Home page

<html>

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<body>

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What is AI page

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<head>

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<div class="L\_1">

<div class="L\_1"><h1 title="What is AI ?"align="center"><em><span class="blue">What is AI ?</span></em></h1></div>

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<h3><p>Artificial intelligence (AI) is wide-ranging branch of computer science concerned with building smart machines capable of performing tasks that typically require human intelligence. AI is an interdisciplinary science with multiple approaches, but advancements in machine learning and deep learning are creating a paradigm shift in virtually every sector of the tech industry. </p></h3>

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History page

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<head>

<title title="HISTORY OF AI">HISTORY OF AI</title>

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<div class="L\_1"><h1 title="HISTORY OF AI"align="center"><em><span class="blue">HISTORY OF AI</span></em></h1></div>

</div>

<p>Intelligent robots and artificial beings first appeared in the ancient Greek myths of Antiquity. Aristotle's development of the syllogism and it's use of deductive reasoning was a key moment in mankind's quest to understand its own intelligence. While the roots are long and deep, the history of artificial intelligence as we think of it today spans less than a century. The following is a quick look at some of the most important events in AI. </p>

<table border="10"align="left"width="1320"height="150">

<caption><h2><span class="title">History</span></h2></caption>

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<tr>

<th rowspan="1"><span class="row">1943</span></th>

<th rowspan="1"><span class="row">1949</span></th>

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<tr>

<td>Warren McCullough and Walter Pitts publish "A Logical Calculus of Ideas Immanent in Nervous Activity." The paper proposed the first mathematic model for building a neural network. </td>

<td>In his book The Organization of Behavior: A Neuropsychological Theory, Donald Hebb proposes the theory that neural pathways are created from experiences and that connections between neurons become stronger the more frequently they're used. Hebbian learning continues to be an important model in AI.</td>

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<table border="10"align="left"width="1320"height="150">

<thead>

<tr>

<th colspan="4"><span class="col">1950</span></th>

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<th colspan="2"><span class="col">1956</span></th>

<th colspan="1"><span class="col">1958</span></th>

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<tr>

<td>Alan Turing publishes "Computing Machinery and Intelligence, proposing what is now known as the Turing Test, a method for determining if a machine is intelligent. </td>

<td>Harvard undergraduates Marvin Minsky and Dean Edmonds build SNARC, the first neural network computer.</td>

<td>Claude Shannon publishes the paper "Programming a Computer for Playing Chess."</td>

<td>Isaac Asimov publishes the "Three Laws of Robotics." </td>

<td>Arthur Samuel develops a self-learning program to play checkers. </td>

<td>The Georgetown-IBM machine translation experiment automatically translates 60 carefully selected Russian sentences into English. </td>

<td>The phrase artificial intelligence is coined at the "Dartmouth Summer Research Project on Artificial Intelligence." Led by John McCarthy, the conference, which defined the scope and goals of AI, is widely considered to be the birth of artificial intelligence as we know it today. </td>

<td>Allen Newell and Herbert Simon demonstrate Logic Theorist (LT), the first reasoning program. </td>

<td>John McCarthy develops the AI programming language Lisp and publishes the paper "Programs with Common Sense." The paper proposed the hypothetical Advice Taker, a complete AI system with the ability to learn from experience as effectively as humans do. </td>

<td>Allen Newell, Herbert Simon and J.C. Shaw develop the General Problem Solver (GPS), a program designed to imitate human problem-solving. </td>

<td>Herbert Gelernter develops the Geometry Theorem Prover program.</td>

<td>Arthur Samuel coins the term machine learning while at IBM.</td>

<td>John McCarthy and Marvin Minsky found the MIT Artificial Intelligence Project.</td>

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Work page

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<head>

<title title="HOW DOES ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE WORK?">HOW DOES ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE WORK?</title>

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<div class="L\_1">

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<h3>Can machines think? — Alan Turing, 1950</h3>

<p>Less than a decade after breaking the Nazi encryption machine Enigma and helping the Allied Forces win World War II, mathematician Alan Turing changed history a second time with a simple question: "Can machines think?"</p>

<p>Turing's paper "Computing Machinery and Intelligence" (1950), and it's subsequent Turing Test, established the fundamental goal and vision of artificial intelligence. </p>

<p>At it's core, AI is the branch of computer science that aims to answer Turing's question in the affirmative. It is the endeavor to replicate or simulate human intelligence in machines.</p>

<p>The expansive goal of artificial intelligence has given rise to many questions and debates. So much so, that no singular definition of the field is universally accepted. </p>

<p>The major limitation in defining AI as simply "building machines that are intelligent" is that it doesn't actually explain what artificial intelligence is? What makes a machine intelligent?</p>

<p>In their groundbreaking textbook Artificial Intelligence: A Modern Approach, authors Stuart Russell and Peter Norvig approach the question by unifying their work around the theme of intelligent agents in machines. With this in mind, AI is "the study of agents that receive percepts from the environment and perform actions." (Russel and Norvig viii)</p>

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<h3><p>Norvig and Russell go on to explore four different approaches that have historically defined the field of AI: </p></h3>

<ol>

<li>Thinking humanly</li>

<li>Thinking rationally</li>

<li>Acting humanly </li>

<li>Acting rationally</li>

</ol>

<br>

<p>The first two ideas concern thought processes and reasoning, while the others deal with behavior. Norvig and Russell focus particularly on rational agents that act to achieve the best outcome, noting "all the skills needed for the Turing Test also allow an agent to act rationally." (Russel and Norvig 4).</p>

<p>Patrick Winston, the Ford professor of artificial intelligence and computer science at MIT, defines AI as "algorithms enabled by constraints, exposed by representations that support models targeted at loops that tie thinking, perception and action together."</p>

<p>While these definitions may seem abstract to the average person, they help focus the field as an area of computer science and provide a blueprint for infusing machines and programs with machine learning and other subsets of artificial intelligence. </p>

<p>While addressing a crowd at the Japan AI Experience in 2017, DataRobot CEO Jeremy Achin began his speech by offering the following definition of how AI is used today:</p>

<p>"AI is a computer system able to perform tasks that ordinarily require human intelligence... Many of these artificial intelligence systems are powered by machine learning, some of them are powered by deep learning and some of them are powered by very boring things like rules." </p>

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AI used page

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<h4><p>Artificial intelligence generally falls under two broad categories: </p></h4>

<h2>Narrow AI:</h2>

<h4><p>Sometimes referred to as "Weak AI," this kind of artificial intelligence operates within a limited context and is a simulation of human intelligence. Narrow AI is often focused on performing a single task extremely well and while these machines may seem intelligent, they are operating under far more constraints and limitations than even the most basic human intelligence. </p>

</h4>

<h2>Artificial General Intelligence (AGI): </h2>

<h4><p>AGI, sometimes referred to as "Strong AI," is the kind of artificial intelligence we see in the movies, like the robots from Westworld or Data from Star Trek: The Next Generation. AGI is a machine with general intelligence and, much like a human being, it can apply that intelligence to solve any problem. </p>

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<h3><p>ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE EXAMPLES</p></h3>

<ul>

<li>Smart assistants (like Siri and Alexa)</li>

<li>Disease mapping and prediction tools</li>

<li>Manufacturing and drone robots</li>

<li>Optimized, personalized healthcare treatment recommendations</li>

<li>Conversational bots for marketing and customer service</li>

<li>Robo-advisors for stock trading</li>

<li>Spam filters on email</li>

<li>Social media monitoring tools for dangerous content or false news</li>

<li>Song or TV show recommendations from Spotify and Netflix</li>

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<h2>Narrow Artificial Intelligence</h2>

<p>Narrow AI is all around us and is easily the most successful realization of artificial intelligence to date. With its focus on performing specific tasks, Narrow AI has experienced numerous breakthroughs in the last decade that have had "significant societal benefits and have contributed to the economic vitality of the nation," according to "Preparing for the Future of Artificial Intelligence," a 2016 report released by the Obama Administration. </p>

<h3>A few examples of Narrow AI include: </h3>

<ul type="square">

<li>Google search</li>

<li>Image recognition software</li>

<li>Siri, Alexa and other personal assistants</li>

<li>Self-driving cars</li>

<li>IBM's Watson </li>

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