**DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT**

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| **Date:** | **22/05/2020** | **Name:** | **Namratha S Hipparagi** |
| **Course:** | **TCS ion** | **USN:** | **4AL16EC040** |
| **Topic:** | **Understand artificial intelligence** | **Semester & Section:** | **8 A** |
| **Github Repository:** | **namrathahipparagi\_1** |  |  |

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| **FORENOON SESSION DETAILS** |
| **Image of session**    **CERTIFICATE** |
| **Report**    **Session 1**  **Understand artificial intelligence**  **What is AI?**   * It is concerned with the design of intelligence in an artificial device. * Term coined by McCarthy in 1956 * Artificial intelligence is considered with the design of intelligence in an artificial intelligence.   **What is intelligence?**   * Behave as intelligently as human * Behave in the best possible manner * Thinking * Acting   **Practical impact of AI**  AI systems are in everyday use   * Detecting credit card fraud * Configuring products * Aiding complex planning tasks * Advising physicians   AI components are embedded in numerous devices. e.g. copy machines  **Limits of AI today**  Today’s successful AI system   * Operate in well-domains domains * Employ narrow, specialized knowledge   Commonsense knowledge   * Needed in complex, open-ended worlds * Understand unconstrained natural language   **What AI systems can do?**   * Computer vision: face recognition * Robotics: autonomous automobile * Natural language processing: simple machine translation * Expert systems: medical diagnosis in a narrow domain.   **Episodic/sequential**   * An episodic environment means that subsequent episodes do not depend on what actions occurred in previous episodes. * In a sequential environment, the agent engages in a series of connected episodes. * Speak clearly. Enunciation is so important when you don’t have body language cues to pick up on. * Listen to requests. When you’re busy multitasking, it can be hard to focus on the requirements of the person on the phone. |

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| **Date:** | **22/5/2020** | **Name:** | **Namratha S Hipparagi** | |
| **Course:** | **Python** | **USN:** | **4al16ec040** | |
| **Topic:** | **Creating web maps using python and folium** | **Semester & Section:** | **8 A** | |
| **AFTERNOON SESSION DETAILS** | | | |
| **REPORT**  Folium is a Python package built to bridge the data wrangling muscle of Python  with Leaflet’s easy-to-use JavaScript library for creating attractive, interactive web  maps. Folium differentiates itself through ease of use and the interactive  potential of the final product.The open source Leaflet is a highly popular web mapping tool due to its flexibility, with a healthy number of community-developed plug-ins further expanding its native capabilities.  However, it was obvious that there is more to explore with Folium, as it plays well with many types of geospatial data, includes built-in functions and method for producing choropleths, temporal visualizations, and allows for the marriage of the best of Python and Leaflet.  #Generate map using custom Mapbox tiles  m=folium.Map(location=[df[pdlat].mean(),  df[pdlon].mean()], zoom\_start=9,  tiles=&#39;https://api.mapbox.com/styles/v1/username/yourstyle/tiles/256/{z}/{x}/{y}?  access\_token=pk.yourtokenhere&#39;,attr=&#39;My data attribution&#39;)  #Iterate through edited dataframe to extract coordinates and property name for each  record  for row in df.iterrows():  prop = str(row[1][‘Property’])  lat = row[1][pdlat]  lon = row[1][pdlon]  #used the marker\_icon argument to select from natively supported bootstrap supported  icons and added clustering affect to markers  m.simple\_marker(location=[lat, lon], marker\_color=&#39;red&#39;, marker\_icon=&#39;flag&#39;,  clustered\_marker=True, popup=prop)  **Loops:**  Very often we will want to scan through a string one character at a time. A for loop like the one below can be used to do that. It loops through a string called s, printing the string, character by character, each on a separate line:  for i in range(len(s)):  print (s[i])  In the range statement we have len(s) that returns how long s is. So, if s were 5 characters long, this would be like having range(5) and the loop variable i would run from 0 to 4. This means that s[i] will run through the characters of s. This way of looping is useful if we need to keep track of our location in the string during the loop. | | | |
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