Name: Omar Mohamed Mostafa Ali ELNAEB

*B.N/3*

Github link: <https://github.com/Omar-Mohamed2002>

Github pages: <https://omar-mohamed2002.github.io/Html.elnaeb/>

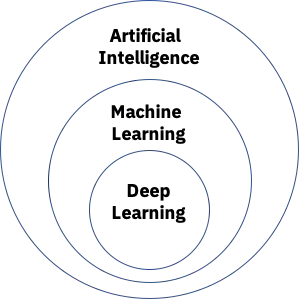
*TOPIC: Artificial intelligence*

*Application brief: Artificial intelligence, defined as intelligence exhibited by machines, has many applications in today's society. More specifically, it is Weak AI, the form of AI where programs are developed to perform specific tasks, that is being utilized for a wide range of activities including medical diagnosis, electronic trading platforms, robot control, and remote sensing. AI has been used to develop and advance numerous fields and industries, including finance, healthcare, education, transportation, and more.*

### SCREENSHOTS:

# Deep learning vs. machine learning

* [**main page**](file:///D:\html\main%20padge.html)
* [**meaning of artificial intelligence**](file:///D:\html\meaning%20of%20artificial%20intelligence.html)
* [**Artificial intelligence applications**](file:///D:\html\Artificial%20intelligence%20applications.html)
* [**History of artificial intelligence**](file:///D:\html\History%20of%20artificial%20intelligence.html)
* [**Deep learning vs. machine learning**](file:///D:\html\Deep%20learning%20vs.%20machine%20learning.html)

**Deep learning vs. machine learning  Since deep learning and machine learning tend to be used interchangeably, it’s worth noting the nuances between the two. As mentioned above, both deep learning and machine learning are sub-fields of artificial intelligence, and deep learning is actually a sub-field of machine learning. Visual Representation of how AI, ML and DL relate to one another Deep learning is actually comprised of neural networks. “Deep” in deep learning refers to a neural network comprised of more than three layers—which would be inclusive of the inputs and the output—can be considered a deep learning algorithm. This is generally represented using the following diagram:**

# Artificial intelligence main page

## [main page](file:///D:\html\main%20padge.html)

## [meaning of artificial intelligence](file:///D:\html\meaning%20of%20artificial%20intelligence.html)

## [Artificial intelligence applications](file:///D:\html\Artificial%20intelligence%20applications.html)

## [History of artificial intelligence](file:///D:\html\History%20of%20artificial%20intelligence.html)

## [Deep learning vs. machine learning](file:///D:\html\Deep%20learning%20vs.%20machine%20learning.html)

## [artificial-intelligence](https://www.ibm.com/cloud/learn/what-is-artificial-intelligence#toc-types-of-a-qfpGa56l)

## THIS is the main page of artificial intelligence

*Source code:*

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<h1>artificial intelligence main page</h1>

<h2><links :></h2.>

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    <li><a href="meaning of artificial intelligence.html">meaning of artificial intelligence </a></li>

    <li><a href="Artificial intelligence applications.html">Artificial intelligence applications</a></li>

    <li><a href="History of artificial intelligence.html">History of artificial intelligence</a></li>

    <li><a href="Deep learning vs. machine learning.html">Deep learning vs. machine learning</a></li>

    <li><a href="https://www.ibm.com/cloud/learn/what-is-artificial-intelligence#toc-types-of-a-qfpGa56l">artificial-intelligence</a></li>

</ul>

THIS is the main page of artificial intelligence

</body>

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<h1>artificial intelligence applications</h1>

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<h3>Artificial intelligence applications:

    There are numerous, real-world applications of AI systems today. Below are some of the most common examples:

    Speech Recognition: It is also known as automatic speech recognition (ASR), computer speech recognition, or speech-to-text, and it is a capability which uses natural language processing (NLP) to process human speech into a written format. Many mobile devices incorporate speech recognition into their systems to conduct voice search—e.g. Siri—or provide more accessibility around texting.

    Customer Service:  Online chatbots are replacing human agents along the customer journey. They answer frequently asked questions (FAQs) around topics, like shipping, or provide personalized advice, cross-selling products or suggesting sizes for users, changing the way we think about customer engagement across websites and social media platforms. Examples include messaging bots on e-commerce sites with virtual agents, messaging apps, such as Slack and Facebook Messenger, and tasks usually done by virtual assistants and voice assistants.

    Computer Vision: This AI technology enables computers and systems to derive meaningful information from digital images, videos and other visual inputs, and based on those inputs, it can take action. This ability to provide recommendations distinguishes it from image recognition tasks. Powered by convolutional neural networks, computer vision has applications within photo tagging in social media, radiology imaging in healthcare, and self-driving cars within the automotive industry.

    Recommendation Engines: Using past consumption behavior data, AI algorithms can help to discover data trends that can be used to develop more effective cross-selling strategies. This is used to make relevant add-on recommendations to customers during the checkout process for online retailers.

    Automated stock trading: Designed to optimize stock portfolios, AI-driven high-frequency trading platforms make thousands or even millions of trades per day without human intervention.</h3>

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<h1>Deep learning vs. machine learning</h1>

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</ul>

<h3>Deep learning vs. machine learning

    <img src="https://1.cms.s81c.com/sites/default/files/2021-05-03/Artificial%20Intelligence%20Circles.jpeg" alt="photo">

    Since deep learning and machine learning tend to be used interchangeably, it’s worth noting the nuances between the two. As mentioned above, both deep learning and machine learning are sub-fields of artificial intelligence, and deep learning is actually a sub-field of machine learning.

    Visual Representation of how AI, ML and DL relate to one another

    Deep learning is actually comprised of neural networks. “Deep” in deep learning refers to a neural network comprised of more than three layers—which would be inclusive of the inputs and the output—can be considered a deep learning algorithm. This is generally represented using the following diagram:

<h4>  <img src="https://1.cms.s81c.com/sites/default/files/2021-04-15/ICLH\_Diagram\_Batch\_01\_03-DeepNeuralNetwork-WHITEBG.png" alt="photo"></h4>

    Diagram of Deep Neural Network

    The way in which deep learning and machine learning differ is in how each algorithm learns. Deep learning automates much of the feature extraction piece of the process, eliminating some of the manual human intervention required and enabling the use of larger data sets. You can think of deep learning as "scalable machine learning" as Lex Fridman noted in same MIT lecture from above. Classical, or "non-deep", machine learning is more dependent on human intervention to learn. Human experts determine the hierarchy of features to understand the differences between data inputs, usually requiring more structured data to learn.

    "Deep" machine learning can leverage labeled datasets, also known as supervised learning, to inform its algorithm, but it doesn’t necessarily require a labeled dataset. It can ingest unstructured data in its raw form (e.g. text, images), and it can automatically determine the hierarchy of features which distinguish different categories of data from one another. Unlike machine learning, it doesn't require human intervention to process data, allowing us to scale machine learning in more interesting ways.

</h3>

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