**DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT**

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| **Date:** | **9/6/2020** | **Name:** | **M V Ramya** |
| **Course:** | **Ki cad printed circuit board design** | **USN:** | **4AL17EC045** |
| **Topic:** | **1.Start a new project**  **2.Netlist and footprint association** | **Semester & Section:** | **6th A** |
| **Github Repository:** | **MV-Ramya-045** |  |  |

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| **FORENOON SESSION DETAILS** |
| **Image of the session** |
| **REPORT-**  • **The desigining process**  **1. 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**  **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 PCB new, 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:** | **9/06/2020** | **Name:** | **M V Ramya** | |
| **Course:** | **MySQL** | **USN:** | **4AL17EC045** | |
| **Topic:** | • **Outputting and processing**  **data**  • **Dealing with variables**  **Inserting and using database data** | **Semester & Section:** | **6th A** | |
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| **AFTERNOON SESSION DETAILS** | | | |
| **Image of the session**    **Report –**   * **MySQL used for both small and large applications.** * **MySQL is a relational database management system *(RDBMS).*** * **MySQL is fast, reliable, and flexible and easy to use.** * **MySQL supports standard SQL *(Structured Query Language).*** * **MySQL is free to download and use.** * **MySQL was developed by Michael Widenius and David Axmark in 1994.** * **MySQL is presently developed, distributed, and supported by Oracle Corporation** * **MySQL Written in C, C++.**   **A data processing system is a combination of machines, people, and processes that for a set of inputs produces a defined set of outputs. The inputs and outputs are interpreted as data, facts, information etc. depending on the interpreter's relation to the system.** | | | |
| **A term commonly used synonymously with data processing system is information system. With regard particularly to electronic data processing, the corresponding concept is referred to as electronic data processing system.**  **A data processing system may involve some combination of:**  • **Conversion converting data to another form or Language.**  • **Validation – Ensuring that supplied data is "clean, correct and useful."**  • **Sorting – "arranging items in some sequence and in different sets."**  • **Summarization – reducing detail data to its main points.**  • **Aggregation – combining multiple pieces of data.**  • **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. 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**   **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** | | | |