Name:- Patel Ayush Padminkumar

Branch:- Cyber security (13)

Enrollment:- CS 32

Practical-4:- To study HTML link.

Tags:-

a) **<a> - The <a> tag defines the hyperlink, which is used to link from one page to another.**
b) <img> - **The `<img>` tag is used to embed an image in an HTML page.**
c) **<hr> - The `<hr>` tag defines a thematic break in an HTML page (e.g. a shift of topic).**

Exercises

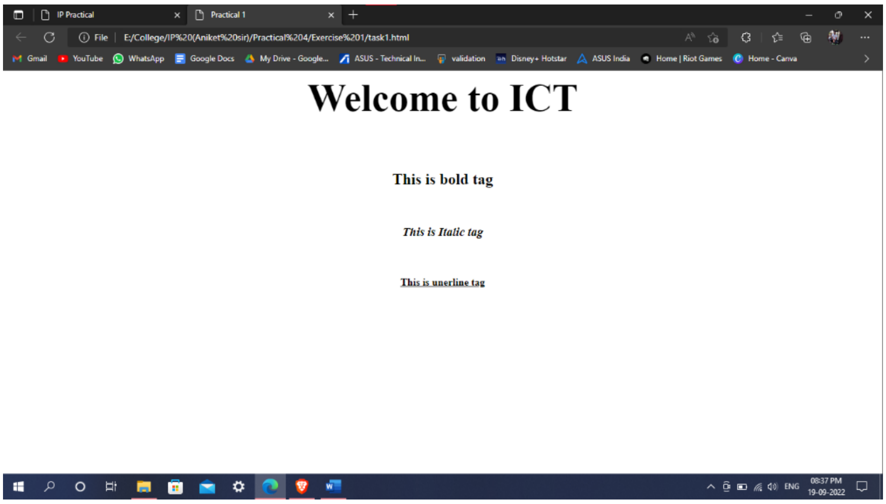
Question-1:- Create a web page using href attributes of anchor tag and open all the web pages created for practical 2 such that when you click on link it open in new window.

Input:-

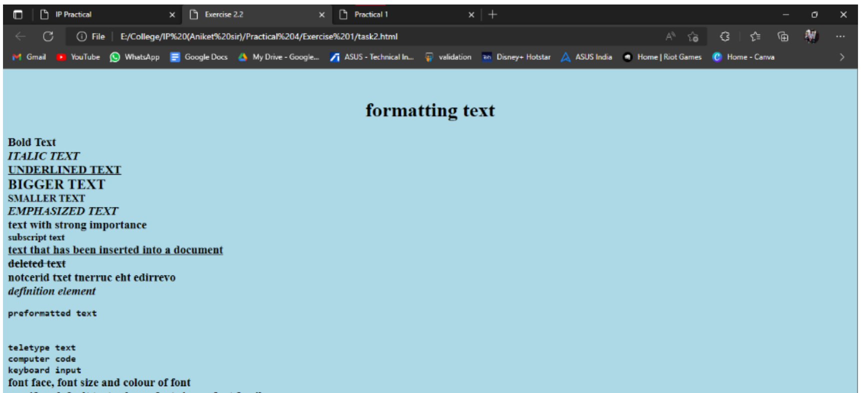
```
<html>
<style>
   body{
      background-image: url('ip2.jpg');
      background-repeat: no-repeat;
      background-attachment: fixed;
      background-size: cover;
   }
</style>
<center>
<head><h1 style="text-align: center; font-size: 60px; color: orangered;">IP Practical List</h1>
            <title>IP Practical</title>
</head></center>
<body a link="white" vlink="black"><center>
   <h1><a href="" target="_blank"></a></h1><br>
 <h1><a href="task1.html" target="_blank">Practical 1</a></h1><br>
 <h1><a href="task2.html" target="_blank">Practical 2</a></h1><br>
 <h1><a href="task3.html" target="_blank">Practical 3</a></h1><br>
</body></center>
</html>
```

Output:-

After clicking on Practical 1:-



After Clicking on the Practical 2:-



After clicking on practical 3:-

New Super **Strength** H_2O *plus* will knock out any strain ,big and small.

Look for new Super **Strength** H_2O *plus* in a stream near you

```
NUTRITION INFORMATION (void where prohibited)

               Calories    Grams     USRDA
               /serving    of Fat    Moisture
Regular            3         4       100%
Unleaded           3         2       100%
Organic            2         3       99%
Sugar Free         0         1       110%
```

Exercise 2:- Create a web page such that it display your subjects with link. Then define all the subject name as headings and give information for them. When the user clicks on the subject link it should go to the appropriate heading of page.

Input:-

```
<html>
<head><h1>Subjests</h1>
        <title>exer2</title>
</head>
<body background="2.png">
<a href="#Calculus">Calculus</a><br>
<a href="#IP">IP</a><br>
<a href="#BE">BE</a><br>
<a href="#DE">DE</a><br>
<a href="#ESFP">ESFP</a><br>

<h1 id="Calculus"><center>Calculus</center></h1>
<center><p>Calculus, originally called infinitesimal calculus or "the calculus of infinitesimals", is the
mathematical study of continuous change, in the same way that geometry is the study of shape, and
algebra is the study of generalizations of arithmetic operations.

It has two major branches, differential calculus and integral calculus; differential calculus concerns
instantaneous rates of change, and the slopes of curves, while integral calculus concerns
accumulation of quantities, and areas under or between curves. These two branches are related to
each other by the fundamental theorem of calculus, and they make use of the fundamental notions of
convergence of infinite sequences and infinite series to a well-defined limit.[1]
```

Infinitesimal calculus was developed independently in the late 17th century by Isaac Newton and Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz.[2][3] Later work, including codifying the idea of limits, put these developments on a more solid conceptual footing. Today, calculus has widespread uses in science, engineering, and social science.[4]</p></center>

<h1 id="IP"><center>IP</center></h1>

<center><p>This certificate program prepares students for employment with companies looking for internet programming professionals. Students progress course by course to a skill level where they can work in any internet programming environment. The curriculum uses many of the current programming languages to teach students how to design, build, manipulate and maintain business websites.
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<h1 id="BE"><center>BE</center></h1>

<p><center>Basic electronics is the branch of engineering which deals with the practical application of electrical components and their use in electrical circuits, logic systems, communication systems and other fields. Basic electronics looks at the basic concepts of Voltage, Current, Resistance, capacitance, etc. from a practical point of view.
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<h1 id="DE"><center>DE</center></h1>
<p><center>The binary number system was refined by Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz (published in 1705) and he also established that by using the binary system, the principles of arithmetic and logic could be joined. Digital logic as we know it was the brain-child of George Boole in the mid 19th century. In an 1886 letter, Charles Sanders Peirce described how logical operations could be carried out by electrical switching circuits.[2] Eventually, vacuum tubes replaced relays for logic operations. Lee De Forest's modification of the Fleming valve in 1907 could be used as an AND gate. Ludwig Wittgenstein introduced a version of the 16-row truth table as proposition 5.101 of Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus (1921). Walther Bothe, inventor of the coincidence circuit, shared the 1954 Nobel Prize in physics, for creating the first modern electronic AND gate in 1924.

Mechanical analog computers started appearing in the first century and were later used in the medieval era for astronomical calculations. In World War II, mechanical analog computers were used for specialized military applications such as calculating torpedo aiming. During this time the first electronic digital computers were developed, with the term digital being proposed by George Stibitz in 1942. Originally they were the size of a large room, consuming as much power as several hundred modern PCs.[3]

The Z3 was an electromechanical computer designed by Konrad Zuse. Finished in 1941, it was the world's first working programmable, fully automatic digital computer.[4] Its operation was facilitated by the invention of the vacuum tube in 1904 by John Ambrose Fleming.

At the same time that digital calculation replaced analog, purely electronic circuit elements soon replaced their mechanical and electromechanical equivalents. John Bardeen and Walter Brattain invented the point-contact transistor at Bell Labs in 1947, followed by William Shockley inventing the bipolar junction transistor at Bell Labs in 1948.[5][6]

At the University of Manchester, a team under the leadership of Tom Kilburn designed and built a machine using the newly developed transistors instead of vacuum tubes.[7] Their "transistorised computer", and the first in the world, was operational by 1953, and a second version was completed there in April 1955. From 1955 and onwards, transistors replaced vacuum tubes in computer designs, giving rise to the "second generation" of computers. Compared to vacuum tubes, transistors were smaller, more reliable, had indefinite lifespans, and required less power than vacuum tubes - thereby giving off less heat, and allowing much denser concentrations of circuits, up to tens of thousands in a relatively compact space.

While working at Texas Instruments in July 1958, Jack Kilby recorded his initial ideas concerning the integrated circuit (IC), then successfully demonstrated the first working integrated circuit on 12 September 1958.[8] Kilby's chip was made of germanium. The following year, Robert Noyce at Fairchild Semiconductor invented the silicon integrated circuit. The basis for Noyce's silicon IC was the planar process, developed in early 1959 by Jean Hoerni, who was in turn building on Mohamed Atalla's silicon surface passivation method developed in 1957.[9] This new technique, the integrated circuit, allowed for quick, low-cost fabrication of complex circuits by having a set of electronic circuits on one small plate ("chip") of semiconductor material, normally silicon.</center></p>
<h1 id="ESFP"><center>ESFP</center></h1>
<p><center>An advantage of digital circuits when compared to analog circuits is that signals represented digitally can be transmitted without degradation caused by noise.[29] For example, a

continuous audio signal transmitted as a sequence of 1s and 0s, can be reconstructed without error, provided the noise picked up in transmission is not enough to prevent identification of the 1s and 0s.

In a digital system, a more precise representation of a signal can be obtained by using more binary digits to represent it. While this requires more digital circuits to process the signals, each digit is handled by the same kind of hardware, resulting in an easily scalable system. In an analog system, additional resolution requires fundamental improvements in the linearity and noise characteristics of each step of the signal chain.

With computer-controlled digital systems, new functions can be added through software revision and no hardware changes are needed. Often this can be done outside of the factory by updating the product's software. This way, the product's design errors can be corrected even after the product is in a customer's hands.

Information storage can be easier in digital systems than in analog ones. The noise immunity of digital systems permits data to be stored and retrieved without degradation. In an analog system, noise from aging and wear degrade the information stored. In a digital system, as long as the total noise is below a certain level, the information can be recovered perfectly. Even when more significant noise is present, the use of redundancy permits the recovery of the original data provided too many errors do not occur.

In some cases, digital circuits use more energy than analog circuits to accomplish the same tasks, thus producing more heat which increases the complexity of the circuits such as the inclusion of heat sinks. In portable or battery-powered systems this can limit the use of digital systems. For example, battery-powered cellular phones often use a low-power analog front-end to amplify and tune the radio signals from the base station. However, a base station has grid power and can use power-hungry, but very flexible software radios. Such base stations can easily be reprogrammed to process the signals used in new cellular standards.

Many useful digital systems must translate from continuous analog signals to discrete digital signals. This causes quantization errors. Quantization error can be reduced if the system stores enough digital data to represent the signal to the desired degree of fidelity. The Nyquist–Shannon sampling theorem provides an important guideline as to how much digital data is needed to accurately portray a given analog signal.An advantage of digital circuits when compared to analog circuits is that signals represented digitally can be transmitted without degradation caused by noise.[29] For example, a continuous audio signal transmitted as a sequence of 1s and 0s, can be reconstructed without error, provided the noise picked up in transmission is not enough to prevent identification of the 1s and 0s.

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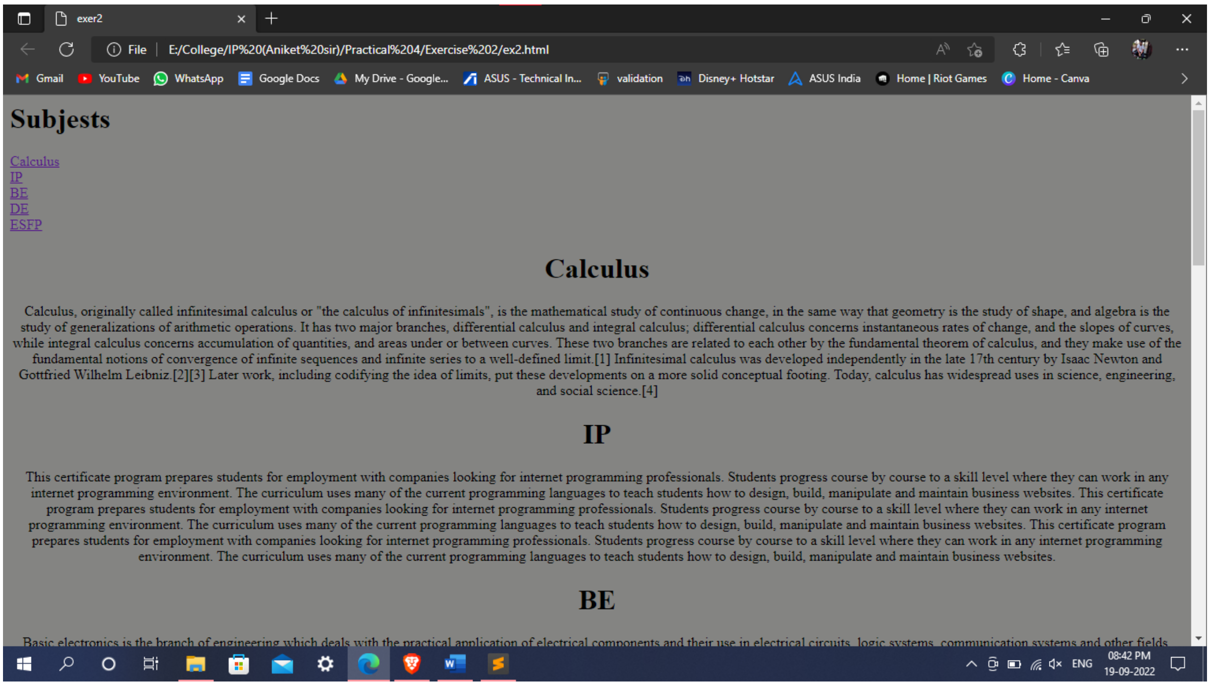
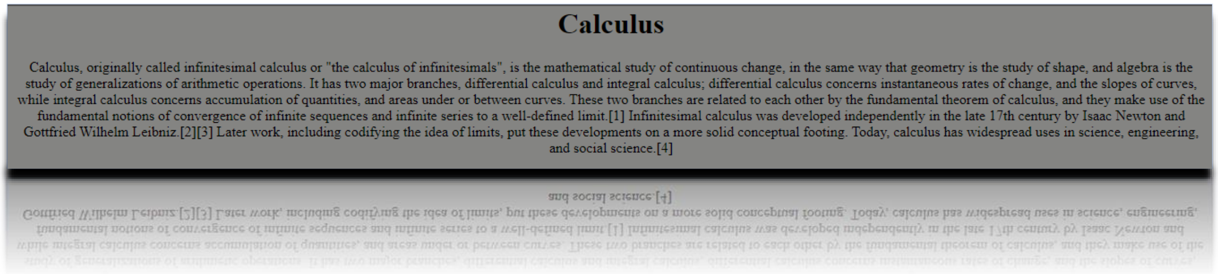
</body>
</html>

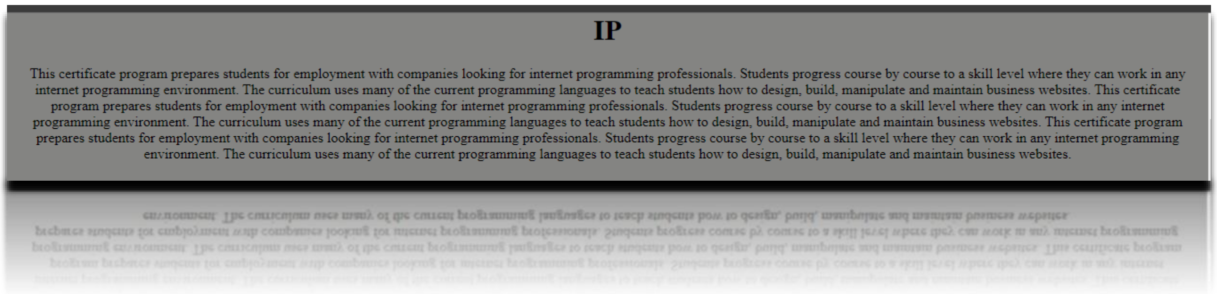
Output:-



After Clicking on Calculus:-

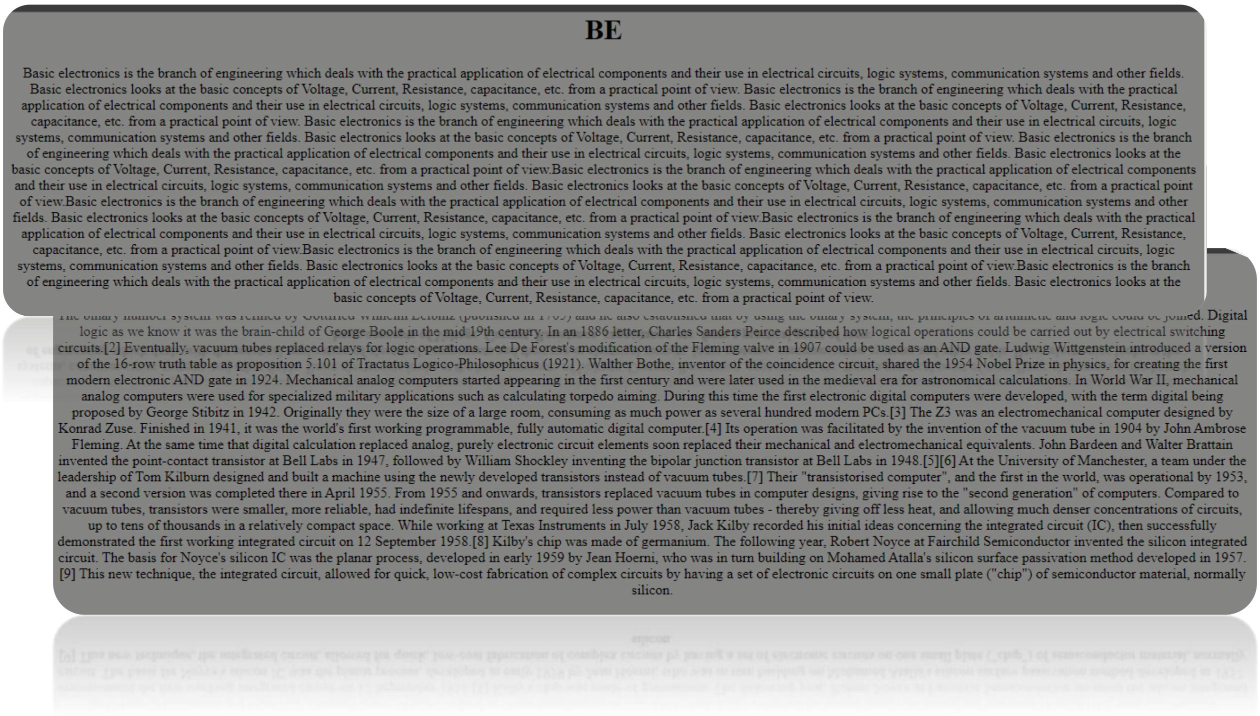


After Clicking on IP:-



After Clicking on BE:-

`



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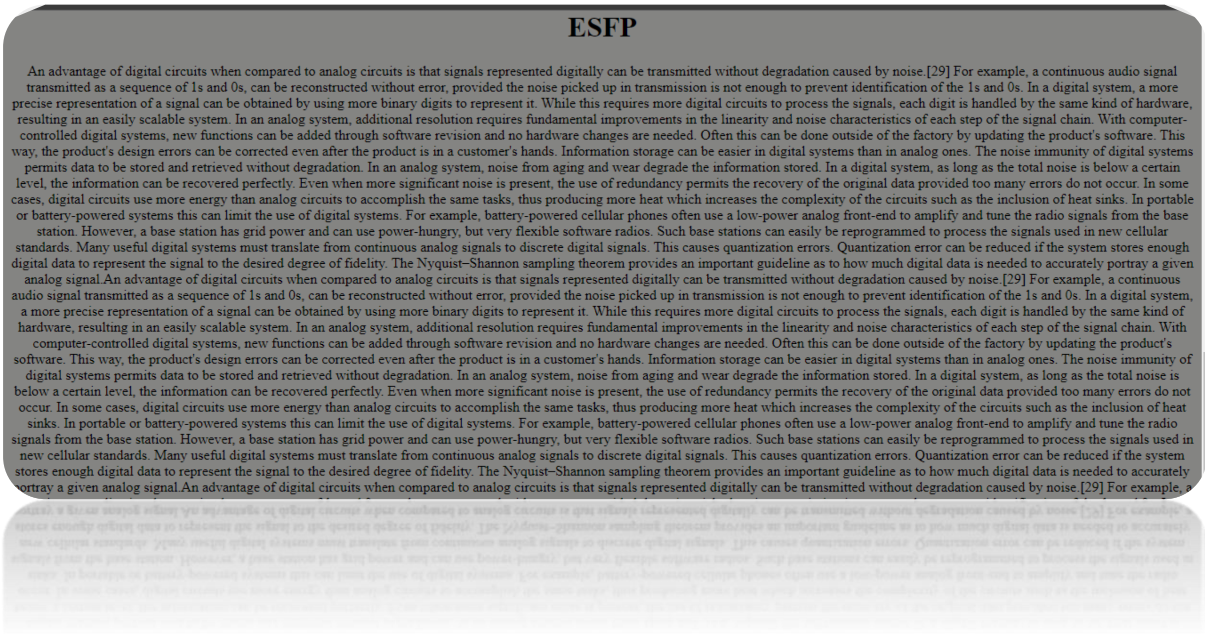
After Clicking on ESFP:-



ESFP

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Exercise 3:- Write a HTML code to send a mail using anchor tag.

Input:-

```
<html>
<style>
  body{
    background-image: url('cm5.webp');
    background-repeat: no-repeat;
    background-attachment: fixed;
```

```
      background-size:cover;
   }
</style>
<head>
<title>web pages</title>
</head>
<h1 style="text-align: center; font-size: 60px; color: orangered;"><center><b>Contact Me
</font></b></h1><br><p>
<body a link="red" vlink="white">
 <h1><a href="" target="_blank"></a></h1><br>
 <h1><a href="" target="_blank"></a></h1><br>
 <h1><a href="" target="_blank"></a></h1><br>
 <h1><a href="" target="_blank"></a></h1><br>
<h2 style="font-size: 40px;"><center><a href="mailto:ayushp7424@gmail.com"> For E-mail click here
</a></center>

 <h1><a href="" target="_blank"></a></h1><br>
 <h1><a href="" target="_blank"></a></h1><br>
<h2 style="font-size: 40px;"><center><a href="tel:+918758696379"> For call click here </a></center>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:-