DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT

Date:	08-06-2020	Name:	K Muthu
Course:	Management and Leadership - Modern Leaders Training	USN:	4al17ec038
Topic:	• Introduction • What is a leader? • Leader vs Manager • Leadership styles	Semester & Section:	6 & 'A'
Github Repository:	K.Muthu-courses		

FORENOON SESSION DETAILS
Image of session

Management and Leadership - Modern Leaders Training
KG Butler

Lectures   More

Section 1 - Introduction

1   ✔ Introduction
      CC Video - 03:45 mins - Resources (1)

Section 2 - What is a Leader?

Report –

What is a Leader? :

- **Definition of leader** : The person who leads or commands a group, organization, or country.

- Good leaders don't leave people behind.

Leader vs Manager :

- Leaders create a vision, managers create goals.

- Leaders are change agents, managers maintain the status quo.

- Leaders are unique, managers copy.

- Leaders take risks, managers control risk

- Leaders are in it for the long haul, managers think short-term.

- Leaders grow personally, managers rely on existing, proven skills.

- Leaders build relationships, managers build systems and processes.

- Leaders coach, managers direct.

- Leaders create fans, managers have employees.

Leadership styles :

- **Democratic Leadership**

  -> Democratic leadership is exactly what it sounds like -- the leader makes decisions based on the input of each team member. Although he or she makes the final call, each employee has an equal say on a project's direction.

- **Autocratic Leadership**

  -> Autocratic leadership is the inverse of democratic leadership. In this leadership style, the leader makes decisions without taking input from anyone who reports to them. Employees are neither considered nor consulted prior to a direction, and are expected to adhere to the decision at a time and pace stipulated by the leader.

- **Laissez-Faire Leadership**

  -> **laissez-faire** leadership can empower employees by trusting them to work however they'd like, it can limit their development and overlook critical company growth opportunities. Therefore, it's important that this leadership style is kept in check.

- **Strategic Leadership**

  -> **Strategic** leaders sit at the intersection between a company's main operations and its growth opportunities. He or she accepts the burden of executive interests while ensuring that current working conditions remain stable for everyone else.

- **Transformational Leadership**

  -> **Transformational** leadership is always "transforming" and improving upon the company's conventions. Employees might have a basic set of tasks and goals that they complete every week or month, but the leader is constantly pushing them outside of their comfort zone.

- **Transactional Leadership**

  -> **Transactional** leaders are fairly common today. These managers reward their employees for precisely the work they do. A marketing team that receives a scheduled bonus for helping generate a certain number of leads by the end of the quarter is a common example of transactional leadership.

- **Coach-Style Leadership**

  -> **Coach-Style** leader focuses on identifying and nurturing the individual strengths of each member on his or her team. They also focus on strategies that will enable their team work better together. This style offers strong similarities to strategic and democratic leadership, but puts more emphasis on the growth and success of individual employees.
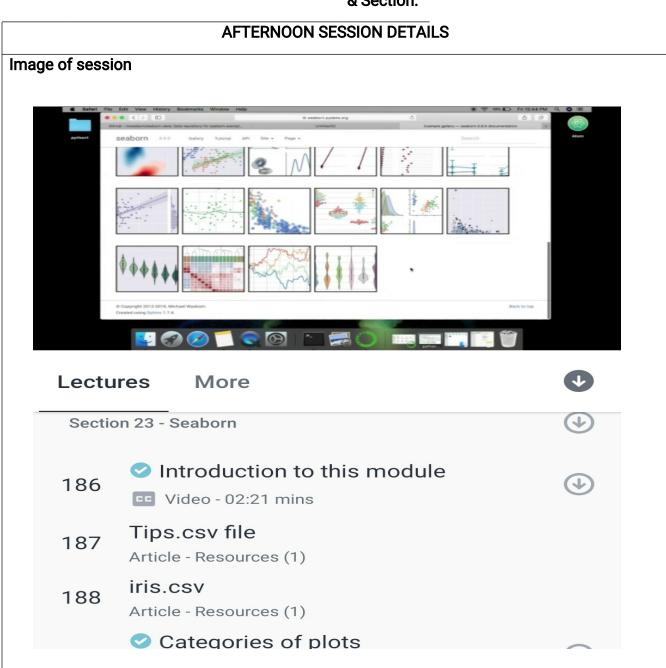
Date:	08-06-2020	Name:	K Muthu
Course:	Python Bootcamp 2020 build 15 working applications and Games	USN:	4al17ec038
Topic:	Seaborn	Semester & Section:	6 & 'A'

AFTERNOON SESSION DETAILS

Image of session

Report –

Seaborn :

- Seaborn is a library for making statistical graphics in Python.

- It is built on top of matplotlib and closely integrated with pandas data structures.

- The main idea of Seaborn is that it provides high-level commands to create a variety of plot types useful for statistical data exploration, and even some statistical model fitting.

- Some types of seaborn plots are,

  ✓ Histograms

  ✓ KDE plot

  ✓ Dist plot

  ✓ Pair plot

  ✓ Faceted Histograms

  ✓ Factor plot

  ✓ Joint distribution

  ✓ Bar plot

- One example on Joint plot is,