**DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT**

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| **Date:** | **11/06/2020** | **Name:** | **Namratha S Hipparagi** |
| **Course:** | **VLSI design** | **USN:** | **4AL16EC040** |
| **Topic:** | **CMOS Inverter Basics** | **Semester & Section:** | **8 A** |
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| **FORENOON SESSION DETAILS** |
| **Image of session** |
| **Report**  **The Static CMOS Inverter**  Static CMOS is a logic circuit design technique whereby the output is always strongly driven due to it always being connected to either VCC or GND (except when switching). This design is in contrast to Dynamic CMOS which relies on the temporary storage of signal using various load capacitances. Its operation is readily understood with the aid of the simple switch model of the MOS transistor, : the transistor is nothing more than a switch with an infinite off resistance (for |VGS| < |VT |), and a finite on-resistance (for |VGS| > |VT |). This leads to the following interpretation of the inverter. When Vin is high and equal to VDD, the NMOS transistor is on, while the PMOS is off. This yields the equivalent circuit of Figure a. A direct path exists between Vout and the ground node, resulting in a steady-state value of 0 V. The equivalent circuit of Figure b shows that a path exists between VDD and Vout, yielding a high output voltage. The gate clearly functions as an inverter.  A number of other important properties of static CMOS can be derived from this switch level view:  • The input resistance of the CMOS inverter is extremely high, as the gate of an MOS transistor is a virtually perfect insulator and draws no dc input current.  • The high and low output levels equal VDD and GND, respectively; in other words, the voltage swing is equal to the supply voltage. This results in high noise margins.  • The logic levels are not dependent upon the relative device sizes, so that the transistors can be minimum size.  • In steady state, there always exists a path with finite resistance between the output and either VDD or GND. A well-designed CMOS inverter, therefore, has a low output impedance, which makes it less sensitive to noise and disturbances.  A single inverter can theoretically drive an infinite number of gates (or have an infinite fan-out) and still be functionally operational; however, increasing the fan-out also increases the propagation delay, as will become clear below. The nature and the form of the voltage-transfer characteristic (VTC) can be graphically deduced by superimposing the current characteristics of the NMOS and the PMOS devices. Such a graphical construction is traditionally called a load-line plot. It requires that the I-V curves of the NMOS and PMOS devices are transformed onto a common coordinate set. We have selected the input voltage Vin, the output voltage Vout and the NMOS drain current IDN as the variables of choice. The load-line curves of the PMOS device are obtained by a mirroring around the xaxis and a horizontal shift over VDD. This procedure is outlined in Figure 5.3, where the subsequent steps to adjust the original PMOS I-V curves to the common coordinate set Vin, Vout and IDn are illustrated. IDSp I = – DSn VGSn Vin VGSp = ; = Vin – VDD VDSn Vout VDSp = ; = Vout – VDD |

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| **Date:** | **11/6/2020** | **Name:** | **Namratha S Hipparagi** | |
| **Course:** | **Java** | **USN:** | **4al16ec040** | |
| **Topic:** | **The to String Method**  **Inheritance**  **Packages…….** | **Semester & Section:** | **8 A** | |
| **AFTERNOON SESSION DETAILS** | | | |
| **REPORT** **Java - toString() Method** The method is used to get a String object representing the value of the Number Object. If the method takes a primitive data type as an argument, then the String object representing the primitive data type value is returned. The method is used to get a String object representing the value of the Number Object. If the method takes two arguments, then a String representation of the first argument in the radix specified by the second argument will be returned. If the method takes a primitive data type as an argument, then the String object representing the primitive data type value is returned. Syntax String toString()  static String toString(int i) Example public class Test {  public static void main(String args[]) {  Integer x = 5;  System.out.println(x.toString());  System.out.println(Integer.toString(12));  }  } Output 5  12  **Inheritance in Java** is a mechanism in which one object acquires all the properties and behaviors of a parent object. It is an important part of [OOPs](https://www.javatpoint.com/java-oops-concepts) (Object Oriented programming system). The subclass can add its own fields and methods in addition to the superclass fields and methods. The idea behind inheritance in Java is that you can create new [classes](https://www.javatpoint.com/object-and-class-in-java) that are built upon existing classes. When you inherit from an existing class, you can reuse methods and fields of the parent class. Inheritance represents the **IS-A relationship** which is also known as a parent-childrelationship. Inheritance is an important pillar of OOP(Object Oriented Programming). It is the mechanism in java by which one class is allow to inherit the features(fields and methods) of another class. ... **The syntax of Java Inheritance**  1. **class** Subclass-name **extends** Superclass-name 2. { 3. //methods and fields 4. }   The **extends keyword** indicates that you are making a new class that derives from an existing class. The meaning of "extends" is to increase the functionality. | | | |