**DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Date:** | **28/05/2020** | **Name:** | **PRIYA P RAO** |
| **Course:** | **Logic Design** | **USN:** | **4AL18EC041** |
| **Topic:** | * **Analysis of clocked sequential circuits** * **Digital clock design** | **Semester & Section:** | **4th sem ‘A’ section.** |
| **Github Repository:** | **Priya-Rao** |  |  |

|  |
| --- |
| **FORENOON SESSION DETAILS** |
| **Image of session**  **C:\Users\Pawan\Desktop\qqq.PNG**  **C:\Users\Pawan\Desktop\Capture.PNG** |
| **Today I have learnt about:**  **Chapter 1: Analysis of clocked sequential circuits:**   * **Some flip-flops have asynchronous inputs that are used to force the flip-flop to a particular state independently of the clock** * **The input that sets the flip-flop to 1 is called preset or direct set. The input that clears the flip-flop to 0 is called clear or direct reset** * **When power is turned on in a digital system, the state of the flip-flops is unknown. The direct inputs are useful for bringing all flip-flops in the system to a known starting state prior to the clocked operation.** * **The information available in a state table can be represented graphically in the form of a state diagram. In this type of diagram a state is represented by a circle and the (clock-triggered) transitions between states are indicated by directed lines connecting the circles.** * **The time sequence of inputs, outputs, and flip-flop states can be enumerated in a state table (transition table). The table has four parts present state, next state, inputs and outputs.** * **In general a sequential circuit with 'm' flip-flops and 'n' inputs needs 2m+n rows in the state table.**   **Chapter 2: Analysis with D Flip-Flops**   * **The input equation of a D Flip-flop is given by DA = A ⊕ x ⊕ y. DA means a D Flip-flop with output A.** * **The x and y variables are the inputs to the circuit. No output equations are given, which implies that the output comes from the output of the flip-flop.** * **The state table has one column for the present state of flip-flop 'A' two columns for the two in­puts, and one column for the next state of A.** * **The next-state values are obtained from the state equation A(t + 1) = A ⊕ x ⊕ y.** * **The expression specifies an odd function and is equal to 1 when only one variable is 1 or when all three variables are 1.** |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Date:** | **28/05/2020** | **Name:** | **PRIYA P RAO** |
| **Course:** | **Python** | **USN:** | **4AL18EC041** |
| **Topic:** | **Object oriented programming.** | **Semester & Section:** | **4th sem ‘A’ section** |
| **Github Repository:** | **Priya-Rao** |  |  |

|  |
| --- |
| **AFTERNOON SESSION DETAILS** |
| **Image of session**  **]** |
| **Today I have learnt :**  **Chapter 1: Object oriented programming.**   1. **Object Oriented Programming Explained** 2. **Turning this Application into OOP Style, Turning this Application into OOP Style, Part 2** 3. **Creating a Bank Account Object** 4. **Inheritance** 5. **OOP Glossary** 6. **GUI in OOP Design (Practice)** 7. **solution** |