**DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT**

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| **Date:** | **11 JUNE 2020** | **Name:** | **Sanketh S Acharya** |
| **Course:** | **Kicad** | **USN:** | **4AL17EC084** |
| **Topic:** | **1.creat a footprint component**  **2. Add footprint path.** | **Semester & Section:** | **6TH SEM & ‘B’ SEC** |
| **Github Repository:** |  |  |  |

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| **FORENOON SESSION DETAILS** |
| **Image of session** |
| **Report –**  **Create a footprint component**  **KiCad uses two separate types of library: symbols ( .lib ) and footprints ( . pretty ). Symbols are used to draw the schematic. Once symbols have been placed into the schematic, footprints are assigned to them, and then these are used to lay out the circuit board.**  **The layers represent the following:**  **Drill: This layer indicate that holes should be drilled into the PCB. For this keyboard component I don’t want any holes.**  **F.Silk: This layer indicates where silkscreen should be drawn on the front of the PCB.**  **F.Mask: This layer is a bit backwards from the rest since it represents where you don’t want soldermask to be placed. It’s a solder mask mask. As with F.Silk, the ‘F’ refers to “Front” a.k.a. the top of the PCB.**  **F.Cu: This layer indicates where you want exposed copper to show through. If you need to solder something to your PCB, this is where you indicate that so that the copper shows through. You nearly always want to have the same thing on your F.Mask and F.Cu layer, otherwise the copper will be hidden behind the soldermask and you won’t be able to solder something onto it.**  **B.Silk, B.Mask, B.Cu: These are the same as the previous layers except for the back a.k.a. bottom side of the PCB.**  **Edge.Cuts: Svg2Shenzen can be used to create artistic (or just complicated) PCB outlines as well. I don’t need that in this case because I’m designing a component on the board, not the shape of the board itself.**  **Add footprint path.**  **1.Click on the New Footprint icon on the top toolbar. Type MYCONN3 as the footprint name. In the middle of the screen**  **the MYCONN3 label will appear. Under the label you can see the REF\* label. Right click on MYCONN3 and move it above**  **REF\*. Right click on REF\_\_\*, select Edit Text and rename it to SMD. Set the Display value to Invisible.**  **2. Select the Add Pads icon on the right toolbar. Click on the working sheet to place the pad. Right click on the new pad**  **and click Edit Pad. You can otherwise use the e key shortcut.** |

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| **Date:11 JUNE 2020** |  | **Name:Sanketh S Acharya** |  | |
| **Course: MySQL** |  | **USN:4AL17EC084** |  | |
| 1. **Topic: PHP functions** 2. **Using external files and images** |  | **Semester & Section:6TH SEM & ‘B’ SEC** |  | |
| **AFTERNOON SESSION DETAILS** | | | |
| **Image of session** | | | |
| **Report –**   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Report – Report can be typed or hand written for up to two pages.**  **PHP Functions**  **A function is a piece of code which takes one more input in the form of parameter and does some processing and returns a value**  **PHP User Defined Functions**  **Syntax:**  **<?php**  **function function\_name()**  **{**  **// function code statements**  **}**  **?>**  **PHP Math Functions**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Function** | **Description** | | [abs()](https://www.w3schools.com/php/func_math_abs.asp) | Returns the absolute (positive) value of a number | | [acos()](https://www.w3schools.com/php/func_math_acos.asp) | Returns the arc cosine of a number | | [acosh()](https://www.w3schools.com/php/func_math_acosh.asp) | Returns the inverse hyperbolic cosine of a number | | [asin()](https://www.w3schools.com/php/func_math_asin.asp) | Returns the arc sine of a number | | [asinh()](https://www.w3schools.com/php/func_math_asinh.asp) | Returns the inverse hyperbolic sine of a number |   **Using external files and images**  **Creating PHP Scripts for Connecting and Populating the Database**  **?php**  **define('DB\_NAME', 'test\_company');**  **define('DB\_USER', 'test\_user');**  **define('DB\_PASSWORD', 'PASSWORD');**  **define('DB\_HOST', 'localhost');**  **$pdo = new PDO("mysql:host=" . DB\_HOST . "; dbname=" . DB\_NAME, DB\_USER, DB\_PASSWORD);**  **$pdo->setAttribute(PDO::ATTR\_ERRMODE, PDO::ERRMODE\_EXCEPTION);**  **$pdo->setAttribute(PDO::ATTR\_EMULATE\_PREPARES, false);**  **Displaying Products’ Information From the MySQL Database**  **<?php**  **require\_once 'config.php';**  **$sql = "SELECT \* FROM products";**  **$stmt = $pdo->prepare($sql);**  **$stmt->execute();**  **?>**  **<table border = '1' align = 'center'><caption>Products Database</caption>**  **<tr>**  **<th>Product Id</th>**  **<th>Product Name</th>**  **<th>Price</th>**  **<th>Product Image</th>**  **</tr>**  **<?php**  **while ($row = $stmt->fetch(PDO::FETCH\_ASSOC)) {**  **echo '<tr>';**  **echo '<td>' . $row['product\_id'] . '</td>';**  **echo '<td>' . $row['product\_name'] . '</td>';**  **echo '<td>' . $row['price'] . '</td>';**  **echo '<td>' .**  **'<imgsrc = "data:image/png;base64,' . base64\_encode($row['product\_image']) . '" width = "50px" height = "50px"/>'**  **. '</td>';**  **echo '</tr>';**  **}**  **?>** | | | | |