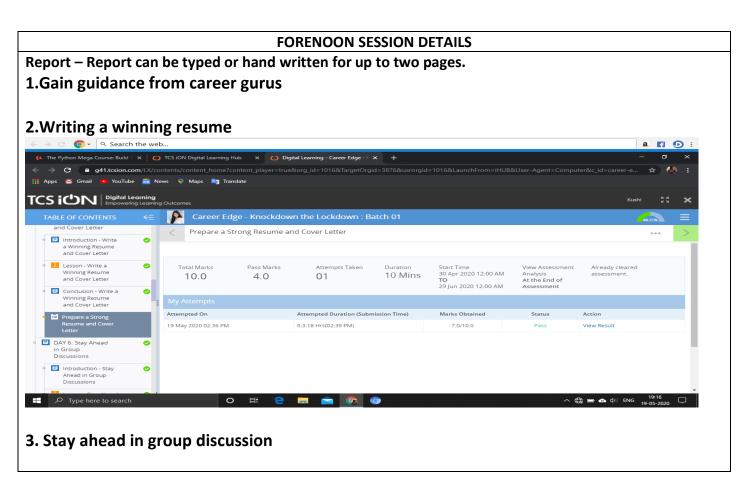
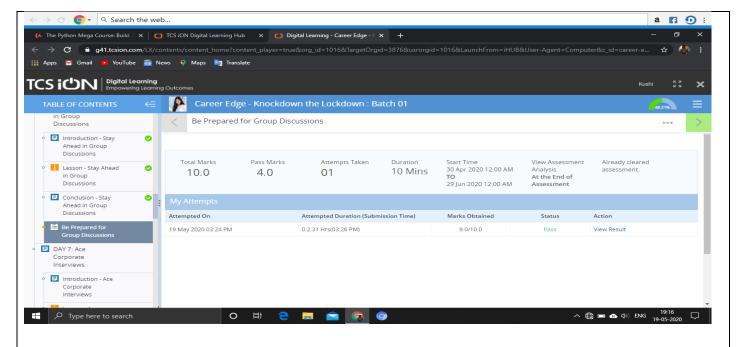
DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT

Date:	19/05/2020	Name:	K.B. Kushi
Course:	TCSion	USN:	4AL17EC107
Topic:	1.Gain guidance from career gurus2.Writing a winning resume3. Stay ahead in group discussion	Semester & Section:	6 & B
Github Repository:	https://github.com/alvas- education-foundation/KUSHI-02.git		





OBJECTIVES:

- Why do we need a head start?
- Intensive competition
- Talent Acquisition
- Employable skills
- Changing job roles
- Employment
- Holistic strategy

Then we learnt about the 6 pillars needed to know while writing a resume. They are:

6 Key pillars to get a winning resume:

- Clarity of thoughts
- Access and visibility
- Early Preparation
- Acquire relevant skills
- Compelling resume
- Cracking the interview.

Resume and cover letter:

- The Resume should be short and to the point
- The resume should have clear carrier objectives, skills, abilities and what position you are willing to take up.
- Choosing the format or style that is best suited for your profile.
- Do not write false skills in the resume.

- The resume is YOU on paper.
- A cover letter gives initial impression of you.
- A cover letter expresses points that the resume might not cover.

Group discussion:

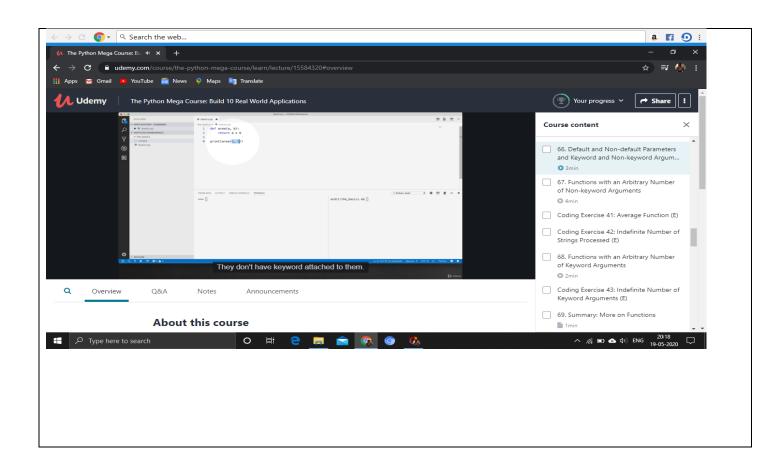
In a GD clarity, body language, listening, tone of voice, appropriate language, Courtesy, consciousness, confidence, correctness are all the important features.

- A group discussion is not a debate.
- To be aware of body language.
- To keep a check on your tone of voice and the language used.
- To update yourself with current information.
- To maintain formal decorum.

Date:	19/05/2020	Name:	K.B. Kushi
Course:	Python	USN:	4AL17EC107
Topic:	The Basics: Processing User	Semester & Section:	6 & B
	Input, The Basics: Loops,		
	Putting the Pieces		
	Together: Building a		
	Program, List		
	Comprehensions,		
	More on Functions, File		
	Processing		
Github	https://github.com/alvas-		
Repository:	education-foundation/Kushi-		
	02.git		

AFTERNOON SESSION DETAILS

Image of session



Processing User Input:

- A Python program can get user input through the input function:
- The input function halts the execution of the program and gets text input from the user.
- The input function converts any input to a string, but can convert it back to int or float.
- We can format strings with both on Python 2 and 3 versions.
- print("Hi %s, you have %s years of experience." % (name, experience years))

Output: Hi Sim, you have 1.5 years of experience.

• You can also format strings with only Python 3.

Print("Hi {}, you have {} years of experience".format(name, experience_years))

Loops:

- For loops are useful for executing a command over a large number of items.
- We can loop over dictionary keys:

```
for value in phone_numbers.keys():
print(value)
```

• We can loop over dictionary values:

```
for value in phone_numbers.values():
print(value)
```

List Comprehensions:

- A list comprehension is an expression that creates a list by iterating over another container.
- A basic list comprehension:

```
[i*2 for i in [1, 2, 3]]
```

• List comprehension with if condition:

```
[i*2 for i in [1, 2, 3] if i>0]
```

• List comprehension with an if and else condition:

```
[i*2 if i>0 else 0 for i in [1, -2, 3]]
```

More on Functions:

- Functions can have more than one parameter:
- Functions can have default parameters
- An *args parameter allows the function to be called with an arbitrary number of non-keyword arguments
- An **kwargs parameter allows the function to be called with an arbitrary number of keyword arguments.

File Processing:

• We can read an existing file with Python:

```
content = file.read()
```

• We can create a new file with Python and write some text on it:

```
content = file.write("Sample")
```

• We can append text to an existing file without overwriting it:

```
content = file.write("More sample text")
```

Builtin objects are all objects that are written inside the Python interpreter.

- Builtin modules contain builtins objects.
- Some builtin objects are not immediately available
- They are parts of a builtin module. The module has to be imported first.

•	Standard libraries is a jargon that includes both builtin modules written in C and also modules written in Python.
•	Standard libraries written in Python reside in the Python installation directory as <i>.py</i> files. You can find their directory path.
•	Packages are a collection of .py modules.
•	Third-party libraries can be installed from the terminal/command line:
•	pip3 install pandas or use python3 -m pip install pandas if that doesn't work.