COMPUTER

- ◆ Chapter 10 Artificial Intelligence and Internet of Things (IoT)
- Short Questions, Answers, and Definitions

Section 10.1: Introduction to Artificial Intelligence

1. What is Artificial Intelligence (AI)?

Answer:

Artificial Intelligence is a technology that allows machines to think and learn like humans. It helps computers solve problems, understand language, and make decisions.

2. How is AI changing our lives?

Answer:

All is being used in areas like healthcare, gaming, farming, and education. It improves our daily lives by making systems smarter and more efficient.

3. Give one example of AI in agriculture.

Answer

All is used to monitor crop health and predict harvest using data from sensors and drones.

10.1.1: Understanding Al

4. Define Artificial Intelligence in simple words.

Answer:

At is when computers are made to think and learn like humans by copying human intelligence.

5. Why is it important to understand the history of AI?

Answer

Understanding Al's history helps us know how the technology has improved and how it is used today.

10.1.2: Historical Context of AI

6. Who introduced the term AI and when? Answer: John McCarthy introduced the term Artificial Intelligence in 1956 at the Dartmouth Conference.

7. Name two early developments in Al.

Answer:

- 1950s-60s: Focused on solving problems with symbols.
- o 1970s-80s: Expert systems were created to mimic human decision-making.

8. What is the Logic Theorist?

Answer:

The Logic Theorist was the first AI program created in 1955 by Allen Newell and Herbert Simon to solve problems like a human.

10.1.3: Applications and Subfields of AI

9. List three fields where AI is used.

Answer:

Al is used in:

- Healthcare
- Education
- Transportation

10. How is AI used in education?

Answer:

Al helps by giving students personalized learning, checking progress, and reducing teacher workload.

11. What is the use of AI in self-driving cars?

Answer:

Al controls vehicle movement, senses the road, and makes safe driving decisions.

12. Define Machine Learning.

Answer:

Machine Learning is a type of AI where computers learn from data and get better over time without being told what to do.

13. What is Deep Learning?

Answer:

Deep Learning is a part of Machine Learning that uses brain-like networks to learn from large amounts of data.

14. What is Natural Language Processing (NLP)?

Answer:

NLP helps computers understand and talk in human languages.

Example: Siri or Alexa understanding voice commands.

15. What is Computer Vision?

Answer:

Computer Vision allows computers to see and understand pictures and videos.

16. What is Robotics in AI?

Answer:

Robotics is the science of designing robots that can do tasks like cleaning, surgery, or assembling cars.

Section 10.2: AI Algorithms and Techniques

17. What are AI algorithms?

Answer:

All algorithms are step-by-step methods that help computers solve problems or make decisions like humans.

18. What is the difference between whitebox and blackbox AI? Answer:

- Whitebox AI: Easy to understand how decisions are made.
- Blackbox AI: Hard to understand the decision-making process.

10.2.1.1: Explainable (Whitebox) Algorithms

19. What are decision trees?

Answer:

Decision trees help computers make decisions using a flow of yes/no questions.

20. Explain Linear Regression.

Answer:

Linear regression finds a link between two things, like study time and exam scores, to make predictions.

21. What are rule-based systems?

Answer:

Rule-based systems follow "if-then" rules written by people to decide what the computer should do.

10.2.1.2: Unexplainable (Blackbox) Algorithms

22. What is a blackbox AI model?

Answer:

It is an AI system where we can't see how it made its decision.

Example: Deep Learning and neural networks.

Section 10.3: Introduction to IoT (Internet of Things)

23. What is IoT?

Answer:

IoT is a system where everyday devices are connected to the internet to share data and work smartly together.

24. Who coined the term IoT?

Answer:

Kevin Ashton in 1999 while working at Procter & Gamble.

10.3.1.1: Components of IoT

25. What is the role of sensors in IoT?

Answer:

Sensors collect data like temperature, light, or motion from the environment.

26. What are actuators?

Answer:

Actuators turn data into actions, like turning on a fan when it gets hot.

27. What is the role of networks in IoT?

Answer:

Networks help devices communicate and share data through internet connections.

28. What is data analysis in IoT?

Answer:

It means studying the collected data to make smart decisions or improvements.

10.3.2: IoT Applications

29. How is IoT used in healthcare?

Answer:

IoT devices monitor patient health, remind them to take medicine, and alert doctors in emergencies.

30. Give one example of IoT in transportation.

Answer

NoT is used in smart traffic lights and vehicle tracking systems to improve road safety.

10.3.3: IoT Security and Privacy

31. Why is security important in IoT?

Answer:

Because connected devices can be attacked by hackers, so strong security keeps our personal data safe.

32. List two ways to keep IoT devices secure.

Answer:

- Use strong passwords
- Regularly update the software

Section 10.4: Implications and Future of AI and IoT

33. What are two risks of using AI and IoT? Answer:

- Data privacy: Personal data can be misused.
- Bias: AI may make unfair decisions if trained with biased data.

34. What are policy and regulatory frameworks in AI?

Answer:

These are laws and rules to ensure AI and IoT are used safely, fairly, and ethically.

35. How can AI and IoT improve daily life?

Answer:

They make homes smarter, help in health monitoring, and improve transport and energy use.

36. How are workplaces affected by AI and IoT?

Answer:

All automates repetitive tasks, and IoT helps manage machines and improve productivity.

37. What is the societal impact of AI and IoT?

Answer:

These technologies help in solving big problems like pollution, traffic, and healthcare access in smart cities.