**DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT**

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| **Date:** | **10/06/2020** | **Name:** | **Yashaswini.R** |
| **Course:** | **PCB design using Kicad** | **USN:** | **4AL17EC098** |
| **Topic:** | 1. **Silk-screen and copper pour** 2. **Mounting holes** | **Semester & Section:** | **6thsem ‘B’ sec** |
| **Github Repository:** | **Yashaswini** |  |  |

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| **FORENOON SESSION DETAILS**  **Image of session**      **Silk-screen and copper pour:**  **Silkscreen** is usually white and human readable letters and used to identify components, test points, PCB and PCBA part numbers, warning symbols, company logos, date codes and manufacturer marks.Silk-screening requires specially formulated inks.  **Three methods available for applying the Silk screen to the PCB:**   * Manual screen-printing can be utilized when line widths are greater than 7 mil (0.007”) and the registration tolerance is 5 mil. * LPI (Liquid Photo Imaging) provides more accuracy and legibility than manual screening and is employed when line widths are greater than 4mil. * DLP (Direct Legend Printing) is the most accurate and legible of the 3 processes but also has the highest cost for consumables.   **Copper pour** refers to an area on a [printed circuit board](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Printed_circuit_board) filled with [copper](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Copper).   * The feature of copper pour is the backoff (or stand-off) - a certain distance between the copper pour and any tracks or pads not belonging to the same [electrical net](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Electrical_net&action=edit&redlink=1). * PCB designers today almost invariably use completely solid areas of copper pour that completely cover the remaining area outside those tracks, pads, and stand-off regions.   **Mounting holes:**  Mounting holes are on every PCB design   1. types of mounting holes – 2. Supported – Plated through with annular ring 3. Supported – Plated through with annular ring with vias 4. Unsupported – Non-plated and with copper pads 5. Unsupported – Non-plated and with no copper pads |
| |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Date:** | **10/06/2020** | **Name:** | **Yashaswini.R** | | **Course:** | **Java** | **USN:** | **4AL17EC098** | | **Topic:** | **Programming core java** | **Semester & Section:** | **6th sem ‘B’ sec** | | **Github Repository:** | **Yashaswini** |  |  |  |  | | --- | | **AFTERNOON SESSION DETAILS**  **Image of session:**   ****Declaring A String Array:**** The string array can also be declared as **String strArray[]**,  **Multi-Dimensional Arrays:**  public class Application {  public static void main(String [] args){  int[] values = {3, 5, 2345}  System.out.println(values[2]);  }  }  Output:  2345  **Methods:**  A **method** is a block of code which only runs when it is called.We can pass data, known as parameters, into a method.   * Methods are used to perform certain actions, and they are also known as **functions**.   //creating methods inside a class:  public class app{  static void app() }  **Constructors:**  A**constructor** is special method that is called when an object is instantiated.   * A **Java** class **constructor** initializes instances (objects) of that class.   Example:MyClass myClassObj = new MyClass()  **String Builder:**  StringBuilder objects are like String objects, except that they can be modified | |
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