Artificial Intelligence Empowering the Digital World

Manaswi Panda¹, Dr. Meenu Sharma²

¹Research Scholar, Department of Applied Science, Chitkara University, HP, INDIA

²Doctoral Research Mentor, Department of Information Technology, Thesis Chandigarh, S.A.S. Nagar Mohali, Punjab, INDIA

¹manaswi.p@gmail.com, ²drmeenuchd@gmail.com

Abstract: The present time have seen a significant impact of AI in vivid fields such as industry, healthcare, industry, software development, cybernetics, arts, law, etc. however, the main idea behind integrating AI among all remained the same, one was to remove individual bias and the other is automation. In the pandemic times of Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19), the digitalization has taken a new turn not only in detection and diagnosis of the virus, but also towards economy management via several employment channels. Moving forward AI has improved the capabilities of cloud computing for handling enormously evolving data owing to vivid cloud services. This not only empowers the urban smart designs such as smart homes, intelligent transport system, healthcare wearables, but also remote health diagnosis. Despite of the fact that more than a decade has been celebrated by AI, it still lacks a single platform that provides all this information at one go. To address this research gap, the author has presented a concise review of current applications and futuristic possibilities offered and empowered by AI in revolutionizing the digital world.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Digital World, Machine Learning, Deep Learning, Big Data, Machine Learning Models.

1. Introduction

The article deals with the advancements in the wide field of Artificial Intelligence (AI) that has revolutionized each and every aspect of human life [1, 2]. It is to be understood that the necessity for management of enormously generation data is the motivation behind advent of AI. AI offers numerous means and endless opportunities to explore and deal with the vivid types, volume and size of data [3]. In all this, never don't forget the cloud computing which is also one the major player to support and generate large data, also referred as Big Data in literature [4]. It servers to present online support for data access anywhere and anytime over the globe [5]. In present times, there is no machine that could challenge human intelligence, phenomenon's and principles bestowed in the laps of nature. This lead to the attraction of research community towards the nature to draw inspiration from the all-time, most powerful decision making and selection behavior. Thus, when trying to develop various autonomous machines, designs or system, the scientists move towards to mimic the intelligence behavior of humans or nature in the form of inspired algorithms.

2. Artificial Intelligence

Al is simply used to improve the capabilities of the existing technologies. This section provides valuable information for those who are interested in understanding Al, Machine Learning (ML), Deep Learning (DL), etc. Now, the question arise here is what comes under what, how to classify these techniques. To ease the reader understanding figure 1 is drawn to clear the picture in the minds of the professionals who are new in this field [6]. The deep learning is the concept that is highly specific and have achieved high performance accuracies in vivid fields such as face recognition [7], sentiment

analysis , text classification [8], Image classification [9], speech recognition [10], etc. When it comes to analyzing non-linear or complex data structures, the deep learning has proved to be very successful models. In medical technology, they have been used as explainable AI models to support visualization, interpretation, decision making, diagnosis with a very high level of accuracy [11–13]. As such, they offer applications in domains such as cyber security, biomedical signal classification aided with wearable technology [14], cancer detection, etc. that need nothing less than perfection.

In addition to machine learning, there is another sub-field of AI know as Swarm Intelligence (SI) which is based on the collective behavior of multiple objects to reach a near optimal solution [15]. Now, these objects may be humans, insects, animals, birds, natural phenomenon, etc. and are also terms as optimization techniques in the literature [16, 17].

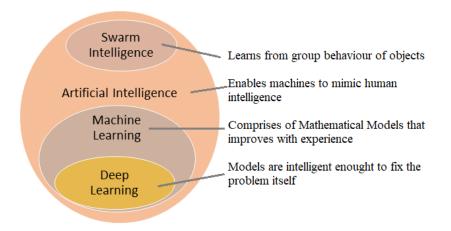


Figure 1. Sub-fields of AI

3. Prediction Models based on AI

The machine learning which comprises of a little broader area covering various learning models mainly used for the prediction, forecast and estimation based analysis. It is a subset that covers various mathematical models. What happens in the ML is that the designed models are made to learn from the historical data so that they could make intelligent decisions for the novel situations. This has been reflected by the articles published in the last two decades. The various ML modes that have been popularity used the research community are support vector machine (SVM), random forest (RF), gradient boosting machine (GBM), Decision Tree (DT), relevance vector machine (RVM), multi-variant adaptive regression spline (MARS), K-nearest neighbour (KNN), genetic programming (GP), regression model (RM), Gaussian process regression (GPR), extreme learning machine (ELM), artificial neural network (ANN), adaptive neuro fuzzy inference system (ANFIS), etc [18]. The highly specific DL models comprises of convolutional neural network (CNN), recurrent neural network (RNN), Long Short Term Memory (LSTM), Multilayer Perceptron (MLP), feed forward neural network (FFNN), feed forward back propagation neural network (FFBPNN), etc [19, 20]. Thus, there is endless list of such models that have been used in combination to other techniques to bring the existing capacities and performance to a next level. To show the popularity of various AI prediction models a graphical summary has been presented in figure 2. The percent value in the graph depicts the instances that the particular technique has been discussed in the present citation list.

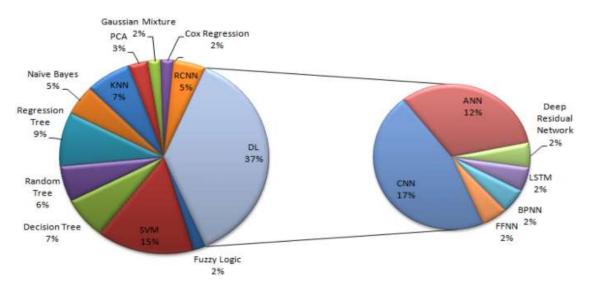


Figure 2 Artificial intelligence-based prediction models

4. Concise Discussion: How AI empowers Life

The digital life is expanding its dimensions far and wide, and AI is a great option for having a low risk decision making. Taking humans into the loop, it is important to understand that the main purpose of AI is to empower humans, let it be a customer support bot [21], or sophisticated surgery planning [22] in emergency situations. The main goal of AI is to help humans to perform an unbiased decision making to assure a personalized experience [23]. For example, some of applications and case studies where AI has empowered humans are discussed below.

1. Miniature and embedded sensor technology empowered by AI has allowed machines to communicate seamlessly even in highly complex environment. This is exemplified by the intelligent projects focusing on various natural disaster [24], forest fire, underwater, robotic based applications [25] used to ease life in remote areas.

An endless support of AI has been observed in healthcare informatics starting from initial diagnosis to complex surgery operations [26] even in COVID-19 times that calls for contact less communication [27]. This has been supported by numerous articles referring disease diagnosis such as diabetes [28, 29], cardiovascular disease, cancer, tuberculosis, liver disorder, muscular dystrophy, Alzheimer, hypertension, skin lesions, stroke, renal and kidney disease etc [30, 31].

3. The visualization powers and enriches any observation or the outcome. In this context, there are several image processing ideas that have been influenced by soft-computing applications based on AI. AI has empowered the image processing and led to informed prediction, diagnosis and detection of anomaly or abnormal behavior. This has been used not only in analyzing medical imaging (CT, ultra sounds, xray, MRI) [32, 33]but also forensics [34], military surveillance [35], motion detection, object tracking [36], etc.

4. In the past decade authentication, security, privacy has been linked with the biological measureable features based on iris, fingerprint, face, voice, palm, signature, gait etc [37]. However, at some point these unimodal biometric get challenged and therefore AI has been integrated to combine these unimodal biometrics to design a much secured authentication system as evident from various publications [38, 39].

5. As with every technology, when AI is used in negative sense against the society it has a very dark future. Despite of endless pros of AI in dealing with cybercrime, privacy and security via block chain technology, a recent trend of fake generation has been observed based on AI technology to breach the security, authentication.

6. Owing to its wonderful decision making and learning capabilities, it has shown implication in recommendation system, scientific writing [40], medical transcription, metaverse [41], etc. For instance, one might have come across numerous plagiarism removal tools and ChatGPT [40].

7. Among all these, the refinement of education system can never be neglected. The integration of latest technological advancements enables personalized pedagogy, illustrations, virtual hands on training, providing a low cost smart learning and training option [42].

In futuristic AI based applications, while developing autonomous disease detection, autonomous vehicle designs, autonomous security design, autonomous surveillance application, autonomous robotic designs, etc, one should understand that the machine will be able to govern their own actions and decisions. The concept of AI would make the machine to perceive, learn, decide and response according to its learning skills and as such humans will be highly depended on the system behaviour with no option left to consider it an anomaly.

5. Summary

In this article, author tried to draw the attention of the research community towards the important aspects of big data and AI in developing an impactful future in automation designs. The endless fields that have been influenced by AI have also been listed to widen the understanding of the readers. There is no doubt in the fact that big data has proved to be a raw material for the rise of AI. The flushing of large volumes of data of enormous size has led to the necessity to mimic human intelligence via computers. AI has significantly revolutions the current capabilities of information technology. However, it makes humans being highly dependent on the machines even to carry day to day task.

Contributions

M.P. and Dr. M.S. conceived the idea, manuscript was prepared by M.P. and refined by Dr. M.S. Both authors contributed equally towards the development of the article and such should be considered as first authors in future reference.

Conflict of Interests

Authors declare that they have no conflict of interests.

References

- [1] A. Holzinger, K. Keiblinger, P. Holub, K. Zatloukal, and H. Müller, "AI for life: Trends in artificial intelligence for biotechnology," *New Biotechnology*, vol. 74, pp. 16–24, May 2023, doi: 10.1016/J.NBT.2023.02.001.
- [2] I. Poola, "How Artificial Intelligence in Impacting Real life Everyday," *International Journal for Advance Research and Development*, vol. 2, no. 10, pp. 96–100, 2017, doi: xx.xxx/ijariit-v2i10-1170.
- D. E. O'Leary, "Artificial intelligence and big data," *IEEE Intelligent Systems*, vol. 28, no. 2, pp. 96–99, 2013, doi: 10.1109/MIS.2013.39.
- [4] I. A. T. Hashem, I. Yaqoob, N. B. Anuar, S. Mokhtar, A. Gani, and S. Ullah Khan, "The rise of 'big data' on cloud computing: Review and open research issues," *Information Systems*, vol.

47, pp. 98–115, Jan. 2015, doi: 10.1016/J.IS.2014.07.006.

- [5] C. Yang, Q. Huang, Z. Li, K. Liu, and F. Hu, "Big Data and cloud computing: innovation opportunities and challenges," *International Journal of Digital Earth*, vol. 10, no. 1, pp. 13–53, Jan. 2016, doi: 10.1080/17538947.2016.1239771.
- [6] D. Jakhar and I. Kaur, "Artificial intelligence, machine learning and deep learning: definitions and differences," *Clinical and Experimental Dermatology*, vol. 45, no. 1, pp. 131–132, Jan. 2020, doi: 10.1111/CED.14029.
- X. Sun, P. Wu, and S. C. H. Hoi, "Face detection using deep learning: An improved faster RCNN approach," *Neurocomputing*, vol. 299, pp. 42–50, Jul. 2018, doi: 10.1016/J.NEUCOM.2018.03.030.
- [8] A. Gasparetto, M. Marcuzzo, A. Zangari, and A. Albarelli, "A Survey on Text Classification Algorithms: From Text to Predictions," *Information 2022, Vol. 13, Page 83*, vol. 13, no. 2, p. 83, Feb. 2022, doi: 10.3390/INFO13020083.
- P. Aggarwal, N. K. Mishra, B. Fatimah, P. Singh, A. Gupta, and S. D. Joshi, "COVID-19 image classification using deep learning: Advances, challenges and opportunities," *Computers in Biology and Medicine*, vol. 144, p. 105350, May 2022, doi: 10.1016/J.COMPBIOMED.2022.105350.
- [10] Z. Weng, Z. Qin, X. Tao, C. Pan, G. Liu, and G. Y. Li, "Deep Learning Enabled Semantic Communications with Speech Recognition and Synthesis," *IEEE Transactions on Wireless Communications*, 2023, doi: 10.1109/TWC.2023.3240969.
- S. Meenu, "Revolutionized strength of future Biomedicine Revealed: Nanolipomedicines," Research Journal of Recent Sciences, vol. 3, pp. 6–15, 2014, Accessed: Jan. 19, 2023. [Online]. Available: www.isca.me
- [12] M. Sharma, M. Saini, and M. Singh, "Computational Sequence Analysis and Functional Annotation of KGM_05782 Protein of Danaus Plexippus," *International Journal of Molecular Biology & Biochemistry*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 9–22, 2013, Accessed: Jan. 19, 2023. [Online]. Available: http://www.irphouse.com
- G. Nagpal *et al.*, "Computer-aided designing of immunosuppressive peptides based on IL-10 inducing potential," *Scientific Reports 2017 7:1*, vol. 7, no. 1, pp. 1–10, Feb. 2017, doi: 10.1038/srep42851.
- [14] A. Guerrieri, L. Gantel, and H.-S. Choi, "Electromyogram (EMG) Signal Classification Based on Light-Weight Neural Network with FPGAs for Wearable Application," *Electronics 2023, Vol. 12, Page 1398*, vol. 12, no. 6, p. 1398, Mar. 2023, doi: 10.3390/ELECTRONICS12061398.
- [15] A. Iglesias, A. Gálvez, and P. Suárez, "Swarm robotics a case study: bat robotics," in *Nature-Inspired Computation and Swarm Intelligence*, Academic Press, 2020, pp. 273–302. doi: 10.1016/B978-0-12-819714-1.00026-9.
- [16] A. Tzanetos and G. Dounias, "A Comprehensive Survey on the Applications of Swarm Intelligence and Bio-Inspired Evolutionary Strategies," *Machine Learning Paradigms*, pp. 337– 378, 2020, doi: 10.1007/978-3-030-49724-8_15.
- [17] T. Chinglemba, S. Biswas, D. Malakar, V. Meena, D. Sarkar, and A. Biswas, "Introductory Review of Swarm Intelligence Techniques," *Studies in Computational Intelligence*, vol. 1054, pp. 15–35, 2023, doi: 10.1007/978-3-031-09835-2_2/COVER.
- [18] D. V. Carvalho, E. M. Pereira, and J. S. Cardoso, "Machine Learning Interpretability: A Survey

on Methods and Metrics," *Electronics 2019, Vol. 8, Page 832*, vol. 8, no. 8, p. 832, Jul. 2019, doi: 10.3390/ELECTRONICS8080832.

- [19] M. Abdar et al., "A review of uncertainty quantification in deep learning: Techniques, applications and challenges," *Information Fusion*, vol. 76, pp. 243–297, 2021, doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.inffus.2021.05.008.
- [20] L. Alzubaidi *et al.*, "Review of deep learning: concepts, CNN architectures, challenges, applications, future directions," *Journal of Big Data 2021 8:1*, vol. 8, no. 1, pp. 1–74, Mar. 2021, doi: 10.1186/S40537-021-00444-8.
- [21] M. A. Camilleri and C. Troise, "Live support by chatbots with artificial intelligence: A future research agenda," *Service Business*, vol. 17, no. 1, pp. 61–80, Mar. 2023, doi: 10.1007/S11628-022-00513-9/METRICS.
- [22] P. Bouletreau, M. Makaremi, B. Ibrahim, A. Louvrier, and N. Sigaux, "Artificial Intelligence: Applications in orthognathic surgery," *Journal of Stomatology, Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery*, vol. 120, no. 4, pp. 347–354, Sep. 2019, doi: 10.1016/J.JORMAS.2019.06.001.
- [23] H. Adam, A. Balagopalan, E. Alsentzer, F. Christia, and M. Ghassemi, "Mitigating the impact of biased artificial intelligence in emergency decision-making," *Communications Medicine 2022* 2:1, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 1–6, Nov. 2022, doi: 10.1038/s43856-022-00214-4.
- Y. Hajjaji, W. Boulila, I. R. Farah, I. Romdhani, and A. Hussain, "Big data and IoT-based applications in smart environments: A systematic review," *Computer Science Review*, vol. 39, p. 100318, Feb. 2021, doi: 10.1016/J.COSREV.2020.100318.
- [25] W. Wang and K. Siau, "Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, Automation, Robotics, Future of Work and Future of Humanity," *Journal of Database Management*, vol. 30, no. 1, pp. 61– 79, Jan. 2019, doi: 10.4018/JDM.2019010104:
- [26] V. Kaul, S. Enslin, and S. A. Gross, "History of artificial intelligence in medicine," *Gastrointestinal Endoscopy*, vol. 92, no. 4, pp. 807–812, Oct. 2020, doi: 10.1016/J.GIE.2020.06.040.
- [27] R. Vaishya, M. Javaid, I. H. Khan, and A. Haleem, "Artificial Intelligence (AI) applications for COVID-19 pandemic," *Diabetes & Metabolic Syndrome: Clinical Research & Reviews*, vol. 14, no. 4, pp. 337–339, Jul. 2020, doi: 10.1016/J.DSX.2020.04.012.
- [28] M. Sharma and C. S. Kapoor, "I-IR Interaction Exploration and Computational Investigation of Evolution of IRS1," *Journal of Applicable Chemistry*, vol. 7, no. 5, pp. 1319–1329, 2018, Accessed: Jan. 19, 2023. [Online]. Available: www.joac.info
- [29] M. Sharma and C. S. Kapoor, "Investigation of role and conservation of insulin receptor substrate 2 protein," *International Journal of Pharmacy and Biological Sciences*, vol. 8, no. 4, pp. 580–588, 2018, Accessed: Jan. 19, 2023. [Online]. Available: www.ijpbs.comorwww.ijpbsonline.com
- [30] S. S. Usmani *et al.*, "THPdb: Database of FDA-approved peptide and protein therapeutics," *PLOS ONE*, vol. 12, no. 7, p. e0181748, Jul. 2017, doi: 10.1371/JOURNAL.PONE.0181748.
- [31] P. Agrawal, S. Bhalla, K. Chaudhary, R. Kumar, M. Sharma, and G. P. S. Raghava, "In silico approach for prediction of antifungal peptides," *Frontiers in Microbiology*, vol. 9, no. FEB, p. 318353, Feb. 2018, doi: 10.3389/FMICB.2018.00323/BIBTEX.
- [32] H. A. R. Akkar and S. A. Salman, "Detection of Biomedical Images by Using Bio-inspired Artificial Intelligent," *University of Technology-Iraq*, vol. 38, no. 2, pp. 255–264, Feb. 2020,

doi: 10.30684/ETJ.V38I2A.319.

- [33] J. Rajeswari and M. Jagannath, "Advances in biomedical signal and image processing--A systematic review," *Informatics in Medicine Unlocked*, vol. 8, pp. 13–19, 2017.
- [34] A. Rössler, D. Cozzolino, L. Verdoliva, C. Riess, J. Thies, and M. Nießner, "FaceForensics: A Large-scale Video Dataset for Forgery Detection in Human Faces," in *Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition*, 2018, pp. 1–21.
- [35] C. V. Mahamuni and Z. M. Jalauddin, "Intrusion Monitoring in Military Surveillance Applications using Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs) with Deep Learning for Multiple Object Detection and Tracking," *Proceedings - 2021 International Conference on Control, Automation, Power and Signal Processing, CAPS 2021*, no. December 2021, 2021, doi: 10.1109/CAPS52117.2021.9730647.
- [36] L. Shan and M. Yu, "Video-based heart rate measurement using head motion tracking and ICA," *Proceedings of the 2013 6th International Congress on Image and Signal Processing, CISP 2013*, vol. 1, no. 71271098, pp. 160–164, 2013, doi: 10.1109/CISP.2013.6743978.
- [37] M. Islabudeen and M. K. Kavitha Devi, "A Smart Approach for Intrusion Detection and Prevention System in Mobile Ad Hoc Networks Against Security Attacks," Wireless Personal Communications, vol. 112, no. 1, pp. 193–224, May 2020, doi: 10.1007/S11277-019-07022-5/METRICS.
- [38] C. Medjahed, A. Rahmoun, C. Charrier, and F. Mezzoudj, "A deep learning-based multimodal biometric system using score fusion," *IAES International Journal of Artificial Intelligence (IJ-AI*, vol. 11, no. 1, pp. 65–80, 2022, doi: 10.11591/ijai.v11.i1.pp65-80.
- [39] A. B. Channegowda and H. N. Prakash, "Multimodal biometrics of fingerprint and signature recognition using multi-level feature fusion and deep learning techniques," *Indonesian Journal of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science*, vol. 22, no. 1, pp. 187–195, 2021, doi: 10.11591/ijeecs.v22.i1.pp187-195.
- [40] M. Salvagno, F. S. Taccone, and A. G. Gerli, "Can artificial intelligence help for scientific writing?," *Critical Care*, vol. 27, no. 1, pp. 1–5, Dec. 2023, doi: 10.1186/S13054-023-04380-2/FIGURES/1.
- [41] T. Huynh-The, Q. V. Pham, X. Q. Pham, T. T. Nguyen, Z. Han, and D. S. Kim, "Artificial intelligence for the metaverse: A survey," *Engineering Applications of Artificial Intelligence*, vol. 117, p. 105581, Jan. 2023, doi: 10.1016/J.ENGAPPAI.2022.105581.
- [42] A. Alam, "Possibilities and Apprehensions in the Landscape of Artificial Intelligence in Education," 2021 International Conference on Computational Intelligence and Computing Applications, ICCICA 2021, 2021, doi: 10.1109/ICCICA52458.2021.9697272.