**DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT**

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| **Date:** | **08-06-2020** | **Name:** | **Karthik J** |
| **Course:** | Management and Leadership - Modern Leaders Training | **USN:** | **4AL16EC030** |
| **Topic:** | Leadership | **Semester & Section:** | **8TH A** |
| **GitHub Repository:** | Karthik-J |  |  |

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| **FORENOON SESSION DETAILS** |
| What is a leader?  “someone with the ability to inspire or motivate others to achieve a goal”  Being a good leader is equally about understanding what it is NOT…   * it is NOT about your age. * it is NOT about your ethnic background. * it is NOT about the level of experience you have (great or small). * it is NOT about your gender. * it is NOT about your confidence (or lack of). * it is NOT about your skills or expertise. * it is NOT about a job title. * it is NOT not about your level of authority. * it is NOT about your passion (or lack of).  Leader versus Manager?Leaders and Managers The world needs both Leaders and Managers. We have a choice in how we lead, and most importantly, why we lead. You can be an effective manager and bad leader, or a good manager and great leader? It’s your decision!Leaders and managers often think differently a manager tells you what to do a leader teaches why and how you do it a manager holds you accountable a leader builds confidence, creating self-accountability a manager depends on role title or formal authority to lead a leader leads independently of their role title or authority a manager is focused on what’s right now a leader is focused on what’s right a manager is guided by fear and reaction a leader is guided by passion and purpose a manager gets joy from their own success a leader gets joy from the success of others.Autocratic LeaderAlso known as an authoritarian leader. The autocratic leader usually has most of the power, authority, and responsibility in a situation or in an organization. Decision-making by the team or group is rare or limited; instead, the team members are tasked with implementing the leader’s decisions and choices.Charismatic LeaderThe charismatic leader can readily transform attitudes and beliefs in others. This leader has the power to influence and inspire people, and the goals of the organization generally reflect that vision.Transformational LeaderLike the charismatic leader, the transformational leader also inspires others. However, this leader specializes in initiating and delivering change. This leader also motivates employees to perform.Laissez-faire LeaderWith the Laissez-faire leader, the team has a high degree of autonomy. The leader maintains a hands— off approach to leading, but provides the needed tools to allow them to make day-to-day decisions. The name is a French term describing the economic system that opposes government interference in economic matters.Transactional LeaderThe transactional leader style stems from the notion that employment and specific tasks or projects are a transaction. When the team accepts a job, they agree to “obey” the leader and complete the tasks and duties as assigned. The team is appropriately compensated in exchange for their efforts. Workers may be rewarded or punished based on their performance.Supportive LeaderThe Supportive leader delegates and assigns tasks to the team, but also provides employees with the support, coaching and skills needed to complete the task. The team maintains autonomy, but the supportive leader will step in and work through issues and problems with the employee as they arise.Nature vs. NurtureWe lead in different circumstances. Nature provides the tools, we just need to learn how and when to use them. Learning to lead is about putting your tools in action.Example: Lead in the community to master the skills for your career or family.**Tools for a Team Leader** Randy Soderman, the founder of Soderman Marketing, once said, “A great leader understands that it is the people they lead that ultimately determines the success or failure of any venture.”  The truth of Soderman’s statement resonates with any successful company, as it is the employees who have aided them in their pursuit for that success. Many leaders of these businesses tend to have similar [qualities that set them apart](https://www.inc.com/peter-economy/the-5-essential-qualities-of-a-great-leader.html) from the crowd.   * Clear and concise expectations * Consistent decisiveness * Bold without fear * Passionate about their work * Humble and willing to grow   While these character traits help to garner the respect and admiration of other employees, team leaders also need to know the proper tools to use that will help them be the most productive in their position. [Leadership](https://cmoe.com/blog/category/leadership/)[Leadership Development](https://cmoe.com/blog/category/leadership-development/)[leadership skills](https://cmoe.com/blog/category/leadership-skills/) Have you ever tried to complete a task and it doesn’t turn out quite the way you planned? Did you realize that maybe you just didn’t have the right skills or use the correct tool for the job?  This situation can happen in business as well. A [leader in management](https://cmoe.com/blog/leadership-principles-of-management/) may have great intentions, but may not have the skills and tools they need to anticipate and manage challenges or realize successful outcomes. Having the right tools in your leadership toolbox allows you to accomplish your goals. We’ve compiled a list of 8 skills and tools every leader should have in their toolbox to effectively handle any situation that may arise Team management tools:1- Delegation An effective manager is humble enough to know that he can’t do everything and needs to trust his members so that he can delegate the tasks to the proper person. He also understands the value of synergy and that the product of the whole is a lot better than the total output of each member working separately from one another.  With delegation, the team management tool that he can use is the team charter wherein he can list down the details of the project such as its purpose, and how the group is going to make it work. Learn about the skills and expertise of every member so that you can delegate the tasks appropriately. 2- Motivation Learning how to motivate your team is essential especially if t is a virtual team with members dispersed from all over the globe. Be positive in the way you approach them. Realize that they all have the skills needed to do their job. They just need encouragement, affirmation, and reminder to make them believe that they can do the job well. 3- Development Team members come from various backgrounds with different skills levels and at different career stages. It is the project team manager’s responsibility to develop their skills by assigning them tasks that are challenging and at the same time, they can give them the opportunities to harness their skills.  Feedback that is given regularly and constructively can help team members improve their skills. 4- Communication This is one of the most essential skills that [team managers](https://www.nutcache.com/blog/how-a-guided-team-drives-successful-projects/) need to learn and to impart not only to his team members but also to people outside of his team.  Every now and then, you will have to meet with your team members. It is necessary that you know how to run effective meetings and have brainstorming and facilitating skills. You also need to become an active listener when the need arises. The Internet has various team management tools for communication especially for virtual teams. Project managers can check them out and see which suits the team’s needs best. 5- Discipline Managing discipline with your team members is another team management skill that must not be taken for granted. From time to time, conflicts arise because each member has his own beliefs and attitude that are not compatible with others.  To manage discipline problems, take all the information you need about the situation. The Internet has team management tools that can help you get the information you need yet keep the confidentiality in it. Decide on what to be done on the issue and act on it. Never let the members go away and feel resentful with the other members. |

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| **Date:** | | **08-06-2020** | **Name:** | **Karthik J** |  |
| **Course:** | | CNN for Computer Vision with Keras and TensorFlow in Python | **USN:** | **4AL16EC030** |  |
| **Topic:** | |  | **Semester & Section:** | **8th A** |  |
|  | **AFTERNOON SESSION DETAILS** | | | | |
|  | **Image of session**    Anaconda (Python distribution) - Wikipedia  Installing Anaconda Python on CentOS 8 – Linux Hint | | | | |
|  | **Installing Anaconda on Windows** For problem solvers, I recommend installing and using the Anaconda distribution of Python. This section details the installation of the Anaconda distribution of Python on Windows 10. I think the Anaconda distribution of Python is the best option for problem solvers who want to use Python. Anaconda is free (although the download is large which can take time) and can be installed on school or work computers where you don't have administrator access or the ability to install new programs. Anaconda comes bundled with about 600 packages pre-installed including **NumPy**, **Matplotlib** and **SymPy**. These three packages are very useful for problem solvers and will be discussed in subsequent chapters. **Installing Python from Python.org** This book is based on Python version 3.6. Some of the examples in the book may not work properly on legacy Python (version 2.7). I recommend installing the Anaconda Distribution of Python on Windows and MacOSX. The installation of Anaconda on these operating systems was detailed in previous sections  Python.org downloads page showing download for Windows button **Jupyter Notebooks**Introduction In this chapter, you will be introduced to Jupyter notebooks. A Jupyter notebook is an application that can run Python code, display plots, show equations and contain formatted text. Jupyter notebooks are a great tool for problem solvers to write, run, document and share Python code with others.  **About Jupyter notebook**  A Jupyter notebook is an electronic file that contains both programming code and text descriptions. Jupyter notebooks can also contain embedded charts, plots, images, videos, and links. Jupyter notebooks run in a web browser like Firefox or Google Chrome. Although Jupyter notebooks can contain the code of many different programming languages, many Jupyter notebooks contain Python code. The Python code in a Jupyter notebook is the same type of Python code found in a **.py** file.  The text description sections of Jupyter notebooks contain explanations and clarifications of the programming code in the markdown format. Markdown files have the extension **.md**. Markdown sections of a Jupyter notebook can include formatting to make text bold, italic, form tables and lists, show code listings and render images. One way to think of a Jupyter notebook is as a combination of the Python REPL and a Python module **.py** file with a markdown **.md** file thrown in between code sections.  In the Python REPL, only one command can be typed at a time, and only one line of output is shown at a time. In a **.py** file, the entire file is run at one time, line by line. The output of the entire file is produced all at once. Markdown **.md** files contain text in markdown format, but that text is not rendered. In a Jupyter notebook, chunks of code one line or many lines long can be run individually and in any order without running all of the code in the Jupyter notebook. Jupyter notebooks render the markdown sections and display rich text with headings, formatting, and images. Jupyter notebooks contain three types of cells: code cells, output cells, and markdown cells.   * Code cells: Lines of Python code are run in code cells. * Output cells: The output from running the code cells is also shown in output cells. Charts, plots, command line output, and images can all be shown in Jupyter notebooks as well. * Markdown cells: Contain text-like descriptions of what will happens in subsequent code cells. Markdown cells can also contain images and links.  Installing Juypter The simplest way to install **Jupyter notebooks** is to download and install the Anaconda distribution of Python. The Anaconda distribution of Python comes with Jupyter notebook included and no further installation steps are necessary.  Below are additional methods to install Jupyter notebooks if you are not using the Anaconda distribution of Python. Installing Jupyter on Windows using the Anaconda Prompt To install Jupyter on Windows, open the **Anaconda Prompt** and type:  > conda install jupyter  Type y for yes when prompted. Once Jupyter is installed, type the command below into the **Anaconda Prompt** to open the Jupyter notebook file browser and start using Jupyter notebooks.  > jupyter notebook | | | | |