

**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

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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

**Subject-In-Charge
(Ms.Sweety Garg)**

Date of Examination: (College Stamp)

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: EDI	

PRACTCAL 1

INTRODUCTION and CONTRIBUTING TO WIKIPEDIA

- What is Wikipedia?
- Steps to Create Account on Wikipedia
- Creating Page on Wikipedia
- Edit your page

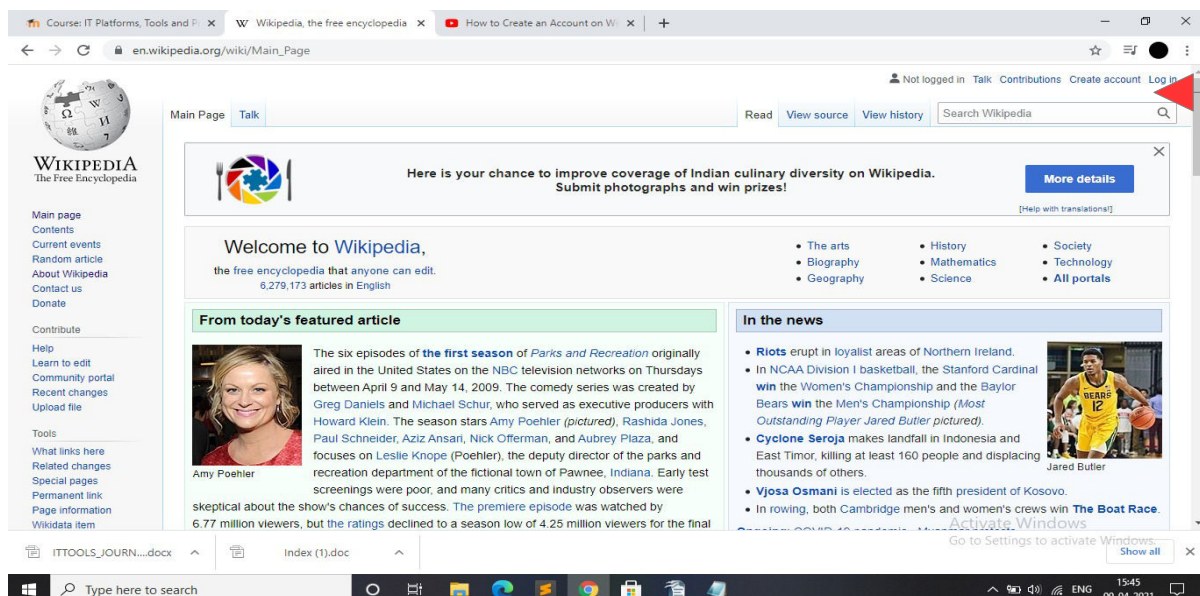
a) Wikipedia is an online free-content encyclopedia project helping to create a world in which everyone can freely share in the sum of all knowledge. Wikipedia is an online free-content encyclopedia project helping to create a world in which everyone can freely share in the sum of all knowledge. It is supported by the Wikimedia Foundation and based on a model of freely editable content. The name "Wikipedia" is a blending of the words wiki (a technology for creating collaborative websites, from the Hawaiian word wiki, meaning "quick") and encyclopedia. Wikipedia's articles provide links designed to guide the user to related pages with additional information.

Wikipedia is written collaboratively by largely anonymous volunteers who write without pay. Anyone with Internet access can write and make changes to Wikipedia articles, except in limited cases where editing is restricted to prevent further disruption or vandalism.

Since its creation on January 15, 2001, Wikipedia has grown into the world's largest reference website, attracting 1.7 billion unique visitors monthly as of November 2020. It currently has more than 56 million articles in more than 300 languages, including 6,279,168 articles in English with 142,081 active contributors in the past month.

The fundamental principles by which Wikipedia operates are the five pillars. The Wikipedia community has developed many policies and guidelines to improve the encyclopedia; however, it is not a formal requirement to be familiar with them before contributing.

- To create a account on wikipideia these are the foolowing steps

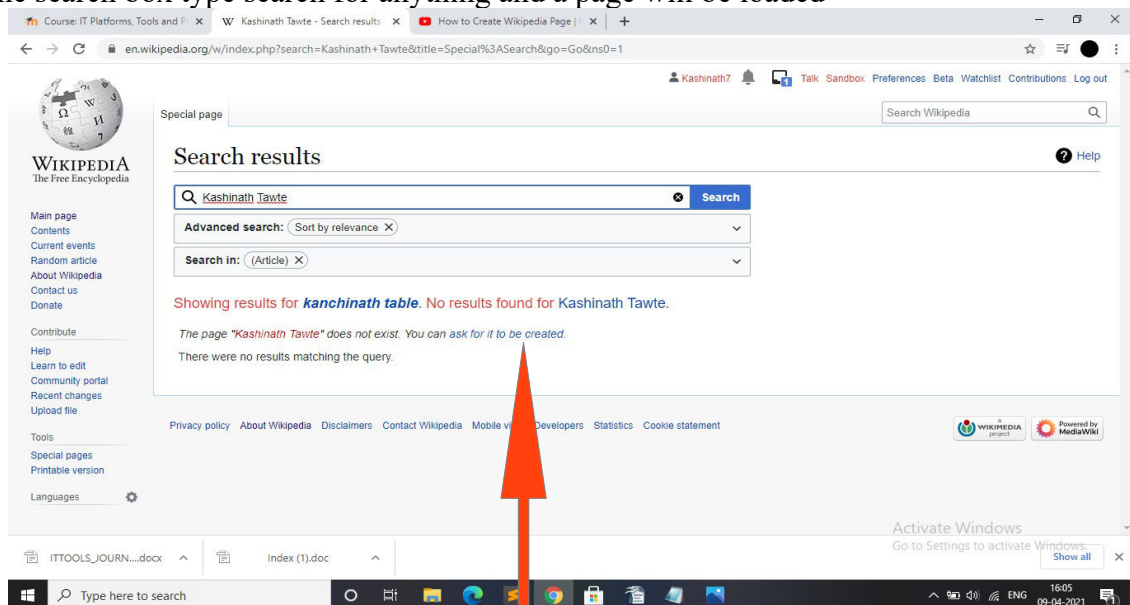


1. GO to wikipedia page and click create account on the top right corner of the page
2. Fill all credentials such as username password of your choice and email (optional) and the captcha as shown below type it in the text box .

Thus your account for wikipedia has been created.

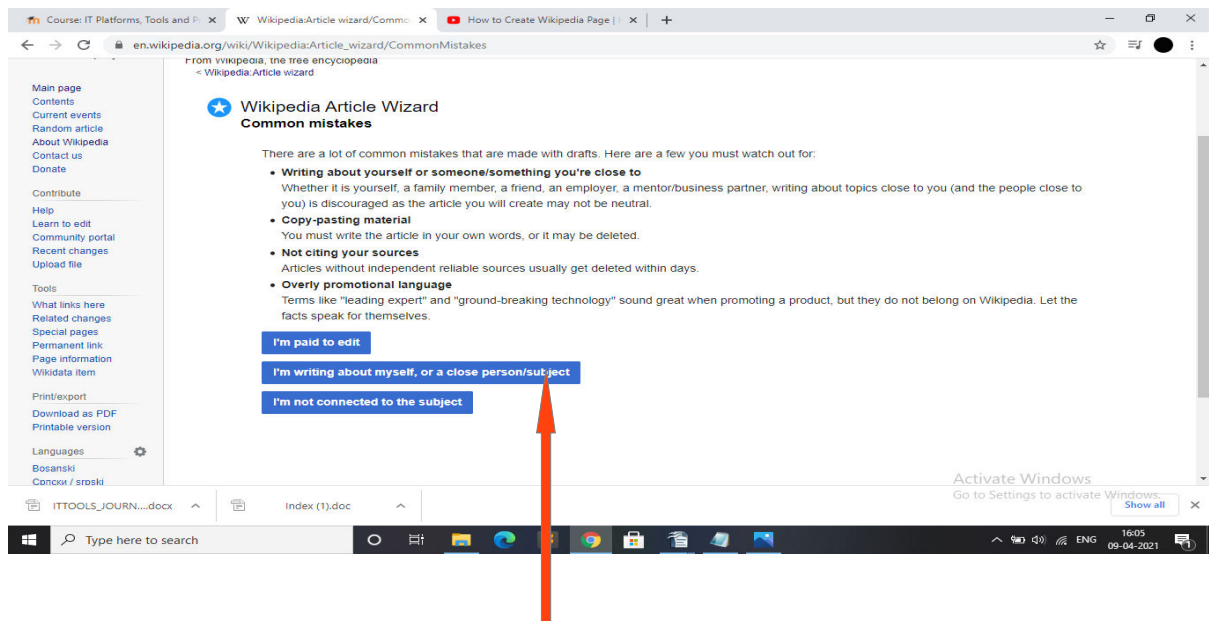
c) Creating Page on Wikipedia

In the search box type search for anything and a page will be loaded

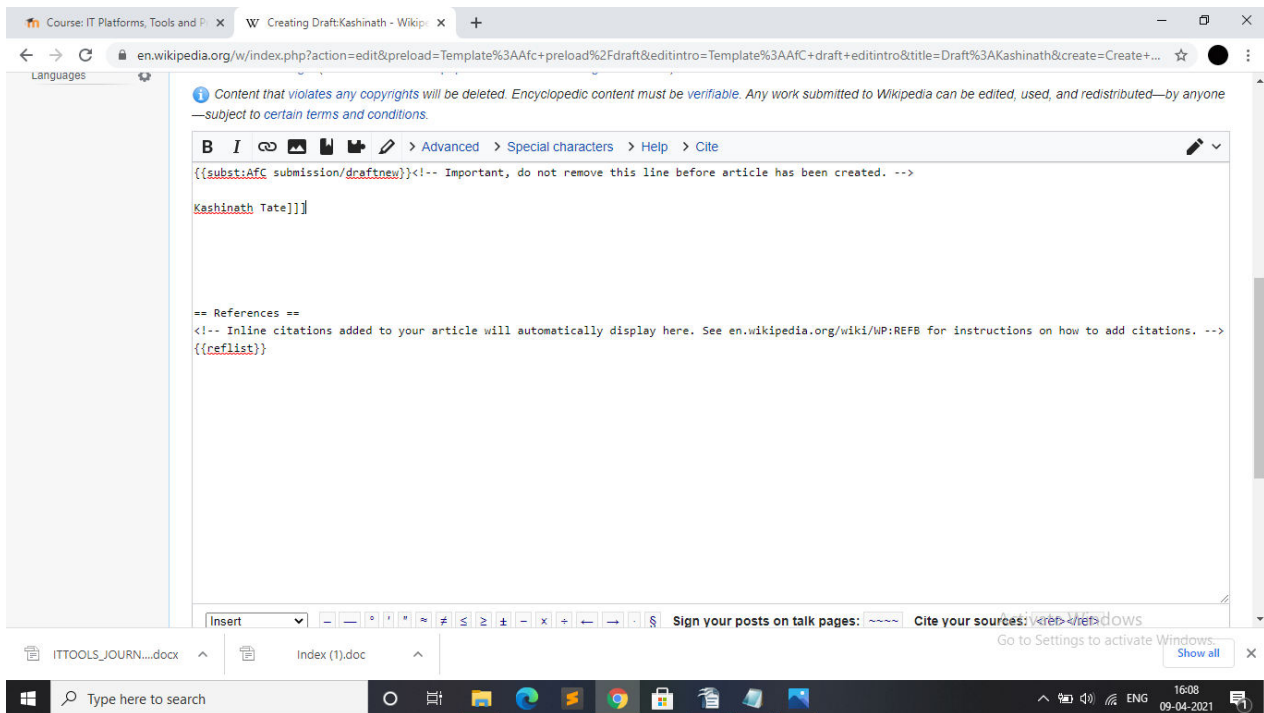


Click on ask to be created

Click on next for other two pages



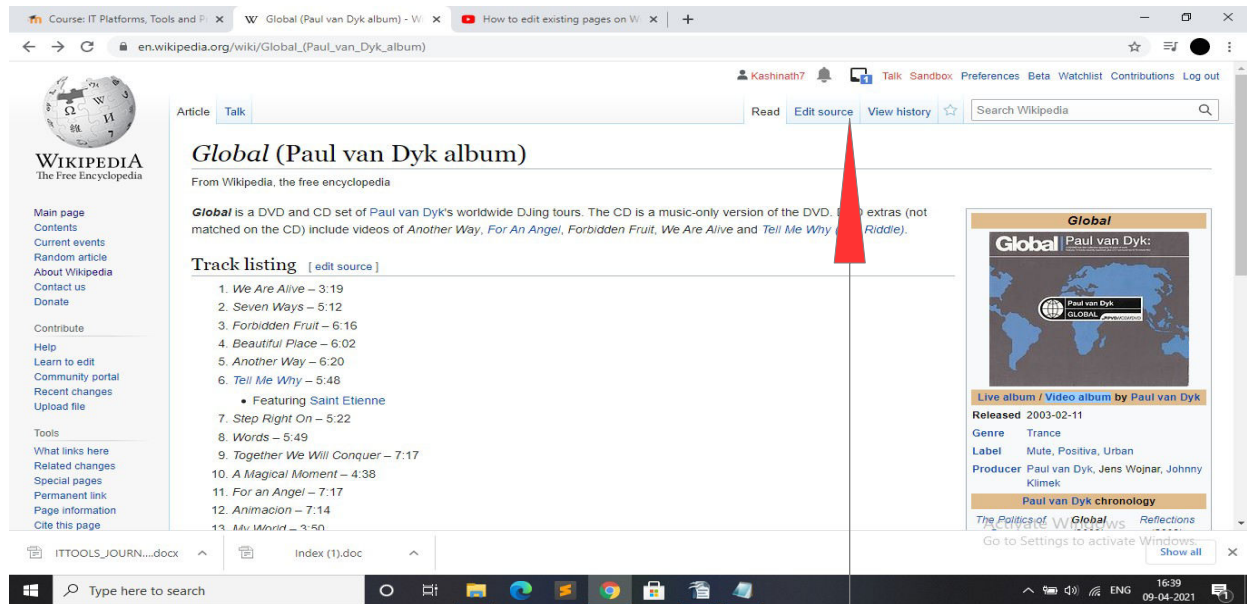
Click on im writing about myself



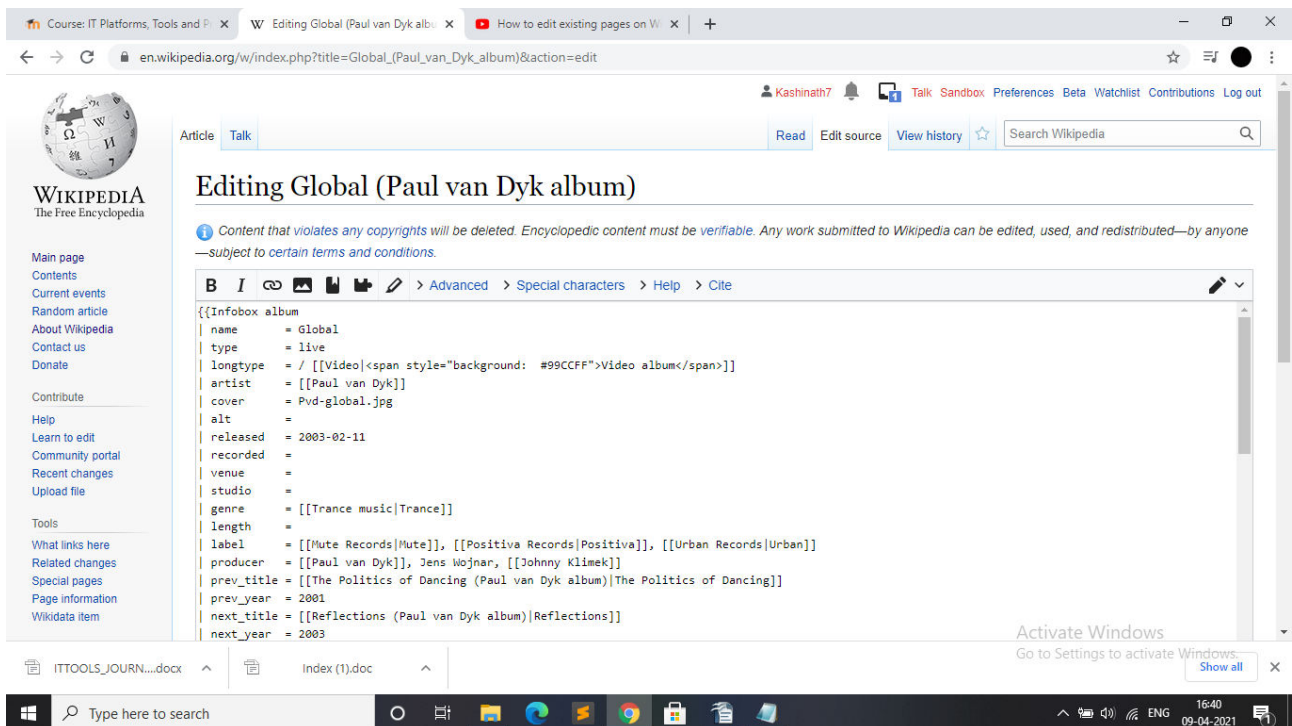
The page to create your page will load create your page as per your choice using tool box above

d) Edit the page on wikipedia

search for the page in the search box you wish to edit



Click on edit source



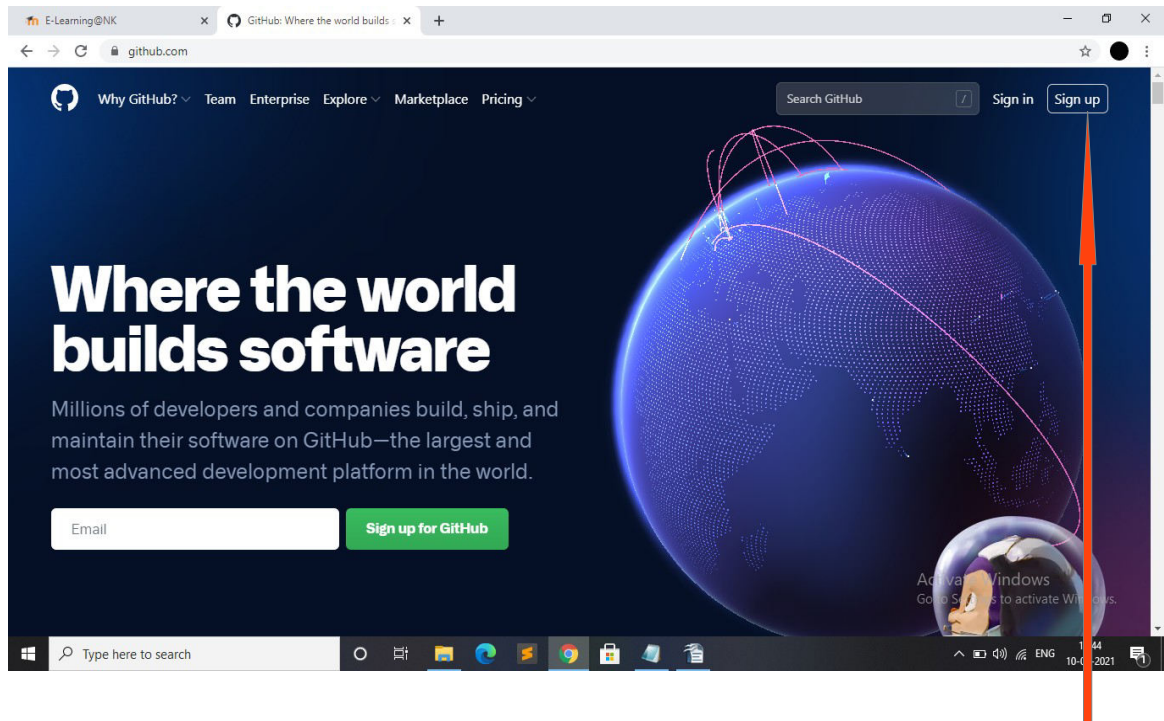
Edit the page and click on confirm

Your page is edited successfully

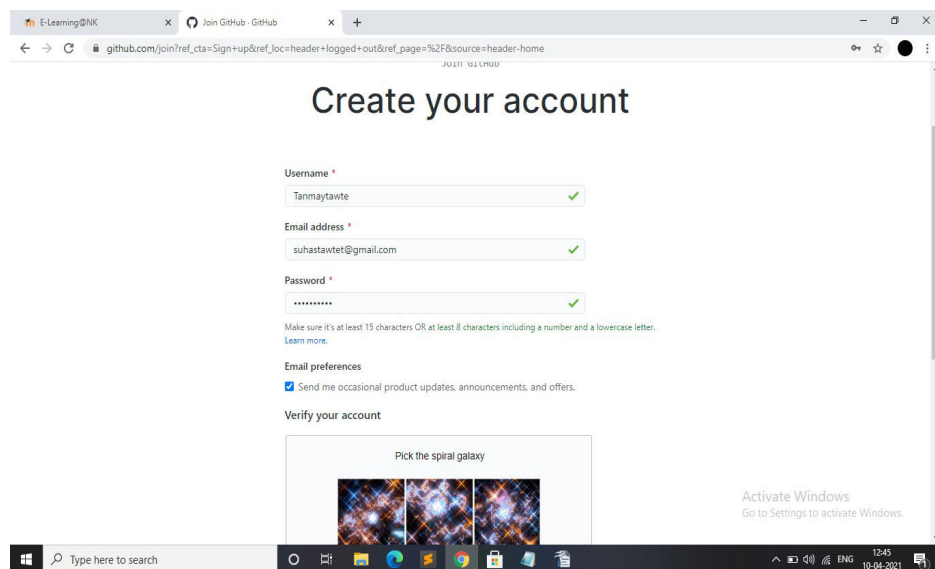
PRACTICAL 2

Creating account, repository on GitHub and Cloning repository in GitHub Page

Search for Github.com on your browser ,the following page will appear



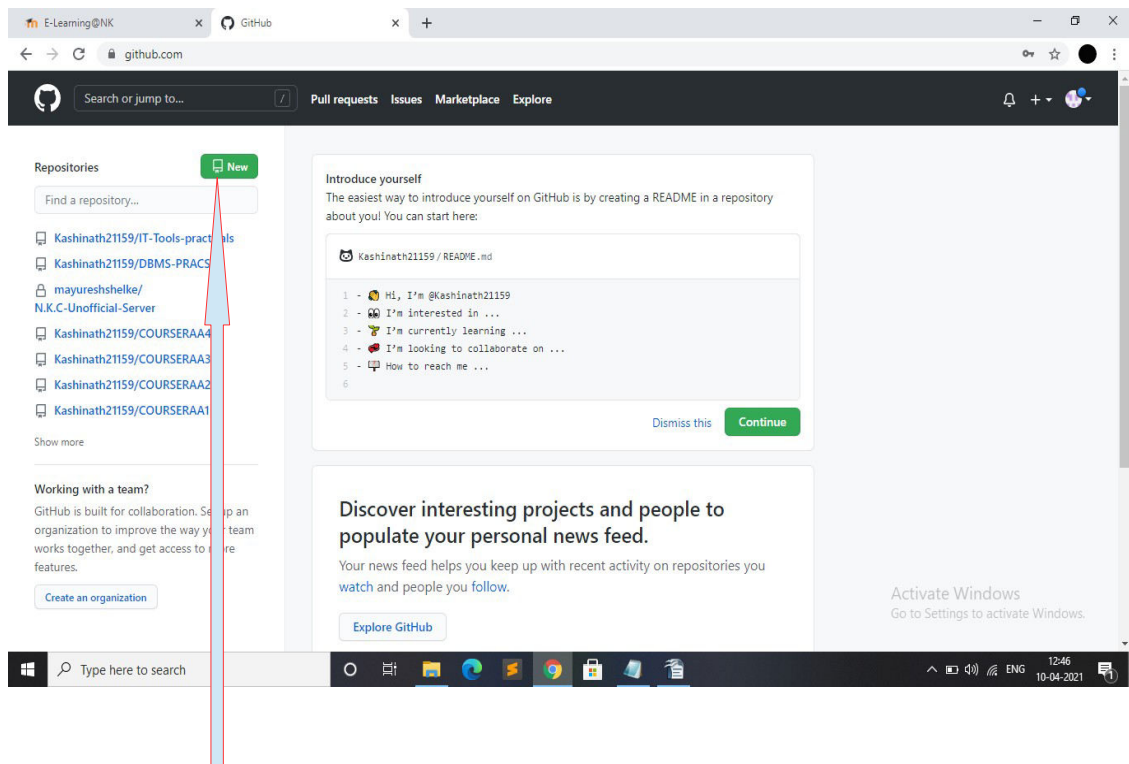
click on signup



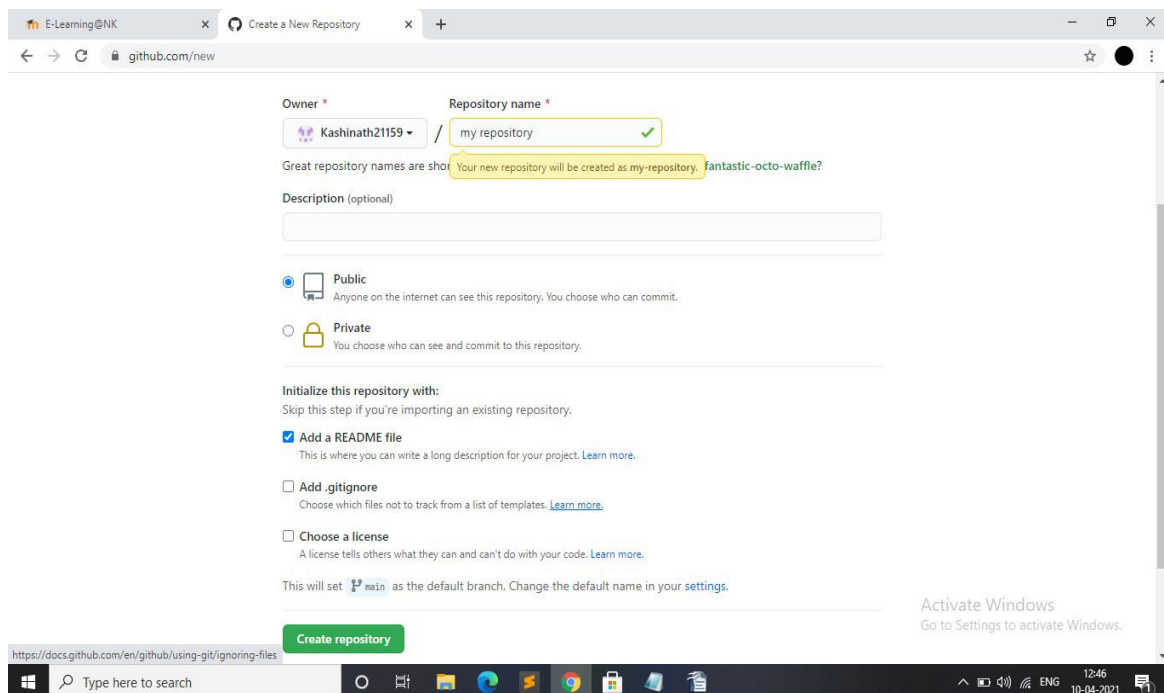
Fill all the information such as Username password and emailid and verify the captcha and ceate your account after that verfiy your email by opening the link received o your email by github

To create the repository here are the steps

The homepage of the github is shown below

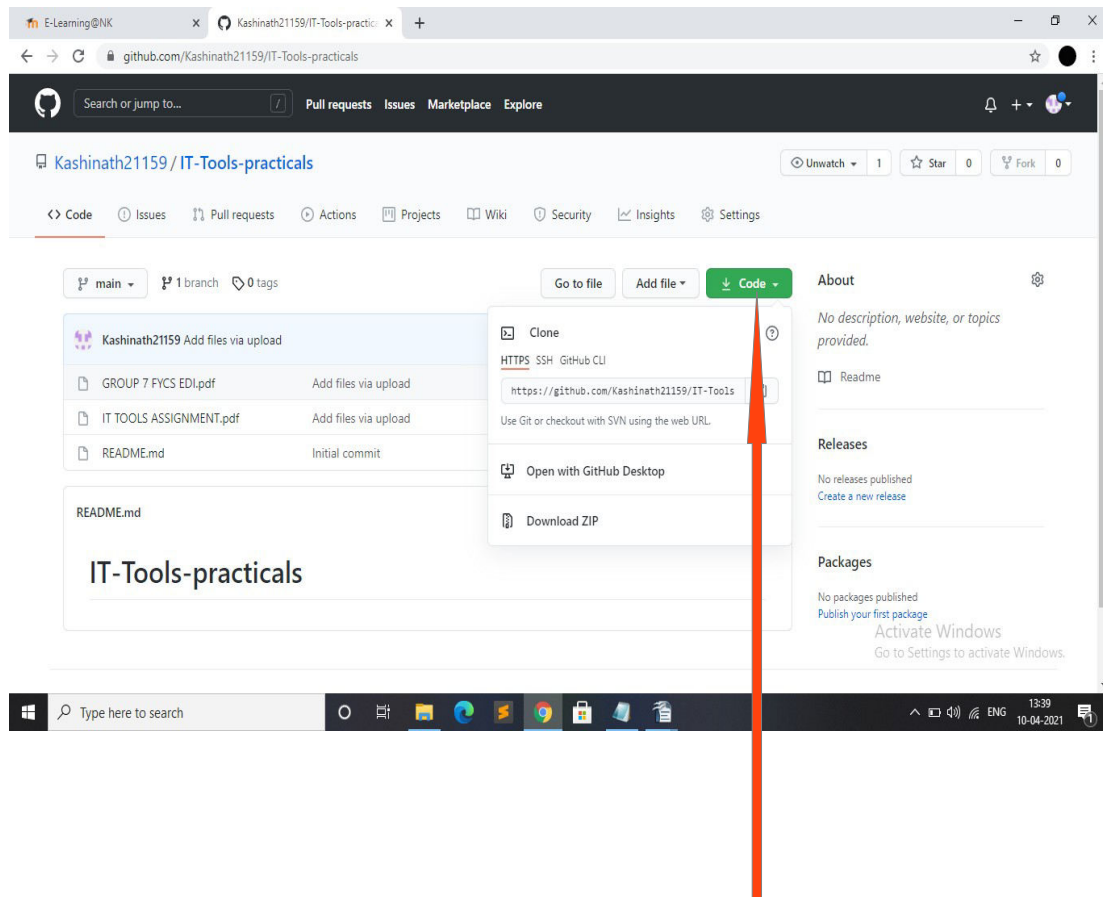


click on NEW to create new repository



Enter the name of your repository description (optional)
Choose if you want your repository to be public or private
Select add a read me file and click on create repository.

To Clone your repository or to share a link to your repository select the repository and following page would appear



Click on code button and clone your repository and copy the link

PRACTICAL 3

BASIC UNDERSTANDING ON FREE AND OPEN-SOURCE SOFTWARE

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. Open-Source Software Criteria

The Open Source Initiative (OSI), a global nonprofit founded in 1998, acts as a leading authority on OSS. Its definition of open-source software includes ten criteria, relating to matters such as:

Software redistribution

Source code availability and integrity

Distribution and properties of licenses

Derived works

Anti-discrimination

Just about every type of commercial product has an open source equivalent. SourceForge.net lists over two hundred and thirty thousand such products! Many of these products come with the installation tools, support utilities, and full documentation that make them difficult to distinguish from traditional commercial efforts (Woods, 2008). In addition to the LAMP products, some major examples include the following:

Firefox—a Web browser that competes with Internet Explorer

OpenOffice—a competitor to Microsoft Office

Gimp—a graphic tool with features found in Photoshop

Alfresco—collaboration software that competes with Microsoft Sharepoint and EMC's Documentum

Marketcetera—an enterprise trading platform for hedge fund managers that competes with FlexTrade and Portware

Zimbra—open source e-mail software that competes with Outlook server

MySQL, Ingres, and EnterpriseDB—open source database software packages that each go head-to-head with commercial products from Oracle, Microsoft, Sybase, and IBM

SugarCRM—customer relationship management software that competes with Salesforce.com and Siebel

b) Describe Free Software with Example

“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. Thus, “free software” is a matter of liberty, not price. To understand the concept, you should think of “free” as in “free speech,” not as in “free beer”. We sometimes call it “libre software,” borrowing the French or Spanish word for “free” as in freedom, to show we do not mean the software is gratis.

We campaign for these freedoms because everyone deserves them. With these freedoms, the users (both individually and collectively) control the program and what it does for them. When users don't control the program, we call it a “nonfree” or “proprietary” program. The nonfree program controls the users, and the developer controls the program; this makes the program an instrument of unjust power.

The four essential freedoms

A program is free software if the program's users have the four essential freedoms:

The freedom to run the program as you wish, for any purpose (freedom 0).

The freedom to study how the program works, and change it so it does your computing as you wish (freedom 1). Access to the source code is a precondition for this.

The freedom to redistribute copies so you can help others (freedom 2).

The freedom to distribute copies of your modified versions to others (freedom 3). By doing this you can give the whole community a chance to benefit from your changes. Access to the source code is a precondition for this.

A program is free software if it gives users adequately all of these freedoms. Otherwise, it is nonfree. While we can distinguish various nonfree distribution schemes in terms of how far they fall short of being free, we consider them all equally unethical.

In any given scenario, these freedoms must apply to whatever code we plan to make use of, or lead others to make use of. For instance, consider a program A which automatically launches a program B to handle some cases. If we plan to distribute A as it stands, that implies users will need B, so we need to judge whether both A and B are free. However, if we plan to modify A so that it doesn't use B, only A needs to be free; B is not pertinent to that plan.

“Free software” does not mean “noncommercial”. On the contrary, a free program must be available for commercial use, commercial development, and commercial distribution. This policy is of fundamental importance—without this, free software could not achieve its aims.

Examples of free softwares are

The Linux kernel - The Linux kernel is protected by the GPL, and is used daily by millions of people throughout the world. As the kernel, it is one of the most important components of the GNU system ;

Apache, the most widely used web server in the world. More than 56% of the web servers on this planet use Apache; far more than its fierce competitors, Microsoft and Netscape ;

The Gimp is a powerful bitmap mode digital creation program. In spite of being relatively new, The Gimp has rapidly become serious competition for Photoshop ;

PostgreSQL is an object-relational database. It is currently the most sophisticated free software database available.

Difference between Free and Open-Source Software

Free software	Open source software
Software is an important part of people's lives.	Software is just software. There are no ethics associated directly to it.
Software freedom translates to social freedom.	Ethics are to be associated to the people not to the software.
Freedom is a value that is more important than any economical advantage.	Freedom is not an absolute concept. Freedom should be allowed, not imposed.
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 Sendmail mail transport agent.	Examples: Prime examples of open-source products are the Apache HTTP Server, the e-commerce platform osCommerce, 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.

PRACTICAL 4

WRITING EMAIL

The Followig Email is to a mobile network operator regarding issues in the network

Network issues in my area for vodafone connection phone nu...

customer@vodafoneindia.com


Network issues in my area for vodafone connection phone number 7532145632











To whom it may concern,

My vodafone connection no 7532145632 is facing network issues from the last two months i complaint about it to your customer executive and local vodafone store but no suitable steps have been taken to resolve my issue.








I request you to resolve my issue and address any person to do so as i am facing a lot of problems due to lack of internet connectivity, i have paid my phone bills and have a valid active plan for my vodafone connection so please revert back to me regarding this issue as soon as possible or else i would be forced to port my connection to some other network Operator.

I have also attached the screen shots of the complaint proofs that i have registered till now

Thank you. Regards 

 Sans Serif  **B** *I* U A       

Send

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to get

PRACTICAL 5

Using practical examples, describe green computing. List and explain the steps that you take to contribute to green computing

Green computing is the environmentally responsible and eco-friendly use of computers and their resources. In broader terms, it is also defined as the study of designing, manufacturing/engineering, using and disposing of computing devices in a way that reduces their environmental impact. Government regulation, however well-intentioned, is only part of an overall green computing philosophy. The work habits of computer users and businesses can be modified to minimize adverse impact on the global environment.

Here are some steps that can be taken to contribute to green computing

Power-down the CPU and all peripherals during extended periods of inactivity.

Try to do computer-related tasks during contiguous, intensive blocks of time, leaving hardware off at other times.

Power-up and power-down energy-intensive peripherals such as laser printers according to need.

Use liquid-crystal-display (LCD) monitors rather than cathode-ray-tube (CRT) monitors.

Use notebook computers rather than desktop computers whenever possible.

Use the power-management features to turn off hard drives and displays after several minutes of inactivity.

Minimize the use of paper and properly recycle waste paper.

Dispose of e-waste according to federal, state and local regulations.

Employ alternative energy sources for computing workstations, servers, networks and data centers.

Advantages of green computing

Lessened vitality utilization by green registering advances converts into low carbon dioxide emanations, which emerge because of the absence of petroleum derivatives utilized as a part of intensity plants and transportation.

Conservation of resources means less energy is required to produce, use and dispose of products.

Saving energy and resources saves money.

- Green processing includes changing government arrangement to empower reusing by people and organizations and to lessen vitality utilization.

- Reduce existing exposure in laptops such as chemical, cancer, nerve damage, and is known due to immun res

PRACTICAL 6

WRITING BLOG

This blog is subject to my visit to pratapgad

Pratapgad Fort

April 05, 2021

TRIP TO PRATAPGAD FORT

I visited Pratapgad fort in November 2019 with my friends ,we were on a trip to Mahabaleshwar and we decided to visit Pratapgad which have a major role in the history of Maharashtra and India.



The Pratapgad fort is located in satara district of Maharashtra and its is also around 25kms from Mahabaleshwar which is the popular tourist destination ,we had our own private vehicle but there are also public buses to paratapgad from mahabaleshwar or satara city center. It took us around 90 mins to reach the fort.You dont have to climb any steps to reach the top there is well built road to reach top with proper parking for vehicles.

We all are aware of the history of pratapgad fort which we all studied from school history text book, The famous battle of pratapgad between the army of Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and Adilshahi commander Afzal khan.

Pratapgad fort was built in 1656, It is 1,080 metres (3,540 ft) above sea level ,There are guides to share the information about the history of the fort they charge you around 250-300Rs,There are small snacks and juice stalls at the fort of local residents,There is a lake inside the fort and the temple of Bhavani mata whose idol was craved from the precious rock of gandaki river of nepal , inside the temple there is the sword of Hamibrao Mohite the Sarsenapati of Shivaji maharaj who killed more than 600 soldiers of Afzal khan's army during the war of pratapgad .

The tourist points of mahabaleshwar such as sunset point ,Elephant point can be seen from the shivpratap bhrui which is the tallest point of the fort which was named so after shivaji maharaj killed afzal khan and his head was sent to adilshah and his remains were buried at the shamiyana which was made for the meet between them at the foot of the fort which is still present but due to some reasons the government has banned to visit the tomb of afzalkhan since 2007 , however the entire fort is the private property of Udayraje bhosale who is the descendant of shivaji maharaj and also the 13th one to hold the title of Chatrapati

It takes around 2 hours the entire fort and rainy season is the best season to visit Pratapgad as entire fort is covered in greenery

THANK YOU!



Enter your comment...

ADS GO HERE

PRACTICAL 7

Implementing coding practices in Python using PEP8.

```
*pep8.py - C:/Users/Tanmay/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python39/pep8.py (3.9.0)*
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
L=[1, 2, 3, 4, 2, 4, 1, 2]
from collections import defaultdict
Helper Function
def ltd(l):
    """convert list to DefaultDict"""
    d = defaultdict(int)
    for i in l:
        d[i] += 1
    return d
print(ltd(L))
```



OUTPUT-

```
defaultdict(<int>, {1: 2, 2: 3, 3: 1, 4: 2})
```