**DAILY ASSESSMENT REPORT**

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| **Date:** | **10 June 2020** | **Name:** | **Persis P** |
| **Course:** | **KiCad like a pro 2nd edition** | **USN:** | **4AL17EC069** |
| **Topic:** | * **Mounting holes.** * **Create a library and put your own component in that library.** * **Create PCB footprint component.** * **Add Footprint search path  Prepare production files.** | **Semester & Section:** | **6th sem & B sec** |
| **GitHub**  **Repository:** |  |  |  |

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| **FORENOON SESSION DETAILS** |
| **Image of session**          Report  –    Report can be typed or hand written for up to two pages.      PCB Design  :        Learnt Creating holes in the PCB for pins.              Learnt how to  Create a library and    put your own component in    that library and created our  own library for Resistor.            Create PCB footprint component was shown.        And Learnt what are the parameters required to place an order for PCB printing. |

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| **Date:** | **10 June 2020** | **Name:** | **Persis P** |
| **Course:** | **Beginner PHP and MySQL Tutorial** | **USN:** | **4AL17EC069** |
| **Topic:** | MySQL Joins,PHP Errors and security,Building a template page | **Semester & Section:** | **6th sem & B sec** |

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| **AFTERNOON SESSION DETAILS**  **Image of session**    Creating Database: Introduction to MySQL join clauses  A relational database consists of multiple related tables linking together using common columns which are known as ​foreign key​ columns. Because of this, data in each table is incomplete from the business perspective.  For example, in the ​sample database​, we have the orders and orderdetails tables that are linked using the orderNumber column:  To get complete orders’ information, you need to query data from both orders and orderdetails tables.  That’s why joins come into the play.  A join is a method of linking data between one (​self-join​) or more tables based on values of the common column between the tables.  MySQL supports the following types of joins:   1. Inner join 2. Left join 3. Right join 4. Cross join   To join tables, you use the cross join, inner join, left join, or right join clause for the corresponding type of join. The join clause is used in the ​SELECT​ statement appeared after the FROM clause.  Note that MySQL hasn’t supported the FULL OUTER JOIN yet. Setting up sample tables  First, ​create two tables​ called members and committees:  CREATE TABLE members ( member\_id INT AUTO\_INCREMENT, name VARCHAR(100), PRIMARY KEY (member\_id)  );  CREATE TABLE committees ( committee\_id INT AUTO\_INCREMENT,  name VARCHAR(100),  PRIMARY KEY (committee\_id) );  Second, ​insert​ some rows into the tables members and committees : INSERT INTO members(name)  VALUES('John'),('Jane'),('Mary'),('David'),('Amelia');  INSERT INTO committees(name) VALUES('John'),('Mary'),('Amelia'),('Joe'); Third, ​query data​ from the tables members and committees:  SELECT \* FROM members; SELECT \* FROM committees;  MySQL INNER JOIN clause The ​inner join​ clause joins two tables based on a condition which is known as a join predicate.  The inner join clause compares each row from the first table with every row from the second table. If values in both rows cause the join condition evaluates to true, the inner join clause creates a new row whose column contains all columns of the two rows from both tables and include this new row in the final result set. In other words, the inner join clause includes only rows whose values match. |