DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT

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| **Date:** | **11-06-2020** | **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\11junepcb1111.PNG  **C:\Users\Hp\Desktop\report\pcb11june2222.PNG**  **C:\Users\Hp\Desktop\report\11junepcb333.PNG**  **Gerber file :**  The most widely used file format for PCB manufacturing is called  Gerber. When manufacturers request “Gerber’s” or “Gerber files,” they are referring to ASCII files that contain Gerber- formatted data. A Gerber file knows nothing about design rules, net connectivity, or component libraries; it is simply two-dimensional artwork that indicates where the manufacturing equipment will place copper, solder mask, or silkscreen. One Gerber file provides information for one PCB feature on one layer. Thus, if you have a two-layer board and each side has copper, solder mask, and silkscreen, you will need six Gerber files. You may also need a separate Gerber file to identify the board outline. Generating Gerber files can be somewhat complicated. The process involves various configuration details, and different manufacturers have different requirements. The following screen capture shows the options that you have to consider when generating Gerber files with Dioptric If you don’t have much experience with Gerber generation, I suggest the following approach: First, choose a manufacturer that provides specific instructions on how to generate Gerber files with specific CAD tools. Second, use one of these CAD tools to design your board. If you follow the instructions carefully, you will almost certainly avoid the two potential consequences of improper. Gerber files: a delay in the manufacturing process (more likely), or a non-functional PCB (nowadays probably quite rare). |
| |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Date: 11June2020** |  | **Name: Dhanya Shetty** | | **Course: MySQL** |  | **USN:4AL17EC026** | | **Topic: Dealing With Variables**   1. **Intro To Sending Variables** 2. **Using Variables With GET** 3. **Using Variables With POST** 4. **Inserting Sent Data In A Database** |  | **Semester & Section:6th A** | |

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| **AFTERNOON SESSION DETAILS** |
| Image of sessionsC:\Users\Hp\Desktop\report\11june111.PNG  C:\Users\Hp\Desktop\report\11june222.PNG  C:\Users\Hp\Desktop\report\11june3333.PNG  MySQL Joins:  This MySQL tutorial explains how to use MySQL JOINS (inner and outer) with syntax, visual illustrations.  Description:  MySQL JOINS are used to retrieve data from multiple tables. A MySQL JOIN is performed whenever two or more tables are joined in a SQL statement. There are different types of MySQL joins:  • MySQL INNER JOIN (or sometimes called simple join)  • MySQL LEFT OUTER JOIN (or sometimes called LEFT JOIN)  • MySQL RIGHT OUTER JOIN (or sometimes called RIGHT JOIN)  INNER JOIN (simple join)  Chances are, you've already written a statement that uses a MySQL INNER JOIN. It is the most common type of join. MySQL INNER JOINS return all rows from multiple tables where the join condition is met.  This MySQL INNER JOIN example would return all rows from the suppliers and orders tables where there is a matching supplier\_id value in both the suppliers and orders tables.  Let's look at some data to explain how the INNER JOINS work: We have a table called  Suppliers with two fields (supplier\_id and supplier name).  LEFT JOIN :  The LEFT JOIN keyword returns all records from the left table and the matched records from the right table (table2). The result is NULL from the right side, if there is no match.  LEFT JOIN Syntax  SELECT column\_name(s)  FROM table1  LEFT JOIN table2  ON table1.column\_name = table2.column\_name; |
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