

**VISVESVARAYA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY,
BELAGAVI**



VTU Non-Credit Activity Report

**A report submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements
for the award a degree of**

BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING

in

COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

Submitted by

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**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING
ALVA'S INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY**

MOODBIDRI-574225, KARNATAKA

2019 – 2020

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the “VTU Non-Credit Activity Report” submitted by **KRISHNITHA** is work done by her and submitted during 2019–20 academic year, in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the degree of

BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING

in

COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

Guide sign with date

Head of the Department

Acknowledgement

The satisfaction and euphoria that accompany a successful completion of any task would be incomplete without the mention of people who made it possible, success is the epitome of hard work and perseverance, but steadfast of all is encouraging guidance.

So, with gratitude I acknowledge all those whose guidance and encouragement served as beacon of light and crowned the effort with success.

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KRISHNITHA

4AL18CS039

S.V.T. ENGLISH MEDIUM SCHOOL KARKALA

Date:30/01/2020

Appreciation Letter

We appreciate effort of students Jasline, Krishnitha, Felomina, Isha, Shafreena, Hanan and Felina department of CSE, Alva's Institute of Engineering and Technology, Mijar Has successfully conducted the classes on "**Basic concepts of HTML**" on September 4th 2019 to January 19th 2020.

We look forward to work with you in the future endeavours.



Headmistress
S.V.T. English Medium School
Karkala - 574 104, Udupi Dist.



**ALVA'S INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND
TECHNOLOGY,
MOODBIDRI-574227**

SL.NO	DATES	NO.OF.HOURS
1.	07-09-2019	4
2.	14-09-2019	4
3.	21-09-2019	4
4.	28-09-2019	4
5.	05-10-2019	4
6.	12-10-2019	4
7.	19-10-2019	4
8.	26-10-2019	4
9.	09-11-2019	4
10.	16-11-2019	4
11.	23-11-2019	4
12.	30-11-2019	4
13.	07-12-2019	4
14.	14-12-2019	4
15.	21-12-2019	4
16.	28-12-2019	4
17.	04-01-2020	4
18.	11-01-2020	4
19.	17-01-2020	4
20.	18-01-2020	4



Headmistress
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Karkala - 574 104, Udupi Dist

VTU Non-Credit Activity Evaluation Sheet

Academic Year- 2019-2020

USN : 4AL18CS039

Name: KRISHNITHA

Guide Name: Ms. Shilpa

Designation: Assistant professor

Affiliation: VTU

Duration:80 hours

(Note: This sheet should be filled by Mentor/Evaluator)

Area of Assessment	Max. Points	Points Obtained	Remarks
1. Ability to handle activity	4		
2. Practical Knowledge gained	4		
3. Attitude, co-operation with team mates and management	4		
4. Applicability of Activity	4		
5. Writing Reports	4		

Mentor/Evaluator

HOD

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INTRODUCTION:

HTML is the standard markup language for creating Web pages.

- HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language
- HTML describes the structure of a Web page
- HTML consists of a series of elements
- HTML elements tell the browser how to display the content
- HTML elements are represented by tags
- HTML tags label pieces of content such as "heading", "paragraph", "table", and so on
- Browsers do not display the HTML tags, but use them to render the content of the page
- It allows the user to create and structure sections, paragraphs, headings, links, and blockquotes for web pages and applications.
- HTML is not a programming language, meaning it doesn't have the ability to create dynamic functionality. Instead, it makes it possible to organize and format documents, similarly to Microsoft Word.

HISTORY OF HTML:

HTML was invented by **Tim Berners-Lee**, a physicist at the CERN research institute in Switzerland. He came up with the idea of an Internet-based hypertext system.

Hypertext means a text that contains references (links) to other texts that viewers can access immediately. He published the first version of HTML in 1991, consisting of 18 HTML tags. Since then, each new version of the HTML language came with new tags and attributes (tag modifiers) to the markup.

According to Mozilla Developer Network's **HTML Element Reference**, currently, there are 140 HTML tags, although some of them are already obsolete (not supported by modern browsers).

Due to a quick rise in popularity, HTML is now considered an official web standard. The HTML specifications are maintained and developed by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). You can check out the latest state of the language anytime on **W3C's website**.

The biggest upgrade of the language was the introduction of **HTML5** in 2014. It added several new semantic tags to the markup, that reveal the meaning of their own content, such as `<article>`, `<header>`, and `<footer>`.

BASIC STRUCTURE OF HTML:

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>

    </title>
  </head>

  <body>

  </body>
</html>
```

<html>: This is called HTML root element and used to wrap all the code.

<head>: Head tag contains metadata, title, page CSS etc. All the HTML elements that can be used inside the <head> element are:

- <style>
- <title>
- <base>
- <noscript>
- <script>
- <meta>
-

<body>: Body tag is used to enclosed all the data which a web page has from texts to links. All of the content that you see rendered in the browser is contained within this element.

<title>: Web pages usually have a title that appears in the title bar that runs across the very top of the web page. This title is created using the <title>...</title> tags which are themselves always nested within the <head>...</head> tags. All text appearing after the <title> start tag and before the </title> end tag will be displayed as your web page title.

BASIC HTML TAGS:

1. <html> ... </html> — The root element

All web pages start with the html element. It's also called the *root element* because it's at the root of the tree of elements that make up a web page. The html element sits at the root of the tree of elements in a web page. To create the html element, you write an opening <html> tag followed by a closing </html> tag. Everything else in your web page then goes between these 2 tags:<html> and </html>

2. <head> ... </head> — The document head

The head element contains information about the web page, as opposed to the web page content itself. There are many elements that you can put inside the head element, such as:

- title (described below)
- link, which you can use to add style sheets and favicons to your page
- meta, for specifying things like character sets, page descriptions, and keywords for search engines
- script, for adding JavaScript code to the page

3. <title> ... </title> — The page title

The title element contains the title of the page. The title is displayed in the browser's title bar (the bar at the top of the browser window), as well as in bookmarks, search engine results, and many other places.

The title should describe the page's content succinctly and accurately. Try to give each page of your site its own unique title.

Here's an example:

```
<title>MY BLOG</title>
```

4. <body> ... </body> — The page's content

The body element appears after the head element in the page. It should contain all the content of your web page: text, images, and so on. All web pages have 1 single body element, with the exception of frameset pages, which contain frame elements instead.

Here's the general format of the body element:

```
<body>  
    content of webpage  
</body>
```

5. `<h1> ... </h1>` — A section heading

Headings let you break up your page content into readable chunks. They work much like headings and subheadings in a book or a report.

HTML actually supports 6 heading elements: h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, and h6. h1 is for the most important headings, h2 is for less important subheadings, and so on. Typically, you won't need to use more than h1, h2 and h3, unless your page is very long and complex.

Here's an example of an h1 heading element:

```
<h1>The Adventures of My Cat Lucky</h1>
```

6. `<p> ... </p>` — A paragraph

The p element lets you create paragraphs of text. Most browsers display paragraphs with a vertical gap between each paragraph, nicely breaking up the text.

While you can create “paragraphs” of text just by using `
` tags to insert blank lines between chunks of text, it's better to use p elements instead. Not only is it neater, but it gives browsers, search engines and other non-humans a better idea of how your page is structured.

Here's an example of a paragraph:

```
<p>My cat Lucky has a lot of adventures. Yesterday she caught a mouse, and this morning she caught two!</p>
```

A good rule of thumb when writing text for the web is to make sure that each paragraph contains a single point, topic or thought. If you want to talk about 2 different things, use 2 paragraphs.

7. `` — An image

The img element lets you insert images into your web pages. To insert an image, you first upload the image to your web server, then use an `` tag to reference the uploaded image filename. Here's an example:

```

```

CREATION OF A WEBPAGE:

Step 1: Open Notepad

Windows 8 or later:

Open the **Start Screen** (the window symbol at the bottom left on your screen). Type **Notepad**.

Windows 7 or earlier:

Open **Start > Programs > Accessories > Notepad**

Step 2: Write Some HTML

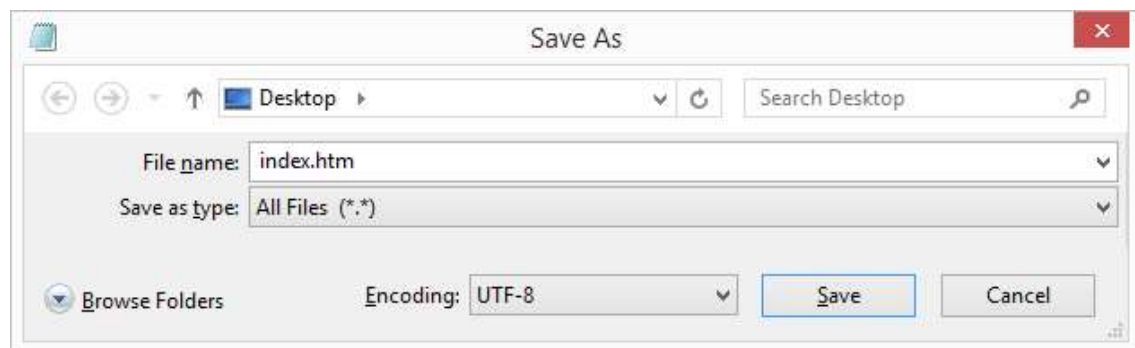
Write or copy some HTML into Notepad

```
<html>
<body>
<h1>My First Heading</h1>
<p>My first paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Step 3: Save the HTML Page

Save the file on your computer. Select **File > Save as** in the Notepad menu.

Name the file "**index.htm**" and set the encoding to **UTF-8** (which is the preferred encoding for HTML files).



Step 4: View the HTML Page in Your Browser

Open the saved HTML file in your favorite browser (double click on the file, or right-click - and choose "Open with").

The result will look much like this:



EXAMPLES:

```
<html>
```

```
  <head>
```

```
    <title> HTML Table
```

```
  </title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
  <table border = "1" cellpadding = "5" cellspacing = "5">
```

```
    <tr>
```

```
      <th> Name </th>
```

```
      <th> Salary </th>
```

```
    </tr>
```

```
    <tr>
```

```
      <td>Ramesh Raman</td>
```

```
      <td>5000</td>
```

```
    </tr>
```

```
    <tr>
```

```
      <td>Shabbir Hussein</td>
```

```
      <td>7000</td>
```

```
    </tr>
```

```
  </table>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

ADVANTAGES OF HTML:

- Html is fast to download because the text is condensed.
- It is easy to learn and use. We can understand others
- code and then make changes in it if required.
- One of the biggest advantages of html is that it is free of cost and there is no need to purchase specific software.
- Almost all the browsers around the globe are supported by html.
- Html is most friendly search engine.
- Html is easy to edit.
- Html can integrate easily with other languages.
- Html is a light weight language.
- We can see the changes instantly just by saving it and reloading the previous.
- At last html is user-friendly.

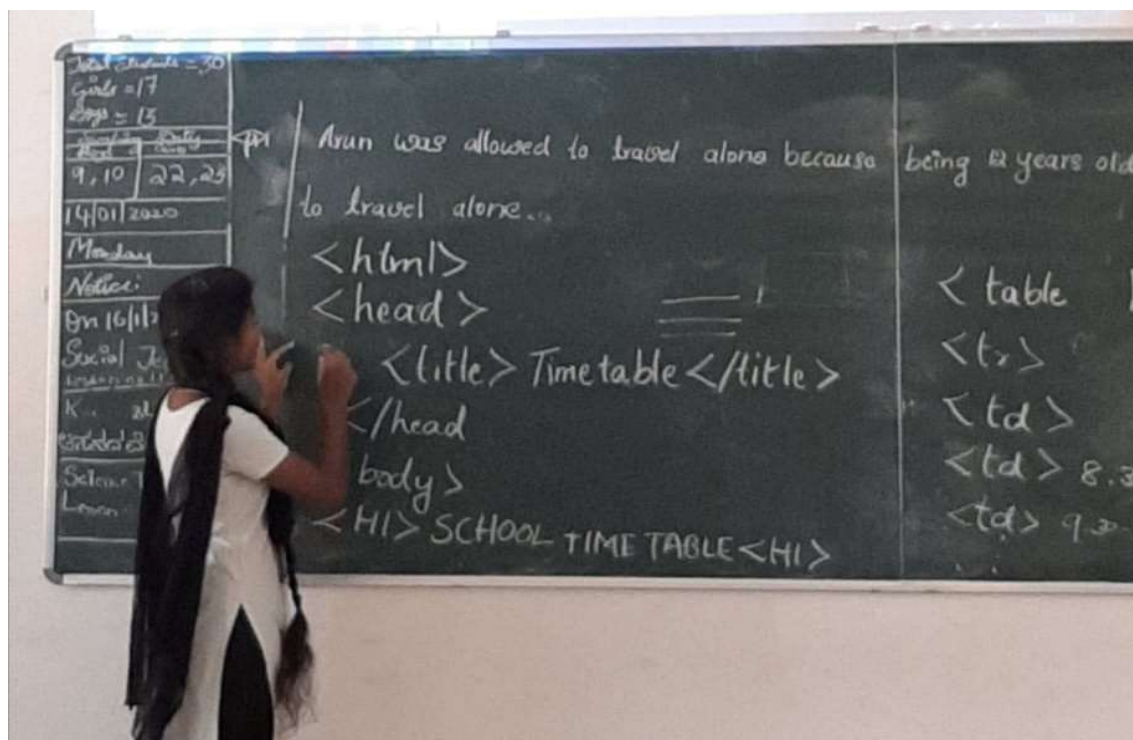
DISADVANTAGES OF HTML

- Insufficient for dynamic pages.
- Html is limited for displaying contents.
- It has an unpredictable behaviour across browsers.
- Security features are not good in html.
- Need to write a lot of code for making a simple webpage.
- It isn't as flexible as other webpage developers.
- It is not centralized, all the webpages must be edited separately.
- Html is very unstable.
- Linking in html is rudimentary.
- One of the main drawbacks of html is that it is a weak markup tool.

APPLICATIONS

- Document creation on the internet is dominated by html.
- Html is used for internet navigation. This navigation is possible by utilizing the concept of hypertext.
- Html is used for cutting edge features.
- At the elementary level in applications of html, queries can be set to utilize the images which are responsive in nature.
- Html can be used for client side storage.
- It is used for offline capabilities.
- Native apis usage to enrich website

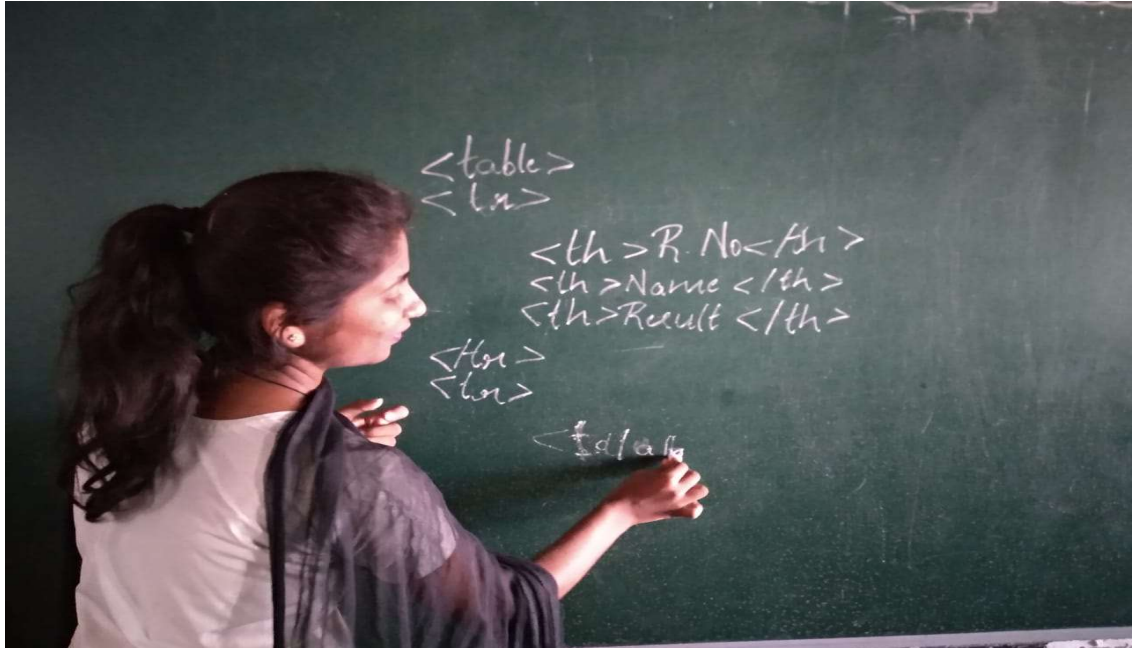
PHOTOS OF THE ACTIVITY:





Age	17
Age	18
Age	19
Age	20
Age	21
Age	22
Age	23
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Age	27
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Age	97
Age	98
Age	99
Age	100

After 1000 years, the world was a different place. The people were not the same as they were 1000 years ago. The world was a different place. The people were not the same as they were 1000 years ago. The world was a different place. The people were not the same as they were 1000 years ago.



```
<table>  
<tr>  
  <th>R. No</th>  
  <th>Name</th>  
  <th>Result</th>  
</tr>  
<tr>  
  <td>1</td>  
  <td>A</td>  
  <td>80</td>  
</tr>  
</table>
```

