

## **IBM's Watson computing technology learns** Japanese

July 30 2015, byYuri Kageyama



In this photo taken Sunday, July 12, 2015, chidlren try to talk with SoftBank Corp.'s robot Pepper at a store in Tokyo. IBM Watson, a unit of the U.S. technology and consulting company, said Thursday, July 30, 2015, it was working with Japanese telecommunications and robotics company Softbank Corp. to share Watson with startups and universities in Japan for a variety of consumer applications, starting October. (AP Photo/Shizuo Kambayashi)

## The IBM Watson super-brainy computing technology, which has helped



organize massive data as well as beaten champions on the Jeopardy TV show, is now learning Japanese.

IBM Watson, a unit of the U.S. technology and consulting company, said Thursday it was working with Japanese telecommunications and robotics company Softbank Corp. to share Watson with startups and universities in Japan for a variety of consumer applications, starting October.

Watson Senior Vice President Mike Rhodin told reporters that Watson, a cloud-based technology, is an effective tool in handling a large amount of unstructured data, such as clinical tests, information on drugs and regulations in the legal field.

Since such information and knowledge has grown so enormous, and is constantly updated, no human can hope to keep up, he said.

That's where Watson can help.

Watson has also proved effective in education, such as online classes and advising teachers. It can also help decide optimal travel plans, juggling options on hotels and flights.

One example of a new partnership in Japan is with the University of Tokyo, which will use IBM's Watson Genomic Analytics technology, a cognitive computing system, to discover new cancer treatment options based on gene mutations—the first organization outside North America to use Watson Genomic Analytics.

Watson already knows English, and has acquired Spanish, French and Portuguese, and is set to learn Arabic next.





IBM Watson Vice President Mike Rhodin speaks during a press conference at the company's Tokyo office in Tokyo, Thursday, July 30, 2015. IBM Watson, a unit of the U.S. technology and consulting company, said Thursday it was working with Japanese telecommunications and robotics company Softbank Corp. to share Watson with startups and universities in Japan for a variety of consumer applications, starting October.(AP Photo/Shizuo Kambayashi)

IBM's clients in Japan so far have been mostly business clients. Softbank, which also has a telecommunications business, was chosen as a partner to reach startups and consumers.

The company showed a video in which Softbank's humanoid robot Pepper was a sales clerk at a Japanese electronics store.

Pepper has cameras, sensors and voice recognition to simulate an emotional interaction with people. In the video, when the shopper asked,



"What's good about a 4K TV?" Pepper used Watson to go into a database and give a rundown on its advantages.



IBM Watson Vice President Mike Rhodin speaks during a press conference at the company's Tokyo office in Tokyo, Thursday, July 30, 2015. IBM Watson, a unit of the U.S. technology and consulting company, said Thursday it was working with Japanese telecommunications and robotics company Softbank Corp. to share Watson with startups and universities in Japan for a variety of consumer applications, starting October.(AP Photo/Shizuo Kambayashi)

Rhodin said the world was undergoing an "information revolution," flooded with newly generated computer data plus information from social media, including video, and what's coming from Internetconnected sensors and devices.

"Our current tools are incapable of dealing with all of this information,"



he said, stressing that filtering and making sense of data has become crucial. "We are looking for the signal in all the noise."

© 2015 The Associated Press. All rights reserved.

Citation: IBM's Watson computing technology learns Japanese (2015, July 30) retrieved 3 May 2024 from <u>https://phys.org/news/2015-07-ibm-watson-technology-japanese.html</u>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.