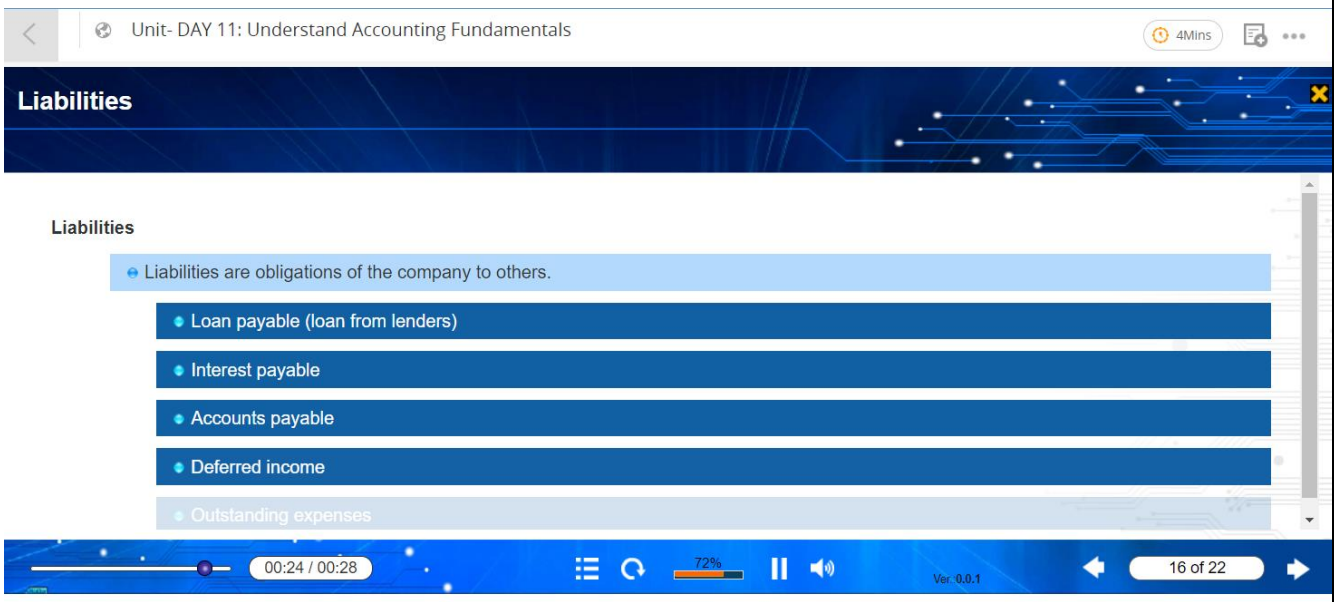
DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT

Date:	21/05/2020	Name :	Shilpa N
Course:	TCS ion	USN:	4AL16EC071
Topic:	Learn Corporate Telephone Etiquette Understand Accounting Fundamentals Gain Foundational Skills in IT	Semester & Section:	8 “B”
Github Repository:	Shilpan-test		

FORENOON SESSION DETAILS

Image of session



Report – Report can be typed or hand written for up to two pages.

LEARN CORPORATE TELEPHONE ETIQUETTE

The session started with studying a case analysis and briefed how to create first impression it is done by being alert, pleasant, expressive, natural and distinctive. Do’s in telephone etiquette that is identify

the caller, provide necessary information and be more helpful. Dont in telephone etiquette is don't bluff never speak negatively, never sound wearily. Further the phrases were discussed such as introductory phrases with formal and informal phrases, leaving messages for an unavailable person with formal and informal phrases, dealing with connection errors with formal and informal phrases, closing the call with formal and informal phrases answering the call with formal and informal phrases, asking the name of the caller with formal and informal phrases, responding the caller with formal and informal phrases, closing the call while taking a messages one should have a notes on paper, verify the details of the contact person, repeat the noted message for confirmation, note the urgency of the message. Do's of placing the call on hold. In addition, discussed about voice mail etiquette.

UNDERSTAND ACCOUNTING FUNDAMENTALS

The meeting began with prologue to accounting and why accounting is significant and what is accounting. accounting cycle incorporates transaction, journal ledger, trail balance, trading account, profit and loss account, balance sheet, further the meeting proceeded with doubly passage arrangement of accounting that is each sum recorded in any event two records for every exchange, there are two viewpoints that is getting angles and giving perspective. There are two sorts of records individual and generic and in unoriginal there are genuine and choose. Further the meeting talked around four accounting suspicions that is accounting element suppositions, cash estimations presumptions, accounting period rule, going concern suspicion. accounting standards and ideas are double angles rule, coordinating idea and complete honesty idea.

GAIN FOUNDATIONAL SKILLS IN IT

This session explained about what IT expects from the people. The person should be expert in one particular technology will respected most instead of telling we know many things. Oops concept plays an important role hence having a idea about it will be more helpful. The person should know any one programming language i.e., having a working experience of that language like doing a project on that. Having basic idea of HTML have an upper hand and it may attract the recruiter. Database knowledge should be there. The things what IT recruiters expect from candidate is discussed in detail. Concentrating on certain basic algorithms like searching, sorting will help. Design patterns will help in application-oriented language. We should have a digital skill like basics of AI, warehouse. These things help the interviewer to know that this person have an idea on current going things. We should

communicate our technical strength upfront. Be clear if u don't know the answer don't pretend and waste the time. Give logic path to get the solution.

BONUS TUTORIAL: EVOLUTION OF AND FUTURE TRENDS IN SEMICONDUCTORS AND ELECTRONICS

The session was by Jaswinder S. Ahuja, vice president and the managing director of cadence design systems in India. He discussed about of electronics and semiconductor industry, there future scope, evolution. Discussed about cadence design systems. Spoke about opportunities in this field in India. He gave a brief introduction about himself. EDA (electronic design automation) is the software tool used by designer to develop a chip. Two main parts EDA-IC & PCB. The heartbeat or key of the industry is Moore's law. The cost of implementing functionality of silicon halves every two years. Multi-million-dollar military flight simulators of '80s are sold for $250 today (called PlayStation or Xbox). Discussed about Semiconductor processes i.e., used to be measured in um which are a millionth of meter, or a thousandth meter. Global trends driving electronics today are data creation (IOT), data processing (servers, in-memory, big data), data transmission (HDD, RAM, NAND), data storage (wireless and wired infrastructure). Talked about industrial, automotive and mobile will drive edge computing. The key industry trends are Machine learning, 5G, cloud, AI OT, automotive, industry 4.0. pervasive intelligence is all about the architecture of electronics. Its growth includes autonomous vehicles and systems, intelligent edge and cloud compute, intelligent networks and mobile devices. Design elements in intelligent systems are data processing, decision and control and connectivity. Drivers of convergence in computational software are system design, AI/ML and EDA. Opportunities in India is about $400 billion market. Briefed about Global semiconductor companies in India. There is large number of problems looking for solution this can be a opportunity. Problems in India are clean drinking water, energy conversation, waste management, security, education, urban mobility-EV and healthcare and medical electronics. Explained about few solutions to these problems. Concluded saying there is a huge potential in "bottom of the pyramid" solutions.

Date:	21/05/2020	Name:	Shilpa N
Course:	PYTHON	USN:	4AL16EC071
Topic:	Project Exercise with Python and MySQL: Interactive English Dictionary Data Analysis with Pandas	Semester & Section:	8 “B”

AFTERNOON SESSION DETAILS

Exercise: Fixing the program bug

Currently there is a bug in the program. When the user inputs a proper noun (e.g. Bangalore, Mumbai, etc.) the program will convert it to lowercase and then tries to find the lowercase version (e.g. banglore) in the dataset and it cannot find it since the dataset has Banglore, but not banglore.

Please add another conditional block to the program so that the program returns the definition of names that start with a capital letter. You can find the code they have so far attached here in this lecture for your convenience.

Solution

To make sure the program returns the definition of words that start with a capital letter (e.g. Banglore, Infosys) line 8 and 9 were added:

```
import json from difflib import get_close_matches
data = json.load(open("data.json"))
 def translate(w):
 w = w.lower()
if w in data:
 return data[w]
elif w.title() in data: #if user entered "infosys" this will check for "Infosys" as well.
return data[w.title()]
 elif len(get_close_matches(w, data.keys())) > 0:
yn = input("Did you mean %s instead? Enter Y if yes, or N if no: " % get_close_matches(w, data.keys())[0])
 if yn == "Y":
return data[get_close_matches(w, data.keys())[0]]
elif yn == "N":
return "The word doesn't exist. Please double check it."
else:
```

```
return "We didn't understand your entry."
else:
 return "The word doesn't exist. Please double check it."

word = input("Enter word: ")
output = translate(word)
if type(output) == list:
for item in output:
print(item)
else:
print(output)
```

Pandas is an open-source Python Library providing high-performance data manipulation and analysis tool using its powerful data structures. The name Pandas is derived from the word Panel Data – an Econometrics from Multidimensional data.

In 2008, developer Wes McKinney started developing pandas when in need of high performance, flexible tool for analysis of data.

Prior to Pandas, Python was majorly used for data munging and preparation. It had very little contribution towards data analysis. Pandas solved this problem. Using Pandas, we can accomplish five typical steps in the processing and analysis of data, regardless of the origin of data — load, prepare, manipulate, model, and analyze.

Python with Pandas is used in a wide range of fields including academic and commercial domains including finance, economics, Statistics, analytics, etc.

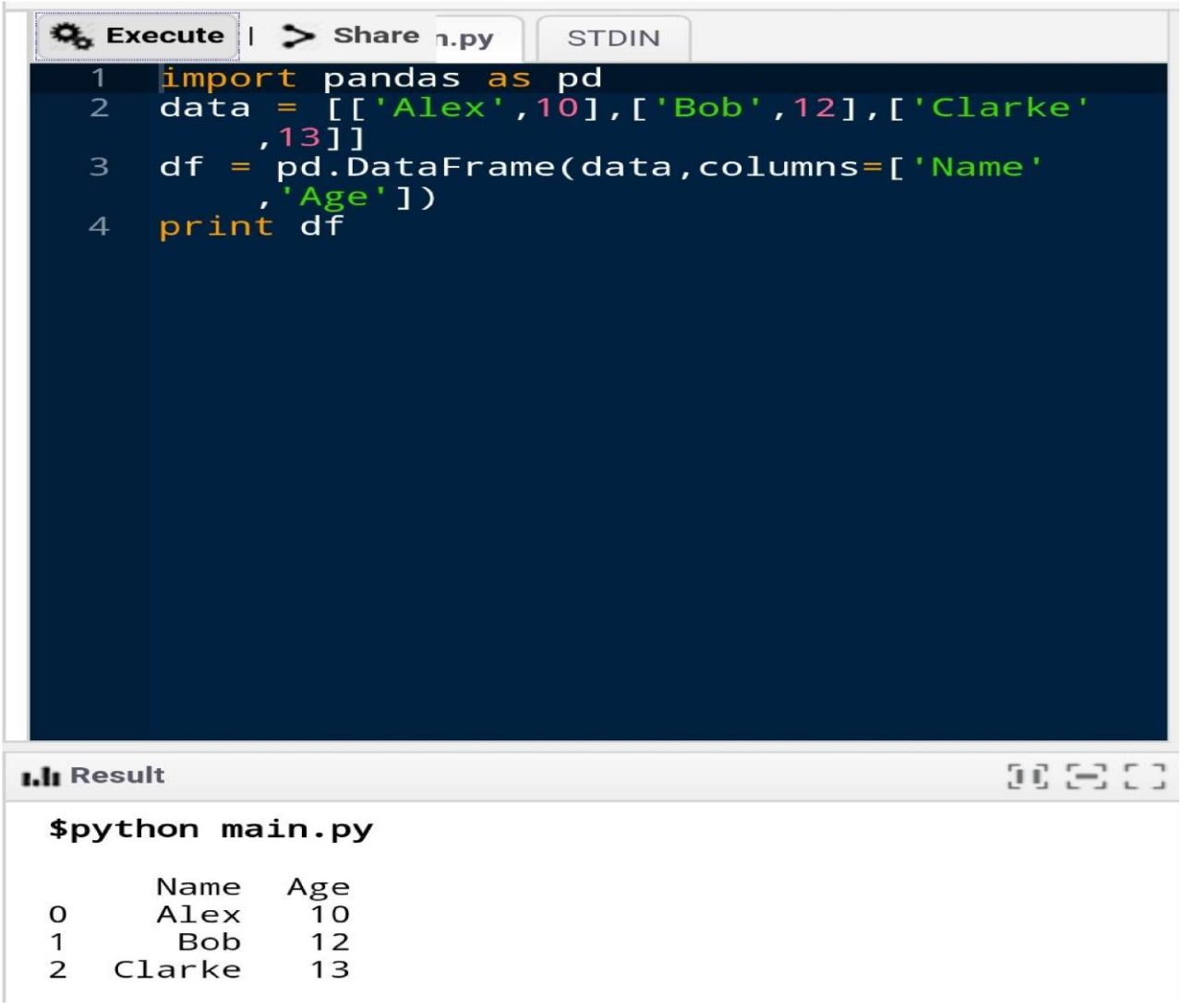
Key Features of Pandas

- Fast and efficient Data Frame object with default and customized indexing.
- Tools for loading data into in-memory data objects from different file formats.
- Data alignment and integrated handling of missing data.
- Reshaping and pivoting of date sets.
- Label-based slicing, indexing and sub setting of large data sets.
- Columns from a data structure can be deleted or inserted.
- Group by data for aggregation and transformations.
- High performance merging and joining of data.

• Time Series functionality.

Pandas is a high-level data manipulation tool developed by Wes McKinney. It is built on the Numpy package and its key data structure is called the DataFrame. DataFrames allow you to store and manipulate tabular data in rows of observations and columns of variables.

There are several ways to create a DataFrame. One way is to use a dictionary. For example:



There are several ways to create a DataFrame. One way way is to use a dictionary. For example:

Execute | Share ١.py STDIN

```
1  import pandas as pd
2  data = [['Alex',10],['Bob',12],['Clarke'
       ,13]]
3  df = pd.DataFrame(data,columns=['Name'
       ,'Age'])
4  print df
```

Result

```
$python main.py

      Name  Age
0     Alex   10
1      Bob   12
2   Clarke   13
```