Ghanshyam Gautam

1. Was Deep Blue intelligent?

Deep Blue wasn't genuinely intelligent. Although it beat the world chess champion, it did so by rapidly calculating millions of moves without true understanding, creativity, or awareness. Its abilities mimicked intelligence but were purely the result of raw computing power.

2. What led to Deep Blue's success, and who deserves credit?

Deep Blue succeeded thanks to its immense processing speed, sophisticated algorithms, and the dedicated IBM team who built and refined it. The engineers and programmers, who studied Kasparov's tactics and improved the system during the match, deserve most of the credit.

3. What impact might digital assistants have on people?

Digital assistants like Google Duplex can save time and reduce stress by handling routine tasks. They're especially helpful for people who find phone calls difficult such as the elderly, non-native speakers, or those with disabilities and make tech feel more human and accessible.

4. What benefits could this bring to businesses?

Businesses, especially small ones without online booking systems, can become more reachable. They may see more appointments, fewer missed calls, and less pressure on staff who handle phones, improving overall customer service.

5. Is Google Duplex narrow, general, or super AI?

Google Duplex is a narrow AI—it's built for specific tasks like making reservations or answering simple questions. It can't generalize or think like a human, unlike general AI, and it doesn't surpass human intelligence like super AI would.

6. What was most impressive in the demo?

The most striking part was how naturally Duplex handled real conversations, including pauses and unexpected replies. It responded smoothly and sounded convincingly human, showing major progress in conversational AI.

7. What does the author say about the Turing Test's importance?

The author sees the Turing Test as crucial because it turns the abstract idea of machine thinking into a practical test, helping measure how close machines are to human-like intelligence.

8. How is the Turing Test done?

A human judge chats via text with both a person and a machine, without knowing which is which. If the judge can't reliably tell them apart, the machine is said to have passed the test.

9. What did Turing predict for 2000, and did it happen?

Turing predicted that by 2000, a machine would fool 30% of judges in a short chat and that people would accept the idea of thinking machines. While the first part has been partially met, many still doubt that machines can truly think, so the second hasn't fully come true.

10. What made Mitsuku's 2016 chat seem human?

Mitsuku's conversation felt human due to its smooth flow, relevant short replies, and casual small talk about everyday topics like sports and cities—even though it still lacked deeper understanding.

11. Who was Eugene Goostman?

Eugene Goostman was a chatbot designed to act like a 13-year-old Ukrainian boy with limited English. This persona helped hide its flaws, and in 2014, it briefly convinced some judges it was human during a Turing Test-style event.