

RESEARCH ARTICLE

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Artificial Intelligence.

SohajaberAljaber *, TahaniAlmushaili**

*Public Authority for Applied Education and Training

** Public Authority for Applied Education and Training

ABSTRACT

We have authored this paper to illustrate the history of artificial intelligence, how artificial intelligence works, a component of artificial intelligence, and artificial intelligence subtypes. We also listed the applications of Artificial intelligence, Types of AI based on their complexity, the trends in AI and why is artificial intelligence important. We have discussed also Natural Language processing, perception, Problem Solving, and AI Reasoning.

Keywords—Artificial Intelligence, Processing Language, Perception, Artificial Narrow Intelligence, Artificial Super intelligence

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I. INTRODUCTION

The early 20th century and the late 19th century provided the fundamental research that would increase the modern computer. The first model for a programmable machine was created in 1836 by Augusta Ada Byron, Countess of Lovelace, and Charles Babbage at Cambridge University.

In the 1940s. John Von Neumann, a Princeton mathematician developed the architecture for the stored-program computer, which is based on the notion that a computer's program and the data it processes can be stored in the memory of computers. Additionally, Walter Pitts and Warren McCulloch built the framework for neural networks.

In the 1950s. Scientists could test their theories about artificial intelligence due to the creation of contemporary computers. The British mathematician and World War II codebreaker Alan Turing developed a method for establishing whether a computer possesses intelligence. The Turing Test measured a computer's capacity to trick interrogators into thinking the answers to their queries were generated by humans.

In 1956. The summer conference at Dartmouth College that same year is regarded as the birth of the modern field of artificial intelligence. The seminar, sponsored by the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, included ten notable individuals, including AI pioneers Oliver Selfridge, Marvin Minsky, and John McCarthy, who is credited with coining the term artificial intelligence (DARPA). Herbert A. Simon, an economist, political scientist, and cognitive psychologist, as well as

computer scientist Allen Newell, were also there. They demonstrated their ground-breaking Logic Theorist, which is computer software that can prove specific mathematical theorems and is frequently considered the first AI program.

1950s and 1960s. During the Dartmouth College conference, innovators in the developing field of artificial intelligence projected that a machine intelligence comparable to the human brain was approaching, attracting significant government and industrial funding. Indeed, important advancements in AI were made after over 20 years of well-funded basic research: For instance, McCarthy created Lisp, an AI programming language that is still in use today. Newell and Simon Published the General Problem Solver (GPS) algorithm in the late 1950s; while it was unable to solve complex problems, it laid the groundwork for the creation of more advanced cognitive architectures. The early natural language processing program ELIZA, created by MIT Professor Joseph Weinbaum in the middle of the 1960s, served as the inspiration for modern chatbots.

Since the 1940s scientific study has been about Artificial intelligence. the research student has been wanting to know if machines can take decisions on their own.

Artificial intelligence is one of the most famous technologies in all fields of science and engineering. this kind of intelligence is developed by creating intellectual entities that can learn from their experience. It's the emulation of the natural intelligence of computers. Artificial intelligence plays an important role in different fields

such as computer science, psychology, sociology, mathematics, and economics.

At the present, Artificial intelligence is one of the interesting and universal areas of computer science. Artificial intelligence develops when a computer can solve problems, listen, and think. AI is interested in the manufacturing of a computer that can be designed to think for itself. Intelligence is consisting of the components such as learning, perception, problem-solving, reasoning, and language of intelligence. AI involves a kind of methods, including search and optimization versions, reasoning, economics, and probability-based methods. Although artificial intelligence (AI) is a lot of specialty subject, innovations in deep learning and machine learning have made a huge impact on almost every aspect of the software sector. Turing's research article and subsequent Turing test established the primary goal and vision of artificial intelligence. Concerns and disagreements also existed on the broad goal of artificial intelligence. Norvig and Russell go on to explore four different approaches that have traditionally defined the AI field: human-like thinking, rational thinking, human-like behavior, and rational acting. The first two theories deal with reasoning and logic, whereas the following two theories deal with the behavior. The following section will discuss the necessity for AI, related topics, and applications.

1.1. How does Artificial intelligence work?

The field of artificial intelligence, or AI, goes further still: it attempts not just to understand but also to build intelligent entities.[1]

Artificial Intelligence is the study of how to make computers do things at which, at the moment, people are better.[2]

Vendors are frantically trying to highlight how their goods and services use AI as the hype surrounding AI develops. They frequently only refer to one aspect of AI, such as machine learning, when they refer to it as AI. In order to create and refine machine learning algorithms, AI needs a foundation of specialized hardware and software. A handful, such as Python, R, and Java, are well-known programming languages, although no one programming language is exclusively associated with AI. An enormous amount of labeled training data is often ingested by Artificial intelligence systems, which then analyze the data for correlations and patterns before using these patterns to predict future states. Similar to how a chatbot that is shown examples of text chats may learn to have realistic conversations with people, an image recognition program can learn to identify and describe items in images by analyzing millions of

examples. To understand how Artificial intelligence works, it's critical to understand each of its parts.

II. Component of Artificial intelligence

II.1. Learning

In artificial intelligence (AI), learning happens when computers or machines memorize particular facts or brand-new information. Particularly, improvements in prescriptive and predictive analytics are now made possible through the utilization of operational data thanks to advances in deep machine learning. In varied data, machine learning can uncover hidden correlations. The network can use this data to build a prediction model that can identify upcoming manufacturing machine faults. Even the timing of the breakdown may be predicted using machine learning. This might help businesses determine how many and when to order parts.

II.1.2. AI Reasoning

When applying reasoning based on instructions it receives or other data at its disposal, AI uses the capacity to draw inferences. For instance, virtual assistants will provide restaurant suggestions depending on the orders or inquiries they get. Based on the questions it was given and which restaurants were closest to the user's location, the assistant will use logic to choose which restaurants to recommend. Inference-making is a component of this kind of reasoning. Deductive and inductive reasoning are two types of inferences.

II.1.3. Problem Solving

In the simplest terms, an AI's capacity for problem-solving is dependent on the use and manipulation of data, where the answer must be x. Alternative problem-solving methods in the area of AI include creating effective algorithms and carrying out root-cause analyses with the aim of identifying a preferable solution. AI uses heuristics to solve issues by coming up with a solution through trial-and-error methods. The application of predictive technology in the field of online shopping is one example of problem-solving in AI.

AI can help to significantly reduce the options when a customer is seeking a product but doesn't know the actual name of the product. Even when a customer types in a few related or similar words, this is still possible. Problem-solving is maybe the most important aspect in terms of the development of artificial intelligence because the fundamental premise of AI is the development of computer programs and systems that handle issues in a manner that is comparable to that of humans.

II.1.4. Perception

When several sense organs, whether natural or artificial, scan the surroundings, perception occurs. For instance, AI can scan the environment using sense devices like cameras and temperature sensors. One use of perception in AI is autonomous driving. They have the capacity to notice and understand their surroundings, including traffic signs, road markings, and weather patterns. Other examples are a GPS system or intelligent speakers that answer questions from people. A perceiver will examine many things, extract their features, and analyze the relationships between them after recording parts of the immediate environment.

II.1.5. Processing Language

Spellcheck and autocorrect are two examples of how AI processes language. Neural networks are used by computer algorithms to scan vast text corpora for grammatical errors and other anomalies. AI also employs language processing when removing spam from email systems. For instance, spam filters flag particular messages as spam when they find terms or word groups.

II.2. Artificial intelligence subtypes.

Artificial intelligence subtypes Arend Hintze, an assistant professor of integrative biology and computer science and engineering at Michigan State University, outlined how AI can be broken down into four categories in a 2016 article. Starting with task-specific intelligent systems, which are currently used widely, and moving on to sentient systems, which are not yet developed, Hintze outlined how AI can be divided into these four categories. The categories are as follows:

II.2.1. Reactive machines of type 1.

These Artificial intelligencesystems are task-specific and lack memory. The IBM Deep Blue chess program, which defeated Garry Kasparov in the 1990s, serves as an example. Deep Blue is able to identify pieces on a chessboard and make predictions, but it is memoryless, therefore it is unable to draw.

II.2.2. Type 2 Memory capacity.

This artificial intelligence (AI) systems have memories, so they can draw on the past to guide present actions. In self-driving cars, this is how some decision-making processes are constructed.

II.2.3. Type 3 Theory of mind, Psychology.

Uses the term "theory of mind." When used to AI, it implies that the technology would possess the social intelligence necessary to comprehend emotions. In

order for Artificial intelligencesystems to function as essential members of human teams, they must be able to predict behavior and infer human intentions. The monist theory of mind, often called physicalism, avoids this problem by asserting PHYSICALISM the mind is not separate from the body—that mental states are physical states.[3]

II.2.4. Type 4 Self-awareness.

In this category, AI programs are conscious because they have a sense of who they are. Self-aware machines are aware of their conditions. There is currently no such AI.

II.3. The applications of Artificial intelligence.

There are several applications which applied by Artificial intelligence such as:

II.3.1. Artificial intelligencein healthcare.

The biggest mission of AI in the healthcare fieldfare on improve patient outcomes and reduce costs. Companies are using machine learning to make diagnosesbetter and faster than humans. IBM Watson is one of the technologies known in the healthcare field. Artificial intelligencemakes the machine understands the natural language and enables it to respond to the questions asked.

II.3.2. AI in business.

In order to find out how to improve serve clients, machine learning algorithms are being included in analytics and customer relationship management (CRM) platforms. In order to provide customers, with help immediately, chatbots have been integrated into websites. Academics and IT analysts are also discussing the topic of job automation.

II.3.3. Artificial intelligencein education.

Artificial intelligencetcan automate grading, relieving time for teachers. Students can be analyzed, and their needs can be met, allowing them to work at their own pace. AI tutors can provide pupils with extra assistance to keep them on track. Additionally, it might impact where and how students learn, ultimately even displacing some instructors.

II.3.4. Artificial intelligencein finance.

Financial institutions are being disrupted by AI in personal finance software like Intuit Mint or TurboTax. These kinds of applications gather personal information and offer financial guidance. The process of purchasing a home has been aided by other software, such as IBM Watson. Most Wall Street trading is now done by artificial intelligence algorithms.

II.3.5. Artificial intelligencein law.

Sifting through documents during the discovery phase of a legal case is frequently too much for human beings to handle. Time is being saved and customer service is being improved by using AI to

help automate labor-intensive legal sector activities. Law companies use computer vision to identify and extract information from documents, machine learning to describe data and forecast outcomes, and natural language processing to decipher information requests.

II.3.6. Artificial intelligence in manufacturing.

Robot integration into workflow has been led by the manufacturing industry. For instance, industrial robots that were once designed to carry out solitary jobs while being kept apart from human workers are now being used as robotics, which is smaller, multifunctional robots that work alongside people to carry out additional activities in warehouses, factories, and other workspaces.

II.3.7. AI in banking.

Banks are using chatbots to perform transactions that don't need human participation and to inform their consumers about services and opportunities. Virtual AI assistants are being utilized to streamline and reduce the cost of adhering to banking standards. Additionally, banks are utilizing AI to increase the quality of their lending decisions, as well as to establish credit limits and spot investment opportunities.

II.3.8. Artificial intelligence in transportation.

In addition to playing a crucial part in driving autonomous vehicles, AI technologies are also employed in the transportation industry to control traffic, forecast airline delays, and improve the efficiency and safety of ocean shipping.

II.3.9. Artificial intelligence in Security.

Currently, security vendors utilize several buzzwords to distinguish their products, with AI and machine learning at the top of the list. Additionally, such names refer to actual marketable technologies. In security information and event management (SIEM) software and related domains, organizations use machine learning to detect abnormalities and identify suspicious behaviors that indicate risks. By examining data and using logic to find parallels to known hazardous code, AI can alert to new and evolving attacks much earlier than human employees and prior technological iterations. The advancing technology helps organizations thwart cyberattacks, which is very advantageous.

II.4. Types of AI based on its complexity.

Artificial intelligence is rated in terms of the complexity in which it is used in the real world. Artificial intelligence is divided into real systems and virtual systems, and we will present some classifications as follows:

II.4.1. Artificial Narrow Intelligence (ANI).

Narrow Artificial Intelligence (ANI) also known as Weak AI or Narrow AI is the only realistic artificial intelligence achieved by a man so far. This type of AI is goal-oriented and performs only specific tasks. Narrow Artificial Intelligence (ANI), also known as Weak AI or Narrow AI, is the only realistic AI that humans have achieved so far. This category of AI is goal-oriented and performs specific tasks. Some examples of Narrow AI include voice assistant, face recognition, and everything else that can perform specific tasks. Generally, these machines seem intelligent, but in fact, the operation of machines is always under limited constraints and bounds. Narrow AI is a suitable simulation for constrained parameters.

II.4.2. Artificial General Intelligence (AGI).

Artificial General Intelligence (AGI) is also likely known as Strong AI or Deep AI. It is an idea conceptual in which AI can simulate human intelligence. AGI has the capability to study from its repetition missions and assist in solving-problem. In the fact, Deep AI has the capability to understand and think, similar to humans. But, as of today, researchers have not achieved strong AI. In order to create Strong successful AI, machines need to be knowledgeable while offering them known **abilities**.

II.4.3. Artificial Superintelligence (ASI).

Artificial Superintelligence is a completely speculative scenario in which machines could become fully self-aware, even outperforming intelligence comparable to that of humans. Superintelligence currently only appears in dystopian science fiction. The concept behind artificial superintelligence is that at some point in the future, it will be able to comprehend human intelligence while also experiencing time. With their ideologies, they would develop their own set of beliefs. Pinnacle of AI development. Super intelligent AI will be able to not only mimic the nuanced feeling and intelligence of a human but also outperform them in every manner. This could entail forming its own opinions and conclusions, as well as its ideologies.

II.5. What are the trends in AI?

In fact, now AI is a part of everything from board games to complex business processes and currently, the components of artificial intelligence are used to create a range of amazing services and products. Below we describe some of the trends in artificial intelligence:

II.5.1. Growing the Internet of Things (IoT)

IoT devices are essential for any kind of product that connects to the internet. The devices have the ability

to collect and share data and information with one another to continue to grow.

II.5.2. Revolutionizing Medicine

One of the incredible and interesting new areas in medicine which include sensory perception. now sensors of Artificial are in development that can connect and deal with the human senses. This kind of technology such as laser tactile canes and corneal implants.

II.5.3. Expanding Educational Options

Artificial intelligence plays a prominent role in the process of expanding education and its options via the Internet for all ages, and also includes teaching through robots

II.5.4. Improving Business Analytics

Machine learning algorithms are increasingly improving customer relationship management (CRM) platforms to serve customers better.

II.5.5. Creating Efficiencies in Manufacturing

GlobeNewswire predicts that AI in manufacturing will reach \$78,744 million by 2030. AI technologies are currently improving daily operations, introducing new products, and forecasting future financial needs.

II.5.6. Increasing Productivity in Law

Today, lawyers are able to improve their productivity and efficiency better through the use of artificial intelligence. An example of this is the collection of contract data. The best strategies for legal situations can be determined by AI platforms.

II.6. Why is artificial intelligence important

Artificial intelligence is important because it gives organizations an insight into their operations that they may not have known before, and also because sometimes artificial intelligence performs tasks faster and better than humans. When it comes to repetitive and directed tasks such as analyzing and filling in large numbers of legal document fields correctly, AI always gets the job done quickly and with relatively few errors. In the past before the use of artificial intelligence, it was difficult to use computer programs to get passengers to get taxis, today Uber has become one of the largest and best companies in the world through the use of artificial intelligence. Uber in order to predict the time that a passenger can reach certain areas uses advanced machine learning algorithms. Google, for another example, is one of the largest and best providers of a group of online services by means of machine learning to understand and improve the way people use their services. And the company's CEO, Sundar Pichai, announced that Google will serve as the "first AI" company in 2017. Today's largest and most successful organizations have used AI to improve their operations and gain an edge over their competitors.

III. CONCLUSION

The early 20th century and the late 19th century provided the fundamental research that would increase the modern computer. The first model for a programmable machine was created in 1836 by Charles Babbage and Augusta Ada Byron. Scientists could test their theories about artificial intelligence due to the creation of contemporary computers. Since the 1940s scientific study has been about Artificial intelligence. AI is interested in the manufacturing of a computer that can think for itself. In the last few years, innovations in deep learning and machine learning have made a huge impact on almost every aspect of the software sector.

To understand how Artificial intelligence works, it's critical to understand each of its parts. Machine learning is when computers or machines memorize particular facts or brand-new information. In order to create and refine machine learning algorithms, AI needs a foundation of specialized programming languages such as Python, R, and Java. Artificial intelligence (AI) is the development of computer programs and systems that handle issues in a manner that is comparable to that of humans. AI uses heuristics to solve issues by coming up with a solution through trial-and-error methods, such as recommending restaurants based on location data.

Arend Hintze, an assistant professor of integrative biology and computer science and engineering at Michigan State University, outlined how AI can be broken down into four categories in a 2016 article. The categories are as follows: Artificial intelligence subtypes, task-specific intelligent systems, which are currently used widely, and intelligent systems that are not yet developed. Artificial intelligence can predict behavior and infer human intentions. There are several applications in the healthcare field which focus on improving patient outcomes and reducing costs.

Artificial intelligence is divided into real systems and virtual systems, and we will present some classifications as follows. Narrow Artificial Intelligence (ANI), also known as Weak AI or Narrow AI, is the only realistic AI that humans have achieved so far. The concept behind artificial superintelligence is that at some point in the future, it will be able to comprehend human intelligence while also experiencing time.

Below we describe some of the trends in artificial intelligence: Artificial intelligence is a powerful tool that can help organizations improve their operations and gain an edge over their competitors.

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