

# Artificial intelligence glossary



**ASSIGN  
BUSTER**

**Human Intelligence** a measure of someone's ability to understand and solve complicated problems.

**Turing Test** The test that is used to judge whether a computer is intelligent or not.

**Intelligent robots** Robots that can understand and solve problems as well as understand some form of communication.

**Characteristics of Game Playing** Problem Solving.

**Depth First Search** Vertical Search from top to bottom

**Breadth First Search** Horizontal Search from left to right

**Semantic Net[work]** A labeled, directed graph with nodes representing physical or conceptual objects and labeled arcs representing relations between objects. ...

**Declarative Language** A language that allows programming by defining the boundary conditions and constraints and letting the computer determine a solution that meets ...

**Expert Systems** A software system with two basic components: a knowledge base and an inference engine. The system mimics an expert's reasoning process.

**Chatterbot** A chatterbot is a computer program designed to simulate an intelligent conversation with one or more human users via auditory or textual methods. ...

**Goal**The solution that the Prolog program is trying to reach or prove correct.

**Subgoal**A subgoal is a goal set up by a problem solver in an attempt to solve another goal.

**ELIZA**ELIZA is a famous 1966 computer program which responds in a situation with a patient by rephrasing many of the patient's statements as questions and posing them to the patient. Thus, for example, the response to " My head hurts" might be " Why do you say your head hurts? ...

**Handwriting Recognition**Handwriting recognition is the ability of a computer to receive intelligible handwritten input. The image of the written text may be sensed " off ...

**Speech Recognition**A machine or software capable of recognizing spoken language. The machine or software may take the spoken language and translate it into written ...

**Artificial Neural Networks**Artificial neural networks are made up of interconnecting artificial neurons (programming constructs that mimic the properties of biological neurons). Artificial neural networks may either be used to gain an understanding of biological neural networks, or for solving artificial intelligence problems without necessarily creating a model of a real biological system.

**Hardware Developments**Developments in Hardware over time e. g. Computers and Television

**Vision Systems**artificial Vision Systems (computer based systems where software performs tasks assimilable to " seeing", usually aimed to industrial quality assurance, part selection, defect detection etc).

**Natural Language Processing**Natural-language-generation systems convert information from computer databases into normal-sounding human language. Natural-language-understanding systems convert samples of human language into more formal representations that are easier for computer programs to manipulate.

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