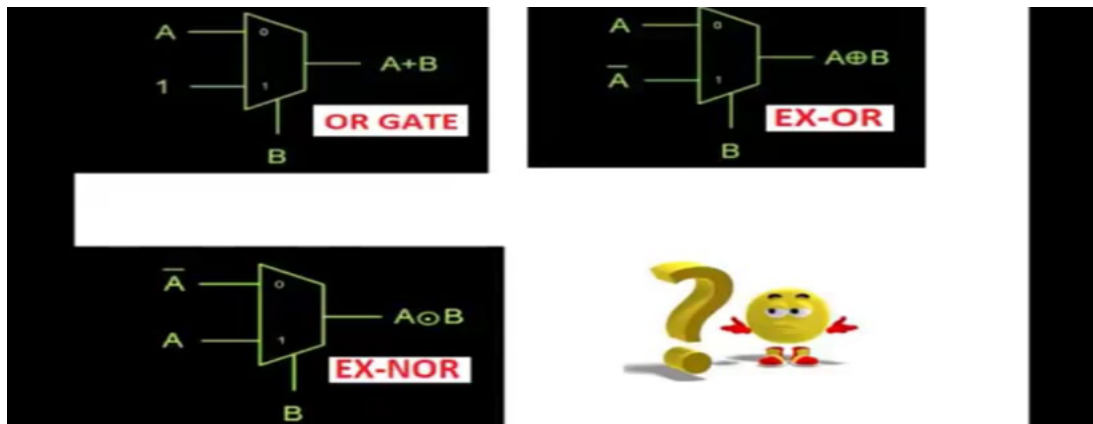


## DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT

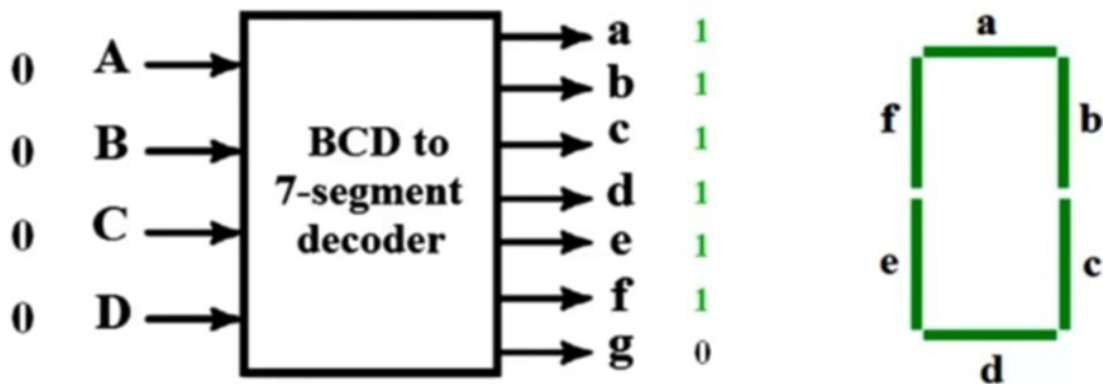
Date:	28/05/2020	Name:	Nichenametla Bhargavi
Course:	Logic Design	USN:	4AL17EC061
Topic:	Boolean Equations Combinational circuits BCD 7 segment Decoder	Semester & Section:	6th Sem A sec
Github Repository:	alvas-education- foundation/Bhargavi_Nichenametla		

### FORENOON SESSION DETAILS

Image of session



### BCD to 7-segment decoder



Report – Report can be typed or hand written for up to two pages.

Logic Design

Boolean equation for digital circuits:

- cost of a circuit
- Simple realisation of a circuit
- Boolean algebra is a system of mathematical logic
- \* It is defined with set of elements, set of operators and a number of axioms.
- \* Set of elements (0,1)
- \* Binary operators – OR & AND
- unary operators – NOT

Laws of Boolean Algebra:

<u>Boolean Algebra</u>	<u>Ordinary Algebra</u>
$A + A = A$	$A + A = 2A$
$1 + 1 = 1$	$1 + 1 = 2$
$A \cdot A = A$	$A \cdot A = A^2$
$1 \cdot 1 = 1$	$1 \cdot 1 = 1$

Binary Number system

$1 + 1 = (1\ 0)$        $1 \cdot 1 = 1$

Identity element:

Additive identity = 0  
 Multiplicative = 1

Commutative law:  $x + y = y + x$      $x \cdot y = y \cdot x$   
 $A + B = B + A$      $A \cdot B = B \cdot A$

MUX to logic gates:

NAND, NOR  $\Rightarrow$  Universal gates

Inverter:

Diagram of an inverter circuit with input 0 and 1, output  $\bar{A}$ .

$y = 1 \cdot \bar{A} + 0 \cdot A$   
 $y = \bar{A}$

AND

Diagram of an AND circuit with inputs 0 and 1, output  $A \cdot B$ .

$y = 0 \cdot \bar{B} + A \cdot B$   
 $y = A \cdot B$

OR

Diagram of an OR circuit with inputs A and 1, output  $A + B$ .

$y = A + B$

EX-OR

Diagram of an EX-OR circuit with inputs A and B, output  $A \oplus B$ .

EX-NOR

Diagram of an EX-NOR circuit with inputs A and B, output  $A \odot B$ .

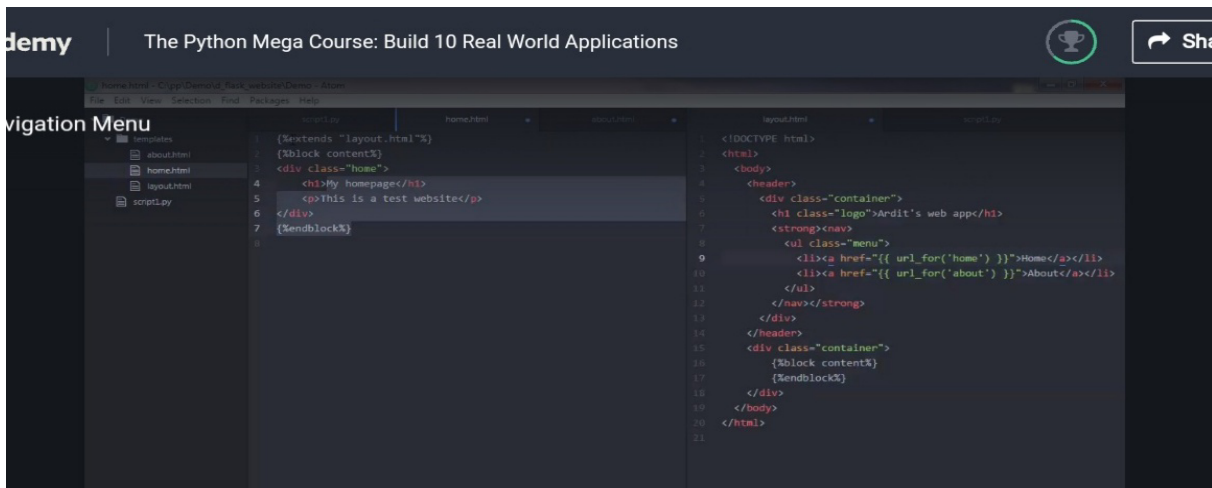
BCD to 7 segment Detector:

AB \ CD	00	01	11	10
00	1	0	1	1
01	0	1	1	1
11	X	X	X	X
10	1	1	X	X

Date:	28/05/2020	Name:	Nichenametla Bhargavi
Course:	Python	USN:	4AL17EC061
Topic:	Application 4: Build a Personal Website with Python and Flask	Semester & Section:	6th Sem A sec

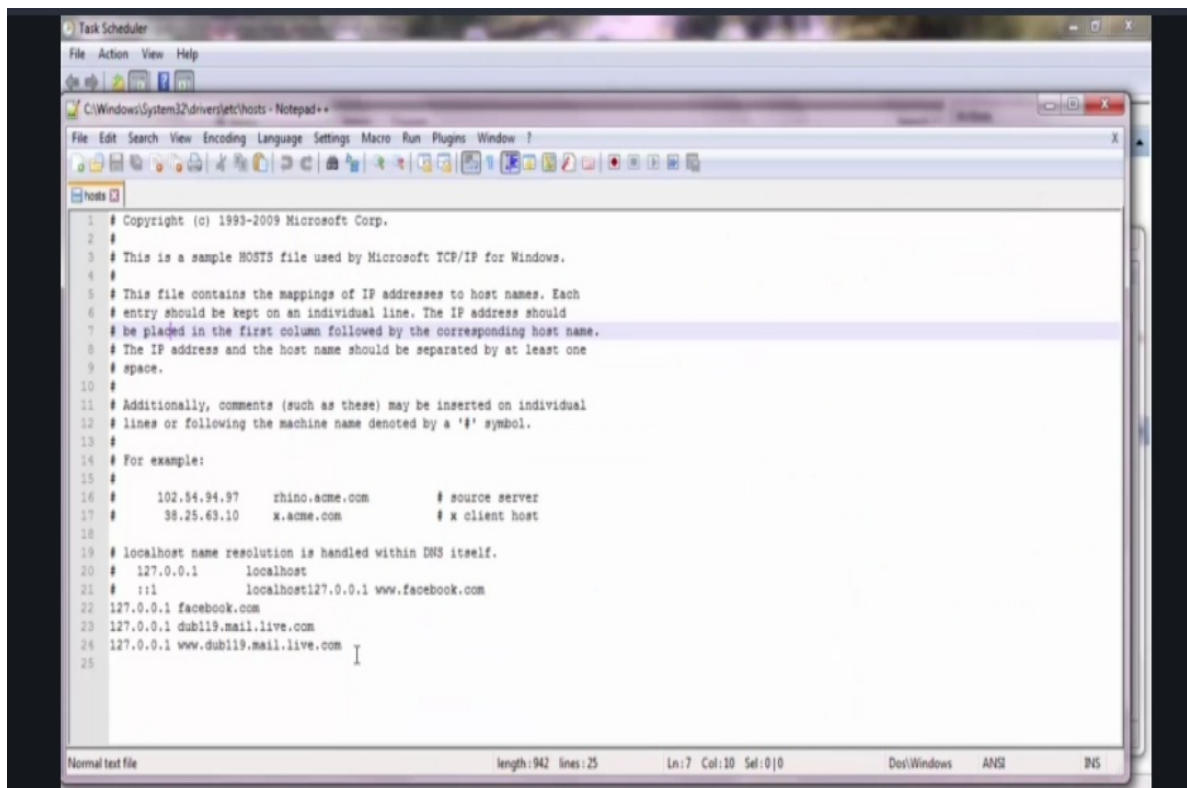
## AFTERNOON SESSION DETAILS

### Image of session



The screenshot shows a web browser displaying a web application titled "The Python Mega Course: Build 10 Real World Applications". The application has a dark theme. On the left, there is a "Navigation Menu" with links for "home.html", "about.html", "layout.html", and "script.js". The main content area displays a "layout.html" file with the following HTML code:

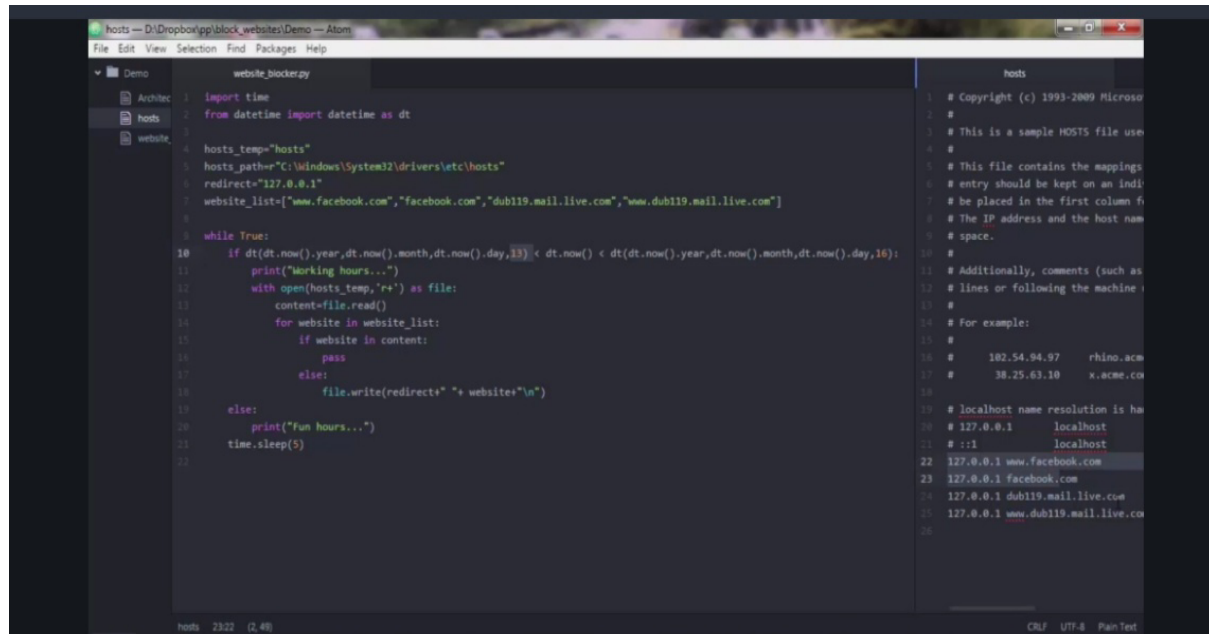
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
  <header>
    <div class="container">
      <h1 class="logo">Ardit's web app</h1>
      <strong><nav>
        <ul class="menu">
          <li><a href="{{ url_for('home') }}">Home</a></li>
          <li><a href="{{ url_for('about') }}">About</a></li>
        </ul>
      </nav></strong>
    </div>
  </header>
  <div class="container">
    <h2>This is a test website</h2>
  </div>
</body>
</html>
```



The screenshot shows a Windows Task Scheduler window with a Notepad++ editor open. The editor displays the contents of a hosts file, which is used for mapping IP addresses to host names. The file contains the following text:

```
# Copyright (c) 1993-2009 Microsoft Corp.
#
# This is a sample HOSTS file used by Microsoft TCP/IP for Windows.
#
# This file contains the mappings of IP addresses to host names. Each
# entry should be kept on an individual line. The IP address should
# be placed in the first column followed by the corresponding host name.
# The IP address and the host name should be separated by at least one
# space.
#
# Additionally, comments (such as these) may be inserted on individual
# lines or following the machine name denoted by a '#' symbol.
#
# For example:
#
# 102.54.94.97 rhino.acme.com # source server
# 38.25.63.10 x.acme.com # x client host
#
# localhost name resolution is handled within DNS itself.
# 127.0.0.1 localhost
# ::1 localhost127.0.0.1 www.facebook.com
127.0.0.1 facebook.com
127.0.0.1 dublin9.mail.live.com
127.0.0.1 www.dublin9.mail.live.com
```

Report – Report can be typed or hand written for up to two pages.



Hi! In case you didn't understand the `if not any(website in line for website in website_list)` part in the previous video, here is another example:

```
1 >>> lines = ["trees are good", "pool is fresh", "face is round"]
2 >>> website_list = ["face", "clock", "trend"]
3 >>> for line in lines:
4 ...     any(website in line for website in website_list)
5 ...
6 False
7 False
8 True
```

We start iterating over the items of `website_list` using a `for` loop. In the first iteration we would have:

```
any(website in "trees are good" for website in website_list)
```

Inside the parenthesis of `any()` there's another loop that iterates over `website_list`:

```
1 ("face" in "trees are good")
2 ("clock" in "trees are good")
3 ("trend" in "trees are good")
```

If `any` of the above is `True` you get the expression evaluated to `True`. In this case none of them is `True`, so you get `False`.

If you want to return `True` (if all of them are `True`), use `all()` instead of `any()`.

`all()` instead of `any()`.

So, the part `any(website in line for website in website_list)` will either be equal to `True` or `False`.