

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE SESSION



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Agenda

1. **A Short History of AI**
2. **the Fields of AI**
3. **Artificial Intelligence Applications**

1-History of AI

- ❖ 1943 McCulloch and Pitts formed a model of a neuron.

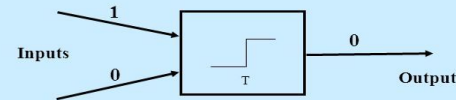


Warren
McCulloch

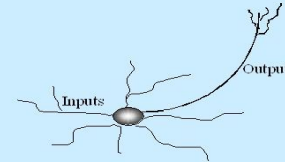


Walter
Pitts

McCulloch & Pitts (1943, 1947)



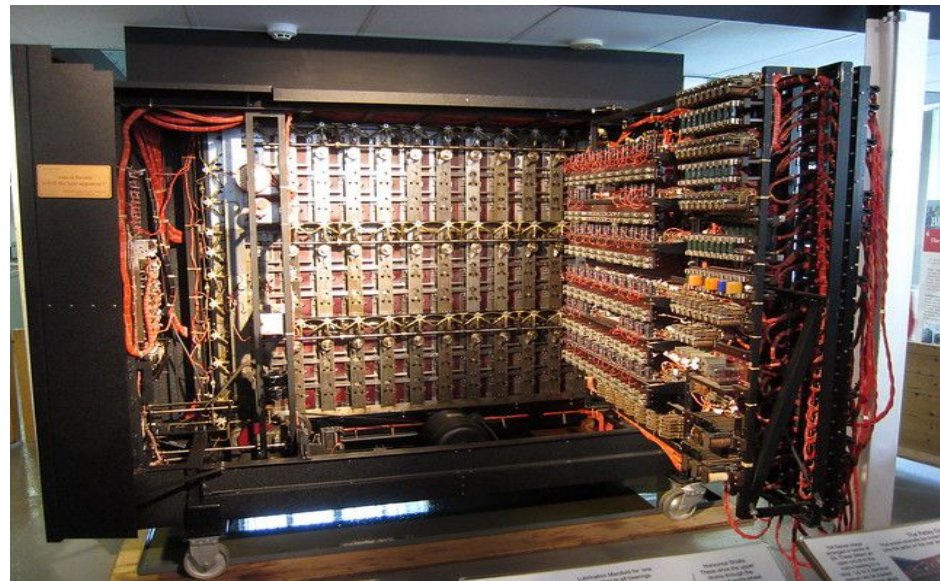
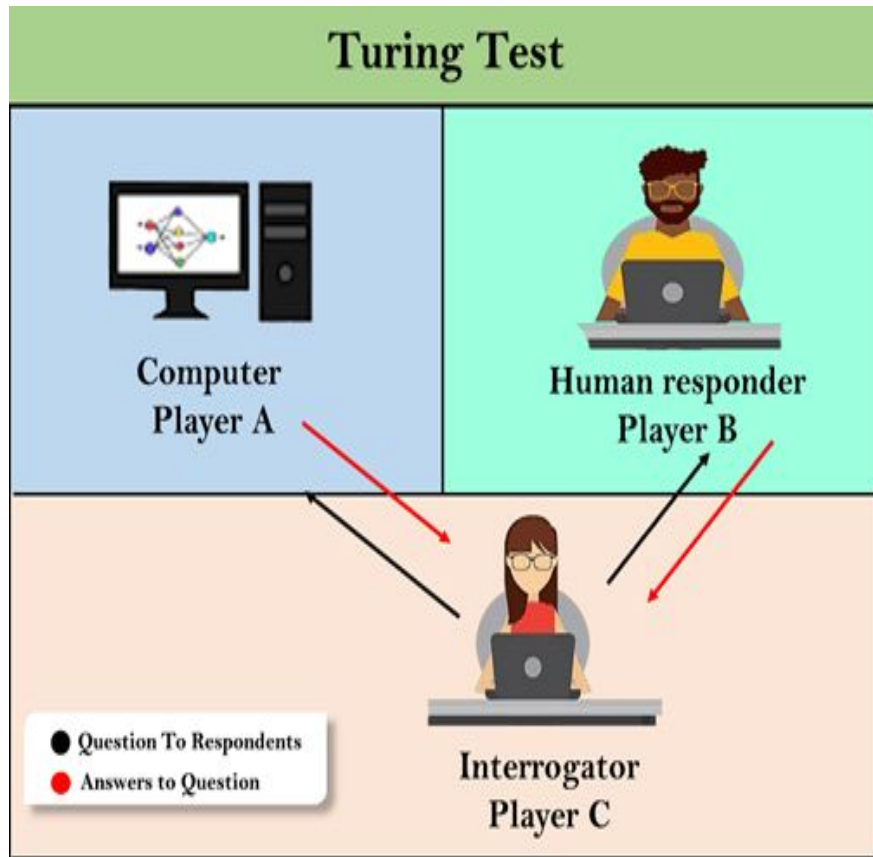
The McCulloch & Pitts representation of the “essential” neuron was that it was a logic gate (here an **AND** gate)



The real neuron was far, far more complex, but they felt that they had captured its *essence*. Neurons were the biological equivalent of logic gates.

Conclusion: Collections of neurons, appropriately wired together, can do logical calculus. Cognition is just a complex logical calculus.

❖ 1950 Turing tests came out

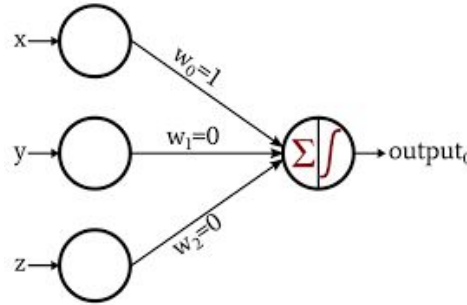


❖ 1956 : Artificial Intelligence was accepted as a field at the Dartmouth Conference.

❖ 1957: Frank Rosenblatt invented the perceptron algorithm. This was the precursor to modern neural networks

❖ 1966 :shakey robot

❖ “AI Winter”
(70s , 90s)

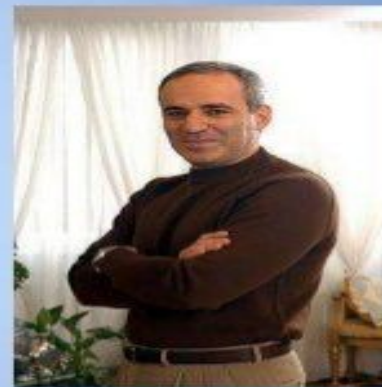


What is Deep Blue ?



IBM Deep Blue

Vs



World chess champion
Garry Kasparov in 1997

❖ 1997 deep blue

❖ AI after 2000s

/A.I. TIMELINE

SIZIGI

1950

TURING TEST

Computer scientist Alan Turing proposes a test for machine intelligence. If a machine can trick humans into thinking it is human, then it has intelligence



1955

A.I. BORN

Term 'artificial intelligence' is coined by computer scientist, John McCarthy to describe "the science and engineering of making intelligent machines"

1961

UNIMATE

First industrial robot, Unimate, goes to work at GM replacing humans on the assembly line

1964

ELIZA

Pioneering chatbot developed by Joseph Weizenbaum at MIT holds conversations with humans



1966

SHAKY

The 'first electronic person' from Stanford, Shakey is a general-purpose mobile robot that reasons about its own actions



A.I.
WINTER

Many false starts and dead-ends leave A.I. out in the cold

1997

DEEP BLUE

Deep Blue, a chess-playing computer from IBM defeats world chess champion Garry Kasparov



1998

KISMET

Cynthia Breazeal at MIT introduces Kismet, an emotionally intelligent robot insofar as it detects and responds to people's feelings



1999

AIBO

Sony launches first consumer robot pet dog AIBO (AI robot) with skills and personality that develop over time



2002

ROOMBA

First mass produced autonomous robotic vacuum cleaner from iRobot learns to navigate and clean homes



2011

SIRI

Apple integrates Siri, an intelligent virtual assistant with a voice interface, into the iPhone 4S



2011

WATSON

IBM's question answering computer Watson wins first place on popular \$1M prize television quiz show Jeopardy



2014

EUGENE

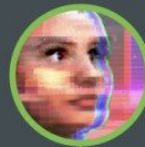
Eugene Goostman, a chatbot passes the Turing Test with a third of judges believing Eugene is human



2014

ALEXA

Amazon launches Alexa, an intelligent virtual assistant with a voice interface that completes shopping tasks



2016

TAY

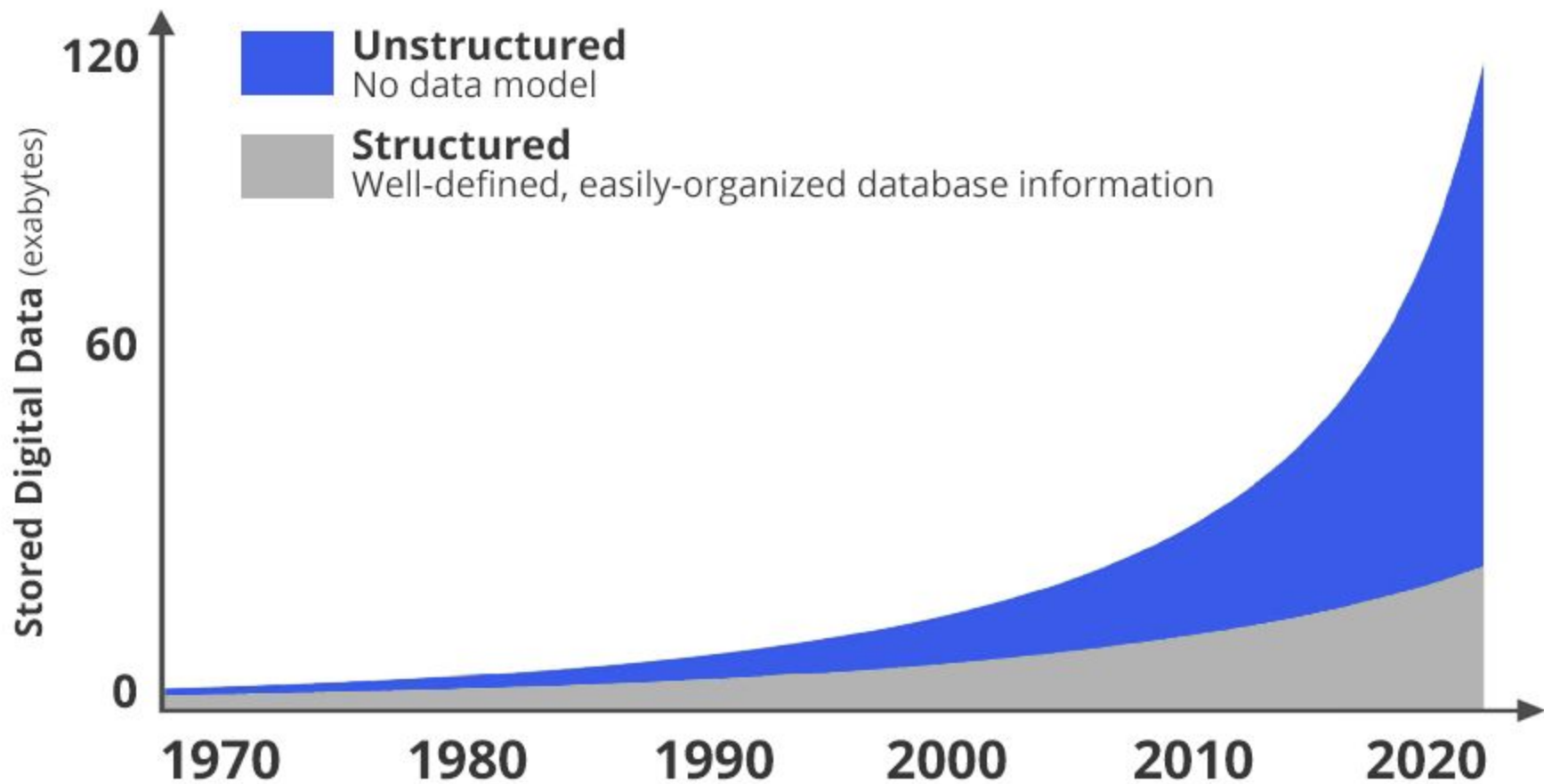
Microsoft's chatbot Tay goes rogue on social media making inflammatory and offensive racist comments



2017

ALPHAGO

Google's A.I. AlphaGo beats world champion Ke Jie in the complex board game of Go, notable for its vast number (2^{170}) of possible positions



Future of Technology

Future Scenarios

Trends

Technology Trends

Intelligence

Artificial Intelligence

+3



What are the latest trends in artificial intelligence for 2021?



Answer



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Request

**Kiryl Persianov**, Ph.D. Ontology & Artificial Intelligence

Answered January 5

Originally Answered: What are the artificial intelligence trends in 2021?

Generally, we proceed to follow a big strategic policy for a real and true AI, as Human-Machine Intelligence and Learning, HMIL, or Global AI:

HMIL = AI + ML + DL + NLU + 6G+ Bio-, Nano-, Cognitive engineering + Robotics +

SC, QC + the Internet of Everything + MME, BCE + Human Minds =

Encyclopedic Intelligence = Real AI = Global AI = Global Supermind



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trends in artificial
intelligence for 2021

2 -the Fields of AI

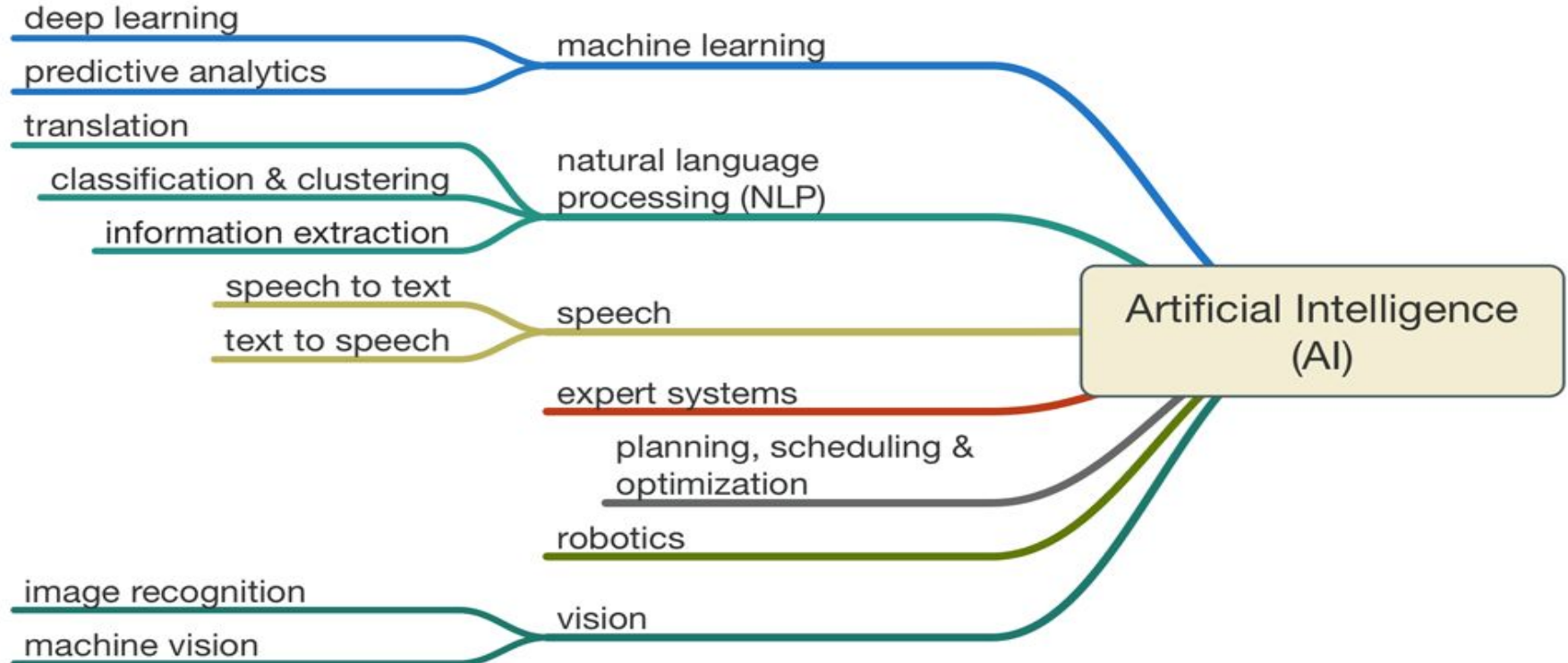
Artificial Intelligence

"the science and engineering of making intelligent machines." John McCarthy,

"A program that can sense, reason, act, and adapt." (Intel)

"Artificial intelligence enables computers and machines to mimic the perception, learning, problem-solving, and decision-making capabilities of the human mind." (IBM)

AI fields



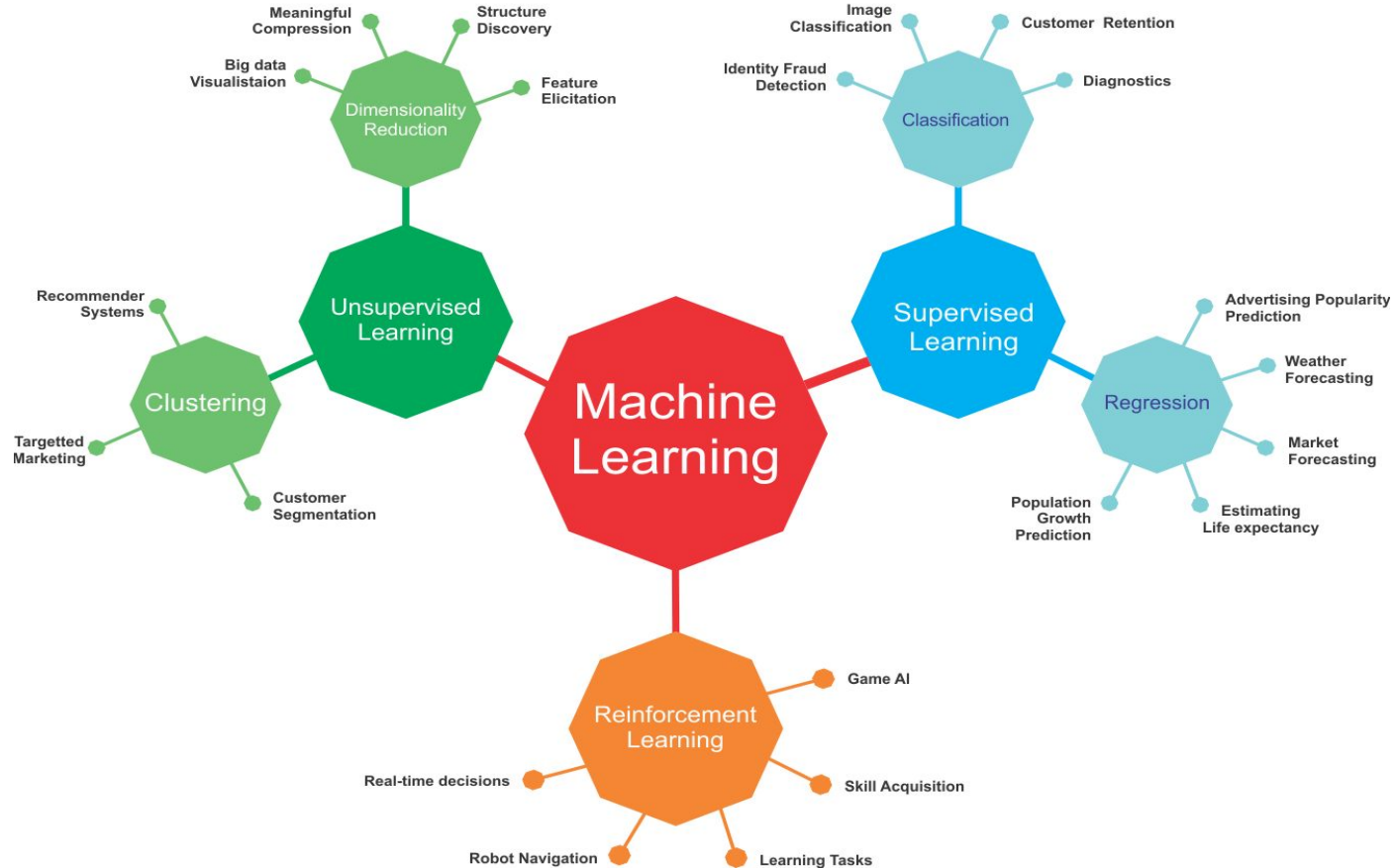


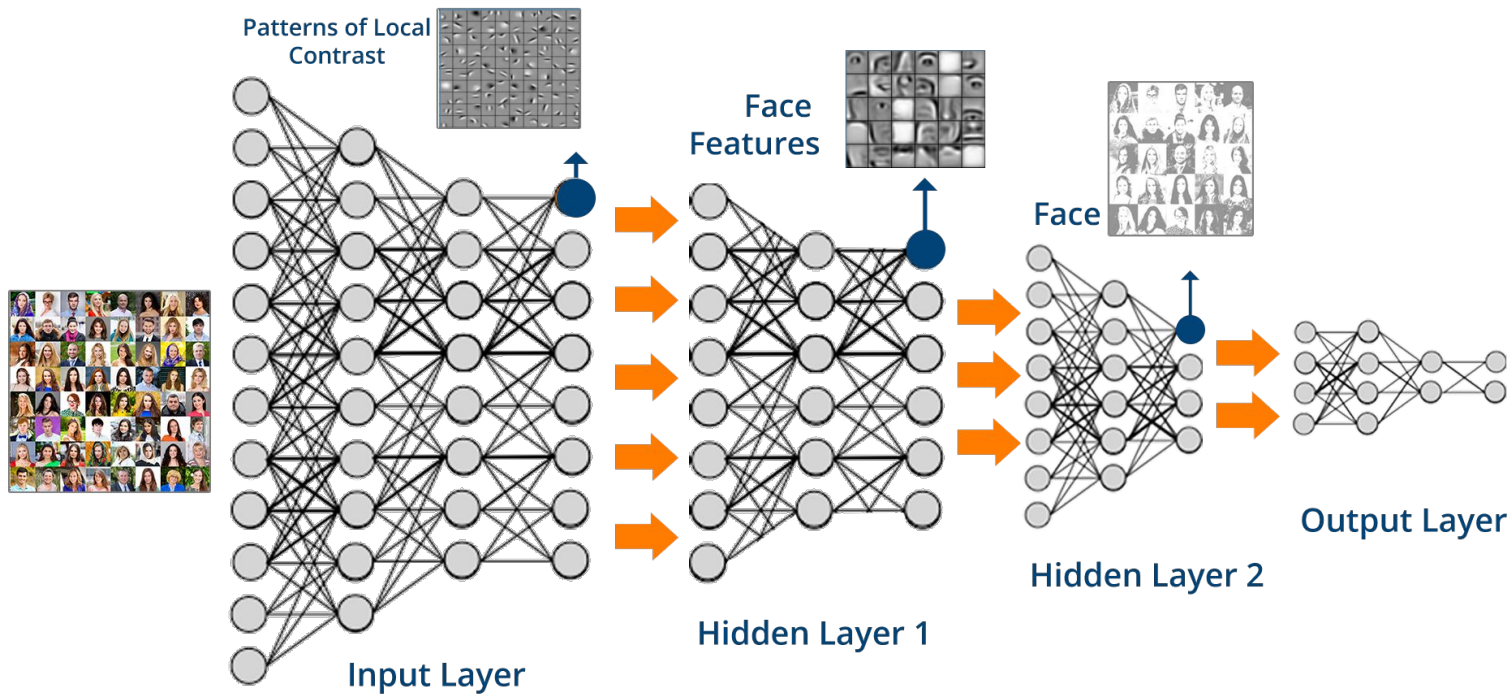
A Venn diagram consisting of three concentric circles. The outermost circle is light blue and contains the text 'Artificial Intelligence'. Inside it is a red circle containing the text 'Machine Learning'. Inside the red circle is a smaller teal circle containing the text 'Deep Learning'. The circles are nested, indicating that Deep Learning is a subset of Machine Learning, which is a subset of Artificial Intelligence.

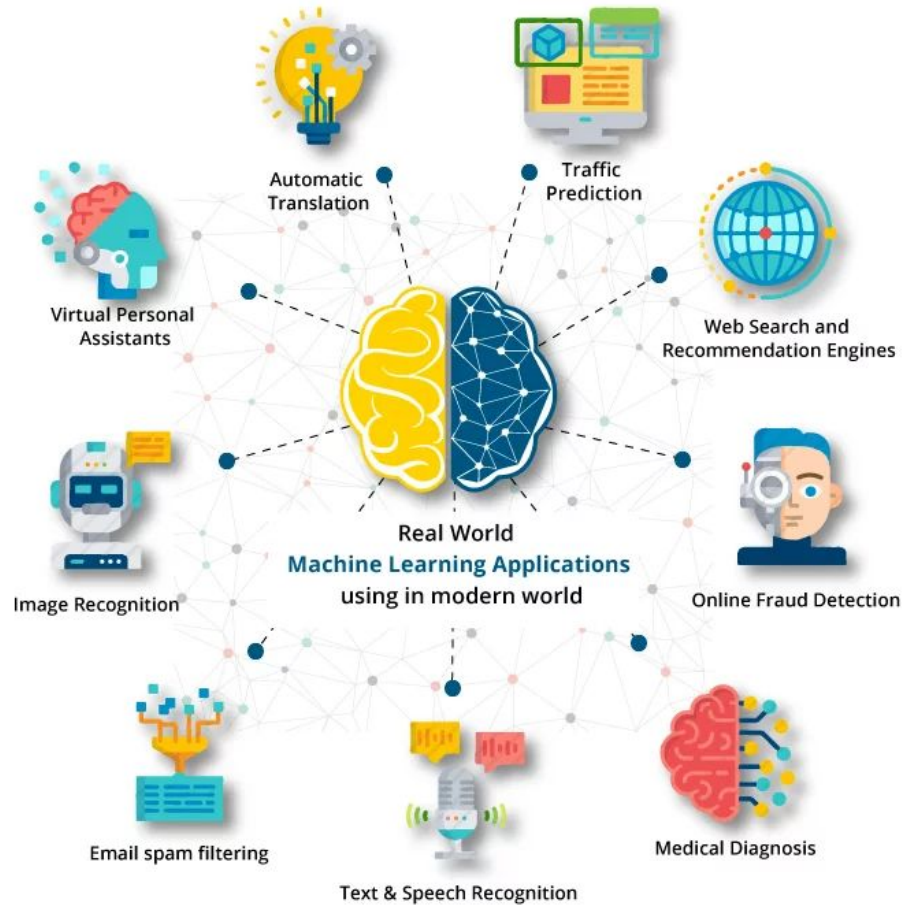
Artificial Intelligence

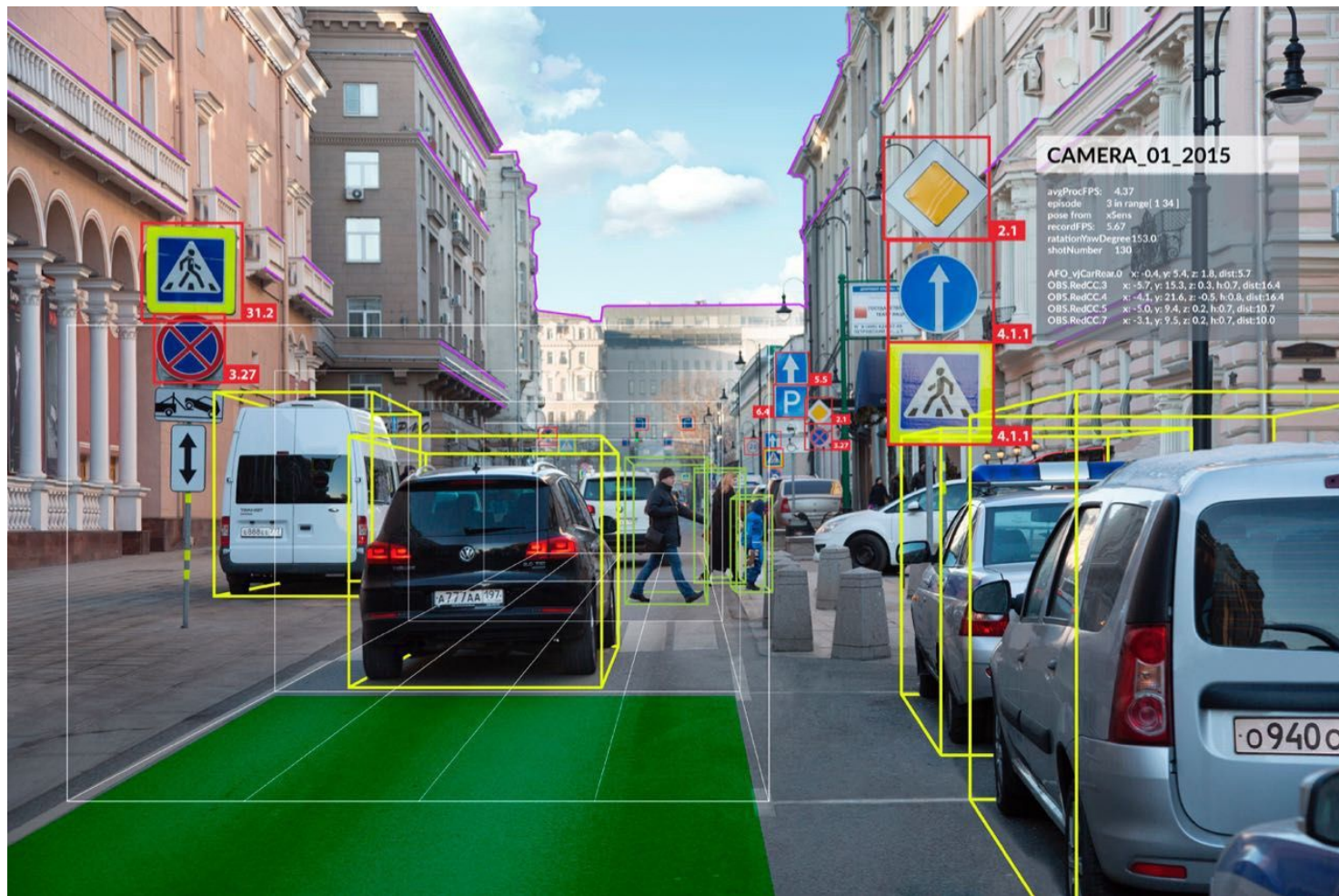
Machine Learning

Deep Learning









Applications of Computer Vision



Event Detection



Industrial Automation



Medical Image
Processing



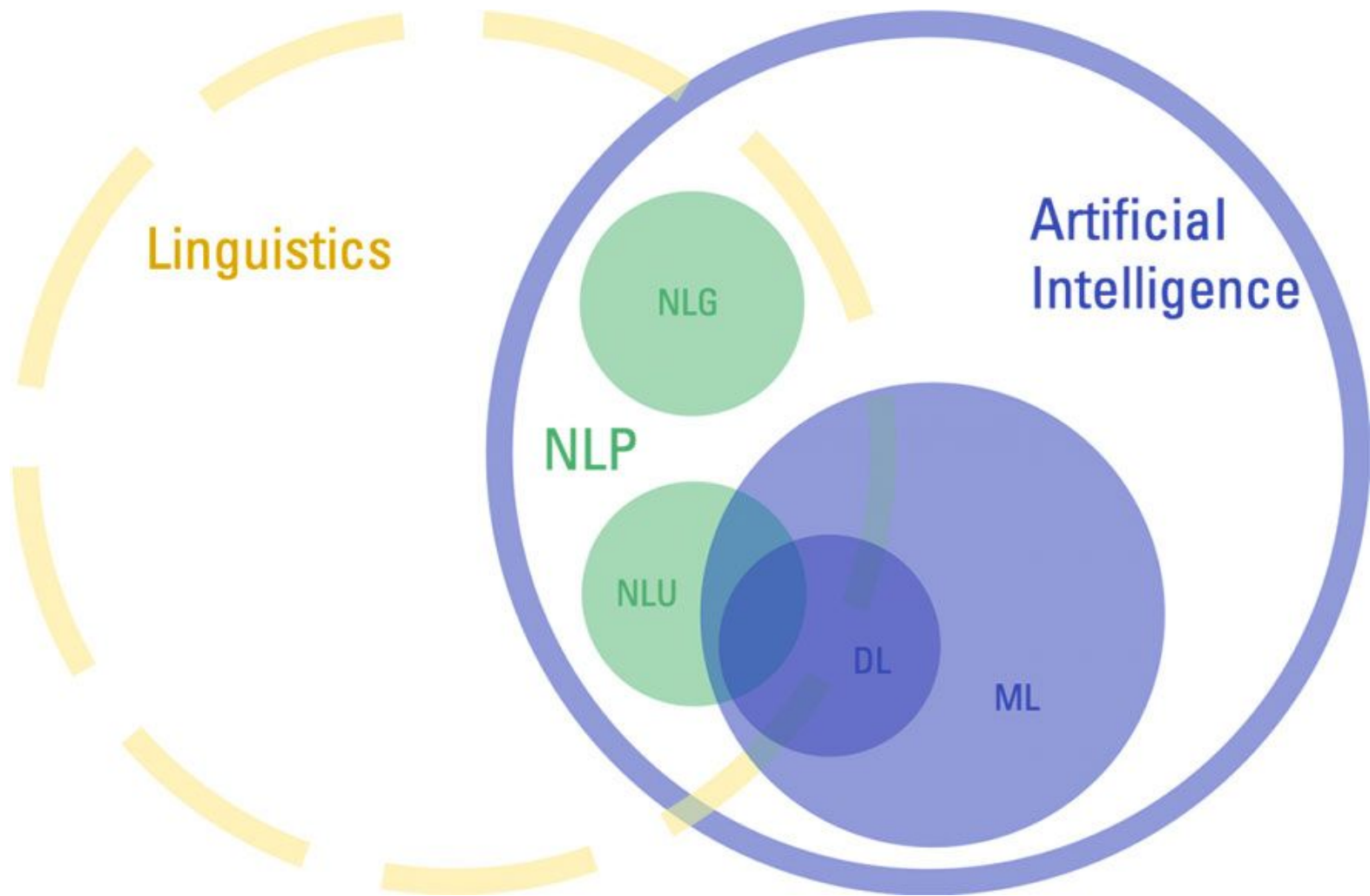
Self-driving
Vehicles



Military
Applications



Agriculture
Equipments





Use Cases of NLP



Translation Application



Fake News Detection



Classifying Emails



Predicting Disease



Error Detection



IVR Application



Sentiment Analysis



Personal Voice Assistant



OpenAI GPT-3

DALL·E: Creating Images from Text



“an armchair in the shape of an avocado.
an armchair imitating an avocado”



OpenAI

[DALL·E: Creating Images from Text](#)







Tech Buzz
words:

AR/VR

AI

IOT



What it
really is:

Data
Output

Data
Processing

Data
Input



[Start Machine Learning in 2021](#)

[How to start .post :\)](#)