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Learning Outcome of Classroom Research

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ABSTRACT: Artificial Intelligence is a multidisciplinary field whose goal is to automate activities that presently require human intelligence. Recent success in Artificial Intelligence includes computerized medical diagnosticians and system that automatically customize hardware to particular user requirements.

Over the past fifty years there has been global upsurge in the field of science and technology. The need for automation and R&D has grown manifolds. Needless to say, that Artificial Intelligence has been one of the finest and most important inventions of modern time by Alan Turing. The human limits have been leapfrogged with the introduction of AI.AI in fields like education, healthcare, agriculture, finance, etc is going to have magnificent and thumping impact over the next generation. From the style of studying, student-teacher relationships to performing the most critical operation cases inside an OT in a hospital, everything has changed manifolds. In this paper we will be discussing about the history of AI and its need in various sectors. We shall also discuss about the growth of AI in India and its advantages and challenges.

I. INTRODUCTION

Artificial Intelligence is defined as the ability of a digital computer or computer-controlled robot to perform tasks commonly associated with intelligent beings. AI is also defined as,

- An Intelligent Entity Created By humans
- Capable of Performing Tasks intelligently without being explicitly instructed.
- Capable of thinking and acting rationally and humanely.

A layman with a fleeting understanding of technology would link it to robots. They'd say Artificial Intelligence is a terminator like-figure that can act and think on its own.
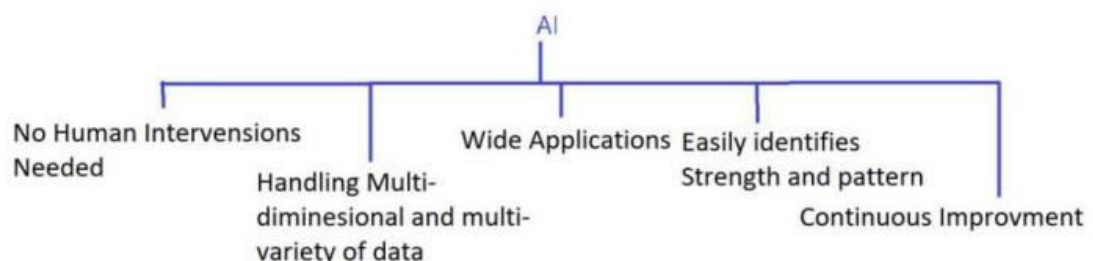
If you ask about artificial intelligence an AI researcher, (s)he would say that it's a set of algorithms that can produce results without having to be explicitly instructed to do so. The intelligence demonstrated by machines is known as Artificial Intelligence. Artificial Intelligence has grown to be very popular in today's world. It is the simulation of natural intelligence in machines that are programmed to learn and mimic the actions of humans. These machines are able to learn with experience and perform human-like tasks. As technologies such as AI continue to grow, they will have a great impact on our quality of life. It's but natural that everyone today wants to connect with AI technology somehow, may it be as an end-user or pursuing a intelligence.

II. DEVELOPMENT IN "AI" IN ACCORDANCE WITH TIME:-

The history of artificial intelligence (AI) began in assumption, with myths, stories and rumors of artificial beings endowed with intelligence or consciousness by master craftsmen. The seeds of modern AI were planted by philosophers who attempted to describe the process of human thinking as the mechanical manipulation of symbols. This work culminated in the invention of the programmable digital computer in the 1940s, a machine based on the abstract essence of mathematical reasoning. This device and the ideas behind it inspired a handful of scientists to begin seriously discussing the possibility of building an electronic brain.

The field of AI research was founded at a workshop held on the campus of Dartmouth College, USA during the summer of 1956. Those who attended would become the leaders of AI research for decades. Many of them predicted that a machine as intelligent as a human being would exist in no more than a generation, and they were given millions of dollars to make this vision come true.

Artificial intelligence is a subset of computer science that focuses on machine-driven intelligence (i.e. non-human intelligence).

Artificial intelligence (AI) is a young discipline of sixty years, which is a set of sciences, theories and techniques (including mathematical logic, statistics, probabilities, computational neurobiology, computer science) that aims to imitate the cognitive abilities of a human being. Initiated in the breath of the Second World War, its developments are intimately linked to those of computing and have led computers to perform increasingly complex tasks, which could previously only be delegated to a human.

III. OBJECTIVES

Logic, problem-solving: - Early researchers developed algorithms that simulate humans' step-by-step reasoning when solving puzzles or making logical deductions. By the late 1980s and 1990s, AI research had developed methods for dealing with uncertain or incomplete information, employing concepts from probability and economics. For difficult problems, algorithms can require enormous computational resources most experience a "combinatorial explosion": the amount of memory or computer time needed for problems of a certain size becomes astronomical. The search for more efficient problem-solving algorithms is a high priority.

✓ Knowledge Representation: - Knowledge representation and knowledge engineering are central to AI research. Many of the problems that machines are expected to solve will require extensive world knowledge. The things AI needs to represent are objects, properties, categories, and relationships between objects; situations, events, states, and times; Cause and Effect; Knowledge about knowledge (what other people know about what we know); and many other, less well-research domains.

A representation of "what exists" is an ontology: the set of objects, relations, concepts, and so on about which the machine knows. The most general is upper ontology, which attempts to provide a foundation for all other knowledge.

✓ Planning: - Intelligent agents must be able to set goals and achieve them. They need a way to envision the future - a representation of the state of the world and make predictions about how their actions will change it - and be able to make choices that maximize the utility (or "value") of the options available. In classical planning problems, the agent can assume that it is the only system acting in the world, allowing the agent to be certain of the consequences of its actions. However, if the agent is not the only actor, it requires that the agent reason under uncertainty. It calls for an agent to assess its environment, make predictions, evaluate its predictions, and adapt based on its assessment.

✓ Learning: - Machine learning, a fundamental concept of AI research since the field's inception, is the study of computer algorithms that automatically improve through experience. Unsupervised learning is the ability to find patterns in a stream of input. Supervised learning includes both classification and numerical regression. After seeing several examples of things from several categories, classification is used to determine which category something falls into. Regression attempts to construct a function that describes the relationship between inputs and outputs and predicts how the outputs should change as the inputs change.

✓ Social Intelligence: - Effective computing is the study and development of systems that can detect, interpret, process, and simulate human It is an interdisciplinary field spanning computer science, psychology, and cognitive science. While the origins of the field can be traced to early philosophical inquiries into emotion, the more modern branch of computer science originated from Rosalind Picard's 1995 paper on "effective computing".

✓ Creativity: - A sub-field of AI addresses creativity theoretically (philosophical, psychological perspective) and practically (the specific implementation of systems that produce novel and useful outputs). Some related areas of computational research include artificial intuition and artificial thinking.

✓ General Intelligence: - Many researchers think that their work will eventually result in a machine with artificial general intelligence, combining all the skills described above and exceeding human capacity in most or all of these areas. Some believe that such a project may require anthropomorphic features such as artificial consciousness or an artificial brain.

Types of Machine Learning: -

✓ Symbolic Method: - Also known as the "top-down" approach, the symbolic method simulates intelligence without considering the biological structure of the human brain. As the name suggests, this method analyzes the thought process of the human brain by processing symbols.

✓ Connectionist Method: - On the other hand, the connectionist approach deals with building neural networks by imitating the biological structure of the human brain. Also known as the "bottom- up" approach, this method mobilizes more fundamental brain cells.

IV. CONCLUSION

Future is completely dependent on the AI. Intelligence is represented for solving problems, logical operation which involves programming in a digital computer used in various field health care applications but yet some modifications and inventions are required for user 's need. We can 't imagines our future without the AI, in olden days we were lagging in terms of technologies and also communicating the people was very much difficult, now days it is easy task, easily persons can communicate and send the data to the authorized users with the help of artificial intelligence According to recent study the scientists are working more in context with Health care applications. Future is completely based on the AI taking one step forward in order with digital world. So that communication between two countries is improved and time can manage and task cold be finished with the short duration of time.AI plays a key vital role in the world of robots as to perform task (multitasking) so that time can be managed and task performed by the machine are accurate and perfect according to requirement. Artificial Intelligence leads to the step-by-step Process in order to transmit the data in an efficient manner This technology is used almost in every field in order to perform the complex task.

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