DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT

Date:	05-06-2020	Name:	M V Ramya
Course:	logic design	USN:	4AL17EC045
Topic:	FPGA	Semester & Section:	6th sem, A sec
Github Repository:	M V Ramya-045		

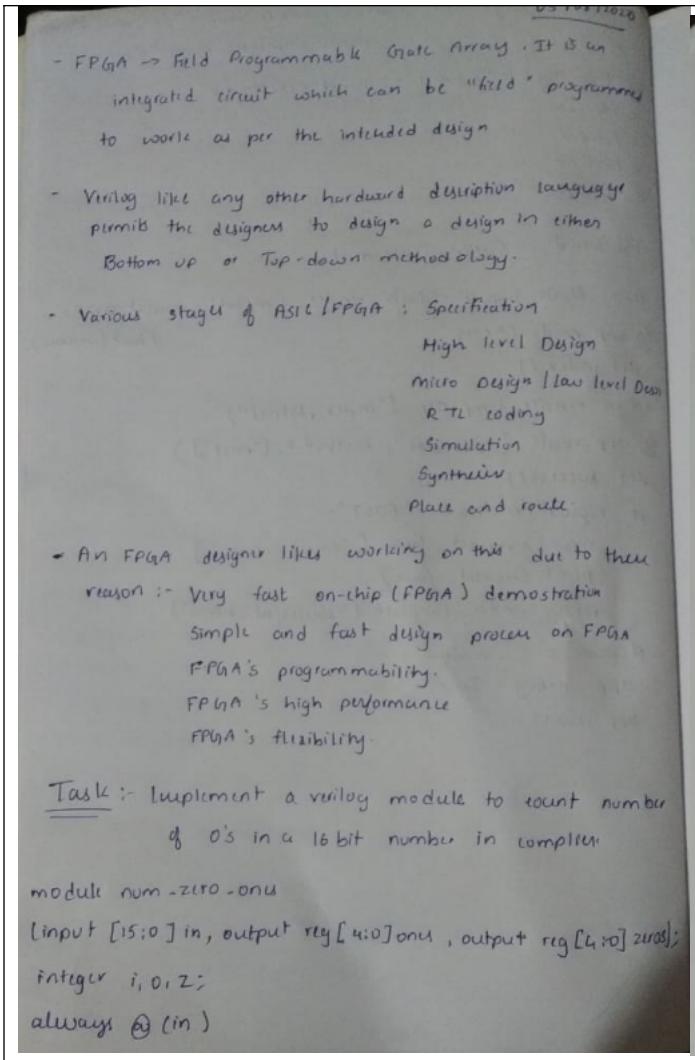
FORENOON SESSION DETAILS

What is an FPGA?

What is FPGA? FPGA stands for Field Programmable Gate Array. Let's analyze the term:

1. Field-Programmable: An FPGA is manufactured to be easily reconfigured by developers, designers or customers. To program an FPGA as a specific configuration, Verilog HDL or VHDL (Hardware Description Language) is used as the standard language for FPGA programming.
2. Gate-Array: An FPGA consists of an array of programmable logic gates/ blocks such as AND, OR, XOR, NOT, memory elements, DSP components, etc., and reconfigurable interconnects which are to connect logic gates together for performing a specific function.

Thus, FPGAs are nothing, but logic blocks and interconnects that can be programmable by Hardware Description Languages (Verilog HDL/ VHDL) to perform different complex functions.
In fact, FPGAs can be used to implement almost any DSP algorithm. Some FPGAs also obtain embedded soft-core processors such as Xilinx's MicroBlaze, Altera's Nios II, etc. so that we can



- FPGA → Field Programmable Gate Array. It is an integrated circuit which can be "field" programmed to work as per the intended design

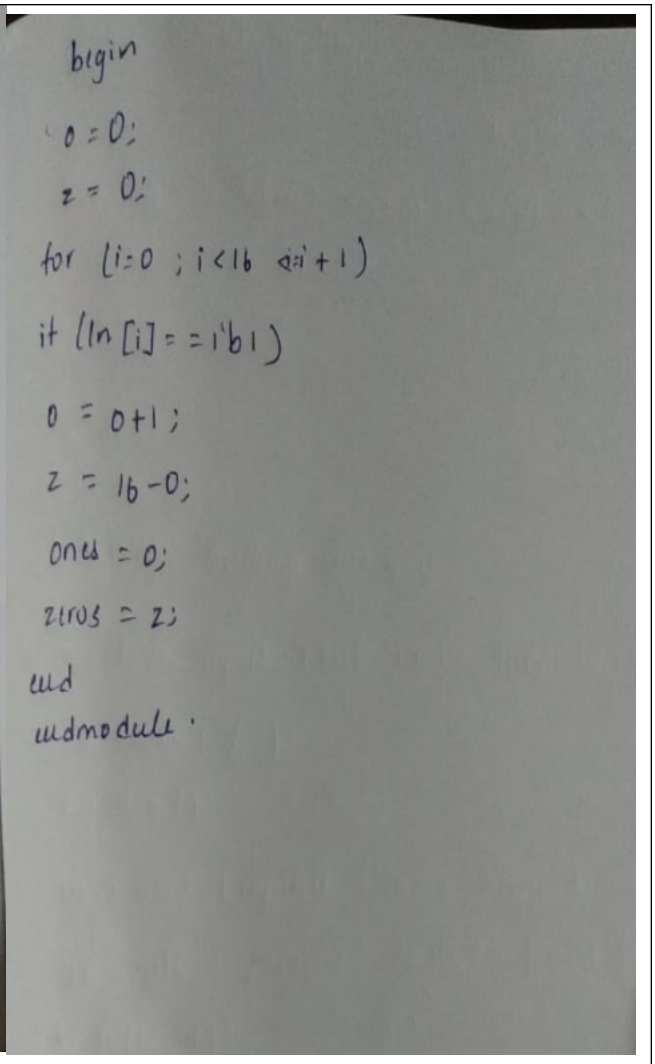
- Verilog like any other hardware description languages permits the designers to design a design in either Bottom up or Top-down methodology.

- Various stages of ASIC/FPGA : Specification
  High level Design
  Micro Design / Low level Design
  RTL coding
  Simulation
  Synthesis
  Place and route

- An FPGA designer likes working on this due to these reason :- Very fast on-chip (FPGA) demonstration
  Simple and fast design process on FPGA
  FPGA's programmability.
  FPGA's high performance
  FPGA's flexibility.

Task :- Implement a verilog module to count number of 0's in a 16 bit number in complete

```
module num_zero_ones
(input [15:0] in, output reg [4:0] ones, output reg [4:0] zeros);
integer i, o, z;
always @(in)
```



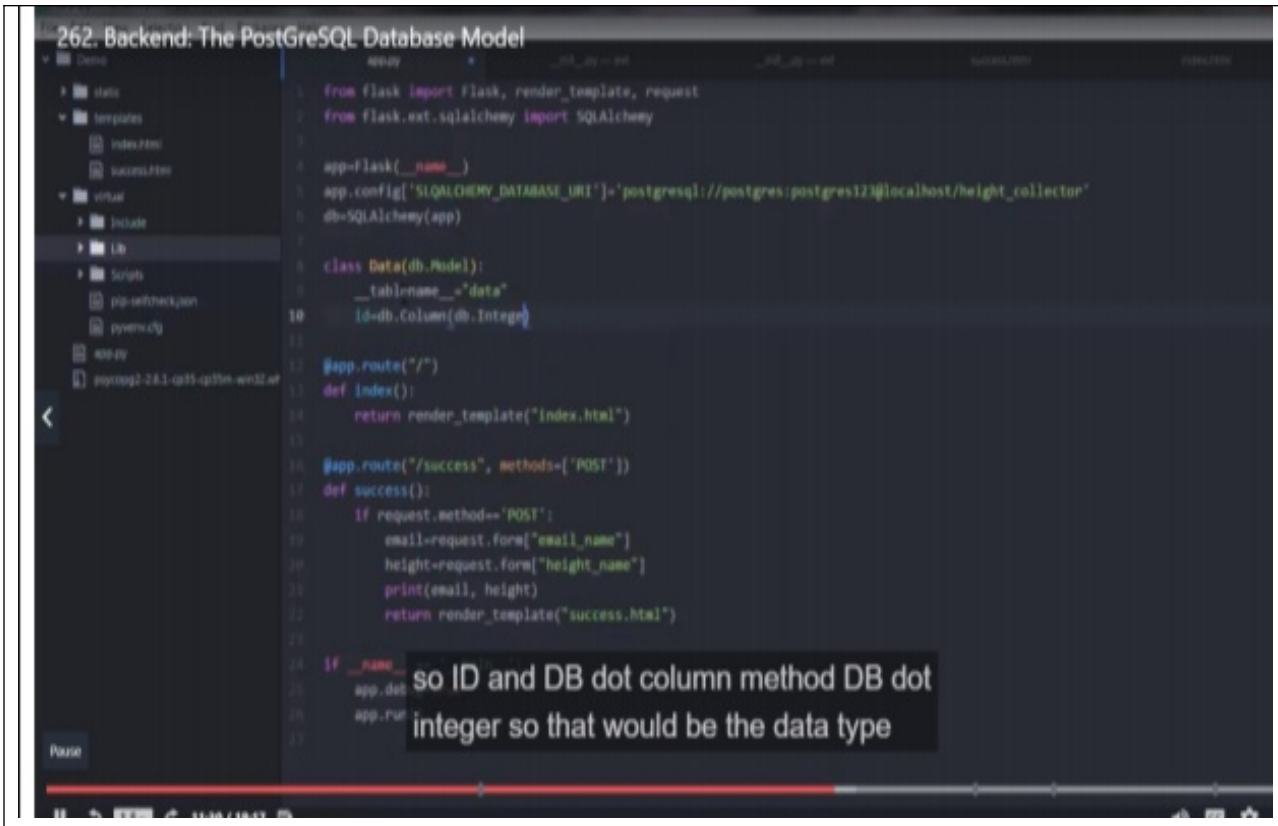
```
begin
o = 0;
z = 0;
for (i=0 ; i<16 ; i=i+1)
if (in[i] == 1'b1)
o = o+1;
z = 16-o;
ones = o;
zeros = z;
end
endmodule.
```


Date:05june2020 | **Name: MV Ramya**

Course: python | **USN:4AL17EC045**

Topic:web app with PostGreSQL and Flask | **Semester & Section:** 6th sem Asec

AFTERNOON SESSION DETAILS
Image of session



05/06/2020

Python

Application : Build a Data collector web app with PostGreSQL and Flask.

* PostGreSQL Database web App with Flask : step

- Develop a HTML code for generating a webpage
- Backend & Frontend is developed
- Frontend sends the data to Backend.

* Frontend → HTML

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<title> Data collector APP </title>
<head>
<link href="../static/main.css" rel="stylesheet">
</head>
<body>
<div class="container">
<h1> collecting hieght </h1>
<h3> Please fill the entries to get population statics of
                                    hieght </h3>
<form action="success.html method="POST">
<input title="your email will be safe with us" pl
        holder="Enter your email address" type=
        name="email_name" required> <br>
<input title="your data will be safe with us" place hidde
```

Enter hieght in "type="number" min="50", max="300
name="hieght_name"
.

```
<button type="submit">submit </button>
</form>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

Backend : Getting user input

```
from flask import Flask, render_template, request, app =
                                        Flask(__name
@app.route("/")
def index():
return render_template("index.html")
@app.route("/success", method=['post'])
def success():
if request.method=='POST':
    email=request.form["email_name"]
    print(request.form)
    return render_template("successful.html")
if __name__=='__main__':
app.debug=True
app.run().
```