TASK 1:

AI examples without data?

* Manufacturing robots
* Self-driving cars
* Smart assistants
* Healthcare management
* Automated financial investing
* Virtual travel booking agent
* Social media monitoring
* Marketing chatbots

TASK2:

The companies that work in ai in Egypt and there specialization:

1.doit

2.codid

3.wolves\_ground

4.desirm

5.MUO digital

6.Transatlantic technology

7.Kemet Dynamics

8.BADR

10.AGORA FOR EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT:AGORA IS A MOBILE APPLICATION THAT CONNECTS EDUACTION TO THE REAL WORLD.

### 11.WELLHIRING: **AI software company aims to raise the hiring quality and saving time & cost**

### 12.PARTUM ELECTRONICS: **We manufacture voice controlled smart home devices**

### 13.WEBVILE: **Artville is an AI studio that automates photo-editing**

### 14.ELECTRIC DREAMS SOLUTIONS: **We make Machine Learning technologies accessible to everyone.**

### 15.WIDEPOT: **Empowers businesses to build smart chatbots that speak MENA language**

### 16.FLASHLED: **Flash Lead is the new "Sales force CRM" developed in & for the middle east.**

Task 3:

Examples for interpreted and compiled language?

Interpreted:

Interpreters run through a program line by line and execute each command. Here, Interpreted languages were once significantly slower than compiled languages. But, with the development of [just-in-time compilation](https://guide.freecodecamp.org/computer-science/just-in-time-compilation), that gap is shrinking.

Examples:

Php,ruby,python,javascript;

Compiled:

Compiled languages are converted directly into machine code that the processor can execute. As a result, they tend to be faster and more efficient to execute than interpreted languages. They also give the developer more control over hardware aspects, like memory management and CPU usage. they need to be manually compiled first. You need to “rebuild” the program every time you need to make a change.

Examples:

C, C++, Erlang, Haskell, Rust, and Go.

TASK 4:

Difference between open source languages and not open source languages:

closed source:

With **closed source software** (also known as proprietary software), the public is not given access to the source code, so they can’t see or modify it in any way.

Advantages:

Closed source software is more likely to be a **stable, focused product**, and if you need support customer service is typically easier to access.

Disadvantages:

closed source software **often costs money**, and if it has any bugs or missing features you’ll have to wait on the creator to address the problems.

Examples:

The **vast majority** of apps, games, and other popular software is closed source.

open source:

with **open source software**, the source code is publicly available to anyone who wants it, and programmers can read or change that code if they desire.

Advantages

One of open source’s biggest advantages is that it’s **usually free**, although some features and technical support may cost extra. Also, because the code is available to anyone who wants it, **public collaboration** can fix bugs, add features, and improve performance within a relatively short amount of time.

disadvantages:

**It may not be as user friendly** as closed source software, and if you run into trouble it may be difficult to find technical support, especially for less popular programs.

Examples:

open source alternative to Microsoft Office, you could use LibreOffice. Instead of using Windows, you could try an open source Linux operating system. Other common open source examples include the Firefox web browser and WordPress blogging platform

task 5:

What are the languages that doesn’t support oop?

There are many programming languages which are not support oriented programming languages like **Fortan, Algol, Cobol, Basic, Pascal, C, Ada**

Task 6:

IS R IS A PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE?

R is an interpreted language, which means that users access its functions through a command-line interpreter. Unlike languages such as Python and Java, R is not a general-purpose programming language.

The official R software environment is an open-source free software environment within the GNU package, available under the GNU General Public License