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Book1_02	Flux , Type Corrosive and Non Corrosive , Multi Core Solder
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Book1_06	STRIPBOARD LOOM connecting to Vero Pins.
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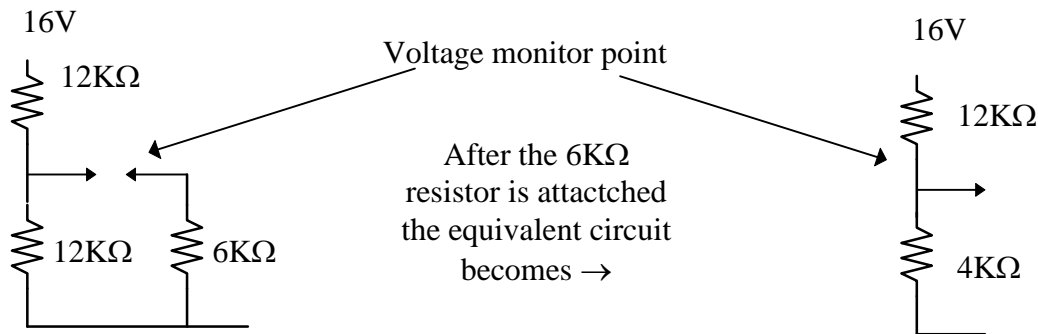
Book4_01	Amplifier Theory
Book4_02	General Purpose Log Sheet
Book4_03	USEFUL.TXT (Computer or Maths information)
Book4_04	USEFUL1.TXT (Computer connection information)
Book4_05	Witness statement for external Diaries and Log Reports
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Operational Amplifiers (OP Amps)

Recap Resistance Calculations and the effects of circuit loading.



Before 6KΩ resistor is attached the monitor voltage is :-

Resistor is series $R_s = R_1 + R_2 \dots$

Therefore $R_s = 12K\Omega + 12K\Omega$

Process to find current { Current = Voltage [divided by] Resistance }

I Amps = V Volts / R Ohms

Calculate Current in resistor chain

I Amps = $V/R = 16\text{Volts}/(12\text{ K}\Omega+12\text{ K}\Omega)$

I Amps = $V/R = 16\text{Volts}/(12000\Omega+12000\Omega)$

I Amps = $V/R = 16\text{Volts}/(24000\Omega)$

I Amps = $V/R = 16\text{Volts}/(24\Omega) * 1000$

I Amps / 1000 = $V/R = 16\text{Volts}/(24\Omega) (* 1000 / 1000)$

I Amps / 1000 = $V/R = 16\text{Volts}/(24\Omega)$

I milli Amps = $V/R = 16\text{Volts}/(24\Omega)$

I mA = $V/R = 16\text{Volts}/(24\Omega)$

I = 16 / 24 mA

Process to find Voltage { Voltage = Current [multiplied by] Resistance }

V Volts = I Amps * R Ohms

Calculate Voltage across lower resistor

$V_{out} = I * R = (\{ 16/24\text{mA} \} * \{ 12K\Omega \}) = 8V \text{ Unloaded}$

Loaded with 6K

$1/R_T = 1/6 + 1/12 = 2 + 1/12 = 3/12 = 1/4$

$\therefore R_T = 4K$

$I = V/R = 16/(12+4) \text{ mA}$

$V_{out} = I * R = (16/16 * 4) = 4V$

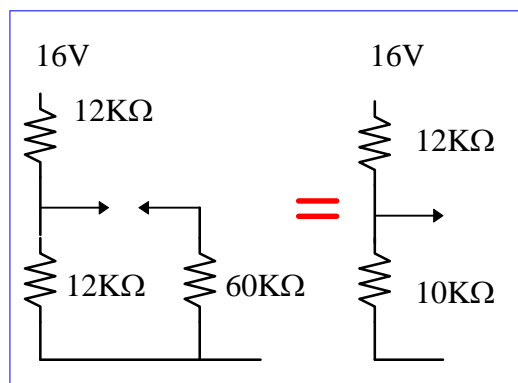
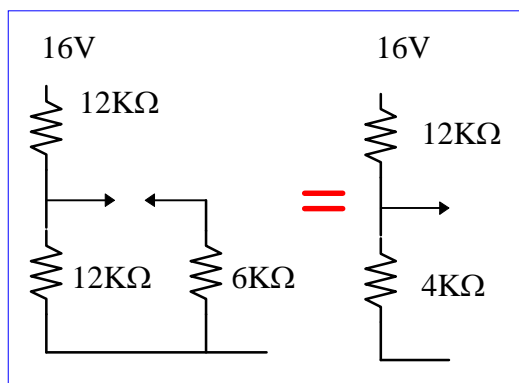
Loaded with 60K

$1/R_T = 1/60 + 1/12 = 1 + 5/12 = 6/60 = 1/10$

$\therefore R_T = 10K$

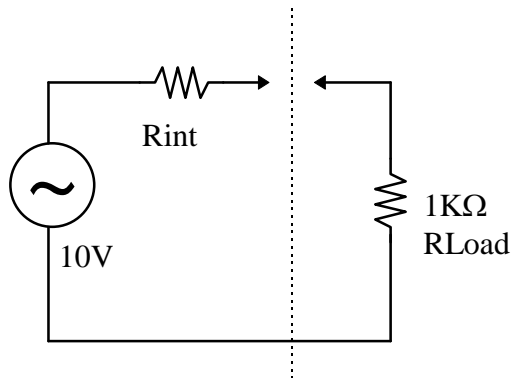
$I = V/R = 16/(12+10) \text{ mA}$

$V_{out} = I * R = (16/22 * 10) = 7.27V$



Operational Amplifiers (OP Amps)

Recap Resistance Calculations and the effects of circuit loading.



IF $R_{int} = 1K\Omega$ then
Total resistance $R_s = 1K + 1K$
Therefore Voltage across R_{load} is
 $I = V/R = 10/(1+1) \text{ mA}$
 $V_{load} = I \cdot R = 10/2 \cdot 1 = 5V$

IF $R_{int} = 100\Omega$ then V across R_{load} is
Total resistance $R_s = 1K + 100\Omega$
Therefore Voltage across R_{load} is
 $I = V/R = 10/(1+0.1) \text{ mA}$
 $V_{load} = I \cdot R = 10/1.1 \cdot 1 = 9.09V$

Observations.

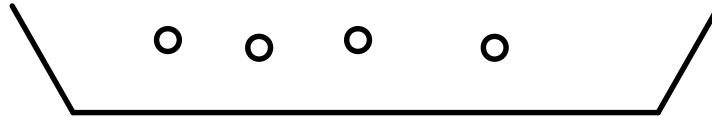
1. When you are monitoring a circuit the higher the Resistance/Impedance of the probes then the less the actual circuit is effected.
2. The lower the internal Resistance/Impedance of a circuit then the the less effect the load external Resistance/Impedance will have on the circuit.

Operational Amplifiers (OP Amps)

The Analogy

Seeds to Flowers

(See OP Amps Presentation)



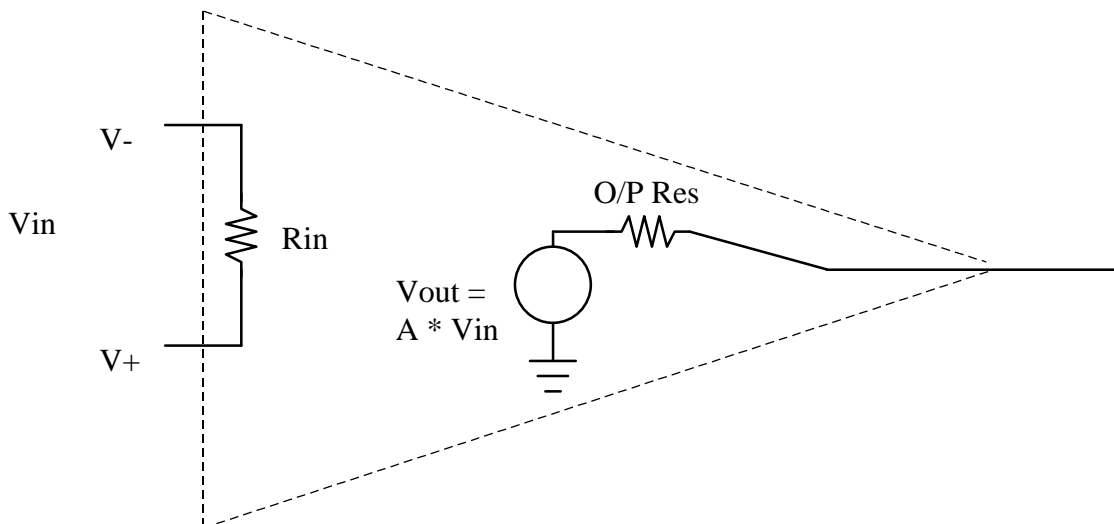
Gain = A = Output/Input

? What are the other factor of the Bio Amplifier

TIME from input to output

The POWER i.e. Water / Sunlight / nurture /

Now the Electronic Differential Voltage Amplifier can be consider as the following equivalent circuit.



If this was the ideal Amplifier What characteristics do we want for :-

- Rin ? (to have least effect on circuit we are monitoring)
- O/P Resistance ? (to have least effect on Amplifier output)
- Gain ? (How many seeds would we want from a plant?)

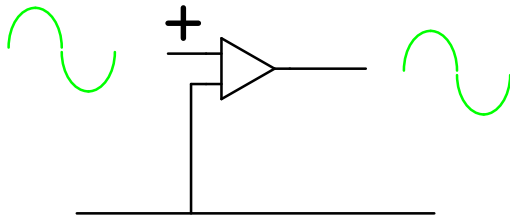
Conclusion.

- Rin ? (Infinite Ohms In practice > 10⁺⁶Ω)
- O/P Resistance ? (Zero Ohms In practice < 100Ω)
- Gain ? (Infinite Gain In practice > 10⁺⁶)

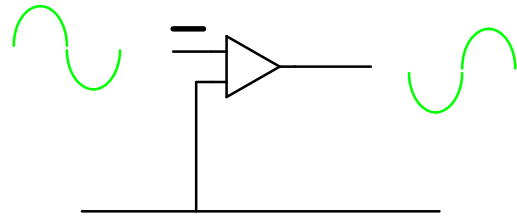
Operational Amplifiers (OP Amps)

Show Phase relationship I/P to O/P .

Inverting and Non Inverting inputs



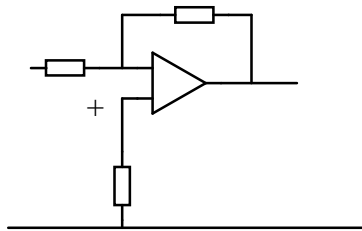
Non-Inverting Amplifier



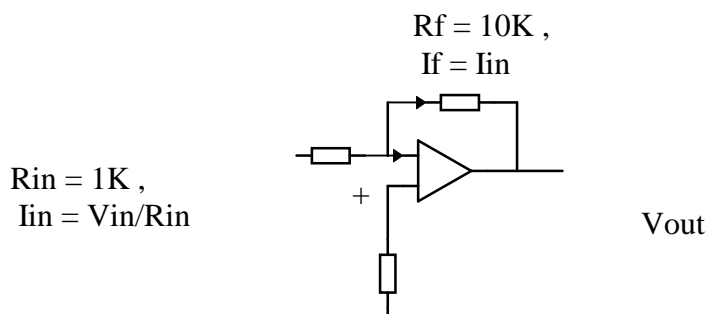
Inverting Amplifier

Negative Feedback.

Output of Amplifier connects to Negative Input.



Negative Feedback



$$I_{in} = (V_{in} - 0) / R_{in} = V_{in} / R_{in}$$

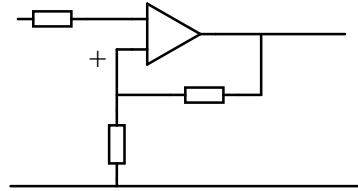
$$I_f = (0 - V_{out}) / R_f = -V_{out} / R_f \quad \text{so } V_{in}/R_{in} = -V_{out}/R_f$$

$$\text{But Gain} = V_{out} / V_{in} \quad \text{so Gain} = A_v = -R_f / R_{in}$$

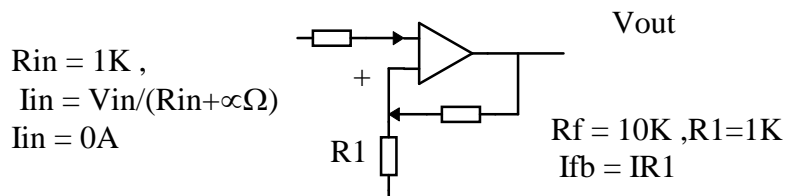
Operational Amplifiers (OP Amps)

Positive Feedback.

Output of Amplifier connects to Positive Input.



Positive Feedback



$$I_{fb} = V_{out} - V_{in} / R_f$$

$$I_{R1} = V_{in} / R_1$$

$$\text{But } I_{R1} = I_{fb}$$

$$V_{in} / R_1 = (V_{out} - V_{in}) / R_f$$

Multiply both sides by R_f / V_{in}

$$\text{gives } R_f / R_1 = V_{out} / V_{in} - V_{in} / V_{in} = V_{out} / V_{in} - 1$$

$$\text{But Gain} = V_{out} / V_{in}$$

$$\text{so Gain} = A_v = R_f / R_1 + 1$$

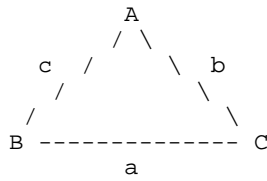
Project or Activity Log Sheet / Diary.

Activity or Project name.		
Student Name		Page of

Date/Time	Activities performed, Comments or Remarks

Useful Mathematics Information Data File.

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$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$$

$$b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cos B$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C$$

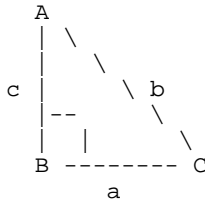
$$a/\sin(A) = b/\sin(B) = c/\sin(C) = 2R$$

Where Radius R is the circumference circle of the triangle.

Area General 3 Known Sides

$$S = (a + b + c) / 2$$

$$\text{Area} = \text{Sqrt}(S(S-a)(S-b)(S-c))$$



$$b^2 = a^2 + c^2$$

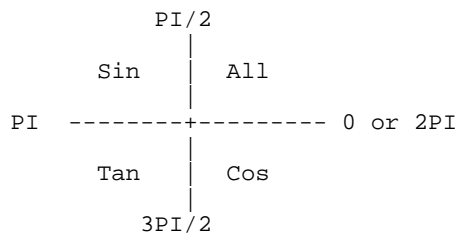
$$\sin C = c/b \quad \sin A = a/b$$

$$\cos C = a/b \quad \cos A = c/b$$

$$\tan C = c/a \quad \tan A = a/c$$

$$\tan X = \sin X / \cos X$$

$$\text{Area} = (\text{Base} * \text{Height})/2$$



Series

$\text{Sin}(x) = x - x^3/3! + x^5/5! - x^7/7! + x^9/9! \dots$
 $\text{Cos}(x) = 1 - x^2/2! + x^4/4! - x^6/6! + x^8/8! \dots$
 $\text{Tan}(x) = x - x^3/3 + 2*x^5/15 + 17*x^7/315 + \dots$
 $\text{ArcSin}(x) = x + 1/2*x^3/3 + 1/2*3/4*x^5/5 + \dots$
 $\quad = \text{ArcTan}(x / \text{SQRT}(-x * x + 1))$
 $\text{ArcCos}(x) = \text{PI}/2 - \text{ArcSin}(x)$
 $\quad = \text{PI}/2 - \text{ArcTan}(x / \text{SQRT}(-x * x + 1))$
 $\text{ArcTan}(x) = x - x^3/3 + x^5/5 - x^7/7 + x^9/9 \dots$
 $\quad = \text{PI}/2 - 1/x + 1/3/x^3 - \dots$
 $\text{Sinh}(x) = x + x^3/3! + x^5/5! + x^7/7! + x^9/9! \dots$
 $\text{Cosh}(x) = 1 + x^2/2! + x^4/4! + x^6/6! + x^8/8! \dots$
 $\text{Tanh}(x) = \text{Sinh}(x) / \text{Cosh}(x)$
 $\text{ArcSinh}(x) = \text{LN}(x + \text{SQRT}(x^2 + 1))$
 $\text{ArcCosh}(x) = \text{LN}(x + \text{SQRT}(x^2 - 1))$
 $\text{ArcTanh}(x) = 1/2*\text{LN}((1 + x) / (1 - x))$
 $\text{LN}(1 + x) = x - x^2/2 + x^3/3 - x^4/4 + x^5/5 \dots$
 $\text{LN}(1 - x) = -x - x^2/2 - x^3/3 - x^4/4 - x^5/5 \dots$
 $\text{Exp}(x) = 1 + x + x^2/2! + x^3/3! + x^4/4! \dots = e^x$
 $e = 1 + 1 + 1/2! + 1/3! + 1/4! \dots$
 $\text{PI}/4 = 1 - 1/3 + 1/5 - 1/7 + 1/9 - 1/11 \dots$
 $\text{PI} = 4 - 4/3 + 4/5 - 4/7 + 4/9 - 4/11 \dots$
 $a^x = e^{(x * \text{LN}(a))}$

Quadratics

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \text{SQRT}(b^2 - 4ac)}{2a}$$

Greater Circle

From Ref to Destination Dst

Latitude North or South
Longitude East or West

Degrees to Radians (Angle/360) * 2 * Pi
Radians to Degrees (Angle/2 * Pi) * 360

$$\text{Distance} = \text{ACos}(\text{Sin}(\text{Lat_Ref}) * \text{Sin}(\text{Lat_Dst}) + \text{Cos}(\text{Lat_Ref}) * \text{Cos}(\text{Lat_Dst}) * \text{Cos}(\text{Long_Ref} - \text{Long_Dst})) * (\text{Distance per degree})$$

Distance per degree = 111.133 Km

Useful Technical Information Data File.
=====

NOTE All Pin Assignments refer to 25 way D Type Connector
however on IBM PC 9 Way D Types are sometimes used.

25 Way Pin	Description	Signal Name	9 Way Pin
1	Frame Ground		
2	Transmit Data	TXD	3
3	Receive Data	RXD	2
4	Request to Send	RTS	7
5	Clear to Send	CTS	8
6	Data Set Ready	DSR	6
7	Signal Ground	GND	5
8	Data Carrier Detect	DCD	1
20	Data Terminal Ready	DTR	4
22	Ring Indicator	RI	9

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RS232 NULL Modems

3/4 Wire Null Modem

Pin	Signal Name	Comments	Pin
1	Frame Gnd	Optional Connection	1
2	TXD		3
3	RXD		2
7	Signal Gnd		7

=====

4/5 Wire Null Modem

Pin	Signal Name	Comments	Pin
1	Frame Gnd	Optional Connection	1
2	TXD		3
3	RXD		2
5	CTS		20
20	DTR		5
7	Signal Gnd		7
Plus Internal Links			
4	RTS	-->--+ +---<--	4
6	DSR	--<-- -->--	6
8	DCD	--<--+ +--->--	8

=====

6 Wire EPSON Printer Null Modem

Pin	Signal Name	Comments	Pin
1	Frame Gnd		1
2	TXD		3
3	RXD		2
20	DTR		5
7	Signal Gnd		7
	DTR	+---<-----	20
6	DSR	--<--	
8	DCD	--<--+	
Plus Internal Links			
	RTS	+---<--	4
	DSR	-->--	6
	DCD	+--->--	8

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7/8 Wire Null Modem or Interlink Serial

Pin	Signal Name	Comments	Pin
1	Frame Gnd	Optional Connection	1
2	TXD		3
3	RXD		2
6	DSR		20
20	DTR		6
7	Signal Gnd		7
	DCD	+-->-----	8
4	RTS	--<--	
5	CTS	--<--+	
8	DCD	-----<--+	
	RTS	--<--	4
	CTS	+-->--	5

IBM Loop Back Connector.

1	->	7	
2	->	3	
4	->	5	-> 8
6	->	11	-> 20 -> 22
		15	-> 17 -> 23
		18	-> 25

INTERLINK Parrallel Cable connections

Pin	Signal Name	Comments	Pin
2	D0	Black	15
3	D1	Brown	13
4	D2	Red	12
5	D3	Orange	10
6	D4	Yellow	11
15	-Error	Green	2
13	+Select	Blue	3
12	+Paper_End	Violet	4
10	-Ack	Grey	5
11	+Busy	White	6
25	Ground	Black	25

Port Address + 0 = [0408h,0409H Low,High byte address] for LPT1:
 Port Address + 0 = [040Ah,040BH Low,High byte address] for LPT2:
 Port Address + 0 = [040Ch,040DH Low,High byte address] for LPT3:

Port Address + 0 = Data Register (Output)
 Bit 0 = D0 (2)
 Bit 1 = D1 (3)
 Bit 2 = D2 (4)
 Bit 3 = D3 (5)
 Bit 4 = D4 (6)
 Bit 5 = D5 (7)
 Bit 6 = D6 (8)
 Bit 7 = D7 (9)

Port Address + 1 = Status Register (Input)
 Bit 3 = -Error (15)
 Bit 4 = +Select (13)
 Bit 5 = +Paper End (12)
 Bit 6 = -Ack (10)
 Bit 7 = +Busy (11)

Port Address + 2 = Control Register (Output)
 Bit 0 = -Strobe (1)
 Bit 1 = -Auto Feed (14)
 Bit 2 = -Init (16)
 Bit 3 = -Sel I/P (17)

Printer Parrallel Cable connections

25D Pin	Signal Name	Comments	Centronics Pin
1	-Strobe	O/P Control (0)	1
2	D0	O/P Data (0)	2
3	D1	O/P Data (1)	3
4	D2	O/P Data (2)	4
5	D3	O/P Data (3)	5
6	D4	O/P Data (4)	6
7	D5	O/P Data (5)	7
8	D6	O/P Data (6)	8
9	D7	O/P Data (7)	9
10	-Ack	I/P Status (6)	10
11	+Busy	I/P Status (7)	11
12	+Paper End	I/P Status (5)	12
13	+Select	I/P Status (4)	13
14	-Auto Feed	O/P Control (1)	14
15	-Error	I/P Status (3)	32
16	-Init	O/P Control (2)	31
17	-Sel I/P	O/P Control (3)	36
18 -> 25	Gnd	Common Links	19 -> 29
	Gnd	" "	30
	Gnd	" "	33
		No Connection	15
		Logic Ground	16
		Chassis Ground	17
		No Connection	18
		No Connection	34
		Pull up +5V via 3.3K	35

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MDA Connector Pins

Pin	Signal Name	I/O
01	Ground	-
02	Ground	-
03	Not Used	-
04	Not Used	-
05	Not Used	-
06	+Intensity	Out
07	+Video	Out
08	+Horizontal	Out
09	-Vertical	Out

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CGA Connector Pins

Pin	Signal Name	I/O
01	Ground	-
02	Ground	-
03	Red	Out
04	Green	Out
05	Blue	Out
06	+Intensity	Out
07	Reserved	-
08	+Horizontal	Out
09	-Vertical	Out

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EGA Connector Pins

Pin	Signal Name	I/O
01	Ground	-
02	Secondary Red	Out
03	Red	Out
04	Green	Out
05	Blue	Out
06	Secondary Green / +Intensity	Out
07	Secondary Blue / Mono	Out
08	Horizontal Retrace	Out
09	Vertical Retrace	Out

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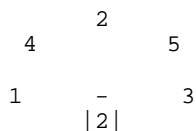
VGA Connector Pins

Pin	Signal Name	Mono	Colour	I/O
1	Red	No Pin	Red	Out
2	Green	Mono	Green	Out
3	Blue	No Pin	Blue	Out
4	Monitor ID 2	No Pin	No Pin/Gnd	In
5	Digital Ground	Self test	Self Test	Self Test
6	Red Ground	N/C	Red Ground	
7	Green Gnd	Mono Gnd	Green Gnd	
8	Blue Gnd	No Pin	Blue Gnd	
9	Key	Key	Key	
10	Sync Gnd	Ground	Ground	
11	Mon ID 0	No Pin	Gnd/-Pin	In
12	Mon ID 1	Ground	No Pin	In
13	H Sync	H Sync	H Sync	Out
14	V Sync	V Sync	V Sync	Out
15	Mon ID 3	No Pin	Gnd/-Pin	In

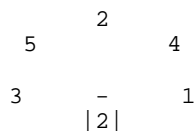
=====
Keyboard Connectors.
=====

Signal Name	5 Pin DIN	Mini DIN	9 Way D
KBD Data	2	1	1
Gnd	4	3	3,4
+5v	5	4	9
KBD Clk	1	5	2
N/C	3		
N/C		2	5,6
N/C		6	7,8

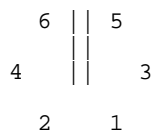
5 Pin DIN Plug



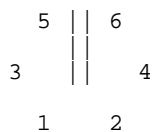
5 Pin DIN Socket



Mini DIN Plug 6 Way



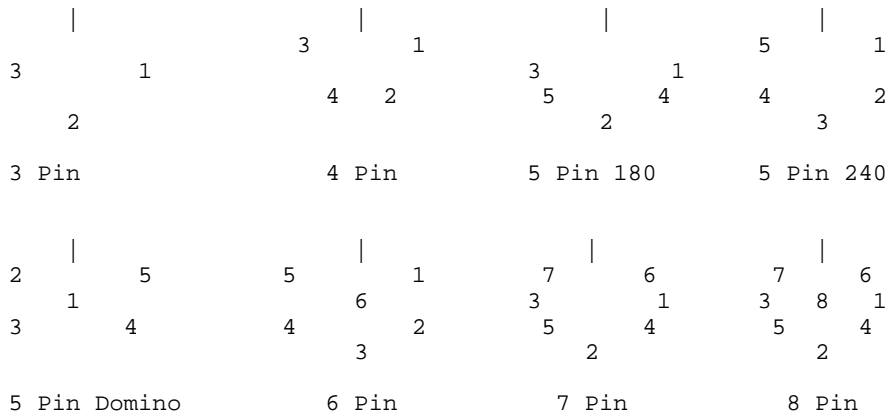
Mini DIN Socket 6 Way



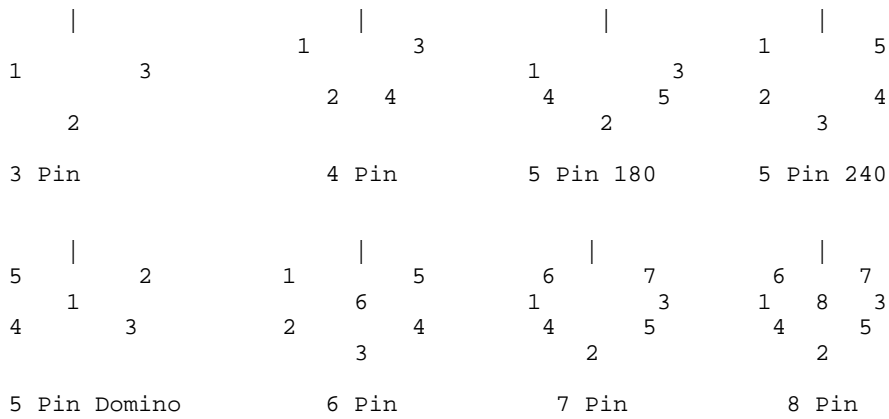
All Viewed from the Rear

=====

DIN Audio Connectors (Plugs viewed from rear)

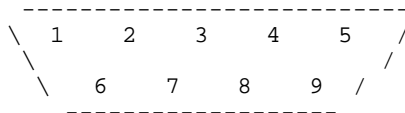


DIN Audio Connectors (Sockets viewed from rear)

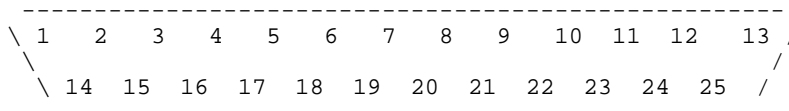


'D' Connectors (Sockets viewed from rear)

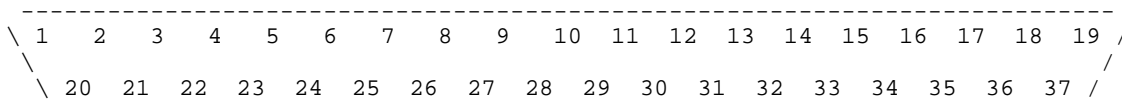
9 Way 'D' Socket



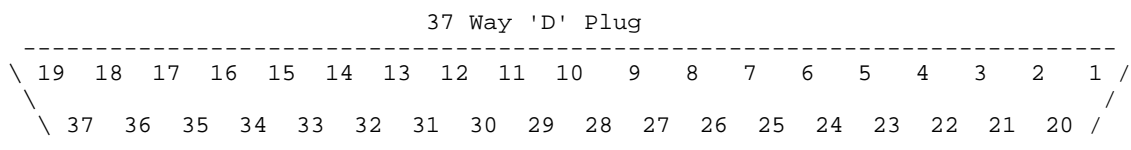
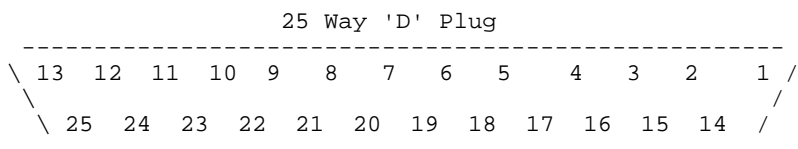
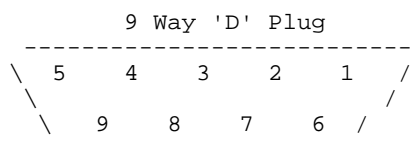
25 Way 'D' Socket



37 Way 'D' Socket

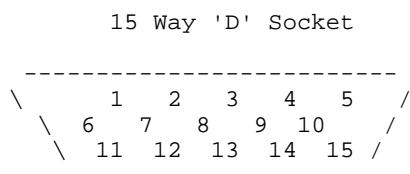


'D' Connectors (Plugs viewed from rear)

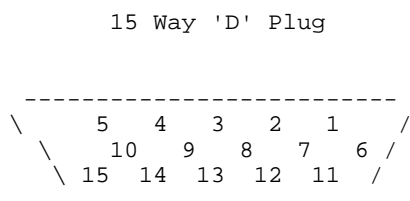


=====

'D' Connectors Hi-Density (Sockets viewed from rear)

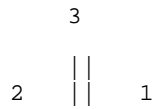


'D' Connectors Hi-Density (Plugs viewed from rear)

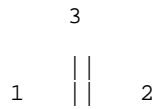


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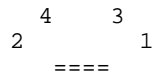
Mini DIN Plug 3 Way



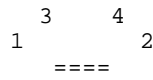
Mini DIN Socket 3 Way



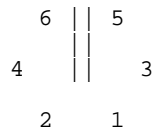
Mini DIN Plug 4 Way



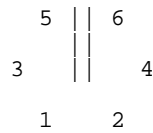
Mini DIN Socket 4 Way



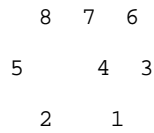
Mini DIN Plug 6 Way



Mini DIN Socket 6 Way



Mini DIN Plug 8 Way



Mini DIN Socket 8 Way



All Viewed from the Rear

=====

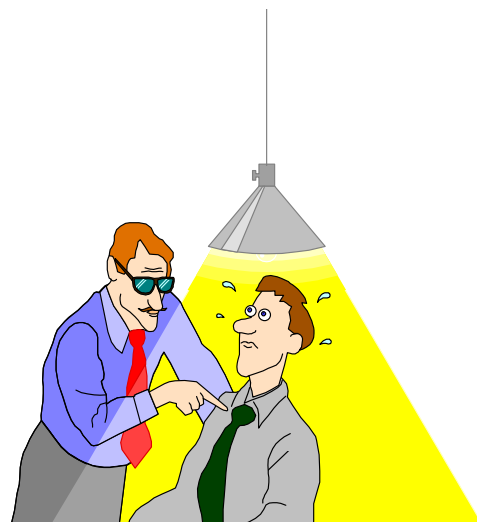
Game/Joystick - 15 Pin Connector (Game Port Side/Standard "IBM" Type)

Pin	Signal Description
1	+5v DC
2	Button 0
3	Position 0
4	Ground (GND)
5	Ground (GND)
6	Position 1
7	Button 1
8	+5v DC
9	+5v DC
10	Button 2
11	Position 2
12	Ground (GND)
13	Position 3
14	Button 3
15	+5v DC

The Generic Report Project

Author R. J. Spriggs

Date of submission 1st August 2004



The Generic Project Report.

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The Generic Project Report.

Introduction.

The purpose of this report is show an example of how a general engineering report could be constructed. It will typically show headings that are likely to be required. It may also include notes describing what could be included within those sections. This is not a definitive template but a guideline document only.

Research.

Define what research you have performed.

Customer Specification.

The General purpose report should be suitable as an example of how to produce a report for a project or similar activity. Typically, the report will have defined headers to separate sections. The pages will be numbered. The report will have a table of contents so that the information can be located quickly in the report via the page number displayed in the table close to its right hand margin.

Feasibility Study.

The purpose of this section is to identify the most appropriate method of developing the project or report. You would look at various design solutions and evaluate cost and risk associated with that course of action. The final process is to agree a specific course of action for completion of the project or report. A plan can be developed that would identify when the project or report would be completed and milestones could be placed in the plan to identify progress and how well deadlines are being met.

The Generic Project Report.

Design solutions.

This section would be used to identify different solutions to the problem you wish to solve, for example:

Design Solution 1.

Take a copy of a genuine report, delete the main contents so that it will roughly meet the customer specification.

Design Solution 2.

Start a brand new document. Create appropriate headers and footers for your pages. Use some of the advanced features of Microsoft WORD to build a table of contents. Create section headings that meet the customer's requirements. Fill in all the appropriate sections with enough information to satisfy the customer's specifications.

Design Solution 3.

Contact "Report Designer inc." 44 Falls Road, York, YT6 2BF and task them to produce the required report.

Selected Design Solution.

Explain why you are going to use one solution rather than the other options.

"I have decided to use Design Solution number two as this should be the most cost effective and quickest solution to implement. Design Solution one would not be ethical and Design Solution three may cost too much."

The Generic Project Report.

Technical Specification.

As an example, this report will be created with the following features:-

- 1) A Cover page containing:-
 - The Report's name
 - The Author's name
 - The date the report was required by.
- 2) Every page will have a Header and a Footer Section **except** the Cover page
 - The Header will contain the name of the report
 - The Footer will contain:-
 - The Filename of the report.
 - The Author's name.
 - The Page Number
 - The Date of the last time the report was changed.
- 3) The report will contain the following sections:-
 - An Introduction
 - A Customer's Specification
 - A Feasibility Study containing such items as:-
 - A set of Design Solutions.
 - A Technical Specification.
 - Cost Analysis.
 - Risk Analysis.
 - A Time allocation plan.
 - A Resource allocation plan.
 - A Report Body
 - A Conclusion
 - A Bibliography or Reference section
 - An Appendix section if required
- 4) Some sections may contain notes about the expected contents.

The Generic Project Report.

Cost analysis.

This is where you would discuss the cost aspects of your project. This section may contain a table or Bill of Materials from various suppliers. You may need to consider the implications of VAT and 'post and packaging' costs when ordering small quantities of goods. You may need to consider delivery dates for items of a specialist nature which could be on the projects critical path.

Risk Analysis.

This is where you can discuss "Project Constraints and Risks" and assess where problems could occur. You can also explain how you will overcome any difficulties, should they arise.

Project Plan.

This is where you discuss "Project Resource Planning". You may use this section to identify what manufacturing processes are, or will be needed and their availability. Typically, you would include a Gantt chart as part of the project plan.

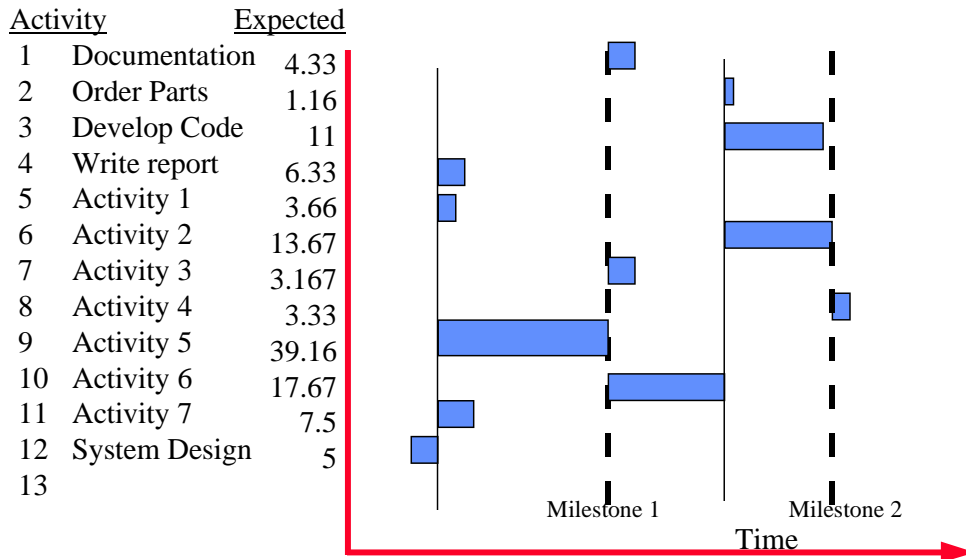


Table of activities with Gantt type display.

The Generic Project Report.

Project Deliverables.

This is where you define how and what you are going to produce and in what time frame.

Marketing Exercise.

If you are developing a commercial product, you would identify how you would market that product and what market research you have done. You may show a Break even analysis for a production run.

The Report Body.

As this is a demonstration report, there is very little to be placed in the report body, however, there could be many subsections here, for example:.

- 1) Research.
 - Reasons for research.
 - Research methods.
 - Research areas or locations.
- 2) Development Methods used.
- 3) Personnel or companies contacted.
 - Outcomes of contacts
- 4) Detailed Project Design
 - Detailed Plans.
 - Resource allocation.
 - Sub module designs.
 - Schematics, Flow diagrams, Structure diagrams etc.
 - Processes required or to be used.
 - Interfaces needed or used..
 - Design process Conclusion, Outcomes or Summary.
- 5) Hardware and Software needed used or developed etc.
- 6) Calculations.
- 7) Testing
 - Testing methodology
 - Test equipment.
 - Test procedures.
 - Testing outcomes.
- 8) Health and Safety

The Generic Project Report.

Project Evaluation.

This is where you can discuss how the project has developed and areas where you might change were you to do the project again. You might discuss what you have learnt from the project and what you would have done differently. You would use this section to define or explain why there may be differences between the project plan and actual events. The purpose of this section is to show that you have learnt from your possible mistakes and that you can reason for the future.

Conclusion.

If your introduction posed a question, you should ensure that you have answered it in this section using valid reasoning.

This is the place where you can discuss how successful the project has been. A summary of what has been achieved or why you have not had the success you had initially expected.

You would draw the report to a close in this section.

Bibliography or References.

This section is used to identify documents and other references you have used in the production of your report and where they can be located.

Note that if you have used an Internet reference, you should also identify when you accessed that resource.

Appendix.

This is where you might insert diagrams, drawings, notes, programme source code, circuit diagrams, logs and diaries that relate to the report but are not intrinsically part of the report.

This section may also contain copies of User and Technical documentation for reference.

It is important that you remember that the reader of your report does not have to read the contents of the appendix and therefore it is of no added value to your work but merely a useful source of interest, should the reader want to see more information. It is always tempting when you have completed your report to put as much material as possible in the appendix in the hope that this will raise your mark. Beware! If you feel that it is vital or relevant to the report, it should be in the main part of the report but NOT in the appendix.

Programming Exercise.

Using the theory of a “First In First Out” structure :-

Develop a programme in QBASIC that implements Subroutines and/or Functions that could support a FIFO (First In First Out) Data Structure.

Activities to complete :-

1. Create a flow chart that shows how your programme will operate.
2. Ensure your programme is designed in a modular form so that the code created can be re-used in other applications.
3. Create your initial programme.
4. Fully comment and document your programme.
5. Describe how your Data Structure works and is used.
6. Use your programme to verify that your Data Structure, Subroutines and/or Functions operate correctly.
7. Modify your programme so that you can analyse how fast data can be entered and removed. Get your programme to perform appropriate calculations to show average time for a character to be added and removed from the structure.
8. Comment on what you will do if :-
 - a) you wish to add data and the structure is full.
 - b) you wish to remove data and the structure is empty.

Background information.

The routines that you develop for this assignment are most likely to be used in the ‘data capture application’ you will develop in a further assignment.

The calculations you perform will identify if the software you have developed will meet the timing constraints of the data logging application.

RIGHTS

DUTY























British Standard Proof-Reading Symbols.

Common Proof-reading Symbols.

Instruction	Mark in Text	Mark in Margin
Correction is concluded	None	
Leave unchanged	- - - - - under character(s) to remain	
Insert in the text the matter indicated in the margin		New matter followed by
Insert additional matter identified by a letter in a diamond		Followed by for example
Delete	 through character(s) or through words to be deleted	
Delete and close up	 through character or through characters	
Substitute character or substitute part of one or more words	 through character(s) or through words	New characters or new word(s)
Set in or change to italic	 under character(s) to be set or changed	
Set in or change to capital letters	 under character(s) to be set or changed	
Set in or change to bold type	 under character(s) to be set or changed	

British Standard Proof-Reading Symbols.

Common Proof-reading Symbols.

Instruction	Mark in Text	Mark in Margin
Change capital to lower case letters	Encircle character(s) to be changed	≠
Substitute or insert full stop or decimal point	 through character or  Where required	
Substitute or insert colon	 through character or  Where required	
Substitute or insert semi-colon	 through character or  Where required	;
Substitute or insert comma	 through character or  Where required	,
Start a new paragraph		
Run on (No new paragraph)		
Transpose characters or words		
Close up. Delete space between characters or words	linking  characters	
Insert space between words		
Reduce space between words		

YOUR MAIN LIFE GOALS/JOB GOALS

Allocate 100 points between the following Life Goals to represent your priorities - the more points, the higher the priority for you.

	Points	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4	Option 5
To be professionally successful, exercise skill, do difficult work well.						
To do important work, recognised by the community as such, helpful and supportive of other people.						
To achieve high status, to be recognised as being at or near the top of the ladder.						
To have the power and influence to change your environment and affect the lives of other people.						
To be accepted and liked by your chosen social group, have good friends and enjoy their company.						
To enjoy family life, see your partner happy, and your children grow and develop.						
To be continually enjoying what you are doing, both at work and at leisure.						
To achieve fame.						
To achieve security.						
To achieve independence.						
	100					

Name

Address, Telephone, Date of Birth, {and Health State optional}

PERSONAL PROFILE

A brief description of you (your attributes) as if it was written by another person.

KEY SKILLS AND EXPERIENCE

Focused towards the occupation you are seeking however may be general.

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

Often in date acquired order most recent first.

CAREER HISTORY

Most recent job first

LEISURE PURSUITS AND OTHER ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Hobbies , interests etc.

References available upon request

Note: Try to keep whole document to one page if not, two pages maximum.

Typical example of a speculative or covering letter. (Young person with little experience)

Their address
Number/name Street
Town
County
Post Code

Your Address
Number/name Street
Town
County
Post Code

Date

Dear Sir/Madam

Application for Employment

My name is <Put you name here> I am <Put your age here> years old and currently at <Your college or training establishment> finishing off my <Name your course> course and due to leave <Season or month>.

I am very keen to develop a career in the <type of industry> and particularly interested in your organization.

I have enclosed a curriculum vitae giving full details of myself and would be grateful if you would let me know if any opportunities you have in the near future.

You would find me hard working and reliable.

Yours faithfully

<Sign your name here>

<Print/Insert your name here>

Example of a covering letter on a speculative basis

Sample Covering Letter

The content and format of covering letters largely depends on the nature of the position applied for and whether the job is advertised you are enquiring on a speculative basis. Here is a sample of a speculative covering letter:

Their address
Number/name Street
Town
County
Post Code

Your Address
Number/name Street
Town
County
Post Code

Date

Dear Sir/Madam

Application for <State type of Work>

I have recently returned from a year's visit to the USA , and am looking for a suitable secretarial opportunity. I have enclosed my CV for your attention, and would hope that you find my details of interest.

My previous work in London was not in banking, but I am confident that my secretarial skills are appropriate to a banking environment, as my last role at JD Wills and Partners (a law firm) was as team secretary to a small team of partners working with banking clients.

Owing to my circumstances, I am available immediately, and would be delighted to discuss my CV with you, should you think this would be helpful.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely

<Your Name>, <Title>

Useful words or phrases to use in a Personal Profile.

Able		Adaptable	
Analytical	Ambitious		
		Cheerful	Consistent
Competent	Confident	Committed	Considerate
	Creative		
Dexterous		Discrete	
	Driven		Dynamic
Enthusiastic		Energetic	
	Focused		
		Helpful	
	Independent		
	Literate	Motivated	
		Natural	
Outgoing	Neat		
Patient	Organised		Polite
Professional			
	Productive		
		Quiet	
	Relaxed	Reliable	
	Respected		
	Responsible		
Smart		Skilled	Skillful
Supportive			
	Technical	Tidy	
Willing			

Tools and Including the H&S aspects.

Tools to issue :-

Toolbox

No particular hazards, (DO NOT EAT {Joke}) keep all tools in it when not in use for safety and demonstrating that you can work in a clean and tidy manner. Complete the contents check list start and end of every week. (As part of your evidence)

Soldering Iron with Bench Power supply

Sharp end very Hot. Heat resistant cable , May become brittle and crack , Examine for damage , Replace as required.

Note operation , Tip number sets/describes temperature range.

Show how to change tips.

NOT TO BE USED for cutting braid or branding.

De-soldering Pump

Do Not hammer end on bench to clear Solder this will cause the pin to shatter its fixing. Dismantle if jammed, clear obstruction , reassemble. Describe how to use.

Mini Bench Vice

Avoid over tightening , could crack vice , be aware of of materials being clamped. (Spring Loaded item may fly)

Leave jaws slightly open when unused else temp changes could place undue pressure on tool.

Auto Wire Strippers

Beware of cable cutter may slice fingers if not wary.

May cut strands especially fine gauge wires.

Manual End Wire Strippers

Needs to be adjusted for each different wire type.

Should NOT be used as spanner. May cut/pinch skin if used incorrectly. Beware of elbow punches if insulation sticks. Clamp followed by Quarter turn then Pull to strip.

Wire Cutters

Hazards cutting wire sharp bits flying off. Sharp ends keep out of pockets etc. Always use so if bits do fly off they fly downwards preferable in impact absorbing surface.

Hardened Jaws NOT for cutting Braid (End will snap off) at high speed capable of puncturing skin. (Show demo)

Tools and Including the H&S aspects.

Pliers

Hardened jaws can shatter used incorrectly / wrong job.
to be used for bending shaping only.
Pliers should not be used as crimping tools.
Same flying metal hazard as wire cutters.

Screw Drivers in Pack

Screw down ie NOT into hands etc Very sharp points
Again Hardened metal NOT to be used to prise things apart
Same flying metal hazard as wire cutters.
Two types of screwdriver in pack Slot and Cross point.

Helierman / Expanding Pliers

Sharp points try to avoid puncture wounds.

Craft Knife

Most dangerous item in the set. Retractable blade. Blade
must be retracted when not in use ie. when it is out of
your hands. 4 occasions of identified bad handling will
result in failure of course. When using cut down and away
from body. Always consider what happens if knife were to
slip.
Again Hardened metal NOT to be used to prise things apart
Same flying metal hazard as wire cutters.

Non personal issue Tools and Safety aids.

Heat Gun.

End gets very hot , (Demo paper char) , ensure safety when putting down. (Example store in centre of cable drum)
Additional safety care of leads , tripping hazard.

Braid Cutting Iron.

Same as soldering Iron.

Crimping Tools.

See instructions , DO NOT use as Pliers.

Crimping Extractor Tools.

Usually brittle and delicate DO NOT FORCE or TWIST.
Could give puncture wound with improper use.

Fume Extractor Fans.

Leave filters in. Use as directed.

Safety Glasses

Available if required

Open ended spanners.

No particular hazard, Check for distortion on jaws may cause the tool to slip. Used where access may be limited.

Ring and Box spanners.

No particular hazard, Check for distortion and rounding on contact points or flats which may cause the tool to slip.
Used where greater torque is needs to be applied to fixing and access is less limited / restricted.

Vero Board Cutter

Cuts tracks on Vero Board , Rotate , ensure track is cut
Try to avoid too many board cuts in a line as this will weaken the board. Danger cuts by Swarf , puncture wound by improper use.

Non personal issue Tools and Safety aids.

Vero Board Pin inserter

Use to push Vero pins into board from non copper side

Heat Shunts

Clip onto temp sensitive components to avoid damage.

ESD Protection

Use station whenever handling IC's and static sensitive devices.

Hammers , Nails , Pinchers

Avoid punching nails through Cable Form Boards

Magnifying Glasses

Table mounts keep covered when not in use (sun light fire risk)

Hand held ones return to storage area for reasons above.

PCB Work Scalpel and Tweezers

Scalpel as per craft knife only sharper , used for track cutting and fine wire cutting , cleaning small surfaces , positioning small components and tracks.

Tweezers , some have sharp points , puncture wounds ,, use for positioning components tracks , fine detail work or tiny heat shunts. Do not use tweezers as replacements for pliers or heavy duty clamping devices.

General checking points for tools and machines.

Examine/check gripping surfaces and hinges for wear or rounding.
Check that cutting surfaces meet and are sharp and have not been damaged. Check that handles and other fitments are secure and fitted correctly. Check/ensure that all guards are correctly placed and safety features operational before using machinery. Check tools for cracks in structure or insulation as appropriate. Ensure that trailing leads do not become tripping hazards or are damaged.

JOB or PRODUCT QUALITY CHECKING.

What to look for :-

Cable Looms and or PCB's

1. Appearance.
 - 1.1 Overall Appearance does it look acceptable/Good ?
 - 1.2 Has correct Braiding been used ?
 - 1.2.1 Have braiding ends been sealed correctly ?
 - 1.2.2 Has braiding been secured at ends its ends ?
 - 1.2.3 Is braiding at the correct tension / stretch ?
 - 1.3 Has correct Heat Shrink been used ?
 - 1.3.1 Has heat shrink any marks or edge damage ?
 - 1.4 Has excess of glue spilled from Heat Shrink ?
 - 1.5 Has braiding or wires been overheated ?
 - 1.6 Has specified sealing method been used ?
 - 1.6.1 Is sealing method effective/correct ?
 - 1.7 Is Job built to the correct revision or version ?
2. Sizes and Markings.
 - 2.1 Is it the correct size and built to tolerance ?
 - 2.2 Has the Cable loom / Job been tagged ?
 - 2.3 Have all connections been correctly identified ?
3. Connectors
 - 3.1 Have the correct connectors been used ?
i.e. Plugs where plugs specified etc.
 - 3.2 Have the correct sizes of crimps been used ?
 - 3.3 Have connector shells been fitted correctly ?
 - 3.4 Have connector Hoods been fitted correctly ?
 - 3.5 Have shells been correctly populated ?
 - 3.6 Has correct orientation been set on connector ?
 - 3.7 Are cable clamps securely and correctly attached ?

JOB or PRODUCT QUALITY CHECKING.

4. Soldering

- 4.1 Have the wires been tinned ?
 - 4.1.1 Can the wire strands outline be seen ?
- 4.2 Is the soldering Shiny ,Concave ,No Bumps & holes etc ?
- 4.3 Is the insulation burnt ?
- 4.4 Are any of the Connector burnt/damaged ?
- 4.5 Are the wires well secured in the buckets ?
(Check for dry joints).
 - 4.5.1 Can the wire shape be seen in the buckets ?
 - 4.5.2 If terminal pins used does wire make a good mechanical joint.
 - 4.5.3 Is the wire loop greater than 240 degrees and less than 360 degrees ?
 - 4.5.4 Is there sufficient loose wire to allow rework if required ?
 - 4.5.5 Is there too much slack wire making connections look untidy.
- 4.6 Is the insulation above the bucket within spec ?
- 4.7 Are there any solder bridges , whiskers between pins ?
- 4.8 Has all flux/flux staining , dirt and other contamination been removed ?

5. Crimping

- 5.1 Does crimp make a good mechanical connection ?
- 5.2 Does crimp make a good electrical connection ?
- 5.3 Does the wire show on both sides of the Crimp by the specified distance ?
- 5.4 Has an appropriate tool been used to make the correct connection ?

6. Has the correct type of wire been used ?

- 6.1 Have sleeves been specified ?
- 6.2 Have ID's been requested ?
 - 6.2.1 Do the numbers read the correct way round ?
 - 6.2.2 Have the correct ID's been connected to the specified pins ?
- 6.3 Has the wire been kinked ?
- 6.4 Have any wire strands been cut or damaged ?
- 6.5 Is the wire the correct colour , markings.
- 6.6 Has the insulation any nicks , cuts or damaged areas ?

JOB or PRODUCT QUALITY CHECKING.

7. Continuity Checking.
 - 7.1 Do all connections go to the correct destinations ?
 - 7.2 Are all circuit track Breaks in the correct place ?
 - 7.3 Are all circuit track Links in the correct place ?
 - 7.4 Are Earthing points/tags correctly attached ?

8. Components.
 - 8.1 Have the correct value components been used and are they in the correct places ?
 - 8.2 Are all components connected to the correct places ?
 - 8.3 Are polarity conscious components the correct way round ?
 - 8.4 Have ESD (Electro Static Discharge) precautions been taken with static sensitive components ?
 - 8.5 Have Heat Shunts been used on Heat sensitive components ?
 - 8.6 If needed have Heat Sinks been fitted correctly ?
 - 8.7 Are power connection correct and of the specified polarity and voltage ?

9. Paperwork , Documentation and Workspace.
 - 9.1 Is workspace clean and tidy ?
 - 9.1.1 Have all surplus materials/parts been correctly returned or stored in recycle bins ?
 - 9.2 Has Job Card been completed ?
 - 9.2.1 Does job number agree with job tag/s
 - 9.3 Has Job time sheet been completed ?
 - 9.4 Is stores order paperwork correct ?
 - 9.4.1 Have all used items been placed on master records ?
 - 9.4.2 Were correct part numbers identified ?
 - 9.4.3 Were all quantities converted to metric units and format then placed on master records correctly ?
 - 9.5 Have quality checks been completed and recorded ?
 - 9.6 Is all Job paperwork filled and easily available if required for inspection or traceability ?

COLOUR PERCEPTION TEST

Using a colour chart or coloured tokens rate the following colours in order of preference from 1 most liked to 8 least liked.

Colour	RED	BROWN	YELLOW	GREEN	BLUE	VIOLET	GREY	BLACK
Order								

Now using your selected choice order then mark on the matrix below your selection for your analysis.

Choice Colour	1	2	3 & 4	5 & 6	7 & 8
	The means by which you achieve your objectives.	Your objectives in life.	The way you feel existing circumstances require you to act.	You neither accept nor reject these qualities.	Your inhibited needs.
(Yellow) Active, Spontaneous, creative, adaptable					
(Blue) Passive, relaxed, tender, affectionate.					
(Red) Extrovert, competitive, urge to dominate, revolutionary, sexual desire.					
(Green) Defensive attitude to life, stubbornness, resistance to change					
(Violet) Artistic, mystical, attempting to glamorise.					
(Brown) Security, physical comfort.					
(Black) Resignation, withdrawal.					
(Grey) Neutrality, uninvolved, uncommitted.					

Note: Yellow as your first choice has been identified with suicidal tendencies in some studies.