TASK 1

1: ai examples without data

There Is No AI Without Data You need lots of data to train deep learning models because they learn directly from the data.

2: Artificial Intelligence (AI) Companies

1. DataRobot

A high-profile emerging cloud AI company, DataRobot provides the experienced data scientist with a platform for building and deploying machine learning models. The software helps business analysts build predictive analytics with no knowledge of machine learning or programming and uses automated ML to build and deploy accurate predictive models quickly.

2. Baidu AI Cloud

China-based Baidu is a company with a focus on AI and the cloud. Baidu supports AI platform-as-a-service (PaaS) and AI SaaS solutions across many industries, such as transportation, finance, manufacturing, and media. To help their customers, Baidu uses AI, machine learning, deep learning, language processing, video, and data analysis. Baidu is mostly used by developers.

3. Alibaba Cloud

A leading cloud platform in Asia, Alibaba offers clients a sophisticated machine learning platform for AI. Significantly, the platform offers a visual interface for ease of use, so companies can drag and drop various components into a canvas to assemble their AI functionality. Also included in the platform are scores of algorithm components that can handle any number of chores, enabling customers to use pre-built solutions.

3: Compiled Language and interpreted programming language.

- Compiled languages:

Compiled languages are converted directly into machine code that the processor can execute.

Advantages of compiled languages

Programs that are compiled into native machine code tend to be faster than interpreted code. This is because the process of translating code at run time adds to the overhead and can cause the program to be slower overall.

Disadvantages of compiled languages

The most notable disadvantages are:

Additional time needed to complete the entire compilation step before testing

Platform dependence of the generated binary code.

➢ Interpreted Languages

Interpreters run through a program line by line and execute each command.

Advantages of interpreted languages

Interpreted languages tend to be more flexible, and often offer features like dynamic typing and smaller program size. Also, because interpreters execute the source program code themselves, the code itself is platform independent.

Disadvantages of interpreted languages

The most notable disadvantage is typical execution speed compared to compiled languages.

4: Open-Source Language and Non-Open Source Programming Language

- **Open-Source Language**

An open-source language refers to a programming language that falls within the parameters of open-source protocol. This basically means that the language is not proprietary, and with certain provisions (depending on the open source license), can be modified or built upon in a manner that is open to the public.

Examples

C.

Javascript.

PHP.

Python.

- **Non-Open Source Programming Language**

A non-open source programming language is a programming language whose source code is proprietary and not freely available for use or distribution. This means that the language is owned by a company or an individual, and its use is restricted to specific licences or agreements.

Examples

Java.

Microsoft's .NET Framework.

C++.

5: Is R considered a coding language?

R is an open source programming language and software environment for statistical computing and graphics. It is one of the primary languages used by data scientists and statisticians alike. It is supported by the R Foundation for Statistical Computing and a large community of open source developers.

6: language does not support object oriented programming

BASIC

PASCAL

Fortran 90.