DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT

Date:	**13/06/2020**	**Name:**	**SAMRUDDI SHETTY**
Course:	**Python**	**USN:**	**4AL16IS047**
Topic:	**Day 1**	**Semester &Section:**	**8th sem**

AFTERNOON SESSION DETAILS

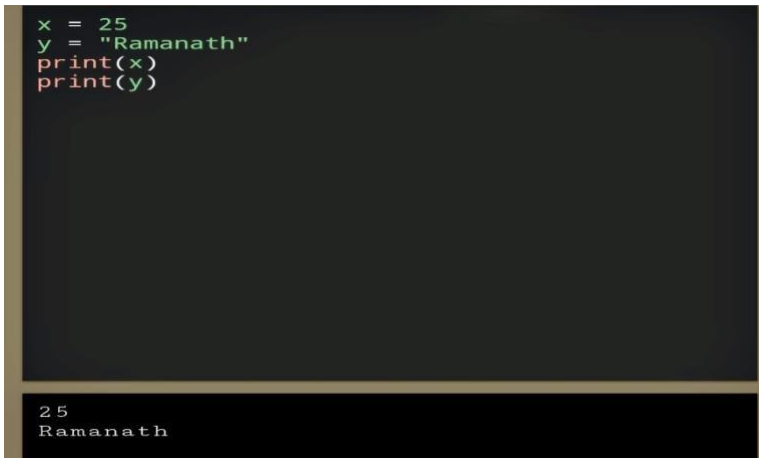
Python programming
Introduction:

Python is a popular programming language. It was created by Guido van Rossum, and released in 1991.
It is used for:
web development (server-side),
software development,
mathematics,
system scripting.

Python was designed for readability, and has some similarities to the English language with influence from mathematics.
Python uses new lines to complete a command, as opposed to other programming languages which often use semicolons or parentheses.
Python relies on indentation, using whitespace, to define scope; such as the scope of loops, functions and classes. Other programming languages often use curly-brackets for this purpose.
The basic program:
Where "hello.py" is the name of your python file.
Let's write our first Python file, called hello.py, which can be done in any text editor.

Python Variables:
Variables are containers for storing data values.
Unlike other programming languages, Python has no command for declaring a variable.

A variable is created the moment you first assign a value to it.



Built-in Data Types
In programming, data type is an important concept.
Variables can store data of different types, and different types can do different things.
Python has the following data types built-in by default, in these categories:

Text Type:	str
Numeric Types:	int, float, complex
Sequence Types:	list, tuple, range
Mapping Type:	dict
Set Types:	set, frozenset
Boolean Type:	bool
Binary Types:	bytes, bytearray, memoryview

```python
#convert from int to float:
x = float(1)

#convert from float to int:
y = int(2.8)

#convert from int to complex:
z = complex(x)

print(x)
print(y)
print(z)
```

```
1.0
2
(1+0j)
<class 'float'> <class 'int'> <class 'comple
```

Python Conditions and If statements

Python supports the usual logical conditions from mathematics:

- Equals: `a == b`
- Not Equals: `a != b`
- Less than: `a < b`
- Less than or equal to: `a <= b`
- Greater than: `a > b`
- Greater than or equal to: `a >= b`

These conditions can be used in several ways, most commonly in "if statements" and loops.

An "if statement" is written by using the `if` keyword.

```python
a = 33
b = 200

if b > a:
  print("b is greater than a")
```

```
b is greater than a
```

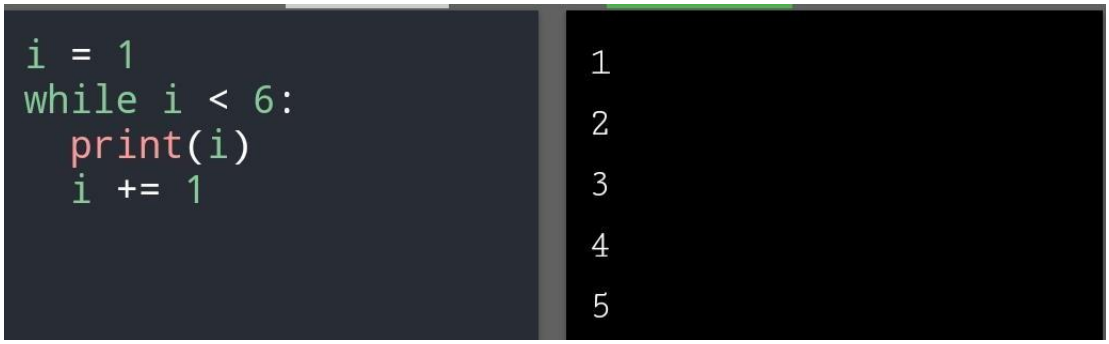
Python Loops

Python has two primitive loop commands:

- while loops
- for loops

The while Loop

With the while loop we can execute a set of statements as long as a condition is true.

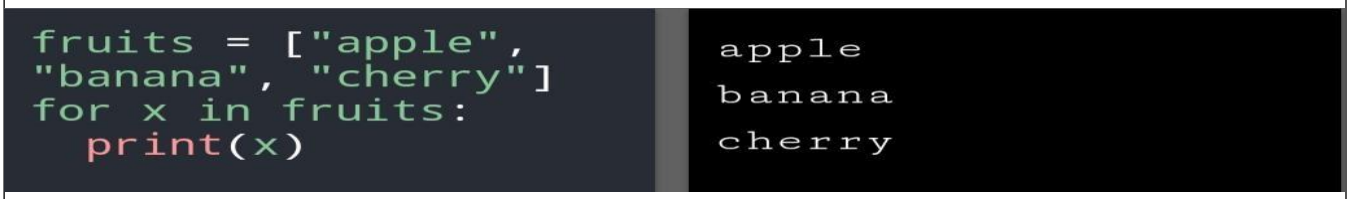


Python For Loops

A for loop is used for iterating over a sequence (that is either a list, a tuple, a dictionary, a set, or a string).

This is less like the for keyword in other programming languages, and works more like an iterator method as found in other object-orientated programming languages.

With the for loop we can execute a set of statements, once for each item in a list, tuple, set etc.



Python Input function to accept input from a user

In Python, we have the following two functions to handle input from a user and system.

1. *input***(***prompt***)** to accept input from a user.
2. print**()** to display output on the console.

Python 3 has a built-in function input() **to accept user input**.

In Python 2, to accept user input we can use the following two functions: –

1. *input***([***prompt***])**
2. *raw_input***([***prompt***])**

The input() function reads a line entered on a console by an input device such as a keyboard and convert it into a string and returns it. As a new developer, It is essential to understand what is input in Python.

What is the input?

The Input is nothing but some value from a system or user. For example, if you want to perform an addition of two numbers on the calculator you need to provide two number to the calculator, those two number is nothing but an input provided by the user to a calculator program.
There are different types of Input, and that comes in various ways. For example: –

- **Input stems from the keyboard**. i.e., the user entered some value using a keyboard.
- **Input Using Mouse Click or movement**, i.e. you clicked on the radio button or some drop-down list and chosen an option from it.

In Python, there are various ways for reading input from the user from the command line environment or through the user interface. In both cases, the user is sending input from Keyboard or mouse.

Python example to accept input from a user

Let see how to accept employee data from a user using the input() function and display it using the print() function.

```
name    = input("Enter Employee Name")
salary  = input("Enter salary")
company = input ("Enter Company name")
print("Printing Employee Details")
print ("Name", "Salary", "Company")
print (name, salary, company)


Enter Employee Name Jhon
Enter your salary 8000
Enter Company name Google
Printing Employee Details
Name Salary Company
 Jhon  8000  Google
```

DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT

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Course:	**TCS**	**USN:**	**4AL16EC054**
Topic:	**Day1**	**Semester & Section:**	**8th sem,B section**
Github Repository:			

FORENOON SESSION DETAILS

The module gave the brief information about the communication skills one should have while speaking with others. The session started with what communication involves that is the communication includes intonation, action, body language, facial expression, Non-verbal communication is explained.The module explained about the importance of communication, process of communication, barrier and use of communications.the standard definition of communication was further explained that is communication is an act of sending information from one person to another person. In addition, types of communication was described that is communication was described that is communication can be done verbally, non-verbally, visually and written. The process of communication is beiges technically with sender, recieved, encoder, channel, decoder and feedback. Certain case studies are taken as an example and the situation is analysis through various situation and considering various barriers. Types of barriers includes physical, cultural, gender, language, perceptual are explained with examples.cultural berried

includes behaviour and gesture, gender barrier differentiate between sex, perceptual barrier includes status, attitude and opinion. The module also described about the language barrier involved between two different countries. Through non-verbal communication certain keystrokes are noted.Facial expression , paralanguage, guesture, posture, eye contact and appearance are the main key strokes considered in non-verbal communication.