**DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT**

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| **Date:** | **14/07/2020** | **Name:** | **Prajwal Kamagethi Chakravarti P L** |
| **Course:** | **Coursera** | **USN:** | **4AL17EC107** |
| **Topic:** | * **Mathematics for machine learning: Linear Algebra** | **Semester & Section:** | **6 & B** |
| **Github Repository:** | **https://github.com/alvas-education-foundation/Prajwal-Kamagethi.git** |  |  |

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| **SESSION DETAILS**  **Session images**    **Report:**   * **The dot product may be defined algebraically or geometrically. The geometric**   **definition is based on the notions of angle and distance (magnitude of**  **vectors).**   * **The equivalence of these two definitions relies on having a Cartesian coordinate system for Euclidean space.** * **In such a presentation, the notions of length and angles are defined by means**   **of the dot product. The length of a vector is defined as the square root of the dot product of the vector by itself, and the cosine of the (nonoriented) angle of two vectors of length one is defined as their dot product.**   * **So the equivalence of the two definitions of the dot product is a part of the equivalence of the classical and the modern formulations of Euclidean geometry.**   **The distance is covered along one axis or in the direction of force and there is no need of perpendicular axis or sin theta. In cross product the angle between must be greater than 0 and less than 180 degree it is max at 90degree. That's why we use costheta for dot product and sin theta for cross product** |

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| **Date:** | **14/07/2020** | **Name:** | **Prajwal Kamagethi Chakravarti P L** |
| **Course:** | **Salesforce** | **USN:** | **4AL17EC107** |
| **Topic:** | * **Build-your-career-with-salesforce-skills** | **Semester & Section:** | **6 & B** |
| **Github Repository:** | **https://github.com/alvas-education-foundation/Prajwal-Kamagethi.git** |  |  |

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| **SESSION DETAILS**  **Session images**    **Report:** Assess YourselfLearning Objectives **After completing this unit, you’ll be able to:**   * **List the steps for creating a career plan.** * **Identify your unique strengths, skills, and talents and what’s important to you.** * **Describe the different elements of self-assessment.**  A Quick Introduction to Career Development **Whether you’re just starting out in your career or already have a few years of experience under your belt, it can be helpful to step back and think about your career plan. Career planning is not a one-time event; it’s an ongoing process to revisit throughout your career as your priorities and interests shift and change.** Get to Know Yourself **The first step in managing your career is to get a clear picture of who you are and what you want.**  **This includes:**   * **Knowing what motivates you and what matters in your life** * **Identifying your strengths and opportunities to improve** * **Finding out what you’re most interested in**   **What we want can change over time—our priorities change, we can discover new interests or skills that we want to develop and learn. This is an opportunity to check in and see where you are today.** Land Your Next OpportunityLearning Objectives **After completing this unit, you’ll be able to:**   * **Prepare for interviewing by creating your elevator pitch.** * **Create your Salesforce resume and profile.** * **Connect with employers.**  **Now You are Ready!** **Now that you know where you’re headed and you’ve created your plan to get there, it’s time to go out and land that next role. We’ve created a job seeker checklist, included in the Resources pack you downloaded, to help you make sure your personal presence is amazing both in person and online.** |