**DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Date:** | **17-06-2020** | **Name:** | **Dhanya Shetty** |
| **Course:** | **STATISTICAL LEARNING** | **USN:** | **4AL17EC026** |
| **Topic:** | **1.INTRODUCTION TO PROBABILITY**  **2.RULES FOR PROBABILITY CALCULATION**  **3.BAYES THEOREM NORMAL DISTRIBUTION** | **Semester & Section:** | **6th A** |
| **Github Repository:** | **Dhanya Shetty\_026** |  |  |

|  |
| --- |
| **FORENOON SESSION DETAILS** |
| C:\Users\Hp\Desktop\certificates\17JUNE1111.PNG  C:\Users\Hp\Desktop\certificates\17JUNE22222.PNG  **C:\Users\Hp\Desktop\certificates\17JUNE3333.PNG**  **Introduction to probability:**  Probability is the science of how likely events are to happen. At its simplest, it's concerned with the roll of a dice, or the fall of the cards in a game. ...Probability is used, for example, in such diverse areas as weather forecasting and to work out the cost of your insurance premiums.  **Rules for Probability Calculation:**  Before discussing the rules of probability, we state the following definitions:   * Two events are mutually exclusive or disjoint if they cannot occur at the same time. * The probability that Event A occurs, given that Event B has occurred, is called a conditional probability. The conditional probability of Event A, given Event B, is denoted by the symbol P(A|B). * The complement of an event is the event not occurring. The probability that Event A will not occur is denoted by P(A'). * The probability that Events A and B both occur is the probability of the intersection of A and B. The probability of the intersection of Events A and B is denoted by P(A∩B). If Events A and B are mutually exclusive, P(A∩B) = 0. * The probability that Events A or B occur is the probability of the union of A and B. The probability of the union of Events A and B is denoted by P(A∪B). * If the occurrence of Event A changes the probability of Event B, then Events A and B are dependent. On the other hand, if the occurrence of Event A does not change the probability of Event B, then Events A and B are independent   .  **Rule of Subtraction:**   * The probability of an event ranges from 0 to 1. * The sum of probabilities of all possible events equals 1. * The rule of subtraction follows directly from these properties.   **Rule of Multiplication:**  The rule of multiplication applies to the situation when we want to know the probability of the  intersection of two events; that is, we want to know the probability that two events (Event A and  Event B) both occur.  **Rule of Addition:**  The rule of addition applies to the following situation. We have two events, and we want to know the probability that either event occurs.  **Bayes' theorem:**  In probability theory and statistics , Bayes' theorem (alternatively Bayes's theorem, Bayes's law or  Bayes's rule) describes the probability of an event , based on prior knowledge of conditions  that might be related to the event.[1]  For example, if the risk of developing health problems is known to increase with age, Bayes’s theorem allows the risk to an individual of a known age to be assessed more accurately than simply assuming that the individual is typical of the population as a whole.  One of the many applications of Bayes’s theorem is Bayesian inference, a particular approach  To statistical inference. When applied, the probabilities involved in Bayes’ theorem may have different probability interpretations. With Bayesian probability interpretation, the theorem expresses how a degree of belief, expressed as a probability, should rationally change to account for the availability of related evidence. Bayesian inference is fundamental to  Bayesian statistics. |
| |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Date: 17June2020** |  | **Name: Dhanya Shetty** | | **Course: UDEMY** |  | **USN:4AL17EC026** | | **Topic: MySQL** |  | **Semester & Section:6th A** | |
|  |

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  |
|  |
| **AFTERNOON SESSION DETAILS** | |
| Image of sessionsC:\Users\Hp\Desktop\report\8june py111.PNG  C:\Users\Hp\Desktop\report\8junepy2222.PNG  C:\Users\Hp\Desktop\report\8junepy3333.PNG  **PHP debugging tools :**   1. Xdebug: Since it debuted in 2002, Xdebug has become one of the most trusted PHP tools. This open source solution enables single-step debugging and stack trace functionality. Available as a plugin for Eclipse, PHP Designer and most other development environments, Xdebug is compatible with dozens of other frontend debugging tools. 2. Debug Bar: Is a useful tool for any developer since it can catch HTML and JavaScript bugs as well. Additionally, Debug Bar can monitor network traffic, inspect CSS elements and evaluate your JavaScript code. That may be more features than you need, but it's pretty impressive for an open source solution.   3. MacGDBp: As its name suggests, MacGDBp was made specifically for debugging PHP on Mac. Combine it with the Xdebug extension to view local variables and call stacks in a macros interface. | |
|  | |