

**AI Technology Lab Report Analysis**

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Research on artificial intelligence has been published by eminent writers Rajasshrie Pillai, Many-Tunh Ho, and Yuanyuan (Gina) Cui (AI). These creations offer a priceless window into the capabilities of this technology and its prospective uses. The essay by Pillai, titled "The Potential of Artificial Intelligence in Enhancing Human Health," explores how AI may be used to more quickly and accurately identify and diagnose illnesses. The Effect of Artificial Intelligence on Human Work and Employment by Ho examines how AI may automate some processes, lessen the need for human labor, and open up new employment prospects. The last piece by Chu, "Artificial Intelligence and the Future of Human Education," examines how AI might fundamentally alter how individuals learn and engage with their environment. All three of these articles offer insightful analysis of AI's potential and how it may improve people's lives. Pillai, Ho, and Cui are all well-known authors in the field of artificial intelligence, and their works offer important insights into the potential of this technology and its prospective applications.

The researcher Ho's major goals, methodologies, and conclusions are briefly summarized in the article's abstract, which also emphasizes the importance of the study. It succinctly and clearly communicates the substance of the research. To help readers comprehend the research gap and the necessity of the study, the author provides a thorough background and contextual information along with the subject and research questions in the introduction. The section provides a comprehensive summary of relevant literature, despite the fact that it could be viewed as long. The segment runs easily and is well-organized. A thorough explanation of the study's design, sampling strategy, data collecting process, and data analysis approach is provided in the method section to facilitate replication. That could be too technical for the ordinary reader, though. Data is given in tables and graphs in the results section, which is well-organized and well-structured.

The results and their relationship to the study topics are thoroughly discussed by the author. In the discussion section, the implications, restrictions, and suggestions for future study are examined in relation to the body of previous research. It might be more succinct and less likely to be repetitious. The conclusion section gives a clear description of the study's primary contribution to the discipline while briefly summarizing the key results and their consequences.

Rajasshrie Pillai's essay, "Adoption of artificial intelligence (AI) based employee experience (EEX) chatbots," is a properly formatted research study. An abstract that gives a succinct overview of the paper's main points, methodology, and research topic is presented by the author before the main body of the text. An overview of the research topic is given in the introductory section, along with a thorough evaluation of the literature and a crystal-clear formulation of the research question. Background information on the growing usage of AI in the workplace is provided by the author, along with some possible advantages that AI-based chatbots may have for the working environment. The literature evaluation identifies the gaps in the current body of knowledge and the demand for more study. The research design, including the sample selection criteria, data gathering techniques, and data analysis procedures, are all covered in depth in the methodology section. According to the author, the study employed a mixed-methods approach, including questionnaires and interviews to collect information from HR specialists and employees. The study's ethical issues and the steps taken to protect participant privacy and confidentiality are also covered by the author.

The results portion of the article contains a concise and well-organized presentation of the study's findings, together with pertinent context that explains their value to the reader. In order to substantiate the conclusions, the author includes relevant information, such as excerpts from interviews and survey statistics. The main conclusions and their ramifications for further study

are summarized in the conclusion section. The study's author recommends several useful practical ramifications, such as the requirement for enterprises to carefully assess the design and deployment of AI-based chatbots for employee experience. The study's shortcomings, such as the limited sample size and the use of a single data collecting technique, are also acknowledged by the author. The paper might benefit from a more thorough exploration of the potential moral ramifications of deploying AI-based chatbots at work. Overall, the article's format is simple and excellent at communicating the research. The essay offers a detailed research of the adoption of AI-based chatbots and the author delivers an insightful analysis of the subject. To build on the findings of this study and deepen our understanding of the workplace implications of AI-based chatbots, more research is required.

Yuanyuan Cui's lab report is an excellent illustration of how to format a report properly. Cui gives a succinct summary of the experiment's goals and the prior knowledge required to comprehend the findings in the introduction. The structural section follows, where she describes the tools, process, and data gathering strategies employed in the experiment. The results section follows the structural section and is where Cui provides the experiment's findings in a straightforward manner. She then continues on to the discussion section, where she interprets the experiment's findings and offers recommendations. She concludes with a summary of the experiment's results and suggestions for future study possibilities. The lab report's format makes it clear that the background was supplied in the introduction, which was followed by the techniques utilized, the findings, and the conclusion. The discussion section synthesized the numerous findings, while the abstract highlighted the key themes. In order to encourage safer choices, this framework emphasized the significance of utilizing technology responsibly. In

essence comparing and contrasting the structure of a lab report can provide valuable information about the research.

Rajasshrie Pillai, Ho, and Yuanyuan Cui each take different methods to their study in their various works on Artificial Intelligence (AI). In his introduction, Pillai argues that more study on AI is necessary and describes how it has the potential to transform society. In his introduction, Ho explains AI and gives a quick rundown of how it is currently being used. In his introduction, Cui first describes the origins and progress of AI before going on to discuss its effects on contemporary society. Their article structures are also very diverse. Pillai's paper is structured into four sections: introduction, methodology, findings, and discussion. Ho's is divided into three sections: introduction, methodology, and results. Introduction, methodology, results, discussion, and conclusion make up the first five sections of Cui's essay. Each researcher employs a different set of techniques. Whereas Ho employs quantitative research techniques like tests and data analysis, Pillai uses qualitative research techniques like surveys and interviews. Cui uses interviews, surveys, and experiments as well as both qualitative and quantitative research techniques. Each article's conclusions are unique as well. The findings of Pillai center on the necessity of more investigation into AI and its possible advantages and disadvantages. The findings of Ho cover the application of AI's successes in certain domains as well as its present difficulties. The findings of Cui cover the social effects of AI as well as its ethical and responsible applications. Although Ho's debate concentrates on AI's present and potential usefulness, Pillai's approach is more concerned with its possible consequences. Cui's presentation concludes with an emphasis on the ethical issues surrounding AI and the requirement for ethical norms. Last but not least, Pillai's paper lacks a conclusion, Ho's highlights the need for more AI research, and Cui's summarizes the ramifications of AI and the necessity for ethical norms.

Whereas Rajasshrie Pillai, Many-Tunh Ho, and Yuanyuan Cui all discuss artificial intelligence, their methods and findings differ noticeably.

In their three lab studies, Rajasshrie Pillai, Many-Tunh Ho, and Yuanyuan (Gina) Cui examine many facets of artificial intelligence's (AI) potential to improve people's health, job and employment, and education. The articles employ various research approaches, including experiments and surveys, to study the data, and they offer insightful analyses into the potential of AI and its possible applications. The lab reports also show various formats for reporting research findings, with various approaches being used by the various authors. The articles provide important contributions to the field of AI despite variations in technique and organization and lay the groundwork for further study in this area.

## References

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