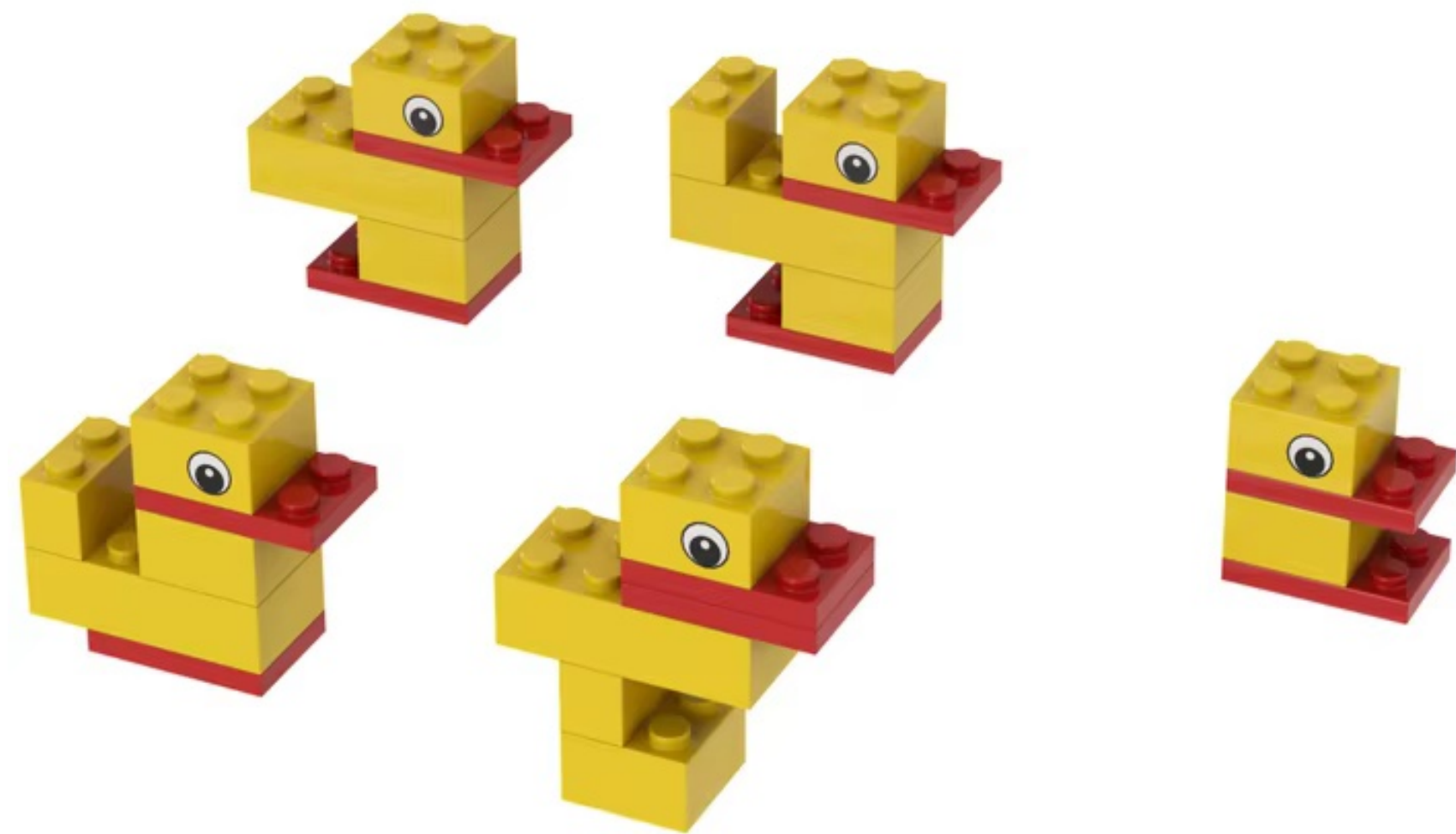


input layer

hidden layer 1

hidden layer 2

output layer





repository di irene campagnolo

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Segnala abuso

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<https://irenecampagnolo.altervista.org/>