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LONG NOTEBOOK

# INDEX

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## Sub. WEB TECHNOLOGY

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## Blood Group.

Birth Day.

CS

HTML

# WEB TECHNOLOGY

④ Web Technology is used to build an website software, by using front-end and back-end languages. This called web technology.

⑤ Website is a set of linked pages perform particular operations.

⑥ Examples of website :-

- 1) www.google.com
- 2) www.flipkart.com
- 3) www.amazon.com
- 4) www.facebook.com
- 5) www.netflix.com

- 1) www.edu.org.school.edu
- 2) www.companyanya.org

- 1) www.anya.in
- 2) www.sports.in

⑦ Website Domains :- Domain is which type of website it describes.

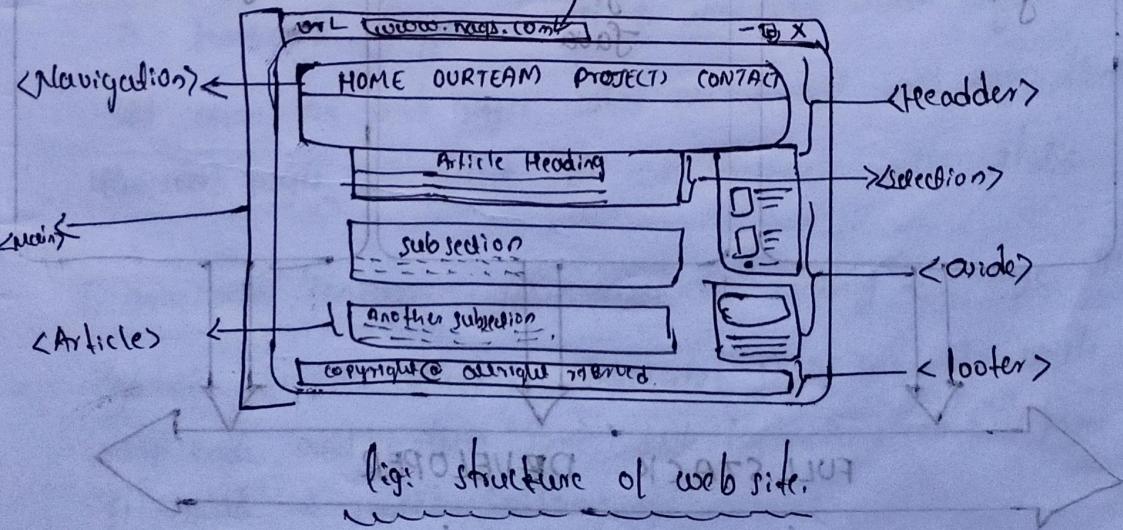
① .com → .com website comes under .com

② .in → .in website comes under .in

③ .org → .org website comes under .org

④ .edu → .edu website comes under .edu

Website structure :-



- ① software is a collection of programs.
- ② software is computer programs, write code in computer and develop the software.

Can we develop software in two ways.

- 1) Android softwares → mobile view.
- 2) Website software → website view.

- ① The web technology is build on basis of website.
- ② Web Technology software website view.

Three Tier Architecture :-

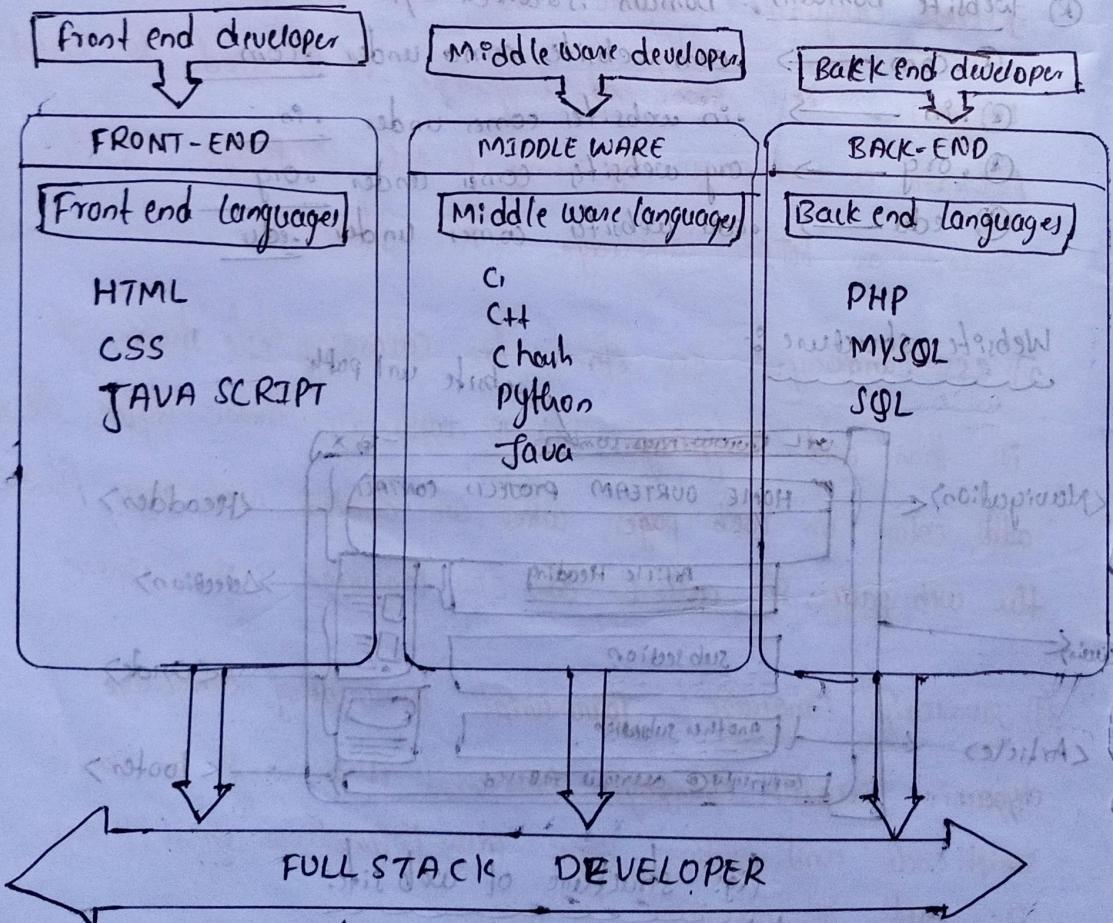


Fig: Three Tier Architecture

in WEB TECHNOLOGY There are two ~~one~~ type of Language.

1] FRONT END LANGUAGES.

2] BACK END LANGUAGES.

1] FRONT END LANGUAGES :- front end languages are nothing but what the website view in front face that is front end using HTML, CSS, and Javascript languages is called as front end languages.

1] HTML Language

2] CSS Language

3] Javascript Language

1] HTML Language :- HTML stands for HyperText Markup language. it is front end language. it is used to build a web page by using HTML language. it is called as HTML language. it is static.

2] CSS Language :- CSS stands for cascading style sheets. it is front end language. it is used to make styles, designs add colors on web pages, what we created web pages / build the web pages. it is called as CSS language. it is static.

3] Javascript Language :- Javascript is a scripting language. it is dynamic keeps changing. Javascript it is used to write script code and perform some tasks operations on web pages. it is called as Javascript language.

## How website works :-

8  
88  
Users

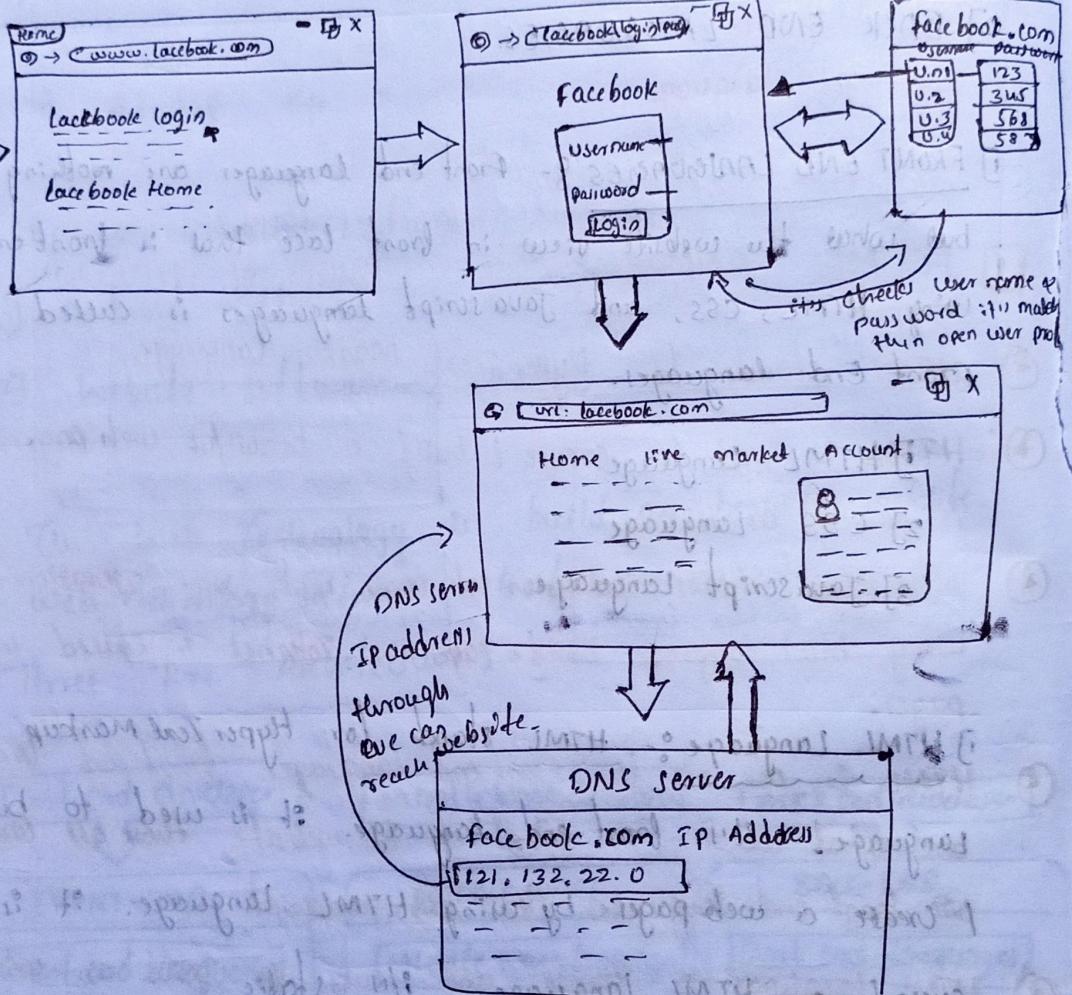


Fig: How website works flow diagram :-

- ① Users, we are end users, we will visit web browsers, google, chrome, firefox, any one goto web browser.
- ② Search the address in address field, [www.facebook.com](http://www.facebook.com). it will direct to goto server. ~~so~~ if the server is free and response the address of searching.
- ③ then open next login of facebook. Enter correct user name & password & click on login. it's sends the Request to facebook server. & checks the Usernames & password. if the Password is matched then open user accounts. others will Invalid details.
- ④ Each & every website have IP address IPv4 & IPv6, The IPv6 is used now day upgrade version. through IP address access website through DNS servers.

## ① FRONT END LANGUAGE'S :-

- 1] HTML Language
- 2] CSS Language
- 3] Javascript language.

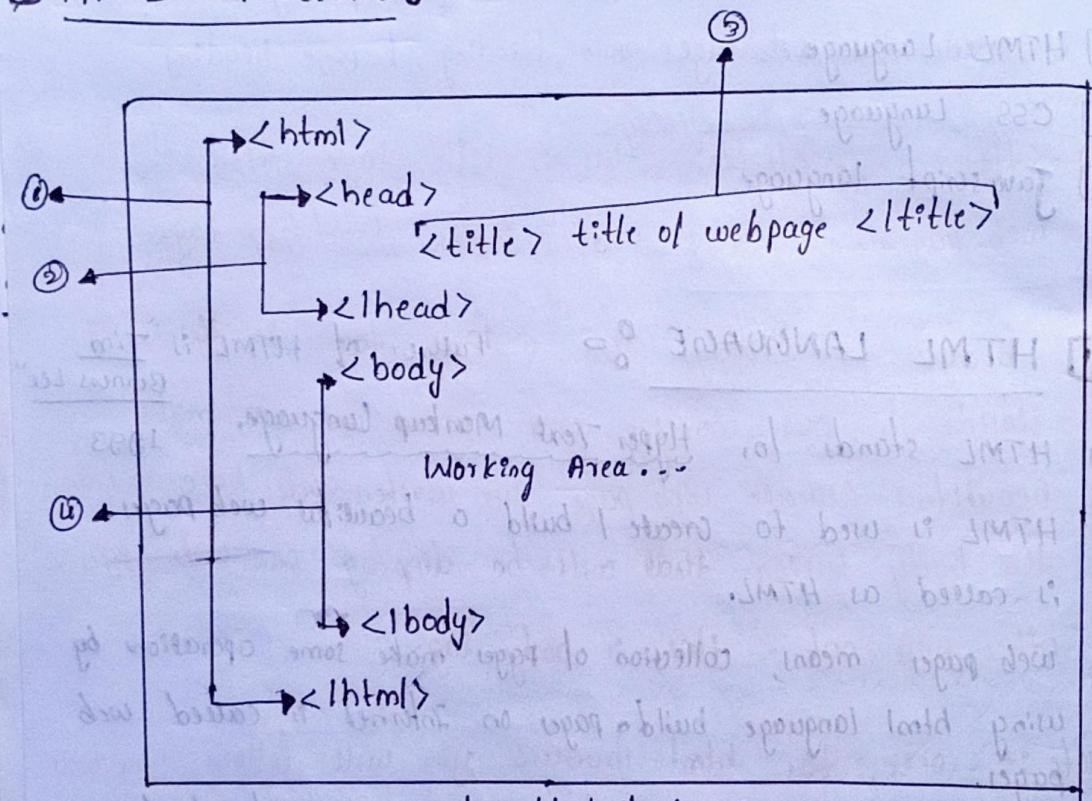
### 1] HTML LANGUAGE :-

Father of HTML is "Tim Berners Lee"

- ④ HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language.
- ④ HTML is used to create / build a beautiful web pages.
- ④ is called as HTML.
- ④ web pages means, collection of pages make some operation by using html language build a page on Internet is called web pages.
- ④ HTML is one of the front end language. front end languages are what we see in front of the website, those all languages are front end languages. html, css, javascript.
- ④ HTML language is simple and easy to build an web pages by using HTML Tags & Elements.
- ④ HTML Language very easy & write code and build an beautiful web pages. & it is static.
- ④ HTML is not programming language, it is a markup language.
- ④ Different versions of HTML.

- ① HTML 1.0
- ② HTML 2
- ③ HTML 2.0
- ④ HTML 3.0
- ⑤ HTML 4.01

## HTML STRUCTURE :-



: fig: html structure. :-

① <html> .... </html> The html structure or html code starts with the html tag. a tag contains open < less than symbol and tagname and greater than symbol. and once you open the tag, always close you will close the tag by using </html> forward slash. open less than symbol forward slash tagname a greater than symbol. once the tags you opened you will always close the tags, you will not close the tag other wise the op will not come. so that's why what are the tags we opened we will always close the tags.

- ② <head> .... </head> this is a heading tag. this tag is used the web page main heading, 1 page heading.
- ③ <title> ... </title> this is title tag title of the web page. this tag under comes heading tag.
- ④ <body> .... </body> this is body tag in this tag inside is our working area. what we will make beautiful (create web page) we write code here inside the body section that will be display on web pages. otherwise not. this is body tag.

Note :- ~~the~~, ~~the~~ html structure you will follow you will build (create beautiful web pages). & what are the tags you opened you will always close it.

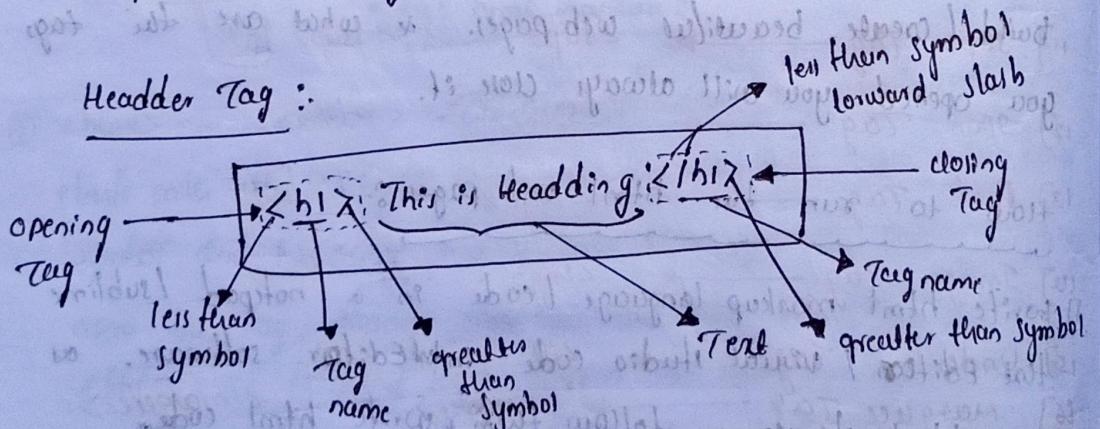
### How to run the html web pages :-

- 1] write html markup language / code in a notepad / sublime text Editor / visual studio code / intellEditor software. as per html structure follow them. & write html code.
- 2] save the ~~file~~ file as .html in your work folder.  
ex: simple.html → filename.html
- 3] after, go, where you saved the html file <sup>90%</sup> double click on the file. that will be execute.
- 4] the html file will run, it's show op the of that ~~the~~ html file in web browser, it's shows title of the webpage and path of the html file & where you saved the file in address section, and finally in body if result is there

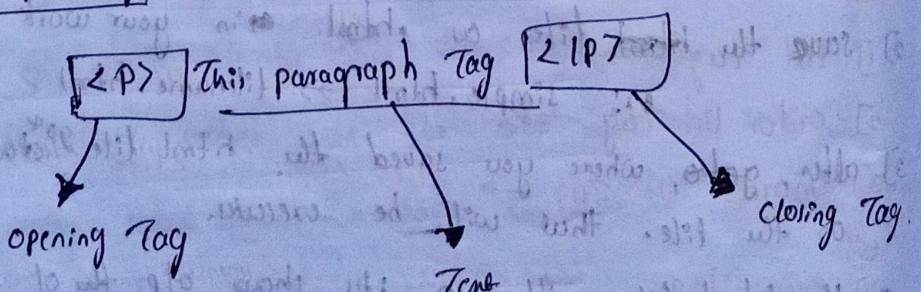
### 3] HTML TAG'S :-

- ① " A Tag is nothing but, it's opening (<) less than symbol with ~~tagname~~ and greater than (>) symbol. Once opened the tag you should always close open tag. That is less than symbol forward slash text & greater than symbol is called as Tag."
- ② " A Tag ~~is~~ contains less than symbol, tag name & greater than symbol with the text and closing tag less than symbol along with forward slash tag name & greater than symbol is called as a Tag."

Header Tag :



paragraph Tag :



- " A Tag Contains opening Tag and closing Tag b/w Text is called as Elements."

## Inline Elements

IV Form

### ② HTML Tag's :-

① :- Basic Tag :-

1] Header Tag → <h1> ... </h1>

2] Paragraph Tag → <p> ... </p>

3] Break Tag → <br> ... </br>

4] Horizontal Tag → <hr> ... </hr>

5] Bold Tag → <b> ... </b>

6] Italic Tag → <i> ... </i>

7] Delete Tag → <del> ... </del>

8] Center Tag → <center> ... </center>

9] Insert Tag → <ins> ... </ins>

10] Sub Tag → <sub> ... <sub>

H<sub>2</sub>O

11] Super Tag → <sup> ... <sup>

a<sup>2</sup>

12] Span Tag → <span> ... <span>

13] Font Tag → <font> ... <font>

14] Image Tag → <img> ... <img>

15] Underline Tag → <u> ... <u>

16] Marquee Tag → <marquee> ... <marquee>

② :- List Tags :- ②) Anchor Tag → <a href="#"><a>

1] List Tag → <li> ... <li>

2] Order List Tag → <ol> <li> ... <li> </ol>

3] Unorder List Tag → <ul> <li> ... <li> </ul>

4] Menu Tag → <menu> ... <menu>

Semantic Tag :- Semantic Tag are, those that clearly describes their meaning in a human and machine-readable way.

e.g. <header>, <footer>, <article>, <form>, <table>,

④ Inline Element are the nothing but, the elements displayed inline inside the current block on the same line.  
ex: <span>, <a>, <strong> etc.

Block Elements :- Block

Elements are occupied the entire horizontal space of its parent elements (Container)

Block level elements are the it will take entire text width.

on - Z depth 2nd 2nd 2nd

entire text width

or 3rd 3rd 3rd

or 4th 4th 4th

or 5th 5th 5th

or 6th 6th 6th

or 7th 7th 7th

or 8th 8th 8th

or 9th 9th 9th

or 10th 10th 10th

or 11th 11th 11th

or 12th 12th 12th

or 13th 13th 13th

or 14th 14th 14th

or 15th 15th 15th

or 16th 16th 16th

or 17th 17th 17th

or 18th 18th 18th

or 19th 19th 19th

### ③ :- form Tag :-

- 1] form Tag  $\rightarrow$  <form> ... </form>
- 2] input Tag  $\rightarrow$  <input?> ... </input>
- 3] link Tag  $\rightarrow$  <link> ... </link>
- 4] menu Tag  $\rightarrow$  <menu> ... </menu>
- 5] meta Tag  $\rightarrow$  <meta> ... </meta>
- 6] option Tag  $\rightarrow$  <option> ... </option>
- 7] small Tag  $\rightarrow$  <small> ... </small>

Form

Name	<input type="text"/>
F.NAME	<input type="text"/>
L.NAME	<input type="text"/>
Address	<input type="text"/>
age	<input type="text"/>
gender	<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female
state	<input type="text"/>
country	<input type="text"/>
<input type="submit" value="Submit"/>	

### ④ Table Tag :-

- 1] table Tag  $\rightarrow$  <table> ... </table>
- 2] tr Tag  $\rightarrow$  <tr> ... </tr>
- 3] th Tag  $\rightarrow$  <th> ... </th>
- 4] td Tag  $\rightarrow$  <td> ... </td>

student Table :

SI.NO	S-name	S.address	P.h-no
1	NABU	ILKAL	636453281
2	NAVEEN	ILKAL	9867221895
3	MANGU	ILKAL	9357787189

- ① Basic Tag: If it is html Tag it is used  
② Header Tag: Header Tag, to write Heading of page web page, we can use this Tag.

Syntax: `<h1> Text </h1>`

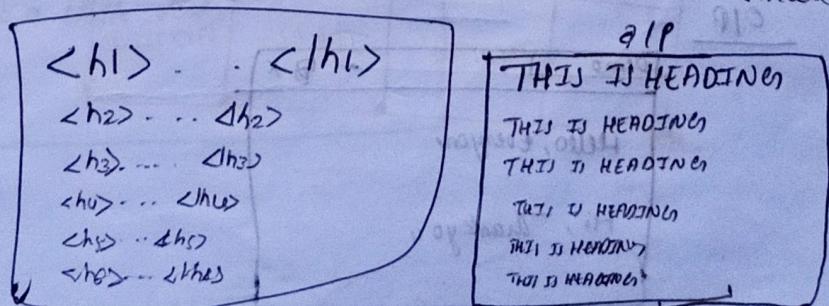
Ex: `<h1> Hello, This is heading </h1>`

Header Tag have 6 type of header Tags

- |                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <u>① h1</u> → heading Tag | <code>&lt;h1&gt; THIS IS HEADING &lt;/h1&gt;</code> |
| <u>② h2</u> → heading Tag | <code>&lt;h2&gt; THIS IS HEADING &lt;/h2&gt;</code> |
| <u>③ h3</u> → heading Tag | <code>&lt;h3&gt; THIS IS HEADING &lt;/h3&gt;</code> |
| <u>④ h4</u> → heading Tag | <code>&lt;h4&gt; THIS IS HEADING &lt;/h4&gt;</code> |
| <u>⑤ h5</u> → heading Tag | <code>&lt;h5&gt; THIS IS HEADING &lt;/h5&gt;</code> |
| <u>⑥ h6</u> → heading Tag | <code>&lt;h6&gt; THIS IS HEADING &lt;/h6&gt;</code> |

In heading Tag there are 6 type of heading Tags

- ① `<h1> ... <h2>` → if " bigger size"
- ② `<h2> ... <h3>` → compare h1 header to h2 if " small".
- ③ `<h3> ... <h4>` → compare h2 header to h3 if " small".
- ④ `<h4> ... <h5>` → compare h3 header to h4 if " small".
- ⑤ `<h5> ... <h6>` → compare h4 header to h5 if " small".
- ⑥ `<h6> ... <h1>` → compare h5 header to h6 if " small".



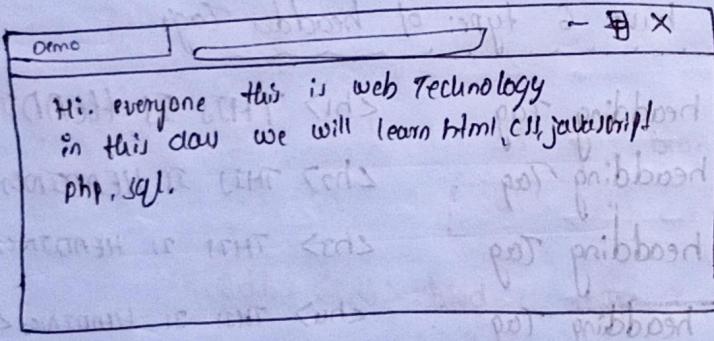
② Paragraph Tag :- Paragraph Tag is used to make the Text paragraph. we will use this Tag `<P>`. 4/10

Syntax :- `<P> text </P>`

`<P> Hi. everyone this is web Technology </P>`

`<P> in this class we will learn html, css, javascript` 4/10

`<P> PHP, SQL. </P>`



③ Break Tag :- Break Tag is breaks the lines, ~~it~~ This Tag will use in breaking text, paragraph, to break lines.

Syntax :

`<br>`

`<h1> Heading one </h1>`

`<br>`

`<h2> Heading two </h2>`

Ex:

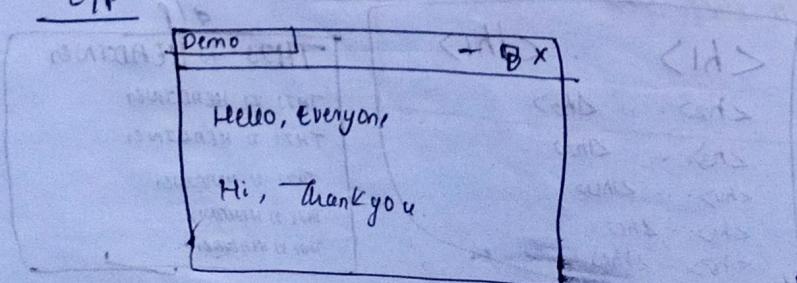
`<br>`

`<h1> Hello, Everyone </h1>`

`<br>`

`<h2> Hi, Thankyou </h2>`

O/P

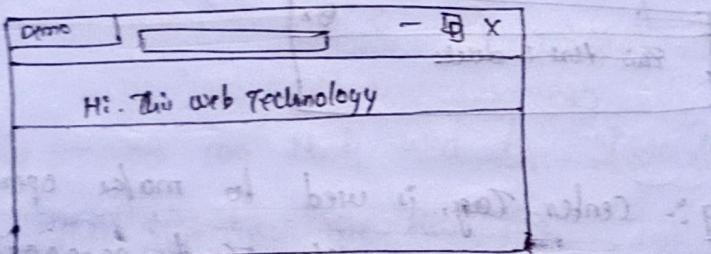


④ Horizontal Tag: horizontal tag if it is used to underline will display on web page.

Syntax: `<hr>...</hr>`

ex: `<hr><h1> Hi. This web Technology </h1> <hr>`

O/P

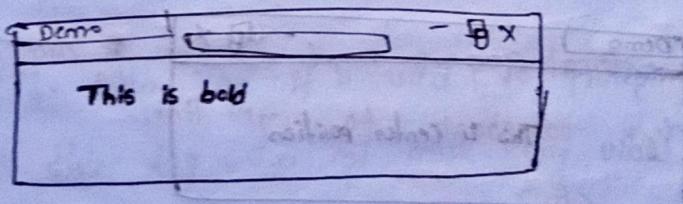


⑤ Bold Tag: Bold tag if it is used to bold the text.

Syntax: `<b> text </b>`

ex: `<b><h1> This is bold </h1> </b>`

O/P

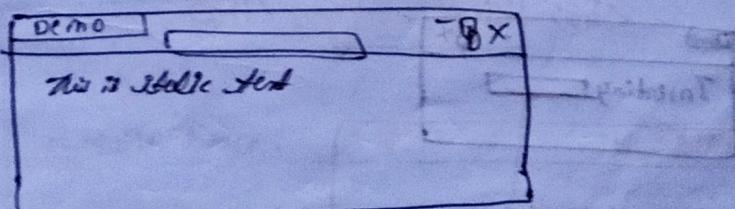


⑥ Italic Tag: Italic tag is used to make text italic for style the text.

Syntax: `<i> text </i>`

ex :- `<i> This is italic text </i>`

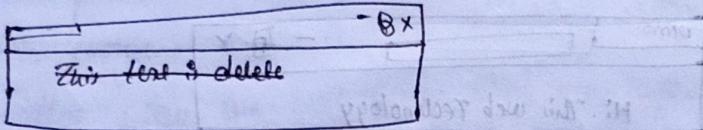
O/P



⑦ Delete Tag :- Delete Tag is used to Delete the text  
syntax: `<del> text </del>`

ex:- `<del> This text is delete </del>`

O/P:-

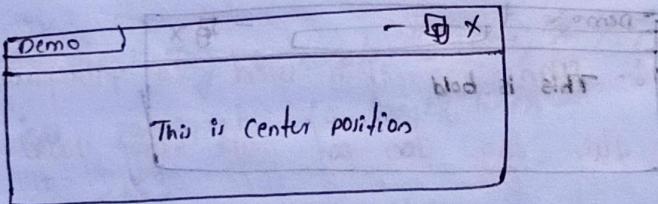


⑧ Center Tag :- Center Tag is used to make operations in center of the web page like Text, paragraph all operations.

syntax: `<center> text </center>`

ex:- `<center> <h1> This is center position </h1> </center>`

O/P:-

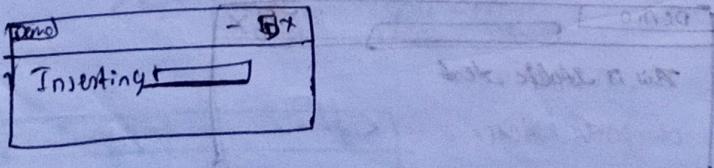


⑨ Insert Tag :- Insert Tag is used to insert Text

syntax: `<ins> text </ins>`

ex:- `<ins> <h1> Inserting </h1> </ins>`

O/P



⑩ Sub Tag :- Sub Tag if it is used to make sub text down like  $\rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O}$  we will use this Tag.

syntax :-  $\boxed{\langle \text{sub} \rangle \text{ text } \langle / \text{sub} \rangle}$

O/P

ex :-  $\text{H. } \langle \text{sub} \rangle 2 \langle / \text{sub} \rangle \text{O}$

$\boxed{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$

⑪ Super Tag :- Super Tag if it is used to make Text upper text like this, we will use this Tag.

syntax :-  $\boxed{\langle \text{sup} \rangle \text{ text } \langle / \text{sup} \rangle}$

O/P

ex :-  $a \langle \text{sup} \rangle 2 \langle / \text{sup} \rangle$

$\boxed{a^2}$

⑫ Span Tag :- Span Tag if it is used to grouping of inline elements & this tag does not make any visual change by itself.

syntax :-  $\boxed{\langle \text{span} \rangle \dots \dots \langle / \text{span} \rangle}$

$\langle \text{hi} \rangle \text{ Hi This is span} \langle / \text{hi} \rangle$

ex :-  $\langle \text{span} \rangle \text{ style = "color: red; } \text{ computer science } \langle / \text{span} \rangle$

O/P

$\boxed{\text{Hi This is span}}$   
computer science -  $\rightarrow \text{Dx}$

⑯ Image Tag :- Image Tag is used to upload images on web page by using this `<img>` tag.  
It's have two types of uploading images to web page.

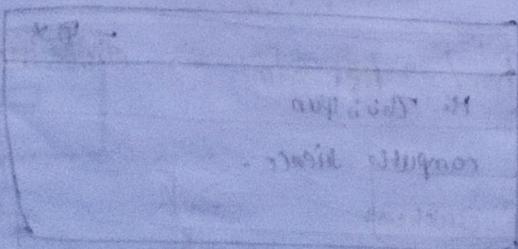
- 1] Absolute path      Syntax: ``
- 2] Relative path.

1] Absolute path :- Absolute path is one of the ~~path type~~ path of Image tag. This absolute path is directly we will take images from internet and copy the image address paste on the img tag in source field.

ex: ``

2] Relative path :- Relative path is ~~one of~~ <sup>one type path</sup> of image tag. This relative path is used to whenever we have inbuilt Photos in system, or downloaded images, in the system we can take the image path & copy the image path & paste in img src field. This called as Relative path.

ex: ``

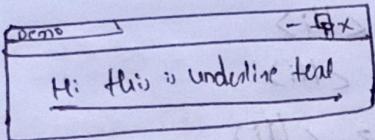


(15) Underline Tag :- Underline Tag if is used to make the text underlined, then we will use this <u> tag.

Syntax : `<u> text </u>`

ex :- `<u> Hi this is Underline text </u>`

OIP :-



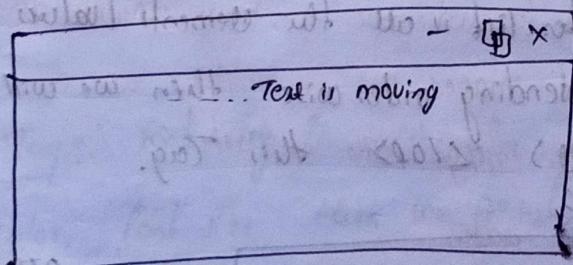
(16) Marquee Tag :- Marquee Tag if is used to the text moving on web page.

ex :- `<marquee> Text is moving </marquee>`

Syntax : `<marquee> text </marquee>`

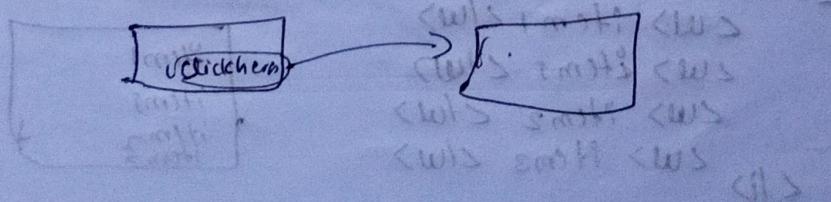
ex :- `<marquee> <h1> Text is moving </h1> </marquee>`

OIP :-



(17) Anchor Tag :- Anchor Tag if is used to linking of one page to another page, we will use the Anchor tag.

Syntax : `<a href="file1.html"> click here </a>`



## ② List Tag's :-

① List Tag: List Tag is used to make the elements / values in order wise make the list of element then we use for list Tag.

Syntax:

```
<li> item1 </li>
<li> item2 </li>
<li> item3 </li>
<li> item4 </li>
```

O/P

ex:

```
<li> student1 </li>
<li> student2 </li>
<li> student3 </li>
<li> student4 </li>
```

student1
student2
student3
student4

In list have some types :-

② Order list: Order list is all the elements / values in ascending order wise then we will use

```
<ol> </ol> this Tag.
```

example:

```
<ol>
<ol> item2 </ol>
<ol> item3 </ol>
</ol> item1 </ol>
</ol>
```

O/P

item1
item2
item3

③ un-order list: un-order wise the elements / values in List Tag.

ex:

```
<ul> item1 </ul>
<ul> item3 </ul>
<ul> item2 </ul>
<ul> item4 </ul>
</ul>
```

O/P

item1
item3
item2
item4

### 3 FORMS TAG'S :-

1) Form Tag :- Form tag is used to user will fill the all details about what they are working in the form.

Syntax :-

```
<form> ..... </form>
```

Example :-

```
<form action = "www.gmail.com">  
Name: <input name = "Name" value = "" size = "10"> <br>  
Email: <input name = "Email" value = "" size = "10"> <br>  
<input type = "submit" />
```

O/P

Name:

Email:

2) Font Tag :- Font tag is used to make text design, font face color, font size then we go for font tag.

Syntax :-

```
<font> ..... </font>
```

Example :-

```
<font face color = "red"> Hi this red color </font>  
</font>
```

Output :-

2) Input Tag :- Input Tag is used to what type of you want to give the inputs declared if, like a text, name, url, email, etc. Then we go for

### Input Tag.

Syntax : `<input>`

Ex :-

```
<form>
<input type="text" value="" size="10">
<input type="button" value="" size="5">
<input type="radio" value="" size="5">
<input type="checkbox" value="" size="8">
<input type="color" value="" size="10">
<input type="file" value="" size="10">
<input type="email" value="" size="10">
<input type="url" value="" size="10">
<input type="search" value="" size="10">
<input type="time" value="" size="10">
<input type="month" value="" size="10">
<input type="reset" value="" size="10">
<input type="password" value="" size="10">
<input type="number" value="" size="10">
<input type="hidden" value="" size="10">
<input type="range" value="" size="10">
<input type="week" value="" size="10">

</form>
```

③ Menu Tag :- Menu Tag is used to list of items in menu. which type of we will give the input. disc, circle mean.

square.

example:

 <menu>

<li type="disc"> Item1 </li>

<li type="circle"> Item2 </li>

<li type="square"> Item3 </li>

</li> </li> </li>

<menu>

<li> <li> <li>

④ Meta Tag :- Meta Tag is data about the data, that will describes the data.

Syntax :- <meta> . . . </meta>

Ex :-

<meta name="Description">

content = "Description of your site">

<meta name="Keywords">

content = "Keywords describing your site">

⑤ Small Tag :- Small Tag is used to make text as small.

Syntax :- <small> text </small>

ex:- <small> This is small text </small>

O/P:-

This small text

⑥ Option Tag: option tag is used to check if the value is available or not in that section. It is called as option, and option is choosing / selecting a particular value.

Syntax: <option> . . . . </option>

Ex:

<h1> Select an option </h1>

<option> First </option>

<option> Second </option>

<option> Third </option>

⋮  
<option> n </option>

<"selected" value="1">

<"value" value="1">

<"disabled" value="1">

<"value" value="2" disabled="disabled">

Want to left side of box is for normal input field

Want to left side of box is for dropdown

Want to left side of box is for checkbox

Want to left side of box

#### 4 TABLE TAG'S :-

1) table Tag :- table tag is used to create a table by using this tag table.

syntax :- <table> ... </table>

2) table row Tag :- table row tag is used to table inside the ~~table~~ rows will generate it. Then we go for table row tag.

syntax :- <tr> ... </tr>

3) table down Tag :- table down Tag is used to in a row point down that position we will go for table down Tag.

syntax :- <td> ... </td>

4) table head Tag :- table head Tag is used to table of the column then we go for table head Tag.

syntax :- <th> ... </th>

Table example :-

Diagram illustrating a table structure:

The table has 4 columns: S.NO, Name, email, and ph.no.

The table has 3 rows of data:

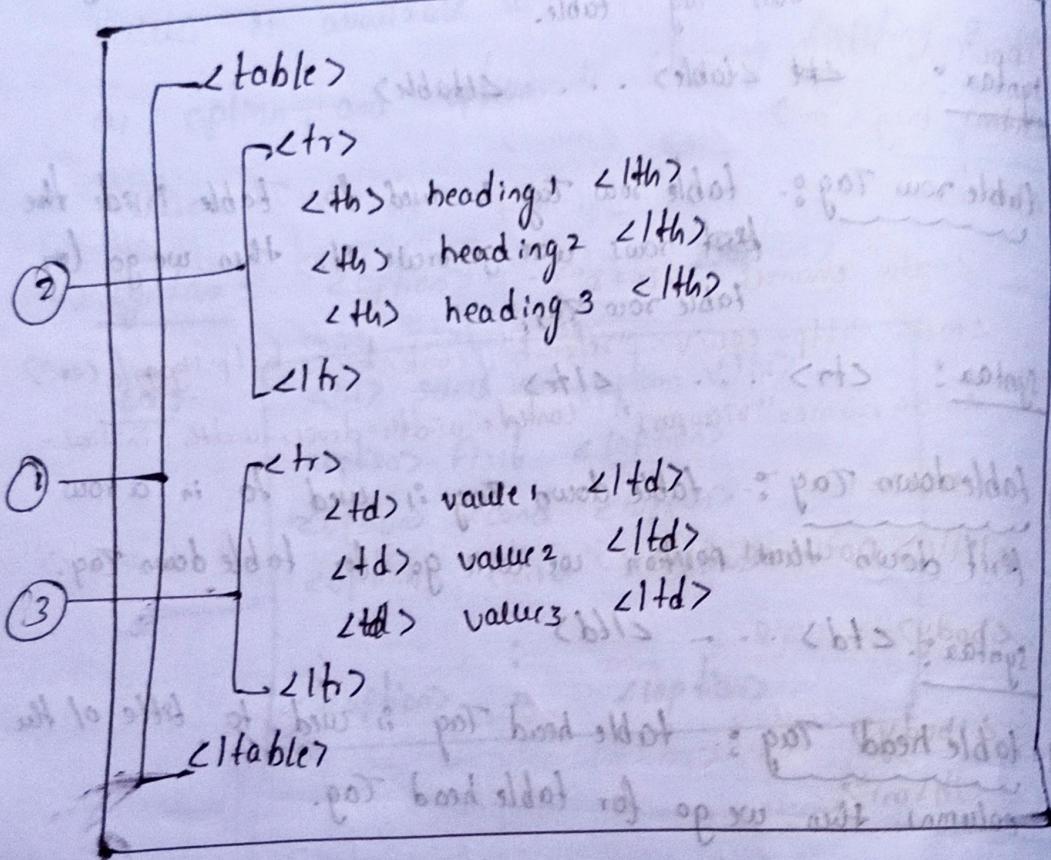
- Row 1: S.NO 1, Name NADEV, email nagu@gmail.com, ph.no XXXXX
- Row 2: S.NO 2, Name AISHA, email nsa@gmail.com, ph.no XXXXX
- Row 3: S.NO 3, Name Naveen, email nave@gmail.com, ph.no XXXXXXXX

Annotations:

- A bracket on the left labeled "table tag" covers the entire table structure.
- An arrow labeled "student" points to the first column header "S.NO".
- An arrow labeled "table down" points from the "Name" header to the first data cell of the second row.
- An arrow labeled "table head" points to the "ph.no" header.
- A large brace on the right labeled "Table" encloses the entire table structure.

S.NO	Name	email	ph.no
1	NADEV	nagu@gmail.com	XXXXXX
2	AISHA	nsa@gmail.com	XXXXXX
3	Naveen	nave@gmail.com	XXXXXXXX

## Structure of Table :-



① Table will create.

② Inside Table we will write the first row heading.

③ Inside Table or <table> heading below we will write values.

Subject	Name	Score	Out
Maths	Aman	90%	1
Maths	Abhishek	85%	2
Maths	Shivam	80%	3

How to refresh the html web pages ?

step1: write html structure

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="refresh" content="5; http://google.com">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-
        scale=1.0" >
<title> Document </title>
<body>
    </body>
</html>
```

step2: mention refresh idmt inside <meta tag http-equiv="refresh" content="2" > ;

step3: executes.

## Symbols code :

- 1) phone number symbol → 4 phone.
- 2) time symbol → 4 times.
- 3) less than symbol → 4 lt
- 4) greater than symbol → 4 gt
- 5) male symbol → 4 male
- 6) female symbol → 4 female
- 7) empty symbol. 4 empty

How to make shortcut key using bedding keys.

$\boxed{h_3 + h_2 + h_4 > h_6 + h_5 + h_3 > h_4 * 3}$

$h_3 + h_2 + h_4 > h_6 + h_5 + h_3 > h_4 * 3 \rightarrow$

$\langle h_3 \rangle \langle h_3 \rangle$

$\langle h_2 \rangle \langle h_2 \rangle$

$\langle h_4 \rangle \langle h_4 \rangle$

$\langle h_6 \rangle \langle h_6 \rangle$

$\langle h_5 \rangle \langle h_5 \rangle$

$\rightarrow \langle h_3 \rangle \langle h_3 \rangle$

$\langle h_4 \rangle \langle h_4 \rangle$

$\langle h_5 \rangle \langle h_5 \rangle$

$\langle h_6 \rangle \langle h_6 \rangle$

$\langle h_3 \rangle$

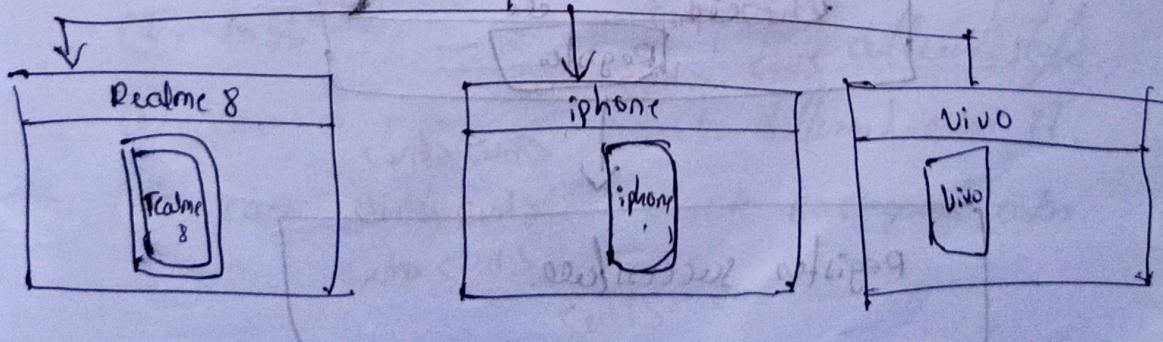
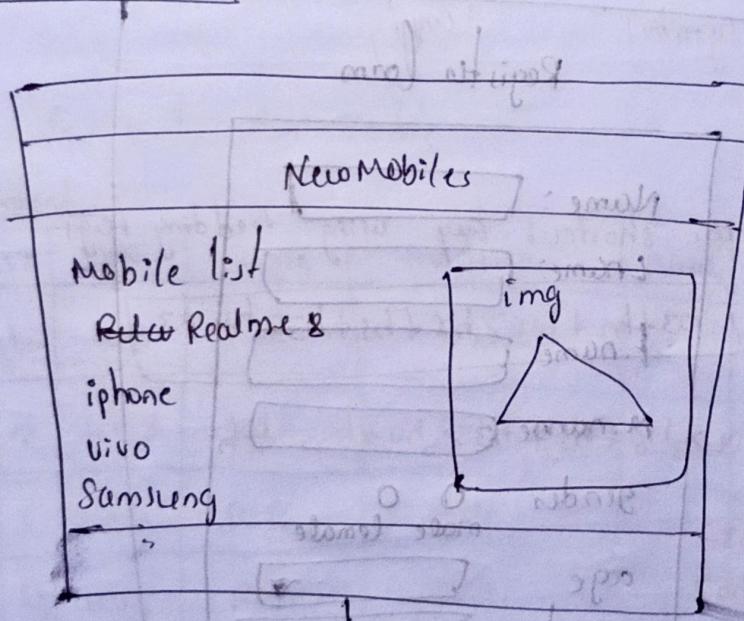
$\langle h_4 \rangle$

# HTML Assignments :-

## Assignment ①

① Create web pages Take one example of mobile accessories Home page , mobiles , Realme , iphone etc. Link page & give some explanation in page along with photos make some style.

Flow diagram:-

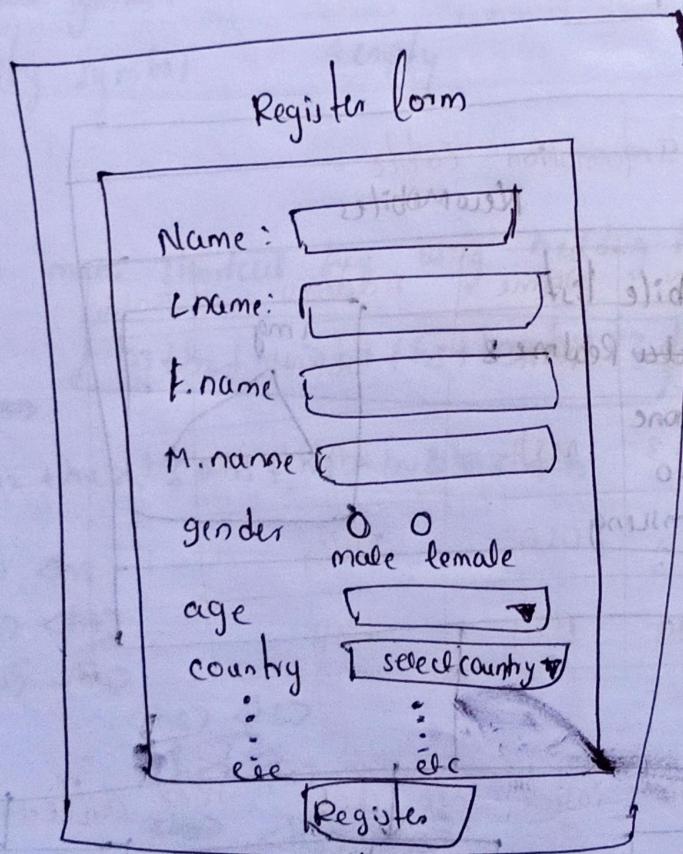


## Assignment ②

Create form

This contains ~~Basic Details of user~~ Basic user details and build one web page Register web page.

Flow Diagram:



Register successful.

# Assignment

(3)

student info (3)

## Create Tables

student info

① student information Table

② Hospital Information Table

③ Voter Information Table

① student information Table

student

SI	UIN	Name	Address	Batch
1	402	NSA	ILKAL	1
2	403	MSA	BANHALORE	2
3	404	DSA	DVer	1
4	405	RSA	HSP	3

② table inside all data make different style

③ each & every row make different color it.

④ each entity make black background color.

## ② Hospital Database :-

Hospital - DB

STNO	Name	Phone	Address	Topper ID
1	Nagu	6361153251	ILKAL	NSA
2	Naveen	8722116699	ILKAL	NVA
3	Manju	9353787189	BNG	MJA
4	DSA	8353788810	DVG	DSKA
5	SSA	8197632874	ILKAL	SSA

## ③ Voter Database

Voter DB

ID	Name	Address	Ph.no	Photo	Gender
1	NSA	ILKAL	xxx	♂	Male
2	MJA	ILKAL	xxx	♂	Male
3	DSA	ILKAL	xxx	♀	Female

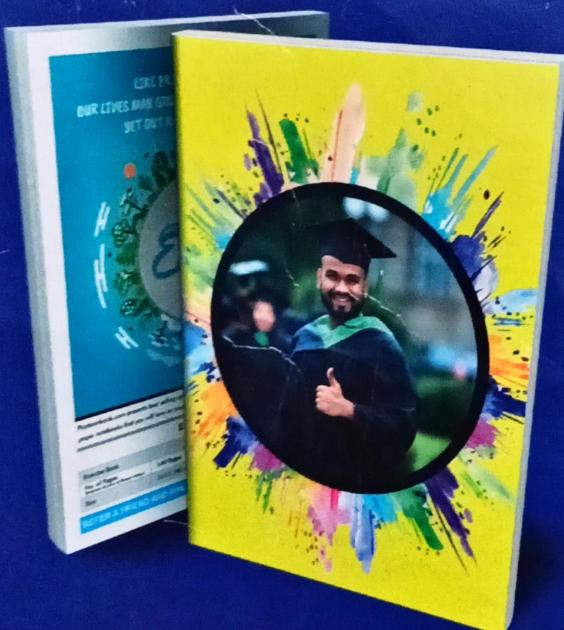
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BOOK  
NO  
OK**

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