

DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT

Date:	23-07-2020	Name:	POOJA K S
Course:	Python	USN:	4AL17EC070
Topic:	How to develop Pythonic coding rather than Python coding	Semester & Section:	6 th SEM and 'B'section
Github Repository:	pooja-KS		



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FORENOON SESSION DETAILS(9.00am to 1.00pm)

Colab is experiencing issues connecting to Drive, and we are actively investigating.

Pythonic code workshop Day 3 session 1 ...

i=25
for x in range(2, i//2+1):
 if i%x==0:
 print("The number {} is not prime".format(i))
 break
 if x ==i//2:
 print ("{} is a prime number".format(i))

A lot of people are here. The people list shows them all. View all

File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help Last s...

Connect Editing

Participants (10): AKSHAN SANDEEP D SO..., Badrusha Monideen, N, HT, Neha T, harshitha thimmappa, RACHANA B S_4AL18CSO..., Priya Nagari _4AL18CSO..., rashmi rk, Samruddhi Bogar_4AL18...

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Pythonic code workshop Day 3 session 1 ...

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+ Code + Text

RAM Disk ✓ Editing

your variables:

[] a,b = 2, 'my-string'
print(a)
print(b)

2
my-string

Stop sharing

Participants (10): V, venkat raju, Badrusha Monideen, N, AKSHAN SANDEEP D SO..., Neha T, harshitha thimmappa, RACHANA B S_4AL18CSO..., Priya Nagari _4AL18CSO..., rashmi rk, Likith N Gowda



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REC Badhusha Mohideen is presenting

Badhusha Mohideen is sharing

Pythnic Workshop Day 3 Session 2 - Pythonic Workshop Day 3 Session 2 and 3 Exercises.docx - LibreOffice Writer

included) which are divisible either by 5 or 7. The numbers obtained should be printed in a comma-separated sequence

Write a Python program to find prime numbers between 200 and 600 (both included). The numbers obtained should be printed in a comma-separated sequence

Write a Python program to find All Numbers which are Odd and Palindromes Between a Range of Numbers without using Recursion. The numbers obtained should be printed in a comma-separated sequence

Write a Python Program to read a number n and print the series "5+10+....+n = sum upto n". The numbers should be printed as they are shown in the quotes with sum of numbers upto n

venkat raju has left the meeting

lepkashi v lepkashi

Day 3 Online workshop on How ... X

People (153) Chat

Madhu Basavaraj Gurav 12:26 PM
No doubt sir

Vishwesh Bhat 12:26 PM
No sir

archana hn 12:27 PM
S sir

bhoomika hebbar 12:27 PM
Yes

Abhishek Sarangapani 12:27 PM
yes sir

Abhishek Mahendrakar 12:27 PM
Sir how do we check if condition with a for loop and append the value to the list

In a single line

Microsoft account problem
We need to fix your Microsoft account (most likely your password changed). Select here to fix it in Shared experiences settings.

REC Badhusha Mohideen is presenting

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Pythonic Workshop Day 3 Session 2 _ Pyt... File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help All ch...

+ Code + Text

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More Pythonic program of 2 lines!

```
[ ] a=[[x,x**2
      ) for x in range(int(input("Enter the lower range:")),\
                      int(input("Enter the upper range:"))+1)]
      print(a)
```

Enter the lower range: Enter the upper range:

Day 3 Online workshop on How ... X

People (142) Chat

Abhishek Sarangapani 12:27 PM
yes sir

Abhishek Mahendrakar 12:27 PM
Sir how do we check if condition with a for loop and append the value to the list

In a single line

paramod pm 12:29 PM
p=0 for i in range(20) if i % 2==0:
print(p)

Abhishek Mahendrakar 12:36 PM
Oklee sir

Abhishek Sarangapani 12:37 PM
yes sir

Madhu Basavaraj Gurav 12:37 PM
S sir

archana hn 12:37 PM
S sir

Send a message to everyone



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Badhusha Mohideen is presenting

REC

Badhusha Mohideen is presenting

Khazi Moin

MAMATHA M

Ritika kulkarni _4...

RiyaCP_4AL18CS...

padmashree San...

Akshatha Rangan...

Priya Nagari _4AL...

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Pythonic Workshop Day 3 Session 2 _ Pyt... File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help All ch...

```
l_range=int(input("Enter the lower range:"))
u_range=int(input("Enter the upper range:"))
for x in range(l_range,u_range+1):
    print(x)
```

- ▼ The aforementioned program is already pythonic.

We can still make follows

Dav 3 Online workshop on How to dev... Stop sharing Hide

Badhusha Mohideen

Python is an interpreted, high-level, general-purpose programming language. Created by Guido van Rossum and first released in 1991, Python's design philosophy emphasizes code readability with its notable use of significant whitespace.

What is Python used for?

It's often **used as** a "scripting language" for web applications. This means that it can automate specific series of tasks, making it more efficient. Consequently, **Python** (and languages like it) is often **used** in software applications, pages within a web browser, the shells of operating systems and some games.



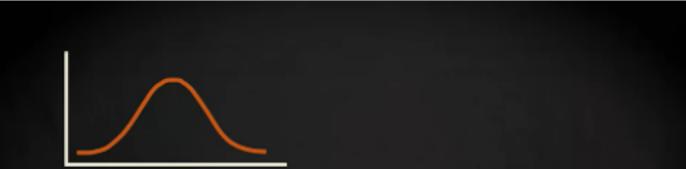
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Date:	23-07-2020	Name:	POOJA K S
Course:	Coursera	USN:	4AL17EC070
Topic:	Basic statistics	Semester & Section:	6 th SEM and 'B'section
Github Repository:	pooja-shivanna		

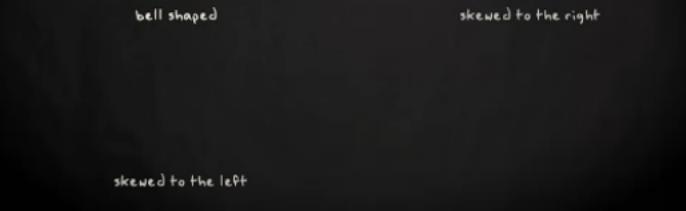
Basic Statistics > Week 1 > 1.03 Graphs and shapes of distributions

Course introduction
What to expect from this course
Data and visualisation
✓ Reading: Data and visualisation 10 min
✓ Video: 1.01 Cases, variables and levels of measurement 7 min
✓ Video: 1.02 Data matrix and frequency table 6 min
(i) Video: 1.03 Graphs and shapes of distributions 7 min
Measures of central tendency and dispersion
Z-scores and example
Review

1.03 Graphs and shapes of distributions



bell shaped



skewed to the right



skewed to the left

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Notes

Click the "Save Note" button when you want to capture a screen. You can also highlight and save lines from the transcript below. Add your own notes anything you've captured.



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Welcome to Basic Statistics - dha 2.02 Pearson's r - University

coursera.org/learn/basic-statistics/lecture/SiL4u/2-02-pearsors-r

Apps

coursera | ALVAS

Basic Statistics > Week 2 > 2.02 Pearson's r

Correlation

- Reading: Correlation 10 min
- Video: 2.01 Crosstabs and scatterplots 7 min
- Video: 2.02 Pearson's r 7 min

Regression

Caveats & examples

Review

2.02 Pearson's r

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Welcome to Basic Statistics - dha 3.11 More conditional proba

coursera.org/learn/basic-statistics/lecture/uyXsM/3-11-more-conditional-probability-decision-trees-and-bayes-law

Basic Statistics > Week 3 > 3.11 More conditional probability, decision trees and Bayes' Law

Video: 3.06 Practice with sets
7 min

Video: 3.07 Union
5 min

Conditional probability & Independence

Reading: Conditional probability & independence
10 min

Video: 3.08 Joint and marginal probabilities
6 min

Video: 3.09 Conditional probability
4 min

Video: 3.10 Independence between random events
5 min

Video: 3.11 More conditional probability, decision trees and Bayes' Law
8 min

3.11 More conditional probability, decision trees and Bayes' Law

The video shows a man in a white shirt standing in front of a chalkboard. He is gesturing with his hands while speaking. On the chalkboard behind him is a decision tree diagram with the word "summary" at the top. The tree branches into three categories: "marginal probability", "conditional probability", and "joint probability". Each category has associated icons and calculations. For example, under "marginal probability", there is a green icon with "0.69" and a calculation "0.69 * 34/79 = 34/115". Under "conditional probability", there is a male icon with "0.177" and a calculation "0.177 * 12/20 = 12/115". Under "joint probability", there is a male icon with "0.124" and a calculation "0.124 * 9/14 = 9/115".

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Welcome to Basic Statistics - dha

coursera.org/learn/basic-statistics/lecture/be4be/4-01-random-variables-and-probability-distributions

Basic Statistics > Week 4 > 4.01 Random variables and probability distributions

Probability distributions

- Reading: Probability distributions 10 min
- Video: 4.01 Random variables and probability distributions 6 min
- Video: 4.02 Cumulative probability distributions 5 min

Mean and variance of a random variable

The normal distribution

The binomial distribution

Review

4.01 Random variables and probability distributions

```

graph TD
    RV[random variable] --> PD[probability distribution]
    PD --> Discrete[discrete]
    PD --> Continuous[continuous]
    Discrete --> PMF[probability mass function]
    Continuous --> PDF[probability density function]
  
```

A probability histogram showing discrete probability mass function values for outcomes 1, 2, 3, and 4.

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Welcome to Basic Statistics - dha

coursera.org/learn/basic-statistics/lecture/MnnTu/1-06-variance-and-standard-deviation

Basic Statistics > Week 1 > 1.06 Variance and standard deviation

Course introduction

What to expect from this course

Data and visualisation

- Reading: Data and visualisation 10 min
- Video: 1.01 Cases, variables and levels of measurement 7 min
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Measures of central tendency and dispersion

Z-scores and example

Review

1.06 Variance and standard deviation

VARIANCE

- the metric of the variance is the metric of the variable under analysis SQUARED

$$\sqrt{\frac{\sum(x-\bar{x})^2}{n-1}}$$

standard deviation
the average distance of an observation from the mean

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English | Main | Translate



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There are few well known **statistics** are the average (or "mean") value, and the "standard deviation" etc. Standard deviation is the variability within a data set around the mean value. The "variance" is the square of the standard deviation. The linear trend is another example of a data "**statistic**".

Statistical methods involved in carrying out a study include planning, designing, collecting **data**, analysing, drawing meaningful interpretation and reporting of the research findings. The **statistical analysis** gives meaning to the meaningless numbers, thereby breathing life into a lifeless **data**.

In applying statistics to a scientific, industrial, or social problem, it is conventional to begin with a statistical population or a statistical model to be studied. Populations can be diverse groups of people or objects such as "all people living in a country" or "every atom composing a crystal". Statistics deals with every aspect of data, including the planning of data collection in terms of the design of surveys and experiments. See glossary of probability and statistics.

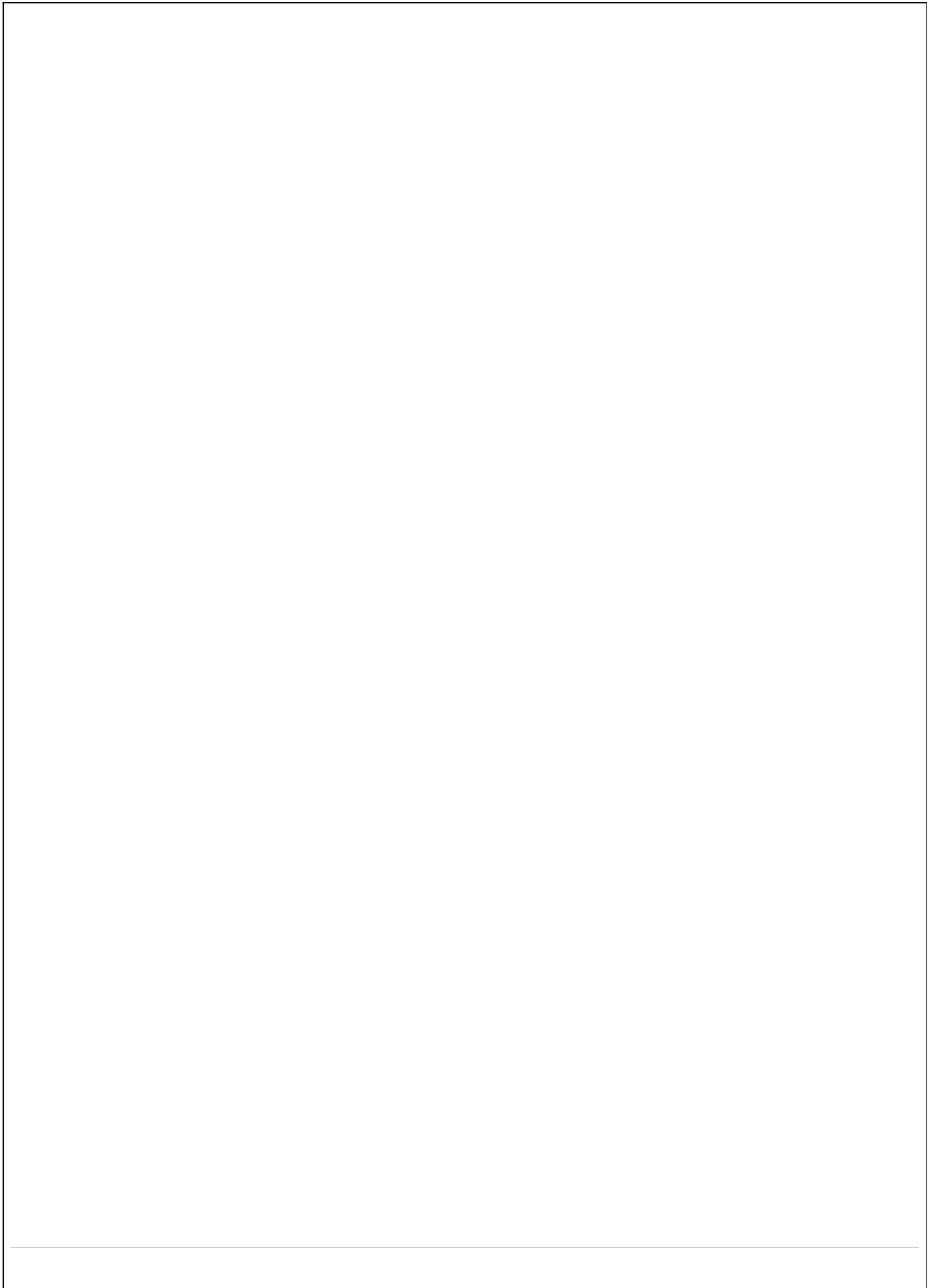
Descriptive statistics are most often concerned with two sets of properties of a *distribution* (sample or population): *central tendency* (or *location*) seeks to characterize the distribution's central or typical value, while *dispersion* (or *variability*) characterizes the extent to which members of the distribution depart from its center and each other. Inferences on mathematical statistics are made under the framework of probability theory, which deals with the analysis of random phenomena.

Rejecting or disproving the null hypothesis is done using statistical tests that quantify the sense in which the null can be proven false, given the data that are used in the test. Working from a null hypothesis, two basic forms of error are recognized: Type I errors (null hypothesis is falsely rejected giving a "false positive") and Type II errors (null hypothesis fails to be rejected and an actual relationship between populations is missed giving a "false negative").

Many of these errors are classified as random (noise) or systematic (bias), but other types of errors (e.g., blunder, such as when an analyst reports incorrect units) can also occur.



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