Chap 1 – Introduction to AI

D) **Answer the following questions.**

1. **Browser finger printing** – is how our browser is tracked. The data is analyzed by intelligent programs and recommend us to buy new products. This process is done by compile huge data from millions of visitors daily churn out with an intelligent result out of it. This analysis is performed on the data to produce useful patterns of visitor's browsing habits, interests about buying preferences. This is also called Analytics

2. **Mcarthys definition** – AI was first coined by Stanford researcher John Mcarthy in 1956. AI is the science and engineering of making intelligent machines. The ability of a machine to think and learn is called AI. AI refers to the study of principles, concepts and technology for building machines and systems that should think, act and learn like humans. The machine processing AI should be able to interact with their environment and perceive it through various stimuli such as visual perception, speech recognition, language comprehension etc. in the form of received data and respond to them based on gathered intelligence.

3. AI challenges – What makes human different from machines is the ability to think, reason and remember the past which is a biggest challenge to machines. The two biggest challenges are 1. Retain facts acknowledge   2. Recall knowledge in a situation

4. Sensing is perceiving an external stimulus & Reasoning is thinking logically to reach a conclusion. **Sensing**- Is to perceive and receive a variety of signals from variety of stimuli from surroundings. Human perceive their surrounding with their sensory organs. Then the objects around them are identified and recognized depending on their retained knowledge. A machine can have artificial sensory organs like camera, scanner, photo sensor for light and thermo sensor for temperature to understand the surrounding. Sensing is determined by intelligence.
   Reasoning – is an action of thinking in a logical way.
   It is broadly classified into two. 1. Inductive 2. Deductive.
   Inductive – facts only support the conclusion without any guarantee.
   Deductive – facts are analysed and guarantee a conclusion.