**DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT**

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| **Date:** | 22 MAY 2020 | **Name:** | **Persis P** |
| **Course:** | TCS ION – CAREER EDGE | **USN:** | **4AL17EC069** |
| **Topic:** | UNDERSTAND AI – PART 1,2 FINAL ASSESMENT | **Semester & Section:** | **6th sem & B sec** |
| **Github Repository:** | **Persis-P** |  |  |

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| **FORENOON SESSION DETAILS** |
| **Image of session** |
| Report – Report can be typed or hand written for up to two pages.    WHAT IS ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI)?  Back in the 1950s, the fathers of the field [Minsky](http://web.media.mit.edu/~minsky/) and [McCarthy,](http://www-formal.stanford.edu/jmc/) described artificial intelligence as any task performed by a program or a machine that, if a human carried out the same activity, we would say the human had to apply intelligence to accomplish the task.  That obviously is a fairly broad definition, which is why you will sometimes see arguments over whether something is truly AI or not.  AI systems will typically demonstrate at least some of the following behaviours associated with human intelligence: planning, learning, reasoning, problem solving, knowledge representation, perception, motion, and manipulation and, to a lesser extent, social intelligence and creativity.  WHAT ARE THE USES FOR AI?  AI is ubiquitous today, used to recommend what you should buy next online, to understand what you say to virtual assistants such as [Amazon's Alexa and Apple's Siri,](https://www.zdnet.com/article/google-ai-vs-siri-vs-bing-iq-tests-show-one-is-smartest-by-a-mile/) to [recognise who and what is in a photo,](https://www.zdnet.com/article/facebook-is-using-artificial-intelligence-to-describe-photos-for-blind-users/) to spot spam, or [detect credit card fraud.](https://www.zdnet.com/article/machine-learning-versus-online-retail-fraud/)    WHAT ARE THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF AI?  At a very high level artificial intelligence can be split into two broad types: narrow AI and general AI.Narrow AI is what we see all around us in computers today: intelligent systems that have been taught or learned how to carry out specific tasks without being explicitly programmed how to do so.  This type of machine intelligence is evident in the speech and language recognition of the Siri virtual assistant on the Apple iPhone, in the vision-recognition systems on selfdriving cars, in the recommendation engines that suggest products you might like based on what you bought in the past. Unlike humans, these systems can only learn or be taught how to do specific tasks, which is why they are called narrow AI.  WHAT CAN NARROW AI DO?  There are a vast number of emerging applications for narrow AI: interpreting video feeds from drones carrying out visual inspections of infrastructure such as oil pipelines, organizing personal and business calendars, responding to simple customer-service queries, co-ordinating with other intelligent systems to carry out tasks like booking a hotel at a suitable time and location, helping [radiologists to spot potential tumors](https://www.zdnet.com/article/japanese-researchers-say-ai-can-detect-bowel-cancer-in-less-than-a-second/) in Xrays, flagging inappropriate content online, detecting wear and tear in elevators from data gathered by IoT devices, the list goes on and on. |

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| **Date: 22/05/20** |  | **Name:Persis P** |  | |
| **Course: python** |  | **USN Semester & Section:6th sem & B sec: 4AL17EC069** |  | |
| **Topic: functions** |  |  |  | |
| **AFTERNOON SESSION DETAILS** | | | |
| **Image of session** | | | |
| **Report – Report can be typed or hand written for up to two pages.**   * Define a **function**:  1. def cube\_volume(a): 2. return a \* a \* a  * Write a **conditional**block:  1. message = "hello there" 3. if "hello" in message: 4. print("hi") 5. else: 6. print("I don't understand")  * Write a conditional block of **multiple conditions**:  1. message = "hello there" 3. if "hello" in message: 4. print("hi") 5. elif "hi" in message: 6. print("hi") 7. elif "hey" in message: 8. print("hi") 9. else: 10. print("I don't understand")  * Use the and operator to check if **both conditions** are True at the same time:  1. x = 1 2. y = 1 4. if x == 1 and y==1: 5. print("Yes") 6. else: 7. print("No")   Output is Yes since both x and y are 1.   * Use the or operator to check if **at least one condition** is True:  1. x = 1 2. y = 2 4. if x == 1 or y==2: 5. print("Yes") 6. else: 7. print("No")   Output is Yes since x is 1.   * Check if a value is of a certain **type** with:  1. isinstance("abc", str) 2. isinstance([1, 2, 3], list)   or   1. type("abc") == str 2. type([1, 2, 3]) == lst | | | |