THE FUTURE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Inna PUGACIOVA

FCIM, TI-219, Technical University of Moldova, Chisinau

Autorul corespondent: Ala Pușcașu: ala.puscasu@lm.utm.md

Abstract. *Artificial intelligence has gotten to be a vital perspective of the future. This article shows the impact of Artificial Intelligence on society, on work fields, on technology.*

Keywords: *artificial intelligence (AI), technology, science, fields of AI.*

Introduction:

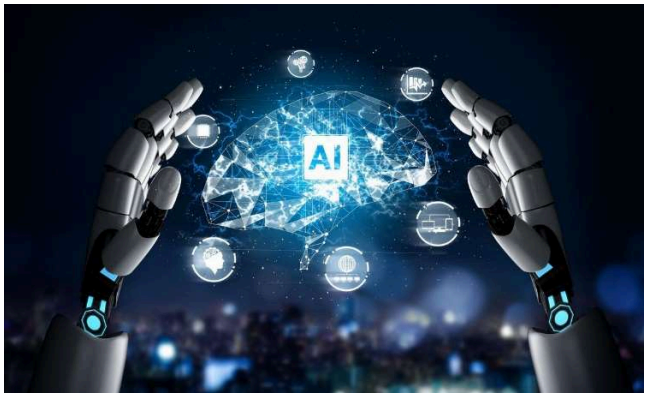

Figure 1. Artificial Intelligence

Artificial Intelligence(AI) is insights illustrated by machines, as restricted to normal insights shown by creatures counting people.

This applies similarly as well to Informational Technologies(IT) because it does numerous other businesses that depend on it. Fair a decade ago, AI innovation appeared like something like science fiction; nowadays, we utilize it every day.

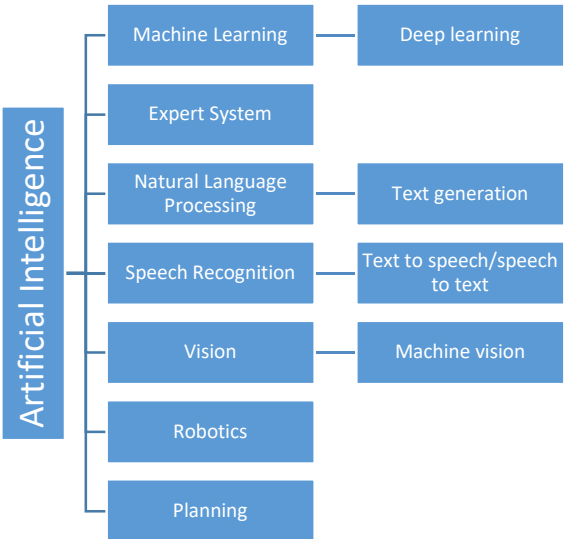

Figure 2. Major Areas of AI

On Figure 2 we can see major areas, that appearing exponential development and making critical impacts in assorted regions like Vision, Planning, Robotics, and others. With the expanding sum of information, omnipresent connectivity, high-performance computing, and different calculations, AI is attending to include a unused level of proficiency and sophistication to future advances.

One of the **essential objectives of AI field** is to create completely independent brilliantly operators that associated with their situations, discover out ideal behaviors, move forward over time through trial and mistake nearly like people.

Examples of AI:

Google Maps and Ride-Hailing Applications:

Voyaging to a new destination does not require much nowadays. Instead of depending on confusing address headings, ready to now easily open our phone's outline app and find our goal. A number of a long time prior, as it were GPS (satellite-based route) was utilized as a route direct. In any case, AI presently gives clients with a much way better involvement in their interesting environment.

Figure 3. Google Maps

Face Recognition:

Utilizing face ID for opening our phones and utilizing virtual masks on our faces when taking pictures are two uses of AI that are directly basic for our daily lives. Face Recognition is utilized within the fact, which implies that each human face can be recognized. Smart machines are prepared in arrange to recognize facial arranges (x, y, w, and h; which shape a square around the confront as an region of intrigued), points of interest (nose, eyes, etc.), and arrangement (geometric structures). Face Recognition is additionally utilized by government offices or at the airplane terminal for checking, and security.

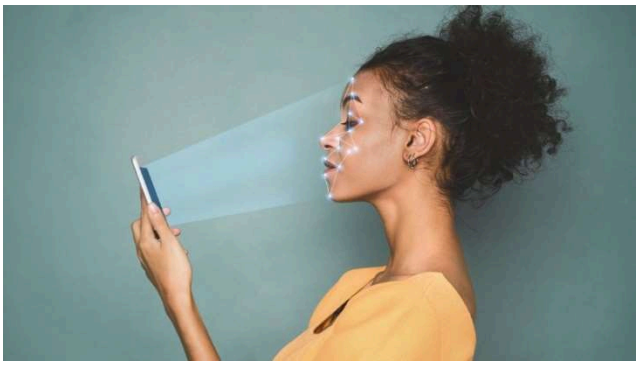

Figure 4. Face Recognition

Chatbots:

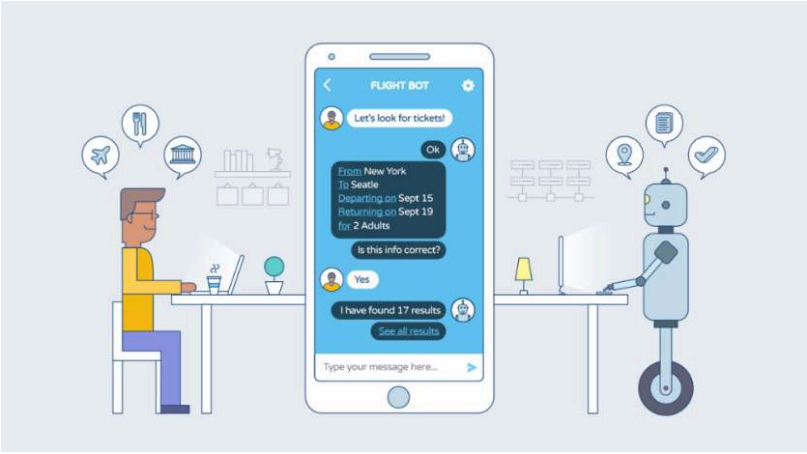

Figure 5. Chatbot

Replying a customer's request can take a long time. The utilize of calculations to prepare machines to meet client needs through chatbots is a brilliantly arrangement to this issue. This permits machines to reply as well as take and track orders. We utilized Normal Language Preparing (NLP) to prepare chatbots to mimic client benefit agents' conversational approaches. Progressed chatbots don't require complex input designs (such as yes/o questions). They are able of reacting to complex questions that require comprehensive answers.

Other applications of AI we can see on Figure 6:

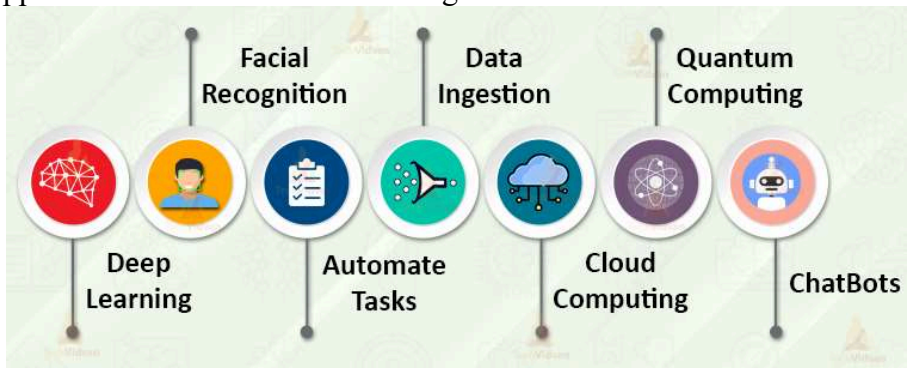

Figure 6. Other applications of AI

AI vs. Human Intelligence: Who Will Build the Future?

In 2013, Carl Benedikt Frey and Michael Osborne of Oxford University used an algorithm to determine how easily more than 700 different jobs in the United States could be automated. The conclusion was that 47% of the jobs could be done by machines in the next decadeor in the next 20 years, notes The Economist.

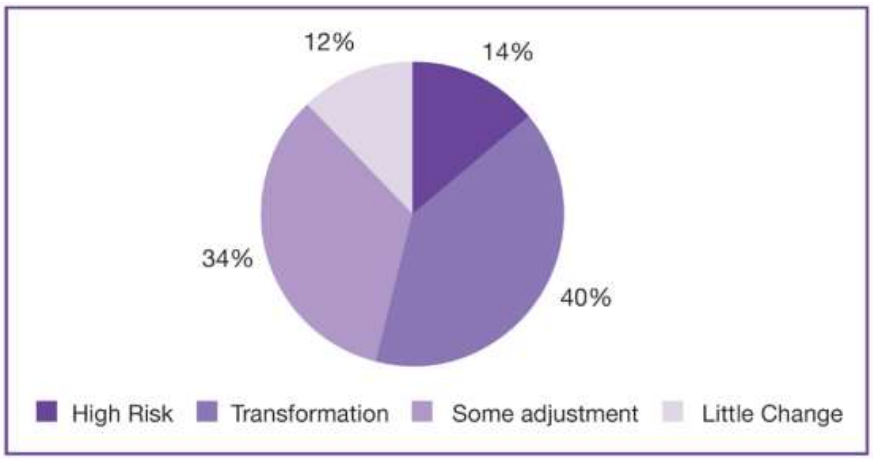

Figure 7. The percent of automated jobs in 2013. Carl Benedikt Frey and Michael Osborne

According to an OECD study, 14% of jobs in 32 countries are highly vulnerable, with at least a 70% chance of automation. 32% are less affected, with a 50% to 70% probability of being automated. The risk of automation differs from one field to another, the highest rates being in the fields of food preparation, construction, laundry, agricultureand sales, all with a risk of over 50% automation. Under 30%, the jobs of teachers, politicians and managers are at risk.

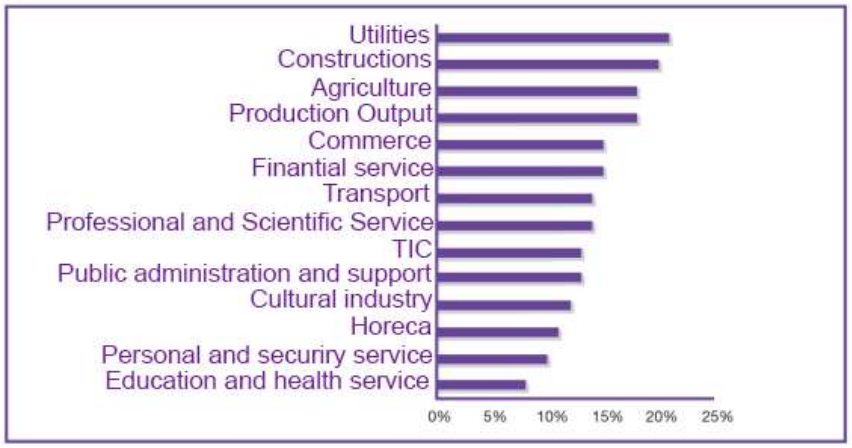

Figure 8. The percent of automated jobs by industries.

Everyone thinks that artificial intelligence has become as capable as the human mind - if not smarter. Artificial intelligence takes over, in almost all areas, the areas of responsibility considered to be the quintessential strengths of the human mind. But in the end, does that mean that AI is better and smarter than humans? Let's see some examples.

Figure 9. AI for Medicine

Likely one of the greatest fears is that we would have robots rather than specialists. But pharmaceutical does not work that way, and the full wellbeing framework will proceed to be ruled by specialists, who appear compassion, can relate data which will not be portion of a fundamental package of questions, which may make certain meetings and operations on which robots cannot do with the precise same precision. The reason is that it was not an address of robots vs. humans, but of how robots can brilliantly total the wellbeing framework - for illustration, there's an application in which you'll present your indications and recommend a determination. But it moreover suggests you allude to">to allude to a genuine specialist at the conclusion.

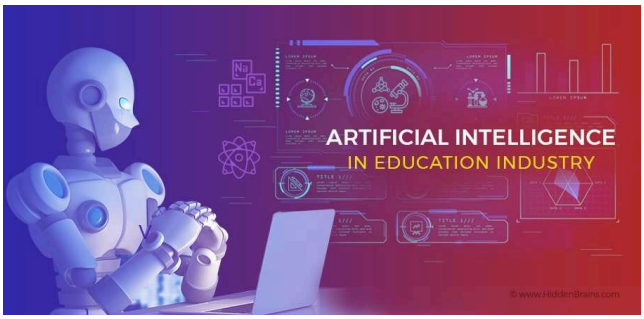

Figure 10. AI in Education

In our time, we have the opportunity to learn online with the help of the many educational applications. AI can make a program suitable for any personality. We can choose the right time for learning, the right language, interests and homework. For example, the iSpringLearn platform. But unfortunately, AI can't understand, like a teacher, where you stumble to explain yourself differently, or understand when you have a bad day.

Figure 11. AI for Leadership

A leader cannot be replaced by robots either, the inspiration that a leader offers and the vision that he brings to his team cannot be transmitted mechanically. Artificial intelligence will not reach this level or wherever human interaction is concerned. For example, in sales, artificial intelligence can help prepare a contract, but in areas such as negotiation and relationships, people will be hard to replace.

Conclusion

Swedish researcher Hans Rosling stated in an interview about the "future of the world" in December 2018 that we are moving towards better times and innovations that are difficult for the human mind to grasp. Even today, some experts warn us about the advancement of artificial intelligence, while others are convinced that it can provide a welcome support to man, but that he will not be able to completely replace him. In any case, no one can predict exactly what AI will be able to do in five or ten years. The rise of innovation can not be moderated down and the fear of advance will get us no place. We must accept any oddity that produces us advance as human creatures, and fake insights is, without a question, one of them. John McAfee, the owner of the well-known software company McAfee, said, "There's no point in comparing artificial intelligence to the human mind because it's two completely different things, even if sometimes their functions overlap."

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