**DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT**

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| **Date:** | **29/05/2020** | **Name:** | **Shilpa C** |
| **Course:** | **Logic design** | **USN:** | **4AL17EC086** |
| **Topic:** | 1. **Analysis of clocked sequential circuits** 2. **DIGITAL CLOCK DESIGN** | **Semester & Section:** | **6th , B sec** |
| **Github Repository:** | **shilpa-c** |  |  |

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| **FORENOON SESSION DETAILS** |
| **Image of session** |
| **Report – Report can be typed or hand written for up to two pages.**  **t1.jpeg**  **t2.jpeg**  **s3.jpeg** |

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| **Date:29/05/2020** |  | **Name:** | **Shilpa.c** | |
| **Course: python** |  | **USN:** | **4al17ec086** | |
| **Topic:Interacting with Databases**  **Build a Desktop Database Application** |  | **Semester & Section:** | **6th ,Bsec** | |
| **AFTERNOON SESSION DETAILS** | | | |
| **Image of session** | | | |
| **Report – Report can be typed or hand written for up to two pages.**  Python and MySQL are a good combination to develop database applications. After starting the MySQL service on Linux, you need to acquire MySQLdb, a Python DB-API for MySQL to perform database operations. You can check whether the MySQLdb module is installed in your system with the following command:  >>>import MySQLdb  If this command runs successfully, you can now start writing scripts for your database.  To write database applications in Python, there are five steps to follow:   1. Import the SQL interface with the following command:   >>> import MySQLdb   1. Establish a connection with the database with the following command:   >>> conn=MySQLdb.connect(host='localhost',user='root',passwd='')  …where host is the name of your host machine, followed by the username and password. In case of the root, there is no need to provide a password.   1. Create a cursor for the connection with the following command:   >>>cursor = conn.cursor()   1. Execute any SQL query using this cursor as shown below—here the outputs in terms of 1L or 2L show a number of rows affected by this query: 2. >>> cursor.execute('Create database Library') 3. 1L // 1L Indicates how many rows affected 4. >>> cursor.execute('use Library') 5. >>>table='create table books(book\_accno char(30) primary key, book\_name 6. char(50),no\_of\_copies int(5),price int(5))' 7. >>> cursor.execute(table)   0L   1. Finally, fetch the result set and iterate over this result set. In this step, the user can fetch the result sets as shown below: 2. >>> cursor.execute('select \* from books') 3. 2L 4. >>> cursor.fetchall()   (('Py9098', 'Programming With Python', 100L, 50L), ('Py9099', 'Programming With Python', 100L, 50L))  In this example, the fetchall() function is used to fetch the result sets. | | | |