

Minor Project Report

A

Report

Submitted

In partial fulfillment

for the award of the degree of

Bachelors in Computer Application



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COURSE CODE MINOR PROJECT REPORT

DECLARATION

I affirm that the Industrial Internship Training report titled “MINOR PROJECT REPORT” being submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the Degree of BACHELOR OF COMPUTER APPLICATION IN WEB DEVELOPMENT & DESIGNING is the original work carried out by me. It has not formed the part of any other project work submitted for award of any degree or diploma, either in this or any other Institution.

(Signature)

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I certify that the declaration made above by the candidate is true

(Signature)

Name of the Internship Coordinator

Department of

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I would also like to express my hearts felt appreciation to all my friends who direct or indirect suggestions help me to develop this project.

Lastly, thanks to all faculty members for their moral support and guidance.

CHAPTER - 1

INTRODUCTION

ABOUT HTML



Figure 1.1 HTML logo

HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language.

HTML is the standard markup language for creating Web pages

HTML describes the structure of a Web page

HTML consists of a series of elements

HTML elements tell the browser how to display the content

HTML elements label pieces of content such as "this is a heading", "this is a paragraph", "this is a link", etc.

HTML elements are the building blocks of HTML pages. With HTML constructs, images and other objects such as interactive forms may be embedded into the rendered page.

HTML provides a means to create structured documents by denoting structural semantics for text such as headings, paragraphs, lists, links, quotes and other items. HTML elements are delineated by *tags*, written using angle brackets.

Tags such as `` and `<input />` directly introduce content into the page. Other tags such as `<p>` surround and provide information about document text and may include other tags as sub-elements. Browsers do not display the HTML tags, but use them to interpret the content of the page.

ABOUT CSS



Figure 1.2 CSS logo

Cascading Style Sheets, fondly referred to as CSS, is a simple design language intended to simplify the process of making web pages presentable.

CSS handles the look and feel part of a web page. Using CSS, you can control the color of the text, the style of fonts, the spacing between paragraphs, how columns are sized and laid out, what background images or colors are used, layout designs, variations in display for different devices and screen sizes as well as a variety of other effects.

CSS is easy to learn and understand but it provides powerful control over the presentation of an HTML document. Most commonly, CSS is combined with the markup languages HTML or XHTML.

Cascading Style Sheet (CSS) is used to set the style in web pages that contain HTML elements. It sets the background color, font-size, font-family, color etc property of elements on a web page.

Types of CSS (Cascading Style Sheet)

There are three types of CSS which are given below:

- Inline CSS
- Internal or Embedded CSS
- External CSS

- **Inline CSS** : Inline CSS contains the CSS property in the body section attached with element is known as inline CSS. This kind of style is specified within an HTML tag using the style attribute.
- **Internal or Embedded CSS** : This can be used when a single HTML document must be styled uniquely. The CSS rule set should be within the HTML file in the head section i.e the CSS is embedded within the HTML file.
- **External CSS** : External CSS contains separate CSS file which contains only style property with the help of tag attributes (For example class, id, heading etc). CSS property written in a separate file with .css extension and should be linked to the HTML document using **link** tag. This means that for each element, style can be set only once and that will be applied across web pages.

ABOUT JAVASCRIPT

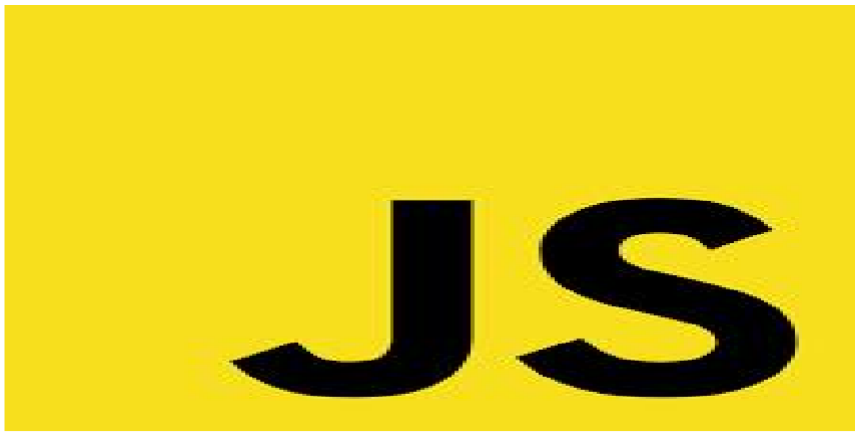


Figure 1.3 JavaScript logo

JavaScript is a lightweight, cross-platform, and interpreted scripting language. It is well-known for the development of web pages, many non-browser environments also use it. JavaScript can be used for **Client-side** developments as well as **Server-side** developments. JavaScript contains a standard library of objects, like **Array**, **Date**, and **Math**, and a core set of language elements like **operators**, **control structures**, and **statements**.

- **Client-side** : It supplies objects to control a browser and its Document Object Model (DOM). Like if client-side extensions allow an application to place elements on an HTML form and respond to user events such as **mouse clicks**, **form input**, and **page navigation**. Useful libraries for the client-side are **AngularJS**, **ReactJS**, **VueJS** and so many others.

- **Server-side** : It supplies objects relevant to running JavaScript on a server. Like if the server-side extensions allow an application to communicate with a database, and provide continuity of information from one invocation to another of the application, or perform file manipulations on a server. The useful framework which is the most famous these days is **node.js**.

JavaScript can be added to your HTML file in two ways:

- **InternalJS** : We can add JavaScript directly to our HTML file by writing the code inside the <script> tag. The <script> tag can either be placed inside the <head> or the <body> tag according to the requirement.
- **External JS** : We can write JavaScript code in other file having an extension .js and then link this file inside the <head> tag of the HTML file in which we want to add this code.

History of JavaScript : It was created in 1995 by Brendan Eich while he was an engineer at Netscape. It was originally going to be named LiveScript but was renamed. Unlike most programming languages, the JavaScript language has no concept of input or output. It is designed to run as a scripting language in a host environment, and it is up to the host environment to provide mechanisms for communicating with the outside world. The most common host environment is the browser.

Chapter 2

Features, Version and Advantages/Disadvantages of HTML, CSS and JavaScript

Version of HTML:

The different versions of HTML are

- HTML 1.0
- HTML 2.0
- HTML 3.0
- HTML 3.2
- HTML 4.0
- XHTML
- HTML 5

HTML 1.0 : The first release of HTML is HTML 1.0 in the world. It has very limited features, what you could do for designing web pages.

HTML 2.0 : The HTML 2.0 arrived which include the feature of HTML 1.0 plus some new feature of HTML design until January 1997 HTML 2.0 was the standard for web page design.

HTML 3.0 : HTML 2.0 was served very well but webmaster designing web pages to markup their text and enhance the appearance of their websites. at that time in the web browser market the Netscape is a leading browser introduced new tags and attributes called the **Netscape Extension Tags**. It led to considerable confusion and problems when HTML authors used these tags and attributes and then saw that they didn't work as expected in other browsers.

At that time an HTML working group, led by Dave Raggett, introduced the HTML 3.0 draft which included many new and useful enhancements to HTML.

HTML 3.2 : As more browser-specific tags were introduced, it became obvious that a new standard was needed. For this reason, the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), founded in 1994 to develop common standards for the evolution of the World Wide Web, drafted the **WILBUR** standard, which later became known as HTML 3.2. HTML 3.2 captures the recommended practice as of early 1996 and became the official standard in January, 1997. Most, if not all, popular browsers in use today fully support HTML 3.2.

HTML 4.0 : In the early days, **HTML 4.0** was code-named **COUGAR**. This version introduces new functionality, most of which comes from the expired HTML 3.0 draft. This version became a recommendation in December, 1997 and a standard as of April, 1998. Explorer has done a very good job in implementing the many features of HTML 4.0. The latest version of Netscape Communicator still does not recognize the many tags and attributes introduced with HTML 4.0. This means that a web page that involves HTML 4.0 specific tags will look great in Explorer but can look disastrous in Netscape.

XHTML : The XHTML stand for **Extensible Hyper Text Markup Language**. The next major version after HTML 4.0 would be HTML 5.0 and with it would come a bunch of new tags that would do all sorts of wonderful things. That would be a good guess - but it would also be a wrong guess. The next version of HTML after HTML 4 is XHTML.

XHTML is not bringing with it a lot of new tags. The purpose of XHTML is to address the new browser technologies that is sweeping the world. Today web pages are being viewed in browsers through cell/mobile phones, cars, televisions, plus a host of hand-held wireless devices and communicators. Alternate ways to access the internet are continually being introduced. In many cases, these devices will not have the computing power of a desktop or notebook computer and so will not be able to accommodate poor or sloppy coding practices. XHTML is designed to address these technologies. XHTML also begins to address the need for those with disabilities such as the blind and visually impaired to access the internet. Thus web pages written in XHTML will allow them to be viewed on a wide range of browsers and internet platforms.

HTML 5.0 : HTML 5 is the new web standard. It follows HTML 4 and XHTML. Since the introduction of HTML4, a lot has happened with the web and something needed to be done to address all the new technologies and latest multimedia. HTML5 is the result of cooperation that began in 2006 between the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) and the Web Hypertext Application Technology Working Group (WHATWG). While HTML5 is still evolving , the latest browsers do support many of the new features and elements in this version.

The basic aim of HTML5 is to provide two things :

- 1) to improve the language and
- 2) to support the latest multimedia

In order to accomplish this, some ground rules were established by the W3C and WHATWG. Among them were to reduce the need for external plug-ins such as Flash plug-ins, better handling of errors, and more markup elements (tags) to replace scripting. HTML5 should also be device independent while also keeping it easily readable by us humans.

Features of HTML:

- It is easy to learn and easy to use.
- It is platform-independent.
- Images, videos, and audio can be added to a web page.
- Hypertext can be added to text.
- It is a markup language.

Advantages / Disadvantages of HTML:

Advantages:

- HTML is used to build websites.
- It is supported by all browsers.
- It can be integrated with other languages like CSS, JavaScript, etc.

Disadvantages:

- HTML can only create static webpages
- For dynamic webpages, other languages have to be used.
- A large amount of code has to be written to create a simple web page.
- The security feature is not good.

Version of CSS:

CSS3 is the latest standard of CSS earlier versions (CSS2). Cascading Style Sheets, level 1 (CSS1) was came out of W3C as a recommendation in December 1996. This version describes the CSS language as well as a simple visual formatting model for all the HTML tags.

CSS2 became a W3C recommendation in May 1998 and builds on CSS1. This version adds support for media-specific style sheets e.g. printers and aural devices, downloadable fonts, element positioning, and tables.

CSS3 became a W3C recommendation in June 1999 and builds on older versions CSS. It has divided into documentation is called as Modules and here each module having new extension features defined in CSS2.

Advantages/Disadvantages of CSS:

Advantages:

- CSS plays an important role, by using CSS you simply got to specify a repeated style for element once & use it multiple times as because CSS will automatically apply the required styles.
- The main advantage of CSS is that style is applied consistently across variety of sites.
- Web designers needs to use few lines of programming for every page improving site speed.
- Cascading sheet not only simplifies website development, but also simplifies the maintenance as a change of one line of code affects the whole web site and maintenance time.
- It is less complex therefore the effort are significantly reduced.
- It helps to form spontaneous and consistent changes.
- These bandwidth savings are substantial figures of insignificant tags that are indistinct from a mess of pages.
- Easy for the user to customize the online page
- It reduces the file transfer size

Disadvantages:

- CSS, CSS1 up to CSS3, result in creating of confusion among web browsers.
- With CSS, what works with one browser might not always work with another. The web developers need to test for compatibility, running the program across multiple browsers.
- After making the changes we need to confirm the compatibility if they appear. The similar change affects on all the browsers.
- The programming language world is complicated for non-developers and beginners.
- Browser compatibility (some styles sheet are supported and some are not).
- CSS works differently on different browsers. IE and Opera supports CSS as different logic.
- There might be cross-browser issues while using CSS.
- There are multiple levels which creates confusion for non-developers and beginners.

Features of JavaScript:

According to a recent survey conducted by **Stack Overflow**, JavaScript is the most popular language on earth.

With advances in browser technology and JavaScript having moved into the server with Node.js and other frameworks, JavaScript is capable of so much more.

- JavaScript was created in the first place for DOM manipulation. Earlier websites were mostly static, after JS was created dynamic Web sites were made.
- Functions in JS are objects. They may have properties and methods just like another object. They can be passed as arguments in other functions.
- Can handle date and time performs Form Validation although the forms are created using HTML.
- No compiler needed.

Application/Limitation of JavaScript:

Applications of JavaScript:

- **Web Development:** Adding interactivity and behaviour to static sites JavaScript was invented to do this in 1995. By using AngularJS that can be achieved so easily.
- **Web Applications:** With technology, browsers have improved to the extent that a language was required to create robust web applications. When we explore a map in Google Maps then we only need to click and drag the mouse. All detailed view is just a click away, and this is possible only because of JavaScript.
- **Server Applications:** With the help of Node.js, JavaScript made its way from client to server and node.js is the most powerful in the server-side.
- **Games:** Not only in websites, but JavaScript also helps in creating games for leisure. The combination of JavaScript and HTML 5 makes JavaScript popular in game development as well. It provides the EaseJS library which provides solutions for working with rich graphics.
- **Smart Watches:** JavaScript is being used in all possible devices and applications. It provides a library PebbleJS which is used in smartwatch applications. This framework works for applications that require the internet for its functioning.
- **Art:** Artists and designers can create whatever they want using JavaScript to draw on HTML 5 canvas, make the sound more effective also can be used **p5.js** library.
- **Machine Learning:** This JavaScript ml5.js library can be used in web development by using machine learning.

Limitations of JavaScript:

- **Performance:** JavaScript does not provide the same level of performance as offered by many traditional languages as a complex program written in JavaScript would be comparatively slow. But as JavaScript is used to perform simple tasks in a browser, so performance is not considered a big restriction in its use.
- **Complexity:** To master a scripting language, programmers must have a thorough knowledge of all the programming concepts, core language objects, client and server-side objects otherwise it would be difficult for them to write advanced scripts using JavaScript.
- **Weak error handling and type checking facilities:** It is weakly typed language as there is no need to specify the data type of the variable. So wrong type checking is not performed by compile.

There are many **JavaScript Frameworks** and libraries available

- Angular
- React
- jQuery
- Vue.js
- Ext.js
- Ember.js
- Meteor
- Mithril
- Node.js
- Polymer
- Aurelia
- Backbone.js

Chapter 3:
OVERVIEW OF THE MINOR
PROJECT

Summary of the training:

This is the task that doing throughout an industrial training.

Task 1 – Dynamic Page Website of SARGAM:

It is a dynamic page website named **SARGAM**

I have built it using **HTML, CSS, JAVASCRIPT** using **VS Code Editor**.

Chapter 4: WORKING OF TASK

Task-1 Dynamic Page Website

HOME PAGE

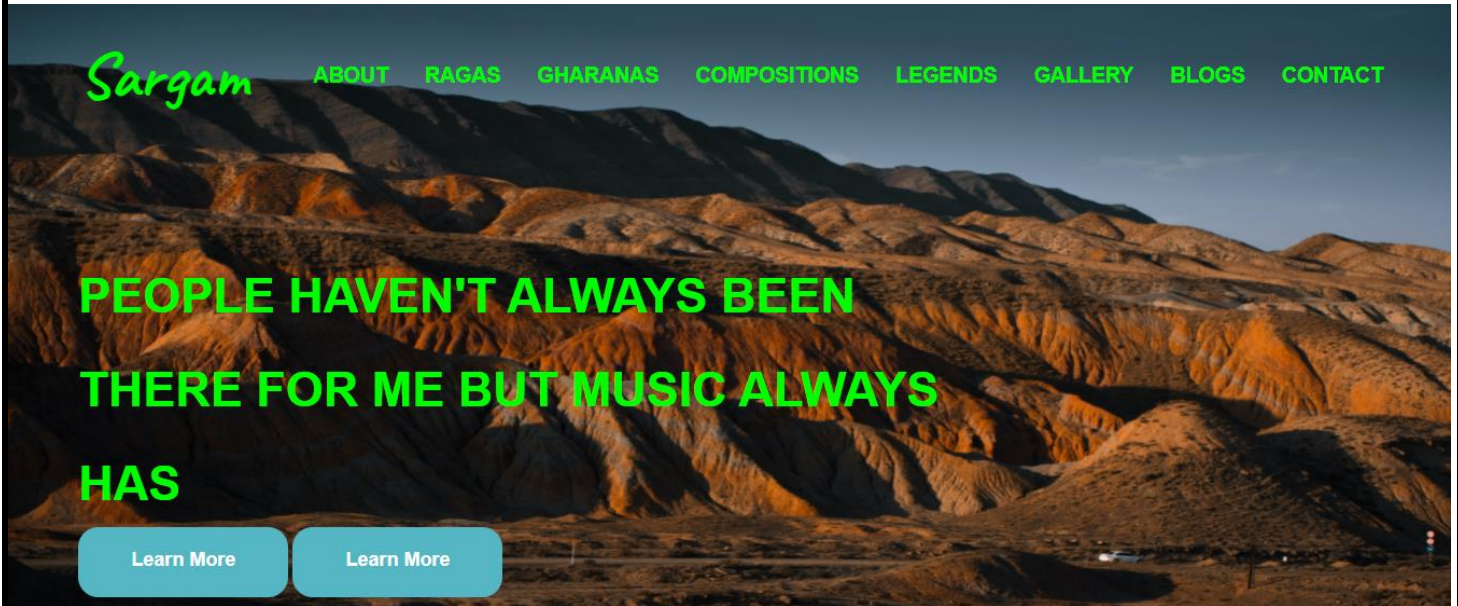


Fig 4.1 Home Page

This Page Contains:

- The button names **About**, **Ragas**, **Gharanas**, **Compositions**, **Legends**, **Gallery**, **Blogs**, **Contact**.
- When we click on **About** button. It will redirect to that page.

ABOUT

WELCOME TO SARGAM

Indian classical music is one of the many forms of art music that have their roots in particular regional culture. Indian classical music is the classical music of the Indian subcontinent. It has two major traditions: the North Indian classical music known as Hindustani and the South Indian expression known as Carnatic. These traditions were not distinct until about the 15th century. Hindustani music emphasizes improvisation and exploration of all aspects of a raga, while Carnatic performances tend to be short composition-based.



Fig 4.2 WELCOME TO SARGAM

This Page Contains:

- When we put our cursor it will give the brief description of these 3 Classical Music.
- When a person click on any of these 3 Classical Music it will redirect to Wikipedia of that Classical Music.
- In Wikipedia, there is a complete details of these 3 Classical Music.

RAGAS

BEST-LOVED RAGAS

We began by exploring a few light ragas on the previous page. Let's move on to some bigger ragas now. This page gives you an introduction to raga parent scales through some of the best-loved ragas in Indian classical music – Yaman, Bhimpalasi, Bageshree, Jhinjhoti, Jaunpuri, Bihag, and Bhupali. In Hindustani classical music, the most common way to classify a raga is under ten parent scales. A thaat is no more than a seven-note scale including one each of the seven notes sa re ga ma pa dha ni. Of these, the notes re ga ma dha and ni each have two variants, so there can be 32 different thaats, but 10 occur very commonly in Hindustani music.

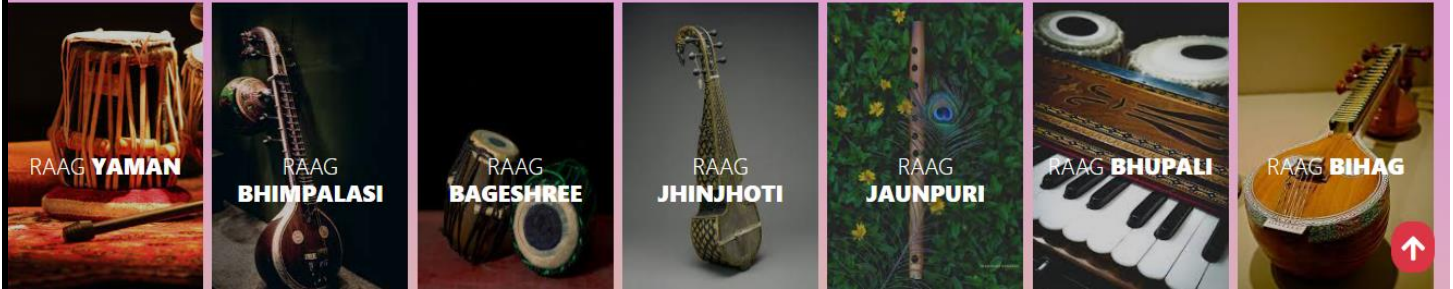


Fig 4.3 BEST-LOVED RAGAS

This Page Contains:

- There are 7 Ragas named as Raag Yaman, Raag Bhimpalasi, Raag Jhinjhoti, Raag Jaunpuri, Raag Bhupali, Raag Bihag.
- When we put our cursor it will give the brief description of these Raags and it has a option of Learn More.
- When a person click on Learn More option of any of these 7 Raags it will redirect to Wikipedia of that Raag.

GHARANAS

INDIAN GHARANAS

There is a rich tradition of Gharanas in Indian classical music. The music Gharanas are also called styles. These schools or Gharanas have their basis in the traditional mode of musical training and education. Every Gharana has its own distinct features. The main area of difference between Gharanas is the manner in which the notes are sung. The concept of a Guru- Shishya leads to the development of Gharanas. The Gharanas emerge from the creative style of a genius, who gives existing structures a totally new approach, form and interpretation. The new approach, form and interpretation apply to include the tone of the voice, the pitch, the inflexions and the intonations, and the specific application of the various nuances. Let's have a quick look at popular Gharanas of Indian classical music.

Gwalior Gharana

LEARN MORE

FOUNDER ↴

USTAD HASSU KHAN, USTAD HADDU KHAN

EXPONENTS ↴

BAL KRISHNA BAICHAL
KARANJIKAR, VISHNU DIGAMBAR
PALUSKAR, PANDIT OMKARNATH
THAKUR, VEENA SAHASRABUDDHE.

Agra Gharana

LEARN MORE

FOUNDER ↴

HAJI SUJAN KHAN, USTAD GHAGGHE
KHUDA BAKSH

EXPONENTS ↴

THE IMPORTANT SINGERS OF THIS
GHARANA ARE FAIYYAZ KHAN,
LATAFAT HUSSEIN KHAN AND
DINKAR KAKINI.

Kirana Gharana

LEARN MORE

FOUNDER ↴

ABDUL KARIM KHAN AND ABDUL
WAHID KHAN

EXPONENTS ↴

HIRABHAI BARODEKAR, BEGUM
AKHTAR, BHIMSEN JOSHI,
GANGUBAI HANGAL AND PRABHA
ATRE.

Jaipur Gharana

LEARN MORE

FOUNDER ↴

USTAD ALLADIYA KHAN

EXPONENTS ↴

ALLADIYA KHAN, MALLIKARJUN
MANSUR, KESARBHAI KERKAR,
KISHORI AMONKAR, SHRUTI
SADOLIKAR, PADMA TALWALKAR
AND ASHWINI BHIDE DESHPANDE.

Rampur Sahaswan Gharana

LEARN MORE

FOUNDER ↴

USTAD INAYAT KHAN

EXPONENTS ↴

GHULAM MUSTAFA KHAN, USTAD
NISSAR HUSSAIN KHAN, USTAD
RASHID KHAN, SULOCHANA.

Patiala Gharana

LEARN MORE

FOUNDER ↴

USTAD FATEH ALI KHAN AND USTAD
ALI BAKSH

EXPONENTS ↴

BADE GHULAM ALI KHAN, AJOY
CHAKRAVARTI, RAZA ALI KHAN,
BEGHUM AKHTAR, NIRMALA DENI,
NAINA DEVI, PARVEEN SULTANA.

Mewati Gharana

LEARN MORE

FOUNDER ↴

GHAGGE NAZIR KHAN

EXPONENTS ↴

THE EXPONENTS OF THE MEWATI GHARANA
ARE PANDIT JASRAJ, MOTI RAM, MANI RAM,
SANJEEV ABHYANKAR AND OTHERS.

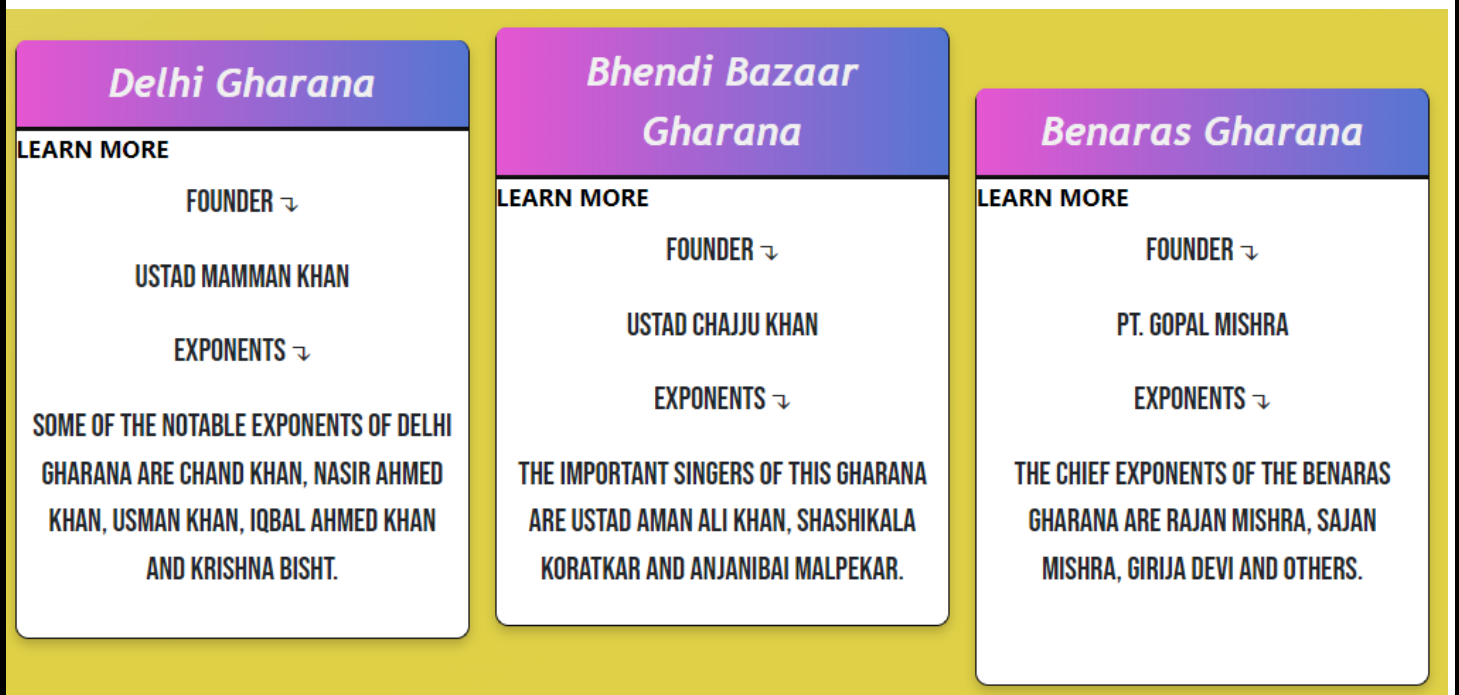


Fig 4.4 INDIAN GHARANAS

This Page Contains:

- This page contains Indian Gharanas.
- There are 10 Gharanas named as Gwalior Gharana, Agra Gharana, Kirana Gharana, Jaipur Gharana, Rampur Sahaswan Gharana, Patiala Gharana, Delhi Gharana, Bhendi Bazaar Gharana, Benaras Gharanas, Mewati Gharanas.
- When a person click on Learn More option it will redirect to Wikipedia of the Gharanas.
- In this page Founder & Exponents are explained in Gharanas Tab.

COMPOSITIONS

COMPOSITIONS

In Hindustani classical music, students begin their study of ragas by learning to sing fixed raga compositions called Bandish. There are many well-known bandish in each raga, and learning to sing a few is a great way to internalize knowledge of that raga. Bandish is a generic name for raga compositions, but different kinds of raga compositions also go by more specific names. Compositions in different genres within Hindustani classical music are quite different in terms of style of presentation, subject matter, and treatment of raga and rhythm, but even within the same genre, there are several types of compositions.

HINDUSTANI CLASSICAL MUSIC



CARNATIC CLASSICAL MUSIC



INSTRUMENTAL CLASSICAL MUSIC



Fig 4.5 3 CLASSICAL MUSIC

This Page Contains:

- This page contains compositions of Hindustani, Carnatic, Instrumental Classic Music.
- If we click in any of these classical music it will redirect to YouTube of that Classical Music.

LEGENDS

LEGENDS

The art of classical singing is being practiced in the Indian subcontinent since ages. The art is popular, not as a form of entertainment, but as a means of connecting with the Divine Being. Infact, it is considered as one of the basic ways through which a human being can connect with God. The distinct forms of melodies sung by classical singers are known as 'Ragas'. Some of these Ragas are said to have a divine quality in them, which helps an individual in meditating.

!!! Please click on any artist below !!!



PT. BHIMSEN JOSHI
Hindustani Classical Music



PANDIT JASRAJ
Hindustani Classical Music



KISHORI AMONKAR
Hindustani Classical Music



RAJAN - SAJAN MISHRA
Hindustani Classical Music



PRVEEN SULTANA
Hindustani Classical Music



M. S. SUBBULAKSHMI
Carnatic Classical Music



M. L. VASANTHAKUMARI
Carnatic Classical Music



DR. M. BALAMURALIKRISHNA
Carnatic Classical Music



ZAKIR HUSSAIN
Carnatic Classical Music



RANJANI-GAYATRI
Carnatic Classical Music



HARIPRASAD CHAURASIA
Instrumental Classical Music



RAVI SHANKAR
Instrumental Classical Music



SHIVKUMAR SHARMA
Instrumental Classical Music



VIKKU VANAYAKRAM
Instrumental Classical Music



NIKHIL BANERJEE
Instrumental Classical Music



Fig 4.6 LEGENDS OF CLASSICAL MUSIC

This Page Contains:

- There are the images of Classical Musicians Images.
- When we click any of these Musicians it will redirect to the Spotify of that Musician.

GALLERY

GALLERY



Fig 4.7 GALLERY OF MUSICIANS

This Page Contains:

- This is the Gallery of Musicians.

BLOG

BLOG

SUBSCRIBE NEWSLETTER

SIGN-UP

10th July, 2021

Social distancing & virtual connecting has been the major way of living since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2021. Right from the playschools to parliament meetings, everything went online. For that matter, things that highly demanded physical presence also shooed away the stereotypes & started functioning virtually. So you can start your journey not with the ordinary, but directly with the Maestros & gain mastery.

12th August, 2021

Evolving for more than 3000 years today, Indian classical music has yet again prevailed its significance in recent times. In fact, due to its rich legacy & scientific benefits, more and more people are inclining towards learning Indian classical music. With the changing times now there are options to learn music online too! Virtual living & learning has made it more convenient to even learn Indian musical instruments online.

14th September, 2021

"Indian classical music holds the power to heal, change & transform human energies." Indian Classical Music owes its roots to the primordial sounds of creation. Research on the effects of Indian Classical Music in mindfulness and music therapy has been found to be beneficial in many aspects. Music cleanses the person from within and helps the mind to achieve new potentials. Not only on a psychological level but even physiological ones.




Fig 4.8 BLOG

This Page Contains:

- This page contains 3 blogs.

CONTACT







Contact



Office Address


24/13, Swarn Path,
Mansarovar, Jaipur

Follow Us



Contact Us

 kunaljain@gmail.com
 Phone: +12 345-678-9012



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Fig 4.9 CONTACT US

This Page Contains:

- This page contains Office Address, Follow Us, Contact Us.

Chapter 5

CONCLUSION

Conclusion: On the whole, this Minor Project was a useful experience. I have gained new knowledge, skills. I achieved several of my learning goals, however for some the conditions did not permit. I got insight into professional practice.

Changing environment in the programming background is increasing day by day. In this programming or computer world we can see new technologies which are introducing as best accuracy, speed, and also for better evaluation.

HTML help to understand and provide brief knowledge of websites how to create form, button, link pages etc.

CSS help to understand and provide us that what styles we want like colors, size, font, design of a web page etc.

JavaScript is a text-based programming language used both on the client-side and server-side that allows you to make web pages interactive.

JavaScript use for adding interactive behaviour to web pages and Building web servers and developing server applications

Beyond websites and apps, developers can also use JavaScript to build simple web servers and develop the back-end infrastructure using Node.js.

- Playing audio and video in a web page
- Displaying animations
- Show or hide more information with the click of a button
- Change the color of a button when the mouse hovers over it
- Slide through a carousel of images on the homepage
- Zooming in or zooming out on an image

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