



Victoria University
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MID Term Assessment

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Answer to the question no 1(a)

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1. a) Answer:- Define AI.

AI is a branch of computer science that studies the computational requirements for tasks such as perception, reasoning and learning and develop systems to perform those tasks.

⇒ to respond to situations very flexably.

⇒ to make sense out of ambiguous or contradictory message

⇒ to recognize relative importance of different elements of situation

⇒ to find similarities between situations despite difference.

Application of AI.

- Expert systems.
- Natural language processing (NLP)
- speech recognition.
- computer vision.
- robotics
- Automatic programming.
- virtual assistants.
- E-commerce
- health-care

Answer to the question no 1(b)

1. b) Answer:-

NLP:- NLP stands for natural language processing, which is a subfield of artificial intelligence (AI) and computational linguistics that focuses on the interaction between computers and human language.

Example:- smart assistants, predictive text, language translation chat bot

An Expert system is a computer program designed to act as an expert in a particular domain (area of expertise)

Expert system currently are designed to assist experts, not to replace them, they have been used in medical diagnosis, chemical analysis, geological explorations etc.

Answer to the question 2(a)

2. a) Answer:

Different types of AI

modeling exactly how human actually think

- cognitive models of human reasoning

modeling exactly how humans actually act.

- models of human behavior (what they do, not how they think)

modeling how ideal agents "should think"

- model of "rational" thought (formal logic)

note: humans are often not rational.

modeling how ideal agents "should act"

- rational actions but not necessarily formal rational reasoning

ie, more of ~~back~~ black-box/engineering approach

modern AI focuses on the last definition

- we will also focus on this "engineering" approach

- success is judged by how well the agent performs.

- modern methods are also inspired by cognitive & neuroscience (how people think)

Answer to the question no 2(b)

2.b) Answer:-

List of Foundation of AI

- # Philosophy - Logic, methods of reasoning, mind as physical system ~~foundations~~ foundations of learning, Language, rationality.
- # mathematics - Formal representation and proof, algorithms, computation, (un)decidability, (in)tractability, probability.
- # Economics - ~~utili~~ utility, decision theory.
- # Neuroscience - physical substrate for mental activity.
- # psychology - phenomena of perception and motor control experimental techniques.
- # computer engineering - building fast computers
- # control theory - Design system that maximize an objective function over time.
- # Linguistics - knowledge representation grammar
- # statistics and machine learning = al realies heavily on statistical methods and machine learning algorithms.

Answer to the question NO 2(c)

2.c) Answer:- Define Agent.

An agent is anything that can be viewed as perceiving its environment through sensors and acting upon that environment through actuators.

An agent can be characterized by its degree of autonomy, which refers to the context to which it can act independently of human intervention.

List of sensors

- * Temperature sensors.
- * magnetic sensors.
- * proximity sensors
- * Light sensors.
- * pressure sensors.
- * Humidity sensors
- * Accelerometers.
- * Gas sensors.
- * Gyroscopes

Actuators name of agent.

- * Electric motors.
- * piezoelectric ~~actuators~~.
- * Hydraulic actuators
- * shape memory alloys.
- * ~~per~~pneumatic ~~actuators~~.
- * Electromagnetic ~~actuators~~.

overall, actuators are essential components of agents that allows them to interact with their environment and perform tasks.

Answer to the question no 3(a)

3. a) Answer :-

PEAS stands for performance measure, environment, Actuators and sensors and it is a framework used in artificial intelligence to design and evaluate intelligent agent.

Performance measure

- minimize the average time it takes for a user to complete a transaction.
- maximize the accuracy of transactions.
- minimize the occurrence of errors or malfunctions.

Environment:-

- the physical environment includes the ATM machine and its components such as the display screen, card reader, keypad, and cash dispenser.
- the social environment includes the user interacting with the ATM, such as inputting their pin and selecting their desired transaction.

Actuators:-

- Display screen to display transaction options and prompts.
- card reader to read the user's debit and credit card.
- keypad to input the users pin and transaction details.

- cash dispenser to dispense cash to the user

Sensors:-

- card reader to detect the presence of a card and read the card information

- keypad to detect user input and confirm the transaction details.

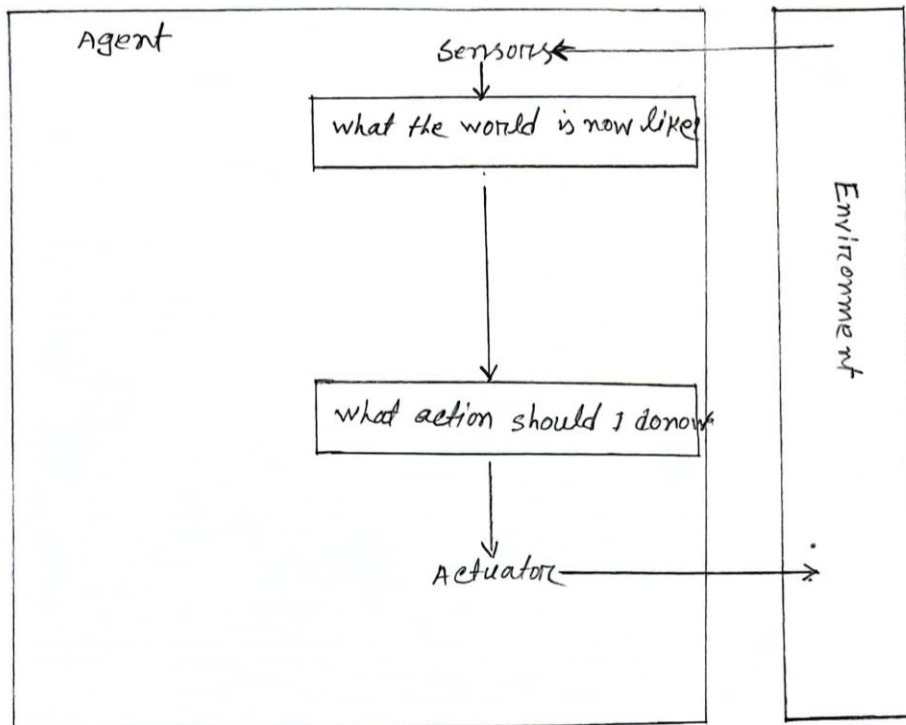
- card dispenser to detect the amount of cash dispensed

- sensors to detect the status and function of the ATM components, such as the card reader and cash dispenser.

Overall the PEAS framework provides a useful way to analyze and design intelligent agents, such as an automatic teller machine, and to evaluate their performance in achieving their goals in a given environment.

Answer to the question NO 3(b)

3.b) simple reflex agent.



simple reflex agents

describe simple reflex agents

table lookup of percept-action paired defining all possible condition-action rules necessary to interact in an environment

problem:-

- too big to generate and to store (chess has about 10^{120} states for example)

- no knowledge of non-perceptual parts of the current state .
- no adaptive to changes in the environment, requires entire table to be updated if change occur
- Looping : can't make actions conditional.

>>> END <<<