



Presentation on AI

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What is Artificial Intelligence (AI)?

Artificial Intelligence, commonly known as AI, is the ability of a machine or computer program to perform tasks that typically require human intelligence. These tasks include learning from experience, understanding language, recognizing images or patterns, solving problems, and making decisions. AI enables systems to behave intelligently by analyzing data and improving their performance without being explicitly programmed again and again.



Example Uses of AI:

Virtual assistants
like Alexa, Siri, and Google
Assistant

Self-driving cars
that detect surroundings and
make decisions

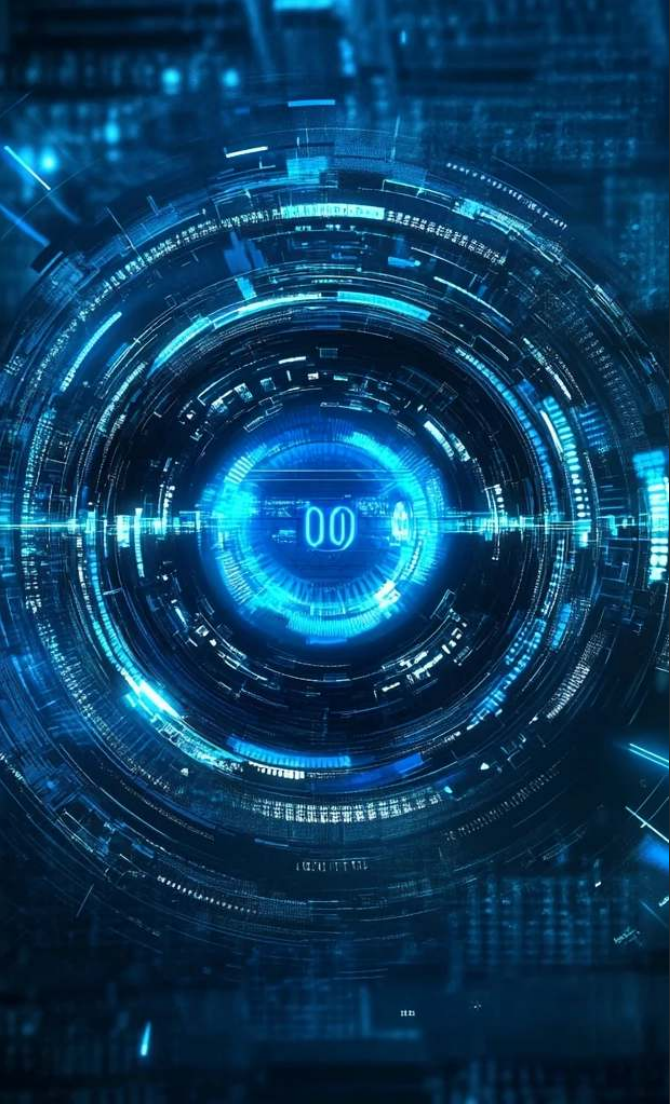
Recommendation
systems
used by YouTube, Netflix, and
Amazon

A man in a dark suit is shown in profile, focused on typing on a vintage typewriter. The scene is dimly lit, with a large, round analog clock visible on the wall behind him. The overall mood is one of concentration and historical significance.

History of AI

The history of AI goes back to the 1950s when scientists first started thinking seriously about whether machines could "think." In 1950, British mathematician Alan Turing proposed the Turing Test to measure a machine's ability to behave like a human. In 1956, the term Artificial Intelligence was introduced at the Dartmouth Conference — marking the official birth of AI as a field.

Over the years, AI saw periods of excitement and disappointment. The 1970s and 1980s focused on expert systems — programs that used rules to simulate human expertise. In 1997, IBM's Deep Blue shocked the world by defeating world chess champion Garry Kasparov. The 2010s brought deep learning and big data into the spotlight, leading to the modern breakthroughs we see today.



Different Transitions of AI

AI has evolved over the years in different phases — from simple logic-based machines to intelligent agents that can think and act independently.

Key Transitions in AI:



Rule-Based AI

Followed fixed instructions; no learning.



Machine Learning

Systems began to learn from data.



Deep Learning

Used neural networks to solve complex tasks.



Generative AI

Created new content like text and images.



Agentic AI

Took actions, made decisions, and planned like human agents.

Each phase has made AI smarter and more useful, bringing it closer to real human-like intelligence.

What are LLMs (Large Language Models)?

Large Language Models, or LLMs, are advanced AI systems trained on massive amounts of text. These models are capable of understanding and generating human language with incredible accuracy. They work by predicting the next word in a sentence using everything they've learned from the data.

LLMs like GPT (by OpenAI) and BERT (by Google) have changed how we interact with machines. Whether you're chatting with a bot, translating text, or writing emails, LLMs are behind the scenes making it happen.



Common Uses of LLMs:

Writing
stories or emails

Answering
questions

Translating
languages

Generating
code and summaries

What is Generative AI?

Generative AI is a special branch of artificial intelligence that goes beyond just understanding content — it actually creates it. It learns patterns from existing data and uses that learning to generate completely new text, images, audio, or videos.

For example, a generative AI model can create a realistic image of a cat that doesn't actually exist or write a poem in Shakespearean style. This kind of AI powers tools like ChatGPT, DALL · E, Midjourney, and others that are used for creativity, education, and business.

What is Agentic AI?



Agentic AI refers to artificial intelligence systems that act as intelligent agents — they don't just follow instructions but take initiative. These agents can think, plan, make decisions, and take action to reach a goal. They can handle tasks with multiple steps, adapt if the situation changes, and even explore solutions by themselves.

Unlike simple chatbots or tools, agentic AI can work like a teammate. For instance, an agentic AI could search the internet, compare products, write a summary, and send it to you — without being told each individual step.

Why Agentic AI is Important:



Human Workload

It reduces human workload



Independent Functioning

It works independently



Closer to True AI

It brings us closer to true AI
assistants



Thank You