**DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT**

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| **Date:** | **3/06/2020** | **Name:** | **Pv sai suraksha** |
| **Course:** | **Digital Design Using HDL** | **USN:** | **4AL17EC064** |
| **Topic:** | **1.EDA playground tutorial Demo vedio**  **2.How to download and install Xilinx vivado design suite**  **3.Vivado design suite for implementation of HDL code.** | **Semester & Section:** | **6th sem**  **B section** |
| **GitHub Repository** | **surakshacourses** |  |  |

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

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| **Date:** | **3/06/2020** | **Name:** | **Pv sai suraksha** |
| **Course:** | **Python** | **USN:** | **4AL17EC064** |
| **Topic:** | **Advanced Numbers:**  **Hexadecimal, Binary, pow, abs, round.** | **Semester & Section:** | **6th sem**  **B section** |
| **AFTERNOON SESSION DETAILS** | | | |
| **Image of session** | | | |

**Advanced Numbers: Hexadecimal, Binary, pow, abs, round**

**\* Python numbers are a group of four data types: plain integer, long integer, floating-point and complex numbers. They not only support simple arithmetic calculations but can also be used in quantum computation as complex numbers. In this tutorial, we’ll try to explain each of them with examples.**

**\* num = 10 + 5j # The number object got created.**

**>>> print(num)**

**(10+5j)**

### **\* Built-in conversion functions**

**Numeric object of one type can be converted in another with the use of following functions:  
int() : returns integer object from a float or a string containing digits.**

**In [6] : int(100)**

**Out [6] : 100**

**In [7] : int(25.55)**

**Out [7] : 25**

**In [8] : int('11')**

**Out [8] : 11**

**To convert binary, octal or hexadecimal number to decimal integer, int() function takes string representation of binary/octal/hexadecimal number as first parameter and second parameter is the base of respective number system 2, 8 or 16.**