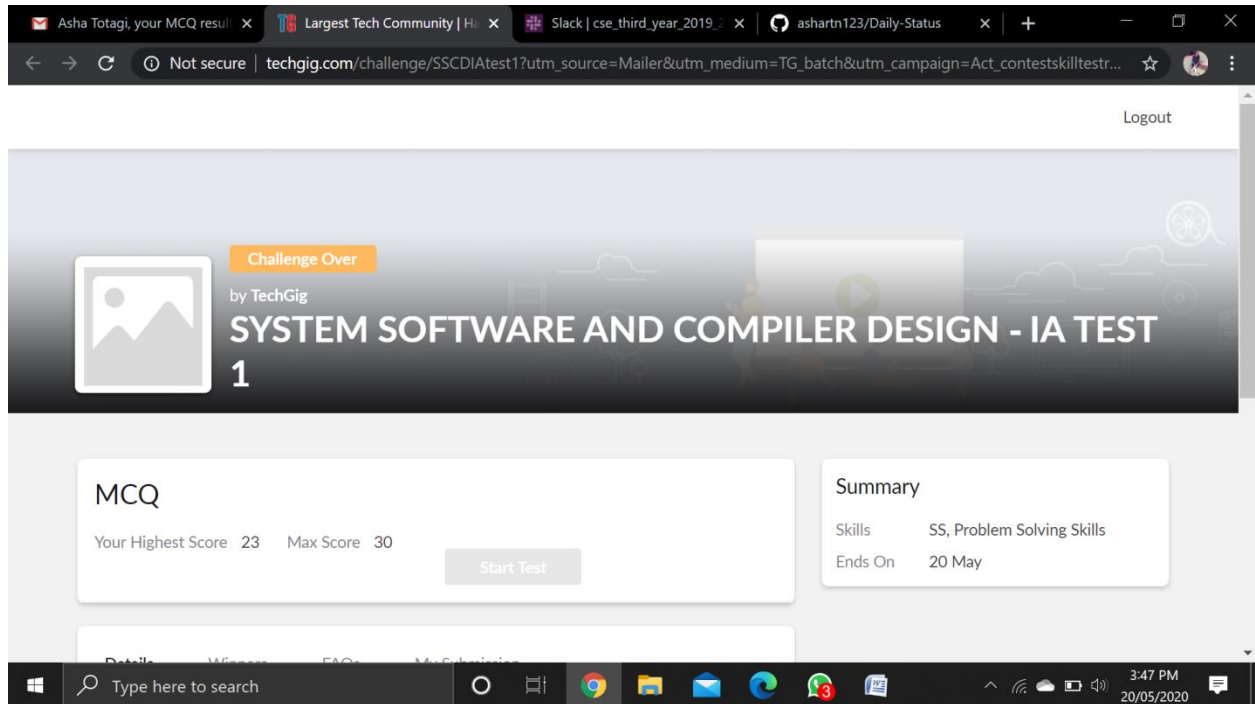


## DAILY ONLINE ACTIVITIES SUMMARY

Date:	20 May 2020	Name:	Asha Rudrappa Totagi
Sem& Sec	6 <sup>th</sup> sem& A sec	USN:	4AL17CS015
<b>Online Test Summary</b>			
Subject	Software System and Compiler Design		
Max. Marks	30	Score	23
<b>Certification Course Summary</b>			
Course	Machine Learning with python		
Certificate Provider	Cognitive Class	Duration	6 hours
<b>Coding Challenges</b>			
<p>Program 1: Write Python Program to Reverse a Given Number This is a Python Program to reverse a given number. Problem Description The program takes a number and reverses it and store it in another variable and show it</p> <p>Program 2: Write a simple Python program to implement Diffie–Hellman Key Exchange Example</p>			
<b>Status: DONE</b>			
Uploaded the report in Github		YES	
If yes Repository name		Daily Status	
Uploaded the report in slack		YES	

**Online Test Details: (Attach the snapshot and briefly write the report for the same)**



SSCD IAtest was held today i.e 20 May 2020. There were three rounds. Out of 30 marks I scored 23

## Certification Course Details: (Attach the snapshot and briefly write the report for the same)

Asha Totagi, your MCQ result is 1/1 point (graded)

Graded Review Questions | Graded Review Questions

courses.cognitiveclass.ai/courses/course-v1:CognitiveClass+ML0101ENV3+2018/courseware/76d637cbe8024e509dc445df847e6c3a/c7...

### Review Question 1

1/1 point (graded)

In K-Nearest Neighbors, which of the following is true:

- ☒ A very high value of K (ex.  $K = 100$ ) produces an overly generalised model, while a very low value of k (ex.  $k = 1$ ) produces a highly complex model. ✓
- ☐ A very high value of K (ex.  $K = 100$ ) produces a model that is better than a very low value of K (ex.  $K = 1$ )
- ☐ A very high value of k (ex.  $k = 100$ ) produces a highly complex model, while a very low value of K (ex.  $K = 1$ ) produces an overly generalized model.

Submit You have used 1 of 2 attempts

Save

Asha Totagi, your MCQ result is 1/1 point (graded)

Graded Review Questions | Graded Review Questions

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✓ Correct (1/1 point)

### Review Question 2

1/1 point (graded)

A classifier with lower log loss has better accuracy.

- ☒ True ✓
- ☐ False

Submit You have used 1 of 1 attempt

✓ Correct (1/1 point)

Asha Totagi, your MCQ result is 1 x Graded Review Questions | Grad x +

courses.cognitiveclass.ai/courses/course-v1:CognitiveClass+ML0101ENv3+2018/courseware/76d637cbe8024e509dc445df847e6c3a/c7...

### Review Question 3

1/1 point (graded)

When building a decision tree, we want to split the nodes in a way that decreases entropy and increases information gain.

☒ True ✓

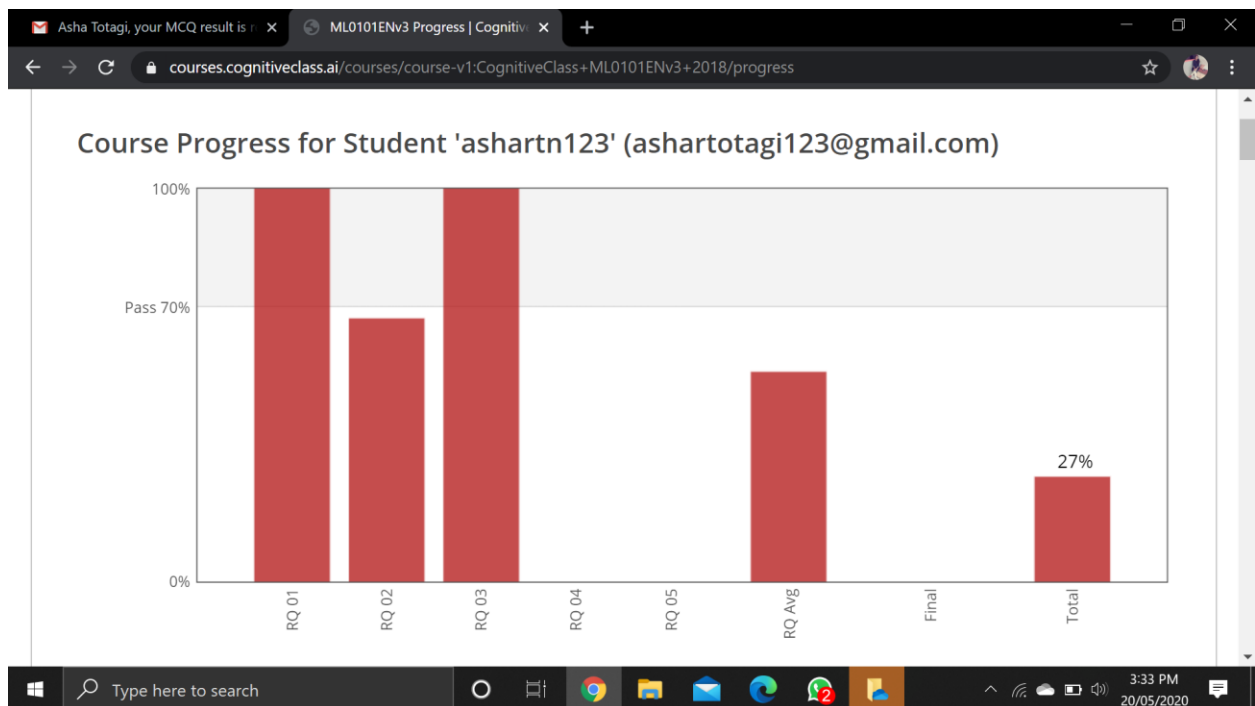
☐ False

Submit You have used 1 of 1 attempt

✓ Correct (1/1 point)

Type here to search

3:32 PM 20/05/2020



DAY 3 (20-05-2020) - Introduction to Classification, K-nearest neighbors, Evaluation Matrix, Decision tree, Introduction to Logistic regression.

## **Coding Challenges Details: (Attach the snapshot and briefly write the report for the same)**

### **Program 1:**

```
# Python Program to Reverse a Number
Number = int(input("Please Enter any Number: "))
Reverse = 0
while(Number > 0):
    Reminder = Number % 10
    Reverse = (Reverse * 10) + Reminder
    Number = Number // 10
print("\nReverse of entered number is = %d" % Reverse)
```

### **Program 2:**

```
#Write a simple Python program to implement Diffie–Hellman Key Exchange Example
# Variables Used
sharedPrime = int(input("\nEnter the value of p(shared prime)")) #23
sharedBase = int(input("\nEnter the value of g(shared base)")) #5
aliceSecret = int(input("\nEnter the value of a(alice secret)")) #6
bobSecret = int(input("\nEnter the value of a(bob secret)")) #15
# Begin
print( "\nPublicly Shared Variables:")
print( "   Publicly Shared Prime: ", sharedPrime )
print( "   Publicly Shared Base: ", sharedBase )

# Alice Sends Bob A = g^a mod p
A = (sharedBase**aliceSecret) % sharedPrime
print( "\n Alice Sends Over Public Chanel: ", A )

# Bob Sends Alice B = g^b mod p
B = (sharedBase ** bobSecret) % sharedPrime
print( " Bob Sends Over Public Chanel: ", B )

print( "\n-----\n" )
print( "Privately Calculated Shared Secret:" )
# Alice Computes Shared Secret: s = B^a mod p
aliceSharedSecret = (B ** aliceSecret) % sharedPrime
print( "   Alice Shared Secret: ", aliceSharedSecret )

# Bob Computes Shared Secret: s = A^b mod p
bobSharedSecret = (A**bobSecret) % sharedPrime
print( "   Bob Shared Secret: ", bobSharedSecret )
```