

DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT

Date:	16th June 2020	Name:	K B KUSHI
Course:	Statistical learning	USN:	4AL16EC107
Topic:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case study for probability and statistical theory. • Solution for case study 	Semester & Section:	6th sem 'B' sec
GitHub Repository:	KUSHI-COURSES		

FORENOON SESSION DETAILS

Image of session

The screenshot shows the Great Learning web interface. The browser tabs include 'olympus.greatlearning.in/courses/12436/pages/agenda?module_item_id=527615'. The page title is 'Agenda'. The left sidebar lists the course content: 'Learning Videos' (Agenda, Case study on statistics and Probability Theory, Solution for case study, Introduction to Probability, Rules for Probability calculation, Bayes' Theorem, Normal Distribution) and 'Learning Material' (Quiz, Claim Your Course Certificate). The main content area shows a video player with a title card for 'Probability & Statistics' featuring a bell curve and the Great Learning logo.

The screenshot shows the Great Learning web interface for the 'Solution for case study' page. The browser tabs include 'olympus.greatlearning.in/courses/12436/pages/solution-for-case-study?module_item_id=527617'. The page title is 'Solution for case study'. The left sidebar lists the course content: 'Learning Videos' (Agenda, Case study on statistics and Probability Theory, Solution for case study, Introduction to Probability, Rules for Probability calculation, Bayes' Theorem, Normal Distribution) and 'Learning Material' (Quiz, Claim Your Course Certificate). The main content area shows a video player with a R console output and a histogram of the 'Promotion' variable. The R console output shows the following code and results:

```

12 library(tidyverse)
13 histogram(work$factor(hospital))
14 mean(work)
15 sd(work)
16 Mean=c(mean(work),mean(Pay),mean(Promotion))
17 data.frame(Mean,row.names=c("work","Pay","Promotion"))
18 Sigma=c(sd(work),sd(Pay),sd(Promotion))
19 CvsSigma=Mean/Sigma,Cv,row.names=c("work","Pay","Promotion")
20 hist(Promotion)
21 boxplot(work$horizontal)

```

The histogram shows the frequency distribution of the 'Promotion' variable, with a peak around 60-70.

Report:

- The pedagogical advantages of teaching statistics not as a stand-alone subject in itself, but rather as a topic integrated into teaching hands-on, problem-based computer-assisted data analysis.
- For over 10 years, such a two-term course has been taught at Drexel University in lieu of the usual statistics courses formerly taken by undergraduate majors in psychology and sociology.
- One virtue of the courses as currently implemented is that students seem to learn not just how to perform statistical procedures but how to apply them on their own.
- The two-term computer assisted data analysis sequence is also tightly integrated into the department curriculum.
- It supports, parallels, and is reinforced by a two-term sequence in research methods, which is often taught by the same instructors. In addition, psychology majors are required to complete a course in experimental psychology.
- This integration and coupling of courses afford students who follow the recommended sequence in their sophomore year the marketable skills required for the more desirable cooperative education placements.
- It also enables students to engage in reasonable undergraduate research projects later in their education. Some students also elect to go on and do some form of quantitative analysis for their senior thesis, often as part of a faculty member's research.

Solution for case study:

1. Read and Examine the Case Thoroughly

- Take notes, highlight relevant facts, underline key problems.

2. Focus Your Analysis

- Identify two to five key problems.
- Why do they exist?
- How do they impact the organization?
- Who is responsible for them?

3. Uncover Possible Solutions/Changes Needed

Review course readings, discussions, outside research, your experience.

4. Select the Best Solution

Consider strong supporting evidence, pros, and cons. Is this solution realistic?

Drafting the Case

Once you have gathered the necessary information, a draft of your analysis should include these general sections, but these may differ depending on your assignment directions or your specific case study:

1. Introduction

- Identify the key problems and issues in the case study.
- Formulate and include a thesis statement, summarizing the outcome of your analysis in 1–2 sentences.

2. Background

- Set the scene: background information, relevant facts, and the most important issues.
- Demonstrate that you have researched the problems in this case study.

3. Evaluation of the Case

- Outline the various pieces of the case study that you are focusing on.
- Evaluate these pieces by discussing what is working and what is not working.
- State why these parts of the case study are or are not working well.

4. Proposed Solution/Changes

- Provide specific and realistic solution(s) or changes needed.
- Explain why this solution was chosen.
- Support this solution with solid evidence, such as:
 - Concepts from class (text readings, discussions, lectures)
 - Outside research
 - Personal experience (anecdotes)

5. Recommendations

- **Determine and discuss specific strategies for accomplishing the proposed solution.**
- **If applicable, recommend further action to resolve some of the issues.**
- **What should be done and who should do it?**

Finalizing the Case

After you have composed the first draft of your case study analysis, read through it to check for any gaps or inconsistencies in content or structure:

- **Is your thesis statement clear and direct?**
- **Have you provided solid evidence?**
- **Is any component from the analysis missing?**

When you make the necessary revisions, proofread and edit your analysis before submitting the final draft.