

Daily Assessment format

Date: 21/July/2020

Course: python

Topic: pythonic

Github repository: jyoti-courses

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Report

Python is an interpreted, object-oriented, high-level programming language with dynamic semantics. Its high-level built-in data structures, combined with dynamic typing & dynamic binding, make it very attractive for rapid application development, as well as for use as a scripting or glue language to connect existing components together. Python's simple, easy to learn syntax emphasizes readability & therefore reduces the cost of program maintenance. Python supports modules & packages, which encourages program modularity & code reuse. The Python interpreter & the extensive std library are available in source or binary form without charge for all major platforms, & can be freely distributed.

Often, programmers fall in love with Python because of the increased productivity it provides. Since there is no compilation step, the edit-test-debug cycle is incredibly fast. Debugging Python programs is easy; a bug or bad ilp will never cause a segmentation fault. Instead, when the interpreter discovers an error, it raises an exception. When the program doesn't catch the exception, the interpreter prints a stack trace. A source level debugger allows inspection of local & global variables, evaluation of arbitrary expressions, setting breakpoints, stepping through the code a line at a time, & so on. The true expression of setting breakpoints, stepping through the code a line at a time.

if so on, the debugger is written in python itself, testifying to python's introspective power. on the other hand, often the quickest way to debug a program is to add a few print statements to the source; the fast edit-test debug cycle makes this simple approach very effective.

Date: 21/July/2020

Course: Coursera

Topic: Basic statistics

Github

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Report

We'll talk about how we can display the correlation b/w two variables using tables & graphs. first we'll look at categorical variables & discuss contingency tables. in a next step we look at how we can best display the relationship b/w two quantitative variables. here we'll introduce the scatterplot.

In the second video we'll discuss 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 & if they are linearly related to each other. the pearson's r expresses the direction & strength of the correlation. you'll learn how to interpret the pearson's r & how to compute it yourself.

Regression analysis is one of the most frequently employed statistical methods. in the next three videos we'll discuss the basics of regression analysis. in the first video we'll explain how we can find the regression line. you'll learn that the best fitting line is for which the sum of the squared residuals is the smallest. we therefore talk about ordinary least squares (OLS) regression.