



## Artificial Intelligence - 1

### What is Artificial Intelligence (AI)?

In today's world, technology is growing very fast, and we are getting in touch with different new technologies day by day.

Here, one of the booming technologies of computer science is Artificial Intelligence which is ready to create a new revolution in the world by making intelligent machines. The Artificial Intelligence is now all around us. It is currently working with a variety of subfields, ranging from general to specific, such as self-driving cars, playing chess, proving theorems, playing music, Painting, etc.

Artificial Intelligence is composed of two words **Artificial** and **Intelligence**, where Artificial defines "man-made," and intelligence defines "thinking power", hence AI means "a man-made thinking power."

Artificial Intelligence exists when a machine can have human based skills such as learning, reasoning, and solving problems

With Artificial Intelligence you do not need to preprogram a machine to do some work, despite that you can create a machine with programmed algorithms which can work with own intelligence, and that is the awesomeness of AI.

### Why Artificial Intelligence?

Before Learning about Artificial Intelligence, we should know that what is the importance of AI and why should we learn it. Following are some main reasons to learn about AI:

- With the help of AI, you can create such software or devices which can solve real-world problems very easily and with accuracy such as health issues, marketing, traffic issues, etc.
- With the help of AI, you can create your personal virtual Assistant, such as Cortana, Google Assistant, Siri, etc.
- With the help of AI, you can build such Robots which can work in an environment where survival of humans can be at risk.

- AI opens a path for other new technologies, new devices, and new Opportunities.

## Goals of Artificial Intelligence

Following are the main goals of Artificial Intelligence:

1. Replicate human intelligence
2. Solve Knowledge-intensive tasks
3. An intelligent connection of perception and action
4. Building a machine which can perform tasks that requires human intelligence such as:
  - Proving a theorem
  - Playing chess
  - Plan some surgical operation
  - Driving a car in traffic
5. Creating some system which can exhibit intelligent behavior, learn new things by itself, demonstrate, explain, and can advise to its user.

## Advantages of Artificial Intelligence

Following are some main advantages of Artificial Intelligence:

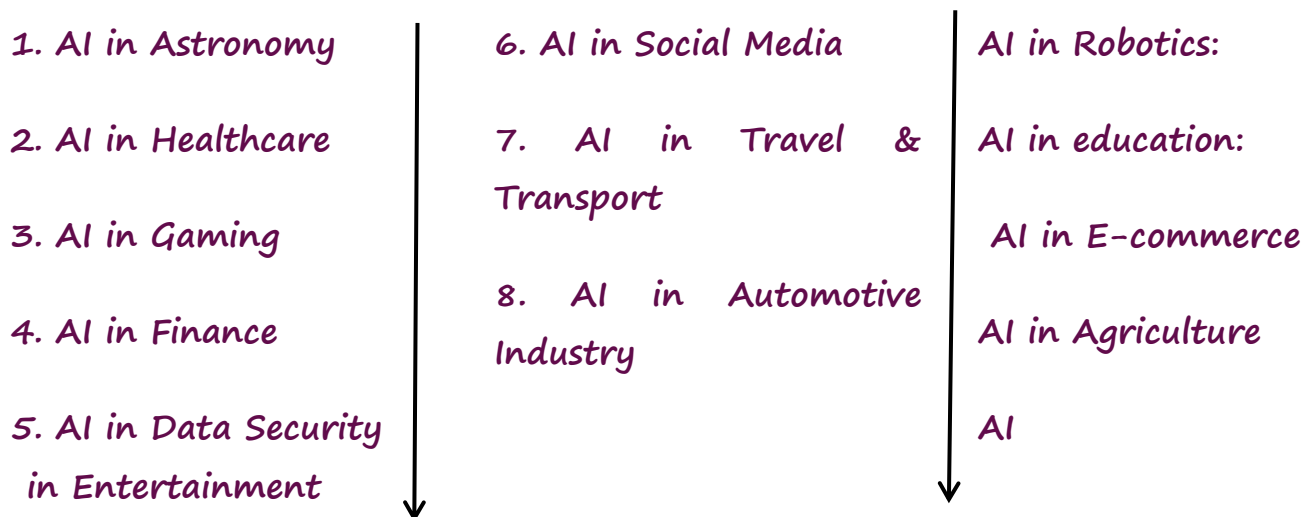
- **High Accuracy with less errors:** AI machines or systems are prone to less errors and high accuracy as it takes decisions as per pre-experience or information.
- **High-Speed:** AI systems can be of very high-speed and fast-decision making, because of that AI systems can beat a chess champion in the Chess game.
- **High reliability:** AI machines are highly reliable and can perform the same action multiple times with high accuracy.
- **Useful for risky areas:** AI machines can be helpful in situations such as defusing a bomb, exploring the ocean floor, where to employ a human can be risky.
- **Digital Assistant:** AI can be very useful to provide digital assistant to the users such as AI technology is currently used by various E-commerce websites to show the products as per customer requirement.
- **Useful as a public utility:** AI can be very useful for public utilities such as a self-driving car which can make our journey safer and hassle-free, facial recognition for security purpose, Natural language processing to communicate with the human in human-language, etc.

## Disadvantages of Artificial Intelligence

Every technology has some disadvantages, and the same goes for Artificial intelligence. Being so advantageous technology still, it has some disadvantages which we need to keep in our mind while creating an AI system. Following are the disadvantages of AI:

- **High Cost:** The hardware and software requirement of AI is very costly as it requires lots of maintenance to meet current world requirements.
- **Can't think out of the box:** Even we are making smarter machines with AI, but still they cannot work out of the box, as the robot will only do that work for which they are trained, or programmed.
- **No feelings and emotions:** AI machines can be an outstanding performer, but still it does not have the feeling so it cannot make any kind of emotional attachment with human, and may sometime be harmful for users if the proper care is not taken.
- **Increase dependency on machines:** With the increment of technology, people are getting more dependent on devices and hence they are losing their mental capabilities.
- **No Original Creativity:** As humans are so creative and can imagine some new ideas but still AI machines cannot beat this power of human intelligence and cannot be creative and imaginative.

## Application of AI

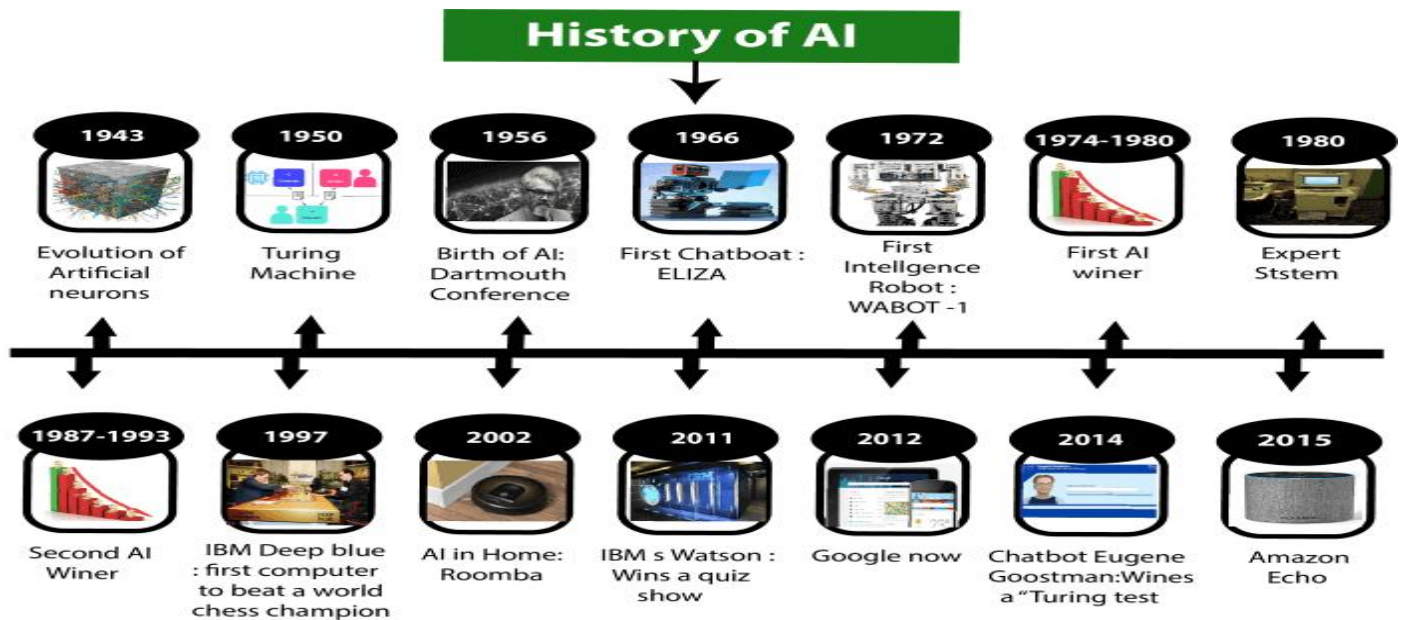


## History of Artificial Intelligence

Artificial Intelligence is not a new word and not a new technology for researchers. This technology is much older than you would imagine. Even there are the myths of Mechanical men in Ancient Greek and Egyptian Myths. Following are some milestones in the history of AI which defines the journey from the AI generation to till date development.

## History of Artificial Intelligence

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## Maturation of Artificial Intelligence (1943-1952)

- Year 1943: The first work which is now recognized as AI was done by Warren McCulloch and Walter Pitts in 1943. They proposed a model of artificial neurons.
- Year 1949: Donald Hebb demonstrated an updating rule for modifying the connection strength between neurons. His rule is now called **Hebbian learning**.
- Year 1950: The Alan Turing who was an English mathematician and pioneered Machine learning in 1950. Alan Turing publishes "**Computing Machinery and Intelligence**" in which he proposed a test. The test can check the machine's ability to exhibit intelligent behavior equivalent to human intelligence, called a **Turing test**.

## The birth of Artificial Intelligence (1952-1956)

- Year 1955: Allen Newell and Herbert A. Simon created the "first artificial intelligence program" which was named as "**Logic Theorist**". This program had proved 38 of 52 Mathematics theorems, and find new and more elegant proofs for some theorems.
- Year 1956: The word "Artificial Intelligence" first adopted by American Computer scientist John McCarthy at the Dartmouth Conference. For the first time, AI coined as an academic field.

At that time high-level computer languages such as FORTRAN, LISP, or COBOL were invented. And the enthusiasm for AI was very high at that time.

## The golden years-Early enthusiasm (1956-1974)

- Year 1966: The researchers emphasized developing algorithms which can solve mathematical problems. Joseph Weizenbaum created the first chatbot in 1966, which was named as ELIZA.
- Year 1972: The first intelligent humanoid robot was built in Japan which was named as WABOT-1.

## The first AI winter (1974-1980)

- The duration between years 1974 to 1980 was the first AI winter duration. AI winter refers to the time period where computer scientist dealt with a severe shortage of funding from government for AI researches.
- During AI winters, an interest of publicity on artificial intelligence was decreased.

## A boom of AI (1980-1987)

- **Year 1980:** After AI winter duration, AI came back with "Expert System". Expert systems were programmed that emulate the decision-making ability of a human expert.
- In the Year 1980, the first national conference of the American Association of Artificial Intelligence was held at Stanford University.

## The second AI winter (1987-1993)

- The duration between the years 1987 to 1993 was the second AI Winter duration.
- Again Investors and government stopped in funding for AI research as due to high cost but not efficient result. The expert system such as XCON was very cost effective.

## The emergence of intelligent agents (1993-2011)

- **Year 1997:** In the year 1997, IBM Deep Blue beats world chess champion, Gary Kasparov, and became the first computer to beat a world chess champion.
- **Year 2002:** for the first time, AI entered the home in the form of Roomba, a vacuum cleaner.
- **Year 2006:** AI came in the Business world till the year 2006. Companies like Facebook, Twitter, and Netflix also started using AI.

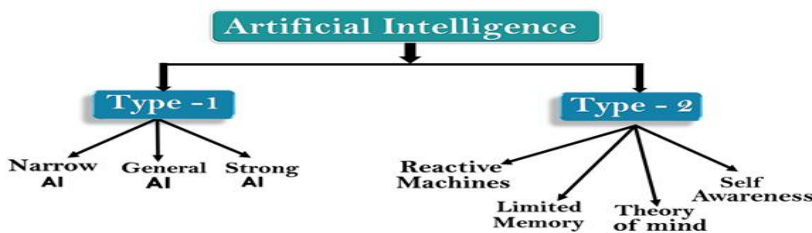
## Deep learning, big data and artificial general intelligence (2011-present)

- **Year 2011:** In the year 2011, IBM's Watson won jeopardy, a quiz show, where it had to solve the complex questions as well as riddles. Watson had proved that it could understand natural language and can solve tricky questions quickly.
- **Year 2012:** Google has launched an Android app feature "Google now", which was able to provide information to the user as a prediction.
- **Year 2014:** In the year 2014, Chatbot "Eugene Goostman" won a competition in the infamous "Turing test."
- **Year 2018:** The "Project Debater" from IBM debated on complex topics with two master debaters and also performed extremely well.
- Google has demonstrated an AI program "Duplex" which was a virtual assistant and which had taken hairdresser appointment on call, and lady on other side didn't notice that she was talking with the machine.

Now AI has developed to a remarkable level. The concept of Deep learning, big data, and data science are now trending like a boom. Nowadays companies like Google, Facebook, IBM, and Amazon are working with AI and creating amazing devices. The future of Artificial Intelligence is inspiring and will come with high intelligence.

## Types of Artificial Intelligence:

Artificial Intelligence can be divided in various types, there are mainly two types of main categorization which are based on capabilities and based on functionality of AI. Following is flow diagram which explain the types of AI.



### AI type-1: Based on Capabilities

#### 1. Weak AI or Narrow AI:

- Narrow AI is a type of AI which is able to perform a dedicated task with intelligence. The most common and currently available AI is Narrow AI in the world of Artificial Intelligence.
- Narrow AI cannot perform beyond its field or limitations, as it is only trained for one specific task. Hence it is also termed as weak AI. Narrow AI can fail in unpredictable ways if it goes beyond its limits.
- Apple Siri is a good example of Narrow AI, but it operates with a limited pre-defined range of functions.
- IBM's Watson supercomputer also comes under Narrow AI, as it uses an Expert system approach combined with Machine learning and natural language processing.
- Some Examples of Narrow AI are playing chess, purchasing suggestions on e-commerce site, self-driving cars, speech recognition, and image recognition.

#### 2. General AI:

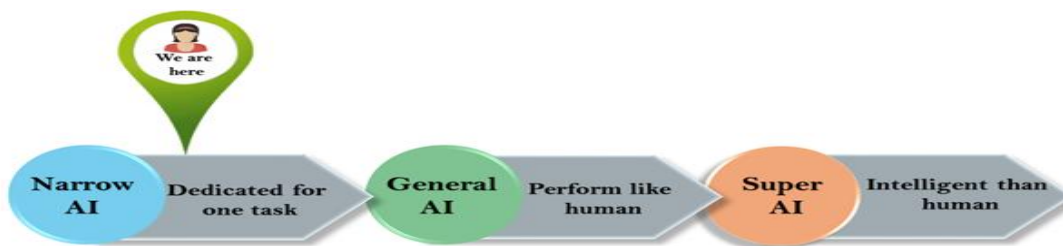
- General AI is a type of intelligence which could perform any intellectual task with efficiency like a human.
- The idea behind the general AI is to make such a system which could be smarter and think like a human by its own.
- Currently, there is no such system that exists which could come under general AI and can perform any task as perfect as a human.
- The worldwide researchers are now focused on developing machines with General AI.



- As systems with general AI are still under research, and it will take lots of efforts and time to develop such systems.

### 3. Super AI:

- Super AI is a level of Intelligence of Systems at which machines could surpass human intelligence, and can perform any task better than human with cognitive properties. It is an outcome of general AI.
- Some key characteristics of strong AI include capability include the ability to think, to reason, solve the puzzle, make judgments, plan, learn, and communicate by its own.
- Super AI is still a hypothetical concept of Artificial Intelligence. Development of such systems in real is still world changing task.



## Artificial Intelligence type-2: Based on functionality

### 1. Reactive Machines

- Purely reactive machines are the most basic types of Artificial Intelligence.
- Such AI systems do not store memories or past experiences for future actions.
- These machines only focus on current scenarios and react on it as per possible best action.
- IBM's Deep Blue system is an example of reactive machines.
- Google's AlphaGo is also an example of reactive machines.

### 2. Limited Memory

- Limited memory machines can store past experiences or some data for a short period of time.
- These machines can use stored data for a limited time period only.
- Self-driving cars are one of the best examples of Limited Memory systems. These cars can store recent speed of nearby cars, the distance of other cars, speed limit, and other information to navigate the road.

### 3. Theory of Mind

- Theory of Mind AI should understand the human emotions, people, beliefs, and be able to interact socially like humans.
- This type of AI machines are still not developed, but researchers are making lots of efforts and improvement for developing such AI machines.

## 4. Self-Awareness

- Self-awareness AI is the future of Artificial Intelligence. These machines will be super intelligent, and will have their own consciousness, sentiments, and self-awareness.
- These machines will be smarter than human mind.
- Self-Awareness AI does not exist in reality still and it is a hypotheticalal concept.

## Types of AI Agents

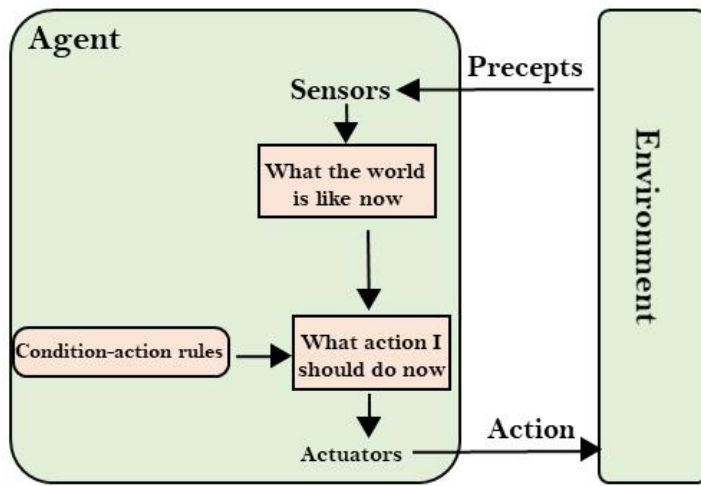
Agents can be grouped into five classes based on their degree of perceived intelligence and capability. All these agents can improve their performance and generate better action over the time. These are given below:

- Simple Reflex Agent
- Model-based reflex agent
- Goal-based agents
- Utility-based agent
- Learning agent

### 1. Simple Reflex agent:

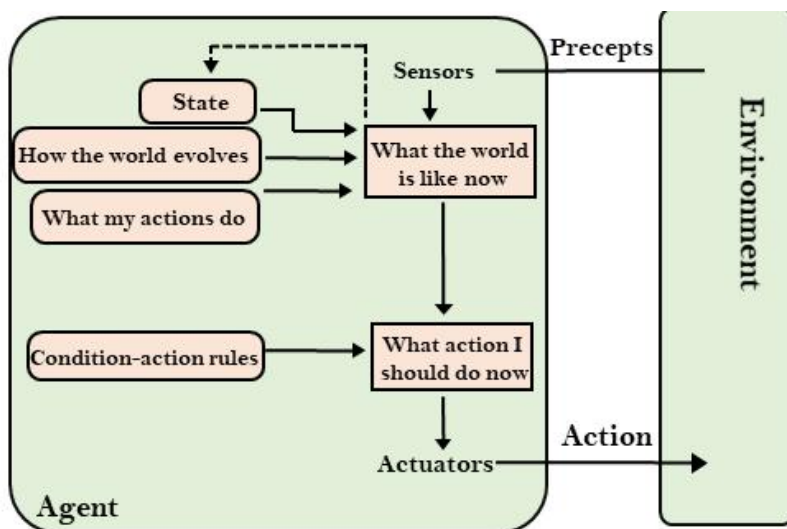
- The Simple reflex agents are the simplest agents. These agents take decisions on the basis of the current percepts and ignore the rest of the percept history.
- These agents only succeed in the fully observable environment.
- The Simple reflex agent does not consider any part of percepts history during their decision and action process.
- The Simple reflex agent works on Condition-action rule, which means it maps the current state to action. Such as a Room Cleaner agent, it works only if there is dirt in the room.
- Problems for the simple reflex agent design approach:
  - They have very limited intelligence
  - They do not have knowledge of non-perceptual parts of the current state
  - Mostly too big to generate and to store.
  - Not adaptive to changes in the environment.





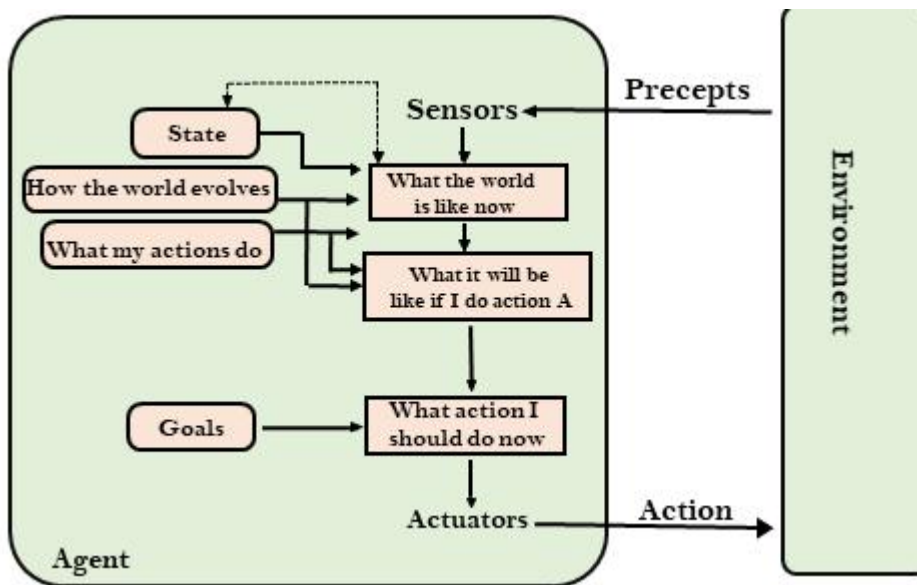
## 2. Model-based reflex agent

- The Model-based agent can work in a partially observable environment, and track the situation.
- A model-based agent has two important factors:
  - **Model:** It is knowledge about "how things happen in the world," so it is called a Model-based agent.
  - **Internal State:** It is a representation of the current state based on percept history.
- These agents have the model, "which is knowledge of the world" and based on the model they perform actions.
- Updating the agent state requires information about:
  1. How the world evolves
  2. How the agent's action affects the world.



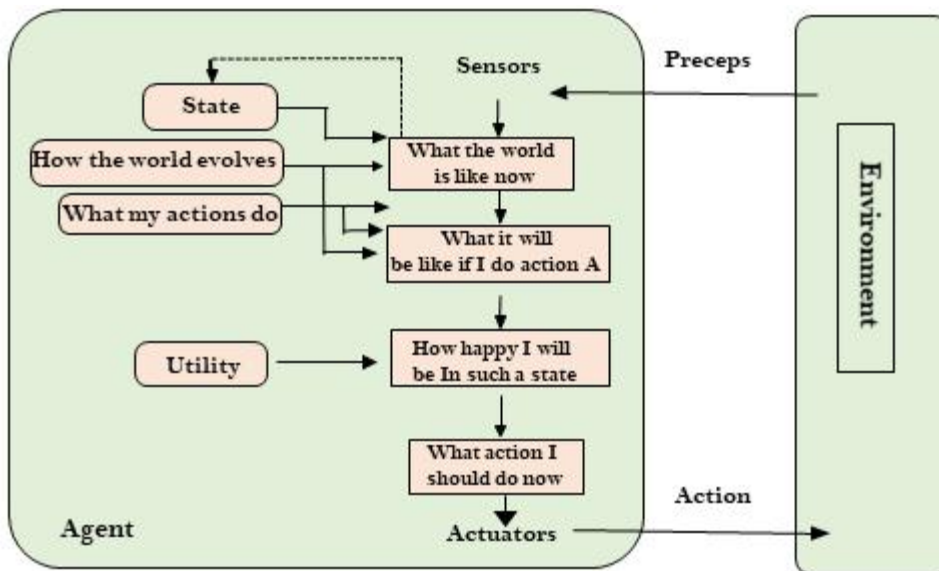
## 3. Goal-based agents

- The knowledge of the current state environment is not always sufficient to decide for an agent to what to do.
- The agent needs to know its goal which describes desirable situations.
- Goal-based agents expand the capabilities of the model-based agent by having the "goal" information.
- They choose an action, so that they can achieve the goal.
- These agents may have to consider a long sequence of possible actions before deciding whether the goal is achieved or not. Such considerations of different scenario are called searching and planning, which makes an agent proactive.



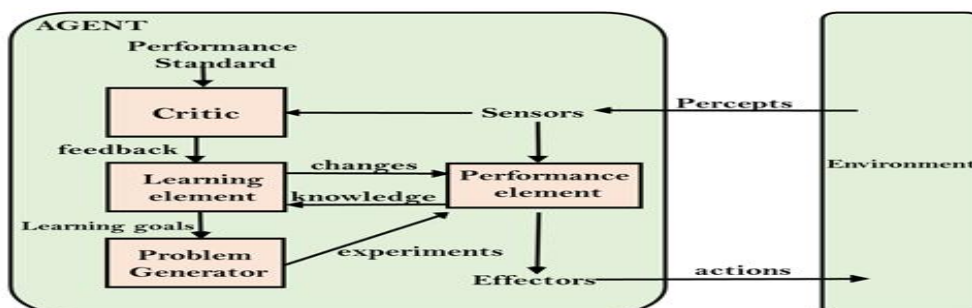
## 4. Utility-based agents

- These agents are similar to the goal-based agent but provide an extra component of utility measurement which makes them different by providing a measure of success at a given state.
- Utility-based agent act based not only goals but also the best way to achieve the goal.
- The Utility-based agent is useful when there are multiple possible alternatives, and an agent has to choose in order to perform the best action.
- The utility function maps each state to a real number to check how efficiently each action achieves the goals.



## 5. Learning Agents

- A learning agent in AI is the type of agent which can learn from its past experiences, or it has learning capabilities.
- It starts to act with basic knowledge and then able to act and adapt automatically through learning.
- A learning agent has mainly four conceptual components, which are:
  1. **Learning element:** It is responsible for making improvements by learning from environment
  2. **Critic:** Learning element takes feedback from critic which describes that how well the agent is doing with respect to a fixed performance standard.
  3. **Performance element:** It is responsible for selecting external action
  4. **Problem generator:** This component is responsible for suggesting actions that will lead to new and informative experiences.
- Hence, learning agents are able to learn, analyze performance, and look for new ways to improve the performance.



## What is an Agent?

An agent can be anything that perceives its environment through sensors and acts upon that environment through actuators. An agent runs in the cycle of **perceiving, thinking, and acting**. An agent can be:

- **Human-Agent:** A human agent has eyes, ears, and other organs which work for sensors and hand, legs, vocal tract work for actuators.
- **Robotic Agent:** A robotic agent can have cameras, infrared range finder, NLP for sensors and various motors for actuators.
- **Software Agent:** Software agent can have keystrokes, file contents as sensory input and act on those inputs and display output on the screen.

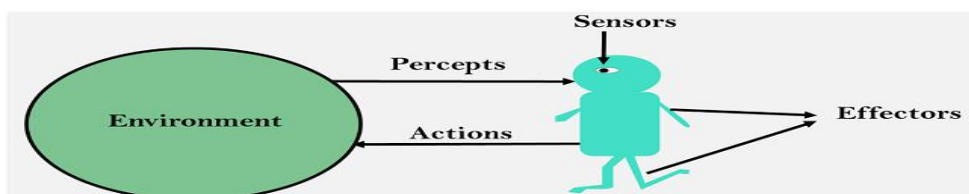
Hence the world around us is full of agents such as thermostat, cellphone, camera, and even we are also agents.

Before moving forward, we should first know about sensors, effectors, and actuators.

**Sensor:** Sensor is a device which detects the change in the environment and sends the information to other electronic devices. An agent observes its environment through sensors.

**Actuators:** Actuators are the component of machines that converts energy into motion. The actuators are only responsible for moving and controlling a system. An actuator can be an electric motor, gears, rails, etc.

**Effectors:** Effectors are the devices which affect the environment. Effectors can be legs, wheels, arms, fingers, wings, fins, and display screen.



## Intelligent Agents:

An intelligent agent is an autonomous entity which act upon an environment using sensors and actuators for achieving goals. An intelligent agent may learn from the environment to achieve their goals. A thermostat is an example of an intelligent agent.

Following are the main four rules for an AI agent:

- **Rule 1:** An AI agent must have the ability to perceive the environment.
- **Rule 2:** The observation must be used to make decisions.
- **Rule 3:** Decision should result in an action.
- **Rule 4:** The action taken by an AI agent must be a rational action.

## Rational Agent:

A rational agent is an agent which has clear preference, models uncertainty, and acts in a way to maximize its performance measure with all possible actions.

A rational agent is said to perform the right things. AI is about creating rational agents to use for game theory and decision theory for various real-world scenarios.

## **Rationality:**

The rationality of an agent is measured by its performance measure. Rationality can be judged on the basis of following points:

- Performance measure which defines the success criterion.
- Agent prior knowledge of its environment.
- Best possible actions that an agent can perform.
- The sequence of percepts.

## **Structure of an AI Agent**

The task of AI is to design an agent program which implements the agent function. The structure of an intelligent agent is a combination of architecture and agent program. It can be viewed as:

1. Agent = Architecture + Agent program

Following are the main three terms involved in the structure of an AI agent:

**Architecture:** Architecture is machinery that an AI agent executes on.

**Agent Function:** Agent function is used to map a percept to an action.

## **What is Computer Vision?**

Computer vision is one of the most important fields of artificial intelligence (AI) and computer science engineering that makes computer systems capable of extracting meaningful information from visual data like videos and images. Further, it also helps to take appropriate actions and make recommendations based on the extracted information.

Further, Artificial intelligence is the branch of computer science that primarily deals with creating a smart and intelligent system that can behave and think like the human brain. So, we can say if artificial intelligence enables computer systems to think intelligently, computer vision makes them capable of seeing, analyzing, and understanding.

## **Applications of computer vision**

Computer vision is one of the most advanced innovations of artificial intelligence and machine learning. As per the increasing demand for AI and Machine Learning technologies, computer vision has also become a center of attraction among different sectors. It greatly impacts different industries, including retail, security, healthcare, automotive, agriculture, etc.

Below are some most popular applications of computer vision:

- **Facial recognition:** Computer vision has enabled machines to detect face images of people to verify their identity. Initially, the machines are given input data images in which computer vision algorithms detect facial features and compare them with databases of fake profiles. Popular social media platforms like Facebook also use facial recognition to detect and tag users. Further, various government spy agencies are employing this feature to identify criminals in video feeds.
- **Healthcare and Medicine:** Computer vision has played an important role in the healthcare and medicine industry. Traditional approaches for evaluating cancerous tumors are time-consuming and have less accurate predictions, whereas computer vision technology provides faster and more accurate chemotherapy response assessments; doctors can identify cancer patients who need faster surgery with life-saving precision.
- **Self-driving vehicles:** Computer vision technology has also contributed to its role in self-driving vehicles to make sense of their surroundings by capturing video from different angles around the car and then introducing it into the software. This helps to detect other cars and objects, read traffic signals, pedestrian paths, etc., and safely drive its passengers to their destination.
- **Optical character recognition (OCR)**  
Optical character recognition helps us extract printed or handwritten text from visual data such as images. Further, it also enables us to extract text from documents like invoices, bills, articles, etc.
- **Machine inspection:** Computer vision is vital in providing an image-based automatic inspection. It detects a machine's defects, features, and functional flaws, determines inspection goals, chooses lighting and material-handling techniques, and other irregularities in manufactured products.
- **Retail (e.g., automated checkouts):** Computer vision is also being implemented in the retail industries to track products, shelves, wages, record product movements into the store, etc. This AI-based computer vision technique automatically charges the customer for the marked products upon checkout from the retail stores.
- **3D model building:** 3D model building or 3D modeling is a technique to generate a 3D digital representation of any object or surface using the software. In this field also, computer vision plays its role in constructing 3D computer models from existing objects. Furthermore, 3D modeling has a variety of applications in various places, such as Robotics, Autonomous driving, 3D tracking, 3D scene reconstruction, and AR/VR.
- **Medical imaging:** Computer vision helps medical professionals make better decisions regarding treating patients by developing visualization of specific body parts such as organs and tissues. It helps them get more accurate diagnoses and a better patient care system. E.g., Computed Tomography (CT) or Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) scanner to diagnose pathologies or guide medical interventions such as surgical planning or for research purposes.
- **Automotive safety:** Computer vision has added an important safety feature in automotive industries. E.g., if a vehicle is taught to detect objects and dangers, it could prevent an accident and save thousands of lives and property.
- **Surveillance:** It is one of computer vision technology's most important and beneficial use cases. Nowadays, CCTV cameras are almost fitted in every place, such as streets, roads, highways, shops, stores, etc., to spot various doubtful or criminal activities. It helps provide live footage of public places to identify suspicious behavior, identify dangerous objects, and prevent crimes by maintaining law and order.
- **Fingerprint recognition and biometrics:** Computer vision technology detects fingerprints and biometrics to validate a user's identity. Biometrics deals with recognizing persons based on



physiological characteristics, such as the face, fingerprint, vascular pattern, or iris, and behavioral traits, such as gait or speech. It combines Computer Vision with knowledge of human physiology and behavior.

## What is NLP?

NLP stands for Natural Language Processing, which is a part of Computer Science, Human language, and Artificial Intelligence. It is the technology that is used by machines to understand, analyse, manipulate, and interpret human's languages. It helps developers to organize knowledge for performing tasks such as translation, automatic summarization, Named Entity Recognition (NER), speech recognition, relationship extraction, and topic segmentation.

## Advantages of NLP

- NLP helps users to ask questions about any subject and get a direct response within seconds.
- NLP offers exact answers to the question means it does not offer unnecessary and unwanted information.
- NLP helps computers to communicate with humans in their languages.
- It is very time efficient.
- Most of the companies use NLP to improve the efficiency of documentation processes, accuracy of documentation, and identify the information from large databases.

## Disadvantages of NLP

A list of disadvantages of NLP is given below:

- NLP may not show context.
- NLP is unpredictable
- NLP may require more keystrokes.
- NLP is unable to adapt to the new domain, and it has a limited function that's why NLP is built for a single and specific task only.

## Applications of NLP

1. Question Answering
2. Spam Detection
3. Sentiment Analysis
4. Machine Translation
5. Spelling correction
6. Speech Recognition
7. Chatbot
8. Information extraction
9. Natural Language Understanding (NLU)