



**SNS COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING**

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# Artificial Intelligence & Natural Language Processing

## Types of Intelligence in AI

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# 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 AI Intelligence

## **Narrow AI**

- Also known as weak AI, this type of AI is designed to perform a specific task, such as facial recognition, driving a car, or internet searches.
- Most current AI systems, including those that play games like chess and Go, are narrow AI.

## **Artificial general intelligence (AGI)**

- Also known as strong AI, this type of AI aims to perform intellectual tasks in the same way as a human.
- AGI aims to learn and adapt to new situations, rather than being limited to a single task or area.



# Key points about programming without AI:

## **Superintelligent AI**

- This type of AI surpasses human intelligence in all aspects, including creativity, problem-solving, and general wisdom.

## **Reactive machines**

- This is the most basic type of AI.
- Reactive machines are task-specific and have no memory, so they always respond to the same input.
- Machine learning models are often reactive machines.

## **Self-aware AI**

- This is a speculative vision of AI where machines would have consciousness and self-awareness.

## **Limited memory AI**

- This type of AI uses past data to make predictions. It builds a short-term knowledge base and performs tasks based on that knowledge.



# Relevant AI techniques used in programming with AI:

## **Theory of Mind**

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

## **Symbolic AI**

- Uses rules and logic to process information.

## **Connectionist AI**

- Mimics the neural networks of the human brain (Deep Learning).

## **Evolutionary AI**

- Uses genetic algorithms and survival-based approaches for problem-solving.



AI intelligence varies from **basic rule-based systems to advanced self-learning models**. While **Narrow AI** is widely used today, researchers are working towards **General AI** and **Super AI** to achieve human-like capabilities.



Thank  
you