**DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT**

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| **Date:** | **18-05-2020** | **Name:** | **Dhanya Shetty** |
| **Course:** | **TCSion** | **USN:** | **4AL17EC026** |
| **Topic:** | **Communication skills** | **Semester & Section:** | **6th A** |
| **Github Repository:** | **Dhanya Shetty\_026** |  |  |

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| **FORENOON SESSION DETAILS** |
| **C:\Users\Hp\Pictures\tcs 01.PNG** |
| Communication involves:   * Intonation * Action * Body language * Facial expressions * Non-verbal communication devices   Why Communication skills?  According to Warren Buffett “We improve our communication skills, he guarantees us that we will earn 50% more money over our lifetime”.  Importance of communication:   * Communication is an act of sending information from one person to another. The definition may seem simple but actual process is complex. * We communicate to give information, persuade, express need, for social bonds and to share feelings. * Communication can be verbal non-verbal, visual and written.   Barriers to communication:  1.Physical:   * Seperation (eg:by walls) * Distance (eg:different city) * Noise (eg:music etc) * Time   2.Cultural:   * Greeting * Stereotyping * Behaviour * Gestures   3.Gender: Male and Female (women are empathetic)  4.Psychological:   * Retention capability * Inattentiveness * Status * Closed Mind * Source of communication * Emotional * Attitude and opinion   5.Language barrier:   * Semantic * Jargon * Accent   6.Perceptual:  Arises when we perceive the information given to us from our point of view.  Type of Communication:  1.Verbal  2.Non-verbal  Non-verbal communication:   * Paralanguage * Gestures * Posture * Eye contact * Appearance   Verbal communication:   * Face to face communication * Written * Telephonic   Both verbal and non-verbal together gives effective communication.  **Summary :**    Communication skills are the abilities you use when giving and receiving different kinds of information. Some examples include communicating new ideas, feelings or even an update on your project. Communication skills involve listening, speaking, observing and emphathising. |

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| **Date:18may2020** |  | **Name: Dhanya Shetty** |  | |
| **Course: python** |  | **USN:4AL17EC026** |  | |
| **Topic: Basics** |  | **Semester & Section:6th A** |  | |
| **AFTERNOON SESSION DETAILS** | | | |
| **Image of sessions**  **C:\Users\Hp\Pictures\python 01.PNG** | | | |
| Python and IDE tool is used. IDE is Integrated development environment (text editor).  Program in terminal:  >>>import datetime  >>>datetime.datetime.now()  Output:datetime.datetime 2020 5 18 6 18 52 256  But this is not saved when we clear the terminal.  So, when we want to save the program, we have to first select file->add folder to workspace then select any folder.  File->new file(give name)  Let the name given to file is basics.  This python3 basics.py is not accessible by python interactive shell.  Import datetime  Print(datetime.datetime.now())  In terminal window:  >>>python3 baiscs.py  2020.5.18 6:18:52:256  Variable:  Eg:  mynum=10  mytext= “hello”  print(mynum,mytext)  Here, mynum and mytext is variables  Output: 10 “hello”  Another example:  x=10  y= “10”  z=10.1  sum1=x+x  sum2=y+y // concatenation of string  sum3=z+z  printf(sum1,sum2,sum3)  print(type(x),type(y),type(z)) //to get data type of x,y,z  Compound data type:  Eg for calculating mean  student\_grade=[9.1,8.8,7.5]  mysum=sum(student\_grade)  length=len(student\_grade)  mean = mysum/length  print(mean)  dir() function returns all the properties and methods of the specified objects, without values.  Monday\_temp= [9.1, 8.1,7.5,6.6,9.9]  **Every item in the list has 2 index number.**   |  | | --- | | **Indexing**  **-5 -4 -3 -2 -1**  Monday\_temp= [9.1, 8.1,7.5,6.6,9.9]  **0 1 2 3 4** |   In terminal window:  >>>Monday\_temp[1]  8.8  >>>Monday\_temp[1:5] or Monday\_temp[1:]  [8.1,7.5,6.6,9.9]  >>> Monday\_temp[0:2] or Monday\_temp[:2]  [9.1, 8.1,7.5]  Monday\_temp =[‘hello’,1,2,3]  >>>Monday\_temp[0]  ‘hello’  >>>Monday\_temp[0][2]  ‘l’  Student\_grade={“marry”:9., “sim”:8.8 , “john”:7.5}  >>>student\_grade[“sim”]  8.8  Creating own function:  Def mean(mylist):  the\_mean=sum(mylist)/len(mylist)  return the\_mean  print(mean([1,4,6]))  Thus, our function is created for finding an average.  **Summary:**  **Python** is a high-level, interpreted, interactive and object-oriented scripting language. **Python** is designed to be highly readable. It uses English keywords frequently where as other languages use punctuation, and it has fewer syntactical constructions than other languages.   * **Python is Interpreted** – Python is processed at runtime by the interpreter. You do not need to compile your program before executing it. This is similar to PERL and PHP. * **Python is Interactive** – You can actually sit at a Python prompt and interact with the interpreter directly to write your programs. * **Python is object oriented** – Python supports Object-Oriented style or technique of programming that encapsulates code within objects. * **Python is a Beginner’s Language** – Python is a great language for the beginner-level programmers and supports the development of a wide range of applications from simple text processing to WWW browsers to games. | | | |