**DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Date:** | 19th May 2020 | **Name:** | Varshini MN |
| **Course:** | TCS ION | **USN:** | 4AL16EC089 |
| **Topic:** | Gain Guidance from Career Gurus  Write a Winning Resume and Cover Letter  Stay Ahead in Group Discussions | **Semester & Section:** | 8th B |
| **Github Repository:** | varshinimn-test |  |  |

|  |
| --- |
| **FORENOON SESSION DETAILS** |
| **Image of session** |
| **Report:**  **Gain Guidance from Career Gurus**  There are six key pillars to get a headstart, they are:   * clarity of thoughts * getting visibility and access * early preparation * acquiring industry relevant skills * best practices on creating a winning resume * cracking the interview.   **Write a Winning Resume and Cover Letter**  **Introduction:**  Preparing a strong resume and cover letter which can be glanced quickly and should include skills and experience.  **Objectives:**   * Create your own resume * Explain Do’s and Don’ts of resume writing * Draft a well-worked cover letter   **Importance of resume:**  A resume has a power to get ones dream job. Organizations use the resume to short list potential candidates. A resume should speak of one’s passion and the career want to follow. Resumes can be categorized into 3 types. They are:   * Chronological resume * Functional resume * Combination resume   **Importance of cover letter:**  A cover letter is read before your resume is read. So, it gives an initial impression of you. Each cover letter should be tailor made to the job you are seeking. The cover letter tells the employer the role that you are interested in It tells the employer how qualifies you are for the role. The cover letter expresses points that your resume might not cover. Many employers believe that an impressive cover letter can be a better indicator than a well-structured resume.  **Conclusion:**  Resumes is not about including everything. It is about including the right things.  **Stay Ahead in Group Discussions**  **Introduction:**  A group discussions refers to a communicative situation that allows its participants to share their views and opinions with other participants. It is a systematic exchange of information, views and opinions about a topic, problem, issue or situation among members of a group who share some common objectives.  **Objectives:**   * Points assessed in group discussions * How to present yourself * Effective presentation of thoughts * Dos and Don’ts of group discussion   **Group Discussion:**  A group discussion is a positive exchange of views on a particular topic. It is a time bound and opens to all present in the group. Group discussion is not a competition or an argument where anyone person wins. It is often used as mass grading process. All the participants in a group discussion are expected to present their opinion or views.  Group Discussion is primarily conducted to check your interpersonal skills, such as   * Communication skills * Ability to work in a team * Ability to express your point of view * Listening skills * Ability to handle criticism * Knowledge of the subject * Overall personality   **Conclusion:**  A group discussion is not a debate. Update yourself with the current situation. Maintain a formal decorum. Keep a check on your tone of voice and language used. |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Date:** | 19th May 2020 | **Name:** | Varshini MN |
| **Course:** | UDEMY | **USN:** | 4AL16EC089 |
| **Topic:** | PYTHON | **Semester & Section:** | 8th B |

|  |
| --- |
| **AFTERNOON SESSION DETAILS** |
| **Image of session** |
| **Report:**  **List:**  A list is used to store multiple ibjects.  Ex: student\_grade=[‘A’,’B’,’C’]    **Code:**  temps = [321, 454, 980, -9999, 897]  new\_temps = [temp/ 10 for temp in temps if temp != -9999]  print (new\_temps)  output: [32.1, 45.4, 98.0, 89.7]  **Range:**  List of numbers can be created automatically using range.  Ex: list(range(1,10))  Output:[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9]  Ex: list(range(1,10,2))  Output:[1,2,5,7,9]  **More on functions:**  Python was the sixth most popular programming language in 2010 on Stack Overflow. It continually went up in the ranks to being the most popular among all in 2018.   * Functions can have more than one parameter   def volume (a, b, c);  return a\*b\*c  output: 3.0480370641306997   * An **\*args** parameter allows the function to be called with an arbitrary number od non-keyword arguments   def find\_max(\*args);  return max (args)  print (find\_max (3, 99, 1001, 2, 8)  output: 1001  **Code:**  def mean (\*args);  return sum (args) / len(args)  print (mean (1, 3, 4))  Example: def cuboid\_volume (a, b, c=10);  return a\*b\*c  print (cuboib\_volume (2,b=3))  where, a=non-default parameters  b=default parameters  2=non-keyword (positional) argument  b=keyword argument  output: 60  **File Processing:**  File processing includes read on an existing file, create a new file and write some text on it, append text to an existing file without overwriting it, both append and read a file.  **Code:**  myfile=open (“fruits.txt”)  print (myfile.read())  output: pear, apple, orange, mandarin, watermelon, pomegranate  **Imported Modules:**  Built-in objects are all objects that are written inside the python interpreter in C language. Built-in modules contain built-in objects.   * Some built-in objects are not immediately available in the global namespace. They are parts of a built-in module. To use those objects the module needs to be imported first.   E.g.: import time  Time.sleep(5)   * A list of all built-in modules can be printed out with   E.g.: import sys  Sys.builtin\_module\_name.   * Standard libraries is a jargon that includes both built-in modules written in C and also modules written in Python * Standard libraries written in python reside in the python installation directory as .*py* files * Packages are a collection of .*py*modules * Third party libraries are packages or modules written byt third-party persons (not the python core development team) * Third party libraries can be installed from the terminal/ command line.   **Code:**  Import time  Import os  Import pandas  while true:  if os.path.exists (“files/vegetables.txt”):  with open (“files/vegetables.txt”)as files:  print (file.read())  else:  print (“File does not exist.”)  time.sleep(10) |