

## Uses of Artificial Intelligence in Our Daily Life

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### Abstract:

AI is a vital technology that supports various aspects of daily life, such as in industry and education. It is expected to transform the way people think and act in the future. It will allow individuals to adopt a more natural and personalized lifestyle. Today, schools use AI software to monitor their students' attendance using facial recognition. For instance, a car equipped with AI software can drive itself based on its sense of road angles and signals. Most ICT models are complex and overly dependent on big data. The rapid emergence and evolution of new AI technologies such as deep learning and corporate cooperation have led to a wider scope of their applications. In this paper, we will focus on the various aspects of AI and its utility. Besides its practical applications, this paper also provides a glimpse into its daily usage.

**Keywords:** Artificial Intelligence, Education, Computer Vision, Smart Car, IoT, Robotics

### introduction

The rise of internet, mobile, and new technologies has drastically changed the way we live our lives. Artificial intelligence is becoming more prevalent in various sectors, such as education, banking, e-commerce, and robotics. Although the concept of AI was initially regarded as a science fiction notion, it has become a reality. The goal of artificial intelligence is to develop systems that are capable of making better decisions and executing them in a manner similar to humans. Machine learning is a type of science that allows computers to perform without being programmed.

Although AI is a science, it typically operates in a vastly different way than how humans use their bodies or nervous systems to sense, reason, and respond to actions and ideas. These technologies require years of specialized study and careful construction to realize their full potential.

In certain targeted applications, such as healthcare and elder care, AI and robotics are expected to play a significant role. For instance, in the future, there will be more self-driving cars and healthcare diagnostics. They will also be used in industries that are struggling to attract young workers, such as food processing, factories, and agriculture. Artificial intelligence and robotic

systems will be used to deliver goods and services through the use of drones and robots.

### LITERATURE REVIEW

In reality, AI is already changing our daily lives, almost entirely in ways that improve human health, safety, and productivity. Unlike in the movies, there is no race of superhuman robots on the horizon or probably even possible. And while the potential to abuse AI technologies must be acknowledged and addressed, their greater potential is, among other things, to make driving safer, help children learn, and extend and enhance people's lives. In fact, beneficial AI applications in schools, homes, and hospitals are already growing at an accelerated pace. Major research universities devote departments to AI studies, and technology companies such as Apple, Facebook, Google, IBM, and Microsoft spend heavily to explore AI applications they regard as critical to their futures. Even Hollywood uses AI technologies to bring its virtual AI fantasies to the screen.

AI is also changing how people interact with technology. Many people have already grown accustomed to touching and talking to their smart phones. People's future relationships with machines will become ever more touch, fluid, and personalized as AI systems learn to adapt to individual personalities and goals. These AI applications will help monitor people's well-being, alert them to risks

ahead, and deliver services when needed or wanted. In each domain, even as AI continues to deliver important benefits, it also raises important ethical and social issues, including privacy concerns. Robots and other AI technologies have already begun to displace jobs in some sectors. As a society, we are now at a crucial point in determining how to deploy AI-based technologies in ways that promote, not hinder, democratic values such as freedom, equality, and transparency.

## METHODOLOGY

### Robotics

Most of the work related to robotic navigation has been done in static environments. Current efforts are focused on developing robots that can interact with the world in predictable and general ways.



The emergence of deep learning has only begun to influence robotics due to how hard it is to acquire the necessary data sets to develop such systems.

### Computer Vision

The field of computer vision is regarded as the most promising area of AI. Deep learning has greatly changed the way we think about machine perception. Until recently, support vector machines had been the preferred method for most tasks related to visual classification. But, due to the increasing number of GPUs and the internet, performance on benchmark tests has dramatically improved. In the past, computers have been able to perform better than humans on certain visual classification tasks. Currently, most of the research in this area is focused on developing automated image and video captions.

### Natural Language

Natural language processing is an area of machine learning that is often used in conjunction with speech recognition. It is becoming a commodity in mainstream languages due to the large amount of data sets that they have. Google noted that 20% of all mobile queries are now done by voice. As a result, research is being conducted on developing systems that can interact with people in a more natural manner.

### Internet of Things (IoT)

A growing body of research explores the idea that there are numerous devices that can be connected to each other and collect and share sensory data. These include various kinds of appliances, cameras, and vehicles. While it's not feasible to fully connect all these devices, AI could potentially process and use the collected information for useful and intelligent purposes.

### Smarter Cars

The Global Positioning System (GPS) was first introduced to cars in 2001. It has since evolved into a vital component of the transportation system, allowing drivers to use GPS to find their way around. It also provides cities and technology companies with valuable information about the routes taken by users. The widespread use of smart phones has increased the amount of data that people provide to the system.

In addition to GPS, cars also feature various sensors that can monitor various aspects of the vehicle. According to estimates, an average car in the US will have around 70 sensors. These include moisture sensors, gyroscopes, and accelerometers. Before the 2000 model year, cars had sensors for various internal functions such as the wheel position, acceleration, and speed.

### Self-driving vehicles:

From 2004-2012, speedy and surprising progress occurred in both academia and industry. Advances in sensing technology and machine learning for perception tasks has sped progress and, as a result, Google's autonomous vehicles and Tesla's semi-autonomous cars are driving on city streets today. Google's self-driving cars, which have logged more than 1,500,000 miles (300,000 miles without an accident), are completely autonomous—no human input needed. Tesla has widely released self-driving capability to existing cars with a software

update. Their cars are semi-autonomous, with human drivers expected to stay engaged and take over if they detect a potential problem. It is not yet clear whether this semi-autonomous approach is sustainable, since as people become more confident in the cars capabilities, they are likely to pay less attention to the road, and become less reliable when they are most needed. The first traffic fatality involving an autonomous car, which occurred in June of 2016.

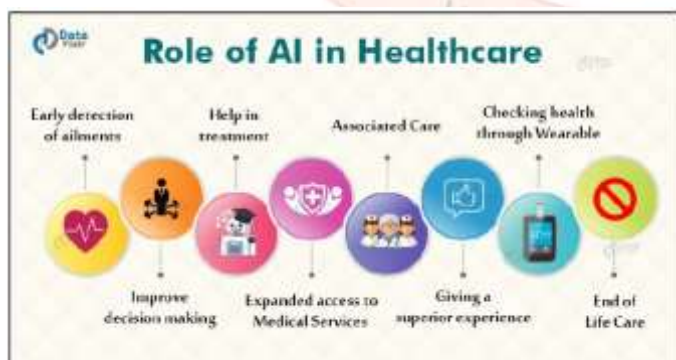


Within the next couple of years, advanced sensing technologies will enable super-human performance in driving tasks. Currently, vision and other such tasks are performed at or near human-level, and this will be further augmented by improvements in other areas, such as planning and reasoning.

**Home/Service Robots**

Over the past 15 years, the rapid emergence and evolution of robots have greatly affected people's lives. Unfortunately, the slow growth of the AI market has been accompanied by the increasing number of applications that are being developed with advanced AI. This is because mechanical innovations inspired the development of new AI techniques.

**Health Care**



Artificial intelligence (AI) has been viewed as an important component of the healthcare industry's future. It can help improve the quality of life for patients and doctors, but only if these applications can gain the trust of the people. Various

applications of AI in healthcare include patient monitoring, coaching, and clinical decision support. There has been a lot of progress in machine learning, robotic systems, and social media to identify potential risks and predict which patients are most likely to need surgery. Improving the way patients and medical professionals interact with each other will be a challenge.

**Education**

Over the past 15 years, the development of artificial intelligence (AI) in education has led to widespread use by both learners and teachers. While it is still not yet clear how this technology will affect the quality of education, it is promising to provide a more personalized and interactive experience. One of the biggest challenges that still remains is how to integrate these technologies into the traditional methods of teaching and learning.

Despite the technological advancements that have occurred in the field of artificial intelligence (AI), schools and universities still have a long way to go before they fully adopt these technologies. In the next five years, the use of AI in the classroom is expected to increase significantly. However, it is not expected that these systems will replace human teaching.

**CONCLUSION**

The goal of the report is to provide a comprehensive analysis of the current state and potential of AI, as well as its various ethical and legal implications. It also aims to help industry and policymakers make informed decisions regarding the use of AI. The report aims to help governments and international organizations develop policies and programs related to the use of artificial intelligence. It also provides AI researchers with a framework to set their priorities and consider the various ethical and legal issues that surround the research.

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