# DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT

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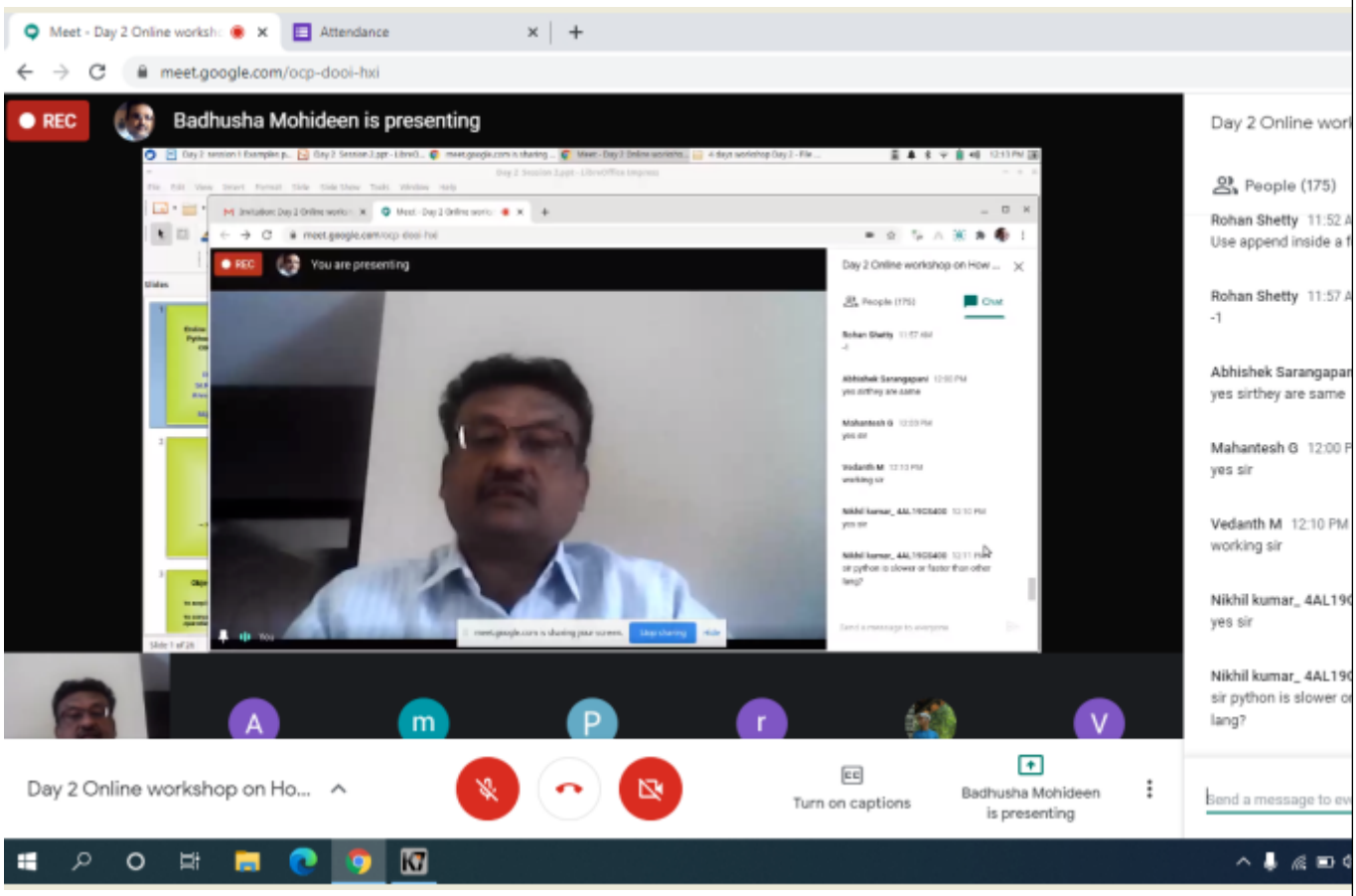
| Date: | 22nd July 2020 | Name: | Rajeshwari Gadagi I |
| Course: | How to develop pythonic coding rather than python coding | USN: | 4AL17EC076 |
| Topic: | Basics of python programming | Semester & Section: | 6th sem 'B' sec |
| Github Repository: | Rajeshwari-gadagi | | |

| FORENOON SESSION DETAILS |
|---|

## Image of session



## Dictionary and file :-

Dictionaries store a mapping btw a set of keys set of values.

```
d = {'user' : 'bozo', 'pswd' : 1234}
      key      value
d['user']
```

o/p :- 'bozo'.

```
d['user'] = 'clown'.
d.
```

o/p :- {'user' : 'clown', 'pswd' : 1234}

```
squares = {1:1, 2:4, 3:9, 4:16, 5:25}.
print (squares.pop(4))
```

o/p :- 16.

## Files :-

The modes are :-

'r' → Read mode.

'w' → write mode

'a' → Appending mode.

Close file :-

```
fo.close()
```

```
odd = [1, 3, 5]
odd.append(7)
print(odd)
```

o/p :- [1, 3, 5, 7]

```
odd.extend([9, 11, 13])
print(odd)
```

o/p :- [1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13]

```
odd = [1, 3, 5]
print(odd + [9, 7, 5])
```

o/p :- [1, 3, 5, 9, 7, 5]

```
odd = [1, 9]
odd.insert(index, element added)
odd.insert(1, 3)
print(odd)
```

o/p :- [1, 3, 9]

```
my_list = ['p', 'r', 'o', 'b', 'l', 'e', 'm']
my_list.remove('p')
print(my_list)
```

o/p :- ['r', 'o', 'b', 'l', 'e', 'm']

```
my_list = [3, 8, 1, 6, 0, 8, 4]
print(my_list.index(8))
```

o/p :- 1.

Append() → Add an element into list.

extend() → Add all elements of a list to the another list

insert() → Insert an item at the defined index.

List and functions :-

```
print(len(nums))
```

# DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT

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|---|---|---|---|
| Date: | 22nd July 2020 | Name: | Rashmitha |
| Course: | coursera | USN: | 4AL17EC077 |
| Topic: | Basic statistics | Semester & Section: | 6th sem 'B' sec |
| Github Repository: | Rashmitha | | |

| AFTERNOON SESSION DETAILS |
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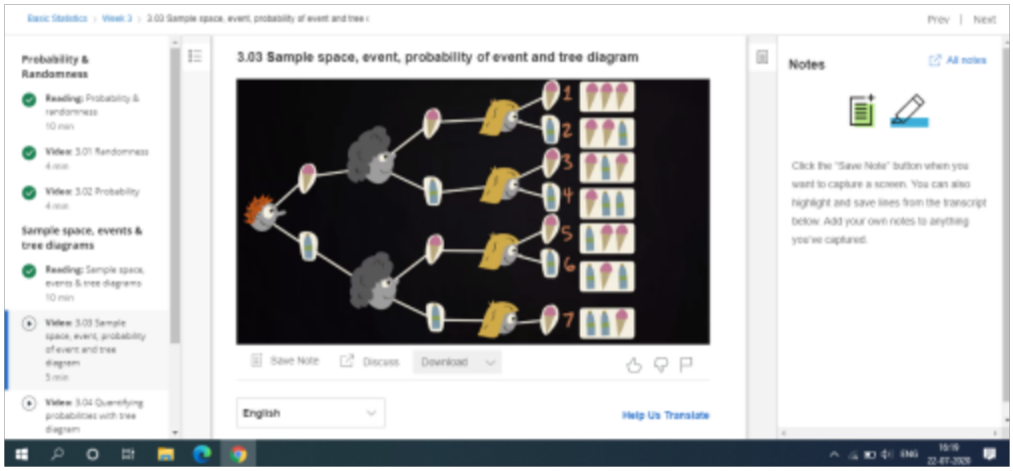
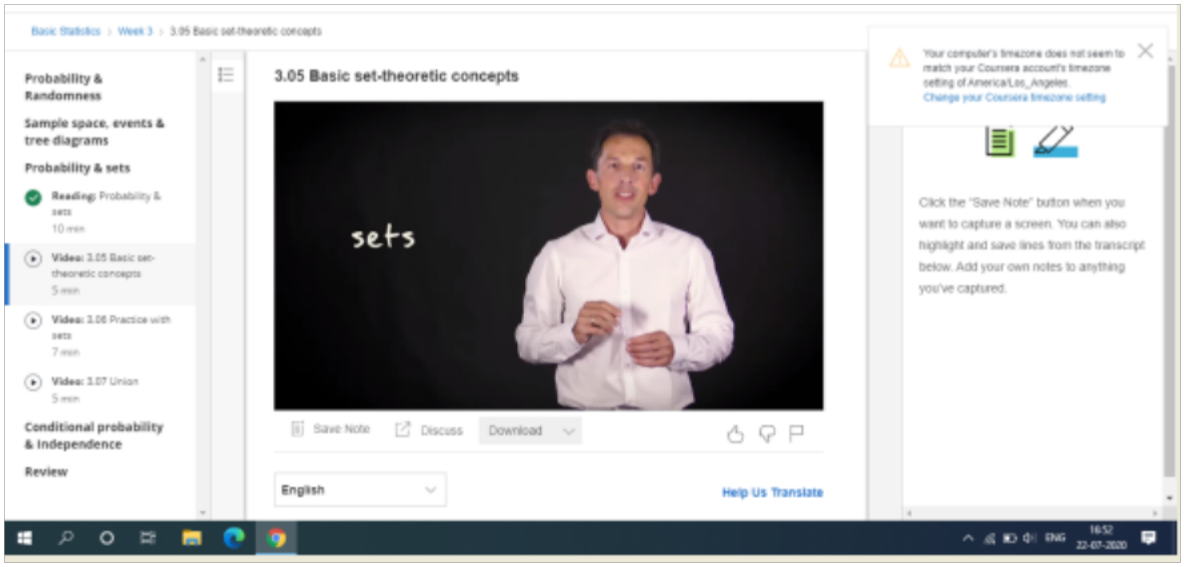
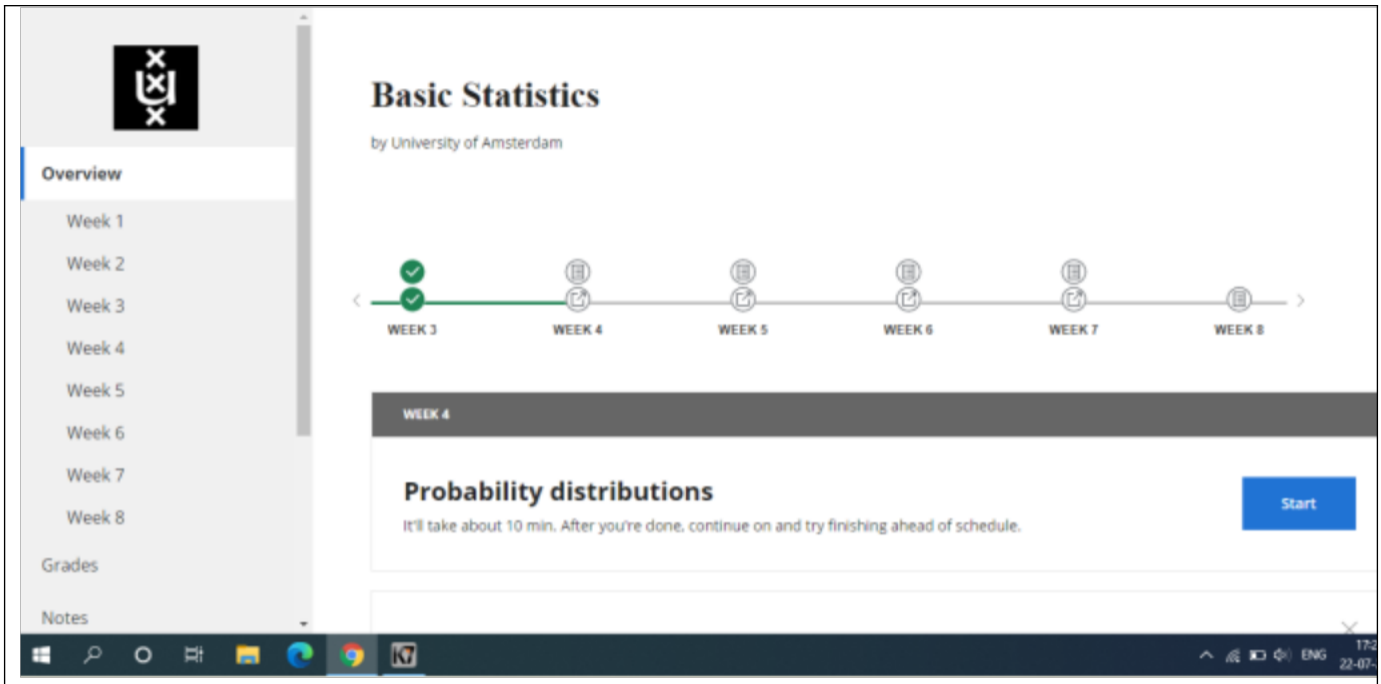
## Image of session




Overview
Week 1
Week 2
Week 3
Week 4
Week 5
Week 6
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Week 8
Grades
Notes
Basic Statistics
by University of Amsterdam
WEEK 3
WEEK 4
WEEK 5
WEEK 6
WEEK 7
WEEK 8
WEEK 4
Probability distributions
It'll take about 10 min. After you're done, continue on and try finishing ahead of schedule.
Start
ENG

Randomness :-

→ Formal ways for quantify randomness.

→ Reasoning about Randomness

→ Generating realistic random patterns

→ Randomness it is not a property of a phenomenon.

Sample space = collection of all posible outcomes for a random phenomenon.

event = a subset of the sample space.

quantify probabilities.

↑

Experiment.

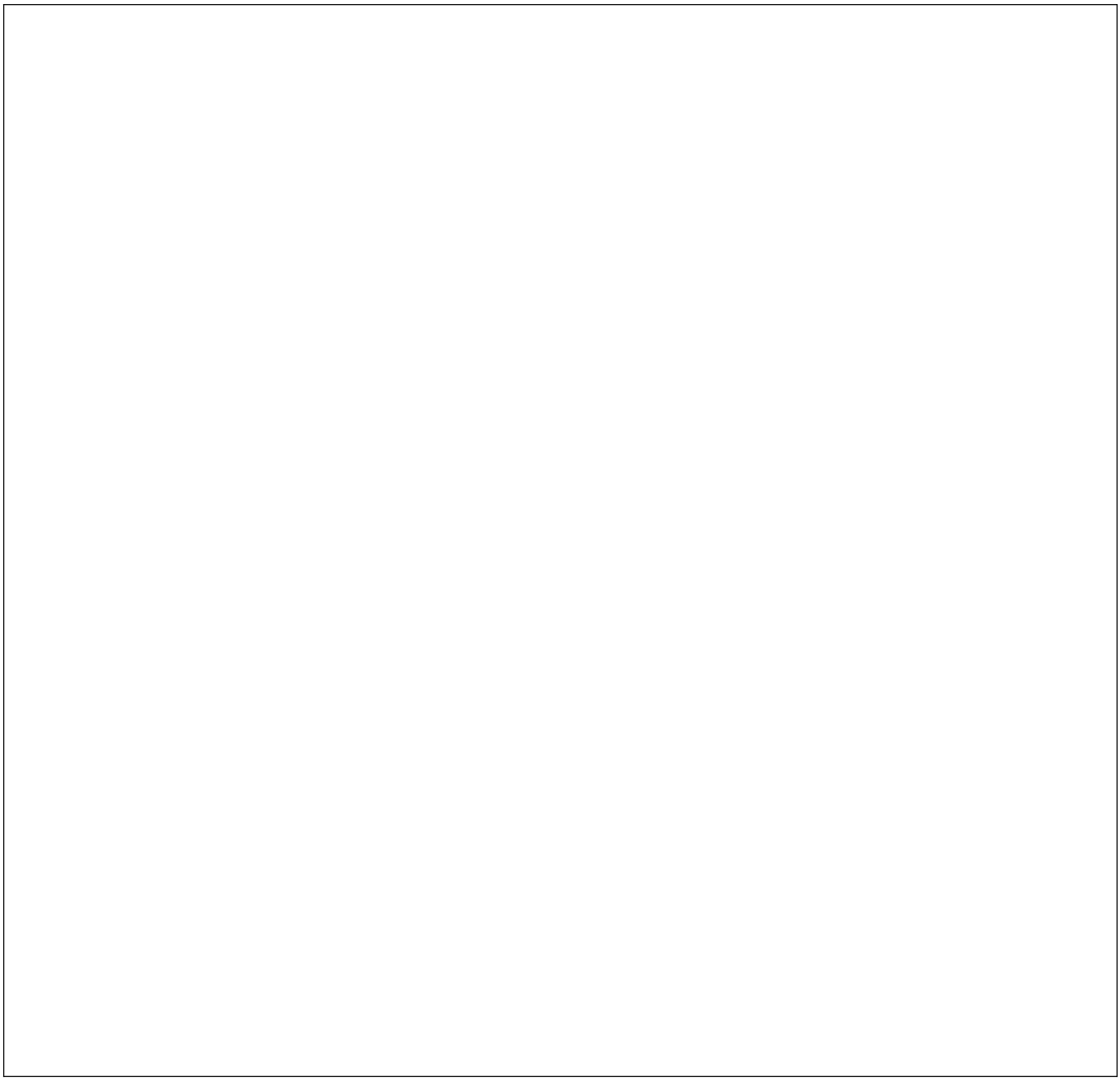
→ Calculate probabilities of combined events.

→ For a particular outcome, all probabilities along that path should be multiplied.

→ For an event that includes multiple outcomes, the probabilities for all the outcomes should be summed.

Conditional probability :-

$$P(A/B) = \frac{P(A \text{ and } B)}{P(B)}$$

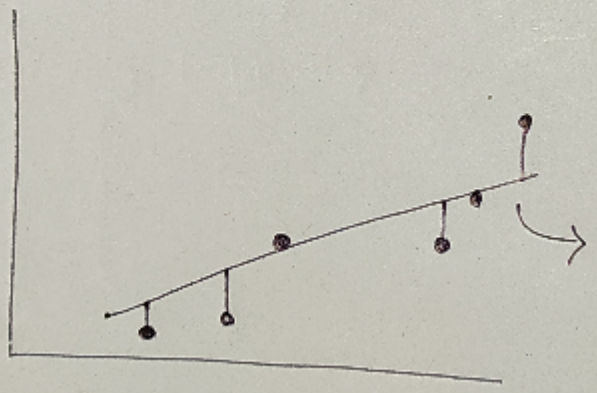


## Regression :-

→ Regression analysis is one of the most frequently employed statistical methods.

→ linear correlation can be expressed in straight line.

## How to find a Regression line :-



ordinary least squar Regression.

↓

line with the smallest sum of squared residuals.