ABOUT ME

AS A STUDENT

My Name is **Jariwala Ankur**, and I'm a student of 2nd-year Computer Engineering at Charotar University of Science and Technology, Changa. Here are my few details...

- My ID is 18CE032.
- My current CGPA is 9.49.
- I love to explore coding.
- I want to pursue a Master's Degree in India.

AS A PERSON

I loved creating content, reading books, making and eating food. My Home Town is Surat. But I have stayed at the Hostel for studies. I have one Instagram page named **@M_FOR_MATHEMATICS** for content on Vedik Mathematics. I love to help my mother while cooking. I really like to read Mythological books, sci-fi, and astrophysics stuff.

Generations of Computers

The history of computer development is often referred to in reference to the different generations of computing devices. Each generation of computer is characterized by a major technological development that fundamentally changed the way computers operate, resulting in increasingly smaller, cheaper, more powerful, more efficient and reliable devices.

Sr. No.	Name & Year	Devices	Description	Picture
1	First Generation (1940-1956)	Vacuum Tubes	The UNIVAC and ENIAC computers are examples of first-generation computing devices. The UNIVAC was the first commercial computer delivered to a business client, the U.S. Census Bureau in 1951.	
2	Second Generation (1956-1963)	Transistors	Second-generation computers moved from cryptic binary machine language to symbolic, or assembly, languages, which allowed programmers to specify instructions in words. High-level programming languages were also being developed at this time, such as early versions of COBOL and FORTRAN. These were also the first computers that stored their instructions in their memory, which moved from a magnetic drum to magnetic core technology.	
3	Third Generation (1964-1971)	Integrated Circuits	The development of the integrated circuit was the hallmark of the third generation of computers. Transistors were miniaturized and placed on silicon chips, called semiconductors, which drastically increased the speed and efficiency of computers.	
4	Fourth Generation (1971-Present)	Microprocessors	In 1981 IBM introduced its first computer for the home user, and in 1984 Apple introduced the Macintosh. Microprocessors also moved out of the realm of desktop computers and into many areas of life as more and more everyday products began to use microprocessors.	
	Fifth		Fifth generation computing devices, based on artificial intelligence, are still in development, though	

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5	Fifth Generation (Present and Beyond)	Artificial Intelligence	Fifth generation computing devices, based on artificial intelligence, are still in development, though there are some applications, such as voice recognition, that are being used today. The use of parallel processing and superconductors is helping to make artificial intelligence a reality. Quantum computation and molecular and nanotechnology will radically change the face of computers in years to come. The goal of fifth-generation computing is to develop devices that respond to natural language input and are capable of learning and self-organization.	

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Data Register Form

Personal Infomation

First Name : Ankur

Last Name : Jariwala

College ID* : 18CE032

Gender : ● Male ○ Female ○ Other

Perment Address :
```
204/A Ranchhod Nagar Soc., B/H Tara Vidhya Mandir
High School, Aanjana, Udhana, Surat, Gujarat,
India - 394210
```

SUBMIT

*OnBlur Event is applied in this field.

localhost / 127.0.0.1 / register / r | Registration Form | jariwalaankur654-gmail.com/18C | Why to check both isset() and !en | +

localhost/form1.php

NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON WEB TECHNOLOGY

This form is for online registration of the National Workshop on Web Technology, India. Please fill all the necessary details carefully.

DETAILS

Name

First Name   Middle Name   Last Name

Birth date

Day   Month   Year

Gender

Address

Street Address

City   State

Postal / Zip Code

Personal Email-ID

Phone Number

Personal Email-ID

Phone Number

Area code   Phone Number

Are you a ?

○ **Student**

○ **Faculty Member**

○ **Company/Firm Represenative or Professional**

STUDENT SECTION

Student ID

eg., 18ce032

College Email-ID

eg., 18ce032@charusat.edu.in

Current Year Level

Degree Program

University

eg., Charotar university of Science and Technology, Changa

localhost / 127.0.0.1 / register / r...   Registration Form   jariwalaankur654-gmail.com/18C   Why to check both isset() and !e...   +

localhost/form1.php

FACULTY MEMBER SECTION

Faculty ID

eg., P01

College Email-ID

eg., chintanbhatt.ce@charusat.ac.in

Designation

eg., Asst. Prof.

University

eg., Charotar university of Science and Technology, Changa

COMPANY/FIRM REPRESENTATIVE SECTION

Professional Email-ID

eg., abc@xyz.com

Designation

eg., DBA

Company Name

eg., TCS

Company Address

localhost / 127.0.0.1 / register / r ✕   Registration Form   ✕   jariwalaankur654-gmail.com/18C ✕   Why to check both isset() and !en ✕   +

← → C   ⓘ localhost/form1.php

COMPANY/FIRM REPRESENTATIVE SECTION

Professional Email-ID

eg., abc@xyz.com

Designation

eg., DBA

Company Name

eg., TCS

Company Address

Choose Date & Time

▾

What do you expect from this Workshop?

Submit

Server: 127.0.0.1 » Database: register » Table: general

Browse | Structure | SQL | Search | Insert | Export | Import | Privileges | Operations | Tracking | Triggers
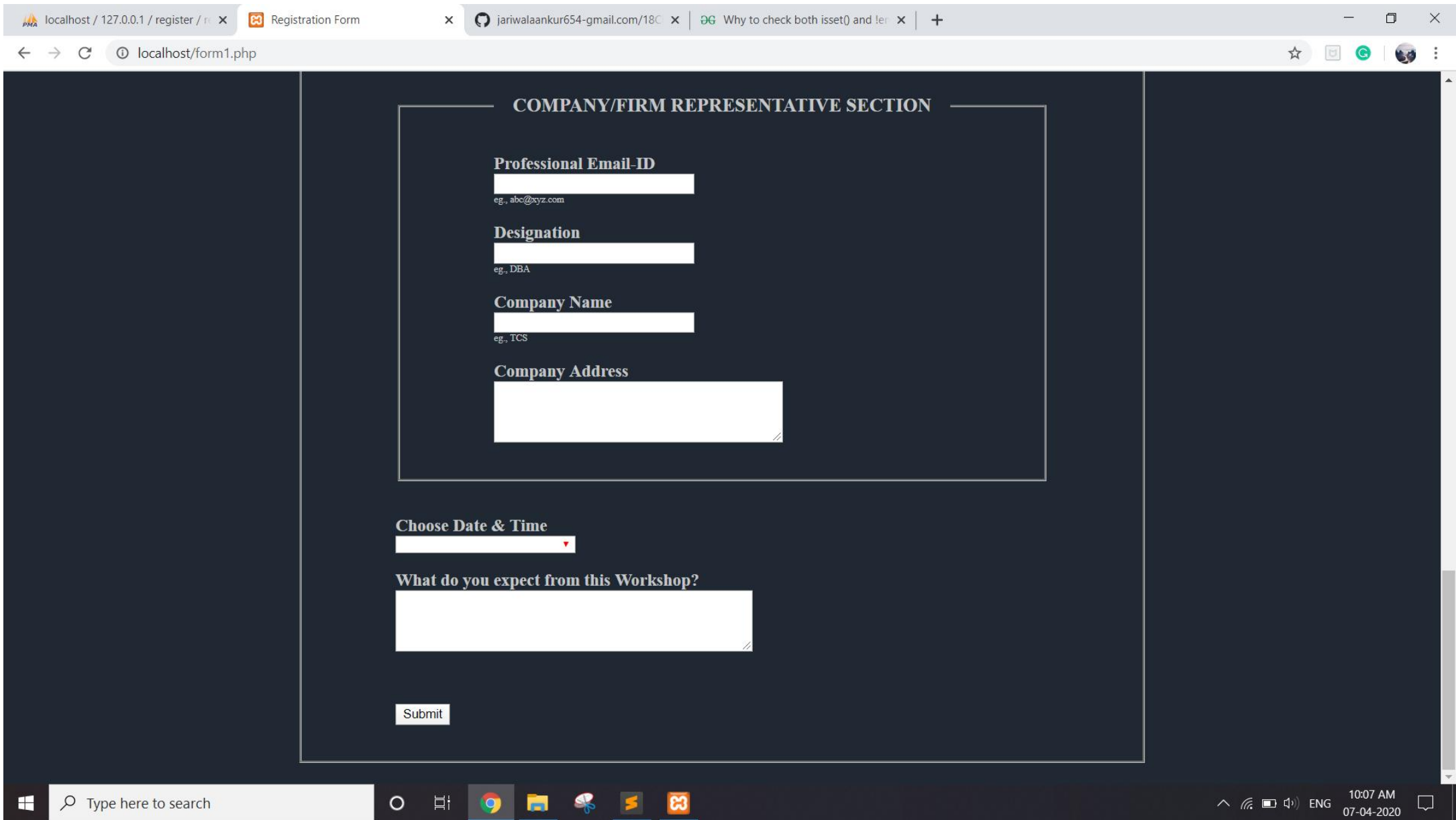
FirstName	LastName	MiddleName	D	Month	Ye	Gender	Address	City	State	Zipcod	EmailID	AreaCode	PhoneNo
Ankur	Jariwala	Jayvadanbhai	28	March	2001	male	204/A Ranchhodnagar	Surat	Gujarat	394210	jariwalaankur654@gmail.com	+91	8347411554
Ankur	Jariwala	Jayvadanbhai	21	March	2001	male	204/A Ranchhodnagar	Surat	Gujarat	394210	jariwalaankur654@gmail.com	+91	8347411554
Ankur	Jariwala	Jayvadanbhai	21	March	2001	male	204/A Ranchhodnagar	Surat	Gujarat	394210	jariwalaankur654@gmail.com	+91	8347411554
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Ankur	Jariwala	Jayvadanbhai	21	March	2001	male	204/A Ranchhodnagar	Surat	Gujarat	394210	jariwalaankur654@gmail.com	+91	8347411554
Ankur	Jariwala	Jayvadanbhai	21	March	2001	male	204/A Ranchhodnagar	Surat	Gujarat	394210	jariwalaankur654@gmail.com	+91	8347411554
Ankur	Jariwala	Jayvadanbhai	1	January	2010	male	204/A Ranchhodnagar	Surat	Gujarat	-1	jariwalaankur654@gmail.com	+91	8347411554
Ankur	Jariwala	Jayvadanbhai	1	January	2010	male	204/A Ranchhodnagar	Surat	Gujarat	-1	jariwalaankur654@gmail.com	+91	8347411554
Ankur	Jariwala	Jayvadanbhai	1	January	2010	male	204/A Ranchhodnagar	Surat	Gujarat	-1	jariwalaankur654@gmail.com	+91	8347411554
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Ankur	Jariwala	Jayvadanbhai	1	January	2010	male	204/A Ranchhodnagar	Surat	Gujarat	-1	jariwalaankur654@gmail.com	+91	8347411554

+ Options

SID	SEmailID	CurrentYearLevel	DegreeProgram	SUniversity	PhoneNo
18ce032	18ce032@charusat.edu.in	1	CE	CSPIT	8347411554
18ce032	18ce032@charusat.edu.in	2	CE	CSPIT	8347411554
18ce032	18ce032@charusat.edu.in	2	CE	CSPIT	8347411554

+ Options

FID	FEmailID	FDesignation	FUniversity	PhoneNo
P1	djkdsj@gmail.com	Prof.	CSPIT	8347411554
abc@xyz.co	DBA	TCS	ssd,ns,nfs	8347411554

+ Options

PEmailID	PDesignation	CompanyName	CompanyAddress	PhoneNo
abc@xyz.com	DBA	TCS	ssd,ns,nfs	8347411554

☐ Show all | Number of rows: 25 ▾ Filter rows: Search this table
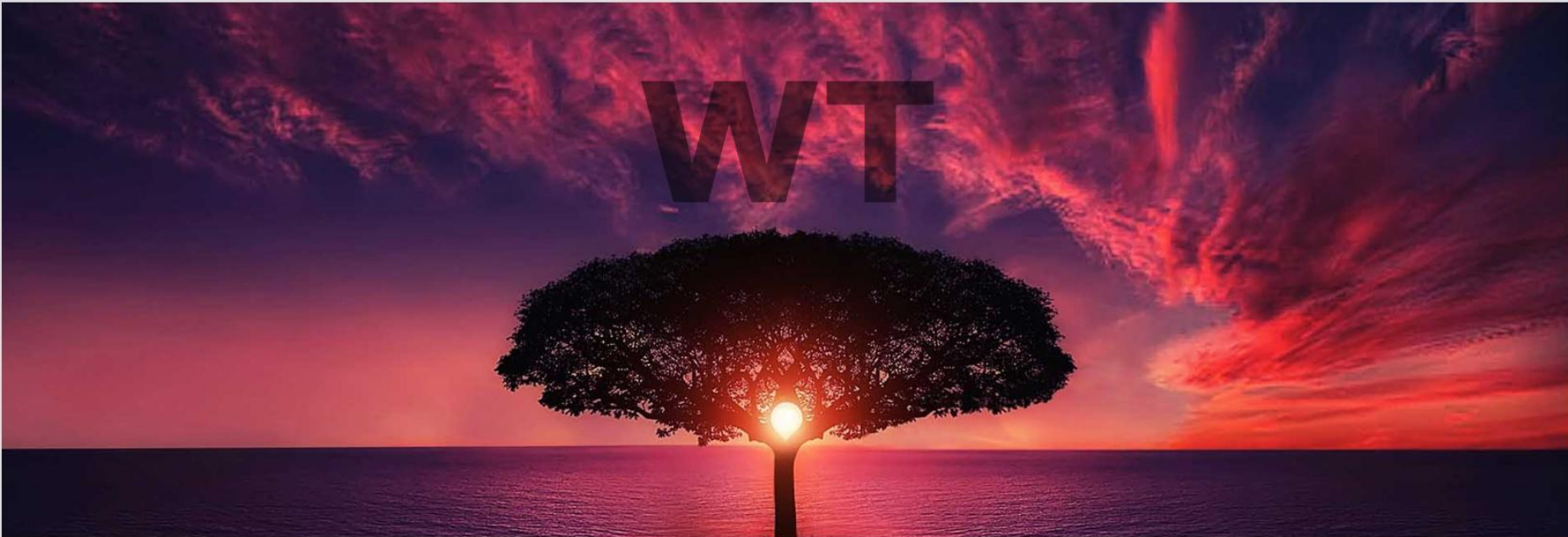
WT

MAIN PAGE   HTML FILE   CSS FILE

TAGS

All the tags used in this page.

`<!DOCTYPE html>`

CSS History

CSS was first proposed by Håkon Wium Lie on October 10, 1994. At the time, Lie was working with Tim Berners-Lee at CERN. Several other style sheet languages for the web were proposed around the same time, and discussions on public mailing lists and inside World Wide Web Consortium resulted in the first W3C CSS Recommendation (CSS1) being released in 1996. In particular, a

CSS Properties

All properties used in this page.

box-sizing

margin

text-align

File | D:/B.Tech/sem-IV/WT/Submit/Assignment/Assignment6/Page1.html

TAGS

All the tags used in this page.

`<!DOCTYPE html>`

`<html></html>`

`<head></head>`

`<title></title>`

`<link>`

`<body></body>`

`<div></div>`

`<a href=""></a>`

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CSS 1

The first CSS specification to become an official W3C Recommendation is CSS level 1, published on December 17, 1996. Håkon Wium Lie and Bert Bos are credited as the original developers. Among its capabilities are support for Font properties such as typeface and emphasis Color of text, backgrounds, and other elements Text attributes such as spacing between words, letters, and lines of text Alignment of text, images, tables and other elements Margin, border, padding, and positioning for most elements Unique identification and generic classification of groups of attributes.

CSS 2

CSS Properties

All properties used in this page.

box-sizing

margin

text-align

overflow

background-image

float

color

display

padding

text-decoration

background-color

width

content

clear

background-repeat

background-position

background-size

`<a href=""></a>`

`<label></label>`

`<p></p>`

`<hr>`

`<h1></h1>`

`<h2></h2>`

`<center></center>`

`<i></i>`

`<br>`

CSS 2

CSS level 2 specification was developed by the W3C and published as a recommendation in May 1998. A superset of CSS 1, CSS 2 includes a number of new capabilities like absolute, relative, and fixed positioning of elements and z-index, the concept of media types, support for aural style sheets (which were later replaced by the CSS 3 speech modules) and bidirectional text, and new font properties such as shadows.

CSS 2.1

CSS level 2 revision 1, often referred to as "CSS 2.1", fixes errors in CSS 2, removes poorly supported or not fully interoperable features and adds already implemented browser extensions to the specification. To comply with the W3C Process for standardizing technical specifications, CSS 2.1 went back and forth between Working Draft status and Candidate Recommendation status for many years. CSS 2.1 first became a Candidate Recommendation on February 25, 2004, but it was reverted to a Working Draft on June 13, 2005 for further review. It returned to Candidate Recommendation on 19 July 2007 and then updated twice in 2009. However, because changes and clarifications were made, it again went back to Last Call Working Draft on 7 December 2010.

CSS 3

background-position

background-size

position

top

left

font-family

font-size

transform

min-width

box-shadow

z-index

font-weight

height

File | D:/B.Tech/sem-IV/WT/Submit/Assignment/Assignment6/Page1.html

`<hr>`

`<h1></h1>`

`<h2></h2>`

`<center></center>`

`<i></i>`

`<br>`

`<xmp>`

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CSS 3

Unlike CSS 2, which is a large single specification defining various features, CSS 3 is divided into several separate documents called "modules". Each module adds new capabilities or extends features defined in CSS 2, preserving backward compatibility. Work on CSS level 3 started around the time of publication of the original CSS 2 recommendation. The earliest CSS 3 drafts were published in June 1999.
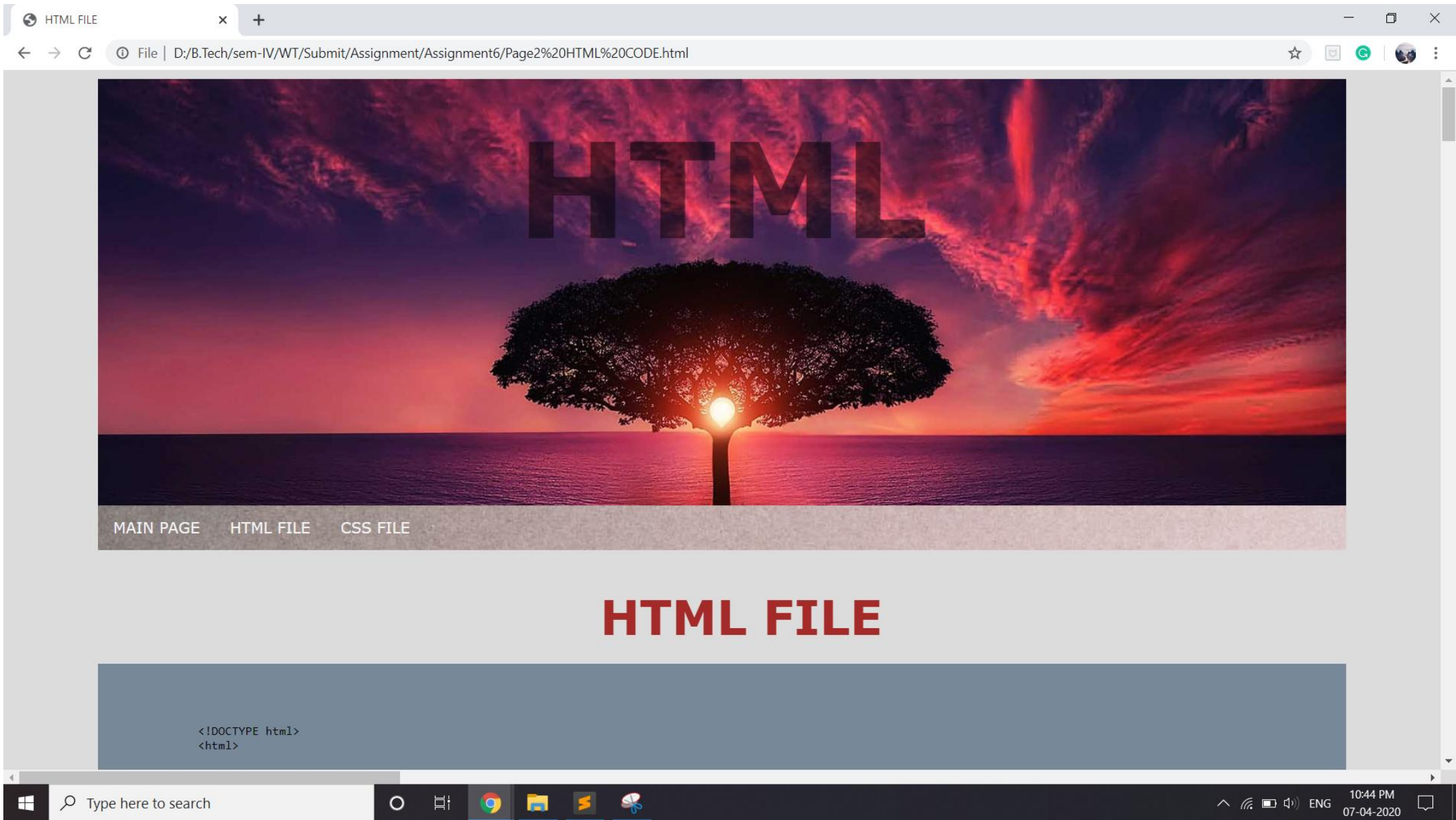
min-width

box-shadow

z-index

font-weight

height

DONE BY : JARIWALA ANKUR J.
Email ID : jariwalaanku654@gmail.com

File | D:/B.Tech/sem-IV/WT/Submit/Assignment/Assignment6/Page2%20HTML%20CODE.html

HTML

MAIN PAGE   HTML FILE   CSS FILE

HTML FILE

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
```

Type here to search   O   10:44 PM   ENG   07-04-2020

```html
        <div class="dropdown">
        <lable class="tags">z-index</lable>
        <div class="dropdown-content">
        <p>Sets the stack order of a positioned element</p>
        </div>
        </div>

    <hr>

        <div class="dropdown">
        <lable class="tags">font-weight</lable>
        <div class="dropdown-content">
        <p>Specifies the weight of a font</p>
        </div>
        </div>

    <hr>

        <div class="dropdown">
        <lable class="tags">height</lable>
        <div class="dropdown-content">
        <p>Sets the height of an element</p>
        </div>
        </div>
    </div>

  </div>


  <div class="footer">
      <label>DONE BY : JARIWALA ANKUR J.</label>
      <br>
      <label> Email ID : <i>jariwalaanku654@gmail.com</i>
      </label>
  </div>
</body>

</html>
```
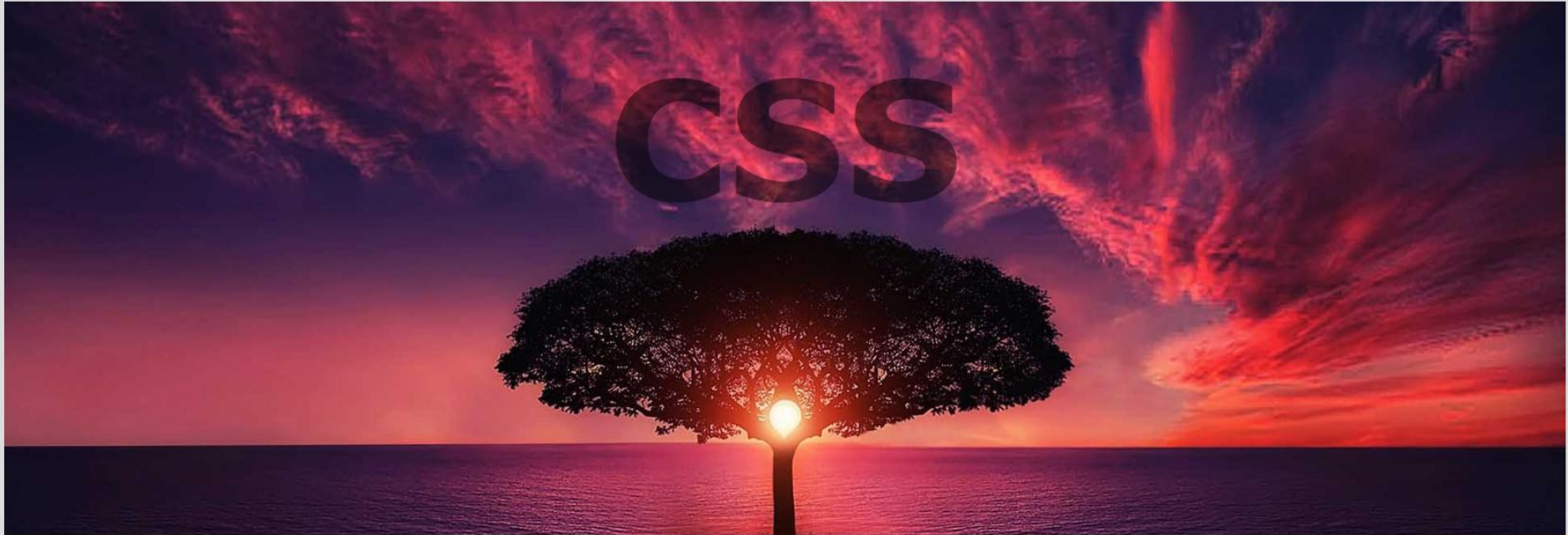
CSS

MAIN PAGE   HTML FILE   CSS FILE

CSS FILE

```
* {
box-sizing: border-box;
}

body {
margin-left: 100px;
```

```css
display: inline-block;
}

.dropdown-content {
display: none;
position: absolute;
background-color: #2F4F4F;
min-width: 300px;
box-shadow: 0px 8px 8px 8px rgba(0,0,0,0.3);
padding: 6px 8px;
z-index: 1;
color: white;
}

.dropdown:hover .dropdown-content {
display: block;
}

.divhead{
text-align: center;
margin: 20px;
width: 100%;
color: brown;
font-size: 50px;
font-weight: bold;
font-family: verdana;
}

.divbox{
background-color: #778899;
padding: 20px;
}
```