DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT

Date:	22 JULY 2020	Name:	PAVITHRAN S
Course:	Basic statistics	USN:	4AL17EC068
Topic:	Week3	Semester & Section:	6th B
GitHub Repository:	Pavithran		

FORENOON SESSION DETAILS (9.00am to 1.00pm)
Image of session
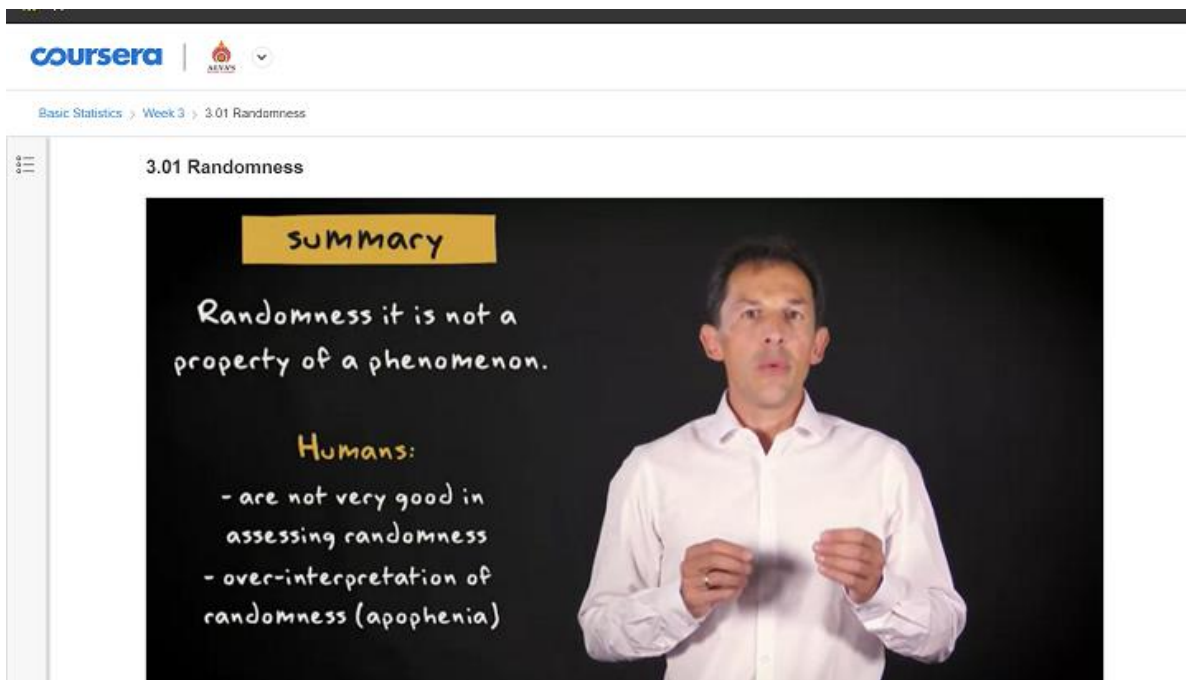
Report – Report can be typed or hand written for up to two pages.

Recognizing and understanding randomness as well as the ability to reason about it are important skills, not only to apply statistical analysis but also to make sense of things happening around us every day.

And then your attention is caught by a beautiful shell which is distinctive in shape and larger than it's neighboring shells. So you start to search for another one. This will be an unpredictable enterprise. The shells may be distributed at random at this huge beach. Hence, the time it will take you to find another will be uncertain

Given this state of affairs it's really important to learn about formal ways for quantifying randomness, reasoning about it and generating realistic random patterns. It will help to avoid mistakes, predict more accurate and be more efficient when you try to make sense of the world around you. Let me summarize what I hope you understood from this video.

Play video starting at 4 minutes 7 seconds and follow transcript4:07

Randomness is not an intrinsic property of a phenomenon. It also depends amongst others of prior knowledge, observation method, and a scale at which the phenomenon is considered.

While there are many words to express aspects of randomness, humans are not very good in assessing it quantitatively. We suffer from apophenia, the over interpretation of what are purely random patterns and are also bad in constructing randomness.

The human brain may not be particularly fit to deal with new answers of randomness, but fortunately, there is a fundamental mechanism at work which helps to simplify our lives enormously. Randomness changes from something which is variable and unpredictable when considering a few cases to something that is very constant and predictable when considering many.

Each probability will be larger or equal to zero and smaller or equal to one. And the sum of the probabilities for all the possible outcomes of the random phenomenon will be one. But now back to reality. Life isn't a beach, and certainly not one with randomly distributed shells. In everyday life, purely independent trials are not very common. There's usually some interdependence between random events. Nonetheless, probabilities can often be quantified quite well by using the simplifying assumption.

Sample space, events & tree diagrams

If we want to learn something about a random phenomenon we can collect observations or conduct an experiment on that phenomenon..

The first explains that all the possible outcomes for the experiment form the so-called sample space, and that elementary or combined outcomes in the experiment are called events. It shows how all events can be organised in a tree-diagram, which helps to understand how events relate to each other. At the same time it provides a clear structure to quantify the probabilities relating to each of these events. The various probability calculations that can be conducted with support of a tree-diagram are further explained .

A sample space is the collection of all possible outcomes of a random phenomenon,
and an event is a subset of the sample space. It corresponds to a particular outcome of a random variable or a group of possible outcomes.Each event has a probability, and to find such probabilities you can use a tree diagram. In a tree diagram, you make the sample space and the assumptions about various events explicit. To quantify the probabilities for each event in a tree diagram, you can conduct experiments. In the absence of these, you can sometimes specify plausible assumptions about outcomes in a sample space and estimate the probabilities based on reasoning. In any case, the general probability rules also apply to tree diagrams. The probability of any event lies between 0 and 1, and a total probability of all possible outcomes at the node in a tree diagram equals 1.

To find the probability from a starting point along a sequence of branches to a particular outcome, all probabilities along that path should be multiplied. And to find the probability of an event that includes multiple outcomes, the probabilities of all the outcomes in that event should be summed.

sample space is an example of a set, and the relationships between the events (sub-sets) that make up a sample space can be effectively described by set-theoretic concepts. In the first video it is explained how events that do not share any outcomes are called disjoint or mutually exclusive and how multiple events that together fill up the sample space are called collectively or jointly exhaustive.

It is shown how the sum of the probabilities associated with disjoint events will be smaller than or equal to 1, while the sum of the probabilities associated with collectively exhaustive events is 1. Finally it explains how the intersection of two events is a subset of both events, containing outcomes that are part of A as well as B.

4 days Online Workshop on 'How to develop a Pythonic coding rather than Python coding – Logic Perspective'
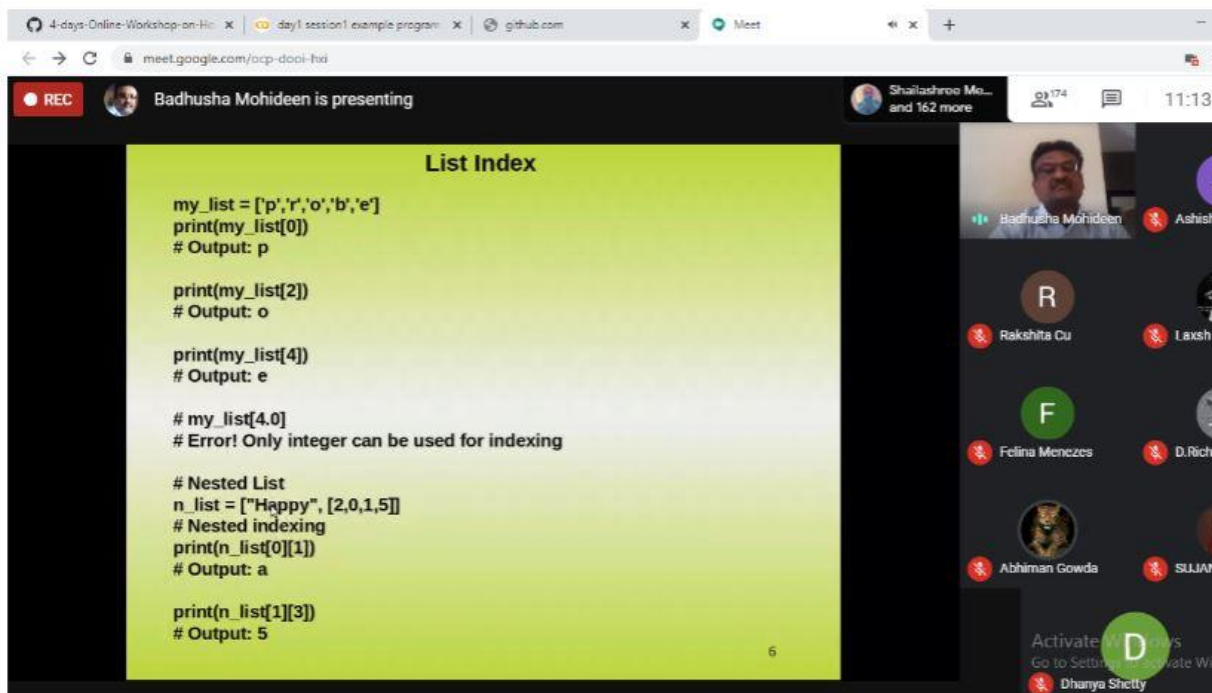
#Program to find the largest number in a list.

```
a=[]
n=int(input("Enter number of elements:"))
for i in range(1,n+1):
    b=int(input("Enter element:"))
    a.append(b)
a.sort()
print("Largest element is:",a[n-1])
```

#Python Program to merge two lists and sort it.

```
a=[]
c=[]
n1=int(input("Enter number of elements:"))
for i in range(1,n1+1):
    b=int(input("Enter element:"))
    a.append(b)
n2=int(input("Enter number of elements:"))
for i in range(1,n2+1):
    d=int(input("Enter element:"))
    c.append(d)
new=a+c
new.sort()
print("Sorted list is:",new)
```

#Python program that searches tuples
```
pair = ("dog", "cat")

# Search for a value.
if "cat" in pair:
    print("Cat found")

# Search for a value not present.
if "bird" not in pair:
    print("Bird not found")
```

o/p
      Cat found
Bird not found

DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT

Date:	22 JULY 2020	Name:	PAVITHRAN S
Course:	Salesforce	USN:	4AL17EC068
Topic:	ADMIN	Semester&Section:	6th B
Git hub repository	Pavithran		

AFTERNOON SESSION DETAILS (2.00pm to 5.00pm)

Image of session

Report – Report can be typed or hand written for up to two pages.

Create the My Trailblazer Journey App

1. From Setup, click **Home**.
2. Enter `App Manager` in Quick Find and select **App Manager**.
3. Click **New Lightning App**.
4. Complete the New Lightning App wizard as follows:
   - App Details & Branding:
     - App Name: `My Trailblazer Journey`
     - Description: `Tracking my discoveries in the Salesforce ecosystem`
     - Optionally, upload an image like the one below to your app. Then click **Next**.

   - App Options: Click **Next**.
   - Utility Items: Click **Next**.
   - Navigation Items:

     - Select the **Discoveries** item, then click ▶ to move it to Selected Items.
     - Do the same with the **Dashboards** item and **Reports** item.
     - Click **Next**.
   - User Profiles:

     - Select the **System Administrator** profile, then click ▶ to move it to Selected Profiles.
     - Do the same with the **Standard Platform User** and **Standard User** profiles.
     - Click **Save & Finish**.

Add Discovery Records

Now that your app is created, it's time to add some resources to help you on your career journey. Let's put some new discoveries for you to explore into your app.

1. Click ⣿ to open the App Launcher.
2. Under All Apps, select **My Trailblazer Journey**.
3. The app should load with the Discoveries tab opened, but if not, click **Discoveries**.
4. Click **New**.
5. Create a discovery record as follows:
   - Discovery Name: `Trailhead`
   - Type: **Website**
   - Link: `trailhead.com`
6. Click **Save & New**.
7. Create a discovery record as follows:
   - Discovery Name: `Trailblazer Community Groups`
   - Type: **Group**
   - Link: `https://trailblazercommunitygroups.com/#chapters-page`
8. Click **Save & New**.
9. Create a discovery record as follows:
   - Discovery Name: `Trailblazer Blog Post`
   - Type: **Blog**
   - Link: `https://medium.com/trailhead/huge-demand-for-salesforce-talent-3bb30c597b39`
10. Click **Save**.