DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT

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| **Date:** | **10-06-2020** | **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\10junepcb1111.PNG  **C:\Users\Hp\Desktop\report\10junepcb2222.PNGMounting holes :**  Mounting holes are on every PCB design, but there is very little documentation about this subject matter. A Google or Wikipedia search on “Mounting Holes” renders no solutions to the PCB designer. Another issue that interferes with standardization is Imperial Unit ASNI hardware and ISO Metric hardware. So we’re going to have to explain both unit systems for clarity. But first let’s start with the basic fundamentals that both unit systems have in common. The supported  mounting hole usually gets tied to the GND plane without a Thermal Relief (a direct connection is best) and the supported hole w/vias gets both the main hole and the vias tied to the GND plane. Due to the fact that mounting hardware never gets soldered to the PCB, there is no reason for a Thermal Relief pattern and you connect all holes (including vias) directly to the plane. The unsupported (non-plated)hole has no connection to a GND plane layer and they require an outer  layer keep-out defined that compensates for the hardware tolerances. See figure 2 for an illustration of the slop tolerance of a flat washer and the necessary copper keep-out sizing. There are two primary reasons for adding vias to the supported mounting hole. The first was to insure that if the screw threads stripped the copper plating from the main hole that the vias would still provide adequate ground connections. The second reason was for additional support to prevent the PCB from crushing when too much torque was used to tighten the nut. The average via  hole size for mounting holes is 0.5 mm. See Figure 3 for a supported mounting hole  with vias. |
| |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Date: 10June2020** |  | **Name: Dhanya Shetty** | | **Course: MySQL** |  | **USN:4AL17EC026** | | **Topic: Outputting And Processing Data**   1. **Hiding Sensitive Data** 2. **Including sensitive data** 3. **PHP Echo And Quotes - Part 1** |  | **Semester & Section:6th A** | |

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| **AFTERNOON SESSION DETAILS** | |
| Image of sessionsC:\Users\Hp\Desktop\report\10junemysql1111.PNG  C:\Users\Hp\Desktop\report\10junemysql222.PNG  C:\Users\Hp\Desktop\report\10junemysql333.PNG  **Hiding a sensitive data:**  When thinking about security within a MySQL installation, you should consider a wide range of  Possible procedures / best practices and how they affect the security of your MySQL server and related applications. MySQL provides many tools / features / plugins in order to protect your data including some advanced features like Transparent Data Encryption aka TDE, Audit, Data Masking & De-Identification ,Firewall, Password Management ,Password Validation Plugin, etc...In order to mitigate the effects of data breaches, and therefore the associated risks for your organization’s brand and reputation, popular regulations or standards including GDPR,PCI DSS,HIPAA,. Recommand (among others things) data masking and de-identification.  **Introduction to User Defined Variables**:  MySQL supports user defined variables to have some data that can be used later part of your query. You can save a value to a variable using a SELECT statement and later you can access its value. Unlike other RDBMSs, you do not need to declare the data type for a variable. The data type is automatically assumed when you assign a value. A value can be assigned to a variable using a SET command as shown below SET @server type:='MySQL'; When you above command is executed, the value, MySQL is assigned to the variable called @server type. Now you can use this variable in the later part of the code. Suppose if you want to display the value, you can use SELECT statement. | |
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