**DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT**

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| **Date:** | 19 May 2020 | **Name:** | Anupama J S |
| **Course:** | TCS ion | **USN:** | 4AL16EC005 |
| **Topic:** | 1. Gain Guidance from Career gurus  2. Write a winning resume and cover letter  3. stay ahead in group discussion | **Semester & Section:** | 8th sem “A”section |
| **Github Repository:** | AnupamaJS |  |  |

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| **FORENOON SESSION DETAILS** |
| **Image of session**  **C:\Users\User\Desktop\2.1.jpg** **C:\Users\User\Desktop\2.2.jpg** C:\Users\User\Downloads\2.3.jpg |
| **Report – Report can be typed or hand written for up to two pages.**  The module gave the short note on why do we need a head start and the uses of it. The reason include as   1. Intense competition 2. Talent acquisition 3. Employable skills 4. Changing job roles 5. Employment outlook   Head Start is a [federally funded program that started in the early 1960s](https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ohs/about/history-of-head-start). It was created as a way to address the fact that poverty was affecting the educational opportunities of kids between the ages of 3 and 5.  Children from low income families are set up to fail even before they get the chance to start, while kids from more privileged households are able to easily access preschool programs and early education opportunities (and often at a younger age). The key pillars to get a head start are : clarity of thought, access and visibility, early preparation, acquire relevant skills, compelling resume, cracking the interview.  After the learning of needs of head start we learnt the session include Write a winning resume and cover letter and we get the idea about the importance of resume. And the how the structure of the resume and it’s containing: contact details, objective, skills personal details.  Other ways of writing resume include 3 types they are   1. Chronological resume 2. Functional resume 3. Combination resume   The importance of cover letter, structure of cover letter Even when an employer does not directly ask for one, is sure to [always send a cover letter](https://www.thebalancecareers.com/should-you-include-a-cover-letter-if-it-s-not-required-2060291). The only time you should avoid sending a cover letter is when a job listing explicitly says not to send one. In that situation, it's more important to follow the directions on the job listing.  Its continue about the group discussion, "Group" is a collection of individuals who have regular contact and frequent interaction and who work together to achieve a common set of goals. "Discussion" is the process whereby two or more people exchange information or ideas in a face-to-face situation to achieve a goal. The goal, or end product, maybe increased knowledge, agreement leading to action, disagreement leading to competition or resolution or perhaps only a clearing of the air or a continuation of the status-quo.  Why is a "GD" conducted: Over the recent years, Group Discussion became a popular method of assessing a candidate’s soft skills. The contenders who are shortlisted on basis of written exams have qualified with their intelligence quotient, i.e., aptitude and knowledge. However, since the significance of emotional quotient arose, new tools such as GD were devised to gauge candidates’ social and interpersonal skills. Organizations conduct GDs to find out whether you possess the critical qualities/skills to contribute effectively to the goal accomplishment process |

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| **Date:** | 19 May 2020 | **Name:** | Anupama J S |
| **Course:** | Python | **USN:** | 4AL16EC005 |
| **Topic:** | 1. The Basics: Loops 2. Putting the Pieces Together: Building a Program 3. List Comprehensions 4. More on functions | **Semester & Section:** | 8th sem “A”section |
| **Github Repository:** | AnupamaJS |  |  |
| **AFTERNOON SESSION DETAILS** | | | |
| **Image of session**  **C:\Users\User\Pictures\Screenshots\Screenshot (188).png** | | | |
| **Report – Report can be typed or hand written for up to two pages.**  programming language statement, i.e. an iteration statement, which allows a code block to be repeated a certain number of times.  There are hardly any programming languages without for loops, but the for loop exists in many different flavours, i.e. both the syntax and the semantics differs from one programming language to another.  **Different kinds of for loops:**  1). Count-controlled for loop (Three-expression for loop)  This is by far the most common type. This statement is the one used by C. The header of this kind of for loop consists of a three-parameter loop control expression. Generally it has the form: for (A; Z; I) A is the initialisation part, Z determines a termination expression and I is the counting expression, where the loop variable is incremented or dcremented. An example of this kind of loop is the for-loop of the programming language C: for (i=0; i <= n; i++) This kind of for loop is not implemented in Python!  2) Numeric Ranges  This kind of for loop is a simplification of the previous kind. It's a counting or enumerating loop. Starting with a start value and counting up to an end value, like for i = 1 to 100 Python doesn't use this either.  3)Vectorized for loops  They behave as if all iterations are executed in parallel. That is, for example, all expressions on the right side of assignment statements get evaluated before the assignments.  4)Iterator-based for loop  Finally, we come to the one used by Python. This kind of for loop iterates over an enumeration of a set of items. It is usually characterized by the use of an implicit or explicit iterator. In each iteration step a loop variable is set to a value in a sequence or other data collection. This kind of for loop is known in most Unix and Linux shells and it is the one which is implemented in Python. | | | |
| C:\Users\User\Downloads\111.jpg C:\Users\User\Downloads\222.jpg Note that using loops you can call any function multiple times, even your own functions. Let's suppose we defined this function:   1. def celsius\_to\_kelvin(cels): 2. return cels + 273.15   That is a function that gets a number as input, adds 273.15 to it and returns the result. A *for* loop allows us to execute that function over a list of numbers:   1. monday\_temperatures = [9.1, 8.8, -270.15] 3. for temperature in monday\_temperatures: 4. print(celsius\_to\_kelvin(temperature))   The output of that would be:  282.25 281.953.0  So, in the first iteration celsius\_to\_kelvin(9.1) was executed, in the second celsius\_to\_kelvin(8.8) and in the third celsius\_to\_kelvin(-270.15).  Syntax of the For Loop  As we mentioned earlier, the Python for loop is an iterator based for loop. It steps through the items of lists, tuples, strings, the keys of dictionaries and other iterables. The Python for loop starts with the keyword "for" followed by an arbitrary variable name, which will hold the values of the following sequence object, which is stepped through. The general syntax looks like this:  for in : else:  The items of the sequence object are assigned one after the other to the loop variable; to be precise the variable points to the items. For each item the loop body is executed.  Example of a simple for loop in Python:  languages = ["C", "C++", "Perl", "Python"]  for x in languages  print(x)  The while Loop  With the while loop we can execute a set of statements as long as a condition is true.  C:\Users\User\Downloads\3333.jpg  The while loop requires relevant variables to be ready, in this example we need to define an indexing variable, i, which we set to 1.  Python List Comprehension Tutorial  Learn how to effectively use list comprehension in Python to create lists, to replace (nested) for loops and the map(), filter() and reduce() functions,  When doing data science, you might find yourself wanting to read lists of lists, filtering column names, removing vowels from a list or flattening a matrix. You can easily use a lambda function or a for loop; As you well know, there are multiple ways to go about this. One other way to do this is by using list comprehensions.  In this section you learned that:   * A list comprehension is an expression that creates a list by iterating over another container. * A basic list comprehension:   1. [i\*2 for i in [1, 5, 10]]   Output: [2, 10, 20]   * List comprehension with if condition:   1. [i\*2 for i in [1, -2, 10] if i>0]   Output: [2, 20]   * List comprehension with an if and else condition:   1. [i\*2 if i>0 else 0 for i in [1, -2, 10]]   Output: [2, 0, 20]  Python Functions: In this article, you'll learn about functions, what a function is, the syntax, components, and types of functions. Also, you'll learn to create a function in Python In Python, a function is a group of related statements that performs a specific task. Functions help break our program into smaller and modular chunks. As our program grows larger and larger, functions make it more organized and manageable. Furthermore, it avoids repetition and makes the code reusable.  Syntax of Function  def function\_name(parameters):  """docstring"""  statement(s)  Above shown is a function definition that consists of the following components. Keyword def that marks the start of the function header. A function name to uniquely identify the function. Function naming follows the same rules of writing identifiers in Python. Parameters (arguments) through which we pass values to a function. They are optional. A colon (:) to mark the end of the function header. Optional documentation string (docstring) to describe what the function does. One or more valid python statements that make up the function body. Statements must have the same indentation level (usually 4 spaces). An optional return statement to return a value from the function.  C:\Users\User\Downloads\444.jpg | | | |