**Report of smy work**

**Link of page:** <https://mohamedtarek3375704.github.io/newpage/>

**I created website for this topic:**

**Artificial intelligence** (**AI**)

is [intelligence](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intelligence) demonstrated by [machines](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Machine), unlike the **natural intelligence** [displayed by humans](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_intelligence) and [animals](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Animal_cognition), which involves consciousness and emotionality. The distinction between the former and the latter categories is often revealed by the acronym chosen. 'Strong' AI is usually labelled as [artificial general intelligence](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artificial_general_intelligence) (AGI) while attempts to emulate 'natural' intelligence have been called artificial biological intelligence (ABI). Leading AI textbooks define the field as the study of "[intelligent agents](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intelligent_agent)": any device that perceives its environment and takes actions that maximize its chance of achieving its goals.[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artificial_intelligence#cite_note-Definition_of_AI-3) Colloquially, the term "artificial intelligence" is often used to describe machines that mimic "cognitive" functions that humans associate with the [human mind](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_mind), such as "learning" and "problem solving".[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artificial_intelligence#cite_note-FOOTNOTERussellNorvig20092-4)

As machines become increasingly capable, tasks considered to require "intelligence" are often removed from the definition of AI, a phenomenon known as the [AI effect](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/AI_effect).[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artificial_intelligence#cite_note-5) A quip in Tesler's Theorem says "AI is whatever hasn't been done yet."[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artificial_intelligence#cite_note-6) For instance, [optical character recognition](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Optical_character_recognition) is frequently excluded from things considered to be AI,[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artificial_intelligence#cite_note-7) having become a routine technology.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artificial_intelligence#cite_note-8) Modern machine capabilities generally classified as AI include successfully [understanding human speech](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_language_understanding),[[9]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artificial_intelligence#cite_note-FOOTNOTERussellNorvig2009-9) competing at the highest level in [strategic game](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Strategic_game) systems (such as [chess](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chess) and [Go](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Go_(game))),[[10]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artificial_intelligence#cite_note-bbc-alphago-10) and also [imperfect-information](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imperfect_information) games like [poker](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poker),[[11]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artificial_intelligence#cite_note-Cepheus_poker_bot-11) [self-driving cars](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Self-driving_car), intelligent routing in [content delivery networks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Content_delivery_network), and [military simulations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Military_simulations).[[12]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artificial_intelligence#cite_note-12)

Artificial intelligence was founded as an academic discipline in 1955, and in the years since has experienced several waves of optimism,[[13]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artificial_intelligence#cite_note-Optimism_of_early_AI-13)[[14]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artificial_intelligence#cite_note-AI_in_the_80s-14) followed by disappointment and the loss of funding (known as an "[AI winter](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/AI_winter)"),[[15]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artificial_intelligence#cite_note-First_AI_winter-15)[[16]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artificial_intelligence#cite_note-Second_AI_winter-16) followed by new approaches, success and renewed funding.[[14]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artificial_intelligence#cite_note-AI_in_the_80s-14)[[17]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artificial_intelligence#cite_note-AI_in_2000s-17) After [AlphaGo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/AlphaGo) defeated a professional Go player in 2015, artificial intelligence once again attracted widespread global attention.[[18]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artificial_intelligence#cite_note-18) For most of its history, AI research has been divided into sub-fields that often fail to communicate with each other.[[19]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artificial_intelligence#cite_note-Fragmentation_of_AI-19) These sub-fields are based on technical considerations, such as particular goals (e.g. "[robotics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robotics)" or "[machine learning](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Machine_learning)"),[[20]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artificial_intelligence#cite_note-Problems_of_AI-20) the use of particular tools ("[logic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Logic)" or [artificial neural networks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artificial_neural_network)), or deep philosophical differences.[[23]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artificial_intelligence#cite_note-Biological_intelligence_vs._intelligence_in_general-23)[[24]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artificial_intelligence#cite_note-Neats_vs._scruffies-24)[[25]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artificial_intelligence#cite_note-Symbolic_vs._sub-symbolic-25) Sub-fields have also been based on social factors (particular institutions or the work of particular researchers).[[19]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artificial_intelligence#cite_note-Fragmentation_of_AI-19)

The traditional problems (or goals) of AI research include [reasoning](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Automated_reasoning), [knowledge representation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Knowledge_representation), [planning](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Automated_planning_and_scheduling), [learning](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Machine_learning), [natural language processing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_language_processing), [perception](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Machine_perception) and the ability to move and manipulate objects.[[20]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artificial_intelligence#cite_note-Problems_of_AI-20) AGI is among the field's long-term goals.[[26]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artificial_intelligence#cite_note-General_intelligence-26) Approaches include [statistical methods](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artificial_intelligence#Statistical), [computational intelligence](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artificial_intelligence#Sub-symbolic), and [traditional symbolic AI](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artificial_intelligence#Symbolic). Many tools are used in AI, including versions of search and mathematical optimization, artificial neural networks, and methods based on statistics, probability and economics. The AI field draws upon [computer science](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_science), [information engineering](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Information_engineering_(field)), [mathematics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mathematics), [psychology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Psychology), [linguistics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linguistics), [philosophy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philosophy), and many other fields.

The field was founded on the assumption that human intelligence "can be so precisely described that a machine can be made to simulate it".[[27]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artificial_intelligence#cite_note-27) This raises philosophical arguments about the mind and the ethics of creating artificial beings endowed with human-like intelligence. These issues have been explored by [myth](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_AI#AI_in_myth,_fiction_and_speculation), [fiction](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artificial_intelligence_in_fiction) and [philosophy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philosophy_of_AI) since [antiquity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ancient_history).[[32]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artificial_intelligence#cite_note-McCorduck's_thesis-32) Some people also consider AI to be [a danger to humanity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Existential_risk) if it progresses unabated.[[33]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artificial_intelligence#cite_note-33)[[34]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artificial_intelligence#cite_note-34) Others believe that AI, unlike previous technological revolutions, will create a [risk of mass unemployment](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Technological_unemployment#21st_century).[[35]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artificial_intelligence#cite_note-guardian_jobs_debate-35)

In the twenty-first century, AI techniques have experienced a resurgence following concurrent advances in [computer power](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_performance), large amounts of [data](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Big_data), and theoretical understanding; and AI techniques have become an essential part of the [technology industry](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Technology_industry), helping to solve many challenging problems in computer science, [software engineering](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software_engineering) and [operations research](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Operations_research).[[36]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artificial_intelligence#cite_note-AI_widely_used-36)[[17]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artificial_intelligence#cite_note-AI_in_2000s-17)

**source / wikipedia**

**1**Graphical user interface, website

Description automatically generated