**NAME:** Umer Wazir

**REG NO:** SP17-BCS-098

**ASSIGNMENT**

**INDUCTIVE REASONING**

Inductive reasoning is a type of [logical thinking](https://www.thebalance.com/logical-thinking-definition-with-examples-2059690) that involves forming generalizations based on specific incidents you've experienced, observations you've made, or facts you know to be true or false.

Inductive reasoning is different from [deductive reasoning](https://www.thebalance.com/deductive-reasoning-definition-with-examples-2063749), in which you start with a generalization or theory, and then test it by applying it to specific incidents.

Inductive reasoning is an important [critical thinking](https://www.thebalance.com/critical-thinking-definition-with-examples-2063745) skill that many employers look for in their employees.

Therefore, it is a useful skill to highlight in your job applications and in your job interviews.

EXAMPLES:

1. A teacher notices that his students learned more when hands-on activities were incorporated into lessons, and then decides to regularly include a hands-on component in his future lessons.

2. An architect discerns a pattern of cost overages for plumbing materials in jobs and opts to increase the estimate for plumbing costs in subsequent proposals.

**DEDUCTIVE REASONING:**

Deduction is a method of reasoning from the general to the specific. Also called deductive reasoning and top-down logic.

In a deductive [argument](https://www.thoughtco.com/argument-rhetoric-and-composition-1689131), a [conclusion](https://www.thoughtco.com/what-is-conclusion-argument-1689783) follows necessarily from the stated [premises](https://www.thoughtco.com/premise-argument-1691662). (Contrast with [induction](https://www.thoughtco.com/induction-logic-and-rhetoric-1691164).)

In [logic](https://www.thoughtco.com/what-is-logic-1691260), a deductive argument is called a [syllogism](https://www.thoughtco.com/syllogism-logic-and-rhetoric-1692167). In [rhetoric](https://www.thoughtco.com/rhetoric-definition-1692058), the equivalent of the syllogism is the enthymeme.

EXAMPLES:

1.

If it is raining, then there are clouds in the sky.

There are no clouds in the sky.

Thus, it is not raining.

2.

Everyone who eats carrots is a quarterback.

John eats carrots.

Therefore, John is a quarterback.

**REFERENCES:**

<https://www.thebalance.com/inductive-reasoning-definition-with-examples-2059683>

<https://www.thoughtco.com/deduction-logic-and-rhetoric-1690422>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deductive_reasoning>