**INDEX**

1. Abstract…………………………………………………………………………….2

2.Introduction………………………………………………………………………....3

3. Literature Survey…………………………………………………………………...4

4. System Designing…………………………………………………………………..5

5. Tags and Attributes used……………………………………………………………6

6. Source Code…………………………………………………………………………7

5. Output……………………………………………………………………………….16

6. Conclusion…………………………………………………………………………..20

7. Future Scope………………………………………………………………………...20

8. Reference……………………………………………………………………………21

**Abstract:**

**HTML** is the universal markup language for the Web. HTML lets you format text, add graphics, create links, input forms, frames and tables, etc., and save it all in a text file that any browser can read and display. **CSS** lets you style your HTML pages.CSS gives you total control of the layout, without messing up the document content. **JavaScript** makes your website more **dynamic**. A dynamic website can react to events and allow user interaction. JavaScript is the most popular scripting language on the **Internet,** and it works with all major browsers.

HTML is the **World Wide** **Web**'s core markup language. Originally, HTML was primarily designed as a language for semantically describing scientific documents. Its general design, however, has enabled it to be adapted, over the subsequent years, to describe a number of other types of documents and even applications.

A picture containing first-aid kit

Description automatically generated

**Fig.1. HTML, CSS and JavaScript**

**HTML** provides the basic structure of sites, which is enhanced and modified by other technologies like **CSS and JavaScript**. **CSS** is used to control presentation, formatting, and layout. **JavaScript** is used to control the behavior of different elements.

**Introduction:**

**Hypertext Markup Language (HTML)** is the standard markup language for documents designed to be displayed in a web browser. It can be assisted by technologies such as **Cascading Style Sheets** (CSS) and scripting languages such as JavaScript. Web browsers receive HTML documents from a web server or from local storage and render the documents into multimedia web pages. HTML describes the structure of a web page semantically and originally included cues for the appearance of the document. HTML elements are the building blocks of HTML pages. With HTML constructs, images and other objects such as interactive forms may be embedded into the rendered page. HTML provides a means to create structured documents by denoting structural semantics for text such as **headings**, **paragraphs**, **lists**, **links**, **quotes** and other items. HTML elements are delineated by tags, written using angle brackets. **Tags** such as <img/> and <input/> directly introduce content into the page. Other tags such as <p> surround and provide information about document text and may include other tags as sub-elements. Browsers do not display the HTML tags but use them to interpret the content of the page. HTML can embed programs written in a scripting language such as JavaScript, which affects the behavior and content of web pages. Inclusion of CSS defines the look and layout of content. The **World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)**, former maintainer of the HTML and current maintainer of the CSS standards, has encouraged the use of CSS over explicit presentational HTML **since 1997.**



**Fig.2. HTML**

**Literature Survey:**

**Ransomware** is a type of malware from **Cryptovirology** that threatens to publish the victim's data or perpetually block access to it unless a ransom is paid. While some simple ransomware may lock the system in a way which is not difficult for a knowledgeable person to reverse, more advanced malware uses a technique called **Cryptoviral Extortion**, in which it encrypts the victim's files, making them inaccessible, and demands a ransom payment to decrypt them. In a properly implemented cryptoviral extortion attack, recovering the files without the decryption key is an intractable problem – and difficult to trace digital currencies such as **Ukash** or **Bitcoin** and other cryptocurrency are used for the ransoms, making tracing and prosecuting the perpetrators difficult. Ransomware attacks are typically carried out using a **Trojan** that is disguised as a legitimate file that the user is tricked into downloading or opening when it arrives as an email attachment. However, one high-profile example, the "**WannaCry** **worm**", travelled automatically between computers without user interaction. Starting from around 2012 the use of ransomware scams has grown internationally. There were **181.5 million ransomware attacks** in the first six months of 2018. This marks a **229% increase** over this same time frame in 2017.In June 2014, vendor McAfee released data showing that it had collected more than double the number of samples of ransomware that quarter than it had in the same quarter of the previous year. **CryptoLocker** was particularly successful, procuring an estimated **US$3 million** before it was taken down by authorities, and **CryptoWall** was estimated by the **US Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)** to have accrued over **US$18 million** by June 2015.

**Fig.3. Ransomware**

**System Designing:**

This is simple webpage created using HTML and CSS on the topic malwares. There are three different types of webpage connected to each other using Frameset Tag, which can help user to get information as quick as they can. The Frames are resizeable, in order to be convienent for the user. The 3 Frame webpage contains a Main Webpage which is the Topic the developer is tell about, a Blog webpage of the developer telling about his life experiences and an Email webpage so that user can contact the developer for any questions.

The name of the Website is the “Computer Hope” .The First Main webpage in the website is displaying about the information about “The 3 Biggest Ransomware Attack of Last 5 years”. We have added information or a short news about the destruction done by malware, how does it works? in a short description. We have also added an image which can be more beneficial to user. We have used may tags including CSS attributes like <hr>, <style>, <h2>, <width>and body tags. We used Anchor tag to link the website to a new webpage for more detailed information. The second frame is about the Blog the creator has. Clicking on the link will open another webpage which is linked to the blog frame, will get displayed on the frame. The third frame is about the Social frame where user can socially connect with the developer, we have included a YouTube link so the user can visit and see the YouTube channel of the creator, which can be loaded in the frame. The webpage of YouTube can’t be loaded because of the resolution problem. We have also included the <mailto:> tag so that user can easily contact with the creator.

After clicking the link addressed in the first frame it redirects to a different webpage which gives more information. That webpage is divided into two columns. Left one has detailed information about the news and a link containing the damage table of ransomware. When we click that link another webpage open in frame showing a table which contains the damage done by ransomware in years. When we scroll down, we get tips about how we can secure our pc from the ransomware. After scrolling down we can see an image of Avast and a link from Avast from where we can download the Avast free Antivirus. It also contains a back to home from which we can go right back to home. The right side contains a Login form, information about WannaCry ransomware, SimpleLocker ransomware and TeslaCrypt ransomware. After click on login form, we get a login form containing a simple textbox and a password. We have also added a “remember me” checkbox and a forgot password link. We have added a simple login button in webpage. At the bottom of the webpage we can see a back to home link so that we can go back to home quickly. After the login form there is a short information about WannaCry ransomware. There is a “Click to view More” link in the webpage which will open another webpage that will give a detailed information about WannaCry ransomware. Then we have added a short information about Simple Locker ransomware, which also contains click to read more link which opens another webpage containing information of SimpleLocker with different background. After that there is a third part where we have included the information of TeslaCrypt as same as rest two by adding a Hyperlink.

**Tags and Attributes Used:**

<html> <button type>

<head> <input type>

<title> <form>

<style> <span>

<body> <noframe>

<p> <frame src= “ ”>

<hr> <UL>

<h2> <font size>

<h3> <body-style>

<frameset> <table>

<b> <table-style>

<i> <td>

<u> <tr>

<center> <th>

<img src= “ ”> <body background=“ ”>

<a href= “ ”> </html>

<div>

<ol>

<li>

<div class>

<style type="text/css">

<a href=mailto:>

<form action>

<label>

**Source Code**

![A close up of a piece of paper

Description automatically generated]()

![A screenshot of a cell phone

Description automatically generated]()

![A screenshot of a cell phone

Description automatically generated]()



![A screenshot of a cell phone

Description automatically generated]()

![A screenshot of a social media post

Description automatically generated]()

![A screenshot of a cell phone

Description automatically generated]()

![A screenshot of a social media post

Description automatically generated]()

![A screenshot of a cell phone

Description automatically generated]()

![A screenshot of a cell phone

Description automatically generated]()

![A screenshot of a cell phone

Description automatically generated]()

![A screenshot of text

Description automatically generated]()

![A screenshot of a cell phone

Description automatically generated]()

![A screenshot of a social media post

Description automatically generated]()

**Output**

The following output was generated:

A screenshot of a social media post

Description automatically generated

**Fig.4. Homepage**

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

**Fig.5. Blog Page**

A screenshot of a social media post

Description automatically generated

**Fig.6. Detailed Information Page**

A screenshot of a cell phone

Description automatically generated

**Fig.7. Damage Table Page**

A screenshot of a cell phone

Description automatically generated

**Fig.8. Login Page**

A screenshot of a cell phone

Description automatically generated

**Fig.9. WannaCry**

A screenshot of a cell phone

Description automatically generated

**Fig.10. SimpleLocker**

A screenshot of a cell phone

Description automatically generated

**Fig.11. TeslaCrypt**

**Conclusion**

The project is based on a final project on web page designing in knowledgeable project for the students. HTML is unnecessary for the raising issues of audience, purpose, design, and accessibility. Learning HTML need to be a barrier to learning writing, that is possible to use HTML to address writing issues. HTML lacks some of the features found in earlier hypertext systems, such as source tracking, fat links and others. Even some hypertext features that were in early versions of HTML have been ignored by most popular web browsers until recently, such as the link element and in-browser Web page editing. Sometimes web developers or browser manufacturers remedy these shortcomings. For instance, wikis and content management systems allow surfers to edit the Web pages they visit.

In summary, the **HTML 4** specification primarily reined in all the various HTML implementations into a single clearly written specification based on **SGML**. **XHTML 1.0**, ported this specification, as is, to the new XML defined specification. Next, XHTML 1.1 takes advantage of the extensible nature of XML and modularizes the whole specification**. XHTML 2.0** was intended to be the first step in adding new features to the specification in a standards-body-based approach.

**Future Scope**

This project will help users to understand about ransomwares and how to prevent them. Ransomwares steals data from victims and demands ransom from them. A lot of people are affected because of ransomware. Millions of dollars of damage are caused by ransomwares.so in order to create awareness about it we have created this website using HTML5, CSS and little bit JavaScript. This project contains a lot of work especially the creator. Using various tags makes the work messy but sortful.

Due to login feature users can login and get any type of information they want. Adding an email features enables users to contact with the creator. Having a YouTube channel will also help users to get more neatly delivered information from creator.

The information should be delivered to user as soon as it can so, using a https protocol is never good than better. Users security is main too. Privacy setting will be updated regularly. The website will be regularly updated.

Users Discretion is Advised.

**Reference**

1. "W3C Html".
2. "HTML 4.0 Specification — W3C Recommendation — Conformance: requirements and recommendations". World Wide Web Consortium. December 18, 1997. Retrieved July 6, 2015.
3. Tim Berners-Lee, "Information Management: A Proposal." CERN (March 1989, May 1990). W3.org
4. Tim Berners-Lee, "Design Issues"
5. Tim Berners-Lee, "Design Issues"
6. "Tags used in HTML". World Wide Web Consortium. November 3, 1992. Retrieved November 16, 2008.
7. "First mention of HTML Tags on the www-talk mailing list". World Wide Web Consortium. October 29, 1991. Retrieved April 8, 2007.
8. "Index of elements in HTML 4". World Wide Web Consortium. December 24, 1999. Retrieved April 8, 2007.
9. Tim Berners-Lee (December 9, 1991). "Re: SGML/HTML docs, X Browser (archived www-talk mailing list post)". Retrieved June 16, 2007. SGML is very general. HTML is a specific application of the SGML basic syntax applied to hypertext documents with simple structure.
10. Berners-Lee, Tim; Connolly, Daniel (June 1993). "Hypertext Markup Language (HTML): A Representation of Textual Information and Metainformation for Retrieval and Interchange". w3.org. Retrieved 2017-01-04.
11. Raggett, Dave (1998). Raggett on HTML 4. Retrieved July 9, 2007.
12. "HTML5 – Hypertext Markup Language – 5.0". Internet Engineering Task Force. 28 October 2014. Retrieved 25 November 2014. This document recommends HTML 5.0 after completion.
13. "HTML 3.2 Reference Specification". World Wide Web Consortium. January 14, 1997. Retrieved November 16, 2008.
14. "IETF HTML WG". Retrieved June 16, 2007. Note: This working group is closed
15. Arnoud Engelfriet. "Introduction to Wilbur". Web Design Group. Retrieved June 16, 2007.
16. "HTML 4.0 Specification". World Wide Web Consortium. December 18, 1997. Retrieved November 16, 2008.
17. Berners-Lee, Tim; Connelly, Daniel (November 1995). "Hypertext Markup Language – 2.0". Internet Engineering Task Force. RFC 1866. Retrieved 1 December 2010. This document thus defines an HTML 2.0.