FPT ACADEMY INTERNATIONAL

FPT – APTECH COMPUTER EDUCATION

METRIC CONVERSION

Center Name	FPT – Aptech – HCM2 Address: 590 Cach Mang Thang Tam, District 3, Ho Chi Minh City
Instructor	Ms. Le Mong Thuy
Class	T1.2008.A0
Group	2

Group members	**Name**	**Student ID**
	Nguyễn Hồng Phúc	Student1273011
	Lê Phát Thịnh	Student1275084
	Nguyễn Hữu Lộc	Student1275054

Duration	Start date	13th Nov 2020
	End date	13th Dec 2020

This is to certify that

Mr.:

Nguyễn Hồng Phúc

Lê Phát Thịnh

Nguyễn Hữu Lộc

has successfully designed & developed

eProject: Metric Conversions.

Submitted by:

Nguyen Hong Phuc.

Date of issue:

Authorized Signature:

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ACKNOWLEGMENT

On behalf of all the members of group 2, I would like to thank you all for the hard works, supports to make this eProject complete successfully. Especially, Ms. Le Mong Thuy, our teacher, she helped us a lot from the day that we started to study at FPT Aptech. With this eProject, she has guided us with her enthusiasm and rigorous, because of her guiding, we would be able to finish this project. Besides, I want to thank all the team member of group 2, each of the team member has been working continuously in 4 weeks in order to complete this project. The last but not least, we would like to say thank you to our family for always supporting us, creating the best conditions for us to focus on the project, and putting faith in the dreams we pursue.

SYNOSIS

We need to create a website that meet all the requirement of our customer Metric Conversions. Metric conversion are various units of measurement; one of the earliest types of measurement concerned that of length. Many times we need to convert some data from one unit to other. Hence you are expected to develop a calculator for such metric conversions.

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PROBLEM DEFINITION

Why does one need metric conversion for? Science projects seem more authoritative when the units used are metric units, such as grams, milliliters, and degrees Celsius.

Anyone can do good backyard science with inches and ounces, but when he shows his work in a science fair, metric conversion will show that he understand the importance of these units to scientists.

CUSTOMER'S REQUIREMENTS SPECIFICATIONS (CRS)

Client: Metric conversions

Business/Project Objective:

There are various units of measurement; one of the earliest types of measurement concerned that of length. Many times we need to convert some data from one unit to other. Hence we are developing a calculator for such metric conversions.

The website is to be developed for the Windows Platform using HTML5, JavaScript and Geolocation. The site should work well in all leading browsers including Chrome, IE, Firefox etc.

Input to the system:

- Input value of Length : inches, millimeters, feet, meters, miles, yards, kilometers.

- Input value of Area: square inches, square millimeters, square feet, square meters, square yards, acres hectares, square miles, square kilometers.
- Input value of Volume: fluid, ounces , milliliters, gallons, liters, cubic feet, cubic meters, cubic yards.
- Input Mass : ounces , grams, pounds, kilograms, short tons, mega grams, metric tons.
- Input value of Temperature: Fahrenheit , Celsius.

Output from the system:

- Displays calculation results and calculation formula for each unit of measure.
- Provides some basic information about the unit of measure.

Process:

- Allows customers to find out what values to calculated.

Expected delivery date: 13-Dec-2020.

List of deliverables:

- Document Word.
- User Guide.
- Source code.

Hardware/ Software Requirements:

- **For developer**

  Hardware

  - Intel Pentium 4 processor or higher
  - 1 Gigabytes of RAM or higher

  Software

  - Windows 7 OS or higher
  - Adobe Dreamweaver
  - Web browsers such as IE, Chrome or Firefox are supporting HTML5, CSS3 and Javascript.

- **For web users**

  Hardware

  - Intel Pentium 4 processor or higher
  - 512 Megabytes of RAM or higher

  Software

  - Windows XP OS or higher
  - Web browsers such as IE, Chrome or Firefox are supporting HTML5, CSS3 and Javascript.

SCOPE OF THE WORK (IN BRIEF)

After a long and detailed discussion, our group has decided to create a website contain the following webpages:

1. ***Home:*** Displays calculated values and an introduction to them.
2. ***About Us***: Display the information of the company.

Architecture and design of the system

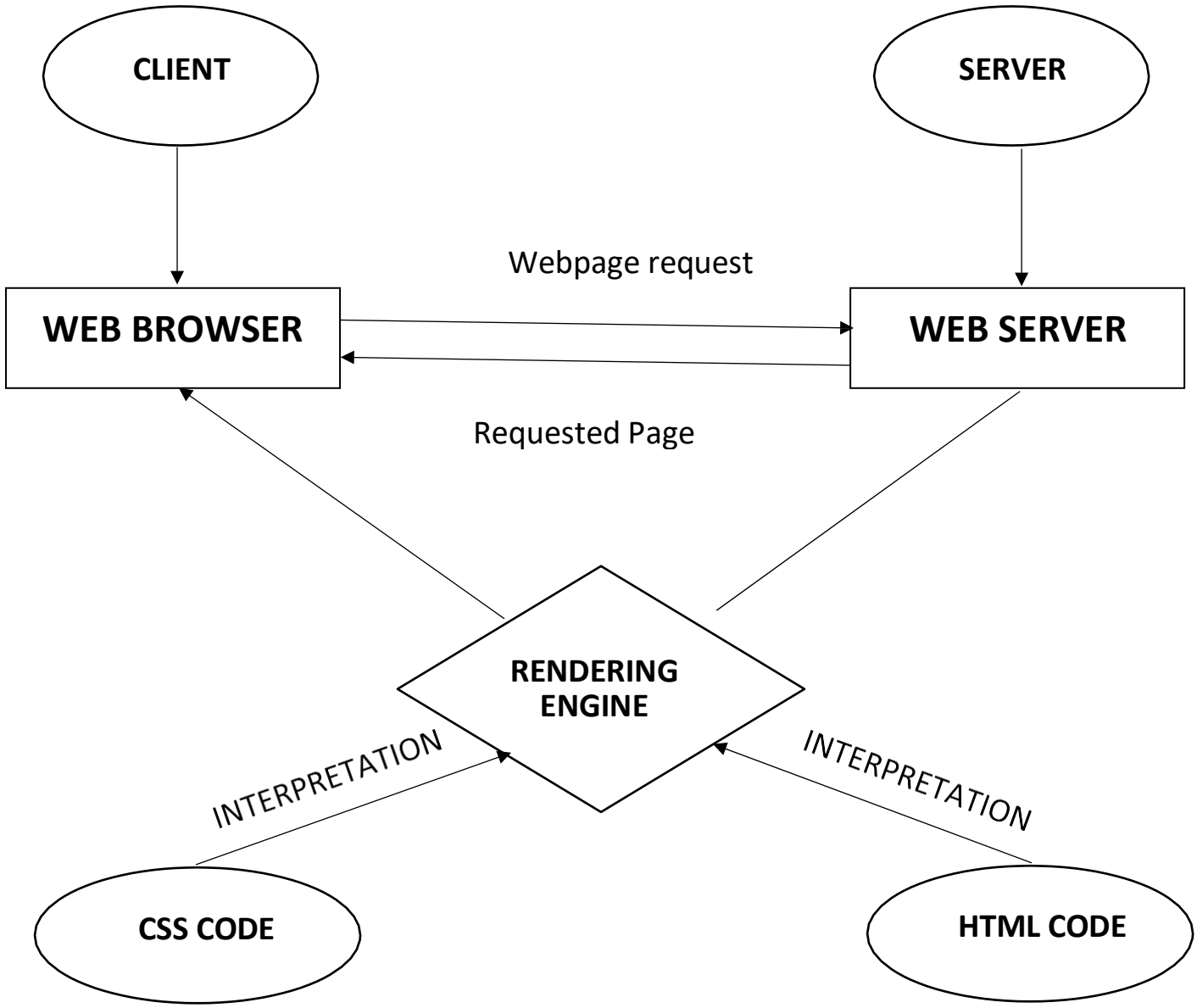
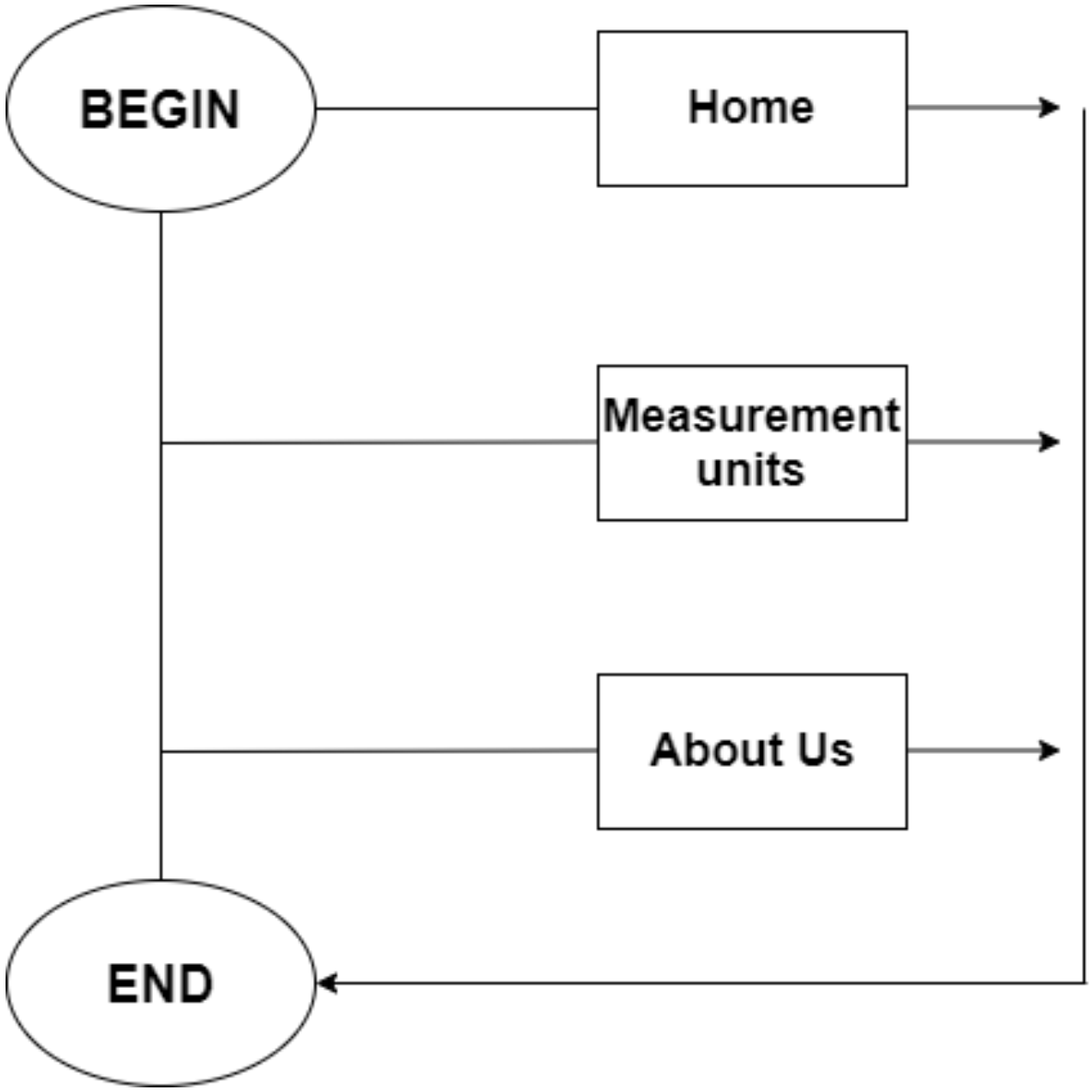


Diagram of the website

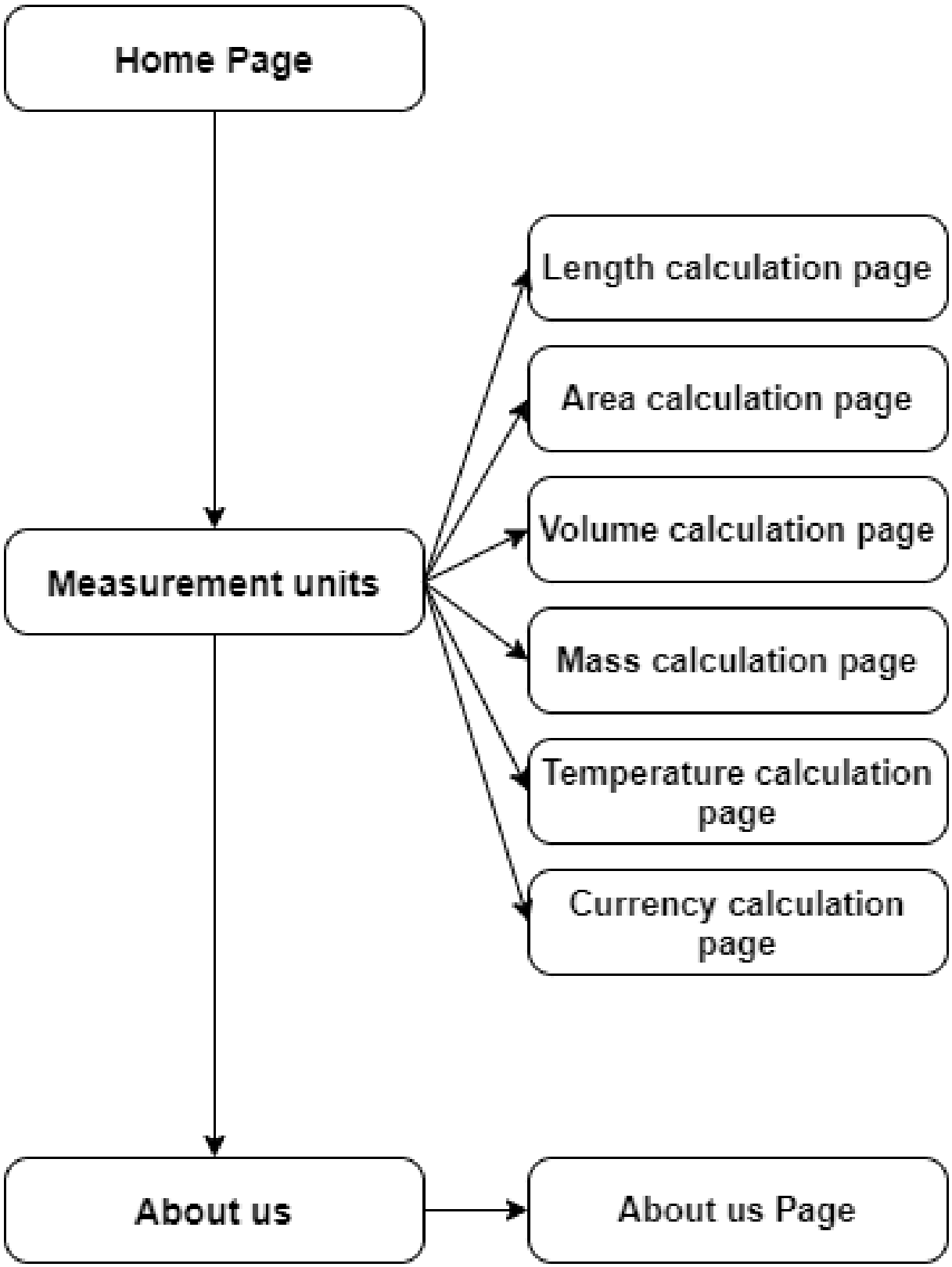


TASK SHEET REVIEW 1

Project Ref. No.: **eP/Advertisement Portal Management System/01**		**Project Title:**	**Activity Plan Prepared By:**	**Date of Preparation of Activity Plan:**			
Sr. No.	**Task**			**Actual Start Date**	**Actual Days**	**Team Mate Names**	**Status**
1	Problem Statement	Metric Conversion	Phuc	14-Nov-20	1	Phuc	Completed
2	Analysis of Metric conversion requirements about the website			14-Nov-20	1	Phuc	Completed
3	The scope of the work (in brief)			14-Nov-20	1	Loc	Completed
4	Architecture and design of the system			14-Nov-20	1	Phuc	Completed
5	Diagram of the website			14-Nov-20	1	Thinh	Completed
6	Task Sheet			14-Nov-20	1	Loc	Completed

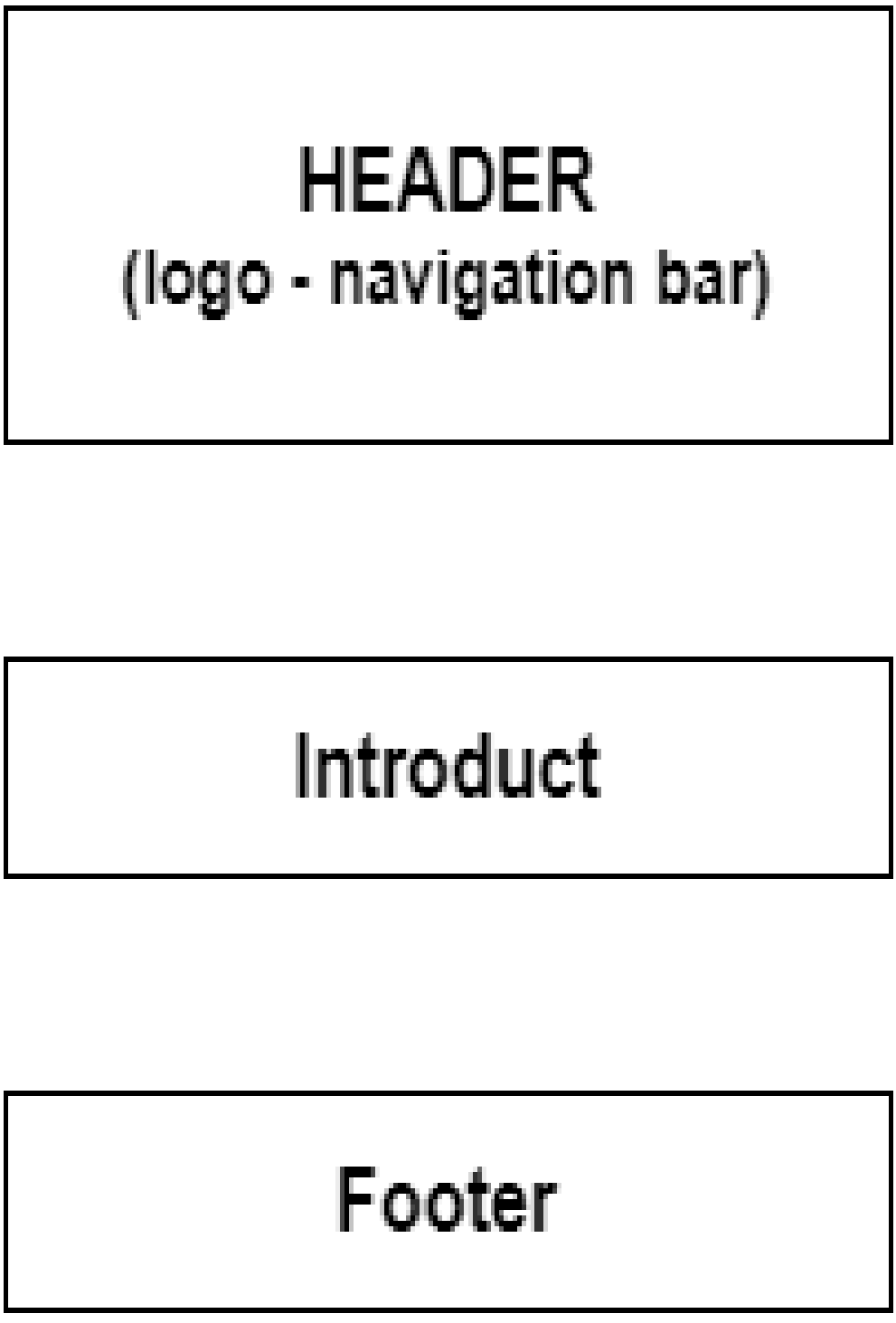
Date:	
Signature of Instructor: **Ms. Le Mong Thuy**	Signature of Team Leader: **Nguyen Hong Phuc**

SITE MAP


Home Page
Measurement units
About us
Length calculation page
Area calculation page
Volume calculation page
Mass calculation page
Temperature calculation page
Currency calculation page
About us Page

MOCK OF THE WEBSITE

1. Home.



2. Measurement units.

3. About Us

TASK SHEET REVIEW 2

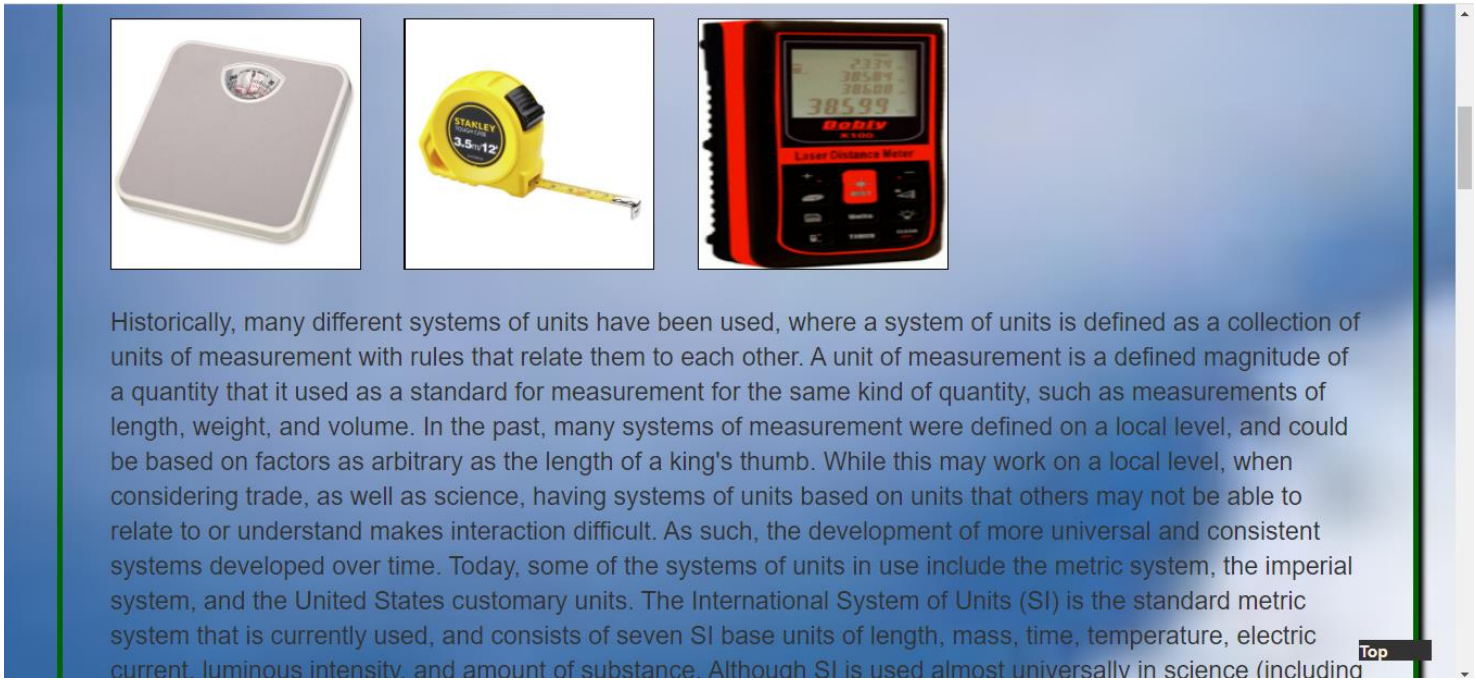
Project Ref. No.: **per/Advertisement Portal Management System/01**		**Project Title:**	**Activity Plan Prepared By:**	**Date of Preparation of Activity Plan:**			
Sr. No.	**Task**			**Actual Start Date**	**Actual Days**	**Team Mate Names**	**Status**
1	Site map	Metric Conversions	Phuc	15-Nov-20	2	Loc	Completed
2	Mock of the website			15-Nov-20	2	Phuc	Completed
3	Task sheet			15-Nov-20	2	Thinh	Completed

Date:	
Signature of Instructor: **Ms. Le Mong Thuy**	Signature of Team Leader: **Nguyen Hong Phuc**

WEBSITE DESCRIPTION

1. **Home Page.**
   a) Description.
   Home page displays following information:
   - Introduces the unit of measure.
   - Some frequently asked questions.

   b) Screen shot.



in the US), some countries such as the United States still use their own system of units. This is partly due to the substantial financial and cultural costs involved in changing a measurement system compared to the potential benefit of using a standardized system. Since US customary units (USC) are so entrenched in the United States, and SI is already used in most applications where standardization is important, everyday use of USC is still prevalent in the United States, and is unlikely to change. As such, many unit converters including this Conversion Calculator exist, and will continue to do so to ensure that people globally are able to communicate different measurements effectively.

History of the Pound

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BCE (before Common Era). The measurement of weight was based on the shi, which was equivalent to approximately 132 pounds. The Chi and Zhang were units of length equivalent to approximately 25 centimeters (9.8 inches) and 3 meters (9.8 feet) respectively. The Chinese also developed a means to ensure accuracy through use of a special size of bowl used for measurements that also made a specific sound when struck – if the sound was off pitch, the measurement was not accurate.

Brief History of the Metric System

In 1668, John Wilkins proposed a decimal system in which length, area, volume, and mass were linked to each other based on a pendulum that had a beat of one second as a base unit of length. In 1670, Gabriel Mouton proposed a decimal system that was instead based on the circumference of the earth, an idea supported by other prominent scientists of the time such as Jean Picard and Christiaan Huygens, but that did not take hold for approximately another 100 years. By the mid-eighteenth century, it was clear to nations who traded and exchanged scientific ideas that standardization of weights and measures was necessary. In 1790, Charles Maurice de Talleyrand-Perigord, the Prince of Talleyrand, approached the British (represented by John Riggs-Miller) and the Americans (represented by Thomas Jefferson) with proposals to define a common standard of length based on the length of a pendulum. In that same year, Thomas Jefferson, presented the "Plan for Establishing Uniformity in the Coinage, Weights, and Measures of the United States," which advocated for a

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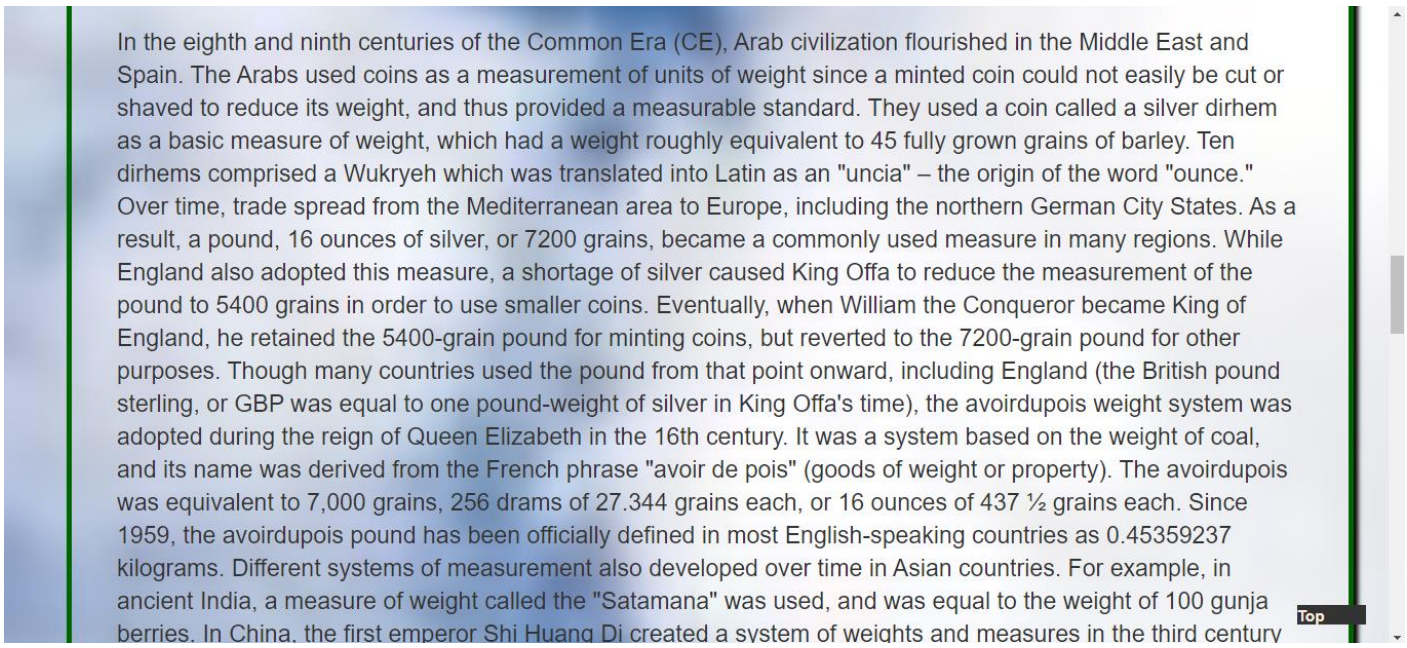
In the eighth and ninth centuries of the Common Era (CE), Arab civilization flourished in the Middle East and Spain. The Arabs used coins as a measurement of units of weight since a minted coin could not easily be cut or shaved to reduce its weight, and thus provided a measurable standard. They used a coin called a silver dirhem as a basic measure of weight, which had a weight roughly equivalent to 45 fully grown grains of barley. Ten dirhems comprised a Wukryeh which was translated into Latin as an "uncia" – the origin of the word "ounce." Over time, trade spread from the Mediterranean area to Europe, including the northern German City States. As a result, a pound, 16 ounces of silver, or 7200 grains, became a commonly used measure in many regions. While England also adopted this measure, a shortage of silver caused King Offa to reduce the measurement of the pound to 5400 grains in order to use smaller coins. Eventually, when William the Conqueror became King of England, he retained the 5400-grain pound for minting coins, but reverted to the 7200-grain pound for other purposes. Though many countries used the pound from that point onward, including England (the British pound sterling, or GBP was equal to one pound-weight of silver in King Offa's time), the avoirdupois weight system was adopted during the reign of Queen Elizabeth in the 16th century. It was a system based on the weight of coal, and its name was derived from the French phrase "avoir de pois" (goods of weight or property). The avoirdupois was equivalent to 7,000 grains, 256 drams of 27.344 grains each, or 16 ounces of 437 ½ grains each. Since 1959, the avoirdupois pound has been officially defined in most English-speaking countries as 0.45359237 kilograms. Different systems of measurement also developed over time in Asian countries. For example, in ancient India, a measure of weight called the "Satamana" was used, and was equal to the weight of 100 gunja berries. In China, the first emperor Shi Huang Di created a system of weights and measures in the third century
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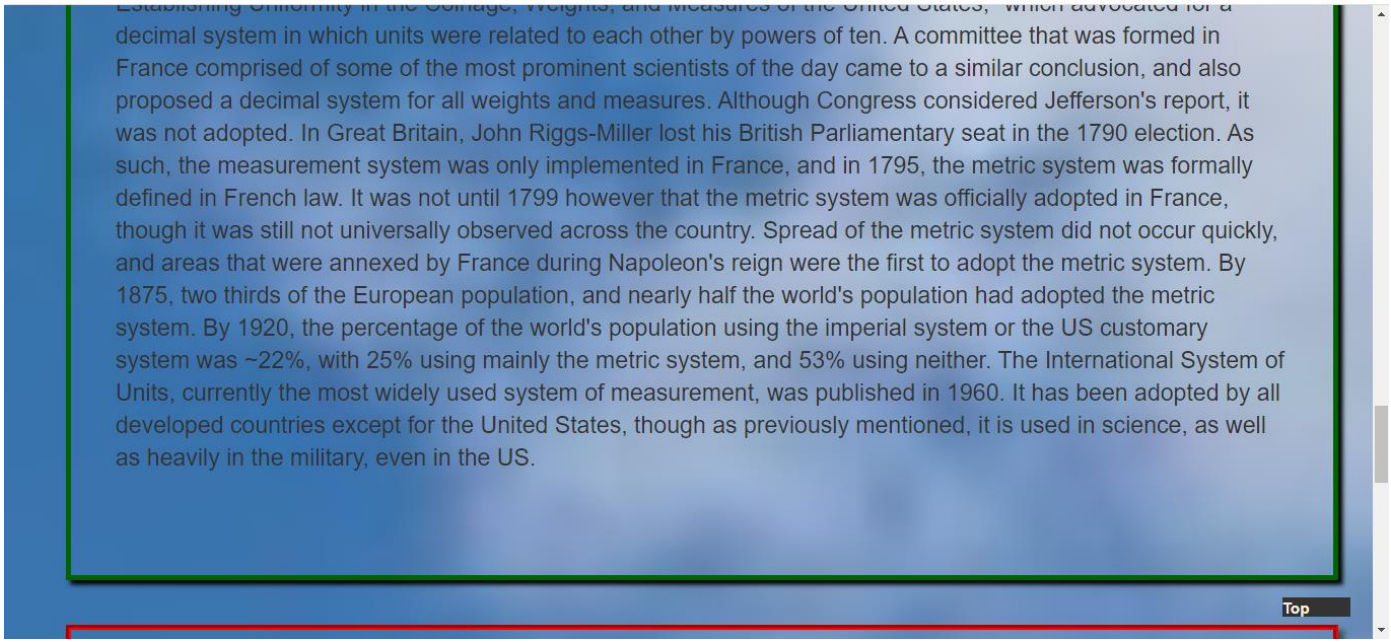
decimal system in which units were related to each other by powers of ten. A committee that was formed in France comprised of some of the most prominent scientists of the day came to a similar conclusion, and also proposed a decimal system for all weights and measures. Although Congress considered Jefferson's report, it was not adopted. In Great Britain, John Riggs-Miller lost his British Parliamentary seat in the 1790 election. As such, the measurement system was only implemented in France, and in 1795, the metric system was formally defined in French law. It was not until 1799 however that the metric system was officially adopted in France, though it was still not universally observed across the country. Spread of the metric system did not occur quickly, and areas that were annexed by France during Napoleon's reign were the first to adopt the metric system. By 1875, two thirds of the European population, and nearly half the world's population had adopted the metric system. By 1920, the percentage of the world's population using the imperial system or the US customary system was ~22%, with 25% using mainly the metric system, and 53% using neither. The International System of Units, currently the most widely used system of measurement, was published in 1960. It has been adopted by all developed countries except for the United States, though as previously mentioned, it is used in science, as well as heavily in the military, even in the US.
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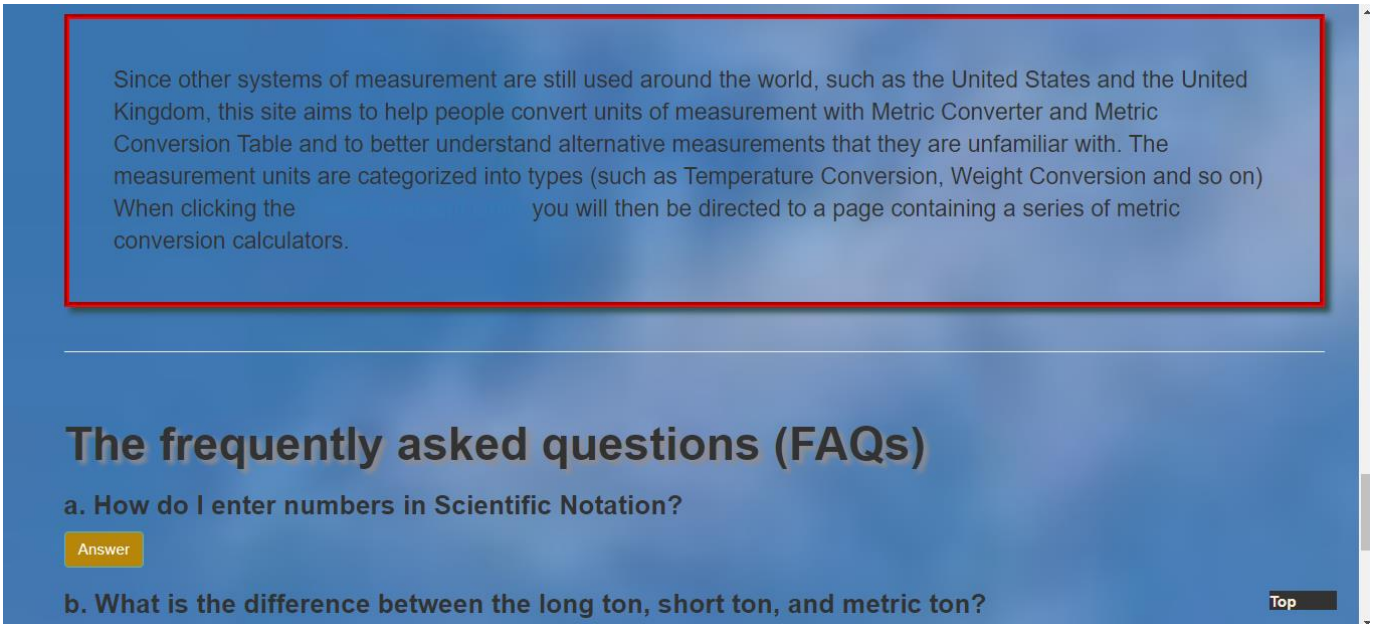
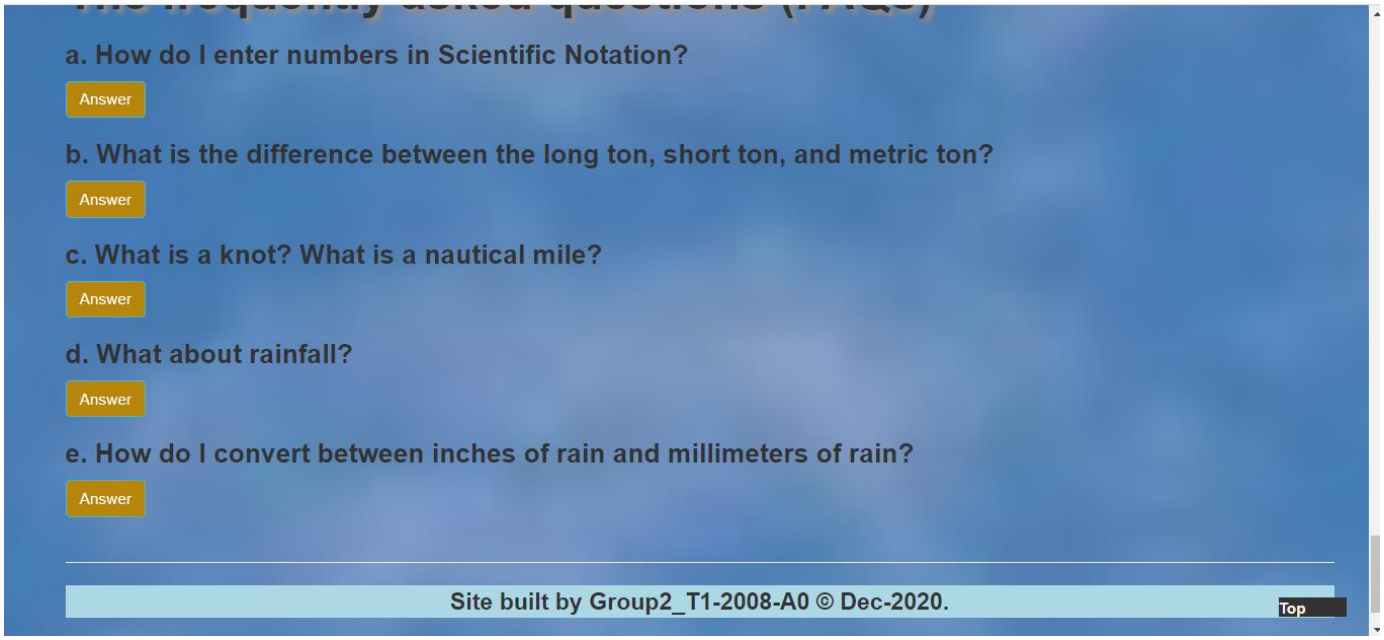

Since other systems of measurement are still used around the world, such as the United States and the United Kingdom, this site aims to help people convert units of measurement with Metric Converter and Metric Conversion Table and to better understand alternative measurements that they are unfamiliar with. The measurement units are categorized into types (such as Temperature Conversion, Weight Conversion and so on) When clicking the you will then be directed to a page containing a series of metric conversion calculators.
The frequently asked questions (FAQs)
a. How do I enter numbers in Scientific Notation?
Answer
b. What is the difference between the long ton, short ton, and metric ton?
Top


a. How do I enter numbers in Scientific Notation?
Answer
b. What is the difference between the long ton, short ton, and metric ton?
Answer
c. What is a knot? What is a nautical mile?
Answer
d. What about rainfall?
Answer
e. How do I convert between inches of rain and millimeters of rain?
Answer
Site built by Group2_T1-2008-A0 © Dec-2020.
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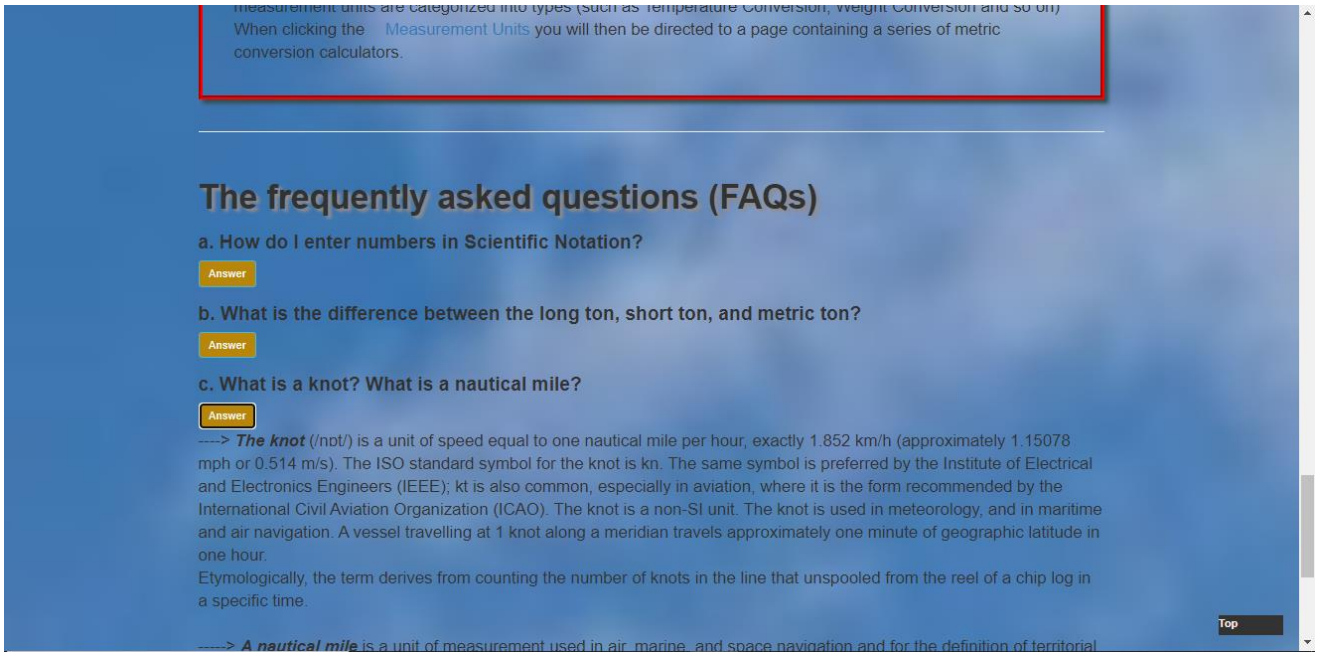
Detail:


When clicking the Measurement Units you will then be directed to a page containing a series of metric conversion calculators.
The frequently asked questions (FAQs)
a. How do I enter numbers in Scientific Notation?
Answer
b. What is the difference between the long ton, short ton, and metric ton?
Answer
c. What is a knot? What is a nautical mile?
Answer
----> The knot (/nɒt/) is a unit of speed equal to one nautical mile per hour, exactly 1.852 km/h (approximately 1.15078 mph or 0.514 m/s). The ISO standard symbol for the knot is kn. The same symbol is preferred by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE); kt is also common, especially in aviation, where it is the form recommended by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). The knot is a non-SI unit. The knot is used in meteorology, and in maritime and air navigation. A vessel travelling at 1 knot along a meridian travels approximately one minute of geographic latitude in one hour.
Etymologically, the term derives from counting the number of knots in the line that unspooled from the reel of a chip log in a specific time.
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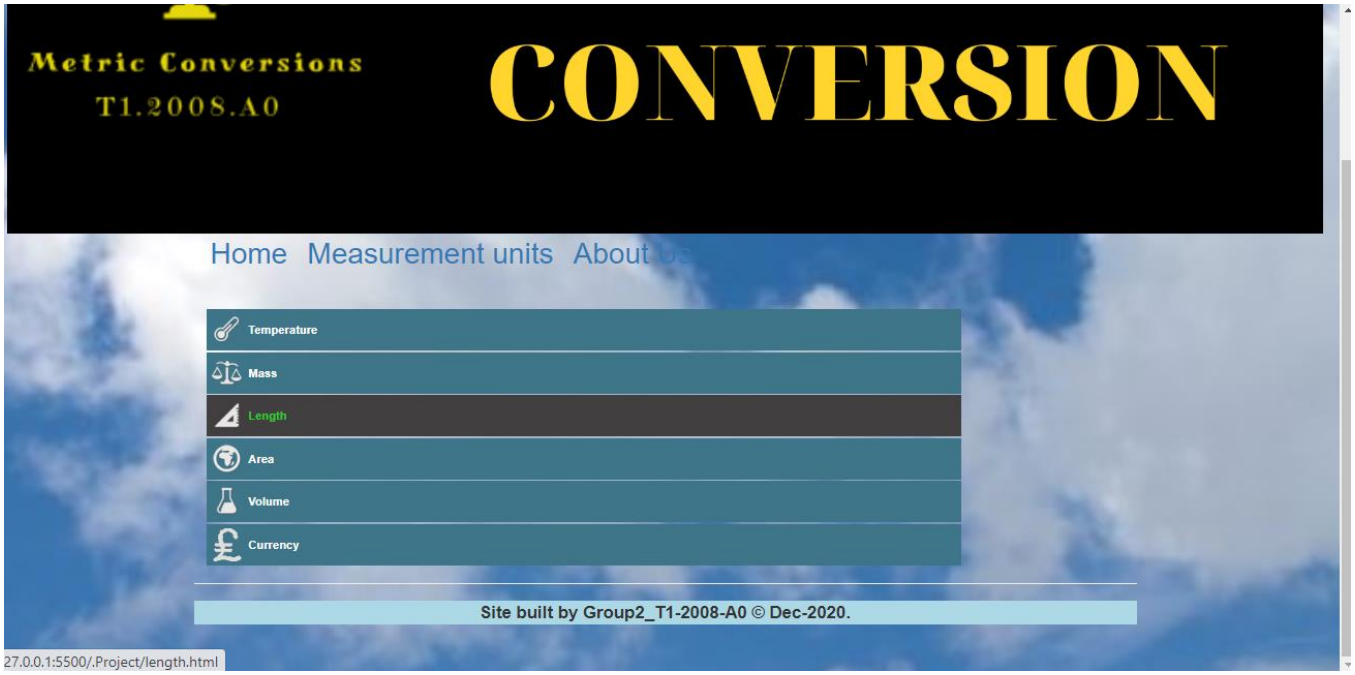
2. Measurement units .

a) Description.
- Shows a list of units.

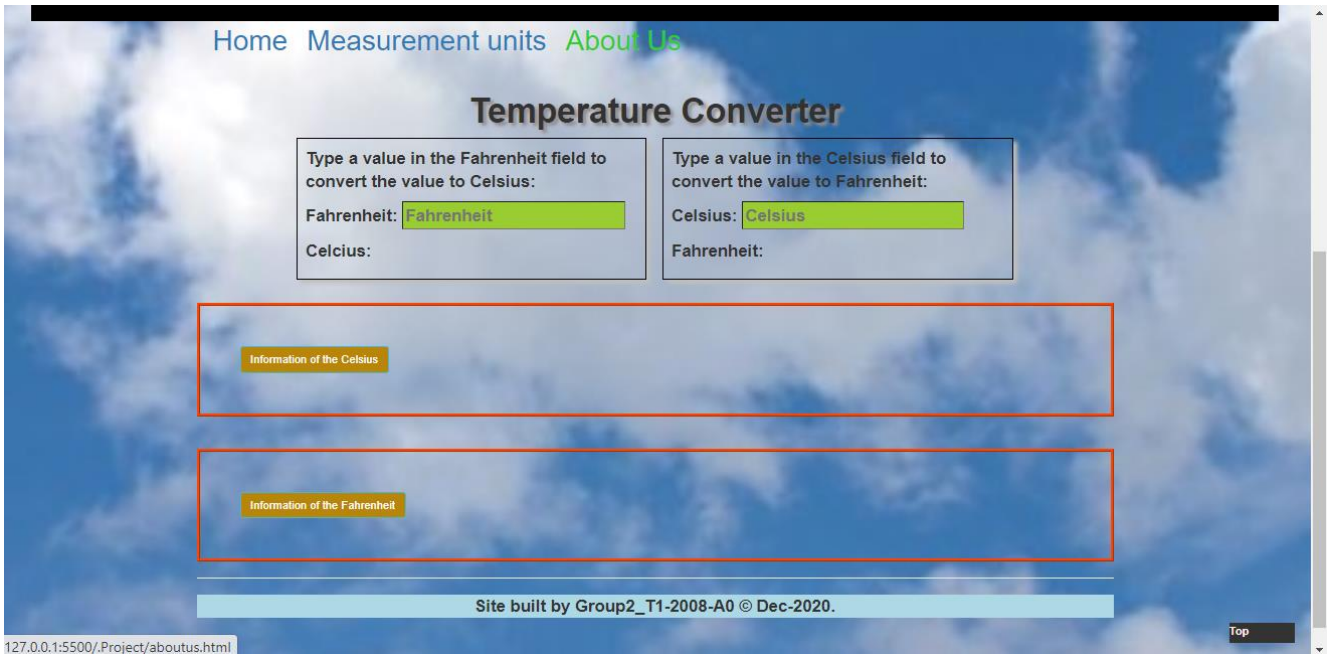
b) Screen shot.



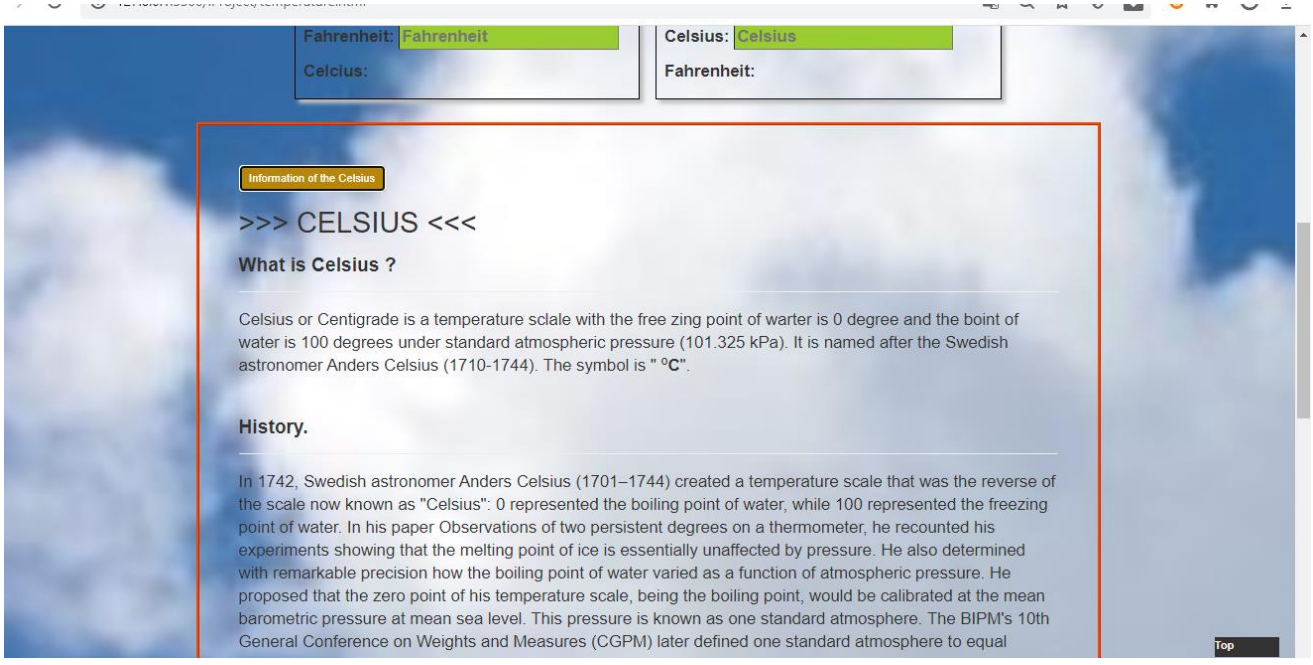
3. Temperature.

a) Description.
-Temperature converter.
- Information of the Temperature: Celsius, Fahrenheit.

b) Screen shot.



Detail:

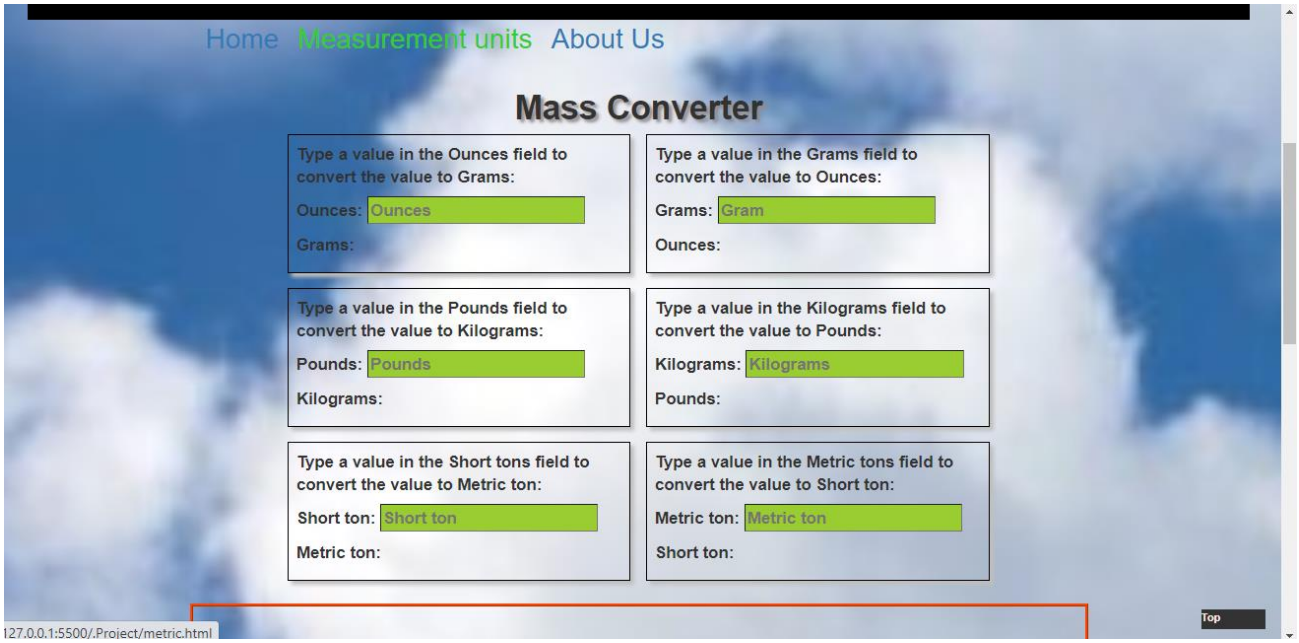


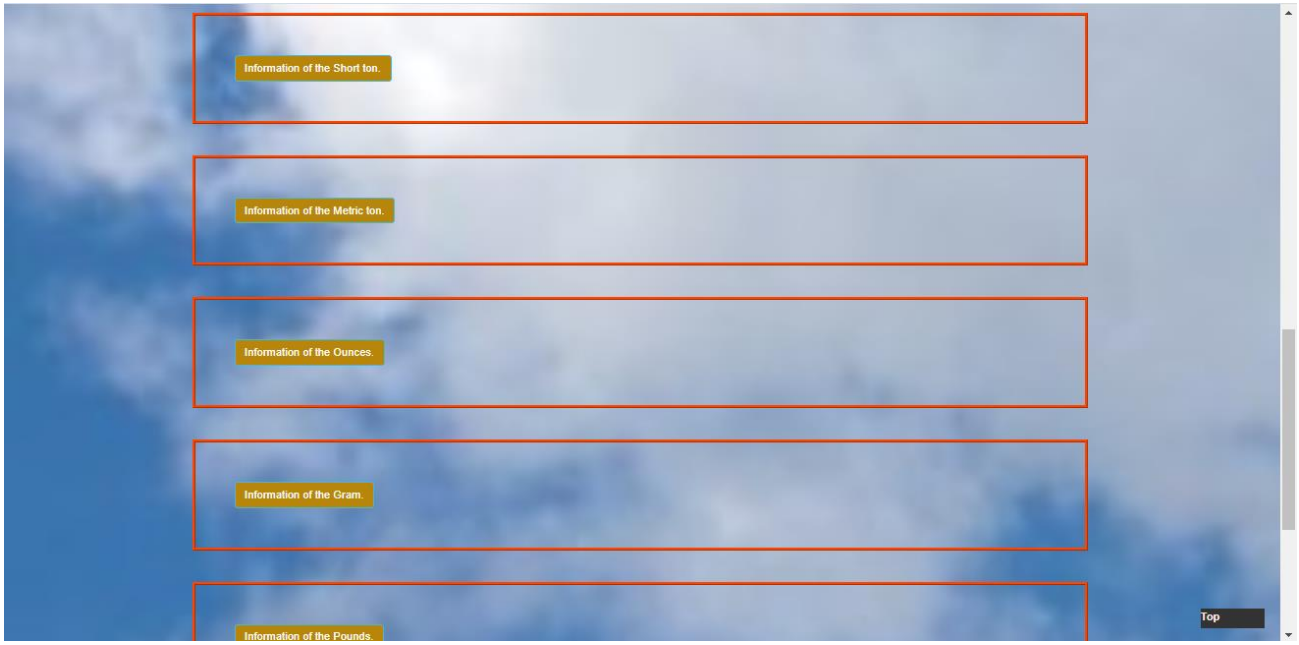
4. Mass.

a) Description.

- Mass Converter.
- Information of the Mass : Ounces, Grams, Pounds, Kilograms, Short ton, Metric ton,…

b) Screen shot.






Information of the Ounces.
Information of the Gram.
Information of the Pounds.
Information of the Kilograms.
Site built by Group2_T1-2008-A0 © Dec-2020.
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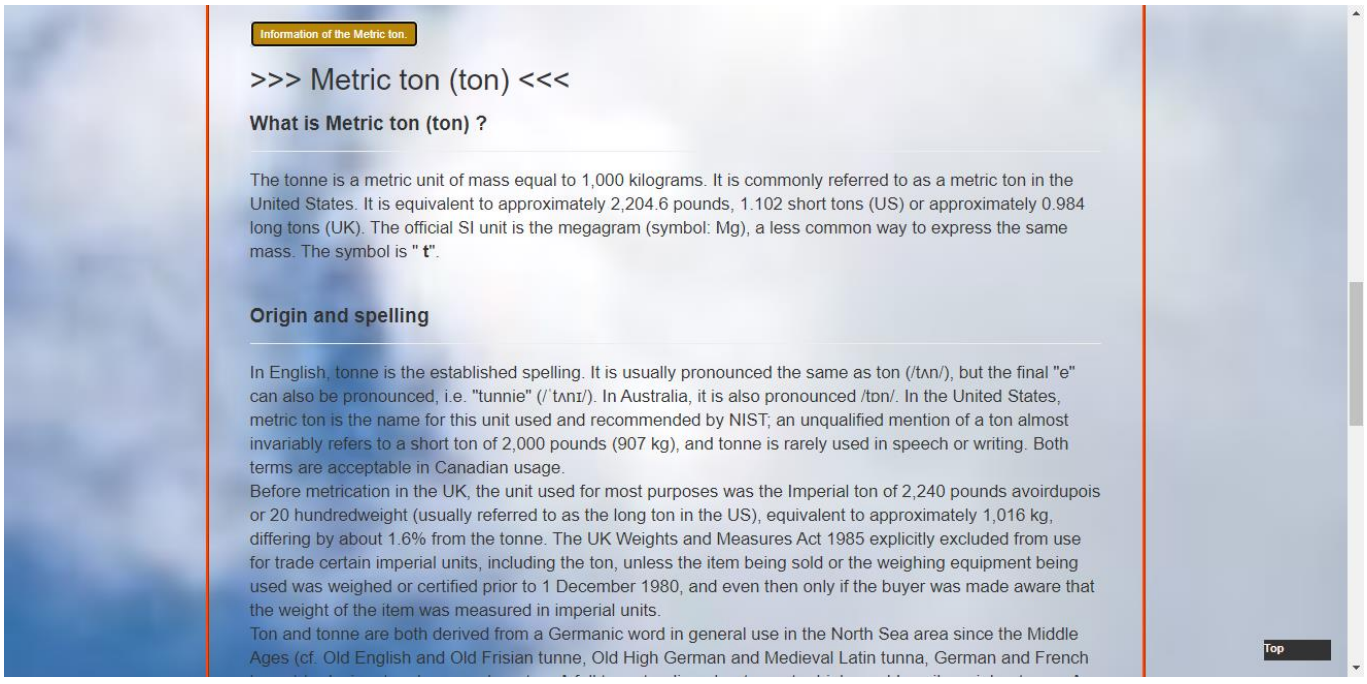
Detail:


Information of the Metric ton.
>>> Metric ton (ton) <<<
What is Metric ton (ton) ?
The tonne is a metric unit of mass equal to 1,000 kilograms. It is commonly referred to as a metric ton in the United States. It is equivalent to approximately 2,204.6 pounds, 1.102 short tons (US) or approximately 0.984 long tons (UK). The official SI unit is the megagram (symbol: Mg), a less common way to express the same mass. The symbol is " t".
Origin and spelling
In English, tonne is the established spelling. It is usually pronounced the same as ton (/tʌn/), but the final "e" can also be pronounced, i.e. "tunnie" (/ˈtʌnɪ/). In Australia, it is also pronounced /tʊn/. In the United States, metric ton is the name for this unit used and recommended by NIST; an unqualified mention of a ton almost invariably refers to a short ton of 2,000 pounds (907 kg), and tonne is rarely used in speech or writing. Both terms are acceptable in Canadian usage.
Before metrication in the UK, the unit used for most purposes was the Imperial ton of 2,240 pounds avoirdupois or 20 hundredweight (usually referred to as the long ton in the US), equivalent to approximately 1,016 kg, differing by about 1.6% from the tonne. The UK Weights and Measures Act 1985 explicitly excluded from use for trade certain imperial units, including the ton, unless the item being sold or the weighing equipment being used was weighed or certified prior to 1 December 1980, and even then only if the buyer was made aware that the weight of the item was measured in imperial units.
Ton and tonne are both derived from a Germanic word in general use in the North Sea area since the Middle Ages (cf. Old English and Old Frisian tunne, Old High German and Medieval Latin tunna, German and French
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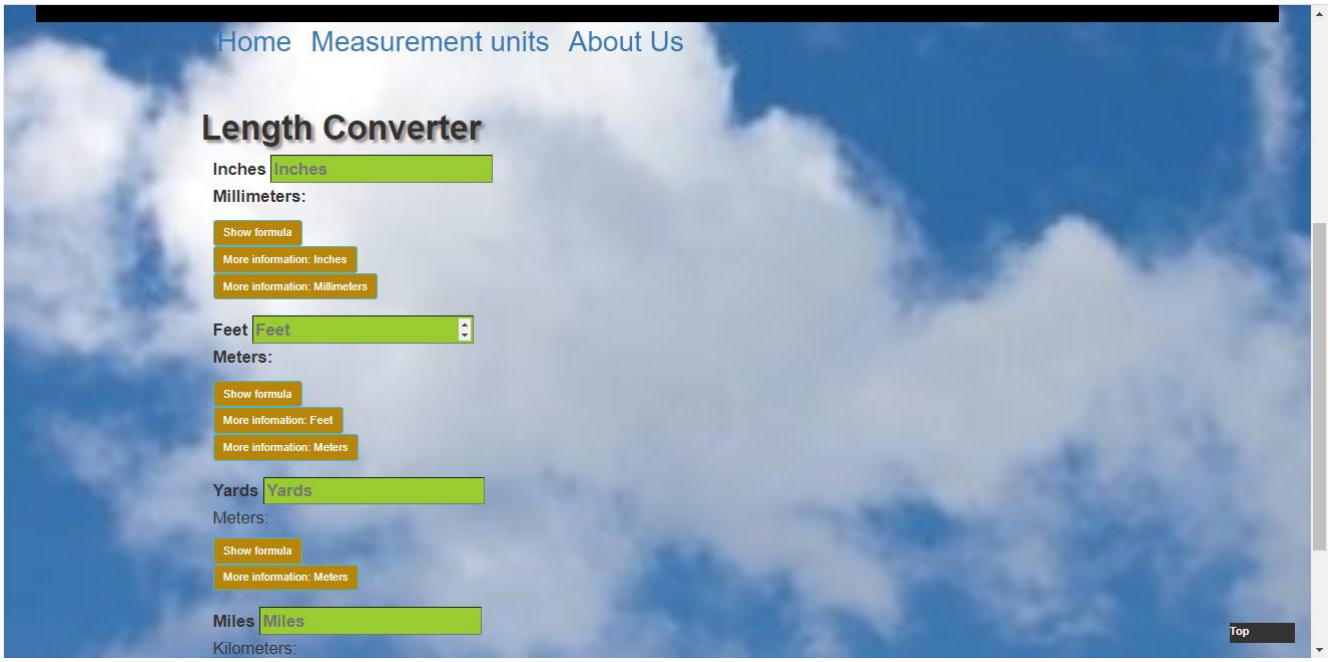
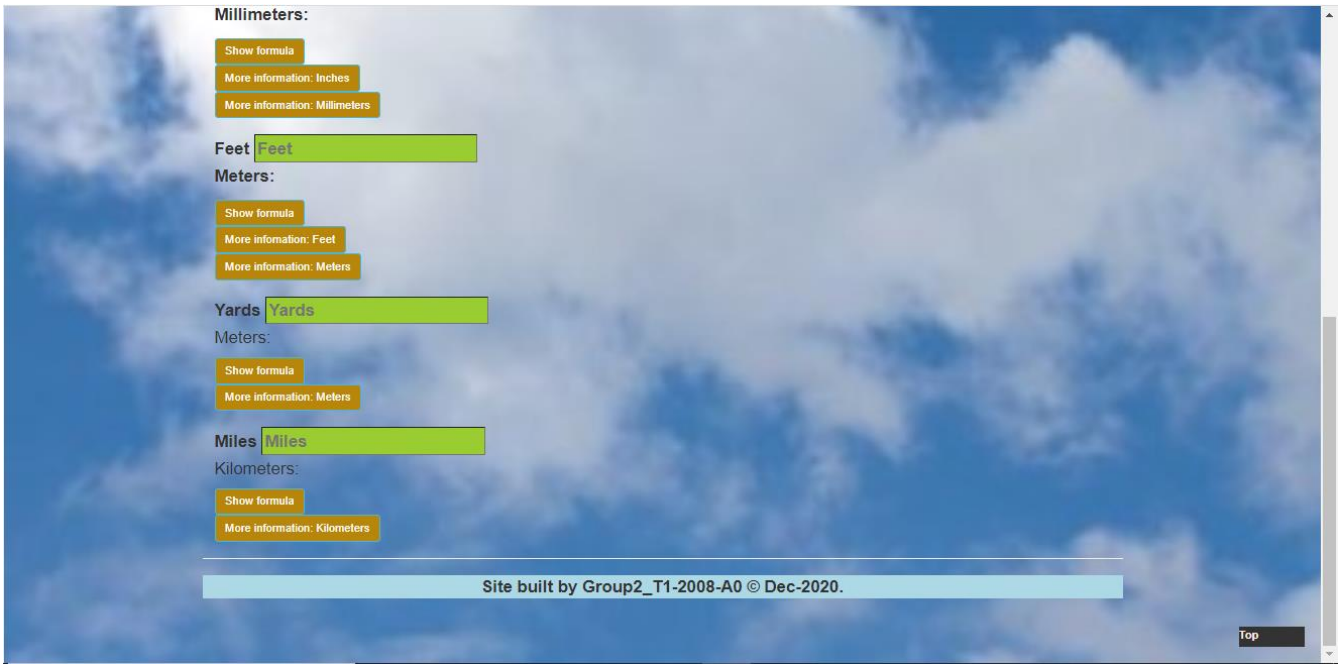
5. Leght.

a) Description.

- Leght Converter.
- Information of the Leght : inch, millimetre, feet, metre, kilometre ,……..

b) Screen shot.





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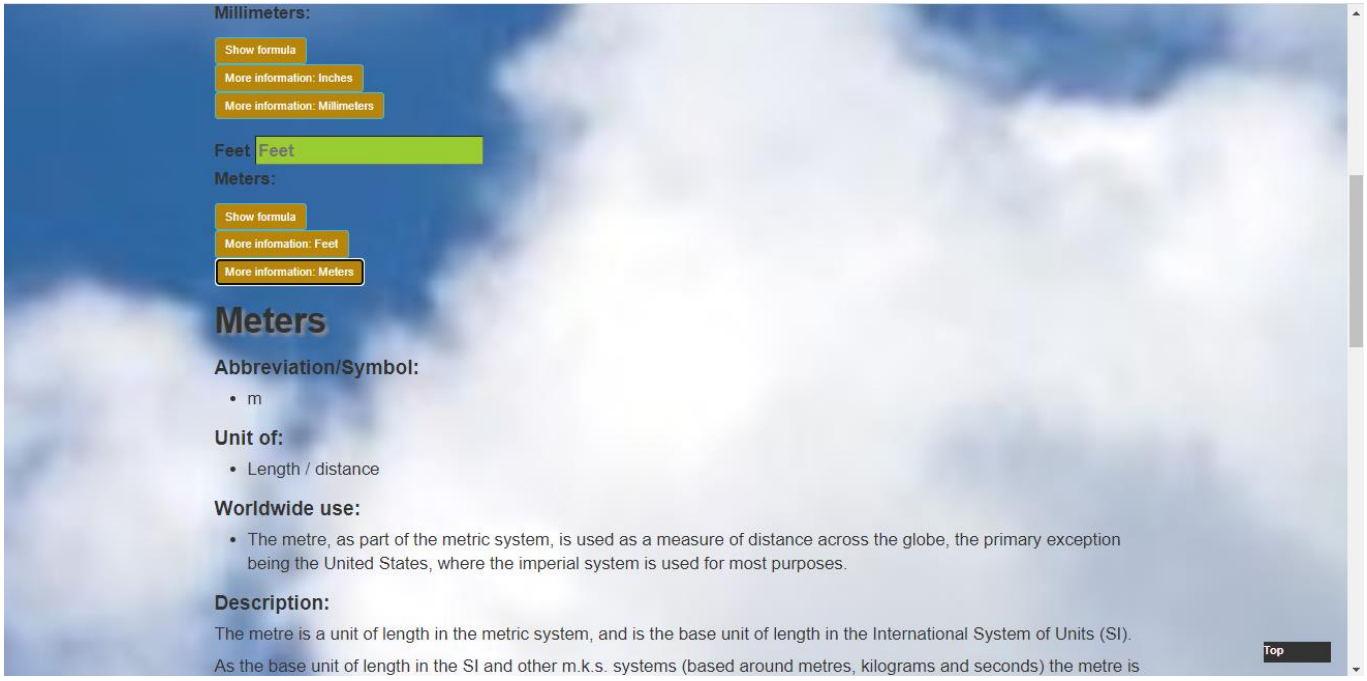
Millimeters:
Show formula
More information: Inches
More information: Millimeters
Feet Feet
Meters:
Show formula
More infomation: Feet
More information: Meters
Meters
Abbreviation/Symbol:
m
Unit of:
Length / distance
Worldwide use:
The metre, as part of the metric system, is used as a measure of distance across the globe, the primary exception being the United States, where the imperial system is used for most purposes.
Description:
The metre is a unit of length in the metric system, and is the base unit of length in the International System of Units (SI).
As the base unit of length in the SI and other m.k.s. systems (based around metres, kilograms and seconds) the metre is
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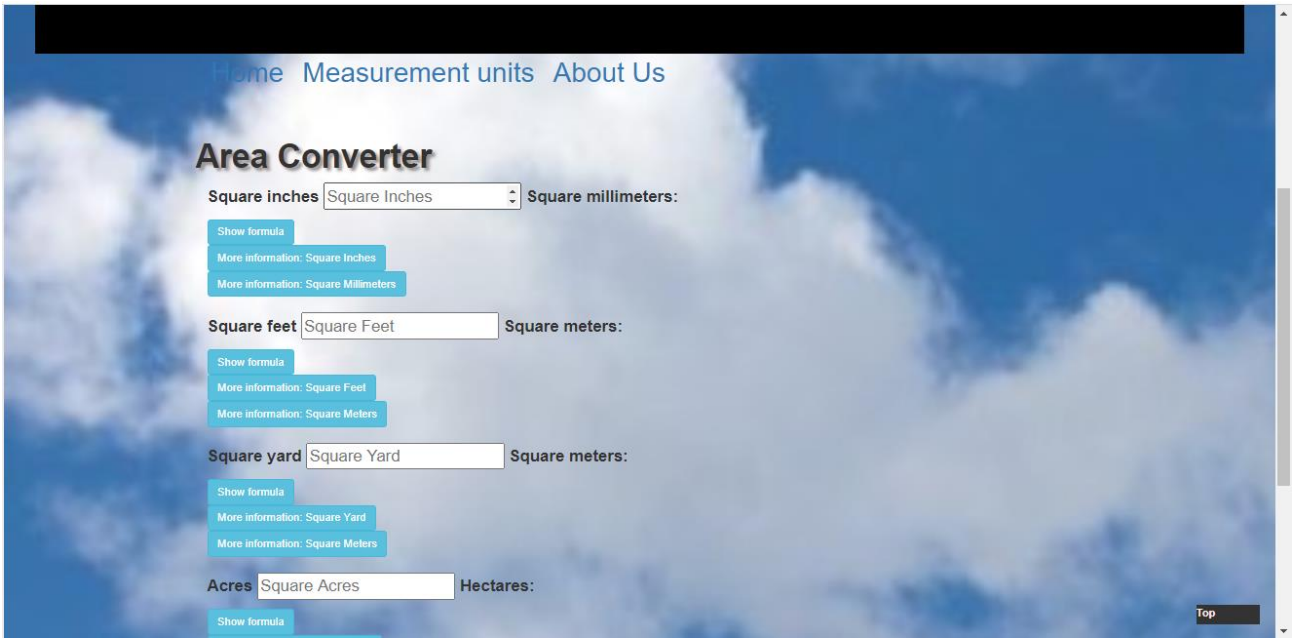
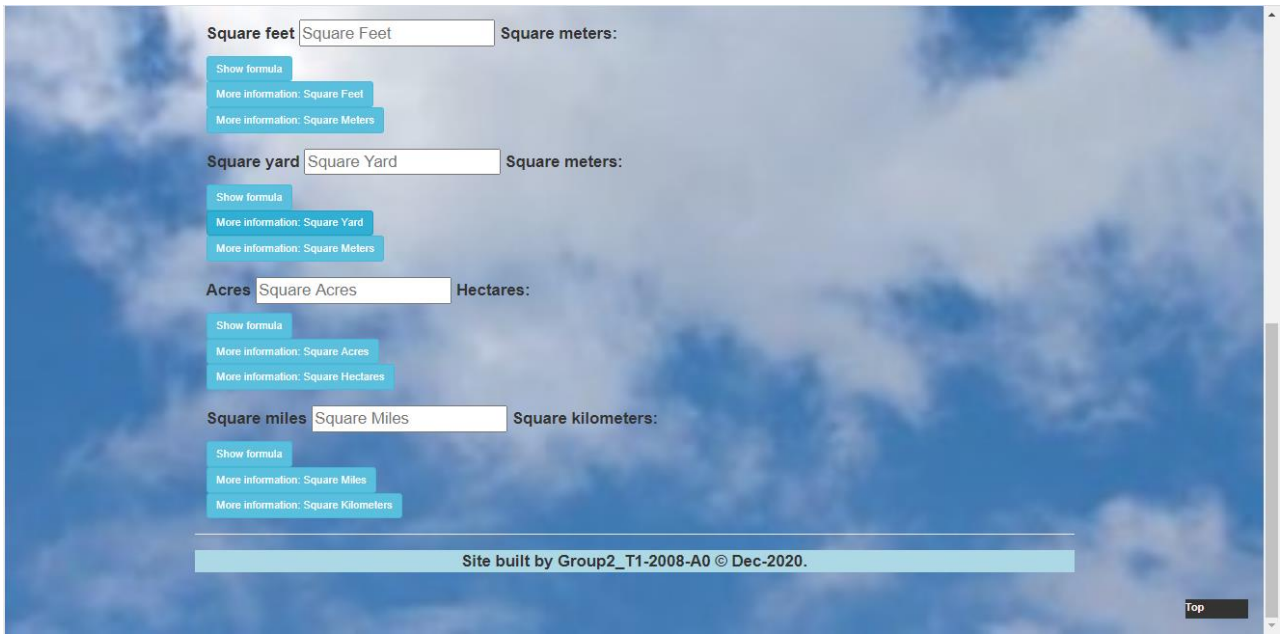
6. Area.

a) Description.

- Area Converter.
- Information of the Area: square inches, square millimeters, square feet, square meter, square yard, acres , hecta, …….

b)Screen shot.





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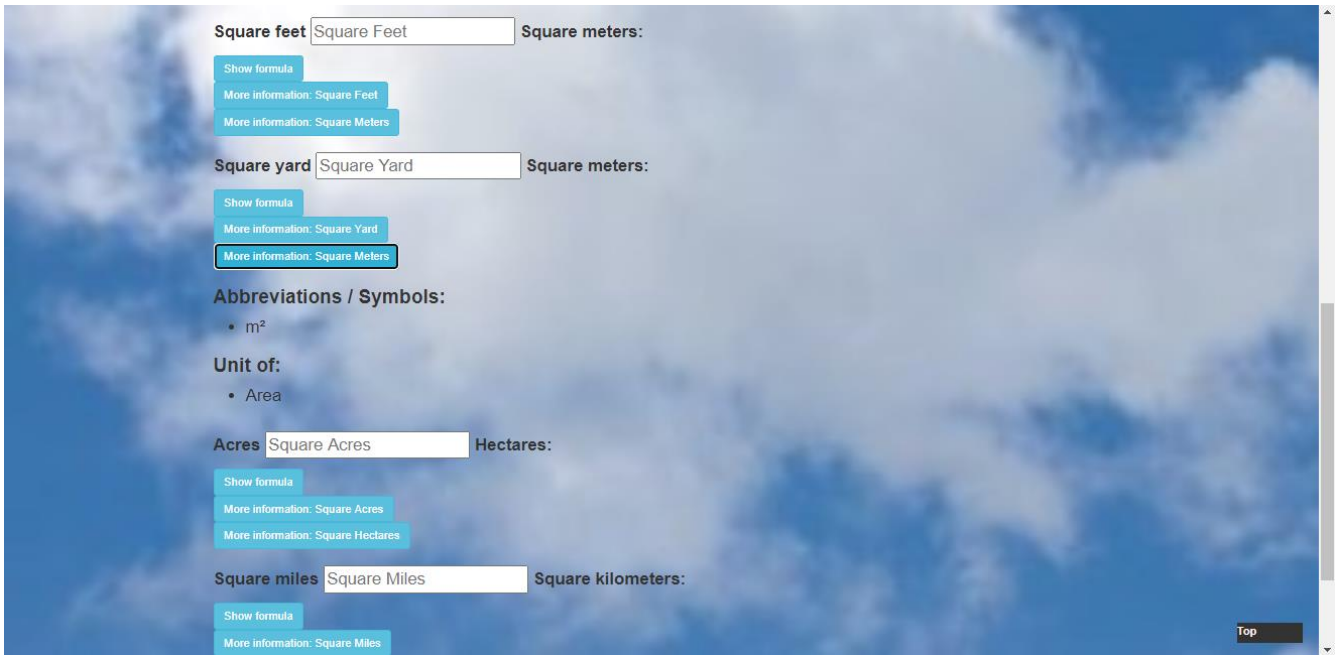
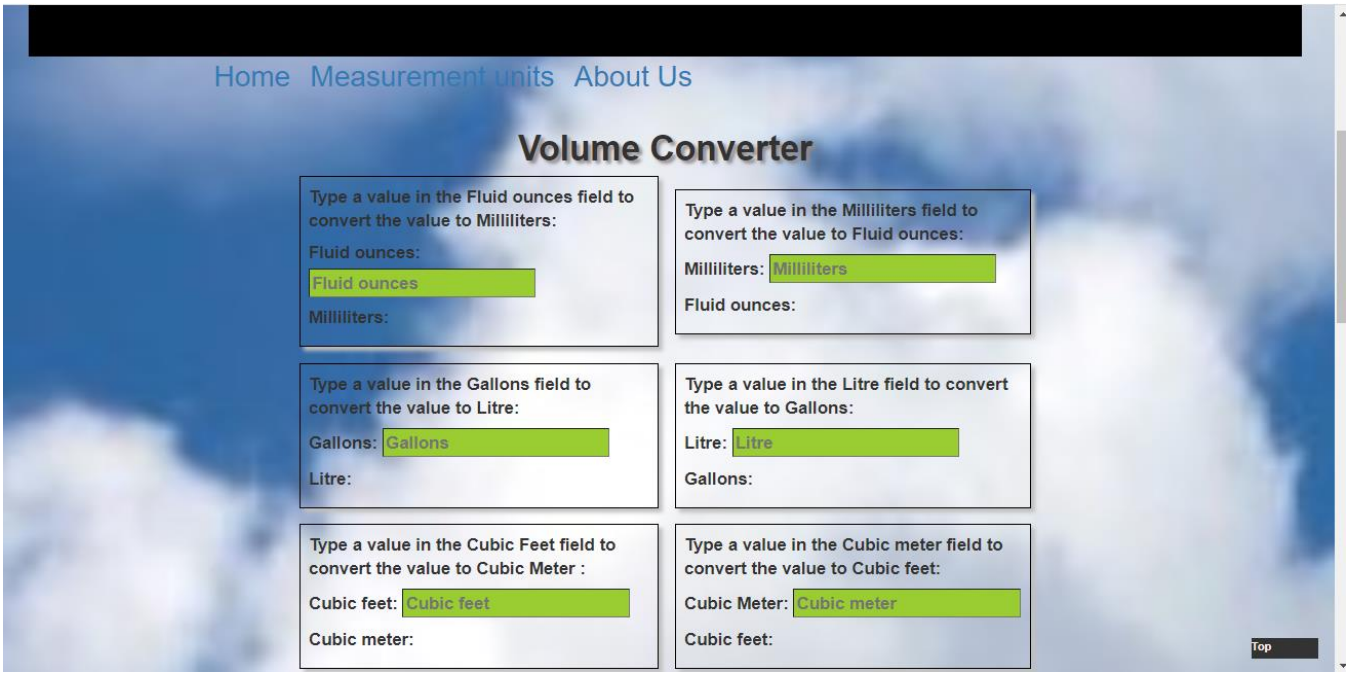

Square feet Square Feet Square meters:
Show formula
More information: Square Feet
More information: Square Meters
Square yard Square Yard Square meters:
Show formula
More information: Square Yard
More information: Square Meters
Abbreviations / Symbols:
• m²
Unit of:
• Area
Acres Square Acres Hectares:
Show formula
More information: Square Acres
More information: Square Hectares
Square miles Square Miles Square kilometers:
Show formula
More information: Square Miles
Top

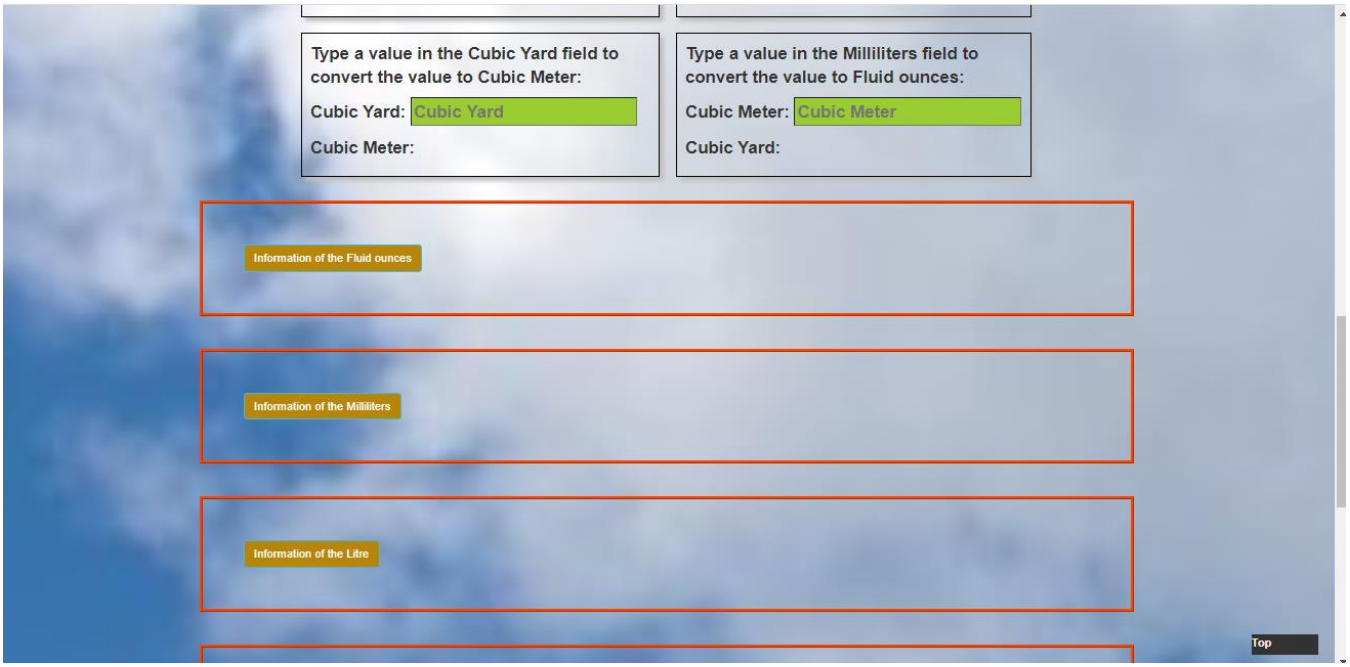
7. Volume.

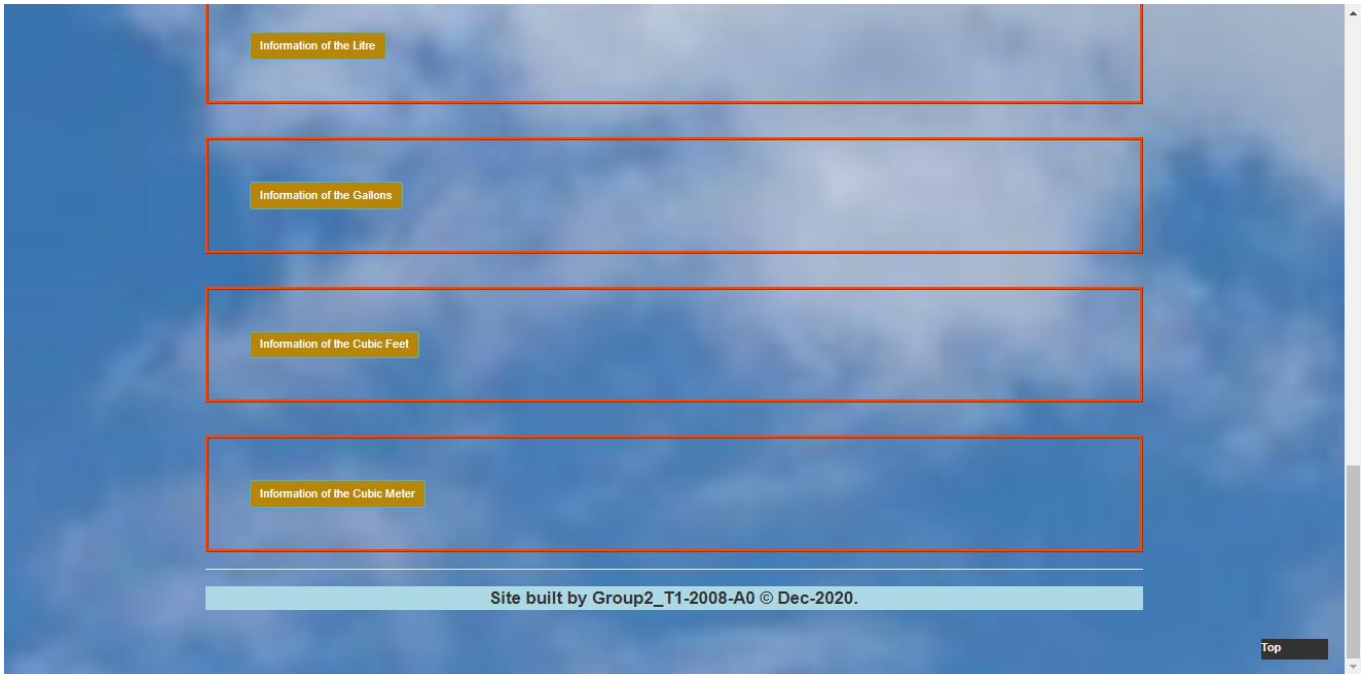
a) Description.

- Volume Converter.
- Information of the Volume: fluid ounces, milliliters, gallons , litre, cubic feet, cubic meter, cubic yard,…

b)Screen shot






Information of the Litre
Information of the Gallons
Information of the Cubic Feet
Information of the Cubic Meter
Site built by Group2_T1-2008-A0 © Dec-2020.
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Detail:


Information of the Milliliters
Information of the Litre
>>> Litre <<<
What is Litre ?
The litre (British and Commonwealth spelling) or liter (American spelling) (SI symbols L and l, other symbol used: ℓ) is a metric unit of volume. It is equal to 1 cubic decimetre (dm3), 1000 cubic centimetres (cm3) or 0.001 cubic metre (m3). A cubic decimetre (or litre) occupies a volume of 10 cm × 10 cm × 10 cm (see figure) and is thus equal to one-thousandth of a cubic metre. The original French metric system used the litre as a base unit. The word litre is derived from an older French unit, the litron, whose name came from Greek—where it was a unit of weight, not volume—via Latin, and which equalled approximately 0.831 litres. The litre was also used in several subsequent versions of the metric system and is accepted for use with the SI, although not an SI unit—the SI unit of volume is the cubic metre (m3). The spelling used by the International Bureau of Weights and Measures is "litre", a spelling which is shared by almost all English-speaking countries. The spelling "liter" is predominantly used in American English. One litre of liquid water has a mass of almost exactly one kilogram, because the kilogram was originally defined in 1795 as the mass of one cubic decimetre of water at the temperature of melting ice (0 °C). Subsequent redefinitions of the metre and kilogram mean that this
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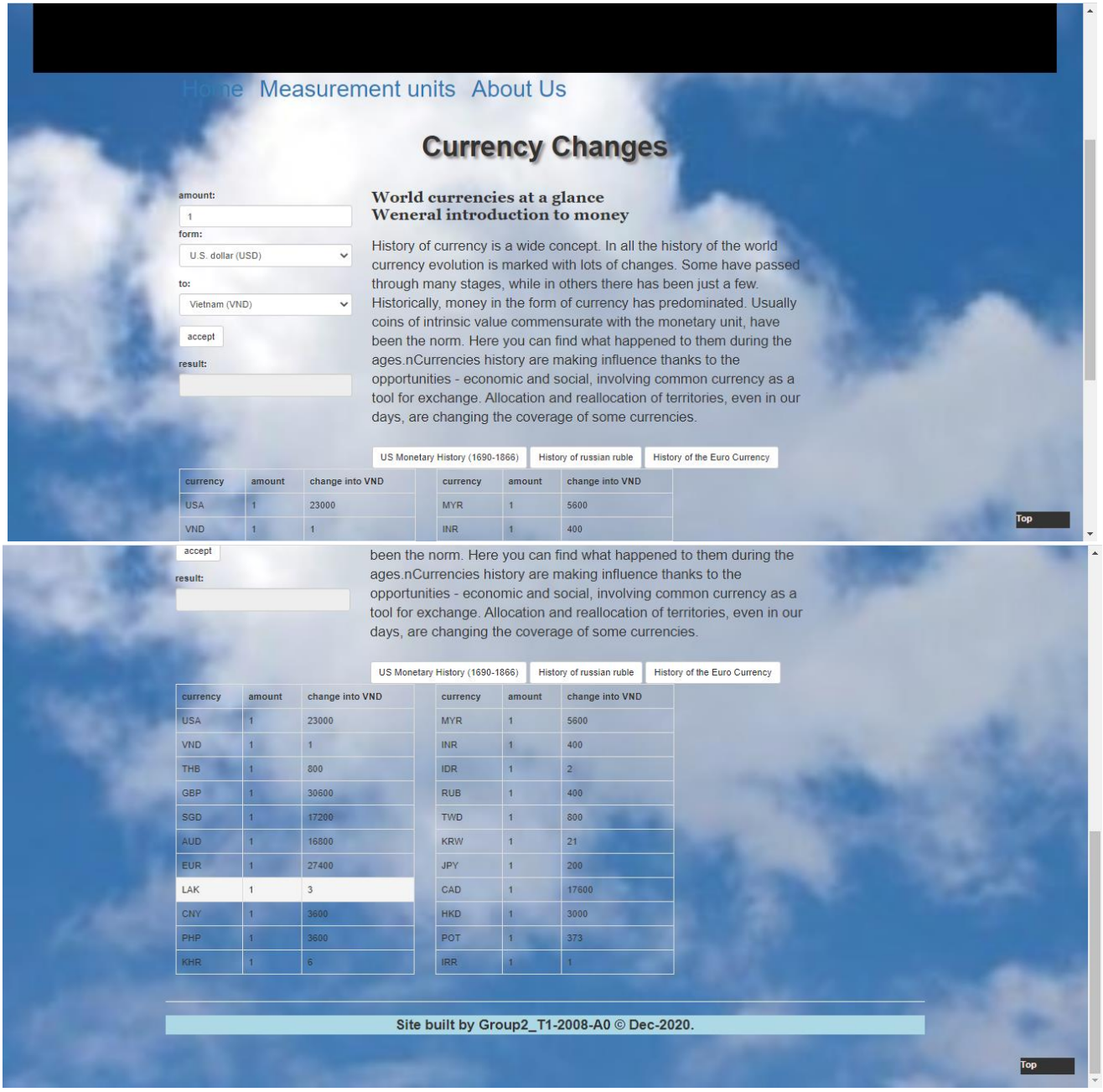
8. Currency.

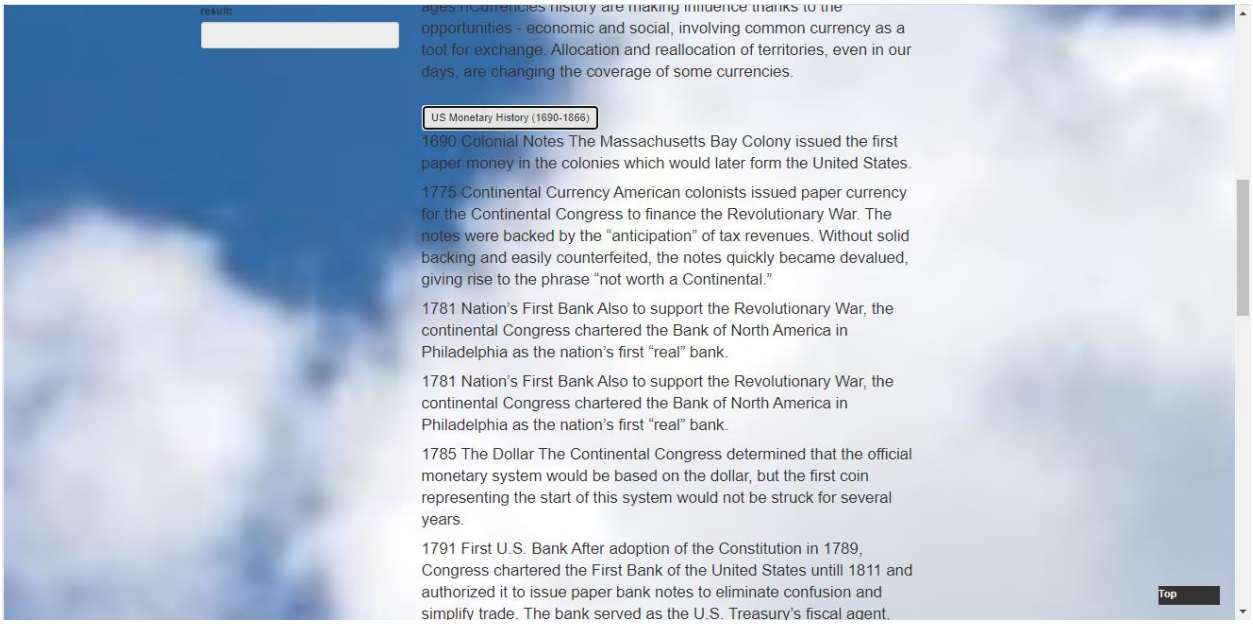
a) Description.

- Currency Converter.
- Information of the Currency.

b)Screen shot.



Detail:

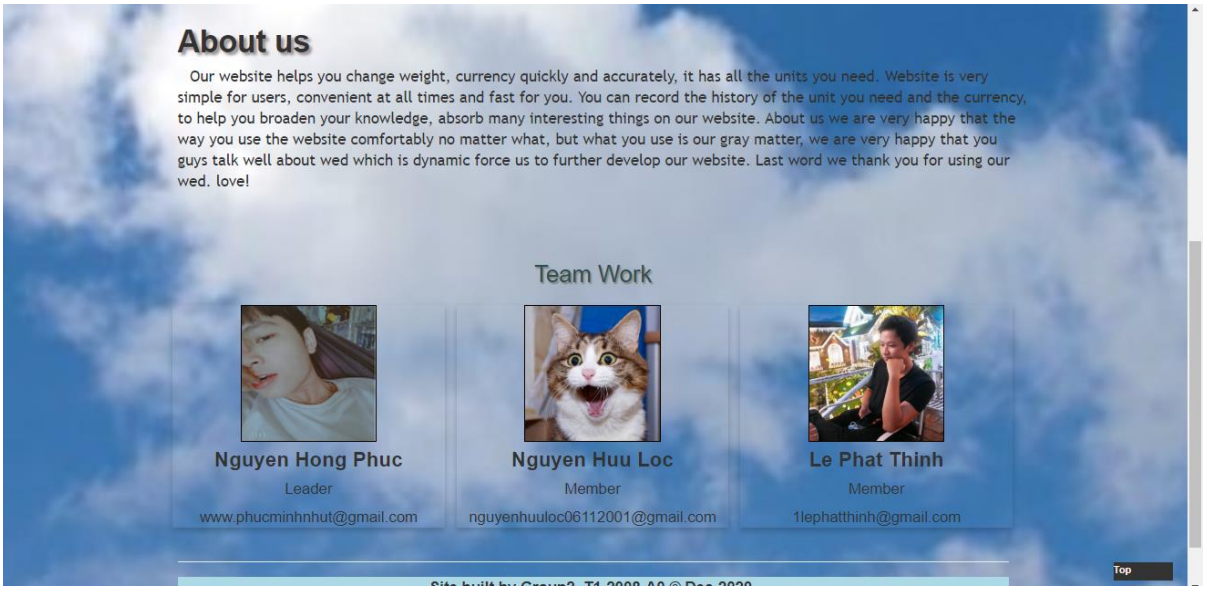

result:
opportunities - economic and social, involving common currency as a tool for exchange. Allocation and reallocation of territories, even in our days, are changing the coverage of some currencies.
US Monetary History (1690-1866)
1690 Colonial Notes The Massachusetts Bay Colony issued the first paper money in the colonies which would later form the United States.
1775 Continental Currency American colonists issued paper currency for the Continental Congress to finance the Revolutionary War. The notes were backed by the "anticipation" of tax revenues. Without solid backing and easily counterfeited, the notes quickly became devalued, giving rise to the phrase "not worth a Continental."
1781 Nation's First Bank Also to support the Revolutionary War, the continental Congress chartered the Bank of North America in Philadelphia as the nation's first "real" bank.
1781 Nation's First Bank Also to support the Revolutionary War, the continental Congress chartered the Bank of North America in Philadelphia as the nation's first "real" bank.
1785 The Dollar The Continental Congress determined that the official monetary system would be based on the dollar, but the first coin representing the start of this system would not be struck for several years.
1791 First U.S. Bank After adoption of the Constitution in 1789, Congress chartered the First Bank of the United States untill 1811 and authorized it to issue paper bank notes to eliminate confusion and
Top

9. About us.

a) Description.

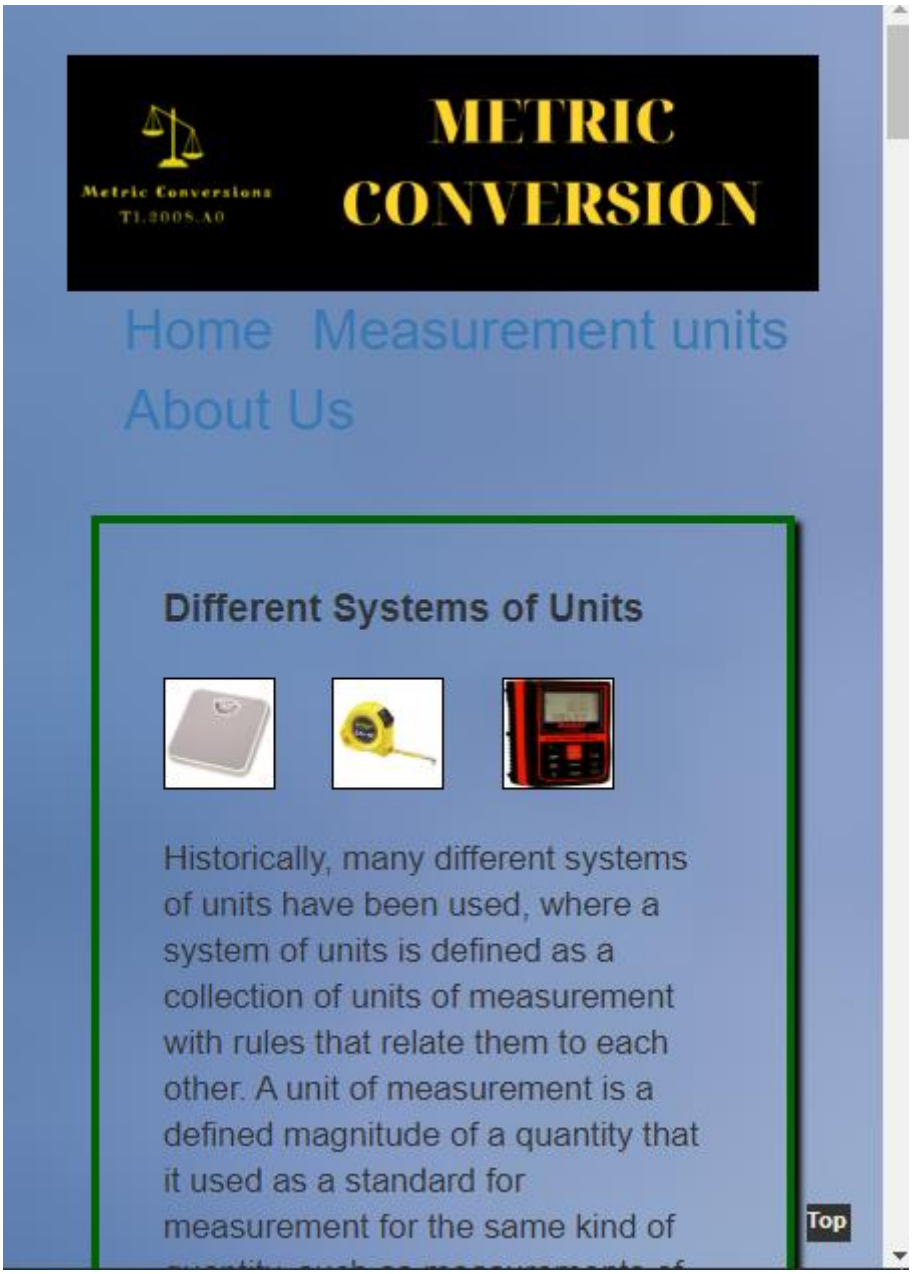
-This page displays our team members and thanks.

b)Screen shot



RESPONSIVE

The page has responsive feature for small screen device such as smart phone, tablet, etc.



JAVASCRIPT DESCRIPTION

1. Leght caculation javascript.

a) Description.

This script is used to calculate units of length.

b)Screen shot.

```
<script>

    function InchesConverter(inches) {
    document.getElementById("outputMillimeters").innerHTML=inches*25.4;
     };

    function FeetConverter(Feet) {
    document.getElementById("outputMeters").innerHTML=Feet*0.3048;
     };

    function YardsConverter(Yards) {
    document.getElementById("outputMeters1").innerHTML=Yards*0.9144;
     };

    function MilesConverter(Miles) {
    document.getElementById("outputKilometers").innerHTML=Miles*1.609344;
     };

</script>
```

2. Area caculation javascript.

a) Description.

This script is used to calculate units of area.

b)Screen shot.

```
<script>
    function SquareFeetConverter(SFeet) {
        document.getElementById("outputSMeter").innerHTML = SFeet / 10.764;
    }
    function SquareInchesConverter(SInches) {
        document.getElementById("outputSMillimeters").innerHTML = SInches / 0.0015500;
    }
    function SquareYardConverter(SYard) {
        document.getElementById("outputSMeter1").innerHTML = SYard / 1.1960;
    }
    function AcresConverter(Acres) {
        document.getElementById("outputHectares").innerHTML = Acres / 2.4711;
    }
    function SquareMilesConverter(SMiles) {
        document.getElementById("outputSKilometers").innerHTML = SMiles / 0.38610;
    }


</script>
```

3. Mass calculation javascript.

a) Description.

This script is used to calculate units of mass.

b)Screen shot.

```
<script>
    function oun(valNum) {
        document.getElementById("outputGrams").innerHTML = valNum / 0.035274;
    }

    function pou(valNum) {
        document.getElementById("outputKilograms").innerHTML = valNum / 2.2046;
    }

    function short(valNum) {
        document.getElementById("outputMetricton").innerHTML = valNum * 0.91;
    }

    function metric(valNum) {
        document.getElementById("outputShortton").innerHTML = valNum * 1.10231131;
    }

    function gram(valNum) {
        document.getElementById("outputOunces").innerHTML = valNum * 0.0352739619;
    }

    function kilograms(valNum) {
        document.getElementById("outputPound").innerHTML = valNum * 0.45359237;
    }

</script>
```

4. Temperature calculation javascript.

a) Description.

This script is used to calculate units of temperature.

b)Screen shot.

```
<script>
    function fah(valNum) {
        valNum = parseFloat(valNum);
        document.getElementById("outputCelcius").innerHTML = (valNum - 32) / 1.8;
    }

    function cel(valNum) {
        valNum = parseFloat(valNum);
        document.getElementById("outputFahrenheit").innerHTML = (valNum * 1.8) + 32;
    }

</script>
```

5. Volume calculation javascript.

a) Description.

This script is used to calculate units of volume.

b)Screen shot.

```
<script>
    function flu(valNum) {
        valNum = parseFloat(valNum);
        document.getElementById("outputMl").innerHTML = valNum * 29.5735296;
    }

    function mil(valNum) {
        valNum = parseFloat(valNum);
        document.getElementById("outputFlu").innerHTML = valNum * 0.0338140227;
    }

    function gal(valNum) {
        valNum = parseFloat(valNum);
        document.getElementById("outputLitre").innerHTML = valNum * 3.78541178;
    }

    function lit(valNum) {
        valNum = parseFloat(valNum);
        document.getElementById("outputGal").innerHTML = valNum * 0.264172052;
    }

    function feet(valNum) {
        valNum = parseFloat(valNum);
        document.getElementById("outputMeter").innerHTML = valNum / 35.315;
    }

    function meter(valNum) {
        valNum = parseFloat(valNum);
        document.getElementById("outputFeet").innerHTML = valNum * 35.315;
    }
    function yard(valNum) {
        valNum = parseFloat(valNum);
        document.getElementById("outputMet").innerHTML = valNum * 0.764554858;
    }

    function met(valNum) {
        valNum = parseFloat(valNum);
        document.getElementById("outputYar").innerHTML = valNum * 1.30795062;
    }
</script>
```

TASK SHEET REVIEW 3

Project Ref. No.: ***eP/Advertisement Portal Management System/01***		***Project Title:***	***Activity Plan Prepared By:***	***Date of Preparation of Activity Plan:***			
Sr. No.	***Task***			***Actual Start Date***	***Actual Days***	***Team Mate Names***	***Status***
1	*Home page*	**Metric Conversion**	**Phuc**	20-Nov-20	*1*	*Phuc*	*Completed*
2	Measurement units			21-Nov-20	*1*	*Phuc*	*Completed*
3	*Volume*			22-Nov-20	*3*	*Phuc*	*Completed*
4	*Mass*			25-Nov-20	*3*	*Phuc*	*Completed*
5	*Temperature*			28-Nov-20	*1*	*Phuc*	*Completed*
6	*Length*			20-Nov-20	*3*	*Loc*	*Completed*
7	*Area*			23-Nov-20	*2*	*Loc*	*Completed*
8	*Currency*			20-Nov-20	*4*	*Thinh*	*Completed*
9	*About us*			24-Nov-20	*1*	*Thinh*	*Completed*

Date:	
Signature of Instructor: **Ms. Le Mong Thuy**	Signature of Team Leader: **Nguyen Hong Phuc**