**DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT**

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| **Date:** | **30-06-2020** | **Name:** | **Bhavith** |
| **Course:** | **Satellite photography and its applications.** | **USN:** | **4Al17EC009** |
| **Topic:** | **Stereophotogrammetry** | **Semester & Section:** | **6th,A** |
| **Github Repository:** | **Bhavith-Online-Courses** |  |  |

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| **AFTERNOON SESSION DETAILS** |
| **Image of session**  **Screenshot (167)** |
| **Report – Report can be typed or hand written for up to two pages.**  **Screenshot (168)**   * **Parallax is a displacement or difference in the [apparent position](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apparent_position" \o "Apparent position) of an object viewed along two different [lines of sight](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sightline" \o "Sightline), and is measured by the angle or semi-angle of inclination between those two lines.** * **Due to [foreshortening](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Perspective_(graphical)" \o "Perspective (graphical)), nearby objects show a larger parallax than farther objects when observed from different positions, so parallax can be used to determine distances.** * **To measure large distances, such as the distance of a planet or a [star](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Star" \o "Star) from [Earth](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Earth" \o "Earth), astronomers use the principle of parallax.** * **Here, the term *parallax* is the semi-angle of inclination between two sight-lines to the star, as observed when Earth is on opposite sides of the Sun in its orbit.** * **These distances form the lowest rung of what is called "the [cosmic distance ladder](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cosmic_distance_ladder" \o "Cosmic distance ladder)", the first in a succession of methods by which astronomers determine the distances to celestial objects, serving as a basis for other distance measurements in astronomy forming the higher rungs of the ladder**. |