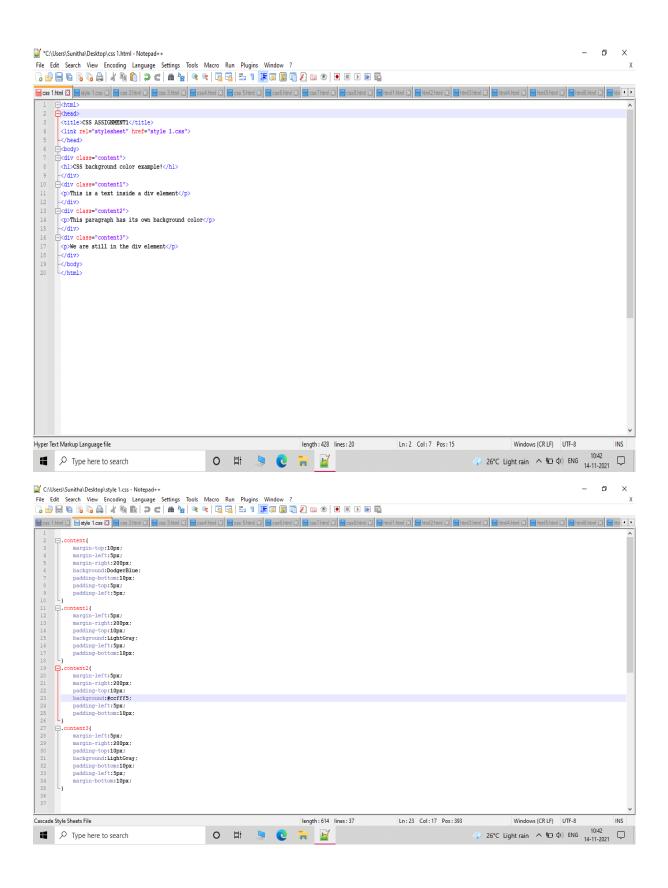
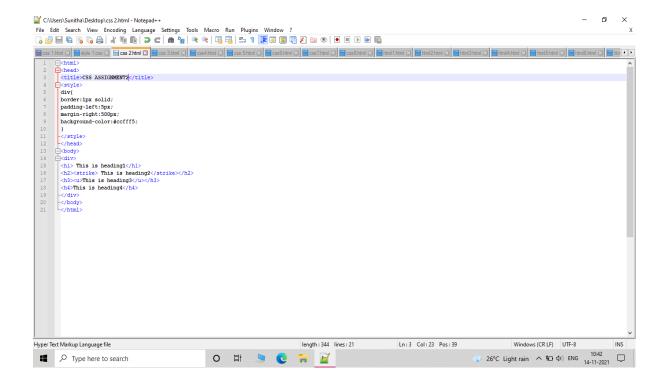
CSS ASSIGNMENTS



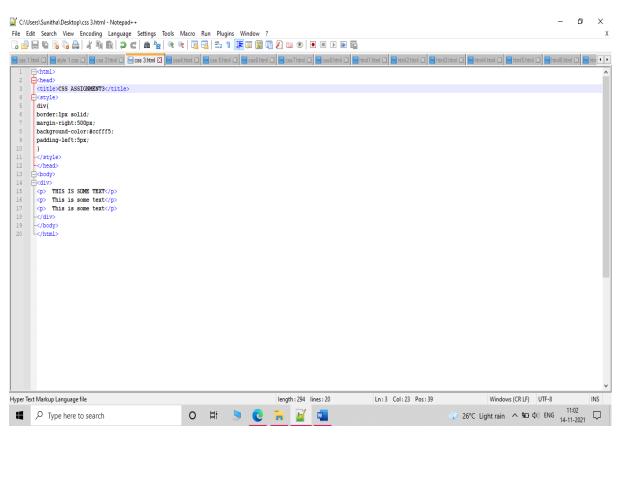




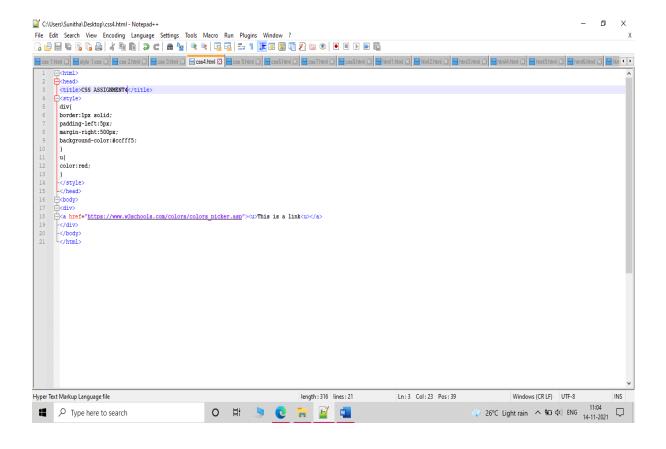




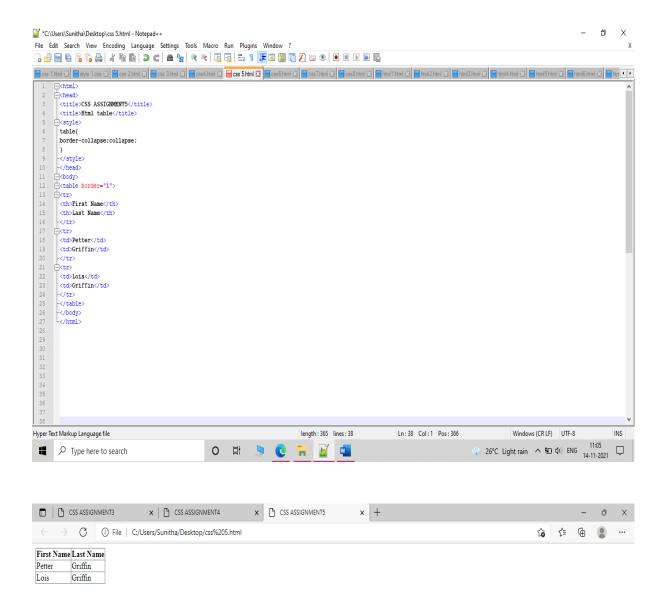


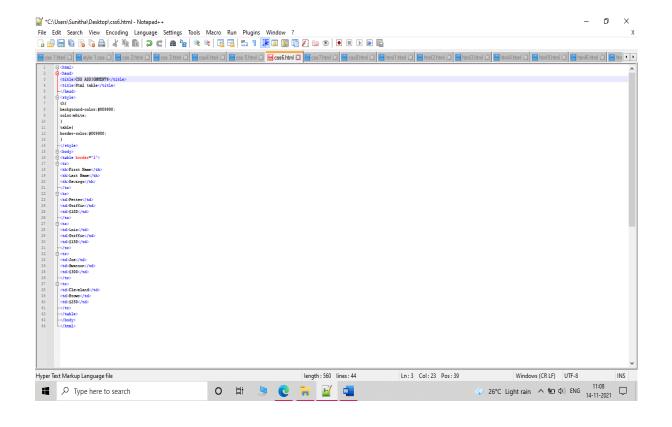






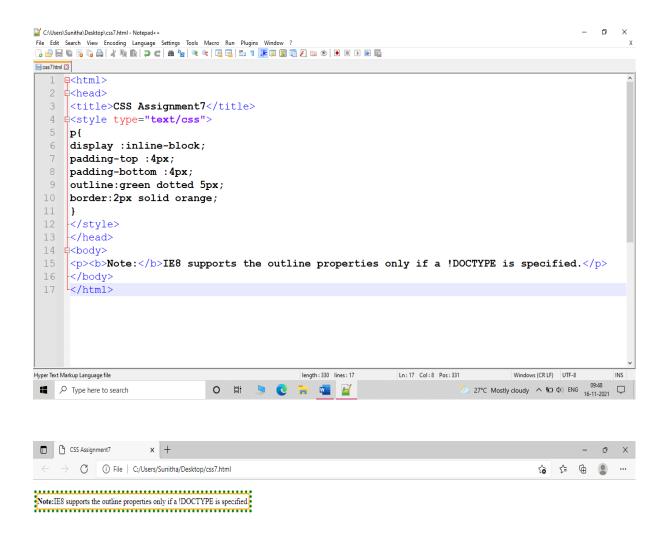


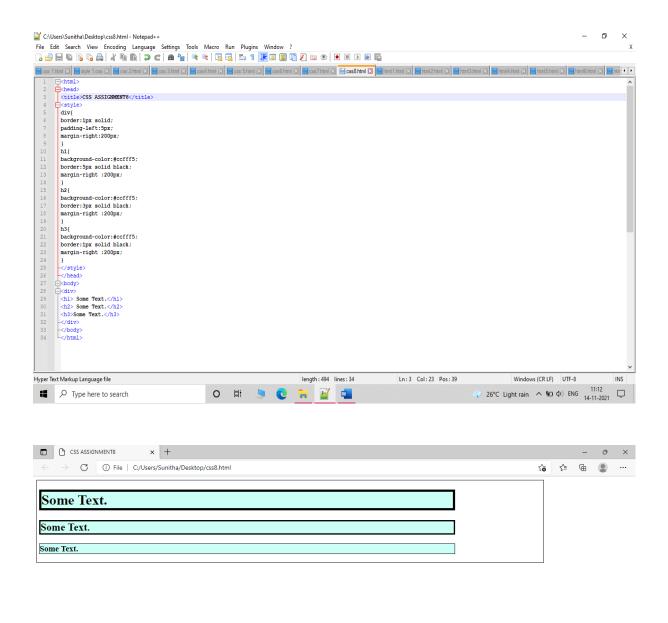






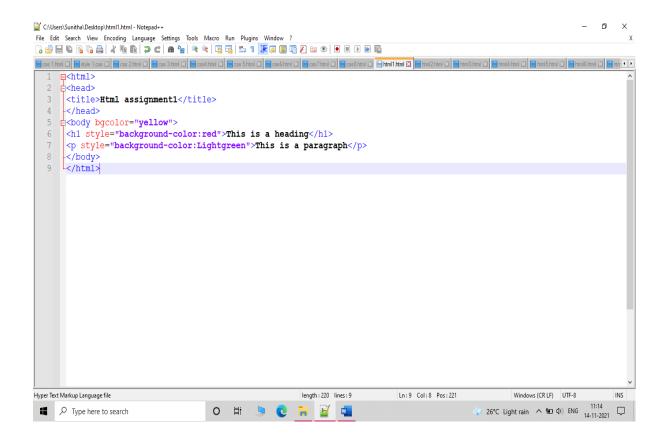


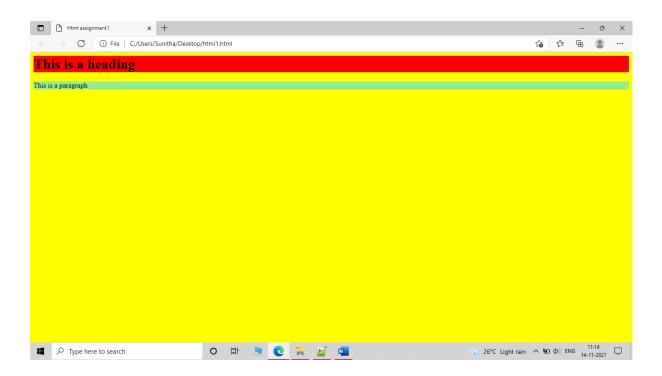


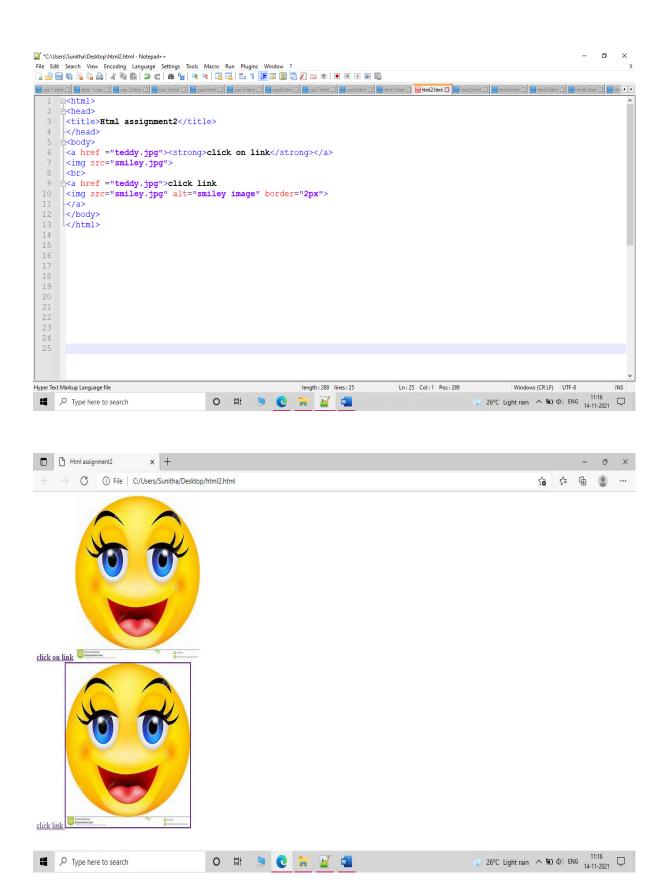


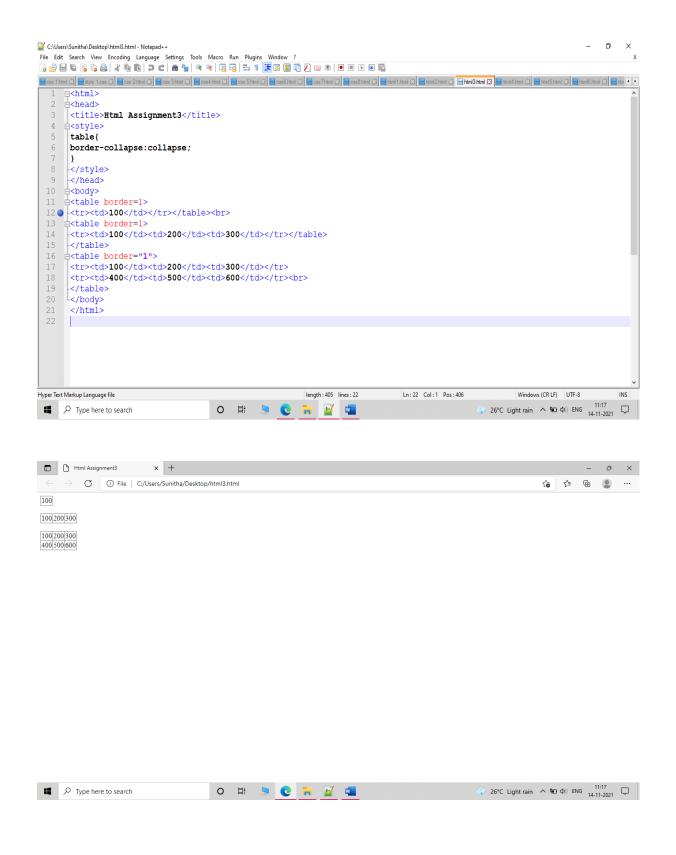


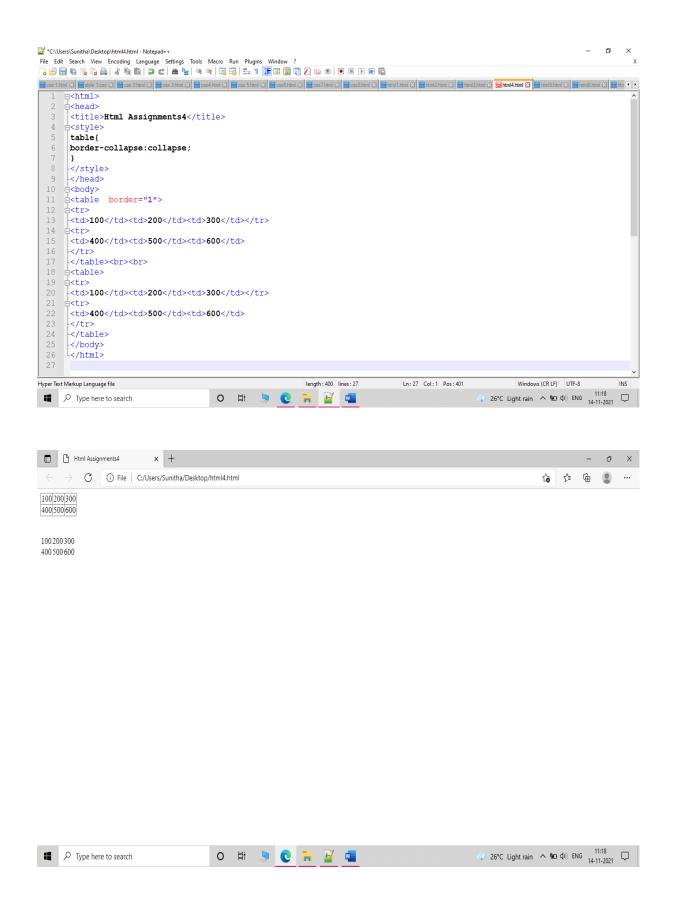
HTML ASSIGNMENTS

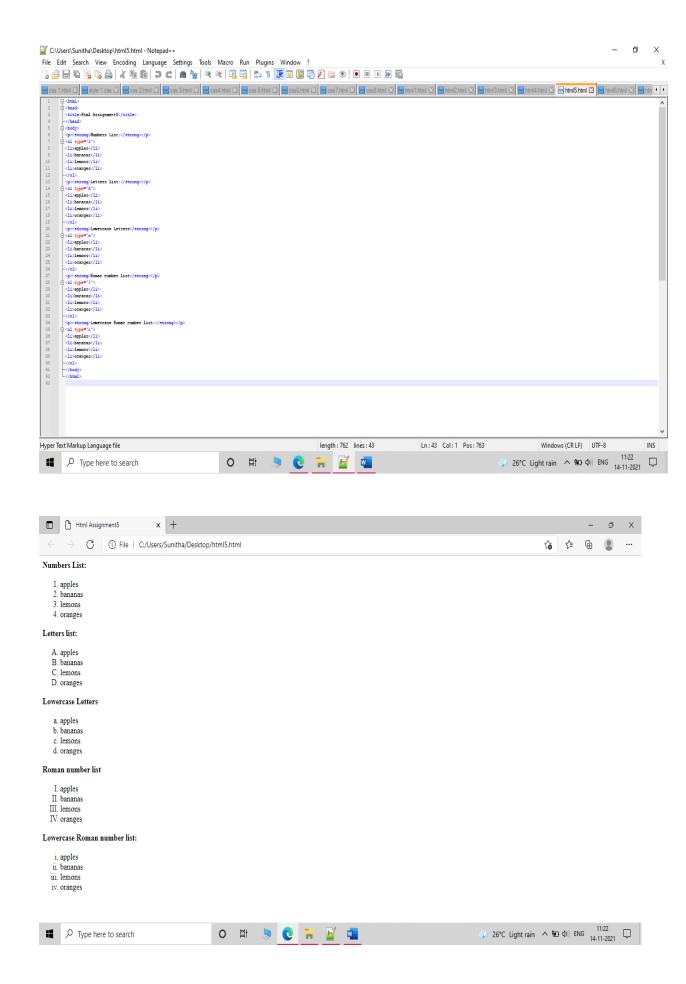


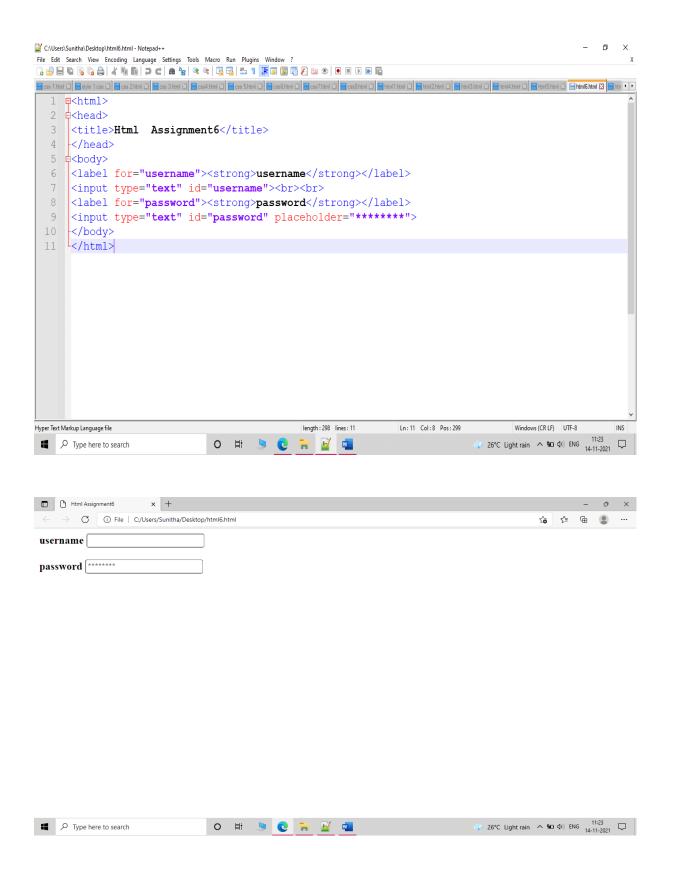




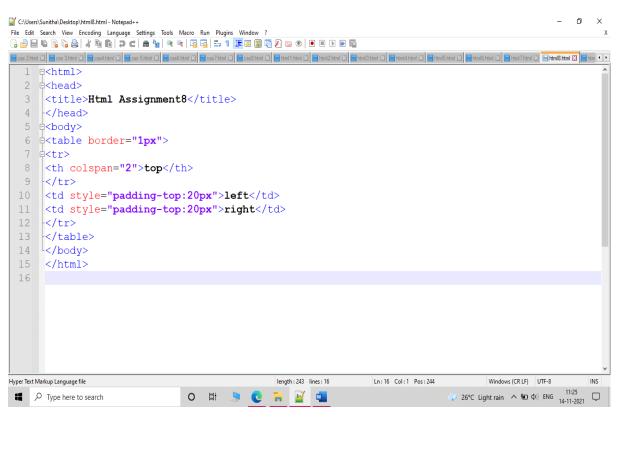






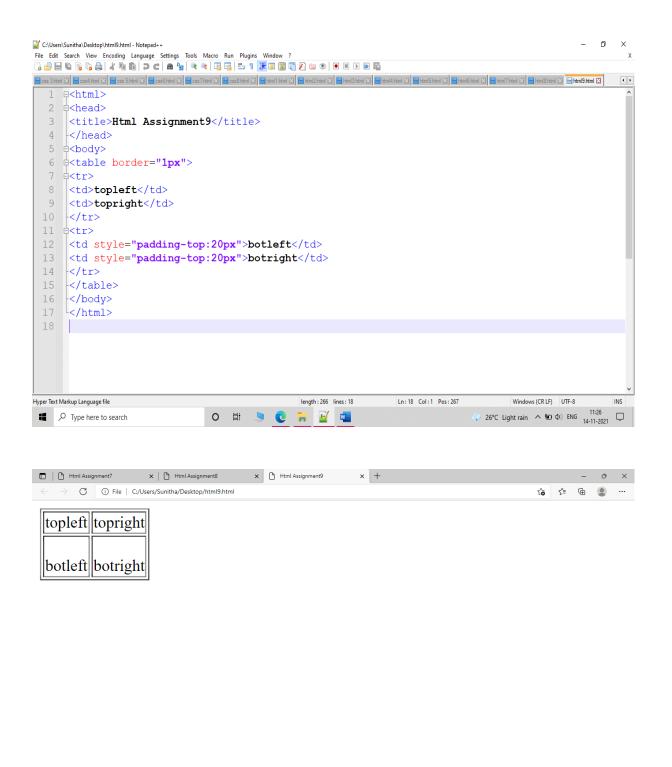










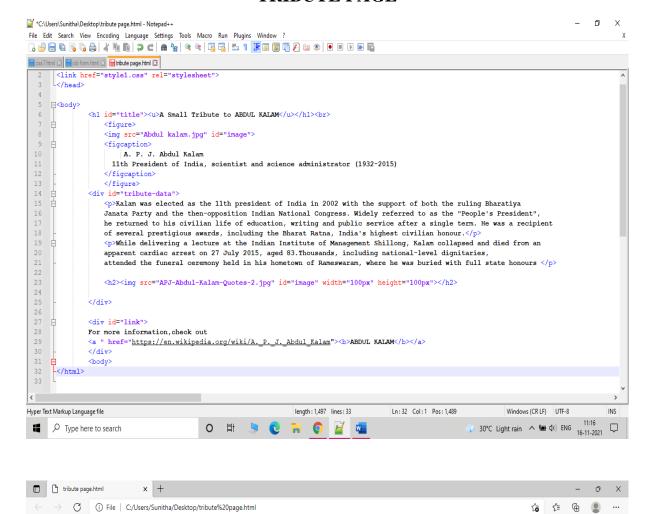


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TRIBUTE PAGE



A Small Tribute to ABDUL KALAM



A. P. J. Abdul Kalam 11th President of India, scientist and science administrator (1932-2015)

Kalam was elected as the 11th president of India in 2002 with the support of both the ruling Bharatiya Janata Party and the then-opposition Indian National Congress. Widely referred to as the "People's President", he returned to his civilian life of education, writing and public service after a single term. He was a recipient of several prestigious awards, including the Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian honour.

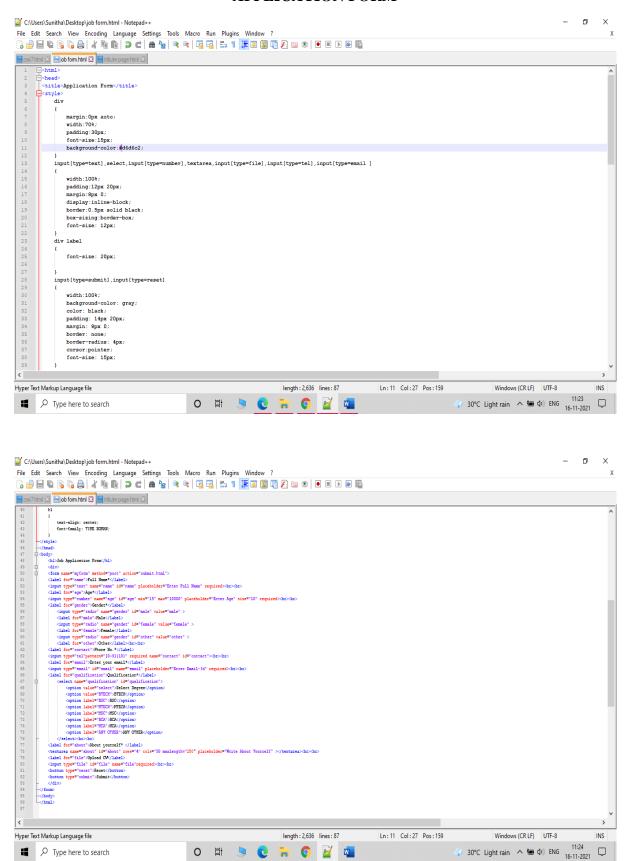
While delivering a lecture at the Indian Institute of Management Shillong, Kalam collapsed and died from an apparent cardiac arrest on 27 July 2015, aged 83. Thousands, including national-level dignitaries, attended the funeral ceremony held in his hometown of Rameswaram, where he was buried with full state honours

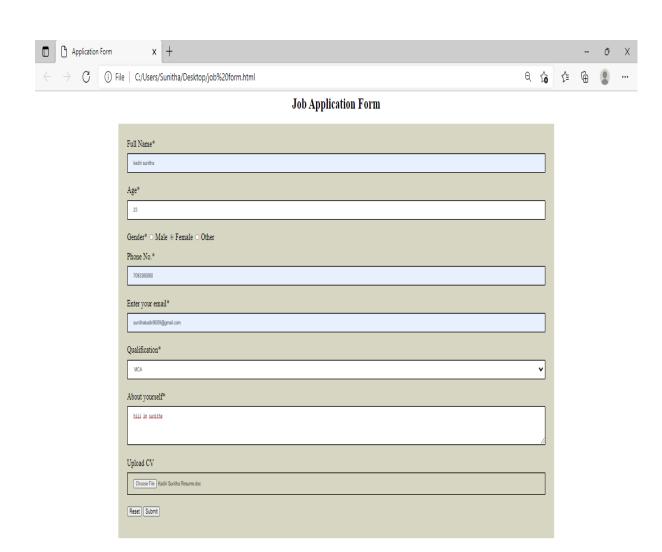


For more information, check out ABDUL KALAM



APPLICATION FORM







EVENT PAGE

```
<html lang="en">
<head>
<link rel="style sheet" href="css3.html">
<style>
 body {
 margin: 0;
 padding: 0;
 }
section {
 width: 100%;
height: 100vh;
background-size: cover;
 }
 section .leftBox {
       width: 50%;
       height: 100%;
       float: left;
       padding: 50px;
       box-sizing: border-box;
     }
     section .leftBox .content {
       color: #fff;
       background: rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.5);
       padding: 40px;
       transition: .5s;
     section .leftBox .content:hover {
       background: #e91e63;
     }
```

```
section .leftBox .content h1 {
  margin: 0;
  padding: 0;
  font-size: 50px;
  text-transform: uppercase;
}
section .leftBox .content p {
  margin: 10px 0 0;
  padding: 0;
}
section .events {
  position: relative;
  width: 50%;
  height: 100%;
  background: rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.5);
  float: right;
  box-sizing: border-box;
}
section .events ul {
  position: absolute;
  top: 50%;
  transform: translateY(-50%);
  margin: 0;
  padding: 40px;
  box-sizing: border-box;
}
section .events ul li {
  list-style: none;
  background: #fff;
  box-sizing: border-box;
  height: 200px;
  margin: 15px 0;
```

```
}
section .events ul li .time {
  position: relative;
  padding: 20px;
  background: #262626;
  box-sizing: border-box;
  width: 30%;
  height: 100%;
  float: left;
  text-align: center;
  transition: .5s;
}
section .events ul li:hover .time {
  background: #e91e63;
}
section .events ul li .time h2 {
  position: absolute;
  margin: 0;
  padding: 0;
  top: 50%;
  left: 50%;
  transform: translate(-50%, -50%);
  color: #fff;
  font-size: 60px;
  line-height: 30px;
section .events ul li .time h2 span {
  font-size: 30px;
section .events ul li .details {
  padding: 20px;
  background: #fff;
```

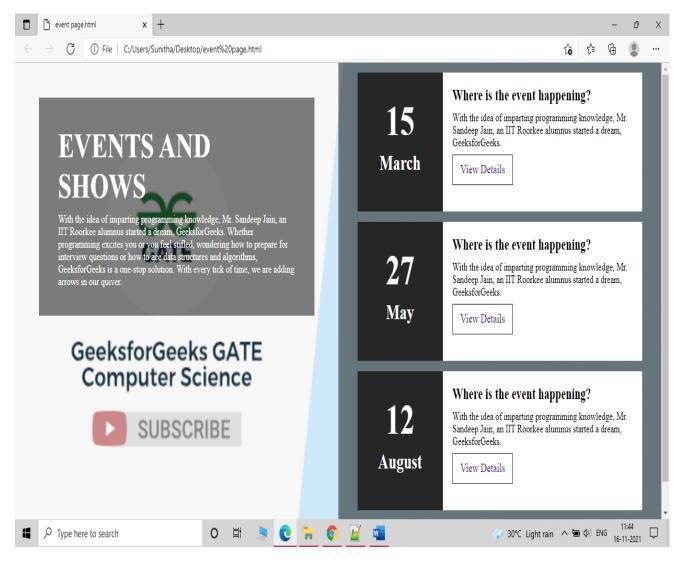
```
box-sizing: border-box;
     width: 70%;
    height: 100%;
     float: left;
  }
  section .events ul li .details h3 {
     position: relative;
     margin: 0;
     padding: 0;
    font-size: 22px;
  }
  section .events ul li .details p {
     position: relative;
    margin: 10px 0 0;
     padding: 0;
    font-size: 16px;
  }
  section .events ul li .details a {
     display: inline-block;
     text-decoration: none;
     padding: 10px 15px;
     border: 1.5px solid #262626;
     margin-top: 8px;
    font-size: 18px;
     transition: .5s;
  section .events ul li .details a:hover {
     background: #e91e63;
    color: #fff;
    border-color: #e91e63;
  }
</style>
```

```
</head>
<body>
  <section>
    <div class="leftBox">
       <div class="content">
         <h1>
           Events and Shows
         </h1>
         >
           With the idea of imparting programming
           knowledge, Mr. Sandeep Jain, an IIT
           Roorkee alumnus started a dream,
           GeeksforGeeks. Whether programming
           excites you or you feel stifled,
           wondering how to prepare for
           interview questions or
           how to ace data structures and
           algorithms, GeeksforGeeks is a
           one-stop solution. With every
           tick of time, we are adding arrows
           in our quiver.
         </div>
    </div>
    <div class="events">
       ul>
         <
           <div class="time">
              <h2>
                15<br> <br>><span>March</span>
```

```
</h2>
  </div>
  <div class="details">
    <h3>
      Where is the event happening?
    </h3>
    >
      With the idea of imparting programming
      knowledge, Mr. Sandeep Jain, an IIT
      Roorkee alumnus started a dream,
      GeeksforGeeks.
    <a href="#">View Details</a>
  </div>
  <div style="clear: both;"></div>
<
  <div class="time">
    <h2>
      27 <br>><span>May</span>
    </h2>
  </div>
  <div class="details">
    <h3>
      Where is the event happening?
    </h3>
    With the idea of imparting programming
      knowledge, Mr. Sandeep Jain, an IIT
      Roorkee alumnus started a dream,
```

```
GeeksforGeeks.
             <a href="#">View Details</a>
           </div>
           <div style="clear:both;"></div>
        <
           <div class="time">
             <h2>
               12 <br>><br>><span>August</span>
             </h2>
           </div>
           <div class="details">
             <h3>
               Where is the event happening?
             </h3>
             >
               With the idea of imparting programming
               knowledge, Mr. Sandeep Jain, an IIT
               Roorkee alumnus started a dream,
               GeeksforGeeks.
             <a href="#">View Details</a>
           </div>
           <div style="clear:both;"></div>
        </div>
  </section>
</body>
```

</html>



TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION PAGE

```
<html lang="en">
 <head>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
</head>
 <body>
  <div class="main-body">
    <nav id="navbar">
      <header>Documentation Menu</header>
      <a href="#Intro" class="nav-link">
         What is C++</a>
      <a href="#Object" class="nav-link">
         Objects and Classes</a>
      <a href="#Inheritance" class="nav-link">
         Inheritance</a>
      <a href="#Polymorphism" class="nav-link">
         Polymorphism</a>
      <a href="#Abstraction" class="nav-link">
         Abstraction</a>
      <a href="#Encapsulation" class="nav-link">
         Encapsulation</a>
    </nav>
      <main id="main-doc">
      <section class="main-section" id="Intro">
         <header>
           What is C++?
         </header>
         >
           C++ is a general purpose programming
```

```
language and widely used now a days '
  for competitive programming. It has
  imperative, object-oriented and generic
  programming features.
 here "Hello World" program is the first
  step towards learning any programming
  language and also one of the simplest
  programs you will learn. All you have
  to do is display the message "Hello World"
  on the screen.
  <br>>Let us now look at the program :<br>>
<code>
  #include<iostream>
  <br>>
  using namespace std;
  <br>>
  int main()
  <br>>
    {
       <br>
      cout ⟨ ⟨"Hello World";
       <br>>
      return 0;
       <br>
    }
</code>
<br>>
C++ is an Object Oriented Programming Language.
```

```
<br > The main pillars of Object Oriented
    Programming are:
  ul>
    Objects and Classes
    Inheritance
    Polymorphism
    Abstraction
    Encapsulation
  </section>
<section class="main-section" id="Object">
  <header>
    Objects and Classes
  </header>
  >
    Object-oriented programming – As the name
    suggests uses objects in programming.
    Object-oriented programming aims to
    implement real-world entities like
    inheritance, hiding, polymorphism,
    etc in programming. The main
    aim of OOP is to bind together the data
    and the functions that operate on them
    so that no other part of the code can
    access this data except that function.
  <b>Object : </b>An Object is an identifiable
    entity with some characteristics and behavior.
    An Object is an instance of a Class. When a
```

```
class is defined, no memory is allocated but
     when it is instantiated (i.e. an
     object is created) memory is allocated.
     <br>
     <b>Class : </b>The building block of C++ that
     leads to Object-Oriented programming is a Class.
     It is a user-defined data type, which holds its
     own data members and member functions, which can
     be accessed & used by creating an instance
     of that class. A class is like a blueprint for
     an object.
  </section>
 <section class="main-section" id="Inheritance">
  <header>
     Inheritance
  </header>
  >
     The capability of a class to derive
     properties and characteristics from
     another class is called Inheritance.
     Inheritance is one of the most important
     feature of Object Oriented Programming.
     Sub Class: The class that inherits
     properties from another class
     is called Sub class or Derived Class.
     Super Class: The class whose properties
     are inherited by sub class is called Base
     Class or Super class.
```


>
>

b>Protected Mode : If we derive a sub class from a Protected base class.
Then both public member and protected members of the base class will become protected in derived class.

>
>

Private Mode : If we derive a sub class from a Private base class.
Then both public member and protected members of the base class will become
Private in derived class.

>
>

Types of Inheritance in C++ :

>

Single Inheritance : In single inheritance, a class is allowed to inherit from only one class. i.e. one sub class is inherited by one base class only.

>
>

 Multiple Inheritance : Multiple Inheritance is a feature of C++ where a

```
class can inherit from more than one
    classes. i.e one sub class is inherited
    from more than one base classes.
    <br>><br>>
    <b>Multilevel Inheritance :</b> In this
    type of inheritance, a derived class is
    created from another derived class.
    <br>><br>>
    <br/>b>Hieratical Inheritance :</b> In this
    type of inheritance, more than one sub
    class is inherited from a single base
    class i.e. more than one derived class
    is created from a single base class.
    <br>><br>>
    <b>Hybrid (Virtual) Inheritance :</b>
    Hybrid Inheritance is implemented by
    combining more than one type of
    inheritance.
    For example: Combining Hierarchical
    inheritance and Multiple Inheritance.
  </section>
<section class="main-section" id="Polymorphism">
  <header>
    Polymorphism
  </header>
  >
    The word polymorphism means having many
    forms. In simple words, we can define
    polymorphism as the ability of a message
```

```
to be displayed in more than one form.
    A real-life example of polymorphism, a
    person at the same time can have
    different characteristics.
     <br>>
    <br/> <br/>b>In C++ polymorphism is mainly
       divided into two types:</b>
    <br/> <br/>br> 1. Compile time Polymorphism<br/>br>
    2. Runtime Polymorphism
  Compile time polymorphism: This type of
    polymorphism is achieved by function
    overloading or operator overloading.
    <br/> <br/> Runtime polymorphism: This type
    of polymorphism is achieved by
    Function Overriding.
  </section>
<section class="main-section" id="Abstraction">
  <header>
     Abstraction
  </header>
  Data abstraction is one of the most
    essential and important feature of object
    oriented programming in C++. Abstraction
    means displaying only essential information
    and hiding the details.
```

```
<b>Abstraction using Classes:</b> We can
    implement Abstraction in C++ using classes.
    Class helps us to group data members and member
    functions using available access specifiers. A
    Class can decide which data member will be
    visible to outside.
     <br>
    <br/> <br/> 1. Helps the user to avoid writing
    the low level code. <br > 2. Avoids code
    duplication and increases reusability.<br>
    3. Can change internal implementation of
    class independently without
    affecting the user.<br/>
<br/>
4. Helps to
    increase security of an application or program
    as only important details are
    provided to the user.
  </section>
<section class="main-section" id="Encapsulation">
  <header>
    Encapsulation
  </header>
  >
    In normal terms Encapsulation is defined
    as wrapping up of data and information
    under a single unit. In Object Oriented
    Programming, Encapsulation is defined as
    binding together the data and the functions
    that manipulates them. Consider
    a real life example
```

```
of encapsulation, in a company there are
            different sections like the accounts section,
            finance section, sales section etc. The finance
            section handles all the financial transactions
            and keep records of all the data related to
            finance.
          </section>
     </main>
  </div>
</body>
</html>
div.main-body {
  display: grid;
  grid-template-columns: minmax(300px, auto)1fr;
  grid-template-areas: "navbar mainContent";
  grid-gap: 20px;
nav#navbar {
  grid-area: navbar;
  position: fixed;
}
nav#navbar a {
  display: block;
  border: 1px solid black;
  padding: 5px;
  margin: 10px 0;
  text-decoration: none;
  color: black;
}
```

```
main#main-doc {
    grid-area: mainContent;
}
   header {
    font-size: 1.5rem:
    font-weight: bold;
}
   code {
    background-color: #CCC;
    display: block;
    padding: 20px;
 technical documentation.html x +
        → C i File | C:/Users/Sunitha/Desktop/technical%20documentation.html
                                                                                                                                                                            ζΈ
Documentation Menu What is C++ Objects and Classes Inheritance Polymorphism Abstraction Encapsulation
C++ is a general purpose programming language and widely used now a days ' for competitive programming. It has imperative, object-oriented and generic programming features. C++ runs on lots of
platform like Windows, Linux, Unix, Mac etc.
here "Hello World" program is the first step towards learning any programming language and also one of the simplest programs you will learn. All you have to do is display the message "Hello World" on the
Let us now look at the program :
#include
using namespace std;
int main()
i
cout ( ("Hello World";
return 0;
C++ is an Object Oriented Programming Language.
The main pillars of Object Oriented Programming are
   · Objects and Classes

    Inheritance

   • Polymorphism

    Abstraction

   • Encapsulation
Objects and Classes
Object-oriented programming – As the name suggests uses objects in programming. Object-oriented programming aims to implement real-world entities like inheritance, hiding, polymorphism, etc in
programming. The main aim of OOP is to bind together the data and the functions that operate on them so that no other part of the code can access this data except that function.
Object: An Object is an identifiable entity with some characteristics and behavior. An Object is an instance of a Class. When a class is defined, no memory is allocated but when it is instantiated (i.e. an
object is created) memory is allocated.

Class: The building block of C++ that leads to Object-Oriented programming is a Class. It is a user-defined data type, which holds its own data members and member functions, which can be accessed &
```

used by creating an instance of that class. A class is like a blueprint for an object.

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Private Mode: If we derive a sub class from a Private base class. Then both public member and protected members of the base class will become Private in derived class.

Types of Inheritance in C++:

Single Inheritance : In single inheritance, a class is allowed to inherit from only one class. i.e. one sub class is inherited by one base class only.

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Hieratical Inheritance: In this type of inheritance, more than one sub class is inherited from a single base class i.e. more than one derived class is created from a single base class.

Hybrid (Virtual) Inheritance: Hybrid Inheritance is implemented by combining more than one type of inheritance. For example: Combining Hierarchical inheritance and Multiple Inheritance.

Polymorphism

The word polymorphism means having many forms. In simple words, we can define polymorphism as the ability of a message to be displayed in more than one form. A real-life example of polymorphism, a person at the same time can have different characteristics. In C++ polymorphism is mainly divided into two types:

- Compile time Polymorphism
- 2. Runtime Polymorphism

Compile time polymorphism: This type of polymorphism is achieved by function overloading or operator overloading. Runtime polymorphism: This type of polymorphism is achieved by Function Overriding.

All desired

Data abstraction is one of the most essential and important feature of object oriented programming in C++. Abstraction means displaying only essential information and hiding the details. Data abstraction refers to providing only essential information about the data to the outside world, hiding the background details or implementation.

Abstraction using Classes: We can implement Abstraction in C++ using classes. Class helps us to group data members and member functions using available access specifiers. A Class can decide which data member will be visible to outside world and which is not.

- 1. Helps the user to avoid writing the low level code.
- 2. Avoids code duplication and increases reusability.
- Can change internal implementation of class independently without affecting the user.
- 4. Helps to increase security of an application or program as only important details are provided to the user.

Engannilatio

In normal terms Encapsulation is defined as wrapping up of data and information under a single unit. In Object Oriented Programming, Encapsulation is defined as binding together the data and the functions that manipulates them. Consider a real life example of encapsulation, in a company there are different sections like the accounts section, finance section, sales section etc. The finance section handles all the financial transactions and keep records of all the data related to finance.

div.main-body { display: grid; grid-template-columns: minmaxi300px, auto)1ft; grid-template-areas: "navbar mainContent"; grid-gap: 20px; } nav*mavbar { grid-area: navbar; position: fixed; } nav*mavbar a { display: block; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0; text-decoration: none; color: black; } main*main-doc { grid-area: mainContent; } header { font-size: 1.5rem; font-weight: bold; } code { background-color: #CCC; display: block; padding: 20px; }

