Personalized learning, for example, the UTIFEN project. This is arguably AI's greatest gift to education.

Ongoing student assessment: learners' experiences along the learning pathway are tracked in real time to accurately gauge skills acquisition over time.

Teachers can adjust their courses, to some extent. For example, Coursera, a MOOC platform, tells teachers when too many students answer a question incorrectly or hand in inadequate work.

Intelligent tutoring platforms for distance learning. This is a growing trend, and combined with the rapid expansion of mobile technology, it opens up exciting opportunities for learners and educators alike.

New ways to interact with information. For example, Google adjusts our search results according to our geographic location or previous searches, generally without our knowledge. Amazon does the same when it suggests purchases in light of what we bought in the past. Siri, Apple's voice recognition assistant, adapts to individual voices, needs, and requests.

Educational feedback. For example, UTIFEN sends personalized texts to students as they follow their learning pathway. Not only is the feedback personalized, it's faster and more frequent, it allows automated grading, and it offers support and tailored recommendations.

Adapted teaching content, such as the digital bookshelves published by Pearson and McGraw-Hill.

Expanded opportunities for learners to communicate and collaborate with each other.

Greater interaction between learners and academic content. An example is the chatbot, an offspring of the original smart speakers like HomePod, Amazon Echo, and Google Home. A chatbot can recognize the user's language and simulate a real conversation.

Better teaching through facilitation rather than content transmission. But make no mistake: the teacher remains the star of the classroom, while AI plays a supporting role by handling complex digital tasks.

Homework assistance: students can do personalized homework that suits their academic skills and challenges. The online homework helper Allô prof, which has assisted students for over 20 years, would certainly benefit from AI.

More learning, because AI can personalize exercises to make learning more meaningful and enjoyable.

Immersive environments, or virtual reality. These highly interactive, three-dimensional virtual worlds encourage students to engage with course material. For example, the educational game Assassin's Creed lets students appreciate history as they “live” through vivid and detailed historical situations and carry out intriguing missions. Such enriched, interactive experiences have direct positive impacts on learning.

Dropout prevention: AI can gather student data and rapidly warn schools about those who are at risk for dropping out so they can receive appropriate support before matters deteriorate.

AI makes distance learning more accessible and appealing. People can learn anywhere, anytime, and programs can be made to measure.

Learner autonomy: a key mission for educators.

Better classroom management. For example, a virtual experience like Classcraft engages students.

Extensive gamification potential, and gaming contributes directly to student engagement.

More efficient administrative management: newsletters, student absences, and so on can be handled quickly and easily.

To some extent, AI can detect learners' moods, which is useful for adjusting teaching practices.

Data collection, storage, and security. AI's cloud technology allows capturing, organizing, analyzing, and producing knowledge from vast amounts of data, while keeping them secure. This addresses both ethical and educational issues.

Students with special needs stand to particularly benefit from AI.

Humanoid robots: although they will probably never replace real-life teachers, despite Hollywood fantasies, life-like robots will play an ever larger role in classrooms. They will act as teacher’s assistants by performing complex and time-consuming tasks.