**DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT**

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| **Date:** | **02/06/2020** | **Name:** | **PRIYA P RAO** |
| **Course:** | **Network Theory** | **USN:** | **4AL18EC041** |
| **Topic:** | * **Network Theorems** * **Resonance** | **Semester & Section:** | **4th sem ‘A’ section.** |
| **Github Repository:** | **Priya-Rao** |  |  |

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| **FORENOON SESSION DETAILS** |
| **Image of session**  **C:\Users\Pawan\Desktop\N11.PNG** |
| * **1.Network Theorems:** * **Superposition theorem:**  **The superposition theorem states that for a**[**linear system**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linear_system)**the response in any branch of a bilateral**[**linear circuit**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linear_circuit)**having more than one independent source equals the algebraic sum of the responses caused by each independent source acting alone, where all the other independent sources are replaced by their internal**[**impedances**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electrical_impedance)**.** * **Thevenin’s theorem*:* Thevenin’s Theorem*states that “*Any linear circuit containing several voltages and resistances can be replaced by just one single voltage in series with a single resistance connected across the load*“.*** * **Nortons theorem: Norton’s Theorem states that – A linear active network consisting of the independent or dependent voltage source and current sources and the various circuit elements can be substituted by an equivalent circuit consisting of a current source in parallel with a resistance. The current source being the short-circuited current across the load terminal and the resistance being the internal resistance of the source network.** * **Reciprocity: Reciprocity Theorem states that – In any branch of a network or circuit, the current due to a single source of voltage (V) in the network is equal to the current through that branch in which the source was originally placed when the source is again put in the branch in which the current was originally obtained. This theorem is used in the bilateral linear network which consists of bilateral components.** * **Millmans theorem: The Millman’s Theorem states that – when a number of voltage sources are in parallel having internal resistance respectively, the arrangement can replace by a single equivalent voltage source V in series with an equivalent series resistance R.  In other words; it determines the voltage across the parallel branches of the circuit, which have more than one voltage sources, i.e.,  reduces the complexity of the electrical circuit.** * **Maximum Power theorem:  the maximum power transfer theorem states that, to obtain maximum external power from a source with a finite**[**internal resistance**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internal_resistance)**, the resistance of the load must equal the resistance of the source as viewed from its output terminals.** * **Compensation theorem: In Compensation Theorem, the source voltage (VC) opposes the original current. In simple words, compensation theorem can be stated as – the resistance of any network can be replaced by a voltage source, having the same voltage as the voltage drop across the resistance which is replaced.** * **Tellegens theorem: Tellegen's Theorem states that the summation of power delivered is zero for each branch of any electrical network at any instant of time.**   **2.Resonance and Bandwidth**   * **Series RLC circuit:** * **Resonance in the RLC circuit** * **Quality factor** * **Bandwidth of the series resonant circuit** * **Derivation for the expression of resonant frequency** * **Derivation of bandwidth of the series resonant circuit** * **Expression of the Quality factor in terms of the circuit parameter.** * **Parallel RLC circuit:** * **Resonance condition in Parallel RLC Circuit** * **Derivation of resonant frequency for Parallel RLC Circuit** * **Understanding the Resonant curve for Parallel RLC Circuit** * **Quality Factor of parallel Resonant circuit** * **Bandwidth of Parallel Resonant Circuit and its derivation** * **Current Magnification in Parallel Resonant Circuit** |

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| **Date:** | **02/06/2020** | **Name:** | **PRIYA P RAO** |
| **Course:** | **Python** | **USN:** | **4AL18EC041** |
| **Topic:** | **Application 8: Scrape Real Estate Property** | **Semester & Section:** | **4th sem ‘A’ section** |
| **Github Repository:** | **Priya-Rao** |  |  |

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| **AFTERNOON SESSION DETAILS** |
| **Image of session**  **C:\Users\Pawan\Desktop\fff.PNG** |
| **In today’s session I have learnt about:**  **Application 8: Scrape Real Estate Property**   * **Scraped Website Data – How The Output Will Look Like Request Headers.** * **Loading the Webpage in Python.** * **Extracting "div" Tags.** * **Extracting Addresses and Property Details.** * **Extracting Elements without Unique Identifiers.** * **Saving the Extracted Data in CSV Files.** * **Crawling Through Web pages.** |