**DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT**

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| **Date:** | **22/07/2020** | **Name:** | **PRIYA P RAO** |
| **Course:** | **Coursera: Basic Statistics** | **USN:** | **4AL18EC041** |
| **Topic:** | * **Conditional Probability and Randomness** * **Probability and Sets** * **Sample Space, Events and Tree Diagrams** * **Probability and Randomness** | **Semester & Section:** | **4th sem ‘A’ section.** |
| **Github Repository:** | **Priya-Rao** |  |  |

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| **FORENOON SESSION DETAILS** |
| **Image of session**  **C:\Users\Pawan\Desktop\kk.PNG** |
| **In today’s session I have learnt about:**   * **Probability and Randomness:** * **Once we understand randomness we can define probability as a way to quantify randomness**. * **How this quantification can be accomplished by experiments which record the relative frequency that certain events of interest occur.** * **It follows that probabilities are always larger or equal to zero and smaller or equal to one and also that the sum of the probabilities for all possible events equals one**. * **Due to the very nature of random events, the experiments may have to continue for a while before the relative frequencies represent the probabilities accurately, but the law of large numbers dictates that it will do so eventually.** * **Sample Space, Events and Tree Diagrams:** * **How to use a tree-diagram to organise your thoughts and subsequently keep track of the observations when conducting such an experiment.** * **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.** * **Probability and Sets:** * **A sample space is an example of a set, and the relationships between the events that make up a sample space can be effectively described by set-theoretic concepts.** * **How events that do not share any outcomes are called disjoint or mutually exclusive**. * **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.** * **The various set-theoretic concepts by applying them to a familiar example of collecting shells at a beach.** * **The concept of a union is explained.** * **Conditional Probability and Randomness:** * **The joint probabilities, marginal probabilities and subsequently also conditional probabilities and independence between events or random variables.** * **The relationship between conditional probabilities in two directions, Bayes' law, is explained.** * **Conditional probability is the probability of an event, given that another event occurs.** * **The independence of random events is closely related to the conditional probability between these events.** * **It appears that random events are independent if the joint probability of these events is equal to the product of the marginal probabilities or, equivalent, if the conditional probability of random variable equals its marginal probability.** * **It shows how the observation that joint probabilities can be calculated based on the conditional probability of A given B as well as B given A, leads to Bayes’ law.** |

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| **Date:** | **22/07/2020** | **Name:** | **PRIYA P RAO** |
| **Course:** | **Business Value of Equality** | **USN:** | **4AL18EC041** |
| **Topic:** | * [**Understand the Importance of Diversity and Inclusion at Work**](https://trailhead.salesforce.com/content/learn/modules/workplace_equality_diversity_and_inclusion/we_diversity_and_inclusion_what_they_are) * [**Explore the Salesforce Strategy for Promoting Workplace Equality**](https://trailhead.salesforce.com/content/learn/modules/workplace_equality_diversity_and_inclusion/we_diversity_and_inclusion_salesforce_efforts) * [**Learn About the Salesforce Equality Groups**](https://trailhead.salesforce.com/content/learn/modules/workplace_equality_diversity_and_inclusion/learn-about-the-salesforce-ohana-groups) | **Semester & Section:** | **4th sem ‘A’ section** |
| **Github Repository:** | **Priya-Rao** |  |  |

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| **AFTERNOON SESSION DETAILS** |
| **Image of session**  **C:\Users\Pawan\Desktop\k.PNG**  **C:\Users\Pawan\Desktop\kkk.PNG** |
| **In today’s session I have learnt about:**   * [**Understand the Importance of Diversity and Inclusion at Work**](https://trailhead.salesforce.com/content/learn/modules/workplace_equality_diversity_and_inclusion/we_diversity_and_inclusion_what_they_are)**:** * **What is meant by diversity and inclusion.** * **The societal and business value of having a diverse workforce.** * [**Explore the Salesforce Strategy for Promoting Workplace Equality**](https://trailhead.salesforce.com/content/learn/modules/workplace_equality_diversity_and_inclusion/we_diversity_and_inclusion_salesforce_efforts)**:** * **Why Salesforce values Equality.** * **The Salesforce efforts to create Equality in the workplace.** * [**Learn About the Salesforce Equality Groups**](https://trailhead.salesforce.com/content/learn/modules/workplace_equality_diversity_and_inclusion/learn-about-the-salesforce-ohana-groups)**:** * **The vision for the Salesforce Equality Groups.** * **How Equality Groups create a more diverse and inclusive culture.** |