DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT

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| **Date:** | **09-06-2020** | **Name:** | **Dhanya Shetty** |
| **Course:** | **Udemy** | **USN:** | **4AL17EC026** |
| **Topic:** | **PCB Design using Kicad** | **Semester & Section:** | **6th A** |
| **Github Repository:** | **Dhanya Shetty\_026** |  |  |

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| **FORENOON SESSION DETAILS** |
| C:\Users\Hp\Desktop\report\Screenshot_20200609-174738.png  **C:\Users\Hp\Desktop\report\Screenshot_20200609-175158.png**  **C:\Users\Hp\Desktop\report\Screenshot_20200609-175650.png**  CREATING A NEW PROJECT:  It is time to get started with the first project. Start KiCad, then click on the File menu item and select New Project  1.Start Kicad and create a new project  It is a good practice to store project files inside a project directory. Create a new directory named  nRF24-breakout.  2.Create a new directory to hold the project files  Then, go inside this new directory and create the project file, call it nRF24-breakout. Click on the  Save button to finish the process.  3.Your new project.  You may remember from the workflow that the first thing that we do when we create a new project in KiCad is to create the schematic with Eeschema. To start Eeschema, the Electronic Schematic Editor, we click on the first button from the left:  4.Start Eeschema  Once the Eeschema window appears, maximise it to gain as much screen real estate as possible.  Components will be going into this canvas, which is the white area inside the red border, in the  middle of the screen . Much of the work that you’ll be doing will be done via shortcuts and through  the mouse.  5.The blank canvas in Eeschema You can zoom in and out using the scroll wheel of the mouse. This is a basic function that you will be using constantly. If you’ve got a mouse without a scroll wheel, I strongly suggest you get one with a scroll wheel. I use a Logitech Bluetooth mouse, and it is very convenient. Another very useful feature is panning. Panning allows you to move around the canvas by clicking it’s left button while holding the command key on my keyboard (I am using a Macintosh keyboard with a Windows virtual machine, so the exact key combination may be different for you). Depending on the keyboard that you have, you may need to use a control or the shift key and that, again, it depends on whether you are on Windows, Mac or Linux.If you type Shift and the question mark then you’ll get the hotkeys list which contains all the most important and commonly used shortcuts.  6.The hotkeys list.  For example, by pressing the A key and you can add a new component. By pressing the P key you can add a particular kind of component: a power component. You can use the V key to edit a component value so it can set for example a resistor to its particular value and so on.There are a lot of hotkeys. We will not going to be using all of these in this project, but you can speed up your work by a lot if you can memorise only 4-5 of them. If you forget a particular shortcut, remember to type Shift and the question mark to bring up the hotkeys list.If you look carefully at the canvas you will notice small dots spread out throughout. These dots mark the grid. The grid allows you to align the schematic components in tidy rows and columns. You’ll be using the grid to make sure that everything aligns well.  7.useful buttons in the left tool bar I’ll be using millimeters in this book. You can change the cursor shape to cross hairs by clicking on the crosshairs button. I think that’s a little bit distracting so I prefer to have that off and just have a small cross in the middle. The “Show hidden pins” button allows you to show hidden pins, usually found in integrated circuit components. We’re not going to use this feature in this project but our nextproject will have integrated circuits with hidden pins, so we’ll be using this to turn them on and off. The last button allows you to draw wires and busses in any direction. |
| |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Date: 09June2020** |  | **Name: Dhanya Shetty** | | **Course: MySQL** |  | **USN:4AL17EC026** | | **Topic: Connecting to a mysql and**  **to a DB**  **2.creating mysql**  **Database.**  **3.create mysql**  **Tables.**  **4.inserting a data in**  **mysql** |  | **Semester & Section:6th A** | |

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| **AFTERNOON SESSION DETAILS** | |
| Image of sessionsC:\Users\Hp\Desktop\report\mysql 9june1111.PNG  C:\Users\Hp\Desktop\report\mysql 9june222.PNG  C:\Users\Hp\Desktop\report\mysql 9june333.PNG  Connecting to a mysql and to a DB:  $hostname= “localhost”;  $username= “root”;  $password= “”;  $databasename= “alphacrm”  $dbconnected=mysql\_connect($hostname,$username,$password)  $dbselected=mysql\_select\_db($databasename,$dbconnected)  **Database Structure**  MySQL is a Relational Database Management System (RDBMS). Your MySQL server can manage  many databases at the same time. In fact, many people might have different databases managed by a single MySQL server. Each database consists of a structure to hold the data and the data itself.  data in a database is stored in one or more tables. You must create the database and the tables before you can add any data to the database. First you create the empty database. Then you add empty tables to the database.Database tables are organized like other tables that you’re used to — in rows and columns. Each row represents an entity in the database, such as a customer, a book, or a project. Each column contains an item of information about the entity, such as a customer name, a book name, or a project start date.  **Updating mysql tables:**  Update<tablename>SET  Field A= ‘value A’  Field B= ‘value B’  Field C= ‘value C’  WHERE  Field<operator> ‘value X1’  <operator>might be = or >or <etc  Eg.WHERE ID>6  Or name= “TMIT”  **Inserting a data in mysql**  To insert data into a MySQL table, you would need to use the SQL  INSERT INTO command. You can insert data into the MySQL table by using the mysql> prompt or by using any script like PHP.  Syntax  Here is a generic SQL syntax of INSERT INTO command to insert data into the MySQL table −  INSERT INTO table\_name ( field1, field2,...fieldN )  VALUES  ( value1, value2,...valueN ); | |
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