The Sway of Artificial Intelligence and Internet of Things in Human's LifeStyle: An Inspiring Perspective with AI and Human's Common Sense.

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Abstract

The technology of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and the Internet of Things (IOT) have become an integral part of human life. Artificial Intelligence is the possession of counterfeit intelligence of humans by machines, it is only similar to machine intelligence. It is programmed and designed by developers and it can act or pretend and ruminate like a human being. The Internet of things insinuates connecting anything with the specified protocols through information sensing equipment for information exchange and communications in order to attain smart recognition, positioning, tracing, monitoring, and administration. The key skills that Artificial Intelligence (AI) is meant to have in order to operate at work are examined in this essay. It begins by focusing on how challenging it is for AI to navigate through complex and unpredictable environments. It looks at the fundamental abilities that underlie these allegedly complicated abilities, such as spatial memory, object representation, and causal reasoning. The social concerns in the workplace are examined, which addresses the need to predict or infer meaning from ambiguous behaviour and the *common sense* skills that enable them. Finally, **my research overlooks the Artificial Intelligence challenges and the Internet of things in daily lives, and the steps in evaluating Artificial Intelligence using psychological tasks.** Although human common sense and abilities are often more relevant in ambiguous and unpredictable situations, Artificial Intelligence is a great boon for tackling complex problems.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, Internet of things, common sense, technology, possibilities, lifestyle, ambiguity.

Introduction

Artificial intelligence (AI) systems can be taught to perform some tasks more effectively than humans, such as playing games, recognizing images, controlling complex cooling systems, and painting automobiles. However, the tasks for which these systems have been created are the only ones they can perform. In addition, even slight differences in the predicted inputs result in frequent failure. This indicates that, from the perspective of the workplace, AI and robotics can only be used to tasks that are very precise, precisely defined, or where the environment can be strictly regulated. If AIs are to advance past these specific tasks, a range of skills are required.

On the other hand, humans and other animals are generalists, able to complete a variety of tasks that are both challenging and appear to be simple. Humans are quite good at specializing. They also do a fantastic job of retraining themselves and adapting to new environments without losing what they already know. While competing in the chess world championship, grand masters are required to be able to make coffee, locate the bathroom, and turn on the lights in their hotel rooms. When these common sense abilities become more developed in children, the biggest developmental leaps occur. For instance, a child's ability to look for an item (such as food, a toy, or a parent) that has vanished from view at the age of 12 months indicates a shift in behaviour flexibility and independence.

Literature review

In mobile services, AI technology is used. Human effort has been reduced with the help of technology. Many industries use this technology to develop autonomous robots for performing various activities for increasing the speed of work and process and giving an exact result. We have been using navigation services for searching the way often for our day-to- day activities. Whether using maps for navigation or using a taxi service like Rapido or Ola, we are using AI-enabled services for travelling from one place to another. Our lives without mobile phones is a challenge for this present generation world. Some of the applications in our mobiles have become an inevitable part of our lifestyle. Natural wit is demonstrated by machine inteligence.

Techniques and Characteristics of AI

Siri, Alexa, and Google Assistant are evident examples of AI and most of us are aware of its usage. The technology of mobile platforms is developing solutions using AI for managing different aspects of the device. The standard facility, like using a portrait mode on the phone, and in fact some of the advanced phones uses AI for camera and AI-enabled services are now an important feature of both IOS and Android platforms.

The "feeble" and the "strong" varieties of AI exist (Susskind & Susskind). Society, scientists, and philosophers have formed this fragile and strong AI classification. The weak one, which is present in people's daily lives, consists of speech recognition, machine vision, natural language processing, expert systems, and machine learning (Dejoux & Léon). NLP is described as "the process through which machines can comprehend and analyse human language" (Jarrahi). By definition, NLP approaches are the foundation of speech recognition technology. "Algorithmic inspection and analysis of images" is what machine vision is (Jarrahi)

The word *common sense* means behaving with sensibility, where to speak and what to speak, what to do and do the things at the right time. But AI cannot infer this aptly and behave with a common Sense attitude. Common sense does not essentially need reasoning power, but it cannot be taught by anyone. For example if a stranger wants to reach an unknown place, he has to ask anyone, nearby persons, though he refers to a map as well. Because the map root may not be familiar or easily understood by the stranger. Instead of asking nearby persons, if he is making a phone call to his friend to find out the address, or depending upon only the map is not a common sense. Even for human beings this may happen at any time when we are going to new places. Similarly, when a person is booking a taxi or ordering, it is not apt even though the location is shared accurately.

In this point of view, even human beings lack in common sense and proper behaviour according to the situation. So it is really impossible to expect a computer to have common sense.

G. K. Chesterton, a theologian and an English philosopher and, famously wrote at the turn of the 20th century that "common sense is a wild thing, savage, and beyond rules." AI is designed to give solutions for high-level specific problems, rather common sense cannot be defined by a set of rules. A person can be a creative writer, having leadership skills, and problem-solving decision- making capacity; but this does not mean that he must have the common sense tobehave in public places.

My research deals with the **AI challenges and Internet of things in daily life, and the steps in evaluating AI using psychological tasks, a perspective of *humans' common sense* and *AIs' common sense.*** In a broad sense, it is a fact that mostly 50 percent of the humans did not behave with common sense which makes their life complicated. Common sense can never be taught as it deals with our minds and activity. The proper behaviour according to the place and situation makes us to go in a

right way and lead a life without problems. For instance, in a working atmosphere, it is essential to behave in a friendly manner. The term common sense can be slightly linked with the presence of mind. Having basic knowledge about normal things and situations is called *common sense. The Presence of mind* helps us to behave in different kinds of situations. *The Presence of mind* is to speak or control our emotions according to the situation, for instance if someone is speaking angrily, it is important to maintain silence and react later when the situation becomes normal which cannot be taught to machines.

Internet of things in daily lives

The term *Internet of things* (IOT) was framed by a member of the Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) development community in 1999, and it has recently become more relevant to the practical world largely due to the growth of mobile phones, pervasive and embedded communication, cloud computing and data analytics. The term *Internet of things* deals with the things that we use in our everyday lives which connect to the internet, allowing us to either control or receive data from our smartphone or computer. *Internet of things* in our day-to- day lives include Smart home appliances like refrigerators, dishwashers, smart TVs, smart watches, smart security systems, smart locks, smart doorbells, control lighting, heating and cooling systems, fitness machines and trackers etc. As we have discussed, there are already IOT applications in all dimensions of our daily lives.

It is earlier using a keypad code, one can open the front door of the house. Now it has become more convenient by using a form of biometric technology. That is, Iris recognition or Iris scanning is used to open a locked door. Iris scanning gives civil liberties and privacy concerns. But the disadvantage is that data could be collected surreptitiously, without the knowledge of the individual. In today's kitchen, we can see Wi-Fi-enabled refrigerators, faucets,gas and electric ranges, microwave ovens, coffee makers, pizza ovens, dishwashers and toasters, etc. Smart refrigerators have a variety of features that we can command through a mobile app. One of the features has cameras inside the fridge, so it is easy to view what is inside, and a touchscreen for making recipes or for creating a shopping list.

The next example is Self-driving cars which are driverless cars and delivery trucks. Car Sensors can locate mechanical problems and prang via cell link to upload details to the cloud and a 24-hours service advisor. The adviser can speak straightly to the driver and take essential action in case of exigency and recuperation services as per the need. With the GPS, the adviser identifies the vehicle's exact location. If the problem is mechanical, the advisor can run remote diagnostics on the car, hence the responding mechanic has been prepared before the arrival. Also, IOT is used for electronic toll collection in some foreign countries.

The well-known common healthcare applications of IOT are patient monitors and trackers. It can be used for ailment purposes or for the surveillance of distant patients.
Monitoring gadgets can calculate acute signs such as heart rate, temperature, blood pressure, and glucose levels. The innovative IOMT application is the smart pillbox. The patient gets an SMS message from the server, even if they forget a dose, or about the prescription of the renewal due, even if we have Wi-Fi-compatible hearing aids. Though some of the (IOMT) *Internet of Medical Things* devices are wearable, few of them are implanted surgically. In fact, there are Internet- enabled pacemakers, which are helpful to keep patients alive with irregular or slow heartbeats.

There are many examples of IOT in everyday life. We cannot find out everything such as the cloud, sensor, or artificial intelligence technology of IOT that is hidden. The real truth is that, IOT is growing significantly, both for everyday and industrial use. It makes our lives better in many ways along with the problems we are facing, it is solving the problems beyond our realization, that is, until the solution

appeared magically.

Normally, the term *Artificial Intelligence* is defined as a program that counterfeit human cognition. The things which humans do can be done effectively by computers though not exactly done by humans. AI system's capability to elucidate external data rightly to achieve specific goals and tasks through pliable transformation. McCarthy, an American computer scientist pioneer and inventor, was known as the father of Artificial Intelligence and came up with the term "artificial intelligence" in 1955. He passed away in 2011. John McCarthy's main contribution to AI was discovering the field of knowledge representation and reasoning, whichwas the main area of his research for the last 50 years.

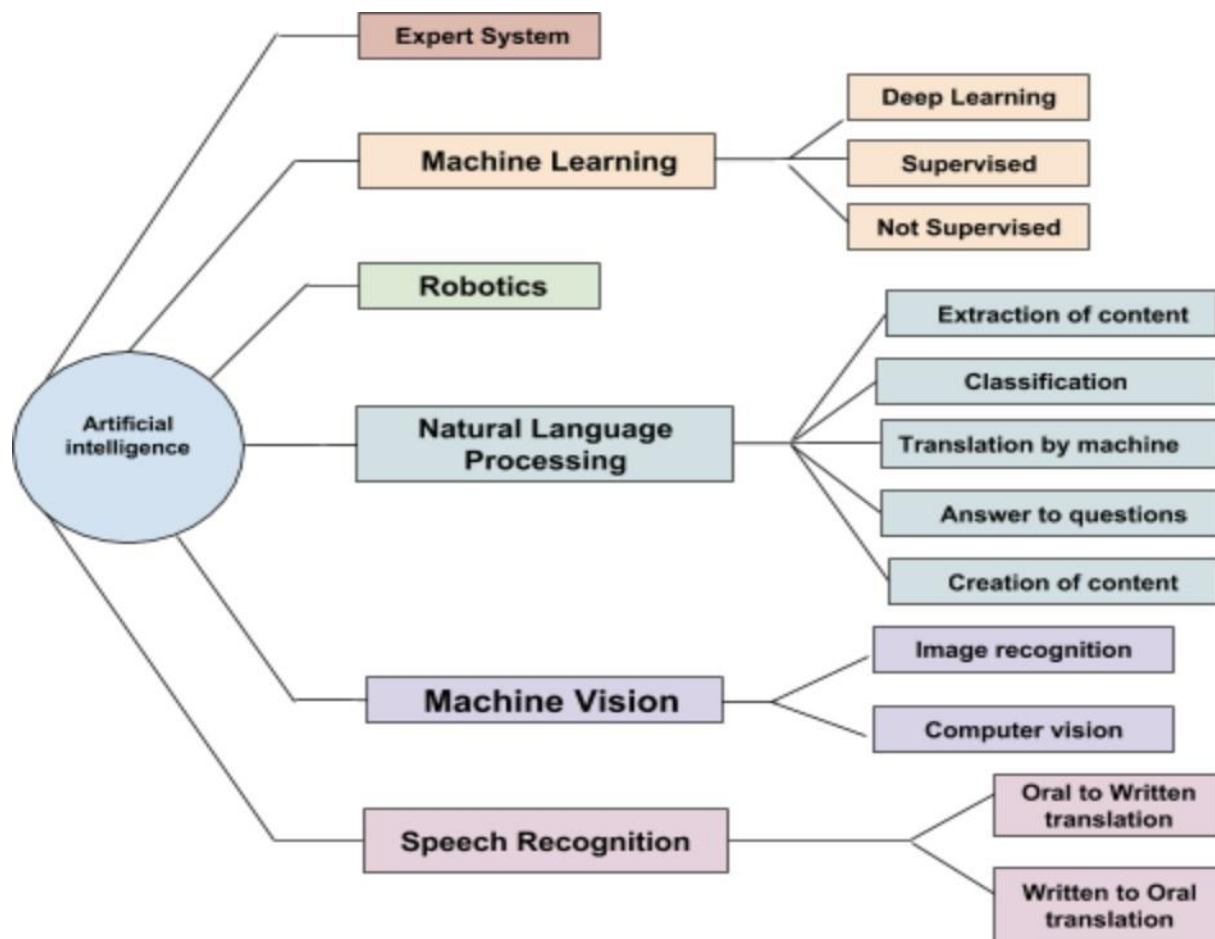The figure below summarizes the broad range of capacities AI can perform.

Figure 1: Applications of AI and Techniques - Dejoux & Léon, 2018, p. 188

Jarrahi expresses that the feeble AI can support logical decision-making as AI can predict and propose a different framework to the decision-maker. Dejoux and Léon state that fragile AI and ML, and algorithms, can be the decision maker, the process of decision-making is wholly logical and can be automated, as it is already present in the high-frequency trading sector.

Decision making

The economic theory of decision-making, according to Edwards, concerns how a person may foresee the choices between the two states in which he might enchant himself. Decision- making theory has evolved and frequently employs sophisticated mathematical logic. Decision- making is also connected with time, effectiveness, uncertainty, ambiguity, complexity and human biases. Jarrahi and Pomerol argue that the challenges of AI regarding decision-making within the working organization; AI can replace, support and complement the human decision- making process. In fact, Dejoux & Léon have commented that AI has various roles if it comes to decision-making within a venture, AI can work as an assistant to the manager, AI can be a decision-maker on behalf of the manager, and AI can be a soothsayer for the manager.
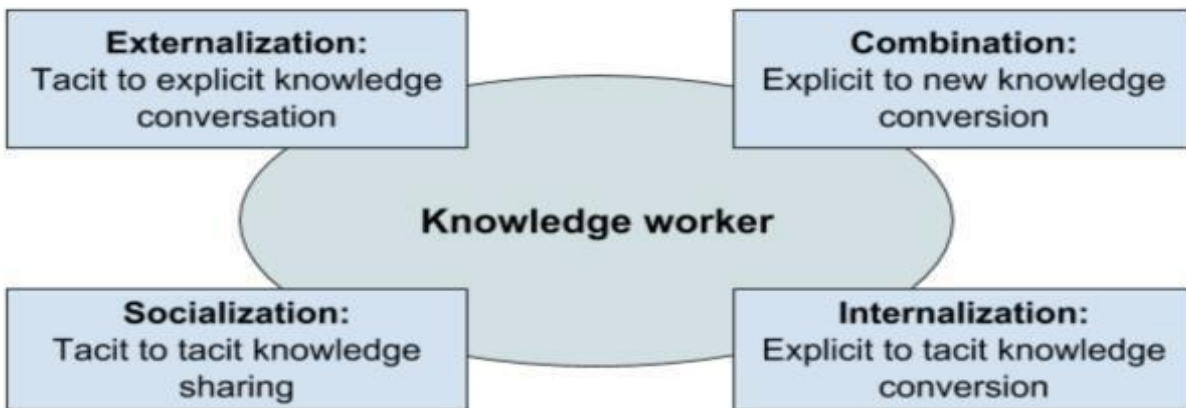

Figure 2: Knowledge Management process - Alyoubi, 2015, p. 281

Decision-making approaches and organizational challenges within KIFs - Knowledge- Intensive Firms

The framework structure in figure 2, we have chosen to develop the decision-making process on the basis of what we have framed about the decision-making approaches. Then, the challenges of the organization involve uncertainty, complexity and ambiguity, it becomes the link between the decision-making process and the decision-maker, the AI and humans.

Challenges in decision making

Pomerol and Jarrahi asserts that uncertainty in making decisions occurs with the future states are not known evidently with confidence and that unrelaibility results from a lack of environmental knowledge. Making a choice in an unclear atmosphere demands understanding the context in which there is a lack of knowledge regarding potential outcomes and alternatives and the consequences of those outcomes and alternatives. Jarrah states that situations having "a profusion of elements or variables" are the complexity is concerned. It can be overwhelming for human brains to analyze a lot of information quickly when faced with complicated decision- making scenarios. Because it refers to the appearance of various synchronous but different elucidations of a decision domain, ambiguity is context-dependent. Ambiguous circumstances has been faced because of the combative interests of stakeholders, customers, and policy makers. Because the way must be find to bring together the various parties inculpated in the decision-

making process, the decision-maker accost with ambiguity need to use a subjective and inherent approach.

Conclusion

In conclusion, we have created a framework that summarizes the organizational problems and decision-making processes inside KIFs (Figure 2). As we have discussed, there are two main ways to approach decision-making: logic and intuition. Uncertainty, complexity, and ambiguity are three decision-making issues inside KIFs that are connected to organizational challenges. However, according to my study and observance, Artificial Intelligence can make some valuable decisions and solve complicated problems in working organizations, but as broadcast in the famous Ranjikanth film, *Enthiran* released in 2010, it can detect the problems and cannot react like a human. Though the AI Robot can successfully do a medical operation for a pregnant woman, it cannot save the life of a girl who has been suffering amidst the fire. Also in the movie, when the AI has been taken to the Evaluation of military service, the Robot speaks in favour of love when it sees a rose. This reaction of the robot clearly shows that AI cannot behave with common sense.

John McCarthy quoted rightly "I don't see that human intelligence is something that humans can never understand." AI Robots can act like a human and cannot be a human. It can somewhat understand the psychological feelings of humans and can be friendly to humans. Machines could not replace humans, but they can supersede human expectations. Machines have been creating new kinds of relationships, as people can identify themselves closely working with an android entity that resembles a human and mechanism, without being quite either. People tend to mistrust algorithms according to a recent study. The general distrust can be termed "algorithm aversion." For instance, it is the tendency of humans to prefer their own judgements and the judgements of others over algorithms. Humans want the machine to be in control and did not want to exceed the limit of technology. People want the AI to have higher standards that they can even forgive human mistakes, but not the errors of Algorithms.

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