**DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT**

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| **Date:** | 18 May 2020 | **Name:** | Anupama J S |
| **Course:** | TCS ion | **USN:** | 4AL16EC005 |
| **Topic:** | 1. Communicate to express  2.Deliver presentation with impact  3.Develop soft skills for workplace | **Semester & Section:** | 8th sem “A”section |
| **Github Repository:** | AnupamaJS |  |  |

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| **FORENOON SESSION DETAILS** |
| **Image of session**  **C:\Users\User\Downloads\d1.1.jpgC:\Users\User\Downloads\d1,3.jpgC:\Users\User\Downloads\d1.2.jpg** |
| **Report – Report can be typed or hand written for up to two pages.**  The module gave the short data about the relational abilities one ought to have while talking with others. The meeting began with what correspondence includes that is the correspondence incorporates pitch, activity, non-verbal communication, outward appearance, Non-verbal correspondence is clarified. The module clarified about the significance of correspondence, procedure of correspondence, hindrance and utilization of interchanges. the standard meaning of correspondence was additionally clarified that is correspondence is a demonstration of sending data starting with one individual then onto the next individual. Also, sorts of correspondence were depicted that is correspondence was portrayed that is correspondence should be possible verbally, non-verbally, outwardly and composed. The procedure of correspondence is beiges actually with sender, got, encoder, channel, decoder and criticism. Certain contextual investigations are taken for instance and the circumstance is examination through different circumstance and thinking about different boundaries. Sorts of boundaries incorporates physical, social, sex, language, perceptual are clarified with models. social berried incorporates conduct and motion, sex boundary separate between sex, perceptual obstruction incorporates status, demeanor and supposition. The module likewise portrayed about the language obstruction required between two distinct nations. Through non-verbal correspondence certain keystrokes are noted. Outward appearance, paralanguage, motion, act, eye to eye connection and appearance are the principle key strokes considered in non-verbal correspondence. |

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| **Date:** | 18 May 2020 | **Name:** | Anupama J S |
| **Course:** | Python | **USN:** | 4AL16EC005 |
| **Topic:** | |  | | --- | | 1.Introduction | | 2.The Basics: Small Program | | 3.The Basics: Data Types | | 4.The Basics: Operations with Data Types | | 5.The Basics: Functions and Conditionals | | 6.The Basics: Processing User Input |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | |  | | **Semester & Section:** | 8th sem “A”section |
| **Github Repository:** | AnupamaJS |  |  |
| **AFTERNOON SESSION DETAILS** | | | |
| **Image of session**  **C:\Users\User\Pictures\Screenshots\Screenshot (183).png** | | | |
| **Report – Report can be typed or hand written for up to two pages.**  Python is a famous programming language. It was made by Guido van Rossum, and discharged in 1991.  It is utilized for: web advancement (server-side), programming advancement, arithmetic, framework scripting. Python was intended for meaningfulness, and has a few likenesses to the English language with impact from arithmetic. Python utilizes new lines to finish an order, rather than other programming dialects which frequently use semicolons or brackets. Python depends on space, utilizing whitespace, to characterize scope, for example, the extent of circles, Here is a summary of what you learned in this section:  a program that shows the current date and time using these lines of code:  import datetime  x = datetime.datetime.now()  print(x)capacities and classes. Other programming dialects regularly utilize wavy sections for this reason.  **PYTHON VERIABLES**  Variables are containers for storing data values. Unlike other programming languages, Python has no command for declaring a variable. A variable is created the moment you first assign a value to it.  C:\Users\User\Pictures\Screenshots\Screenshot (184).png  Variables do not need to be declared with any particular type and can even change type after they have been set. String variables can be declared either by using single or double quotes  **Built-in Data Types**  In programming, data type is an important concept.Variables can store data of different types, and different types can do different things.Python has the following data types built-in by default, in these categories:  Text Type: str  Numeric Types: int, float, complex  Sequence Types: list, tuple, range  Mapping Type: Dict  Set Types: set, frozenset  Boolean Type: Bool  Binary Types: bytes, bytearray, memoryview  C:\Users\User\Pictures\Screenshots\Screenshot (186).png | | | |
| Python Conditions and If statements Python supports the usual logical conditions from mathematics:   * Equals: a == b * Not Equals: a != b * Less than: a < b * Less than or equal to: a <= b * Greater than: a > b * Greater than or equal to: a >= b   These conditions can be used in several ways, most commonly in "if statements" and loops.  An "if statement" is written by using the if keyword.   Python Loops Python has two primitive loop commands:   * while loops * for loops  The while Loop With the while loop we can execute a set of statements as long as a condition is true.   Python For Loops A for loop is used for iterating over a sequence (that is either a list, a tuple, a dictionary, a set, or a string).  This is less like the for keyword in other programming languages, and works more like an iterator method as found in other object-orientated programming languages.  With the for loop we can execute a set of statements, once for each item in a list, tuple, set etc.   Python Input function to accept input from a user In Python, we have the following two functions to handle input from a user and system.   1. input(prompt) to accept input from a user. 2. print() to display output on the console.   **Python 3 has a built-in function input() to accept user input**.  In Python 2, to accept user input we can use the following two functions: –   1. input([prompt]) 2. raw\_input([prompt])   **The input() function reads a line entered on a console by an input device such as a keyboard and convert it into a string**and returns it. As a new developer, It is essential to understand what is input in Python. What is the input? **The Input is nothing but some value from a system or user**. For example, if you want to perform an addition of two numbers on the calculator you need to provide two number to the calculator, those two number is nothing but an input provided by the user to a calculator program.  There are different types of Input, and that comes in various ways. For example: –   * **Input stems from the keyboard**. i.e., the user entered some value using a keyboard. * **Input Using Mouse Click or movement**, i.e. you clicked on the radio button or some drop-down list and chosen an option from it.   In Python, there are various ways for reading input from the user from the command line environment or through the user interface. In both cases, the user is sending input from Keyboard or mouse. Python example to accept input from a user Let see how to accept employee data from a user using the input() function and display it using the print() function. | | | |