

Assignment No. 1B

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Q.1) Explain PEAS descriptors for WUMPUS World

→ ① Performance measure

- +100 for grabbing the goal & coming back to start.
- -200 if the player is killed.
- -1 per action
- -10 for using the arrow

② Environment

- Empty rooms
- Rooms neighbouring to wumpus which are smelly.
- Rooms with bottomless pits
- Rooms neighbouring with bottomless pits which are breezy.
- Rooms with gold which is glitery.
- Arrow to shoot the WUMPUS.

③ Sensors (assuming a robotic agent)

- Camera to get the view.
- Odour sensor to smell the stench.
- Audio sensor to listen to the screen & bump.

④ ~~Effo~~ Effectors (assuming a robotic agent)

- Motor to move left, right.
- Robot arm to grab the gold.
- Robot mechanism to shoot the arrow.

The WUMPUS World agent has following characteristics:

① Fully observable

② Deterministic

③ Episodic

④ static

⑤ Discrete

⑥ single agent.

Q.2) Explain various elements of cognitive system.

- Cognitive computing is a new type of computing with the goal of more accurate models of how the human brain/mind sense, reasons, & responds to stimulus.

Generally, the term cognitive computing is used to refer to new hardware and/or software that mimic the following functioning the human brain thereby improving human decision making. Cognitive computing applications links data analysis & adaptive page display i.e. Adaptive users interfaces, to adjust content for a particular type of audience.

- Following are elements of cognitive system :

(a) Interactive :

- They may interact easily with users so that those users can define ~~each~~ their needs comfortably. They may also interact with other processors, devices & cloud services, as well as with people.

(b) Adaptive

- They may be engineered to feed on dynamic data in real time. They may learn as information changes & as goal & requirements evolve. They may resolve ambiguity & tolerate unpredictability behaviours.

(c) Contextual

- They may understand, identify & extract contextual elements such as meaning syntax, location, appropriate domain, etc.

(d) Interactive & stateful

- They may aid in defining a problem by asking questions or finding additional source input if a problem statement is incomplete.

Q.34 Write Note on Language Model.

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- The goal of language model is to compute a probability of a token (e.g. - a sentence or sequence of word) & are useful in dif many different NLP applications.
- Language model (LM) actually a grammar of language as it gives the probability of word that will follow.
- In case of (LM) probability of a sentence as sequence of words is :- $P(w) = P(w_1, w_2, w_3, \dots, w_n)$
- It can also be used to find the probability of the next word in sentence : $P(w_s | w_1, w_2, w_t)$
- A model that computes either of these is Language Model.
- There are various Language Models are available, a few are:
 - ① Methods using markov assumptions
- A process which is stochastic in nature, its said to have the Markov property, if the conditional probability of future states depends upon present state.

② N-gram Model

- From the Markov assumptions, we can following formally define models where $k=n-1$ as following:

$$P(w_i | w_1, w_2, \dots, w_{i-1})$$

③ Unigram Model ($k=1$)

$$P(w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n) = \prod_i P(w_i)$$

④ Bigram Model ($k=2$)

$$P(w_i | w_1, w_2, \dots, w_{i-1}) = P(w_i | w_{i-1})$$

$$(w_i | w_{i-1}) = \frac{\text{count}(w_{i-1}, \dots, w)}{\text{count}(w_{i-1})}$$

Q.4) Write a Note on Machine Translation

- Machine Translation is classic test of language understand. It consists of both language analysis & generation. Many ~~tran~~ machine translation system have huge commercial use. Following are few of the examples :
 - Google translate goes through 100 billion words per day
 - eBay uses machine translation techniques to enable cross border trade & connect buyers/sellers around globe.
 - Facebook uses (MT) to translate text in posts & comments automatically in order to break language barriers.
 - Systran became the first software provider to launch a neural Machine translate engine in more than 30 language in 2016.
 - Microsoft brings AI-powered translation to end users & developers on Android, ios and Amazon Fire, whether or not they have access to the internet.
- In a traditional Machine translation system, parallel corpus a collection of trees is used each of width, is translated into one or more other languages than the original. For e.g. - given the ~~same~~ source language e.g. English, multiple statistical models needs to build, including a probabilistic formulation using the ~~for~~esian rule, a translate model $P(f|e)$ trained on parallel corpus & a language model $P(e)$ trained on the english corpus.
- It is obvious that, this ~~is~~ approach skips hundreds of important details, requires a lot of human ~~feature~~ engineering, & is overall a complex system.

Q.5) Explain the following terms
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(a) Phonology

- It is the study of organizing sound systematically in an NLP (Natural Language processing) system.

(b) Morphology

- It is a study of construction of words from primitive meaningful units.

(c) Lexical analysis

- Lexicon is the word & phrases in language. Lexical analysis deals with the recognition & identification of structure of sentences. It divides the paragraphs in sentences, phrases & words.

(d) Syntactic Analysis

- In syntactic analysis the sentences are parsed as noun, verbs, adjective & other parts of sentences. In this phase the grammar of the sentence is analyzed in order to get relationship among different words in sentences.

For e.g. - "Mango eats me" will be rejected by analyzer.

(e) Word sense Disambiguation

- While using words to at have more than one meaning we have to select the meaning which makes the most sense in context. For example, we are typically given a list of word associated word senses ~~eg~~ eg from a dictionary or from an online resource such as word net.