

# Daily Assessment Journal

Date: 28/5/2020

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Course: Logic design

Topic: Boolean eqns for digital ckt

- combinational circuits conversion of MUX & decoders to logic gates
- design of 7 segment decoder with common anode display

Github repository: jyoti-courses

## forenoon session details

### Report

numbers & binary variables. Hence, it is also called as binary algebra or logical algebra.

$$x+0 = xx+1 = 1x+x = xx+x' = 1$$

$$x \cdot 1 = xx \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$x \cdot x = xx \cdot x' = 0$$

combinational circuits: conversion of mux & decoders to logic gates

- A combinational ckt is one that has a "combination" of series & parallel paths for the electricity to flow. its properties are of two. in this example, the parallel section of the ckt is like a sub-ckt. & actually is part of an overall-series ckt.

### 1. Commutative law

$$x+y = y+x$$

$$A+B = B+A$$

### 2. Associative law

$$x+(y+z) = (x+y)+z$$

$$A+(B+C) = (A+B)+C$$

### 3. Distributive law

$$x(y+z) = xy+xz$$

$$A(B+C) = AB+AC$$

# MUX to logic gates

1. NAND, NOR - Universal gates

2. "Universal logic"

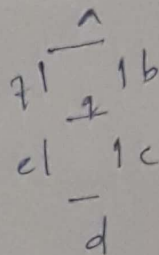
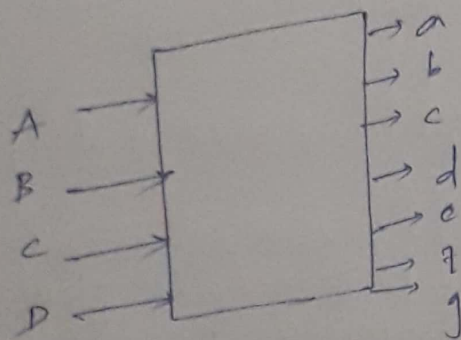
3. MUX & Decoders are called "Universal Logic"

4. now we will see how a 2:1 MUX can be used to create different logic gates

Design of 7 segment decoder with common anode display

The use of packed BCD allows two BCD digits to be stored within a single byte of data, allowing a single data byte to hold a BCD number in the range of 00 to 99. An ex. of the 4 bit BCD ilp representing the number "4" is given below.

BCD to 7 segment display



A	B	C	D	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1



Date: 20/12/2020

Course: Python

Topic: Application: Build a desktop database application

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Afternoon session details  
image of session

solution

```
def get_selected_row(event):
```

```
try:
```

```
    global selected_tuple
```

```
    index = list1.curselection()[0]
```

```
    selected_tuple = list1.get(index)
```

```
    e1.delete(0, END)
```

```
    e1.insert(END, selected_tuple[1])
```

```
    e2.delete(0, END)
```

```
    e2.insert(END, selected_tuple[2])
```

```
    e3.delete(0, END)
```

```
    e3.insert(END, selected_tuple[3])
```

```
    e4.delete(0, END)
```

```
    e4.insert(END, selected_tuple[4])
```

```
except IndexError:
```

```
    pass
```

Report

Build a desktop database application: Create database

- A Database is defined as a structured set of data. So, in SQL the very first step to store the data in a well structured manner is to create a database. The CREATE DATABASE statement is used to create a new database in SQL.

- The above picture is the window created using python
- This application was about creating virtual book store by creating the window as shown ab
- The program was divided into two parts called frontend.py & backend.py if it creates a database in which all the books are stored in database

Title: Grasslands  
Year: 1910

Author: Kirk Hammott  
ISBN: 9

- 1 (The sea) (John Table) 1918 913113
- 2 (The sea) (John Table) 1918 913113
- 3 Grasslands (Kirk Hammott) 1910

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