

# Artificial Intelligence

(CoSc 4142 – 4CrHr)

Prerequisite

Logic in computer science

Department of Computer Science  
Assosa University

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**Assosa University**  
**College of Computing and Informatics**  
**Department of Computer Science**

Course Code: CoSe 4142

Course Title: Artificial Intelligence

Module Name: Intelligent System

Module No. CoSe- M3141

Course Chair

Office location: CS dep't staff

Instructor name: Getaneh B. (MSc)

Consultation Hours: ECTS 6

Contact Hours Lecture Tutorial Lab/Practical Home Study Total

	48	16	48	71	183
Target Group: 4th year Computer Science Students					
Year /Semester Year IV, semester I					
Status of the Course: Parallel					
Course description					
The purpose of this course is to give students an understanding of Artificial Intelligence methodologies, techniques, tools and results. Students will use at least one AI-language [Lisp, Prolog]. Students will learn the theoretical and conceptual components of this discipline and firm up their understanding by using AI and Expert System tools in laboratory sessions, projects and home assignments.					
Course Objective:					
At the end of this course the students will be able to:					
<input type="checkbox"/> Understand reasoning, knowledge representation and learning techniques of artificial intelligence					
<input type="checkbox"/> Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of these techniques and their applicability to different tasks					
<input type="checkbox"/> Assess the role of AI in gaining insight into intelligence and perception					
<input type="checkbox"/> know classical examples of artificial intelligence					
<input type="checkbox"/> know characteristics of programs that can be considered "intelligent"					
<input type="checkbox"/> understand the use of heuristics in search problems and games					
<input type="checkbox"/> know a variety of ways to represent and retrieve knowledge and information					
<input type="checkbox"/> know the fundamentals of artificial intelligence programming techniques in a modern programming language					
<input type="checkbox"/> consider ideas and issues associated with social technical and ethical uses of machines that involve artificial intelligence					



Content

**CHAPTER 1:**

1. Introduction to AI
- 1.1. Objectives/Goals of AI
- 1.2. What is AI?
- 1.3. Approaches to AI - making computer:
  - 1.3.1. Think like a human (Thinking humanly)
  - 1.3.2. Act like a human (Acting humanly)
  - 1.3.3. Think rationally (Thinking rationally)
  - 1.3.4. Act rationally (Acting rationally)

1.4. The Foundations of AI

1.5. Bits of History and the State of the Art

**CHAPTER 2:**

2. Intelligent Agents
- 2.1. Introduction
- 2.2. Agents and Environments
- 2.3. Acting of Intelligent Agents (Rationality)
- 2.4. Structure of Intelligent Agents
- 2.5. Agent Types
  - 2.5.1. Simple reflex agent
  - 2.5.2. Model-based reflex agent
  - 2.5.3. Goal-based agent
  - 2.5.4. Utility-based agent
  - 2.5.5. Learning agent
- 2.6. Important Concepts and Terms

**CHAPTER 3:**

3. Solving Problems by Searching and Constraint Satisfaction Problem
- 3.1. Problem Solving by Searching
- 3.2. Problem Solving Agents
- 3.3. Problem Formulation
- 3.4. Search Strategies
- 3.5. Avoiding Repeated States
- 3.6. Constraint Satisfaction Search
- 3.7. Games as Search Problems

**CHAPTER 4:**

4. Knowledge and Reasoning
- 4.1. Logical Agents
- 4.2. Propositional Logic
- 4.3. Predicate (First-Order) Logic
- 4.4. Inference in First-Order Logic
- 4.5. Knowledge Representation
- 4.6. Knowledge-based Systems

**CHAPTER 5. Learning**

- 5.1. Learning from Examples/Observation
- 5.2. Knowledge in Learning
- 5.3. Learning Probabilistic Models
- 5.4. Neural Networks

**Assessment Method (Continuous):**

- ☐ Quizzes and Tests
- ☐ Assignments
- ☐ Lab exam
- ☐ Final exam

**Text Book**

Russell, S. and P. Norvig (1995) Artificial Intelligence: A Modern Approach Prentice-Hall.  
Reference

I. Luger, G. (2002) Artificial Intelligence, 4th ed. Addison-Wesley.

2.Bratko, Ivan (1990) PROLOG Programming for Artificial Intelligence, 2nd ed. Addison-Wesley, 1990

Software Requirement: PROLOG, USP and PYTHON

**Learning objectives:** at the end of the class, you should be able to:

- **Describe what is Artificial intelligence?**
- **Assess the History of Artificial intelligence**
- **Identify the goals of Artificial intelligence**
- **To know application area of Artificial intelligence**
  - **To know the research area of AI**

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# What is Artificial intelligence?

- Is an area of science and engineering that emphasizes the **creation of intelligent machines** that work and react like humans.
  - It is related to the similar task of using computers to understand human intelligence,
- Build and understand **intelligent entities** or agents

# Cont'd

- It is a branch of computer science concerned with:



The **study** and **creation** of **computer system** exhibit some form of intelligence.



System that **learn new concepts and tasks**



System can **reason and draw conclusions**



Can **understand NLP**

# Cont'd

- Artificial Intelligence is the **synthesis** and **analysis** of **computational agents** that act intelligently.
- An agent is something that acts in an environment.
- An agent **acts intelligently if:**
  - **its actions are appropriate** for its goals and circumstances
  - **it is flexible** to changing environments and goals
  - **it learns from experience**
  - **it makes appropriate choices** given perceptual and computational limitations

# Cont'd

- The concern of AI is to **enable computers behave like human and emulate the reasoning power of humans**
  - in order to do tasks that require human intelligence.
- Which task requires intelligence?
  - **Complex arithmetic operations**
    - For instance, Solving  $2^{20} * 3^{50}$ ?
  - **Mundane tasks/routine**
    - Example, Natural language understanding; face recognition
  - **Expert tasks:**
    - which require specialists knowledge
      - Example, Medical diagnosis; computer maintenance

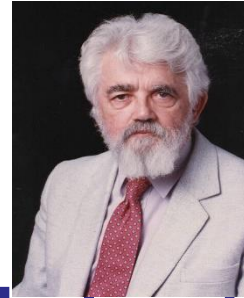


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# History of AI

- Formally initiated in 1956 and the name AI was coined by

John McCarthy. (Stanford University)



- Shifts from procedural to declarative programming paradigm.
  - Rather than telling the computer how to compute a solution, a program consists of a knowledge base of facts and relationships.
  - Rather than running a program to obtain a solution, the user asks question so that the system searches through the KB to Simulate human mind and learning behavior to determine the answer.
  - Simulate human mind and learning behavior (Neural Network, Belief Network, Hidden Markov Models, etc. )

# History of AI...

- Development of **knowledge-based systems**: (1969-1979) the key to power
  - Performance of general-purpose problem solving methods is weak for many complex domains.
  - Use knowledge more suited to make better reasoning in narrow areas of expertise (like human experts do).
  - Early knowledge intensive systems include:
    - **MYCIN** (1976): used for medical diagnosis. etc.
    - The **Dendral program** (1969): solved the problem of inferring molecular structure ( $C_6H_{13}NO_2$ ). (A chemical analysis expert system)

# History of AI...

- **AI becomes an industry (1980-present)**
  - to build intelligent computers running Prolog.
- **AI becomes a science (1987-Present)**
- **The emergence of intelligent agents (1995-present)**

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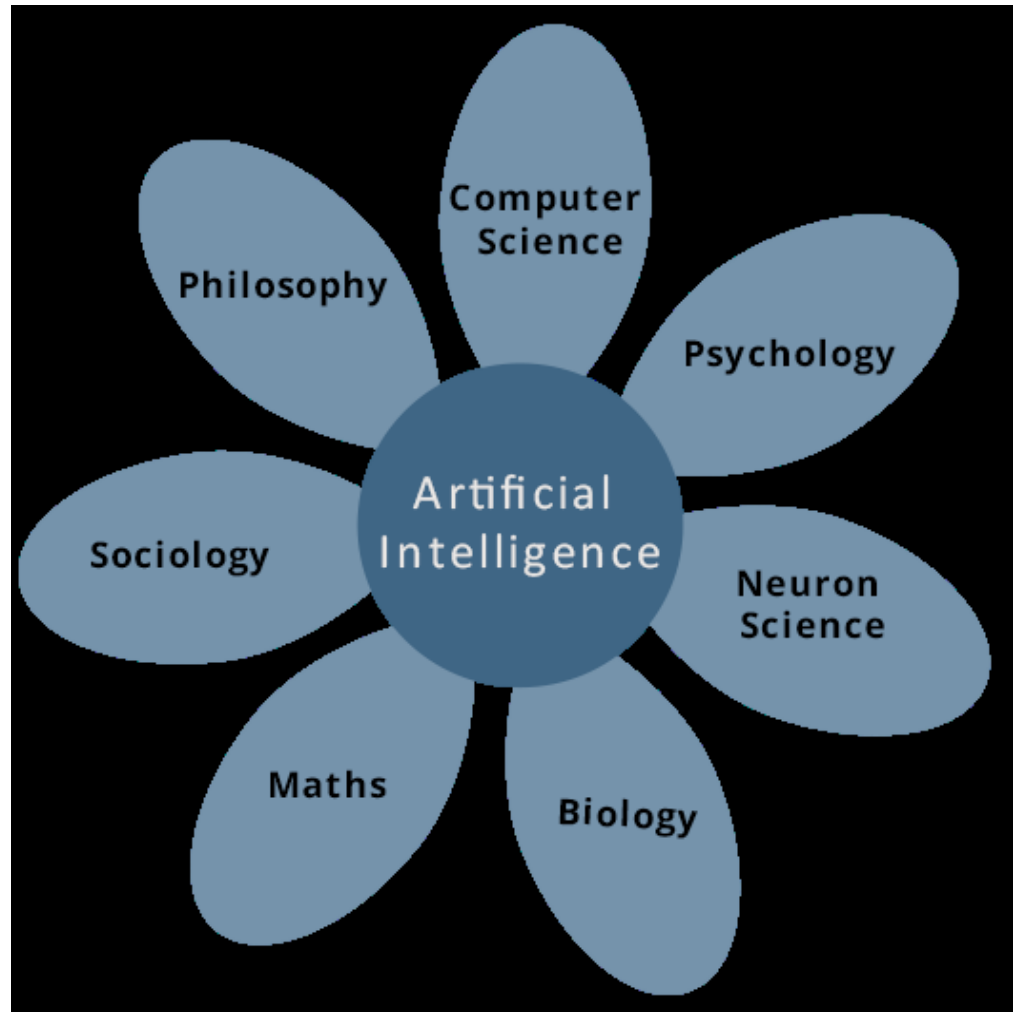
# Goals of artificial intelligence

- **To Create Expert Systems:** The systems which exhibit intelligent behavior, learn, demonstrate, explain, and advice its users.
- **To Implement Human Intelligence in Machines:** Creating systems that **understand, think, learn,** and **behave like** humans.

# The foundation of AI

With different disciplines:

- **Philosophy**
- **Mathematics**
- **Law**
- **Economics**
- **Computer engineering**



# Views of AI

- AI is found on the premise that:
  - **workings of human mind** can be explained in terms of computation, and
  - computers can do the right thing **given correct premises** and **reasoning rules** to achieve a specified goal.

Views of AI fall into four categories:

Thinking humanly	Thinking rationally
Acting humanly	Acting rationally



# Thinking humanly: The Cognitive Modeling

- **Reasons like humans do**

- *Programs that behave like humans*

- Requires understanding of the internal activities of the brain

- **Cognitive modeling** is an area of computer science that deals with **simulating human problem solving and mental task processes in a computerized model.**

- AI can develop automated intelligent machine **which can perform different activities which associated with human thinking activities** such as decision making, problem solving, adapt new env't and learning new things.

**Example.** write a program that plays chess.

- Instead of making the best possible chess-playing program, you would make one that play chess like people do.

# Acting humanly: The Turing Test

*Can machines act like human do? Can machines behave intelligently?*

- **Turing Test:** Operational test for intelligent behavior
- Suggested major components required for AI:

**knowledge, reasoning, language/ image understanding, learning**

## How to make computers act like humans?

- **Natural Language processing** (enable computers communicate in human language, English, Amharic, Oromifa..)
- **Knowledge representation** (schemes to store information, **both facts and inferences**, before and during interrogation)
- **Automated reasoning** (use stored information to answer questions and to draw new conclusions)
- **Machine learning** (adapt to new circumstances and to detect & extrapolate patterns)
- **Computer vision** (recognize objects based on patterns in the same way as the human visual system does)
- **Robotics** (produce mechanical device capable of controlled motion; which enable computers to see,<sup>18</sup> hear & take actions)

# Thinking Rationally: The Laws of Thought

- A system is **rational** if it thinks/does the right thing through correct reasoning.
- The AI system should represent facts and concepts about the world via logic
- **Aristotle**: provided the correct arguments/ thought structures that always gave correct conclusions given correct premises.
  - Aleazar is a man; all men are mortal; therefore Aleazar is mortal
  - These Laws of thought governed the operation of the mind and initiated the field of **Logic**.

# Acting rationally: The rational agent

- **Doing the right thing** so as to achieve one's goal, given one's beliefs.
  - **AI** is the study and construction of rational agents (an agent that perceives and acts)
- Rational action requires the **ability to represent knowledge** and **reason** with it so as to reach good decision.
  - Learning for better understanding of how the world works

# Strong AI vs. Weak AI

- Artificial Intelligence (or AI) is the concept that it is possible for a **computer to think in the same sense as humans do.**
- **Weak AI-**
  - Thinking focused towards the dev't of technology capable of **caring out pre-planned moves based on some rules** and applying these to achieve a certain goal.
    - **Uses models** of its problem domain **given to it by programmer.**
    - A system that **uses a set of pre-programmed rules** to apply them to any task to reach a successful completion.
  - argues that computers can only appear **to think and are not actually conscious in the same way as human brains are.**
  - For example, weak AI researchers see their contribution as things like expert systems used for medical diagnosis, speech recognition and data mining, which use "intelligent" models, **but they do not help create a conscious agent**

# Strong AI vs. Weak AI...

## ■ Strong AI

- Developing technology that **can think and functions** similar to humans, not just mimicking behavior in a certain domain.
- Machines the ability to reason, think and do all functionality that a human is capable of.
- Figure out its own model based on raw inputs.
- **aims to create an agent that can replicate humans intelligence completely**; i.e., it can **think, reason, imagine, etc.**, and **do all the things** that we currently associate with the human brain.
- *Have self awareness, feel emotions, dream, consciousness, think* etc.

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# Application of AI

- **Playing Games**

- AI plays crucial role in strategic games such as chess, poker, tic-tac-toe, etc., where **machine can think of large number of possible positions** based on heuristic knowledge.



**Eg Flight-tracking systems, Clinical systems**

- **Expert Systems**

- There are some applications which **integrate machine, software, and special information** to impart **reasoning and advising**. They **provide explanation and advice** to the users.

- **Vision Systems**

- Systems that **recognize objects based on patterns** in the same way as the human visual system does.



## ■ Natural Language Processing

- It is possible to interact with the computer that understands natural language spoken by humans.

Eg. Machine Translation, text- to-speech, summarization of text,



Eg Automatic voice output

## ■ Speech Recognition

- Some intelligent systems are capable of hearing and comprehending the language in terms of sentences and their meanings while a human talks to it. It can handle different accents, slang words, noise in the background, change in human's noise due to cold, etc.

## ■ Handwriting Recognition

Software that reads the text written on paper by a pen or on screen by a stylus. It can recognize the shapes of the letters and convert it into editable text.

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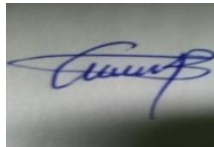
- **Classification of text** (Politics, Economic, Social, Sports, etc.)

- **Automated fraud detection**

- **Automated face recognition**



- **Signature Recognition**



- **Intelligent Robots**



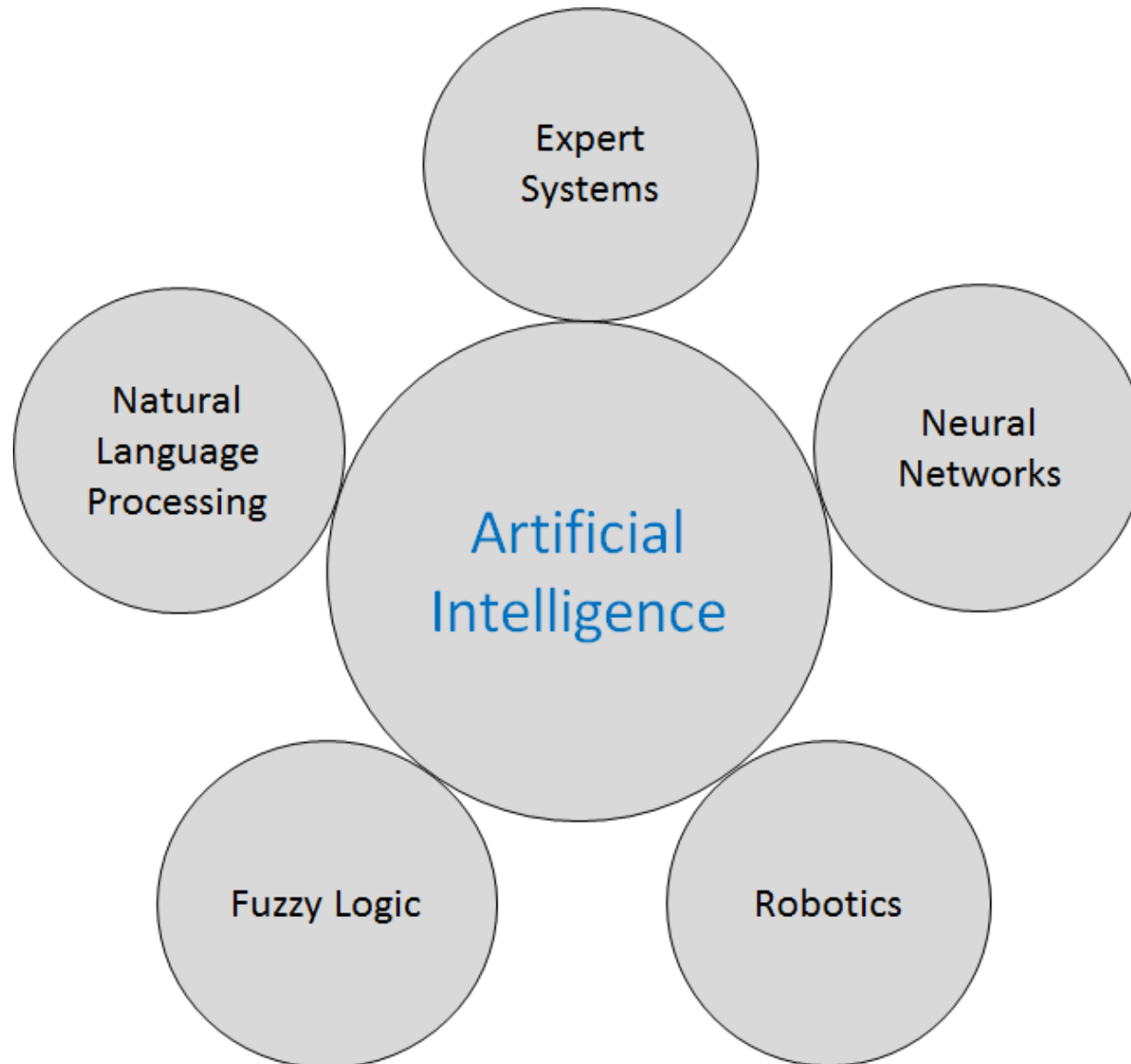
**Industrial robots for moving, spraying, painting, precision checking, drilling, cleaning, coating, carving etc.**

- produce mechanical device capable of controlled motion; which enable computers to see, hear & take actions

- In addition, they are capable of **learning from their mistakes** and they can **adapt to the new environment**.

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# Research Areas of AI



# Assignment I (due: 5 days)

- Discuss one of the following concepts. Refer **at least five sources** (books, articles). present in class and send via email.
- **Application areas (answer questions like what; how; challenges; application)**
  - Natural Language Processing [1]
  - Natural Language Generation [2]
  - Speech Recognition; Speech synthesis ; Speaker Identification [3]
  - Optical Character Recognition (OCR), Writer identification [8]
  - Face recognition; script recognition [4]
  - Knowledge discovery in databases [5]
  - Computer vision and robotics [6]

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