



Year: 2021
Semester: III

6. Name of the Faculty: Subhasish Mohapatra

Course Code: CSE12315

7. Course : CSE

L: 3

8. Program : BSC

T: 0

9. Target : 60%

P: 0

C: 2

THEORY COURSE FILE CONTENTS

Check list Course Outcomes Attainment

S. No.	Contents	Available (Y/N/NA)	Date of Submission	Signature of HOD
1.	Authenticated Syllabus Copy	Y	10-07-21	
2.	Individual Time Table	Y		
3.	Students' Name List (Approved Copy)	Y		
4.	Course Plan, PO, PSO, COs, CO-PO Mapping, COA Plan, Session Plan and Periodic Monitoring	Y		
5.	Rubrics for Assessment of Laboratory Experiments	Y		
6.	Lab Manual / Lab Learning Materials a) List of Experiments (Cycle I & Cycle II) b) Detailed Procedure for Experiments & Field Applications c) Viva-Voce Questions d) Smart Lab Experiments if any	Y		
7.	Dissemination of Syllabus and Course Plan to the Students	Y		
8.	Continuous Assessment A. Laboratory Observation B. Laboratory Records C. Evaluation Sheet with Rubrics D. Slow Learners List and Remedial Measures	Y	26-11-21	
9.	Course End Survey (Indirect Assessment) & Consolidation	N		
10.	End Term Examination A. Question Paper B. Sample Answer Scripts (Best, Average, Poor) if available C. Evaluation Sheet with Rubrics D. Slow Learners List and Remedial Measures.			
11.	Content Beyond the Syllabus (Proof)			
12.	Innovative Teaching Tools Used			
13.	Consolidated Mark Statement			



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14.	CO Attainment (Continuous Assessment + End Term)			
15.	Gap Analysis & Remedial Measures			
16.	CO - PO Attainment			
17.	Class Record (Faculty Logbook)			

Signature of HOD/ Dean

Signature of Faculty

Date:

Date:



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Syllabus Copy

Course Code	CSE12315	L	T	P	C
Version 1.0		3	0	0	3
Pre-requisites/Exposure	Browser compatibility knowledge /HTML				
Co-requisites					

Course Objectives

1. To help the pupils to develop an understanding of client /server model.
2. To enable students a precise understanding of web protocol.
3. To give the students a perspective of web design language for designing a web site.
4. To enable students, design a structure of web page model for any organization.
5. To assess student's knowledge in E-commerce website design.

Course Content

Content:

Suggested assignments to be framed based on the following Programming Language such as HTML, CSS, Java script, XML and PH

Experiment 1:

Introduction to web page design, attributes and concept by taking an example of online job-portal

Experiment 2:

Explain the logic of HTML and its feature, heading, color, background color, (h1 to h6).

Experiment 3:

Design a preliminary web page by using HTML table, create, row, header, data insertion.

Experiment 4:

Design a web page by using HTML form tag and explore its features by taking reference of some



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E-commerce web site (Mantra, Zabong etc)

Experiment 5:

Design a web page by using HTML form attributes (Radio button, submit button, drop down menu, check box etc) in Online Ticket booking

Experiment 6:

Design a List in HTML (Ordered list and Un-ordered list).

Experiment 7:

Design an event page by using JavaScript in E-commerce website.

Experiment 8:

Design a web page by using JavaScript for arithmetic and logical operation.

Experiment 9:

Design a page enabling idea of Java string, Java switch, DOM model. By taking an online movie ticket booking

Experiment 10:

Design a web repository knowledge base by using XML-ontology.

Experiment 11:

Write a PHP class that sorts an ordered integer array with the help of sort () function.

Experiment 12:

Write a PHP Calculator class which will accept two values as arguments, then add them, subtract them, multiply them together, or divide them on request.

Text Books:

1. "Web Design The Complete Reference", Thomas Powell, Tata McGraw-Hill

2. "Web Design The Complete Reference", Thomas Powell, Tata McGraw-Hill.



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Reference Books:

1. "PHP : The Complete Reference", Steven Holzner, Tata McGraw-Hill The Easy Guide to Operating Systems, Larry Miller, 2012.

2. "Javascript 2.0 : The Complete Reference", Second Edition By Thomas Powell And Fritz Schneider



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Faculty Individual Time Table

ADAMAS UNIVERSITY, KOLKATA								
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY								
DEPARTMENT OF CSE								
Programme: BSC								
Course Code & Course: CSE2315, Web Designing Faculty Coordinator: Subhasish mohapatra								
Day & Time	10.30 - 11.20	11.20 - 12.10	12.10 - 01.00	01.00 - 01.50	01.50 - 02.40	02.40 - 03.30	03.30 - 04.20	04.20 - 05.10
Monday	-			LU NC H	Web design	Web design	Web design	
Tuesday			-					
Wednesday	-				-			
Thursday					-			-
Friday	-	-	-		-			

Signature of HOD

Signature of Class Coordinator

Date:

Date:



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Students Name List

Roll Number	Registration Number	Name of the Student
UG/02/BSCS/2020/003	AU/2020/0004546	Soham Golder
UG/02/BSCS/2020/002	AU/2020/0004521	SRIJAN SUR
UG/02/BSCS/2020/001	AU/2020/0004511	Sanchita Dutta

Signature of HOD/Dean

Signature of Class Coordinator

Date:

Date:



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COURSE PLAN

Target	60% (marks)
Level-1	50% (population)
Level-2	60% (population)
Level-3	70% (population)

1. Method of Evaluation

UG	PG
Internal Assessment (30%) (Quizzes/Tests, Assignments & Seminars etc.)	Internal Assessment (30%) (Quizzes/Tests, Assignments & Seminars etc.)
Mid Semester Examination (20%)	Mid Semester Examination (20%)
End Semester Examination (50%)	End Semester Examination (50%)

*Keep as per Program (UG/PG)

2. Passing Criteria

Scale	PG	UG
Out of 10 Point Scale	CGPA – “5.00” Min. Individual Course Grade – “C” Passing Minimum – 40	CGPA – “5.00” Min. Individual Course Grade – “C” Passing Minimum – 35

*Keep as per Program (UG/PG)

3. Pedagogy

- **Direct Instruction**
- Kinesthetic Learning
- **Flipped Classroom**
- Differentiated Instruction
- Expeditionary Learning
- Inquiry Based Learning
- Game Based Learning
- Personalized Learning

4. Topics introduced for the first time in the program through this course

- (New Topics Related to this Course – Syllabus Revision if any/Content Beyond Syllabus)

5. References:

Text Books	Web Resources	Journals	Reference Books
2	2	NA	1

Signature of HOD/Dean

Signature of Faculty



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GUIDELINES TO STUDY THE SUBJECT

Instructions to Students:

1. Go through the 'Syllabus' in the LMS in order to find out the Reading List.
2. Get your schedule and try to pace your studies as close to the timeline as possible.
3. Get your on-line lecture notes (Content, videos) at Lecture Notes section. These are our lecture notes. Make sure you use them during this course.
4. check your LMS regularly
5. go through study material
6. check mails and announcements on blackboard
7. keep updated with the posts, assignments and examinations which shall be conducted on the blackboard
8. Be regular, so that you do not suffer in any way
9. **Cell Phones and other Electronic Communication Devices:** Cell phones and other electronic communication devices (such as Blackberries/Laptops) are not permitted in classes during Tests or the Mid/Final Examination. Such devices MUST be turned off in the class room.
10. **E-Mail and online learning tool:** Each student in the class should have an e-mail id and a pass word to access the LMS system regularly. Regularly, important information – Date of conducting class tests, guest lectures, via online learning tool. The best way to arrange meetings with us or ask specific questions is by email and prior appointment. All the assignments preferably should be uploaded on online learning tool. Various research papers/reference material will be mailed/uploaded on online learning platform time to time.
11. **Attendance:** Students are required to have minimum attendance of 75% in each subject. Students with less than said percentage shall NOT be allowed to appear in the end semester examination.

This much should be enough to get you organized and on your way to having a great semester! If you need us for anything, send your feedback through e-mail XXX@adamasuniversity.ac.in Please use an appropriate subject line to indicate your message details.

There will no doubt be many more activities in the coming weeks. So, to keep up to date with all the latest developments, please keep visiting this website regularly.



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RELATED OUTCOMES

1. The expected outcomes of the Program are:

PO1	Engineering Knowledge- Acquire Knowledge of web design foundations, in the design and modelling of web application-based system.
PO2	Problem analysis- Avail appropriately web design notations and apply web design in Real time ProJect in order to design, plan, and implement software systems.
PO3	Design/development of solutions- Design solutions for complex engineering problems and design system components or processes that meet the specified needs
PO4	Conduct investigation of complex problem- Own Skills of observations and drawing logical inferences from the scientific experiments and develop application programs to meet the desired results
PO5	Modern tool usage-Create, select, and apply appropriate techniques, resources, and modern engineering and IT tools including prediction and modelling to complex engineering activities with an understanding of the limitations
PO6	The engineer and society- meet the desired results including attainable constraints such as social, economic, environmental, functional, and technological.
PO7	Environment and sustainability- Appraise regarding the social and environmental issues to fulfil the local and global needs and give relevant solutions for them.
PO8	Ethics-: Understand and adopt emerging technologies, research, strategies for lifelong learning at national and international level
PO9	Individual or Team work- Function effectively as an individual, and as a member or leader in diverse teams, and in multidisciplinary settings
PO10	Communication- Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the engineering and management principles and apply these to one's own work
PO11	Project management and finance- Apply ethical principles and commit to professional ethics and responsibilities and norms of the engineering practice.
PO12	Life long learning- Understand and adopt emerging technologies, research, strategies for lifelong learning at national and international level.



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2. The expected outcomes of the Specific Program are: (up to 3)

PSO1	To engage in professional development and to pursue post graduate education in the fields of Information Technology and Computer Applications.
PSO2	To provide the students about computing principles and business practices in software solutions, outsourcing services, public and private sectors.
PSO3	Analyze and synthesis computing systems through quantitative and qualitative techniques.

3. The expected outcomes of the Course are: (minimum 4 and maximum 6)

C01	Interpret E- Mail, Telnet, FTP, E-Commerce, Video Conferencing, E-Business
C02	Formalize HTML Tag Reference, Global Attributes, Event Handlers, Document Structure Tags.
C03	Classify a detailed analysis of form, frame and CSS in HTML.
C04	Design effectively a web page with HTML/JavaScript/XML style.
C05	Formalize a detail analysis of web document in E-commerce transaction.
etc.	



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4. Co-Relationship Matrix

Indicate the relationships by 1- Slight (Low) 2- Moderate (Medium) 3-Substantial (High)

Program Outcomes Course Outcomes	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8	PO 9	PO10	PO11	PO12	PSO 1	PSO 2	PSO 3
C01	3	3	1					2	2	3	3	3	1		
C02	3	3	1					2	2	3	3	3	1		
C03	3	3						2	2	3	3	3			
C04			1					2	2	3			1		
C05	3	3									3	3			
etc.															
Average	3	3	1					2	2	3	3	3	1		

5. Course Outcomes Assessment Plan (COA):

Course Outcomes	Internal Assessment* (30 Marks)		Mid Term Exam (20 Marks)	End Term Exam (50 Marks)	Total (100 Marks)
	Before Mid Term	After Mid Term			
C01	5	NA	7	8	20
C02	5	NA	7	8	20
C03	3	3	6	8	20
C04	NA	7	NA	13	20
C05	NA	7	NA	13	20
etc.					
Total	13	17	20	50	100



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* Internal Assessment – Tools Used: Tutorial, Assignment, Seminar, Class Test etc.



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OVERVIEW OF COURSE PLAN OF COURSE COVERAGE

Course Activities:

S. No.	Description	Planned			Actual			Remarks
		From	To	No. of Session	From	TO	No. of Session	
1.	Cycle I Experiments	09.09.2021	28.12.2021	8	09.09.2021	28.12.2021	8	
2.	Cycle II Experiments	04.01.2022	23.02.2022	8	04.01.2022	23.02.2022	8	

Total No. of Instructional periods available for the course: __16__ Sessions

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Signature of Faculty

Date:

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Lab Manual / Lab Learning Materials

EX.NO: 1) HOME PAGE DEVELOPMENT STATIC PAGES (USING ONLY HTML) OF AN ONLINE BOOK STORE.

AIM: To design a web page to development static pages (using only html) of an online book store.

ALGORITHM:

- ☐ Registration and user Login
- ☐ User Profile Page
- ☐ Books catalog
- ☐ Shopping Cart
- ☐ Payment By credit card

Order Conformation

PROGRAM CODING:

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title> ONLINE BOOK STORES</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body bgcolor="pink">
```

```
<FRAMESET ROWS="20%,*">
```

```
<FRAME NAME="A2" SCROLLING="YES" SRC="head.html">
```

```
</FRAMESET><H1 ALIGN="CENTER"><U><FONT  
COLOR="PURPLE">WELCOME TO ONLINE BOOK  
SHOPPING<ITALIC></ITALIC>
```

```
</U></FONT></H1>
```

```
<H2> <FONT COLOR="WHITE"></FONT></H2>
```



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<H3 ALIGN="CENTER">

<ITALIC>REGISTRATION
FORM</ITALIC>

<FONT
COLOR="black"><ITALIC>USER PROFILE</ITALIC>

<FONT
COLOR="black"><ITALIC>USER LOGIN</ITALIC>

<FONT
COLOR="black"><ITALIC>BOOKS CATALOG</ITALIC>

<FONT
COLOR="black"><ITALIC>BOOKS CART</ITALIC>

<FONT
COLOR="black"><ITALIC>PAYMENT</H3></ITALIC>

</BODY>

</HTML>

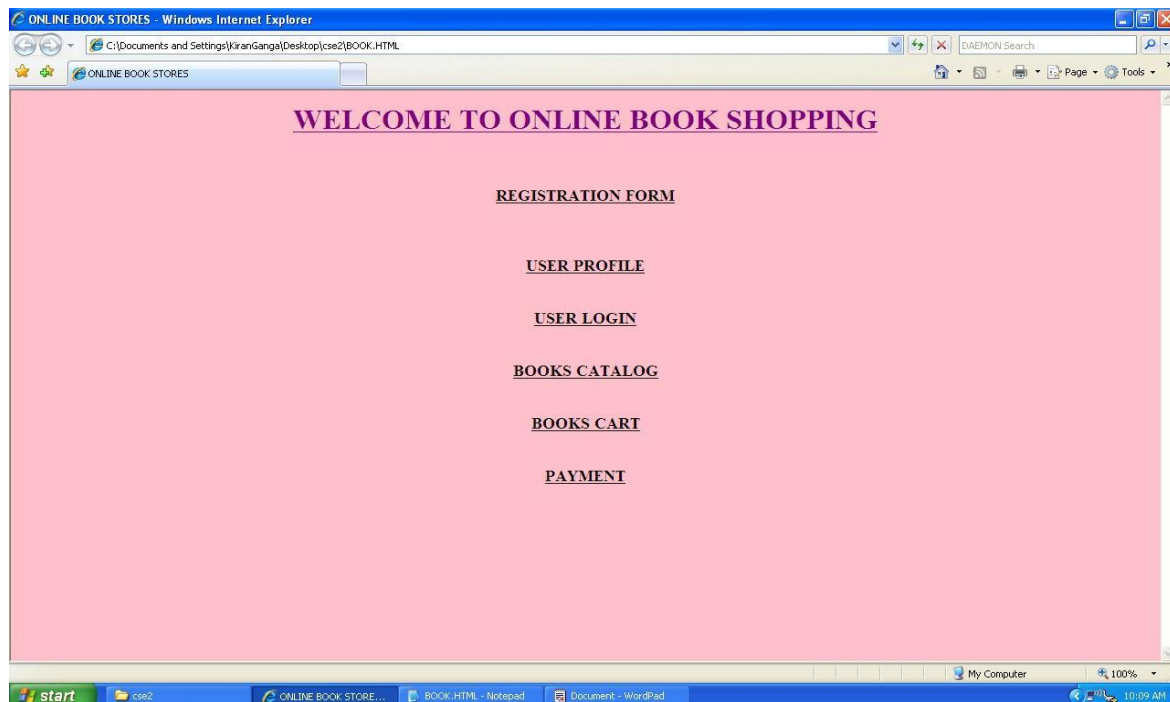


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OUTPUT:



RESULT:

Thus the web page was executed and verified successfully

EX.NO: 2) VALIDATE THE REGISTRATION, USER LOGIN AND PAYMENT BY CREDIT CARD PAGES USING JAVASCRIPT.

AIM: To validate the registration, user login and payment by credit card pages using javascript

ALGORITHM:

STEP 1: Create registration form

STEP 2: Apply HTML tag



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PROGRAM CODING:

```
<html>

<head><title> register</title>

<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JAVASCRIPT">

function essentials_of_validation(form1)

{

var return_value=true;

var username1=form1.txtusername1.value; var username2=form1.txtusername2.value; var
password1=form1.txtpassword1.value; var password2=form1.txtpassword2.value; if(username1.length < 8)

{

return_value=false;

window.alert("user name less than 8 chars");

}

if(username1==username2)

{

return_value=false; window.alert("both ids are same"); form1.txtusername2.value="";

}

if(password1.length<6)

{

return_value=false;

window.alert(" pwd should be > 6 char's "); form1.txtpassword1.value=""; form1.txtpassword2.value="";

}

if(password1!=password2)

{

return_value=false;

window.alert("ur password mismatched "); form1.txtpassword1.value=""; form1.txtpassword2.value="";
```



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}

return return_value;

}

</script>

</head>

<body BGCOLOR="YELLOW">

<CENTER><u>



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<marquee>REGISTRATION FORM</marquee>

</u></center>

<form name="form1" onSubmit="essentials_of_validation(this)"> Name:<input name="name" type="text" size="10">

**
**

Age:<input type="text" size="3">

**
 Sex:
**

<input name="gen" type="radio" value="male">male

<input name="gen" type="radio" value="female">female

**
**

Address:<textarea name="address" rows="3" cols="3"></textarea>

**
**

Enter e-mail id u want :^{*}

<input type="text" name="txtusername1" size="15">

**
 Password:^{*}**

<input type="Password" name="txtpassword1" size="15">(password should exceed 6 characters)

**
**

Confirm password:<input type="password" name="txtpassword2" size=20>

**
**

Alternate mail:^{*}

<input type="text" name="txtusername2" size="15">

**
**

Known This Site Through

**
**

<input name="things" type="checkbox" value="srts"> internet

<input name="things" type="checkbox" value="sp">newspapers



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```
<input name="things" type="checkbox" value="spor"> friends
```

```
<br>
```

Rate ur site

```
<select name="rating">
```

```
<option selected>good
```

```
<option>average
```

```
<option>bad
```

```
<option>no rating
```

```
</select><br>
```

```
Enter the code<input name="code" type="text" size="5">
```

```
<table border="1" width="10%" height="10%">
```

```
<thead><tr><th> 1123</th></tr>
```

```
</thead>
```

```
</table>
```

```
<br>
```

```
<input type="submit" value="submit ">
```

```
<input type="reset" value="clear ur entries">
```

```
</form>
```

```
<font size="+1">
```

```
<A Href="E:\cs540\online.html">Home</A>
```

```
<A Href="E:\cs540\user.html">Login</A>
```

```
</font>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

User Login



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<html>

<head>

<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JAVASCRIPT">

function essentials_of_validation(form1)



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```
{  
var return_value=true;  
  
var username=form1.txtusername.value; var password1=form1.txtpassword1.value; var  
password2=form1.txtpassword2.value; if(username.length < 8)  
{  
return_value=false;  
window.alert("user name less thn 8 chars");  
}  
if(password1.length<6)  
{  
return_value=false;  
window.alert(" pwd should be > 6 char's "); form1.txtpassword1.value=""; form1.txtpassword2.value="";  
}  
if(password1!=password2)  
{  
return_value=false;  
window.alert("ur password mismatched "); form1.txtpassword1.value=""; form1.txtpassword2.value="";  
}  
return return_value;  
}  
</script>  
</head>  
<body bgcolor="skyblue">  
<marquee><b><u><font face="comic sans ms" color="light blue">login here</font></u></b></marquee>  
<form name="form1" onSubmit="essentials_of_validation(this)"> Username <input type="text"  
name="txtusername" size=20>  
<br>Password: <input type="password" name="txtpassword1" size=20>
```



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Confirm password:<input type="password" name="txtpassword2" size=20>

<input type="submit" value="submit">

<input type="reset" value="reset">

</form>

</body>

</html>

Payment by credit card

<html>

<head><title> payment</title>

<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JAVASCRIPT">

function essentials_of_validation(form1)

{

var current=new Date(); var return_value=true;

var username=form1.txtusername.value; var password1=form1.txtpassword1.value; var a=form1.dd.value;

var b=form1.mm.value; var c=form1.yyyy.value; if(isNaN(username))

{

window.alert("Not a valid account number");

}

if(a<32 && b<13&& c>=current.getFullYear())

{

if(c>current.getFullYear())

{

window.alert(" you are validated");



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```
}  
else if(c=current.getFullYear()  
{  
if(b>current.getMonth()  
{  
window.alert(" you are validated");  
}  
else if(b=current.getMonth()  
{  
if(a>current.getDate()  
{  
window.alert("you are validated");  
}  
}  
}  
else  
{  
window.alert("Your card has expired");  
}  
}  
else  
{  
window.alert(" card has expired");  
}  
}  
</script>
```



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7. Course : CSE
8. Program : BSC
9. Target : 60%

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T: 0
P: 0
C: 2

</head>

<body bgcolor="pink">

<marquee>Enjoy the Shopping with special Offers</marquee>

<form name="form1" onSubmit="essentials_of_validation(this)">

 Payment Through

<input name="pay" type="radio" >Credit card

<input name="pay" type="radio" >Debit card

 Bank

<select name="bank">

<option selected>sbi

<option>HSBC

<option>ICICI

<option>others

</select>

Account/Card number:

<input name="txtusername" type="text">

Net banking id/Password<input name="txtpassword1" type="password">

Enter date of expiryof account/card<input name="dd" type="text" size=2>(dd)

<input name="mm" type="text" size=2>(mm)

<input name="yyyy" type="text" size=4>(yyyy)

<input type="submit" value="Accept">



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<input type="reset" value="Reject">

</form>

Home

back



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</body>

</html>

OUTPUT:

RESULT:

Thus the web page was executed and verified successfully

EX.NO: 3) TO WRITE A PROGRAM, WHICH TAKES USER ID AS INPUT AND DISPLAYS THE USER DETAILS BY TAKING THE USER INFORMATION FROM THE XML DOCUMENT.

AIM: To write a program, which takes user id as input and displays the user details by taking the user information from the xml document.

ALGORITHM:

STEP 1: Create registration form



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STEP 2: ApplyXML tag

PROGRAM CODING:

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<userdata>
<user1>
<jntuno>561</jntuno>
<name> chandu</name>
<phno>9989891510</phno>
<address>srikakulam</address>
</user1>
<user2>
<jntuno>540</jntuno>
<name> karteek</name>
<phno>9701443556</phno>
<address>srikakulam1</address>
</user2>
<user3>
<jntuno>525</jntuno>
<name> giri</name>
<phno>9897895301</phno>
<address>rajam</address>
```



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</user3>

<user4>

<jntuno>526</jntuno>

<name>gopi</name>

<phno>9999789540</phno>

<address>parlakimidi</address>

</user4>

<user5>

<jntuno>513</jntuno>

<name>manoj</name>

<phno>9989233331</phno>

<address>hyderabad</address>

</user5>

<user6>

<jntuno>514</jntuno>

<name>balaji</name>

<phno>9999789560</phno>

<address>vizag</address>

</user6>

<user7>

<jntuno>567</jntuno>

<name>kiran </name>



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<phno>9999178957</phno>

<address>vijayanagaram</address>

</user7>

<user8>

<jntuno>518</jntuno>

<name> sekhar</name>

<phno>789580</phno>

<address>bobili</address>

</user8>

<user9>

<jntuno>517</jntuno>

<name>chaitu</name>

<phno>789590</phno>

<address>sallur</address>

</user9>

<user10>



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<jntuno>595</jntuno>

<name> sravan</name>

<phno>9000789500</phno>

<address>sklm</address>

</user10>

</userdata>

Information Retrival

<html>

<!--DOM with javascript>

<head>

<title>user profile example</title>

</head>

<body>



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```
<script type="text/JavaScript">
```

```
var xmlDoc=new ActiveXObject("Microsoft.XMLDOM"); xmlDoc.load("data.xml");
```

```
var ele=xmlDoc.documentElement;
```

```
var y=window.prompt("enter user num",1); var node=ele.childNodes.item(y-1);
```

```
for(var i=0;i<node.childNodes.length;i++)
```

```
{
```

```
var child=node.childNodes.item(i); var val=child.firstChild;
```

```
document.write("<h2>" + child.nodeName + ":" + val.nodeValue);
```

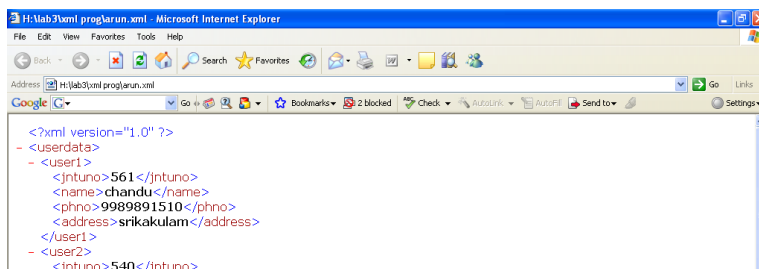
```
}
```

```
</script>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

OUTPUT:





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Remarks:

Signature of Faculty

Date:



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P: 0

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SESSION PLAN

Cycle-I

| Session Plan | | | | Actual Delivery | | | |
|--------------|------------|--|-----------|-----------------|------------|--|-------------|
| Exp. | Date | Topics to be Covered | CO Mapped | Exp. | Date | Topics Covered | CO Achieved |
| 1 | 09.09.2021 | Introduction to web page design and HTML5 | CO1 | 1 | 09.09.2021 | Introduction to web page design and HTML5 | CO1 |
| 2 | 16.09.2021 | Introduction to major attributes and concept (ahref, border, font, etc.) | CO1 | 2 | 16.09.2021 | Introduction to major attributes and concept (ahref, border, font, etc.) | CO1 |
| 3 | 23.09.2021 | Table Elements | CO1 | 3 | 23.09.2021 | Table Elements | CO1 |
| 4 | 30.09.2021 | List Elements, Images, Radio buttons | CO1 | 4 | 30.09.2021 | List Elements, Images, Radio buttons | CO1 |
| 5 | 07.10.2021 | Design of online job-portal form | CO1 | 5 | 07.10.2021 | Design of online job-portal form | CO1 |
| 6 | 14.10.2021 | Explain the logic of HTML and its feature | CO1 | 6 | 14.10.2021 | Explain the logic of HTML and its feature | CO1 |



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L: 3

8. Program : BSC

T: 0

9. Target : 60%

P: 0

C: 2

| | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|---|-----|---|------------|---|-----|
| 7 | 21.10.2021 | Design a preliminary web page by using HTML table, create, row, header, data insertion. | CO2 | 7 | 21.10.2021 | Design a preliminary web page by using HTML table, create, row, header, data insertion. | CO2 |
| 8 | 28.10.2021 | Design a web page by using HTML for E-commerce website | CO2 | 8 | 28.10.2021 | Design a web page by using HTML for E-commerce website | CO2 |

Remarks:

Signature of Faculty

SESSION PLAN

Cycle-II

| Session Plan | | | | Actual Delivery | | | |
|--------------|------------|--|-----------|-----------------|------------|--|-------------|
| Exp. | Date | Topics to be Covered | CO Mapped | Exp. | Date | Topics Covered | CO Achieved |
| 1 | 04.11.2021 | Design a web page by using HTML form attributes (Radio button, submit button, drop down menu, check box etc)in Online Ticket booking | CO2 | 1 | 04.11.2021 | Design a web page by using HTML form attributes (Radio button, submit button, drop down menu, check box etc)in Online Ticket booking | CO2 |
| 2 | 11.11.2021 | Design a List in HTML (Ordered list and Un-ordered list) | CO2 | 2 | 11.11.2021 | Design a List in HTML (Ordered list and Un-ordered list) | CO2 |
| 3 | 18.11.2021 | Creation of CSS File, Introducing element <div> and the use of id & class attributes. | CO3 | 3 | 18.11.2021 | Creation of CSS File, Introducing element <div> and the use of id & class attributes. | CO3 |
| 4 | 25.11.2021 | Working with Basic Website Layout Part 2: Adding CSS properties | CO3 | 4 | 25.11.2021 | Working with Basic Website Layout Part 2: Adding CSS properties | CO3 |



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L: 3

8. Program : BSC

T: 0

9. Target : 60%

P: 0

C: 2

| | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|--|-----|---|------------|--|-----|
| 5 | 02.12.2021 | Design a event page by using JavaScript in E-commerce website. | CO3 | 5 | 02.12.2021 | Design a event page by using JavaScript in E-commerce website. | CO3 |
| 6 | 09.12.2021 | Design a web page by using JavaScript for arithmetic and logical operation | CO4 | 6 | 09.12.2021 | Design a web page by using JavaScript for arithmetic and logical operation | CO4 |
| 7 | 16.12.2021 | Mini Project: Basic Calculator using Javascript | CO4 | 7 | 16.12.2021 | Mini Project: Basic Calculator using Javascript | CO4 |
| 8 | 23.12.2021 | Write a PHP Calculator class which will accept two values as arguments, then add them, subtract them, multiply them together, or divide them on request. | CO4 | 8 | 23.12.2021 | Write a PHP Calculator class which will accept two values as arguments, then add them, subtract them, multiply them together, or divide them on request. | CO4 |

Remarks:

Signature of Faculty

Date:



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8. Program : BSC

T: 0

9. Target : 60%

P: 0

C: 2

PERIODIC MONITORING

Attainment of the Course (Learning) Outcomes:

| Components | Attainment level | Action Plan | Remarks |
|----------------|------------------|-------------|--|
| Assignment | CO1: | 12-09-21 | Assignment Questions on CO2 and CO3 |
| | CO2: | | |
| | CO3: | | |
| | CO4: | | |
| | CO5: | | |
| Quiz/Test etc. | CO1: | | |
| | CO2: | 5-10-21 | Practice Question on CO3, CO4 and CO5 |
| | CO3: | | |
| | CO4: | | |
| | CO5: | | |
| Mid Semester | CO1: | 17-12-21 | Mid Semester Question given to understand CO1, CO2 and CO3 |
| | CO2: | | |
| | CO3: | | |
| | CO4: | | |
| | CO5: | | |
| End Semester | CO1: | | |
| | CO2: | | |
| | CO3: | | |
| | CO4: | | |
| | CO5: | | |
| Any Other | CO1: | | |
| | CO2: | | |
| | CO3: | | |
| | CO4: | | |
| | CO5: | | |

Signature of HOD/ Dean

Signature of Faculty

Date

Date



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| | | | |
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| 8. Program | : BSC | T: | 0 |
| 9. Target | : 60% | P: | 0 |
| | | C: | 2 |

Lecture Notes

UNIT-1

The Domain Name System (DNS) is one of the foundations of the internet, yet most people outside of networking probably don't realize they use it every day to do their jobs, check their email or waste time on their smartphones.

At its most basic, DNS is a directory of names that match with numbers. The numbers, in this case are IP addresses, which computers use to communicate with each other. Most descriptions of DNS use the analogy of a phone book, which is fine for people over the age of 30 who know what a phone book is.

How DNS servers work

The DNS directory that matches name to numbers isn't located all in one place in some dark corner of the internet. With [more than 332 million domain names listed at the end of 2017](#), a single directory would be very large indeed. Like the internet itself, the directory is distributed around the world, stored on domain name servers (generally referred to as DNS servers for short) that all communicate with each other on a very regular basis to provide updates and redundancies.

Authoritative DNS servers vs. recursive DNS servers

When your computer wants to find the IP address associated with a domain name, it first makes its request to a recursive DNS server, also known as recursive resolver. A recursive resolver is a server that is usually operated by an ISP or other third-party provider, and it knows which other DNS servers it needs to ask to resolve the name of a site with its IP address. The servers that actually have the needed information are called authoritative DNS servers.

DNS servers and IP addresses

Each domain can correspond to more than one IP address. In fact, some sites have hundreds or more IP addresses that correspond with a single domain name. For example, the server your computer reaches for www.google.com is likely completely different from the server that someone in another country would reach by typing the same site name into their browser.

Another reason for the distributed nature of the directory is the amount of time it would take for you to get a response when you were looking for a site if there was only one location for the directory, shared among the millions, probably billions, of people also looking for information at the same time. That's one long line to use the phone book.



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| 9. Target : 60% | P: 0 |
| | C: 2 |

What is DNS caching?

To get around this problem, DNS information is shared among many servers. But information for sites visited recently is also cached locally on client computers. Chances are that you use google.com several times a day. Instead of your computer querying the DNS name server for the IP address of google.com every time, that information is saved on your computer so it doesn't have to access a DNS server to resolve the name with its IP address. Additional caching can occur on the routers used to connect clients to the internet, as well as on the servers of the user's Internet Service Provider (ISP). With so much caching going on, the number of queries that actually make it to DNS name servers is a lot lower than it would seem.

IP address defined

An IP address is a number used to label any device connected to a network on which the Internet Protocol is used as the medium for communication. Internet Protocol is where the IP in IP address comes from; it was developed in the 1970s and is the cornerstone of the internet protocol suite, which defines everything about how devices on the internet exchange information.

The IP address is, in turn, one of the cornerstones of the Internet Protocol. Information is transmitted over the network in discrete chunks called *packets*; each packet is mostly made up of whatever data the sender is trying to communicate, but also includes a *header*, consisting of metadata about that packet.

[Read about IPv6 and cloud-access security brokers](#)

Among other pieces of data stored in the packet header are the IP address of the device that sent the packet and the IP address of device where the packet is heading. Routers and other network infrastructure use this information to make sure the packets get to where they're supposed to go.



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Unit-2

The major points of HTML are given below:

- o HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language.
- o HTML is used to create web pages and web applications.
- o HTML is widely used language on the web.
- o We can create a static website by HTML only.
- o Technically, HTML is a Markup language rather than a programming language.

HTML Example with HTML Editor

In this tutorial, you will get a lot of HTML examples, at least one example for each topic with explanation. You can also edit and run these examples, with our online HTML editor. Learning HTML is fun, and it's very easy to learn.

1. `<!DOCTYPE>`
2. `<html>`
3. `<head>`
4. `<title>Web page title</title>`
5. `</head>`
6. `<body>`
7. `<h1>Write Your First Heading</h1>`
8. `<p>Write Your First Paragraph.</p>`
9. `</body>`
10. `</html>`

HTML Lists

HTML Lists are used to specify lists of information. All lists may contain one or more list elements. There are three different types of HTML lists:



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ADVERTISEMENT

1. Ordered List or Numbered List (ol)
2. Unordered List or Bulleted List (ul)
3. Description List or Definition List (dl)

HTML Ordered List or Numbered List

In the ordered HTML lists, all the list items are marked with numbers by default. It is known as numbered list also. The ordered list starts with `<ol>` tag and the list items start with `<li>` tag.

1. `<ol>`
2. `<li>Aries</li>`
3. `<li>Bingo</li>`
4. `<li>Leo</li>`
5. `<li>Oracle</li>`
6. `</ol>`

Output:

1. Aries
2. Bingo
3. Leo
4. Oracle

HTML Unordered List or Bulleted List

In HTML Unordered list, all the list items are marked with bullets. It is also known as bulleted list also. The Unordered list starts with `<ul>` tag and list items start with the `<li>` tag.

1. `<ul>`
2. `<li>Aries</li>`
3. `<li>Bingo</li>`
4. `<li>Leo</li>`
5. `<li>Oracle</li>`
6. `</ul>`

Output:

- o Aries
- o Bingo



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- o Leo
- o Oracle

HTML Description List or Definition List

HTML Description list is also a list style which is supported by HTML and XHTML. It is also known as definition list where entries are listed like a dictionary or encyclopedia.

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was developed in the 1970s and is the cornerstone of the internet protocol suite, which defines everything about how devices on the internet exchange information.

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[Read about IPv6 and cloud-access security brokers](#)

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Volume 0%

DNS: Matching domain names to IP addresses

Many (though not all) internet-connected computers also have human-readable addresses that may include words and are known as *domain names* such as networkworld.com, for example. The [Domain Name System, or DNS](#), is another part of the Internet protocol suite, and it makes sure that requests made using domain names reach the correct IP address. You can think of DNS as representing a more user-friendly layer on top of the IP-address infrastructure.

However, the IP address remains the fundamental way that internet-connected devices are found, and in some circumstances a domain name can correspond to multiple servers with different IP addresses

IP address versions: IPv4 and IPv6

There are two versions of IP addresses: [IPv4 and IPv6](#), and they have different formats, the major difference between them being that it's possible to create vastly more unique IPv6 addresses (2^{128}) than IPv4 addresses (2^{32}).

That's thanks to the format they use. IPv4 addresses are written in four parts separated by dots like this:

TCP and UDP

The Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) and the User Datagram Protocol (UDP) are used to transmit network data to and from server and client applications. The main difference between the two protocols is that TCP uses a connection-oriented transport, while UDP uses a connectionless type of communication. When the TCP protocol is used, a special connection is opened up between two network devices, and the channel remains open to transmit data until it is closed.

SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol)

Simple Network Management Protocol, is a TCP/IP protocol for monitoring networks and network components. SNMP uses small utility programs called agents to monitor behavior and traffic on the



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network, in order to gather statistical data. These agents can be loaded onto managed devices such as hubs, NIC's, servers, routers, and bridges. The gathered data is stored in a MIB (management information base). To collect the information in a usable form, a management program console polls these agents and downloads the information from their MIB's, which then can be displayed as graphs, charts and sent to a database program to be analyzed.

NFS (Network File System)

Network File System (NFS) is a distributed file system that allows users to access files and directories located on remote computers and treat those files and directories as if they were local.

FTP (File Transfer Protocol)

One of the earliest uses of the Internet, long before Web browsing came along, was transferring files between computers. The **File Transfer Protocol (FTP)** is used to connect to remote computers, list shared files, and either upload or download files between local and remote computers.

FTP runs over TCP, which provides a connection-oriented, guaranteed data-delivery service. **FTP** is a character-based command interface, although many FTP applications have graphical interfaces. **FTP** is still used for file transfer purposes, most commonly as a central FTP server with files available for download. Web browsers can make FTP requests to download programs from links selected on a Web page.

SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol)

SMTP is a standard electronic-mail protocol that handles the sending of mail from one SMTP to another SMTP server. To accomplish the transport, the SMTP server has its own MX (mail exchanger) record in the DNS database that corresponds to the domain for which it is configured to receive mail.

HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol)

HTTP is often called the protocol of the Internet. HTTP received this designation because most Internet traffic is based on HTTP. When a user requests a Web resource, it is requested using HTTP. The following is a Web request:

`http://www.example.com`

When a client enters this address into a Web browser, DNS is called to resolve the Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) to an IP address. When the address is resolved, an HTTP get request is sent to the Web server. The Web server responds with an HTTP send response. Such communication is done several times throughout a single session to a Web site. HTTP uses TCP for communication between clients and servers. HTTP operates on port 80.

HTTPS (Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure)

HTTP is for Web sites using additional security features such as certificates. HTTPS is used when Web transactions are required to be secure. HTTPS uses a certificatebased technology such as VeriSign.



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| 7. Course | : CSE | L: | 3 |
| 8. Program | : BSC | T: | 0 |
| 9. Target | : 60% | P: | 0 |
| | | C: | 2 |

Certificate-based transactions offer a mutual authentication between the client and the server. Mutual authentication ensures the server of the client identity, and ensures the client of the server identity. HTTPS, in addition to using certificate-based authentication, encrypts all data packets sent during a session.

POP3 / IMAP4 (Post Office Protocol version 3 / Internet Message Access Protocol version 4)

Post Office Protocol 3 (POP3) and Internet Message Access Protocol 4 (IMAP4) are two application-layer protocols used for electronic messaging across the Internet. POP3 is a protocol that involves both a server and a client. A POP3 server receives an e-mail message and holds it for the user. A POP3 client application periodically checks the mailbox on the server to download mail. POP3 does not allow a client to send mail, only to receive it. POP3 transfers e-mail messages over TCP port 110.

IMAP4 is an alternate e-mail protocol. IMAP4 works in the same way as POP3, in that an e-mail message is held on a server and then downloaded to an e-mail client application. Users can read their e-mail message locally in their e-mail client application, but they can't send an e-mail message using IMAP4.

Telnet

Short for Telecommunication Network, a virtual terminal protocol allowing a user logged on to one TCP/IP host to access other hosts on the network. Many people use remote control applications to access computers at their workplace from outside the network. In remote control, a session appears in which the user is able to manage the files on the remote computer, although the session appears to be functioning locally. Telnet is an early version of a remote control application.

ARP / RARP (Address Resolution Protocol / Reverse Address Resolution Protocol)

The Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) is an Internet layer protocol that helps TCP/IP network components find other devices in the same broadcast domain. ARP uses a local broadcast (255.255.255.255) at layer 3 and FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF at layer 2 to discover neighboring devices.

UNIT-2

HTML <frame> tag define the particular area within an HTML file where another HTML web page can be displayed. A <frame> tag is used with <frameset>, and it divides a webpage into multiple sections or frames, and each frame can contain different web pages.



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T: 0
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C: 2

EX-

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
    <title>Frame tag</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
    <frameset cols="25%,50%,25%">
```

```
        <frame src="frame1.html" >
```

```
        <frame src="frame2.html">
```

```
        <frame src="frame3.html">
```

```
    </frameset>
```

```
</html>
```



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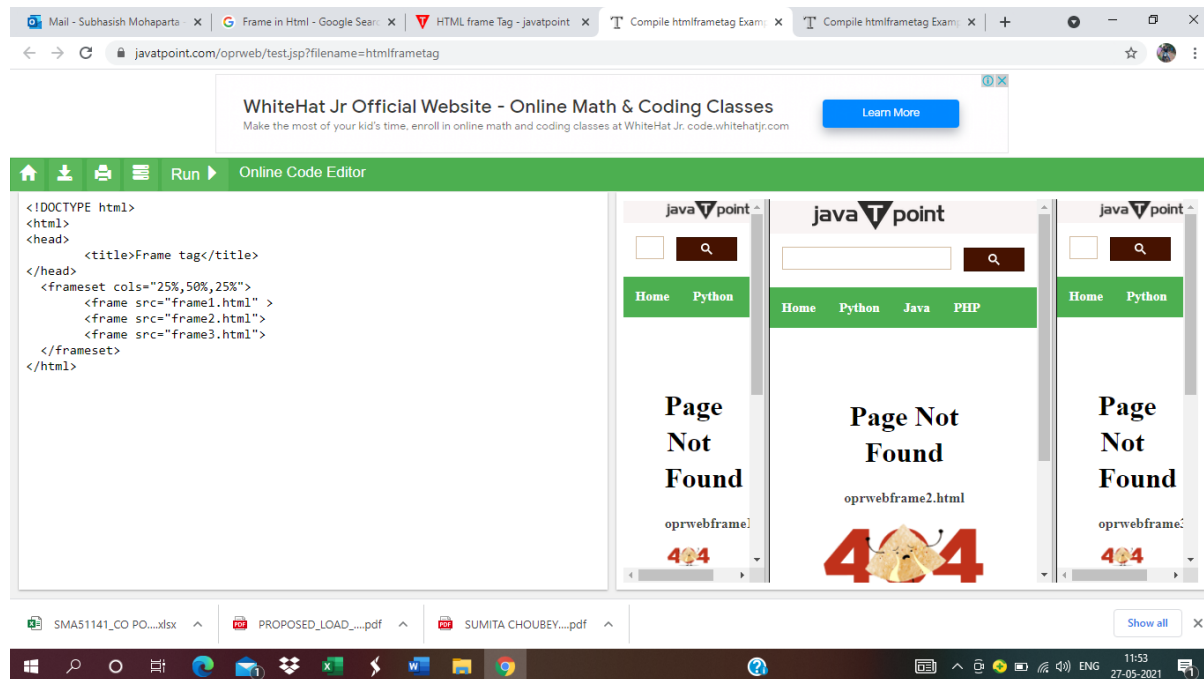
8. Program : BSC

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9. Target : 60%

P: 0

C: 2



Frame1.html

1. `<!DOCTYPE html>`
2. `<html>`
3. `<head>`
4. `<style>`
5. `div{`
6. `background-color: #7fffd4;`
7. `height: 500px;`
8. `}`
9. `</style>`
10. `</head>`
11. `<body>`
12. `<div>`



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13. `<h2>This is first frame</h2>`
14. `</div>`
15. `</body>`
16. `</html>`

Frame2.html

1. `<!DOCTYPE html>`
2. `<html>`
3. `<head>`
4. `<style>`
5. `div{`
6. `background-color: #2f4f4f;`
7. `height: 500px;`
8.
9. `}`
10. `</style>`
11. `</head>`
12. `<body>`
13. `<div>`
14. `<h2>This is Second frame</h2>`
15. `</div>`
16. `</body>`
17. `</html>`

Frame3.html

1. `<!DOCTYPE html>`
2. `<html>`
3. `<head>`
4. `<style>`
5. `div{`
6. `background-color: #c1ffc1;`
7. `height: 500px;`
8. `}`
9. `</style>`
10. `</head>`
11. `<body>`
12. `<div>`
13. `<h2>This is Third frame</h2>`



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P: 0
C: 2

14. `</div>`
15. `</body>`
16. `</html>`

Example 2:

Create Horizontal frames:

1. `<!DOCTYPE html>`
2. `<html>`
3. `<head>`
4. `<title>Frame tag</title>`
5. `</head>`
6. `<frameset rows="30%, 40%, 30%">`
7. `<frame name="top" src="frame1.html" >`
8. `<frame name="main" src="frame2.html">`
9. `<frame name="bottom" src="frame3.html">`
10. `</frameset>`
11. `</html>`

o/p



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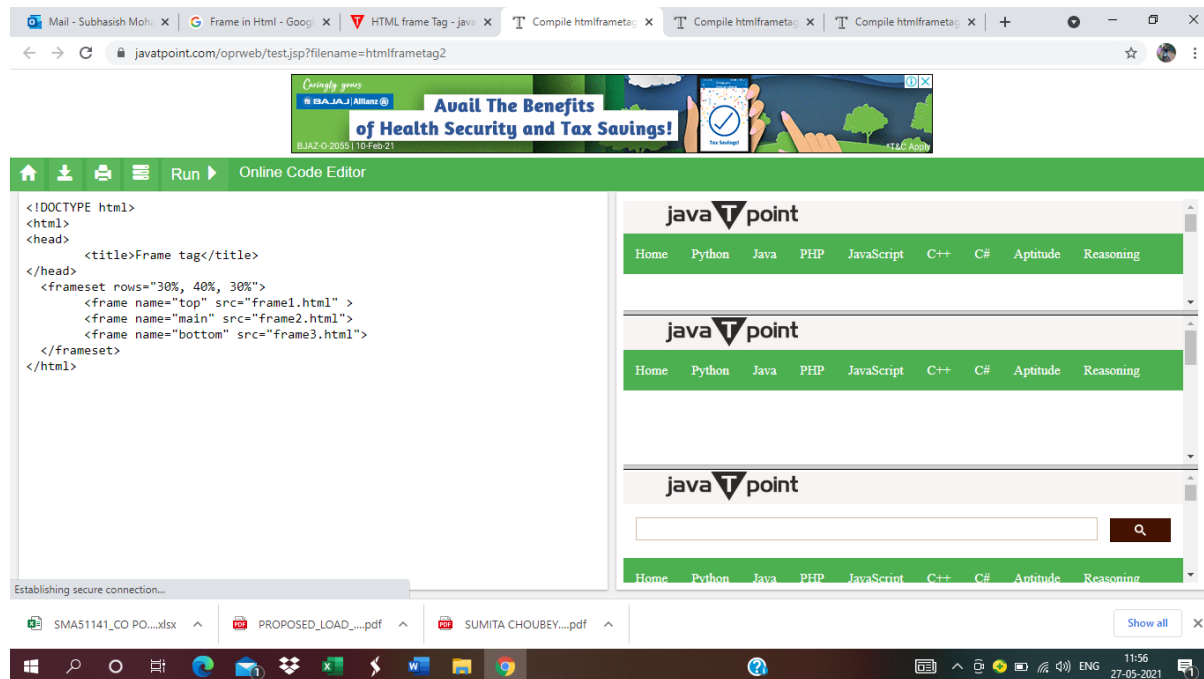
8. Program : BSC

T: 0

9. Target : 60%

P: 0

C: 2



| Attribute | Value | Description |
|--------------|-------------------|--|
| frameborder | 0
1 | It specifies whether to display a border around the frame or not, and its default value is 1 |
| longdesc | URL | It specifies a page which contains the long description of the content of the frame. |
| marginheight | pixels | It specifies the top and bottom margins of the frame. |
| marginwidth | pixels | It defines the height of the margin between frames. |
| name | text | It is used to assign the name to the frame. |
| noresize | noresize | It is used to prevent resizing of the frame by the user. |
| scrolling | yes
no
auto | It specifies the existence of the scrollbar for overflowing content. |



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| | | |
|-----|-----|---|
| src | URL | It specifies the URL of the document which we want to display in a frame. |
|-----|-----|---|

Difference between <div> and Tag in HTML

-

Both the tags ([<div>](#) and [](#)) are used to represent the part of the webpage, <div> tag is used as a block part of the webpage and tag is used as an inline part of the webpage like below:

```
<div>A Computer Science Portal for Geeks  
<span>GeeksforGeeks</span></div>
```

HTML <div> tag: The div tag is known as Division tag. The div tag is used in HTML to make divisions of content on the web page like (text, images, header, footer, navigation bar, etc). Div tag has both opening(<div>) and closing (</div>) tags and it is mandatory to close the tag. As we know Div tag is a block-level tag. In this example, the div tag contains the entire width. It will be displayed div tag each time on a new line, not on the same line.

- **Example:**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>Div tag</title>
```

```
<style>
```



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```
div {  
  
    color: white;  
  
    background-color: #009900;  
  
    margin: 2px;  
  
    font-size: 25px;  
  
}  
  
</style>  
  
</head>  
  
<body>  
  
    <div> div tag </div>  
  
    <div> div tag </div>  
  
    <div> div tag </div>  
  
    <div> div tag </div>  
  
</body>  
  
</html>
```



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8. Program : BSC

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P: 0

C: 2

- Output:

div tag

div tag

div tag

div tag

HTML tag: The HTML span element is a generic inline container for inline elements and content. It used to group elements for styling purposes (by using the class or id attributes). A better way to use it when no other semantic element is available. The span tag is very similar to the div tag, but div is a block-level tag and span is an inline tag.

- Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>span tag</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h2>Welcome To GFG</h2>
```

```
<!-- Inside paragraph applying span tag
```



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8. **Program** : BSC
9. **Target** : 60%

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T: 0
P: 0
C: 2

with different style -->

```
<p><span style="background-color:lightgreen">
```

```
GeeksforGeeks</span> is A Computer Science Portal
```

```
where you can<span style="color:blue;">
```

```
Publish</span> your own <span
```

```
style="background-color:lightblue;">articles</span>
```

```
and share your knowledge with the world!!
```

```
</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

UNIT-3



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P: 0
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Differences between <div> and tag:

<div>

The <div> tag is a block level element.

It is best to attach it to a section of a web page.

It accepts align attribute.

This tag should be used to wrap a section, for highlighting that section.

The tag is an inline element.

It is best to attach a CSS to a small section of a line in a web page.

It does not accept align attribute.

This tag should be used to wrap any specific word that you want to highlight in your webpage.

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets.

CSS saves a lot of work. It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once.

CSS = Styles and Colors

What is CSS?

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is used to format the layout of a webpage.

With CSS, you can control the color, font, the size of text, the spacing between elements, how elements are positioned and laid out, what background images or



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		C:	2

background colors are to be used, different displays for different devices and screen sizes, and much more!

Tip: The word **cascading** means that a style applied to a parent element will also apply to all children elements within the parent. So, if you set the color of the body text to "blue", all headings, paragraphs, and other text elements within the body will also get the same color (unless you specify something else)!

Using CSS

CSS can be added to HTML documents in 3 ways:

- **Inline** - by using the `style` attribute inside HTML elements
- **Internal** - by using a `<style>` element in the `<head>` section
- **External** - by using a `<link>` element to link to an external CSS file

The most common way to add CSS, is to keep the styles in external CSS files. However, in this tutorial we will use inline and internal styles, because this is easier to demonstrate, and easier for you to try it yourself.

Inline CSS

An inline CSS is used to apply a unique style to a single HTML element.

An inline CSS uses the `style` attribute of an HTML element.

The following example sets the text color of the `<h1>` element to blue, and the text color of the `<p>` element to red:

Example

```
<h1 style="color:blue;">A Blue Heading</h1>
```

```
<p style="color:red;">A red paragraph.</p>
```



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Try it Yourself »

Internal CSS

An internal CSS is used to define a style for a single HTML page.

An internal CSS is defined in the `<head>` section of an HTML page, within a `<style>` element.

The following example sets the text color of ALL the `<h1>` elements (on that page) to blue, and the text color of ALL the `<p>` elements to red. In addition, the page will be displayed with a "powderblue" background color:



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Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {background-color: powderblue;}
h1   {color: blue;}
p    {color: red;}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

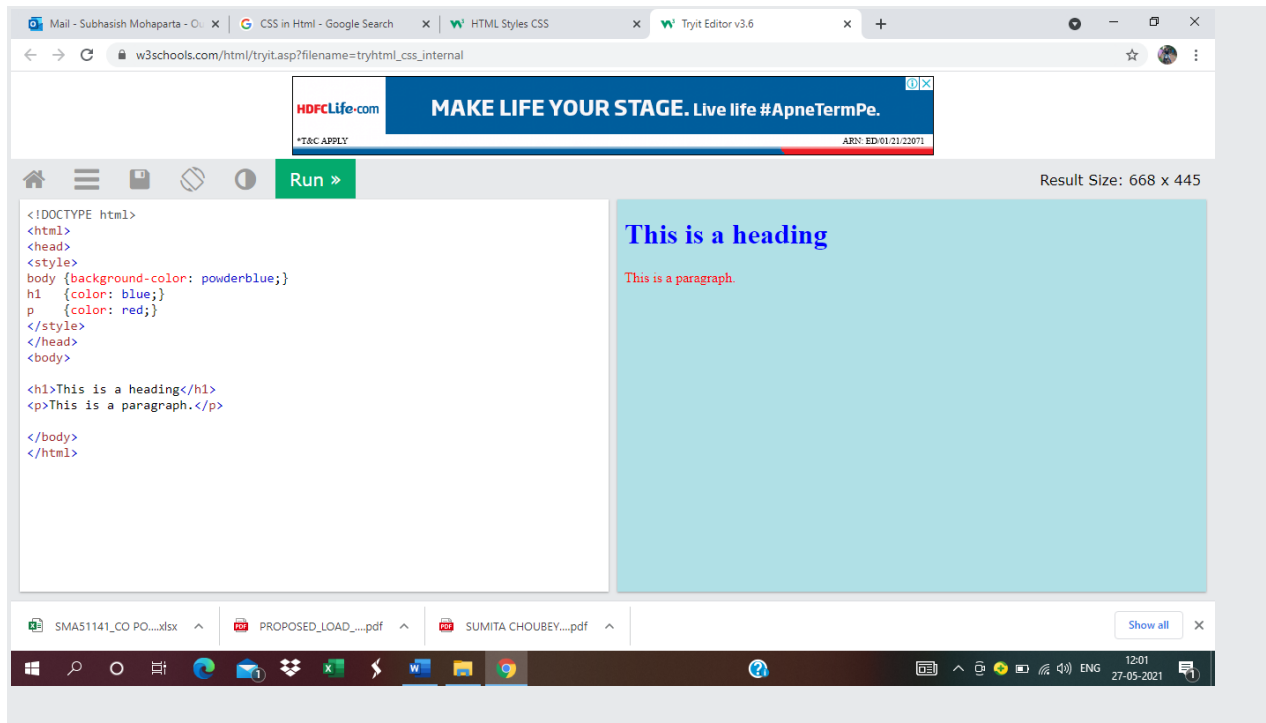
[Try it Yourself »](#)



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External CSS

An external style sheet is used to define the style for many HTML pages.

To use an external style sheet, add a link to it in the `<head>` section of each HTML page:

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
```



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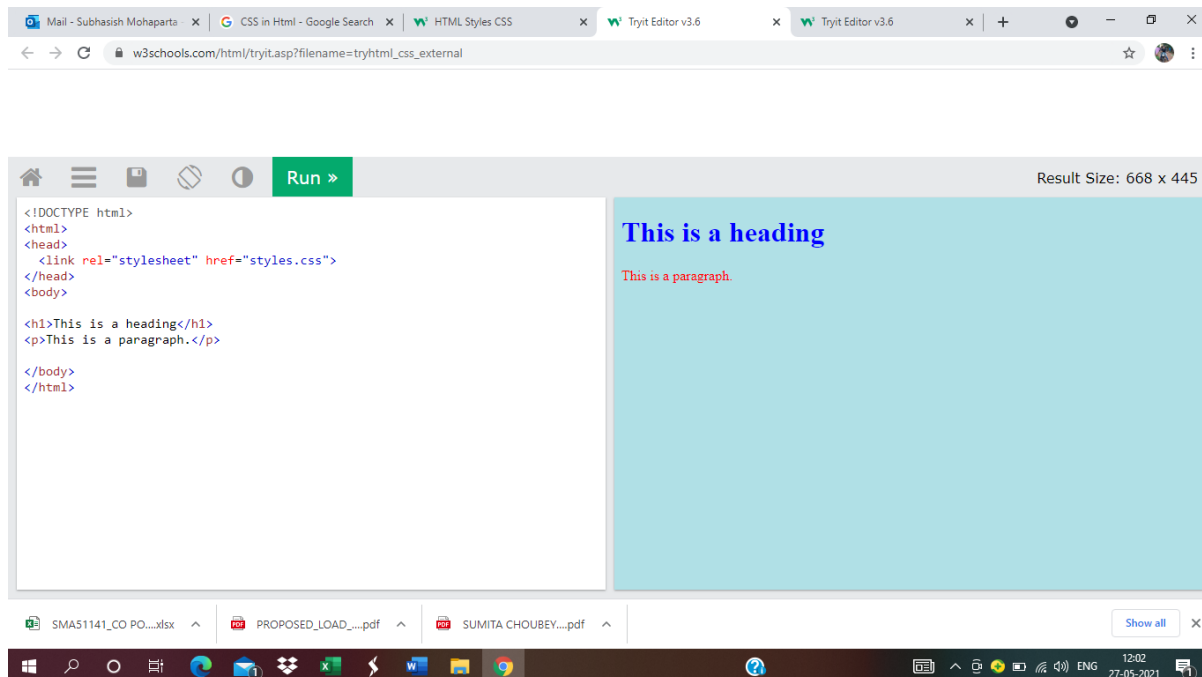
Course Code: CSE12315

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P: 0
C: 2

`<p>This is a paragraph.</p>`

`</body>`

`</html>`



The external style sheet can be written in any text editor. The file must not contain any HTML code, and must be saved with a .css extension.

Here is what the "styles.css" file looks like:

"styles.css":

```
body {  
    background-color: powderblue;  
}  
h1 {  
    color: blue;  
}
```



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```
p {  
  color: red;  
}
```

Tip: With an external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire web site, by changing one file!

CSS Colors, Fonts and Sizes

Here, we will demonstrate some commonly used CSS properties. You will learn more about them later.

The CSS `color` property defines the text color to be used.

The CSS `font-family` property defines the font to be used.

The CSS `font-size` property defines the text size to be used

UNIT-IV

CSS Padding

The CSS `padding` property defines a padding (space) between the text and the border.

Example

Use of CSS border and padding properties:

```
p {  
  border: 2px solid powderblue;
```



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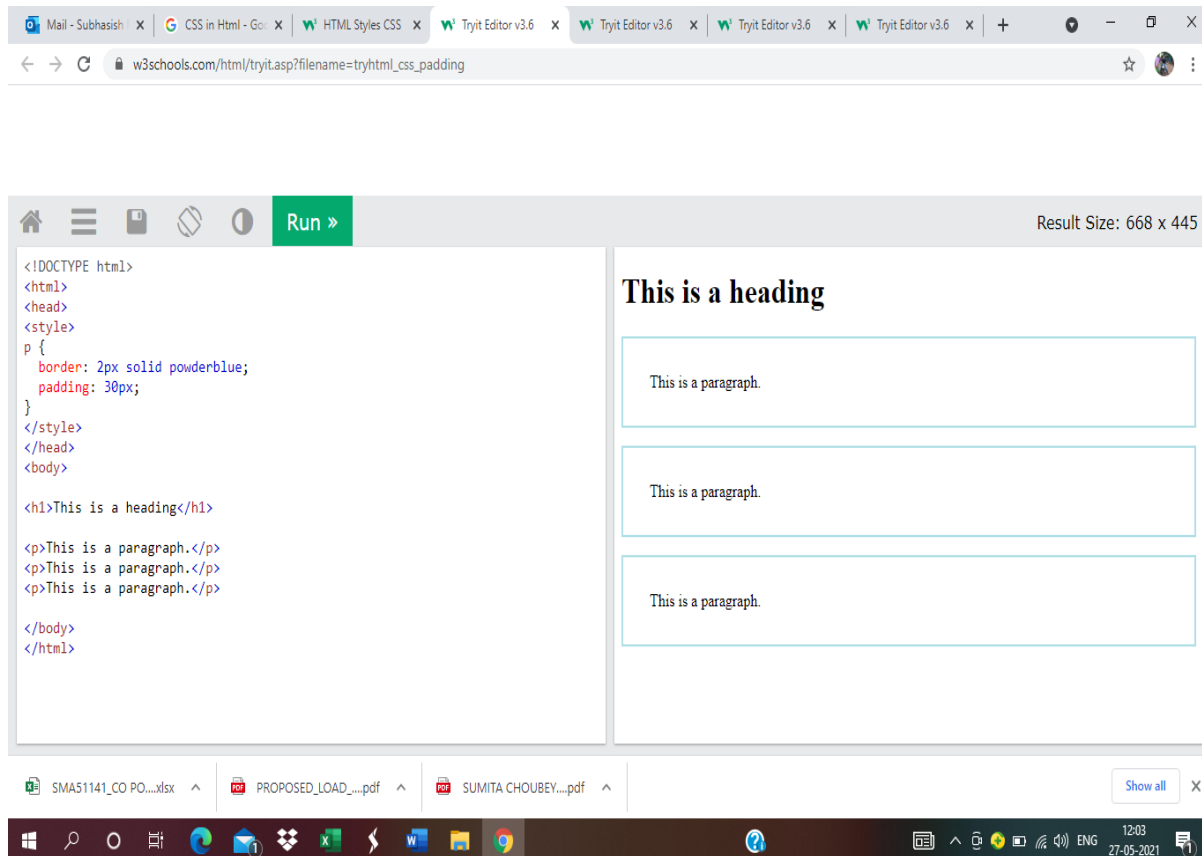
T: 0

9. Target : 60%

P: 0

C: 2

```
padding: 30px;  
}
```



Every HTML element has a default display value, depending on what type of element it is.

There are two display values: block and inline.



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P: 0
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Block-level Elements

A block-level element always starts on a new line.

A block-level element always takes up the full width available (stretches out to the left and right as far as it can).

A block level element has a top and a bottom margin, whereas an inline element does not.

The <div> element is a block-level element.



Inline Elements

An inline element does not start on a new line.



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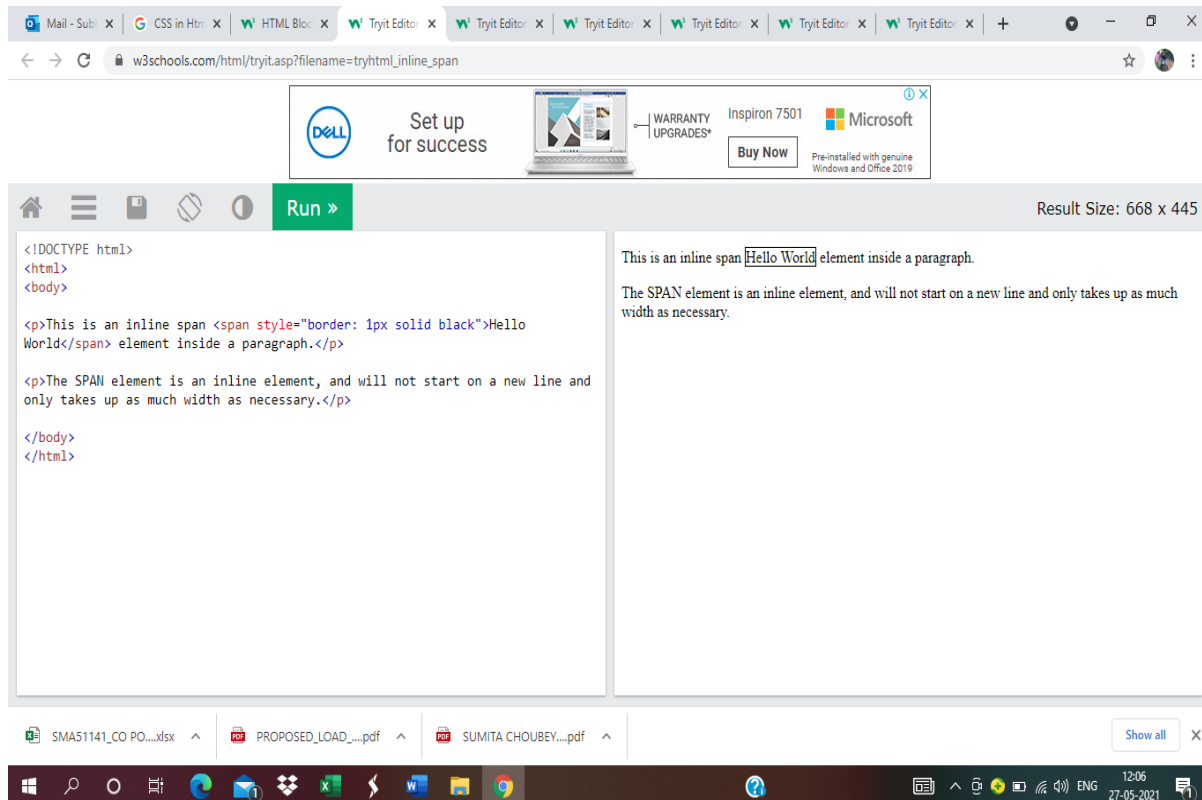
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T: 0
P: 0
C: 2

An inline element only takes up as much width as necessary.

This is a `<span>` element inside a paragraph.

Example

`<span>Hello World</span>`



JAVASCRIPT

JavaScript is a lightweight, interpreted **programming** language. It is designed for creating network-centric applications. It is complimentary to and integrated with Java. **JavaScript** is very easy to implement because it is integrated with HTML. It is open and cross-platform.



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		C:	2

Why to Learn Javascript

Javascript is a MUST for students and working professionals to become a great Software Engineer specially when they are working in Web Development Domain. I will list down some of the key advantages of learning Javascript:

- Javascript is the most popular **programming language** in the world and that makes it a programmer's great choice. Once you learnt Javascript, it helps you developing great front-end as well as back-end softwares using different Javascript based frameworks like jQuery, Node.JS etc.
- Javascript is everywhere, it comes installed on every modern web browser and so to learn Javascript you really do not need any special environment setup. For example Chrome, Mozilla Firefox , Safari and every browser you know as of today, supports Javascript.
- Javascript helps you create really beautiful and crazy fast websites. You can develop your website with a console like look and feel and give your users the best Graphical User Experience.
- JavaScript usage has now extended to mobile app development, desktop app development, and game development. This opens many opportunities for you as Javascript Programmer.
- Due to high demand, there is tons of job growth and high pay for those who know JavaScript. You can navigate over to different job sites to see what having JavaScript skills looks like in the job market.
- Great thing about Javascript is that you will find tons of frameworks and Libraries already developed which can be used directly in your software development to reduce your time to market.

There could be 1000s of good reasons to learn Javascript Programming. But one thing for sure, to learn any **programming language**, not only Javascript, you just need to code, and code and finally code until you become expert.

Hello World using Javascript

Just to give you a little excitement about **Javascript programming**, I'm going to give you a small conventional Javascript Hello World program, You can try it using Demo link

[Live Demo](#)

```
<html>
  <body>
    <script language = "javascript" type = "text/javascript">
```



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```
<!--  
    document.write("Hello World!")  
//-->  
</script>  
</body>  
</html>
```

Applications of Javascript Programming

As mentioned before, **Javascript** is one of the most widely used **programming languages** (Front-end as well as Back-end). It has its presence in almost every area of software development. I'm going to list few of them here:

- **Client side validation** - This is really important to verify any user input before submitting it to the server and Javascript plays an important role in validating those inputs at front-end itself.
- **Manipulating HTML Pages** - Javascript helps in manipulating HTML page on the fly. This helps in adding and deleting any HTML tag very easily using javascript and modify your HTML to change its look and feel based on different devices and requirements.
- **User Notifications** - You can use Javascript to raise dynamic pop-ups on the webpages to give different types of notifications to your website visitors.
- **Back-end Data Loading** - Javascript provides Ajax library which helps in loading back-end data while you are doing some other processing. This really gives an amazing experience to your website visitors.

Roll Number	Registration Number	Name of the Student	Internal Assessment (50)
-------------	---------------------	---------------------	--------------------------

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[illegible]

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C: 2

[illegible]



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7. Course : CSE

L: 3

8. Program : BSC

T: 0

9. Target : 60%

P: 0

C: 2

Evaluation Sheet – Internal Assessment

Signature of HOD/Dean

Signature of Faculty

Date:

Date:



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- 7. Course : CSE**
- 8. Program : BSC**
- 9. Target : 60%**

Course Code: CSE12315

L: 3
T: 0
P: 0
C: 2



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T: 0

9. Target : 60%

P: 0

C: 2

COURSE END SURVEY

INDIRECT ASSESSMENT

Sample format for Indirect Assessment of Course outcomes:

NAME:
ROLL NO.:
REG. NO.:
COURSE:
PROGRAM:

Please rate the following aspects of course outcomes of

Use the scale 1-5 (Poor – Excellent)



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P: 0

C: 2

Course Outcome s	Statement	1	2	3	4	5
CO1						
CO2						
CO3						
CO4						
CO5						

INDIRECT ASSESSMENT CONSOLIDATION

ADAMAS UNIVERSITY, KOLKATA SCHOOL OF DEPARTMENT OF CO Indirect Assessment		
Programme: Batch: 2020-22		Academic Year:2020-21
Course Code & Name:CSE12315,WE B DESIGN LAB		
Course Outcome	Students Feed Back (5)	Attainment (100)
CO1		
CO2		



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9. Target : 60%

P: 0

C: 2

C03		
C04		
C05		
etc.		
Signature of HOD/Dean Date:		Signature of Faculty Date:

Evaluation Sheet (End Semester)

Roll Number	Registration Number	Name of the Student	Marks (50)
AU/2020/0004546	UG/02/BSCS/2020/003	Soham Golder	
AU/2020/0004521	UG/02/BSCS/2020/002	SRIJAN SUR	
AU/2020/0004511	UG/02/BSCS/2020/001	Sanchita Dutta	



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9. Target : 60%

Course Code: CSE12315

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T: 0

P: 0

C: 2

Signature of HOD/Dean

Date:

Signature of Faculty

Date:

Planning for Remedial Classes – End Semester

Sl. No.	Name of Student	Roll No.	Reg. No.	End Sem Marks	Remedial Classes Held							Class test on the basis of Remedial Classes	Supple Exam Marks	Improvement (Y/N)
					Date									
					Venue									



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L: 3

8. Program : BSC

T: 0

9. Target : 60%

P: 0

C: 2

					Time									
1.														
2.														

Signature of HOD/ Dean

Signature of Faculty

Date

Date

Consolidated Mark Statement

Roll Number	Registration Number	Name of the Student	Internal Assessment (50)	End Semester (50)	Total (100)
AU/2020/0004546	UG/02/BSCS/2020/003	Soham Golder			
AU/2020/0004521	UG/02/BSCS/2020/002	SRIJAN SUR			
AU/2020/0004511	UG/02/BSCS/2020/001	Sanchita Dutta			



Year: 2021
Semester: III

6. Name of the Faculty: Subhasish Mohapatra

Course Code: CSE12315

7. Course : CSE

L: 3

8. Program : BSC

T: 0

9. Target : 60%

P: 0

C: 2

Signature of Dean/HOD

Signature of Faculty

Date:

Date:



Year: 2021
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P: 0

C: 2

CO ATTAINMENT – GAP ANALYSIS & REMEDIAL MEASURES

ADAMAS UNIVERSITY, KOLKATA SCHOOL OF DEPARTMENT OF CO ATTAINMENT - GAP ANALYSIS & REMEDIAL MEASURES							
Batch :	2020-22					Academic Year: 2020-21	
Course Code & Name			Name of the Coordinator			Year & Semester	
CSE12315 WEB DESIGN LAB			SUBHASISH MOHAPATRA			I & I	
CO	Direct Assessment	Indirect Assessment	CO Attainment	Target	CO Attainment Gaps	Action for Bridge the Gap	Target Modification
CO1							
CO2							
CO3							
CO4							
CO5							

Signature of HOD/Dean

Signature of Faculty

Date:

Date:



Year: 2021
Semester: III

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P: 0

C: 2

CO-PO ATTAINMENT

ADAMAS UNIVERSITY, KOLKATA SCHOOL OF DEPARTMENT OF CO-PO ATTAINMENT

Programme		Year & Sem: I & I		Academic Year: 2020-21		Batch:2020-22											
BSc																	
Course Code	Course Name	CO-PO	PO1	PO 2	PO 3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO 7	PO8	PO 9	PO 10	P O 11	PO 12	PSO 1	PSO 2	PS O 3
CSE12315	WEB Designing	Relationship	Relationship	CO2 , CO3 , CO4 , CO5	CO1 , CO2 , CO3	CO1,CO2 , CO3, CO4, CO5	NA	CO4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	CO 5	CO3,CO 4	CO5	NA
		Mapping Value	Mapping Value	3	3	2	NA	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	3	2	NA
		Attainment	Attainment	2.4	2.4	1.6	NA	1.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.6	2.4	1.6	*

Signature of HOD/Dean

Signature of Faculty



Year: 2021
Semester: III

6. Name of the Faculty: Subhasish Mohapatra

Course Code: CSE12315

7. Course : CSE

L: 3

8. Program : BSC

T: 0

9. Target : 60%

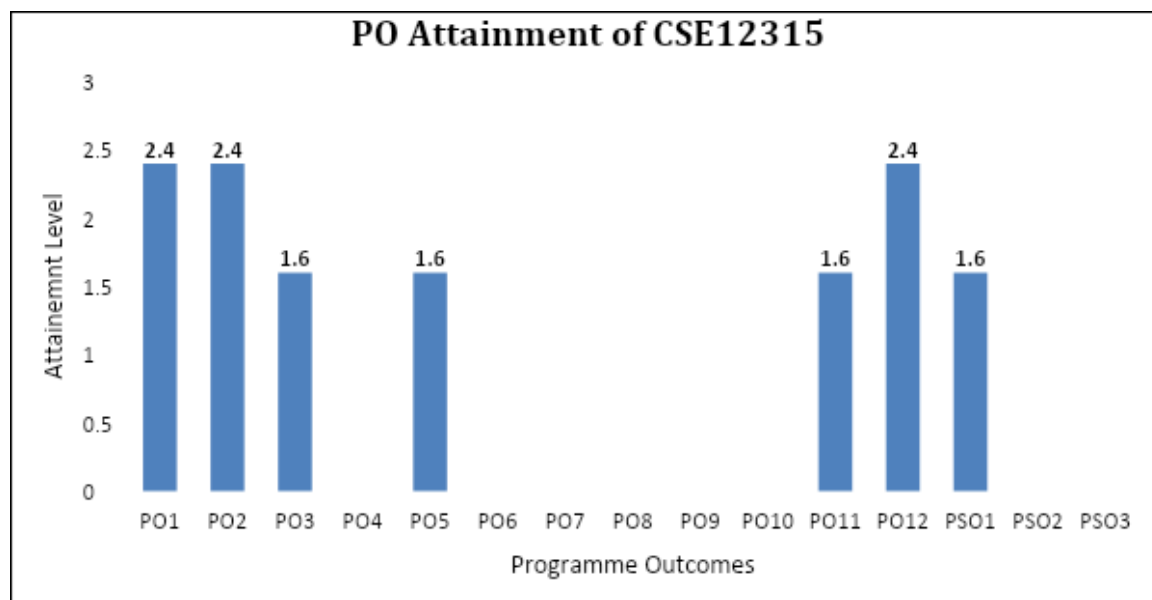
P: 0

C: 2

Date:

Date:

PO ATTAINMENT OF THE COURSE





Year: 2021
Semester: III

6. Name of the Faculty: Subhasish Mohapatra

7. Course : CSE

8. Program : BSC

9. Target : 60%

Course Code: CSE12315

L: 3

T: 0

P: 0

C: 2

Signature of HOD/Dean

Date:

Signature of Faculty

Date:



Year: 2021
Semester: III

6. Name of the Faculty:	Subhasish Mohapatra	Course Code:	CSE12315
7. Course	: CSE	L:	3
8. Program	: BSC	T:	0
9. Target	: 60%	P:	0
		C:	2

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FACULTY

Instructions for Faculty

- Faculty should keep track of the students with low attendance and counsel them regularly.
- Course coordinator will arrange to communicate the short attendance (as per University policy) cases to the students and their parents monthly.
- Topics covered in each class should be recorded in the table of RECORD OF CLASS TEACHING (Suggested Format).
- Internal assessment marks should be communicated to the students twice in a semester.
- The file will be audited by respective Academic Monitoring and Review Committee (AMRC) members for theory as well as for lab as per AMRC schedule.
- The faculty is required to maintain these files for a period of at least three years.
- This register should be handed over to the head of department, whenever the faculty member goes on long leave or leaves the Colleges/University.
- For labs, continuous evaluation format (break-up given in the guidelines for result preparation in the same file) should be followed.
- Department should monitor the actual execution of the components of continuous lab evaluation regularly.
- Instructor should maintain record of experiments conducted by the students in the lab weekly.
- Instructor should promote students for self-study and to make concept diary, due weightage in the internal should be given under faculty assessment for the same.
- Course outcome assessment: To assess the fulfilment of course outcomes two different approaches have been decided. Degree of fulfilment of course outcomes will be assessed in different ways through direct assessment and indirect assessment. In Direct Assessment, it is measured through quizzes, tests, assignment, Mid-term and/or End-term examinations. It is suggested that each examination is designed in such a way that it can address one or two outcomes (depending upon the course completion). Indirect assessment is done through the student survey which needs to be designed by the faculty (sample format is given below) and it shall be conducted towards the end of course completion. The evaluation of the achievement of the Course Outcomes shall be done by analyzing the inputs received through Direct and Indirect Assessments and then corrective actions suggested for further improvement.
- **Submission Targets of Course Contents:**
 - o **S. No. 1 to 8 : Before Starting the Course**
 - o **S. No. 9 & 10 : After Mid Semester Examination**
 - o **S. No. 11 to 18 : Immediately After End Semester Examination**
 - o **S. No. 19 to 22 : After Declaration of Result of the Course**