

What Al is...and is Not

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History of Al — Before Al Winter

1950s
Discussions of
Computing
Machines. Alan
Turning

1966 Eliza – the first Chatbot Late 1970s – early 1990s
AI Winter. 1974 Paper published by
Sir James Lighthill. Overpromised
of AI









John McCarthy at
Dartmouth lead a group
focused on investigating
the possibility of
"thinking machines."

1966 - 1972
Artificial Intelligence
Center at the Stanford
Research Initiative
developed Shakey the
Robot



History of Al – After Al Winter - 2023

1986
First self-driving car
(Limited Memory AI)

2000-2019

- Kismet social robot
- Nasa Rovers Traverse Mar difficult terrain
 - IBM Watson Jeopardy Champion
 - Siri/Alexa NLP

2022

- ChatGPT
- Hardware Advances
- First Chatbot that interacted











1996 IBM Deep Blue Played Chess (Reactive AI)

2020

- OpenAl and GPT-3
 - First LLM

2023

- GPT-4
- Generative Al



OpenAl Stages of Evolution

Generative AI and Artificial General Intelligence (AGI) represent two distinct stages in the evolution of artificial intelligence, each with unique capabilities and limitations.

Artificial General Intelligence (AGI): Al that could learn to accomplish Organizations any intellectual task that human beings or animals can perform, or **Innovators** surpass human capabilities in the majority of economically valuable Generative AI: Tool for specific tasks tasks. Agents (e.g., content creation, pattern recognition, etc.) Reasoners We are here Conversational Al



Human In/On The Loop

 Human in the Loop (HITL) is a design principle where humans and AI systems collaborate, combining the speed and scale of automation with human judgment and ethical reasoning. Human on the Loop (HOTL)
 system is a model of human-Al
 interaction where the Al
 operates autonomously, but a
 human monitors the system and
 can intervene if necessary.













Agentic Al...According to OpenAl

"Al systems that can pursue complex goals with limited direct supervision." OpenAl 2023

Autonomy:
Operates with
minimal human
oversight.

Goal-directed
behavior: Can
plan and act
toward achieving
complex
objectives.

OpenAl also notes that these systems are useful but also introduce more risks.

Released August 2025 with GPT-5.

Tool use: May interact with external systems or APIs to complete tasks.

Adaptability:
Can respond to
dynamic
environments or
changing inputs.

We are still in the talking phase but starting to teach AI how to think.



Summit What Is AI?

Natural Language Processing

 Analyze and Generate Human Language

 Create New Content Based on Learned Platforms

Generative AI Tools

Machine Learning Platforms

 Users Build and Deploy Al Models

Predictive Analytics Tools

Forecast Outcomes
 Based on Data.

Computer Vision Tools

 Analyze and Interpret Visual Data

Symbolic Al

 Formal Logic to Represent Knowledge and Reason



Al and Machine Learning

Al as the **umbrella term** that covers all technologies and methods that make machines "smart."

- Analyze patterns in massive amounts of text.
- Predict what words or phrases are likely to come next.
- Generate responses that match the style and structure of human language.

Machine Learning is a subset of AI. It's a method used to achieve AI by allowing computers to learn from data rather than being explicitly programmed.

- Feed data into algorithms.
- The system **learns patterns** from that data.
- It then makes predictions or decisions based on new data.

Al is the *goal* – Making Machines Smart ML is *one of the tools* to reach the Al Goal



* Al Rules of Thumb

- Artificial Intelligence = Learning and Adapting
 - A recommendation engine that learns your preferences over time (like Netflix or Spotify).
 - A self-driving car that adjusts to different road conditions.
 - A chatbot that understands natural language and responds flexibly (like CoPilot!).





Summit Common Al Misconceptions

Al Understands

Al Can Make a Decision Like a Human

Al is Always Objective

Al Can Do Everything

Al Has Emotions of Empathy

Al Discovers or Question the World Like Humans Do



Al Summit Understand Understanding

Human Understanding	AI "Understanding"
Involves awareness, emotions, context, and intent.	Involves pattern recognition and statistical associations.
You know why something makes sense.	Al knows <i>that</i> something often follows something else in data.
You can reflect, reason, and explain meaning.	Al can generate responses that appear meaningful based on training data.



Misconceptions Rules of Thumb

- Automation = Predefined Rules
 - A coffee machine that starts brewing at 7 AM.
 - An email filter that moves messages with the word "invoice" to a folder.
 - A chatbot that follows a decision tree (e.g., "If user says X, reply with Y").
- These systems are predictable and don't improve unless a human updates the rules.





Questions?

