EVOLUTION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

BEGINNING STAGE:

**1950s**: “Turing Test” – proposed by Alan Turing to measure machine intelligence

**1956s**: “Artificial Intelligence”- the term was coined at the Dartmouth Conference

**1960s**-1970s: Exploration of Symbolic reasoning and expert systems

CHALLENGES AND GROWTH:

**1980s**: Faced setbacks due to limited computing power

**1990s**: Shift of AI from rule-based systems to data-driven approaches

BREAKTHROUGH AND EXPANSION:

**2000s**: Introduction of Deep learning and Neural networks (i.e.., Speech recognition and image processing)

**2010s**: AI powered applications like virtual assistants

CURRENT STAGE:

**2020s**: Introduction to LLM (Large Language Model)

**Today**: AI integrated into many fields like healthcare, finance, robotics

TYPES OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

AI is categorized based on

BasedonCapabilities

**1.Narrow AI** **–**

Specialized AI that performs specific tasks.

E.g., Siri, Alexa, recommendation systems.

Also known as Weak AI.

**2. General AI –**

Hypothetical AI that can think and learn like humans across multiple domains.

Also known as Strong AI.

**3. Generative AI–**

A theoretical AI that surpasses human intelligence in reasoning, creativity, and emotions.

Also known as Super AI.

Based on Functionalities

**1.Reactive Machines –**

Basic AI that responds to inputs without memory.

**2. Limited Memory AI–**

AI that learns from past data to improve decisions (e.g., self-driving cars).

**3. Theory of Mind AI –**

AI that understands emotions and human interactions.

**4. Self-Aware AI** –

A futuristic AI that possesses consciousness and self-awareness.