

## DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT

<b>Date:</b>	<b>06-07-2020</b>	<b>Name:</b>	<b>Nishanth v r</b>
<b>Course:</b>	<b>Matlab Onramp</b>	<b>USN:</b>	<b>4AL17EC063</b>
<b>Topic:</b>	<b>1.Course Overview 2.Commands 3.MATLAB Desktop and Editor 4.Vectors and Matrices</b>	<b>Semester &amp; Section:</b>	<b>6 SEM &amp; 'B' SEC</b>
<b>Github Repository:</b>	<b>nishanthvr</b>		

### FORENOON SESSION DETAILS

#### Image of sessio

The screenshot shows the MATLAB Onramp interface. At the top, it says 'MATLAB Onramp [20% complete]' and 'nishantha V R'. Below this, there's a section titled '4.1 Manually Entering Arrays'. The main content area shows a task titled 'Task 1' with a background text: 'A single number, called a *scalar*, is actually a 1-by-1 array, meaning it contains 1 row and 1 column.' The task instruction is: 'Create a variable named `x` with a value of 4.' Below the task, there's a 'TASK' section with a 'Submit' button. To the right, a modal window titled 'What's an Array?' is open. It explains that all MATLAB variables are arrays and provides a diagram illustrating different types of arrays: a 2x2 matrix, a 4x1 column vector, a 1x4 row vector, and a 1x1 scalar.

**What's an Array?**

All MATLAB variables are *arrays*. This means that each variable can contain multiple elements. You can use arrays to store related data in one variable.

Because you'll use arrays every time you program, it's important to get to know them and the terminology used to describe them.

**ARRAY**

matrix

2	3
6	-9

column vector

2
3
6
-9

row vector

2	3	6	-9
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scalar

2
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#### Report – Report can be typed or hand written for up to two page

MATLAB variables are *arrays*. This means that each variable can contain multiple elements. You can use arrays to store related data in one variable. Because you'll use arrays every time you program, it's important to get to know them and the terminology used to describe them.

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Course:	CISCO - IOT	USN:	4AL17EC063
Topic:	Chapter 0 Chapter 1	Semester & Section:	6 SEM & 'B' SEC
Github Repository:	Nishanthvrl		

## AFTERNOON SESSION DETAILS

### Image of session

The top screenshot displays the 'Welcome' slide of the Cisco Networking Academy I2IoT course. It features a video of a smiling person wearing a green hoodie. The slide text includes:

**Welcome**

Did you know that farmers can put sensors on their crops that tell them when to water, how much water is needed, and when to harvest? With this information, farmers can get the best quality and quantity from their crops. Coal miners can place sensors in a mine that detect tiny amounts of dangerous gases. This information saves lives.

The Internet of Things (IoT) describes a growing industry of digital technology being harnessed to the Internet in ways that will improve the lives of every person on this planet. We can only guess at the number and types of jobs it will create. Maybe you would like a career in the IoT.

The Introduction to the Internet of Things course (I2IoT) explains what the IoT is, what it does, how it is part of digital transformation, and how you can become part of this. You will

The bottom screenshot displays the 'Drag and Drop Interactive Activity' for 'Network Types'. It includes a table with the following information:

Network Type	Description
Peer-to-Peer	A network that connects devices within the range of an individual person. All of these devices are dedicated to a single host.
LAN	A network that encompasses a small geographical area, typically owned by an individual or entity managed by an IT department.
WAN	A network that spans across a large campus or city and consists of various buildings interconnected through wireless or fiber optic technologies.
MAN	A network that spans across a large campus or city and consists of various buildings interconnected through wireless or fiber optic technologies.
WAN	A network that connects multiple networks that are in geographically separate locations and is owned by a service provider.
WAN	A network where hosts request information or services from a server. The server provides the requested information or service to the hosts.

Cisco Networking Academy - Training Introduction to the Internet of Things

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Apps New Tab Syngene VPN

# Introduction to the Internet of Things

Chapter 1 Everything is Connected

1.1 Digital Transformation

1.1.1 Digitization Transforms Business

1.1.1.2 Lab - How Connected are You?

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Lab - How Connected are You?

It is important to understand that most people born since the 1990s, will have grown up in a primarily digital world. This survey will help you to recognize how much of the day is actually spent "connected". This will help us to see the impact this generation will have on business and the economy.

Lab - How Connected are You?

Pages Index Background Class

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# Introduction to the Internet of Things

Chapter 1 Everything is Connected

1.1 Digital Transformation

1.1.1 Digitization Transforms Business

1.1.1.4 The Impact of Digital Transformation on Business

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Many companies now provide some or all of their services on-line. From the comfort of your home, car, gym, or office, you can shop for groceries on-line, order restaurant meals to be delivered to your door, book travel on-line, order clothes, camping gear, taxis, stay connected to friends, or meet a new love interest.

1 2 3 4 5 6 Figures

Pages Index Background Class

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

The Internet of Things (IoT) is the connection of millions of smart devices and sensors connected to the Internet. These connected devices and sensors collect and share data for use and evaluation by many organizations. These organizations include businesses, cities, governments, hospitals and individuals. The IoT has been possible, in part, due to the advent of cheap processors and wireless

networks. Previously inanimate objects such as doorknobs or light bulbs can now be equipped with an intelligent sensor that can collect and transfer data to a network.

Researchers estimate that over 3 million new devices are connected to the Internet each month. Researchers also estimate that in the next four years, there are going to be over 30 billion connected devices worldwide.

Perhaps a third of connected devices will be computers, smartphones, tablets, and smart TVs. The remaining two-thirds will be other kinds of “things”: sensors, actuators, and newly invented intelligent devices that monitor, control, analyze, and optimize our world.

Some examples of intelligent connected sensors are: smart doorbells, garage doors, thermostats, sports wearables, pacemakers, traffic lights, parking spots, and many others. The limit of different objects that could become intelligent sensors is limited only by our imagination.