Regression - Used if the dependent variable (Y) is a continuous value.

Uniform Cost Search - The priority queue implements this algorithm.

Training data & testing data / data sets - In the AI development process the data will be divided into two sets, what are those sets called?

Natural Language Processing - A technology that allows the machine to understand and process our natural language like a text.

Classification - Used if the dependent variable (Y) is a categorical value.

John McCarthy - Father of Artificial Intelligence.

Breadth-first Search - This algorithm is implemented using a queue data structure.

Artificial Intelligence - Technology that allows machines to mimic human behaviour or activities in terms of intelligence.

Machine Learning - In _____ we use algorithms to learn a pattern and extract the required roles by itself.

Clean Data - After gathering the data, we need to _____ because the data might have some errors, missing values, duplicate rows, etc.

Cutoff failure Value - It defines no solution for the problem within a give depth limit.

Speech recognition - One of the fields that will be completely able to understand our natural language and convert it into the right thing.

Depth-limited search - The advantage of this algorithm is it is memory efficient.

Alan Turing - Father of Computer.

Uniform cost Search - The priority queue implements this algorithm.

Regression - Predicts a numerical value based on previously observed data.

Breadth-first Search - This algorithm provides solutions if any solutions exists.

Get Data - The second step in AI development process, the AI consultant will _____ and the client will provide the necessary data for developing the AI system.

Classification - Predicts the category the data belongs to.

Computer Vision - The ability of the machine or program to describe images.
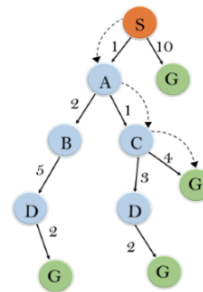
Initialization: {(S, 5)}
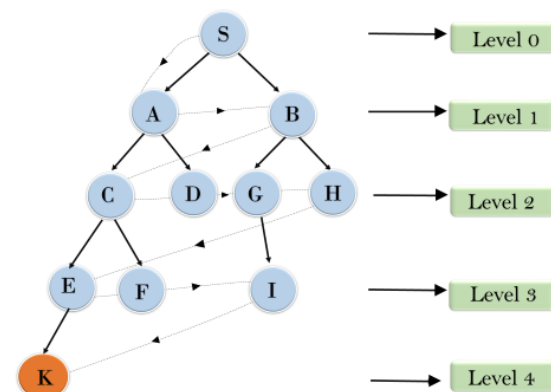
Iteration1: {(S--> A, 4), (S-->G, 10)}

Iteration2: {(S--> A-->C, 4), (S--> A-->B, 7), (S-->G, 10)}

Iteration3: {(S--> A-->C--->G, 6), (S--> A-->C--->D, 11), (S--> A-->B, 7), (S-->G, 10)}

Iteration 4 will give the final result, as **S--->A--->C--->G** it provides the optimal path with cost 6.
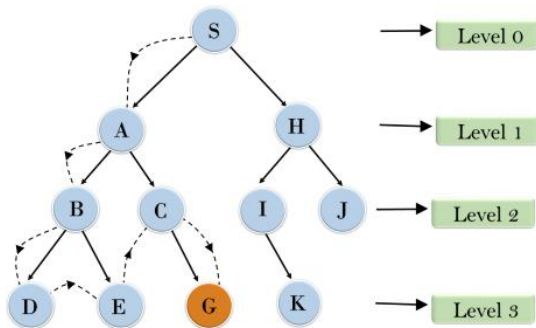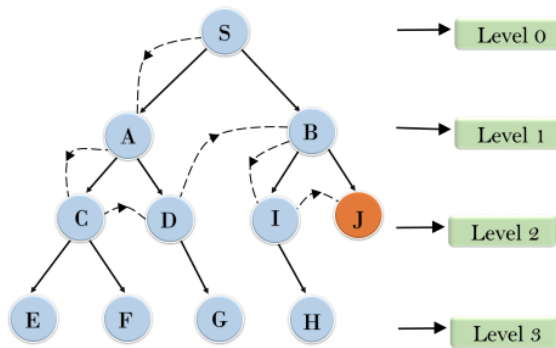
S---> A--->B---->C--->D---->G--->H--->E---->F---->I---->K

Breadth First Search

Root node--->Left node ----> right node.

Depth First Search

Level 0
Level 1
Level 2
Level 3

Depth Limited Search

Level 0
Level 1
Level 2
Level 3

Uniform Cost Search

Level 0
Level 1
Level 2
Level 3
Level 4