**DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT**

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| **Date:** | **22-May-2020** | **Name:** | **Raziya Banu** |
| **Course:** | **TCS iON** | **USN:** | **4AL16EC058** |
| **Topic:** | **Understand Artificial Intelligence** | **Semester & Section:** | **8th sem & ‘B’ section** |
| **Github Repository:** |  |  |  |

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| **FORENOON SESSION DETAILS** |
| **Image of session** |
| **Report –**  In my first session today I have studied about the Artificial intelligence by Prof. Anupam Basu Department of Computer Science and EngineeringIIT Kharagpur  **ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE**  The course has cover basic ideas and techniques underlying the design of intelligent computer systems. Topics included the Introduction to AI and intelligent agents.   * Problem Solving: Solving Problems by Searching, heuristic search techniques, constraint satisfaction problems, stochastic search methods. * Game Playing: minimax, alpha-beta pruning. * Knowledge and Reasoning: Building a Knowledge Base: Propositional logic, first order logic, situation calculus. * Theorem Proving in First Order Logic. Planning, partial order planning. Uncertain Knowledge and Reasoning, Probabilities, Bayesian Networks. * Learning: Overview of different forms of learning, Learning Decision Trees, Neural Networks. Introduction to Natural Language Processing.   Artificial intelligence (AI) is wide-ranging branch of computer science concerned with building smart machines capable of performing tasks that typically require human intelligence. AI is an interdisciplinary science with multiple approaches, but advancements in [machine learning](https://builtin.com/machine-learning) and deep learning are creating a paradigm shift in virtually every sector of the tech industry.  The major limitation in defining AI as simply "building machines that are intelligent" is that it doesn't actually explain what artificial intelligence is? What makes a machine intelligent?  In their groundbreaking textbook Artificial Intelligence: A Modern Approach, authors Stuart Russell and Peter Norvig approach the question by unifying their work around the theme of intelligent agents in machines. With this in mind, AI is "the study of agents that receive percepts from the environment and perform actions." (Russel and Norvig viii)  Norvig and Russell go on to explore four different approaches that have historically defined the field of AI:   1. Thinking humanly 2. Thinking rationally 3. Acting humanly 4. Acting rationally   The first two ideas concern thought processes and reasoning, while the others deal with behavior. Norvig and Russell focus particularly on rational agents that act to achieve the best outcome, noting "all the skills needed for the Turing Test also allow an agent to act rationally." |

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| **Date:** | **22-May-2020** | **Name:** | **Raziya Banu** | |
| **Course:** | **Udemy** | **USN:** | **4AL16EC058** | |
| **Topic:** | **Other useful functions of Python** | **Semester & Section:** | **8th sem & ‘B’ section** | |
| **AFTERNOON SESSION DETAILS** | | | |
| **Image of session** | | | |
| In my second session today I have studied about the other useful functions of python.  **Useful Functions:**  In Python, a function is a group of related statements that performs a specific task.  Functions help break our program into smaller and modular chunks. As our program grows larger and larger, functions make it more organized and manageable.  Furthermore, it avoids repetition and makes the code reusable.  Def functiom\_name(parameters)  “ “ “docstring” ” ”  Statements(s)  Above shown is a function definition that consists of the following components.   1. Keyword def that marks the start of the function header. 2. A function name to uniquely identify the function. Function naming follows the same [rules of writing identifiers in Python](https://www.programiz.com/python-programming/keywords-identifier#rules). 3. Parameters (arguments) through which we pass values to a function. They are optional. 4. A colon (:) to mark the end of the function header. 5. Optional documentation string (docstring) to describe what the function does. 6. One or more valid python statements that make up the function body. Statements must have the same indentation level (usually 4 spaces). 7. An optional return statement to return a value from the function  How to call a function in python? Once we have defined a function, we can call it from another function, program or even the Python prompt. To call a function we simply type the function name with appropriate parameters.  >>>greet(‘paul’)  Hello, Paul.Good morning! | | | |