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| **Date:** | **23-07-2020** | **Name:** | **Dhanya Shetty** |
| **Course:** | **Python** | **USN:** | **4AL17EC026** |
| **Topic:** | **How to develop Pythonic coding rather than Python coding** | **Semester & Section:** | **6th A** |
| **Github Repository:** | **Dhanya Shetty\_026** |  |  |

**DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT**

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| **FORENOON SESSION DETAILS(9.00am to 1.00pm)** |
| C:\Users\Hp\Desktop\report\23pyt1111.PNG  **C:\Users\Hp\Desktop\report\23pyt22222.PNG**  **C:\Users\Hp\Desktop\report\23pyt3333.PNG**  C:\Users\Hp\Desktop\report\23pyt4444.PNG  **C:\Users\Hp\Desktop\report\23pyt55555.PNG**  Python is an interpreted, high-level, general-purpose programming language. Created by Guido van Rossum and first released in 1991, Python's design philosophy emphasizes code readability with its notable use of significant whitespace.  What is Python used for?  It's often **used as** a “scripting language” for web applications. This means that it can automate specific series of tasks, making it more efficient. Consequently, **Python** (and languages like it) is often **used** in software applications, pages within a web browser, the shells of operating systems and some games.   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Date:** | **23-07-2020** | **Name:** | **Dhanya Shetty** | | **Course:** | **Coursera** | **USN:** | **4AL17EC026** | | **Topic:** | **Basic statistics** | **Semester & Section:** | **6th A** | | **Github Repository:** | **Dhanya Shetty\_026** |  |  |   **C:\Users\Hp\Desktop\report\23bas111.PNG**  **C:\Users\Hp\Desktop\report\23bas2222.PNGC:\Users\Hp\Desktop\report\23bas3333.PNG**  **C:\Users\Hp\Desktop\report\23bas4444.PNG**  **C:\Users\Hp\Desktop\report\22bas5555.PNG**  There are few well know **statistics** are the average (or “mean”) value, and the “standard deviation” etc. Standard deviation is the variability within a data set around the mean value. The “variance” is the square of the standard deviation. The linear trend is another example of a data “**statistic**”.  **Statistical** methods involved in carrying out a study include planning, designing, collecting **data**, analysing, drawing meaningful interpretation and reporting of the research findings. The **statistical analysis** gives meaning to the meaningless numbers, thereby breathing life into a lifeless **data**.  In applying statistics to a scientific, industrial, or social problem, it is conventional to begin with a [statistical population](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Statistical_population) or a [statistical model](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Statistical_model) to be studied. Populations can be diverse groups of people or objects such as "all people living in a country" or "every atom composing a crystal". Statistics deals with every aspect of data, including the planning of data collection in terms of the design of [surveys](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Statistical_survey) and [experiments](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Experimental_design). See [glossary of probability and statistics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_probability_and_statistics).  Descriptive statistics are most often concerned with two sets of properties of a *distribution* (sample or population): [*central tendency*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_tendency) (or *location*) seeks to characterize the distribution's central or typical value, while [*dispersion*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Statistical_dispersion) (or *variability*) characterizes the extent to which members of the distribution depart from its center and each other. Inferences on [mathematical statistics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mathematical_statistics) are made under the framework of [probability theory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Probability_theory), which deals with the analysis of random phenomena.  Rejecting or disproving the null hypothesis is done using statistical tests that quantify the sense in which the null can be proven false, given the data that are used in the test. Working from a null hypothesis, two basic forms of error are recognized: [Type I errors](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Type_I_error) (null hypothesis is falsely rejected giving a "false positive") and [Type II errors](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Type_II_error) (null hypothesis fails to be rejected and an actual relationship between populations is missed giving a "false negative").  Many of these errors are classified as random (noise) or systematic ([bias](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bias_(statistics))), but other types of errors (e.g., blunder, such as when an analyst reports incorrect units) can also occur. |

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