**Turing machines and computational abilities of the human mind**

Artificial intelligence (AI) researchers use the Turing Test to ascertain whether or not a computer is able to reason similarly to a person. The test is named after Alan Turing, an English computer scientist, cryptanalyst, mathematician, and theoretical biologist who created the Turing Test.

According to Turing, a machine is said to have artificial intelligence if it can simulate human behavior in certain situations. Three terminals are needed for the original Turing test, each of which is physically isolated from the other two. While the other two are run by people, one terminal is run by a computer.

One of the people serves as the test's questioner, and the other human, along with the computer, serves as the test's replies. The questioner asks the respondents questions about a particular topic while adhering to a predetermined format and context. The questioner is then asked to evaluate which respondent was a human and which was a computer after a predetermined amount of time or questions.

The test is run repeatedly. The computer is deemed to have artificial intelligence if the questioner correctly predicts the answer in 50% of test runs or less because they believe the computer to be "just as human" as the human respondent.

Turing machines offer a robust computational paradigm for addressing issues in computer science and determining whether there are any issues that computation can't handle. Finite automata and finite state machines are comparable to Turing machines, although Turing machines have limitless memory.

According to CCTM, the mind is a computational system that is analogous in significant ways to a Turing machine, and basic mental functions such as reasoning, making decisions, and problem-solving are computations that are analogous in significant ways to those carried out by a Turing machine.