**DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT**

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| **Date:** | **18/06/2020** | **Name:** | **Rohan Shetty** |
| **Course:** | **TCS ION Soft Skill** | **USN:** | **4al17ec079** |
| **Topic:** | **1.Communicate to express**  **2.Deliver presentation with impact**  **3.Develop soft skills for workplace** | **Semester & Section:** | **6th & ‘B’** |
| **GitHub Repository:** | **rohan-shetty-online-courses** |  |  |

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| **FORENOON SESSION DETAILS** |
| **Image of session:** |
| **Report:**  **1.Communicate to express:**   * **Introduction to communication:**   Communication involves intonation, actions, body language, facial expression and non-verbal communication devices.   * **Lesson:**   Communication is an art of sending information from one person to another. We communicate to give information about any person or object and to persuade, to express need, greeting and to share feelings.   * **Types of communication:**   Type of communication involves verbal, non-verbal, visual and written.   * **Process of communication:**   The process of communication involves sender, encoder, channel, decoder, receiver and feedback from the receiver.   * **Types of barrier to communication**   There are many barriers to communication namely physical, cultural, gender, psychological, language and perceptual.   * **Types of non-verbal communication:**   Types of non-verbal communication are facial expression, paralanguage, gesture, posture, eye-contact, appearance.     * **Effective communication:**   For effective communication we have to maintain eye contact, dress for the occasion, speak with clarity, right tone of voice, correct posture, positive facial expression and positive gesture.  **Conclusion:**  Use verbal and non-verbal communication strategies for effective communication  **2.Deliver presentation with impact:**  **Objectives:**   * Design effective PPT’S * Make an effective presentation * Follow the Do’s and Don’ts s in presentation skills      * **Design effective presentation:**   There are 5 W’s need to be followed before creating a presentation:   * What * Who * Why * Where * When * **Make an effective presentation:**   Some of the preparations need to done before the presentation namely make note about the flow of presentation, rehearse the presentation, gather all the materials which are require during presentation, one must take the feedback after his presentation.  Methodology can be followed based on the occasions like formal conference, knowledge transfer, team meeting and brain storming   * **Do’s and Don’ts s in presentation skills:**   There are some Do’s and Don’ts which are need be followed before and after the presentation for effective presentation.  **Conclusion:**  Plan, prepare and practice for effective presentation.  **3.Develop soft skills for workplace:**  **Objectives:**   * Importance of soft skills * Distinguish between hard skill and soft skills   Soft skills are people skills that are different to quantity and measure. These skills help you to maintain healthy relationship. Soft skills include communication skills, time management, negotiation skills, critical thinking. Self-confidence, goal setting and team work.   * **Importance of soft skills:**   Soft skills help for a successful career of a person along with hard work. Soft skills enable a person to express thought, work in a team, interview handling, , self-awareness, learning and sharing, interpersonal skills and etc..,     * **Difference between hard and soft skills:** * Hard skills are tangible where soft skills are intangible * Hard skills are not common to all the sectors where soft skills can be applied to all sectors of work * Hard skills can be identified by certification degree where as soft skills can be identified by how conduct yourself.   **Conclusion:**  Soft skills are very important in maintaining healthy, personal and professional relationship.   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Date:** | **18/06/2020** | **Name:** | **Rohan Shetty** | | **Course:** | **Python course** | **USN:** | **4al17ec079** | | **Topic:** | **1.Python comparison operator**  **2.Python statements** | **Semester & Section:** | **6th & ‘B’** | | **GitHub Repository:** | **rohan-shetty-online-courses** |  |  |   **Image of session:** |
| **Report:**   1. **Python operator:**  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Operator** | **Description** | **Example** | | == | If the values of two operands are equal, then the condition becomes true. | (a == b) is not true. | | != | If values of two operands are not equal, then condition becomes true. | (a != b) is true | | > | If the value of left operand is greater than the value of right operand, then condition becomes true. | (a > b) is not true. | | < | If the value of left operand is less than the value of right operand, then condition becomes true. | (a < b) is true. | | >= | If the value of left operand is greater than or equal to the value of right operand, then condition becomes true. | (a >= b) is not true. | | <= | If the value of left operand is less than or equal to the value of right operand, then condition becomes true. | (a <= b) is true. |   **Coding example:**   * 2 == 2   Output: True   * if a>b:   a = 2  b = 4 |
| # Examples of Arithmetic Operator  a =9  b = 4  # Addition of numbers  add = a + b  # Subtraction of numbers  sub = a - b  # Multiplication of number  mul = a \* b  # Division(float) of number  div1 = a / b  # Division(floor) of number  div2 = a // b  # Modulo of both number  mod = a % b  # Power  p = a \*\* b  # print results  print(add)  print(sub)  print(mul)  print(div1)  print(div2)  print(mod)  print(p)   * **output:**   13  5  36  2.25  2  1  656 |
| **2.Python statements:**  Conditional Statement in Python perform different computations or actions depending on whether a specific Boolean constraint evaluates to true or false.   * There are total 5 conditional statements which can be used in bash programming: * if statements * else statements * elif statements * nested if statements * switch statements     **code:**  #Code in this cell  for x in range(1,100):  if (x%3==0) and (x%5==0):  print('FizzBuzz')  if x%5==0:  print('Buzz')  if x%3==0:  print('Fizz')  else:  print(x) |
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