



Alliance School of Advanced Computing

Department of Computer Science and Engineering

Class Assignment-1

Course Code: 5CS1025

Course Title: Artificial Intelligence

Semester: 04

Class: AIML-E

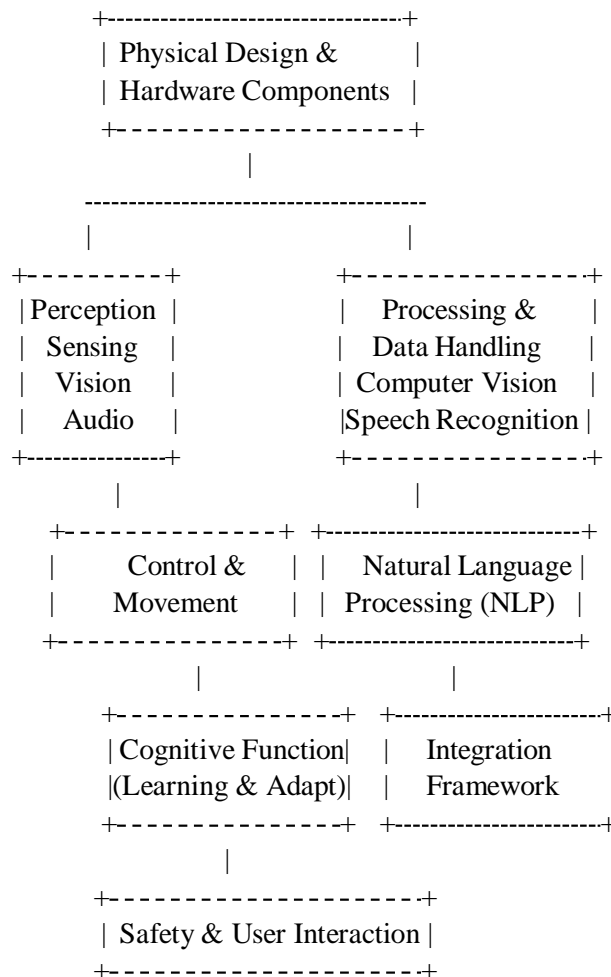
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Github: https://github.com/KiranR2005/Kiran_AI_Assignment1.git

2024-25

- Imagine you are tasked with designing a humanoid robot to assist in a home or office environment. The robot must be capable of interacting with people by **talking** and **listening**, **walking** to different locations, **seeing** and recognizing objects, and **learning** from its surroundings to adapt its behavior. **What technologies, tools, and frameworks would you need to build such a robot?** Give as flow chart



- Calculate and interpret mean, median, mode, variance and standard deviation for a given dataset.
Data = [15,21,29,21,15,24,32,21,15,30]

```

#2nd question
import pandas as pd
df=[15,21,29,21,15,24,32,21,15,30]
df_series=pd.Series(df)
a=df_series.mean()
print("Mean: ",a,"\n")
b=df_series.median()
print("Median: ",b,"\n")
c=df_series.mode()[0]
print("Mode: ",c,"\n")
d=df_series.var()
print("Variance: ",d,"\n")
e=df_series.std()
print("Standard Deviation: ",e)

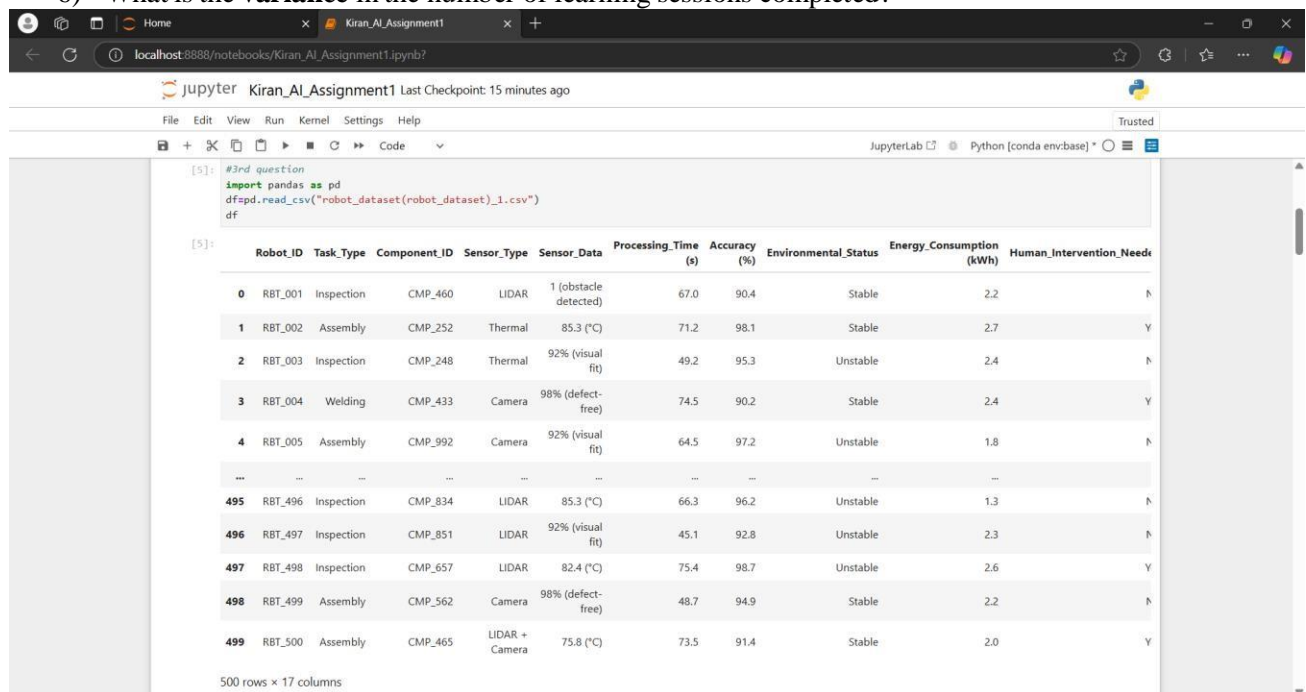
Mean: 22.3
Median: 21.0
Mode: 15
Variance: 40.67777777777778
Standard Deviation: 22.3
  
```

3. You are analyzing a dataset that captures the daily performance and activity of a humanoid robot in a simulated environment. The dataset link [robot_dataset\(robot_dataset\)_1.csv](#) includes the following attributes

Interaction_Count: Number of conversations the robot had daily.
Steps_Walked: Total steps taken each day.
Objects_Recognized: Number of objects successfully identified by the robot.
Learning_Sessions: Number of learning tasks completed.
Energy_Consumption (kWh): Daily energy usage of robots.

Perform Basic Statistical Operations:

- 1) What is the **average (mean)** number of conversations the robot has daily?
- 2) Find the **total steps walked** by the robot over a given period.
- 3) Determine the **maximum and minimum energy consumption** in the dataset.
- 4) Calculate the **correlation** between the number of steps walked and energy consumption.
- 5) Analyze the **distribution** of objects recognized daily (e.g., histogram or box plot).
- 6) What is the **variance** in the number of learning sessions completed?



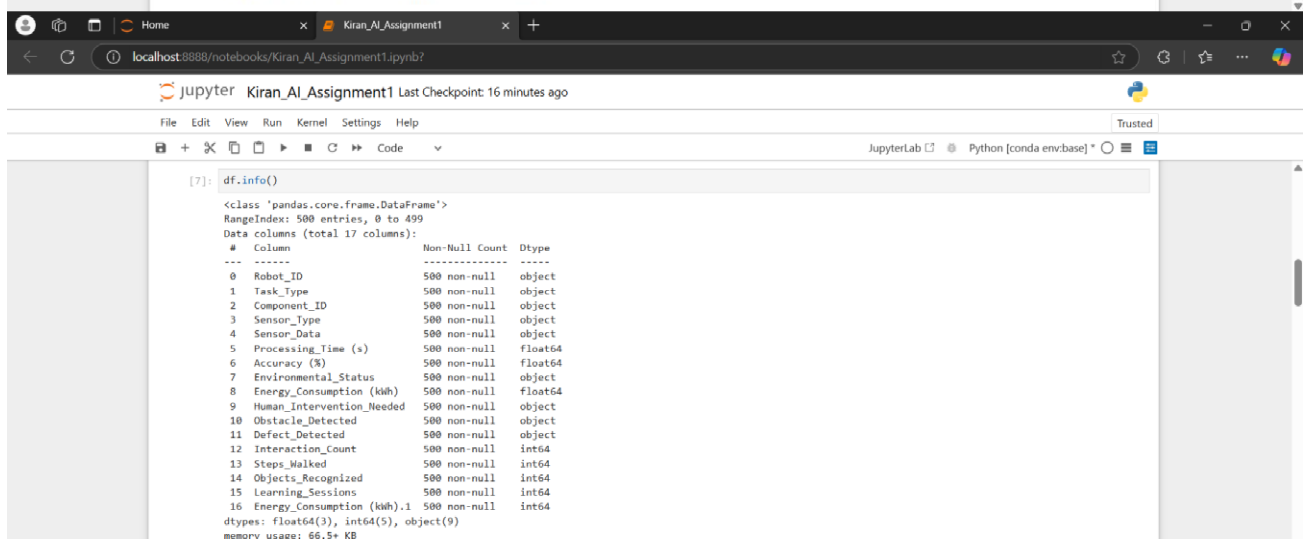
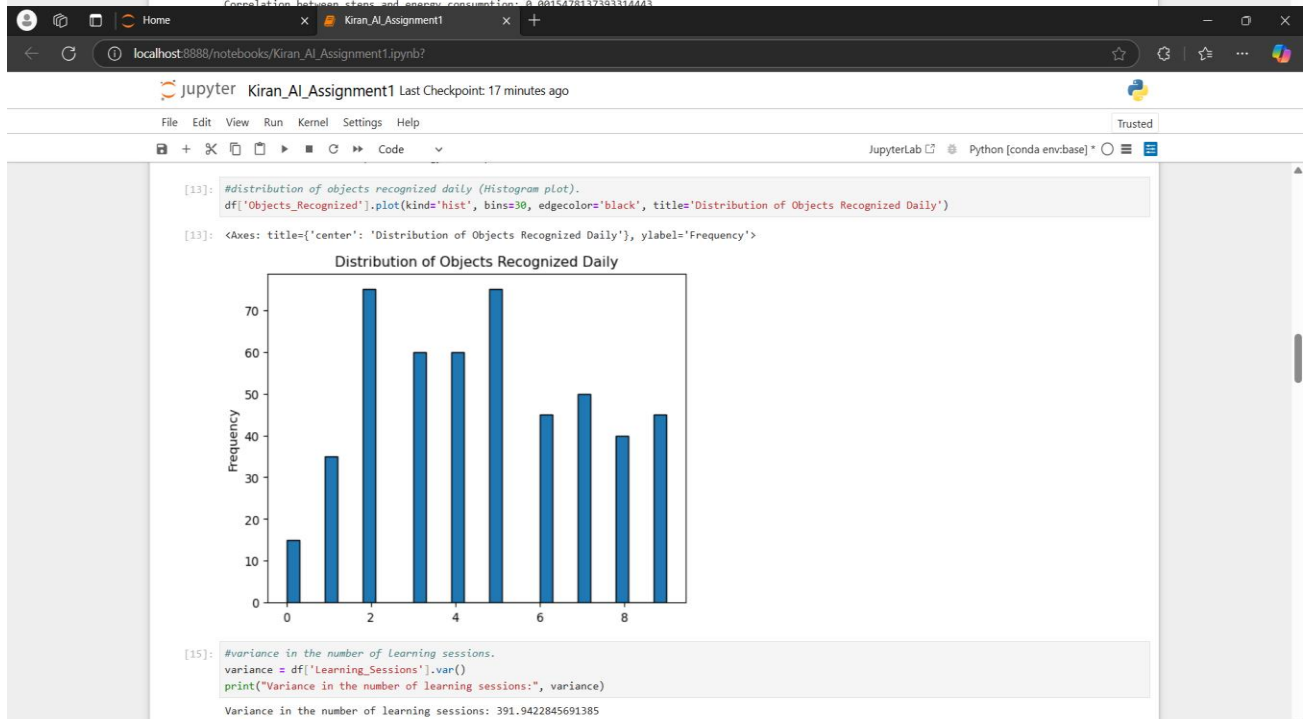
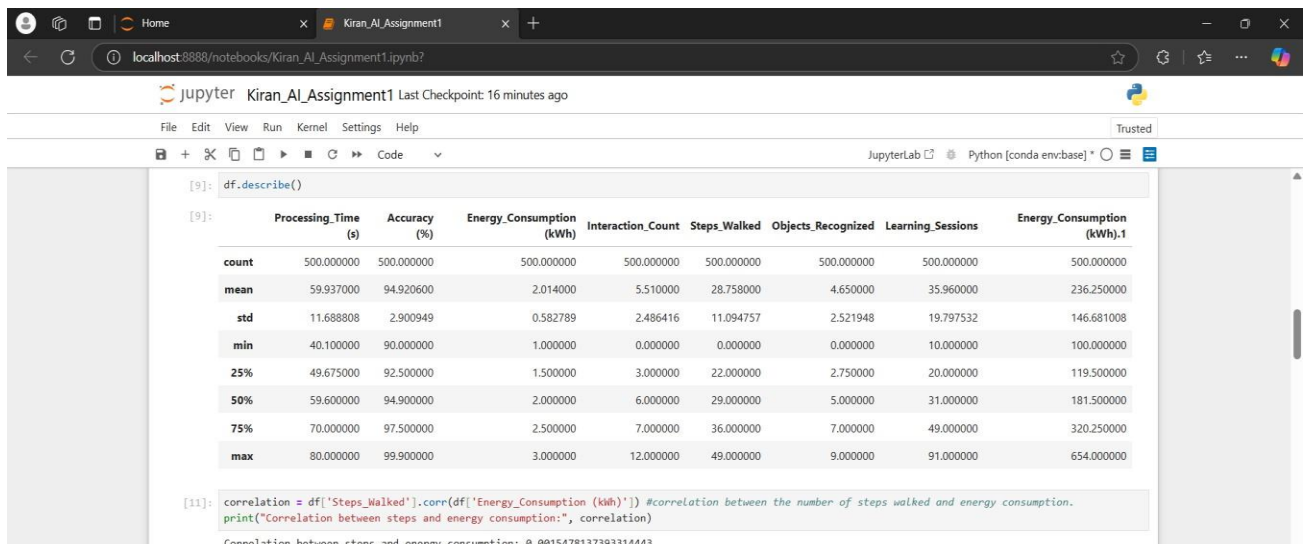
The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with a code cell and a data preview. The code cell contains the following Python code:

```
[5]: #3rd question
import pandas as pd
df=pd.read_csv("robot_dataset(robot_dataset)_1.csv")
df
```

The data preview shows a table with 11 columns: Robot_ID, Task_Type, Component_ID, Sensor_Type, Sensor_Data, Processing_Time (s), Accuracy (%), Environmental_Status, Energy_Consumption (kWh), and Human_Intervention_Needs. The table displays 10 rows of data, with the first row being the header and the subsequent rows containing numerical and categorical data. The last row is labeled 499.

	Robot_ID	Task_Type	Component_ID	Sensor_Type	Sensor_Data	Processing_Time (s)	Accuracy (%)	Environmental_Status	Energy_Consumption (kWh)	Human_Intervention_Needs
0	RBT_001	Inspection	CMP_460	LIDAR	1 (obstacle detected)	67.0	90.4	Stable	2.2	N
1	RBT_002	Assembly	CMP_252	Thermal	85.3 (°C)	71.2	98.1	Stable	2.7	Y
2	RBT_003	Inspection	CMP_248	Thermal	92% (visual fit)	49.2	95.3	Unstable	2.4	N
3	RBT_004	Welding	CMP_433	Camera	98% (defect-free)	74.5	90.2	Stable	2.4	Y
4	RBT_005	Assembly	CMP_992	Camera	92% (visual fit)	64.5	97.2	Unstable	1.8	N
...
495	RBT_496	Inspection	CMP_834	LIDAR	85.3 (°C)	66.3	96.2	Unstable	1.3	N
496	RBT_497	Inspection	CMP_851	LIDAR	92% (visual fit)	45.1	92.8	Unstable	2.3	N
497	RBT_498	Inspection	CMP_657	LIDAR	82.4 (°C)	75.4	98.7	Unstable	2.6	Y
498	RBT_499	Assembly	CMP_562	Camera	98% (defect-free)	48.7	94.9	Stable	2.2	N
499	RBT_500	Assembly	CMP_465	LIDAR + Camera	75.8 (°C)	73.5	91.4	Stable	2.0	Y

500 rows × 11 columns



4. Write a Python program that declares variables of different data types (e.g., string, integer, float, and boolean). Output the variables in a sentence format using print() and f-strings.



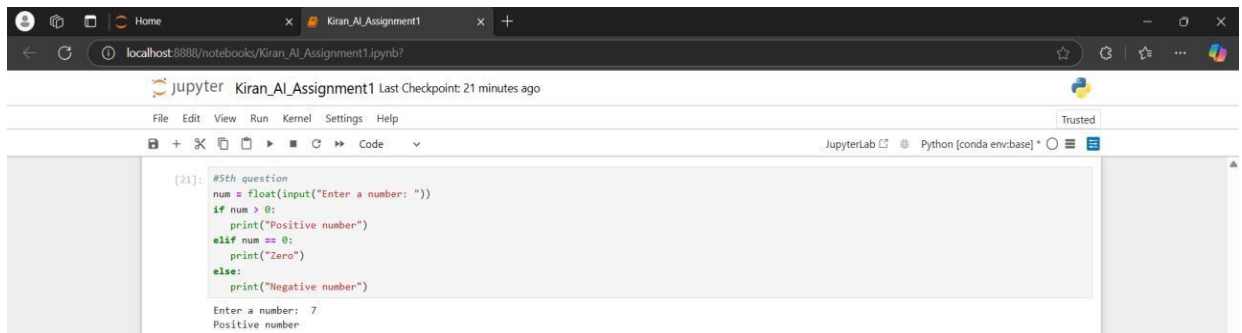
The screenshot shows a web browser window with a Jupyter Notebook interface. The browser's address bar displays `localhost:8888/notebooks/Kiran_AI_Assignment1.ipynb?`. The notebook's title bar reads "Jupyter Kiran_AI_Assignment1 Last Checkpoint: 18 minutes ago". Below the title bar is a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "View", "Run", "Kernel", "Settings", and "Help". A toolbar contains icons for file operations and execution. The main area shows a code cell with the following Python code:

```
[19]: #4th question
name = "Jack"
age = 30
height = 6.1
is_student = True
print(f"Hello, my name is {name}. I am {age} years old, my height is {height} feet, and it is {is_student} that I am a student.")
```

The output of the code cell is displayed below the code:

```
Hello, my name is Jack. I am 30 years old, my height is 6.1 feet, and it is True that I am a student.
```

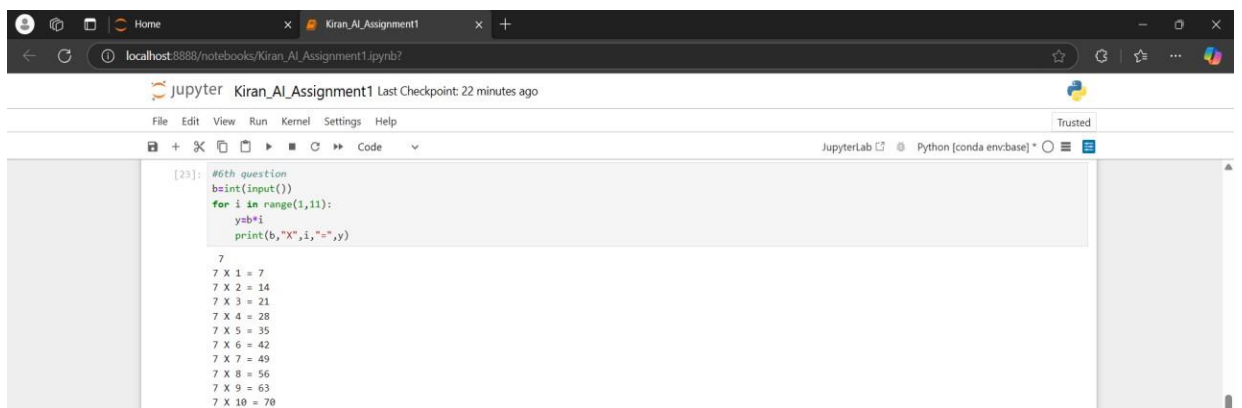
5. Write a Python program that takes an integer input and checks whether the number is positive, negative, or zero using conditional statements (if-else).



```
[21]: #5th question
num = float(input("Enter a number: "))
if num > 0:
    print("Positive number")
elif num == 0:
    print("Zero")
else:
    print("Negative number")

Enter a number: 7
Positive number
```

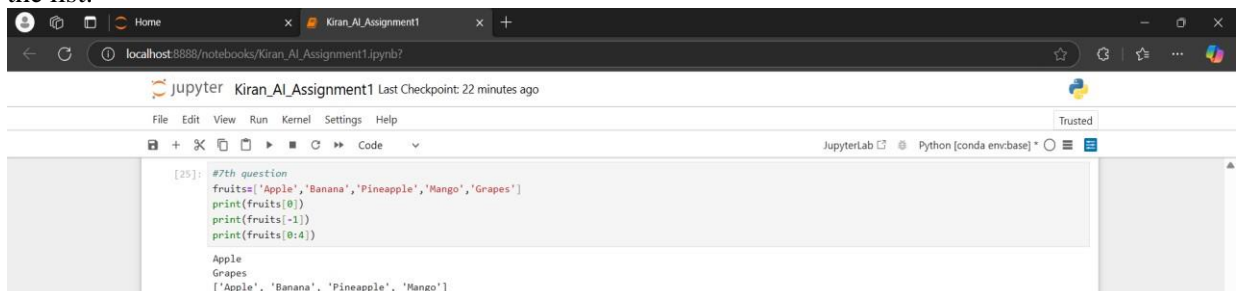
6. Write a Python program that takes a number as input and prints the multiplication table for that number (from 1 to 10).



```
[23]: #6th question
b=int(input())
for i in range(1,11):
    y=b*i
    print(b,"X",i,"=",y)

7
7 X 1 = 7
7 X 2 = 14
7 X 3 = 21
7 X 4 = 28
7 X 5 = 35
7 X 6 = 42
7 X 7 = 49
7 X 8 = 56
7 X 9 = 63
7 X 10 = 70
```

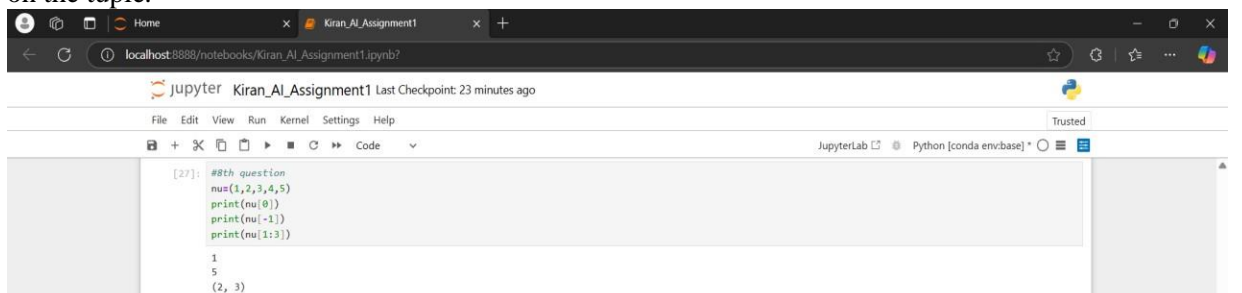
7. Create a Python list that contains the names of 5 different fruits. Perform the given operations on the list.



```
[25]: #7th question
fruits=['Apple','Banana','Pineapple','Mango','Grapes']
print(fruits[0])
print(fruits[-1])
print(fruits[0:4])

Apple
Grapes
['Apple', 'Banana', 'Pineapple', 'Mango']
```

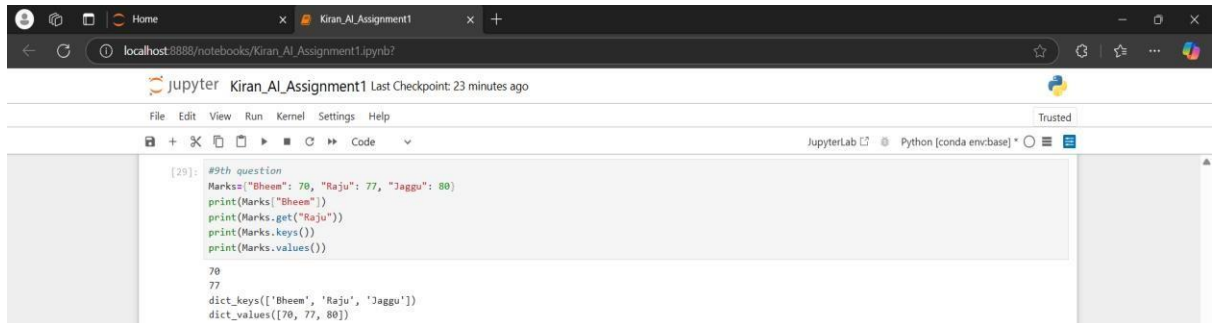
8. Write a Python program that creates a tuple containing 5 numbers. Perform the given operations on the tuple.



```
[27]: #8th question
nu=(1,2,3,4,5)
print(nu[0])
print(nu[-1])
print(nu[1:3])

1
5
(2, 3)
```

9. Create a dictionary that stores the names of 3 students as keys and their marks in mathematics as values. Perform the given operations.

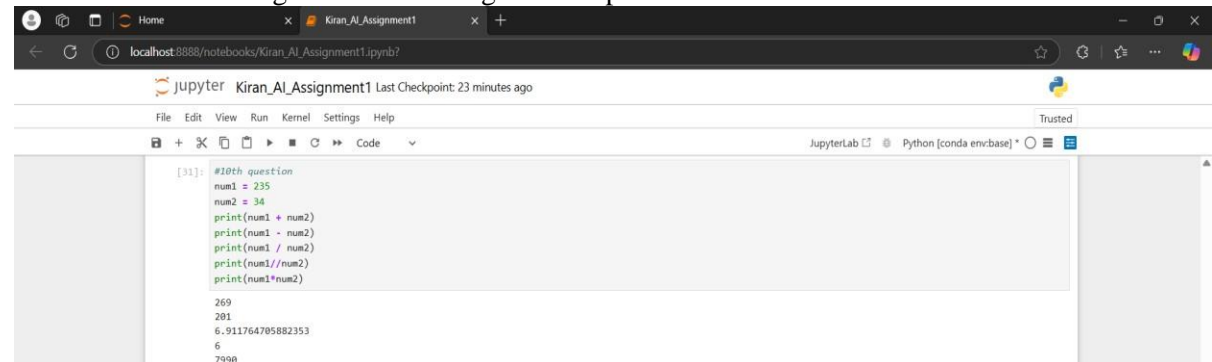


The screenshot shows a JupyterLab window with a browser address bar at localhost:8888/notebooks/Kiran_AI_Assignment1.ipynb. The code in the cell is as follows:

```
[29]: #9th question
Marks={"Bheem": 70, "Raju": 77, "Jaggu": 80}
print(Marks["Bheem"])
print(Marks.get("Raju"))
print(Marks.keys())
print(Marks.values())

70
77
dict_keys(['Bheem', 'Raju', 'Jaggu'])
dict_values([70, 77, 80])
```

10. Create two sets of integers. Perform the given set operations.

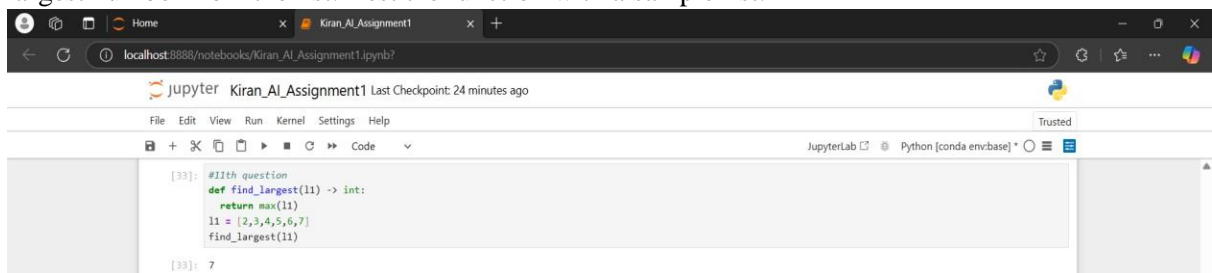


The screenshot shows a JupyterLab window with a browser address bar at localhost:8888/notebooks/Kiran_AI_Assignment1.ipynb. The code in the cell is as follows:

```
[31]: #10th question
num1 = 235
num2 = 34
print(num1 + num2)
print(num1 - num2)
print(num1 / num2)
print(num1 // num2)
print(num1 * num2)

269
201
6.911764705882353
6
7990
```

11. Write a Python function called find_largest() that takes a list of numbers as input and returns the largest number from the list. Test the function with a sample list.



The screenshot shows a JupyterLab window with a browser address bar at localhost:8888/notebooks/Kiran_AI_Assignment1.ipynb. The code in the cell is as follows:

```
[33]: #11th question
def find_largest(l1) -> int:
    return max(l1)
l1 = [2,3,4,5,6,7]
find_largest(l1)

[33]: 7
```

12. Use list comprehension to create a list of squares of all even numbers between 1 and 20.



The screenshot shows a JupyterLab window with a browser address bar at localhost:8888/notebooks/Kiran_AI_Assignment1.ipynb. The code in the cell is as follows:

```
[35]: #12th question
sq = [value**2 for value in range(1, 21) if value % 2 == 0]
sq

[35]: [4, 16, 36, 64, 100, 144, 196, 256, 324, 400]
```

13. Write a Python script that uses a lambda function to calculate the product of two numbers provided by the user.

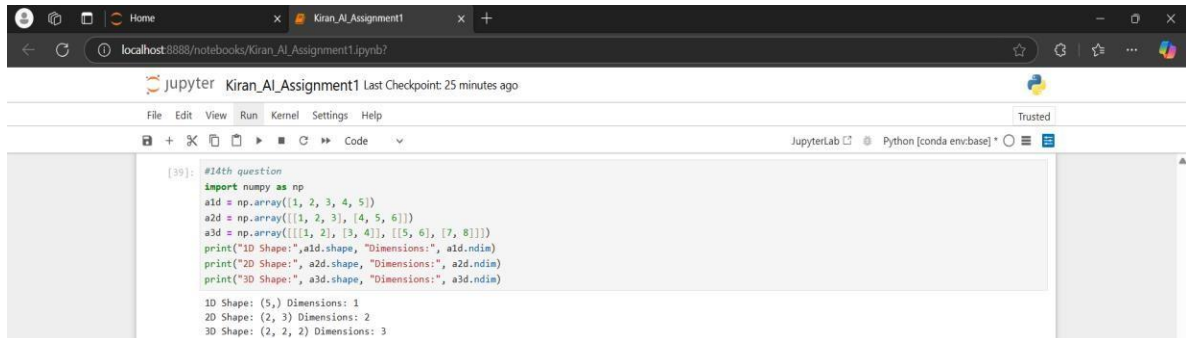


The screenshot shows a JupyterLab window with a browser address bar at localhost:8888/notebooks/Kiran_AI_Assignment1.ipynb. The code in the cell is as follows:

```
[37]: #13th question
fun=lambda x,y:x*y
fun(23,34)

[37]: 782
```

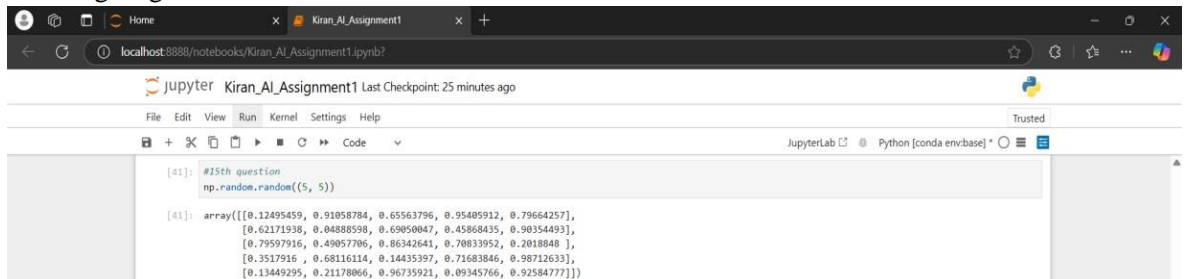
14. Write a Python program to create a one-dimensional, two-dimensional, and three-dimensional NumPy array. Print the shape and dimensions of each array.



```
[39]: #14th question
import numpy as np
a1d = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5])
a2d = np.array([[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6]])
a3d = np.array([[[1, 2], [3, 4]], [[5, 6], [7, 8]]])
print("1D Shape:", a1d.shape, "Dimensions:", a1d.ndim)
print("2D Shape:", a2d.shape, "Dimensions:", a2d.ndim)
print("3D Shape:", a3d.shape, "Dimensions:", a3d.ndim)

1D Shape: (5,) Dimensions: 1
2D Shape: (2, 3) Dimensions: 2
3D Shape: (2, 2, 2) Dimensions: 3
```

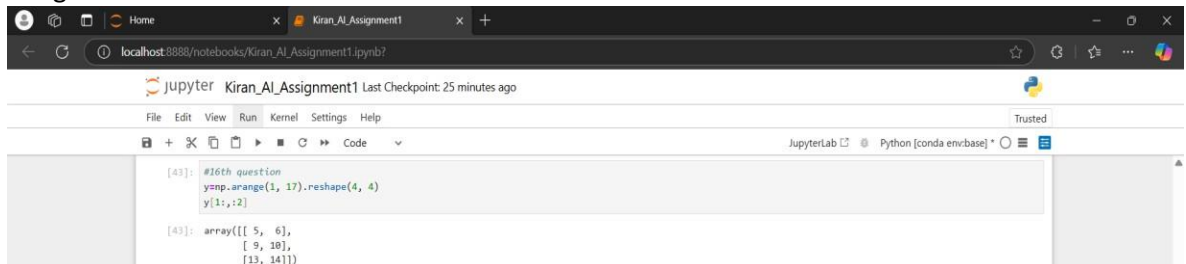
15. Write a Python program to create a 5x5 NumPy array of random integers and Perform array indexing as given.



```
[41]: #15th question
np.random.random((5, 5))

[41]: array([[0.12495459, 0.91058784, 0.65563796, 0.95405912, 0.79664257],
        [0.62171938, 0.04888598, 0.69050047, 0.45868435, 0.90354493],
        [0.79597916, 0.49057706, 0.86342641, 0.70833952, 0.2018848 ],
        [0.3517916 , 0.68116114, 0.14435397, 0.71683846, 0.98712633],
        [0.13449295, 0.21178066, 0.96735921, 0.09345766, 0.92584777]])
```

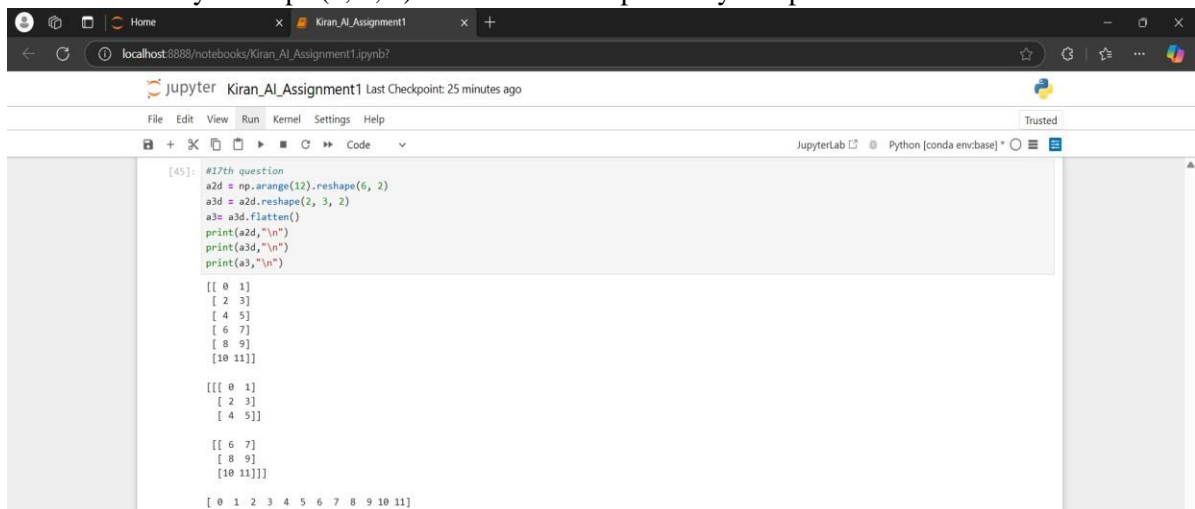
16. create a NumPy array of shape (4, 4) containing numbers from 1 to 16. Use slicing to extract for the given conditions



```
[43]: #16th question
y = np.arange(1, 17).reshape(4, 4)
y[1:, 1:]

[43]: array([[ 5,  6],
        [ 9, 10],
        [13, 14]])
```

17. Write a Python program that creates a 2D array of shape (6, 2) using np.arange() and then reshapes it into a 3D array of shape (2, 3, 2). Flatten the reshaped array and print the result.



```
[45]: #17th question
a2d = np.arange(12).reshape(6, 2)
a3d = a2d.reshape(2, 3, 2)
a3d = a3d.flatten()
print(a2d, "\n")
print(a3d, "\n")
print(a3, "\n")

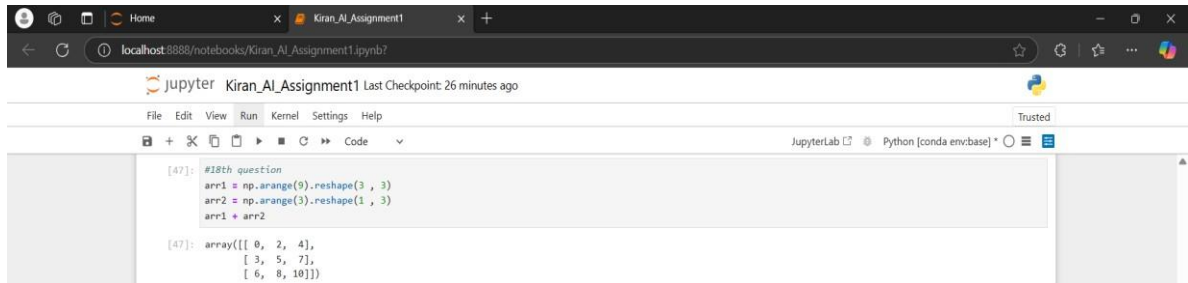
[[ 0  1]
 [ 2  3]
 [ 4  5]
 [ 6  7]
 [ 8  9]
[10 11]]

[[[ 0  1]
 [ 2  3]
 [ 4  5]]

 [[ 6  7]
 [ 8  9]
[10 11]]]

[ 0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9 10 11]
```

18. Write a Python program to demonstrate broadcasting. Create an array of shape (3, 3) and add a one-dimensional array of shape (1, 3) to it using broadcasting.



```
[47]: #18th question
arr1 = np.arange(9).reshape(3, 3)
arr2 = np.arange(3).reshape(1, 3)
arr1 + arr2

[47]: array([[ 0,  2,  4],
           [ 3,  5,  7],
           [ 6,  8, 10]])
```

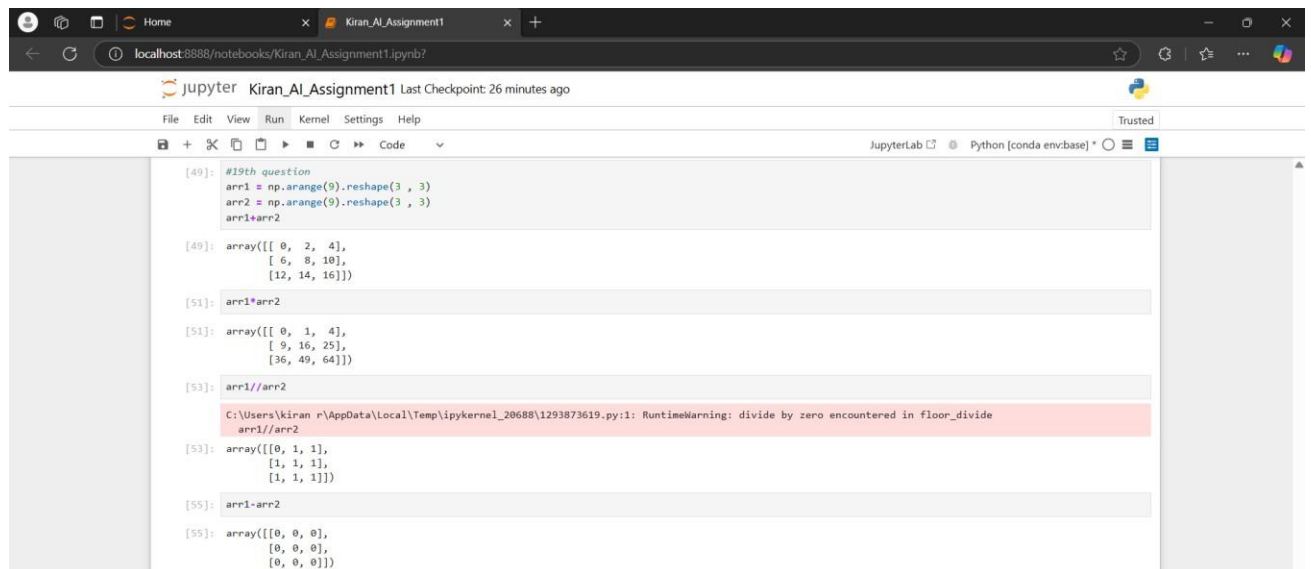
19. Create two NumPy arrays of the same shape, A and B. Perform the following arithmetic operations:

Element-wise addition.

Element-wise subtraction.

Element-wise multiplication.

Element-wise division.



```
[49]: #19th question
arr1 = np.arange(9).reshape(3, 3)
arr2 = np.arange(9).reshape(3, 3)
arr1 + arr2

[49]: array([[ 0,  2,  4],
           [ 6,  8, 10],
           [12, 14, 16]])

[51]: arr1 * arr2

[51]: array([[ 0,  1,  4],
           [ 9, 16, 25],
           [36, 49, 64]])

[53]: arr1 // arr2

C:\Users\kiran\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_20688\1293873619.py:1: RuntimeWarning: divide by zero encountered in floor_divide
arr1 // arr2

[53]: array([[0, 1, 1],
           [1, 1, 1],
           [1, 1, 1]])

[55]: arr1 - arr2

[55]: array([[ 0,  0,  0],
           [ 0,  0,  0],
           [ 0,  0,  0]])
```

20. Create a Pandas DataFrame with the given Name and marks of 3 courses:

Add a new column named 'Total' that represents the sum of all the courses. Add 'Grade' based on the values of the 'Total'. Print the updated DataFrame with the new 'Total' and 'Grade' column.

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JupyterLab Python [conda env:base]

```
[59]: #20th question
import pandas as pd
d={"Name": ["Bheem", "Raju", "Jaggu"],
  "Maths": [47,77,81],
  "SS": [82,79,69],
  "DSA": [45,90,80]}
df= pd.DataFrame(d)
df
```

	Name	Maths	SS	DSA
0	Bheem	47	82	45
1	Raju	77	79	90
2	Jaggu	81	69	80

```
[61]: df["Total"] = df.Maths + df.SS + df.DSA
df
```

	Name	Maths	SS	DSA	Total
0	Bheem	47	82	45	174
1	Raju	77	79	90	246
2	Jaggu	81	69	80	230

Jupyter Kiran_AI_Assignment1 Last Checkpoint: 28 minutes ago

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JupyterLab Python [conda env:base]

```
[61]: df["Total"] = df.Maths + df.SS + df.DSA
df
```

	Name	Maths	SS	DSA	Total
0	Bheem	47	82	45	174
1	Raju	77	79	90	246
2	Jaggu	81	69	80	230

```
[63]: df["Grade"] = df.Total > 275
df.Grade = np.where(df.Grade == True, 'A', 'B')
df
```

	Name	Maths	SS	DSA	Total	Grade
0	Bheem	47	82	45	174	B
1	Raju	77	79	90	246	B
2	Jaggu	81	69	80	230	B