

HTML

ASSIGNMENT 6

STUDENT INFO

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CLASS: F.Y.B.B.A(C.A)

ROLL NO: 215174

GUIDING TEACHER: PROF.LANDE.R.D

(ASSIGNMENT BASED ON:IMAGE MAPPING) |

ASSIGNMENT 6

SET-B

Q. Display India.jpg image on web page consisting of different states. Once click on any state, it should open new web page consisting information about that particular state.

SOLUTION:-

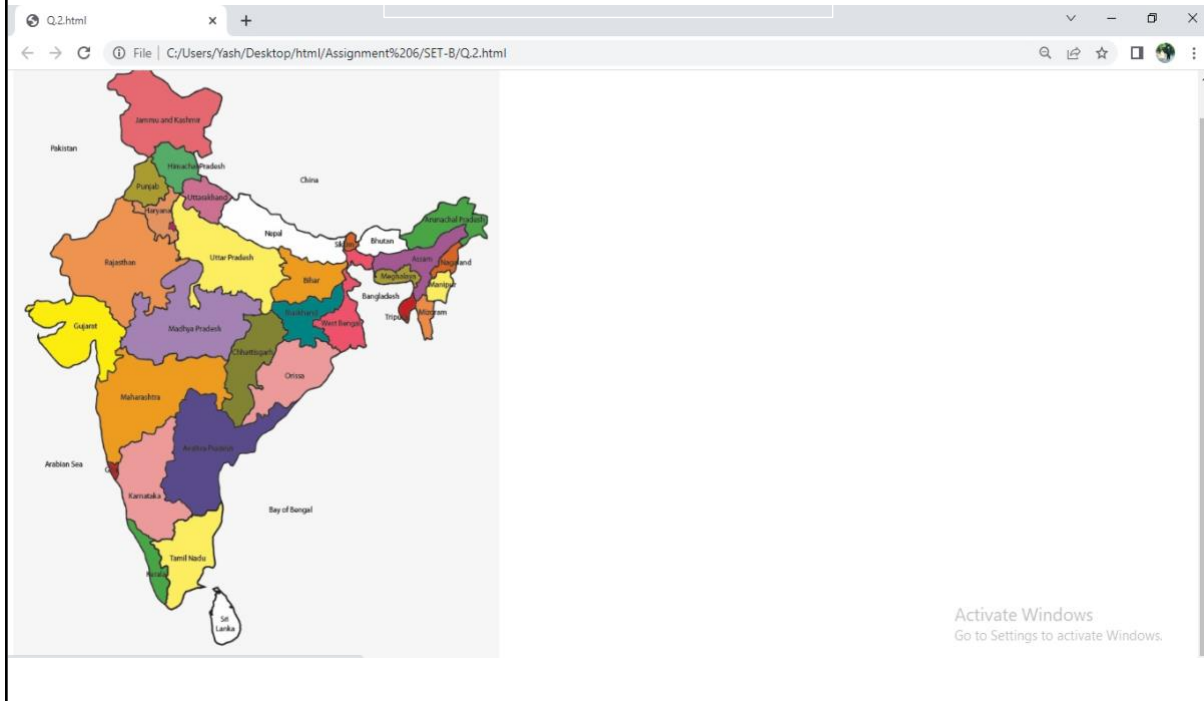
```
<html>
<body>

<map name="imagemap">
<area href="maharashtra.html" shape="rect" coords="154,508,240,537"
alt="map"/>
<area href="rajasthan.html" shape="circle" coords="162,323,100"
alt="advertisement"/>
<area href="madhyapradesh.html" shape="rect" coords="232,409,318,427"
alt="advertisement"/>
</map>
</body>
</html>
```

OUTPUT:

OUTPUT 1

(MAIN WEBPAGE)



OUTPUT 2

(WEBPAGE ABOUT MAHARASHTRA)

maharashtra.html

File | C:/Users/Yash/Desktop/html/Assignment%206/SET-8/maharashtra.html



Maharashtra State

Maharashtra is a state in the western peninsular region of India occupying a substantial portion of the Deccan Plateau. Maharashtra is the second-most populous state in India and the second-most populous country sub-divisions globally. It was formed on 1 May 1960 by splitting the bilingual Bombay State, which had existed since 1956, into majority Marathi-speaking Maharashtra and Gujarati-speaking Gujarat. Maharashtra is home to the Marathi people, the predominant ethnic-linguistic group, who speak the Marathi language, the official language of the state. The state is divided into 6 divisions and 36 districts, with the state capital being Mumbai, the most populous urban area in India, and Nagpur serving as the winter capital, which also hosts the winter session of the state legislature.^[9] Godavari and Krishna are the two major rivers in the state. Forests cover 16.4% per cent of the state's geographical area. Out of the total cultivable land in the state, about 60 per cent is used for grain crops in the Deccan region, rice in coastal Konkan, and other high rainfall areas.

Spread over 307,713 km² (118,809 sq mi), Maharashtra is the third-largest state by area in India. It is bordered by the Arabian Sea to the west, the Indian states of Karnataka and Goa to the south, Telangana to the southeast and Chhattisgarh to the east, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh to the north, and the Indian union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu to the northwest.^[10] The state has three international airports, Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj International Airport (Mumbai), Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar International Airport (Nagpur), and Pune Airport. The state is home to three railway headquarters viz. Central Railway (Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Terminus), Konkan Railway (CSD Belgaon), and Western Railway (Chaurjgaon). The High Court of the state viz. Bombay High Court is located in Mumbai. The state contributes 48 seats and 19 seats to the lower house Lok Sabha and the upper house Rajya Sabha, respectively. Maharashtra has been subject to President's rule three times since its formation for a total of 136 days for different reasons. More than three-fourths of the population practice Hinduism, which is followed by Islam and Buddhism. The state is home to four UNESCO World Heritage Sites: Ajanta, Ellora and Elephanta caves, and the Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Terminus (formerly Victoria Terminus).

Maharashtra is one of the most industrialised states in India. The state's capital, Mumbai is India's financial and commercial capital.^[11] India's largest stock exchange Bombay Stock Exchange, the oldest in Asia, is located in the city. The state has played a significant role in the country's social and political life and is widely considered a leader in terms of agricultural and industrial production, trade and transport, and education.^[12] Maharashtra is among the most developed Indian states and continues to be the single largest contributor to the national economy with a share of 14 per cent in all-India nominal GDP.^[13] The economy of Maharashtra is the largest in India, with a gross state domestic product (GSDP) of ₹77.11 trillion (US\$146 billion) and GDP per capita of ₹138,121 (US\$2,500).^[1] The service sector dominates state's economy, accounting for 69.3 per cent of the value of the output of the country. Although agriculture accounts for 12 per cent of the state GDP it employs nearly half the population of the state. Maharashtra is the 88th-highest ranking among Indian states in the human development index.

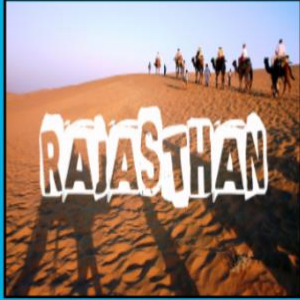
The region that encompasses the state has a very long history going back many millennia. Prior to Indian independence, notable dynasties and entities that ruled the region include in a chronological order, the Maurya, the Western Satraps, the Satavahana dynasty, Rashtrakuta dynasty, Western Chakrayas, the Bahamani Deccan sultanates, Mughals, the Maratha Empire founded by Shivaji, and the British. Ruins, monuments, tombs, forts, and places of worship left by these rulers are dotted around the state. The state is home to four UNESCO World Heritage Site - Ajanta, Ellora and Elephanta caves and the Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Terminus (formerly Victoria Terminus). At the time of the Indian independence movement in the early 20th century, along with British ruled areas of Bombay presidency and Central Provinces and Berar, the region included many British Vassal states. Among these, the satellite Hyderabad state was the largest and extended over many modern Indian states. Other states grouped under Deccan States Agency included Kolhapur, Miraj, Sangli, Asandh, Bhor, and Sawantwadi.

OUTPUT 3

(WEBPAGE ABOUT RAJASTHAN)

rajasthan.html x +

File | C:/Users/Yash/Desktop/html/Assignment%206/SET-B/rajasthan.html



Rajasthan State

Rajasthan is a state in northern India. It covers 342,239 square kilometres (132,139 sq mi) or 10.4 per cent of India's total geographical area. It is the largest Indian state by area and the seventh largest by population. It is on India's northwestern side, where it comprises most of the wide and inhospitable Thar Desert (also known as the Great Indian Desert) and shares a border with the Pakistani provinces of Punjab to the northwest and Sindh to the west, along the Indus-India River valley. It is bordered by five other Indian states: Punjab to the north, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh to the northeast, Madhya Pradesh to the southeast, and Gujarat to the southwest. Its geographical location is 23.3 to 30.12 North latitude and 69.50 to 78.17 East longitude, with the Tropic of Cancer passing through its southernmost tip.

Its major features include the ruins of the Indus Valley Civilisation at Kalibangan and Balathal, the Dilwara Temples, a Jain pilgrimage site at Rajasthan's only hill station, Mount Abu, in the ancient Aravalli mountain range and eastern Rajasthan, the Keoladeo National Park of Bharatpur, a World Heritage Site known for its bird life. Rajasthan is also home to three national tiger reserves, the Ranthambore National Park in Sarai Madhopur, Sariska Tiger Reserve in Alwar and the Mukandara Hills Tiger Reserve in Kota.

The state was formed on 30 March 1949 when Rajputana – the name adopted by the British Raj for its dependencies in the region – was merged into the Dominion of India. Its capital and largest city is Jaipur. Other important cities are Jodhpur, Kota, Bikaner, Ajmer, Bharatpur and Udaipur. The economy of Rajasthan is the seventh-largest state economy in India with 710.20 lakh crore (US\$134 billion) in gross domestic product and a per capita GDP of 7118,000 (US\$1,500). [3] Rajasthan ranks 29th among Indian states in human development index.

Parts of what is now Rajasthan were partly part of the Vedic Civilisation and the Indus Valley Civilisation. Kalibangan, in Hanumangarh district, was a major provincial capital of the Indus Valley Civilisation. Another archaeological excavation at the Balathal site in Udaipur district shows a settlement contemporary with the Harappan civilisation dating back to 3000–1500 BCE.

Stone Age tools dating from 5,000 to 200,000 years were found in Bundi and Bhilwara districts of the state.

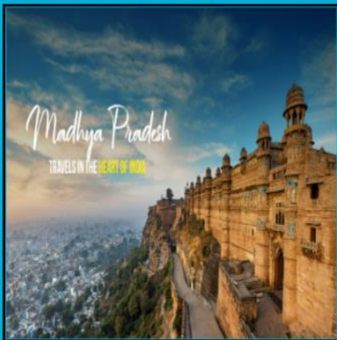
Matya Kingdom of the Vedic civilisation of India is said to roughly corresponded to the former state of Jaipur in Rajasthan and included the whole of Alwar with portions of Bharatpur. The capital of Matya was at Vatsanagar (modern Barot), which is said to have been founded by its founder King Vrata (see quotes to verify). Bhargava identifies the two districts of Bhargava and Sibar and parts of Jaipur district along with Haryana districts of Mahendragarh and Rewari as part of Vedic state of Brahmanavata. Bhargava also locates the present day Sabal River as the Vedic Unshatavati River, which along with Saraswati River formed the borders of the Vedic state of Brahmanavata. Manus and Bhargava narrated the Manusmriti to a congregation of seers in this area only. The sakhams of Vedic seers Bhargava and his son Chayavan Rishi, for whom Chayavanprash was formulated years near Thari 2500, part of which lies in Dhosi village of Bhargava district of Rajasthan and part of which lies in Mahendragarh district of Haryana.

OUTPUT 4

(WEBPAGE ABOUT MADHYAPRADESH)

rajasthan.html x madhyapradesh.html x madhyapradesh.html x +

File | C:/Users/Yash/Desktop/html/Assignment%206/SET-B/madhyapradesh.html



Madhya pradesh State

Madhya Pradesh (ˈmʌdʒəˈpɹɪʃ dʒɪˈpɹɪʃ; [mʌdʒʰɪpɾɪʃ dʒɪpɾɪʃ] (listen), meaning Central Province) is a state in central India. Its capital is Bhopal, and the largest city is Indore, with Jabalpur, Ujjain, Gwalior, Satna being the other major cities. Madhya Pradesh is the second largest Indian state by area and the fifth largest state by population with over 72 million residents. It borders the states of Uttar Pradesh to the northeast, Chhattisgarh to the southeast, Maharashtra to the south, Gujarat to the west, and Rajasthan to the northwest.[11]

The area covered by the present-day Madhya Pradesh includes the area of the ancient Avanti Mahajanapada, whose capital Ujjain (also known as Avantika) arose as a major city during the second wave of Indian urbanisation in the sixth century BCE. Subsequently, the region was ruled by the major dynasties of India. The Maratha Empire dominated the majority of the 18th century. After the Anglo-Maratha Wars in the 19th century, the region was divided into several princely states under the British and incorporated into Central Provinces and Berar and the Central India Agency. After India's independence, Madhya Pradesh state was created with Nagpur as its capital; this state included the southern parts of the present-day Madhya Pradesh and northeastern portion of today's Maharashtra. In 1956, this state was reorganised and its parts were combined with the states of Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal to form the new Madhya Pradesh state, the Marathi-speaking Vidarbha region was removed and merged with the Bombay State. This state was the largest in India by area until 2000, when its southeastern Chhattisgarh region was designated a separate state.

HTML



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(ASSIGNMENT BASED ON:IMAGE MAPPING)

ASSIGNMENT 6

SET-A

Q. Create a picture In paint brush consisting of circle, triangle and square. Insert this picture on Webpage. Create image map such that once click on circle shape it should display web page about circle, once click on square should display separate page in a new tab and so on

SOLUTION:-

```
<html>
<body>

<map name="imagemap">
<area href="square.html" shape="rect" coords="68,57,321,207"
alt="advertisement"/>
<area href="circle.html" shape="circle" coords="638,109,100"
alt="advertisement"/>
<area href="triangle.html" shape="poly" coords="1025,73,895,294,1158,293"
alt="advertisement"/>
</map>
</body>
</html>
```

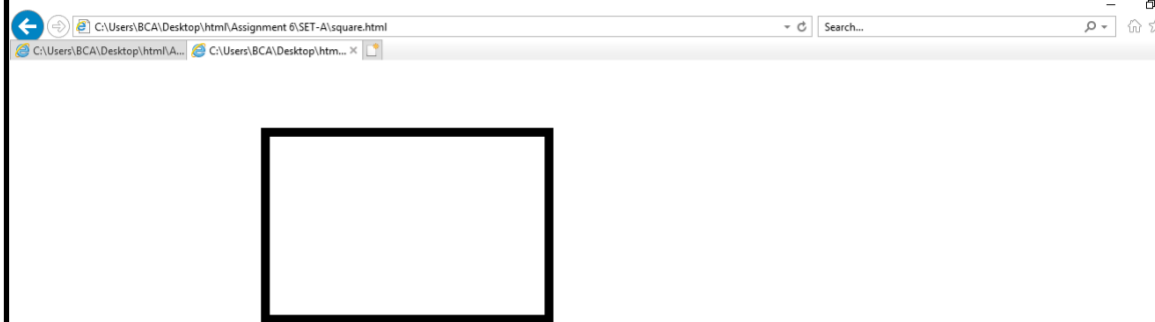
OUTPUT:

OUTPUT 1

(MAIN WEBPAGE)



OUTPUT 2
(WEBPAGE ABOUT SQUARE)



OUTPUT 3
(WEBPAGE ABOUT CIRCLE)



OUTPUT 4

(WEBPAGE ABOUT TRIANGLE)

