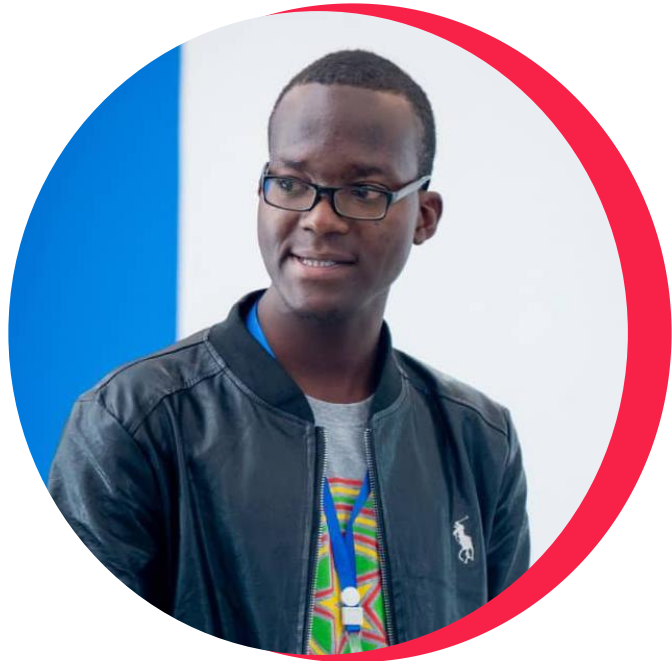CameLabs

Enhance Mind
Artificial Intelligence Conference

14th November, 2022 | DLab, Dar es Salaam

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE FOR EVERYONE I

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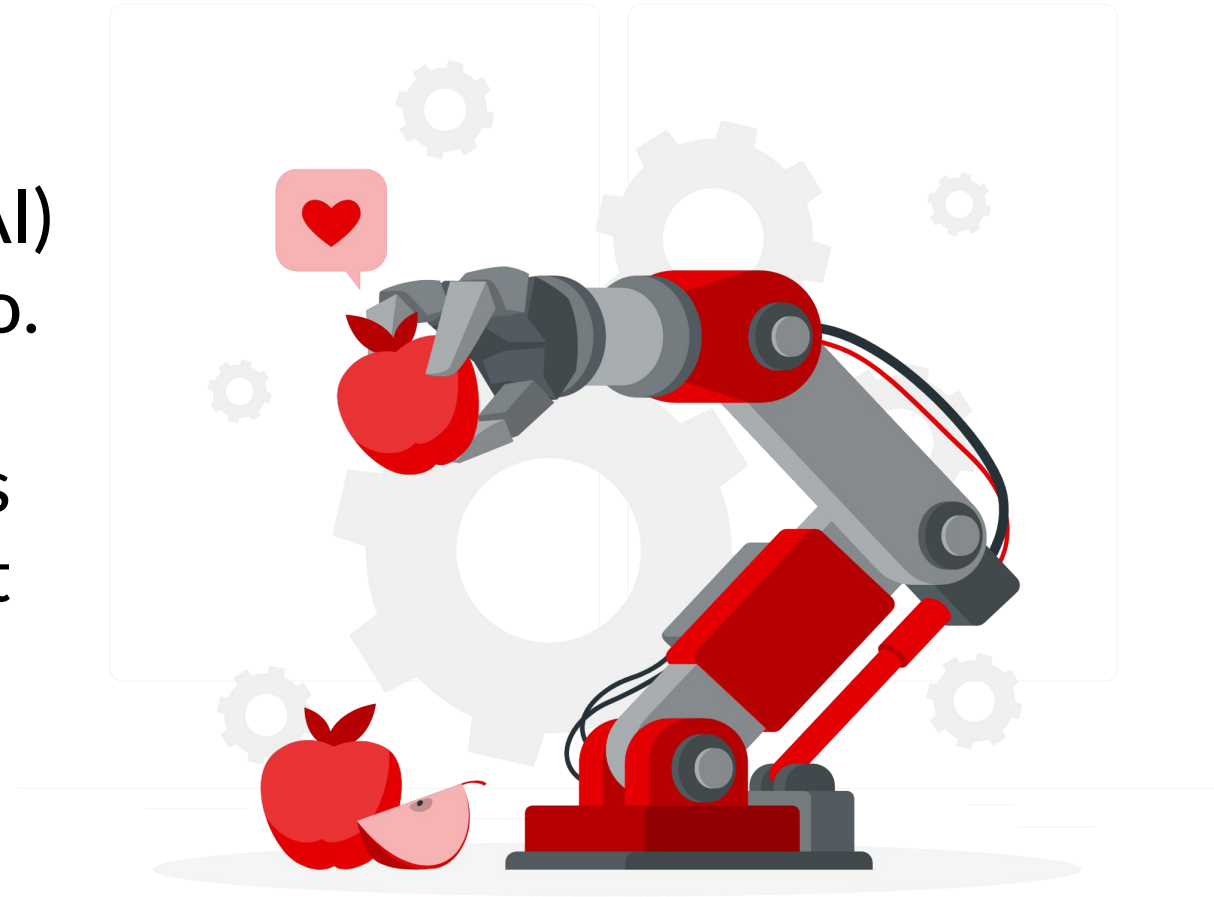Email: zreuben815@gmail.com

Phone: +255 757 113 006

THE PAST, PRESENT, & FUTURE OF
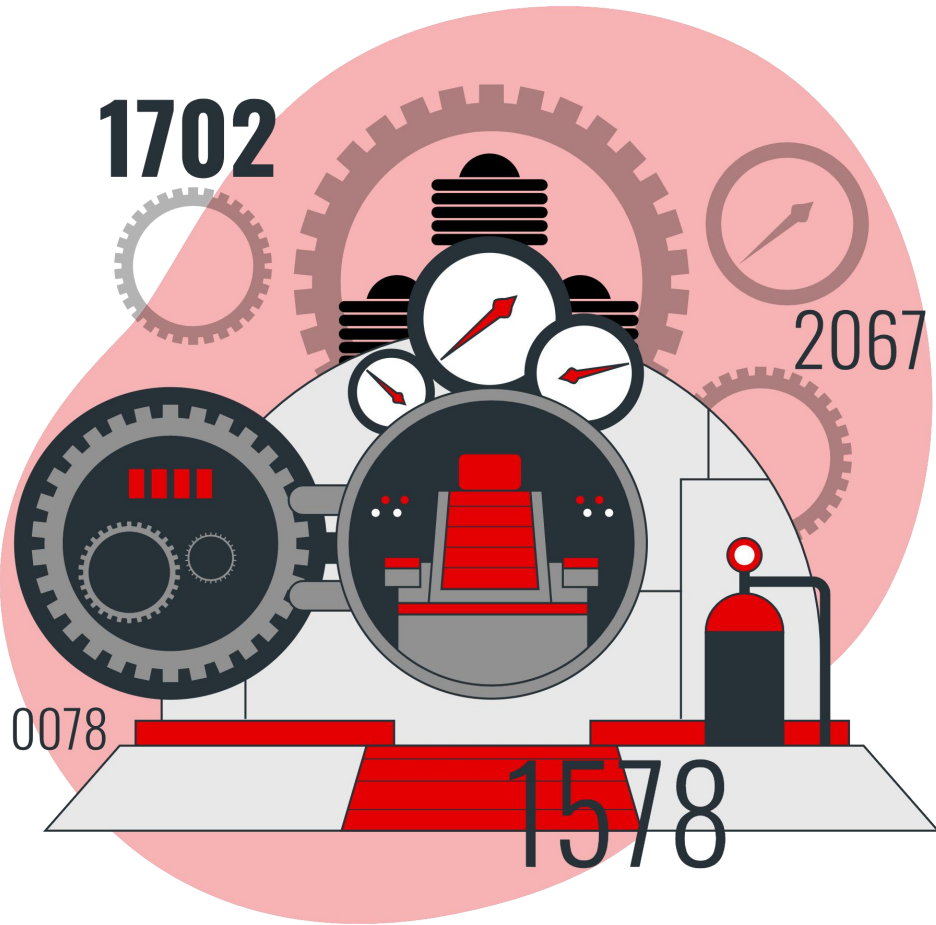# ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Dreams and Dreamers?

- The quest for artificial intelligence (AI) begins with dreams – as all quests do.

- People have long imagined machines with human abilities – automata that move and devices that reason.

1702

2067

0078

1578

(384–322 BCE)

The ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle dreamed of automation

Refer: 'The Politics'

"For suppose that every tool we had could perform its task, either at our bidding or itself perceiving the need, and if – like. . . the tool could fly to and fro and a plucker [the tool used to pluck the strings] play a lyre of their own accord, then master craftsmen would have no need of servants nor masters of slaves."

(1495)

Ahead of his time with inventions (as usual), Leonardo Da Vinci sketched designs for a humanoid robot in the form of a medieval knight.

(1709–1782)

The most sophisticated of these was the mechanical duck designed and built by the French inventor and engineer, Jacques de Vaucanson.

(1942)

- The science fiction (and science fact) writer Isaac Asimov wrote many stories about robots.

- In his first collection, I, Robot (1950), Asimov's robots had "Three Laws of Robotics" (why?), because he was tired of science fiction stories in which robots were destructive.
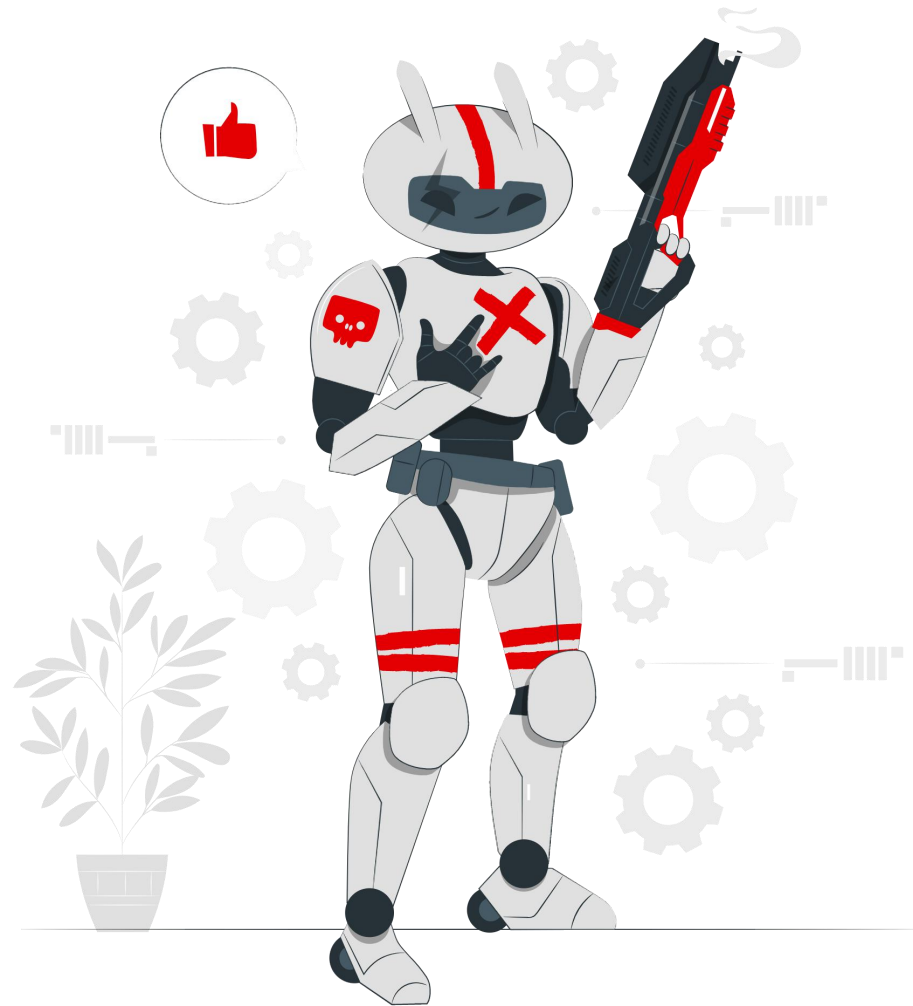
Three Laws of Robotics

First Law:

A robot may not injure a human being, or, through inaction, allow a human being to come to harm.

Second Law:

A robot must obey the orders given it by human beings except where such orders would conflict with the First Law.

Third Law:

A robot must protect its own existence as long as such protection does not conflict with the First or Second Law.

Zeroth Law

A robot may not injure humanity, or, through inaction, allow humanity to come to harm.

Where did the term "Artificial Intelligence" come from?

(1956)

It was in the mid-1950s that John McCarthy coined the term "Artificial Intelligence" which he would define as "the science and engineering of making intelligent machines".

Other eras

The First AI Winter (1956-1974)

This period was marked by a lack of progress in Artificial Intelligence research due partly to the high expectations of early field workers.

The Second AI Boom (the 1980s-1990s)

- This era saw a resurgence of interest in Artificial Intelligence, fueled by advances in computer hardware and software.

- Expert systems, neural networks, and machine learning were among the most significant breakthroughs of this period.

The Third AI Winter (2000s-present)

This most recent era has been characterized by a slowdown in progress and investment in AI due to concerns about its feasibility and potential negative consequences.

Despite the ups and downs of AI's history, the field has made significant progress over the past few centuries. Today, AI is used in various applications, from self-driving cars to medical diagnosis.

Where can we find Artificial Intelligence?

Photo recognition(social media & security).

Friendship suggestions (Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, & LinkedIn).

Chatbots (customer servicing).

Environmental Monitoring (Weather forecasting)

Desease diagnosis for plants and animals (Cancer, Pneumonia).

Music suggestions & creation (Spotify, Apple Music, Google Music).

Where can we find Artificial Intelligence?

Film & TV suggestions (Netflix, Amazon Prime, Hulu).

Speech recognition (voice to text/personal assistants).

Language translation (Google translator).

Classifying and eliminating fake news (social media).

Fraud detection and prevention (transactions).

Search Recommendations (online shopping).

Some of the potential applications for AI include

Healthcare

Artificial Intelligence can help diagnose diseases sooner, develop new treatments, and even prevent epidemics.

Education

Personalized learning experiences could help every student reach their fullest potential.

Energy

Smart grids and renewable energy sources could help us conserve resources and become more sustainable as a species.

Food Production

Vertical farming and other innovations could help us produce food more efficiently while reducing our environmental impact.
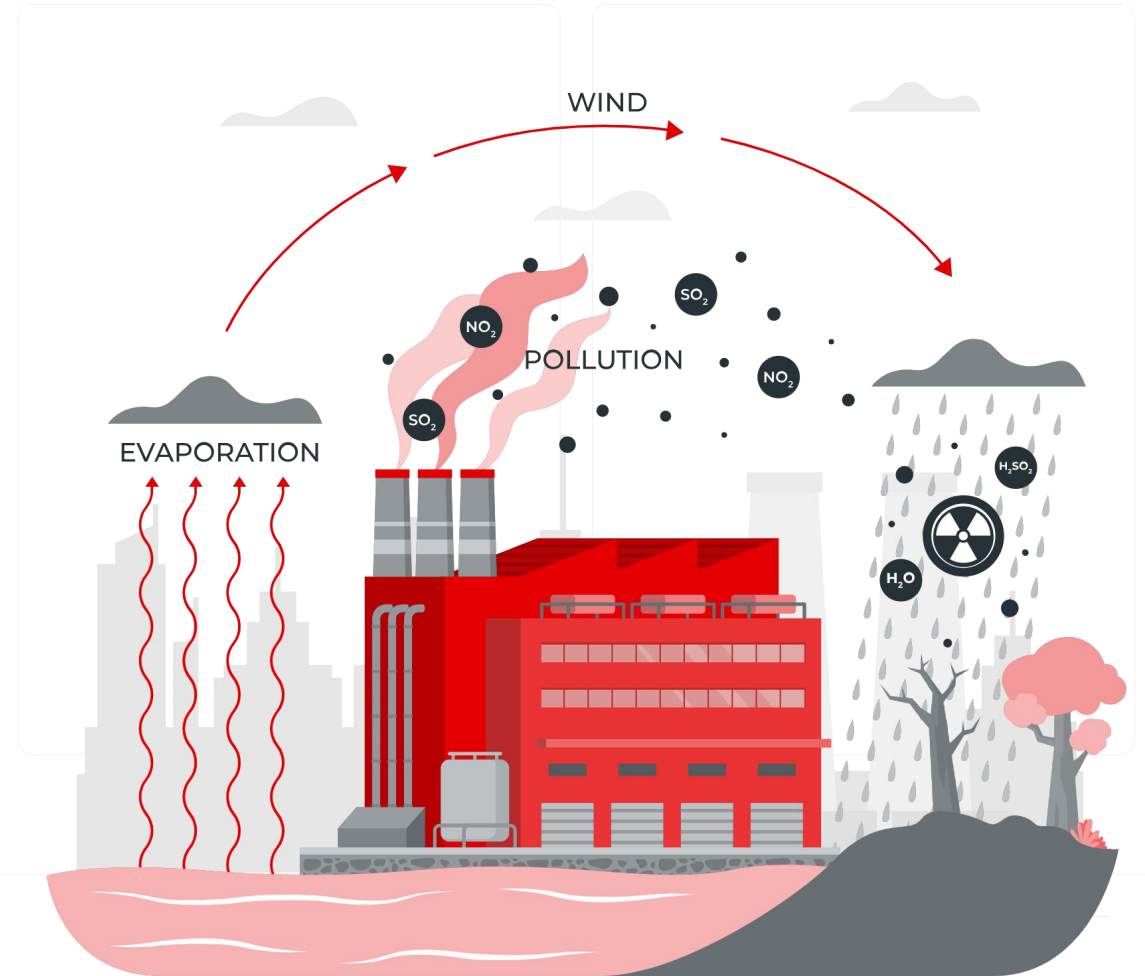
Security

Artificial Intelligence can help us identify threats earlier and respond to them more effectively.

Environmental Protection

Artificial Intelligence can help us
monitor environmental changes
and predict natural disasters.

Economic Development

Artificial Intelligence can help us **create new jobs** and industries and distribute wealth more evenly.

Social Welfare

Artificial Intelligence can help us identify social problems sooner and design better solutions.

What do you think is the future of AI!

THANK YOU!

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