FUTURISTIC TRENDS IN ARTIFICAL INTELLIGENCE AND MACHINE LEARNING

Abstract

Artificial intelligence (AI) is developing more quickly than ever. Human intelligence is currently being simulated, extended, and expanded via new technological applications and systems. AI has attracted ever-increasing attention in a variety of sectors as a result of the continuing advancement of AI science and the advancement of simulations of human consciousness and cognitive information processes. It is therefore increasingly being used in sectors like robotics, healthcare, manufacturing, environmental protection, and network building. AI has become a top trend in practically every business, not just large multinational technology corporations, because it is so seductive and disruptive. Furthermore, AI applications will keep spreading into more and more facets of daily life as science and technology continue to advance. Artificial intelligence (AI) is a research and innovation movement that is anticipated to have a big impact on businesses and society. However, there are a variety of viewpoints on its potential impacts. This study presents several theories and methods on potential developments in artificial intelligence. In this chapter, I discuss the anticipated embodied AI breakthroughs during the next 25 to 35 years. Biological Systems Intelligence and the Insect/Swarm Intelligence analogy/mimicry, albeit widely ignored, I feel, represents the key to further breakthroughs. We propose that the famous Turing Test was a worthy goal for AI scientists, making crucial, historical inroads. Include a quick summary of the main areas of historical and current research as well as an outlook for this outstanding field's expected future advances. The data reveals that Deep Learning has experienced the fastest average growth rate among AI-based advancements in recent years. Similar to this, deep learning is viewed by AI experts as a significant trend in the field. Artificial intelligence has gradually grown over the last few years, establishing roots in practically every industry. AI-based innovations and improvements have been

Authors

Dr. V Sheeja Kumari
Professor
Computational Intelligence
Institute of AI & ML
Saveetha School of Engineering
SIMATS University
Chennai, India

Dr. M Rajasekar
Associate Professor
Institute of Computer
Science and Engineering
Saveetha School of Engineering
SIMATS University
Chennai, India

made recently. The use of AI is not restricted to a single field; it may be found in everything from a small detail to a ground-breaking invention. Numerous tools and technologies have been created, creating a new world, and there may even be some future advances. As a result, it offers an automated route leading to a promising future. Here, provided a thorough overview of all the advancements and current developments in artificial intelligence in this paper.

Keywords: Innovations, Advancements, Automation, and trends in artificial intelligence

I. INTRODUCTION

Artificial intelligence was first used by Stanford University's late John McCarthy, a professor emeritus of computer science. He has been defining this area for more than 50 years. McCarthy was a titan and a trailblazer in the fields of artificial intelligence and computer science. McCarthy was given the opportunity to work with ten people for two months in 1995 while attending a summer research conference on artificial intelligence in Dartmouth. Research should proceed under the premise that any aspect of learning or other qualities of intelligence can, in theory, be described precisely enough to be modelled by machines when proposing a meeting. The following conference is remembered as a turning point for computer science.

The second-oldest programming language after FORTRAN was created by McCarthy in 1958 and is called LISP. The programming language of choice for artificial intelligence is LISP, which is still in use today. In the late 1950s and early 1960s, he also created the idea of computer time-sharing, a development that considerably increased dispersed computing's efficiency and came decades before the rise of cloud computing. Nobody except John could figure out how to make time-sharing work for general-purpose computing, according to Les Earnest, a senior research scientist emeritus at Stanford and McCarthy's early collaborator at the Stanford Artificial Intelligence Laboratory (SAIL). "A lot of people decided that time-sharing was clearly the way to work with a computer," Earnest said.

Artificial intelligence, or AI for short, is the emulation of human intelligence functions by machines, particularly computer systems. Expert systems, speech recognition, machine vision, and natural language processing are also included (NLP). A broad area of computer science called artificial intelligence is concerned with creating intelligent machines that can perform tasks that would typically need human intelligence. Despite the fact that AI is a heterogeneous discipline with several techniques, developments in deep learning and machine learning have changed the way practically all facets of technology are thought about. Artificial intelligence's past

Although the term artificial intelligence (AI) was first used in 1956, it is now more widely used as a result of larger data volumes, sophisticated algorithms, and advancements in computing and storage. In the 1950s, early AI research looked into issues including symbolic approaches and problem solving. The US Department of Defense became interested in this line of work in the 1960s and started teaching computers how to simulate fundamental human reasoning. Street mapping efforts, for instance, were accomplished in the 1970s by the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA). And in 2003, years before Siri, Alexa, or Cortana were well-known, DARPA built intelligent personal assistants. This early work set the path for the formal reasoning and automation we see in computers today, including decision support systems and smart search engines that can be created to complement and enhance human abilities. Hollywood films and science fiction portray AI as omnipotent, humanoid robot overlords, yet the present iteration of AI technology is neither that frightening nor that clever. Instead, AI has developed to provide a wide range of industry-specific advantages.

Vendors are striving to advertise the usage of AI in their goods and services as the hype surrounding its effectiveness has increased.

Frequently, what people refer to as AI is merely one of its fundamental components, like machine learning. For the purpose of creating and refining machine learning algorithms, AI needs specific hardware and software. AI is not a programming language, but several are popular ones, such as Python, R, and Java. In general, the way that AI systems operate is by gathering significant volumes of labelled training data, looking for correlations and patterns in the data, and then using these patterns to forecast future states. By studying millions of instances, an image recognition tool can learn to recognise and describe objects in photographs, just as a chatbot that is given examples of text chats can learn to make lifelike exchanges with people.

Three cognitive processes—learning, reasoning, and self-correction—are the main topics of AI programming.

1. **Learning processes:** In this section of AI programming, rules are developed for gathering input and turning it into usable information. The rules, which are also known as algorithms, provide computing devices with detailed instructions for carrying out a certain task.
2. **Reasoning processes:** In this section of AI programming, the best algorithm for achieving the intended outcome is chosen.
3. **Self-correction processes:** This section of AI programming tries to continuously improve algorithms to make sure they provide the most trustworthy outcomes.

II. THE SIGNIFICANCE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

AI is significant because, in some circumstances, it can outperform people at activities and because it can provide businesses with previously unknown insights into their operations. AI technologies frequently finish work fast and with very few mistakes, especially when it comes to repetitive, detail-oriented activities like reviewing a large number of legal papers to verify key fields are filled in correctly. This has contributed to an explosion in productivity and given some larger businesses access to completely new market prospects. It would have been difficult to conceive employing computer software to connect passengers with taxis before the current wave of AI, yet now Uber has achieved global success by doing precisely that. It makes use of powerful machine learning algorithms to foretell when someone will need to utilise a vehicle in a specific location, assisting drivers in getting on the road before they need to. Another illustration: By utilising machine learning to comprehend and enhance how users interact with its services, Google has grown to become one of the most significant participants in the market for numerous internet services. Sundar Pichai, the CEO of the business, declared that Google would be the pioneer in artificial intelligence in 2017. The biggest and most prosperous businesses of today have utilised AI to enhance their operations and outperform rivals.

III. ADVANTAGES

1. Good in jobs requiring attention to detail
2. Shortened time for data-intensive jobs
3. Delivers reliable outcomes
4. Virtual agents with AI capabilities are always accessible.

IV. DISADVANTAGES

1. Expensive
2. Strong technical competence is necessary
3. Limited availability of skilled personnel to create AI tools Only what has been revealed is known
4. Inability to translate generalisations from one activity to another.

V. WEAK AI AGAINST STRONG AI

AI can be classified as either powerful or weak.

Weak AI, sometimes referred to as narrow AI, is an AI system created and honed to carry out a certain task. Weak AI is used by industrial robots like Apple Siri and virtual personal assistants.

Artificial general intelligence (AGI), also referred to as powerful AI, is a term used to describe computer programmes that can mimic the cognitive functions of the human brain. Powerful AI systems can autonomously apply knowledge from one domain to another and find solutions to novel problems.

1. **Artificial intelligence types:** According to Arend Hintze, an assistant professor of integrative biology and computer science and engineering at Michigan State University, AI can be divided into seven different types, starting with the task-specific intelligent systems that are currently in widespread use and working their way up to sentient systems, which are still hypothetical. These are the categories:

2. **Reactive machines:** These AI systems are task-specific and lack memory. Deep Blue, an IBM chess programme from the 1990s that defeated Garry Kasparov, serves as an illustration. Deep Blue can recognise the pieces on the chessboard and make predictions, but because it lacks memory, it is unable to draw on its past learning to make predictions about the future.

3. **Memory restriction:** These AI systems can utilise past experiences to inform their conclusions since they have memory. This is how some of the driverless car's decision-making processes are created.

4. **Theory of mind:** Theory of mind is a term used in psychology. This implies that for AI to comprehend emotions, the system needs social intelligence. This kind of AI can predict behaviour and infer human intentions, which is a capability required for AI systems to become essential members of human teams.

5. **Self-awareness:** These AI systems fall under the area of conscious self-awareness. Self-aware machines are aware of their surroundings. There isn't currently any AI of this kind.

6. **Artificial Narrow Intelligence (ANI):** All forms of artificial intelligence, including the most advanced and powerful ones ever made, can be categorised under this category.

Artificial narrow intelligence (AINI) is the term used to describe an AI system that can carry out specific activities on its own utilising only human capabilities. Since they are only capable of performing the tasks for which they have been designed, these machines have very limited or narrow capabilities. All reactive and memory-restricted AIs belong within this group, according to the aforementioned classification scheme. ANI encompasses even the most sophisticated AI that combines deep learning and machine learning to teach itself new things.

7. **Artificial general intelligence (AGI):** Artificial general intelligence refers to an AI agent's capacity to think, observe, comprehend, and act exactly like a human being. These systems will be able to independently develop numerous abilities, make links between domains, and draw generalisations, drastically reducing the amount of time required for training. This will enable AI systems to mimic our capacity for many tasks, making them equally capable as us.

8. **Artificial Super intelligence (ASI):** As AGI becomes one of the most powerful forms of intelligence on earth, the development of Artificial Superintelligence will likely be the apex of AI research. ASI will be incredibly better at whatever they do because to vastly increased memory, quicker data processing and analysis, and decision-making abilities, in addition to reproducing the complex intelligence of humans. The development of AGI and ASI will result in a situation known as the singularity, which is a futuristic scenario. While it may be tempting to have such formidable tools at our disposal, they might also pose a threat to our existence or, at the very least, our way of life.

It is currently difficult to imagine how the world will look when more sophisticated varieties of AI exist. The development of AI is still in its early stages compared to where it is expected to go, so there is clearly a long way to go before we reach that point. This suggests that, for those with a pessimistic view of the future of AI, it is still possible to secure AI safety and that it is a little early to start worrying about the singularity. The fact that we have only begun to scratch the surface of AI research makes the future much more intriguing for those who are positive about its potential.

Here are a few instances of artificial intelligence

- Applications for ride-hailing and Google Maps
- Face recognition and detection
- Paraphrases used in text editors and autocorrect
- Chatbots
- E-Payments
- Algorithms for Search and Recommendation
- Digital Helper
- the internet
- Healthcare
- Gaming
- Web Ads Network
- Finance and Banking
- Smart home technology
- Security and monitoring

- Adaptive Keyboard
- Smart Speaker App
- E-Commerce
- Mobile Email Apps
- Service for streaming music and media
- Exploration of Space

VI. TOP APPLICATIONS OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN DAILY LIFE

The most common representation of artificial intelligence (AI) in popular culture is that of a race of clever robots out to exterminate humans, or, at the absolute least, a magnificent theme park. Since general artificial intelligence robots don't yet exist and aren't anticipated to anytime soon, we're safe for the time being. More than 72% of Americans, according to a recent survey, are worried that in the future, machines will perform numerous jobs currently performed by people. Elon Musk, a tech entrepreneur who has long advocated for government regulation of AI, recently made a comparison between AI and a nuclear weapon. When you consider the implications for Industry 4.0, this makes sense, but we haven't yet done that. Every time you check your Facebook news feed, conduct a Google search, purchase an offer on Amazon, or make an online travel reservation, AI is working away in the background. We can also benefit from well-known artificial intelligence applications. Artificial intelligence outperforms human intelligence.

VII. HOW AI IMPROVES OUR DAILY LIFE WITH EXAMPLES

Software and hardware powered by AI and ML imitate human brain processes to advance society through the digital revolution. AI systems are able to identify their surroundings, manage what they observe, solve problems, and take action to help with tasks to improve daily life.

What improves due to artificial intelligence Assoc. media?

People frequently check their social media profiles on sites like Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and others. In addition to customising your feeds in the background, AI also finds and removes bogus news.

1. **Twitter:** In order to improve its product—from suggesting tweets to removing abusive or racist content and enhancing user experience—Twitter has started to depend on artificial intelligence. They utilise sophisticated neural networks that analyse a lot of data to quickly understand what clients desire.

2. **Face book:** Face book is getting more value out of the unstructured data it collects from its almost 2 billion users, who update their statuses 293,000 times per minute. The framework, which emphasises deep learning and neural networks, serves as the foundation for the majority of Facebook's deep learning technologies.

3. **Instagram:** Big data and artificial intelligence are also used by Instagram to target advertising, stop cyberbullying, and delete offensive comments. Artificial intelligence is

playing a bigger role in displaying users content they might be interested in, eliminating spam, and enhancing user experience as the volume of posts on the network rises.

4. **Chatbots** Chatbots are artificial intelligence programmes that can respond to questions from customers and give them pertinent information. Sometimes chatbots are so effective that it seems like they are conversing with real people.

5. **Autonomous aircraft and vehicles:** Unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), also known as drones, are already in our skies, conducting surveillance and offering delivery services in a variety of plans, including the delivery of medicines and necessities to elderly people who are confined to their homes due to COVID-19, which limits their mobility. Although the autonomous vehicle business is still in its early stages, there are now enough prototype and pilot projects to suggest that as artificial intelligence and IoT (Internet of Things) technology advance, autonomous vehicles will become more prevalent. The use of artificial intelligence in daily life is growing.

6. **Electronic assistants:** Our lives have been made easier by virtual assistants like Siri, Cortana, Google Assistant, and others. They've been a great friend, giving us jokes and reminding us to pick up a shipment. The programme has the ability to parse natural language and recognise voice patterns. Additionally, it records your screen time, work time, and other relevant information about you. Artificial intelligence can be used to simulate human learning and listening. Food ordering websites Apps and online ordering websites frequently offer reminders for your breakfast, lunch, and dinner as you are eating. Artificial intelligence software that monitors your hunger patterns makes this possible. Additionally, the AI keeps tabs on the types of foods you enjoy and proposes comparable recipes depending on your preferences.

7. **Streaming service for audio and video:** The streaming service for music and videos that we use every day is AI. AI decides for you when you use Spotify, Netflix, or YouTube. Based on individual tastes, these portals provide deals.

8. **Plagiaist:** college students experience nightmares, as do some teachers. You've definitely encountered the same issues with plagiarism, whether you manage material or grade essays. The Internet has made plagiarism more accessible. The amount of information and knowledge that dishonest students and professors can access is practically infinite.

9. **Financial services:** You may now use your smartphone to deposit checks at many large banks. Checks can be deposited quickly and easily online without visiting a bank. Checks need to be signed in addition to the obvious safeguards against using your mobile device to access your bank account. In order to read handwritten signatures, compare them to signatures that have already been submitted to banks, and accept checks without any danger, banks today use artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning software. Let's briefly discuss scams when we discuss credit and dishonest banks. Every day, banks handle millions of transactions. The typical person would find it challenging to monitor and evaluate all of this. Thanks to artificial intelligence (AI) technologies like online commerce (ECO-COMMERCE) and shopping machine learning, online shopping is becoming more personalised and efficient. Systems for supply chain management and automated warehouses powered by AI help businesses manage their logistics more

effectively. At the same time, sentiment analysis enables them to better comprehend and respond to the wants and actions of their customers.

10. **Routines and travel:** The work of the AI engineers who created Google Maps and Waze is never-ending. The only data sets that can be efficiently cross-checked by ML algorithms are satellite photos, which are updated every second.

11. **Transportation:** Because they can give you a car almost whenever you need one, automobile rentals like Uber and Lyft are quite helpful. However, we underrate the AI-driven software that runs on them. We are frequently prompted to book a taxi before leaving the office. How does this application know that we require a taxi? Because they employ deep learning techniques and have previously identified their typical behaviours, these applications are feasible. The use of artificial intelligence in daily life is increasing.

12. **Jobseeking apps:** Deep learning is often used by job search engines to comprehend consumers' requirements. By proposing jobs, responsibilities, employees, and other pertinent information, these apps' software helps users identify the greatest opportunities.

