**DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT**

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| **Date:** | **9th June 2020** | **Name:** | **Dhamini C L** |
| **Course:** | **Ki cad printed circuit board design** | **USN:** | **4AL17EC025** |
| **Topic:** | **1.start a new project**  **2.netlist and footprint association** | **Semester & Section:** | **6th sem ‘A’ sec** |
| **GitHub**  **Repository:** | **DHAMINI-CL-Course** |  |  |

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| **FORENOON SESSION DETAILS** |
| **Image of session**        **Report:**  **THE DESIGINING PROCESS**  **Designing a circuit board consists of four main parts:**   * **Draw the schematic (circuit diagram)** * **Generate a netlist for the schematic** * **Lay out the circuit board** * **Generate Gerber files that are sent to the PCB manufacturer** |

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| **Drawing the Schematic and Generating the Netlist:**   * **The schematic editor used to draw circuit diagrams in KiCad is called EESchema. Once the circuit diagram is drawn, a netlist is generated from it. This is done by simply clicking a button in EESchema.** * **The netlist contains information on all the components in the schematic and the connections between components.** * **The Netlist file is a file that contains information about the circuit, it’s components, associated footprints, labels and pin numbers and many other things.** * **Our PCBnew, which is the PCB editor, would read this file and load the appropriate footprints from the library and that will do the layout and wiring.** |
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| **Date:** | **9th June 2020** | **Name:** | **DHAMINI C L** |
| **Course:** | **MySQL** | **USN:** | **4AL17EC025** |
| **Topic:** | 1. **Outputting and processing data** 2. **Dealing with variables** 3. **Inserting and using database data** | **Semester & Section:** | **6th sem ‘A’ sec** |
| **GitHub**  **Repository:** | **DHAMINI-CL-Course** |  |  |

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|  | **AFTERNOON SESSION DETAILS** |
| **Image of session** |  |

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| **Report:**  **Data processing systems:**  **A data processing system is a combination of** [**machines,**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Machine) **people, and processes that for a set of** [**inputs**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Input/output) **produces a defined set of** [**outputs.**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Input/output) **The inputs and outputs are interpreted as** [**data,**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data) [**facts,**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fact) [**information**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Information) **etc. depending on the interpreter's relation to the system.**  **A term commonly used synonymously with data processing system is** [**information system.**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Information_systems#Types_of_information_systems) **With regard particularly to** [**electronic data processing,**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electronic_data_processing) **the corresponding concept is referred to as electronic data processing system.**  **A data processing system may involve some combination of:**   * [**Conversion**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data_conversion) **converting data to another form or Language.** * [**Validation**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data_validation) **– Ensuring that supplied data is "clean, correct and useful."** • [**Sorting**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sorting) **– "arranging items in some sequence and in different sets."** • [**Summarization**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Summary_statistic) **– reducing detail data to its main points.** * [**Aggregation**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aggregate_data) **– combining multiple pieces of data.** * [**Analysis**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Statistical_analysis) **– the "collection, organization, analysis, interpretation and presentation of data.".** * **Reporting – list detail or summary data or computed information.**     **Dealing with variables:**  **MySQL variable assignment:**    **There are two ways to assign a value to a user-defined variable.**  **The first way is to use the SET statement as follows:**  ➢    **SET**    **@variable\_**  **name: =**    **value**  **;**    **You can use**  **either: =**    **or = as the assignment operator in the SET statement.**    **For example, the statement assigns number 100 to the variable @counter.**   * + **SET @counter: = 100**     **The second way to assign a value to a variable is to use the** [**SELECT statement.**](https://www.mysqltutorial.org/mysql-select-statement-query-data.aspx) **In this case, you must use the: = assignment operator because, within the SELECT statement, MySQL treats the = operator as the equal operator.**   * + **SELECT @variable\_name: = value** |

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| **Inserting and using database data:**   * **The INSERT INTO statement is used to add new data to a database.** * **The INSERT INTO statement adds a new record to a table.** * **INSERT INTO can contain values for some or all of its columns. INSERT INTO can be combined with a SELECT to insert records**   **Here are some syntax rules to follow:**   * **The SQL query must be quoted in PHP** * **String values inside the SQL query must be quoted** * **Numeric values must not be quoted** * **The word NULL must not be quoted**     **Example (MySQL Object-oriented)**  **<?php**  **$servername = "localhost";**  **$username = "username";**  **$password = "password";**  **$dbname = "myDB";**    **// Create connection**  **$conn = new mysqli($servername, $username, $password, $dbname);**  **// Check connection if ($conn->connect\_error) {**  **die("Connection failed: " . $conn->connect\_error);**  **}**    **$sql = "INSERT INTO MyGuests (firstname, lastname, email)**  **VALUES ('John', 'Doe', 'john@example.com')";**    **if ($conn->query($sql) === TRUE) { echo "New record created successfully";**  **} else {**  **echo "Error: " . $sql. "<br>". $conn->error;**  **}**    **$conn->close ();**  **?>** |
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