DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT

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| Date | 22/05/2020 | Name: | Prajna |
| Course: | TCS ion | USN: | 4AL16EC047 |
| Topic: | 1. Understand Artificial Intelligence (AI)-Part 1  2. Understand Artificial Intelligence (AI)-Part 2  3. Assessment | Semester &  Section: | 8 “A” |
| FORENOON SESSION DETAILS | | | |

Report:

1. Artificial Intelligence (AI)-Part 1

In the section, we learnt about the different approaches for AI which are- Thought reasoning, Ideal performance, Behavior, Human performance. We also learnt about the turning test in detail where the computer and human act alike. We discussed about the typical AI problems which includes planning, recognizing etc. AI and its practical impacts were explained as well. We learnt about intelligence about the Mars rover. And then its limits in today's world was explained in detail.

1. Artificial Intelligence (AI)-Part 2

In this section, we studied about what an agent is and how an agent interacts with the environment. Also, to identify the prospects available to the agents and the action that an agent can execute. To understand the performance evaluation measures of an agent as well was understood. The concept of boundary ratio was told, different architectures, state-based agents, goal-oriented agents, utility agents, learning agents were discussed.

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| Date | 22/05/2020 | Name: | Prajna |
| Course: | PYTHON | USN: | 4AL16EC047 |
| Topic: | String Concatenation and String Multiplication | Semester &  Section: | 8 “A” |
| AFTERNOON SESSION DETAILS | | | |

String Concatenation and String multiplication

String concatenation means add strings together.

Use the + character to add a variable to another variable:

Example

x = "Python is "  
y = "awesome"  
z =  x + y  
print(z)

Example

Merge variable a with variable b into variable c:

a = "Hello"  
b = "World"  
c = a + b  
print(c)

Example

To add a space between them, add a " ":

a = "Hello"  
b = "World"  
c = a + " " + b  
print(c)

For numbers, the + character works as a mathematical operator:

Example

x = 5  
y = 10  
print(x + y)

If you try to combine a string and a number, Python will give you an error:

Example

x = 5  
y = "John"  
print(x + y)

How do you concatenate two strings in python?

If you have to concatenate sequence of **strings** with a delimited, then use **join**() function. If some formatting is also required with **concatenation**, then use format() function or f-**string**.

Can we add two strings in python?

In **Python**, there are a few ways to **concatenate** – or **combine** - **strings**. ... **One** thing to note is that **Python** cannot **concatenate** a **string** and integer. These are considered **two** separate types of objects. So, if **you** want to merge the **two**, **you will** need to convert the integer to a **string**.

How do you concatenate strings in Python 3?

**String Concatenation**

To **concatenate strings**, we use the + operator. Keep in mind that when we work with numbers, + will be an operator for addition, but when used with **strings** it is a joining operator.

What happens when you multiple string with number n?

String gets displayed n times.

end stops you from going to the next line in print.

.format places the string in the curly brackets {}.

print("String plays and joining.")

print("What you want to do is {}.".format('join'))

print("." \* 10)  # what'd that do?  Python trying to do something that others would not do

end1 = "S"

end2 = "t"

end3 = "r"

end4 = "i"

end5 = "g"

end6 = "C"

end7 = "o"

end8 = "n"

end9 = "c"

end10 = "a"

end11 = "t"

print(end1 + end2 + end3 + end4 + end5, end=' ')

print(end6 + end7 + end8 + end9 + end10 + end11)

* New lines and new tabs!
* """ Triple quotes allow you to move to next line in print command which otherwise should be confined to one line

# Here's some way to come to new line.

pisfun= "Python makes life easy"

pisfunn= "Python\nMakes\nLife\tEasy"

print("print pisfun", pisfun)

print("New lines: ", pisfunn)

print("""

Triple quotes

allow you to

move to new lines in the print command.

""")

What happens if we force python to break a string? What will Python do?

s = 'python' list(s)

*.format* put the thing that are in parenthesis in curly brackets.

formatter = "{} {} {} {}"

print(formatter.format(True, False, False, True)) print(formatter.format(formatter, formatter, formatter, formatter))

What is happening we spread across a string to multiple lines?

Line and tab are important and act delimiters or boundaries ..

print(""" x

x

x """)