2021-02-21 19:03:50 INFO root - Rasa server is up and running.

Bot loaded. Type a message and press enter (use '/stop' to exit):

Your input -> hi

Hi! How can I help you today? I am Impulso, I can talk about everything AI

Here are few topics we can talk about!

- reinforcement learning,

- data science,

- machine learning,

- python (programming language),

- artificial intelligence

Which topic would you like to discuss?

Your input -> I would love to know about python?

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Python is an interpreted, high-level and general-purpose programming language. Python`s design philosophy emphasizes code readability with its notable use of significant whitespace. Its language constructs and object-oriented approach aim to help programmers write clear, logical code for small and large-scale projects.Python is dynamically typed and garbage-collected. It supports multiple programming paradigms, including structured (particularly, procedural), object-oriented, and functional programming. Python is often described as a `batteries included` language due to its comprehensive standard library.Python was created in the late 1980s, and first released in 1991, by Guido van Rossum as a successor to the ABC programming language. Python 2.0, released in 2000, introduced new features, such as list comprehensions, and a garbage collection system with reference counting, and was discontinued with version 2.7 in 2020. Python 3.0, released in 2008, was a major revision of the language that is not completely backward-compatible and much Python 2 code does not run unmodified on Python 3. With Python 2`s end-of-life, only Python 3.6.x and later are supported, with older versions still supporting e.g. Windows 7 (and old installers not restricted to 64-bit Windows). • Python interpreters are supported for mainstream operating systems and available for a few more (and in the past supported many more). A global community of programmers develops and maintains CPython, a free and open-source reference implementation. A non-profit organization, the Python Software Foundation, manages and directs resources for Python and CPython development. • As of December 2020 Python ranked third in TIOBE’s index of most popular programming languages, behind C and Java.

Would you like to continue on Python (programming language)(yes/no)?

Your input -> ok sure

In Python (programming language), You can also learn about,

- implementations,

- uses,

- languages influenced by python,

- development environments,

- introduction,

- syntax and semantics,

- design philosophy and features,

- history,

- development,

- programming examples,

- naming,

- libraries,

- api documentation generators

What more would you like to know more about Python (programming language)?

Your input -> how about syntax and semantics?

>>

design philosophy and features:

Python is a multi-paradigm programming language. Object-oriented programming and structured programming are fully supported, and many of its features support functional programming and aspect-oriented programming (including by metaprogramming and metaobjects (magic methods)). Many other paradigms are supported via extensions, including design by contract and logic programming.Python uses dynamic typing and a combination of reference counting and a cycle-detecting garbage collector for memory management. It also features dynamic name resolution (late binding), which binds method and variable names during program execution. Python`s design offers some support for functional programming in the Lisp tradition. It has filter, map, and reduce functions; list comprehensions, dictionaries, sets, and generator expressions. The standard library has two modules (itertools and functools) that implement functional tools borrowed from Haskell and Standard ML.The language`s core philosophy is summarized in the document The Zen of Python (PEP 20), which includes aphorisms such as: Beautiful is better than ugly. Readability counts.Rather than having all of its functionality built into its core, Python was designed to be highly extensible. Van Rossum`s vision of a small core language with a large standard library and easily extensible interpreter stemmed from his frustrations with ABC, which espoused the opposite approach.Python strives for a simpler, less-cluttered syntax and grammar while giving developers a choice in their coding methodology. In contrast to Perl`s `there is more than one way to do it` motto, Python embraces a `there should be one—and preferably only one—obvious way to do it` design philosophy. Alex Martelli, a Fellow at the Python Software Foundation and Python book author, writes that `To describe something as `clever` is not considered a compliment in the Python culture. `Python`s developers strive to avoid premature optimization, and reject patches to non-critical parts of the CPython reference implementation that would offer marginal increases in speed at the cost of clarity. When speed is important, a Python programmer can move time-critical functions to extension modules written in languages such as C, or use PyPy, a just-in-time compiler. Cython is also available, which translates a Python script into C and makes direct C-level API calls into the Python interpreter. An important goal of Python`s developers is keeping it fun to use. This is reflected in the language`s name—a tribute to the British comedy group Monty Python—and in occasionally playful approaches to tutorials and reference materials, such as examples that refer to spam and eggs (from a famous Monty Python sketch) instead of the standard foo and bar.A common neologism in the Python community is pythonic, which can have a wide range of meanings related to program style. To say that code is pythonic is to say that it uses Python idioms well, that it is natural or shows fluency in the language, that it conforms with Python`s minimalist philosophy and emphasis on readability. In contrast, code that is difficult to understand or reads like a rough transcription from another programming language is called unpythonic. Users and admirers of Python, especially those considered knowledgeable or experienced, are often referred to as Pythonistas.

Are we on right path exploring Python (programming language)? or you are bored of this topic? :) pls if I should continue..

Your input -> thank you

Thank you for your time!

Here are few topics we can talk about!

- machine learning,

- python (programming language),

- data science,

- artificial intelligence,

- reinforcement learning

Which topic would you like to discuss?

Your input -> lets talk about machine learning

>>

Machine learning (ML) is the study of computer algorithms that improve automatically through experience. It is seen as a subset of artificial intelligence. Machine learning algorithms build a model based on sample data, known as `training data`, in order to make predictions or decisions without being explicitly programmed to do so. Machine learning algorithms are used in a wide variety of applications, such as email filtering and computer vision, where it is difficult or unfeasible to develop conventional algorithms to perform the needed tasks. • A subset of machine learning is closely related to computational statistics, which focuses on making predictions using computers; but not all machine learning is statistical learning. The study of mathematical optimization delivers methods, theory and application domains to the field of machine learning. Data mining is a related field of study, focusing on exploratory data analysis through unsupervised learning. In its application across business problems, machine learning is also referred to as predictive analytics.

Would you like to continue on machine learning(yes/no)?

Your input -> can you tell me about latest research in this field

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Here is an interesting article,

- Natural Language Processing for programmers part 1 [link : https://worldwritable.com/natural-language-processing-for-programmers-c21a4aff3cb9]

I am new with humans, so still learning :) Am I on right path?

Your input -> good find!

Thank you, I am glad I could be of help!

Would you like to continue learning on this topic ( machine learning)? yes/no?

Your input -> yep

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You might like this too..

- SVM Parameter Tuning in Scikit Learn using GridSearchCV [link : https://medium.com/@aneesha/svm-parameter-tuning-in-scikit-learn-using-gridsearchcv-2413c02125a0]

Which point would you like to know about in machine learning?