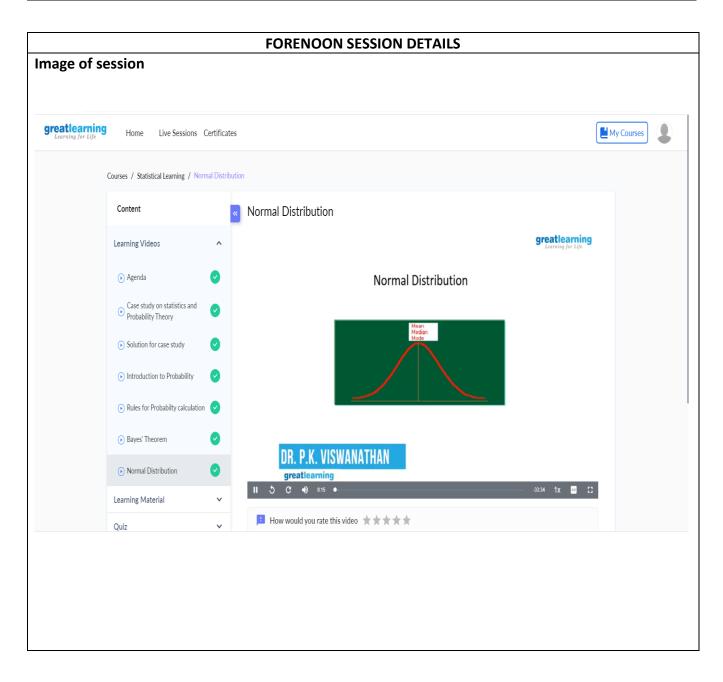
# **DAILY ASSESSMENT REPORT**

Date:	17 June 2020	Name:	Gagan M K
Course:	Statistical Learning	USN:	4AL17EC032
Topic:	<ul> <li>Introduction to Probability</li> <li>Rules for Probability         <ul> <li>calculation</li> </ul> </li> <li>Bayes' Theorem</li> <li>Normal Distribution</li> </ul>	Semester & Section:	6 <sup>th</sup> sem & 'A' sec
GitHub Repository:	Alvas-education- foundation/Gagan-Git		



Report – Report can be typed or hand written for up to two pages.

### **Probability:**

- Probability an Introduction. 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.
- Rule of Addition the probability that Event A or Event B occurs is equal to the probability that Event A occurs plus the probability that Event B occurs minus the probability that both Events A and B occur.
- $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) P(A \cap B)$
- Probability Rule One (For any event A,  $0 \le P(A) \le 1$ )
- Probability Rule Two (The sum of the probabilities of all possible outcomes is 1)
- Probability Rule Three (The Complement Rule)
- Probabilities Involving Multiple Events.
- Probability Rule Four (Addition Rule for Disjoint Events)
- Finding P(A and B) using Logic.

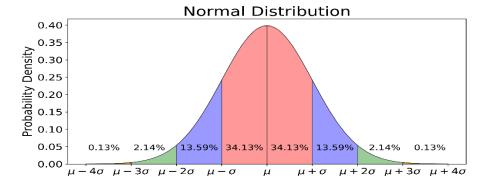
### **Bayes' Theorem:**

- 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.
- 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.
- Bayes' Theorem is a way of finding a probability when we know certain other probabilities.
- The formula is:

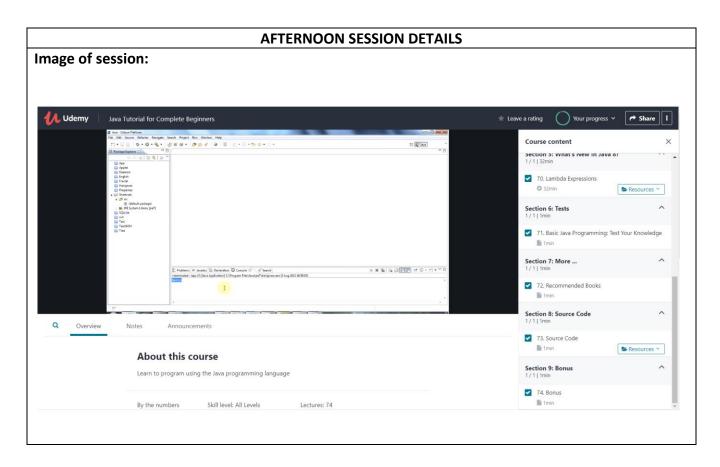
$$P(A|B) = (P(A) P(B|A))/P(B)$$

#### **Normal Distribution:**

- Normal distribution, also known as the Gaussian distribution, is a probability distribution that is symmetric about the mean, showing that data near the mean are more frequent in occurrence than data far from the mean.
- In graph form, normal distribution will appear as a bell curve



Date:	17 June 2020	Name:	Gagan M K
Course:	Java Tutorial for Complete	USN:	4AL17EC032
	Beginners		
Topic:	<ul> <li>Appendix Eclipse Shortcuts</li> <li>Getting a Job Extended Version: What you need, a strategy for finding work, and my story.</li> <li>Ten Tips for Improving Your Coding</li> <li>Debugging in Eclipse</li> <li>What's new in java 8</li> <li>Lambda Expressions</li> <li>Tests</li> <li>Programming: Test Your Knowledge</li> <li>Recommended books</li> <li>Source code</li> <li>Bonus</li> </ul>	Semester & Section:	6 <sup>th</sup> sem & 'A' sec



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#### Java:

- Appendix Eclipse Shortcuts was seen.
- Getting a Job Extended Version: What you need, a strategy for finding work, and my story.
- Ten Tips for Improving Your Coding was learnt.
- How to do debug in Eclipse
- Saw What's new in java 8
- Lambda Expressions was seen.
- Tests were conducted.
- Programming to Test Your Knowledge
- Some books were Recommended

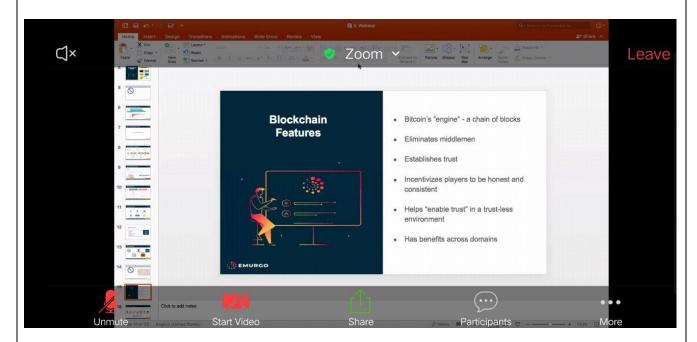
Hi there,

http://www.caveofprogramming.com/java/basic-java-programming-test-your-knowledge/

You can find a basic Java test at this URL. Actually, I tried to make a video form of this, but just couldn't figure out how to make anything that wasn't about as interesting as watching paint dry.

Having said all that, I'm a firm believer in trying to write programs that interest you as a way of improving your coding. Without this, I would never have learned to program. See the video "Ten Tips for Improving Your Coding" in the appendix for more ways to improve your coding.

# Attended Webinar on "Blockchain Technology" Conducted by EMURGO India



## **Certificate of Statistical Learning:**

