Buildable ML/DL Fellowship

Week#01 Report

Name: Muhammad Abdullah Shariq

Date: 24/08/2025

Q2)

1.

Tuple is Immutable (values cannot be changed)

2.

```
week1_assignment.py > ...
1
2  # print("/n Q2-Mutable Vs Immutable/n")
3  # #1.
4  # tup=(1,2,3)
5  # tup[0]=10
6  # # This gives an error bcz tuple is immutable(cannot be changed)
7
8  #2.
9  list=[4,5,6]
10  list[0]=20
11  print([list])
12  # # This works fine as List is Mutable(can be changed)
13

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

PS F:\Buildables ML-DL Fellowship\week1> python -u "f:\Buildables ML-DL Fellowship\week1\week1_assignment.py"
[20, 5, 6]
PS F:\Buildables ML-DL Fellowship\week1>
```

List is Mutable (values can be changed)

3.

```
week1_assignment.py > ...

10  # list[0]=20
11  # print(list)
12  # # This works fine as List is Mutable(can be changed)
13
14  # #3.
15  dict = [["name": "Abdullah", "age": 21]]
16  dict["age"]=50
17  print(dict)
18  # #This works fine as Keys's value can be updated
19

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

PS F:\Buildables ML-DL Fellowship\week1> python -u "f:\Buildables ML-DL Fellowship\week1\week1_assignment.py"
{'name': 'Abdullah', 'age': 50}
PS F:\Buildables ML-DL Fellowship\week1>
```

Dictionary Key's values can be changed

4.

The tuple is immutable, but it can hold mutable objects like lists, which can still be modified.

Mutable vs Immutable in Python

Immutable objects cannot be changed after creation. Eg: tuple, string, int, float.

In our code, the Tuple itself is immutable, hence we cannot reassign tup[0]=10.

Mutable objects can be modified after creation. Eg: list, dict, set.

In our code, the List is mutable, hence we are able to change list[0]=20.

Q4)

Q5)

Q6)

Q9)

1. Difference between AI, Machine Learning, Deep Learning, and Data Science

Artificial Intelligence (AI):

Al is the broad field where machines are designed to mimic human intelligence.

Example: Chatbots like Siri or Google Assistant that understand and respond to questions.

Machine Learning (ML):

ML is a subset of AI where systems **learn patterns from data** to make predictions or decisions without being explicitly programmed.

Example: Email spam filters that learn to classify emails as spam or not.

Deep Learning (DL):

DL is a subset of ML that uses **neural networks with many layers** to model complex patterns.

Example: Self-driving car image recognition to detect pedestrians and traffic signs.

Data Science:

Data Science is the practice of **extracting insights from data** using statistics, ML, and visualization techniques.

Example: Netflix recommending movies based on your watch history.

2. Mutable vs Immutable Data Types

• Mutable: Can be changed after creation.

Example: Lists, dictionaries, sets.

You can modify, add, or remove elements without creating a new object.

• Immutable: Cannot be changed after creation.

Example: Strings, tuples, integers.

Any modification creates a new object instead of changing the original.

3. Difference between Shallow Copy and Deep Copy

• **Shallow Copy:** Creates a new object but **references the same inner objects** as the original.

Modifying inner objects affects both copies.

Example: copy.copy(list of lists)

• **Deep Copy:** Creates a new object and **recursively copies all nested objects**, making it independent of the original.

Modifying one copy does not affect the other.

Example: copy.deepcopy(list_of_lists)

4. Git Branching and Its Importance

• **Git Branching:** A branch is a separate line of development in a Git repository.

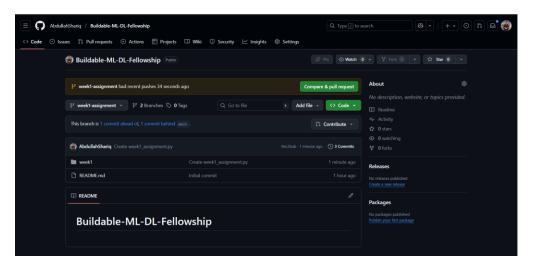
Allows multiple developers to work on features, bug fixes, or experiments without affecting the main code.

Importance:

- 1. Enables collaboration without overwriting others' work.
- 2. Helps organize code by features or releases.
- 3. Makes it easier to test new changes before merging into the main project.

Example: Creating a branch feature-login to develop a login system while main stays stable.

Branch Created:



Created Pull Request:

