Date:
Page No.

Name = Neeraj Singh
Course = B.TECH computer Science
Section = 24, P2 batch
adm. no = 21SCSE 1011675
Date = 15/11/2022
Sign =

Subject: AI fundamental (BCSOITI002)

Ans (1) advantages of sorting are
(a) Consistency
(b) Simplicity
(c) Efficiency
(d) memory usage

(2) Reinforced machine learning is a method that is concerned with how software agents should take actions in an environment. Reinforced learning is a part of the deep learning method that helps you to maximise some portion of the reward.
This network of learning method helps you to learn how to attain a complex objective or maximise a specific dimension over many steps.

(3) Supervised machine learning is an algorithm that learns from labeled training data to help you predict outcomes for unforeseen data. In supervised learning, you train the machine using data that is well labelled.

Supervised machine learning uses training data sets to achieve desired results. These data sets contain input and the correct output that help the model to learn faster.

Name = Neeraj Singh
Sec = 24, P2
adm = 21SCSE1011675
Date = 15/1/2022

Date : / /
Page No.

(Ans) → You want to predict how long it will take you to drive home from your office.

→ it depends upon

(a) weather condition
(b) Time of day
(c) Holidays
(d) Route chosen

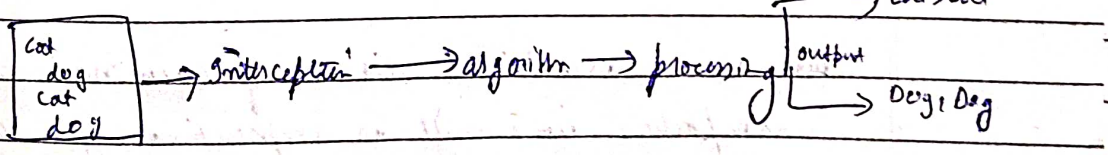
If it is raining outside, then it will take you longer to drive home, Your machine may find some of the relationship with your data

(Q) unsupervised learning is a machine learning technique in which the user do not need to supervise the model. Instead, it allows the model to work on its own to discover patterns and information that was previously undetected. It mainly deals with unlabelled data.

for example

If we have photos of cats and dogs, The machine has not seen them before. But with the help of data, the machine analysis the data and gives the output as cat and dog.

(a)



(b)

Nancy Singh
adm. no → 21SCSE1011675
Date: 15/1/2022
~~entire~~ B. Tech with CS

Date: 16/1
Page No.

(5) Statistics → descriptive
→ Inferential

(a) descriptive statistics

- are brief descriptive coefficients that summarize a given data set, which can be either a representation of the entire population

descriptive statistics

- Central tendency → (mean, median, mode)
- measure of variability → (Standard deviation, variance, min, max.)

(b) help in describe and understand the feature of a specific data set by giving short summaries about the sample and measure of the data.

(b) Discuss inferential statistics

use a random sample of data taken from a population to describe and make inference of the population. Inferential statistic are valuable when examination of each member of an entire population is not possible.

ex: to measure the diameter of each nail that is manufacture in a mill is impractical, you can measure the diameter of a representative random sample of nails.

Neeraj Singh
adm. no → 21SCSE1011675
Date : 15/1/2022

Page No.

6) (a) data filtering is the process of choosing a smaller part of your data set and using that subset for viewing or analysis. Filtering is generally temporary — the complete data set is kept, but only part of it is used for calculation.
filtering used in
→ look at results for a particular period of time
→ Calculate result for particular grp. of interest
→ train and validate statistical model

b) • Sorting in Excel is arranging data according to our requirment
Sorting :) The ability to sort is very important for analysis and manipulation of data. You can sort data by text, numbers, and dates and time. You can also sort by a custom list or by format, including cell color, font color. Most sort operation are column sorts.

→ advance sorting is used in multi-level sorting