



**MALAD KANDIVALI EDUCATION SOCIETY'S
NAGINDAS KHANDWALA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE,
ARTS & MANAGEMENT STUDIES & SHANTABEN NAGINDAS
KHANDWALA COLLEGE OF SCIENCE
MALAD [W], MUMBAI – 64
(AUTONOMOUS)**

**(Reaccredited 'A' Grade by NAAC)
(AFFILIATED TO UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI)
(ISO 9001:2015)**

CERTIFICATE

Name: Mr. Aniket Purushottam Shukla

Roll No: 85

Programme: BSc IT/CS

Semester: II

This is certified to be a bonafide record of practical works done by the above student in the college laboratory for the course **IT platforms, Tools and Practices** (Course Code: **2026UISTP**) for the partial fulfillment of Second Semester of BSc IT/CS during the academic year 2020-2021.

The journal work is the original study work that has been duly approved in the year 2020-2021 by the undersigned.

External Examiner

Garg)

Subject-In-Charge
(Ms. Sweety)

Date of Examination: (College Stamp)

Name : Aniket Purushottam Shukla

Roll No: 85

Sr. No.	DATE	TITLE	SIGN
1.		INTRODUCTION and CONTRIBUTING TO WIKIPEDIA a) What is Wikipedia? b) Steps to Create Account on Wikipedia c) Creating Page on Wikipedia d) Edit your page	
2.		Creating account, repository on GitHub and Cloning repository in GitHub Page	
3.		BASIC UNDERSTANDING ON FREE AND OPEN-SOURCE SOFTWARE a) Describe Open-Source Software with Example. b) Describe Free Software with Example c) Difference between Free and Open-Source Software.	
4.		WRITING EMAIL	
5.		Using practical examples, describe green computing. List and explain the steps that you take to contribute to green computing	
6.		WRITING BLOGS	
7.		Implementing coding practices in Python using PEP8.	
8.		PRESENTATION: _____	

How to create an account on Wikipedia?

These are the following instructions

Go to www.wikipedia.org and choose "English"



Click "Create account" on the upper right side of your browser



Enter your account information and the captcha, and click "Create Account"

The screenshot shows the Wikipedia 'Create account' page in a web browser. The browser's address bar displays 'https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Special:CreateAccount'. The page features the Wikipedia logo on the left and a sidebar with links to various site features. The main content area is titled 'Create account' and includes a search bar at the top. Below the title, the instruction 'Enter your information below.' is followed by six numbered steps indicated by red arrows and black circles:

- 1** Username (help me choose): Enter your username
- 2** Password: Enter a password
- 3** Confirm password: Enter password again
- 4** Email address (optional): Enter your email address
- 5** Security check: Enter the text you see above (The image shows the word 'orateother' in a distorted font. A 'Refresh' button is located to the right of the image.)
- 6** Create your account: Click the blue button labeled 'Create your account'

Below the registration form, the text 'Wikipedia is made by people like you.' is displayed.

Log in to your email and confirm your registration by clicking the link in the email.

MediaWiki Mail

January 15, 2014 12:44 PM

To: Castechtraining

Wikipedia email address confirmation

[Inbox](#) - [Exchange](#)

Hello Castechtraining,

Welcome to Wikipedia! You've joined the English-language version of the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit.

To confirm your email address, please open this URL in your browser:

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special:ConfirmEmail/550ba3a47df074a4b5711ab7397dfd34>

This link expires at 17:43, 22 January 2014 (UTC).

Confirming your email address will allow you to:

- * reset your password via email
- * exchange emails with other Wikipedia editors
- * receive notifications about activity on Wikipedia relevant to you, such as when someone leaves you a message

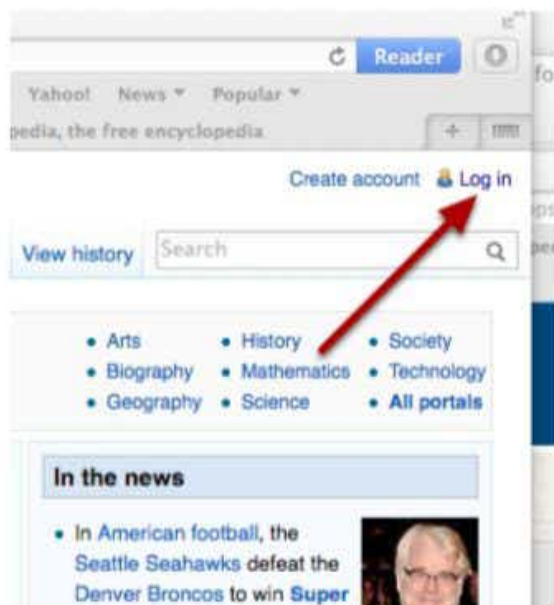
If you wish to be able to recover your account but don't want to receive other email, visit your preferences at: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special:Preferences>

Thanks, and once again, welcome!

This email is generated automatically, and does not accept replies. If you didn't register an account on Wikipedia, feel free to disregard this message or click this link:

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special:InvalidateEmail/550ba3a47df074a4b5711ab7397dfd34>

To log in in the future, return to the main page and click "Log in" in the upper right corner of your browser

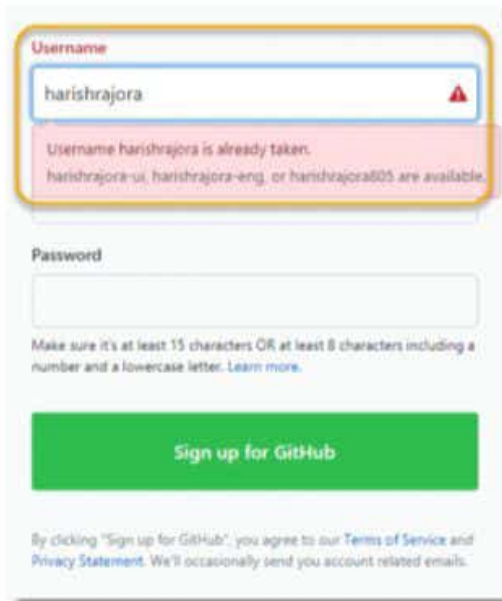


GitHub is a web-based centralized system for repositories. It is used by millions of people to work on millions of projects. Although it is not a direct part of the Git project, it is very rare that one might escape it. Not only hosting the repositories but many other functions such as issue tracking, code review, etc. can be done on GitHub with GitHub Account.

Setting Up GitHub Account

Setting your GitHub account is easy and very simple. To set the account visit GitHub's official website.

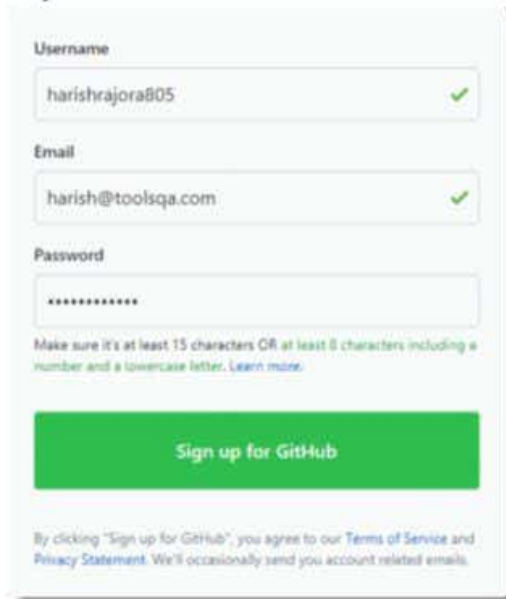
The login form will appear on the same page. Fill out the form with your details to create an account on GitHub.



The screenshot shows the GitHub sign-up interface. The 'Username' field contains 'harishrajora' and has a red warning icon. Below it, a pink error message states: 'Username harishrajora is already taken. harishrajora-uj, harishrajora-eng, or harishrajora805 are available.' The 'Password' field is empty, with a note below it: 'Make sure it's at least 15 characters OR at least 8 characters including a number and a lowercase letter. [Learn more.](#)' A green 'Sign up for GitHub' button is at the bottom. At the very bottom, a small disclaimer reads: 'By clicking "Sign up for GitHub", you agree to our [Terms of Service](#) and [Privacy Statement](#). We'll occasionally send you account related emails.'

In GitHub, you will be known by your username. So, it has to be unique. This error can also be seen in the below screenshot. Here, the username harishrajora is already taken by someone else so GitHub is raising the error and suggesting some unique usernames.

Avoid those duplicate entries and fill the form with your details. The green tick will symbolize correct and unique entries



The image shows a GitHub sign-up form. It has three input fields: 'Username' with the value 'harishrajora805', 'Email' with the value 'harish@toolsqa.com', and 'Password' with masked characters. Each of the first two fields has a green checkmark icon to its right. Below the password field is a note: 'Make sure it's at least 15 characters OR at least 8 characters including a number and a lowercase letter. [Learn more.](#)'. A large green button labeled 'Sign up for GitHub' is positioned below the form. At the bottom, there is a line of text: 'By clicking "Sign up for GitHub", you agree to our [Terms of Service](#) and [Privacy Statement](#). We'll occasionally send you account related emails.'

Once you press Sign up for GitHub button, you will be prompted to verify that you are not a robot.



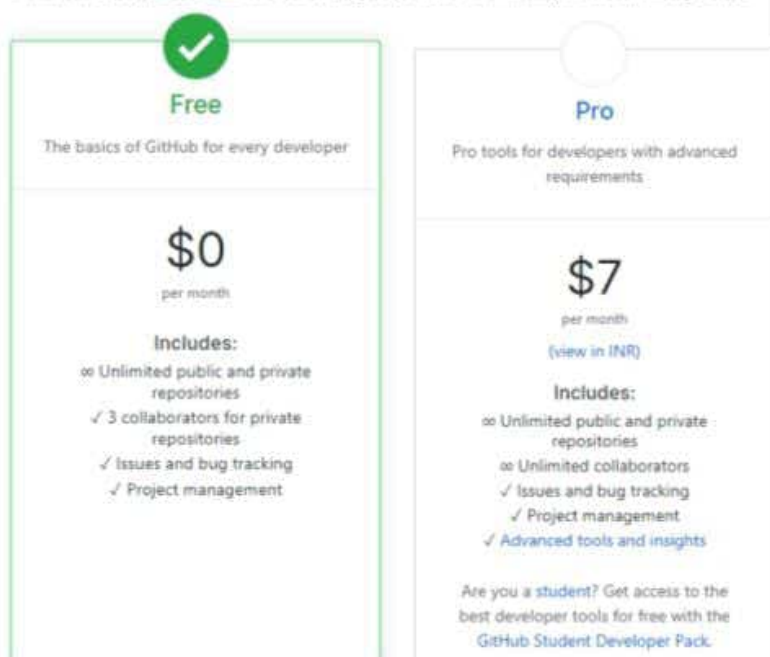
The image shows a GitHub account verification screen. At the top, it says 'Verify account'. Below this is a large light blue box containing the text 'Please solve this puzzle so we know you are a real person'. In the center of this box is a button labeled 'Verify'. In the bottom right corner of the light blue box, there is a small speaker icon.

Choosing a GitHub Account Plan

Once you have verified your identity, you can choose the GitHub plan you want to subscribe for.

Choose your subscription

With tools developers love and the world's largest open source community, there's no wrong choice.



The screenshot displays the GitHub subscription selection interface. It features two main cards: 'Free' and 'Pro'. The 'Free' card is highlighted with a green border and a green checkmark icon, indicating it is the selected option. The 'Pro' card has a blue border and a blue circle icon. Both cards list their respective prices and included features. The 'Free' plan is \$0 per month and includes unlimited public and private repositories, 3 collaborators for private repositories, issues and bug tracking, and project management. The 'Pro' plan is \$7 per month (with a link to view in INR) and includes unlimited public and private repositories, unlimited collaborators, issues and bug tracking, project management, and advanced tools and insights. At the bottom of the 'Pro' card, there is a link for students to get access to the GitHub Student Developer Pack for free.

Plan	Price	Includes:
Free	\$0 per month	<ul style="list-style-type: none">∞ Unlimited public and private repositories✓ 3 collaborators for private repositories✓ Issues and bug tracking✓ Project management
Pro	\$7 per month (view in INR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">∞ Unlimited public and private repositories∞ Unlimited collaborators✓ Issues and bug tracking✓ Project management✓ Advanced tools and insights

Are you a [student](#)? Get access to the best developer tools for free with the [GitHub Student Developer Pack](#).

Tailoring your experience is a survey that GitHub takes while you create your account. It will be the next step in the process.

What is your level of programming experience?

- ☐ None—I don't program at all
- ☒ New to programming
- ☐ Somewhat experienced
- ☐ Very experienced

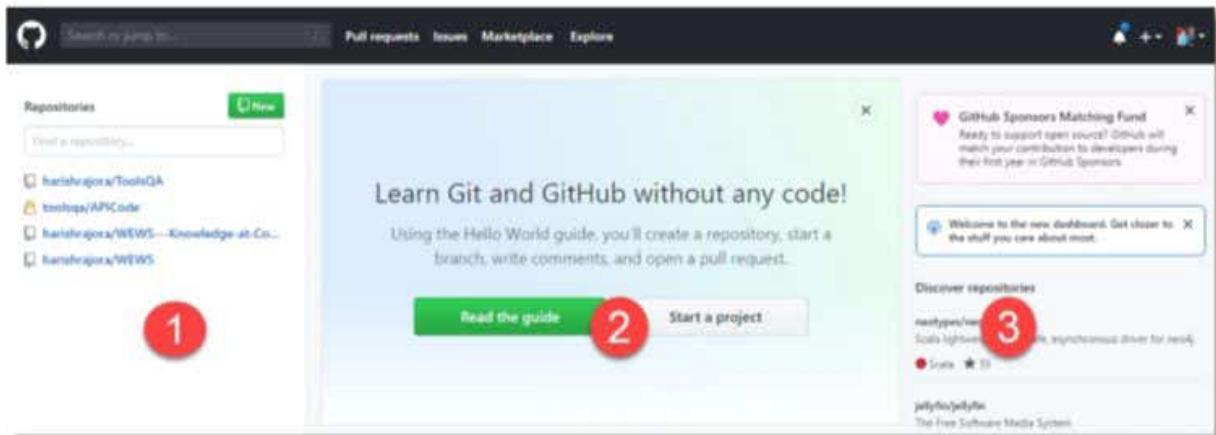
What do you plan to use GitHub for? (Select up to 3)

- ☐ Learning to code
- ☒ Learning Git and GitHub
- ☒ Host a project (repository)
- ☐ Creating a website with GitHub Pages
- ☒ Collaborating with my team
- ☐ Finding a project to contribute to
- ☐ School work / School-related project
- ☐ The GitHub API
- ☐ I don't know yet
- ☐ Other (please specify)

GitHub Account Dashboard

Now that GitHub account is all set up, you can log in through your credentials on the GitHub's website. Logging in will land on the GitHub dashboard which is personalized for everyone according to interests.

A GitHub dashboard will contain three sections.



Name: Aniket Shukla

Roll no:85 **FYIT**

PRACTICAL 3:-

BASIC UNDERSTANDING ON FREE AND OPEN-SOURCE SOFTWARE

1. Describe Open Source Software with Example.

→ Open-source software (OSS) is any computer software that's distributed with its source code available for modification. That means it usually includes a license for programmers to change the software in any way they choose: They can fix bugs, improve functions, or adapt the software to suit their own needs

While its lack of cost is a key advantage, OSS has several additional benefits:

- Its quality can be easily and greatly improved when its source code is passed around, tested, and fixed.
- It offers a valuable learning opportunity for programmers. They can apply skills to the most popular programs available today.
- It can be more secure than proprietary software because bugs are identified and fixed quickly.
- Since it is in the public domain, and constantly subject to updates, there is little chance it can become unavailable or quickly outmoded—an important plus for long-term projects.

Open-source technologies helped establish much of the internet. Furthermore, many of the programs in use every day are based on open-source technologies. Cases in point: Android OS and Apple's OS X are based on the kernel and Unix/BSD open-source technologies, respectively.

Other popular open-source software is:

- Mozilla's Firefox web browser
- Thunderbird email client
- PHP scripting language
- Python programming language
- Apache HTTP web server

2. Describe Free Software with Example

→ Free software is software that can be freely used, modified, and redistributed with only one restriction: any redistributed version of the software must be distributed with the original terms of free use, modification, and distribution (known as copyleft). The definition of free software is stipulated as part of the GNU Project and by the Free Software Foundation. Free software may be packaged and distributed for a fee; the "free" refers to the ability to reuse it, modified or unmodified, as part of another software package. As part of the ability to modify, users of free software may also have access to and study the source code.

Free software is easily confused with freeware, term describing software that can be freely downloaded and used but which may contain restrictions for modification and reuse.

Best Free software at a glance:

1. LibreOffice
2. VLC Media Player
3. GIMP
4. Shortcut
5. Brave
6. Audacity
7. KeePass
8. Thunderbird
9. FileZilla
10. Linux

3. Difference between Free and Open Source Software.

→ Free Software:

"Free software" means software that respects users' freedom and community. Roughly, it means that the users have the freedom to run, copy, distribute, study, change and improve the software.

The term "free software" is sometimes misunderstood—it has nothing to do with price. It is about freedom.

Open Source Software :

Open Source Software is something which you can modify as per your needs, share with others without any licensing violation burden. When we say Open Source, source code of software is available publicly with Open Source licenses like GNU (GPL) which allows you to edit source code and distribute it. Read these licenses and you will realize that these licenses are created to help us.

- Coined by the development environments around software produced by open collaboration of software developers on the internet.
- Later specified by the Open Source Initiative (OSI).
- It does not explicitly state ethical values, besides those directly associated to software development.

S.No.	Free Software:	Open Source Software :
1.	Software is an important part of people's lives.	Software is just software. There are no ethics associated directly to it.
2.	Software freedom translates to social freedom.	Ethics are to be associated to the people not to the software.
3.	Freedom is a value that is more important than any economic advantage.	Freedom is not an absolute concept. Freedom should be allowed, not imposed.

S.No.

Free Software:

Open Source Software :

Examples: The Free Software Directory maintains a large database of free-software packages. Some of the best-known examples include the Linux kernel, the BSD and Linux operating systems, the GNU Compiler Collection and C

library; the MySQL relational database; the Apache web server; and the Send mail transport agent.

Examples: Prime examples of open-source products are the Apache HTTP Server, the e-commerce platform ecommerce, internet browsers Mozilla Firefox and Chromium (the project where the vast majority of development of the freeware Google Chrome is done) and the full office suite LibreOffice.

4.

Aniket Shukla

FYIT 85

Practical 4: Writing Email

1. Set up and email address. If you do not have an email address you will need to sign up with an email provider before proceeding



Set up email



Google



Outlook, Hotmail, and Live



Yahoo

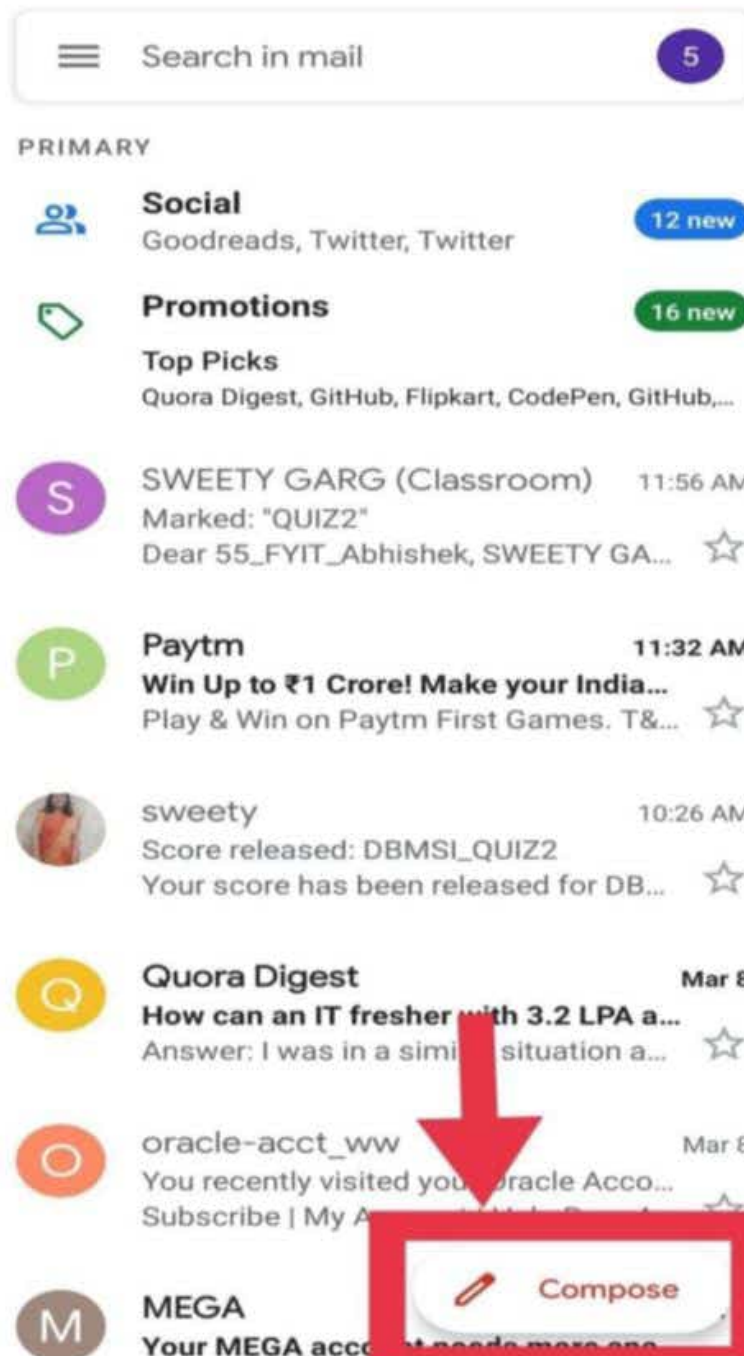


Exchange and Office 365



Other


2. Click on "compose" or "new". Before you can write an email, you will need to open a new, blank message box to write your email.




3. List the recipients email address. You do not need to list your own email address, but you do need to specify the email address of the person or people u intend to send the email to

← Compose   

From palabhishek078@gmail.com ▼

To  ombudsman@airtel.in ▼

4. Include an informative subject. Every email service will let you type a subject or title for your email in the "subject" box.

← Compose   

From palabhishek078@gmail.com ▼

To  ombudsman@airtel.in ▼

Complaint regarding poor internet connectivity |

5. Write the body of your email. The body of your email should be written in the large text box

Respected sir

With due respect I am writing this email to inform you that my internet connectivity is very poor and I am not able to attend my lectures from past 4-5 days. I am facing trouble as my exams are near and my most of the work is done via online mode and for that I need a proper internet connection.

I hope you'll look into this matter and do the needful at the earliest to fix the internet connectivity problem as soon as possible.

below the subject line

6. Hit The "send" button. After you finish typing your email review it to verify that there are no spelling or grammar mistakes and that the issue clearly addresses the matter you wanted to bring up



Compose



From palabhishek078@gmail.com



To  ombudsman@airtel.in



Complaint regarding poor internet connectivity

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