

# Automatic reduction of the global and personal data overload

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## ABSTRACT

Educators, students, employers and employees are inundated with big data; they are seeking relief. AI provides the bridge between big data and personalized data using Natural Language Processing (NLP) and Genetic Algorithm Neural Networks (GANN). Artificial Intelligence is the theory and development of computer systems able to perform tasks that normally require human intelligence, such as visual perception, speech recognition, decision-making and translation between languages. AI is transforming humanity's cerebral evolution as a replacement of repetitive habitual motions and thoughts. In its evolutionary process humans developed their primary biological interfaces to interpret the data that they were receiving through their five senses, seeing, hearing, smelling, touching and tasting. In 1991 the World Wide Web (www.) was born and sensory assimilation of data felt the first angst of a new medium. 26 years later, more than 3.4 Exabyte of data is generated every day. This is comparable to a stack of CDs - from Earth to the Moon and back-each day. This onslaught of data is causing people a great deal of anxiety, stress and frustration. To overcome the pressure of knowledge acquisition, people should learn to handle big data and turn it into their personalized data.

## INTRODUCTION

Although many of us think of 'information overload' as a recent phenomenon, the word has been around for more than 50 years, and people were concerned about the expanding amount of information they had to deal with in their daily lives even before that. 'We shall cope with the information explosion, in the long run, only if some scientists are prepared to commit themselves to the job of sifting, reviewing, and synthesising information; i.e. to handling information with sophistication and meaning, not merely mechanically,' according to a report published by the United States President's Scientific Advisory Committee in 1963.

Since then, the volume of information items in various forms has increased exponentially, which has been accelerated by tremendous advances in Information and Communication Technologies. Despite systematic efforts by librarians and information scientists (LIS) and computer scientists to deal with this massive proliferation of information through various bibliographic control, information management, and retrieval techniques, no sure-fire way to deal with this growing problem of information overload has been discovered.

The documenting of new ideas is a prerequisite for the creation of new ideas. Since the dawn of time, people have been recording their ideas, activities, and expressions in a variety of ways.

The body of knowledge created and acquired by humans began to expand with the development of literacy and the invention of new techniques of recording one's thoughts and ideas. The ability to acquire and apply knowledge in new contexts is referred to as intelligence.

The term "artificial" refers to something created by humans, whereas "ambience" refers to the environment in which we live. We also prefer to think of ambient intelligence (AmI) as something artificial; natural AmI events are studied in biology and sociology.

The industrial revolution and many breakthroughs in the 18th and 19th centuries produced a vast body of knowledge that served as the foundation for social, economic, and cultural advancements in the twentieth century.

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Great advancements in computer technology in the mid-twentieth century, followed by the birth of the Internet World Wide Web, have transformed our world into one that is really information-driven.

Technological breakthroughs in the previous 50 years have made more information, more accessible to more people than at any other moment in human history,' Feather said.

The movement of industrialised countries from the industrial to the information era has been described by noted writer and futurist Alvin Toffler as a transition from the 'Second Wave' to the

'Third Wave,' with the Agricultural Revolution in prehistoric times serving as the First Wave.

Some of the most recent developments in productivity software appear to be first steps toward AI programming. Nonetheless, they point to a future in which "thinking machines" will relieve some of our daily stress and allow us to devote more time to more essential things. Google Inbox, which now incorporates a Smart Reply feature, is one of the best examples of incremental progress. Inbox will display a few automated messages when you use a mobile device. Whether a coworker asks if you can meet

later in the day, Smart Reply will provide you with a few options to choose from. If someone asks you a question, you can respond with something like "I'll find out" and email it.

Google is utilising machine learning to figure out what the email sender wants, which is a modest step. Smart Reply may be able to handle more complex messages in the future by noting how you generally respond to requests (for example, you never want to meet before 10 a.m.) and responding for you.

Evernote is an unexpectedly good example of AI saving us time. You can use a feature called Context if you create a new note and begin inputting information. It collects information from other notes you've added automatically. You'll see related notes from other users if you have a shared notebook. In addition, the feature collects note from online sources and generates recommendations for useful websites.

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