

HARNESSING THE POTENTIAL OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ANALYSIS IN MANAGING SMART HOME APPLIANCES

Mansur Jaba¹, Majdi Alashhb^{2*}, Musa Albrni³, Aadel Howedi⁴

Mohamed Mawloud⁵

^{2,5} Faculty of Information Technology, Alasmarya Islamic University, Zliten,- Libya

^{1,3,4} Higher Institute Of Engineering Technolohg, Zliten – Libya

*Corresponding Author: m.alashhb@asmarya.edu.ly

ABSTRACT

Fundamentally, artificial intelligence (AI) is the imitation of human intellect in computers, allowing them to carry out activities that would normally need human cognitive capacities. AI systems are capable of learning, adapting, and evolving thanks to a variety of technologies, including machine learning, neural networks, and deep learning. The aim of this study is to discuss the potential, influence, and innovation of artificial intelligence in real life every day in managing smart home appliances. This research used library research that consists of several tasks pertaining to the techniques used by libraries to gather data. Research conducted in libraries involves employing techniques to gather information by utilizing pre-existing resources such as books, periodicals, papers, historical narrative records, and other library materials that are directly relevant to the subject of the study. A new age of creativity, ease, and efficiency has begun with the use of the everyday AI in real life. The incorporation of artificial intelligence (AI) into smart home devices is a significant development in contemporary life, radically altering the ways in which we engage with our homes. Numerous advantages of AI-powered systems include improved ease, sustainability, security, and general quality of life. AI is changing the way people live, work, and interact with the world around us. A future of innovation and ethical AI technology deployment will be made possible by adopting an ethical and deliberate approach to AI.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Frontiers, Innovation, Impact

1. INTRODUCTION

Few technical developments have captivated the public's attention and fundamentally altered our way of living, working, and interacting with one another as much as artificial intelligence (AI). The story of artificial intelligence (AI) is one of boundless potential and unheard-of difficulties as

we stand at the nexus of human inventiveness and machine intelligence. This study aims to investigate the complex domains of artificial intelligence, revealing its various aspects and investigating the boundaries of innovation and the implications it has for society[1]. It has been nothing short of amazing how far AI has come from a theoretical framework to a ubiquitous presence in our everyday lives. What started off as theoretical thoughts and simple algorithms has now evolved into a powerful and pervasive force that propels advances in a wide range of fields. AI's widespread impact is rewriting the limits of what is possible in a variety of fields, including healthcare, economics, education, and entertainment. Our investigation, which aims to fully grasp the scope and depth of AI's potential, starts in this setting [2].

Fundamentally, artificial intelligence (AI) is the imitation of human intellect in computers, allowing them to carry out activities that would normally need human cognitive capacities. AI systems are capable of learning, adapting, and evolving thanks to a variety of technologies, including machine learning, neural networks, and deep learning. Artificial intelligence (AI) offers a new approach to problem-solving and decision-making because of its ability to learn from data, spot patterns, and make well-informed conclusions. AI has a significant and wide-ranging effect on innovation[3]. Artificial Intelligence (AI) has the potential to revolutionize the corporate world by improving operations, stimulating creativity, and streamlining processes. The next industrial revolution will be powered by artificial intelligence (AI), whether it be through the automation of repetitive jobs or the analysis of large datasets to extract useful insights. Businesses

that use AI get a competitive advantage as well as open the door to innovative business models and unmatched scalability [4].

AI is being used in healthcare in a variety of ways, from diagnostic systems that may identify abnormalities with previously unheard-of precision to individualized therapy regimens based on each patient's unique genetic profile. In addition to streamlining procedures, the integration of AI with healthcare promises to transform patient care and make it more accurate, easily accessible, and efficient. Similar to this, AI is changing education by providing tailored learning experiences, automating administrative work, and enabling courses that can be adjusted to each student's specific requirements[5]. But tremendous power also comes with great responsibility, and ethical questions about AI are something that will likely come up in the future. Some of the issues that need to be carefully navigated are worries about job displacement, prejudice in algorithms, and the possible misuse of AI. Finding a balance between innovation and ethical issues becomes crucial as AI begins to permeate all facets of life[6]. The control of smart home appliances is one area where AI has advanced significantly. Homeowners now have the chance to automate and improve their living spaces like never before thanks to the development of sophisticated AI algorithms and the spread of Internet of Things (IoT) devices [7].The way we interact with and manage our living spaces has changed dramatically as a result of the confluence of AI and smart home technologies. AI-powered systems now provide dynamic and responsive solutions catered to individual tastes and lifestyle patterns, replacing the days of manual operation and static settings. The uses of AI in smart home

management are numerous and extensive, ranging from improving security measures to controlling energy use [4].

Beyond the practical uses and moral dilemmas, AI's future direction presents opportunities and challenges that demand investigation. The notion of Artificial General intellect (AGI) is a fascinating one: a computer with cognitive capacities comparable to human intellect in a variety of fields. Though AGI is yet speculative, its pursuit raises important existential, ethical, and philosophical issues that require careful thought[8]. The potential, influence, and innovation of artificial intelligence will all be covered in this study. It both emphasizes the advantages of AI and acknowledges the obstacles that need to be removed in order to reach its full potential. It's critical to comprehend both AI's strengths and weaknesses as it develops and permeates more aspects of our daily life. For those curious in the future of artificial intelligence and how it will affect society, this essay is a great resource. The aim of this study are to discuss the potential, influence, and innovation of artificial intelligence in real life every day in managing smart home appliances.

2. THEORETICAL BASIS ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Converging computer science, mathematics, cognitive psychology, and philosophy, artificial intelligence (AI) builds a framework that replicates human intellect by utilizing a variety of theoretical underpinnings. Algorithms, models, and systems are constructed on the conceptual foundation provided by AI theory. Gaining insight into these theoretical underpinnings is essential to understanding AI's complexities and realizing its growing potential[9]. The fundamental theoretical ideas of artificial intelligence are covered in detail in this section. Since the 1950s, when AI

first emerged, it has undergone substantial evolution, with the emergence of several subfields that have shaped the science. Neural networks, learning theories, and the investigation of cognitive processes are a few important facets of AI theory [3]

Neural Networks: Because they are made to resemble the structure and operation of the human brain, neural networks are a key element of artificial intelligence. Artificial neurons, or linked nodes, make up these networks. They process inputs and generate outputs in accordance with pre-established criteria. Applications for neural networks include image identification, natural language processing, and pattern recognition[9].

Learning Theories: In artificial intelligence, learning theories concentrate on the mechanisms by which robots may learn and develop over time. Reinforcement learning is a well-liked learning theory that incorporates learning via rewards and punishments as well as trial-and-error investigation. Supervised learning is an additional method wherein machines are educated on labeled datasets to accomplish certain tasks. In contrast, computers that do tasks like grouping or dimensionality reduction learn from unlabeled data through unsupervised learning[4]

Cognitive Processes: AI theories also investigate the cognitive functions such as reasoning, problem-solving, and decision-making that are fundamental to human cognition. Symbolic reasoning systems, which enable machines to manipulate symbols and draw conclusions based on a set of rules, are frequently used to mimic these processes[3] .

Artificial General Intelligence (AGI): A more ambitious objective of AI is to build robots that can learn and adjust to novel tasks and circumstances in a manner similar to that of a human. More sophisticated learning algorithms

and architectures that can manage uncertainty and difficult decision-making tasks must be developed in order to implement this strategy[4].

Neuroscience and AI: Developments in neuroscience have impacted the study of neural networks by revealing details about the composition and operation of the human brain. Researchers want to improve AI models by using these findings to build more effective and realistic neural networks that more closely resemble the cognitive functions of the human brain[3] .

3. INNOVATION

The engine of economic growth and societal advancement, innovation is a complex phenomena having origins in many different theoretical frameworks. Innovation is a dynamic process that converts concepts into concrete results. It pulls from a variety of fields to offer a theoretical framework for comprehending, encouraging, and using creative pursuits. Joseph Schumpeter's thesis of creative destruction is the foundation of innovation. Schumpeter contends that innovation entails the introduction of fundamentally novel concepts, goods, or procedures that upend established markets as well as gradual advancements[10]. The process by which innovation replaces antiquated technology or business models with new and more effective ones is known as creative destruction[11]. This theory highlights how entrepreneurs act as catalysts for innovation, causing sectors to undergo constant upheaval and renewal in order to propel economic progress.

The Diffusion of Innovations hypothesis developed by Everett Rogers focuses on how novel concepts or advancements in technology gradually permeate a society. The idea delineates several adopter cohorts, spanning from early adopters to laggards, and accentuates the function of

communication routes, social structures, and perceived innovations' qualities in shaping adoption rates[12]. It is imperative for innovators to comprehend the diffusion process in order to effectively manage the intricate dynamics of acceptance and integration throughout society. A complex understanding of how innovation develops, spreads, and alters societies is possible because to the interaction of economic, social, and organizational theories. Understanding the theoretical underpinnings of innovation provides people, groups, and societies with the knowledge and resources needed to foster and harness the revolutionary potential of new ideas [13].

4. METHODS

This research used library research, that consists of several tasks pertaining to the techniques used by libraries to gather data. Research conducted in libraries involves employing techniques to gather information by utilizing pre-existing resources such books, periodicals, papers, historical narrative records, and other library materials that are directly relevant to the subject of the study. The books or research that helps researchers complete material and interpretations that are acceptable for this issue are the source of the research data used in this study [14]. Data will undergo descriptive analysis.

5. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Investigating the boundaries of innovation and the effects of artificial intelligence (AI) shows a world full of complex obstacles as well as transformational promise. The findings of our investigation are presented in this part, providing information on the state of AI applications now, as well as on societal ramifications, ethical issues, and future prospects.

6. AI APPLICATION ACROSS DOMAINS

The findings validate that artificial intelligence (AI) has emerged from the arena of theoretical promise to become a ubiquitous force spanning several disciplines. AI-powered diagnostic technologies are revolutionizing healthcare by improving patient care and expediting medical procedures with previously unheard-of precision[15]. Efficiency and scalability in the corporate world are increasing because to automation, data analytics, and AI-driven decision-making. AI is causing a paradigm change in education by customizing lessons to each student's requirements. These uses highlight AI's potential to transform whole sectors and push the envelope of what is thought to be possible. Artificial Intelligence's potential for transformation is exemplified by its applications in healthcare, finance, transportation, and manufacturing[16]. The talk presents AI as a transformative force by exploring particular instances, such as AI-powered medical diagnostic tools, driverless cars, and predictive analytics for financial markets. These illustrations highlight the concrete ways that AI is revolutionizing markets, streamlining workflows, and bringing previously unheard-of levels of efficiency. It demonstrates AI's role as an innovation-promoting agent in a variety of industries, paving the way for a redesigned technological environment[17].

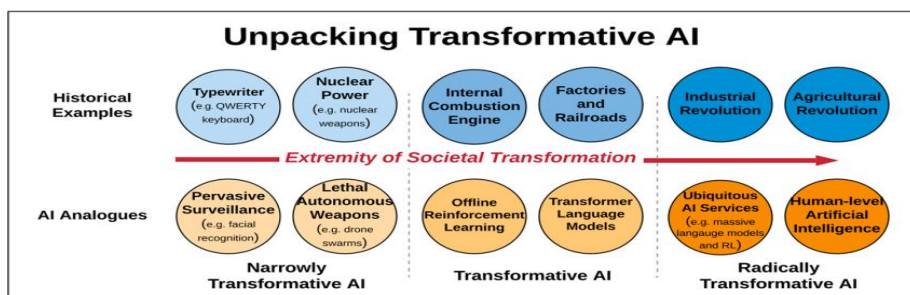


Figure 1. Transformative Potential of AI [19]

7. ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS AND SOCIETAL IMPACTS

The social implications topic sheds light on the advantages and disadvantages of the spread of AI. Positively, AI raises living standards, fosters employment development, and grows the economy. Nonetheless, worries about the loss of jobs, the escalation of social injustices, and the possible abuse of AI for monitoring and manipulation surface. AI is reshaping society, and ethical development and implementation depend on comprehending and minimizing these effects[18]. The significance of ethical issues in the context of AI is highlighted by these studies. Careful consideration must be given to the potential for discrimination, the inherent biases in algorithms, and the moral use of AI in decision-making processes. Transparency, equity, and accountability are critical as AI systems become more and more integrated into delicate fields like criminal justice and healthcare. The conversation focuses on how important it is to have moral frameworks and rules to direct the proper advancement and application of AI technology [8].

Critical analysis is done on the ethical and sociological aspects of AI, taking into account the worries that have surfaced as a result of its quick adoption. Algorithm biases, job displacement, privacy violations, and ethical deployment are at the forefront. The necessity of ethical standards and legal frameworks to address these issues is emphasized throughout the discussion. It urges the development of AI with responsibility and morality, making sure that the effects on society are consistent with human ideals. The conversation promotes a more thoughtful and responsible AI environment by tackling these issues head-on [19].

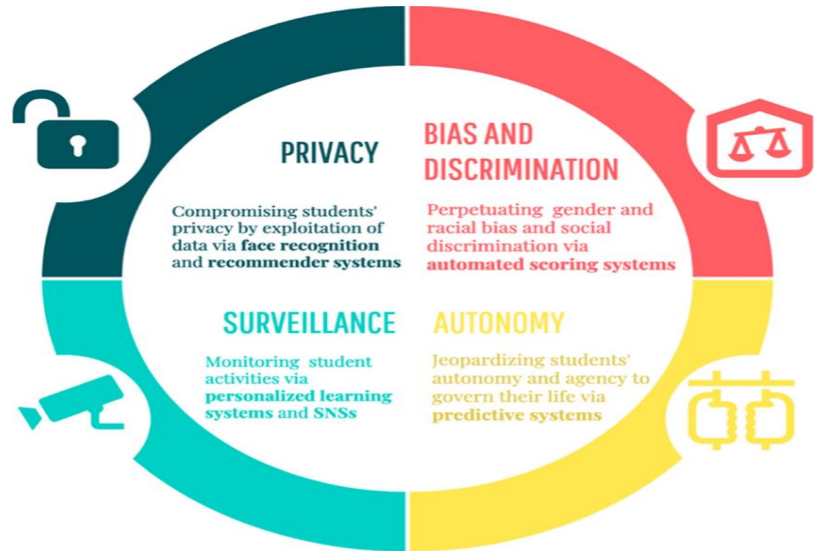


Figure 2. Ethical Considerations and Societal Impacts of AI [1]

8. IMPLEMENTATION AI IN REAL LIFE EVERY DAY IN MANAGING SMART HOME APPLIANCES

Artificial intelligence (AI) has quickly permeated every aspect of our life, changing the way we communicate, use technology, and even make decisions. Voice-activated virtual assistants and tailored streaming platform suggestions are just two examples of how AI algorithms are widely used and silently improve efficiency and convenience. Artificial intelligence (AI) is present in many aspects of daily life, from sophisticated facial recognition systems at airports to predictive text on our smartphones [20]. The way we traverse the world has been profoundly changed by the integration of AI, which has opened up new opportunities across sectors and turned tedious chores into seamless experiences. Digital assistants represent one of the most prominent applications of AI in daily life. Artificial intelligence (AI) algorithms are used by platforms such as Apple's Siri, Amazon's Alexa, and Google Assistant to comprehend natural language requests, carry out tasks,

and give consumers pertinent information[21]. Everyday routines now revolve on these virtual assistants, who do everything from answering queries to setting alarms and reminders to managing smart home appliances. These artificial intelligence (AI)-powered assistants have developed into invaluable tools that streamline human interactions with technology and make complicated activities simpler by continually learning from user interactions and refining their replies [20].

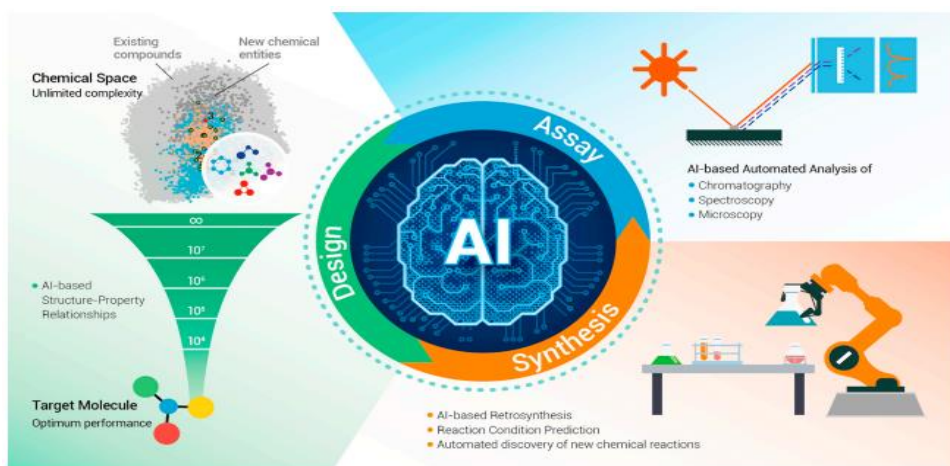


Figure 3. Implementation AI [36]

Using AI to control smart home equipment provides a revolutionary way of living day to day. These systems are powered by AI algorithms, which simplify and personalize repetitive operations. By use of automation, smart home appliances optimize energy consumption and augment convenience by modifying settings in response to occupancy patterns and user preferences. This promotes a more sustainable lifestyle by saving time, lowering utility bills, and consuming less energy. AI analysis also improves security by keeping an eye on activity patterns and identifying irregularities, giving homeowners piece of mind and guaranteeing the protection of their assets [22]. Predictive maintenance algorithms foresee and treat any problems

before they happen, extending the lifespan of appliances and minimizing interruptions. Remote monitoring and control features allow customers to manage their smart home equipment from any location. Artificial Intelligence (AI) powered smart home systems provide a coherent ecosystem that improves the entire user experience and makes everyday living more effective, pleasurable, and comfortable by seamlessly connecting with other IoT devices and services[23].

Furthermore, AI analysis is essential to improving security protocols in smart homes. AI-powered devices provide homeowners peace of mind by keeping an eye on activity patterns and spotting anomalies, protecting their valuables and loved ones. By proactively resolving any problems before they worsen and limiting disturbances to everyday life, predictive maintenance algorithms further enhance the dependability of smart home equipment [20]. An additional level of convenience is provided by the incorporation of remote monitoring and control tools, which let homeowners operate their smart home appliances from any location with an internet connection. Users are empowered to maintain control and connectivity no matter where they are in the world because to this degree of flexibility. Additionally, by interacting with other IoT devices and services with ease, AI-powered smart home systems build a coherent ecosystem. The total user experience is improved by this interoperability, which makes daily life more efficient, enjoyable, and pleasant [24].

Furthermore, through tailored suggestions and targeted advertising, AI algorithms significantly influence how we perceive the internet. AI is used by streaming services like Netflix and Spotify to examine user behavior and preferences and provide personalized content suggestions. Similar to this,

social media companies employ AI to filter material according to user activity, personalize news feeds, and provide relevant adverts[25]. Although these tailored experiences increase user happiness and engagement, they also bring up issues related to algorithmic bias, privacy, and data security, which emphasizes the need for moral AI procedures and government regulation. AI is fostering innovation and efficiency across a wide range of industries, including healthcare, finance, manufacturing, and transportation, in addition to applications that directly affect consumers. AI-powered diagnostic technologies help medical professionals evaluate medical pictures more accurately, spot abnormalities, and forecast patient outcomes[26]. This might completely change the way diseases are diagnosed and treatments are planned, improving patient outcomes and lowering medical expenses. Similar to this, AI algorithms are used in finance to manage investment portfolios, spot fraud, and discover market trends by analyzing enormous quantities of data. This allows financial organizations to reduce risk and make well-informed choices[25].

AI-enabled automation is also revolutionizing company operations by optimizing workflows and raising productivity. In manufacturing, human workers and AI-powered robots and cobots work together to precisely and efficiently complete repetitive jobs, resulting in quicker production cycles and higher-quality outputs[1]. Artificial Intelligence (AI) has a positive impact on supply chain management as well. Predictive analytics helps optimize inventory control, demand forecasting, and logistics planning, resulting in on-time delivery of goods and reduced waste[27]. But as AI permeates daily life, cultural and ethical ramifications need to be carefully weighed. Algorithmic prejudice, data privacy, and employment

displacement are major concerns that underscore the necessity of responsible AI research and use. Furthermore, continuous education and training programs are necessary to provide people with the skills they need to adjust to the changing nature of the labor market and work efficiently with AI technology [28].

9. THE FUTURE TRAJECTORY

AI's future trajectory is characterized by both ominous uncertainty and exciting potential. The notion of Artificial General Intelligence (AGI), in which robots demonstrate human-like cognitive capacities in a variety of contexts, is still speculative[29]. Deep philosophical, ethical, and existential issues are brought up by the search for AGI, which is influencing the conversation about AI's place in the future of mankind. The challenge for AI as it develops is to strike a balance between innovation and ethical issues to make sure that AI's course is consistent with social welfare and human values. The technological difficulties and constraints that AI is now facing are openly discussed in the paper[25]. It draws attention to the need for AI systems to have more sophisticated reasoning and contextual knowledge. The issues of security, data privacy, and the possibility of AI being used maliciously are also covered. Recognizing these constraints is essential to evaluating AI's potential realistically and to properly directing its future growth. This openness promotes a sane viewpoint on AI, recognizing both its promise and the obstacles that need to be surmounted [29].

10. THE FUTURE OF AI

A strong case for responsible AI is made after analyzing the conversations and findings. Responsible AI takes into account not just new technical

developments but also moral issues, societal effects, and openness. To guarantee that artificial intelligence (AI) stays a force for good, it is imperative that there be constant communication, instruction, and worldwide cooperation to create ethical norms and principles[30]. It emphasizes how important it is for businesses to adapt to change, grab hold of chances, and utilize AI's revolutionary potential. The focus on taking a proactive approach to technology highlights how AI will play a part in creating a future that is increasingly linked and driven by technology. This futuristic viewpoint acknowledges the ongoing growth that shapes AI's future while also serving as a call to action [31].

Beyond technological breakthroughs, responsible AI takes a comprehensive strategy that takes into account ethical considerations, social effects, and transparency. In a time when AI systems are influencing decision-making processes more and more in a variety of fields, it is necessary to maintain continual communication, education, and international cooperation to make sure AI stays a force for good[32]. We can minimize the dangers of AI while optimizing its advantages by adopting ethical standards and guidelines. The need for ethical AI emphasizes how crucial it is for companies to embrace change and take use of AI's transformational potential. AI has a plethora of options for enterprises ready to adopt it, from boosting economic development and driving innovation to streamlining operations and improving consumer experiences [33].

11. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, there is no denying the significance of artificial intelligence as we enter a new age. A future of innovation and ethical AI technology deployment will be made possible by adopting an ethical and deliberate

approach to AI. AI's revolutionary potential is growing exponentially, and this presents enormous promise. A new age of creativity, ease, and efficiency has begun with the everyday use of AI in real life. The incorporation of artificial intelligence (AI) into smart home devices is a significant development in contemporary life, radically altering the ways in which we engage with our homes. Numerous advantages of AI-powered systems include improved ease, sustainability, security, and general quality of life. AI is changing the way people live, work, and interact with the world around us. Examples include virtual assistants, tailored suggestions, and game-changing applications in healthcare and finance. To guarantee that the advantages of AI are fairly dispersed and that any hazards are minimized, it is imperative that ethical, legal, and social issues be addressed as the technology develops. Through promoting cooperation among technology developers, politicians, and the general public, we may effectively leverage artificial intelligence to build a future that is sustainable, equitable, and prosperous for all. To ensure that AI stays a force for good, it is imperative that ethical norms and rules be established via continued discourse, education, and international collaboration. The focus on taking a proactive approach to technology highlights how AI will play a part in creating a future that is increasingly linked and driven by technology. This forward-looking viewpoint acknowledges the ongoing change that shapes AI's future while also issuing a call to action.

The following suggestions are put out in light of the thorough investigation of AI's transformational potential:

To ensure that the creation, application, and use of AI technologies are governed by strong ethical and regulatory frameworks, industry leaders and

policymakers should work together. Transparency, justice, and accountability ought to be given top priority in these frameworks in order to reduce possible dangers and guarantee that AI is consistent with human values and the welfare of society.

To raise awareness and comprehension of AI's social implications and ethical issues, there is a need for constant discussion and education. This should encourage a more knowledgeable and responsible approach to AI development and deployment through multidisciplinary cooperation and information exchange.

To solve the technological difficulties and constraints of AI, institutions and governments alike should keep making research and development investments. This entails improving data security and privacy, boosting logic and contextual awareness in AI systems, and reducing the possibility of AI being used maliciously.

REFERENCES

- [1] S. Bulathwela, M. Pérez-Ortiz, C. Holloway, M. Cukurova, and J. Shawe-Taylor, "Artificial Intelligence Alone Will Not Democratise Education: On Educational Inequality, Techno-Solutionism and Inclusive Tools," *Sustainability*, vol. 16, pp. 781-801, 2024.
- [2] N. A. Perifanis and F. Kitsios, "Investigating the influence of artificial intelligence on business value in the digital era of strategy: A literature review," *Information*, vol. 14, pp. 85-127, 2023.
- [3] B. Goertzel, "Artificial general intelligence: concept, state of the art, and future prospects," *Journal of Artificial General Intelligence*, vol. 5, pp. 1-48, 2014.
- [4] A. Aldoseri, K. N. Al-Khalifa, and A. M. Hamouda, "Re-thinking data strategy and integration for artificial intelligence: concepts, opportunities, and challenges," *Applied Sciences*, vol. 13, p. 7082, 2023.
- [5] F. Kamalov, D. Santandreu Calonge, and I. Gurrib, "New era of artificial intelligence in education: Towards a sustainable multifaceted revolution," *Sustainability*, vol. 15, pp. 12451-12478, 2023.

- [6] S. Reddy, S. Allan, S. Coghlan, and P. Cooper, "A governance model for the application of AI in health care," *Journal of the American Medical Informatics Association*, vol. 27, pp. 491-497, 2020.
- [7] Y. Y. F. Panduman, N. Funabiki, E. D. Fajrianti, S. Fang, and S. Sukaridhoto, "A Survey of AI Techniques in IoT Applications with Use Case Investigations in the Smart Environmental Monitoring and Analytics in Real-Time IoT Platform," *Information*, vol. 15, pp. 153-183, 2024.
- [8] J. P. Halsall, M. Snowden, P. Clegg, W. Mswaka, M. Alderson, D. Hyams-Ssekasi, *et al.*, "Social enterprise as a model for change: mapping a global cross-disciplinary framework," *Entrepreneurship Education*, vol. 5, pp. 425-446, 2022.
- [9] S. Ali, T. Abuhmed, S. El-Sappagh, K. Muhammad, J. M. Alonso-Moral, R. Confalonieri, R. Guidotti, J. Del Ser, N. Díaz-Rodríguez, and F. Herrera, "Explainable Artificial Intelligence (XAI): What we know and what is left to attain Trustworthy Artificial Intelligence," *Information fusion*, vol. 99, pp. 101805, 2023.
- [10] M. P. Cristescu and R. A. Nerişanu, "Sustainable development with Schumpeter extended endogenous type of innovation and statistics in European countries," *Sustainability*, vol. 13, pp. 3848-3870, 2021.
- [11] A. Aldoseri, K. N. Al-Khalifa, and A. M. Hamouda, "AI-Powered Innovation in Digital Transformation: Key Pillars and Industry Impact," *Sustainability*, vol. 16, no. 5, pp. 1790, 2024.
- [12] A. J. Khan, W. Ul Hameed, J. Iqbal, A. A. Shah, M. A. U. R. Tariq, and S. Ahmed, "Adoption of sustainability innovations and environmental opinion leadership: A way to foster environmental sustainability through diffusion of innovation theory," *Sustainability*, vol. 14, pp. 14547-14567, 2022.
- [13] A. A. Sai, "An exploratory study of innovation adoption in Estonia," *Open Journal of Business and Management*, vol. 6, pp. 857-889, 2018.
- [14] M. Safdar, S. U. Rehman, M. Arif, and M. Ashiq, "Research data services in libraries: a systematic literature review," *Information Discovery and Delivery*, vol. 51, pp. 151-165, 2023.
- [15] H. A. Younis, T. A. E. Eisa, M. Nasser, T. M. Sahib, A. A. Noor, O. M. Alyasiri, *et al.*, "A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of Artificial Intelligence Tools in Medicine and Healthcare: Applications, Considerations, Limitations, Motivation and Challenges," *Diagnostics*, vol. 14, pp. 109-147, 2024.
- [16] L. Espina-Romero, J. G. Noroño Sánchez, H. Gutiérrez Hurtado, H. Dworaczek Conde, Y. Solier Castro, L. E. Cervera Cajo, *et al.*, "Which industrial sectors are affected by artificial intelligence? A bibliometric analysis of trends and Perspectives," *Sustainability*, vol. 15, pp. 12176-12194, 2023.
- [17] H. Alloui, and Y. Mourdi, "Exploring the full potentials of IoT for better financial growth and stability: A comprehensive survey," *Sensors*, vol. 23, no. 19, pp. 8015, 2023.

- [18] C. Li, Y. Zhang, X. Niu, F. Chen, and H. Zhou, "Does artificial intelligence promote or inhibit on-the-job learning? Human reactions to AI at work," *Systems*, vol. 11, p. 114, 2023.
- [19] L. L. Dhirani, N. Mukhtiar, B. S. Chowdhry, and T. Newe, "Ethical dilemmas and privacy issues in emerging technologies: a review," *Sensors*, vol. 23, pp. 1151-1169, 2023.
- [20] A. Almusaed, I. Yitmen, and A. Almssad, "Enhancing smart home design with AI models: A case study of living spaces implementation review," *Energies*, vol. 16, no. 6, pp. 2636, 2023.
- [21] T. Bolton, T. Dargahi, S. Belguith, M. S. Al-Rakhami, and A. H. Sodhro, "On the security and privacy challenges of virtual assistants," *Sensors*, vol. 21, no. 7, pp. 2312, 2021.
- [22] H. Farzaneh, L. Malehmirchegini, A. Bejan, T. Afolabi, A. Mulumba, and P. P. Daka, "Artificial intelligence evolution in smart buildings for energy efficiency," *Applied Sciences*, vol. 11, pp. 763-788, 2021.
- [23] I. Niyonambaza, M. Zennaro, and A. Uwitonze, "Predictive maintenance (Pdm) structure using internet of things (iot) for mechanical equipment used into hospitals in Rwanda," *Future Internet*, vol. 12, pp. 224-247, 2020.
- [24] M. E. E. Alahi, A. Sukkuea, F. W. Tina, A. Nag, W. Kurdthongmee, K. Suwannarat, et al., "Integration of IoT-enabled technologies and artificial intelligence (AI) for smart city scenario: recent advancements and future trends," *Sensors*, vol. 23, pp. 5206-5242, 2023.
- [25] S. Zakaria, S. M. A. Manaf, M. T. Amron, and M. T. M. Suffian, "Has the world of finance changed? A review of the influence of artificial intelligence on financial management studies," *Information Management and Business Review*, vol. 15, pp. 420-432, 2023.
- [26] S. Akgun and C. Greenhow, "Artificial intelligence in education: Addressing ethical challenges in K-12 settings," *AI and Ethics*, vol. 2, pp. 431-440, 2022.
- [27] C. A. de Mattos, F. C. Correia, and K. O. Kissimoto, "Artificial Intelligence Capabilities for Demand Planning Process," *Logistics*, vol. 8, pp. 53-69, 2024.
- [28] P. Budhwar, S. Chowdhury, G. Wood, H. Aguinis, G. J. Bamber, J. R. Beltran, P. Boselie, F. Lee Cooke, S. Decker, and A. DeNisi, "Human resource management in the age of generative artificial intelligence: Perspectives and research directions on ChatGPT," *Human Resource Management Journal*, vol. 33, no. 3, pp. 606-659, 2023.
- [29] B. Murdoch, "Privacy and artificial intelligence: challenges for protecting health information in a new era," *BMC Medical Ethics*, vol. 22, pp. 1-5, 2021.
- [30] A. Fasoro, "Cultivating Dignity in Intelligent Systems," *Philosophies*, vol. 9, p. 46, 2024.
- [31] V. Dignum, "The role and challenges of education for responsible AI," *London Review of Education*, vol. 19, pp. 1-11, 2021.

- [32] S. Humr and M. Canan, "Intermediate Judgments and Trust in Artificial Intelligence-Supported Decision-Making," *Entropy*, vol. 26, pp. 500-528, 2024.
- [33] F. Osasona, O. O. Amoo, A. Atadoga, T. O. Abrahams, O. A. Farayola, and B. S. Ayinla, "Reviewing the Ethical Implications of AI in Decision Making Processes," *International Journal of Management & Entrepreneurship Research*, vol. 6, pp. 322-335, 2024.