

Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning in Drug Design and Development

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WILEY

Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning in Drug Design and Development

Scrivener Publishing

100 Cummings Center, Suite 541J

Beverly, MA 01915-6106

Publishers at Scrivener

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WILEY

This edition first published 2024 by John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 111 River Street, Hoboken, NJ 07030, USA and Scrivener Publishing LLC, 100 Cummings Center, Suite 541J, Beverly, MA 01915, USA

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Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

ISBN 978-1-394-23416-5

Cover image: Pixabay.Com

Cover design by Russell Richardson

Set in size of 11pt and Minion Pro by Manila Typesetting Company, Makati, Philippines

Printed in the USA

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

Contents

Preface	xxi
1 The Rise of Intelligent Machines: An Introduction to Artificial Intelligence	1
<i>Shamik Tiwari</i>	
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Key Components of Artificial Intelligence	3
1.2.1 Machine Learning (ML)	3
1.2.2 Deep Learning (DL)	5
1.2.3 Expert System (ES)	6
1.2.4 Natural Language Processing (NLP)	6
1.2.5 Computer Vision (CV)	7
1.2.6 Machine Perception	7
1.2.7 Intelligent Agents (IAs)	7
1.3 Applications of Artificial Intelligence	8
1.4 Generative AI	14
1.5 Ethical and Societal Implications of AI	18
1.6 Ethical AI Development	19
1.7 Future of AI	19
1.8 Conclusion	20
References	20
2 Introduction to Bioinformatics	23
<i>Bancha Yingngam</i>	
List of Abbreviations	23
2.1 Introduction	24
2.2 Key Concepts in Bioinformatics	27
2.2.1 Sequence Alignment	29
2.2.2 Gene and Protein Structure Prediction	31
2.2.3 Computational Evolutionary Biology	31
2.2.4 Genome Assembly	33
2.2.5 Biological Network Analysis	34
2.2.6 Analysis of Gene and Protein Expression and Regulation	34
2.3 Bioinformatics Tools and Databases	35
2.3.1 Publicly Available Databases	35

2.3.1.1	GenBank	35
2.3.1.2	RCSB Protein Data Bank (RCSB PDB)	36
2.3.1.3	UniProt	37
2.3.1.4	Ensembl	37
2.3.1.5	KEGG	38
2.3.1.6	PubMed	38
2.3.2	Software and Tools for Data Analysis	39
2.3.2.1	BLAST (Basic Local Alignment Search Tool)	40
2.3.2.2	CLUSTAL Omega and CLUSTALW	41
2.3.2.3	BioPython, BioPerl, Bioconductor, and BioJava	42
2.3.2.4	GATK (Genome Analysis Toolkit)	42
2.3.2.5	PyMOL	43
2.3.2.6	Cytoscape	44
2.3.2.7	MOE (Molecular Operating Environment)	45
2.3.3	Cloud-Based Platform for Bioinformatics	45
2.3.3.1	Google Genomics	46
2.3.3.2	Amazon Web Services (AWS) for Genomics	47
2.3.3.3	Microsoft Azure for Research	47
2.3.3.4	IBM Watson for Genomics	48
2.3.3.5	Galaxy	49
2.3.3.6	Seven Bridges Genomics	49
2.4	Applications in Bioinformatics	50
2.4.1	Sequence Mapping of Biomolecules (DNA, RNA, and Proteins)	51
2.4.2	Primer Design	51
2.4.3	Prediction of Functional Gene Products	51
2.4.4	Trace Evolutionary Trees of Genes	52
2.4.5	Prediction of Protein Structure	52
2.4.6	Molecular Modeling of Biomolecules	52
2.4.7	Development of Models for the Functioning of Cells, Tissues, and Organs	53
2.4.8	Drug Design and Development	53
2.5	Challenges and Opportunities in Bioinformatics	58
2.6	Future Directions of Bioinformatics in Drug Design	59
2.7	Conclusion and Future Scope	60
	References	61
3	Exploring the Intersection of Biology and Computing: Road Ahead to Bioinformatics	67
	<i>Ahmed Mateen Buttar, Muhammad Nouman Arshad and Anand Nayyar</i>	
3.1	Introduction	67
3.1.1	Medical Data	69
3.1.2	Sequence Alignment and Searching	71
3.1.3	Genomics and Functional Genomics	72
3.1.4	Proteomics and Protein Structure Prediction	73
3.1.5	Metabolomics	74

3.2	Bioinformatics in Systems Biology	76
3.2.1	Introduction to Systems Biology	76
3.2.2	Data Integration in Systems Biology	77
3.2.3	Network Analysis in Systems Biology	77
3.3	Tools and Techniques in Bioinformatics	78
3.3.1	Commonly Used Bioinformatics Software	78
3.3.2	Machine Learning in Bioinformatics	79
3.3.3	Cloud Computing in Bioinformatics	81
3.4	Bioinformatics in Precision Medicine	81
3.4.1	Definition and Importance of Precision Medicine	81
3.4.2	Role of Bioinformatics in Precision Medicine	82
3.4.3	Pharmacogenomics and Personalized Medicine	83
3.4.4	Case Study	84
3.5	Challenges in Bioinformatics	84
3.5.1	Data Volume and Complexity	84
3.5.2	Data Integration and Standardization	85
3.5.3	Reproducibility of Bioinformatics Analysis	85
3.5.4	Privacy and Security Concerns	86
3.6	Research Directions	87
3.7	Conclusion and Future Scope	88
	Future Scope and Potential Opportunities	88
	References	89
4	Machine Learning in Drug Discovery: Methods, Applications, and Challenges	93
	<i>Geetha Mani and Gokulakrishnan Jayakumar</i>	
4.1	Introduction	93
4.2	Applications of AI and ML in Drug Discovery	95
4.2.1	Target Validation	96
4.2.2	Drug Toxicity Prediction	96
4.2.3	Drug–Target Interaction Prediction	96
4.2.4	Drug Bioactivity Prediction	97
4.3	AI and ML Methods to Drug Discovery	97
4.3.1	Support Vector Machines	99
4.3.2	Logistic Regression	99
4.3.3	Naive Bayes	101
4.3.4	k-Nearest Neighbors	101
4.3.5	Decision Trees and Random Forest	102
4.3.6	Ensemble Learning	104
4.3.7	Artificial Neural Networks	104
4.4	Challenges	106
4.4.1	Data Quality and Quantity	107
4.4.2	Integration and Interoperability	108
4.4.3	Lack of Domain Expertise	109
4.4.4	Validation and Regulation Approval	109
4.4.5	Ethical Considerations	109

4.4.6	Cost and Infrastructure Requirements	110
4.4.7	Limited Generalization Capability	110
4.4.8	Collaboration and Data Sharing	111
4.5	Conclusion and Future Directions	111
	References	112
5	Artificial Intelligence for Understanding Mechanisms of Antimicrobial Resistance and Antimicrobial Discovery: A New Age Model for Translational Research	117
	<i>Yashaswi Dutta Gupta and Suman Bhandary</i>	
5.1	Introduction	117
5.2	Commonly Used Artificial Intelligence Algorithms for AMR	120
5.3	AI for Understanding Mechanisms of AMR and Antimicrobial Discovery	122
5.3.1	Understanding the Mechanisms of AMR	122
5.3.2	AI for Antimicrobial Discovery	123
5.3.2.1	Targeting and Validation of Potential Targets	123
5.3.2.2	Drug Repurposing	125
5.3.2.3	Novel Antimicrobial Peptide (AMP) Discovery	125
5.3.2.4	Optimizing Drug Formulations	126
5.4	Strategies to Overcome Antibiotic Resistance	127
5.4.1	Discovering Novel Antibiotic Compounds	127
5.4.2	Antibiotic Repurposing and Optimization	128
5.4.3	Optimization of Combinatorial Therapy	128
5.4.4	Strengthening the Antibiotic Stewardship Program	129
5.5	Applications of Artificial Intelligence for Antimicrobial Resistance	131
5.5.1	AI in Combating Antifungal Resistance	131
5.5.2	AI in Combating Antiviral Resistance	133
5.5.3	AI in Combating Antiparasitic Resistance	135
5.5.4	AI in AMR Surveillance	136
5.5.5	Rapid Diagnostics	137
5.5.6	Combating Biofilm Through AI	137
5.6	Challenges Towards Practical Implementation	140
5.6.1	Challenges from a Microbial Perspective	141
5.6.2	Challenges from AI Perspective	141
5.6.3	Approval by Regulatory Bodies	142
5.7	Conclusion and Future Scope	143
	References	145
6	Artificial Intelligence-Powered Molecular Docking: A Promising Tool for Rational Drug Design	157
	<i>Nabajit Kumar Borah, Yukti Tripathi, Aastha Tanwar, Deeksha Tiwari, Aditi Sinha, Shailja Sharma, Neetu Jabalia, Ruchi Jakhmola Mani, Seneha Santoshi and Hina Bansal</i>	
6.1	Introduction	157
6.2	Basics of Molecular Docking	159

6.2.1	Fundamental Process of Molecular Docking	160
6.2.2	Essential Components of Molecular Docking	161
6.2.3	Types of Molecular Docking	163
6.2.3.1	Rigid Docking	164
6.2.3.2	Flexible Docking	164
6.2.3.3	Semi-Flexible Docking	165
6.2.4	Common Tools and Software for Molecular Docking	165
6.3	Role of Artificial Intelligence in Molecular Docking	167
6.3.1	ML-Based Scoring Functions	167
6.3.2	Pose Prediction or Protein–Ligand Interactions	168
6.3.3	High-Throughput Virtual Screening	169
6.4	Drug Discovery in the New Age	169
6.5	Drug Discovery Using Machine Learning (ML) Algorithms	170
6.5.1	Random Forest (RF)	171
6.5.2	Naive Bayesian (NB)	171
6.5.3	Support Vector Machine (SVM)	172
6.6	Drug Discovery Using Deep Learning (DL) Algorithms	172
6.6.1	Multilayer Perceptrons (MLPs)	173
6.6.2	Recurrent Neural Networks (RNN)	174
6.6.3	Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN)	174
6.6.4	Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs)	175
6.7	AI-Based Toolkits Used for Drug Discovery	176
6.8	Applications of AI in Molecular Docking	177
6.8.1	Prediction of Drug–Target Interactions	177
6.8.2	Drug Repurposing	177
6.9	Challenges and Limitations of AI-Based Molecular Docking	178
6.10	Conclusion and Future Scope	180
	Future Directions	181
	References	182
7	Revolutionizing Drug Discovery: The Role of AI and Machine Learning in Accelerating Medicinal Advancements	189
	<i>Anu Sayal, Janhvi Jha, Chaithra N., Atharv Rajesh Gangodkar and Shaziya Banu S.</i>	
7.1	Introduction	189
7.2	Machine Learning Techniques in Drug Discovery	191
7.2.1	Deep Learning in the Pharmaceutical Industry	191
7.2.2	Natural Language Processing (NLP) Methodologies for Drug Development	192
7.2.3	Automated Management and Dispensing of Prescriptions Using Robotics	195
7.2.4	Feature Selection and Genetic Algorithm in Drug Discovery	196
7.2.5	Clustering Algorithms for Drug Discovery	197
7.3	AI Techniques for Prediction and Analysis of Drugs	198
7.3.1	Random Forest (RF)	198

7.3.2	Support Vector Machines (SVM)	199
7.3.3	Bayesian Network	200
7.3.4	ANN and CNN	201
7.3.5	Development of Individualized Treatment Plans	204
7.4	AI for Revolutionizing Drug Development	205
7.4.1	Personalized Medicine, Drug Repurposing, and Drug Safety Evaluation	205
7.4.1.1	Predictive Analytics and Precision Medicine	206
7.4.1.2	Virtual Screening	208
7.4.1.3	<i>De Novo</i> Design	209
7.5	Challenges and Solutions	212
7.6	Conclusion and Future Scope	214
	Future Scope	214
	References	215
8	Data Processing Method for AI-Driven Predictive Models or CNS Drug Discovery	223
	<i>Ajantha Devi Vairamani, Sudipta Adhikary and Kaushik Banerjee</i>	
8.1	Introduction	223
8.1.1	Background Information	224
8.2	The Role of AI And ML in Drug Discovery	225
8.2.1	Exposition of Machine Learning and Artificial Intelligence Algorithms	226
8.2.2	Molecular Fingerprints and Identifiers for Pre-Processing Data	227
8.2.3	Use of Machine Learning and AI for Target Recognition	228
8.2.4	Applications of AI in the Early Phases of Drug Target Discovery	229
8.2.4.1	Discovery of a Target	229
8.2.4.2	Deconvolution of the Target	230
8.2.5	AI and ML in Drug Screening	230
8.2.5.1	Digital Ligand-Based Screening	231
8.2.6	Prediction of QSAR	231
8.2.6.1	Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning for Physicochemical Property and ADME/T Prediction Physicochemical Property Forecasting	231
8.2.7	Prediction of ADME-T	232
8.2.8	Use of ANNs and MLs in Drug Discovery	232
8.2.9	Predicting Medication Interactions Using Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning	233
8.2.10	Role of AI and ML in Repurposing Existing Drugs	233
8.3	Role of AI and ML in Central Nervous System (CNS)	233
8.3.1	Hypothesis on BBB Permeability	234
8.3.2	Benefits of Using AI and ML in Neurological Disease Drug Discovery	234
8.3.2.1	Drug Discovery Using AI/ML for Neurological Illnesses	234
8.3.2.2	The Use of ML and AI in the Search for Antidepressants	235

8.3.2.3	The Use of AI and ML in Parkinson's Disease Medication Discovery	235
8.3.2.4	Applications of AI and ML in Alzheimer's Disease Medication Discovery	235
8.3.2.5	Medical Uses of AI and ML for Painkillers and Anesthetics	236
8.4	The Effect of AI/ML on CNS Drug Research	236
8.5	Prospects for AI/ML in CNS Drug Research in Future	237
8.6	Proposed Methodology on Data Processing for CNS Drug-Likeness Prediction	239
8.7	Conclusion and Future Scope	241
	References	243
9	Machine Learning Applications for Drug Repurposing	251
	<i>Bancha Yingngam</i>	
	List of Abbreviations	251
9.1	Introduction	252
9.2	Trends in ML Applications for Drug Repurposing	253
9.2.1	Global Research on ML Applications in Drug Repurposing	253
9.2.2	Cluster Analysis of ML Applications in Drug Repurposing	256
9.2.3	Research Trends in ML Applications for Drug Repurposing	256
9.3	Understanding Drug Repurposing	258
9.4	Traditional Techniques in Drug Repurposing	259
9.4.1	Serendipity	259
9.4.2	<i>In Vitro</i> Screening	262
9.4.3	Phenotypic Screening	263
9.4.4	Side Effect Analysis	264
9.4.5	Biochemical Assay	264
9.4.6	Off-Label Use	265
9.5	Modern Technologies in Drug Repurposing	265
9.5.1	Machine Learning	266
9.5.2	Machine Learning Methods in Drug Repurposing	266
9.5.2.1	Supervised Learning	268
9.5.2.2	Unsupervised Learning	269
9.5.2.3	Semi-Supervised Learning	269
9.5.2.4	Reinforcement Learning	270
9.5.3	Deep Learning	271
9.5.4	Software Tools for Machine Learning in Drug Repurposing	273
9.6	Data Sources for Drug Repurposing	275
9.6.1	Biomedical Databases	275
9.6.1.1	Genomic Databases	276
9.6.1.2	Proteomic Databases	276
9.6.1.3	Chemoinformatics Databases	277
9.6.2	Clinical Data Sources	277
9.6.2.1	Electronic Health Records (EHR)	277
9.6.2.2	Clinical Trial Databases	278
9.6.2.3	Adverse Event Databases	278

9.7	Case Studies: Applications of Machine Learning in Drug Repurposing	279
9.7.1	Cancer Treatment	279
9.7.2	Antiviral Treatment	280
9.7.3	Antidiabetic Treatment	281
9.7.4	Neurodegenerative Disease Treatment	282
9.7.5	Hair Loss Treatment	284
9.8	Future of Machine Learning in Drug Repurposing	285
9.8.1	Advanced Machine Learning Techniques	286
9.8.2	Interdisciplinary Approaches	287
9.8.3	Improved Data Quality and Availability	287
9.8.4	Integration with Clinical Trials and Healthcare Systems	287
9.9	Conclusion and Future Scope	288
	References	288
10	Personalized Drug Treatment: Transforming Healthcare with AI	295
	<i>Abhirup Khanna and Sapna Jain</i>	
10.1	Introduction	295
10.2	Cheminformatics	297
10.2.1	Chemical Data and Databases	297
10.2.2	Chemical Structure Representation	298
10.2.3	Chemical Property Prediction	298
10.2.4	Chemical Reaction Prediction	298
10.2.5	Drug Discovery and Design	299
10.2.6	Materials Science	299
10.3	Data Sources	299
10.4	Precision Medicine vs. Personalized Drug Treatment	301
10.4.1	Survey Results	302
10.4.2	Importance of Personalized Drug Treatment	303
10.5	AI Models for Healthcare	305
10.5.1	Personalized Drug Treatment Using AI for Cancer	306
10.5.2	Personalized Drug Treatment Using AI for Cardiovascular Diseases	307
10.5.3	Personalized Drug Treatment Using AI for Mental Health	308
10.6	Ethical Considerations in AI-Enabled Personalized Drug Treatment	309
10.7	Benefits and Limitations of AI-Enabled Personalized Drug Treatment	310
10.7.1	Benefits	310
10.7.2	Limitations	311
10.8	Case Studies	312
10.8.1	Project CancerLinQ	312
10.8.2	Project Atomwise	313
10.8.3	Project BenevolentAI	314
10.8.4	Project Deep Genomics	315
10.9	Conclusion, Challenges, and Opportunities	316
	References	318

11 Process and Applications of Structure-Based Drug Design	321
<i>Shanmuga Sundari M., Sree Aiswarya Thotakura, Mounika Dharmana, Priyanka Gadela and Mayukha Mandya Ammangatambu</i>	
11.1 Introduction	321
11.1.1 Overview of the Drug Discovery Process	323
11.1.2 Importance of Structure-Based Drug Design	324
11.1.3 Historical Background and Milestones	324
11.2 Structure-Based Drug Design: Steps	327
11.2.1 Target Identification and Validation	327
11.2.2 Structure Determination of Target Protein	328
11.2.3 Virtual Screening of Compounds	329
11.2.4 Hit Selection and Optimization	330
11.2.5 Lead Optimization and Development	331
11.3 Tools and Techniques Used in Structure-Based Drug Design	331
11.3.1 X-Ray Crystallography	332
11.3.2 NMR Spectroscopy	334
11.3.3 Homology Modeling	337
11.3.4 Molecular Docking	339
11.3.5 Molecular Dynamics Simulations	340
11.4 Applications	341
11.4.1 Kinase Inhibitors	341
11.4.2 Enzyme Inhibitors	343
11.4.3 G Protein-Coupled Receptor (GPCR) Ligands	343
11.4.4 Antibodies and Vaccines	344
11.5 Other Examples	345
11.5.1 Anti-Cancer Drugs	345
11.5.2 Anti-Viral Drugs	345
11.5.3 Neurological Disorders	346
11.5.4 Cardiovascular Diseases	347
11.6 Advantages and Limitations of a Structure-Based Drug Design	348
11.6.1 Advantages of Rational Drug Design	348
11.6.2 Limitations and Challenges	350
11.6.3 Comparison with Other Drug Discovery Methods	352
11.7 Case Studies and Examples	354
11.7.1 Discovery of HIV Protease Inhibitors	354
11.7.2 Development of HER2 Kinase Inhibitors	355
11.7.3 Design of Influenza Neuraminidase Inhibitors	356
11.7.4 Other Examples of Successful Structure-Based Drug Design	358
11.8 Future Outlook and Implications	360
11.8.1 Emerging Trends and Technologies	360
11.8.2 Integration with Other Drug Discovery Methods	362
11.9 Potential Impact on Healthcare and Drug Development	363
11.9.1 Research Directions	365
11.10 Conclusion and Future Scope	366
References	366

12 AI-Based Personalized Drug Treatment	369
<i>Shanmuga Sundari M., Harshini Reddy Penthala, Akshita Mogullapalli and Mayukha Mandya Ammangatambu</i>	
12.1 Introduction	369
12.1.1 Background on Personalized Medicine	370
12.1.2 Overview of AI in Drug Treatment	371
12.1.3 Importance of Personalized Drug Treatment	372
12.2 How AI Can Improve Drug Treatment?	373
12.2.1 Predicting Drug Efficacy	374
12.2.2 Identifying Patient Subgroups	375
12.2.3 Tailoring Dosages	377
12.2.4 Minimizing Adverse Effects	377
12.2.5 Streamlining Drug Development	378
12.3 Techniques Used in AI-Based Drug Treatment	378
12.3.1 Machine Learning in AI-Based Drug Treatment	379
12.3.2 Natural Language Processing (NLP) in AI-Based Drug Treatment	382
12.3.3 Deep Learning in AI-Based Drug Treatment	382
12.3.4 Other AI Techniques Used in AI-Based Drug Development	383
12.3.4.1 Reinforcement Learning	384
12.3.4.2 Bayesian Networks	385
12.3.4.3 Genetic Algorithms	386
12.3.4.4 Expert Systems	387
12.4 Case Studies and Examples	388
12.4.1 Genomic Health's Oncotype DX	388
12.4.2 IBM Watson for Drug Discovery	389
12.4.3 BenevolentAI's Drug Discovery Platform	390
12.4.4 Other Examples of AI-Based Drug Treatment	391
12.5 Challenges and Limitations of AI-Based Drug Treatment	393
12.5.1 Data Quality and Availability	394
12.5.2 Ethical Considerations	395
12.5.3 Regulatory Hurdles	396
12.5.4 Integration with Existing Healthcare Systems	397
12.6 Future Outlook and Implications	398
12.6.1 Potential Impact on Healthcare	399
12.6.2 Opportunities for Research and Development	400
12.6.3 Implications for Patients and Providers	401
12.7 Conclusion and Future Work	402
12.7.1 Summary of Key Points	403
12.7.2 Implications for the Future of Drug Treatment	403
12.7.3 Further Research and Development	404
References	404
13 AI Models for Biopharmaceutical Property Prediction	407
<i>Bancha Yingngam</i>	
List of Abbreviations	407
13.1 Introduction	408

13.2	AI Models for Biopharmaceutical Property Prediction	411
13.2.1	Types of ML Models for Biopharmaceutical Property Prediction	413
13.2.1.1	Supervised Learning Models	414
13.2.1.2	Unsupervised Learning Models	421
13.2.2	Data Sources for AI Models	423
13.2.3	Popularly Used Software to Develop AI Models	423
13.2.3.1	SAS	424
13.2.3.2	MATLAB	424
13.2.3.3	IBM Watson	425
13.2.3.4	Accelrys	425
13.2.4	Applications of AI Models for Predicting Specific Biopharmaceutical Properties	425
13.2.4.1	Drug Solubility Prediction	425
13.2.4.2	Protein-Ligand Binding Affinity Prediction	426
13.2.4.3	Stability Prediction	426
13.2.4.4	Aggregation Prediction	427
13.2.4.5	Immunogenicity Prediction	427
13.3	Recent Advances in AI Models for Biopharmaceutical Property Prediction	428
13.3.1	Deep Learning and Ensemble Models	428
13.3.2	Comparison of Different AI Models	429
13.3.2.1	Schrödinger's Maestro Suite	429
13.3.2.2	Biovia's Discovery Studio	431
13.3.2.3	Genedata's Screener	431
13.3.3	Successful Application of AI Models	431
13.3.3.1	G Protein-Coupled Receptor Modeling	431
13.3.3.2	Protein-Ligand Binding	433
13.3.3.3	Pharmacokinetics Modeling	433
13.3.3.4	Toxicity Prediction	434
13.3.3.5	Drug-Drug Interaction Prediction	434
13.4	Case Study: COVID-19 Vaccines	434
13.4.1	Identifying Vaccine Targets	435
13.4.2	Designing Vaccine Candidates	435
13.4.3	Predicting Vaccine Efficacy	436
13.4.4	Optimizing Vaccine Formulations	436
13.4.5	Accelerating Clinical Trials	436
13.5	Current Research in Applications of AI for Biopharmaceuticals	437
13.6	Future Directions and Challenges	439
13.6.1	Potential Impact of AI Models	439
13.6.2	Potential Challenges and Limitations of AI Models	439
13.6.2.1	Data Quality and Bias	439
13.6.2.2	Interpretability	440
13.6.2.3	Overfitting and Underfitting	440
13.6.2.4	Generalizability	440
13.6.2.5	Ethical Considerations	441
13.6.3	Areas for Future Research and Development in the Field	441
13.6.3.1	Multitask Learning	441

13.6.3.2	Incorporating Biological Data	442
13.6.3.3	Improving Interpretability	442
13.6.3.4	Transfer Learning	443
13.6.3.5	Addressing Ethical Concerns	443
13.7	Conclusion and Future Scope	445
	References	446
14	Deep Learning Tactics for Neuroimaging Genomics Investigations in Alzheimer's Disease	451
	<i>Mithun Singh Rajput, Jigna Shah, Viral Patel, Nitin Singh Rajput and Dileep Kumar</i>	
14.1	Introduction	452
14.2	Pathophysiology of Alzheimer's Disease	454
14.3	Deep Learning Tactics in the Prediction, Classification, and Diagnosis of AD	456
14.4	Deep Learning-Based Identification of Genetic Variants	457
14.4.1	Deep Learning-Based Fragmentation of Genome Data	457
14.4.2	Phenotype Classification Using Deep Learning	458
14.5	Deep Learning-Based Prediction of Altered Genes and mRNA Levels in AD	460
14.6	Deep Learning with Neuroimaging and Genomics in Alzheimer's Disease	462
14.7	Limitations and Challenges in Deep Learning-Based Neuroimaging Genomics Investigations in Alzheimer's Disease	462
14.8	Future Prospects for Applying Deep Learning Techniques in Alzheimer's Disease Treatment Environments	464
14.9	Conclusion and Future Scope	465
	References	465
15	Artificial Intelligence Techniques in the Classification and Screening of Compounds in Computer-Aided Drug Design (CADD) Process	473
	<i>Raghunath Satpathy</i>	
15.1	Introduction	473
15.2	Overview of the Drug Design Process	474
15.2.1	Target Identification	475
15.2.2	Target Characterization	476
15.2.3	Hit Identification	476
15.2.4	Hit-to-Lead Phase and Lead Optimization	476
15.2.5	Preclinical and Clinical Development	477
15.3	Computational Tools and Techniques in CADD	477
15.3.1	Homology Modeling	477
15.3.2	Molecular Docking	479
15.3.3	Molecular Dynamics Simulation	479
15.3.4	QSAR Modeling	480
15.4	Concept of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) Methods	483

15.4.1	Basic Steps Involved in the Implementation of AI Techniques in the Compound Screening Process	484
15.4.1.1	Searching Molecular Information from the Public Data Resources	484
15.4.1.2	Small Molecule Representation Format	486
15.5	Major Machine Learning (ML) Techniques and Applications in Molecular Screening Process	488
15.5.1	Naive Bayes	488
15.5.2	Support Vector Machines (SVM)	488
15.5.3	Random Forest (RF)	489
15.5.4	Artificial Neural Networks (ANN)	489
15.6	Challenges and Opportunities	490
15.7	Conclusion and Future Perspectives	491
	References	492
16	Empowering Clinical Decision Making: An In-Depth Systematic Review of AI-Driven Scoring Approaches for Liver Transplantation Prediction	499
	<i>Devi Rajeev, Remya S. and Anand Nayyar</i>	
16.1	Introduction	499
16.1.1	Overview and Significance of Liver Transplantation	501
16.1.2	The Significance of Efficient Clinical Decision-Making in Liver Transplantation	501
16.1.3	The Role of AI-Based Scoring Methods in Enhancing Efficiency in Liver Transplantation Decision-Making	503
16.2	Review Methodology	504
16.2.1	Inclusion Criteria	504
16.2.2	Selecting Research Literature for a Comprehensive Systematic Review on AI-Driven Scoring Methods in Liver Transplantation Decision-Making	505
16.3	A Comprehensive Literature Review of AI-Driven Scoring Methods for Predicting Liver Transplantation Outcomes	505
16.3.1	AI-Driven Methods Used for the Prediction of Liver Transplantation	506
16.3.1.1	Workflow of AI-Driven Methods in Liver Transplantation Prediction: Enhancing Clinical Decision-Making	507
16.3.1.2	Decision Trees	508
16.3.1.3	Random Forest	508
16.3.1.4	Support Vector Machines (SVM)	509
16.3.1.5	Neural Networks	509
16.3.1.6	Deep Learning	509
16.3.1.7	Potential of AI in Enhancing Liver Transplantation Decision-Making	512
16.3.2	Integration of Clinical Tools with AI Algorithms for Enhanced Liver Transplantation Prediction: Comments and Observations	512
16.3.2.1	MELD Score with AI Algorithms	512

16.3.2.2	CHILD Score with AI Algorithms	514
16.3.2.3	Donor Risk Index (DRI) Score with AI Algorithms	515
16.3.2.4	Donor–Recipient Matching (DRM) Score with AI Algorithms	516
16.3.2.5	MILAN Score with AI Algorithms	516
16.3.2.6	UCSF Score with AI Algorithms	517
16.3.2.7	Up to Seven Score with AI Algorithms	518
16.3.3	Assessing the Efficacy of AI-Based Scoring Techniques in Enhancing Clinical Decision-Making for Liver Transplantation	518
16.3.4	The Promise of AI Integration with Clinical Scoring Methods in Liver Transplantation Decision-Making	521
16.4	Discussion and Insights	521
16.4.1	Parameters in Clinical Scoring Methods	522
16.4.2	Assessment of Clinical Scoring Accuracy Using Diverse AI Algorithms	522
16.4.3	Strengths and Limitations of AI-Based Scoring Methods	524
16.4.4	Implications of the Findings for Improving Clinical Decision-Making in Liver Transplantation	525
16.5	Conclusion and Future Scope	526
	References	526
17	Pushing Boundaries: The Landscape of AI-Driven Drug Discovery and Development with Insights Into Regulatory Aspects	533
	<i>Dipak D. Gadade, Deepak A. Kulkarni, Ravi Raj, Swapnil G. Patil and Anuj Modi</i>	
17.1	Introduction	533
17.1.1	AI for DDS and DVPT	535
17.2	Classification of AI	536
17.2.1	Narrow AI	536
17.2.2	General AI	536
17.2.3	Super AI	536
17.3	Overview of AI Technologies Used in DDS	537
17.3.1	Machine Learning (ML)	537
17.3.2	Deep Learning (DL)	538
17.3.3	Natural Language Processing (NLP)	539
17.3.4	Robotics	539
17.3.5	Fuzzy Logic	539
17.3.6	Swarm Intelligence	539
17.3.7	Reactive Machines	540
17.4	Applications of AI in DDS and Drug DVPT	540
17.4.1	Preclinical Studies and Safety Testing	540
17.4.2	Target Identification and Validation	541
17.4.3	Hit Identification and Lead Optimization	541
17.4.4	Prediction of Drug Efficacy and Toxicity	542
17.4.5	Design of Clinical Trials	542

17.5	Ethical Considerations Regarding the Use of AI in DDS and DVPT	542
17.5.1	Data Privacy	543
17.5.1.1	Informed Consent	543
17.5.1.2	Anonymization	543
17.5.1.3	Data Security	543
17.5.1.4	Data Governance	543
17.5.2	Bias	544
17.5.2.1	Target Identification	544
17.5.2.2	Compound Screening	544
17.5.2.3	Clinical Trials	544
17.5.3	Transparency	545
17.5.3.1	Ethical Implications of Opaque AI Systems	545
17.5.3.2	Importance of Transparency in AI-Based DDS and DVPT	545
17.5.4	Accountability	546
17.5.4.1	Importance of Accountability	546
17.5.4.2	Challenges in Maintaining Accountability	546
17.5.5	Safety–Efficacy	546
17.5.5.1	Safety–Efficacy Balance in AI-Based DDS and DVPT	547
17.5.5.2	Ethical Considerations Related to the Safety–Efficacy Balance in AI-Generated Drugs	547
17.6	IPR Issues	547
17.6.1	Patentability of AI-Generated Inventions	547
17.6.2	Ownership and Licensing of AI-Generated Inventions	548
17.7	Regulatory Approval and Market Access	548
17.8	AI in Medicine Current DVPTs and Strategy for Pharmaceutical Companies	551
17.9	Conclusion and Future Perspectives	555
	References	556
18	Feasibility of AI and Robotics in Indian Healthcare: A Narrative Analysis	563
	<i>Rahul Joshi and Rhythma Badola</i>	
18.1	Introduction	564
18.1.1	Foundations of AI	564
18.1.2	Objectives of AI	564
18.1.3	Healthcare and AI	565
18.1.4	Latest Trends in Technology	569
18.1.4.1	Latest Trends in Health Industry	569
18.1.5	Limitations of AI in Healthcare	571
18.2	Robotics and Their Types in Healthcare	572
18.2.1	Types of Robotics	572
18.2.1.1	Surgical Robotics	572
18.2.1.2	Rehabilitation Robotics	577
18.2.1.3	Socially Assistive Robotics	580
18.2.1.4	Non-Medical Robots	584
18.3	Pros of Robotics in Healthcare	584

18.4	Insights Into Robotic Surgeries in India	586
18.4.1	Robotics Inclusion in India: Gaining Popularity	586
18.4.1.1	Conditions Treated by Robotic Surgeries in India	588
18.4.2	Strengths of Robotic Surgeries in India	589
18.4.3	Opportunities for Robotic Surgeries in India	590
18.4.4	Real-Time Success Stories of Robotics Utilization in Indian Hospitals	590
18.5	Limitations of Robotics in Healthcare	593
18.6	Future Applications of Robotics and AI	594
18.7	Conclusion and Future Scope	597
	Future Scope	598
	References	598
19	The Future of Healthcare: AIoMT—Redefining Healthcare with Advanced Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning Techniques	605
	<i>Wasswa Shafik</i>	
19.1	Introduction	605
19.1.1	Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning Overview	607
19.1.2	Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning from a Medical Perspective	608
19.2	Application of AI and ML in Drug Design and Development	610
19.2.1	AI in Drug Design and Development	610
19.2.1.1	Predictive Modeling	610
19.2.1.2	Drug Repurposing	611
19.2.1.3	Clinical Trial Optimization	611
19.2.1.4	Personalized Medicine	611
19.2.1.5	Drug Safety and Toxicity Prediction	612
19.2.1.6	Virtual Screening	612
19.2.1.7	<i>De Novo</i> Drug Design	612
19.2.1.8	Biomarker Discovery	613
19.2.1.9	Protein Structure Prediction	613
19.2.1.10	Pharmacokinetic Modeling	614
19.2.1.11	Adverse Event Prediction	614
19.2.1.12	Natural Product Discovery	614
19.2.1.13	Drug Formulation Optimization	614
19.2.1.14	Quality Control	615
19.2.1.15	Regulatory Compliance	615
19.2.2	Application of ML in Drug Design and Development	615
19.2.2.1	Virtual Drug Screening	615
19.2.2.2	<i>De Novo</i> Drug Design and Development	615
19.2.2.3	Biomarker Detection	616
19.2.2.4	Scientific Trial Optimization	616
19.2.2.5	Patient Mobile Medicine	616
19.2.2.6	Toxicity Prediction	617
19.2.2.7	Protein Structure Prediction	617
19.2.2.8	Drug Repurposing	617

19.2.2.9	Quality Controller	617
19.3	Secure AIoMT Framework for Smart Healthcare	618
19.4	AIoMT Cybersecurity Aspects	621
19.5	AIoMT Threats, Attacks, and Countermeasures	622
19.6	Selected Case Studies	624
19.6.1	Early Detection of Diabetic Retinopathy	624
19.6.2	Predictive Analytics for Patient Outcomes	625
19.6.3	Personalized Treatment Recommendations	625
19.6.4	Chatbots for Mental Health	626
19.6.5	Early Detection of Alzheimer’s Disease	627
19.7	Conclusion and Future Scope	627
	References	628
Index		635

Preface

The intersection of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) within the field of drug design and development represents a pivotal moment in the history of healthcare and pharmaceuticals. The remarkable synergy between cutting-edge technology and the life sciences has ushered in a new era of possibilities, offering unprecedented opportunities, formidable challenges, and a tantalizing glimpse into the future of medicine.

AI can be applied to all the key areas of the pharmaceutical industry, such as drug discovery and development, drug repurposing, and improving productivity within a short period. Contemporary methods have shown promising results in facilitating the discovery of drugs to target different diseases. Moreover, AI helps in predicting the efficacy and safety of molecules and gives researchers a much broader chemical pallet for the selection of the best molecules for drug testing and delivery. In this context, drug repurposing is another important topic where AI can have a substantial impact. With the vast amount of clinical and pharmaceutical data available to date, AI algorithms find suitable drugs that can be repurposed for alternative use in medicine. In traditional methods of drug design, searching for a drug that exhibits desired biological activities while conforming to safe pharmacological profiles can be a long, costly, and challenging task. Complex methods are employed to identify new chemical compounds that may be developed and eventually marketed as drugs. Despite all the technological progress, the process is very long, with an estimated average of 9 to 12 years, and the success rate is low, which considerably increases the total cost.

This book is a comprehensive exploration of this dynamic and rapidly evolving field. In an era where precision and efficiency are paramount in drug discovery, AI and ML have emerged as transformative tools, reshaping the way we identify, design, and develop pharmaceuticals. This book is a testament to the profound impact these technologies have had and will continue to have on the pharmaceutical industry, healthcare, and ultimately, patient well-being.

The editors of this volume have assembled a distinguished group of experts, researchers, and thought leaders from both the AI, ML, and pharmaceutical domains. Their collective knowledge and insights illuminate the multifaceted landscape of AI and ML in drug design and development, offering a roadmap for navigating its complexities and harnessing its potential. In each section, readers will find a rich tapestry of knowledge, case studies, and expert opinions, providing a 360-degree view of AI and ML's role in drug design and development. Whether you are a researcher, scientist, industry professional, policymaker, or simply curious about the future of medicine, this book offers valuable insights and a compass to navigate the exciting journey ahead.

The book comprises 19 chapters providing an overview of the state-of-the-art in the development and application of AI, ML, and DL methods in drug design and development. Chapter 1, “The Rise of Intelligent Machines: An Introduction to Artificial Intelligence,” gives a foundational approach towards Artificial Intelligence and Generative AI, and comprehensively covers various ethical and societal implications of AI development. Chapter 2, “Introduction to Bioinformatics,” provides a comprehensive overview of bioinformatics in terms of principles, methodologies, applications, and emerging trends while also highlighting how it serves as an interdisciplinary bridge between biology and computer science. In addition, the chapter specifies the significance of bioinformatics in various biological research domains and other application areas using real-time scenarios.

Chapter 3, “Exploring the Intersection of Biology and Computing: Road Ahead to Bioinformatics,” discusses the importance of bioinformatics and also its relation to drug discovery and development. In addition, the chapter discusses the need for powerful computational resources in the field of bioinformatics, as well as data privacy and heterogeneity. Chapter 4, “Machine Learning in Drug Discovery: Methods, Applications, and Challenges,” highlights the uses of Machine Learning algorithms in different phases of drug discovery and development (such as target validation); discusses the challenges and limitations inherent to ML techniques in drug discovery; and showcases various existing works on drug discovery that use ML tools and techniques and other current advancements for drug development.

Chapter 5 explores the use of AI to perform analysis on various data sources—e.g., Genomics, Proteomics, and metabolomics data—and specifies how AI-driven algorithms are employed to find associations and trends in large, complex datasets about AMR. The chapter also explains how to apply AI algorithms to optimize the design of antimicrobial compounds, facilitating the translation of AI-driven findings into clinical practice and public health policies. Chapter 6, “Artificial Intelligence Powered Molecular Docking: A Promising Tool for Rational Drug Design” presents various AI techniques in drug discovery, and highlights molecular docking along with its applications. The chapter also discusses various challenges encountered in implementing AI in docking algorithms and proposes potential solutions.

Chapter 7, “Revolutionizing Drug Discovery: The Role of AI and Machine Learning in Accelerating Medicinal Advancements,” highlights the potential of AI, ML, DL, NLP, and robotics in drug design and development. Furthermore, the chapter presents a detailed analysis of ML algorithms and explores the diverse facets of AI in domains like personalized medicine, drug reallocation, safety assessments, predictive analysis, and drug formulation. Chapter 8, “Data Processing Method for AI-Driven Predictive Models for CNS Drug Discovery,” presents ideas on how AI can be used to generate drugs, and highlights AI and ML advancements in CNS drug design, along with various advanced applications like drug repurposing, drug synergy prediction, de nova drug design, and drug sensitivity prediction. In addition, the chapter illustrates various pharmaceutical research directions for AI and ML in drug discovery.

Chapter 9, “Machine Learning Applications for Drug Repurposing,” explores ML techniques used in drug repurposing and the challenges faced by ML in drug repurposing. It also gives research directions for the application of ML techniques in drug repurposing. Chapter 10, “Personalized Drug Treatment: Transforming Healthcare with AI,” looks at the fundamentals of AI in healthcare; explores data sources and collection methods for

personalized treatment; and illustrates various case studies specifying AI's impact on personalized drug treatment. In addition, the chapter discusses regulator and ethical considerations in AI-enabled personalized medicine.

Chapter 11, "Process and Applications of Structure-Based Drug Design," examines the various steps involved in structure-based drug design, and the tools and techniques used in structure-based drug design, applications. The chapter outlines the advantages and limitations of structure-based drug design, and discusses some future implications and potential impacts. Chapter 12, "AI Based Drug Development," details how AI improves drug development and the techniques required; enlists challenges and limitations of AI-based drug development; and highlights some case studies and examples to illustrate AI's importance in drug development. Chapter 13, "AI Models for Biopharmaceutical Property Prediction," describes the principles, advantages, and challenges of AI models used for biopharmaceutical property prediction; discusses ML and AL advancements in drug design and development; and enumerates the limitations and future challenges associated with the implementation of AI models for biopharmaceutical property prediction.

Chapter 14, "Deep Learning Tactics for Neuroimaging Genomics Investigations in Alzheimer's Disease," discusses deep learning tactics in the prediction, classification, and diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease, and explains deep learning-based prediction of altered genes and mRNA in Alzheimer's disease. Chapter 15, "Artificial Intelligence Techniques in the Classification and Screening of Compounds in Computer Aided Drug Design (CADD) Process," reviews the computational tools and techniques in CADD, elaborates on AI and ML methods in the molecular screening process, and illustrates the associated challenges and opportunities.

Chapter 16, "Empowering Clinical Decision Making: An In-Depth Systematic Review of AI-Driven Scoring Approaches for Liver Transplantation Problem," explores various AI-based scoring methods employed in liver transplantation to enhance clinical decision-making efficiency, and assesses the accuracy and predictive performance of these AI-based scoring methods in predicting post-transplant outcomes, encompassing graft failure, rejection, and patient survival. Furthermore, the chapter examines the impact of AI-based scoring methods on clinical decision-making efficiency pertaining to liver transplantation, while focusing on resource allocation, waiting times, workflow optimization, and overall transplant program outcomes. The chapter also analyzes the characteristics that affect how well AI-based scoring techniques are implemented and integrated into routine clinical decision-making in regards to liver transplantation.

Chapter 17, "Pushing Boundaries: The Landscape of AI-driven Drug Discovery and Development with Insights into Regulatory Aspects," highlights AI technologies used in drug design and discovery; chronicles the applications of AI in DDS and Drug DVPT; and elaborates on AI in medicine, current DVPTs, and a strategy for pharmaceutical companies. Chapter 18, "Feasibility of AI and Robotics in Indian Healthcare: A Narrative Analysis," describes various types of robotics in healthcare and thoroughly discusses the inclusion of robotics in Indian hospitals, using real-time case studies. The chapter also considers future applications of robotics and AI.

Chapter 19, "The Future of Healthcare: AIoMT- Redefining Healthcare with Advanced Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning Techniques," explores many technologies used in drug design and development, and proposes a novel and secure AIoMT framework for smart healthcare. Additionally, the chapter discusses various case studies that demonstrate

early detection of diabetic retinopathy, chatbots employed for mental health, and predictive analytics for patients' outcomes.

We are deeply grateful to everyone who helped with this book and greatly appreciate the dedicated support and valuable assistance rendered by Martin Scrivener and the Scrivener Publishing team during its publication.

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March 2023

The Rise of Intelligent Machines: An Introduction to Artificial Intelligence

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Abstract

Artificial intelligence (AI) represents a field within computer science dedicated to developing intelligent machines that can execute tasks typically demanding human intelligence. AI aims to create algorithms, systems, and tools that replicate cognitive processes, including language comprehension, problem-solving, learning, and reasoning. AI is a multidisciplinary field that draws inspiration from various areas, including computer science, mathematics, neuroscience, philosophy, psychology, and linguistics. The emergence of AI has resulted in a revolutionary period in human history. Industry, society, and our perception of computer capabilities are all being influenced by the growth of intelligent machines, which are being powered by AI technology. The main concepts, purposes, latest developments, and ethical concerns of AI and intelligent machines are summarized in this chapter.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, machine learning, neural networks, deep learning, intelligent machines, AI applications

1.1 Introduction

Artificial intelligence is the term used to describe computer systems that simulate human cognitive processes. It includes the capacity of computers to carry out operations such as problem-solving, learning, reasoning, perception, language understanding, and decision-making that ordinarily call for human intelligence. Artificial intelligence (AI) technologies attempt to build systems that duplicate and enhance human cognitive abilities, changing how we communicate with technology and our environment. The development of devices that could imitate human thought processes marked the beginning of AI. Key milestones include Alan Turing's theoretical framework for computation, the Dartmouth Workshop in 1956 that coined the term "artificial intelligence," and the development of early AI programs like the Logic Theorist and the General Problem Solver [1, 2].

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Abhirup Khanna, May El Barachi, Sapna Jain, Manoj Kumar and Anand Nayyar (eds.) Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning in Drug Design and Development, (1–22) © 2024 Scrivener Publishing LLC

2 AI AND ML IN DRUG DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT

The founding father of AI, Alan Turing, defines this discipline as:

“AI is the science and engineering of making intelligent machines, brilliant computer programs.”

Artificial intelligence can also be defined as follows:

- The potential of a robot or other device operated by a program to carry out tasks usually performed by intelligent beings.
- A computational system with artificial intelligence displays behavior that is typically regarded to require intelligence.
- It is the replication by machines, particularly computer systems, of how human intellect works. These procedures entail self-correction, inference, and learning.
- A machine’s capacity to mimic intelligent human behavior.

The critical question is “How close or how well a computer can imitate or go beyond when compared with a human being,” even though the above definitions are all appropriate. Figure 1.1 provides the sub-domains of artificial intelligence.

AI can be broadly categorized into two main types [3]:

Narrow AI (weak AI): Narrow AI refers to AI systems designed and trained for specific tasks and operating within a limited domain. Examples of narrow AI applications include virtual assistants like Siri or Alexa, recommendation systems on online platforms, and image recognition algorithms.

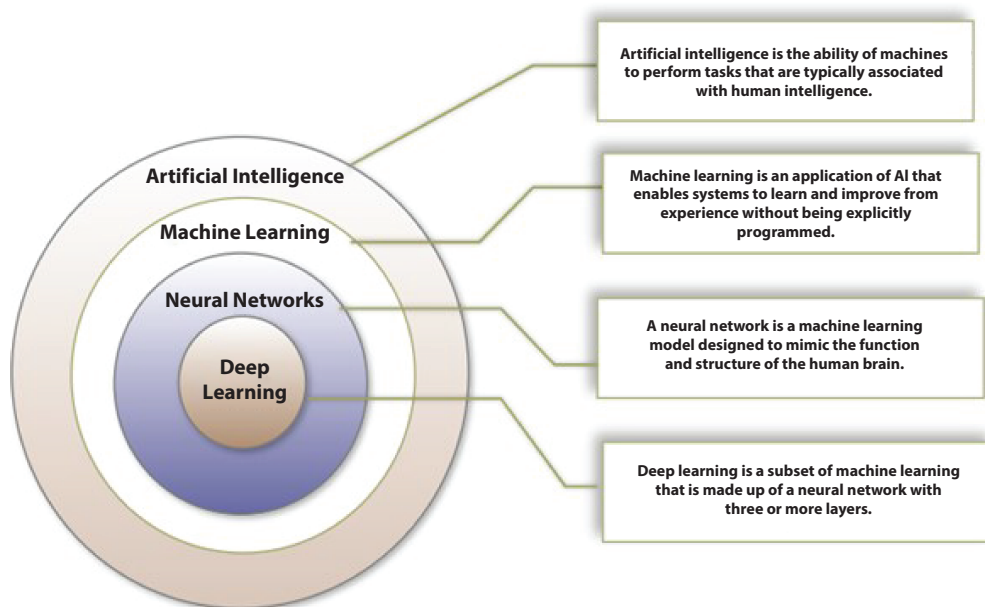


Figure 1.1 Artificial intelligence and its allied domains.