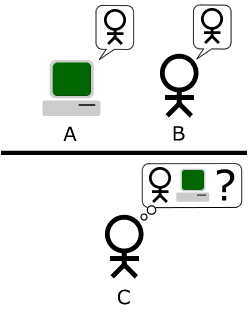
1. Explain about Turing test.

In artificial intelligence ([AI](http://searchcio.techtarget.com/definition/AI)), the Turing Test is a method for determining whether or not a computer is capable of thinking like a human. The test is named after [Alan Turing](http://searchcio.techtarget.com/definition/AI), an English mathematician who pioneered artificial intelligence during the 1940s and 1950s, and who is credited with devising the original version of the test. According to this kind of test, a computer is deemed to have artificial intelligence if it can mimic human responses under specific conditions. In Turing's test, if the human being conducting the test is unable to consistently determine whether an answer has been given by a computer or by another human being, then the computer is considered to have "passed" the test.

In the basic Turing Test, there are three [terminals](http://searchnetworking.techtarget.com/definition/terminal). Two of the terminals are operated by humans, and the third terminal is operated by a computer. Each terminal is physically separated from the other two. One human is designated as the questioner. The other human and the computer are designated the respondents. The questioner interrogates both the human respondent and the computer according to a specified format, within a certain subject area and context, and for a preset length of time (such as 10 minutes). After the specified time, the questioner tries to decide which terminal is operated by the human respondent, and which terminal is operated by the computer. The test is repeated many times. If the questioner makes the correct determination in half of the test runs or less, the computer is considered to have artificial intelligence, because the questioner regards it as "just as human" as the human respondent.

The Turing Test has been criticized, in particular because the nature of the questioning must be limited in order for a computer to exhibit human-like intelligence. For example, a computer might score high when the questioner formulates the queries so they have "Yes" or "No" answers and pertain to a narrow field of knowledge, such as mathematical number theory. If response to questions of a broad-based, conversational nature, however, a computer would not be expected to perform like a human being. This is especially true if the subject is emotionally charged or socially sensitive.

In some specialized instances, a computer may perform so much better and faster than a human that the questioner can easily tell which is which. The [Google](http://searchnetworking.techtarget.com/definition/terminal) [search engine](http://searchsoa.techtarget.com/definition/search-engine), for example, would dramatically outperform a human in a Turing Test based on information searches.

A chatbot called Eugene Goostman was said to be the first system to pass the Turing test.

1. Based on Turing Test approach, can we infer machine as intelligent entity? If yes, why? If no, why?

Artificial general intelligence (AGI) is the intelligence of a (hypothetical) machine that could successfully perform any intellectual task that a [human](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human) being can.

As proposed by Alan Turing,The Imitation Game is played by three participants: the interrogator, a human subject, and an artificially intelligent machine. The three are in separate rooms, and can only communicate via teletype. The goal of the interrogator is to determine which participant is the machine. They are allowed to ask questions of any sort. Turing hypothesizes that by the end of the century (the 20th, that is), computers will exist that can play the machine so well that "the average interrogator will not have more than a 70% chance of making the right identification after five minutes of questioning." He does not suggest that this test definitively settles the matter, but he does claim that if these conditions obtain, one could speak of machines thinking "without expecting to be contradicted".

Many different definitions of [intelligence](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intelligence) have been proposed (such as being able to pass the [Turing test](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Turing_test)) but there is to date no definition that satisfies everyone. However, there is wide agreement among artificial intelligence researchers that intelligence is required to do the following:

* [reason](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Automated_reasoning), use strategy, solve puzzles, and make judgments under [uncertainty](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uncertainty);
* [represent knowledge](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Knowledge_representation), including [commonsense knowledge](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commonsense_knowledge_base);
* [plan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Automated_planning_and_scheduling);
* [learn](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Machine_learning);
* communicate in [natural language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_language_processing);
* and integrate all these skills towards common goals.

Other important capabilities include the ability to [sense](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Machine_perception) (e.g. [see](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_vision)) and the ability to act (e.g. [move and manipulate objects](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robotics)) in the world where intelligent behaviour is to be observed.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artificial_general_intelligence#cite_note-8) This would include an ability to detect and respond to [hazard](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hazard).[[9]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artificial_general_intelligence#cite_note-9) Many interdisciplinary approaches to intelligence (e.g. [cognitive science](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cognitive_science), [computational intelligence](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computational_intelligence) and [decision making](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Decision_making)) tend to emphasize the need to consider additional traits such as [imagination](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imagination) (taken as the ability to form mental images and concepts that were not programmed in)[[10]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artificial_general_intelligence#cite_note-10) and [autonomy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Self-determination_theory).[[11]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artificial_general_intelligence#cite_note-11) Computer based systems that exhibit many of these capabilities do exist (e.g. see [computational creativity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computational_creativity), [automated reasoning](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Automated_reasoning), [decision support system](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Decision_support_system), [robot](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robot), [evolutionary computation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Evolutionary_computation), [intelligent agent](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intelligent_agent)), but not yet at human levels. Hence machine may be an intelligent entity but it cannot have human intelligence.