

DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT

Date:	3-06-2020	Name:	BINDUSHRI
Course:	Digital design using HDL	USN:	4AL17EC011
Topic:	1.EDA PLAYGROUND 2.TASK		6th A
Github Repository:	Bindushri		

FORENOON SESSION DETAILS

The screenshot displays a YouTube video player showing a tutorial on Verilog. The video title is "Verilog Tutorial 1 -- Ripple Carry Counter" by EDA Playground, with 58,990 views and dated 11 Nov 2013. The video content shows the EDA Playground web interface. On the left, there are tabs for "New EP/Wave Viewer", "Languages & Libraries", "Testbench & Design", "Tools & Simulators", "Compile & Run Options", and "Details". The "Testbench & Design" tab is active, showing a Verilog testbench. The main area displays the Verilog code for a ripple carry counter. The code is as follows:

```
// Toggle Flip Flop
module tff (q, clk, reset);
    output reg q;
    input clk, reset;
    always @(posedge reset or posedge clk) begin
        if (reset) begin
            q <= 1'b0;
        end else begin
            q <= ~q;
        end
    end
endmodule

// Ripple Carry Counter
module ripple_carry_counter (q, clk, reset);
    output [3:0] q;
    input clk, reset;
    tff c0(q[0], clk, reset);
    tff c1(q[1], clk, reset);
    tff c2(q[2], clk, reset);
    tff c3(q[3], clk, reset);
endmodule
```

On the right side of the video player, there is a "Up next" section with several video recommendations:

- Verilog Basics** by Paul Franzone (158K views • 7 years ago)
- Verilog Tutorial 2 -- System Task** by EDA Playground (14K views • 6 years ago)
- Ripple Down Counter** by Tutorials Point (India) (59K views • 2 years ago)
- Rubik cube solver** by Bruce Land (86K views • 5 years ago)
- Joji** by 88rising (42 views)
- An Example Verilog** by CompArchIllinois (53K views • 6 years ago)

At the bottom of the video player, there is a "SUBSCRIBE" button and a "SHARE" button.

→ How to use the EDA playground
 → Steps to write in EDA

```

module Inverter(a,y);
  input a;
  output y;
  assign y=a;
endmodule

```

testbench

```

timescale 1ns/1ps
module testbench();
  reg a;
  wire y;
  Inverter inv1(a,y);
  initial begin
    a = 1'b1;
    $display("a=0'b",a);
    #1
    $display("y=0'b",y);
  end
endmodule

```

② testbench

```

module test;
  reg clk, reset;
  wire [3:0] q;
  ripple_counter rc(q,clk,reset);
  initial begin
    $dumpfile("dump.vcd");
    $dumpvars(1,test);
    clk = 1'b0;
    reset = 1'b1;
    #10 reset = 1'b0;
    #200;
    reset = 1'b1;
    #10 reset = 1'b0;
  end
endmodule

```

```

module test(q,clk,reset);
  output reg q;
  input clk, reset;
  always @ (posedge reset or
    posedge clk) begin
    q (reset) begin
      q <= 1'b0;
    end else begin
      q <= ~q;
    end
  end
endmodule

```

```

module ripple_counter
(q,clk,reset);
  output [3:0] q;
  input clk, reset;
  iff tff0(q[0],clk,reset);
  iff tff1(q[1],q[0],reset);
  iff tff2(q[2],q[1],reset);
  iff tff3(q[3],q[2],reset);
endmodule

```

testbench

```

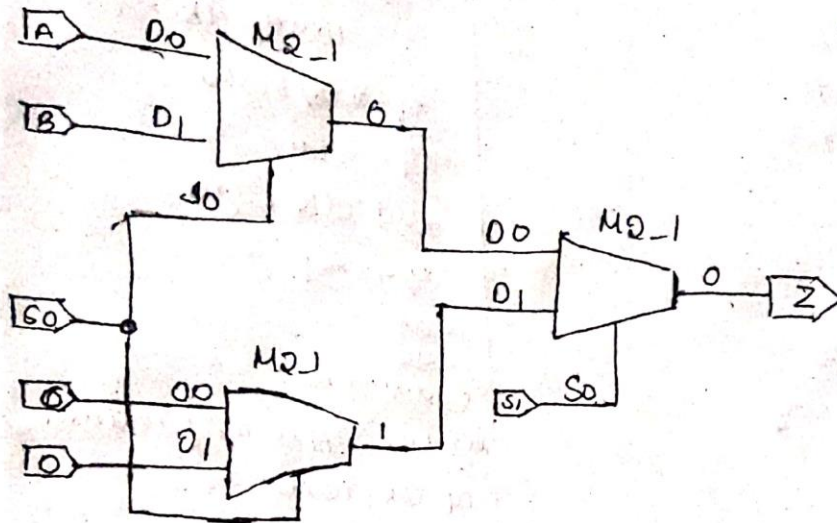
#50;
$finish;
end
always #5 clk = ~clk;
endmodule

```

* Procedure to download the xilinx

Task-3

Implement 4-to-1 mux using two 2-to-1 mux using structural modeling style and test the module in online compiler.



~~Write~~ entity mux2-1 ps

Port(A,B:in STD_logic;

S:in STD_logic;

Z:out STD_logic);

end mux2-1;

Architecture Behavioral of mux2-1 is

begin

Process (A,B,S) is

begin

if (S='0') then.

Z <= A;

else

Z <= B;

end if;

end process;

end Behavioral;

1.6.1 mux

entity mux4_1 is

port (

A,B: in STD_LOGIC;

S0,S1: in STD_LOGIC;

Z: out STD_LOGIC;

);

end mux4_1;

architecture ~~behavioral~~ ^{structural} of mux4_1 is

component mux2_1

port (A,B: in STD_LOGIC;

C: in STD_LOGIC;

Z: out STD_LOGIC);

end component;

signal temp1, temp2: STD_LOGIC;

begin

m1: mux2_1 port map (A,B,S0,temp1);

m2: mux2_1 port map (C,D,S0,temp2);

m3: mux2_1 port map (temp1,temp2,S1,Z);

end ~~behavioral~~ ^{structural} mux4_1;

— X — X — X

entity mux_4x1 is

port (S1,S0

AFTERNOON SESSION DETAILS

udemy.com/course/the-python-mega-course/learn/lecture/5189204#overview

Udemy

The Python Mega Course: Build 10 Real World Applications

Your progress

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stock_analysis

localhost:8888/notebooks/stock_analysis.ipynb

jupyter stock_analysis Last Checkpoint: an hour ago (autosaved)

File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Help Python 3

Cell Toolbar: None

```
In [6]: from pandas_datareader import data
import datetime

In [14]: start=datetime.datetime(2016,3,1)
end=datetime.datetime(2016,3,10)
df=data.DataReader(name="GOOGL",data_source="yahoo",start=start,end=end)
df
```

	Open	High	Low	Close	Volume	Adj Close
2016-03-01	703.619995	718.809998	699.770020	718.809998	2147400	718.809998
2016-03-02	719.000000	720.000000	712.000000	718.849976	1627800	718.849976
2016-03-03	718.679993	719.450012	706.020020	712.419983	1966800	712.419983
2016-03-04	714.989990	716.489990	706.020020	710.890015	1967900	710.890015
2016-03-07	705.900024	708.091003	686.900024	695.159973	2985100	695.159973
2016-03-08	698.590027	703.789978	685.340027	693.969971	2063400	693.969971
2016-03-09	698.469971	705.679993	694.000000	705.239990	1418700	705.239990
2016-03-10	708.119995	716.440002	703.369985	712.820007	2829400	712.820007

In []:

Overview

Q&A

Notes

Announcements

About this course

A complete Python course for both beginners and intermediates! Master Python 3 by making 10 amazing Python apps.

Course content

249. Stock Market Data Candlestick Charts

6min

250. Candlestick Charts with Bokeh Quadrants

10min

251. Candlestick Charts with Bokeh Rectangles

22min

252. Candlestick Segments

5min

253. Stylizing the Chart

4min

254. The Concept Behind Embedding Bokeh Charts in a Flask Webpage

11min

255. Note

1min

256. Embedding the Bokeh Chart in a Webpage

16min

257. Deploying the Chart Website to a Live Server

9min

Resources

Section 32: Application 10: Build a Data

3-02-2020
Python Sec81: web-Based Financial graph

Open pip install pandas-datareader
In the folder open
» Jupyter notebook

In[]: from pandas_datareader import data
In[4]: data.DataReader(name="1"

In[1]: from pandas_datareader import data
import datetime, import
from bokeh.plotting import figure, show, output_file

In[9]: start = datetime.datetime(2016, 3, 1)
end = datetime.datetime(2016, 3, 10)

df = DataReader(name="AAPL", data_source="google", start=start,
end=end)

df

- to build chart

In[7] df.index[df.close > df.open]

In[3] p = figure(x_axis_type='datetime', width=1000, height=300,
p.title="Candlestick chart")

p.rect(df.index[df.close > df.open], (df.open + df.close) / 2,

~~In[2]~~ df.index, hours=12, abs(df.open - df.close)), fill_color="green", line_color="b",
p.quad

p.quad output_file("cs.html")
show(p)

2) continue

```
In[28]: def inc_dec(c, d):  
    if c > 0:  
        value = "Increase"  
    elif c < 0:  
        value = "Decrease"  
    else:  
        value = "equal"  
    return value  
    df["status"] = [inc_dec(c, d) for c, d in zip  
                    (df.close, df.open)]
```

```
In[28]: df["middle"] = (df.close + df.open) / 2  
df["height"] = abs(df.close - df.open)
```

```
In[29]: df
```

```
In[29]: date_decrease
```

```
In[ ]: p = figure(x_axis_type='datetime', width=1000, height=300,  
p.title = "candlestick chart"
```

```
hours = 12 = 12 * 60 * 1000
```

```
p.rect(df.index[df.status == "Increase"], df.status ==  
"Increase")
```

```
hours = 12, df.height[df.status == "Increase"],  
fill_color="green", line_color="black")
```

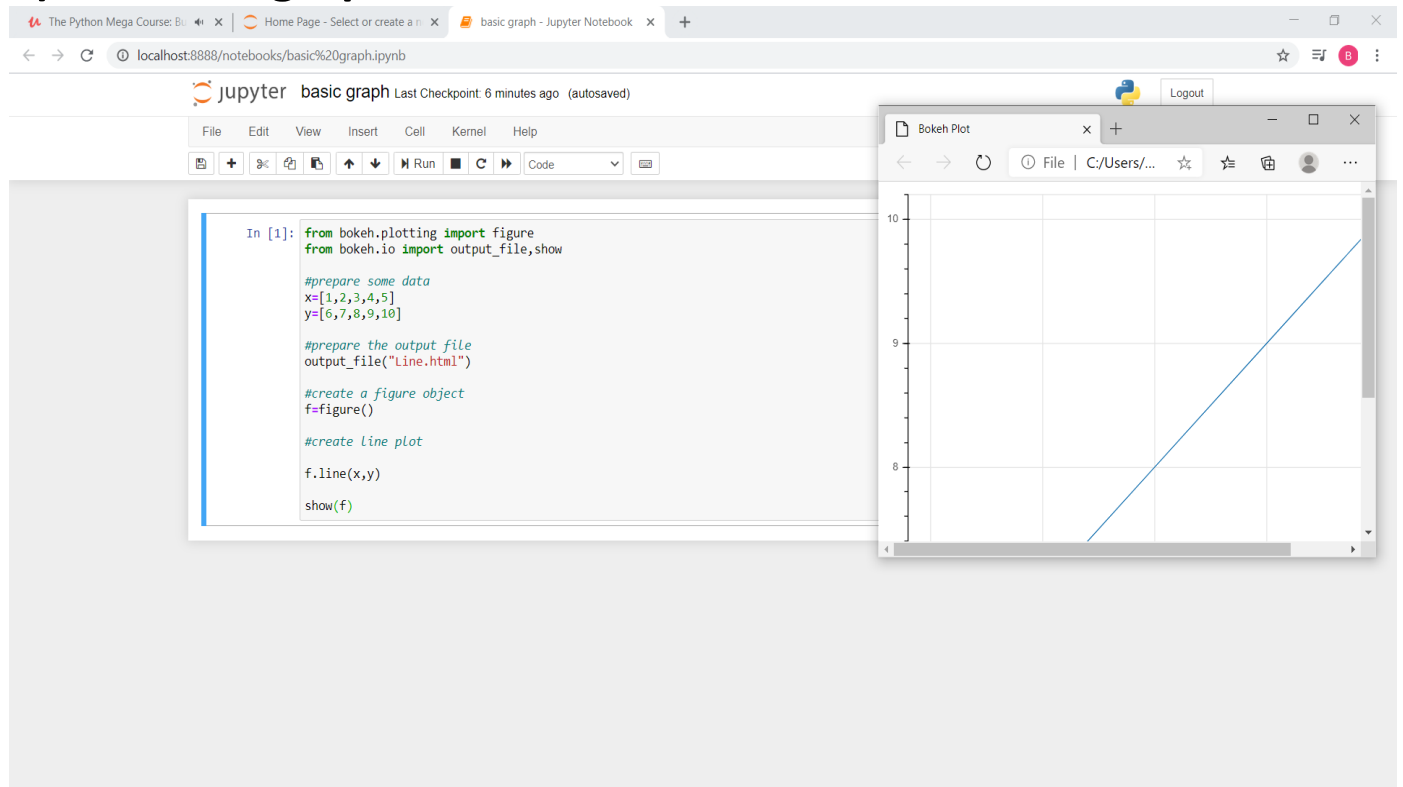
```
p.rect(df.index[df.status == "Decrease"], df.height  
[df.status == "Decrease"],
```

```
hours = 12, df.height[df.status == "Decrease"],  
color="red", line_color="black")
```

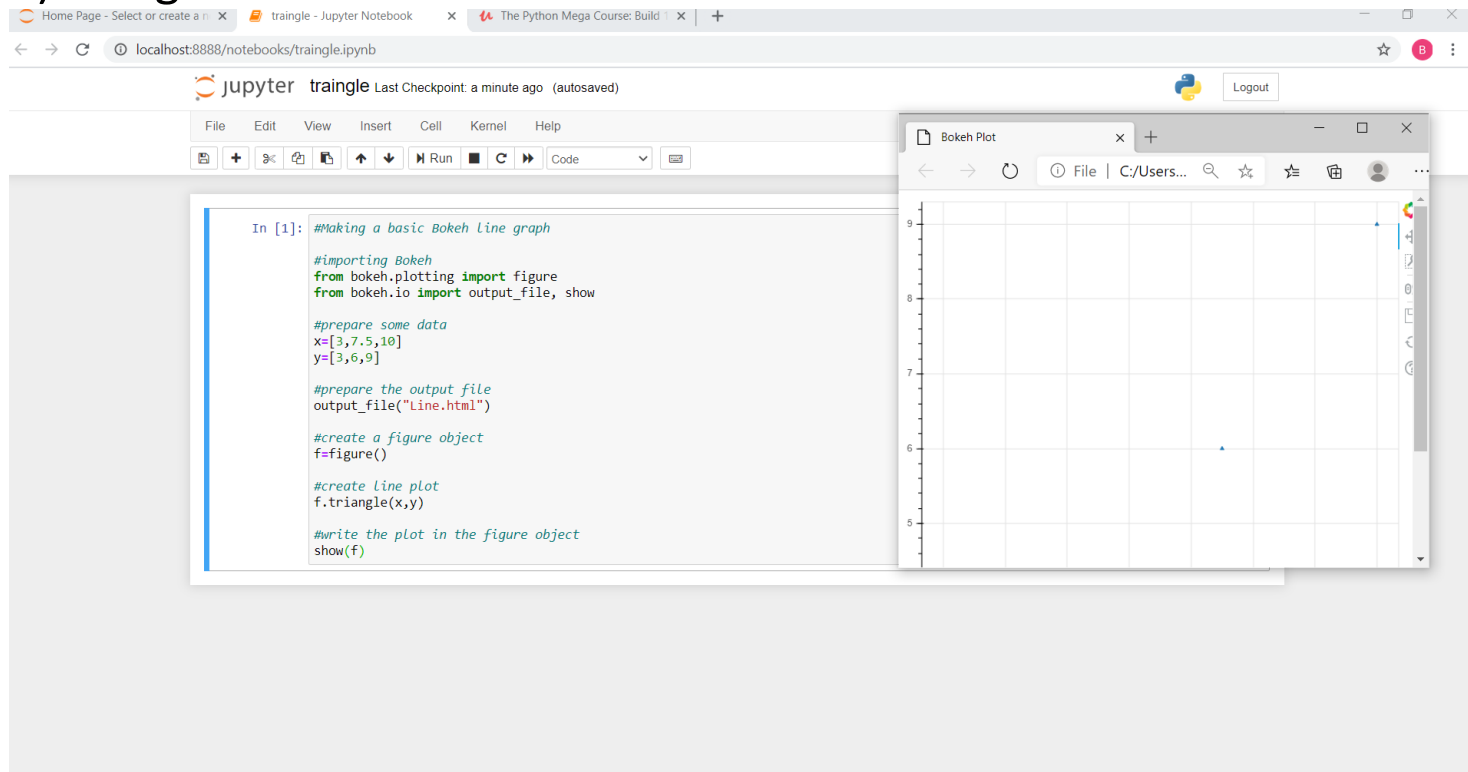
```
output_file("cs.html")  
show(p)
```

Python excersise program:in(jupyter notebook) using bokeh

1)basic line graph



2)triangle



3)circle

