

PRE LAB

LAB TASK 1:

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

values = np.random.randn(100)
plt.plot(values)
plt.title('Random noise using test program:')
plt.xlabel("x-axis")
plt.ylabel("y-axis")

print(values)
plt.show()
```

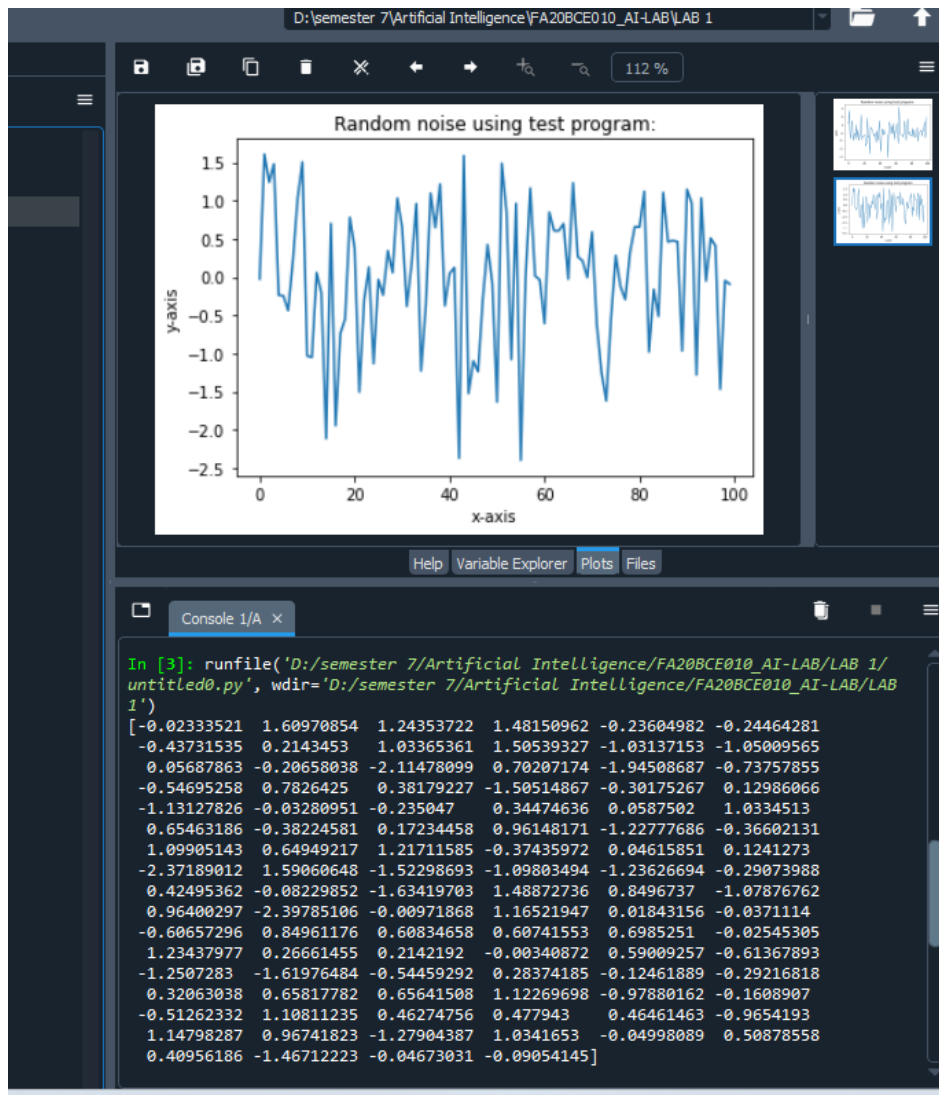
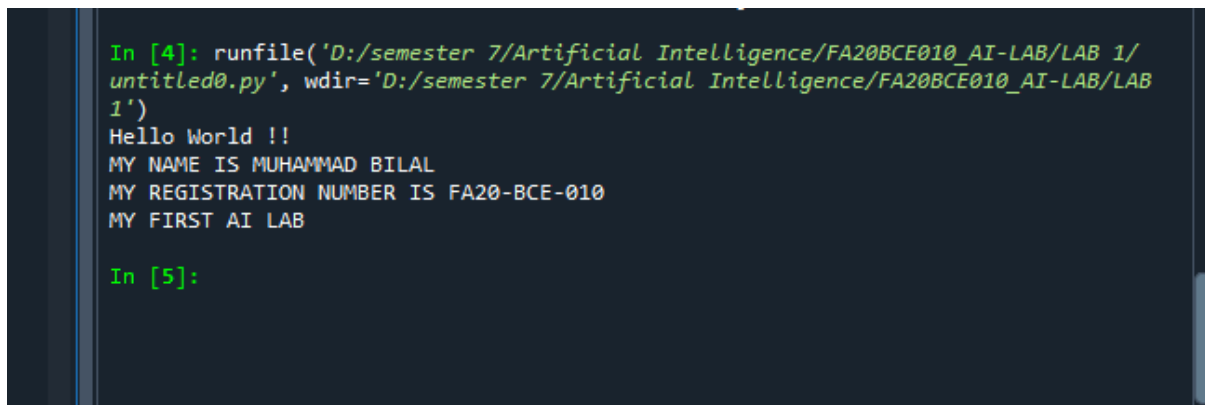


Figure 1 plotting random numbers

LAB TASK 2:

```
print("Hello World !!")  
  
print("MY NAME IS MUHAMMAD BILAL")  
  
print("MY REGISTRATION NUMBER IS FA20-BCE-010")  
  
print("MY FIRST AI LAB")
```

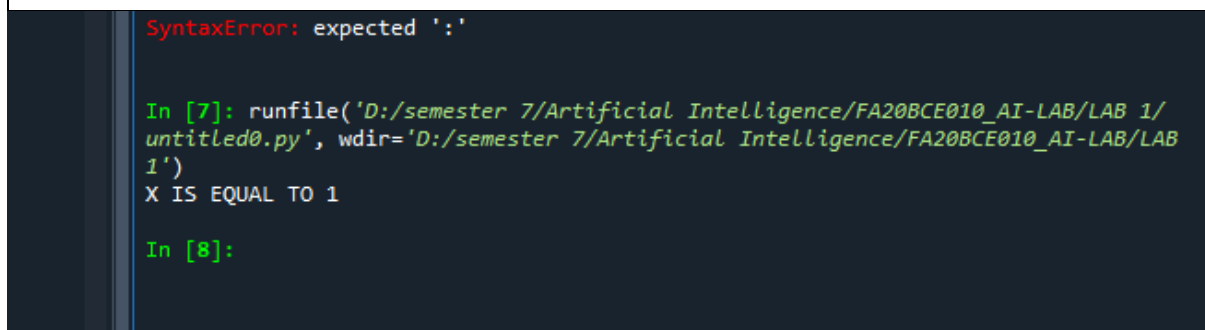


```
In [4]: runfile('D:/semester 7/Artificial Intelligence/FA20BCE010_AI-LAB/LAB 1/  
untitled0.py', wdir='D:/semester 7/Artificial Intelligence/FA20BCE010_AI-LAB/LAB  
1')  
Hello World !!  
MY NAME IS MUHAMMAD BILAL  
MY REGISTRATION NUMBER IS FA20-BCE-010  
MY FIRST AI LAB  
  
In [5]:
```

Figure 2 simple print command

LAB TASK 3:

```
X= 1  
if X==1 :  
    print('X IS EQUAL TO 1')
```



```
SyntaxError: expected ':'  
  
In [7]: runfile('D:/semester 7/Artificial Intelligence/FA20BCE010_AI-LAB/LAB 1/  
untitled0.py', wdir='D:/semester 7/Artificial Intelligence/FA20BCE010_AI-LAB/LAB  
1')  
X IS EQUAL TO 1  
  
In [8]:
```

Figure 3 indentation and if statement

IN LAB

TASK 4: NUMBERS

```
print('print value of integer')
integer_us = 4;
print(integer_us)

print('Class of integer is :')
print(type(integer_us))

print('Print value of float ')
float_us = 7.5
print(float_us)

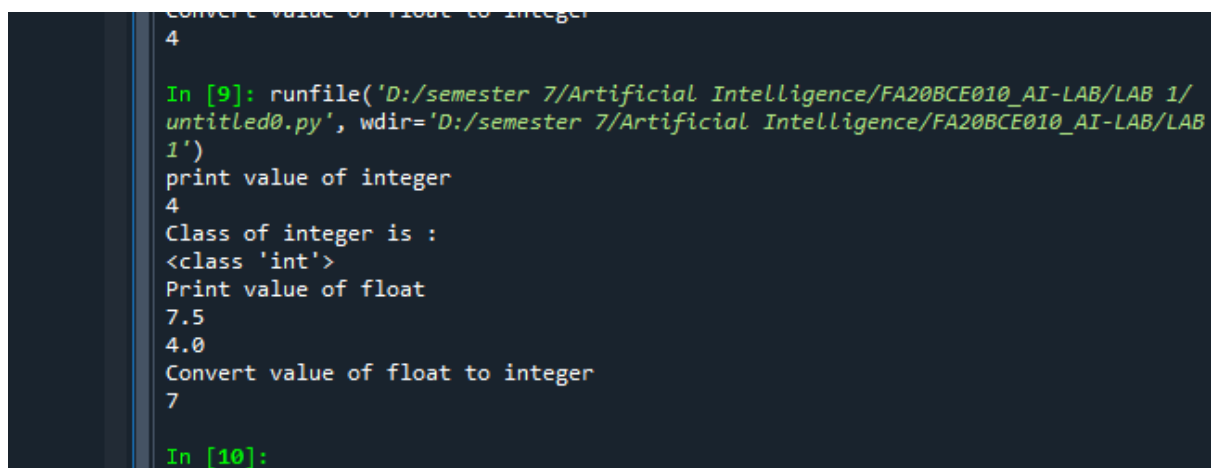
myfloat = float(integer_us)

print(myfloat)

print('Convert value of float to integer')

myint = int(float_us)

print(myint)
```



```
convert value of float to integer
4

In [9]: runfile('D:/semester 7/Artificial Intelligence/FA20BCE010_AI-LAB/LAB 1/
untitled0.py', wdir='D:/semester 7/Artificial Intelligence/FA20BCE010_AI-LAB/LAB
1')
print value of integer
4
Class of integer is :
<class 'int'>
Print value of float
7.5
4.0
Convert value of float to integer
7

In [10]:
```

Figure 4 use of type keyword and conversion from int to float vice versa

TASK 4: STRINGS

```
mystring = 'hello, World'
print(mystring)

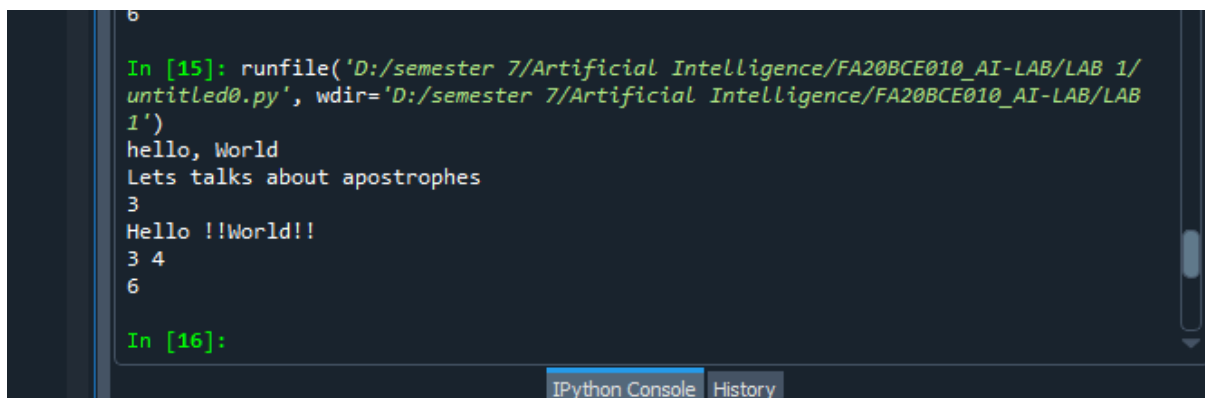
mystring = "Lets talks about apostrophes"
print(mystring)
```

```
one = 1
two = 2
three = one + two;
print(three)

hello = 'Hello !!'
world = 'World!!'
helloWorld = hello + " + world
print(helloWorld)

a, b = 3, 4
print(a,b)

print( one + two + three)
```



```
In [15]: runfile('D:/semester 7/Artificial Intelligence/FA20BCE010_AI-LAB/LAB 1/
untitled0.py', wdir='D:/semester 7/Artificial Intelligence/FA20BCE010_AI-LAB/LAB
1')
hello, World
Lets talks about apostrophes
3
Hello !!World!!
3 4
6

In [16]:
```

IPython Console History

TASK 4: LISTS

```
mylist = []
mylist.append(13)
mylist.append(25)
mylist.append(38)
mylist.append(39)
mylist.append(40)
# first element of list
print(mylist[0])

# last element of list
print(mylist[-1])

# subset of list
print(mylist[1:3])
```

```

In [19]: runfile('D:/semester 7/Artificial Intelligence/FA20BCE010_AI-LAB/LAB 1/
untitled0.py', wdir='D:/semester 7/Artificial Intelligence/FA20BCE010_AI-LAB/LAB
1')
13
40
[25, 38]

In [20]: |

```

Figure 5 use of list and their ordered elements

```

names = ['james', 3423, 343, 443, 'eric' ,43,'jessica',
54325322, 'lois ', 563]

print('number of names in list : {}'.format(len(names)))

new_names = []

for n in names:
    if isinstance(n, str):
        new_names.append(n)

new_names.sort()
print('Cleaned up number of names in list : {}'.format(len(new_names)))

for i , n in enumerate(new_names):
    print('{} . {}'.format(i+1, n))

```

```

In [21]: runfile('D:/semester 7/Artificial
Intelligence/FA20BCE010_AI-LAB/LAB 1/untitled0.py',
wdir='D:/semester 7/Artificial Intelligence/
FA20BCE010_AI-LAB/LAB 1')
number of names in list : 10
Cleaned up number of names in list : 4
1. eric
2. james
3. jessica
4. lois

In [22]:

```

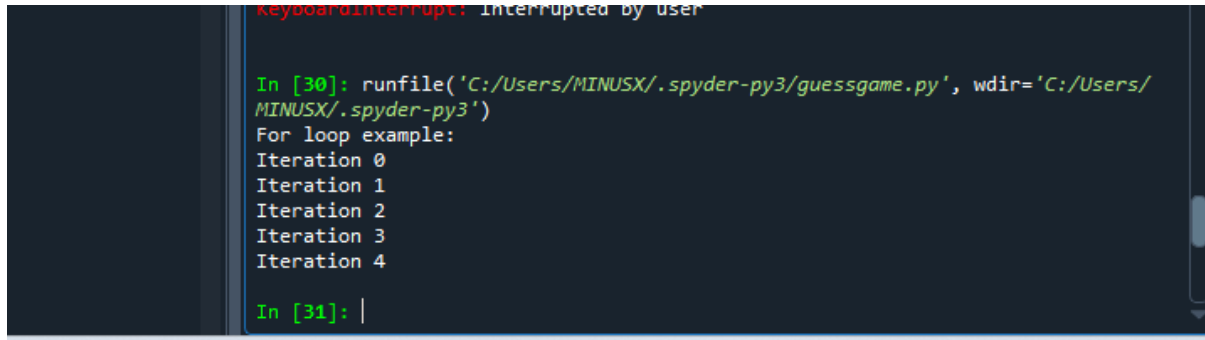
Figure 6 data handling or extracting from object with multiple type of elements

POST LAB

TASK 1: FOR LOOP

```
# For loop example
```

```
print("For loop example:")
for i in range(5):
    print("Iteration", i)
```



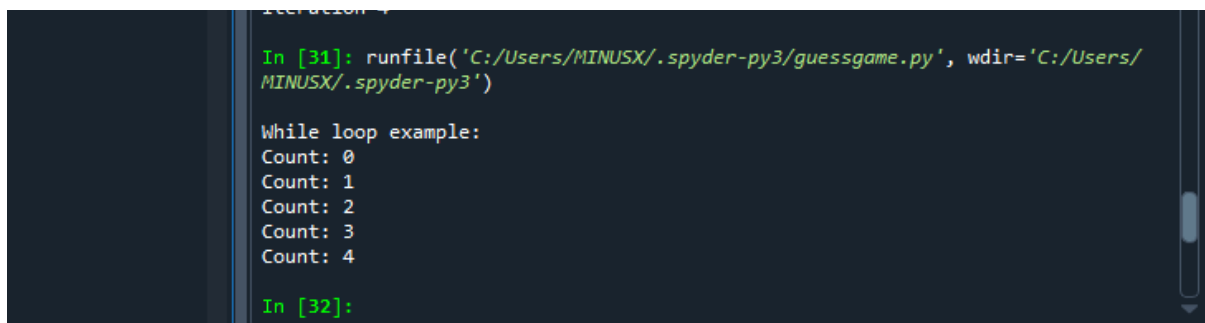
```
KeyboardInterrupt: Interrupted by user

In [30]: runfile('C:/Users/MINUSX/.spyder-py3/guessgame.py', wdir='C:/Users/
MINUSX/.spyder-py3')
For loop example:
Iteration 0
Iteration 1
Iteration 2
Iteration 3
Iteration 4

In [31]: |
```

TASK 1: WHILE LOOP

```
# While loop example
print("\nWhile loop example:")
count = 0
while count < 5:
    print("Count:", count)
    count += 1
```



```
KeyboardInterrupt: Interrupted by user

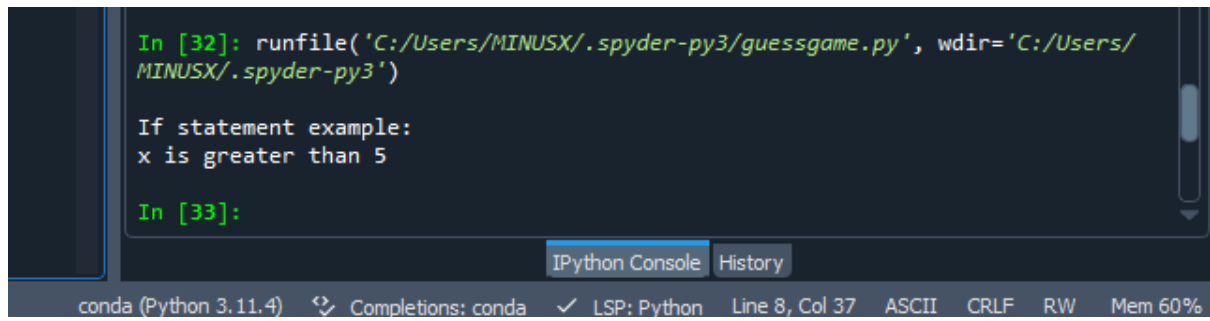
In [31]: runfile('C:/Users/MINUSX/.spyder-py3/guessgame.py', wdir='C:/Users/
MINUSX/.spyder-py3')

While loop example:
Count: 0
Count: 1
Count: 2
Count: 3
Count: 4

In [32]: |
```

TASK 1: IF SYNTAX

```
# If statement example
print("\nIf statement example:")
x = 10
if x > 5:
    print("x is greater than 5")
else:
    print("x is not greater than 5")
```



The screenshot shows the IPython console of the Spyder IDE. The console has a dark background with green text for input prompts. The first input is `In [32]: runfile('C:/Users/MINUSX/.spyder-py3/guessgame.py', wdir='C:/Users/MINUSX/.spyder-py3')`. Below it, the text `If statement example:` and `x is greater than 5` is displayed. The second input is `In [33]:`. At the bottom, there are tabs for `IPython Console` and `History`. The status bar at the very bottom shows `conda (Python 3.11.4)`, a search icon, `Completions: conda`, a checkmark, `LSP: Python`, `Line 8, Col 37`, `ASCII`, `CRLF`, `RW`, and `Mem 60%`.

```
In [32]: runfile('C:/Users/MINUSX/.spyder-py3/guessgame.py', wdir='C:/Users/
MINUSX/.spyder-py3')

If statement example:
x is greater than 5

In [33]:
```

IPython Console History

conda (Python 3.11.4) 🔍 Completions: conda ✓ LSP: Python Line 8, Col 37 ASCII CRLF RW Mem 60%