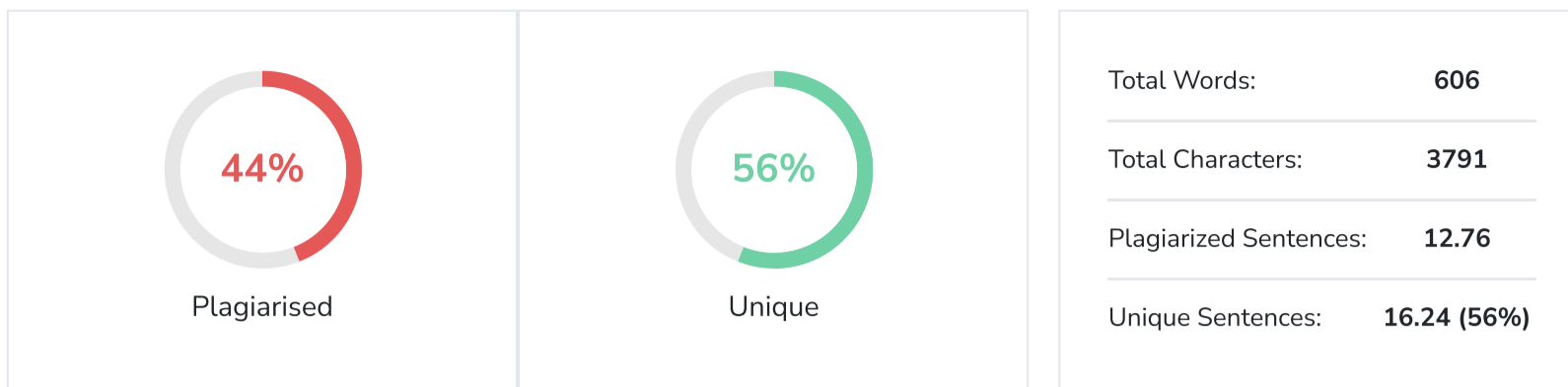


Plagiarism Scan Report

Report Generated on: May 30, 2023



Content Checked for Plagiarism

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#1

The heritage of the Classical Era is still present in the city, which is represented by seas of ancient monuments, and other works of art, of which the most famous is the Parthenon. Parthenon is considered to be a major landmark of early Western civilization. Athens also retains a smaller number of Roman and Byzantine monuments. At the same time its historical urban core shows elements of continuity through its centuries of history. Athens is home to two UNESCO World Heritage Sites: the Acropolis and the Daphni Monastery. Landmarks of the modern era include the Hellenic Parliament and the Architectural Trilogy of Athens, which consist of the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, the National Library of Greece, and the Academy of Athens. Several museums and some cultural institutions, such as the National Archeological Museum, are based in Athens. National Archeological Museum features the world's largest collection of Greek antiquities, the Acropolis Museum, the Museum of Cycladic Art, the Benaki Museum, and the Byzantine and Christian Museum. Athens also is the host city of the first modern Olympic Games, held in 1896. After 108 years, it hosted the 2004 Summer Olympics, and got the status of one of the few cities that have hosted the Olympics more than once. In 2016 Athens joined the UNESCO Global Network of Learning Cities.

#2

Most nebulae are of huge size; some are thousands of light-years in diameter. A nebula, which is visible to us from Earth would look larger, but no brighter, if seen from close by. The Orion Nebula is the brightest nebula in the sky and occupies an area that is twice the angular diameter of the full Moon. Orion Nebula can be seen with the naked eye but somehow it was missed by early astronomers. Nebulae usually are denser than the space surrounding them. But most nebulae are far less dense than any vacuum created on Earth. Just imagine, a nebular cloud of the size of the Earth might weight only a few kilograms. Earth's air has a density of approximately 10¹⁹ molecules per cubic centimeter; by contrast the most dense nebulae can have densities of 10,000 molecules in a cubic centimeter.

#3

By the 1950s, two visions about how to achieve machine intelligence arised. One vision, which is known as Symbolic AI or GOFAI, was to use computers to create a symbolic representation of the world and systems that could reason about the world. Proponents were Allen Newell, Herbert A. Simon, and Marvin Minsky. Closely associated with this approach was the "heuristic search" approach, which likened intelligence to a problem of exploring a space of possibilities for answers.

The second was known as the connectionist approach. This approach sought to achieve intelligence through learning. Proponents of this approach, most prominently Frank Rosenblatt, sought to connect Perceptron in ways neurons are connected.[23] James Manyika and others have compared the two approaches to the mind (Symbolic AI) and the brain (connectionist). Manyika argued that symbolic approaches dominated the push for artificial intelligence in this period. This was due in part to its connection to intellectualistic traditions of Descartes, Boole, Gottlob Frege, Bertrand Russell, and others. Connectionist approaches based on cybernetics or artificial neural networks were pushed to the background but have gained new prominence in recent decades.

The field of AI research was born at a workshop at Dartmouth College in 1956.[d][27] The attendees became the founders and leaders of AI research.[e] They and their students developed programs that the press described as "astonishing":[f] computers were learning checkers strategies, solving word problems in algebra, proving logical theorems and speaking English.

About Athens [↗](#)

The heritage of the classical era is still evident in the city, represented by a number of ancient monuments and works of art, the most famous of all being ...

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Athens is home to two UNESCO World Heritage Sites, the Acropolis and the Daphni Monastery. Other places of interest include the Acropolis Museum, ...

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In 2016 Athens joined the UNESCO Global Network of Learning Cities.

100%

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For instance, the Orion Nebula, the brightest nebula in the sky, occupies an area twice the angular diameter of the full Moon and is visible to the naked ...

<https://cosmonova.org/where-and-how-are-stars-born>

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Nebula - Wikipedia [↗](#)

Although denser than the space surrounding them, most nebulae are far less dense than any vacuum created on Earth – a nebular cloud the size of the Earth ...

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Closely associated with this approach was the "heuristic search" approach, which likened intelligence to a problem of exploring a space of possibilities for answers.

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The second vision, known as the connectionist approach, sought to achieve intelligence through learning. Proponents of this approach, most prominently Frank ...

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Proponents of this approach, most prominently Frank Rosenblatt, sought to connect Perceptron in ways inspired by connections of neurons. James Manyika and ...

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Manyika argues that symbolic approaches dominated the push for artificial intelligence in this period, due in part to its connection to intellectual ...

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Connectionist approaches based on cybernetics or artificial neural networks were pushed to the background but have gained new prominence in recent decades.

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Artificial intelligence is intelligence—perceiving, synthesizing, and inferring information—demonstrated by machines, as opposed to intelligence displayed ...

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One vision, which is known as Symbolic AI or GOFAI, was to use computers to create a symbolic representation of the world and systems that could reason about the world.

100%