**DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT**

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| **Date:** | **22/05/2020** | **Name:** | **DHAMINI C L** |
| **Course:** | **TCS ION LEARNING** | **USN:** | **4AL17EC025** |
| **Topic:** | Understand Accounting Fundamentals  Gain Foundational Skills in IT   Understand Artificial Intelligence (AI) 1,2 | **Semester & Section:** | **6TH & A** |
| **Github Repository:** | **DHAMINI-CL-Course** |  |  |

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| **FORENOON SESSION DETAILS** |
| **Image of session** |
| **Report – Report can be typed or hand written for up to two pages.**   AI is concerned with the design of intelligence in artificial device. This definition was coined  by McCarthy in 1956.  • Approaches to AI:  ✓ Thought /Reasoning versus Behavior.  ✓ Human like performance versus Ideal performance (rationality).  • A Turing Test is a method of inquiry in artificial intelligence (AI) for determining whether or  not a computer is capable of thinking like a human being. The test is named after Alan Turing,  the founder of the Turing Test and an English computer scientist, cryptanalyst,  mathematician and theoretical biologist.  • Turing test: Result  ✓ If the interrogator cannot reliably distinguish the human from the computer then the  computer does possess artificial intelligence.  • Intelligent entities need to be able to do both ‘mundane’ and ‘expert’ tasks.  • Application of AI:  ✓ Computer vision.  ✓ Image recognition.  ✓ Robotics.  ✓ Language processing.  ✓ Speech processing.  • Foundations required for AI – Philosophy, Mathematics, Computer Engineering, Psychology,  Biology, Economics, Linguistics, etc.  **Understand Artificial Intelligence (AI) - Part 2**  • Agents operate in an environment and have their own goals to perform**.**  • Agents perceives its environment through sensors and acts upon its environment through  actuators/effectors.  • Example for agents:  ✓ Human – Eyes, Ears, Skin, Taste buds, etc. are sensors. Hands, Fingers, Legs, Mouth,  etc. are effectors.  ✓ Robots – Camera, Infrared, Bumper, etc. are sensors. Grippers, Wheels, Lights,  Speakers, etc. are actuators.  • An ideal agent always chooses the action which maximizes its expected performance, given  its percept sequence so far.  • An autonomous agent uses its own experience rather than built-in knowledge of the  environment by the designer.  • An agent program maps from percept to action and updates its internal state. |

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| **Date:22/5/2020** |  | **Name: DHAMINI C L** |  | |
| **Course:PYTHON** |  | **USN:4AL17EC025** |  | |
| **Topic:PROCESS USER INPUT** |  | **Semester & Section:6TH A SEC** |  | |
| **AFTERNOON SESSION DETAILS** | | | |
| **Image of session** | | | |
| **Report – Report can be typed or hand written for up to two pages.**  Example  Insert the price inside the placeholder, the price should be in fixed point, two-decimal format:  txt = "For only {price:.2f} dollars!" print(txt.format(price = 49))  [Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/python/trypython.asp?filename=demo_ref_string_format)  Definition and Usage  The format() method formats the specified value(s) and insert them inside the string's placeholder.  The placeholder is defined using curly brackets: {}. Read more about the placeholders in the Placeholder section below.  The format() method returns the formatted string.  Syntax  *string*.format(*value1, value2...*)  Parameter Values   |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Parameter** | **Description** | | *value1, value2...* | Required. One or more values that should be formatted and inserted in the string. The values can be A number specifying the position of the element you want to remove.  The values are either a list of values separated by commas, a key=value list, or a combination of both.  The values can be of any data type. |   The Placeholders  The placeholders can be identified using named indexes {price}, numbered indexes {0}, or even empty placeholders {}. | | | |