

A Brief History of AI : The concept of Artificial Intelligence is not as modern as we think it is. This traces back to as early as 1950 when Alan Turing invented the Turing test. Then the first chatbot computer program, ELIZA, was created in the 1960s. [1] IBM deep blue was a chess computer made in 1977 beat a world chess champion in two out of six games, one won by the champion and the other three games were draw. [2] In 2011, Siri was announced as a digital assistant by Apple. [3] Elon Musk and some others founded OpenAI in 2015. [4][5] Artificial Intelligence vs Machine Learning vs Deep Learning Image by Gerd Altmann from Pixabay Up until now in this article we were discussing about Artificial Intelligence as a process that is going to help machines achieve a humanlike mental behaviour. AI is a vast and growing field which also includes a lot more subfields like machine learning and deep learning and so on. Machine learning is in a nutshell the concept of computers learning to improve their predictions and creativity to resemble a humanlike thinking process using algorithms. Machine learning involves a number of learning processes such as: Supervised learning: Supervised learning is a process where our machines are designed to learn with the feeding of labelled data. In this process our machine is being trained by giving it access to a huge amount of data and training the machine to analyze it. For instance, the machine is given a number of images of dogs taken from many different angles with colour variations, breeds and many more diversity. So that, the machine learns to analyze data from these diverse images of dogs and the "insight" of machines keep increasing and soon the machine can predict if it's a dog from a whole different picture which was not even a part of the labelled data set of dog images the machine was fed earlier. Unsupervised learning: Contrary to the supervised learning, the unsupervised learning algorithms comprises analyzing unlabelled data i.e., in this case we are training the machine to analyze and learn from a series of data, the meaning of which is not apparently comprehensible by the human eyes. The machine looks for patterns and draws conclusions on its own from the patterns of the data. Important thing to remember that the dataset used in this instance is not labelled and the conclusions are drawn by the machines. Reinforcement learning: Reinforcement learning is a feedback dependent machine learning model. In this process the machine is given a data and made to predict what the data was. If the machine generates an inaccurate conclusion about the input data, the machine is given feedback about its incorrectness. For example, if you give the machine an image of a basketball and it identifies the basketball as a tennis ball or something else, you give a negative feedback to the machine and eventually the machine learns to identify an image of a basketball on its own when it comes across a completely different picture of a basketball.