**DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT**

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| **Date:** | **20/05/2020** | **Name:** | **Nayanashree K S** |
| **Course:** | **TCS ion** | **USN:** | **4AL16EC042** |
| **Topic:** | **Ace Corporate interviews**  **Learn Corporate Etiquette**  **Write effective e mails** | **Semester & Section:** | **8 A** |
| **Github Repository:** | **nayana\_online** |  |  |

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| **FORENOON SESSION DETAILS** |
| **Image of session** |
| **Report**  **Session 1**  **Ace Corporate interviews**   * Take the Time to Practice * Practice makes perfect (or at least leads to improvement). Conduct practice interviews with a friend or family member, and ask for their feedback. You can also record or videotape your responses so you can review your answers and check your [body language](https://www.thebalancecareers.com/body-language-tips-for-your-next-job-interview-2060576) * The best way to prepare is to make a list of your skills, values, and interests as well as your strengths and weaknesses. For each item on the list, consider a time when you displayed that quality. Take the time to compile a list of responses to common [behavioral interview questions](https://www.thebalancecareers.com/behavioral-job-interview-questions-2059620). * The importance of an interview. * The skills and exercise an interview requires. * The engagement rules of a face-to-face interview. * To answer the interview questions effectively.   **Session 2**  **Learn Corporate Etiquette**   * Business Etiquette is essential to build healthy professional relationships. * Basic rules should be followed irrespective of your position. * Courtesies should be followed at the door and elevator. * Dressing and internet etiquette should be followed as per company policy. * Cubicle Etiquette and meeting etiquette determine your professionalism.   **Session 3**  **Write e -mails effectively**   * email is information stored on a computer that is exchanged between two users over telecommunications. More plainly, e-mail is a message that may contain text, files, images, or other attachments sent through a network to a specified individual or group of individuals. * [Write a meaningful subject line.](https://jerz.setonhill.edu/writing/e-text/email/#subject) * [Keep the message focused.](https://jerz.setonhill.edu/writing/e-text/email/#message) * [Avoid attachments.](https://jerz.setonhill.edu/writing/e-text/email/#attachments) * [Identify yourself clearly.](https://jerz.setonhill.edu/writing/e-text/email/#Identify) * [Be kind. Don’t flame.](https://jerz.setonhill.edu/writing/e-text/email/#flame) * [Proofread.](https://jerz.setonhill.edu/writing/e-text/email/#Proofread) * [Don’t assume privacy.](https://jerz.setonhill.edu/writing/e-text/email/#privacy) * [Distinguish between formal and informal situations.](https://jerz.setonhill.edu/writing/e-text/email/#Distinguish) * [Respond Promptly.](https://jerz.setonhill.edu/writing/e-text/email/#Prompt) * [Show Respect and Restraint](https://jerz.setonhill.edu/writing/e-text/email/#Respect). * No paragraph formal mail. |

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| **Date : 20/5/20** | **Name: Nayanashree** |  |  | |
| **Course: Python** | **USN: 4AL16EC042** |  |  | |
| **Topic:** | **Sec: 8th A** |  |  | |
| **AFTERNOON SESSION DETAILS** | | | |
| **Image of session** | | | |
| **Report**  **Loop over colors code**  from numpy import \*  from pylab import show,plot  from scipy.special import erfinv  n = 366 #number of days  ntrials = 5000  u = random.rand(ntrials)  v = sqrt(2.)\*erfinv(2.\*u-1.)  mu = 0  sigma = .05  investment = 1000.  data = empty((ntrials,n))  data[:,0] = investment  for t in range(n-1):  u = random.rand(ntrials)  v = sqrt(2.)\*erfinv(2.\*u-1.)  epsilon = v  data[:,t+1] = (1. + mu +sigma\*epsilon)\*data[:,t]  data2 = data.sum(axis=0)  woo = data2[-1]/ntrials  data3 = data2[-1]  x = linspace(0,n,n)  for t in range(n):  plot(x,data[t,:])  show()  **Loops:**  Very often we will want to scan through a string one character at a time. A for loop like the one below can be used to do that. It loops through a string called s, printing the string, character by character, each on a separate line:  for i in range(len(s)):  print (s[i])  In the range statement we have len(s) that returns how long s is. So, if s were 5 characters long, this would be like having range(5) and the loop variable i would run from 0 to 4. This means that s[i] will run through the characters of s. This way of looping is useful if we need to keep track of our location in the string during the loop. | | | |