



**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

Name:- Mr. Gautam Chandrakant Mandaliya.

Roll No:- 27 Programme:- BSc Computer Science Semester:- II

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.	2 nd February 2021	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.	9 th February 2021	Creating account, repository on GitHub and Cloning repository in GitHub Page	
3.	16 th February 2021	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.	23 rd February 2021	WRITING EMAIL	
5.	25 th February 2021	Using practical examples, describe green computing. List and explain the steps that you take to contribute to green computing	
6.	2 nd March 2021	WRITING BLOGS	
7.	9 th March 2021	Implementing coding practices in Python using PEP8.	
8.	2 nd February 2021	PRESENTATION:- <u>INTRODUCTION TO WIKIPEDIA.</u>	

Name:- Gautam Chandrakant Mandaliya

Roll No:- 27 Class:- FYCS

Subject:- IT TOOLS

Practical 1:- Introduction and Contribution to Wikipedia

A) Description about Wikipedia and its features:-

Description about Wikipedia:-

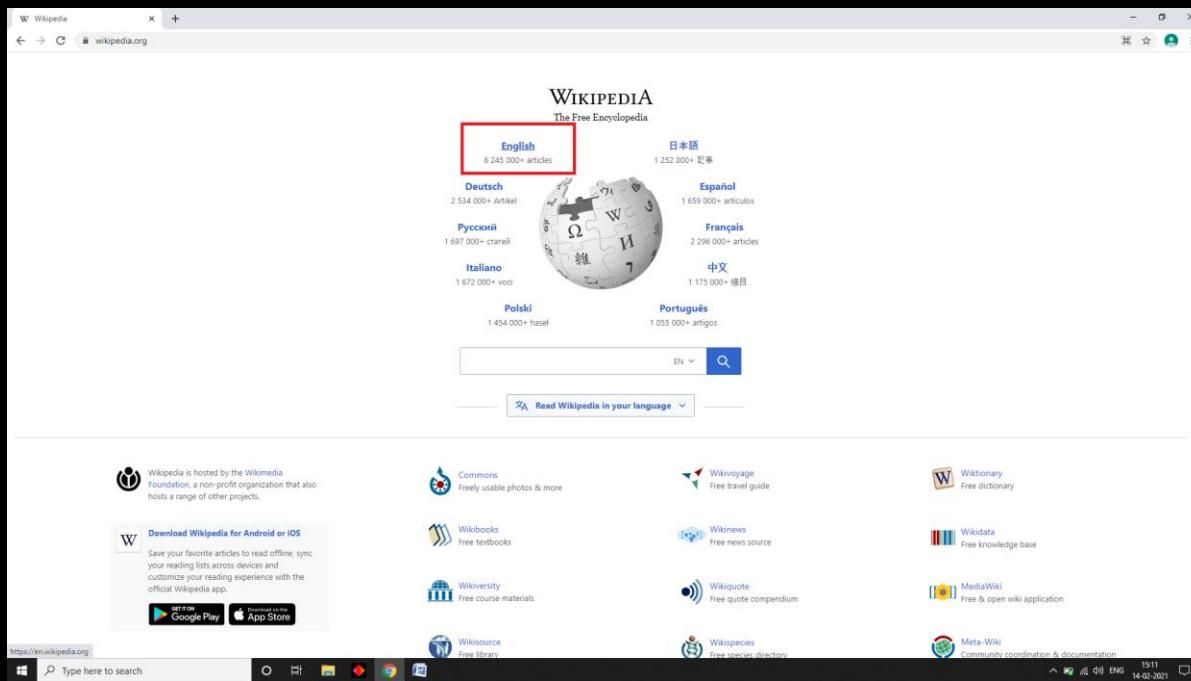
- Wikipedia is a free, open content online encyclopedia created through the collaborative effort of a community of users known as Wikipedians.
- Anyone registered on the site can create an article for publication; registration is not required to edit articles.
- The site's name comes from wiki, a server program that enables anyone to edit Web site content through their Web browser.
- Jimmy Wales and Larry Sanger co-founded Wikipedia as an offshoot of an earlier encyclopedia project, Nupedia, in January 2001.
- Originally, Wikipedia was created to provide content for Nupedia.
- However, as the wiki site became established it soon grew beyond the scope of the earlier project.

Features about Wikipedia:-

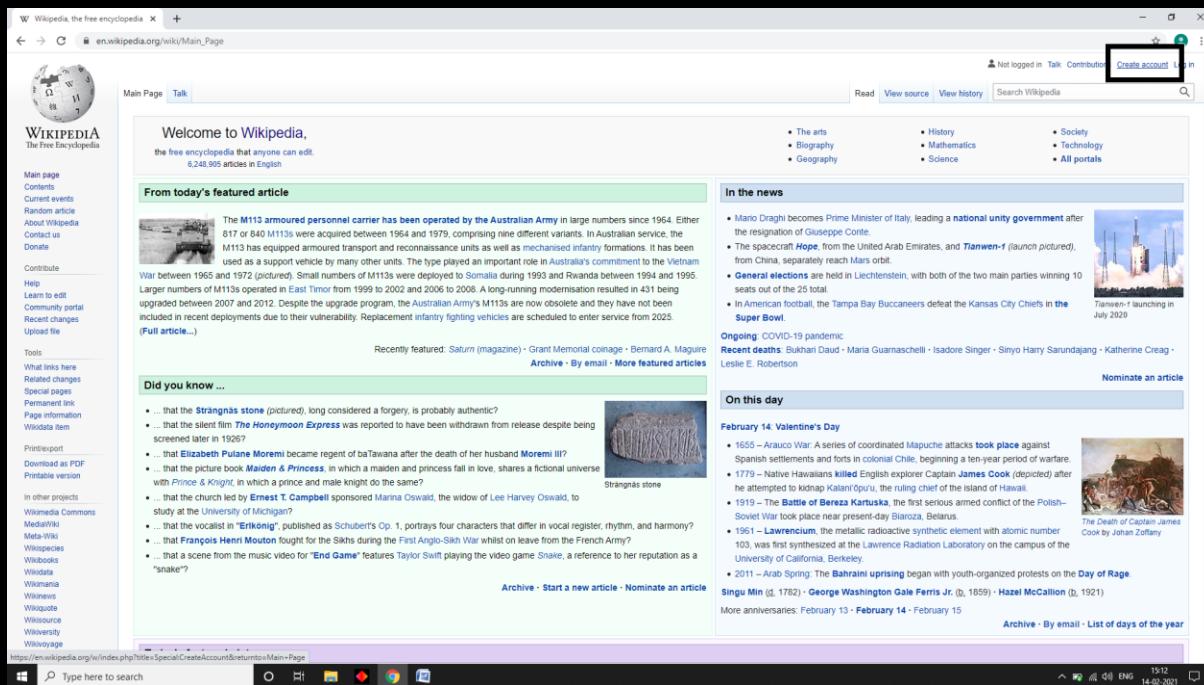
- It is globally available on all platforms.
- It can provide a large amount of information.
- Users can share their own thoughts and knowledge.
- It is easy to use.
- Available in multiple languages.

B) Creating Account on Wikipedia:-

Step 1:- For Creating an account on Wikipedia, Go to <https://www.wikipedia.org/>, You will directed to page something like this, and Choose the language you want to continue.



Step 2:- After selecting the language you will find page like this, Click on Create Account button in the left-hand side of the Page.



Step 3:- You will see this page, Fill all the required details.

The screenshot shows the 'Create account' page on en.wikipedia.org. At the top, there's a message: 'Please consider using an anonymous username, and not your real name, unless you are comfortable with your identity being public for the entire internet to see and identify you. Once an account has been created, it is essentially impossible to hide the original username should you later want to change it for privacy reasons.' Below this, there are fields for 'Username' (with a note '(help me choose)'), 'Password', 'Confirm password', and 'Email address (optional)'. To the right, there are statistics: '1,002,151,562 edits', '6,249,688 articles', and '148,564 recent contributors'. A CAPTCHA box contains the text 'segueattic'. At the bottom, a blue button says 'Create your account'.

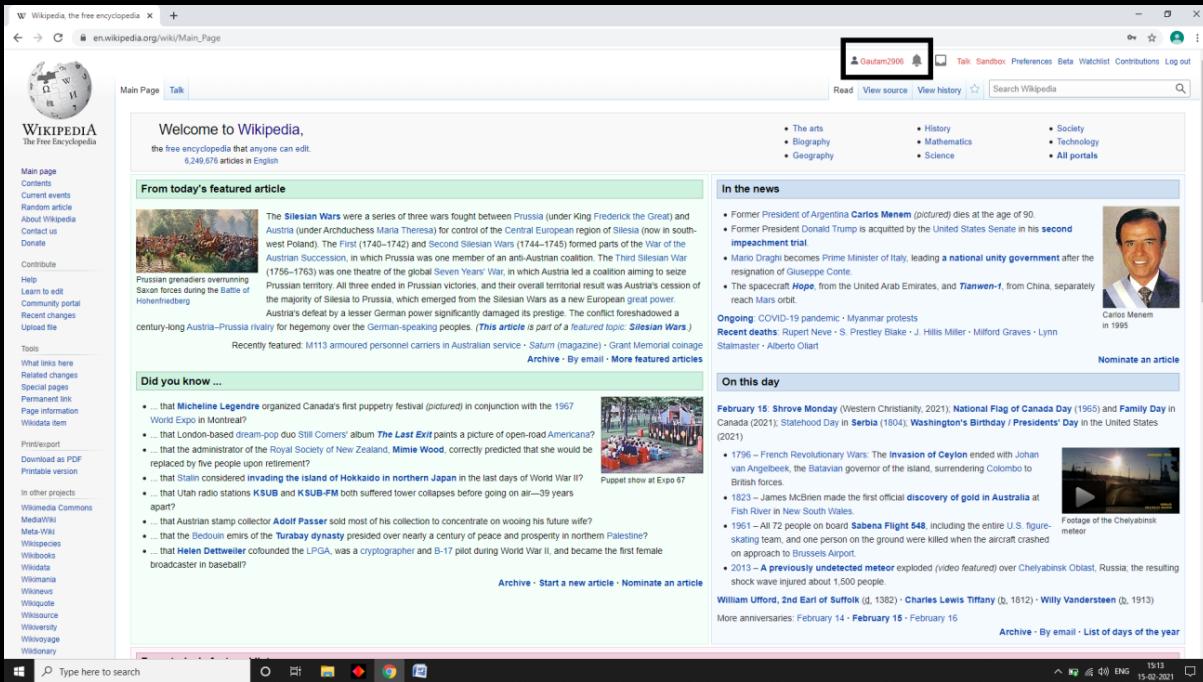
Step 4:- After filling details click on that blue button “Create Your Account”.

The screenshot shows the main Wikipedia homepage. At the top, it says 'Welcome to Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 6,249,676 articles in English'. On the left, there's a sidebar with links like 'Main page', 'Talk', 'Special pages', and 'Recent changes'. The main content area features a 'From today's featured article' section about the Silesian Wars, with a thumbnail image of a painting. Below this, there's a 'Did you know ...' section with several facts. On the right, there are sections for 'In the news' (including a photo of Carlos Menem), 'On this day' (February 15), and 'Footage of the Chelyabinsk meteor'. At the bottom, a pink banner says 'Archive - Start a new article - Nominate an article'.

Your Wikipedia account has been created.

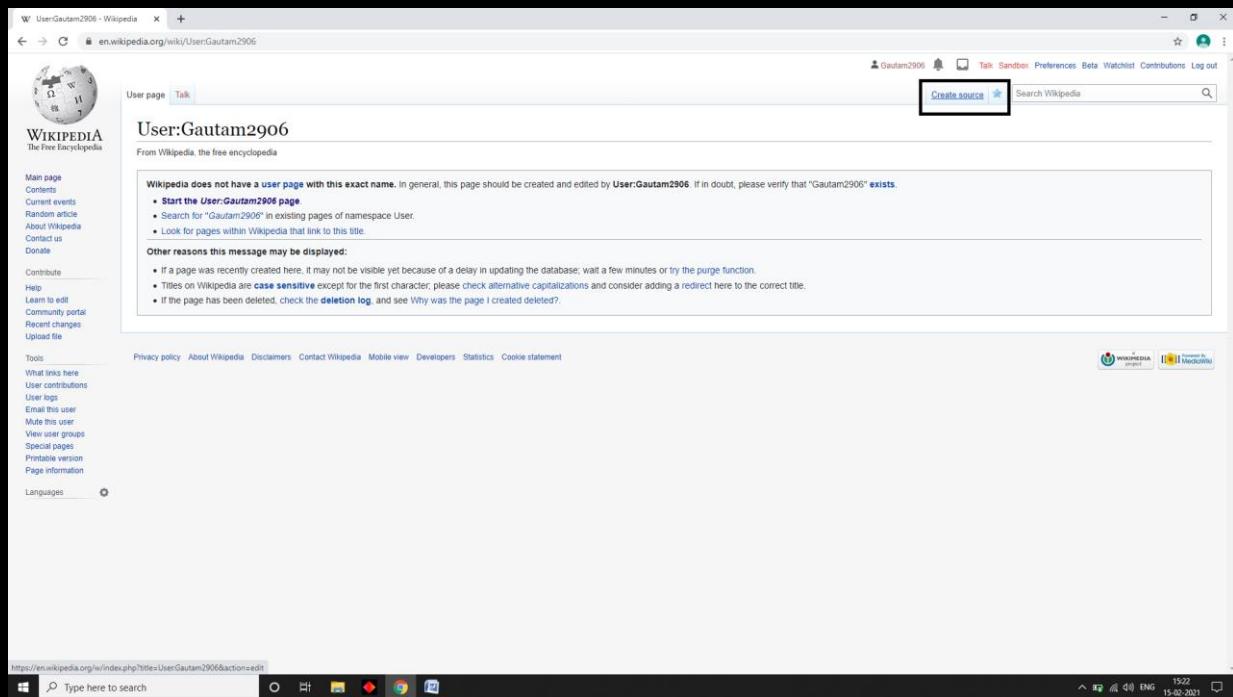
C) Creating Your Page on Wikipedia:-

Step 1:- For creating your page on Wikipedia, you must have Account, after that click on the user-name, Here it is Gautam2906.



The screenshot shows the main Wikipedia homepage. In the top right corner, the user 'Gautam2906' is logged in. The page features a 'Welcome to Wikipedia' banner, a 'From today's featured article' section about the Silesian Wars, and a 'Did you know...' section with various trivia. On the right side, there are sections for 'In the news', 'On this day', and 'Archive'. The bottom of the screen shows a Windows taskbar with the search bar set to 'Type here to search'.

Step 2:- After clicking on it, you will notice this page, click on Create Source.



The screenshot shows the 'User:Gautam2906' page. At the top right, there is a 'Create source' button. The page content includes a message stating 'Wikipedia does not have a user page with this exact name.' It provides instructions to start the page or search for existing pages. Below this, there is a section titled 'Other reasons this message may be displayed:' with several bullet points. The bottom of the page contains standard Wikipedia footer links like Privacy policy, About Wikipedia, and Disclaimers.

Step 3:- After clicking on Create source button, you will directed to this page, write whatever content you want but it must be violent free.

The screenshot shows the Wikipedia editing interface for creating a user page. The title bar says "Creating User:Gautam2906". The main content area is titled "Creating User:Gautam2906" and contains a warning message: "Wikipedia does not have a user page with this exact title. In general, this page should be created and edited by User:Gautam2906. To start a page called User:Gautam2906, type in the box below. When you are done, preview the page to check for errors and then publish." Below this is a red box with the text "If you want to draft an article, please create a userspace draft instead of creating it here." and a note about reading Wikipedia's first article. There is also a note about articles or promotional content being deleted. The text area is empty, and the bottom right of the text area has a blue "Publish page" button. The left sidebar contains various user management links like Main page, User talk, and Special pages. The bottom navigation bar includes links for Privacy policy, About Wikipedia, Disclaimers, Contact Wikipedia, Mobile view, Developers, Statistics, and Cookie statement.

Step 4:- Add your content and click on the Publish page button in blue color and the page will be published.

The screenshot shows the same Wikipedia editing interface as before, but now with content added to the text area. The content discusses photography terms such as ISO, Shutter Speed, Aperture, and F-stop. The blue "Publish page" button is highlighted with a yellow box. The rest of the interface is identical to the previous screenshot, including the sidebar and bottom navigation bar.

Step 5:- After clicking Publish button you will find your page which will look like this.

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Edge browser window displaying a Wikipedia user page. The title of the page is "User:Gautam2906". The content of the page is a single paragraph of text:

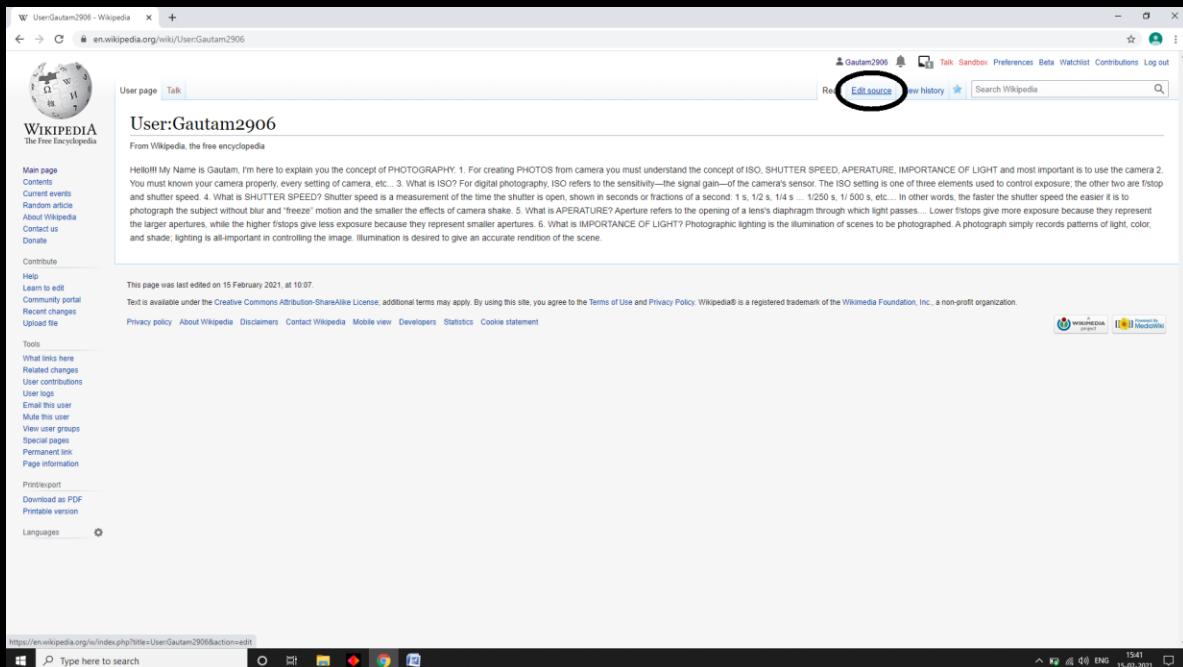
Hello!!! My Name is Gautam, I'm here to explain you the concept of PHOTOGRAPHY. 1. For creating PHOTOS from camera you must understand the concept of ISO, SHUTTER SPEED, APERATURE, IMPORTANCE OF LIGHT and most important is to use the camera 2. You must know your camera properly, every setting of camera, etc... 3. What is ISO? For digital photography, ISO refers to the sensitivity—the signal gain—of the camera's sensor. The ISO setting is one of three elements used to control exposure; the other two are f-stop and shutter speed. 4. What is SHUTTER SPEED? Shutter speed is a measurement of the time the shutter is open, shown in seconds or fractions of a second. 1 s, 1/2 s, 1/4 s ... 1/250 s, 1/500 s, etc.... In other words, the faster the shutter speed the easier it is to photograph the subject without blur and "freeze" motion and the smaller the effects of camera shake. 5. What is APERATURE? Aperture refers to the opening of a lens' diaphragm through which light passes.... Lower f-stops give more exposure because they represent the larger apertures, while the higher f-stops give less exposure because they represent smaller apertures. 6. What is IMPORTANCE OF LIGHT? Photographic lighting is the illumination of scenes to be photographed. A photograph simply records patterns of light, color, and shade, lighting is all-important in controlling the image. Illumination is desired to give an accurate rendition of the scene.

The page has a "User page" tab selected. The sidebar on the left contains links such as Main page, Contents, Current events, Random article, About Wikipedia, Contact us, Donate, Contribute, Help, Learn to edit, Community portal, Recent changes, Upload file, Tools, What links here, Recent changes, User contributions, User logs, Email this user, Mute this user, View user groups, Special pages, Permanent link, Page information, Print/export, Download as PDF, Printable version, and Languages. The bottom of the page includes a "Cookie statement" link and a standard Windows taskbar with icons for File Explorer, Task View, Start, Taskbar settings, and a search bar.

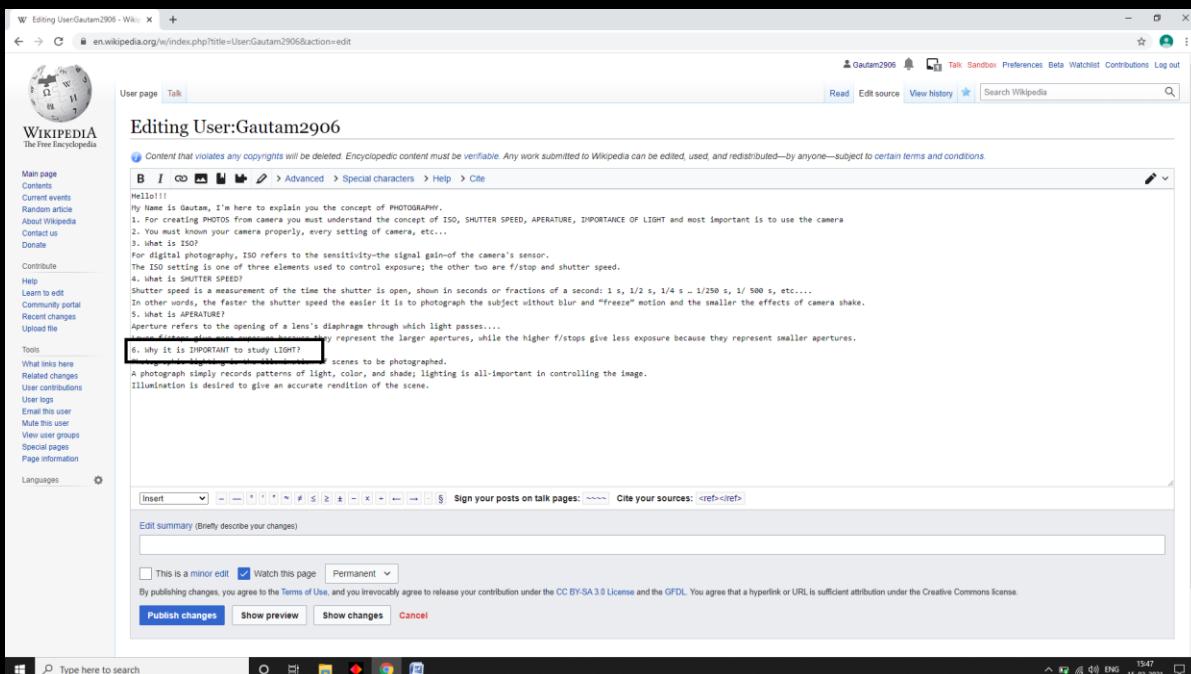
Your First Wikipedia Page has been created.

D) Editing Your Page on Wikipedia:-

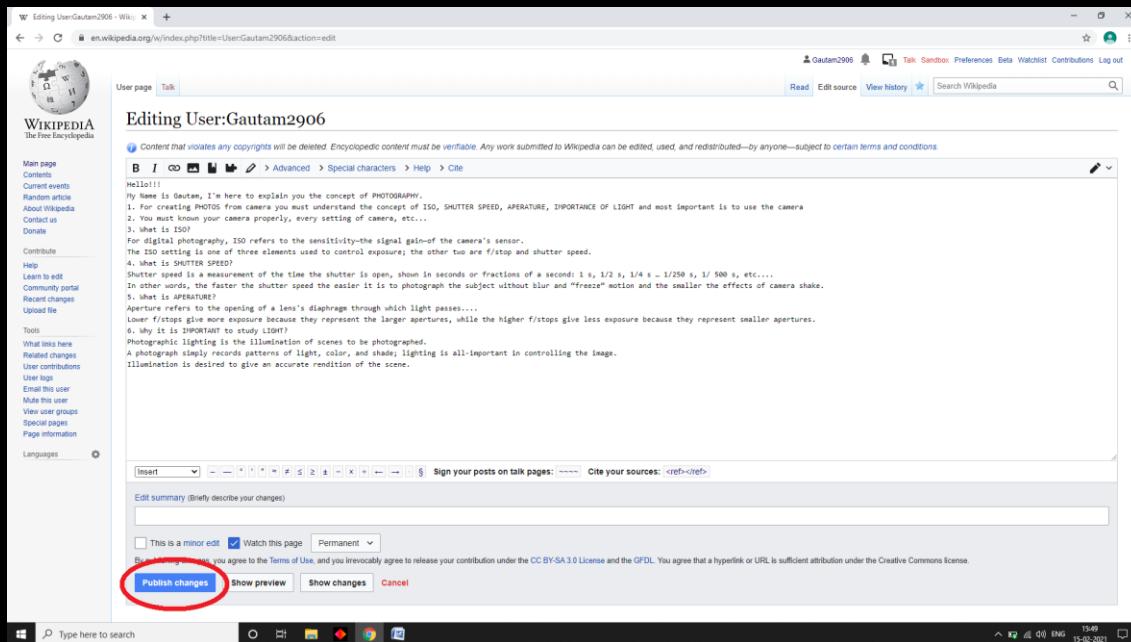
Step 1:- For Editing your page, Go to your repective created page and click on the Edit Source Button.



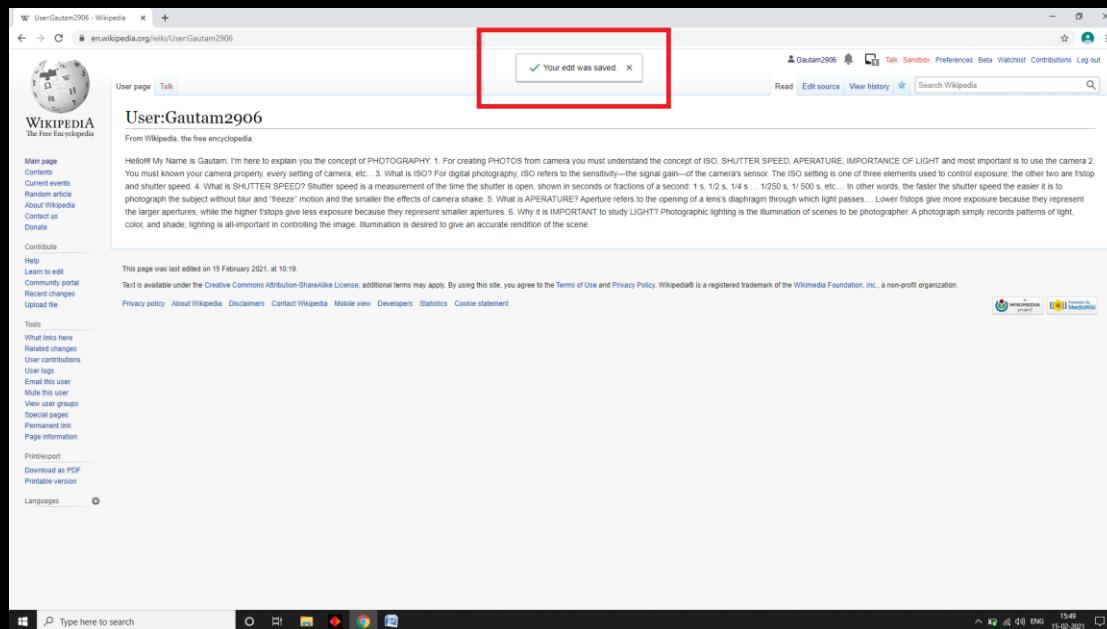
Step 2:- Your published page will be open, edit the changes you want to do, Here I've changed my 6th point.



Step 3:- After editing is done to your page, Click on the PUBLISH CHANGES button, and your editing will be saved.



Step 4:- You will see edited page, as well as also see the notification on screen.



Editing Your First Wikipedia Page has been done.

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Name:- Gautam Chandrakant Mandaliya

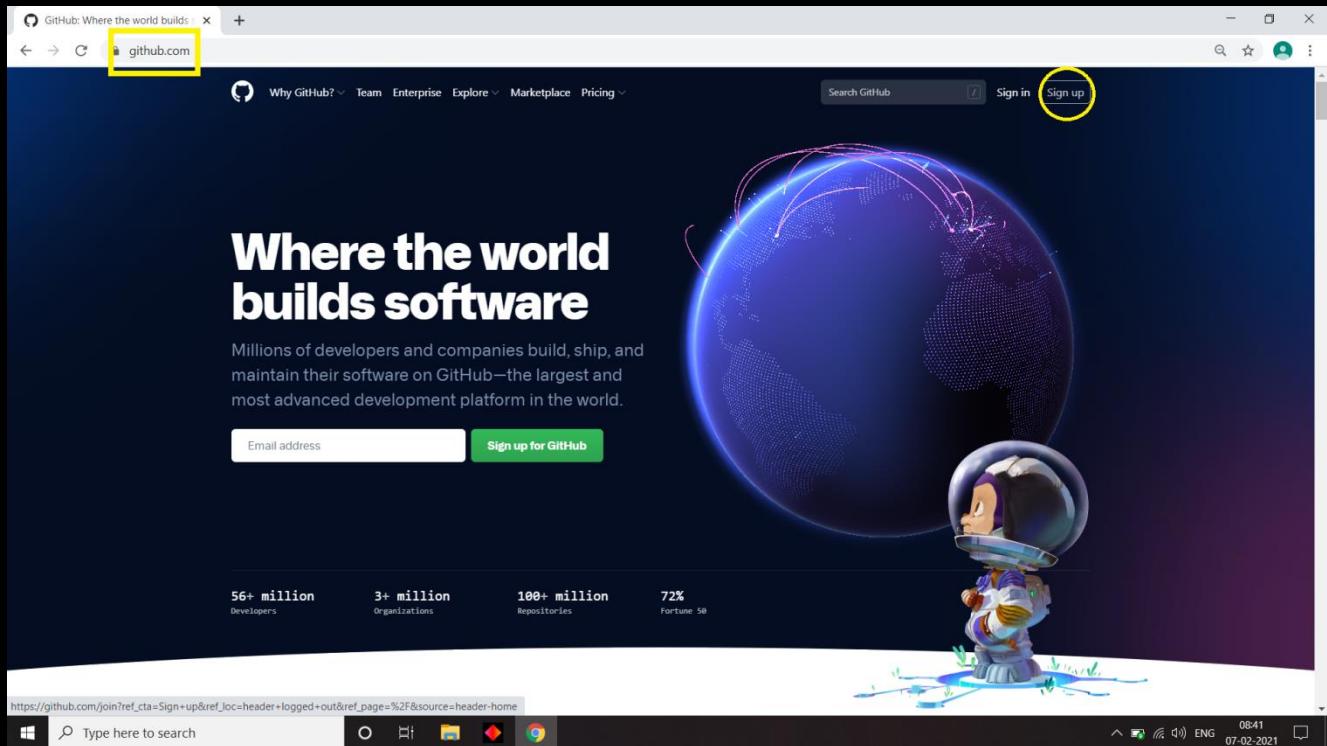
Roll No:- 27 Class:- FYCS

Subject:- IT TOOLS

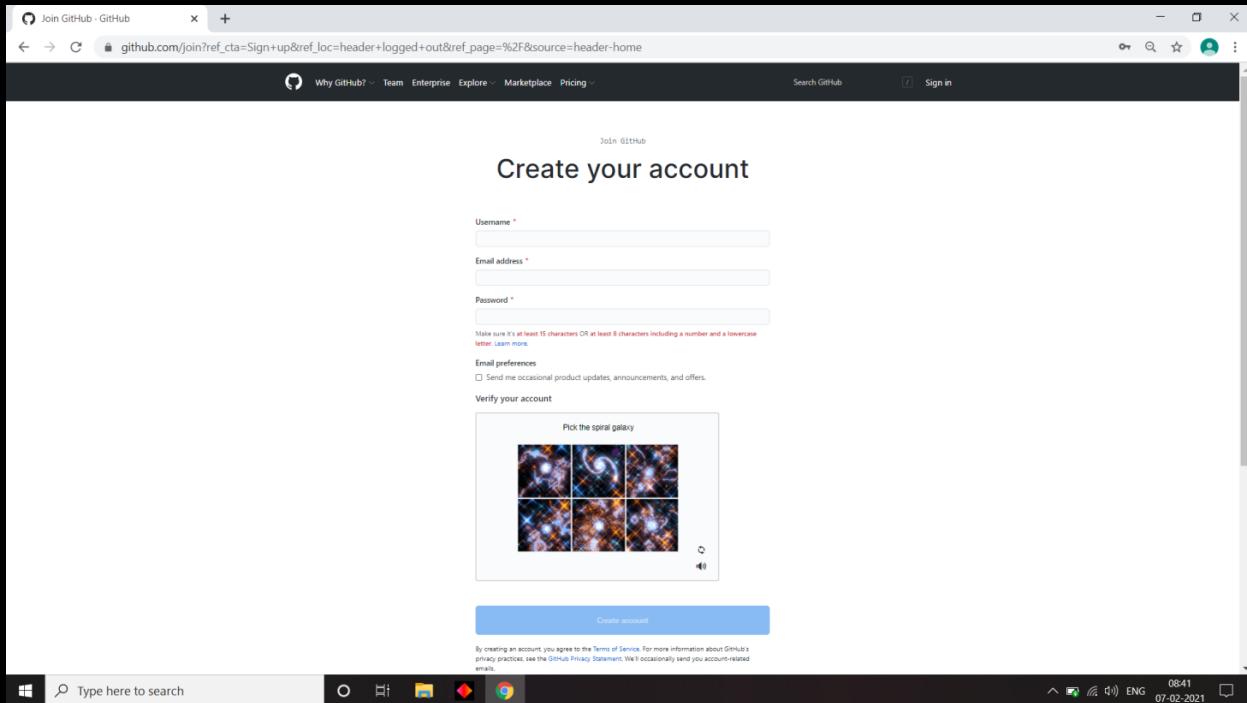
Practical 2:- Creating account, Repository on Github and Cloning repository in Github

A) Creating Account On GitHub:-

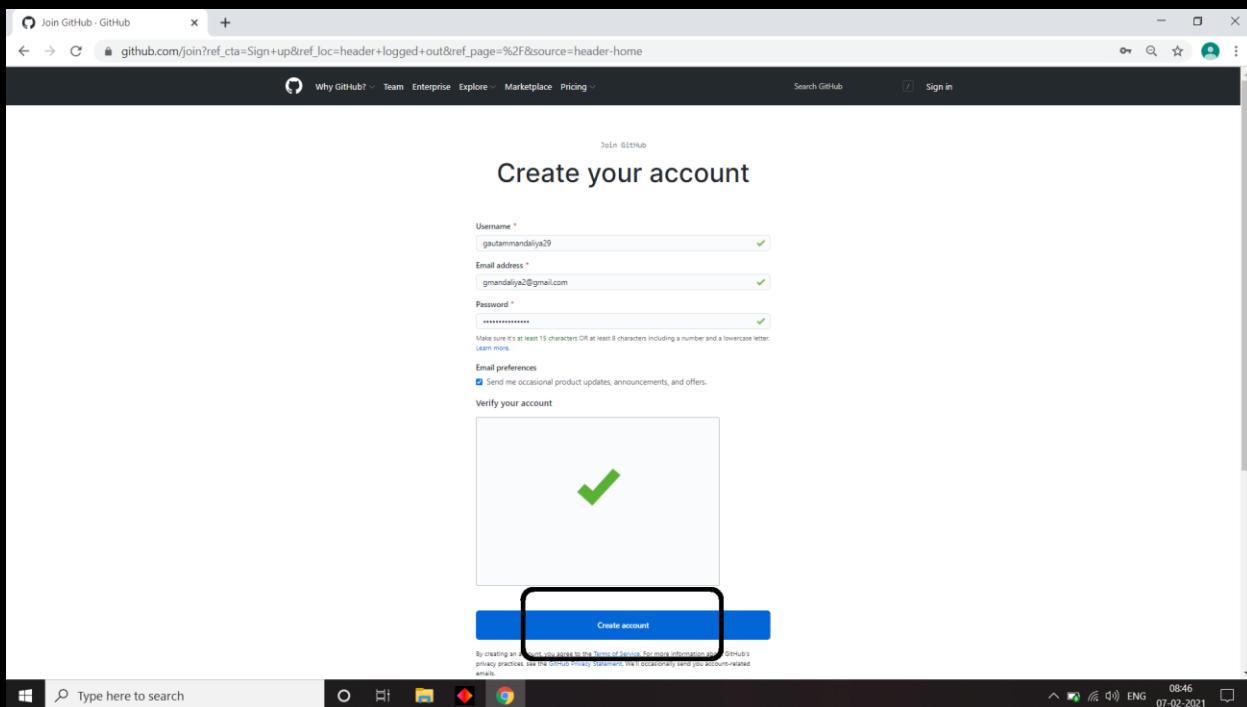
Step 1:- For Creating an account on GitHub, Go to <https://github.com/>, You will directed to page something like this.



Step 2:- Click on Sign Up for Creating Account, you will see this page.



Step 3:- Fill all the required details, After filling details click on that blue button "Create Account"

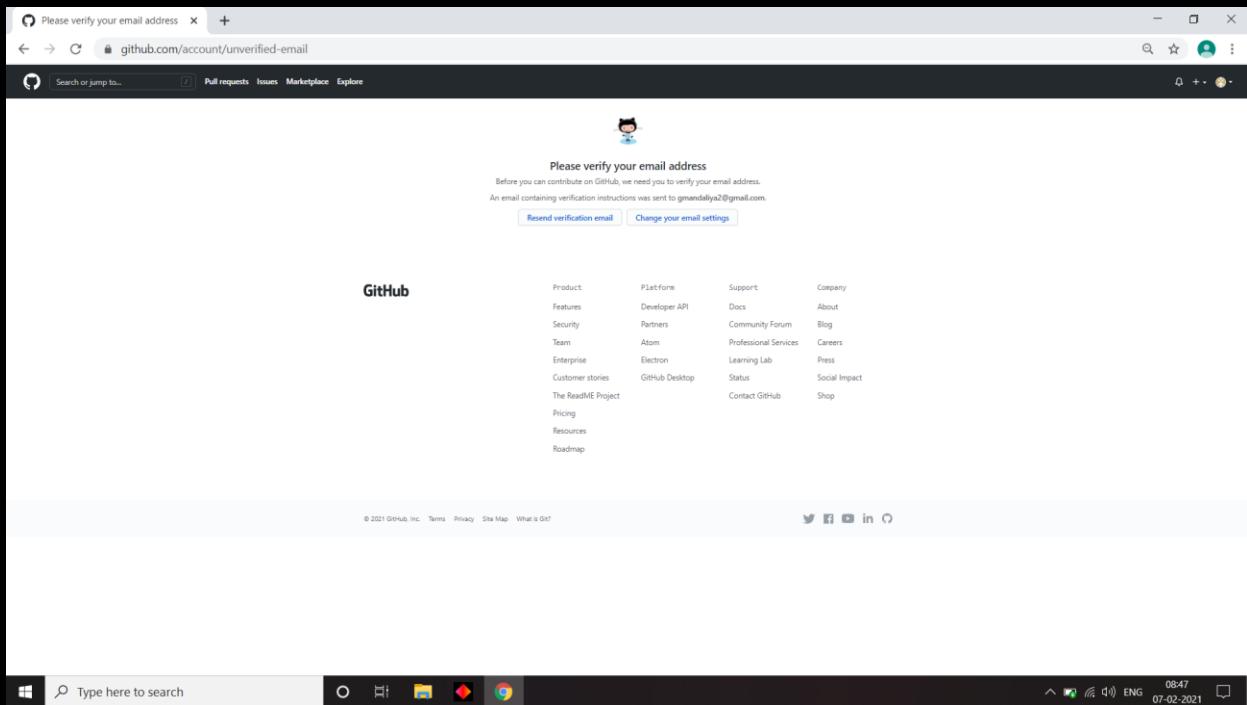


Step 4:- After clicking that button, you will be directed to page which will look like this, Select your requirement's.

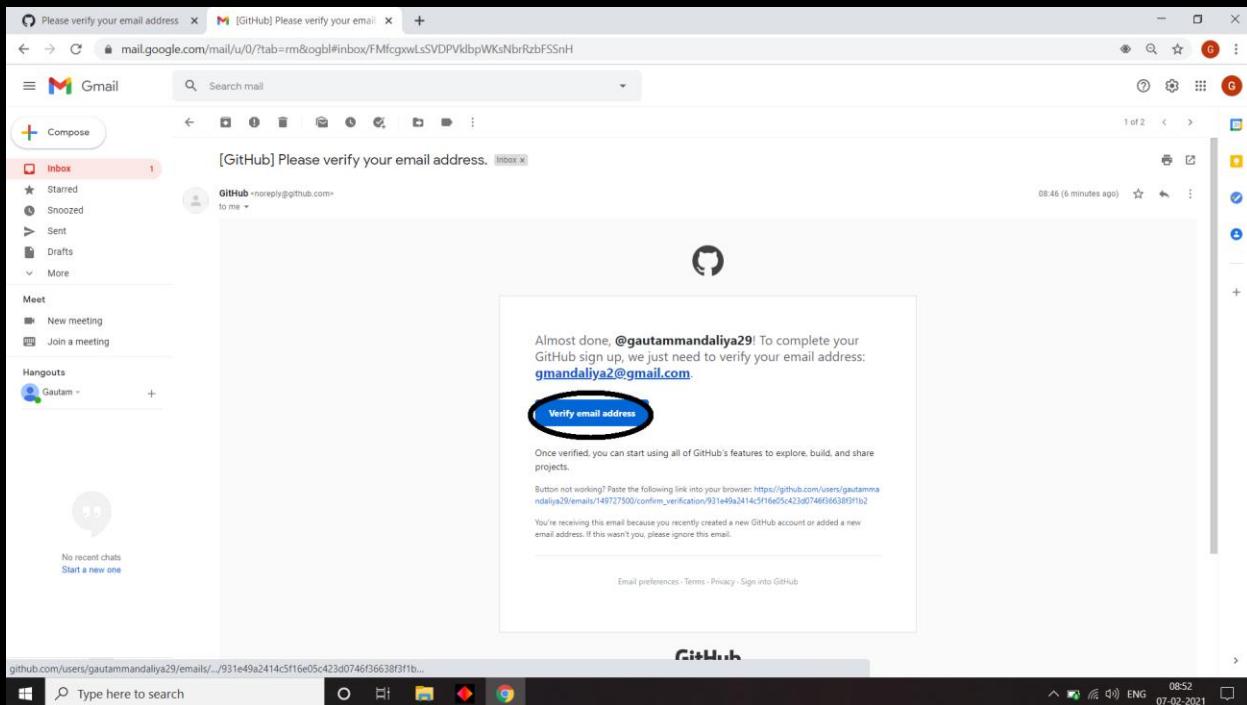
The screenshot shows the GitHub 'Welcome to GitHub' setup page. At the top, it says 'Selected plan: Free'. Below that is the heading 'Welcome to GitHub' with the subtext 'Woohoo! You've joined millions of developers who are doing their best work on GitHub. Tell us what you're interested in. We'll help you get there.' A section titled 'What kind of work do you do, mainly?' contains eight boxes: Software Engineer (I write code), Student (I go to school), Product Manager (I write specs), UX & Design (I draw interfaces), Data & Analytics (I write queries), Marketing & Sales (I look at charts), Teacher (I educate people), and Other (I do my own thing). Another section titled 'How much programming experience do you have?' contains four boxes: None (I don't program at all), A little (I'm new to programming), A moderate amount (I'm somewhat experienced), and A lot (I'm very experienced).

The screenshot shows the 'What do you plan to use GitHub for?' setup page. It asks '(Select up to 3)' and lists nine options in a 3x3 grid: Learn to code, Learn Git and GitHub, Host a project (repository), Create a website with GitHub Pages, Collaborating with my team, Find and contribute to open source, School work and student projects, Use the GitHub API, and Other. Below this, a section titled 'I am interested in:' has a text input field containing 'languages, Frameworks, industries'. A note says 'We'll connect you with communities and projects that fit your interests. For example: minecraft, netflix, angular'. A large blue button at the bottom is labeled 'Complete setup' and is highlighted with a black rectangle.

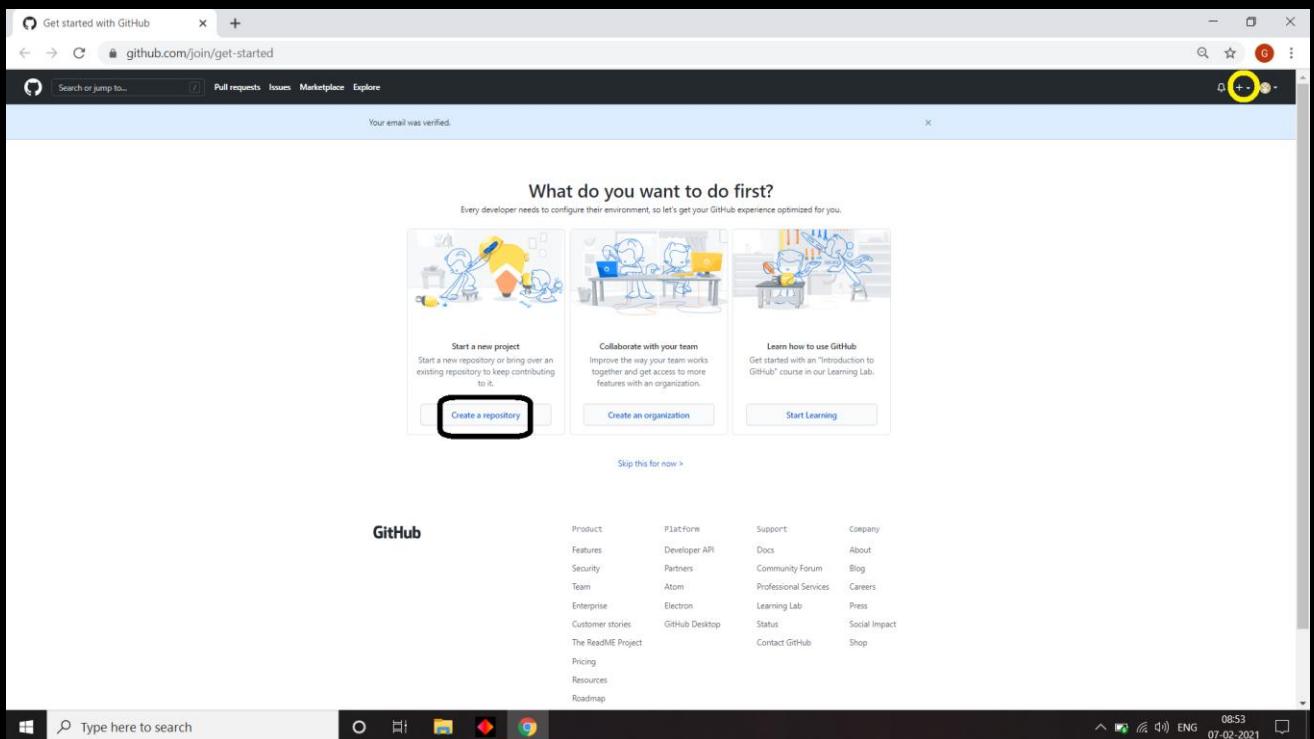
Step 5:- After clicking on Complete Setup, you will be directed to this page, asking for verification of Email.



Step 6:- For verification of Email, go to your Gmail Inbox you will be see the Verification mail from GitHub, click on that Mail, After opening that mail, it will look something like this, click on Verify Email Address.

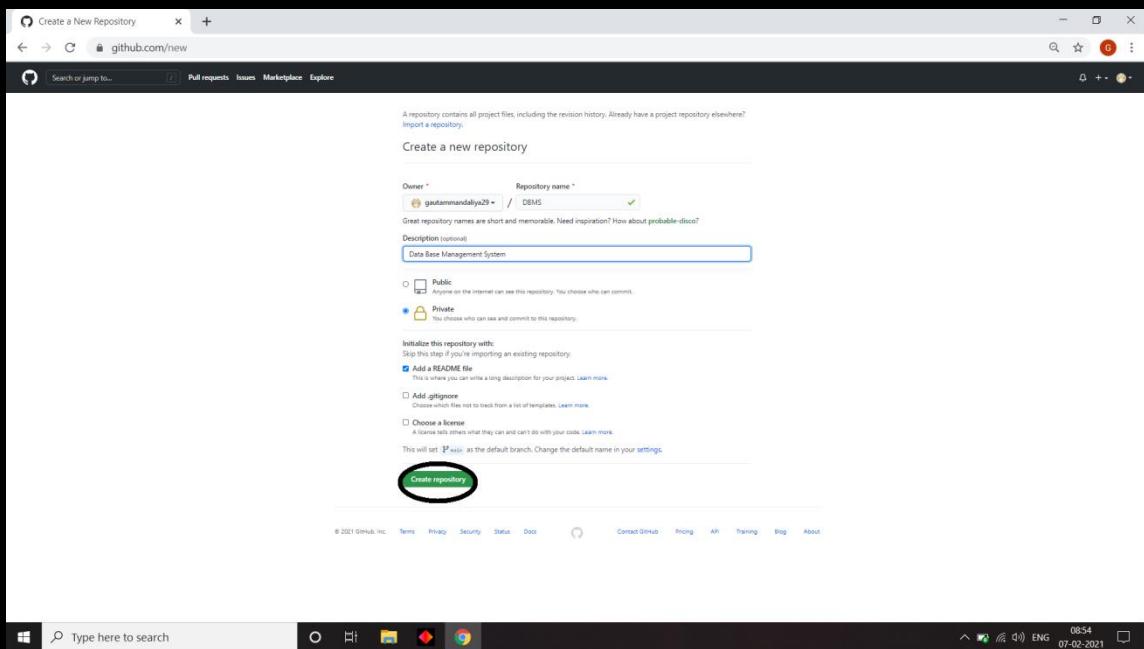


Step 7:- After Verifying, you will directed to the page where you can do anything related to GitHub, After this CREATING OF ACCOUNT is completed.

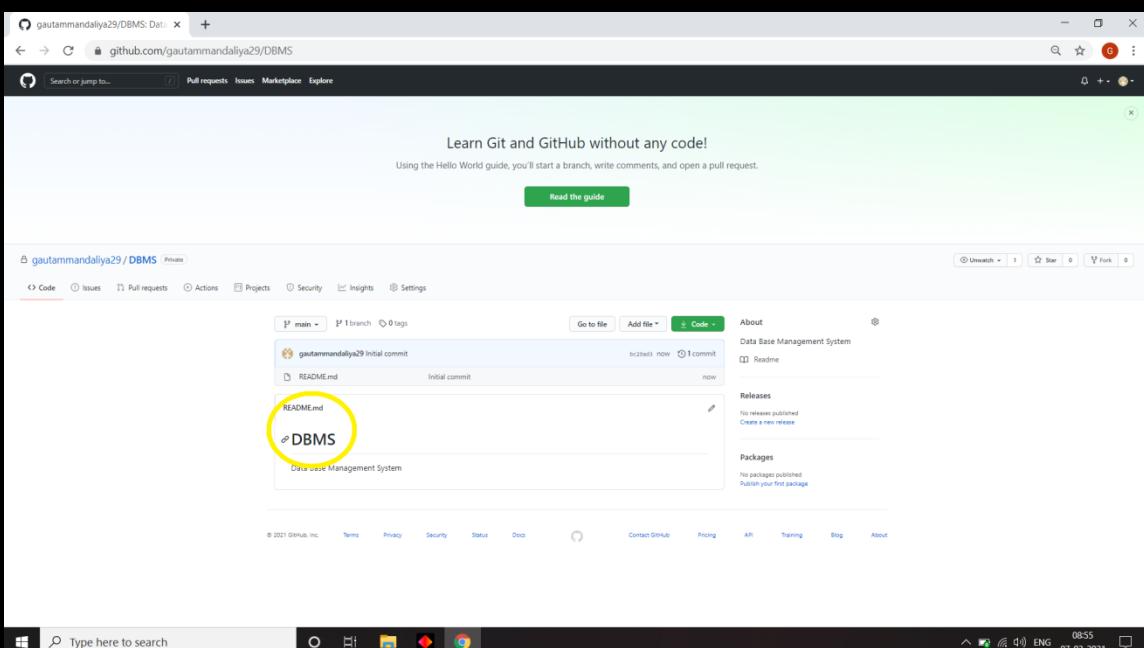


B) Creating Repository on GitHub:-

Step 1:- In last step of creating account you can see Create a Repository Button click on that, you will directed to the page which will look like this, fill in the required Details for Repository.

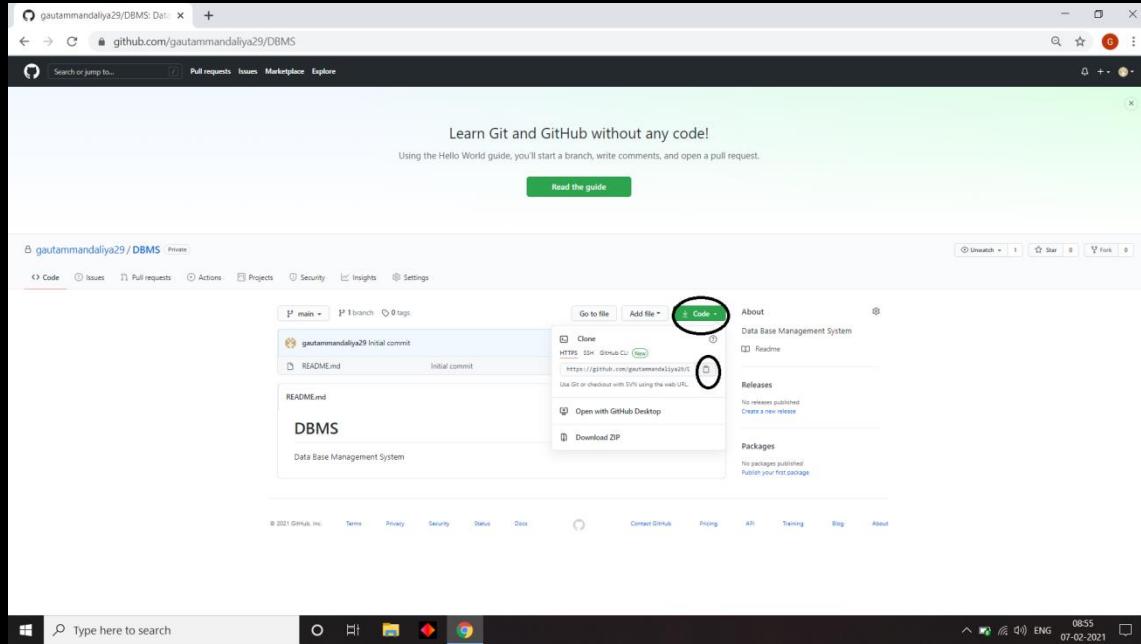


Step 2:- Your repository is created, you can see that on this page, Here it is DBMS.

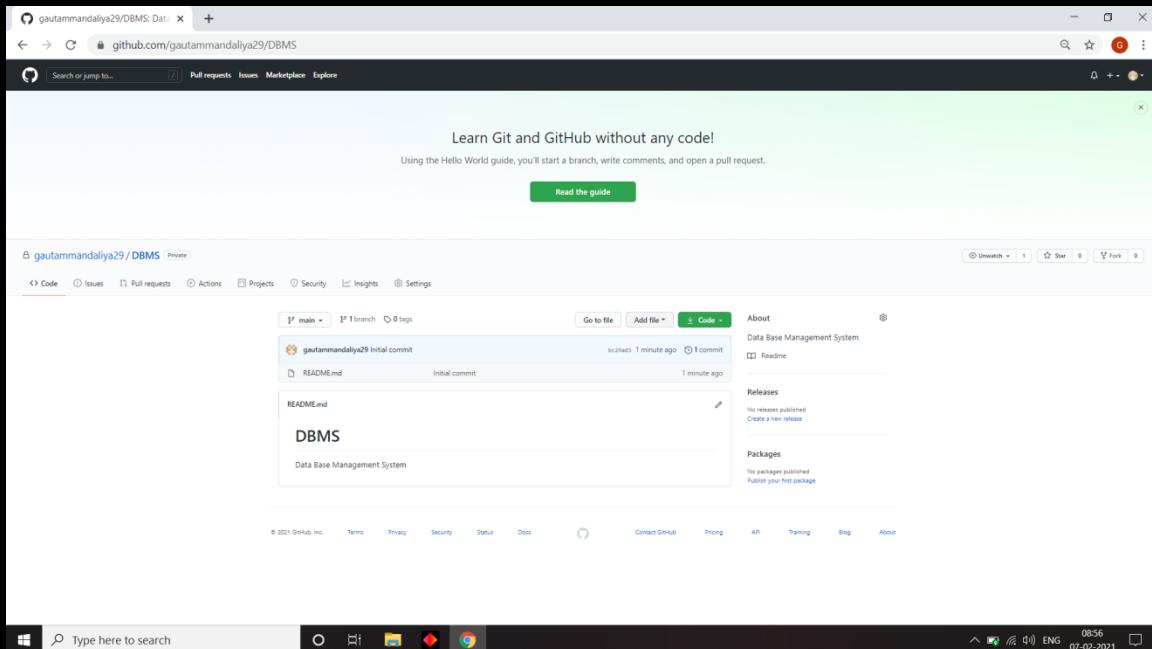


C) Cloning Repository on GitHub:-

Step 1:- Click on that Green color CODE button, A Pop-up like box will appear, in that small box type icon will appear click on that.

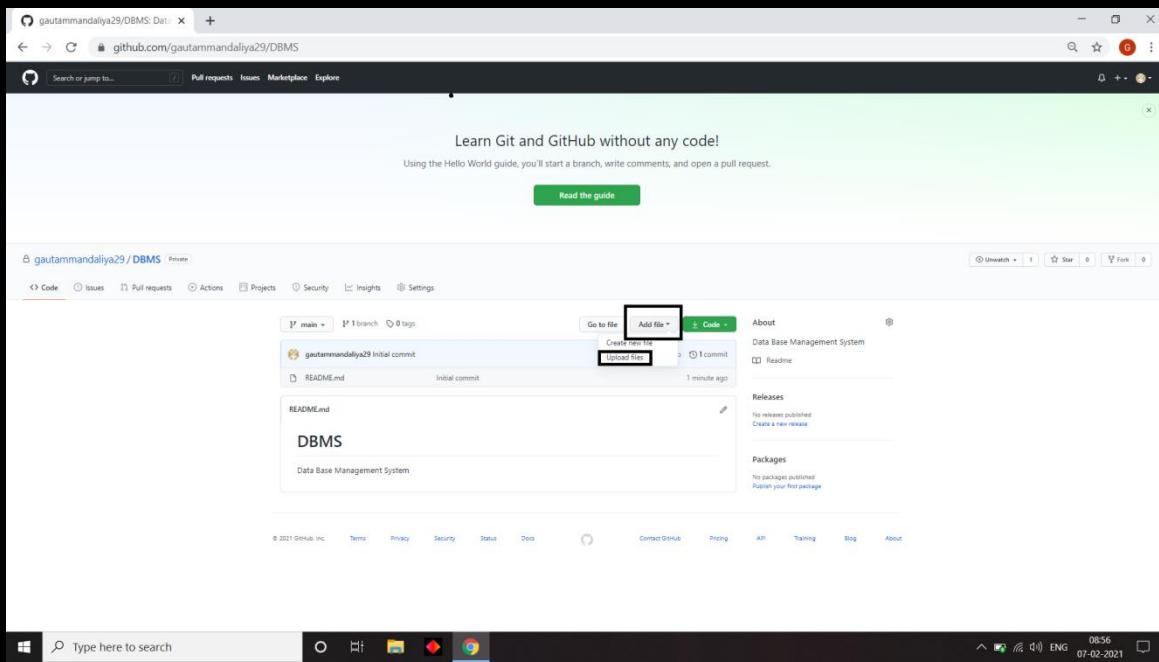


Step 2:- After clicking that small button your Repository link is copied, that you can shareit with anyone you want, Cloning Repository is done.

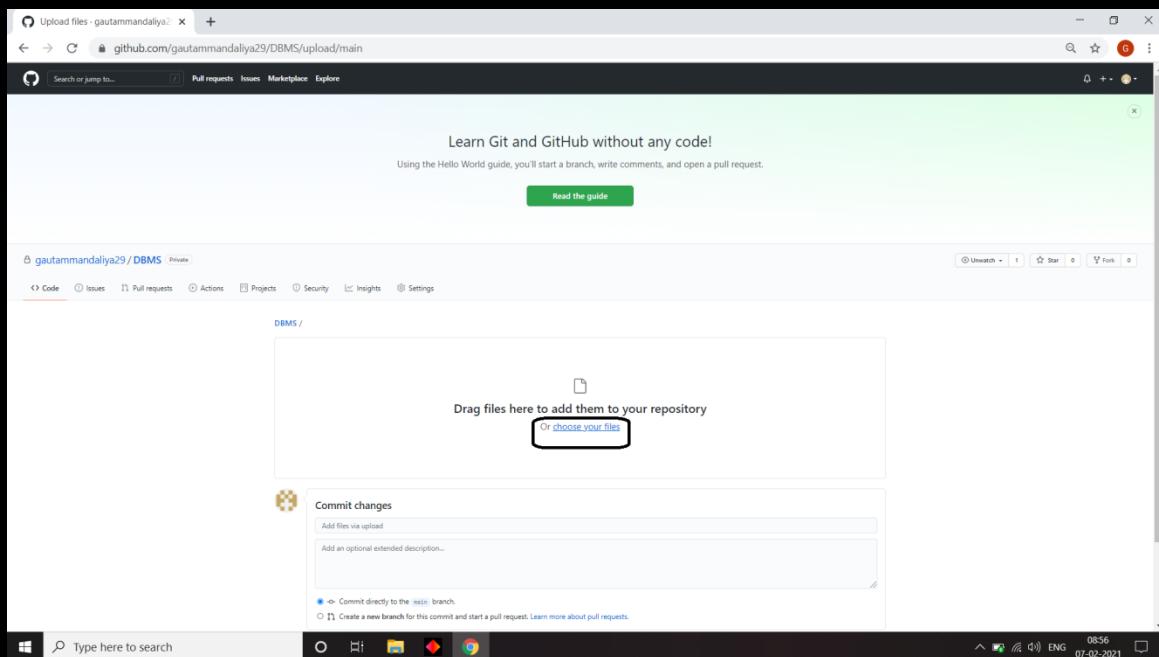


D) Uploading Files in Repository:-

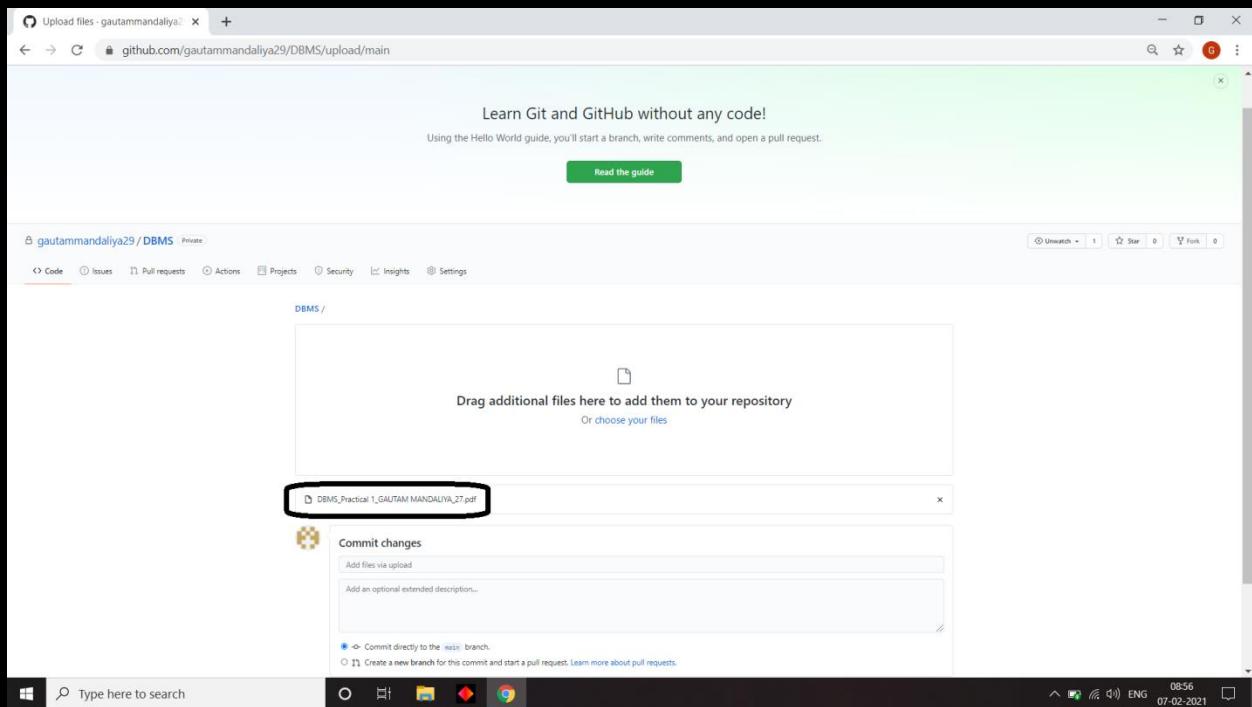
Step 1:- Click on ADD FILES button, next to green color CODE button, small pop-up will appear, click on Upload files to upload files from your device OR click on Create new file for creating your own new file.



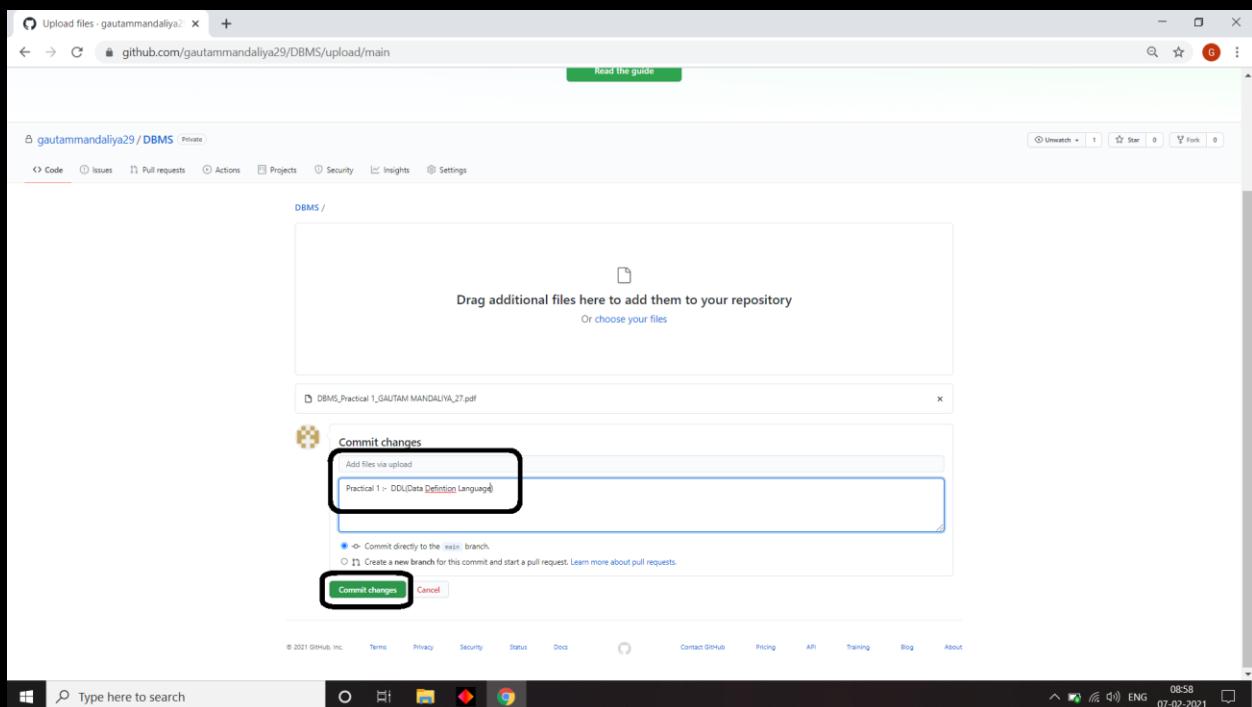
Step 2:- You will directed to page, where they will ask Choose your files which you want to upload in your repository.



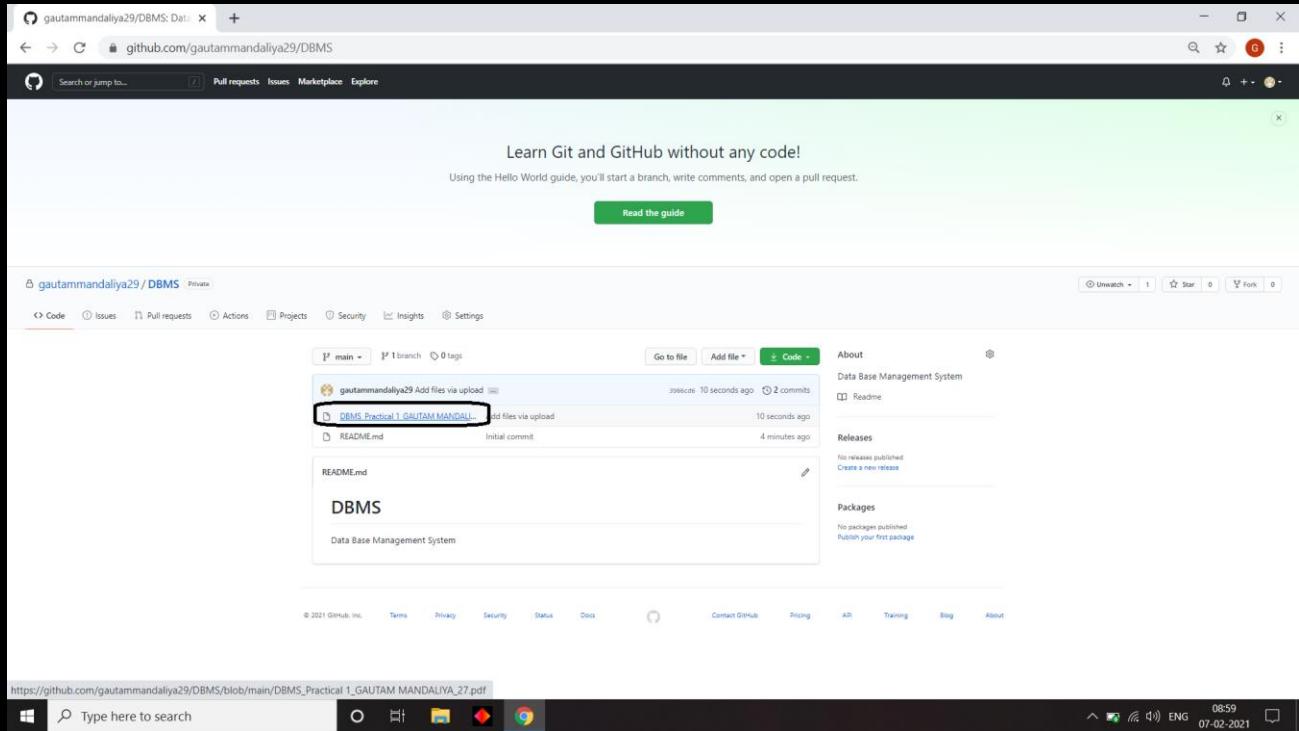
Step 3:- After you chose your files from device, you will see that file is uploaded in repository, here it is DBMS_Practical 1_GAUTAM MANDALIYA_27.pdf



Step 4:- You can add any description for your file and for saving click Commit Changes Button.



Step 5:- After saving all the changes, you will directed to page like this, where you can see that, the file you have uploaded has become a link type. After clicking that link you can see, that your uploaded file will open on your repository, After all this Uploading files steps is over.



Note:- You can add “N” numbers of files on your repository.

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Name:- Gautam Chandrakant Mandaliya

Roll No:- 27 Class:- FYCS

Subject:- IT TOOLS

Practical 3:- Basic understanding on FREE SOFTWARE and OPEN SOURCE SOFTWARE.

A) Describe Open Source Software With Example:-

Definition:

- 1) Open-source software is a program that has publicly available code which anyone with technical expertise can use, modify and distribute.
- 2) 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.
- 3) They can fix bugs, improve functions, or adapt the software to suit their own needs.
- 4) The term open source refers to something people can modify and share because its design is publicly accessible.

The term originated in the context of software development to designate a specific approach to creating computer programs. Today, however, "open source" designates a broader set of values—what we call "the open source way." Open source projects, products, or initiatives embrace and celebrate principles of open exchange, collaborative participation, rapid prototyping, transparency, meritocracy, and community-oriented development.

Open source software is released through a specific kind of license that makes its source code legally available to end-users. There are many such licenses but typically software is considered open source. It is available in source code form without additional cost, meaning users can view the code that comprises the software and make any kind of changes to it they want.

The source code can be repurposed into other new software, meaning anyone can take the source code and distribute their own program from it.

Advantages:

- 1) Its quality can be easily and greatly improved when its source code is passed around, tested, and fixed.
- 2) It offers a valuable learning opportunity for programmers.
- 3) They can apply skills to the most popular programs available today.
- 4) It can be more secure than proprietary software because bugs are identified and fixed quickly.
- 5) Since it is in the public domain, and constantly subject to updates, there is little chance it can become unavailable or quickly outmoded an important plus for long-term projects.

Dis-Advantages:

- 1) Some open source applications may be tricky to set up and use. Others may lack user-friendly interfaces or features that user may not be familiar with.
- 2) Many types of proprietary hardware need specialized drivers to run open source programs, which are often only available from the equipment manufacturer.
- 3) Open source software licenses typically contain only limited warranty and no liability or infringement indemnity protection.
- 4) Software that is free up-front but later costs money to run can be a major burden, especially if you haven't considered hidden costs from the outset.
- 5) Vulnerable to malicious users.

Licenses Used:

Different licenses allow programmers to modify the software with various conditions attached. According to the Black Duck Knowledge Base, a database of some two million open source projects, five of the most popular licenses are:

- 1) MIT License
- 2) GNU General Public License (GPL) 2.0
- 3) Apache License 2.0
- 4) GNU General Public License (GPL) 3.0
- 5) BSD License 2.0 (3-clause, New or Revised)

Example's:

1) LINUX



2) ANDROID



3) CHROMIUM



4) WORDPRESS



5) OPEN OFFICE



6) PYTHON



7) ClamWin ANTIVIRUS



B) Describe Free Software With Example:-

Definition:

- 1) Free software (or libre software) is computer software distributed under terms that allow users to run the software for any purpose as well as to study, change, and distribute it and any adapted versions.
- 2) Free software is a matter of liberty, not price, all users are legally free to do what they want with their copies of a free software (including profiting from them) regardless of how much is paid to obtain the program.
- 3) Computer programs are deemed "free" if they give end-users (not just the developer) ultimate control over the software and, subsequently, over their devices.
- 4) "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.
- 5) 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.
- 6) The free software definition presents the criteria for whether a particular software program qualifies as free software.
- 7) "Free software" does not mean "noncommercial".
- 8) 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.

Advantages:

- 1) Available at minimal cost.
- 2) Provides full freedom for editing.
- 3) No imposed upgrades.
- 4) No spying on users.
- 5) Auditability and Provides better security.
- 6) Provides better security
- 7) No monopolies
- 8) Truly user-oriented
- 9) No lock-in standards
- 10) Part of social movement

Dis-Advantages:

- 1) No Guaranteed Support: Some free software programs don't have a large user base, and therefore the user support for certain programs can be lacking or nonexistent
- 2) Inconsistent Updates: Since many members of the free software community develop the code in their spare time as unpaid volunteers, there is a chance that some of the program.
- 3) No Guaranteed Support: Some free software programs don't have a large user base, and therefore the user support for certain programs can be lacking or nonexistent
- 4) Varying Interfaces: Some free software programs have a much different user interface than their commercial counterparts, and can have a steep learning curve.
- 5) Lack of Support And Documentation: Unfortunately most free or open source software is provided without support. This means that if you have a problem with the software the developer might or might not feel like helping you with that problem. (I say might because some people do help their users even though there is no financial benefit.)
- 6) Advertising Banners: When the software is freely available, often developers will use advertising banners placed in the software which can possibly make money.
- 7) Developer Loses Interest: Some awesome geeks come up with fantastic software but they often lose interest or simply have no time to update or develop the software further.

Licenses Used:

Unless the applications' licenses are compatible, combining programs by mixing source code or directly linking binaries is problematic, because of license technicalities. Programs indirectly connected together may avoid this problem.

The majority of free software falls under a small set of licenses. The most popular of these licenses are:

- 1) The MIT License
- 2) The GNU General Public License v2 (GPLv2)
- 3) The Apache License
- 4) The GNU General Public License v3 (GPLv3)
- 5) The BSD License
- 6) The GNU Lesser General Public License (LGPL)
- 7) The Mozilla Public License (MPL)
- 8) The Eclipse Public License

Example's:

1) MOZILLA FIREFOX



5) AUDACITY



2) LIBRE OFFICE



6) SHORTCUT



3) THUNDER BIRD



4) GIMP



7) INKSCAPE



C) Difference between Free Software and Open Source Software:-

OPEN SOURCE:

- 1) Software is just software.
There are no ethics associated directly to it.
- 2) Ethics are to be associated to the people not to the software.
- 3) Freedom is not an absolute concept. Freedom should be allowed, not imposed.
- 4) Examples: Prime examples of open-source products are the Apache HTTP Server, the ecommerce 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.

FREE SOFTWARE:

- 1) Software is an important part of people's lives.
- 2) Software freedom translates to social freedom.
- 3) Freedom is a value that is more important than any economical advantage.
- 4) 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.

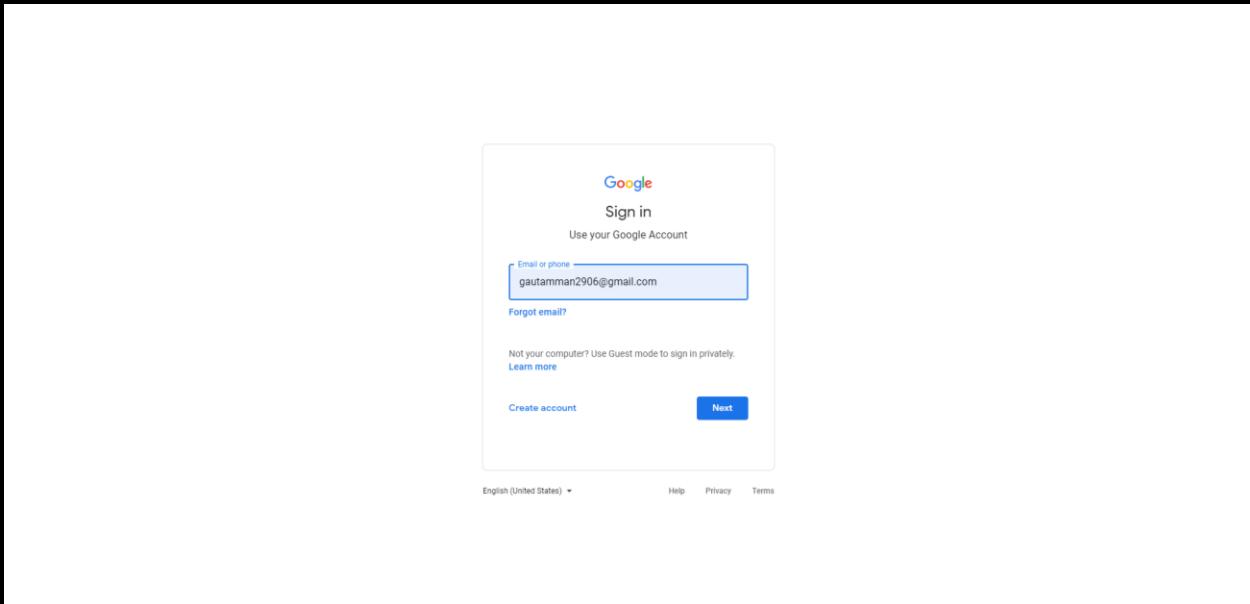
Name:- Gautam Chandrakant Mandaliya

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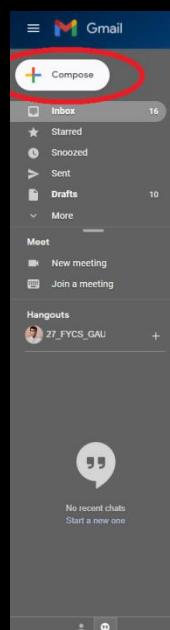
Subject:- IT TOOLS

Practical 4:- Writing an EMAIL

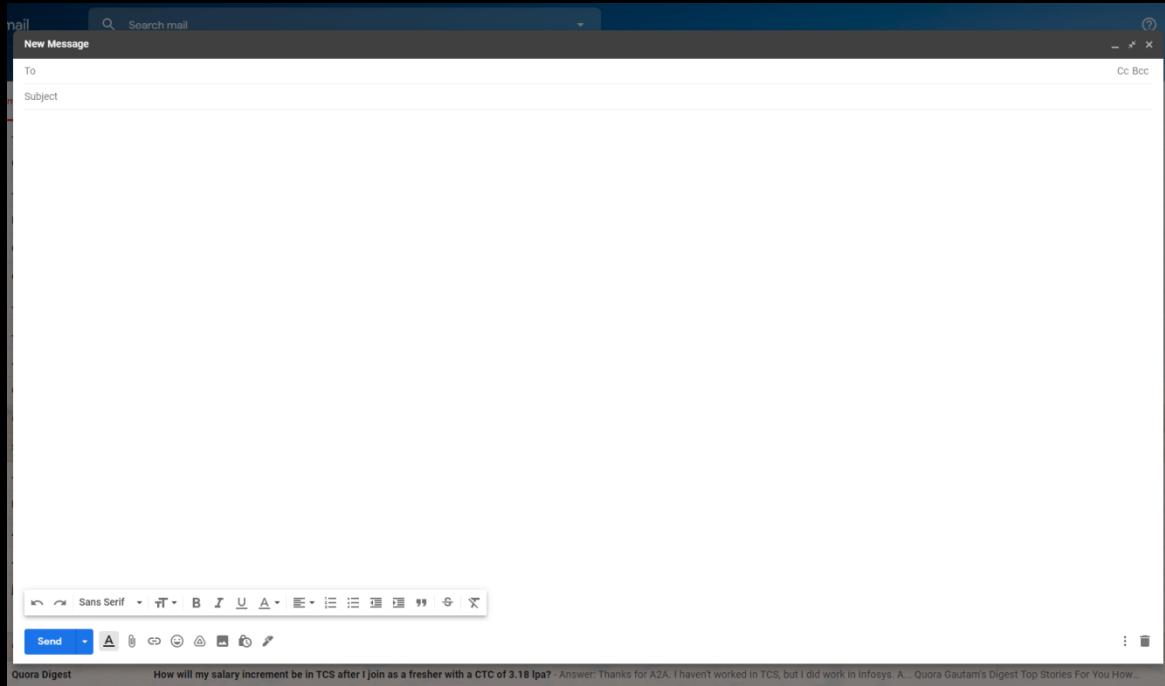
Step 1:- Login to your Google Account.



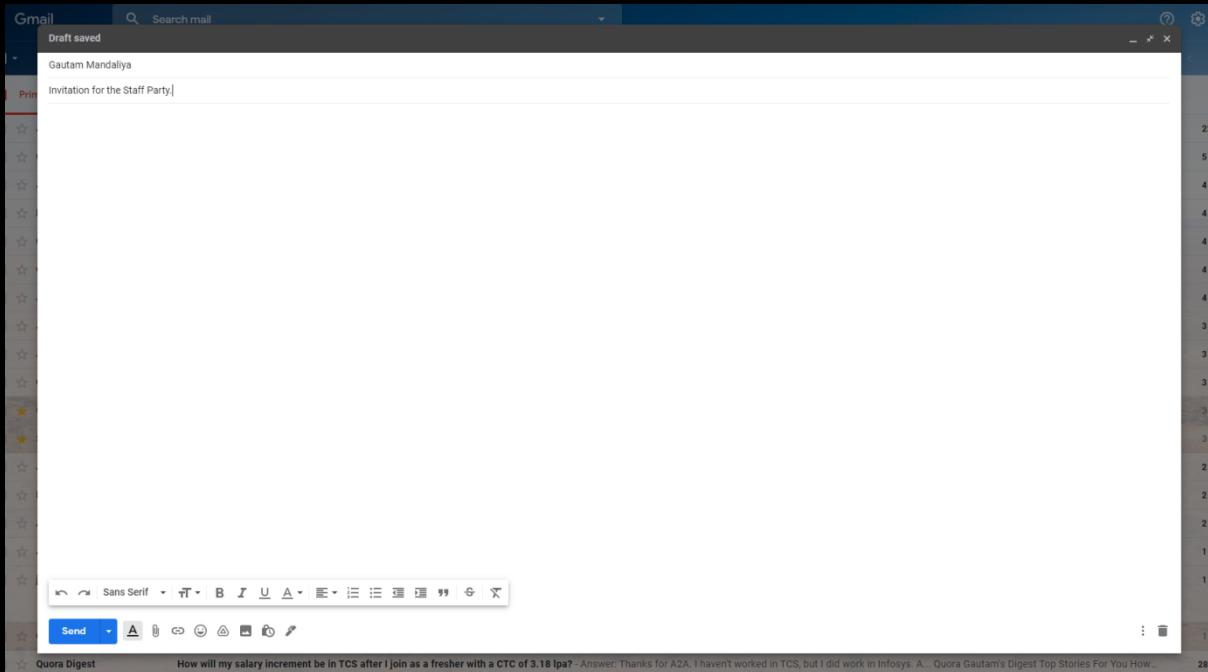
Step 2:- Search GMAIL and After that click on Compose Button.



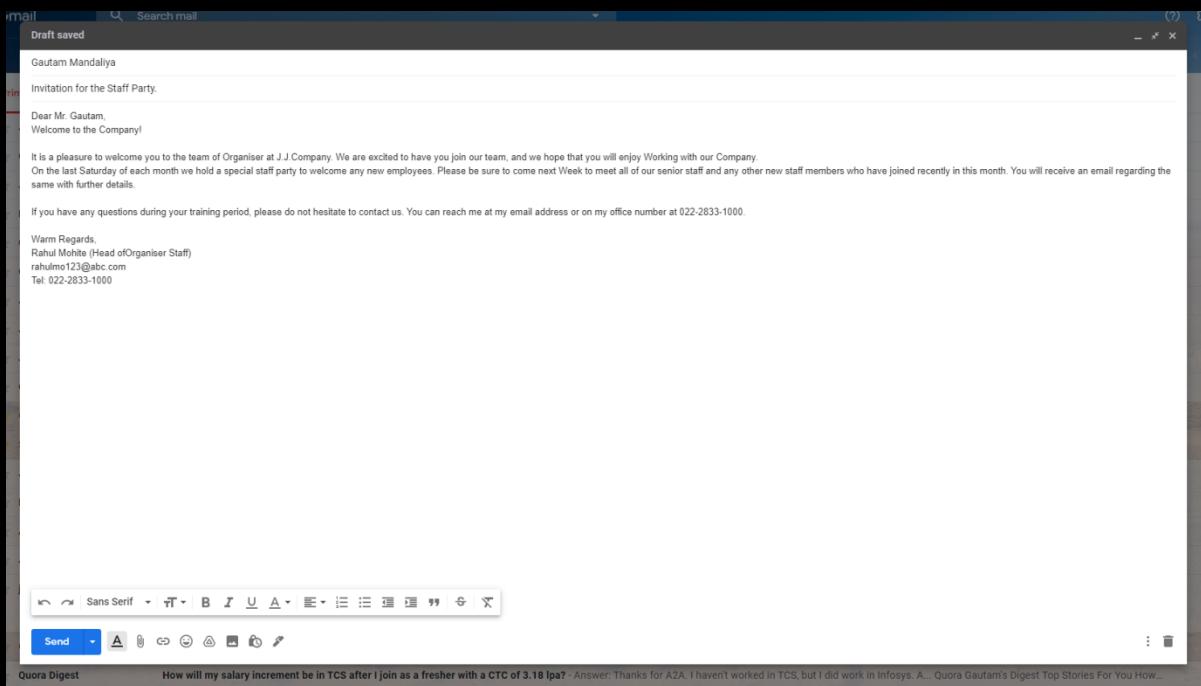
Step 3:- You will find an Window Displayed on your Screen, something like this.



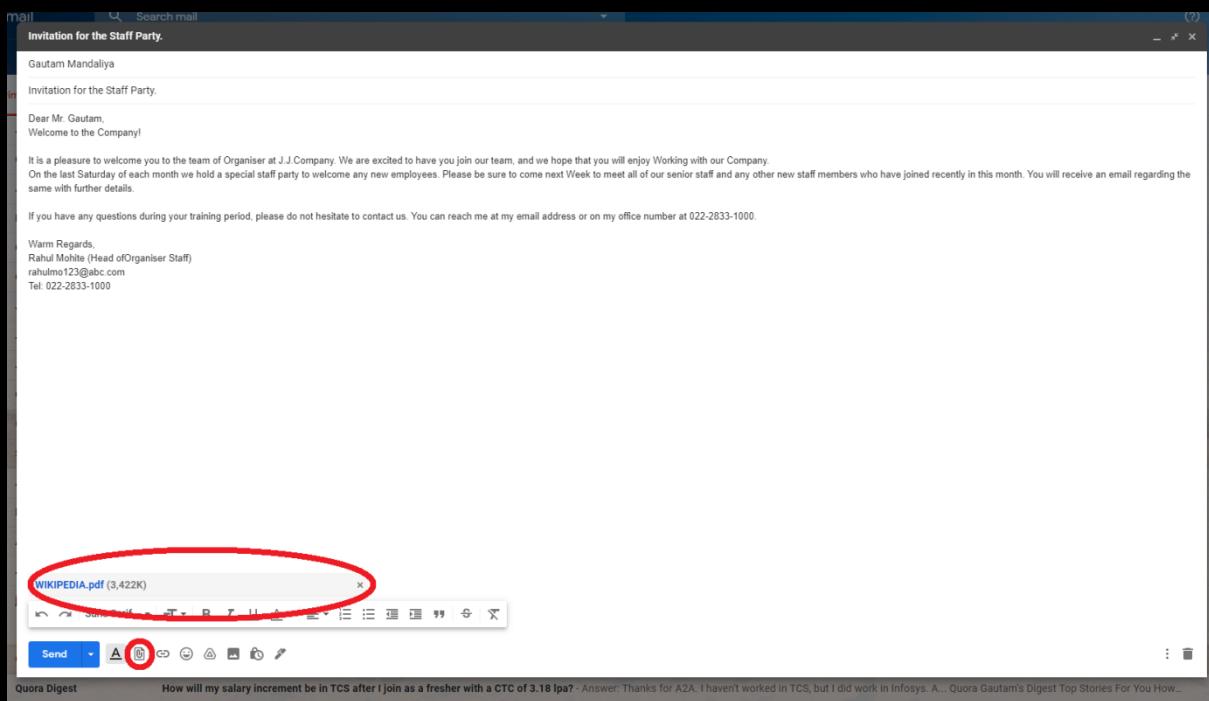
Step 4:- This Above Window is to Compose your email. In TO section, provide the email I'd of the person or organization you want to send this email, in SUBJECT section Describe in short what's this email for.



Step 5:- Now after all this, below subject section, here come the main part of your email, the body of your email.



Step 6:- You can Even use the Attach button to attach a file or an image to your email.



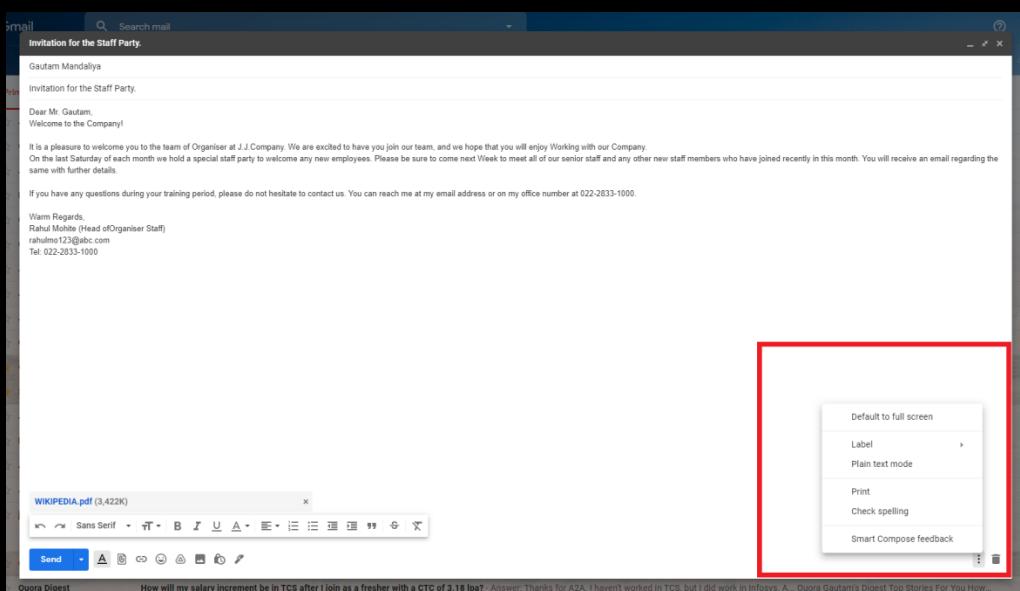
Step 7:- There are even more button attach alongside for example:

Insert link: You can attach a link to your email help of this button.

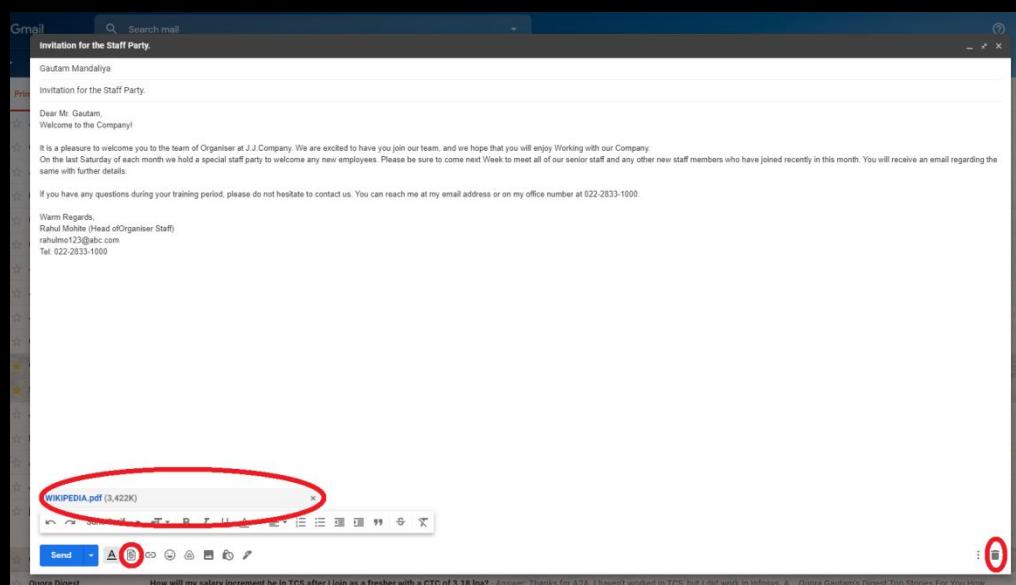
Insert emoji: Used to attach an emoji to email.

Inserting files, Inserting images, etc...

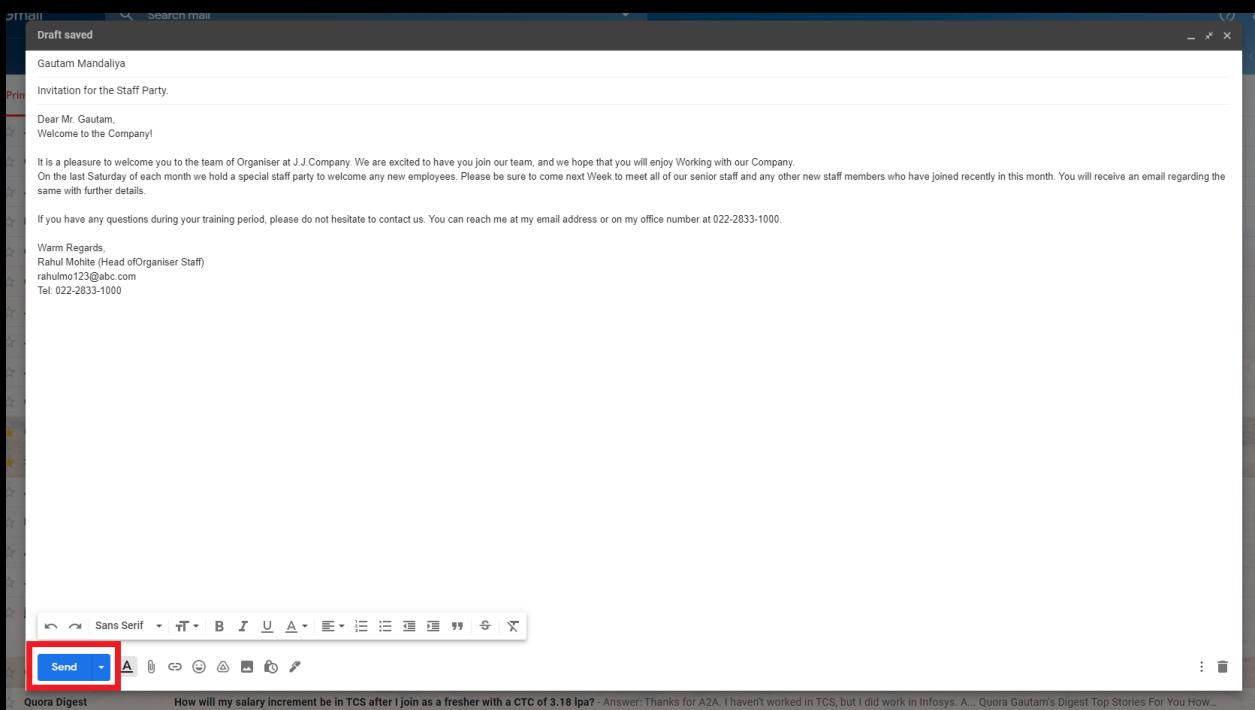
Step 8:- If you Click on the 3 dots beside that delete button, it lets you use an additional features.



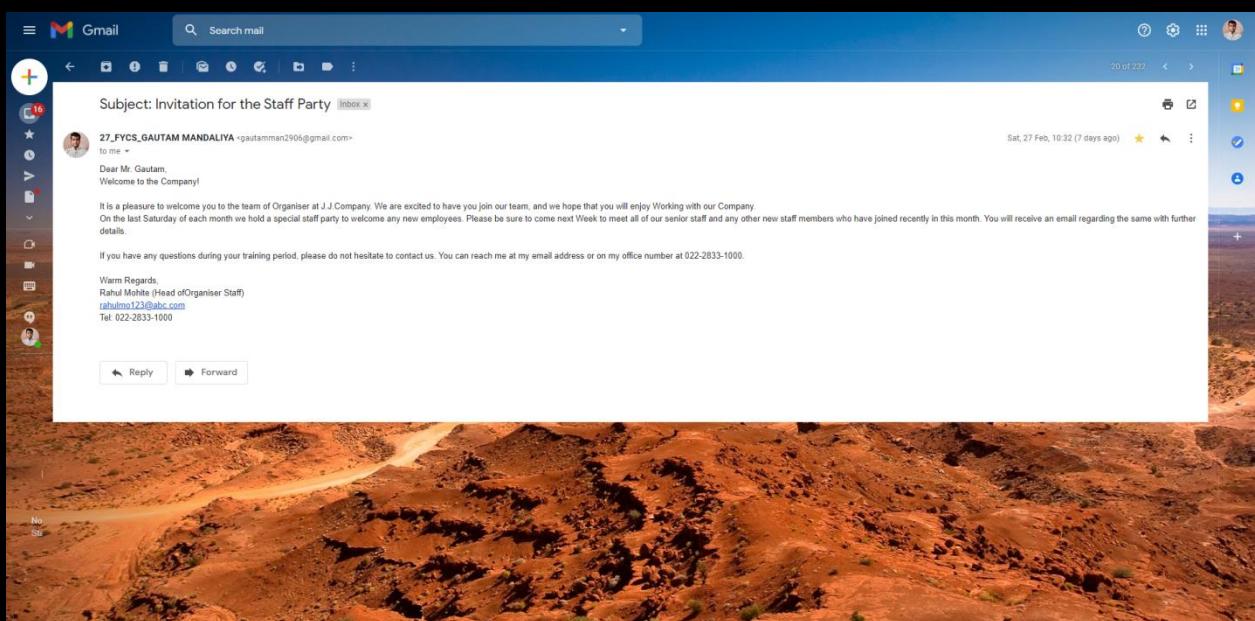
Step 9:- And Lastly you find an Delete button, used to delete your email.



Step 10:- Once you are done with Typing and Formatting just click SEND button, mail will be send to Receiver.



Step 11:- Your created mail will look something like this.



-----X-----

Name:- Gautam Chandrakant Mandaliya

Roll No:- 27 Class:- FYCS

Subject:- IT TOOLS

Practical 5:- Using Practical Example, describe green computing. List and explain the steps that you take to contribute to green computing.

What is 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, engineering, manufacturing, using and disposing of computing devices in a way that reduces their environmental impact.

Many IT manufacturers and vendors are continuously investing in designing energy-efficient computing devices, reducing the use of dangerous materials and encouraging the recyclability of digital devices. Green computing practices came into prominence in 1992, when the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) launched the Energy Star program.

Green computing is also known as green information technology (green IT).

What Technology Services is Doing to Go Green?

Technology Services (TS) supports sustainability in several ways. Examples include:

- **Purchasing from Environmentally Committed Companies:-**

Responsible handling of electronic equipment is critical in order to minimize the university's impact on the environment. TS purchases campus computers from Dell and Apple. Both companies are known for adhering to sustainable, environmentally responsible practices and standards which apply for the life of their computers, from design, production, and packaging to recycling after the machine's useful life has ended.

- **Participating in Electronic Recycling Programs:-**

All electronic waste on the Puget Sound campus is recycled in one of the following ways:

1. Outdated Apple equipment is processed through Apple's Trade-In Program, often for purchase credit. Apple either refurbishes the equipment or recycles it in an environmentally safe manner.
2. Other outdated equipment is processed through the university's recycling partner, Green PC Electronic Recycling. Such equipment is then refurbished and resold to other users.

Green PC Electronic Recycling is a certified member of the State of Washington's E-Cycle Washington Program, which has strict requirements regarding disposal of electronic waste as outlined in state code. The state also maintains a list of approved e-waste collectors.

- **Deploying Virtual Technologies:-**

By employing virtualization technology for servers and desktops, Technology Services promotes sustainability while also improving services! Just one virtual server can host services that once required multiple machines, thus reducing the power needed to run and cool the university's physical servers.

- **Limiting Printing and Recycling Paper:-**

Through PrintGreen, instituted in Fall 2012, students were allotted 750 free prints each semester - an amount that the majority of students did not exceed based on past usage records. Now, as of Fall 2017, students are allotted 2250 print credits for the entire academic year including summer semester. After 2250 prints, a student pays 10 cents per print. The ultimate goal of PrintGreen is to provide students with better information on the environmental impact of their printing and to promote the sustainable use of campus resources.



The steps that we take to contribute to green computing are:-

1. Look for the ENERGY STAR:-

Consider energy efficiency when shopping for new equipment by looking for products with an ENERGY STAR.

2. Turn Off Your Monitor:-

Your monitor uses a lot of power, so put it in standby or turn it off when not in use.

3. Adjust the Brightness:-

The brightest setting on a monitor consumes twice the power used by the dimmest setting.

4. Don't Use a Screen Saver

Screen savers consume power and are unnecessary. Instead set your monitor to go blank or dim when not in use.

5. Turn Off Peripherals:-

When you don't need your speakers, scanner, and other add-ons, turn them off.

6. Leave Your Printer Off:-

A printer draws a lot of power, so leave it off until you need it. Also make sure its power settings include a standby mode that consumes less energy when on.

7. Preview Before You Print:-

Select and print only the content you need. Omit unneeded pages from the printing job.



8. Print on Both Sides:-

Another way to reduce the amount of paper you use is to print multiple pages on a single sheet.

9. Don't Print:-

Ask yourself if printing is necessary. Do you really need a hard copy or can you just read the e-mail, document, or Web page on screen?

10.Purchase energy-saving hardware:-

Purchasing energy-saving power supply units can save money, help the environment and they are often quieter.

11.Power down computers while not using:-

Many of us leave our computers running even when we are not using them, this leads to waste of energy. If you do not want to switch them off completely use sleep mode or hibernate, this will help save the power and keep it to its current state to use it when needed.

12.Use a laptop instead of a desktop:-

Laptops are environmentally friendly because they have components that do not require a lot of power. Use a laptop as much as you can.

13.Use power-saving features:-

These features in a computer can command the computer to do various energy-saving tasks automatically, therefore saving a lot of power.

14.Recycle responsibly:-

You should check with your authority to see which companies can safely dispose of old computer parts, this because computers have hazardous particles which affect the environment.

Name:- Gautam Chandrakant Mandaliya

Roll No:- 27 Class:- FYCS

Subject:- IT TOOLS

Practical 6:- Writing Blogs.

I have created a blog on blogger.com website for free <https://www.blogger.com/about/> and the topic for my blog is photography “SEE, SET, SHOOT”. The link of my blog is <https://gmclicks.blogspot.com/2021/03/way-you-think-way-you-click.html>

The screenshot shows a blog post titled "WAY YOU THINK, WAY YOU CLICK!!!" by Gautam Mandaliya. The post is dated March 24, 2021, and features the quote "See, Set, Shoot." Below the quote, it says "Photography:- To me Photography is more than a hobby." It continues, "It's like my *passion*, which makes me happy when I hold my Camera and carry around to capture moment that can help other's to remember in future." A section titled "What Does Photography Really Means?" states, "Photography is an *art of observation*. It's about finding something *unique* in an *ordinary place*." Another section, "What is Photowalk?", explains, "In a photowalk, photographers focus more on the things that *interest* them, not necessarily or solely on people." The post concludes with, "While talking about photowalk, I always remember of the most *favorite moment* that happen with me." The blog sidebar includes links for "Archive" and "Report abuse". The top navigation bar shows "Blogger Posts" and the current page "Way you THINK, Way you CLICK!". The bottom taskbar shows various application icons and the date "29-03-2021".

Blogger Posts Way you THINK, Way you CLICK! gmclicks.blogspot.com/2021/03/way-you-think-way-you-click.html

PHOTOGRAPHY

What is Photowalk?

In a photowalk, photographers focus more on the things that *interest* them, not necessarily or solely on people.

While talking about photowalk, I always remember of the most *favorite moment* that happen with me.

Yes, I'm talking about my *favorite photowalk* that took place in *Gujarat for 12 days*. It was a *great moment* of my life. Yet I lost my *whole data* of photos but always remember of mistake that gave me the most valuable lesson "*Always have a backup of your data*".

That wasn't only one mistake that happened by me. But I'm always *grateful* to all the mistake that happen, because all the mistakes gave me the best lesson to have a *great successful photowalk*.

Lets talk about the mistake and tips that I learned:-

1. Before heading out, check weather updates-

We haven't check and without knowing that it's been so hot that we can't walk for 5 hours. And it's been great saying "*If you want to create something new, come out of the comfort zone*" and we continue with the photowalk and we can't believe that we have created the best silhouette photos on that day. But I always

10:45 29-03-2021

Blogger Posts Way you THINK, Way you CLICK! gmclicks.blogspot.com/2021/03/way-you-think-way-you-click.html

2. Try not to turn off your camera, even for a second:-

Taking photos during a photowalk is as random as it can be. Therefore, you should *always leave your camera on*. This way, you won't miss any interesting opportunity, scene or image even for a second. My friend had done this and he landed up with not so interesting photos.

3. Sometime take Black and White photos:-

This means that black and white image also have a *great depth of photo telling*. Everytime taking photo with color can't express the story behind that photo. Sometimes you must try B/W. Also check for different *angle* of photos, the best way to take the most interesting photos is to *find a spot where you can stand and then look in every direction of the place*. Find an area that's *slightly elevated* so it will be easy for you to take in the whole surroundings. A *good 360° view* of your photowalk location will open up windows of opportunity.

4. Try not to talk on

10:45 29-03-2021

Blogger Posts Wey you THINK, Way you CLICK! gmclicks.blogspot.com/2021/03/way-you-think-way-you-click.html

4. Try not to talk on photowalk:-

We have created this mistake everytime while we are on shoot. Try to take photos as many as you can because if we talk more we can *lose the interesting shot* that happen for a second. Always be ready for taking photos of the stranger with *different emotion that narrate the whole scene of that moment*, you don't need to explain that to viewer. Your viewer must understand the photo, this means *"Create photo that don't need explanation, your click should express everything."*

5. Try to review your photos:-

We haven't reviewed your photos that we have taken and we landed up taking unwanted photos that took most of your space and we can't take more photos. *Always have a backup memory card with you*, and we have created the same mistake that we have done in all photos because we haven't reviewed your photos and changed the setting as per shot and place. *"While creating something new, you must always review your old photos"* and overcome all the mistake.



Blogger Posts Wey you THINK, Way you CLICK! gmclicks.blogspot.com/2021/03/way-you-think-way-you-click.html

PHOTOGRAPHY

SEARCH

and we landed up taking unwanted photos that took most of your space and we can't take more photos. *Always have a backup memory card with you*, and we have created the same mistake that we have done in all photos because we haven't reviewed your photos and changed the setting as per shot and place. *"While creating something new, you must always review your old photos"* and overcome all the mistake.

This were some of the mistake that help me to *create amazing photos*, also that was the first photowalk for me that *encourage* me to *start building my career* in photography. That was all about my *First Great Success Photowalk*.

If you have been any of the photowalk and create some of the uncommon mistake then let me known in the comment session.

THANK YOU!!!

Image credit is given to respected photographer and all the quote are originally mine.

Share

COMMENTS

Enter your comment...



-----X-----

Name:- Gautam Chandrakant Mandaliya

Roll No:- 27 Class:- FYCS

Subject:- IT TOOLS

Practical 7:- Implementing Coding Practices in PYTHON using PEP8

What is PEP8?

Indeed coding and applying logic is the foundation of any programming language but there's also another factor that every coder must keep in mind while coding and that is the coding style. Keeping this in mind, Python maintains a strict way of order and format of scripting. Following this sometimes mandatory and is a great help on the user's end, to understand. Making it easy for others to read code is always a good idea, and adopting a nice coding style helps tremendously for that.

For Python, PEP 8 has emerged as the style guide that most projects adhere to; it promotes a very readable and eye-pleasing coding style. Every Python developer should read it at some point; here are the most important points extracted:-

1. **Use 4-space indentation and no tabs**:- The 4 space rule is not always mandatory and can be overruled for continuation line.

Eg:-

a.

```
# Aligned with opening delimiter.
```

```
grow = function_name(variable_one, variable_two,  
                      variable_three, variable_four)
```

b.

```
# First line contains no argument. Second line onwards more indentation included to distinguish this from the rest.
```

```
def function_name(  
    variable_one, variable_two, variable_three,  
    variable_four):  
  
    print(variable_one)
```

2. Use docstrings:- There are both single and multi-line docstrings that can be used in Python. However, the single line comment fits in one line, triple quotes are used in both cases. These are used to define a particular program or define a particular function.

Eg:-

```
def exam():  
    """This is single line docstring"""
```

```
    """This is  
    a  
    multiline comment"""
```

3. Wrap lines so that they don't exceed 79 characters:- The Python standard library is conservative and requires limiting lines to 79 characters. The lines can be wrapped using parenthesis, brackets, and braces. They should be used in preference to backslashes.

Eg:-

```
with open('/path/from/where/you/want/to/read/file') as file_one, \  
    open('/path/where/you/want/the/file/to/be/written', 'w') as file_two:  
    file_two.write(file_one.read())
```

4. Use of regular and updated comments are valuable to both the coders and users:- There are also various types and conditions that if followed can be of great help from programs and users point of view. Comments should form complete sentences. If a comment is a full sentence, its first word should be capitalized, unless it is an identifier that begins with a lower case letter. In short comments, the period at the end can be omitted. In block comments, there are more than one paragraphs and each sentence must end with a period. Block comments and inline comments can be written followed by a single '#'.

Eg:-

```
sum = sum + 1      # Increment
```

5. Use of trailing commas:- This is not mandatory except while making a tuple.

Eg:-

```
tup = ("gautam",)
```

6. Use spaces around operators and after commas, but not directly inside bracketing constructs:-

Eg:-

a = f(1, 2) + g(3, 4)

7. Naming Conventions:- There are few naming conventions that should be followed in order to make the program less complex and more readable. At the same time, the naming conventions in Python is a bit of mess, but here are few conventions that can be followed easily. There is an overriding principle that follows that the names that are visible to the user as public parts of API should follow conventions that reflect usage rather than implementation.

Here are few other naming conventions:-

b (single lowercase letter)

B (single upper case letter)

lowercase

lower_case_with_underscores

UPPERCASE

UPPER_CASE_WITH_UNDERSCORES

CapitalizedWords (or CamelCase). This is also sometimes known as StudlyCaps.

Note: While using abbreviations in CapWords, capitalize all the letters

of the abbreviation. Thus HTTPServerError is better than HttpServerError.

mixedCase (differs from CapitalizedWords by initial lowercase character!)

Capitalized_Words_With_Underscores

In addition to these few leading or trailing underscores are also considered.

a single leading underscore:- weak “internal use” indicator.

Eg:-

from M import * does not import objects whose name starts with an underscore.

b. single trailing underscore :- used to avoid conflicts with Python keyword.

Eg:-

Tkinter.Toplevel(master, class_='ClassName')

c. **double leading underscore**:- when naming a class attribute, invokes name mangling.

Eg:-

(inside class FooBar, __boo becomes _FooBar__boo;).

d. **double leading and trailing underscore** :- “magic” objects or attributes that live in user-controlled namespaces.

Eg:-

__init__, __import__ or __file__. Only use them as documented.

8. **Characters that should not be used for identifiers**:- ‘l’ (lowercase letter el), ‘O’ (uppercase letter oh), or ‘l’ (uppercase letter eye) as single character variable names as these are similar to the numerals one and zero.

9. **Don't use non-ASCII characters in identifiers**:- If there is only the slightest chance people speaking a different language will read or maintain the code.

10. **Name your classes and functions consistently**:- The convention is to use CamelCase for classes and lower_case_with_underscores for functions and methods. Always use self as the name for the first method argument.

11. **While naming of function of methods always use self for the first argument to instance methods and cls for the first argument to class methods.If a functions argument name matches with reserved words then it can be written with a trailing comma.**

Eg:-

class_

Program 1:-

Code:-

```
*pep8ii.py - D:/Semester-2/OOP/Python/pep8ii.py (3.9.1)*
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
# Python program to find the factorial of a number provided by the user.

# change the value for a different result
num = int(input("Enter a number: "))
factorial = 1

# check if the number is negative, positive or zero
if num < 0:
    print("Sorry, factorial does not exist for negative numbers")
elif num == 0:
    print("The factorial of 0 is 1")
else:
    for i in range(1,num + 1):
        factorial = factorial*i

print("The factorial of",num,"is",factorial)
```

Output:-

```
IDLE Shell 3.9.1
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Python 3.9.1 (tags/v3.9.1:1e5d33e, Dec 7 2020, 17:08:21) [MSC v.1927 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
===== RESTART: D:/Semester-2/OOP/Python/pep8ii.py =====
Enter a number: 6
The factorial of 6 is 720
>>> |
```

Program 2:-

Code:-

```
 pep8.py - D:/Semester-2/OOP/Python/pep8.py (3.9.1)
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
# Writing this PYTHON CODE to get the user details using PEP8.

class Student:
    """Student Class"""

    def __init__(self, name = None, rollno = None, age = None, marks = None):
        self.name = name
        self.rollno = rollno
        self.age = age
        self.marks = marks

    def setAge(self, age):
        self.age = age

    def setMarks(self, marks):
        self.marks = marks

    def Display(self):
        print("Student Name is: ", self.name)
        print("Student Roll Number is: ", self.rollno)
        print("Student Age is: ", self.age)
        print("Student Marks is: ", self.marks)

std = Student("Gautam Chandrakant Mandaliya", 27)
std.setAge(18)
std.setMarks(82)
std.Display()
```

Output:-

```
 IDLE Shell 3.9.1
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Python 3.9.1 (tags/v3.9.1:1e5d33e, Dec  7 2020, 17:08:21) [MSC v.1927 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
===== RESTART: D:/Semester-2/OOP/Python/pep8.py =====
Student Name is: Gautam Chandrakant Mandaliya
Student Roll Number is: 27
Student Age is: 18
Student Marks is: 82
>>>
```

Program 3:-

Code:-

```
pep8iii.py - D:/Semester-2/OOP/Python/pep8iii.py (3.9.1)*
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
# Python program to perform Addition Subtraction Multiplication and Division of two numbers

num1 = int(input("Enter First Number: "))
num2 = int(input("Enter Second Number: "))

print("Enter which operation would you like to perform?")
op = input("Enter any of these char for specific operation +,-,*,/: ")

result = 0
if op == '+':
    result = num1 + num2
elif op == '-':
    result = num1 - num2
elif op == '*':
    result = num1 * num2
elif op == '/':
    result = num1 / num2
else:
    print("Input character is not recognized!")

print(num1, op , num2, ":", result)
```

Output:-

```
IDLE Shell 3.9.1
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Python 3.9.1 (tags/v3.9.1:1e5d33e, Dec 7 2020, 17:08:21) [MSC v.1927 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
===== RESTART: D:/Semester-2/OOP/Python/pep8iii.py =====
Enter First Number: 5
Enter Second Number: 6
Enter which operation would you like to perform?
Enter any of these char for specific operation +,-,*,/: +
5 + 6 : 11
>>>
===== RESTART: D:/Semester-2/OOP/Python/pep8iii.py =====
Enter First Number: 7
Enter Second Number: 4
Enter which operation would you like to perform?
Enter any of these char for specific operation +,-,*,/: -
7 - 4 : 3
>>>
===== RESTART: D:/Semester-2/OOP/Python/pep8iii.py =====
Enter First Number: 9
Enter Second Number: 5
Enter which operation would you like to perform?
Enter any of these char for specific operation +,-,*,/: *
9 * 5 : 45
>>>
===== RESTART: D:/Semester-2/OOP/Python/pep8iii.py =====
Enter First Number: 24
Enter Second Number: 3
Enter which operation would you like to perform?
Enter any of these char for specific operation +,-,*,/: /
24 / 3 : 8.0
>>> |
```

-----X-----



WIKIPEDIA

GROUP 1

TEAM MEMBERS

AADIL
KHAN (20)

TAHIR
SAYYED (50)

DEV
PARMAR(39)

AANGI
KHANDHAR(23)

ASHUTOSH
MISHRA(30)

NISHIKA
GALA(18)

PANTHIV
PATEL(72)

AKSHAT
CHUDASAMA(13)

GAUTAM
MANDALIYA(27)

JOVIAL D
ALMEIDA(14)

SURABHI
SALUNKE(50)



20 years of
WIKIPEDIA
OVER ONE BILLION EDITS

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Printable version

In other projects

Main Page Talk

Not logged in Talk Contributions Create account Log in

Read View source View history

Search Wikipedia



Welcome to Wikipedia,

the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit.

6,239,478 articles in English

From today's featured article



Plains zebras

Zebras are African equines with black-and-white striped coats and share the genus *Equus* with horses and asses. Zebras inhabit eastern and southern Africa and can be found in savannahs, grasslands, woodlands, shrublands and mountainous areas. They are primarily grazers, but can subsist on lower-quality vegetation. They are preyed on mainly by lions, typically fleeing when threatened but they may bite and kick. Several theories have been proposed for the function of their stripes, with evidence suggesting they are a form of protection from biting flies. Of the three extant species, Grévy's zebra is endangered, the mountain zebra is vulnerable and the plains zebra (*examples pictured*) is near-threatened; the quagga, a type of plains zebra, was driven to extinction in the 19th century. Zebras communicate with vocalisations, body postures and facial expressions. Plains and mountain zebras practice social grooming, which strengthens social bonds. Zebras have featured in art and stories in Africa and beyond. ([Full article...](#))

Recently featured: Hitler's prophecy · Pyramid of Nyuserre · Guadeloupe amazon

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Did you know ...

- ... that the sacred flame carried by the **Veiled Vestal** (*pictured*) in the 2005 film *Pride & Prejudice* has been described as representing Elizabeth Bennet's "virginal sexual desire"?
- ... that Joseildo da Silva beat Roy Dooney at the **1991 Chicago Marathon** by six



- The arts
- History
- Biography
- Mathematics
- Geography
- Science
- Society
- Technology

[All portals](#)

In the news

- A coordinated short squeeze targeting American hedge funds causes GameStop's stock price to spike.
- Kaja Kallas (*pictured*) becomes the first female prime minister of Estonia, following the resignation of Jüri Ratas.
- In Russia, protests against the arrest of Alexei Navalny occur in more than 120 towns and cities.



Kaja Kallas

Ongoing: COVID-19 pandemic · Indian farmers' protest

Recent deaths: Beatriz Barba · Sophie · Maxine Cheshire · John Chaney · Flavio Alfaro · Sibongile Khumalo · Shaibal Gupta

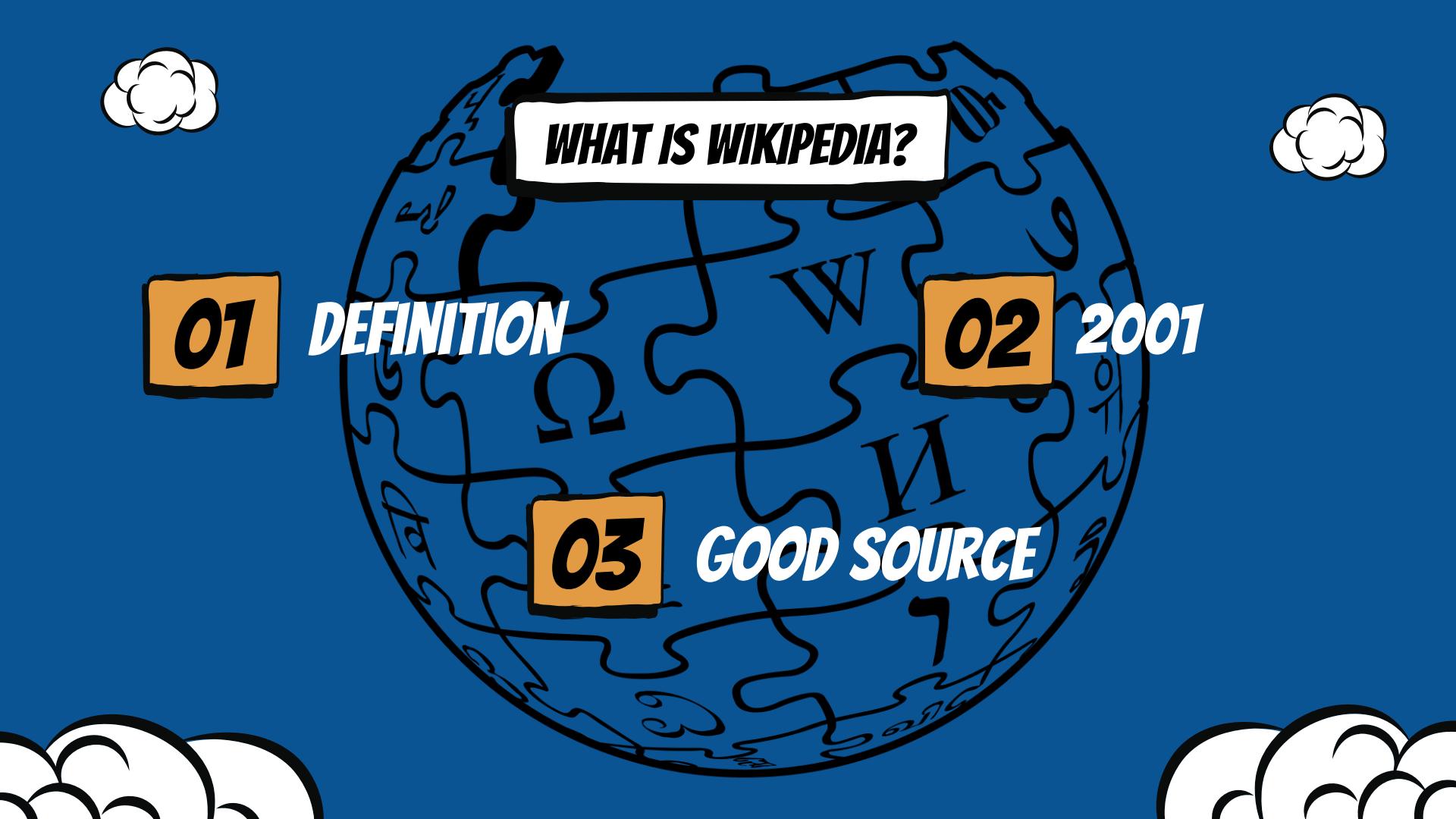
[Nominate an article](#)

On this day

January 31: Independence Day in Nauru (1968)

- 314 – **Sylvester I**, during whose pontificate many churches in Rome were constructed by Constantine the Great, began his reign as pope.
- 1747 – The **London Lock Hospital**, the first voluntary hospital specialising in the treatment of venereal diseases, opened.
- 1900 – Datu Muhammad Salleh, leader of a series of major





WHAT IS WIKIPEDIA?

01

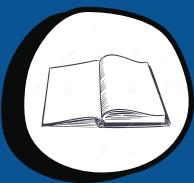
DEFINITION

02

2001

03

GOOD SOURCE



ENCYCLOPEDIA



BLENDING OF WORDS



OPEN-SOURCE



THE LOGO



INTRO TO LOGO



SIGNIFICANCE



INCOMPLETE GLOBE

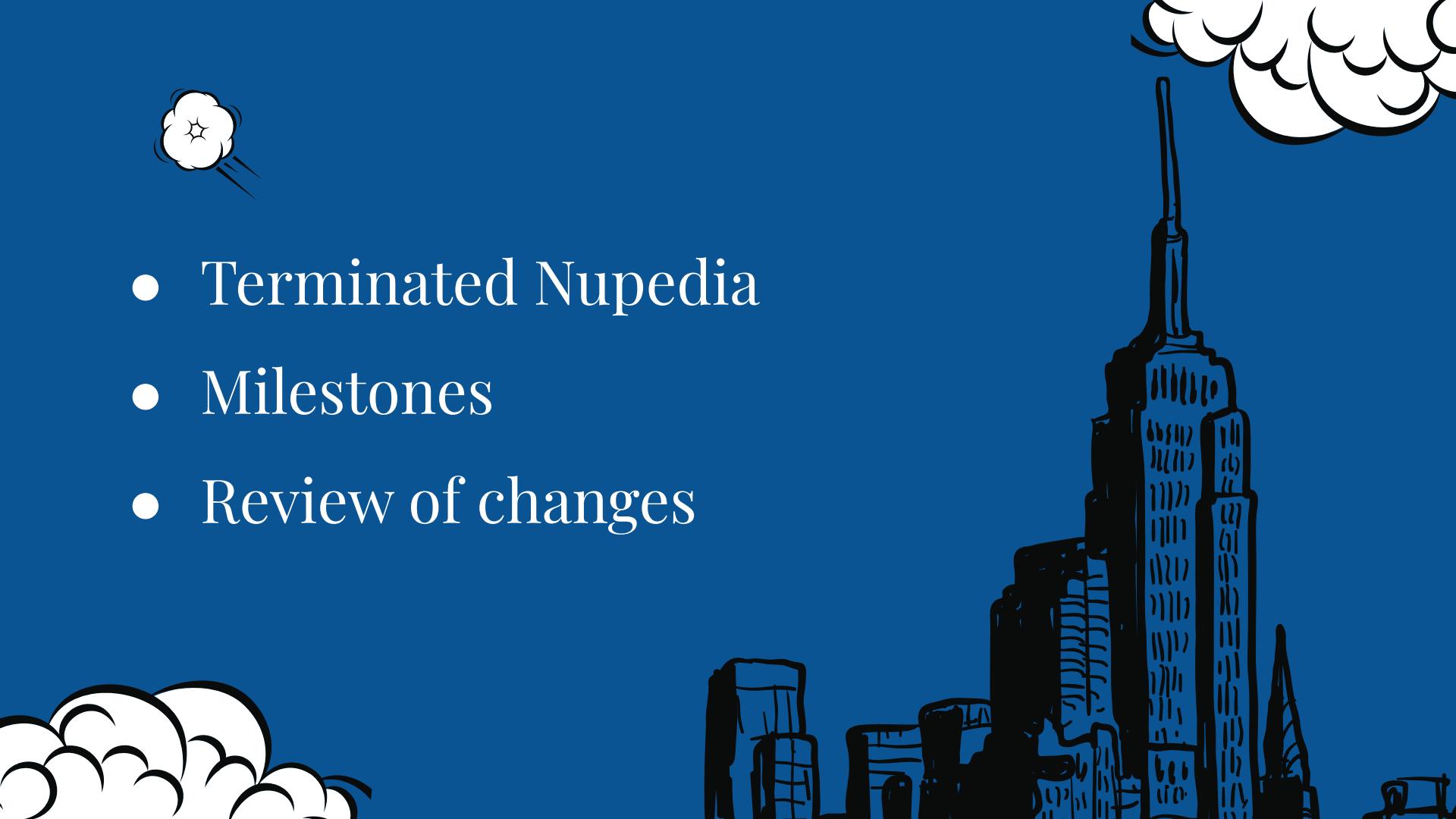


ORIGIN AND GROWTH



- In March 2000 Nupedia was founded
- What was Nupedia?
- Launch of Wikipedia

- Terminated Nupedia
- Milestones
- Review of changes



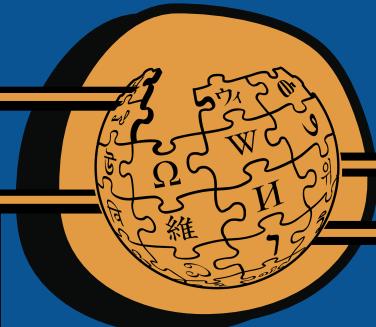
POLICIES

EDITING POLICY

DELETION POLICY

PAGE PROTECTION POLICY

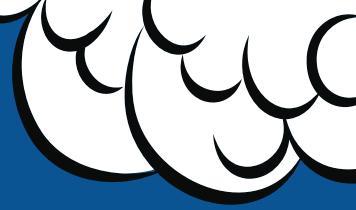
COPYRIGHT VIOLATION POLICY





05

**NO LEGAL
THREATS**



06

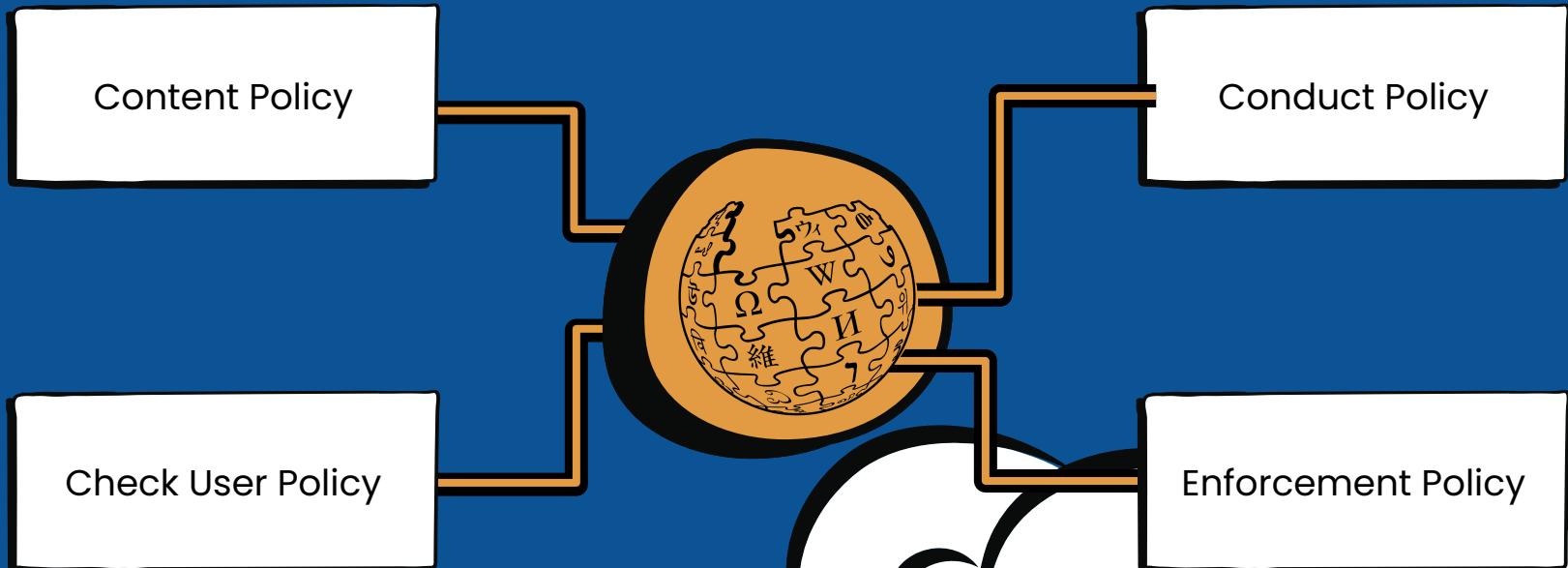
**NON
DISCRIMINATION**

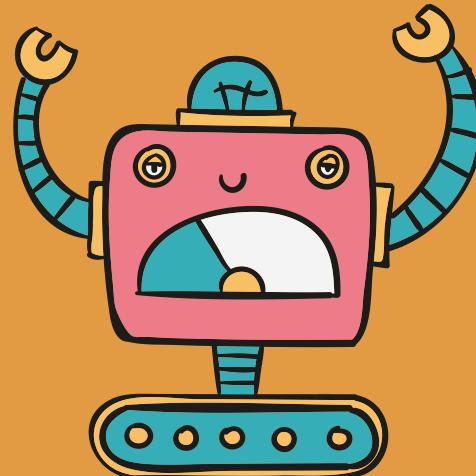


07

**NON FREE
CONTENT CRITERIA**



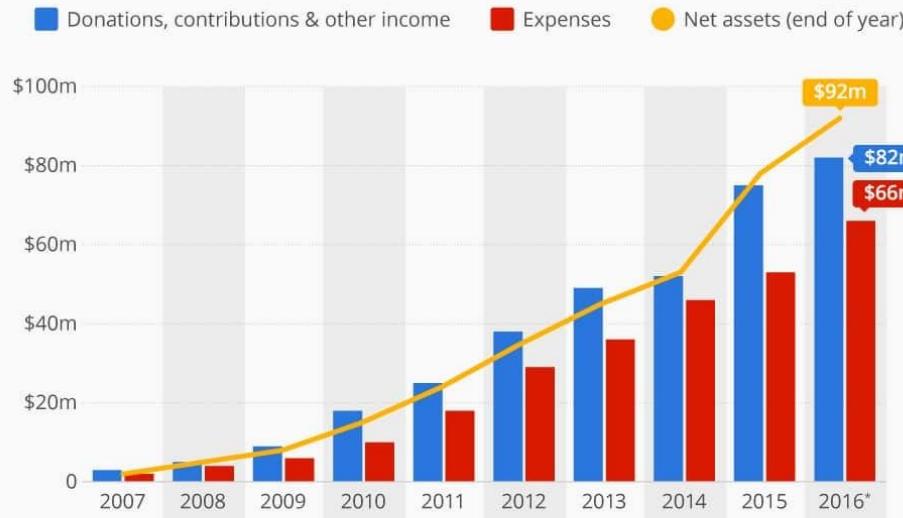




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The Numbers Behind Wikipedia's Fundraising





**IS WIKIPEDIA
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