DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT

Date:	22/07/2020	Name:	PREETHAM S RAI
Course:	Coursera: Basic Statistics	USN:	4AL18EC040
Topic:	Module 3	Semester & Section:	4th sem 'A' section.
Github Repository:	Psraipreetham		

FORENOON SESSION DETAILS
Report:-

In today's session I have learnt about:

Probability and Randomness:.

- How this quantification can be accomplished by experiments which record the relative frequency that certain events of interest occur.
- Once we understand randomness we can define probability as a way to quantify randomness
- It follows that probabilities are always larger or equal to zero and smaller or equal to one and also that the sum of the probabilities for all possible events equals one.
- Due to the very nature of random events, the experiments may have to continue for a while before the relative frequencies represent the probabilities accurately, but the law of large numbers dictates that it will do so eventually.

Sample Space, Events and Tree Diagrams:

- the possible outcomes for the experiment form the so-called sample space, and that elementary or combined outcomes in the experiment are called events.
- It shows how all events can be organised in a tree-diagram, which helps to understand how events relate to each other.
- At the same time it provides a clear structure to quantify the probabilities relating to each of these events.

Probability and Sets:

- How events that do not share any outcomes are called disjoint or mutually exclusive.
- How the sum of the probabilities associated with disjoint events will be smaller than or equal to 1, while the sum of the probabilities associated with collectively exhaustive events is 1.
- Finally it explains how the intersection of two events is a subset of both events, containing outcomes that are part of A as well as B.
- The various set-theoretic concepts by applying them to a familiar example of collecting shells at a beach.
- The concept of a union is explained.

Conditional Probability and Randomness:

- The relationship between conditional probabilities in two directions, Bayes' law, is explained.
- Conditional probability is the probability of an event, given that another event occurs.
- The independence of random events is closely related to the conditional probability between these events.
- It appears that random events are independent if the joint probability of these events is equal to the product of the marginal probabilities or, equivalent, if the conditional probability of random variable equals its marginal probability.

Date:	22/07/2020	Name:	PREETHAM S RAI
Course:	Salesforce	USN:	4AL18EC040
Topic:	Salesforce	Semester & Section:	4th sem 'A' section

Github Repository:	PSRAIPREETHAM		

AFTERNOON SESSION DETAILS
Report:-

In today's session I have learnt about:

Understand the Importance of Diversity and Inclusion at Work:

What is meant by diversity and inclusion.

The societal and business value of having a diverse workforce.

Explore the Salesforce Strategy for Promoting Workplace Equality:

Why Salesforce values Equality.

The Salesforce efforts to create Equality in the workplace.

Learn About the Salesforce Equality Groups:

The vision for the Salesforce Equality Groups.

How Equality Groups create a more diverse and inclusive culture.