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## The role of Artificial Intelligence in future technology

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### Introduction

Generally speaking, Artificial Intelligence is a computing concept that helps a machine think and solve complex problems as we humans do with our intelligence. For example, we perform a task, make mistakes and learn from our mistakes (At least the wise ones of us do!). Likewise, an AI or Artificial Intelligence is supposed to work on a problem, make some mistakes in solving the problem and learn from the problems in a self-correcting manner as a part of its self-improvement. Or in other words, think of this like playing a game of chess. Every bad move you make reduces your chances of winning the game. So, every time you lose against your friend, you try remembering the moves you made which you shouldn't have and apply that knowledge in your next game and so on. Eventually, you get better and your precision, or in this case probability of winning or solving a problem

Improves by a noteworthy extent. AI is programmed to do something similar to that!

When we hear the word "Robot", an image of a metal box with creepy eyes and speaking in a mechanical voice pops into our head. I mean that's what we have been watching in television for years, isn't it? And to a certain degree we are right. Traditional robotics has been perceived by pop culture as an arena that creates humanlike machines to work for us as saviours and sometimes as super-villains bringing in a cascade of tyranny into the human world. However, real life robots aren't as humanlike as we want them to be, yet. They are programmed in a specific way to only execute tasks that it has been programmed to perform. Imagine a self-driving car that has been designed to drive you on its own according to where you instruct it to take you. Now for a traditional robot, the car is going to go through the exact road that it was programmed to select for a certain destination by its creators, possibly without the knowledge of traffic and cause accidents. However, a human driver would have chosen the shortest path or check which paths have the least traffic today and would be the most convenient path for that particular destination. That is the exact humanlike creative thinking the traditional robots lack! They are fixed in their own "not so smart" way and are largely dependent on the program they are built on and the instructions that they are being given. If a certain instruction doesn't coincide with their program, the robot won't even be able to run, let alone going the extra step of being creative. This is the limitation of traditional robots Artificial Intelligence is being developed to overcome. Unlike the conventional "bips and bops", a good AI will simulate the complicated and intuitive sense of thinking and problem-solving abilities of the human mind.

### The birth and evolution of AI

The start of AI is believed to be made by Alan Turing with his question "CAN MACHINE THINK?" The Turing test, developed by Turing in 1950, is a test of a machine's ability to exhibit intelligent behaviour equivalent to, or indistinguishable from, that of a human. The test set some requirements to build a truly intelligent machine that requires knowledge representation, natural language, machine learning, automated reasoning, vision, and robotics for the full test. Since then, the term AI was first introduced by John McCarthy and it was closely associated with the field of "symbolic AI", which was popular until the end of the 1980s. In the 1990s, the new concept of "intelligent agent" emerged. An agent is a system that perceives its environment and undertakes actions that maximize its chances of being successful. To overcome some of the limitations of symbolic AI, sub symbolic methodologies such as neural networks, fuzzy systems, evolutionary computation, and other computational models started gaining popularity, leading to the term "computational intelligence" emerging as a subfield of AI. Different approaches and methods are being used in AI. Two major methodologies or beliefs are the top-down and bottom-up methods. The top-down theorists believe in mimicking the human brain's behaviour with computer programs, whereas the bottom-up theorists believe that the best way to achieve AI is by building electronic replicas similar to the human brain's complex network of neurons. Recently, the term AI encompasses the whole conceptualization of a machine that is intelligent in terms of both operational and social consequences

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### AI at Work Today

The most common examples of uses of Artificial Intelligence can be found today in smart personal assistants like Apple's Siri and Amazon's Alexa. People interact with these devices to command them on a daily basis and these devices use the commands as a part of their dataset to learn from. Another known example of Artificial Intelligence is the use of algorithms in Netflix. Netflix provides very much accurate and relevant suggestions of movies, TV series from our data which is created every time we stream or click on something in Netflix. As the dataset for these systems grows, their accuracy and precision increase as well. Artificial Intelligence is also viewed as a great tool for better cyber security. Many banks are using AI as a means to identify unauthorized credit cards uses. From analysing complex genetic data to perform the most delicate surgeries at the highest precision is also being worked on to integrate with AI. We all know about companies like Tesla and Apple working to make flawless self-driving cars which is going to have game changing impacts on the future of transportation

### Artificial Intelligence and the Future

It is said that AI is the greatest thing humankind has ever worked on. AI is being used in image and speech recognition and analysis which will be far better than human recognition of image and speech and its application stretches wide and far. There are research and works being conducted using AI that is going to play a very important role in our future healthcare. AI is being worked on to cure Alzheimer's disease and someday even blindness. Someone with dyslexia is being helped to read better with the help of AI. Genetic data is being analysed by bioinformatics; data science integrated with AI for way better data analysis in healthcare that has not been possible for us in the past. Fields like cancer research and other such diseases are being impacted greatly by advanced applications of AI. AI can be a great tool in the future of education. AI can be used to analyse data from an individual's personal and intellectual needs, capabilities, choices and limitations to develop customized curriculum, strategies and schedules that will be more well suited, appealing and inclusive of most, if not all, children and adults. The uses of AI are also going to change the way we are going to commute in the future. In addition to self-driving cars, work is being done to manufacture "self-flying" planes and drones that conveniently deliver your food faster and better. One of the biggest concerns about AI is that jobs are being replaced due to automation. However, AI might be creating more jobs than it replaces. This will change the way humans work by creating new types of jobs. AI is still in a fairly preliminary (but rapidly growing) stage today and it requires more and more training to develop. Trainers, engineers, system designers and software developer jobs in machine learning, data science and many such related fields are being created in abundance. New business and investment opportunities are also on the rise due to endless AI applications in agriculture, education, transportation, finance, biotechnology, cyber security, gaming etc. As new businesses are being created so are new jobs. Many existing jobs are becoming redefined and more specialised which is really important for the new world to prosper and advance.

### Conclusion and recommendations

Many lessons are often learned from the past successes and failures of AI. Rational and harmonic interactions are required between application-specific projects and visionary research ideas to sustain the progress of AI. A clear strategy is required to consider the associated ethical and legal challenges to ensure that the society as a whole will benefit from the evolution of AI and its potential adverse effects are mitigated from early on. Along with the unprecedented enthusiasm of AI, there are also fears about the impact of technology on our society. Such fears should not hinder the progress of AI but motivate the development of a systematic framework on which future AI will flourish. Most crucial of all, it is important to apart science fiction from practical reality. With sustained funding and responsible investment, AI is about to transform the future of our society, our economy, and our life.

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