

DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT

Date:	21-05-2020	Name:	BINDUSHRI
Course:	TCSion	USN:	4AL17EC011
Topic:	1.Learn corporate telephone etiquette 2.understand Accounting Fundamentals	Semester & Section:	6th A
Github Repository:	Bindushri		

FORENOON SESSION DETAILS

g41.tcsion.com/LX/contents/content_home?content_player=true&org_id=1016&TargetOrgId=3876&usrorgid=1016&LaunchFrom=iHUB&User-Agent=Computer&c_id=career-edge-knockdown-the-lo...
☆
☰

Digital Learning
Empowering Learning Outcomes

Bindu

OF CONTENTS
←

Career Edge - Knockdown the Lockdown : Batch 01
89.29%

←
Learn Corporate Telephone Etiquette
...

Write an Effective mail

10: Learn Corporate Telephone etiquette ✔

Introduction - Learn Corporate Telephone etiquette ✔

Lesson - Learn Corporate Telephone etiquette ✔

Conclusion - Learn Corporate Telephone etiquette ✔

Learn Corporate telephone Etiquette

11: Understand Accounting Fundamentals ✔

Total Marks	Pass Marks	Attempts Taken	Duration	Start Time	View Assessment Analysis
10.0	4.0	01	10 Mins	16 May 2020 12:00 AM TO 15 Jul 2020 12:00 AM	Already cleared assessment.

My Attempts

Attempted On	Attempted Duration (Submission Time)	Marks Obtained	Status	Action
21 May 2020 11:23 AM	0:2:57 Hrs(11:26 AM)	5.0/10.0	Pass	View Result

21-05-2020

Day 10: learn corporate telephone etiquette.

phrases for making phone calls

I) Introductory phrases

Formal phrases

- "Hello"!
- Good morning.

II) Introductory phrases

Informal phrases

- "Hi!"
- "Hi"
- I'm actually trying to get connected to _____

III) Dealing with connection errors.

IV) Closing the call.

phrases for receiving phone calls

1) Asking caller to hold the line

2) Respond to the caller

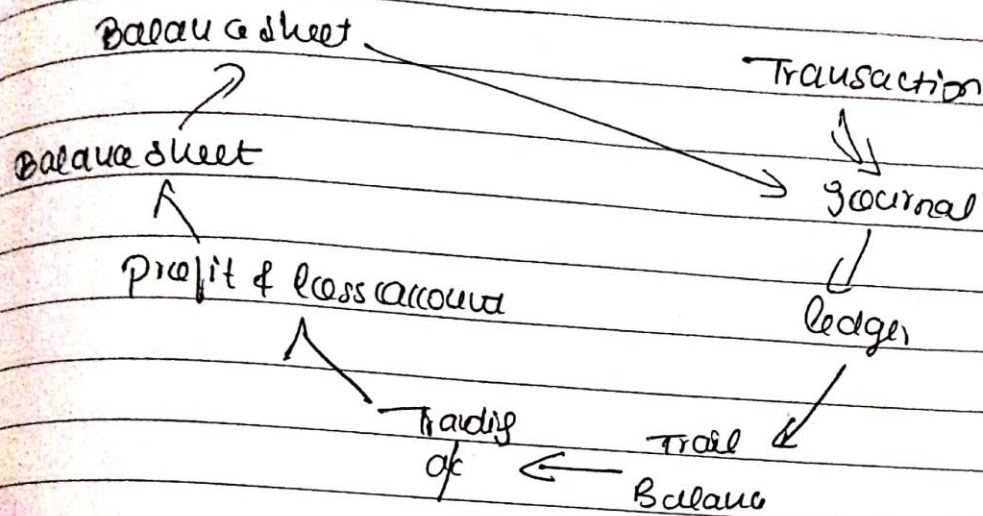
Summary

- * clarity over the phone is a must
- * Engage in polite conversation
- * make the caller feel important
- * listen to the caller patiently
- * never check your mobile while talking

Day 11: - Understand Accounting Fundamentals

- Accounting is a system which collects and processes financial information of a business

Accounting cycle



Day 12 : year foundational skills in IT

What do Recruiters Expect.

- * Interviewers look for knowledge on various technologies like active directory, natural language processing, Internet of Things (IoT)
- * Spend time on final year project
- * Communicate the technical strengths upfront

AFTERNOON SESSION DETAILS

Image of session

udemy.com/course/the-python-mega-course/learn/lecture/5163258#overview

Udemy The Python Mega Course: Build 10 Real World Applications

Your progress **Share**

Untitled

localhost:8890/notebooks/Untitled.ipynb

jupyter Untitled Last checkpoint: 05/13/2016 (unsaved changes)

```
In [193]: type(df)
Out[193]: pandas.core.frame.DataFrame

In [5]: from geopy.geocoders import Nominatim
In [4]: nominatim = Nominatim()

In [24]: nnom.geocode("3995 23rd St, San Francisco, CA 94114")

In [28]: import pandas
df = pandas.read_csv("supermarkets.csv")
df
```

ID	Address	City	State	Country	Name	Employees
0	3995 21st St	San Francisco	CA 94114	USA	Madena	8
1	735 Dolores St	San Francisco	CA 94119	USA	Bready Shop	15
2	332 16th St	San Francisco	California 94114	USA	Sugar River	25
3	3995 23rd St	San Francisco	CA 94114	USA	Ben's Shop	10
4	1056 Sanchez St	San Francisco	California	USA	Sanchez	12
5	551 Alvarado St	San Francisco	CA 94114	USA	Richvalley	20

In [1]: df["Address"] = df["Address"] + ", " + df["City"] + ", " + df["State"] + ", 1"

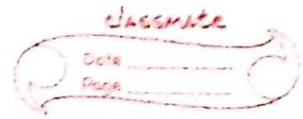
7:59 / 15:14

Overview Q&A Notes Announcements

Course content

- ☐ 120. Example: Geocoding Addresses with Pandas and Geopy 15min
- Section 16: Numpy** 0 / 5 | 25min
- Section 17: Application 2: Create Webmaps with Python and Folium** 0 / 6 | 1hr 20min
- Section 18: Fixing Programming Errors** 0 / 6 | 39min
- Section 19: Application 3: Build a Website Blocker** 0 / 10 | 1hr 20min
- Section 20: Application 4: Build a Personal Website with Python and Flask**

21-20-2020



Section 14

→ using mysql instead of debugging json.

* In the terminal.

pip3 install mysql-connector-python

→ 1. Import mysql.connector.

2. con = mysql.connector.connect

3. user = "ardit700_student"

4. password = "ardit700_student",

5. host = "108.167.140.122",

6. database = "ardit700_pm1database"

7.)

* Check the c/p. If there are no c/p. dont get any c/p then connection works.

8. cursor = con.cursor()

9. query = cursor.execute("SELECT * FROM Dictionary")

10. results = cursor.fetchall()

11.

12. print(results)

* In order to extract list inside tuple, then add.

9. query = cursor.execute("SELECT * FROM Dictionary.
WHERE Expression = 'find'")

10. results = cursor.fetchall()

11. If results:

12. for result in results:

13. print(result[0])

14. else:

15. print("No word found!")

* also to extract input from the user then

8. cursor = con.cursor()

9. word = input("Enter a word: ")

10. query = cursor.execute("SELECT * FROM DICT
WHERE expression = '%s'" % word)

11. results = cursor.fetchall()

12. if results:

13. for result in results:

14. print(result[1])

15. else:

print("no word found")

Section 15: Data Analysis with pandas

pandas is the library provided data structure and data analysis code.

* Note: Pandas to be installed using
pip install pandas or pip install pandas

Note: Install pip install python or
pip3 install python

as python suitable for data analysis
and also provides better printing for
large text

methods to get jupyter notebook

open command line → python

In[1]: import pandas

In[2]: df = pandas.DataFrame(~~[1, 2]~~ <[2][4][6][0][2]>

In[3]: df

O/P

	0	1	2
0	2	4	2
1	10	20	30

* Beauty of pandas is that can have custom column names

In[6]: df = pandas.DataFrame(<[1, 2, 4], [10, 20, 30]
columns=["price", "Age", "value"]
index=["First", "Second"]>

O/P

	price	Age	value
First	1	2	4
Second	10	20	30

* To order the final mean

In[15]: df.mean()

Price 6.0
Age 12.8
Value 18.8

Note: In the Jupyter notebook.

1. In[1]: print(1)
print(2)

to check $\alpha/P \rightarrow$ [ctrl enter] = 1
2.

Jupyter notebook is perfect tool for Data ~~Analysis~~ Exploration

* In order to read data to

1. In[2]: Import pandas
2. In[3]: df = pandas.read_csv("C:\\local\\concatenated.csv")
3. df.

out[3]: (gets the table of data)

→ loading csv files

import pandas

df1 = pandas.read_csv("supermarket.csv")

→ ~~the~~ In also can read json file
using read_json instead of read_csv

* In order to read Excel files (xlsx)

In python with pandas

* pandas may require the xlrd library as default

- If you get an error such as module not found error then fix the error by installing xlib.

Casing Pipe Install x lrd (or) Pipe Post and x lrd

→ In the Jupyter notebook.

```
In[]: df3 = pandas.read_excel("supermarkets.xlsx",  
                                sheet_name=0)  
df3
```

- * the local txt files

In [7]: df4 = pandas.read_csv("Supermarkets
commas.txt")

df4



