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Artificial Intelligence

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Abstract—*Artificial intelligence is the intelligence which exhibited by machines and software. It is an academic field of study which studies accomplished that how to create computers and software that have capability of intelligent behaviour. Major AI researchers and books define this field as "the study and design of intelligent objects" in which an intelligent object is a system that perceives its environment and takes actions those maximize its chances of success. Artificial Intelligence research is highly technical and specialized which is prefer to divided into subfields that often fail to communicate with each other. Some of the division in AI is due to social and cultural factors like subfields have grown up around particular institutions and the work of individual researchers. AI research is also divided by several technical issues which depend on different platforms. Some subfields focus on the solution of specific problems at various levels. Others focus on one of several possible approachor on the use of a particular tool or towards the accomplishment of particular applications.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Artificial intelligence (AI) involves few basic ideas.It involves the thought processes of human beingsstudying.Itrepresenting those processes via machines like computers, robots, etc.The study and design of such machines is called artificial intelligence AI is behavior of a machine, which, if performed by a human being, would be called intelligence. AI makes machines smarter and more useful, and less expensive than natural inintelligence. AIdefines the method of problem solving.

Software technologies that make a computer or robot perform equal to or better than normal human computational ability in accuracy, capacity, and speed. AI system work as per the instruction given to them by human being or as per they have being programmed by human beings. Two very different approaches rule-based systems and neural networks have produced increasingly powerful applications that make complex decisions, evaluate investment opportunities, and help in developing new products. Other uses include robotics, human-language understanding, and computer vision.

2. AI APPLICATIONS

Speech recognition
In the 1990s, computer speech recognition reached a practical level for limited purposes. Thus Airlines has replaced key board tree for flight information by a system using speech recognition of flight numbers and city names.

3. UNDERSTANDING NATURAL LANGUAGE

The computer has to provided understanding the domain of the text is about, and this is presently possible only for very limited domains.

Computer vision
The worldcomposed of three-dimensional objects, but the inputs to the human eye and computers. TV cameras are include in two-dimensional objects.Few useful programs can work solely in two-dimensions, but full computer vision requires partial three-dimensional information that is not just a set of two-dimensional views.

4. EXPERT SYSTEMS

Knowledge engineering interviews experts in a certain domain and tries to embody their knowledge in a computer program for carrying out some task. How well this works depends on whether the intellectual mechanisms required for the task are within the present state of AI. When this turned out not to be so, there were many disappointing results. Its ontology included treatments and did not include patients, doctors, hospitals, death, recovery, and events occurring in time. Its interactions depended on a single patient being considered. Since the experts consulted by the knowledge engineers knew about patients, doctors, death, recovery, etc.

5. HEURISTIC CLASSIFICATION

One of the most feasible kinds of expert system given the present knowledge of AI is to put some information in one of a fixed set of categories using several sources of information. An example is advising whether to accept a proposed credit card purchase. Information is available about the owner of the credit card, his record of payment and also about the item he is buying and about the establishment.

6. ADVANTAGES OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

- Discover unexplored things.

- Less errors and defects
- Function is infinite
- More powerful and useful computers
- New and improved interfaces
- Solving latest problems
- Better handling of information
- Relieves information overload
- Conversion of information into knowledge

7. DISADVANTAGES OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

- Lacks the human touch
- The ability to replace human jobs
- Malfunction and do the opposite of what they are programmed to do
- Misused leading to mass scale destruction
- Corrupt younger generation
- Increased costs
- Difficulty with software development
- Some experienced programmers
- Some practical products have reached the market as yet.

8. CONCLUSION

AI makes machines smarter and more useful, and less expensive than natural inintelligence. AI defines the method of problem solving.AI system work as per the instruction given to them by human being or as per they have being programmed by human beings. Few useful programs can work solely in two-dimensions, but full computer vision requires partial three-dimensional information that is not just a set of two-dimensional views.Discover unexplored things,less errors and defects, function is infinite.

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