



Year: 2021
Semester: III

6. Name of the Faculty: Subhasish Mohapatra

Course Code: CSE21916

7. Course : CSE

L: 3

8. Program : MCA

T: 0

9. Target : 60%

P: 0

C: 3

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.	Previous Year End Semester Question Papers	Y		
6.	Question Bank (All Units - Part A, Part B & C)	Y		
7.	Dissemination of Syllabus and Course Plan to Students	Y		
8.	Lecture Notes - Unit I, II & III	Y		
9.	Sample Documents and Evaluation Sheet for Internal Assessment – Tutorials / Assignments / Class Test / Open Book Test / Quiz / Project / Seminar / Role Play if any (Before Mid Term)	Y	21-07-21	
10.	Mid Term Examination A. Question Paper / Any Other Assessment Tools Used B. Sample Answer Scripts (Best, Average, Poor) if required C. Evaluation Sheet D. Slow Learners List and Remedial Measures	Y		
11.	Lecture Notes – Unit IV & V	Y	21-07-21	
12.	Sample Documents and Evaluation Sheet for Internal Assessment – Tutorials / Assignments / Class Test / Open Book Test / Quiz / Project / Seminar / Role Play if any (After Mid Term)	Y		
13.	Course End Survey (Indirect Assessment) & Consolidation	N		
14.	End Term Examination A. Question Paper & Answer Key B. Sample Answer Scripts (Best, Average, Poor) if required C. Evaluation Sheet	Y		



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	D. Slow Learners List and Remedial Measures.			
15.	Content Beyond the Syllabus (Proof)	Y		
16.	Innovative Teaching Tools Used for TLP	N		
17.	Details of Visiting Faculty Session / Industry Expert / Guest Lecture / Seminar / Field Visit / Webinars / Flipped Class Room / Blended Learning / Online Resources etc.	Y		
18.	Consolidated Mark Statement	Y		
19.	CO Attainment (Mid Term + Internal Assessment + End Term)	Y	13-08-21	
20.	Gap Analysis & Remedial Measures	N		
21.	CO - PO Attainment	Y		
22.	Class Record (Faculty Logbook)	Y		

Signature of HOD/ Dean

Signature of Faculty

Date:

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Syllabus Copy

Course Code	CSE21916	L	T	P	C
Version 1.0		3	0	0	3
Pre-requisites/Exposure					
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

Unit I:

8 lecture hours

Internet And WWW: Introduction, E- Mail, Telnet, FTP, E-Commerce, Video Conferencing, E-Business. Internet Service Providers, Domain Name Server, Internet Address, World Wide Web (WWW): World Wide Web And Its Evolution, Uniform Resource Locator (URL), Browsers - Internet Explorer, Netscape Navigator, Opera, Firefox, Chrome, Mozilla. Search Engine, Web Server - Apache, IIS, Proxy Server, HTTP Protocol. Case Study of E-Business website like (Myntra, Jabong, Amazon)

Unit II:

17 lecture hours

Module 2:

HTML And Graphics: HTML Tag Reference, Global Attributes, Event Handlers, Document Structure Tags, Formatting Tags, Text Level Formatting, Block Level Formatting, List Tags, Hyperlink Tags, Image And Image Maps, Table Tags, Form Tags, Frame Tags, Executable Content Tags.

Image maps: Introduction, Client-Side Image maps, Server-Side Image maps, Using Server-Side And Client-Side Image mapas Together, Alternative Text For Image maps, Tables : Introduction To HTML Tables And Their Structure, The Table Tags, Alignment, Aligning Entire Table, Alignment Within A Row, Alignment Within A Cell, Attributes, Content Summary, Background Colour, Adding A Caption, Setting The Width, Adding A Border, Spacing Within A Cell, Spacing Between The Cells, Spanning Multiple Rows Or Columns, Elements That Can Be Placed In A Table, Table Sections And Column Properties, Tables As A Design Tool.



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Frames: Introduction To Frames, Applications, Frames Document, The Tag, Nesting Tag, Placing Content In Frames With The Tag, Targeting Named Frames, Creating Floating Frames, Using Hidden Frames, Frame analysis in Online Job portal.

Forms: Creating Forms, The <FORM> Tag, Named Input Fields, The <INPUT> Tag, Multiple Lines Text Windows, Drop Down And List Boxes, Hidden Text, Text Area, Password, File Upload, Button, Submit, Reset, Radio, Checkbox, Select, Option, Forms And Scripting, Action Buttons, Labelling Input Files, Grouping Related Fields, Disabled And Read-Only Fields, Form Field Event Handlers Passing **Form Data**
Style Sheets: Introduction, Different Approaches To Style Sheets, Using Multiple Approaches, Linking To Style Information In Separate File, Setting Up Style Information, Using The <LINK> Tag, Embedded Style Information, Using <STYLE> Tag, Inline Style Information. Real life case study analysis of E-Ticket booking, with suitable linking of travel destination.

Java Script: Introduction, Client-Side Javascript, Server-Side Javascript, Javascript Objects, Javascript Security.

Operators: Assignment Operators, Comparison Operators, Arithmetic Operators, % (Modulus), ++ (Increment), -- (Decrement), -(Unary Negation), Logical Operators, Short-Circuit Evaluation, String Operators, Special Operators, ? (Conditional Operator), ,(Comma Operator), Delete, New, This, Void

Statements: Break, Comment, Continue, Delete, Do ... While, Export, For, For...In, Function, If...Else, Import, Labelled, Return, Switch, Var, While, With,

Core Javascript: Array, Boolean, Date, Function, Math, Number, Object, String, Regexp

Document And Its Associated Objects: Document, Link, Area, Anchor, Image, Applet, Layer

Unit III: 12 lecture hours

Java Script: Introduction, Client-Side Javascript, Server-Side Javascript, Javascript Objects, Javascript Security.

Operators: Assignment Operators, Comparison Operators, Arithmetic Operators, % (Modulus), ++ (Increment), -- (Decrement), -(Unary Negation), Logical Operators, Short

Java Script: Introduction, Client-Side Javascript, Server-Side Javascript, Javascript Objects, Javascript Security.

Operators: Assignment Operators, Comparison Operators, Arithmetic Operators, % (Modulus), ++ (Increment), -- (Decrement), -(Unary Negation), Logical Operators, Short-Circuit Evaluation, String Operators, Special Operators, ? (Conditional Operator), ,(Comma Operator), Delete, New, This, Void

Statements: Break, Comment, Continue, Delete, Do ... While, Export, For, For...In, Function, If...Else, Import, Labelled, Return, Switch, Var, While, With,

Core Javascript: Array, Boolean, Date, Function, Math, Number, Object, String, Regexp



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Document And Its Associated Objects:Document, Link, Area, Anchor, Image, Applet, Layer

Events And Event Handlers: General Information About Events, Defining Event Handlers: Onabort, Onblur, Onchange, Onclick, Ondblclick, Ondragdrop, Onerror, Onfocus, Onkeydown, Onkeypress, Onkeyup, Onload, Onmousedown, Onmousemove, Onmouseout, Onmouseover, Onmouseup, Onmove, Onreset, Onresize, Onselect, Onsubmit, Onunload, Case study analysis of E-commerce website in transaction processing of client order .

Unit IV: 8 lecture hours

XML: Introduction, Anatomy, Document, Creating XML Documents, Creating XML Dtds, XML Schemas, XSL, Mapping of XML ontology for a web site.

PHP: Introduction, Server-Side Web Scripting, Installing PHP, Adding PHP To HTML, Syntax And Variables, Passing Information Between Pages, Strings, Arrays And Array Functions, Numbers, Basic PHP Errors / Problems

Text Books:

1. “Web Design The Complete Reference”, Thomas Powell, Tata Mcgrawhill

Reference Books:

1. “HTML And XHTML The Complete Reference”, Thomas Powell, Tata Mcgrawhill.



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Faculty Individual Time Table

ADAMAS UNIVERSITY, KOLKATA								
SCHOOL OF								
DEPARTMENT OF								
Programme:								
Course Code & Course: CSE21910, OS 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	-			L U N C H				
Tuesday	-		Web Technolog y					
Wednesday	Web Technolog y				-			
Thursday	-							
Friday	Web Technolog y	-	-					

Signature of HOD

Signature of Class Coordinator

Date:

Date:



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Students Name List

Roll Number	Registration Number	Name of the Student
PG/02/MCA/2020/001	AU/2020/0004456	NAMRATA SAMANTA
PG/02/MCA/2020/012	AU/2020/0004603	Tanmoy Adhikary
PG/02/MCA/2020/003	AU/2020/0004545	Deepika Barua
PG/02/MCA/2020/006	AU/2020/0004585	Oliva Roy
PG/02/MCA/2020/009	AU/2020/0004594	Ankit Kumar shah
PG/02/MCA/2020/002	AU/2020/0004534	SAYANI DAS
PG/02/MCA/2020/007	AU/2020/0004590	Ujjal Dey Sarkar
PG/02/MCA/2020/011	AU/2020/0004602	suraj agarwal
PG/02/MCA/2020/010	AU/2020/0004599	soham Das
PG/02/MCA/2020/004	AU/2020/0004551	J SAGAR SINGH
PG/02/MCA/2020/005	AU/2020/0004573	Santanu Soo
PG/02/MCA/2020/008	AU/2020/0004592	Sumita Choubey

Signature of HOD/Dean

Signature of Class Coordinator

Date:

Date:



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Mapping between COs and POs		
	Course Outcomes (COs)	Mapped Program Outcomes
CO1	Understand the requirement of web design in real life.	PO10,PO2,PO3,PO5, PO8,PO10
CO2	Communicate with proper web design policy through CSS,Form and Frame	PO10, PO2,PO3,PO5, PO8,PO10,PO12
CO3	Read the text, comprehend and make use of Javascript while Graphical user interface design.	PO12, PO2,PO3,PO5,PO8,PO10
CO4	Effectively analyse XML and XML DTD management policies in web ontology.	PO12, PO8,PO10

1=weakly mapped

2= moderately mapped

3=strongly mapped



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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
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1	NA	NA	1
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Signature of HOD/Dean

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Date:

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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
PO2	Problem analysis
PO3	Design/development of solutions
PO4	Conduct investigation of complex problem
PO5	Modern tool usage
PO6	The engineer and society
PO7	Environment and sustainability
PO8	Ethics
PO9	Individual or Team work
PO10	Communication
PO11	Project management and finance
PO12	Life long learning

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

PSO1	Adequate strong skills in learning new programming environments analyze and design algorithms for efficient computer-based systems of varying complexity.
PSO2	The ability to understand the evolutionary changes in computing, apply standard practices and strategies in software project development using open-ended programming environments to deliver a quality product for business success, real world problems and meet the challenges of the future.
PSO3	Ability to analyze the impact of Computer Science and Engineering solutions in the societal and human context, design, model, develop, test and manage complex software and information management systems.



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

C01	Understand the requirement of web design in real life.
C02	Communicate with proper web design policy through CSS,Form and Frame
C03	Read the text, comprehend and make use of Javascript while Graphical user interface design.
C04	Effectively analyse XML and XML DTD management policies in web ontology.
C05	Analyze the requirement of web design in real life.
etc.	

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	PO1 0	PO1 1	PO1 2	PSO 1	PSO 2	PSO 3
C01	3	3	1					2	2	3					
C02	3	3	1					2	2	3					
C03	3	3						2	2	3					
C04			1					2	2	3					
C05	3	3													
etc.															
Average	3	3	1					2	2	3					



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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

* 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.	Introduction To WWW,DNS,URL	11.09.2021	25.9. 2021	10	11.09.2021	25.9. 2021	Introduction To WWW,DNS,URL	Completed As per Plan
2.	HTML	28.9. 2021	02.10. 2021	8	28.9. 2021	02.10. 2021	HTML	Completed As per Plan
3.	FORM,CSS,FRAME	12.10. 2021	24.10.2020	9	12.10. 2021	24.10.2020	FORM,CSS,FRAME	Completed As per Plan
4.	Javascript	25.10. 2021	25.11.2021	8	25.10. 2021	25.11.2021	Javascript	Completed As per Plan
5.	XML,PHP	28.11.2021	15.01.2022	10	28.11.2021	15.01.2022	XML,PHP	Completed As per Plan

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

Signature of HOD/Dean

Signature of Faculty

Date:

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SESSION PLAN

Session Plan				Actual Delivery			
Lect .	Date	Topics to be Covered	CO Mapped	Lect .	Date	Topics Covered	CO Achieved
1	11-09-21	Introduction to WWW	CO1	1	11-09-21	Introduction to WWW	CO1
2	13-09-21	DNS, HTTP, HTTPS	CO1	2	13-09-21	DNS, HTTP, HTTPS	CO1
3	16-09-21	Introduction to SMTP, TELNET	CO1	3	16-09-21	Introduction to SMTP, TELNET	CO1
4	5-10-21	HTML Basic	CO1	4	5-10-21	HTML Basic	CO1
5	7-10-21	1st web page concept	CO1	5	7-10-21	1st web page concept	CO1
6	11-10-21	HTML table	CO1	6	11-10-21	HTML table	CO1
7	14-10-21	Page attribute,Head,H1 to H6	CO1	7	14-10-21	Page attribute,Head,H1 to H6	CO1
8	15-10-21	Colour attribute	CO1	8	15-10-21	Colour attribute	CO1
9	16-10-21	LIST In HTML	CO1	9	16-10-21	LIST In HTML	CO1

UNIT-I

Remarks:

Signature of Faculty



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SESSION PLAN

UNIT-II

Session Plan				Actual Delivery			
Lect .	Date	Topics to be Covered	CO Mapped	Lect .	Date	Topics Covered	CO Achieved
1	17-10-21	Apache, IIS, Proxy Server, HTTP Protocol	CO2	1	17-10-21	Apache, IIS, Proxy Server, HTTP Protocol	CO2
2	18-10-21	E-Business. Internet Service Providers, Domain Name Server.	CO2	2	18-10-21	E-Business. Internet Service Providers, Domain Name Server.	CO2
3	21-10-21	HTML And Graphics: HTML Tag Reference, Global Attributes, Event Handlers	CO2	3	21-10-21	HTML And Graphics: HTML Tag Reference, Global Attributes, Event Handlers	CO2
4	22-10-21	Document Structure Tags, Formatting Tags, Text Level Formatting,	CO2	4	22-10-21	Document Structure Tags, Formatting Tags, Text Level Formatting,	CO2
5	23-10-21	Block Level Formatting, List Tags,	CO2	5	23-10-21	Block Level Formatting, List Tags,	CO2
6	29-10-21	Server-Side And Client-Side Image mapas Together, Alternative Text For Image maps,	CO2	6	29-10-21	Server-Side And Client-Side Image mapas Together, Alternative Text For Image maps,	CO2
7	2-10-21	Hyperlink Tags, Image And Image Maps, Table Tags, Form Tags, Frame Tags, Executable Content Tags	CO2	7	2-10-21	Hyperlink Tags, Image And Image Maps, Table Tags, Form Tags, Frame Tags, Executable Content Tags	CO2
8	4-10-21	Frames: Introduction To Frames, Applications, Frames Document, The Tag, Nesting Tag,	CO2	8	4-10-21	Frames: Introduction To Frames, Applications, Frames Document, The Tag, Nesting Tag,	CO2



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9	17-10-21	Apache, IIS, Proxy Server, HTTP Protocol	CO2	1	17-10-21	Apache, IIS, Proxy Server, HTTP Protocol	CO3
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SESSION PLAN

UNIT-III

Session Plan				Actual Delivery			
Lect .	Date	Topics to be Covered	CO Mapped	Lect .	Date	Topics Covered	CO Achieved
1	6-11-21	Principles Of css.	C03	1	6-11-21	Principles Of css.	C03
2	7-11-21	Css concept and type	CO4	2	7-11-21	Css concept and type	C03
3	10-11-21	Div and span tag	C03	3	10-11-21	Div and span tag	C03
4	11-11-21	Server concept ,	CO4	4	11-11-21	Server concept ,	C03
5	14-11-21	Server Efficiency & Performance.	C03	5	14-11-21	Server Efficiency & Performance.	C03
6	18-11-21	Principles Of Web protocol	CO4	6	18-11-21	Principles Of Web protocol	C03
7	22-11-21	Java script operator	C03	7	22-11-21	Java script operator	C03
8	24-11-21	Javascript logical operator	CO4	8	24-11-21	Javascript logical operator	C03
9	25-05-21	Disk Structure, Disk Scheduling (FCFS, SSTF, SCAN,C-SCAN) , Disk Reliability, Disk Formatting, Bootblock, Badblocks	C03	27	25-05-21	Disk Structure, Disk Scheduling (FCFS, SSTF, SCAN,C-SCAN) , Disk Reliability, Disk Formatting, Bootblock, Badblocks	C03

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SESSION PLAN

UNIT-IV

Session Plan				Actual Delivery			
Lect .	Date	Topics to be Covered	CO Mapped	Lect .	Date	Topics Covered	CO Achieved
1	2-12-21	Javascript Assignment operator	CO4	1	2-12-21	Javascript Assignment operator	CO4
2	4-12-21	Javascript security	CO4	2	4-12-21	Javascript security	CO4
3	7-12-21	Javasript event	CO4	3	7-12-21	Javasript event	CO4
4	12-12-21	Different event mouse click event	CO4	4	12-12-21	Different event mouse click event	CO4
5	15-12-21	If-else ,for loop in javascript	CO4	5	15-12-21	If-else ,for loop in javascript	CO4
6	17-06-21	Principles Of I/O Hardware: I/O Devices, Device Controllers, Direct Memory Access	CO4	33	17-06-21	Principles Of I/O Hardware: I/O Devices, Device Controllers, Direct Memory Access	CO4
7	22-06-21	Secondary-Storage Structure: Disk Structure,Disk Scheduling Algorithm	CO4	34	22-06-21	Secondary-Storage Structure: Disk Structure,Disk Scheduling Algorithm	CO4
8	23-06-21	File Management: File Concept, Access Methods, File Types, File Operation,	CO4	35	23-06-21	File Management: File Concept, Access Methods, File Types, File Operation,	CO4



Year: 2021
Semester: III

6. Name of the Faculty: Subhasish Mohapatra

Course Code: CSE21916

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9	24-06-21	Principles Of I/O Software: Interrupt Handlers, Device Drivers	CO4	36	24-06-21	Principles Of I/O Software: Interrupt Handlers, Device Drivers	CO4
---	----------	---	-----	----	----------	---	-----

Remarks:

Signature of Faculty

Date:

SESSION PLAN

UNIT-V

Session Plan				Actual Delivery			
Lect .	Date	Topics to be Covered	CO Mapped	Lect .	Date	Topics Covered	CO Achieved
1	24-12-21	Javascript Math operator		1	24-12-21	Javascript Math operator	CO4
2	25-12-21	Javascript array operator		2	25-12-21	Javascript array operator	CO4



Year: 2021
Semester: III

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3	28-6-21	Javascript Boolean		3	28-6-21	Javascript Boolean	CO4
4	3-1-22	Introduction to XML		4	3-1-22	Introduction to XML	CO4
5	5-1-22	XML DTD		5	5-1-22	XML DTD	CO4
6	11-1-22	XML schema		6	11-1-22	XML schema	CO4
7	14-1-22	Php concept		7	14-1-22	Php concept	CO4
8	15-1-22	Php concept variable,declaration		8	15-1-22	Php concept variable,declaration	
9	16-1-22	Doubt clearing		9	16-1-22	Doubt clearing	

Remarks:

Signature of Faculty

Date:



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PERIODIC MONITORING

Actual date of completion and remarks, if any

Components		From	To	From	To
Duration (Mention from and to Dates)		From	To	From	To
Percentage of Syllabus covered		11.09.2021	04.10.2021	07.11.2021	16.01.2022
Lectures	100%	Revision			
	45	13(New students)			
Tutorials	1	45	46	58	
	NA				
Test/Quizzes/ Mid Semester/ End Semester	Planned				
	1(MID)	1	1 (END)		
	1	1	1		
	CO1 & CO2	CO3 & CO4	CO5		
Assignments	CO1	CO2	CO3 & CO4	CO5	
	1	1 (MID)	1	1(END)	
	1	1	1	1	
	CO1	CO2	CO3 & CO4	CO5	
Signature of Faculty		CO1		CO2	
Head of the Department		From		To	
OBE Coordinator		01.02.2021		08.03.2021	

Signature of HOD/ Dean

Signature of Faculty

Date

Date



Year: 2021
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PERIODIC MONITORING

Attainment of the Course (Learning) Outcomes:

Components	Attainment level	Action Plan	Remarks
Assignment	C01:	12-09-21	Assignment Questions on C02 and C03
	C02:		
	C03:		
	C04:		
	C05:		
Quiz/Test etc.	C01:		
	C02:	5-10-21	Practice Question on C03, C04 and C05
	C03:		
	C04:		
	C05:		
Mid Semester	C01:	17-12-21	Mid Semester Question given to understand C01, C02 and C03
	C02:	12-09-21	Assignment Questions on C02 and C03
	C03:		
	C04:		
	C05:		
End Semester	C01:		Study Materials are provided to the students based on C01, C02, C03, C04 & C05.
	C02:		
	C03:		
	C04:		
	C05:		
Any Other	C01:		Assignment Questions based on C01
	C02:		Assignment Questions based on C02
	C03:		Assignment Questions based on C03, C04



Year: 2021
Semester: III

6. Name of the Faculty: Subhasish Mohapatra	Course Code: CSE21916
7. Course : CSE	L: 3
8. Program : MCA	T: 0
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	C: 3

	CO4:		
	CO5:		Assignment Questions based on CO5

Signature of HOD/ Dean

Signature of Faculty

Date

Date

Lecture Notes sample

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



Year: 2021
Semester: III

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		C:	3

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.

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.



Year: 2021
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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>`



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Semester: III

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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:

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 tag and the list items start with tag.

1.
2. Aries
3. Bingo
4. Leo
5. Oracle
6.

Output:

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



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L: 3
T: 0
P: 0
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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
- 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.



Year: 2021
Semester: III

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Year: 2021
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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



Year: 2021
Semester: III

6. Name of the Faculty:	Subhasish Mohapatra	Course Code:	CSE21916
7. Course	: CSE	L:	3
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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 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.



Year: 2021
Semester: III

6. Name of the Faculty:	Subhasish Mohapatra	Course Code: CSE21916
7. Course	: CSE	L: 3
8. Program	: MCA	T: 0
9. Target	: 60%	P: 0
		C: 3

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.

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.



Year: 2021
Semester: III

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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.

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>
```



Year: 2021
Semester: III

6. Name of the Faculty: Subhasish Mohapatra

Course Code: CSE21916

7. Course : CSE

L: 3

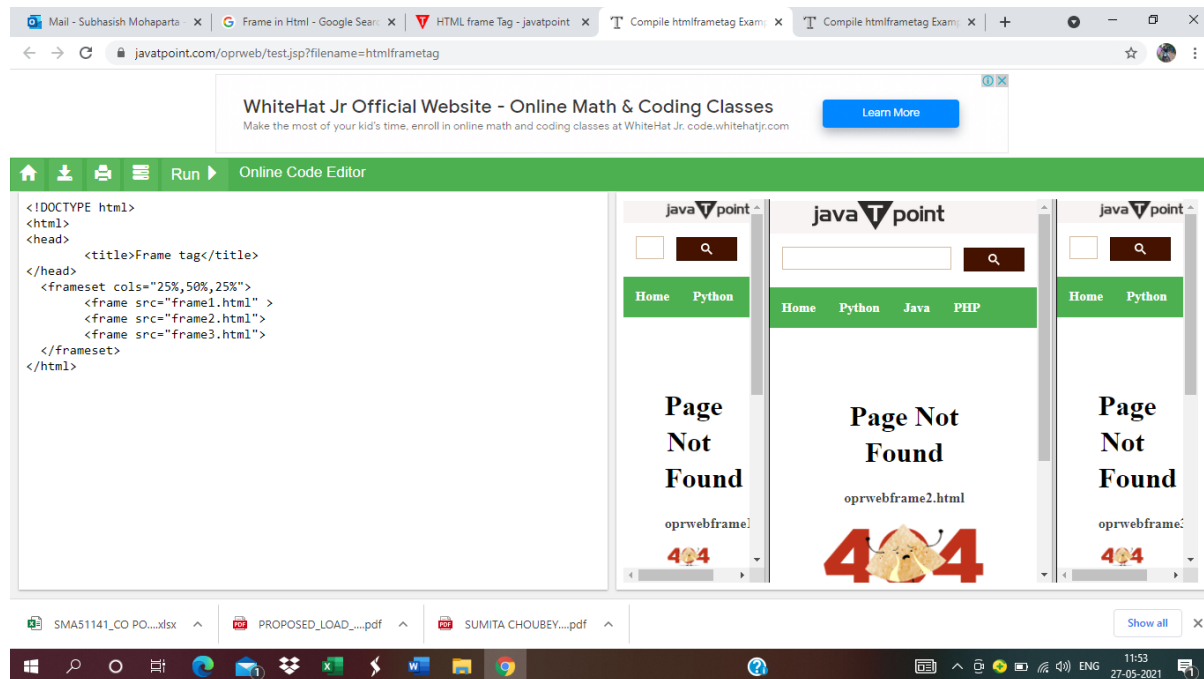
8. Program : MCA

T: 0

9. Target : 60%

P: 0

C: 3



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>`



Year: 2021
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P: 0
C: 3

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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C: 3

- 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



Year: 2021
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7. Course : CSE

L: 3

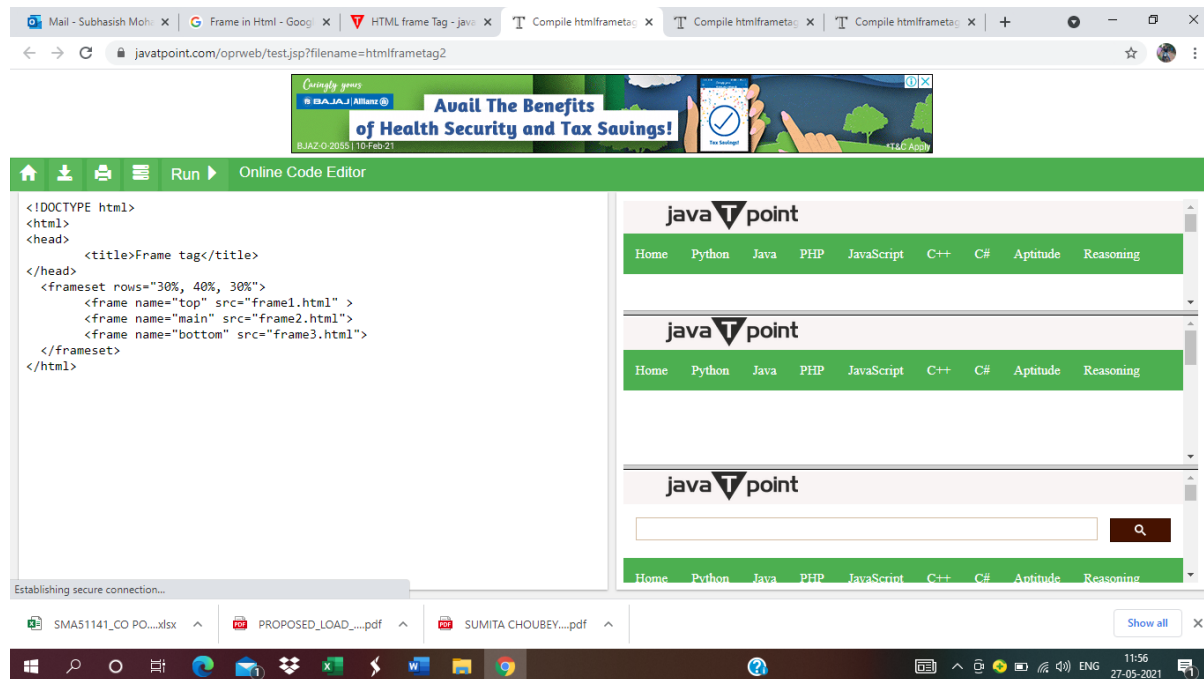
8. Program : MCA

T: 0

9. Target : 60%

P: 0

C: 3



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.



Year: 2021
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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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L: 3
T: 0
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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>
```



Year: 2021
Semester: III

6. Name of the Faculty: Subhasish Mohapatra

Course Code: CSE21916

7. Course : CSE

L: 3

8. Program : MCA

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C: 3

- 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
```



Year: 2021
Semester: III

- 6. Name of the Faculty: Subhasish Mohapatra**
- 7. Course : CSE**
- 8. Program : MCA**
- 9. Target : 60%**

Course Code: CSE21916

L: 3

T: 0

P: 0

C: 3

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



Year: 2021
Semester: III

6. Name of the Faculty: Subhasish Mohapatra
7. Course : CSE
8. Program : MCA
9. Target : 60%

Course Code: CSE21916
L: 3
T: 0
P: 0
C: 3

Differences between <div> and tag:

<div>

The <div> tag is a block level element.

The tag is an inline element.

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

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

It accepts align attribute.

It does not accept align attribute.

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

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



Year: 2021
Semester: III

6. Name of the Faculty:	Subhasish Mohapatra	Course Code:	CSE21916
7. Course	: CSE	L:	3
8. Program	: MCA	T:	0
9. Target	: 60%	P:	0
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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>
```



Year: 2021
Semester: III

6. Name of the Faculty: Subhasish Mohapatra
7. Course : CSE
8. Program : MCA
9. Target : 60%

Course Code: CSE21916
L: 3
T: 0
P: 0
C: 3

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:



Year: 2021
Semester: III

6. Name of the Faculty: Subhasish Mohapatra
7. Course : CSE
8. Program : MCA
9. Target : 60%

Course Code: CSE21916

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

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>
```

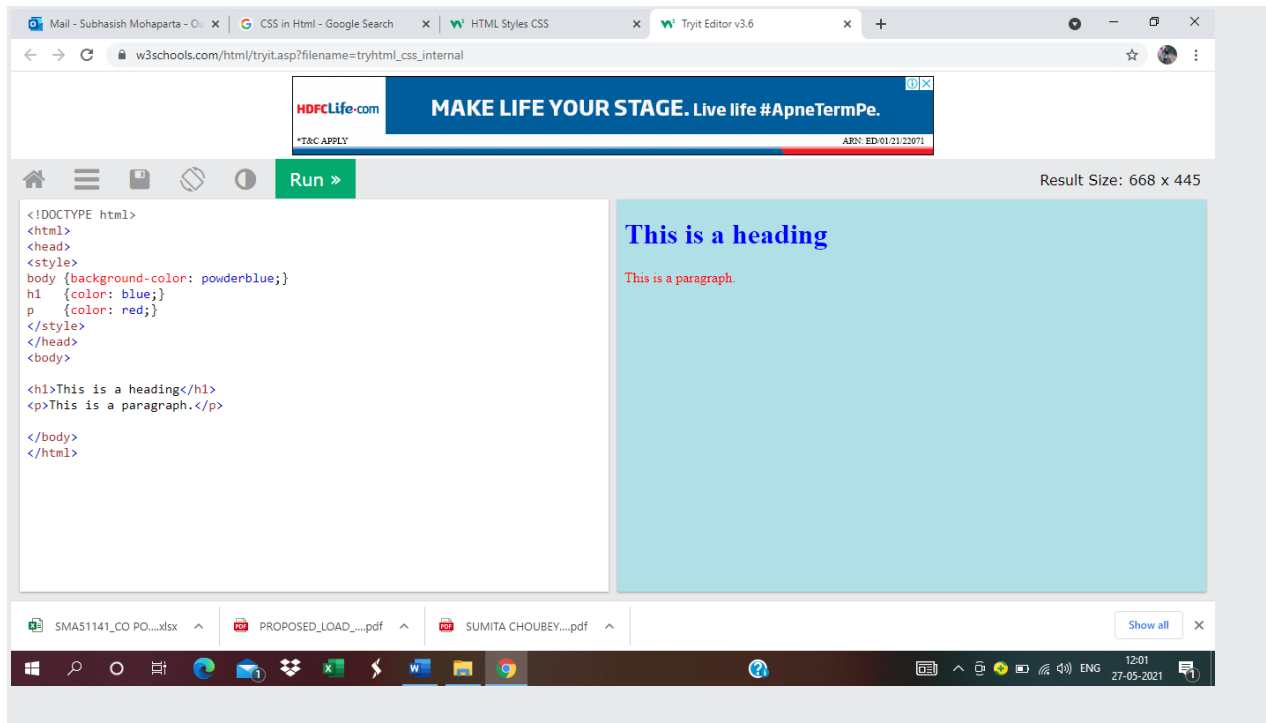
[Try it Yourself »](#)



Year: 2021
Semester: III

6. Name of the Faculty: Subhasish Mohapatra
7. Course : CSE
8. Program : MCA
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Course Code: CSE21916
L: 3
T: 0
P: 0
C: 3



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

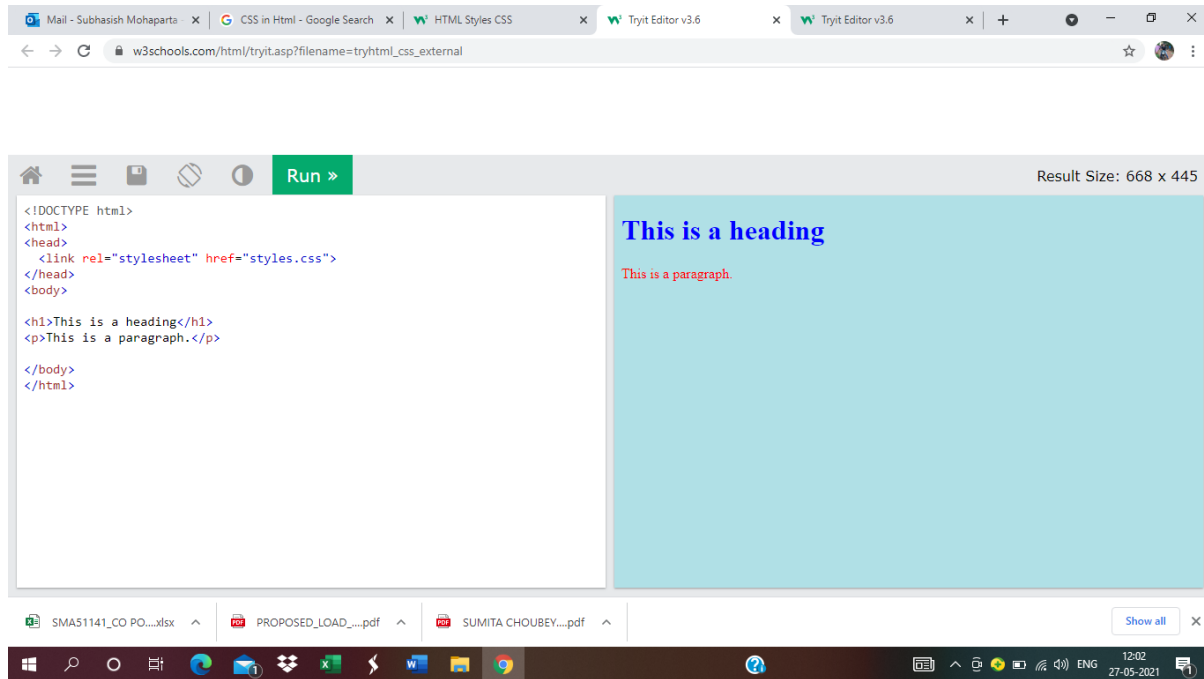


Year: 2021
Semester: III

6. Name of the Faculty: Subhasish Mohapatra
7. Course : CSE
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Course Code: CSE21916
L: 3
T: 0
P: 0
C: 3

```
</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;  
}  
p {
```



Year: 2021
Semester: III

6. Name of the Faculty: Subhasish Mohapatra
7. Course : CSE
8. Program : MCA
9. Target : 60%

Course Code: CSE21916
L: 3
T: 0
P: 0
C: 3

```
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:

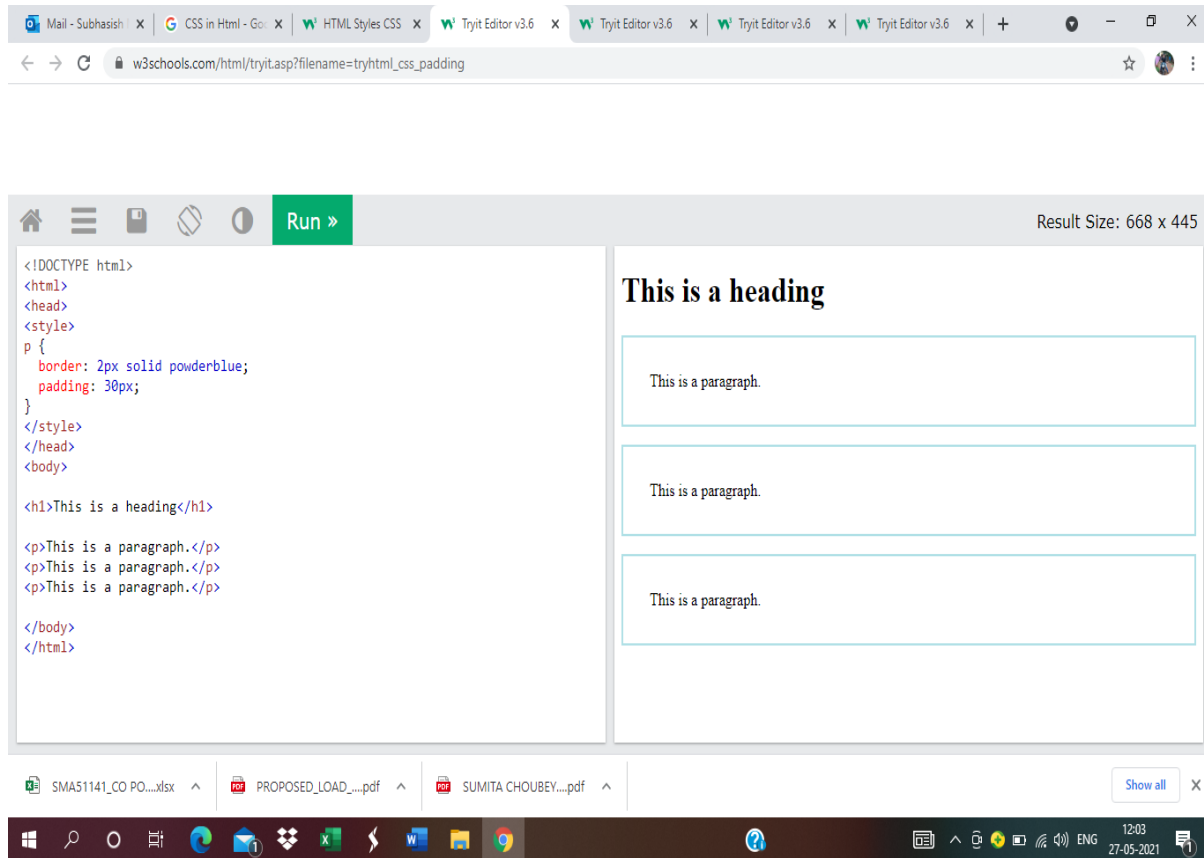
```
p {  
  border: 2px solid powderblue;  
  padding: 30px;  
}
```



Year: 2021
Semester: III

6. Name of the Faculty: Subhasish Mohapatra
7. Course : CSE
8. Program : MCA
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Course Code: CSE21916
L: 3
T: 0
P: 0
C: 3



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

There are two display values: block and inline.



Year: 2021
Semester: III

6. Name of the Faculty: Subhasish Mohapatra
7. Course : CSE
8. Program : MCA
9. Target : 60%

Course Code: CSE21916
L: 3
T: 0
P: 0
C: 3

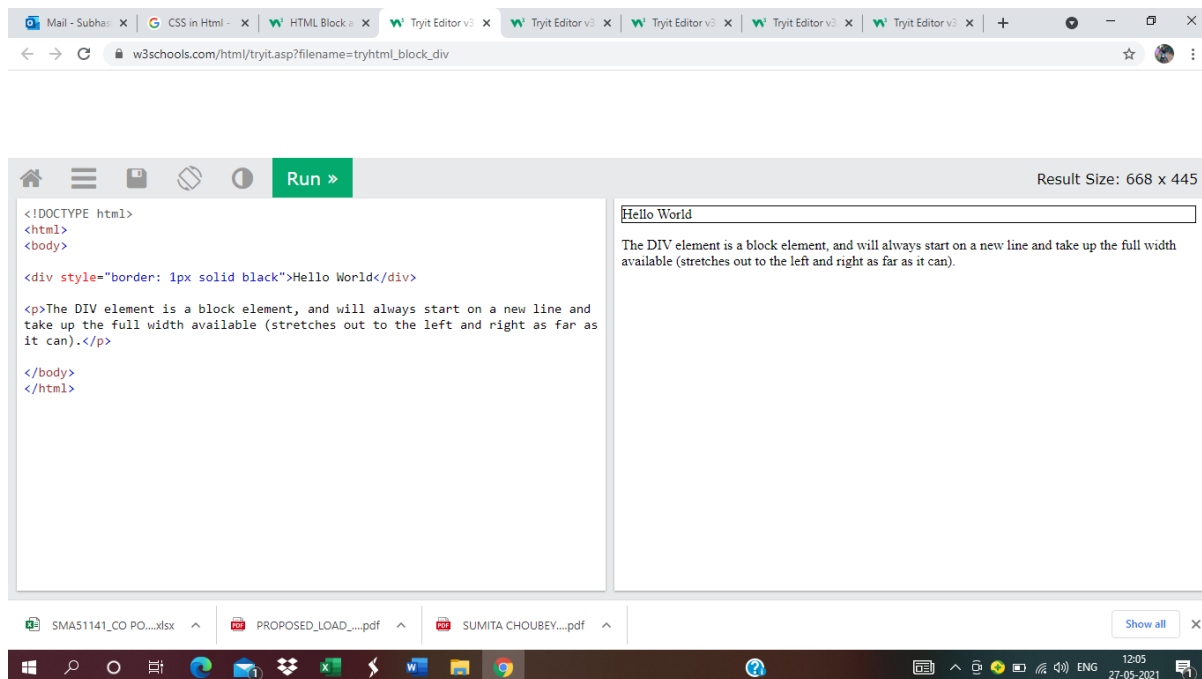
Block-level Elements

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.



Year: 2021
Semester: III

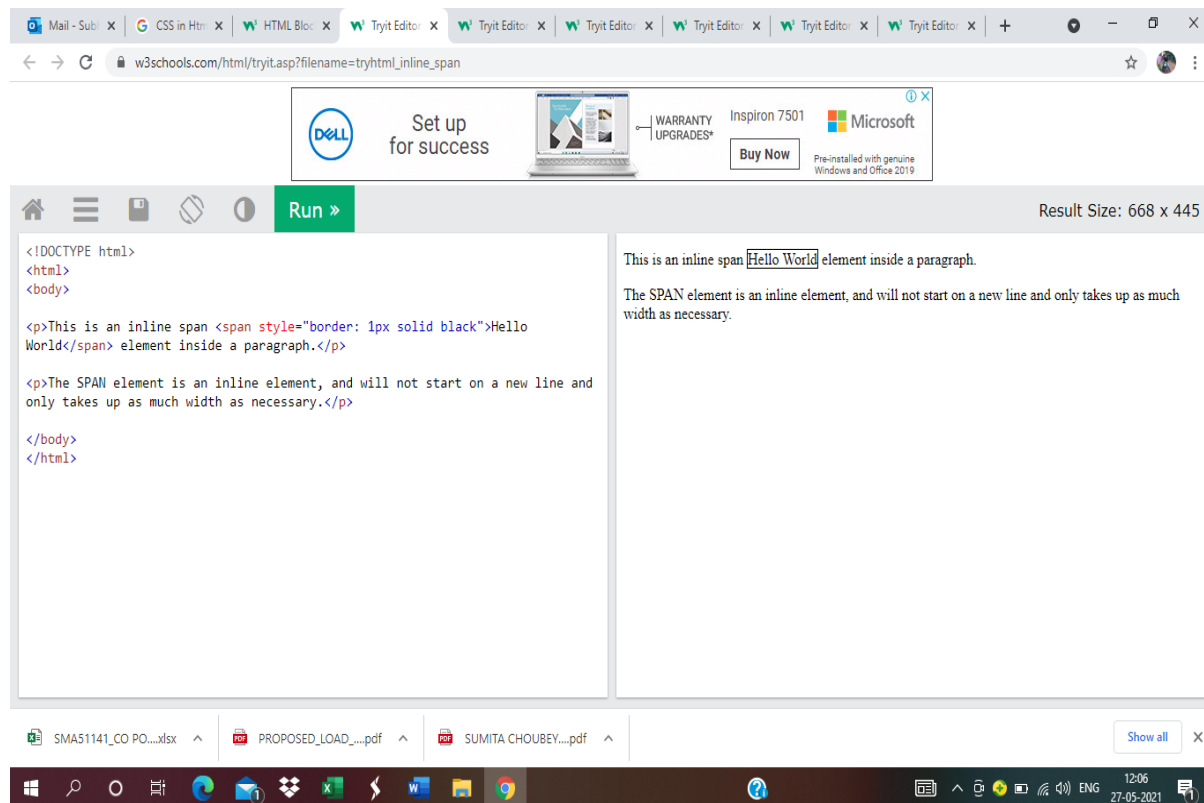
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7. Course	: CSE	L:	3
8. Program	: MCA	T:	0
9. Target	: 60%	P:	0
		C:	3

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.



Year: 2021
Semester: III

6. Name of the Faculty:	Subhasish Mohapatra	Course Code:	CSE21916
7. Course	: CSE	L:	3
8. Program	: MCA	T:	0
9. Target	: 60%	P:	0
		C:	3

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">
      <!--
```



Year: 2021
Semester: III

6. Name of the Faculty: Subhasish Mohapatra
7. Course : CSE
8. Program : MCA
9. Target : 60%

Course Code: CSE21916
L: 3
T: 0
P: 0
C: 3

```
        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.

Previous Year Question Paper



Year: 2021
Semester: III

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Course Code: CSE21916
L: 3
T: 0
P: 0
C: 3



ADAMAS UNIVERSITY
END SEMESTER EXAMINATION: NOVEMBER 2020

Name of the Program: BCA
Stream: CSE
PAPER TITLE: Web Design
Maximum Marks: 40
Total No of questions: 08

Semester: 4th
PAPER CODE: ECS32106
Time duration: 3 Hours
Total No of Pages: 02

Instruction to the Candidate:

1. At top sheet, clearly mention Name, Univ. Roll No., Enrolment No., Paper Name & Code, Date of Exam.
 2. All parts of a Question should be answered consecutively. Each Answer should start from a fresh page.
 3. Assumptions made if any, should be stated clearly at the beginning of your answer.
-

Answer all the Groups

Group A

Answer all the questions of the following
 $5 \times 1 = 5$

1. a) In HTML form `<input type="text">` is used for
b) What is the HTML tag under which one can write the JavaScript code?
c) Give two examples of a reserved word in JavaScript?
d) Which CSS property is used to set the text formatting?
e) XHTML stands for?

GROUP –B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

Answer *any three* of the following

$3 \times 5 = 15$

2. Describe proxy server?
3. Describe E-business?



Year: 2021
Semester: III

6. Name of the Faculty: Subhasish Mohapatra

Course Code: CSE21916

7. Course : CSE

L: 3

8. Program : MCA

T: 0

9. Target : 60%

P: 0

C: 3

4. Describe table in HTML with example?

5. Write HTML tag for submit button and check box?

6. Describe types of stylesheet with suitable example?

GROUP –C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

Answer *any two* of the following

$$2 \times 10 = 20$$

7. Write short notes on

a) Event in JavaScript, b) Frame in HTML

5+5

8. Write short notes on

a) Type of server, b) FTP protocol

5+5

9. Describe java script logical operator(AND,OR,NOT,Boolean) with example?

Question Bank Sample



Year: 2021
Semester: III

6. Name of the Faculty: Subhasish Mohapatra

Course Code: CSE21916

7. Course : CSE

L: 3

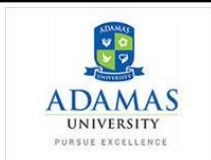
8. Program : MCA

T: 0

9. Target : 60%

P: 0

C: 3



School: SOET
Course Code: CSE11312
Program: BSc

Department: CSE
Course Name: Web design
Semester: III

Sl. No.	Question	Level of Difficulty (Easy/Medium/Difficult)	Knowledge Level (Bloom's Taxonomy)	Course Outcome (CO)
Unit 1				
Part A (Multiple Choice Questions) (1 mark each)				
1.	What is HTTP URL?	Easy	R	CO1
2.	What is proxy server?	Medium	R	CO1
3.	What is port number?	Difficult	R	CO1
Part B (Definition/Naming Questions) (2 marks each)				
1.	What is Apache web server?	Easy	R	CO1
2.	What is IIS?	Medium	R	CO1
3.	Define DNS.	Difficult	R	CO1
Part C (Short Questions) (3-4 marks each)				
1.	What is a domain and mention different type of domains.	Easy	R	CO1
2.	Discuss the steps how communication takes place using HTTP protocol.	Medium	U	CO1
3.	What is the significance of World Wide Web?	Difficult	U	CO1
Part D (Explanation Based Questions) (5 marks each)				
1.	Explain about the elements of WWW.	Easy	U	CO1



Year: 2021
Semester: III

6. Name of the Faculty: Subhasish Mohapatra

Course Code: CSE21916

7. Course : CSE

L: 3

8. Program : MCA

T: 0

9. Target : 60%

P: 0

C: 3

2.	Explain what is a browser.	Medium	U	CO1
3.	What is the difference between client-side scripting and server-side scripting?	Difficult	R	CO1
Part E (Questions Based on Reasoning) (5 marks each)(Not applicable)				
1.		Easy		
2.		Medium		
3.		Difficult		
Part F (Application Based Questions) (5-10 marks each)				
1.	Why is HTTP called stateless protocol?	Easy	Ap	CO1
2.	What is the difference between HTTP request and response?	Medium	U	CO1
3.	Explain client-server architecture for web communication.	Difficult	U	CO1
Part G (Short Notes) (5 marks each)				
1.	Discuss web caching.	Easy	R	CO1
2.	Discuss about proxy server.	Medium	R	CO1
3.	Explain about the applications of web technology.	Difficult	R	CO1



Year: 2021
Semester: III

6. Name of the Faculty: Subhasish Mohapatra

Course Code: CSE21916

7. Course : CSE

L: 3

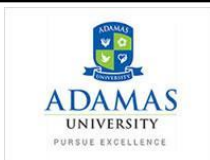
8. Program : MCA

T: 0

9. Target : 60%

P: 0

C: 3



School: SOET
Course Code: CSE11312
Program: BSc

Department: CSE
Course Name: Web design
Semester: III

Sl. No.	Question	Level of Difficulty (Easy/Medium/Difficult)	Knowledge Level (Bloom's Taxonomy)	Course Outcome (CO)
Unit 2				
Part A (Multiple Choice Questions) (1 mark each)				
1.	Define HTML paragraph tag.	Easy	R	CO2
2.	Which is the HTML tag used to define an internal stylesheet?	Medium	R	CO2
3.	What is a stylesheet?	Difficult	R	CO3
Part B (Definition/Naming Questions) (2 marks each)				
1.	What is HTML frame? Give the syntax of frame.	Easy	U	CO2
2.	Define heading tag in HTML.	Medium	R	CO2
3.	What is external CSS?	Difficult	R	CO3
Part C (Short Questions) (3-4 marks each)				
1.	Discuss the use of HTML form.	Easy	R	CO3
2.	Discuss how to display a hyperlink in HTML page.	Medium	U	CO2
3.	What is the use of HTML anchor tag?	Difficult	U	CO2
Part D (Explanation Based Questions) (5 marks each)				
1.	Explain about the style attribute used in HTML.	Easy	U	CO2



Year: 2021
Semester: III

6. Name of the Faculty: Subhasish Mohapatra

Course Code: CSE21916

7. Course : CSE

L: 3

8. Program : MCA

T: 0

9. Target : 60%

P: 0

C: 3

2.	Explain the advantages of using Cascading Style Sheet.	Medium	U	CO4
3.	What is the difference between client-side scripting and server-side scripting?	Difficult	R	CO2
Part E (Questions Based on Reasoning) (5 marks each)(Not applicable)				
1.		Easy		
2.		Medium		
3.		Difficult		
Part F (Application Based Questions) (5-10 marks each)				
1.	How do you use a picture as a background in HTML?	Easy	Ap	CO2
2.	Write HTML code to create the following ordered list: X. Java Y. C Z. Python	Medium	Ap	CO2
3.	Write an HTML code which creates form to collect user information like name, age, email, phone no.	Difficult	Ap	CO4
Part G (Short Notes) (5 marks each)				
1.	Discuss HTML List tag.	Easy	R	CO2
2.	Discuss the font characteristics permitted in style sheet.	Medium	R	CO2
3.	Discuss about the radio button and check box HTML controls.	Difficult	R	CO2



Year: 2021
Semester: III

6. Name of the Faculty: Subhasish Mohapatra

Course Code: CSE21916

7. Course : CSE

L: 3

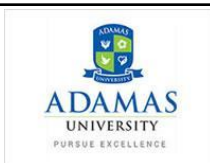
8. Program : MCA

T: 0

9. Target : 60%

P: 0

C: 3



 ADAMAS UNIVERSITY PURSUE EXCELLENCE				
School: SOET Course Code: ECS31166 Program:BCA			Department: CSE Course Name: Web design Semester: II	
Sl. No	Question	Level of Difficulty (Easy/ Medium/ Difficult)	Knowledge Level (Bloom's Taxonomy)	Course Outcome (CO)
Unit 3				
Part A (Multiple Choice Questions) (1 mark each)				
1.	What is JavaScript variable?	Easy	U	CO1
2.	Define syntax of javascript arrays.	Medium	R	CO2
3.	What is the need of Javascript?	Difficult	A	Co3
	PartB (Definition/Naming Questions) (2 marks each)			
1.	Explain to string method in Javascript?	Easy	R	CO1
2.	Define join() in Javascript.	Medium	A	CO2
3.	Explain pop() in Javascript.	Difficult	Ap	CO4
PartC (Short Questions) (3-4 marks each)				
1.	Explain JavaScript security?	Easy	U	CO1
2.	Define JavaScript math operator with suitable example?	Medium	A	CO2
3.	Explain CSS with suitable example?	Difficult	Ap	CO4



Year: 2021
Semester: III

6. Name of the Faculty: Subhasish Mohapatra

Course Code: CSE21916

7. Course : CSE

L: 3

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T: 0

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P: 0

C: 3

PartD (Explanation Based Questions) (5 marks each)				
1.	Explain push(),shift(),Unshift() in Javascript?	Easy	R	CO1
2.	Define index(),lastindex() and slice() in java script with suitable example?	Medium	U	CO3
3.	Explain Javascript date object define new Date() with example?	Difficult	Ap	CO4
PartE (Questions Based on Reasoning) (5 marks each)				
1.	Write down the HTML Tag for following form: 	Easy	U	CO1
2.	Write down HTML code to generate following out put given below 	Medium	R	CO3
3.	Define JavaScript event? Give brief note on Onclick,Onmouse over,Onmouse out,On Key down.	Difficult	Ap	CO4
PartF (Application Based Questions) (5-10 marks each)				



Year: 2021
Semester: III

6. Name of the Faculty: Subhasish Mohapatra

Course Code: CSE21916

7. Course : CSE

L: 3

8. Program : MCA

T: 0

9. Target : 60%

P: 0

C: 3

1.	Define JavaScript function write a function for Fahrenheit to Celsius interchange in JavaScript.	Easy	R	CO1
2.	Explain URL and its component. Why HTTP is called state less protocol.	Medium	U	CO2
3.	Explain JavaScript logical operator with suitable example.	Difficult	Ap	CO4
PartG (Short Notes) (5 marks each)				
1.	When is a XML document called well formed?	Easy	R	CO2
2.	Define PHP variable and datatype with example.	Medium	Ap	CO4
3.	Analyse differences between client side and server side scripting.	Difficult	Ap	CO4



Year: 2021
Semester: III

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Course Code: CSE21916

7. Course : CSE

L: 3

8. Program : MCA

T: 0

9. Target : 60%

P: 0

C: 3

Evaluation Sheet – Internal Assessment

Roll Number	Registration Number	Name of the Student	Internal Assessment (30)				
			Assignment [10]	Class Test [20]	Case Study	etc.	Total
AU/2020/0004456	PG/02/MCA/2020/001	NAMRATA SAMANTA	7	14			21
AU/2020/0004545	PG/02/MCA/2020/003	Deepika Barua	8	19			27
AU/2020/0004585	PG/02/MCA/2020/006	Oliva Roy	9	20			29
AU/2020/0004594	PG/02/MCA/2020/009	Ankit Kumar shah	7	18			25
AU/2020/0004534	PG/02/MCA/2020/002	SAYANI DAS	6	17			23
AU/2020/0004590	PG/02/MCA/2020/007	Ujjal Dey Sarkar	7	15			22
AU/2020/0004599	PG/02/MCA/2020/010	soham Das	6	14			20
AU/2020/0004551	PG/02/MCA/2020/004	J SAGAR SINGH	6	13			19
AU/2020/0004573	PG/02/MCA/2020/005	Santanu Soo	7	14			21
AU/2020/0004592	PG/02/MCA/2020/008	Sumita Choubey	8	19			27



Year: 2021
Semester: III

6. Name of the Faculty: Subhasish Mohapatra

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9. Target : 60%

P: 0

C: 3

Signature of HOD/Dean

Signature of Faculty

Date:

Date:

Evaluation Sheet – Mid Semester

Roll Number	Registration Number	Name of the Student	Marks (20)
AU/2020/0004456	PG/02/MCA/2020/001	NAMRATA SAMANTA	
AU/2020/0004545	PG/02/MCA/2020/003	Deepika Barua	
AU/2020/0004585	PG/02/MCA/2020/006	Oliva Roy	
AU/2020/0004594	PG/02/MCA/2020/009	Ankit Kumar shah	
AU/2020/0004534	PG/02/MCA/2020/002	SAYANI DAS	
AU/2020/0004590	PG/02/MCA/2020/007	Ujjal Dey Sarkar	
AU/2020/0004599	PG/02/MCA/2020/010	soham Das	
AU/2020/0004551	PG/02/MCA/2020/004	J SAGAR SINGH	
AU/2020/0004573	PG/02/MCA/2020/005	Santanu Soo	
AU/2020/0004592	PG/02/MCA/2020/008	Sumita Choubey	



Year: 2021
Semester: III

6. Name of the Faculty: Subhasish Mohapatra

Course Code: CSE21916

7. Course : CSE

L: 3

8. Program : MCA

T: 0

9. Target : 60%

P: 0

C: 3

Signature of HOD/Dean

Signature of Faculty

Date:

Date:

Planning for Remedial Classes – Mid Semester

Sl. No.	Name of Student	Roll No.	Reg. No.	Mid Sem Marks	Remedial Classes Held	Class test on the basis of	End Sem Marks	Improve ment



Year: 2021
Semester: III

6. Name of the Faculty: Subhasish Mohapatra

Course Code: CSE21916

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L: 3

8. Program : MCA

T: 0

9. Target : 60%

P: 0

C: 3

											Remedial Classes		(Y/N)
					Date								
					Venue								
					Time								
1.													
2.													

Signature of HOD/ Dean

Signature of Faculty

Date:

Date:

COURSE END SURVEY



Year: 2021
Semester: III

6. Name of the Faculty: Subhasish Mohapatra

Course Code: CSE21916

7. Course : CSE

L: 3

8. Program : MCA

T: 0

9. Target : 60%

P: 0

C: 3

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)

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



Year: 2021
Semester: III

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L: 3

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T: 0

9. Target : 60%

P: 0

C: 3

INDIRECT ASSESSMENT CONSOLIDATION

ADAMAS UNIVERSITY, KOLKATA SCHOOL OF DEPARTMENT OF CO Indirect Assessment		
Programme: Batch: 2020-22		Academic Year:2020-21
Course Code & Name:		
Course Outcome	Students Feed Back (5)	Attainment (100)
C01		
C02		
C03		
C04		
C05		
etc.		
Signature of HOD/Dean Date:		Signature of Faculty Date:



Year: 2021
Semester: III

6. Name of the Faculty: Subhasish Mohapatra

Course Code: CSE21916

7. Course : CSE

L: 3

8. Program : MCA

T: 0

9. Target : 60%

P: 0

C: 3

Evaluation Sheet (End Semester)

Roll Number	Registration Number	Name of the Student	Marks (50)

Signature of HOD/Dean

Signature of Faculty

Date:

Date:



Year: 2021
Semester: III

6. Name of the Faculty: Subhasish Mohapatra

Course Code: CSE21916

7. Course : CSE

L: 3

8. Program : MCA

T: 0

9. Target : 60%

P: 0

C: 3

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									
					Time									
1.														
2.														

Signature of HOD/ Dean

Signature of Faculty

Date

Date



Year: 2021
Semester: III

6. Name of the Faculty: Subhasish Mohapatra

Course Code: CSE21916

7. Course : CSE

L: 3

8. Program : MCA

T: 0

9. Target : 60%

P: 0

C: 3

Consolidated Mark Statement

Roll Number	Registration Number	Name of the Student	Total Marks			
			Mid Semester (20)	Internal Assessment (30)	End Semester (50)	Total (100)
AU/2020/0004456	PG/02/MCA/2020/001	NAMRATA SAMANTA				
AU/2020/0004545	PG/02/MCA/2020/003	Deepika Barua				
AU/2020/0004585	PG/02/MCA/2020/006	Oliva Roy				
AU/2020/0004594	PG/02/MCA/2020/009	Ankit Kumar shah				
AU/2020/0004534	PG/02/MCA/2020/002	SAYANI DAS				
AU/2020/0004590	PG/02/MCA/2020/007	Ujjal Dey Sarkar				
AU/2020/0004599	PG/02/MCA/2020/010	soham Das				
AU/2020/0004551	PG/02/MCA/2020/004	J SAGAR SINGH				
AU/2020/0004573	PG/02/MCA/2020/005	Santanu Soo				
AU/2020/0004592	PG/02/MCA/2020/008	Sumita Choubey				



Year: 2021
Semester: III

- 6. Name of the Faculty: Subhasish Mohapatra**
- 7. Course : CSE**
- 8. Program : MCA**
- 9. Target : 60%**

Course Code: CSE21916

L: 3

T: 0

P: 0

C: 3

Signature of Dean/HOD

Signature of Faculty

Date:

Date:



Year: 2021
Semester: III

6. Name of the Faculty: Subhasish Mohapatra

Course Code: CSE21916

7. Course : CSE

L: 3

8. Program : MCA

T: 0

9. Target : 60%

P: 0

C: 3

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	
CSE21916 WEB DESIGN			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

6. Name of the Faculty: Subhasish Mohapatra

Course Code: CSE21916

7. Course : CSE

L: 3

8. Program : MCA

T: 0

9. Target : 60%

P: 0

C: 3

CO-PO ATTAINMENT

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

Programme : MCA		Year & Sem: I & I		Academic Year: 2020-21		Batch:2020-22										
Course Code	Course Name	CO-PO	PO 1	PO 2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO 7	PO8	PO 9	PO 10	PO 11	PO 12	PS O 1	PSO 2
CSE21916	WEB DESIGN	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	3	3	2	NA	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	3	2	NA



Year: 2021
Semester: III

6. Name of the Faculty: Subhasish Mohapatra

Course Code: CSE21916

7. Course : CSE

L: 3

8. Program : MCA

T: 0

9. Target : 60%

P: 0

C: 3

		Attainment	2.4	2.4	1.6	NA	1.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.6	2.4	1.6	*	
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Signature of HOD/Dean

Signature of Faculty

Date:

Date:

PO ATTAINMENT OF THE COURSE



Year: 2021
Semester: III

6. Name of the Faculty: Subhasish Mohapatra

Course Code: CSE21916

7. Course : CSE

L: 3

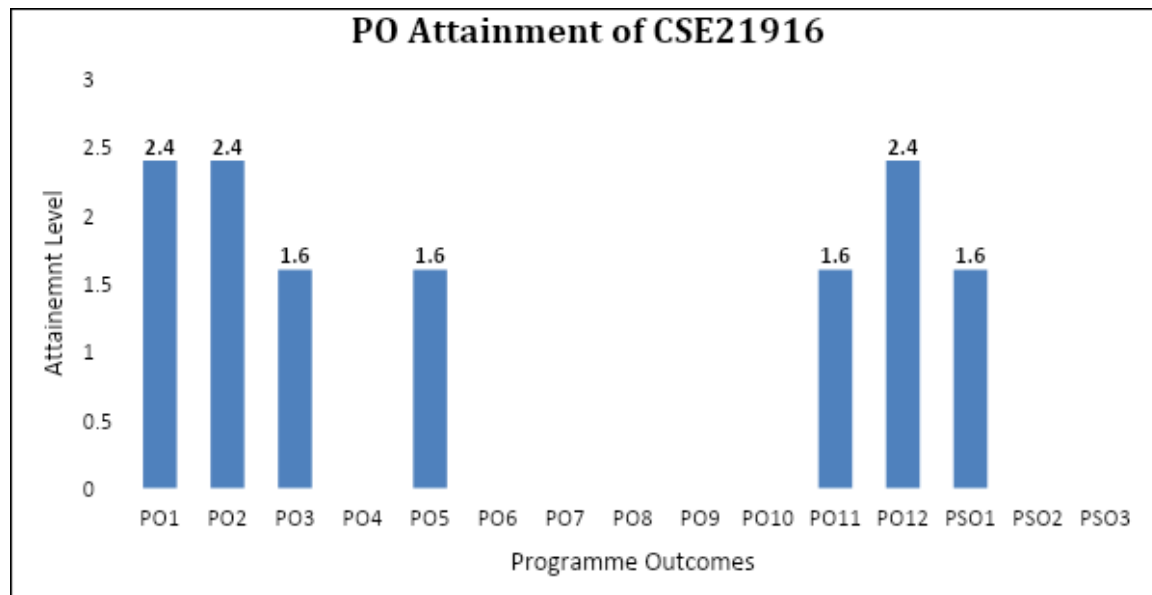
8. Program : MCA

T: 0

9. Target : 60%

P: 0

C: 3





Year: 2021
Semester: III

6. Name of the Faculty: Subhasish Mohapatra

7. Course : CSE

8. Program : MCA

9. Target : 60%

Course Code: CSE21916

L: 3

T: 0

P: 0

C: 3

Signature of HOD/Dean

Date:

Signature of Faculty

Date:



Year: 2021
Semester: III

6. Name of the Faculty:	Subhasish Mohapatra	Course Code:	CSE21916
7. Course	: CSE	L: 3	
8. Program	: MCA	T: 0	
9. Target	: 60%	P: 0	
		C: 3	

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**