

## DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT

Date:	11/06/2020	Name:	Akshay
Course:	Management and Learning -Modern Leaders Training	USN:	4AL17EC008
Topic:	Leadership styles	Semester & Section:	6 <sup>TH</sup> & A
Github Repository:	Akshay-Online-Course		

## FORENOON SESSION DETAILS

The screenshot displays a Udemy course interface. The main video player shows a quote by John W. Gardener: "Leaders come in many forms, with many styles and diverse qualities... Some find strength in eloquence, some in judgment, some in courage." Below the quote, it states: "John William Gardner was Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare under President Lyndon B. Johnson. He was a strong advocate for citizen participation." The right sidebar lists the course content, including sections on Leadership Styles, The Importance Context, Learning to Lead, Tools for Leading Teams, Focus on the Big Rocks, and Closing.

Report:

### 1. Autocratic Style

The phrase most illustrative of an autocratic leadership style is "Do as I say." Generally, an autocratic leader believes that he or she is the smartest person at the table and knows more than others. They make all the decisions with little input from team members.

This command-and-control approach is typical of leadership styles of the past, but it doesn't hold much water with today's talent.

That's not to say that the style may not be appropriate in certain situations. For example, you can dip into an autocratic leadership style when crucial decisions need to be made on the spot, and you have the most knowledge about the situation, or when you're dealing with inexperienced and new team members and there's no time to wait for team members to gain familiarity with their role.

## 2. Authoritative Style

The phrase most indicative of this style of leadership (also known as "visionary") is "Follow me." The authoritative leadership style is the mark of confident leaders who map the way and set expectations, while engaging and energizing followers along the way.

In a climate of uncertainty, these leaders lift the fog for people. They help them see where the company is going and what's going to happen when they get there.

Unlike autocratic leaders, authoritative leaders take the time to explain their thinking: They don't just issue orders. Most of all, they allow people choice and latitude on how to achieve common goals.

## 3. Pacesetting Style

"Do as I do!" is the phrase most indicative of leaders who utilize the pacesetting style. This style describes a very driven leader who sets the pace as in racing. Pacesetters set the bar high and push their team members to run hard and fast to the finish line.

While the pacesetter style of leadership is effective in getting things done and driving for results, it's a style that can hurt team members. For one thing, even the most driven employees may become stressed working under this style of leadership in the long run.

An agile leadership style may be the ultimate leadership style required for leading today's talent. Should you avoid the pacesetting style altogether? Not so fast. If you're an energetic entrepreneur working with a like-minded team on developing and announcing a new product or service, this style may serve you well. However, this is not a style that can be kept up for the long term. A pacesetting leader needs to let the air out of the tires once in a while to avoid causing team burnout.

## 4. Democratic Style

Democratic leaders are more likely to ask "What do you think?" They share information with employees about anything that affects their work responsibilities. They also seek employees' opinions before approving a final decision.

There are numerous benefits to this participative leadership style. It can engender trust and promote team spirit and cooperation from employees. It allows for creativity and helps employees grow and develop. A democratic leadership style gets people to do what you want to be done but in a way that they *want* to do it.

## 5. Coaching Style

When you have a coaching leadership style, you tend to have a "Consider this" approach. A leader who coaches views people as a reservoir of talent to be developed. The leader who uses a coach approach seeks to unlock people's potential.

Leaders who use a coaching style open their hearts and doors for people. They believe that everyone has power within themselves. A coaching leader gives people a little direction to help them tap into their ability to achieve all that they're capable of.

## 6. Affiliative Style

A phrase often used to describe this type of leadership is "People come first." Of all the leadership styles, the affiliative leadership approach is one where the leader gets up close and personal with people. A leader practicing this style pays attention to and supports the emotional needs of team members. The leader strives to open up a pipeline that connects him or her to the team.

Ultimately, this style is all about encouraging harmony and forming collaborative relationships within teams. It's particularly useful, for example, in smoothing conflicts among team members or reassuring people during times of stress.

## 7. Laissez-Faire Style

The laissez-faire leadership style is at the opposite end of the autocratic style. Of all the leadership styles, this one involves the least amount of oversight. You could say that the autocratic style leader stands as firm as a rock on issues, while the laissez-faire leader lets people swim with the current.

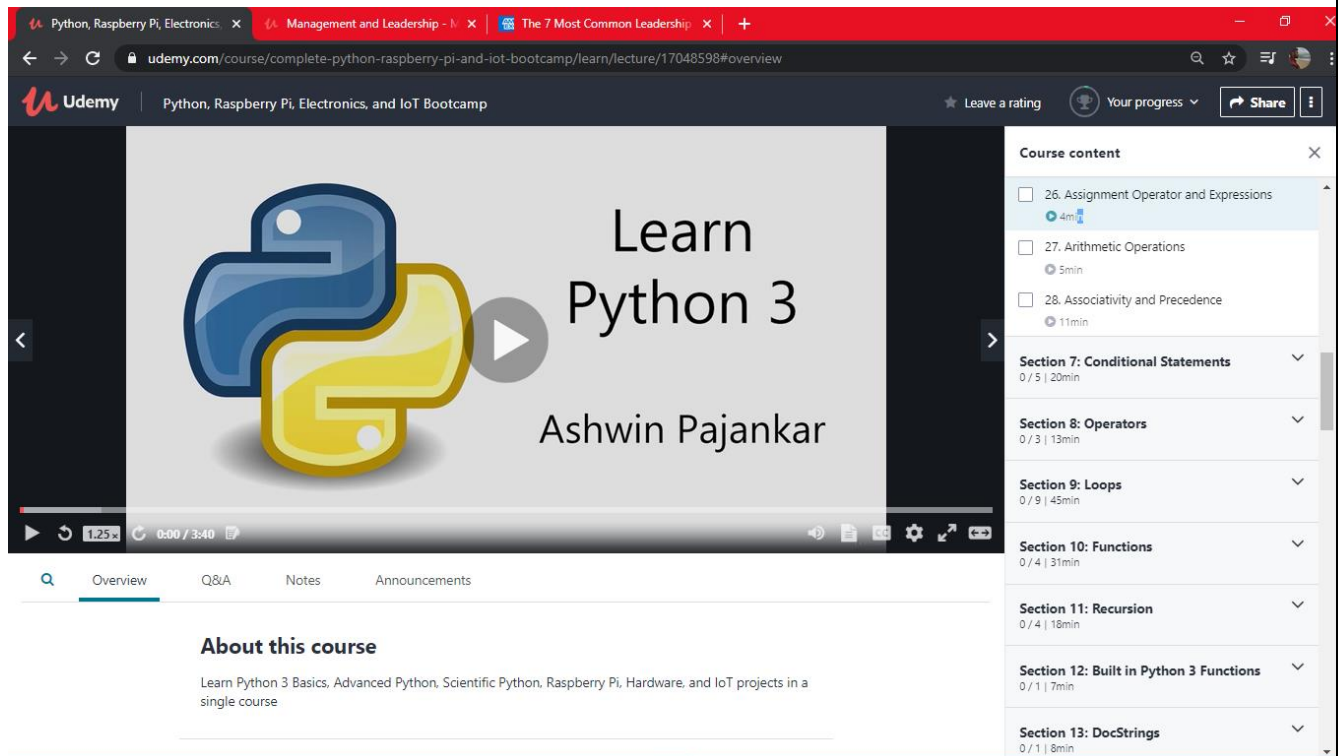
On the surface, a laissez-faire leader may appear to trust people to know what to do, but taken to the extreme, an uninvolved leader may end up appearing aloof. While it's beneficial to give people opportunities to spread their wings, with a total lack of direction, people may unwittingly drift in the wrong direction—away from the critical goals of the organization.

This style can work if you're leading highly skilled, experienced employees who are self-starters and motivated. To be most effective with this style, monitor team performance and provide regular feedback.

Date:	11/06/2020	Name: Akshay
Course:	Complete-Python-raspberry-pi-and-IOT-bootcamp	USN: 4AL17EC008
Topic:	Arithmetic operation	Semester & Section: 6 <sup>TH</sup> A SEC

### AFTERNOON SESSION DETAILS

Image of session



The screenshot shows a Udemy course page for "Learn Python 3" by Ashwin Pajankar. The video player displays the Python logo and the course title. The course content sidebar lists the following sections:

- 26. Assignment Operator and Expressions (4m)
- 27. Arithmetic Operations (5min)
- 28. Associativity and Precedence (11min)
- Section 7: Conditional Statements (0 / 5 | 20min)
- Section 8: Operators (0 / 3 | 13min)
- Section 9: Loops (0 / 9 | 45min)
- Section 10: Functions (0 / 4 | 31min)
- Section 11: Recursion (0 / 4 | 18min)
- Section 12: Built in Python 3 Functions (0 / 1 | 7min)
- Section 13: DocStrings (0 / 1 | 8min)

The "About this course" section states: "Learn Python 3 Basics, Advanced Python, Scientific Python, Raspberry Pi, Hardware, and IoT projects in a single course".

Report – Report can be typed or hand written for up to two pages.

An arithmetic expression is an expression that results in a numeric value. There are two kinds of numeric values, integers (whole numbers), and real or floating point numbers (numbers containing a decimal point).

The simplest arithmetic expressions are literals (the number itself, written with digits) and variables (named values):

Example	Description
12	A literal integer, representing the number 12.
-5	A literal integer, representing the number negative 5.
-5.0	A literal real, representing the number negative 5.
5.0E4	A literal real, representing the number 50000.
count	A variable. If it was declared as int count, it will hold an integer value; but if declared as double count, it will hold a real value.

More complex arithmetic expressions can be formed by connecting literals and variables with one of the arithmetic operators:

Operator	Meaning
+	Add.
-	Subtract.
*	Multiply (it's difficult to type the usual multiplication symbol).

/	Divide (it's difficult to type the usual division symbol). Division of two integer values will give an integer result (any fractional part is just discarded). For example, 14/5 gives 2. This is called integer division.
%	Mod (remainder). Used for integers only, this operation gives the remainder of a division; for example, 14%5 gives 4. The sign (positive or negative) of the result is the same as the sign of the first number.

Parentheses may be used to control the order in which the operators are applied. If you don't use parentheses, operations with higher precedence are done first.

Notes:

- If you mix integers and reals in an operation, the result is a real. For example, 3\*5.0 is 15.0, not 15.
- You can assign an integer value to a real variable. For example, double x=5 sets x to 5.0.
- You cannot assign a real value to an integer variable. For example, both int i=5.8 and int i=5.0 are illegal. This is to protect you from accidentally losing the fractional part. However, if you use a cast to reassure Java that you really mean it, then it's legal. For example, int i=(int)5.8 is legal, and gives i the value 5.
- By far the most commonly used numeric types are int and double. However, there are other numeric primitive types.