

SNS COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

(Autonomous) DEPARTMENT OF CSE-IoT ENGINEERING



Artificial Intelligence & Natural Language Processing

Intelligence & Types

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What is Intelligence?

- Intelligence is the ability to acquire, understand, and apply knowledge to solve problems, adapt to new situations, and make decisions.
- It involves reasoning, learning, perception, and problem-solving.
- In Artificial Intelligence (AI), intelligence refers to the simulation of human-like cognitive abilities by machines to perform tasks such as learning, reasoning, and self-correction.



Types of Intelligence in AI

AI intelligence is classified into different types based on capability, functionality, and approach.

Based on Capability.

This categorization is based on how advanced and human-like the AI is.

Narrow AI (Weak AI)

- AI designed for a specific task with limited capabilities.
- Cannot perform beyond its programmed functions.
- Examples: Voice assistants (Siri, Alexa), recommendation systems, image recognition.

General AI (Strong AI)

•AI that has human-like cognitive abilities and can perform any intellectual task.•Can learn, reason, and apply knowledge like a human.

•Examples: Still under research; not yet achieved.

Super AI

•A hypothetical AI that **surpasses human intelligence** in all aspects, including reasoning, creativity, and emotions.

•Examples: AI from sci-fi movies (like Jarvis from Iron Man).

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Based on Functionality

•This categorization is based on how AI processes and uses data.

Reactive Machines

•AI that only responds to current inputs without learning from past experiences.
•Examples: IBM's Deep Blue chess-playing system.

Limited Memory

•AI that stores past experiences and uses them to make decisions.

•Examples: Self-driving cars (using past driving data to navigate).

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Theory of Mind

- AI that understands human emotions, intentions, and social interactions.
- Still under research.

Self-Aware AI

- AI that has **consciousness and self-awareness**, similar to human intelligence.
- **Examples**: Hypothetical and not yet developed.



Based on Approach

•This categorization is based on how AI processes information.

Symbolic AI

- •Uses rules and logic to process information.
- •Examples: Expert Systems.
- **Connectionist AI**
- •Mimics the neural networks of the human brain (Deep Learning).
- •Examples: ChatGPT, Image Recognition.
- **Evolutionary AI**
- •Uses genetic algorithms and survival-based approaches for problem-solving.
- •Examples: AI for optimization and robotics.

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