**Types of AI**, their definitions, and their availability today, perfect for a speech:

**1. Narrow AI (Weak AI)**

**Definition**: AI designed to perform *one specific task*—like recognizing faces, translating languages, or recommending songs.  
**Availability**: *Everywhere today!*

* Examples: Siri/Alexa, spam filters, self-driving car systems, ChatGPT.
* These systems are brilliant at their job but can’t do anything beyond their training.

**2. General AI (Strong AI)**

**Definition**: A *hypothetical* AI that can think, learn, and adapt like a human across *any task*—common sense, creativity, and emotions included.  
**Availability**: *Doesn’t exist yet*.

* Scientists debate if it’s even possible. Think “Star Trek’s Data” or “Westworld’s hosts”—still science fiction.

**3. Super AI**

**Definition**: AI that surpasses *human intelligence* in every way.  
**Availability**: *Purely theoretical*. Raises big ethical questions: “Will it solve climate change or end humanity?”

**Types Based on Functionality**

**(What they can DO today vs. the future)**

**1. Reactive Machines**

* **Definition**: Follows pre-programmed rules *without memory or learning*.
* **Example**: IBM’s Deep Blue (beat chess champion Kasparov in 1997).
* **Availability**: Rare today—too rigid for modern needs.

**2. Limited Memory AI**

* **Definition**: Learns from *past data* to improve decisions.
* **Example**: Self-driving cars (analyze traffic patterns), ChatGPT (learns from text).
* **Availability**: *Dominates modern AI*—used in chatbots, fraud detection, and medical diagnosis.

**3. Theory of Mind AI**

* **Definition**: AI that understands *emotions, intentions, and social cues*.
* **Availability**: In early research labs (e.g., robots detecting human moods). Not yet reliable.

**4. Self-aware AI**

* **Definition**: AI with *consciousness*—aware of itself and its existence.
* **Availability**: *Pure speculation*. Exists only in philosophy and sci-fi.

**Takeaway for Your Speech**

“Today, we live in the age of **Narrow AI**—smart tools that enhance our lives, but still lack true understanding. The future? It’s a canvas we’re painting. Will AI stay our tool, or become a teammate? The answer lies in how we innovate *responsibly*.”

**AI Capabilities**

**Artificial Narrow AI (Weak AI)**: This is the only type of AI that currently exists, capable of performing specific tasks but requiring human training. It cannot operate outside its defined task.

**Artificial General Intelligence (AGI)**: A theoretical concept that would allow AI to learn and perform new tasks independently, without human intervention

**Artificial Super Intelligence**: This hypothetical AI would surpass human cognitive abilities, possessing emotions, needs, and beliefs of its own

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**AI Functionalities**

**Reactive Machine AI**: Designed for specific tasks, this AI analyzes data to produce intelligent outputs. An example is IBM's Deep Blue, which defeated a chess grandmaster by predicting outcomes based on board analysis

**Limited Memory AI:** This type can recall past events and use data to improve performance over time. Generative AI chatbots exemplify this functionality by predicting text or visual elements based on context

**Theoretical AI Capabilities**

**Theory of Mind AI:** This AI would understand human thoughts and emotions, personalizing interactions based on individual emotional needs. Emotion AI is a developing form of this

**Self-Aware AI:** Considered the most advanced and potentially alarming, this AI would understand its own internal states, leading to its own emotions and beliefs.

In summary, while there are seven types of AI classified into capabilities and functionalities, only three types—narrow AI, AGI, and super AI—currently exist, highlighting the ongoing journey of AI development