Human needs solved by technology

Bianca-Elena Grecea

Applied Informatics, Automation and Computer Science  
Technical University of Cluj-Napoca

Cluj, Romania

grecea.bianca@gmail.com

*Abstract*— A side effect to the scientific improvements made over the last decades affected a great number of people as they now rely on technology to fulfill their needs. According to a statistic made in 2019, Google declared that the average user conducts 3-4 searches every single day. In the last decade, the web development process successfully launched web pages that smoothed the curve of satisfying the self-fulfillment, psychological and basic needs. This paper presents the improvement and problems that can be found for the preexisting web pages and the advantages of the combination between Artificial Intelligence and Web Development.

# Introduction

In 1950, Alan Turing described in his work “COMPUTING MACHINERY AND INTELLIGENCE” a very sensible question which is “can machines think?”. After 70 years, we encounter applications from almost all fields to use AI, like Finance, Marketing, Health Care, Military, Farming and many more. The biggest problem in the evolution of the human race was determined by the propability of the appearance of a mistake. As a doctor it is normal to not have a perfectly steady hand, as a engineer to miscalculate something, as a lawyer to not remember every single word you have read and many more.

Nowadays, people seek the fastest, fairest and easiest solution to solve their problems. The first obstacle that a human must past in order to evolve is the accomplishment of the physiological needs like food, water, warmth and rest. An average person does not have the financial resources to build or own a house. Most young people participated in the process of finding a place to stay for long term (more than 6 months), but they were overwhelmed by so many choices. How can you classify a place as good or bad?

First, a person must established the minimum requirements that need to be fullfilled. For example, the zone where the property is situated, the floor, sharing the property or not, a parking spot and many more. Everyone has different demands when it comes to the place where they will live in, but one of the main question is what is the fair price for a property which satisfies all the requests?

To answer that question, we first need to analyse a simple situation where a flat of 40 square meters situated in the central part of the city can be rented for 300$ a month. Is this a fair price? Somehow it is and somehow is not. I believe that only after you analyse the whole market you can determine if the owner set a good price. Here comes another question, do people have time to carefully consider all the offers?

Artificial Intelligence is explained by Stuart Russell and Peter Norvig as “the study of agents that receive percepts from the environment and perform actions”. Usually this concept is applied to more advanced fields, but why not get the advantages of using it for the satisfaction of basic needs? With the help of machine learning we can train the engine with data from various sites and ease the process of finding a place.

# Related Work

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## Units

* Use either SI (MKS) or CGS as primary units. (SI units are encouraged.) English units may be used as secondary units (in parentheses). An exception would be the use of English units as identifiers in trade, such as “3.5-inch disk drive”.
* Avoid combining SI and CGS units, such as current in amperes and magnetic field in oersteds. This often leads to confusion because equations do not balance dimensionally. If you must use mixed units, clearly state the units for each quantity that you use in an equation.
* Do not mix complete spellings and abbreviations of units: “Wb/m2” or “webers per square meter”, not “webers/m2”. Spell out units when they appear in text: “. . . a few henries”, not “. . . a few H”.

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* Use a zero before decimal points: “0.25”, not “.25”. Use “cm3”, not “cc”. (*bullet list*)

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Number equations consecutively. Equation numbers, within parentheses, are to position flush right, as in (1), using a right tab stop. To make your equations more compact, you may use the solidus ( / ), the exp function, or appropriate exponents. Italicize Roman symbols for quantities and variables, but not Greek symbols. Use a long dash rather than a hyphen for a minus sign. Punctuate equations with commas or periods when they are part of a sentence, as in:

*a**b* 

Note that the equation is centered using a center tab stop. Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been defined before or immediately following the equation. Use “(1)”, not “Eq. (1)” or “equation (1)”, except at the beginning of a sentence: “Equation (1) is . . .”

## Some Common Mistakes

* The word “data” is plural, not singular.
* The subscript for the permeability of vacuum **0, and other common scientific constants, is zero with subscript formatting, not a lowercase letter “o”.
* In American English, commas, semicolons, periods, question and exclamation marks are located within quotation marks only when a complete thought or name is cited, such as a title or full quotation. When quotation marks are used, instead of a bold or italic typeface, to highlight a word or phrase, punctuation should appear outside of the quotation marks. A parenthetical phrase or statement at the end of a sentence is punctuated outside of the closing parenthesis (like this). (A parenthetical sentence is punctuated within the parentheses.)
* A graph within a graph is an “inset”, not an “insert”. The word alternatively is preferred to the word “alternately” (unless you really mean something that alternates).
* Do not use the word “essentially” to mean “approximately” or “effectively”.
* In your paper title, if the words “that uses” can accurately replace the word “using”, capitalize the “u”; if not, keep using lower-cased.
* Be aware of the different meanings of the homophones “affect” and “effect”, “complement” and “compliment”, “discreet” and “discrete”, “principal” and “principle”.
* Do not confuse “imply” and “infer”.
* The prefix “non” is not a word; it should be joined to the word it modifies, usually without a hyphen.
* There is no period after the “et” in the Latin abbreviation “et al.”.
* The abbreviation “i.e.” means “that is”, and the abbreviation “e.g.” means “for example”.

An excellent style manual for science writers is [7].

<https://www.csee.umbc.edu/courses/471/papers/turing.pdf>

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<https://www.simplypsychology.org/maslow.html>

# Conclusion

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##### References

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