**DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT**

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| **Date:** | **22 MAY 2020** | **Name:** | **Sanketh S Acharya** |
| **Course:** | **TCS ION** | **USN:** | **4AL17EC084** |
| **Topic:** | **UNDERSTAND AI –PART 1,2**  **FINAL ASSESMENT** | **Semester & Section:** | **6TH SEM & ‘B’ SEC** |
| **Github Repository:** |  |  |  |

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| **FORENOON SESSION DETAILS** |
| **Image of session**  **C:\Users\cw\Desktop\final test.PNG**  **C:\Users\cw\Desktop\11.PNG** |
| **Report –**  **Understand how to ace corporate interviews:**   * **Explain the importance of an interview** * **Identify the skills and expertise an interview requires**   **Preparation for a job interview:**  **Preparation for a effective interview includes:**   * **A good assessment of yourself** * **Researching the organization** * **Updating your resume** * **Understanding the venue details**   **What is business etiquette?**  **Business etiquette can be defined as all the rules that one has to follow when in a business environment**  **Basic rules –personal hygiene**   * **Check body odour at all times** * **Have a bath everyday and wear clean cloths** * **Make sure you wear a fresh pair of socks everyday**   **Cubicle etiquette**   * **Neat and clean** * **Maintain a calendar** * **Few decorative items** * **Pen and notepad**   **What is an email?**  **Email is the short form for electronic mail. It is the information sent electronically between two or more people over a network. It involves a sender and receivers.**  **Do’s of email etiquette:**   * **Use a strong subject line** * **Type the correct email id** * **Keep your email short** * **Be polite and courteous in tone**   **Don’ts of email etiquette:**   * **Don’t use all UPPER case or all lower case** * **Don’t use unnecessary humor** * **Don’t use one word responses**   **WHAT IS ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI)?**  Back in the 1950s, the fathers of the field Minsky and McCarthy, 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 , to recognise who and what is in a photo, to spot spam, or detect credit card 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 self-driving 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 numberof 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 radiologist s to spot potential tumors in X-rays, 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 may 2020** |  | **Name:sanketh s Acharya** |  | |
| **Course:ethical hacking** |  | **USN:4AL17EC084** |  | |
| **Topic:** |  | **Semester & Section:6TH & ‘B’ SEC** |  | |
| **AFTERNOON SESSION DETAILS** | | | |
| **Image of session** | | | |
| **Report –**  **Agenda:**   * **OSI model** * **TCP/IP** * **3 way handshake** * **Top 10 tools for network security** * **Metasploit framework& architecture** * **demonstration**   **web application domain:**  **two major categories:**   * **client side vulnerabilities** * **server side vulnerabilities**   **all the attacks can be categorized into 3 major attacks:**   * **parameter tampering** * **unvalidated inputs** * **directory transversal attacks**   **common web application attack:**   * **injection flaws eg . SQL injection ,HTML injection etc.** * **cross site scripting eg . reflected, stored etc.**   **hacking methodology:**   * **web footprinting -gathering information** * **vulnerability scanners-w3af,acunetix** * **identify entry points and attack surface**   **types of android attacks:**   * **untrusted APKs** * **SMS** * **Email** * **Spying** * **App sandboxing issues** * **rooting** | | | |