

DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT

Date:	22-07-2020	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-shivanna		



FORENOON SESSION DETAILS(9.00am to 1.00pm)

REC Badhusha Mohideen is presenting

Abhisat and 15

Online Workshop on 'How to develop Pythonic coding rather than Python coding – Logic Perspective'

22.7.20 Day2 session 1

Dr. S.Mohideen Badhusha
Sr.Professor/ CSE department
Alva's Institute Engineering and Technology
Mijar, Moodbidri, Mangalore

1

Invitation: Day 2 Online worksho: X Meet - Day 2 Online worksho: X

meet.google.com/ocp-dooi-hxi

Apps

REC Badhusha Mohideen is presenting

SPOORTHY VV and 173 more

185

How to slice lists in Python?

```
my_list = ['p','r','o','g','r','a','m','i','z']
print(my_list[2:5])
# o/p: ['o', 'g', 'r']

print(my_list[:5])
# o/p: ['p', 'r', 'o', 'g', 'r']

print(my_list[5:])
# o/p: ['a', 'm', 'i', 'z']

print(my_list[:])
# o/p: ['p', 'r', 'o', 'g', 'r', 'a', 'm', 'i', 'z']
```

```
odd = [2, 4, 6, 8]

# change the 1st item
odd[0] = 1
# o/p: [1, 4, 6, 8]

# change 2nd to 4th items
odd[1:4] = [3, 5, 7]
print(odd)
# Output: [1, 3, 5, 7]
```

Yalpi Nandika has left the meeting

Badhusha Mohideen

M.R Jeevan

R

Rakshita Cu

F

Felina Menezes



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REC Badhusha Mohideen is presenting

11:45 AM

Tuples: Immutable

```
>>> t = (23, 'abc', 4.56, (2,3), 'def')
>>> t[2] = 3.14

Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<pyshell#75>", line 1, in <module>
    t[2] = 3.14
TypeError: object doesn't support item assignment
```

You can't change a tuple.
You can make a fresh tuple and assign its reference to a previously used name.

```
>>> t = (23, 'abc', 3.14, (2,3), 'def')
```

4a18cs098 Sudarshan has left the meeting

22

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

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REC Badhusha Mohideen is presenting

11:55 AM

Day 2 Session 1 ppt - LibreOffice Writer

List examples

```
#Program to find the largest number in a list.
a=[]
n=int(input("Enter number of elements:"))
for i in range(1,n+1):
    b=int(input("Enter element:"))
    a.append(b)
a.sort()
print("Largest element is:",a[n-1])

Try this More pythonic 2 lines program equivalent to above codings as shown below !

x=0
print("The greatest no is",max([int(input(x)) for _ in range(int(input("Enter no")))]))

#Python Program to put the even and odd elements in a list into two different lists.
a=[]
n=int(input("Enter number of elements:"))
for i in range(1,n+1):
```

chinmayi mk has left the meeting

meet.google.com is sharing your screen.



Edit with WPS Office

The screenshot shows a Google Meet window with a presentation slide titled "Updating Dictionaries". The slide has a green background and contains the following content:

```
>>> d = {'user': 'bozo', 'pswd': 1234}
>>> d['user'] = 'clown'
>>> d
{'user': 'clown', 'pswd': 1234}
```

- Keys must be unique.
- Assigning to an existing key replaces its value.

```
>>> d['id'] = 45
>>> d
{'user': 'clown', 'id': 45, 'pswd': 1234}
```

- Dictionaries are unordered
 - New entry might appear anywhere in the output.
- (Dictionaries work by *hashing*)

At the bottom of the slide, it says "SUJANA JN has left the meeting" and the page number "6". The Meet interface shows "Badhusa Mohideen is presenting" and a list of participants on the right.

The screenshot shows a Google Meet window with a code editor open. The code editor is displaying a Python script named "another.py" with the following code:

```
[ ] file1 = 'drive/My Drive/sample1.txt'
    file2 = 'drive/My Drive/sample2.txt'

    with open(file1, 'r') as f1:
        with open(file2, 'w') as f1:
            for line in f1:
                f1.write(line)
```

The code editor also shows a "newfile.txt" window with the following text:

```
1 I am Dr.Sm.Badhusa
2 I am handling the session
3 I am very happy
4 I am working for AIET
```

The Meet interface shows "Badhusa Mohideen is presenting" and a list of participants on the right.

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.

Date:	22-07-2020	Name:	POOJA K S
Course:	Coursera	USN:	4AL17EC070
Topic:	Basic statistics	Semester & Section:	6 th SEM and 'B'section
Github Repository:	pooja-shivanna		

Welcome to Basic Statistics - dhia x 1.03 Graphs and shapes of d x +

← → ↺ coursera.org/learn/basic-statistics/lecture/IRD4T/1-03-graphs-and-shapes-of-distributions

Apps

coursera |  

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

Course introduction

What to expect from this course

Data and visualisation

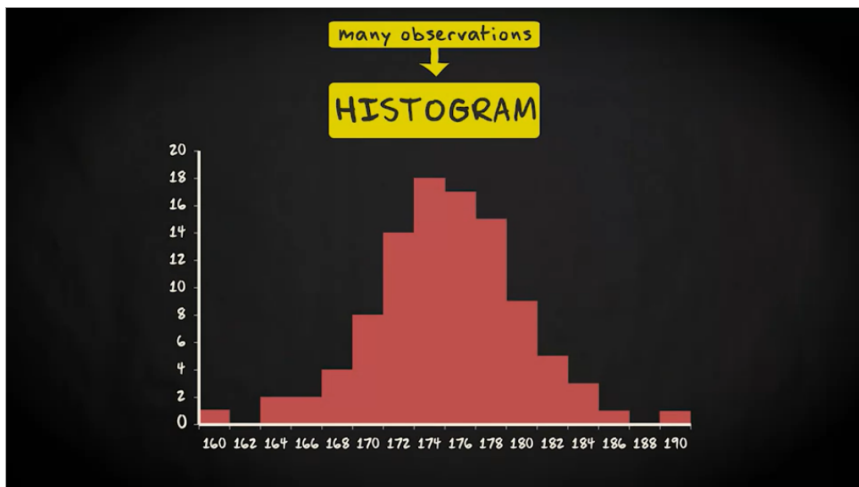
- ✓ **Reading:** Data and visualisation
10 min
- ✓ **Video:** 1.01 Cases, variables and levels of measurement
7 min
- ✓ **Video:** 1.02 Data matrix and frequency table
6 min
- ▶ **Video:** 1.03 Graphs and shapes of distributions
7 min

Measures of central tendency and dispersion

Z-scores and example

Review

1.03 Graphs and shapes of distributions



many observations
↓
HISTOGRAM

20
18
16
14
12
10
8
6
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2
0

160 162 164 166 168 170 172 174 176 178 180 182 184 186 188 190

Save Note Discuss Download

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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**.

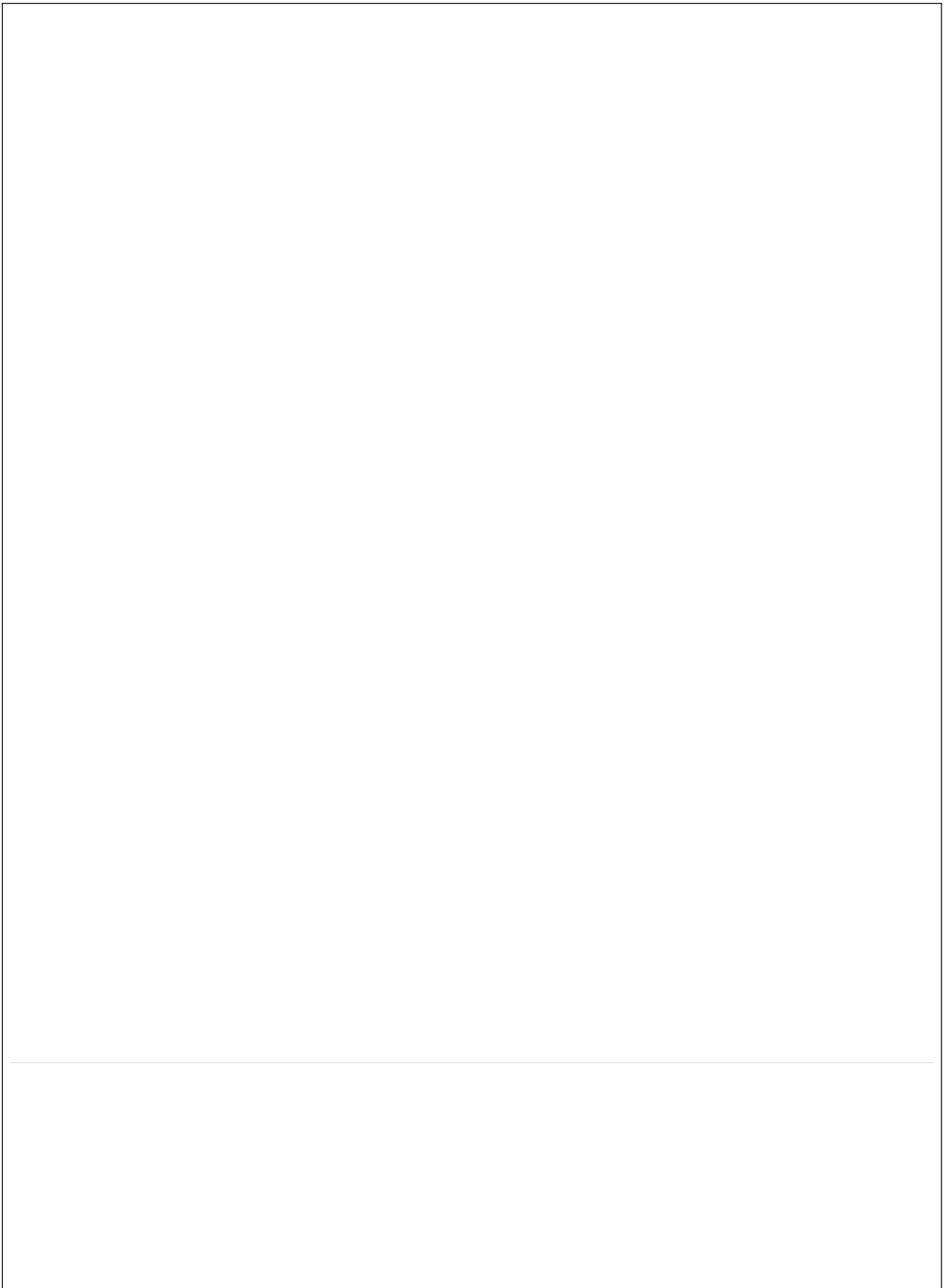
Statistics is the discipline that concerns the collection, organization, analysis, interpretation and presentation of data. In applying statistics to a scientific, industrial, or social problem, it is conventional to begin with a statistical population or a statistical model to be studied. Populations 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.

Two main statistical methods are used in data analysis: descriptive statistics, which summarize data from a sample using indexes such as the mean or standard deviation, and inferential statistics, which draw conclusions from data that are subject to random variation (e.g., observational errors, sampling variation). 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").

Measurement processes that generate statistical data are also subject to error. 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.







Edit with WPS Office