**DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT**

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| **Date:** | **30 May 2020** | **Name:** | **Persis P** |
| **Course:** | **LOGIC DESIGN** | **USN:** | **4AL17EC069** |
| **Topic:** | • **Applications of Programmable logic controllers** | **Semester & Section:** | **6th sem & B sec** |
| **Github Repository:** |  |  |  |

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| **FORENOON SESSION DETAILS** |
| **Image of session**  page1image19912592 |
| **Report – Report can be typed or hand written for up to two pages.**  **Applications of Programmable logic controllers:**   * •  **High-Performance Controllers in a Compact, Secure Package Today’s industrial applications require faster performance and more reliable connections.** * •  **Emerson’s Programmable Automation Controllers feature an extensive range to support scalable automation and minimize downtime.** * •  **Redundant by design, these compact controllers use PROFINET for better performance and productivity, and are interoperable with most open industry standards. Rugged, fanless design means more durability and better performance in any environment.** * •  **In the most basic terms, a programmable logic controller (PLC) is a computer with a microprocessor but has no keyboard, mouse or monitor. It is essentially built to withstand very harsh industrial environments.** * •  **A PLC performs only a single set or sequence of tasks, with greater reliability and performance, except when it is under real-time constraints. This is in contrast to regular PCs and smartphones that are designed to execute any number of roles simultaneously within the Windows framework.** * •  **The PLC has a number of features that you don’t find in normal computers, such as protection from the open area conditions like heat, dust and cold.** * •  **It is low cost compared with other microcontroller systems. When you’re using a PLC in various applications, you only need to change the software component for each application**   **Attended the Live Bonus Session on “LIVE\_SIMPLIFYING THE BRAIN”**  page2image19548192 |

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| **Date:** | **30 May 2020** | **Name:** | **Persis P** | |
| **Course:** | **Python** | **USN:** | **4AL17EC069** | |
| **Topic:** | **Python for Image and Video Processing with OpenCV** | **Semester & Section:** | **6th sem & B sec** | |
| **AFTERNOON SESSION DETAILS** | | | |
| **Image of session**  page3image19828384 | | | |
| **Report – Report can be typed or hand written for up to two pages.**  **Topics:**   * •  **Introduction** * •  **Installing the Library** * •  **Loading, Displaying, Resizing, and Writing Images** * •  **Batch Image Resizing (Practice)** * •  **Solution** * •  **Solution with Explanations** * •  **Face Detection8.Capturing the video.**   **Coding:**  • **If haven't installed OpenCV yet, please do so by following the instructions below. If you do n't know if you have OpenCV, please open Python and type import cv2. If you don't get an error, it means OpenCV is installed.**  **To install:**   * •  **1.Open the command line and type:pip install opencv-python** * •  **Then open a Python session and try:import cv2** * •  **If you get no errors, that means you installed OpenCV successfully.**   **My opencv installation didn't go well on Windows Solution:**   * •  **Uninstall opencv with: pip uninstall opencv -python** * •  **Download a wheel (.whl) file from this link and install it with pip. Make sure you download**   **the correct file for your Windows version and your Python version. For example, for Pytho**  **n 3.6 on Windows 64-bit you would do this:**   * •  **pip install opencv\_python-3.2.0-cp36-cp36m-win\_amd64.whl3.** * •  **Then try to import cv2 in Python again. If there's still an error, then please type the followi**   **ng again in the command line:**   * •  **pip install opencv-python4.Now you should successfully importcv2 in Python.** | | | |