**DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT**

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| **Date:** | **17/06/2020** | **Name:** | **PRIYA P RAO** |
| **Course:** | **Statistical Learning** | **USN:** | **4AL18EC041** |
| **Topic:** | * **Introduction to Probability** * **Rules for Probability Calculation** * **Bayes’ Theorem** * **Normal Distribution** | **Semester & Section:** | **4th sem ‘A’ section.** |
| **Github Repository:** | **Priya-Rao** |  |  |

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| **FORENOON SESSION DETAILS** |
| **Image of session**  **C:\Users\Pawan\Desktop\ss1.PNG** |
| **In today’s session I have learnt about:**   * **Introduction to Probability: Probability an Introduction. Probability is the science of how likely events are to happen. At its simplest, it's concerned with the roll of a dice, or the fall of the cards in a game** * **Rules for Probability Calculation: Rule of Addition The probability that Event A or Event B occurs is equal to the probability that Event A occurs plus the probability that Event B occurs minus the probability that both Events A and B occur.** * **Bayes’ Theorem: in probability theory and statistics, Bayes ‘ theorem describes the probability of an event, based on prior knowledge of conditions that might be related to the event.** * **Normal Distribution: Normal distribution, also known as the Gaussian distribution, is a probability distribution that is symmetric about the mean, showing that data near the mean are more frequent in occurrence than data far from the mean. In graph form, normal distribution will appear as a bell curve.** |

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| **Date:** | **17/06/2020** | **Name:** | **PRIYA P RAO** |
| **Course:** | **JAVA** | **USN:** | **4AL18EC041** |
| **Topic:** | * **Appendix** * **What’s new in JAVA 8?** | **Semester & Section:** | **4th sem ‘A’ section** |
| **Github Repository:** | **Priya-Rao** |  |  |

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| **AFTERNOON SESSION DETAILS** |
| **Image of session**  **C:\Users\Pawan\Desktop\dasssss.PNG**  **C:\Users\Pawan\Desktop\dfsfs.PNG** |
| **In today’s session I have learnt about:**   * **Chapter 1: Appendix** * **Eclipse Shortcuts : Editors are an integral part of a programmer’s life. If you have good proficiency in using an editor thats a great advantage. It comes very handy to debug. Traditional notepad and SOPs (System.out.println) are the way we start learning a language but that is not sufficient, so beginners start using an IDE and most importantly know the shortcuts.** * **Getting a Job Extended Version: JDK 8 and JDK 11 have been designated as long-term support (LTS) releases, which Oracle backs with several years of support, while JDK 9, JDK 10, JDK 12, and the upcoming JDK 14 release are feature releases that are supported for six months.**  Ten Tips for Improving Your Coding:  * **Have a solid understanding of OO Principles** * **Practice. Practice. Practice.** * **Master the core APIs** * **Spend more time in analyzing the problem** * **You learn more by helping others** * **Keep it simple** * **Follow good blogs** * **Keep yourself updated about the latest Java technologies** * **Read documentation** * **Read books** * **Debugging in Eclipse: To debug your application, select a Java file with a main method. Right-click on it and select Debug As Java Application. If you started an application once via the context menu, you can use the created launch configuration again via the Debug button in the Eclipse toolbar.** * **Chapter 2: What's New In Java 8?** * **Lambda Expressions: Java lambda expressions are Java's first step into functional programming. A Java lambda expression is thus a function which can be created without belonging to any class. ... Java lambda expressions are commonly used to implement simple event listeners / callbacks, or in functional programming with the Java Streams API.** * **Source Code: Source Code. Every computer program is written in a programming language, such as Java, C/C++, or Perl. ... Source code, often referred to as simply the "source" of a program, contains variable declarations, instructions, functions, loops, and other statements that tell the program how to function.** |