MAHARAJA RANJIT SINGH PUNJAB TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, BATHINDA-151001

(Department of Computational Sciences)

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING REPORT

(Project On QRcode)

Submitted in partial fulfilment for the award of degree of

MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATION

IN

COMPUTATIONAL SCIENCES

Submitted By:

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About the University

Maharaja Ranjit Singh Punjab Technical University (MRSPTU), Bathinda (Erstwhile Maharaja Ranjit Singh State Technical University, Bathinda) is an affiliating Technical University, established by Govt. of Punjab vide Punjab Act No. 5 of 2015 notified through Punjab Government Gazette-Extraordinary (Regd. No. CHD/0092/2015-2017) notification No. 5-Leg./2015 dated 12th February 2015 and registered with UGC u/s 2(f).With spontaneous upswing in demand for quality Technical Education, burgeoning pressure on the Premier Technical University of Punjab, Punjab Technical University, Kapurthala, to mitigate regional imbalance in distribution of Temples of quality Technical Education in the State, for exponential socio-economic growth of the Malwa region, to bridge the gap between demand and supply of employable technical human resource, exigency for creation of a new State Technical University in Punjab was realized. Consequent on the implementation of this Act, Technical institutions of eleven districts of Punjab have been affiliated to MRSPTU with effect of 1st July, 2015 including Barnala, Bathinda, Faridkot, Fatehgarh Sahib, Fazilka, Ferozepur, Mansa, Moga, Patiala, Sangrur and Sri Muktsar Sahib. The objectives of this new Technical University at Bathinda are to provide, upgrade and promote Quality Technical Education, Training and Research in Technical Education to create entrepreneurship and a conducive environment for the pursuit of Technical Education in close cooperation with industry. In the pursuit of creating excellence in Teaching, Research and Skill Development, the University has to attain highest standards by following and conforming to norms/standards policies laid down by the All India Council for Technical Education, New Delhi and University Grants Commission, New Delhi. As an outcome of the above endeavours, the University is expected to generate and maintain resources through consultancy services, testing services, Continuing Education Programmes, national and international collaborations, MoU, transfer of intellectual property rights, etc. MRSPTU will cater to the needs of Quality Technical Education in eleven districts of Punjab encompassed in its jurisdiction. New M.Tech. & Ph.D. Programmes are being initiated from 2016-17 academic sessions. New skill development certificate courses in 9 areas of Engineering in the Constituent Colleges of the University and four PG Certificate Courses in Pharmacy in Affiliated Colleges are also being planned.

About the Department

In today's age of digital emergence, computers have become an integral part of the society. With the upsurge in the demand of Computer Professionals in the Country, grooming competent Computer Professionals has become a prequisite. Being a pioneer of learning, Maharaja Ranjit Singh Punjab Technical University started MCA and PhD in 2012 and 2016 respectively. Further, in from 2018, BCA-MCA Dual Degree had been introduced. Also, in 2022, Department had started B.Sc (Graphics & Web Designing), and PGDCA Programme. Along with the introduction of the above-mentioned Programmes, Computational Sciences Department has also been offering its teaching aids to various other Departments of the university such as Mathematics, Engineering, Pharmaceutical Sciences and University Business School. To establish an interactive learning environment, the department has enrolled highly-skilled competent faculty, who, apart from imparting technical knowledge, helps and motivates students to perform better. Also, the campus uses its proficiency to help in cater the needs of IT industry. Further, the Department of Computational Sciences has tied up with Thompson Rivers University, Canada for student transfer policy. The department believes in overall development of young IT professionals by providing them not only comprehensive knowledge of the computer-related subjects, but also imparting practical skills to them.

ABOUT THE COMPANY

Internshala is an internship and online training platform, based in Gurgaon, India.[1][2] Founded by Sarvesh Agrawal, an IIT Madras alumnus, in 2011, the website helps students find internships with organisations in India.

History

The platform, which was founded in 2010,[3] started out as a WordPress blog[1][4] that aggregated internships across India and articles on education, technology and skill gap.[citation needed] Internshala launched its online trainings[5] in 2014.[citation needed] As of 2018, the platform had 3.5 million students and 80,000 companies.[6]

Partnerships

In August 2016, Telangana's not-for-profit organisation, Telangana Academy for Skill and Knowledge (TASK) partnered with Internshala to help students with internship resources and career services.[7]

In September 2016, Team Indus, Google XPRIZE shortlisted entity has partnered with Internshala for college outreach for its initiative, Lab2Moon.[8]

Awards and recognition

In 2011, the website became a part of NASSCOM 10K Startups.[9] In 2015, Internshala was a finalist in People Matters TechHR 2015 Spotlight Awards under 'Futurism in Recruitment' category.[10]

INTERNSHALA TRAININGS

Certificate of Training

MD IBRAN NADAF

from Maharaja Ranjit Singh Punjab Technical University has successfully completed an 8-week online training on **Web Development**. The training consisted of HTML, CSS, Bootstrap, DBMS, PHP, JS, React, and Final Project modules.

We wish MD IBRAN all the best for future endeavours.

Sarvesh Agarwal
FOUNDER & CEO, INTERNSHALA

Date of certification: 2023-07-02 Certificate no. : crt0ulpeyg4

For certificate authentication, please visit https://trainings.internshala.com/verify_certificate

Acknowledgements

This work is just not an individual contribution till its completion. I take this opportunity to express a deep gratitude towards my teacher for providing excellent guidance encouragement and inspiration throughout the Training work. Without his invaluable guidance, this work would never have been a successful one. I would like to express deepest appreciation towards Prof. Sanjay Bhatnagar,Head of Department of Computer Application. At last we must express our sincere heartfelt gratitude to all the staff members of Computer Application Department who helped me directly or indirectly during this course of work.

Md ibran

ABSTRACT

The aim of this Masters's thesis was to develop a WordPress mobile-first style website for the customer, Pohjois-Suomen Pesis. The main purpose of the development was to learn website designing principles and create a responsive website for the mobile and desktop platforms. The development process began defining the requirements of the website and creating the requirements document. Then next step was learning how to design a website layout and to choose the colour scheme for the site. The website was constructed by HTML,CSS & Bootstrap. The result of the website was as desired. The website scaled all the different platforms, and all the required requirements were fulfilled

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Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 WEB DEVELOPMENT

Web development is the work involved in developing a web site for the Internetoran intranet. Web development can range from developing a simple single static page of plain text to complex web-based internet applications, electronic businesses, and social network services

Chapter 2

WEB

HTTP

HTTP stands for Hyper Text Transfer Protocol WWW is about communication between web clients and servers Communication between client computers and webservers is done by sending HTTP Requests and receiving HTTP Responses

HTTP Request / Response

Communication between clients and servers is done by requests and responses:

a. A client (a browser) sends an HTTP request to the web

b. An web server receives the request

c. The server runs an application to process the request

d. The server returns an HTTP response (output) to the browser

e. The client (the browser) receives the response

The HTTP Request Circle

A typical HTTP request / response circle:

a. The browser requests an HTML page. The server returns an HTML file.

b. The browser requests a style sheet. The server returns a CSS file.

c. The browser requests an JPG image. The server returns a JPG file.

d. The browser requests JavaScript code. The server returns a JS file

HTML

HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language HTML is the standard markup language for Web pages HTML elements are the building blocks of HTML pages HTML elements are represented by tags BASIC TERMS:

∗Project stucture:

<!Doctype>

<html>

<body>

.....

< /body>

</html>

HTML Elements

An HTML element is a start tag and an end tag with content in between:

```
<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
```

Start tag	Element content	End tag
<h1>	This is a Heading	</h1>
	This is paragraph.	

Figure 2.1:

Heading Tag

HTML Documents

The HTML document itself begins with html tag and ends with html tag followed by '/' forward slash. The visible part of the HTML document is between body tag.

Figure 2.2:Document Structure

•<HTML>tag:

The HTML<title>tag is used for declaring the title, or name, of the HTML document. The title is usually displayed in the browser's title bar (at the top). It is also displayed in browser bookmarks and search results. The title tag is placed between the opening and closing

<head>tags. The<link >element is used to define a relationship between an HTML document and an external re-source. This element is most commonly used to define the relationship between a document and one or more external CSS stylesheets.

•HTML Headings

HTML headings are defined with h1 to h6 tags.

```
<h1>This is heading 1</h1>
<h2>This is heading 2</h2>
<h3>This is heading 3</h3>
```

- HTML Paragraphs
  HTML paragraphs are defined with p tags:

```
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>
```

•HTML Links

HTML links are defined with a tags:

```
<a href="https://www.w3schools.com">This is a link</a>
```

- HTML Images
- HTML images are defined with img tags.

- The source file (src), alternative text (alt), width, and height are provided asattributes:

```
<img src="img_w3schools.jpg" alt="W3Schools" style="width:120px;height:150px"
```

- HTML Buttons

  HTML buttons are defined with button tags:

```
<button>Click me</button>
```

- HTML Lists

HTML lists are defined with ul tag(unordered/bullet list) or ol tag(ordered/numbered list) tags, followed by li tags (list items):

```
<ul>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ul>
```

- HTML Tables
  An HTML table is defined with a table tag. Table rows are defined with tr tags. Table headers are defined with th tags. (bold and centered by default). Table cells (data) are defined with td tags.

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>Firstname</th>
    <th>Lastname</th>
    <th>Age</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Jill</td>
    <td>Smith</td>
    <td>50</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Eve</td>
    <td>Jackson</td>
    <td>94</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

- <Body>tag:

Description. The HTML ¡body¿ tag defines the main content of the HTML document or the section of the HTML document that will be directly visible on your web page. This tag is also commonly referred to as the<body>element.

- <header>:

  he <header> element is intended to usually contain the section's heading (an <h1>-<h6> element or an <hgroup> element), but this is not required. The <header> element can also be used to wrap a section's table of contents, a search form, or any relevant logos.

- tag:

  The tag defines a division or a section in an HTML document. The element is often used as a container for other HTML elements to style them with CSS or to perform certain tasks with JavaScript. The div tag is known as Division tag. The Div tag is used in HTML to make divisions of content in the web page like (text, images, header, footer, navigation bar etc).

-
 tag:

  The HTML anchor tag defines a hyperlink that links one page to another page. The "href" attribute is the most important attribute of the HTML a tag An unvisited link is displayed underlined and bluc. A visited link displayed underlined and purple. An active link is underlined and red.

- <footer> tags:

  HTML5 <footer Element. The <footer> element specifies a footer for a document or section. A footer element should contain information about its containing element. A footer typically contains the author of the document. copyright information. links to terms of use, contact information, etc.

- <form> tag:

  The <<form> tag is used in conjunction with form-associated elements. To create a form, you can nest for-associated elements inside the opening/closing <form> tags. You can also use the form attribute within those elements to reference the ID of the form to use.

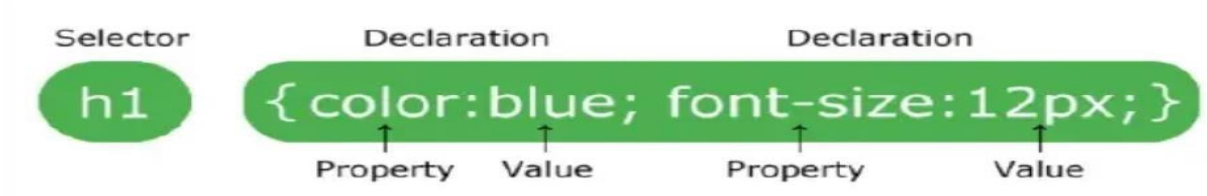
CSS

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets.

Cascading Style Sheets is a style sheet language used for describing the presentation of a document written in a markup language like HTML. CSS is a cornerstone technology of the World Wide Web, alongside HTML and JavaScript.

CSS Syntax

A CSS rule consists of a selector and a declaration block:



The selector points to the HTML element to style (h1). The declaration block (in curly braces) contains one or more declarations separated by semicolons. Each declaration includes a CSS property name and a value, separated by a colon. In the following example all p tag elements will be 32px wide, center-aligned, and with red. Example:

```
<style>
p {
    font-size: 32px;
    color: red;
    text-align: center;
}
</style>
```

External Style Sheet

The external style sheet is generally used when you want to make changes on multiple pages. It is ideal for this condition because it facilitates you to change the look of the entire web site by changing just one file. It uses the link tag on every pages and the link tag should he put inside the head section.

Example:

```
body {background-color: orange; font-family:verdana}
h1 {color: white;}
p {font-size: 20px;}
```

Figure 2.3 CSS file

The external style sheet may be written in any text editor but must be saved with a .css extension. This file should not contain HTML elements.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="mystyle.css">
<body>

<h1>My First CSS Example</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Figure 2.4: .css file linked with html file

Inline Style

We can apply CSS in a single element by inline CSS technique. The inline CSS is also a method to insert style sheets in HTML document. This method mitigates some advantages of style sheets so it is advised to use this method sparingly. If you want to use inline CSS. you should use the style attribute to the relevant tag.

```
<htmltag style="cssproperty1:value; cssproperty2:value;"> </htmltag>
```

Figure 2.5 Inline Syntax .css file

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="mystyle.css">
<body>

<h1>My First CSS Example</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p style="font-size:25px">This is a paragraph.</p>
<p style="font-size:30px">This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Figure 2.6 Inline Style Sheet

Google fonts

Google Fonts is a Google API.

We can use Google Fonts in our Website design.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<link href='https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Sofia' rel='stylesheet'>
<style>
body {
    font-family: 'Sofia';font-size: 22px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>Sofia</h1>
<p>Imagination is more important than knowledge.</p>
<p>123456790</p>
<p>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ</p>
<p>abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Figure 2.7: Google font using in html file

When we use google fonts in designing webpage it will be viewed as:

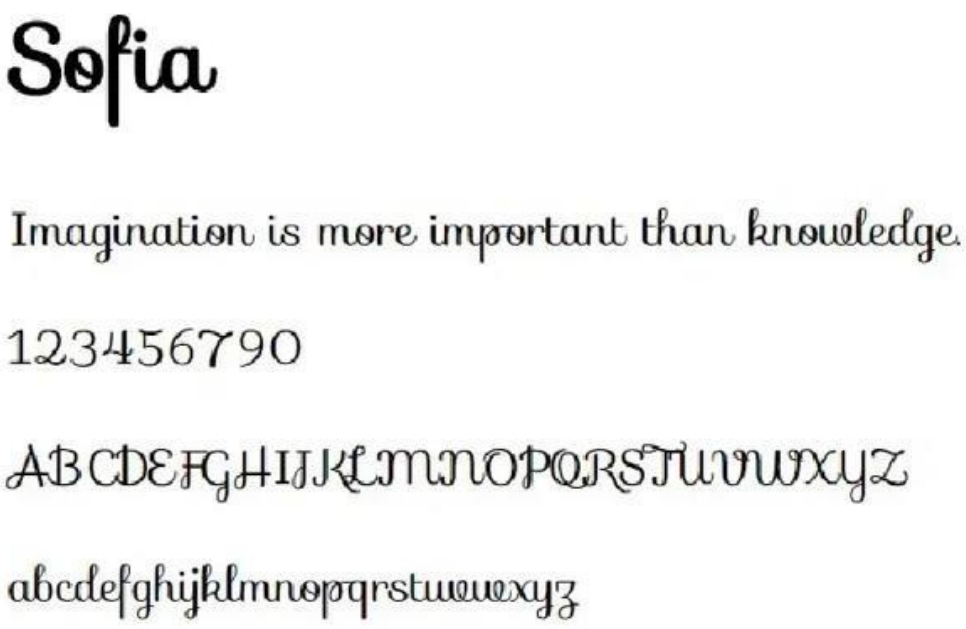


Figure 2.8 Google font view page

Chapter 3

Software Requirements Specification

Software

Browser

Firefox has always been known for its flexibility and support for extensions, but in recent years it had started to lag behind the competition in terms of speed. Firefox Quantum, first released last year, represented a total overhaul of the browser's code base, with speeds now comparable with Google Chrome. That's not just on top-end computers, either-the new Firefox makes frugal use of RAM, even with masses of tabs open.

- Mozilla Firefox

Mozilla Firefox is a free and open-source web browser developed by The Mozilla Foundation and its subsidiary, Mozilla Corporation. Firefox is avail- able for Windows, macOS. Linux, BSD. illumos and Solaris operating systems Its sibling. Firefox for Android, is also available.

- Google Chrome

Google Chrome is a cross-platform web browser developed by Google. It was first released in 2008 for Microsoft Windows, and was later ported to Linux, macOS, iOS, and Android. The browser is also the main component of Chrome OS, where it serves as the platform for web apps.

Chapter 4

Project Planning

Flow of Project

HOME

This is a E-Commerce website where customer can order any electronics items with a discount offer. This website offers many items like Air purifier, Air conditioner, Alarm clock, Backup charger, Bread maker, Banknote, counter, Blender ,Bluetooth speaker, Bulb Ceiling fan Chandelier Clock Clothes dryer, Coffee maker Computer Copier Curling iron Digital camera Dishwasher and many more.

[1] *World Wide Web Design with HTML*; By: C. Xavier

[2] https://www.overleaf.com/project

[3] https://www.w3schools.com

[4] https://www.geeksforgeeks.org

[5] https://www.wikipedia.org/

[6] https://in.000webhost.com/