**DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT**

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| **Date:** | 22 May 2020 | **Name:** | Anupama J S |
| **Course:** | TCS ion | **USN:** | 4AL16EC005 |
| **Topic:** | 1. Understand artificial intelligence | **Semester & Section:** | 8th sem “A”section |
| **Github Repository:** | AnupamaJS |  |  |

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| **FORENOON SESSION DETAILS** |
| **Image of session**    C:\Users\User\Pictures\Screenshots\Screenshot (193).png |
| **Report – Report can be typed or hand written for up to two pages.**  **ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE**  In computer science, artificial intelligence (AI), sometimes called machine intelligence, is intelligence demonstrated by machines, in contrast to the natural intelligence displayed by humans and animals. Leading AI textbooks define the field as the study of "intelligent agents": any device that perceives its environment and takes actions that maximize its chance of successfully achieving its goals. Colloquially, the term "artificial intelligence" is often used to describe machines (or computers) that mimic "cognitive" functions that humans associate with the human mind, such as "learning" and "problem solving”.  As machines become increasingly capable, tasks considered to require "intelligence" are often removed from the definition of AI, a phenomenon known as the AI effect. A quip in Tesler's Theorem says "AI is whatever hasn't been done yet."For instance, optical character recognition is frequently excluded from things considered to be AI, having become a routine technology. Modern machine capabilities generally classified as AI include successfully understanding human speech, competing at the highest level in strategic game systems (such as chess and Go),autonomously operating cars, intelligent routing in content delivery networks, and military simulations.  Artificial intelligence was founded as an academic discipline in 1955, and in the years since has experienced several waves of optimism, followed by disappointment and the loss of funding (known as an "AI winter"), followed by new approaches, success and renewed funding. For most of its history, AI research has been divided into sub-fields that often fail to communicate with each other. These sub-fields are based on technical considerations, such as particular goals (e.g. "robotics" or "machine learning"), the use of particular tools ("logic" or artificial neural networks), or deep philosophical differences. Sub-fields have also been based on social factors (particular institutions or the work of particular researchers).  The intelligence is intangible. It is composed of  •Reasoning  •Learning  •Problem Solving  •Perception  •Linguistic Intelligence |

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| **Date:** | 22 May 2020 | **Name:** | Anupama J S |
| **Course:** | Python | **USN:** | 4AL16EC005 |
| **Topic:** | 1. Data analysis with Pandas | **Semester & Section:** | 8th sem “A”section |
| **Github Repository:** | AnupamaJS |  |  |
| **AFTERNOON SESSION DETAILS** | | | |
| **Image of session** | | | |
| **Report – Report can be typed or hand written for up to two pages.**  Pandas DataFrames  Pandas is a high-level data manipulation tool developed by Wes McKinney. It is built on the Numpy package and its key data structure is called the DataFrame. DataFrames allow you to store and manipulate tabular data in rows of observations and columns of variables.  There are several ways to create a DataFrame. One way way is to use a dictionary. For example:  dict = {"country": ["Brazil", "Russia", "India", "China", "South Africa"],  "capital": ["Brasilia", "Moscow", "New Dehli", "Beijing", "Pretoria"],  "area": [8.516, 17.10, 3.286, 9.597, 1.221],  "population": [200.4, 143.5, 1252, 1357, 52.98] }  import pandas as pd  brics = pd.DataFrame(dict)  print(brics) | | | |