**DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Date:** | **21/07/2020** | **Name:** | **PRIYA P RAO** |
| **Course:** | **Basic Statistics** | **USN:** | **4AL18EC041** |
| **Topic:** | * **Correlation** * **Regression** * **Caveats and Examples** * **Review** | **Semester & Section:** | **4th sem ‘A’ section.** |
| **Github Repository:** | **Priya-Rao** |  |  |

|  |
| --- |
| **FORENOON SESSION DETAILS** |
| **Image of session**  **C:\Users\Pawan\Desktop\nnn.PNG** |
| In today’s session I have studied about:Correlation:  * **Correlation** * **Crosstabs and Scatter plots** * **Pearson’s r** * **How we can display the correlation between two variables using tables and graphs.** * **Categorical variables and contingency tables**. * **How we can best display the relationship between two quantitative variables.** * **The Pearson's r** **- one of the most frequently used measures of correlation.** * **It is an appropriate measure if the variables under analysis are measured on a quantitative level and if they are linearly related to each other.** * **The Pearson's r expresses the direction and strength of the correlation.** * **Regression :** * **Regression – Finding the line** * **Regression – Describing the line** * **Regression – How good is the line** * **Regression analysis is one of the most frequently employed statistical methods.** * **How we can find the regression line.** * **The best fitting line is the line for which the sum of the squared residuals is the smallest.** * **And then about ordinary least squares (OLS) regression.** * **Caveats and Examples:** * **Caveats and Example** * **Correlation is not Causation** * **Example Contingency table** * **Example Pearson’s and Regression** * **For at least two reasons we need to be very careful when we interpret the results of a regression analysis.** * **The first reason is that correlation is not the same as causation**. * **There might be confounding or lurking variables or causality might run in the opposite direction.** * **A second reason why we should be very careful is that influential outliers can have strong effects on the results of an analysis.** * **Review:** * **Transcripts – Correlation and Regression** * **Quiz – Correlation and Regression** * **Graded External Tool R lab – Correlation and Regression** |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Date:** | **21/07/2020** | **Name:** | **PRIYA P RAO** |
| **Course:** | Salesforce: Impact of Unconscious Bias | **USN:** | **4AL18EC041** |
| **Topic:** | * [**Understand the Impact of Unconscious Bias on Employee Performance**](https://trailhead.salesforce.com/content/learn/modules/workplace_equality_inclusion_challenges/we_inclusion_challenges_understanding_bias) * [**Recognize Bias in the Workplace**](https://trailhead.salesforce.com/content/learn/modules/workplace_equality_inclusion_challenges/we_inclusion_challenges_bias_in_the_workplace) | **Semester & Section:** | **4th sem ‘A’ section** |
| **Github Repository:** | **Priya-Rao** |  |  |

|  |
| --- |
| **AFTERNOON SESSION DETAILS** |
| **Image of session**  **C:\Users\Pawan\Desktop\vv.PNG** |
| **In today’s session I have studied about:**   * [**Understand the Impact of Unconscious Bias on Employee Performance**](https://trailhead.salesforce.com/content/learn/modules/workplace_equality_inclusion_challenges/we_inclusion_challenges_understanding_bias)**:** * **Identify bias and unconscious (implicit) bias.** * **Describe the impact of unconscious bias.** * [**Recognize Bias in the Workplace**](https://trailhead.salesforce.com/content/learn/modules/workplace_equality_inclusion_challenges/we_inclusion_challenges_bias_in_the_workplace)**:** * **Bias at Work** * **The Impact of Unconscious Bias on Employee Performance** |