**What is AI and is not.**

**Watch the video**

[**https://www.ted.com/talks/sebastian\_thrun\_and\_chris\_anderson\_the\_new\_generation\_of\_computers\_is\_programming\_itself**](https://www.ted.com/talks/sebastian_thrun_and_chris_anderson_the_new_generation_of_computers_is_programming_itself)

Task 1        True or false

1. The reason of increasing AI popularity is a high scale of computing and datasets nowadays. **TRUE**
2. The only way AI develops, it saves human entered data and then uses it to give response. **TRUE**
3. Sebastian Thrun with colleagues ran a competition in which participants in 48 hours had to write a program that used images of skin condition and had to make conclusion about their health. **FALSE**
4. Computer that rewrites its own code with purpose of achieving and improving the goal is possible, but it’s very remote possibility. **TRUE**
5. AlphaGo become very good Go player, because of ability to rewrite its code, but world’s Go champion anyway has won AlphaGo. **FALSE**
6. Due to Sebastian Thrun, issue with jobs in future should be solved with increasing number of required goods. So people and machines can work together. **FALSE**

Task 2        Answer the questions

1. Who took part in 48 hours competition?

It was the students

.

1. One of collaborators and iPhone app had different conclusions on the same skin condition. Who was right?

We can said that in this situation right was app on Iphone. It's story more detail.

The story goes that our collaborator, who is a world-famous dermatologist, one of the three best, apparently, looked at this mole and said, "This is not skin cancer." And then he had a second moment, where he said, "Well, let me just check with the app." So he took out his iPhone and ran our piece of software, our "pocket dermatologist," so to speak, and the iPhone said: cancer. It said melanoma. And then he was confused. And he decided, "OK, maybe I trust the iPhone a little bit more than myself," and he sent it out to the lab to get it biopsied. And it came up as an aggressive melanoma. So I think this might be the first time that we actually found, in the practice of using deep learning, an actual person whose melanoma would have gone unclassified, had it not been for deep learning.

1. Which algorithm is used to identify skin condition? How AI emulates work of human brain in this situation?

For identify skin condition used algorithm called a neural network. "Neural networks" is the technical term for these machine learning algorithms. They've been around since the 1980s. This one was invented in 1988 by a Facebook Fellow called Yann LeCun, and it propagates data stages through what you could think of as the human brain. It's not quite the same thing, but it emulates the same thing. It goes stage after stage. In the very first stage, it takes the visual input and extracts edges and rods and dots. And the next one becomes more complicated edges and shapes like little half-moons. And eventually, it's able to build really complicated concepts. Andrew Ng has been able to show that it's able to find cat faces and dog faces in vast amounts of images.

1. What does not Sebastian Thrun want AI to have?

The last thing he want is for his AI to have consciousness.

1. What does frighten people in AI?

People is gets scary when they have a computer that can, one, rewrite its own code, so, it can create multiple copies of itself, try a bunch of different code versions, possibly even at random, and then check them out and see if a goal is achieved and improved.

1. How does AI work?

Artificial intelligence (AI), sometimes called machine intelligence, is intelligence demonstrated by machines, in contrast to the natural intelligence displayed by humans and other animals. Computer science defines AI research as the study of "intelligent agents": any device that perceives its environment and takes actions that maximize its chance of successfully achieving its goals. More in detail AI a system’s ability to correctly interpret external data, to learn from such data, and to use those learnings to achieve specific goals and tasks through flexible adaptation.

Task 3        Answer the questions

1. Sebastian Thrun said that aim of AI was to make people stronger. Do you think it is possible? Explain your position.

Yes, because it's been the combination of human smarts and machine smarts that make us stronger. The theme of machines making us stronger is as old as machines are. The agricultural revolution took place because it made steam engines and farming equipment that couldn't farm by itself, that never replaced us; it made us stronger. And I believe this new wave of AI will make us much, much stronger as a human race.

1. Have you ever tried to create program that uses AI? What was the purpose? If not, which program with AI you would like to create?

No, I've not tried create program that use Al yet. If I will be develop application whose use AI, it'll be related of face recognition with construction 3d model our face.

1. What AI programs have you already used? Are you satisfied with them?

I've already used One Mind app used to optimize processes in smartphone and recognize people on photo, sort images in gallery and make videos. Also, I used Google Photo, which also have AI and it use when you want to search images, for example, if you will be type in next text "dogs" in search field, the app will find all your images with dogs. I'm thinking this apps was very useful for me and I satisfied with it.

Task 4 Write down your feedback on the video

*I think this video is very interesting because it describes principles of AI, where it can be used, algorithms, problem realization, possible projects and so on.*