

NAME : VIJAYA GOPIKHA S

ROLL NO : 22CSR237

CLASS : CSE - D

PROBLEM SOLVING AND DESIGN

HTML CODE

```
<html>
<head>
<h1><center>Artificial Intelligence</center></h1>
<body>
<h2>WHAT IS AI?</h2>
<p> Artificial intelligence (AI) refers to the simulation of human intelligence in machines that are programmed to think like humans and mimic their actions. The term may also be applied to any machine that exhibits traits associated with a human mind such as learning and problem-solving.</p><br>
<center></center>
<h2>TYPES OF AI</h2>
<ul>
```

<h4>Reactive Machines</h4>

<p> Technology capable of responding to external stimuli in real time, but unable to build a memory base and store information for future use.</p>

<h4>Limited Memory</h4>

<p> Machines that can store knowledge and use it to learn and train for future tasks.</p>

<h4>Theory of Mind</h4>

<p> The concept of AI that can sense and respond to human emotions as well as perform the tasks of limited memory machines.</p>

<h4>Self-aware</h4>

<p> The final stage of AI where machines can not only recognize the emotions of others, but also have a sense of self and a human-level intelligence.</p>

<video width="500" height="500" controls>

<source src="C:\Users\vijay\Downloads\What Is Artificial Intelligence__ 🔍 Artificial Intelligence Course _ AI In 5 Minutes _ Simplilearn.mp4" type="video/mp4">

</video>

<p><h2>A BRIEF HISTORY OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE</h2></p>

<p>Here's a brief timeline of the past six decades of how AI evolved from its inception.</p>

<pre>1956 - John McCarthy coined the term 'artificial intelligence' and had the first AI conference.

1969 - Shakey was the first general-purpose mobile robot built. It is now able to do things with a purpose vs. just a list of instructions.

1997 - Supercomputer ‘Deep Blue’ was designed, and it defeated the world champion chess player in a match. It was a massive milestone by IBM to create this large computer.

2002 - The first commercially successful robotic vacuum cleaner was created.

2005 - 2019 - Today, we have speech recognition, robotic process automation (RPA), a dancing robot, smart homes, and other innovations make their debut.

2020 - Baidu releases the LinearFold AI algorithm to medical and scientific and medical teams developing a vaccine during the early stages of the SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) pandemic.

The algorithm can predict the RNA sequence of the virus in only 27 seconds, which is 120 times faster than other methods.

</pre>

HOW AI WORKS

SUB PROGRAM

<html>

```
<head>
```

```
<h1 style="color:navy";><center>HOW AI REALLY  
WORKS</center></h1>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p><h3 style="color:wheat";> AI systems work by combining large  
sets of data with intelligent, iterative processing algorithms to learn  
from patterns and features in the data that they analyze.
```

Each time an AI system runs a round of data processing, it tests and measures its own performance and develops additional expertise.

Because AI never needs a break, it can run through hundreds, thousands, or even millions of tasks extremely quickly, learning a great deal in very little time, and becoming extremely capable at whatever it's being trained to accomplish.

But the trick to understanding how AI truly works is understanding the idea that AI isn't just a single computer program or application, but an entire discipline, or a science. The goal of AI science is to build a computer system that is capable of modeling human behavior so that it can use human-like thinking processes to solve complex problems.

To accomplish this objective, AI systems utilize a whole series of techniques and processes, as well as a vast array of different technologies.

By looking at these techniques and technologies, we can begin to really understand what AI actually does, and thus, how it works, so let's take a look at those next.</h3></pre>

<h1 style="color:navy">HOW IS AI BEING APPLIED?</h1>

<p><h3 style="color:red"> To fully get how AI works, it's also important to understand where and how it's actually being applied.

Fortunately, there are many examples of AI's use in the modern economy, including:

</h3>

</pre>

<li id="www">Retail</h2>

<p><h3 style="color:yellow">AI systems are being consulted to design more effective store layouts, handle stock management, and provide shopping suggestions, like via Amazon's "You May Also Like" recommendations.

</h3></p>

<li id="www">Healthcare</h2>

<p><h3 style="color:yellow">AI technology has been trained to provide personalized medicine, including giving reminders about when patients need to take their medicine and suggestions for specific exercises they should perform to improve their recovery from injuries.

</h3></p>

<li id="www" >Manufacturing</h2>

<p><h3 style="color:yellow">AI solutions help forecast load and demand for factories, improving their efficiency, and allow factory managers to make better decisions about ordering materials, completion timetables, and other logistics issues.

</h3></p>

<li id="www">Life Sciences</h2>

<p><h3 style="color:yellow">AI intelligence is actively applied to review complex data sets that are useful in testing new medicines, helping life science organizations get effective medicines to market faster.

</h3></p>

<li id="www">Finance</h2>

<p><h3 style="color:yellow">AI tools are being leveraged to detect and prevent fraudulent financial transactions, provide more accurate assessments than traditional credit scores can, and automate all sorts of data-related tasks that were handled manually.

</h3></p>

<center>AI Working video</center>

</body>

</head>

</html>

<p><h2>WAYS OF IMPLEMENTING AI</h2></p>


```
<li><h2><a href="C:/Users/vijay/Documents/second%20sub%20project.html">Machine Learning</a></h2></li>
```

NEXT SUB PROGRAM

```
<html>
<head>
<h1><center>MACHINE LEARNING</center></h1>

</head>
<body>
<p>Machine learning is a branch of artificial intelligence (AI) and computer science which focuses on the use of data and algorithms to imitate the way that humans learn, gradually improving its accuracy.
```

IBM has a rich history with machine learning. One of its own, Arthur Samuel, is credited for coining the term, “machine learning” with his research ([PDF, 481 KB](#)) (link resides outside IBM) around the game of checkers.

Robert Nealey, the self-proclaimed checkers master, played the game on an IBM 7094 computer in 1962, and he lost to the computer. Compared to what can be done today, this feat seems trivial, but it’s considered a major

milestone in the field of artificial intelligence.

Over the last couple of decades, the technological advances in storage and processing power have enabled some innovative products based on machine learning, such as Netflix’s recommendation engine and self-driving cars.

Machine learning is an important component of the growing field of data science. Through the use of statistical methods, algorithms are trained to make classifications or predictions, and to uncover key insights in data mining projects.

These insights subsequently drive decision making within applications and businesses, ideally impacting key growth metrics. As big data continues to expand and grow, the

market demand for data scientists will increase. They will be required to help identify the most relevant business questions and the data to answer them.

Machine learning algorithms are typically created using frameworks that accelerate solution development, such as TensorFlow and PyTorch.

</p>

<h1>HOW MACHINE LEARNING WORKS</h1>

<ul type="square">

<h3>A Decision Process:

</h3>

<p> In general, machine learning algorithms are used to make a prediction or classification. Based on some input data, which can be labeled or unlabeled, your algorithm will produce an estimate about a pattern in the data.</p>

<h3>An Error Function:</h3>

<p> An error function evaluates the prediction of the model. If there are known examples, an error function can make a comparison to assess the accuracy of the model.

</p>

<h3>A Model Optimization Process</h3>

<p> If the model can fit better to the data points in the training set, then weights are adjusted to reduce the discrepancy between the known example and the model estimate. The algorithm will repeat this “evaluate and optimize” process, updating weights autonomously until a threshold of accuracy has been met.

</p>

<h2 style="color:red">MACHINE LEARNING CATEGORIES</h2>

<h3>Supervised machine learning</h3>

<h3>Unsupervised machine learning</h3>

<h3>Semi-supervised learning </h3>

</body>

</body>

```
</html>
```

```
<li><h2><a href="C:/Users/vijay/Documents/third%20sub%20project.html">Deep Learning</h2></li></a>
```

THIRD SUB PROGRAM

```
<html>
<head>
<h1 style="color:navy"><center>DEEP LEARNING</center></h1>
</head>
<body>
<h3><p>Deep learning, which is a subcategory of machine learning, provides AI with the ability to mimic a human brain's neural network. It can make sense of patterns, noise, and sources of confusion in the data.</p></h3>

<p>The above image depicts the three main layers of a neural network:</p>
<ul>
<li><h4>INPUT LAYER</h4></li>
<li><h4>HIDDEN LAYER</h4></li>
<li><h4>OUTPUT LAYER</h4></li>
</ul>
<h2 style="color:red">INPUT LAYER</h2>
<p>The images that we want to segregate go into the input layer. Arrows are drawn from the image on to the individual dots of the input layer. Each of the white dots in the yellow layer (input layer) are a pixel in the picture. These images fill the white dots in the input layer.</p>
```

<p>We should have a clear idea of these three layers while going through this artificial intelligence tutorial.</p>

HIDDEN LAYER

<p>The hidden layers are responsible for all the mathematical computations or feature extraction on our inputs. In the above image, the layers shown in orange represent the hidden layers. The lines that are seen between these layers are called ‘weights’. Each one of them usually represents a float number, or a decimal number, which is multiplied by the value in the input layer. All the weights add up in the hidden layer. The dots in the hidden layer represent a value based on the sum of the weights. These values are then passed to the next hidden layer.</p>

<p>You may be wondering why there are multiple layers. The hidden layers function as alternatives to some degree. The more the hidden layers are, the more complex the data that goes in and what can be produced. The accuracy of the predicted output generally depends on the number of hidden layers present and the complexity of the data going in.

</p>

OUTPUT LAYER

<p>The output layer gives us segregated photos. Once the layer adds up all these weights being fed in, it'll determine if the picture is a portrait or a landscape.</p>

<pre>This prediction is based on various factors, including:

</pre>

<h3>Airline</h3>

<h3>Origin airport </h3>

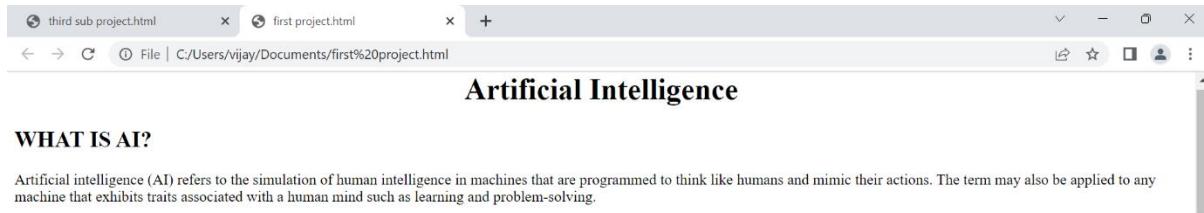
<h3>Destination airport</h3>

<h3>Departure date

</h3>


```
<a href="C:/Users/vijay/Documents/table.html">Courses Available in  
India</a>  
</body>  
</html>  
  
</ul>  
  
<br><br>  
<p>Top most university</p>  
<a href="C:/Users/vijay/Documents/table.html" style="color:yellow";>Top  
Most University</a><br><br>  
<p> If you are intreseted,you can register </p>  
<a href="C:/Users/vijay/Documents/my%20form%20.html"  
style="color:yellow";>application form</a>  
</head>  
</body>  
</html>
```

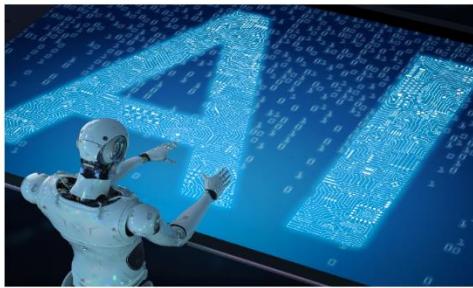
OUTPUT



A screenshot of a Microsoft Edge browser window. The title bar shows three tabs: 'third sub project.html', 'first project.html', and a new tab button. The address bar displays the file path 'C:/Users/vijay/Documents/first%20project.html'. The main content area features a large, bold title 'Artificial Intelligence' in black text. Below it, a section titled 'WHAT IS AI?' contains a brief definition of artificial intelligence.

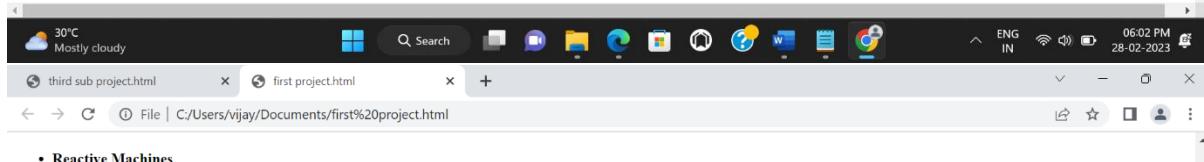
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TYPES OF AI

- **Reactive Machines**



A screenshot of a Windows desktop environment. The taskbar at the bottom includes icons for File Explorer, Edge browser, and other system tools. The system tray shows the date and time as '28-02-2023 06:02 PM'. Above the taskbar, a weather widget indicates '30°C Mostly cloudy'. The main window area is blank, showing the title bar of a previous slide.

- **Reactive Machines**

Technology capable of responding to external stimuli in real time, but unable to build a memory base and store information for future use.

- **Limited Memory**

Machines that can store knowledge and use it to learn and train for future tasks.

- **Theory of Mind**

The concept of AI that can sense and respond to human emotions as well as perform the tasks of limited memory machines.

- **Self-aware**

The final stage of AI where machines can not only recognize the emotions of others, but also have a sense of self and a human-level intelligence.



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A BRIEF HISTORY OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

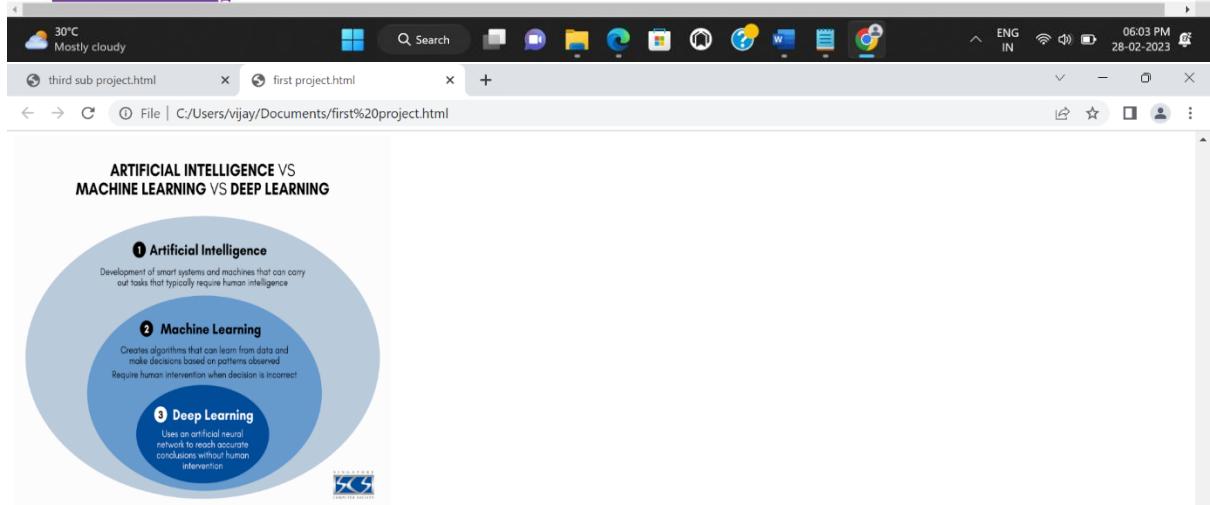
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HOW AI WORKS

WAYS OF IMPLEMENTING AI

• Machine Learning



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[application form](#)



third sub project.html second sub project.html minecss.html

File | C:/Users/vijay/Documents/second%20sub%20project.html

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third sub project.html second sub project.html minecss.html

File | C:/Users/vijay/Documents/second%20sub%20project.html

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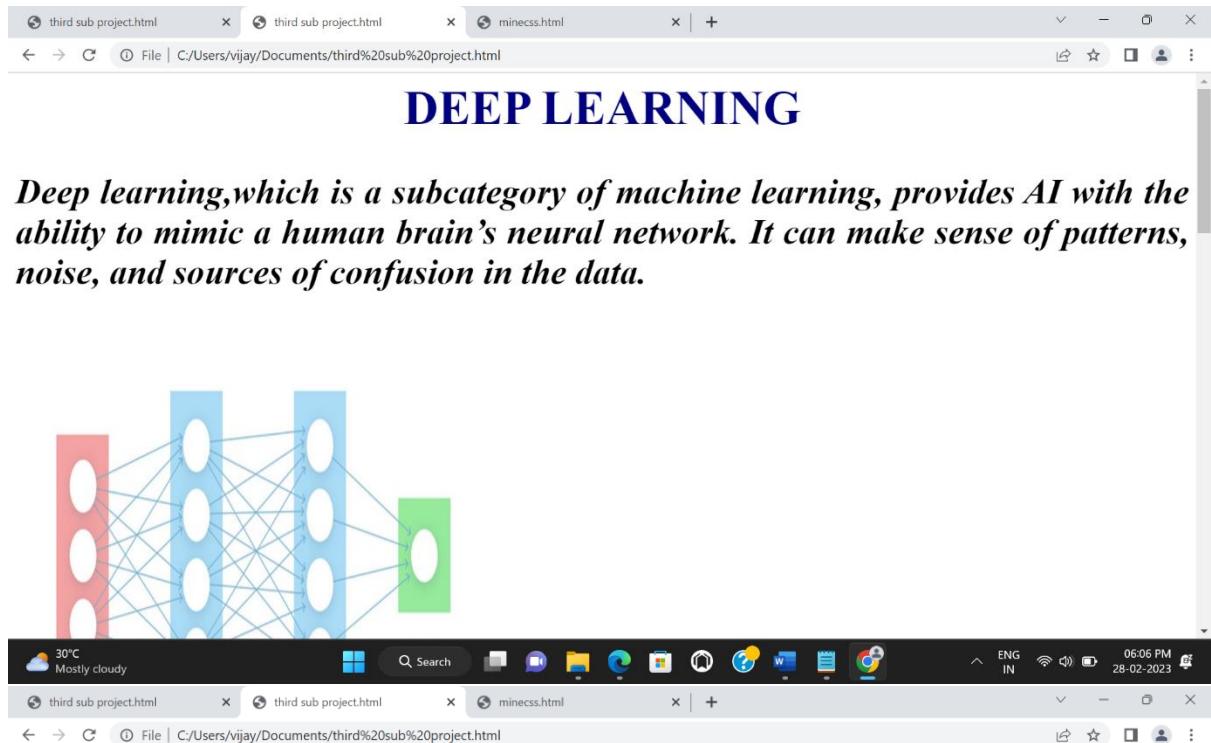
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MACHINE LEARNING CATEGORIES

1. Supervised machine learning
2. Unsupervised machine learning
3. Semi-supervised learning





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- INPUT LAYER
- HIDDEN LAYER
- OUTPUT LAYER

INPUT LAYER

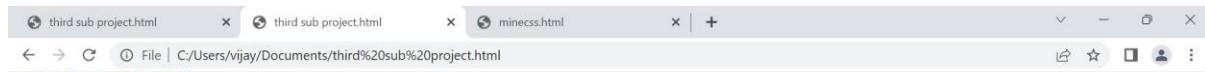
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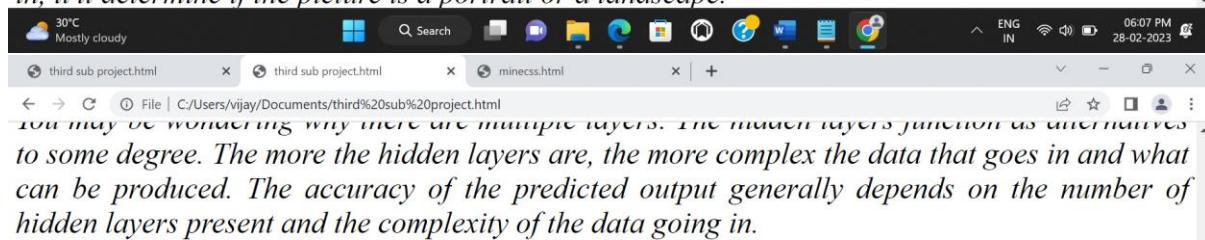


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- Airline
- Origin airport
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[Courses Available in India](#)



TABLE:



ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE COURSES IN TOP CITIES

India	United states	Other countries
AI in course Hyderabad	AI in course NYC	AI in course karachi
AI in course Bangalore	AI in course San Fransico	AI in course Singapore
AI in course Pune	AI in course Atlanta	AI in course Dubai



FORM:

third sub project.html my form .html minecss.html

File | C:/Users/vijay/Documents/my%20form%20.html

APPLICATION FORM

Personal Details

Name: enter name

Age:

College:

Email:

Password:

Mobile no:

Gender: Male Female

Address:

Education Details

programme: BE ME

languages: C C++ Python

30°C Mostly cloudy

Search File Explorer Edge Home Task View Power Start

ENG IN 06:07 PM 28-02-2023

third sub project.html my form .html minecss.html

File | C:/Users/vijay/Documents/my%20form%20.html

College:

Email:

Password:

Mobile no:

Gender: Male Female

Address:

Education Details

programme: BE ME

languages: C C++ Python

Courses and Place: Artificial Intelligence India United states Other countries

register

submit

30°C Mostly cloudy

Search File Explorer Edge Home Task View Power Start

ENG IN 06:07 PM 28-02-2023

CASCADING STYLE SHEETS

```
<html>
<head>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="minestyle.css"
type="text/css">
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        ul li a:visited{
            color:red;
            font-size:1em;
        }
        ul li a:hover{
            color:green;
            text-color:white;
        }
        ul li a:active
        {
            color:black;
        }
        ul li ul li
        {

```

```
display:none;  
color:white;  
}  
  
ul li:hover ul li  
{  
display:block;  
color:white;  
}  
  
.vijay{font-style:italic;  
font-family:Cascadia Code SemiBold;  
font-size:25px;}  
  
img{  
width:70%;  
height:70%;  
border-radius:10px;}  
  
video{border-style:groove;  
border-radius:10px;  
border-color:navy;  
  
height:70%;  
}
```

```
</style>

<h1><center>Artificial Intelligence</center></h1>

</head>

<body>

<center><ul>

<li class="gopu"><a href="C:/Users/vijay/Documents/minecss.html">Home</a></li>

<li class="gopu"><a href="C:/Users/vijay/Documents/first%20sub%20project.html">How AI Works</a></li>

<li class="gopu"><a href="#">Types</a>

<ul>

<li class="gopu"><a href="C:/Users/vijay/Documents/second%20sub%20project.html">Machine Learning</a></li>

<li class="gopu"><a href="C:/Users/vijay/Documents/third%20sub%20project.html">Deep Learning</a></li>

</ul></li>

<li class="gopu"><a href="#">Courses & form</a>

<ul>

<li class="gopu"><a href="C:/Users/vijay/Documents/table.html">Table</a></li>
```

<li class="gopu">Form

</center>

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<center></center>

<h2>History</h2>

<p> with intelligence appeared as storytelling devices in antiquity,[14] and have been common in fiction, as in Mary Shelley's Frankenstein or Karel Čapek's R.U.R.[15] These characters and their fates raised many of the same issues now discussed in the ethics of artificial intelligence.[16]

The study of mechanical or "formal" reasoning began with philosophers and mathematicians in antiquity. The study of mathematical logic led directly to Alan Turing's theory of computation, which suggested that a machine, by shuffling

symbols as simple as "0" and "1", could simulate any conceivable act of mathematical deduction. This insight that digital computers can simulate any process of formal reasoning is known as the Church–Turing thesis.[17] This, along with concurrent discoveries in neurobiology, information theory and cybernetics, led researchers to consider the possibility of building an electronic brain.[18] The first work that is now generally recognized as AI was McCullouch and Pitts' 1943 formal design for Turing-complete "artificial neurons".[19]

By the 1950s, two visions for how to achieve machine intelligence emerged. One vision, known as Symbolic AI or GOFAI, was to use computers to create a symbolic representation of the world and systems that could reason about the world. Proponents included Allen Newell, Herbert A. Simon, and Marvin Minsky. Closely associated with this approach was the "heuristic search" approach, which likened intelligence to a problem of exploring a space of possibilities for answers. The second vision, known as the connectionist approach, sought to achieve intelligence through learning. Proponents of this approach, most prominently Frank Rosenblatt, sought to connect Perceptron in ways inspired by connections of neurons

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<center><video width="500" height="500" controls>
<source src="C:\Users\vijay\Downloads\What Is Artificial Intelligence__ 🔥 Artificial Intelligence Course _ AI In 5 Minutes __Simplilearn.mp4" type="video/mp4">
```

</center></video>

<h2>Knowledge representation</h2>

<p>Knowledge representation and knowledge engineering[48] allow AI programs to answer questions intelligently and make deductions about real-world facts.</p>

<p>AI research has developed tools to represent specific domains, such as objects, properties, categories and relations between objects;[50] situations, events, states and time;[51] causes and effects;[52] knowledge about knowledge (what we know about what other people know);[53] default reasoning (things that humans assume are true until they are told differently and will remain true even when other facts are changing); [54] as well as other domains. Among the most difficult problems in AI are: the breadth of commonsense knowledge (the number of atomic facts that the average person knows is enormous);[55] and the sub-symbolic form of most commonsense knowledge (much of what people know is not represented as "facts" or "statements" that they could express verbally</p>

<h2>Natural language processing</h2>

<p>Natural language processing (NLP)[68] allows machines to read and understand human language. A sufficiently powerful natural language processing system would enable natural-language user interfaces and the acquisition of knowledge directly from human-written sources, such as newswire texts. Some straightforward

applications of NLP include information retrieval, question answering and machine translation</p>

<p>Symbolic AI used formal syntax to translate the deep structure of sentences into logic. This failed to produce useful applications, due to the intractability of logic[46] and the breadth of commonsense knowledge.[55] Modern statistical techniques include co-occurrence frequencies (how often one word appears near another), "Keyword spotting" (searching for a particular word to retrieve information), transformer-based deep learning (which finds patterns in text), and others.[70] They have achieved acceptable accuracy at the page or paragraph level, and, by 2019, could generate coherent text.</p>

<h2>Types Of AI</h2>

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The algorithm can predict the RNA sequence of the virus in only 27 seconds, which is 120 times faster than other methods.

</pre>

<p><h2>Ways Of Implementing AI</h2></p>

<li class="vijay">Machine Learning</h2>

```
<li class="vijay">Deep Learning</h2></li>
</ul>

<center></center><br><br>

</body>
</html>
```

EXTERNAL STYLE

```
p{text-align:justify;
font-style:italic;
font-size:1.5em;
}
```

```
p:first-letter
```

```
{
font-size:1.5em;
color-yellow;
```

```
}
```

```
pre{font-style:italic;
font-size:1.5em;}
```

```
h1{font-weight:bolder; font-family:"algerian";
height:100px;
```

```
background-image:linear-gradient(aqua,yellow);
text-align:center;
font-size:3.5em;
font-family:algerian;
text-shadow:6px 4px 2px orange;
}

h2{font-weight:bolder;
font-style:italic;
font-size:45px;
text-shadow:3px 2px 2px aqua;}

.gopu{background-color:aqua;
border:1px solid white;
text-align:center;
width:250px;
float:left;
height:30px;
line-height:30px;
list-style:none;
padding:15px 15px;}
```

```
    font-size:1.3em;  
    text-decoration:none;  
}
```

SUB PROGRAM

```
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
body{background-image:url("C:/Users/vijay/Pictures/ai5.jpeg");  
     background-attachment:fixed;}  
p{text-align:justify;}  
h3{  
     font-style:italic;  
     font-size:2em;}  
h1{font-size:3em;  
     font-family:algerian;}  
#www{ font-size:2.5em;  
border:2px solid black;  
border-radius:10px;  
padding:10px 10px;  
width:15%;  
font-weight:bold;}
```

```
color:cyan;}\n\na:visited{\n    color:blueviolet;\n}\n\na:link{\n    color:green;\n}\n\na:hover\n{\n    color:red;\n}\n\na:focus\n{\n    color:orange;\n}\n\na:active\n{\n    color:black;\n}\n\na{font-size:2em;}\n</style>
```

```
<h1 style="color:navy";><center>HOW AI REALLY  
WORKS</center></h1>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p><h3 style="color:wheat";> AI systems work by combining large  
sets of data with intelligent, iterative processing algorithms to learn  
from patterns and features in the data that they analyze.
```

Each time an AI system runs a round of data processing, it tests and measures its own performance and develops additional expertise.

Because AI never needs a break, it can run through hundreds, thousands, or even millions of tasks extremely quickly, learning a great deal in very little time, and becoming extremely capable at whatever it's being trained to accomplish.

But the trick to understanding how AI truly works is understanding the idea that AI isn't just a single computer program or application, but an entire discipline, or a science. The goal of AI science is to build a computer system that is capable of modeling human behavior so that it can use human-like thinking processes to solve complex problems.

To accomplish this objective, AI systems utilize a whole series of techniques and processes, as well as a vast array of different technologies.

By looking at these techniques and technologies, we can begin to really understand what AI actually does, and thus, how it works, so let's take a look at those next.</h3></pre>

<h1 style="color:navy";>HOW IS AI BEING APPLIED?</h1>

<p><h3 style="color:red";> To fully get how AI works, it's also important to understand where and how it's actually being applied.

Fortunately, there are many examples of AI's use in the modern economy, including:

</h3>

</pre>

<li id="www">Retail</h2>

<p><h3 style="color:yellow";>AI systems are being consulted to design more effective store layouts, handle stock management, and provide shopping suggestions, like via Amazon's "You May Also Like" recommendations.

</h3></p>

<li id="www">Healthcare</h2>

<p><h3 style="color:yellow";>AI technology has been trained to provide personalized medicine, including giving reminders about when patients need to take their medicine and suggestions for specific exercises they should perform to improve their recovery from injuries.

</h3></p>

<li id="www" >Manufacturing</h2>

<p><h3 style="color:yellow">AI solutions help forecast load and demand for factories, improving their efficiency, and allow factory managers to make better decisions about ordering materials, completion timetables, and other logistics issues.

</h3></p>

<li id="www">Life Sciences</h2>

<p><h3 style="color:yellow">AI intelligence is actively applied to review complex data sets that are useful in testing new medicines, helping life science organizations get effective medicines to market faster.

</h3></p>

<li id="www">Finance</h2>

<p><h3 style="color:yellow">AI tools are being leveraged to detect and prevent fraudulent financial transactions, provide more accurate assessments than traditional credit scores can, and automate all sorts of data-related tasks that were handled manually.

</h3></p>

<center>AI Working video</center>

</body>

</head>

</html>

```
<html>
<head>
<h1 style="font-family:Bookman Old Style"><center>MACHINE
LEARNING</center></h1>
<style>
p{text-align:justify;
font-family:cursive;}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p>Machine learning is a branch of artificial intelligence (AI) and
computer science which focuses on the use of data and algorithms to
imitate the way that humans learn, gradually improving its accuracy.
```

IBM has a rich history with machine learning. One of its own, Arthur Samuel, is credited for coining the term, “machine learning” with his research (PDF, 481 KB) (link resides outside IBM) around the game of checkers.

Robert Nealey, the self-proclaimed checkers master, played the game on an IBM 7094 computer in 1962, and he lost to the computer. Compared to what can be done today, this feat seems trivial, but it’s considered a major

milestone in the field of artificial intelligence.

Over the last couple of decades, the technological advances in storage and processing power have enabled some innovative products based on machine learning, such as Netflix's recommendation engine and self-driving cars.

Machine learning is an important component of the growing field of data science. Through the use of statistical methods, algorithms are trained to make classifications or predictions, and to uncover key insights in data mining projects.

These insights subsequently drive decision making within applications and businesses, ideally impacting key growth metrics. As big data continues to expand and grow, the market demand for data scientists will increase. They will be required to help identify the most relevant business questions and the data to answer them.

Machine learning algorithms are typically created using frameworks that accelerate solution development, such as TensorFlow and PyTorch.

</p>

<h1>HOW MACHINE LEARNING WORKS</h1>

<ul type="square">

<h3>A Decision Process:

</h3>

<p> In general, machine learning algorithms are used to make a prediction or classification. Based on some input data, which can be labeled or unlabeled, your algorithm will produce an estimate about a pattern in the data.</p>

<h3>An Error Function:</h3>

<p> An error function evaluates the prediction of the model. If there are known examples, an error function can make a comparison to assess the accuracy of the model.

</p>

<h3>A Model Optimization Process</h3>

<p> If the model can fit better to the data points in the training set, then weights are adjusted to reduce the discrepancy between the known example and the model estimate. The algorithm will repeat this “evaluate and optimize” process, updating weights autonomously until a threshold of accuracy has been met.

</p>

MACHINE LEARNING CATEGORIES

<h3>Supervised machine learning</h3>

<h3>Unsupervised machine learning</h3>

<h3>Semi-supervised learning </h3>


```
  
</body>  
</body>  
</html>
```

```
<html>  
<head>  
  <h1 style="color:navy"><center>DEEP LEARNING</center></h1>  
  <style>  
    p{text-align:justify;  
      font-style:italic;  
      font-size:2em;  
    }  
    h1{font-size:3.2em;}  
  </style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  <h3><p>Deep learning, which is a subcategory of machine learning,  
  provides AI with the ability to mimic a human brain's neural network.  
  It can make sense of patterns, noise, and sources of confusion in the  
  data.
```

</p></h3>

<p>The above image depicts the three main layers of a neural network:</p>

<h4>INPUT LAYER</h4>

<h4>HIDDEN LAYER</h4>

<h4>OUTPUT LAYER</h4>

<h2 style="color:red">INPUT LAYER</h2>

<p>The images that we want to segregate go into the input layer. Arrows are drawn from the image on to the individual dots of the input layer. Each of the white dots in the yellow layer (input layer) are a pixel in the picture. These images fill the white dots in the input layer.</p>

<p>We should have a clear idea of these three layers while going through this artificial intelligence tutorial.</p>

<h2 style="color:red">HIDDEN LAYER</h2>

<p>The hidden layers are responsible for all the mathematical computations or feature extraction on our inputs. In the above image, the layers shown in orange represent the hidden layers. The lines that are seen between these layers are called ‘weights’. Each one of them usually represents a float number, or a decimal number, which is multiplied by the value in the input layer. All the weights add

up in the hidden layer. The dots in the hidden layer represent a value based on the sum of the weights. These values are then passed to the next hidden layer.</p>

<p>You may be wondering why there are multiple layers. The hidden layers function as alternatives to some degree. The more the hidden layers are, the more complex the data that goes in and what can be produced. The accuracy of the predicted output generally depends on the number of hidden layers present and the complexity of the data going in.

</p>

OUTPUT LAYER</h2>

<p>The output layer gives us segregated photos. Once the layer adds up all these weights being fed in, it'll determine if the picture is a portrait or a landscape.</p>

<pre>This prediction is based on various factors, including:

</pre>

<h3>Airline</h3>

<h3>Origin airport </h3>

<h3>Destination airport</h3>

<h3>Departure date

</h3>

Courses Available in India

</body>

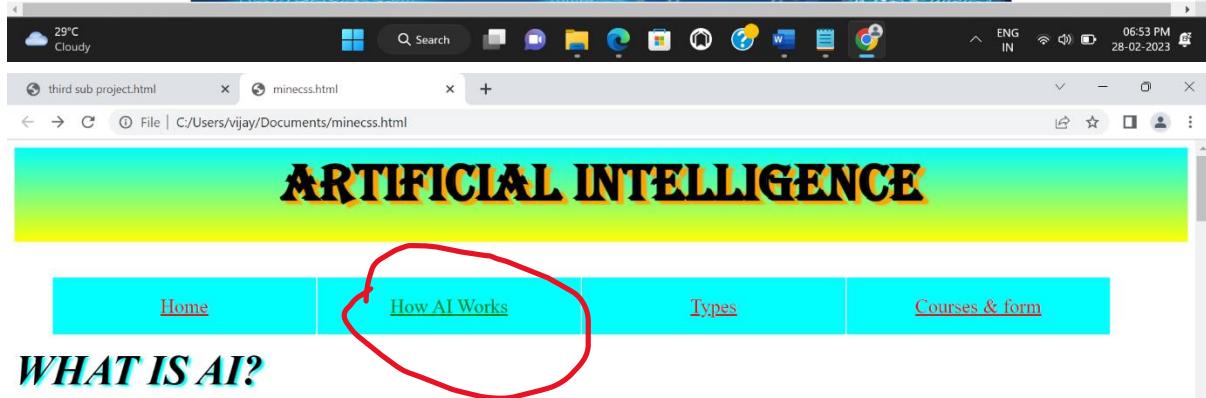
</html>

OUTPUT



WHAT IS AI?

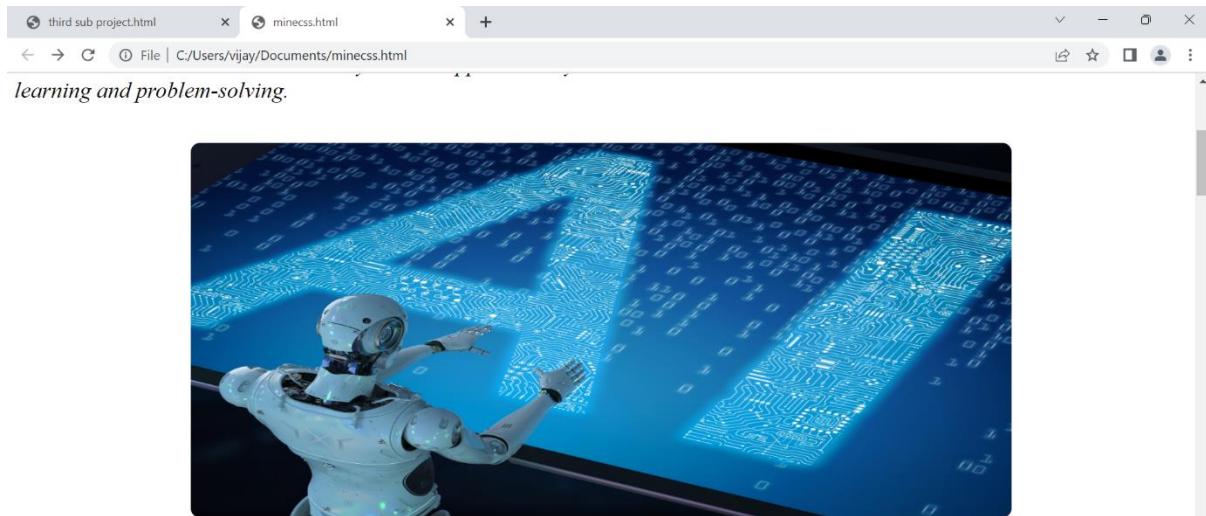
Artificial intelligence (AI) refers to the simulation of human intelligence in machines that are programmed to think like humans and mimic their actions. The term may also be applied to any machine that exhibits traits associated with a human mind such as learning and problem-solving.



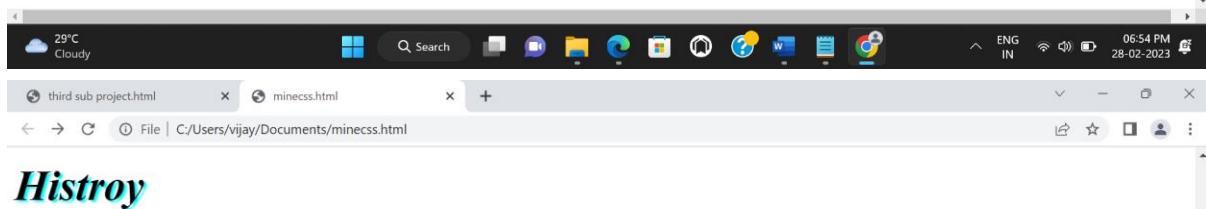
WHAT IS AI?

Artificial intelligence (AI) refers to the simulation of human intelligence in machines that are programmed to think like humans and mimic their actions. The term may also be applied to any machine that exhibits traits associated with a human mind such as learning and problem-solving.



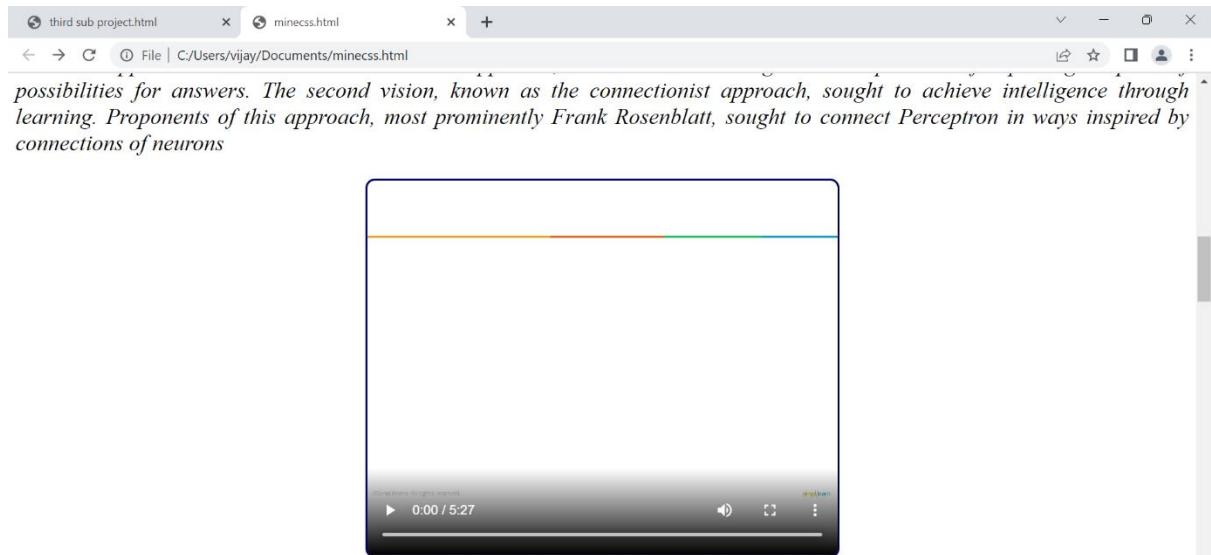


Histroy

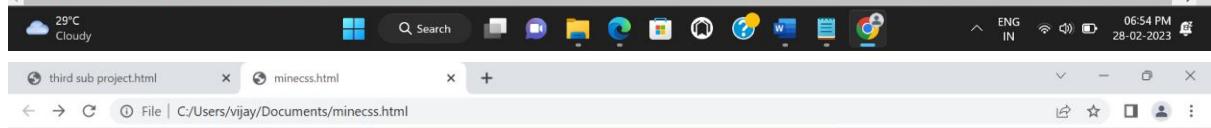


With intelligence appeared as storytelling devices in antiquity,[14] and have been common in fiction, as in Mary Shelley's Frankenstein or Karel Čapek's R.U.R.[15] These characters and their fates raised many of the same issues now discussed in the ethics of artificial intelligence.[16] The study of mechanical or "formal" reasoning began with philosophers and mathematicians in antiquity. The study of mathematical logic led directly to Alan Turing's theory of computation, which suggested that a machine, by shuffling symbols as simple as "0" and "1", could simulate any conceivable act of mathematical deduction. This insight that digital computers can simulate any process of formal reasoning is known as the Church–Turing thesis.[17] This, along with concurrent discoveries in neurobiology, information theory and cybernetics, led researchers to consider the possibility of building an electronic brain.[18] The first work that is now generally recognized as AI was McCullouch and Pitts' 1943 formal design for Turing-complete "artificial neurons".[19] By the 1950s, two visions for how to achieve machine intelligence emerged. One vision, known as Symbolic AI or GOFAI, was to use computers to create a symbolic representation of the world and systems that could reason about the world. Proponents included Allen Newell, Herbert A. Simon, and Marvin Minsky. Closely associated with this approach was the "heuristic search" approach, which likened intelligence to a problem of exploring a space of possibilities for answers. The second vision, known as the connectionist approach, sought to achieve intelligence through learning. Proponents of this approach, most prominently Frank Rosenblatt, sought to connect Perceptron in ways inspired by connections of neurons





Knowledge representation



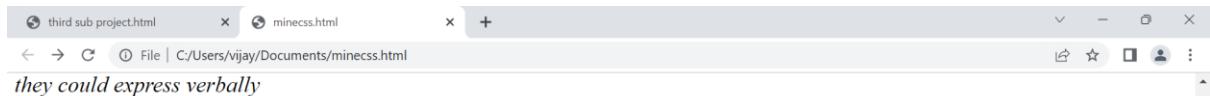
Knowledge representation

Knowledge representation and knowledge engineering[48] allow AI programs to answer questions intelligently and make deductions about real-world facts.

AI research has developed tools to represent specific domains, such as objects, properties, categories and relations between objects;[50] situations, events, states and time;[51] causes and effects;[52] knowledge about knowledge (what we know about what other people know);[53] default reasoning (things that humans assume are true until they are told differently and will remain true even when other facts are changing);[54] as well as other domains. Among the most difficult problems in AI are: the breadth of commonsense knowledge (the number of atomic facts that the average person knows is enormous);[55] and the sub-symbolic form of most commonsense knowledge (much of what people know is not represented as "facts" or "statements" that they could express verbally).

Natural language processing

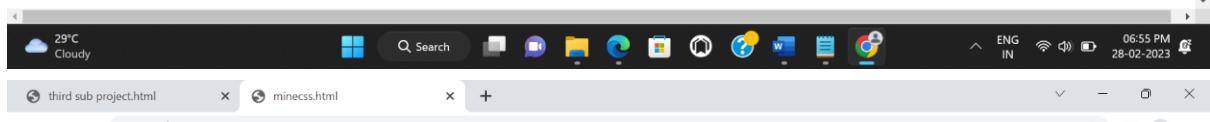




Natural language processing

- Natural language processing (NLP)[68] allows machines to read and understand human language. A sufficiently powerful natural language processing system would enable natural-language user interfaces and the acquisition of knowledge directly from human-written sources, such as newswire texts. Some straightforward applications of NLP include information retrieval, question answering and machine translation
- Symbolic AI used formal syntax to translate the deep structure of sentences into logic. This failed to produce useful applications, due to the intractability of logic[46] and the breadth of commonsense knowledge.[55] Modern statistical techniques include co-occurrence frequencies (how often one word appears near another), "Keyword spotting" (searching for a particular word to retrieve information), transformer-based deep learning (which finds patterns in text), and others.[70] They have achieved acceptable accuracy at the page or paragraph level, and, by 2019, could generate coherent text.

Types Of AI



Types Of AI

- **Reactive Machines**

Technology capable of responding to external stimuli in real time, but unable to build a memory base and store information for future use.

- **Limited Memory**

Machines that can store knowledge and use it to learn and train for future tasks.

- **Theory of Mind**

The concept of AI that can sense and respond to human emotions as well as perform the tasks of limited memory machines.

- **Self-aware**





The final stage of AI where machines can not only recognize the emotions of others, but also have a sense of self and a human-level intelligence.

A Brief History Of Artificial Intelligence

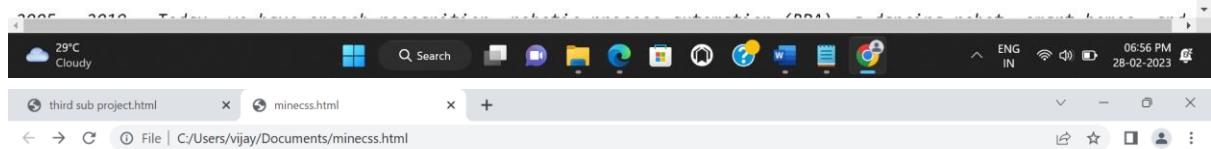
Here's a brief timeline of the past six decades of how AI evolved from its inception.

1956 - John McCarthy coined the term 'artificial intelligence' and had the first AI conference.

1969 - Shakey was the first general-purpose mobile robot built. It is now able to do things with a purpose vs. just a list of instructions.

1997 - Supercomputer 'Deep Blue' was designed, and it defeated the world champion chess player in a match. It was a massive milestone by IBM to create this large computer.

2002 - The first commercially successful robotic vacuum cleaner was created.



1956 - John McCarthy coined the term 'artificial intelligence' and had the first AI conference.

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1997 - Supercomputer 'Deep Blue' was designed, and it defeated the world champion chess player in a match. It was a massive milestone by IBM to create this large computer.

2002 - The first commercially successful robotic vacuum cleaner was created.

2005 - 2019 - Today, we have speech recognition, robotic process automation (RPA), a dancing robot, smart homes, and other innovations make their debut.

2020 - Baidu releases the LinearFold AI algorithm to medical and scientific and medical teams developing a vaccine during the early stages of the SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) pandemic. The algorithm can predict the RNA sequence of the virus in only 27 seconds, which is 120 times faster than other methods.

Ways Of Implementing AI

• Machine Learning



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Ways Of Implementing AI

- Machine Learning
- Deep Learning

**ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE VS
MACHINE LEARNING VS DEEP LEARNING**

The diagram illustrates the relationship between Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, and Deep Learning. It features three nested circles. The outermost circle is light blue and labeled '1 Artificial Intelligence'. Below it, a smaller blue circle is labeled '2 Machine Learning'. Inside that is a dark blue circle labeled '3 Deep Learning'. Each circle contains a brief description of its respective field.

- 1 Artificial Intelligence**
Development of smart systems and machines that can carry out tasks that typically require human intelligence
- 2 Machine Learning**
Creates algorithms that can learn from data and make decisions based on patterns observed
Require human intervention when decision is incorrect
- 3 Deep Learning**
Uses an artificial neural network to reach accurate conclusions without human intervention

SIMPLY EASY LEARN

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HOW AI REALLY WORKS

AI systems work by combining large sets of data with intelligent, iterative processing algorithms to learn from patterns and features in the data that they analyze. Each time an AI system runs a round of data processing, it tests and measures its own performance and develops additional expertise. Because AI never needs a break, it can run through hundreds, thousands, or even millions of tasks extremely quickly, learning a great deal in very little time, and becoming extremely capable at whatever it's being trained to accomplish. But the trick to understanding how AI truly works is understanding the idea that AI isn't just a single computer program or application, but an entire discipline, or a science. The goal of AI science is to build a computer system that is capable of modeling human behavior so that it can use human-like thinking processes to solve complex problems. To accomplish this objective, AI systems utilize a whole series of techniques and processes, as well as a vast array of different technologies. By looking at these techniques and technologies, we can begin to really understand what AI actually does, and thus, how it works, so let's take a look at those next.

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HOW IS AI BEING APPLIED?

To fully get how AI works, it's also important to understand where and how it's actually being applied. Fortunately, there are many examples of AI's use in the modern economy, including:

- 1. Retail**

AI systems are being consulted to design more effective store layouts, handle stock management, and provide shopping suggestions, like via Amazon's "You May Also Like" recommendations.

2. Healthcare

AI technology has been trained to provide personalized medicine, including giving reminders about when patients need to take their medicine and suggestions for specific treatments.

3. Manufacturing

AI solutions help forecast load and demand for factories, improving their efficiency, and allow factory managers to make better decisions about ordering materials, completion timetables, and other logistics issues.

4. Life Sciences

AI intelligence is actively applied to review complex data sets that are useful in testing new medicines, helping life science organizations get effective medicines to market faster.

5. Finance

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3. Manufacturing

AI solutions help forecast load and demand for factories, improving their efficiency, and allow factory managers to make better decisions about ordering materials, completion timetables, and other logistics issues.

4. Life Sciences

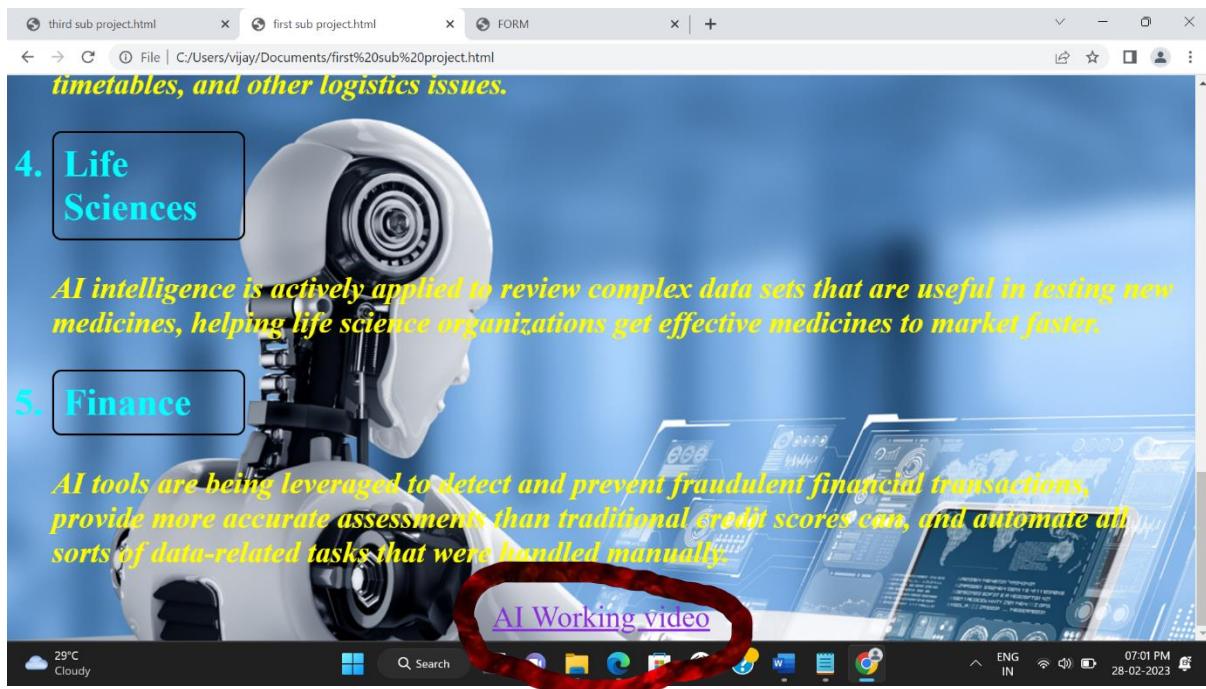
AI intelligence is actively applied to review complex data sets that are useful in testing new medicines, helping life science organizations get effective medicines to market faster.

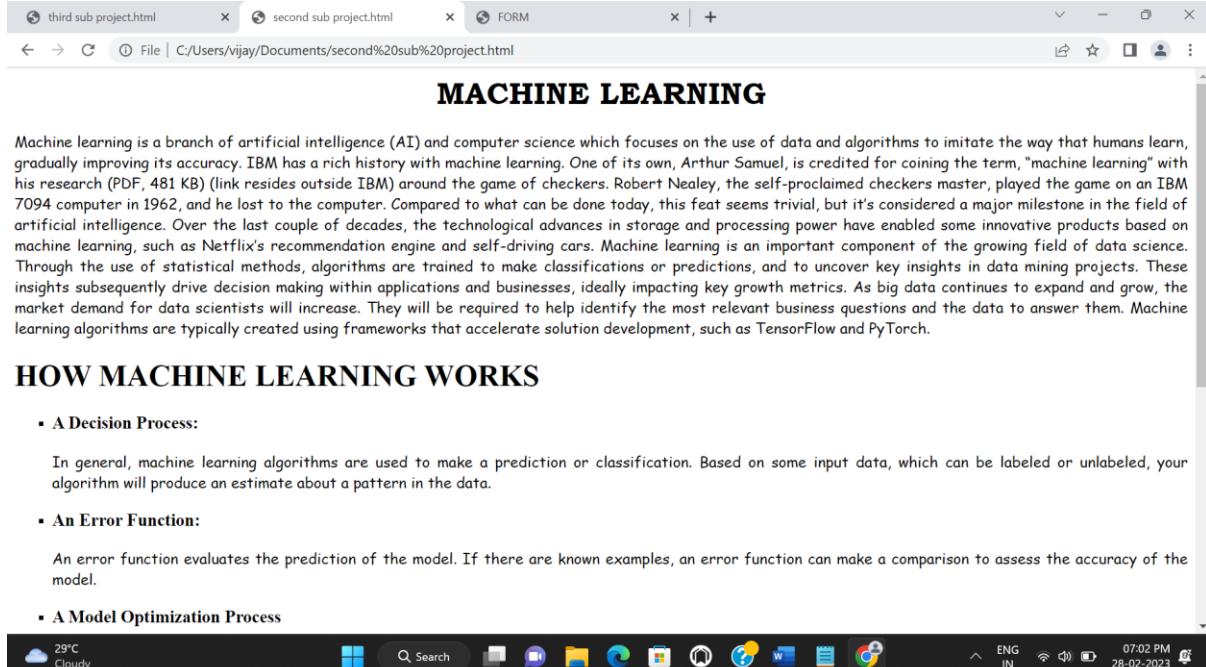
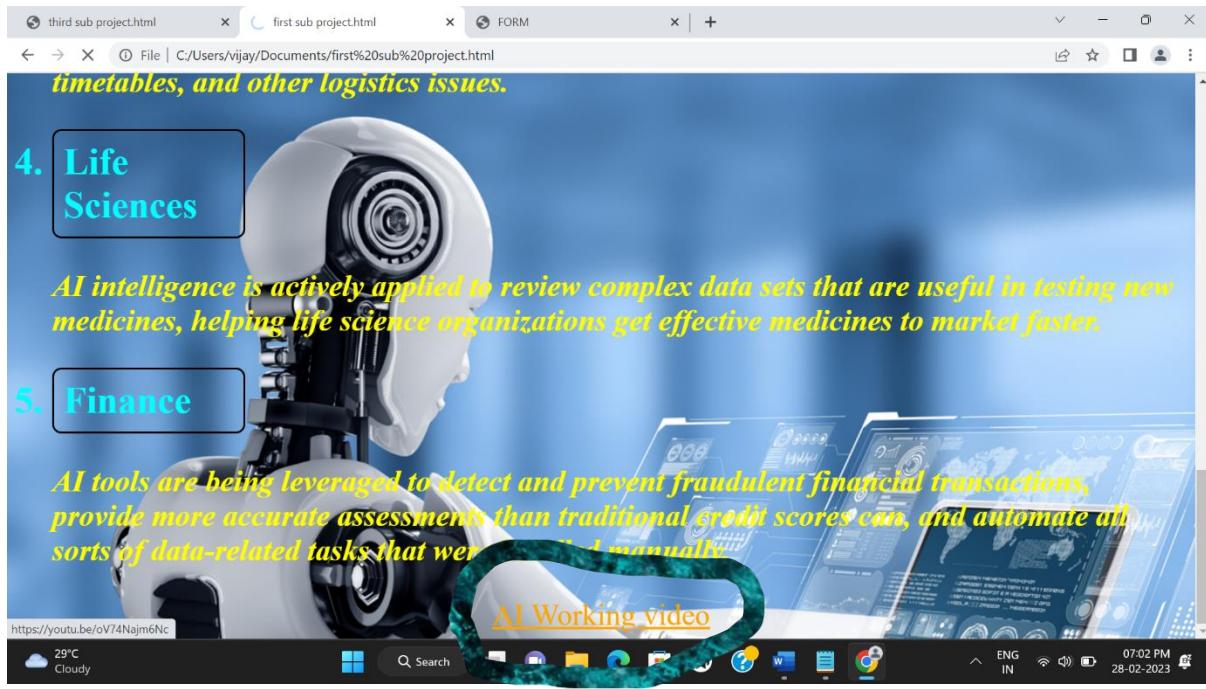
5. Finance

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File | C:/Users/vijay/Documents/second%20sub%20project.html

- An Error Function:
An error function evaluates the prediction of the model. If there are known examples, an error function can make a comparison to assess the accuracy of the model.
- A Model Optimization Process
If the model can fit better to the data points in the training set, then weights are adjusted to reduce the discrepancy between the known example and the model estimate. The algorithm will repeat this "evaluate and optimize" process, updating weights autonomously until a threshold of accuracy has been met.

MACHINE LEARNING CATEGORIES

1. Supervised machine learning
2. Unsupervised machine learning
3. Semi-supervised learning

The diagram illustrates the types of machine learning. It starts with 'Types of Machine Learning' at the top, which branches into three main categories: 'Supervised Learning', 'Unsupervised Learning', and 'Reinforcement Learning'. 'Supervised Learning' includes 'Classification' (Fraud detection, Email/Spam Detection, Disease, Image Classification) and 'Regression' (Risk Assessment, Score Prediction). 'Unsupervised Learning' includes 'Dimensionality Reduction' (Text Mining, Face Recognition, Big Data Analysis, Image Recognition) and 'Clustering' (Biology, City Planning, Targeted Marketing). 'Reinforcement Learning' includes 'Games' (Chess, Go), 'Robotics' (Manufacturing, Inventory Management), and 'Autonomous Navigation'.

29°C Cloudy Search FORM

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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Home How AI Works Types Courses & form

WHAT IS AI?

Machine Learning

Deep Learning

Artificial intelligence (AI) refers to the simulation of human intelligence in machines that are programmed to think like humans and mimic their actions. The term may also be applied to any machine that exhibits traits associated with a human mind such as learning and problem-solving.

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Cloudy Search FORM

FORM

third sub project.html my form .html minecss.html

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APPLICATION FORM

Personal Details

Name:

Age:

College:

Email:

Password:

Mobile no:

Gender: Male Female

Address:

Education Details

programme: BE ME

languages: C C++ Python

30°C Mostly cloudy Search File minecss.html 06:07 PM 28-02-2023 ENG IN

third sub project.html my form .html minecss.html

File | C:/Users/vijay/Documents/my%20form%20.html

College:

Email:

Password:

Mobile no:

Gender: Male Female

Address:

Education Details

programme: BE ME

languages: C C++ Python

Courses and Place: Artificial intelligence India United states Other countries

register
submit

30°C Mostly cloudy Search File minecss.html 06:07 PM 28-02-2023 ENG IN

BOOTSTRAP

<html>

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initial-scale=1">
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/bootstrap.min.css">
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href="http://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/3.3.5/css/
bootstrap.min.css">

<script
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y.min.js"></script>
<script
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<script
src="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/4.5.2/js/b
ootstrap.min.js"></script>
<style>
#img{width:50%;
height:70%;
border-radius:10px;}
p{text-align:justify;
```



```
<div class="progress-bar progress-bar-danger progress-bar-striped active" role="progressbar" style="width:100%;">
<center><h5><b>Let's eat spicy</b></h5></center> </div>
</div></div>

<div class="container-fluid bg-info text-default">
<center><h1 id="home">Spicy Hut</h1></center>
</div><br>

<div class="container bg-light">
<p id="top">Spicy foods are tasty and they give your tongue a little zing or a fiery blast when you eat them. Many spicy foods supply key vitamins and minerals, such as fiber and vitamin A, that you need for good health. They also contain compounds that might protect you from certain health problems. If you can stand the heat, add spicy foods to your diet to reap these benefits.
</p>
<h2>Garlic is Zesty</h2>
<p>Though nowhere near as spicy as the spiciest peppers, garlic has a bit of a kick, especially when it's eaten raw. Allicin is the compound in garlic that gives it the zing. It's also the compound that gives garlic such impressive health benefits. According to Michael T. Murray, author of The Encyclopedia of Healing Foods, the allicin in garlic may have the power to fight off infections such as the common cold and the flu. Murray also notes that allicin might fight more serious infection such as tuberculosis and botulism, but there's no
```

convincing research yet that supports this. Add a kick to tossed green salads, tacos and burritos by sprinkling fresh, raw garlic on top.

```
</p></div>

</div>

<br>

<center></center>

<br>

<div class="container">

<h3 id="stat"><b>Startes</b></h3>

<br>

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cellpadding="3" cellspacing="4">

<thead class="table-danger">

<tr>

<th colspan="2">Startes Dishes</th>

<th>Amount</th>

</tr>

</thead>

<tbody class="table-primary">

<tr>
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<td>Paneer Tikka</td>	<td>₹ 180</td>
</tr>	
<tr>	
<td>Gobi 65</td>	<td>₹ 165</td>
</tr>	
<tr>	
<td>Veg pakoda</td>	<td>₹ 60</td>
</tr>	
<tr>	
<td>Mirchi baji</td>	<td>₹ 50</td>
</tr>	
<tr>	
<td>Cutlett</td>	<td>₹ 80</td>
</tr>	
</table>	
</tr>	
</table>	

```
<br>
<br>
<h3 id="main"><b>Main Dishes</b></h3>
<br>
<table class="table table-bordered table-hover table-responsive-sm table-responsive-md" cellpadding="3" cellspacing="4">
<thead class="table-danger">
<tr>
<th>Main dishes</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody class="table-info">
<tr>
<td>Veg Fried Rice</td>
<td>₹ 180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schezwan Fried Rice</td>
<td>₹ 165</td>
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
<td>Veg Briyani</td>
<td>₹ 140</td>
</tr>

<tr>
<td>Chicken Fried Rice</td>
<td>₹ 220</td>
</tr>

<tr>
<td>Chicken Noodles</td>
<td>₹ 280</td>
</tr>

<tr>
<td>Schezwan CHicken rice</td>
<td>₹ 190</td>
</tr>

<tr>
<td>Chicken Fry</td>
<td>₹ 210</td>
</tr>

</table>

</div>
```

```
<center></center>
```

```
<br>
```

```
<div class="container">
```

```
<h3 id="manage"><b>FOOD</b></h3>
```

```
<br>
```

```
<div class="container border" >
```

```
<div class="row ">
```

```
 <div class="col-md-6 col-sm-4 col-lg-push-6 border bg-
danger">
```

```
 <h3>SPICY FOOD</h3>
```

```
 <div class="row border bg-info">
```

Hot peppers are among the most well-known spicy foods and their heat is thanks to a compound called capsaicin. According to the University of Maryland Medical Center, capsaicin might be useful as a pain reliever and it's been used to treat certain maladies such as digestive problems, poor appetite and circulatory disorders. The more capsaicin a pepper contains, the spicier it will taste and the higher of a Scoville rating it has, Byoung-Cheol Kang and Chittaranjan Kole note in their book "Genetics, Genomics and Breeding of Peppers and Eggplants." Scoville ratings rank peppers according to their heat. Sweet bell peppers are at

the bottom of the list with no spice at all, while jalapeno peppers come at a Scoville rating between 500 and 5,000. A Thai chili pepper has a Scoville rating between 50,000 and 150,000, while one of the spiciest peppers is the bhut jolokia, which has a ranking of 1,001,304.

</div>

</div>

<div class="col-md-6 col-sm-8 col-lg-pull-6 border bg-warning">

<h3>Explanation </h3>

<div class="row border bg-success">

Though nowhere near as spicy as the spiciest peppers, garlic has a bit of a kick, especially when it's eaten raw. Allicin is the compound in garlic that gives it the zing. It's also the compound that gives garlic such impressive health benefits.

According to Michael T. Murray, author of *The Encyclopedia of Healing Foods*, the allicin in garlic may have the power to fight off infections such as the common cold and the flu.

Murray also notes that allicin might fight more serious infection such as tuberculosis and botulism, but there's no convincing research yet that supports this. Add a kick to tossed green salads, tacos and burritos by sprinkling fresh, raw garlic on top.

```
</div>

</div>

</div>

</div></div>

<br><div class="container">

<nav class="navbar navbar-default navbar-fixed-top">
<div class="container bg-info">
<div class="navbar-header">

    <button type="button" class="navbar-toggle" data-toggle="collapse" data-target="#mynavbar" >
        <span class="icon-bar"></span>
        <span class="icon-bar"></span>
        <span class="icon-bar"></span>
        <span class="icon-bar"></span>
        <span class="icon-bar"></span>
    </button>
<a class="navbar-brand" href="#">Menu</a>
</div>
<div class="collapse navbar-collapse" id="mynavbar">
<ul class="nav navbar-nav">
```

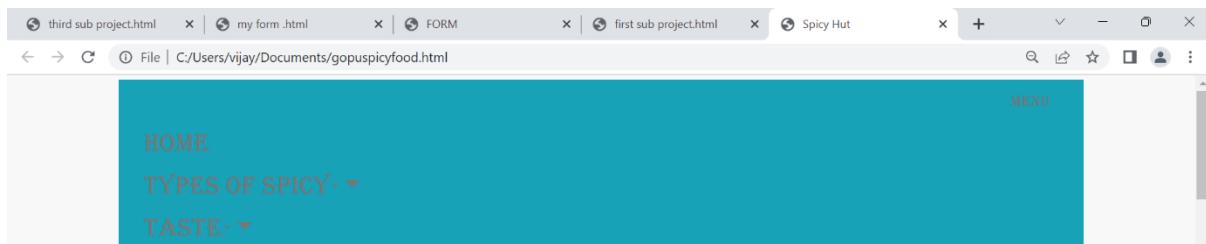
```
<li><a href="#">Home</a></li>

<li class="dropdown">
    <a href="#" class="dropdown-toggle" data-
        toggle="dropdown">Types of SPicy<span
        class="caret"></span></a>
    <ul class="dropdown-menu">
        <li><a href="#">Non-veg</a></li>
        <li><a href="#">VEG</a></li>
    </ul>
</li>

<li class="dropdown">
    <a href="#" class="dropdown-toggle" data-
        toggle="dropdown">Taste<span class="caret"></span></a>
    <ul class="dropdown-menu">
        <li><a href="#">Little Spicy</a></li>
        <li><a href="#">Over Spicy</a></li>
    </ul>
</li>
</ul>
</div>
</div>
</nav>
<br>
```

```
<div class="alert alert-info">  
    <center><strong><b>Eat's spicy!</b></strong>&nbsp;but  
    eat's healthy  
</div>  
  
<br>  
  
</body>  
</html>
```

OUTPUT:



Let's eat spicy

Spicy Hut

Spicy foods are tasty and they give your tongue a little zing or a fiery blast when you eat them. Many spicy foods supply key vitamins and minerals, such as fiber and vitamin A, that you need for good health. They also contain compounds that might protect you from certain health problems. If you can stand the heat, add spicy foods to your diet to reap these benefits.

Garlic is Zesty

28°C Mostly cloudy

gopuspicyfood - Notepad

File Edit View

```
Spicy foods are tasty and they give your tongue a little zing or a fiery blast when you eat them. Many spicy foods supply key vitamins and minerals, such as fiber and vitamin A, that you need for good health. They also contain compounds that might protect you from certain health problems. If you can stand the heat, add spicy foods to your diet to reap these benefits.
```

Ln 83, Col 6 | 10% | Windows (CRLF) | UTF-8

28°C Mostly cloudy

Let's eat spicy

Spicy Hut

Spicy foods are tasty and they give your tongue a little zing or a fiery blast when you eat them. Many spicy foods supply key vitamins and minerals, such as fiber and vitamin A, that you need for good health. They also contain compounds that might protect you from certain health.

third sub project.html x | my form .html x | FORM x | first sub project.html x | Spicy Hut x + - o ×

← → C File | C:/Users/vijay/Documents/gopuspicyfood.html

HOME
TYPES OF SPICY- ▾
TASTE- ▾

Garlic is Zesty

Though nowhere near as spicy as the spiciest peppers, garlic has a bit of a kick, especially when it's eaten raw. Allicin is the compound in garlic that gives it the zing. It's also the compound that gives garlic such impressive health benefits. According to Michael T. Murray, author of The Encyclopedia of Healing Foods, the allicin in garlic may have the power to fight off infections such as the common cold and the flu. Murray also notes that allicin might fight more serious infection such as tuberculosis and botulism, but there's no convincing research yet that supports this. Add a kick to tossed green salads, tacos and burritos by sprinkling fresh, raw garlic on top.

28°C Mostly cloudy

Search

ENG IN 07:31 PM 28-02-2023

third sub project.html x | my form .html x | FORM x | first sub project.html x | Spicy Hut x + - o ×

← → C File | C:/Users/vijay/Documents/gopuspicyfood.html

HOME
TYPES OF SPICY- ▾
TASTE- ▾



The screenshot shows a web browser window with multiple tabs open. The active tab displays a menu for 'Spicy Hut'. The header includes 'HOME', 'TYPES OF SPICY - ▾', and 'TASTE - ▾'. A 'MENU' link is located in the top right corner. The main content area is titled 'Startes' and contains a table:

Startes Dishes	Amount
Paneer Tikka	₹ 180
Gobi 65	₹ 165
Veg pakoda	₹ 60
Mirchi bajji	₹ 50
Cutlett	₹ 80

Main Dishes

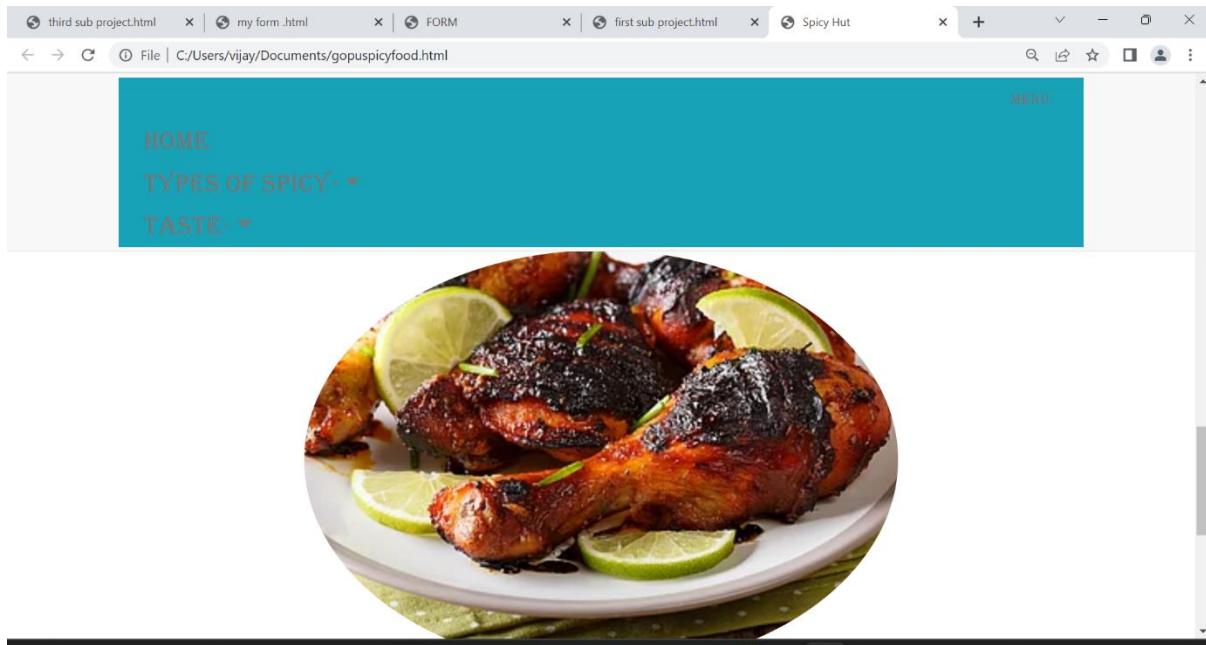
The screenshot shows a web browser window with multiple tabs open. The active tab displays a menu for 'Spicy Hut'. The header includes 'HOME', 'TYPES OF SPICY - ▾', and 'TASTE - ▾'. A 'MENU' link is located in the top right corner. The main content area is titled 'Main Dishes' and contains a table:

Main dishes	Amount
Veg Fried Rice	₹ 180
Schezwan Fried Rice	₹ 165
Veg Briyani	₹ 140
Chicken Fried Rice	₹ 220
Chicken Noodles	₹ 280
Schezwan CHicken rice	₹ 190
Chicken Fry	₹ 210

Main Dishes

The screenshot shows a web browser window with multiple tabs open. The active tab displays a menu for 'Spicy Hut'. The header includes 'HOME', 'TYPES OF SPICY - ▾', and 'TASTE - ▾'. A 'MENU' link is located in the top right corner. The main content area is titled 'Main Dishes' and contains a table:

Main dishes	Amount
Veg Fried Rice	₹ 180
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Schezwan CHicken rice	₹ 190
Chicken Fry	₹ 210



28°C Mostly cloudy

28-02-2023 07:32 PM

A screenshot of a Windows desktop with a web browser open. The browser has four tabs: 'third sub project.html', 'my form .html', 'FORM', and 'Spicy Hut'. The 'Spicy Hut' tab is active, displaying a teal header with 'HOME', 'TYPES OF SPICY - ▾', and 'TASTE - ▾' menu items. Below the header is a section titled 'FOOD' containing a table. The table has two columns: 'Explanation' (yellow background) and 'SPICY FOOD' (red background). The 'Explanation' column contains text about garlic's health benefits. The 'SPICY FOOD' column contains text about hot peppers and their Scoville ratings. A blue footer bar at the bottom of the page says 'Eat's spicy! but eat's healthy'.

gopuspicyfood - Notepad

File Edit View

```
Ln 83, Col 6 | 10% | Windows (CRLF) | UTF-8
```

28°C Mostly cloudy

gopuspicyfood - Notepad

File Edit View

```
Ln 83, Col 6 | 10% | Windows (CRLF) | UTF-8
```

28°C Mostly cloudy

Starters Dishes

Starters Dishes	Amount
Paneer Tikka	₹ 180
Gobi 65	₹ 165
Veg pakoda	₹ 60
Mirchi bajji	₹ 50
Cutlett	₹ 80

Main Dishes

Main dishes	Amount
Veg Fried Rice	₹ 180
Schezwan Fried Rice	₹ 165
Veg Briyani	₹ 140
Chicken Fried Rice	₹ 220

SPICY FOOD

Explanation

Though nowhere near as spicy as the spiciest peppers, garlic has a bit of a kick, especially when it's eaten raw. Allicin is the compound in garlic that gives it the zing. It's also the compound that gives garlic such impressive health benefits. According to Michael T. Murray, author of *The Encyclopedia of Healing Foods*, the allicin in garlic may have the power to fight off infections such as the common cold and the flu. Murray also notes that allicin might fight more serious infection such as tuberculosis and botulism, but there's no convincing research yet that supports this. Add a kick to tossed green salads, tacos and burritos by sprinkling fresh, raw garlic on top.

FORM

<html>

<head>

<title>FORM</title>

```
<meta charset="utf-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width,
initial-scale=1">
<link rel="stylesheet"
href="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/3.4.1/css
/bootstrap.min.css">
<script
src="https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/3.6.0/jquery.min.js"></script>
<script
src="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/3.4.1/js/bootstrap.min.js"></script>
</head>
<body class="bg-info">

<div class="container">
<h2>SPICY FOOD</h2>
<form>
<div class="form-group">
<label for="usr">Name:</label>
<input type="text" class="form-control" id="usr"
placeholder="Fill your name">
</div>
<div class="form-group">
```

```
<label for="email">Email:</label>
<input type="email" class="form-control" id="email"
placeholder="Fill your e-mail">
</div>
<div class="container">
<div class="form-group">
<label for="comment">Your feedback</label>
<textarea class="form-control" rows="5"
id="comment"></textarea>
</div>
<div class="container">
<div class="checkbox">
<label for="name"><b>Your favourite spicy
food</b></label>
<div class="checkbox">
<label><input type="checkbox" value="">Fish
fry</label>
</div>
<label><input type="checkbox" value="">Chicken
briyani</label>
```

```
</div>
<br></div>
<label for="name">What's your favourite Gravy </label>
<div class="radio">
  <label>
    <input type="radio" name="optionsRadios"
id="optionsRadios1"
      value="option1"> Egg
  </label>
</div>
<div class="radio">
  <label>
    <input type="radio" name="optionsRadios"
id="optionsRadios2"
      value="option2">
      Fish
  </label>
</div></div>
</div>
<div class="container">
<button type="button" class="btn btn-warning btn-lg btn-block">Submit</button>
</form>
```

</div>

</div>

</body>

</html>

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Edge browser window with multiple tabs open at the top. The active tab displays a survey form titled "SPICY FOOD". The form includes fields for "Name" (with placeholder "Fill your name"), "Email" (with placeholder "Fill your e-mail"), and "Your feedback" (a large text area). Below these, there's a section for "Your favourite spicy food" with two options: "Fish fry" and "Chicken briyani", each with an empty checkbox. Another section asks "What's your favourite Gravy" with two radio button options: "Egg" and "Fish". At the bottom right of the form is a yellow "Submit" button. The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows various pinned icons and the system tray on the right.

STHANK YOU!!!