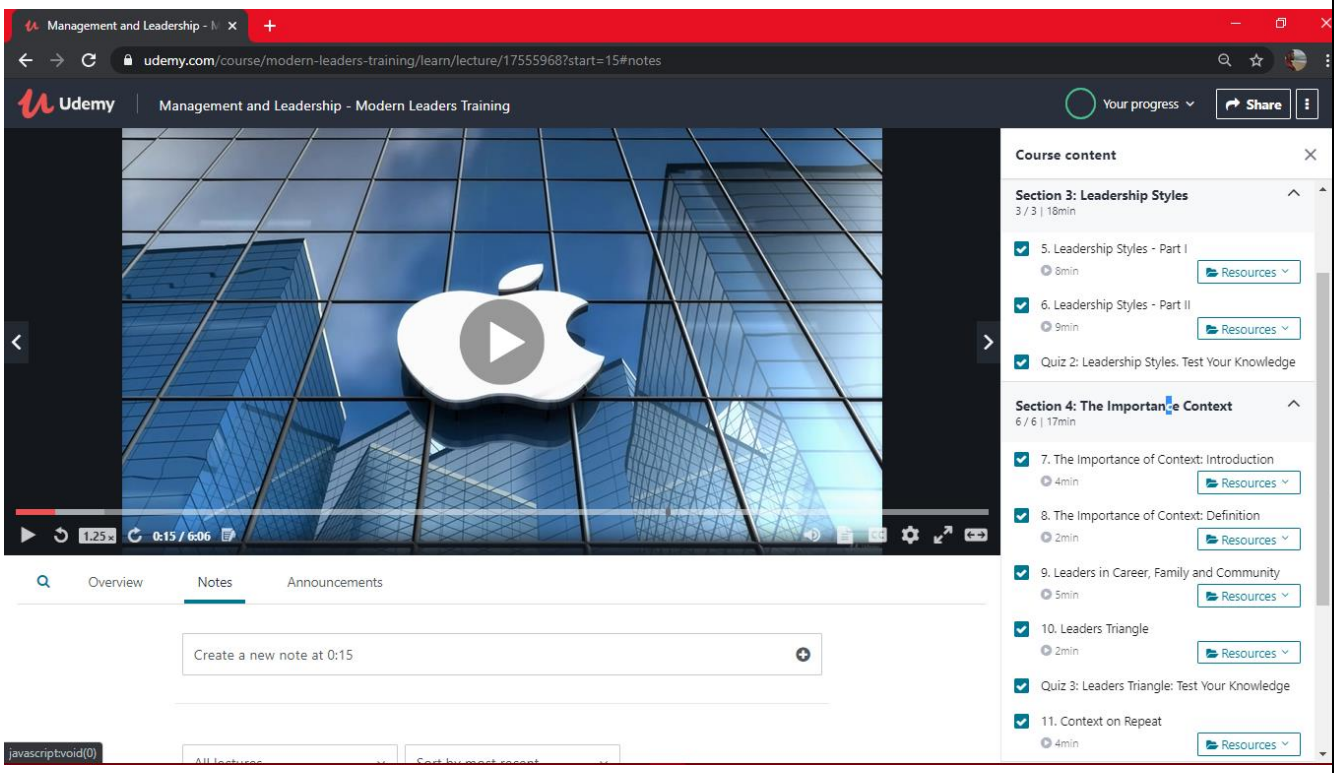
DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT

Date:	10/06/2020	Name:	Akshay
Course:	Management and Learning - Modern Leaders Training	USN:	4AL17EC008
Topic:	Leadership	Semester & Section:	6TH & A
Github Repository:	Akshay-Online-Course		

FORENOON SESSION DETAILS



Report:

What is Leadership?

As part of the research for my new book, "The Future Leader," I interviewed more than 140 CEOs around the world and asked them each to define leadership. Many people struggled or had to pause to think because it's a word we use so frequently

without really defining. We take the concept of leadership for granted and assume that we all know what leadership is and what a great leader looks like. Once the CEOs found their definitions, their answers ran the gamut. From more than 140 people, I didn't receive a single duplicate response.

Some CEOs defined leadership as having business acumen, like setting a vision or achieving goals for a company. Other people focused on human qualities like empathy, humility or diversity. Every answer was different, but they were each correct. Every leader has their own personal definition of leadership, which influences how they lead and the culture and direction of their company. The definition of leadership can also change as the leaders themselves change. With new leaders come new approaches to leadership, which impacts overall culture and employees.

Who is a Leader?

Who then is a leader? There have been countless people through history that led people but were inhumane and destructive. Does that still make them leaders? In my mind, a leader is someone who does more than just lead people. They have to be driven by the right motivation and make a positive impact on the people around them.

A leader is someone who can see how things can be improved and who rallies people to move toward that better vision. Leaders can work toward making their vision a reality while putting people first. Just being able to motivate people isn't enough — leaders need to be empathetic and connect with people to be successful. Leaders don't have to come from the same background or follow the same path. Future leaders will actually be more diverse, which brings a variety of perspectives. Of course, other people could disagree with my definition. The most important thing is that organizations are united internally with their definition of leadership.

Creating Leadership Filters

With so many definitions of leadership, each organization needs to have a clear definition of what leadership is and what it means to be a leader within their company. The definition can evolve over time, but having even a basic, agile definition is better than no definition at all.

A shared leadership definition within the organization can keep everyone on the same page and help prepare certain types of leaders for the future. Organizations also need to have leadership filters so that the right people end up in positions to lead. If the shared leadership definition of an organization revolves around humble leaders acting as servants, that fuels the leadership filters and helps ensure leaders who fit those

characteristics are developed and promoted. Similarly, an organization could filter for leaders who meet their business or financial goals, which means only leaders that prioritize those things would be promoted in the company.

One example of this comes from IBM, which created an intensive leadership program designed to attract, develop and promote the best candidates for leadership roles. IBM uses technology to identify the skills and mindsets required of successful leaders and then screens potential candidates for those characteristics to make informed hiring decisions. IBM's leadership filters start in the recruitment phase so that potential leaders are identified and hired early on.

Leadership filters ensure the company has a consistent definition of leadership and that the people who best represent the culture and values are promoted to leadership positions. A leader focused solely on raising profits and earning more money wouldn't fare well in a company focused on developing empathetic leaders. Leadership filters help promote the right people and maintain a cohesive work environment.

Everyone knows what leadership is, but few people can actually put it into words. Creating a cohesive definition within the organization is a crucial step for developing future leaders and maintaining unity and a strong leadership focus.

Date:	10/06/2020	Name: Akshay
Course:	Complete-Python-raspberry-pi-and-IOT-bootcamp	USN: 4AL17EC008
Topic:	Python 3 basics	Semester & Section: 6TH A SEC
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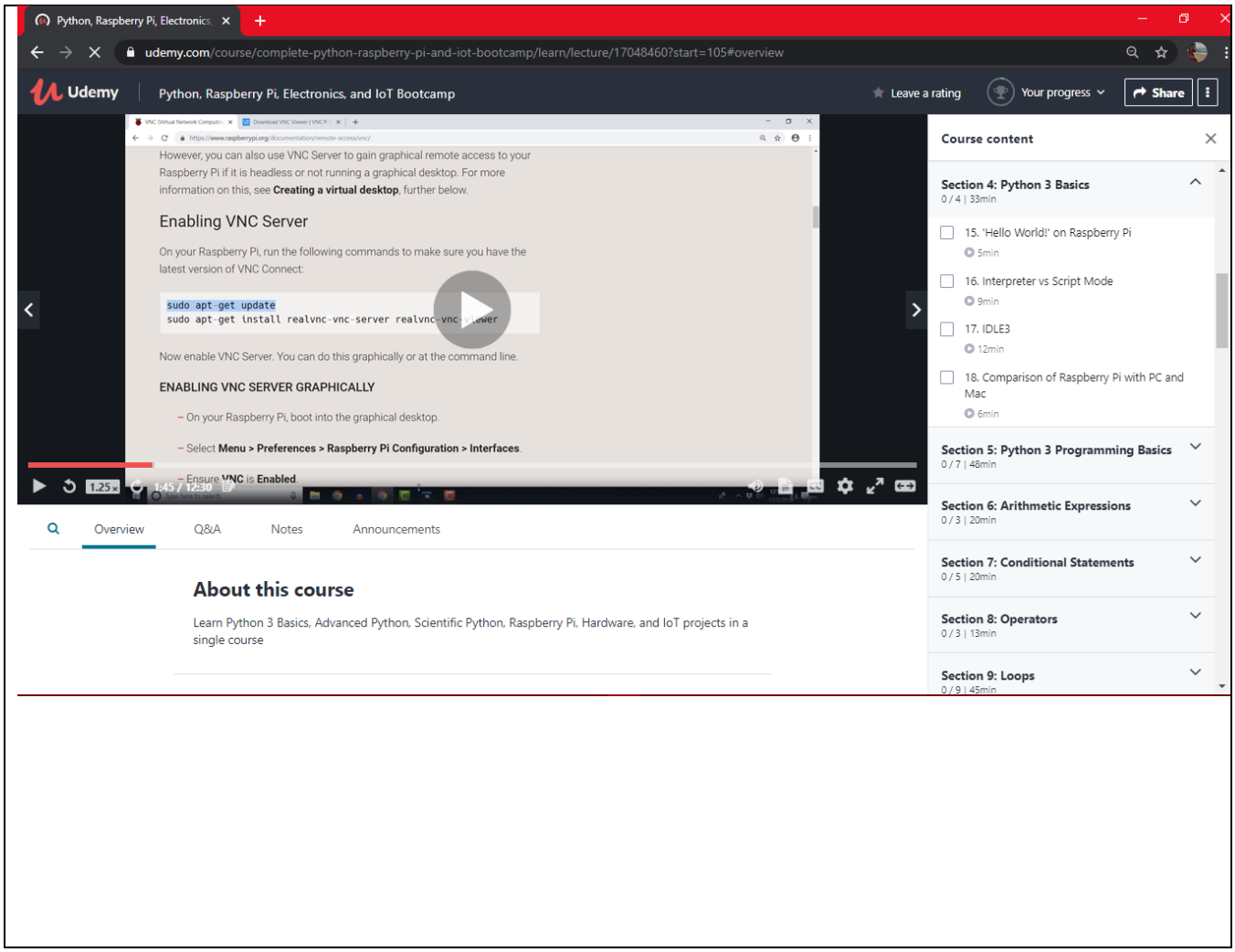
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However, you can also use VNC Server to gain graphical remote access to your Raspberry Pi if it is headless or not running a graphical desktop. For more information on this, see Creating a virtual desktop, further below.
Enabling VNC Server
On your Raspberry Pi, run the following commands to make sure you have the latest version of VNC Connect:
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install realvnc-vnc-server realvnc-vnc-viewer
Now enable VNC Server. You can do this graphically or at the command line.
ENABLING VNC SERVER GRAPHICALLY
– On your Raspberry Pi, boot into the graphical desktop.
– Select Menu > Preferences > Raspberry Pi Configuration > Interfaces.
– Ensure VNC is Enabled.
1.25x
1:43 / 12:30
Course content
Section 4: Python 3 Basics
0 / 4 | 33min
15. 'Hello World!' on Raspberry Pi
5min
16. Interpreter vs Script Mode
9min
17. IDLE3
12min
18. Comparison of Raspberry Pi with PC and Mac
6min
Section 5: Python 3 Programming Basics
0 / 7 | 48min
Section 6: Arithmetic Expressions
0 / 3 | 20min
Section 7: Conditional Statements
0 / 5 | 20min
Section 8: Operators
0 / 3 | 13min
Section 9: Loops
0 / 9 | 45min
Overview
Q&A
Notes
Announcements
About this course
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.

Python was developed by Guido van Rossum in the early 1990s and its latest version is 3.7.1, we can simply call it as Python3. Python 3.0 was released in 2008. and is interpreted language i.e it's not compiled and the interpreter will check the code line by line. This article can used to learn very basics of Python programming language.
So before moving on further.. let's do the most popular 'HelloWorld'

tradition and hence compare Python's Syntax with C, C++, Java (I have taken these 3 because they are most famous and mostly used languages).

filter_none
edit
play_arrow
brightness_4
Python code for "Hello World"

nothing else to type...see how simple is the syntax.

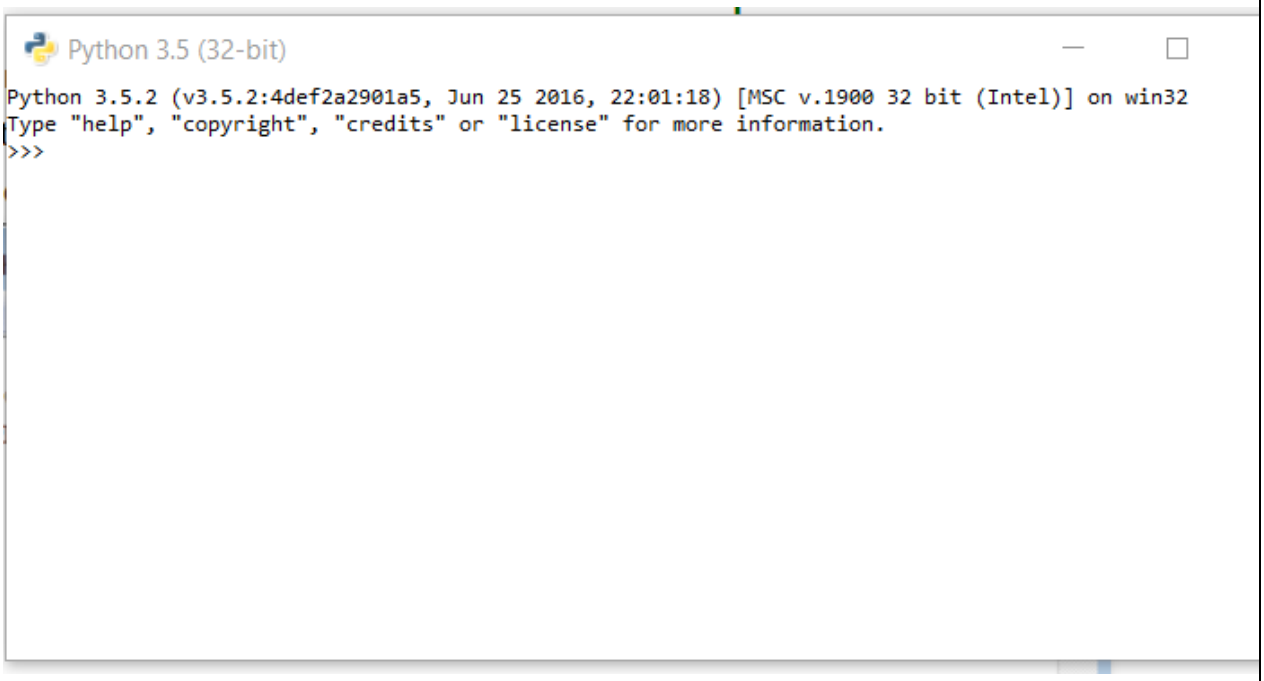
print("Hello World")

Note: Please note that Python for its scope doesn't depend on the braces ({ }), instead it uses indentation for its scope.
Now moving on further **Lets start our basics of Python** . I will be covering the basics in some small sections. Just go through them and trust me you'll learn the basics of Python very easily.

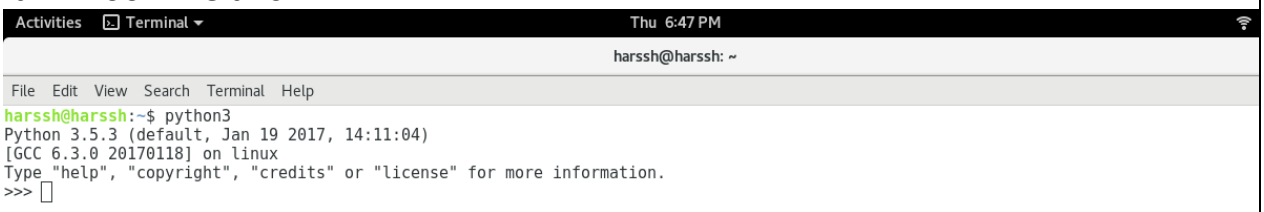
Introduction and Setup

1. If you are on **Windows OS** download Python by Clicking here and now install from the setup and in the start menu type IDLE.IDLE, you can think it as an Python's IDE to run the Python Scripts.

It will look somehow this :



2. If you are on **Linux/Unix-like** just open the terminal and on 99% linux OS Python comes preinstalled with the OS.Just type ‘python3’ in terminal and you are ready to go.
   It will look like this :



The " >>> " represents the python shell and its ready to take python commands and code.

Variables and Data Structures

In other programming languages like C, C++, and Java, you will need to declare the type of variables but in Python you don't need to do that. Just type in the variable and when values will be given to it, then it will automatically know whether the value given would be an int, float, or char or even a String.

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brightness_4

```
# Python program to declare variables

myNumber = 3

print(myNumber)



myNumber2 = 4.5

print(myNumber2)



myNumber ="helloworld"

print(myNumber)
```

Output:

```
3

4.5

helloworld
```

See, how simple is it, just create a variable and assign it any value you want and then use the print function to print it. Python have 4 types of built in Data Structures namely List, Dictionary, Tuple and Set.

List is the most basic Data Structure in python. List is a mutable data structure i.e items can be added to list later after the list creation. It's like you are going to shop at the local market and made a list of some items and later on you can add more and more items to the list.

append() function is used to add data to the list.

filter_none

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play_arrow
brightness_4
Python program to illustrate a list

creates a empty list

nums = []

appending data in list

nums.append(21)

nums.append(40.5)

nums.append("String")

print(nums)

Output:

[21, 40.5, String]

Comments:

is used for single line comment in Python

""" this is a comment """ is used for multi line comments

Input and Output

In this section, we will learn how to take input from the user and hence manipulate it or simply display it. input() function is used to take input from the user.

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Python program to illustrate

getting input from user

```
name = input("Enter your name: ")


# user entered the name 'harssh'

print("hello", name)
```

Output:

```
hello harssh
```

filter_none
edit
play_arrow
brightness_4

```
# Python3 program to get input from user


# accepting integer from the user

# the return type of input() function is string ,

# so we need to convert the input to integer

num1 = int(input("Enter num1: "))

num2 = int(input("Enter num2: "))


num3 = num1 * num2

print("Product is: ", num3)
```

Output:

```
Enter num1: 8 Enter num2: 6 ('Product is: ', 48)
```