**DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT**

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| **Date:** | **07/07/2020** | **Name:** | **PRIYA P RAO** |
| **Course:** | **MATLAB Onramp** | **USN:** | **4AL18EC041** |
| **Topic:** | * **Indexing into and Modifying Arrays** * **Array Calculation** | **Semester & Section:** | **4th Sem ‘A’ Section** |
| **Github Repository:** | **Priya-Rao** |  |  |

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| **FORENOON SESSION DETAILS** |
| **Image of session**  **C:\Users\Pawan\Desktop\s1.PNG**  **C:\Users\Pawan\Desktop\s2.PNG** |
| **In today’s session I have learnt about :**   * **Chapter 1: Indexing into and Modifying Arrays :**   **Using indexing to extract and modify rows, columns and elements of MATLAB arrays.**   * **Indexing into Arrays :** * **We can extract values from an array using row, column indexing. y = A(5,7)**   **This syntax extracts the value in the 5th row and 7th column of A and assigns the result to the variable y.**   * **We can use the MATLAB keyword end as either a row or column index to reference the last element. y = A(end,2)** * **We can use arithmetic with the keyword end. For example: y = A(end-1,end-2)** * **Extracting Multiple Elements :** * **1 When used as an index, the colon operator (:) specifies all the elements in that dimension. The syntax x = A(2,:)**   **Creates a row vector containing all of the elements from the second row of A.**   * **The colon operator can refer to a range of values. The following syntax creates a matrix containing the first, second, and third rows of the matrix A. x = A(1:3,:)** * **A single index value can be used to reference vector elements. For example x = v(3)**   **returns the third element of vector v when v is either a row or column vector.**   * **A single range of index values can be used to reference a subset of vector elements. For example x = v(3:end)**   **returns a subset of vector v containing the elements from 3 to the end.**   * **Changing Values in Arrays :** * **Remember we can use the : character to extract entire columns of data.** * **Elements of a variable can be altered by combining indexing with assignment. A(2) = 11** * **Chapter 2: Array Calculation :**   **Perform Calculations on entire arrays at once.**   * **Performing Array Operations on Vectors :** * **MATLAB is designed to work naturally with arrays. For example, we can add a scalar value to all the elements of an array. y = x + 2** * **We can add together any two arrays of the same size. z = x + y** * **We can multiply or divide all of the elements of an array by a scalar. z = 2\*x y = x/3** * **Basic statistical functions in MATLAB can be applied to a vector to produce a single output. The maximum value of a vector can be determined using the max function. xMax = max(x)** * **MATLAB has functions that perform mathematical operations on an entire vector or array of values in a single command. xSqrt = sqrt(x)** |

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| **Date:** | **07/07/2020** | **Name:** | **PRIYA P RAO** |
| **Course:** | **Internet of Things (IoT)** | **USN:** | **4AL18EC041** |
| **Topic:** | **Everything is Connected** | **Semester & Section:** | **4th Sem ‘A’ Section** |
| **Github Repository:** | **Priya-Rao** |  |  |

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| **AFTERNOON SESSION DETAILS** |
| **Image of session**  **C:\Users\Pawan\Desktop\aa.PNG** |
| **In today’s session I have studied about :**   * **Chapter 1: Everything is Connected** * **Introduction** * **Digital Transformation** * **Digitization transforms Business** * **Globally Connected through Networks** * **Devices that Connect to IoT** * **The growth of IoT Devices** * **Connecting IoT Devices to Network** |