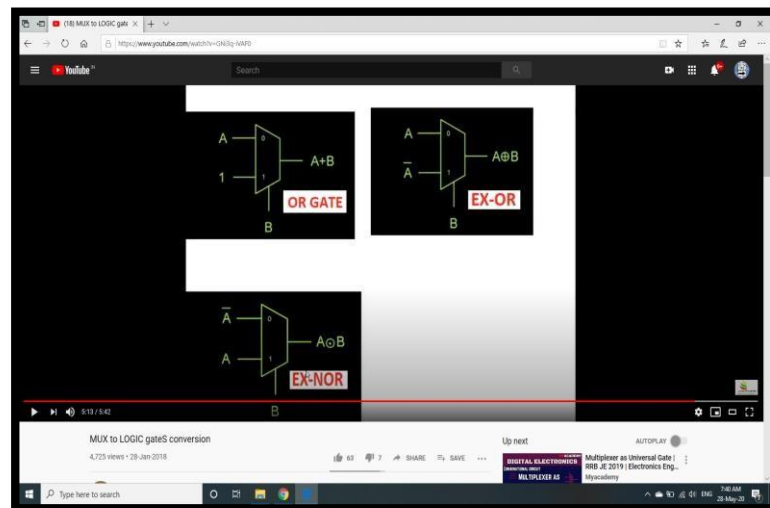
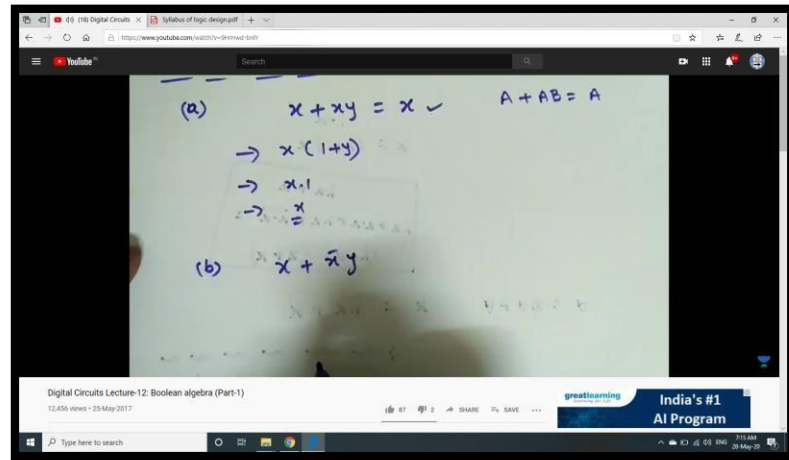


DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT

Date:	28/05/2020	Name:	Shilpa S
Course:	Logic Design	USN:	4AL14EC078
Topic:	Boolean equations for digital circuits. Combinational circuits: Conversion of MUX and Decoders to logic gates.	Semester & Section:	8th - A
GitHub Repository:	Shilpa_online		

FORENOON SESSION DETAILS

Image of session



Report –

Boolean algebra:

- In 1854, George Boole Developed an Algebraic System Called Boolean algebra.
- Boolean algebra is a System of Mathematical Logics.
- It is Defined With a set of Elements, a set of Operators and a Number of Postulates

Laws of Boolean algebra:

➤ **Commutative Law**

Commutative law states that changing the sequence of the variables does not have any effect on the output of a logic circuit.

$$X+Y=Y+X$$

$$A+B=B+A$$

$$X.Y=Y.X$$

$$A.B=B.A$$

➤ **Associative Law**

If a logical operation of any two Boolean variables is performed first and then the same operation is performed with the remaining variable gives the same result, then that logical operation is said to be Associative.

$$X+(Y+Z)=(X+Y)+Z$$

$$A+(B+C)=(A+B)+C$$

$$X.(Y.Z)=(X.Y).Z$$

$$A.(B.C)=(A.B).C$$

➤ **Distributive Law**

If any logical operation can be distributed to all the terms present in the Boolean function, then that logical operation is said to be Distributive.

$$X(Y+Z)=XY+XZ$$

$$A(B+C)=AB+AC$$

➤ **Absorption Theorem**

This law enables a reduction in a complicated expression to a simpler one by absorbing like terms.

$$X+XY=X$$

$$A+AB=A$$

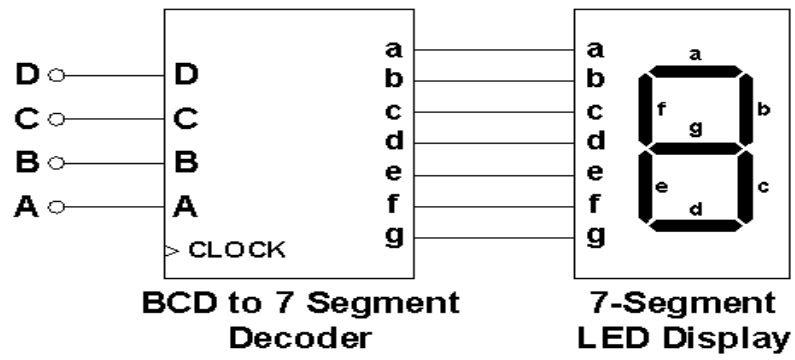
$$X+\sim XY=X+Y$$

MUX to Logic Gates Conversion:

1. NAND, NOR-Universal Gates
2. Universal Gates
3. MUX and Decoders are Called Universal Logic

Multiplexer is device which Selects one or Several Digital or Analog Inputs and It will forward it to the Output Line, Which is Single Output line.

BCD to SEVEN Segment Decoder



Binary Inputs				Decoder Outputs							7 Segment Display Outputs
D	C	B	A	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	
0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	2
0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	3
0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	4
0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	5
0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	6
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	7
1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	9

Quickgrid

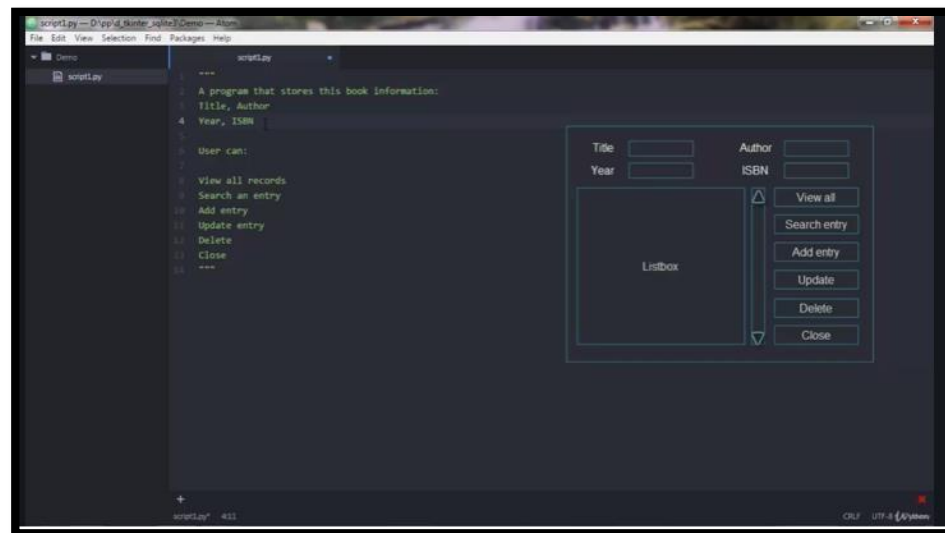
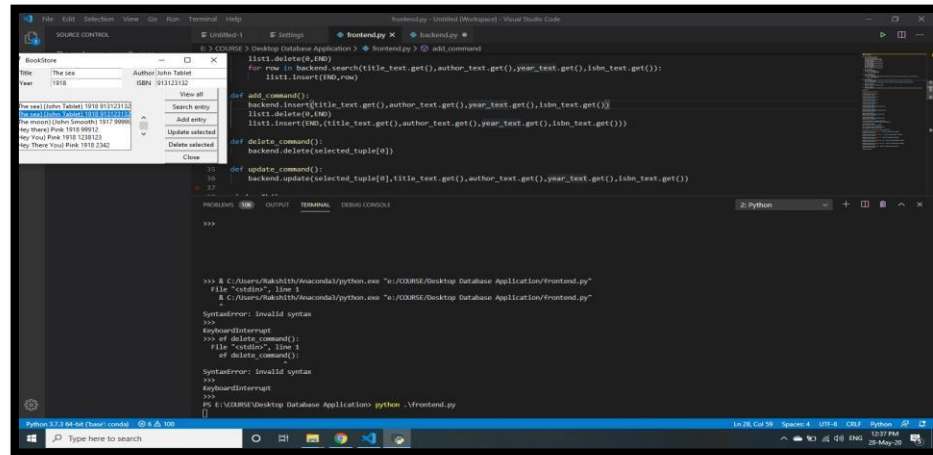
DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT

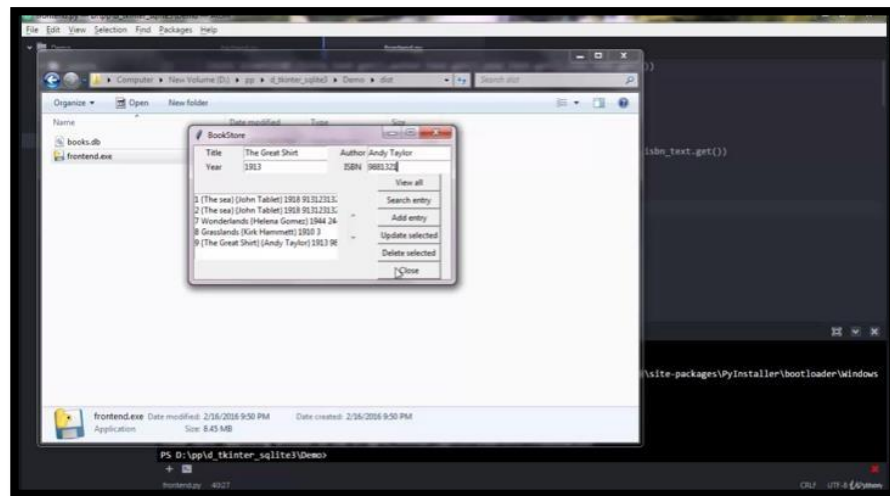
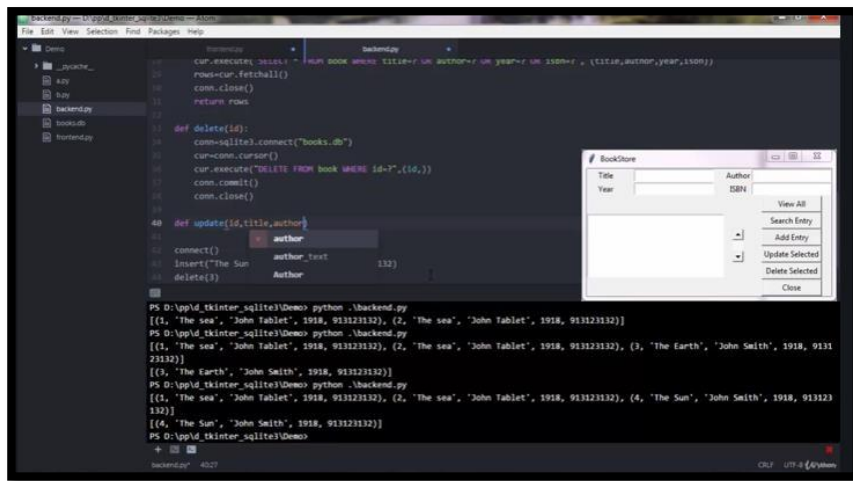
Date:	28/05/2020	Name:	Shilpa S
Course:	Python Course	USN:	4AL14EC078

Topic:	Application 5 : Build a Desktop Database Application	Semester & Section:	8th - A
GitHub Repository:	Shilpa_online		

AFTERNOON SESSION DETAILS

Image of Session





Report –

Application 5: Build a Desktop Database Application

Front-end Web Development refers to building web interfaces, specifically the parts of the website that the user will interact with. When you're browsing the web, everything you see, from images and headings to sliders and buttons is made using HTML, CSS and JavaScript, the main components to any website.

Back-end Development refers to the parts of the website that a user doesn't see or directly interact with. The back end handles application logic, algorithms, database interaction and the processing of user requests.

Frontend.py –

Frontend.py from

```
tkinter import *
```

```
import backend
```

```
def get_selected_row(event):
```

```
    global selected_tuple
```

```
    index=list1.curselection()[0]
```

```
    selected_tuple=list1.get(index)
```

```
    e1.delete(0,END)
```

```
    e1.insert(END,selected_tuple[1])
```

```
    e2.delete(0,END)
```

```
    e2.insert(END,selected_tuple[2])
```

```
    e3.delete(0,END)
```



```
e3.insert(END,selected_tuple[3])
```

```
e4.delete(0,END)
```

```
    e4.insert(END,selected_tuple[4])
```

```
def view_command():
```

```
    list1.delete(0,END)    for
```

```
row in backend.view():
```

```
list1.insert(END,row)
```

```
def search_command():
```

```
    list1.delete(0,END)    for row in
```

```
backend.search(title_text.get(),author_text.get(),year_text.get(),isbn_text.get()):
```

```
        list1.insert(END,row)
```

```
def add_command():
```

```
    backend.insert(title_text.get(),author_text.get(),year_text.get(),isbn_text.get())
```

```
list1.delete(0,END)
```

```
list1.insert(END,(title_text.get(),author_text.get(),year_text.get(),isbn_text.get()))
```

```
def delete_command():
```

```
    backend.delete(selected_tuple[0])
```

```
def update_command():
```

```
backend.update(selected_tuple[0],title_text.get(),author_text.get(),year_text.get(),isbn_text.get())
```

```
window=Tk()
```

```
window.wm_title("BookStore")
```

```
l1=Label(window,text="Title") l1.grid(row=0,column=0)
```

```
l2=Label(window,text="Author") l2.grid(row=0,column=2)
```

```
l3=Label(window,text="Year") l3.grid(row=1,column=0)
```

```
l4=Label(window,text="ISBN") l4.grid(row=1,column=2)
```

```
title_text=StringVar() e1=Entry(window,textvariable=title_text)
```

```
e1.grid(row=0,column=1)
```

```
author_text=StringVar() e2=Entry(window,textvariable=author_text)
```

```
e2.grid(row=0,column=3)
```

```
year_text=StringVar() e3=Entry(window,textvariable=year_text)
```

```
e3.grid(row=1,column=1)
```

```
isbn_text=StringVar() e4=Entry(window,textvariable=isbn_text)
```

```
e4.grid(row=1,column=3)
```

```
list1=Listbox(window, height=6,width=35)
```

```
list1.grid(row=2,column=0,rowspan=6,columnspan=2)
```

```
sb1=Scrollbar(window) sb1.grid(row=2,column=2,rowspan=6)
```

```
list1.configure(yscrollcommand=sb1.set) sb1.configure(command=list1.yview)
```

```
list1.bind('<<ListboxSelect>>',get_selected_row)
```

```
b1=Button(window,text="View all", width=12,command=view_command)
```

```
b1.grid(row=2,column=3)
```

```
b2=Button(window,text="Search entry", width=12,command=search_command)
```

```
b2.grid(row=3,column=3)
```

```
b3=Button(window,text="Add entry", width=12,command=add_command)
```

```
b3.grid(row=4,column=3)
```

```
b4=Button(window,text="Update selected", width=12,command=update_command)
```

```
b4.grid(row=5,column=3)
```

```
b5=Button(window,text="Delete selected", width=12,command=delete_command)
```

```
b5.grid(row=6,column=3)
```

```
b6=Button(window,text="Close", width=12,command=window.destroy)
```

```
b6.grid(row=7,column=3)
```

```
window.mainloop()
```

Backend.py -

```
import sqlite3
```

```
def connect():
    conn=sqlite3.connect("books.db")
    cur=conn.cursor()
    cur.execute("CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS book (id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY, title text,
author text, year integer, isbn integer)")    conn.commit()    conn.close()
```

```
def insert(title,author,year,isbn):    conn=sqlite3.connect("books.db")
cur=conn.cursor()    cur.execute("INSERT INTO book VALUES
(NULL,?,?,?),"(title,author,year,isbn))    conn.commit()    conn.close()    view()
```

```
def view():
    conn=sqlite3.connect("books.db")
    cur=conn.cursor()
    cur.execute("SELECT * FROM book")
    rows=cur.fetchall()    conn.close()
    return rows
```

```
def search(title="",author="",year="",isbn=""):
    conn=sqlite3.connect("books.db")
    cur=conn.cursor()
    cur.execute("SELECT * FROM book WHERE title=? OR author=? OR year=? OR isbn=?",
(title,author,year,isbn))
    rows=cur.fetchall()
    conn.close()    return
rows
```

```
def delete(id):
    conn=sqlite3.connect("books.db")
    cur=conn.cursor()
```

```

    cur.execute("DELETE FROM book WHERE id=?", (id,))
conn.commit()    conn.close()

def update(id,title,author,year,isbn):
conn=sqlite3.connect("books.db")    cur=conn.cursor()
    cur.execute("UPDATE book SET title=?, author=?, year=?, isbn=? WHERE
id=?", (title,author,year,isbn,id))    conn.commit()    conn.close()
connect() insert("The Sun","John
Smith",1918,913123132) delete(3) update(4,"The
moon","John Smooth",1917,999999) print(view())
print(search(author="John Smooth"))

```