NAME: OLADINI DIVINE OLAJIDE  
MATIC NO: DU0370  
PROGRAMME: CYBER SECURITY

1. EXPLAIN POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE IMPACTS OF CHATGPT TO EDUCATION

#### ****Positive Impacts****

1. **Personalized Learning:** ChatGPT can provide customized explanations and tutoring, helping students learn at their own pace.
2. **Instant Access to Information:** It offers quick answers, summaries, and explanations, reducing the need to search through multiple sources.
3. **Enhanced Writing and Research:** Helps with grammar correction, paraphrasing, and idea generation for essays and reports.
4. **Language Learning Support:** Assists with translation, grammar checks, and conversation practice.
5. **Increased Engagement:** Interactive AI can make learning more engaging, especially for complex subjects

#### ****Negative Impacts****

1. **Dependence on AI:** Over-reliance on ChatGPT may reduce students' critical thinking and problem-solving skills.
2. **Misinformation Risks:** AI-generated responses may contain inaccuracies or outdated information.
3. **Academic Dishonesty:** Some students misuse ChatGPT for plagiarism and bypassing assignments.
4. **Limited Context Understanding:** AI may misinterpret nuanced questions or provide generic answers.
5. **Reduced Human Interaction:** Excessive AI use can replace teacher-student interactions, affecting learning depth.
6. EXPLAIN THE VARIOUS MACHINE TRANSLATION METHODS
7. **Rule-Based Machine Translation (RBMT):** Uses linguistic rules, grammar, and dictionaries for word-to-word or phrase translation.

Example: SYSTRAN, Apertium

**Pros:** Precise grammar, customizable rules

**Cons:** Requires extensive linguistic expertise, struggles with idioms

1. **Statistical Machine Translation (SMT):** Learns from bilingual corpora and generates translations based on statistical probabilities.

Example: Google Translate (early versions)

**Pros:** Improves with more data, adapts to various languages

**Cons:** Struggles with rare language pairs and syntax

1. **Example-Based Machine Translation (EBMT):** Translates based on previously translated sentence examples and phrase alignments.

Example: IBM's Candide system

**Pros:** Learns from past examples, improves fluency

**Cons:** Needs large bilingual corpora, limited generalization

1. **Neural Machine Translation (NMT):** Uses deep learning (neural networks) to predict translations based on context.

Example: Modern Google Translate, DeepL

**Pros:** High accuracy, natural-sounding translations

**Cons:** Requires massive computational power and data

1. **Hybrid Machine Translation:** Combines different methods, e.g., RBMT + SMT or SMT + NMT, to improve accuracy.

Example: Modern AI translation tools

**Pros:** More flexible, balances rule-based precision and neural fluency

**Cons:** Complex implementation, resource-intensive

1. HOW MANY FACTS, RULES, CLAUSES, AND PREDICATES ARE THERE IN THE FOLLOWING KNOWLEDGE BASE? WHAT ARE THE HEADS OF THE RULES, AND WHAT ARE THE GOALS THEY CONTAIN?

loves(vincent,mia).

loves(marsellus,mia).

loves(pumpkin,honey\_bunny).

loves(honey\_bunny,pumpkin).

**jealous(X,Y):- loves(X,Z), loves(Y,Z)**.

#### ****Facts:****

We have 4 facts:

1. loves(vincent,mia).
2. loves(marsellus,mia).
3. loves(pumpkin,honey\_bunny).
4. loves(honey\_bunny,pumpkin).

#### ****Rules:****

We have 1 rule:

**jealous(X,Y):- loves(X,Z), loves(Y,Z).**

#### ****Clauses:****

**4 facts + 1 rule = 5 clauses**

#### ****Predicates:****

1. loves/2 (appears 4 times)
2. jealous/2 (appears once)

**Total distinct predicates = 2**

#### ****Heads of the Rules:****

jealous(X,Y)

**The goals are:**

1. loves(X,Z)
2. loves(Y,Z)