**DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT**

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| **Date:** | **28 May 2020** | **Name:** | **Divyashree LV** |
| **Course:** | **LOGIC DESIGN** | **USN:** | **4AL17EC030** |
| **Topic:** | * **Boolean equations for digital circuits.** * **Combinational circuits: Conversion of MUX and Decoders to logic gates.** * **design of 7 segment decoder with common anode display** | **Semester & Section:** | **6th sem & A sec** |
| **Github Repository:** | **divyalv** |  |  |

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| **FORENOON SESSION DETAILS** |
| **Image of session** |
| **Report – Report can be typed or hand written for up to two pages.**  **Boolean equations for digital circuits :**  **The variables used in this algebra are also called as Boolean variables.**  **x + 0 = x x + 1 = 1 x + x = x x + x’ = 1**  **x.1 = x x.0 = 0**  **x.x = x x.x’ = 0**  **Combinational circuits: Conversion of MUX and Decoders to logic gates:**  **A combination circuit is one that has a "combination" of series and parallel paths for the electricity to flow. Its properties are a combination of the two. In this example, the parallel section of the circuit is like a sub-circuit and actually is part of an over-all series circuit.**   * **In computing and electronic systems, binary-coded decimal (BCD) is a class of binary encodings of decimal numbers where each digit is represented by a fixed number of bits, usually four or eight. Sometimes, special bit patterns are used for a sign or other indications (e.g. error or overflow).** * **Binary Coded Decimal (BCD or “8421” BCD) numbers are made up using just 4 data bits (a nibble or half a byte) similar to the Hexadecimal numbers we saw in the binary tutorial, but unlike hexadecimal numbers that range in full from 0 through to F, BCD numbers only range from 0 to 9, with the binary number patterns of 1010 through to 1111 (A to F) being invalid inputs for this type of display and so are not used as shown below.**     **Design of 7 segment decoder with common anode display:**  **The use of packed BCD allows two BCD digits to be stored within a single byte (8-bits) of data, allowing a single data byte to hold a BCD number in the range of 00 to 99. An example of the 4-bit BCD input ( 0100 ) representing the number “4” is given below** |

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| **Date:** | **28 May 2020** | **Name:** | **Divyashree LV** | |
| **Course:** | **python** | **USN:** | **4AL17EC030** | |
| **Topic:** | **Application 5: Build a Desktop Database Application** | **Semester & Section:** | **6th sem & A sec** | |
| **AFTERNOON SESSION DETAILS** | | | |
| **Image of session** | | | |
| **Report – Report can be typed or hand written for up to two pages.**  **Build a Desktop Database Application: CREATE DATABASE**  **A Database is defined as a structured set of data. So, in SQL the very first step to store the data in a well structured manner is to create a database. The CREATE DATABASE statement is used to create a new database in SQL.**     * **The above picture is the window created using python.** * **This Application was about creating Virtual book store by creating the window as shown ab**   **ove in the picture**  **The program was divided into two parts Called frontend.py and backend.py and it creates a database in which all the books are stored in database.** | | | |