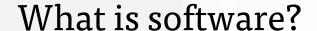
### Software Appendix B



**Groups of Programs** 

Programs are a series of instructions that tell the computer what to do

For Example: in Excel

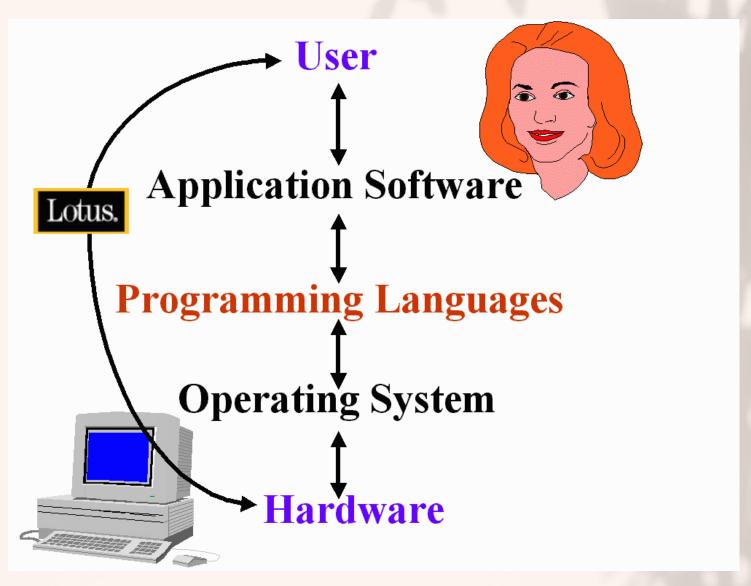
An instruction would be:

Add the contents from Cell B17 to B24

Instruction:=SUM(B17:B24)



## Software types:





## System/Operating Software

Set of programs the coordinates the activities of various hardware components

#### Operating Systems: 3 main functions

Feature	Nickname	Purpose
Manage Hardware	Traffic Cop	Directs the flow of data between hardware components such as RAM, disk drives, CD's, CPU, and Printers Also provides how programs are executed and some limited security Attempts to maximize system resource utilization
User Interface GUI (graphic user interface)	Icons	Provides a common feel and look to the tool bars lines for all the applications.  Makes it easier for a user to learn how to use the software
Storage / Retrieval	Librarian	Provides a standard format to store and retrieve the data on storage devices (RAM, disk drives etc)

#### Personal Productivity Software

Ranked by Usage

Browsers (Chrome / Edge / Safari / Firefox)

Word Processors (Word, Google Docs, Pages)

Spreadsheet (Excel, Google Docs, Numbers)

Presentation (PowerPoint)

Database(Access, msSQL, ProGres)



## Programming Languages

HTML 5 + CSS 3 (Web Languages)

Java

Phyton

C#

PHP

C++

Permit the application developer more control and customization



#### **OVERALL AI CONCEPT:**

 Artificial intelligence is a machine's ability to perform the cognitive functions we usually associate with human minds.

#### **EXAMPLES OF CURRENT AI USAGE**

- Smartphone
  - Personal Assistants (Seri, Alexa)
  - Waze
  - Maps/Directions
  - Voice Recognition
- Grammarly
- Online Shopping

#### **EXAMPLES OF CURRENT AI USAGE**

- Social Media Algorithms (what feeds to show you)
- Healthcare
  - Wearable devices, heart tracking, diabetes level tracking
- Entertainment Options streaming services
- Email / Spam Filters
- Self Driving Cars/Trucks

#### WHAT IS CHATGPT

 ChatGPT is a natural language processing tool driven by AI technology that allows you to have human-like conversations and much more with the chatbot.

The language model can answer questions and assist you with tasks, such as composing emails, essays, and code

#### KEY TERMS IN YOUR UNDERSTANDING OF AI

#### Algorithm

- A precise list of operations (commands) that could be done by a machine
- Artificial Intelligence
  - Development of systems able to perform tasks that normally require human intelligence, such as visual perception, speech recognition, decision-making, and translations between languages of the world
- Machine Learning
  - Provides systems the ability to automatically learn and improve from experience without being explicitly programed. ML focuses on the development of programs that can access data and use it.

#### FORMS OF AL

- Natural language processing (NLP) is a form of AI that gives machines the ability to not just read, but to understand and interpret human language.
  - With NLP, machines can make sense of written or spoken text and perform tasks including speech recognition, sentiment analysis, and automatic text summarization.
  - It can be considered the "ear" of AI
- Generative Al refers to the algorithms that enable computers to create new possible content
  - Can be considered the 'voice' of AI
- An example of natural language processing working with generative AI is ChatGPT, a Generative Pre-trained Transformer AI. It can be considered the "mouthpiece" of AI.

#### LARGE LANGUAGE MODULES (LLM)

- A "large language module" might refer to a substantial component or unit
  within a language processing system or model. In the context of natural
  language processing (NLP) and artificial intelligence (AI), a "language module"
  is a part of a system designed to understand, generate, or interact with human
  language.
- These models are trained on vast amounts of text data and are capable of understanding and generating human-like text across various tasks, such as answering questions, generating creative content, or assisting with language translation..

#### CHATGPT SEARCH VERSUS WEB SEARCH

#### **CHATGPT**

- Understanding Conversation
- Personalize Responses
- Complex (more than one concept in the question)
- Limited Scope
  - Based on data provided, may be old
- Subjectivity
  - Vary in accuracy and reliability

#### Web Keyword Search

- Vast Information
- Specific Info if keywords are filtered
- Up to Date Information
- May be considered more objective (depending on source)
- Limited Context

#### **SUMMARY**

 ChatGPT is useful for conversational inquiries, nuanced explanations, and personalized responses

 Web keyword searches are valuable for accessing vast information, finding specific details, and obtaining up-to-date information from a variety of sources.

#### WHAT ARE THE LIMITATIONS (PER CHATGPT)

- Lack of Real Understanding
  - ChatGPT does not truly understand the content it generates.
- Limited Context Awareness
  - While ChatGPT can maintain context within a conversation to some extent, it may still struggle with long-term context
- Biases in Training Data
- Inability to Verify Information

#### WHAT ARE THE LIMITATION (PER CHATGPT)

- Inconsistencies and Errors
- Limited Domain Knowledge
  - ChatGPT's knowledge is limited to the data it was trained on
- Inability to Reason or Infer
- Ethical Concerns
  - ChatGPT can generate text that may be harmful, offensive, or inappropriate.

#### PROJECTED 2025 TOP USES

#### 1. Healthcare

- a. Personalize Medicine
- b. Medical Images
- c. Drug Discovery

#### 2. Finance

- 1. Fraud Detection
- 2. Risk Assessment (credit worthiness)
- 3. Algorithm Trading

#### PROJECTED 2025 TOP USES

#### 3. Manufacturing

- a. Predictive Maintenance
- b. Quality Control (defect detection)
- c. Supply Chain Optimization

#### 4. Retail

- a. Personalized Recommendations
- b. Inventory Management
- c. Customer Service

#### PROJECTED 2025 TOP USES

#### 5. Autonomous Vehicles

- a. Self Driving Cars
- b. Transportation Optimization

#### 6. Cybersecurity

- a. Threat Detection
- b. Vulnerability Management



#### **DEVELOPING ORGANIZATIONS**

- 21<sup>ST</sup> century organizations must:
  - Recognize the immense power of technology
  - Carry out required organizational changes
  - Learn to operate in an entirely different way



#### **DEVELOPING ORGANIZATIONS**

- Industries that have changed due to technology
  - Travel
  - Entertainment
  - Electronics
  - Financial services
  - Retail
  - Automobiles
  - Education and training



# 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY ORGANIZATIONAL TRENDS

- Four technology areas where organizations are focusing:
  - 1. IT infrastructures
  - 2. Security
  - 3. Ebusiness
  - 4. Integrations



# INCREASED FOCUS ON IT INFRASTRUCTURES

 IT infrastructure – the hardware, software, and telecommunications equipment that, when combined, provide the underlying foundation to support the organization's goals

#### INCREASED FOCUS ON SECURITY

 For businesses it is important to have the appropriate levels of authentication, access control, and encryption in place

#### INCREASED FOCUS ON EBUSINESS

New ebusiness trends include:

- Mobile commerce the ability to purchase goods and services through a wireless Internet-enabled device
- Electronic tagging a technique for identifying and tracking assets and individuals - BLOCKCHAIN

#### INCREASED FOCUS ON INTEGRATION

Overall, core business relationships and models are changing

- Product-centricity to customer-centricity
- Mass production to mass customization
- The value in material things to the value of knowledge and intelligence

# SAMPLE QUIZ QUESTIONS

