

## **DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT**

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

### **FORENOON SESSION DETAILS**

## Image of session

Meet - Day 2 Online worksh... Attendance

meet.google.com/ocp-dool-hxi

REC Badhusha Mohideen is presenting

Day 2 Online workshop on How...

People (175)

Rohan Shetty 11:57 AM  
Use append inside a f

Rohan Shetty 11:57 AM  
-1

Abhishek Sarangapani  
yes sirthey are same

Mahantesh G 12:00 PM  
yes sir

Vedanth M 12:10 PM  
working sir

Nikhil kumar\_4AL190  
yes sir

Nikhil kumar\_4AL190  
sir python is slower or  
lang?

Send a message to everyone

Day 2 Online workshop on Ho...

Turn on captions

Badhusha Mohideen  
is presenting

Send a message to ev

## Dictionary and file :-

Dictionaries store a mapping b/w a set of keys  
set of values.

```
d = { 'user' : 'bozo', 'pswd' : 1234 }
```

key                      value

```
d[ 'user' ]
```

o/p :- 'bozo'

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

d.

o/p :- { 'user' : 'down', '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', 'i', 'e', 'm']
```

```
my-list.remove('p')
```

```
print(my-list)
```

o/p:- ['r', 'o', 'b', 'i', '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

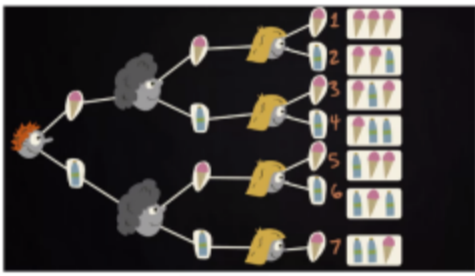
<b>Date:</b>	<b>22<sup>nd</sup> July 2020</b>	<b>Name:</b>	<b>Rashmitha</b>
<b>Course:</b>	<b>coursera</b>	<b>USN:</b>	<b>4AL17EC077</b>
<b>Topic:</b>	<b>Basic statistics</b>	<b>Semester &amp; Section:</b>	<b>6<sup>th</sup> sem 'B' sec</b>
<b>Github Repository:</b>	<b>Rashmitha</b>		

### AFTERNOON SESSION DETAILS

## Image of session

Basic Statistics > Week 3 > 3.03 Sample space, event, probability of event and tree diagram

3.03 Sample space, event, probability of event and tree diagram



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Notes

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Basic Statistics > Week 3 > 3.05 Basic set-theoretic concepts

3.05 Basic set-theoretic concepts



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# Basic Statistics

by University of Amsterdam

## Overview

- Week 1
- Week 2
- Week 3
- Week 4
- Week 5
- Week 6
- Week 7
- Week 8

Grades

Notes



## WEEK 4

### Probability distributions

It'll take about 10 min. After you're done, continue on and try finishing ahead of schedule.

Start





## 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 possible 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 :-

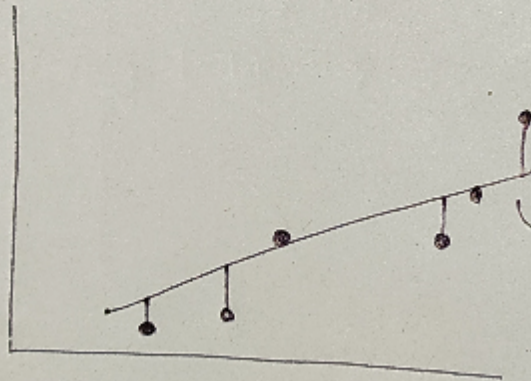
$$P(A/B) = \frac{P(A \text{ and } B)}{P(B)}$$



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 square  
Regression.



line with the smallest  
sum of squared  
residuals.