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ASSIGNMENT NO. - 1B

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ROLL NO. : 34

CLASS : BE-IT

SUB : AI

Q.1 Explain PEAS descriptors for WVMPVS world.

→ i) Performance measure

- +100 for grabbing the goal and coming back to start.
- -200 if the player is killed
- -1 per action
- -10 for using the arrow.

ii) Environment

- Empty rooms
- Room with WVMPVS
- Rooms with bottomless pits.
- Rooms neighbouring with bottomless pits which are breezy
- Rooms with gold which is glitery
- Arrow to shoot the WVMPVS.

(iii) Sensors (assuming a robotic agent)

- Camera to get the view
- odour sensor to smell the stench
- Audio sensor to listen to the screen and bump.

(iv) Effectors (assuming a robotic agent)

- Motor to move left, right
- Robot arm to grab the gold
- Robot mechanism to shoot the arrow.

The WVMPVS world agent has following characters:-

a) Fully observable
b) Deterministics
c) ~~S~~ Episodic
d) Static
e) Discrete
f) Single agent.

Q.2. Explain various elements of cognitive system.

→- Cognitive computing is a new type of computing with the goal of more accurate models of how the human brain/mind senses, reasons and responds to stimulus. Generally, the term cognitive computing is used to refer to new hardware and/or software that mimic the functioning of the human brain thereby improving human decision making cognitive computing applications links data analysis and adaptive page display i.e. adaptive user interface to adjust context for a particular type of audience.

Following are elements of cognitive system:

a) Interactive : They may interact easily with users so that those users can define their needs comfortably. They may also interact with other processors, devices and cloud services as well as with people.

b) Adaptive : They may be engineered to feed on dynamic data in real time. They may learn as information changes and as goals and requirements evolve. They may resolve ambiguity and tolerate unpredictability behaviours.

c) Contexual : They may understand, identify and extract contexual elements such as meaning syntax, location, appropriate domain, etc.

d) Iterative and stateful : They may use in defining a problem by using questions or finding additional source input if a problem statement is to incomplete.

Q.3. Write note on language model.

→ - The goal of a language model is to compute a probability of a token (i.e.g a sentence or sequence of words) and are useful in many different NPL applications.

- Language model (LM) actually a grammar of a language as it gives the probability of word that will follow.
- In case of (LM) the probability of a sentence as sequence of word is :- $P(w) = P(w_1, w_2, w_3, \ldots, w_n)$.
- It can also be used to find the probability of the next word in sentence : $P(w_5 | w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4)$
- A model that computes either of these is language Model
- There are various language model available, a few are :-

a) Methods using markov assumptions :-

- A process which is statistic in nature, is said to have the markov property. If the conditional probability of future states depends upon present state.

b) N- gram models :-

- From the markov Assumptions, we can formally define models where $k = n-1$ as following :-

$$P(w_i | w_1 w_2 \ldots w_{i-1})$$

c) Unigram model ($k=1$) :-

$$P(w_1 w_2 \ldots w_n) = \prod_i p(w_i)$$

d) Bigram Model ($k=2$) :-

$$P(w_i | w_1, w_2, \ldots w_{i-1}) = P(w_i | w_{i-1})$$

$$(w_i | w_{i-1}) = \frac{\text{count}(w_{i-1} \cdot w)}{\text{count}(w_{i-1})}$$

Q.4. Write a note on Machine Translation :-

→ - Machine Translation is classic test of language understand. It consists of both language analysis and generation. Many machine translation system have huge commercial use. Following are few of the examples :-

- Google Translate goes through 100 billion words per day.
- eBay uses machine translation techniques to enable cross-border trade and connect buyers / sellers around globe.
- Facebook uses (MT) to translate text in post and comments automatically in order to break language barriers.
- Sysbran became the first software provider to launch a neural machine Translation engine in more than 30 languages in 2016.

- Microsoft brings AI-powered translation to end users and developers on Android, iOS and Amazon Fire whether or not they have access to the Internet.
- In a traditional machine translation system, parallel corpus a collection of trees is used to each of width, is translated into one or more other languages than the original. For example, given the source language e.g. French and the target language e.g. English multiple statistical models need to be build, including a probabilistic formulation using the Bayesian rule, a translation model $p(f|e)$ trained on parallel corpus and a language model $p(e)$ trained on the English corpus.
- It is obious that, this approach skips hundred of important

details, requires a lot of human feature engineering, and is overall a complex system.

Q.5. Explain the following terms:

a) Phonology:

- It is the study of organizing sounds systematically in an NLP (Natural language Processing) system.

b) Morphology:

- It is a study of construction of words from primitive meaningful units.

c) Lexical Analysis:

Lexilon is the word and phrases in language. Lexical analysis deals with the recognition and identification of structure of sentences. It divides the paragraphs in sentences, phrases and words.

d) Syntatic Analysis:

- In syntatic Analysis the sentences are parsed as noun, verbs, adjective and other parts of sentences. In this phase the grammar of the sentence is analyzed in order to get relationship among different words in sentences. For example, "Mango eat me" will be rejected by analyzer.

e) Word sense disambigution:

- While using words that have more than one meaning we have to select the meaning which makes the most sense in context. For example word sense (eg. from a dictionary or from an online resource such word net.