**DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT**

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| **Date:** | **9/6/2020** | **Name:** | **Akshata Madiwalar** |
| **Course:** | **PCB** | **USN:** | **4AL17EC046** |
| **Topic:** | **Start a new project.**  **Netlist and footprint association and**  **placing PCB items.** | **Semester & Section:** | **6th semester**  **A section** |
| **Github Repository:** | **Akshata-course** |  |  |

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| **FORENOON SESSION DETAILS** |
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| **Report – Report can be typed or hand written for up to two pages.**  **Ki CAD is an open source software suite for Electronic Design Automation (EDA). The programs handle Schematic Capture, and PCB Layout with Gerber output. The suite runs on Windows, Linux and macOS and is licensed under GNU GPL v3.**  **The name of KiCad comes from the first letters of a company of Jean-Pierre Charras' friend "Ki" being combined with "Cad". But it now has no meaning other than being the name of the software suite.**  **Learnt how modify the page settings**  **Learnt how place the all electrical component and connecting them by using wire.**  **Learnt how test circuit connection.**  **Learnt how to generate a netlist**  **Learnt how to assign a footprint value.**  **Editing a Schematic:**  If I get you to do nothing else, I will get you to learn the keyboard shortcuts! Yes, you can click on the equivalent buttons. However, the speed and efficiency of KiCad really shines when muscle memory kicks in so start memorizing. Here are the keyboard shortcuts in KiCad's Eeschema that we will be using frequently in this tutorial:  ● a - To add components.  ● c - Copy a component when the cursor is over another component.  ● w - To wire components.  ● v - Edit component value.  ● Esc - Escape mode or whatever command in progress and return to normal pointer mode.  ● \*\* ctrl+z\*\* - Undo. Use liberally to undo any mistakes.  ●ctrl+s - To save. Make sure to save often! |

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| **Date:** | **9/6/2020** | **Name:** | **Akshata Madiwalar** |
| **Course:** | **UDEMY** | **USN:** | **4AL17EC046** |
| **Topic:** | **MYSQL** | **Semester & Section:** | **6th semester**  **A section** |
| **AFTERNOON SESSION DETAILS** | | | |
| **Image of session** | | | |
| **Report – Report can be typed or hand written for up to two pages.**  **What is PHP?**  **PHP is a server side scripting language. that is used to develop Static websites or Dynamic websites or Web applications. PHP stands for Hypertext Pre-processor, that earlier stood for Personal Home Pages.PHP scripts can only be interpreted on a server that has PHP installed.The client computers accessing the PHP scripts require a web browser only.A PHP file contains PHP tags and ends with the extension ".php".interpreted on the server while JavaScript is an example of a client side script that is interpreted by the client browser. Both PHP and JavaScript can be embedded into HTML pages.Programming Language Vs Scripting Language Programming language Scripting language Has all the features needed to develop complete applications. Mostly used for routine tasks The code has to be compiled before it can be executed The code is usually executed without compiling Does not need to be embedded into other languages Is usually embedded into other software environments.What does PHP stand for? PHP means - Personal Home Page, but it now stands for the recursive backronym PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor.PHP code may be embedded into HTML code, or it can be used in combination with various web template systems, web content management system and web frameworks.Php Syntax A PHP file can also contain tags such as HTML and client side scripts such as JavaScript.HTML is an added advantage when learning PHP Language. You can even learn PHP without knowing HTML but it’s recommended you at least know the basics of HTML.Database management systems DBMS for database powered applications.For more advanced topics such as interactive applications and web services, you will need JavaScript and XML.The flowchart diagram shown below illustrates the basic architecture of a PHP web application and how the server handles the requests.** | | | |