**Unit 1 Computing**

* 1. Artificial Intelligence
  2. History of AI
  3. AI research field

**Unit 2 Programming with python**

2.1 Interpretable programming language

2.2 Data Types in Python

2.3 List, Tuple and Dict

2.4 Variable

2.5 conditional statement

2.6 Loop statement

2.7 Function

2.8 Modular

**Unit 3 Data**

**Unit 4 Machine Learning**

4.1 How Machine learns.

Learning is the act of acquiring new or reinforcing existing knowledge, behaviors, skills or values. To rapidly make sense of a world, babies instinctively learn by observing elements of that world. The discrete pieces of information — faces, places, objects — are then rapidly transformed into concepts, forming a flexible framework that lets babies ask questions beginning with “what.” But babies aren’t just observers. By watching others, babies pick up essential skills, social rules and laws of nature. They then categorize them into concepts and combine these building blocks in new ways to invent new solutions.

We do not code specific sets of rules — for example, what makes a cat a cat — to teach machines. Instead, the best approach currently is to provide the computer with thousands of examples and let the algorithm figure out the best solution. But unlike people, machines can not generalize what they have learned to new problems

4.2 Learn under supervision

Learn under supervision can apply what has been learned using labeled examples to predict future events. Starting from the analysis of a known training dataset, the learning algorithm produces an inferred function to make predictions about the output values. The system is able to provide targets for any new input after sufficient training. The learning algorithm can also compare its output with the correct, intended output and find errors in order to modify the model accordingly.

4.3 Learn without supervision

It is unsupervised learning that used when the information used to train is neither classified nor labeled. Unsupervised learning studies how systems can infer a function to describe a hidden structure from unlabeled data. The system doesn’t figure out the right output, but it explores the data and can draw inferences from datasets to describe hidden structures from unlabeled data.

4.4 Learn with interaction with environment

Compute can learn trough interaction with its environment by producing actions and discovers errors or rewards. It helps us formulate reward-motivated behavior exhibited by living species. Let’s say, you want to make a kid sit down to study for an exam. It is very difficult to do so, but if you give him a bar of chocolate every time he finishes a chapter/topic he will understand that if he keeps on studying he will get more chocolate bars. So he will have some motivation to study for the exam. Now initially the kid has no sense of time or how to prepare (he might go through every line and ponder upon it). He might take up hours studying a topic and never finish the syllabus in time. So, let’s say if he finishes a topic within an hour we give him a huge bar, if he takes 1.5 hours a regular bar and a toffee if he takes longer than that. So, now not only does he study but his brain devises ways in which he can finish topics faster. The kid represents the Agent. The reward system and the exam represent the Environment. The topics are analogous to States in reinforcement learning. So, the kid has to decide which topics to give more importance to (i.e., to calculate the value of each topic). This will be the work of our Value-Function. So, every time he travels from one state to another he gets a Reward and the methods he uses to complete the topics within time is our Policy. This is carried out by our Dopamine system in our brain which takes care of reward-motivated behaviour.

Trial and error search and delayed reward are the most relevant characteristics of reinforcement learning. This method allows machines and software agents to automatically determine the ideal behavior within a specific context in order to maximize its performance. Simple reward feedback is required for the agent to learn which action is best; this is known as the reinforcement signal.

4.5 What’s machine learning.

Machine learning focuses on the development of computer programs that can access data and use it learn for themselves. The process of learning begins with observations or data, such as examples, direct experience, or instruction, in order to look for patterns in data and make better decisions in the future based on the examples that we provide. The primary aim is to allow the computers learn automatically without human intervention or assistance and adjust actions accordingly.

**Unit 5 Machine Learning Algorithms**

5.1 K-Nearest Neighbor, KNN

5.1 Decision Tree

5.3 Logistic Regression

5.4 Support Vector Machine

5.5 Adaboosting

5.6 Linear Regression

**Unit 6 Deep Learning**

6.1 Neural Network

6..2 Gradient Descent

6.2 Back-propagation

**Unit 7 Computer Vision**

7.1 Image histogram equalization

7.2 Image filter

7.3 convolutional Neural network

7.4 How computer see the world

7.5 Identify Objects

7.6 Identify Faces

7.7 Detect Objects in image

**Unit 8 Speech**

6.1 speech recognition

6.2 Synthesize speech

6.3 natural language processing

6.4 recurrent neural network

6.5 long-short term memory

**Unit 9 Movement**

9.1 learning to walk

9.2 genetic algorithm

**Unit 10 Emotion**

10.1 affective computing

10.2 facial expression recognition

**Unit 11 Generative/Creative AI**

7.1 image style transform

7.2 image caption

**Unit 12 Intelligent agents**

12.1 Intelligent agents

12.2 Types of intelligent agents

12.3 Learning agents

**Unit 13 Games**

13.1 Deep Blue

13.2 AlphaGO

**Unit 14 Robot**

14.1 what’s a Robot

14.2 “see-think-act” structure

14.3 visual navigation and location

14.4 SLAM

**Unit 15 Plants**

15.1 industrial robot

15.2 collaborative robot

**Unit 16 Autonomous Car**

16.1 Autonomous car’s framework

16.2 Sensors

16.3 Perceptron

16.4 Decision

16.5 Action