VELLORE EDUCATION SYSTEM (VES)

PROJECT REPORT

Submitted in fulfilment for the J Component of CSC4002 – Web Development

CAL COURSE

in

B.Sc

by

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YASWANTH (17BCS0001)

Under the guidance of

Dr. Brindha.K

SITE

VIT®

Vellore Institute of Technology

(Deemed to be University under section 3 of UGC Act, 1956)

School of Information Technology andEngineering

Winter Semester 2019-20

TABLE OF CONTENTS

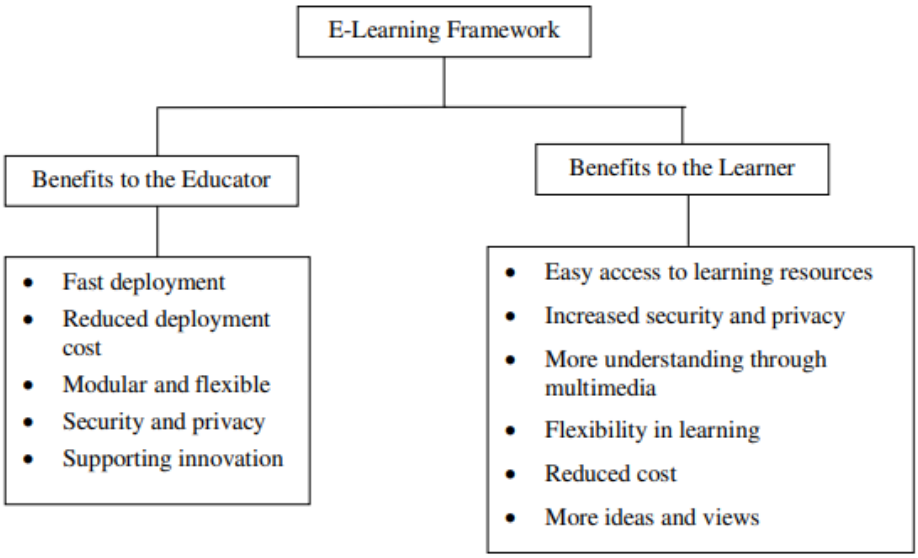
ABSTRACT:

In the early days of e-learning, some people were concerned that bringing computers into the classroom would remove the human element that many learners benefit from. But technology has developed, and smart phones and tablets are now widely embraced in both the classroom and office. We also use a wealth of interactive designs that ensure distance learning is both an engaging and valuable lesson delivery medium.

By building partnerships with quality training providers, and combining this with a dedicated and experienced team, VIT E-learning website provides the perfect blended learning environment. This means that everyone has the chance to take their online training to the next level, while fitting their learning in around their busy schedule.

1.Problem statement and Objective

The objective of this E-Learning framework is not to replace the existing learning practice but to nurture the existing teaching and learning process. In other words, it is a move to take the current learning practice to the next level with help of advanced technologies. The main aim of this framework is to deploy the E-Learning system rapidly with less effort and at the same time not compromising the quality of learning practice. This framework ensures the extensibility, portability, compatibility and adoptability. This research work aims to minimize technological reworking using a well-defined interaction framework. This work is a fair attempt to provide perfect domain independent framework for E-Learning environments.



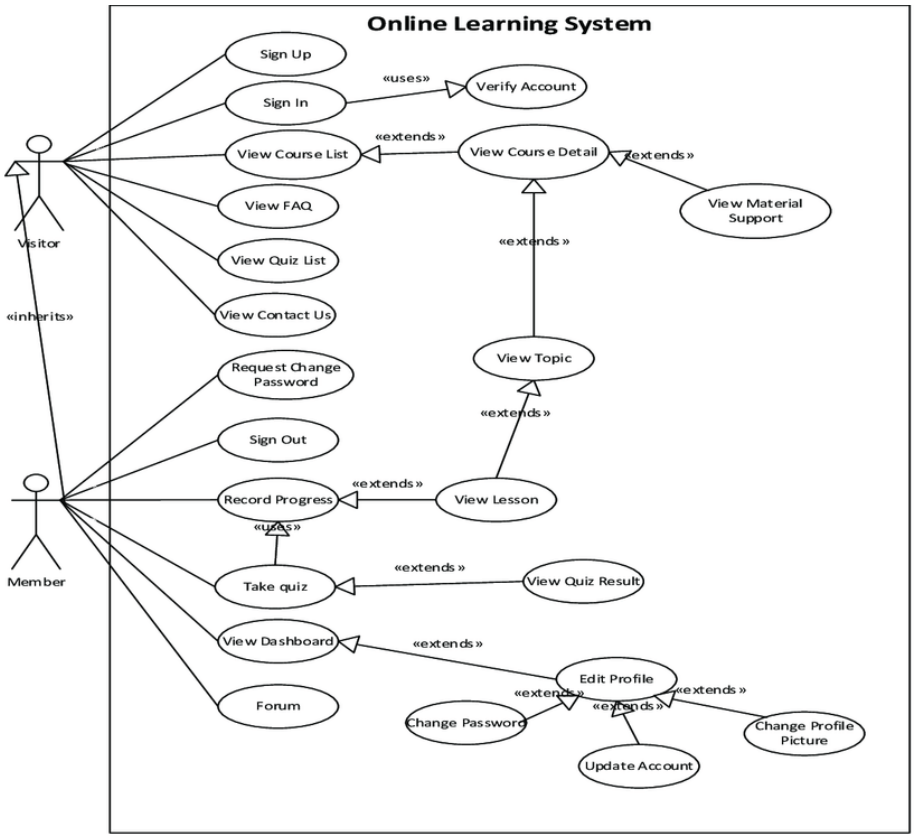
The proposed work will enable remote learning. It is cost effective and makes use of expert knowledge. It will also reduce human intervention and improve the quality of education. Since the components are reusable, maintenance cost is very low. Specific benefits are given in the figure above.

This E-Learning framework is a roadmap for decision-makers at every level of the education spectrum to adopt a framework which provides for a stable, flexible, scalable, and proven E-Learning delivery infrastructure and the knowledge necessary to implement and manage such a system. The framework addresses the reality of heterogeneous hardware and software environments found in all educational institutions, many of which are not replaceable, but still vitally important to the institution to continue using. Most importantly, the framework

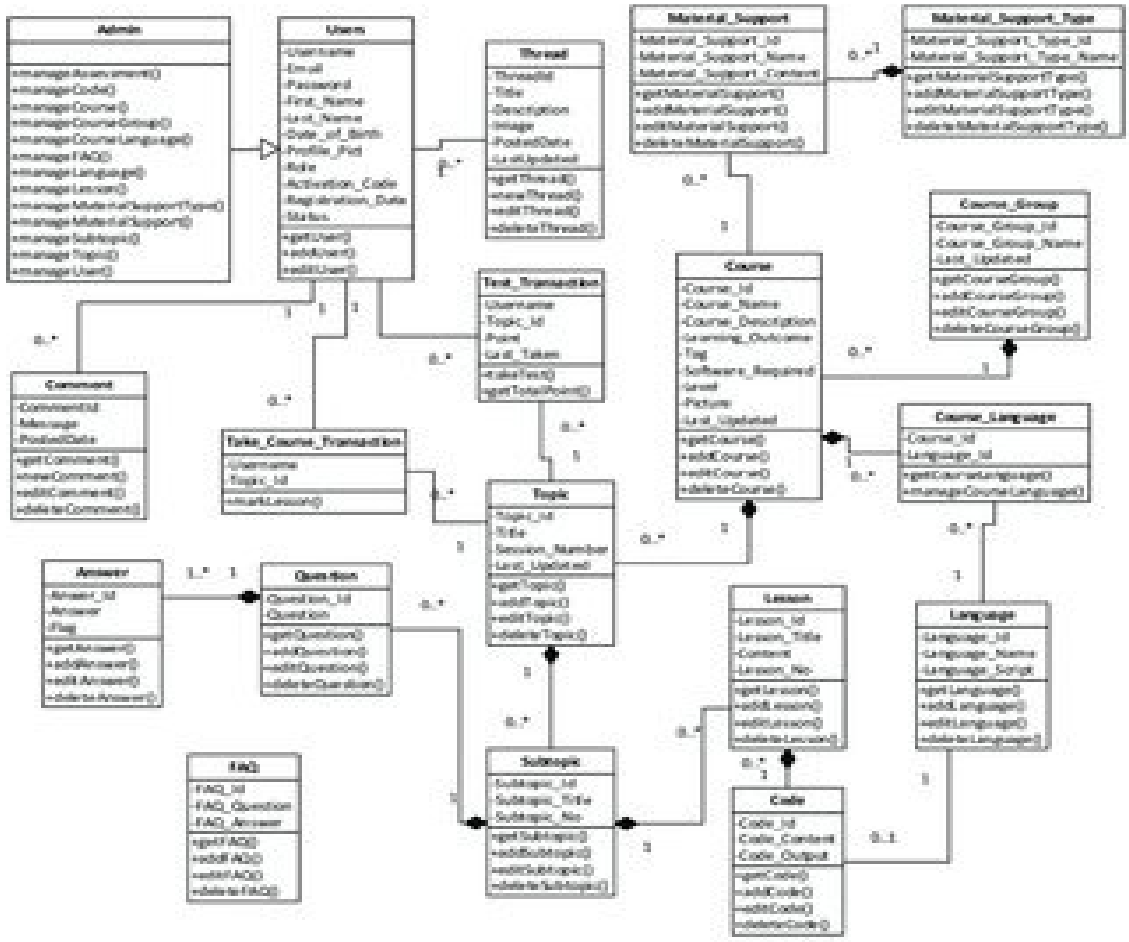
provides a means for decision-makers to ensure the satisfaction of many different types of users in the campus community by providing an easy and reliable Internet-based method to create and access learning. This focus on the learner, not the technology, is the key to any successful E-Learning implementation.

2. System Design

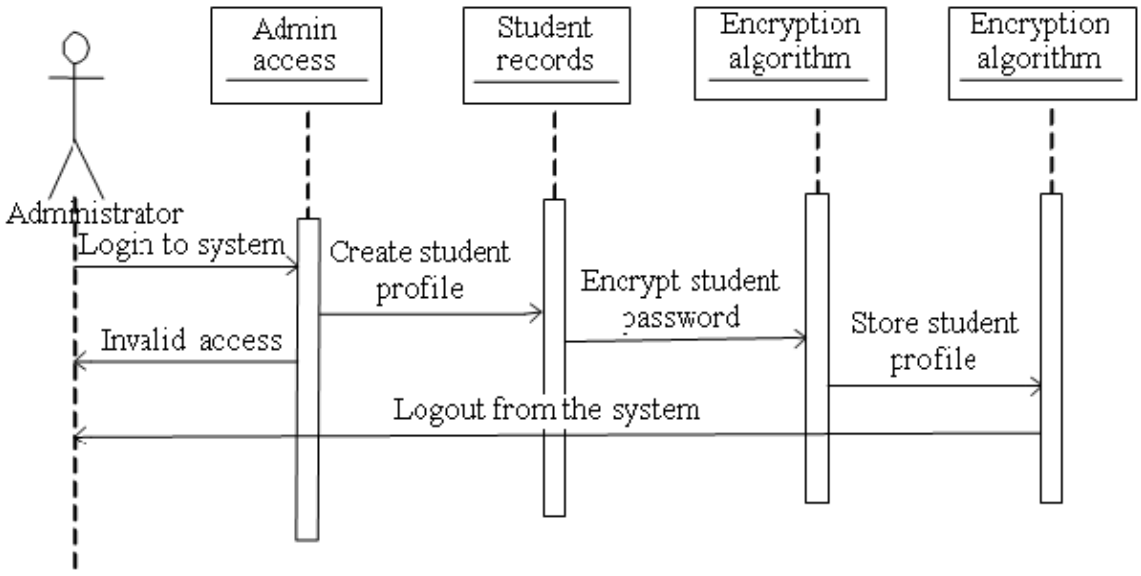
Use case



Class diagram :



E-Learning system :



Software requirements :

- HTML,
- PHP,
- MySQL,
- WAMP server,
- Browser

ADVANTAGES:

Online learning has features that cater to these modern learner preferences – hence its rise in popularity. Here are the top five advantages of e-learning.

1. E-learning saves time and money.

With online learning, your learners can access content anywhere and anytime. They don't need to take time out from their jobs to attend classes. E-learning is also cost-effective; companies save a substantial amount on the travel and accommodation costs of both learners and instructors, as well as the venue and materials. No printing helps reduce your carbon footprint, too.

2. E-learning leads to better retention.

Modern learners prefer bite-sized, interactive content. They would rather watch a video or listen to a podcast than read through pages of a manual. E-learning tools enable learning designers to make content interactive. The more engaging the content is, the better the learners remember information. If they enjoy learning, they can able to recall and apply the concepts at work.

3. E-learning is consistent.

In face-to-face sessions, every instructor has his or her own method of teaching. Each varies in approach and style and is susceptible to mistakes. You can eliminate these issues with e-learning. Online learning provides consistent and standardized training every time. Each

learner goes through the same experience regardless of when and where he or she takes the course.

4. E-learning is scalable.

Online learning is scalable. You can roll it out to as many employees you need and is a one-time investment. The more learners take the course, the faster you can write off the expense.

5. E-learning offers personalization.

Each learner has unique preferences and learning goals. E-learning makes it possible to cater to individual needs. It allows learners to choose their learning path and navigate at their own pace. When they decide what to learn and when, they remain invested in the course.

E-learning makes it possible to cater to individual needs.

With all these advantages, it is no surprise that e-learning is topping the popularity charts.

•

Implementation:

MODULES

1. **HOME**
2. **LOGIN**
3. **COMPUTER SCIENCE**
4. **PHYSICS**
5. **CHEMISTRY**
6. **STUDENTS**

MODULE DESCRIPTION:

1. **LOGIN:** Students can login or sign up using their register no and password**.**

2. **HOME:** There is a login page where students can signup or login to the website. the home page describes the importance of the C language and also provides the advantages of learning the language.

3. **COMPUTER SCIENCE:** This page contains the logic of the language and he fundamentals required to start programming.

4. **PHYSICS:** This page provides the syntax required to start coding. The basic syntax that C language follows must be understood inorder to start coding effectively

5. **CHEMISTRY:** This page provides examples of programs in C language. The programs are fun to do and easy to follow

6. **STUDENTS:** Students registered will be shown here.

SOURCE CODE:

Login Page:

```
<style>
html {
  background-color: #56baed;
}

body {
  font-family: "Poppins", sans-serif;
  height: 100vh;
}

a {
  color: #92badd;
  display:inline-block;
  text-decoration: none;
  font-weight: 400;
}
h2 {
  text-align: center;
  font-size: 16px;
  font-weight: 600;
  text-transform: uppercase;
  display:inline-block;
```

```
  margin: 40px 8px 10px 8px;
  color: #cccccc;
}
.wrapper {
  display: flex;
  align-items: center;
  flex-direction: column;
  justify-content: center;
  width: 100%;
  min-height: 100%;
  padding: 20px;
}
#formContent {

  border-radius: 10px 10px 10px 10px;
  background: #fff;
  padding: 30px;
  width: 90%;
  max-width: 450px;
  position: relative;
  padding: 0px;

  text-align: center;
}

#formFooter {
  background-color: #f6f6f6;
```

```
  border-top: 1px solid #dce8f1;
  padding: 25px;
  text-align: center;

  border-radius: 0 0 10px 10px;
}
h2.inactive {
  color: #cccccc;
}

h2.active {
  color: #0d0d0d;
  border-bottom: 2px solid #5fbae9;
}

input[type=button], input[type=submit], input[type=reset]  {
  background-color: #56baed;
  border: none;
  color: white;
  padding: 15px 80px;
  text-align: center;
  text-decoration: none;
  display: inline-block;
  text-transform: uppercase;
  font-size: 13px;
  box-shadow: 0 10px 30px 0 rgba(95,186,233,0.4);
  border-radius: 5px 5px 5px 5px;
```

```
  margin: 5px 20px 40px 20px;

}

.underlineHover:hover {
  color: #0d0d0d;
}

.underlineHover:hover:after{
  width: 100%;
}

/* OTHERS */

*:focus {
    outline: none;
}
```

```
#icon {
  width:60%;
}

* {
  box-sizing: border-box;
}

</style>



<body>
<div class="wrapper fadeInDown">
  <div id="formContent">
    <!-- Tabs Titles -->
    <h2 class="active"> Sign In </h2>
    <h2 class="inactive underlineHover">Sign Up </h2>

    <!-- Icon -->
    <div class="fadeIn first">
      <img src="img/v.png" id="icon" alt="User Icon" height="100" width="50"/>
    </div>

    <!-- Login Form -->
    <form action="index.html">
```

```
    <input type="text" id="login" class="fadeIn second" name="login" placeholder="Enter your VTOP Id">

    <input type="text" id="password" class="fadeIn third" name="login" placeholder="Password">

    <input type="submit" class="fadeIn fourth" value="Log In">

   </form>


   <!-- Remind Passowrd -->

   <div id="formFooter">

    <a class="underlineHover" href="#">Forgot Password?</a>

   </div>


  </div>

</div>

</body>

</html>
```

Index page:

```
<html>

<head>

<title> VES  </title>


<link href="css/style.css" type="text/css" rel="stylesheet">


</head>

<style>

body { background-color: #FFFFFF
```

```
}
</style>
<body>

<div class="top">
<div>
Contact Us 561.297.3000 | www.elearningvellore.edu
</div>
</div>

<div class="logo">
<div>
<table>
<tr>
<td width="600px" style="font-size:50px;font-family:forte;"> <font color="#003366"> VES
</font><font color="#000" font size="+2"> VIT E-learning Site </font> </td>
<td> <br> <br>
<font size="4px">
<a href="index.html">HOME</a>
<a href="LOGIC.html">COMPUTER SCIENCE</a>
<a href="syntax.html">PHYSICS</a>
<a href="examples.html">CHEMISTRY</a>
<a href="rla.html">STUDENTS</a>
</font>
</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

```
</div>

</div>


<div class="middle">

<div style="background-image:url('img/abcd.jpeg');">

<p>

<br> <br>

Vellore Education System  <br>

<font size="5px"> AN E-Universty FOR STUDENTS IN STEM </font>

</p>

</div>

</div>


<div class="bottom">

<div>

<table border="0">

<tr>

<td width="700px">

<font color="#000">   </font> <br> <br>


<font color="#000" size="5px"> Learn from one of the most popular, widely used site in the world! </font> <br> <br>


Online learning may not appeal to everyone; however, the sheer number of online learning sites suggests that there is at least a strong interest in convenient,

 portable learning options — many of which are study-at-your-own-pace.   <br><br>


Advantages of E learning<br><br>
```


1. E-learning saves time and money. </br> </br> </br>

With online learning, your learners can access content anywhere and anytime. They don't need to take time out from their jobs to attend classes.

E-learning is also cost-effective; companies save a substantial amount on the travel and accommodation costs of both learners and instructors, as well as the venue and materials.

No printing helps reduce your carbon footprint, too. </br> </br> </br>

2. E-learning leads to better retention. </br> </br> </br>

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</br> </br> </br>

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The more learners take the course, the faster you can write off the expense.</p> </br> </br> </br>

With all these advantages, it is no surprise that e-learning is topping the popularity charts.

</td>

<td> </td>

</tr>

</table>

Login or Register

<form method="post" name="form1">

<table>

```
<tr>
<td width="500px"> </td>
<td>    <input type="text" placeholder="First Name" name="fn">
<td>    <input type="text" placeholder="Last Name" name="ln">
</tr>
<tr height="30px">

</tr>
<tr>
<td width="500px"> </td>
<td>    <input type="text" placeholder="Email Id" name="mail">
<td>    <input type="text" placeholder="Password" name="text1" >
</tr>

<tr height="30px">

</tr>
<tr>
<td width="500px"> </td>
<td>    <select> <option name="sex"> -- Sex -- </option> <option> Male </option>
<option> Female </option> </select>
<td>    <input type="text" placeholder="School " name="school">
</tr>

<tr height="30px">

</tr>
```

```
<tr>

<td width="500px"> </td>

<td colspan="2">        <textarea placeholder="Message" name="text"> </textarea>

</tr>


<tr height="30px">


</tr>

<tr>

<td width="500px"> </td>

<td colspan="2">        <button type='submit' value="submit"
onclick="CheckPassword(document.form1.text1);ValidateEmail(document.form1.mail)">
SUBMIT </button>


</tr>

</form>

</table>




</br>

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</br></br></br></br></br></br></br></br></br></br></br></br></br>




</div>

</div>
```

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<script src="check-password-1.js">

</script>

CHEMISTRY

<html>

<head>

<title> VES </title>

<link href="css/style.css" type="text/css" rel="stylesheet">

</head>

<style>

body { background-color: #FFFFFF

```
}
</style>
<body>

<div class="top">
<div>
Contact Us 561.297.3000  | www.elearningvellore.edu
</div>
</div>

<div class="logo">
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<a href="examples.html">CHEMISTRY</a>
<a href="rla.html">STUDENTS</a>
</font>
</td>
</tr>
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</table>
</div>
</div>

        <div class="bottom">
            <div>
                <table border="0">
                    <tr>
                        <td width="700px">
                            <font color="#000">  </font> <br> <br>

                        <font color="#000" size="6px">

<div class="bottom">
<div>
<table border="0">
<tr>
<td width="700px">

<h1 >CHEMISTRY </h1>
```

 LETS TRY TO UNDERSTAND THE FUNDAMENTALS!

<mark>The Types of Chemistry </mark>

When we think about chemistry we often think about combining chemicals and watching them explode. This is certainly a part of it, but did you know that there are many different types of chemistry?

Chemistry is the study of matter and how matter changes. When chemists watch chemicals explode they are actually studying how those chemicals change, into light, sound, and heat specifically, when they are combined.

There are five main types of chemistry: physical, analytical, biochemical, organic, and inorganic. The different types focus on different aspects of matter. Let's take a closer look at each one.

<mark>Physical Chemistry </mark>

Physical chemistry is the study of how matter behaves and its physical arrangement. This includes rates of reactions, or what causes a reaction to occur quickly or slowly. For example,

when we mix baking soda and vinegar we almost immediately see intense foaming. This has a quick rate of reaction. And yet, if we subject iron to air and water, it has a much slower rate of reaction and may take years to rust.

Physical chemistry can also study how light interacts with matter. This is important for spectroscopy. Spectroscopy is a method that we use to determine what type of chemicals are in a substance. Since different types of matter will interact with light differently, we can identify it based on how it interacts with light. This has helped us know what faraway planets are made of. Other examples includes studying the shape of a molecule, and how stable a substance is. In general, physical chemistry studies matter on an atomic level.

<mark>Analytical Chemistry</mark>

Analytical chemistry focuses on identifying and quantifying matter. It asks 'What is this? How much is there is in this substance? It may use some of the techniques from physical chemistry, among others, in order to determine this.

There are many methods to identify and quantify matter. This may be as simple as measuring the ionic concentration to determine how much salt is in a material, or as complex as seeing how much a specific microbe grows to determine th

<table border="0">

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</tr>



</table>
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```

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COMPUTER SCIENCE:

<html>

<head>

<title> VES </title>

<link href="css/style.css" type="text/css" rel="stylesheet">

</head>

<style>

body { background-color: #FFFFFF

}

</style>

<body>

```
Contact Us 561.297.3000 | www.elearningvellore.edu
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</div>

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<a href="examples.html">CHEMISTRY</a>
<a href="rla.html">STUDENTS</a>
</font>
</td>
</tr>
</table>
</div>
</div>

<div class="bottom">
<div>
<table border="0">
```

<tr>

<td width="700px">

 Let's take a look at the basics of <mark> C language</mark>

<img src="img/cc.png" width="900px"></br> </br>

 Basic terminology

Tokens in C </br> </br>

A C program consists of various

tokens and a token is either a keyword, an identifier, a constant, a string literal, or a symbol. For example, the following C statement consists of five tokens -

 </br> </br>

 <mark> printf("Hello, World! \n"); </mark>

</br>

</br>

The individual tokens are -

</br>

</br>

<mark>

printf </br>

(</br>

"Hello, World! \n" </br>

) </br>

; </br>

</mark>

</br>

<img src="img/about.png" width="500px">

</br>

Semicolons in C </br> </br>

In a C program, the semicolon is a statement terminator. That is,

each individual statement must be ended with a semicolon. It indicates the end of one logical entity.

Given below are two different statements -

</br> </br>

<mark>/* my first program in C */ </mark>

</br>

You cannot have comments within comments and they do not occur within a string or character literals.

</br>

</br>

Comments </br> </br>

Comments are like helping text in your C program and they are ignored by the compiler.

They start with /* and terminate with the characters */ as shown below

</br> </br>

<mark>printf("Hello, World! \n"); </br>

return 0; </mark>

</br>

</br>

Identifiers </br> </br>

A C identifier is a name used to identify a variable, function, or any other

user-defined item. An identifier starts with a letter A to Z, a to z, or an underscore '_' followed by zero or more letters, underscores, and digits (0 to 9).

C does not allow punctuation characters such as @, $, and % within identifiers. C is a case-sensitive programming language.

Thus, Manpower and manpower are two different identifiers in C. Here are some examples of acceptable identifiers -

</br> </br>

<mark> _mark10tab </br>

return 0; </mark>

</br>

</br>

Keywords </br> </br>

The following list shows the reserved words in C.

These reserved words may not be used as constants or variables or any other identifier names

</br> </br>

<img src="img/kw.png" width="500px"></br>

</mark>

</br>

</br>

<mark> USE THESE WEBSITE LINKS TO LEARN MORE ABOUT C : </mark>

</br> </br>

 Notes on looping: </br> </br>

 Notes on branching: </br> </br>

 Notes on functions: </br> </br>

 Notes on structures: </br> </br>

</br>

</br>

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</tr>

</tr>

<td style="padding-left:20px;"> </td>

</table>

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```
</div>

</div>
```

```
<div class="nav_down">

<div>

&copy; VES Elearning site, site designed & developed by PREETI_RACHEL and
YASWANTH

</div>

</div>
```

STUDENTS

```
<html>

<head>

<title> VES  </title>


<link href="css/style.css" type="text/css" rel="stylesheet">


</head>

<style>

body { background-color: #FFFFFF


}

</style>
```

```
<body>


<div class="top">
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</div>
</div>


<div class="logo">
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<a href="examples.html">CHEMISTRY</a>
<a href="rla.html">STUDENTS</a>
</font>
</td>
</tr>
</table>
</div>
</div>
```

<table border="0">

<tr>

<td width="700px">

 Here are the registered students from all over the world !

STUDENTS FROM INDIA </br> </br>

</br> </br>


```
<br>


<br>
</td>



<td style="padding-left:20px;"> </td>
</tr>



</table>
</div>
</div>



<div class="nav_down">
<div>
&copy; VES Elearning site, site designed & developed by PREETI_RACHEL and YASWANTH
</div>
</div>
```

PHYSICS:

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

```
<title> VES  </title>

<link href="css/style.css" type="text/css" rel="stylesheet">

</head>
<style>
body { background-color: #FFFFFF

}
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<font size="4px">
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```

COMPUTER SCIENCE

PHYSICS

CHEMISTRY

STUDENTS

</td>

</tr>

</table>

<table border="0">

<tr>

<td width="700px">

 Physics, science that deals with the structure of matter and the interactions between the fundamental constituents of the observable universe.

 Branches of Physics:

</br>

<img src="img/phy.jpg" width="700px"> </br> </br> </br>

</br>

 Classical Physics:

<p> This branch of physics is mainly concerned with the laws of motion and gravitation as outlined in Sir Isaac Newton and James Clark Maxwell’s kinetic theory and thermodynamics, respectively. This branch of physics deals mostly with matter and energy. Often, physics which date before 1900 are considered classical physics, whereas physic which date after 1900 are considered modern physics.

In classical physics, energy and matter are considered separate entities. Acoustics, optics, classical mechanics, and electromagnetics are traditionally branches within classical physics. Moreover, any theory of physics that is considered null and void in modern physics automatically falls under the realm of classical physics.

As Newton's Laws are one of the main features of classical physics, let's examine them.

</br>

</br>

<img src="img/phy2.jpg" width="600px">

</br>

</br></br>

 Modern Physics

<p>

Modern physics is a branch of physics that is mainly concerned with the theory of relativity and quantum mechanics.

Albert Einstein and Max Plank were the pioneers of modern of physics as the first scientists to introduce the theory of relativity and quantum mechanics, respectively.

In modern physics, energy and matter are not considered as separate entities. Rather, they are considered different forms of each other.

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<mark> What Are the Two Pillars of Modern Physics? </mark> </br> </br>

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 Nuclear Physics

<p>

Nuclear physics is a branch of physics that deals with the constituents, structure, behaviour and interactions of atomic nuclei. This branch of physics should not be confused with atomic physics, which studies the atom as a whole, including its electrons.

According to the Microsoft Encarta encyclopedia, nuclear physics is defined as:

“The branch of physics in which the structure, forces, and behaviour of the atomic nucleus are studied.”

In the modern age, nuclear physics has become very wide in its scope and has been applied in many fields. It is used in power generation, nuclear weapons, medicines, magnetic resonance, imaging, industrial and agricultural isotopes, and more.</br> </br>

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 Atomic Physics

<p>Atomic physics is a branch of physics that deals with the composition of the atom apart from the nucleus. It is mainly concerned with the arrangement and behaviour of electrons in the shells around the nucleus. Thus, atomic physics mostly examines electrons, ions, and neutral atoms.

One of the earliest steps towards atomic physics was recognizing that all matter is comprised of atoms. The true beginning of atomic physics is marked by the discovery of spectral lines and the attempt to explain them. This resulted in an entirely new understanding of the structure of atoms and how they behave

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 Geophysics

<p>

Geophysics is a branch of physics that deals with the study of the Earth. It is mainly concerned with the shape, structure and composition of the Earth, but geophysicists also study gravitational force, magnetic fields, earthquakes, magma, and more.

Geophysics was only recognized as a separate discipline in the 19th century, but its origins date back to ancient times. The first magnetic compasses were made from

All of these discoveries can be included in the field of geophysics, which is defined as:

"a natural science concerned with the physical processes and physical properties of the Earth and its surrounding space environment, and the use of quantitative methods for their analysis."

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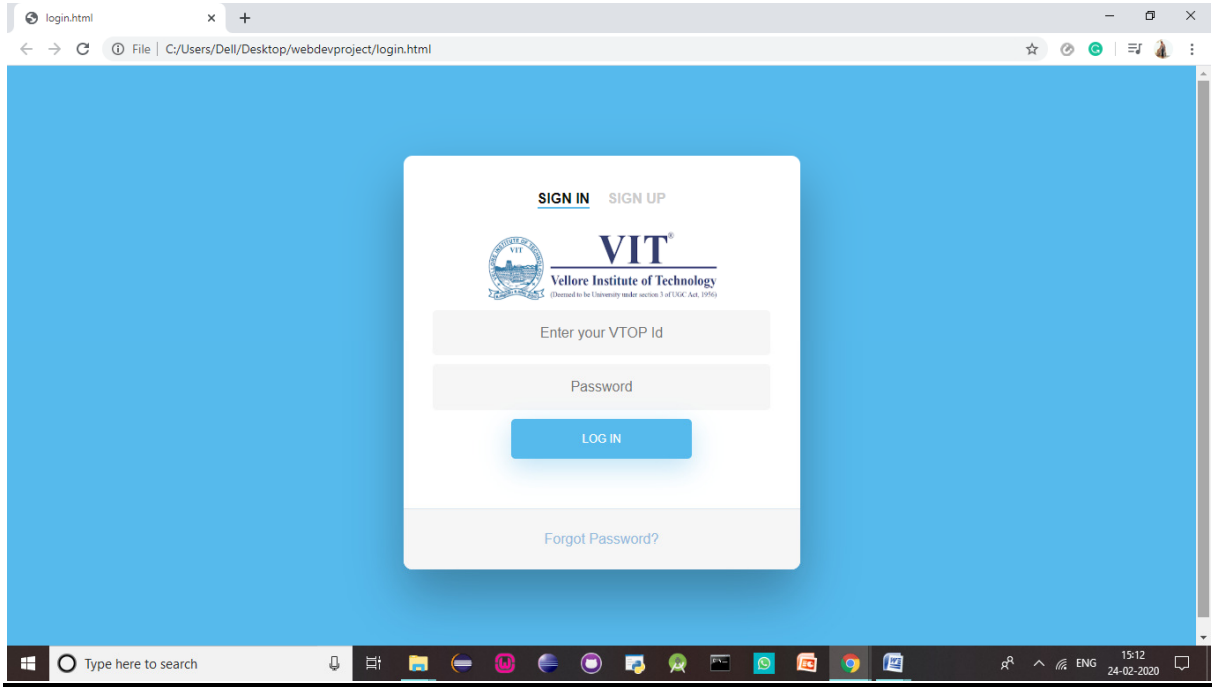

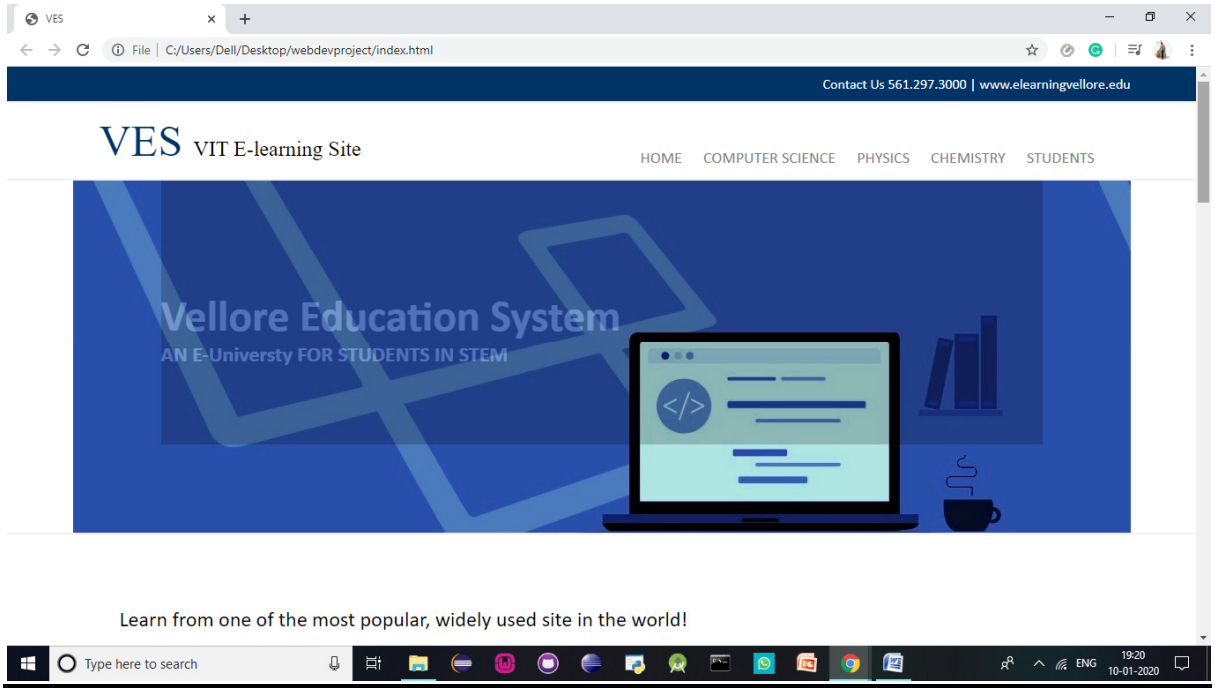

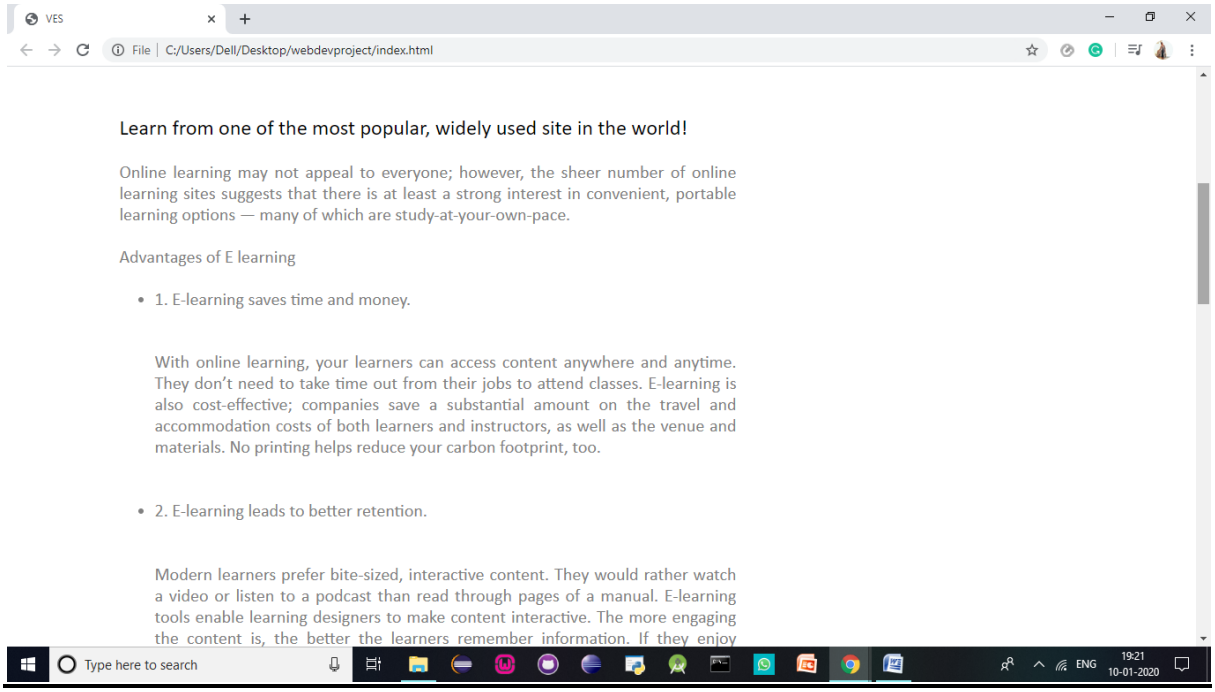
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Learn from one of the most popular, widely used site in the world!
Online learning may not appeal to everyone; however, the sheer number of online learning sites suggests that there is at least a strong interest in convenient, portable learning options — many of which are study-at-your-own-pace.
Advantages of E learning
1. E-learning saves time and money.
With online learning, your learners can access content anywhere and anytime. They don't need to take time out from their jobs to attend classes. E-learning is also cost-effective; companies save a substantial amount on the travel and accommodation costs of both learners and instructors, as well as the venue and materials. No printing helps reduce your carbon footprint, too.
2. E-learning leads to better retention.
Modern learners prefer bite-sized, interactive content. They would rather watch a video or listen to a podcast than read through pages of a manual. E-learning tools enable learning designers to make content interactive. The more engaging the content is, the better the learners remember information. If they enjoy
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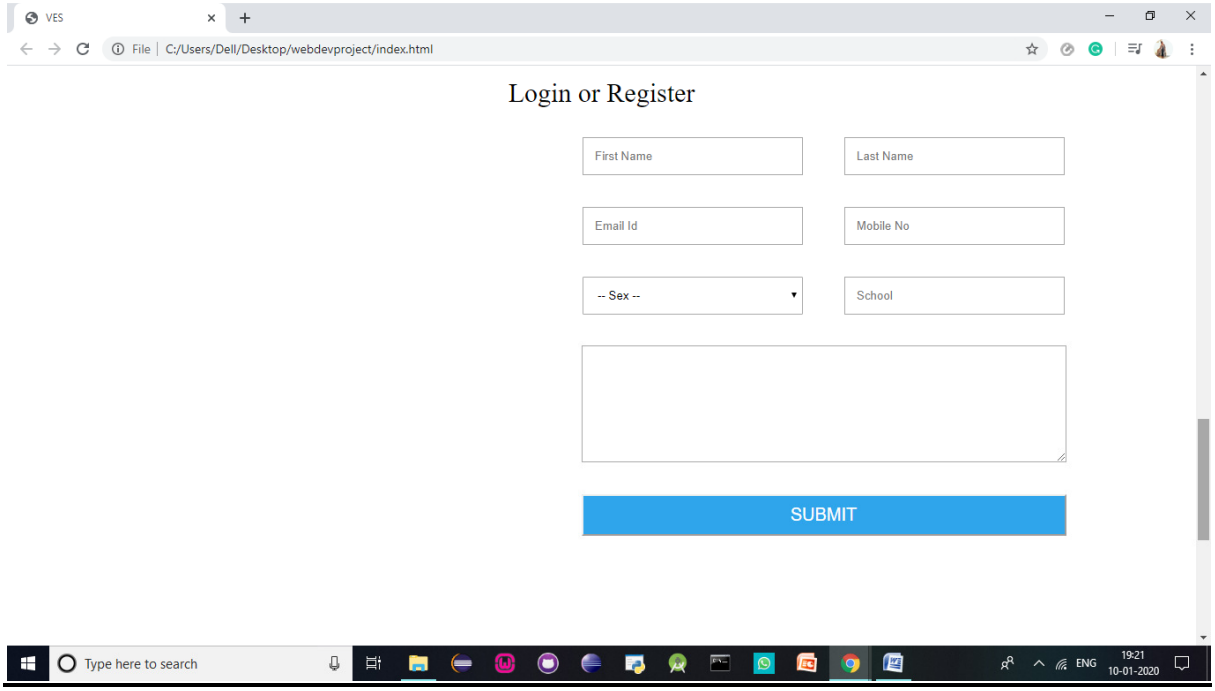
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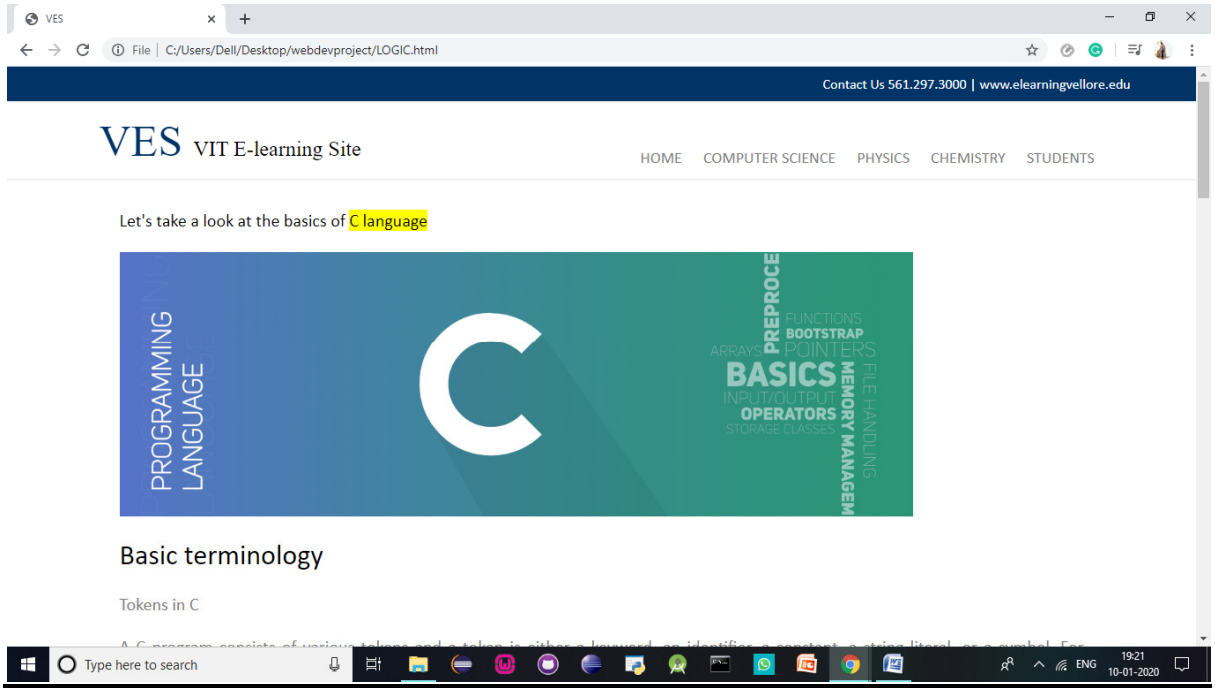
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Let's take a look at the basics of C language
PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE
C
PREPROCE
FUNCTIONS
BOOTSTRAP
ARRAYS POINTERS
BASICS
INPUT/OUTPUT
OPERATORS
STORAGE CLASSES
MEMORY MANAGEM
FILE HANDLING
Basic terminology
Tokens in C
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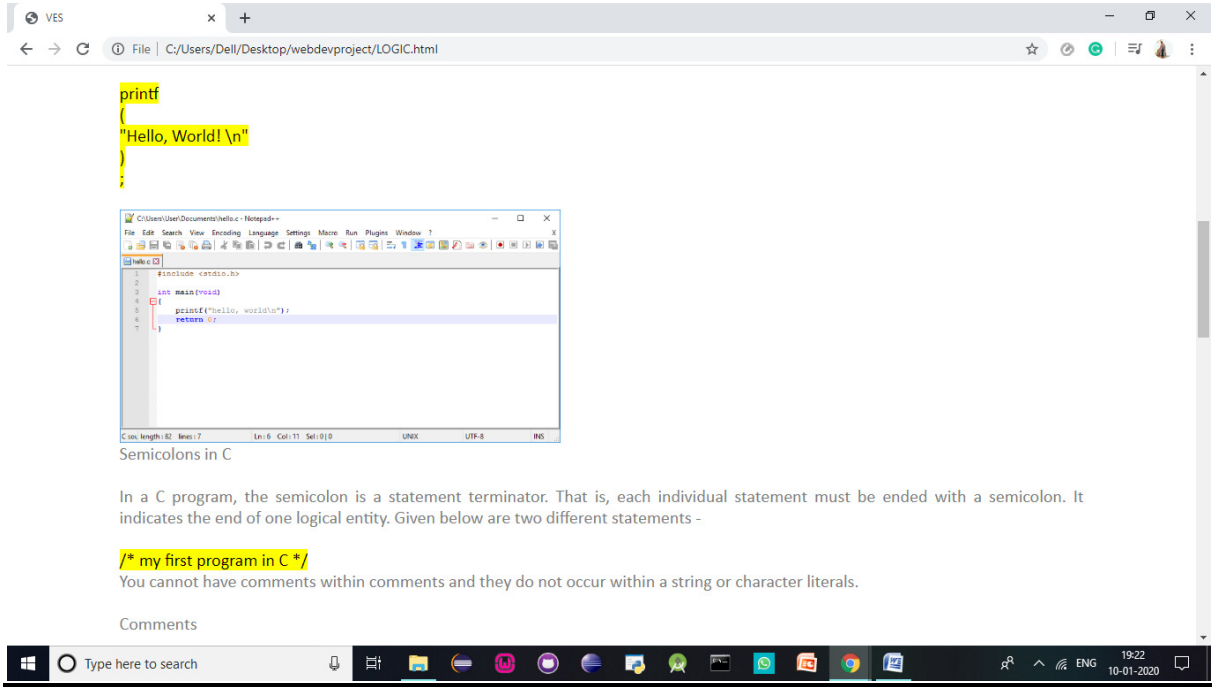
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printf
(
"Hello, World! \n"
)
;
Semicolons in C
In a C program, the semicolon is a statement terminator. That is, each individual statement must be ended with a semicolon. It indicates the end of one logical entity. Given below are two different statements -
/* my first program in C */
You cannot have comments within comments and they do not occur within a string or character literals.
Comments
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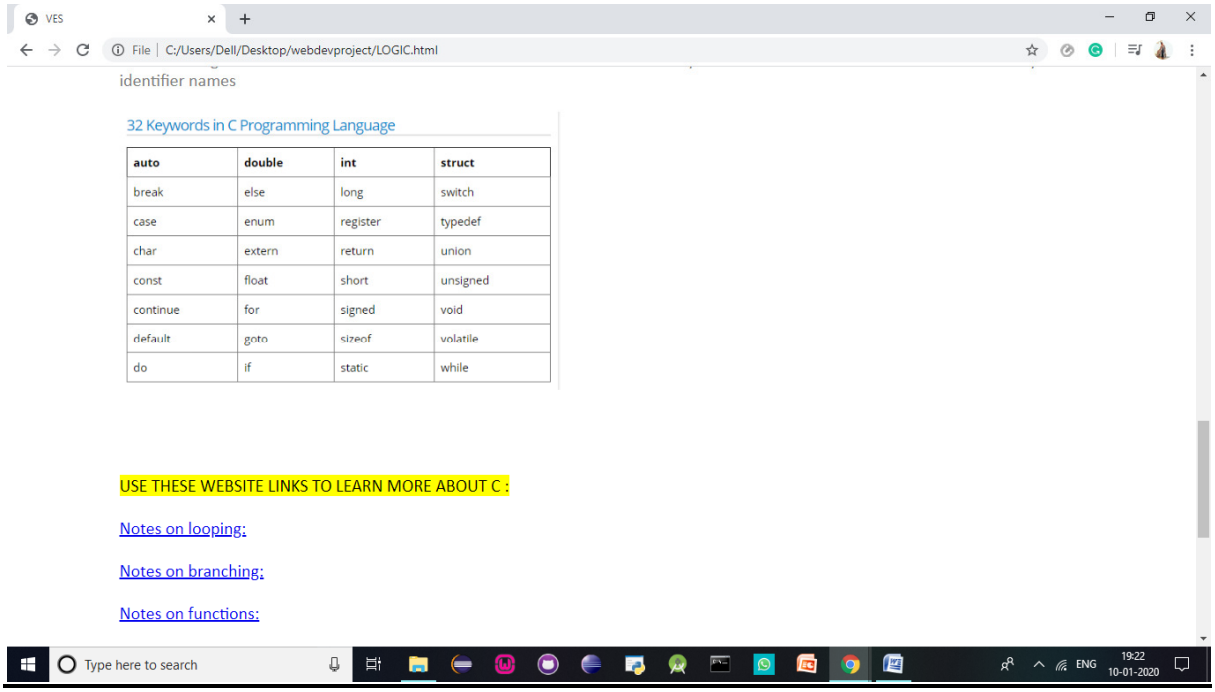
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identifier names
32 Keywords in C Programming Language
auto double int struct
break else long switch
case enum register typedef
char extern return union
const float short unsigned
continue for signed void
default goto sizeof volatile
do if static while
USE THESE WEBSITE LINKS TO LEARN MORE ABOUT C :
Notes on looping:
Notes on branching:
Notes on functions:
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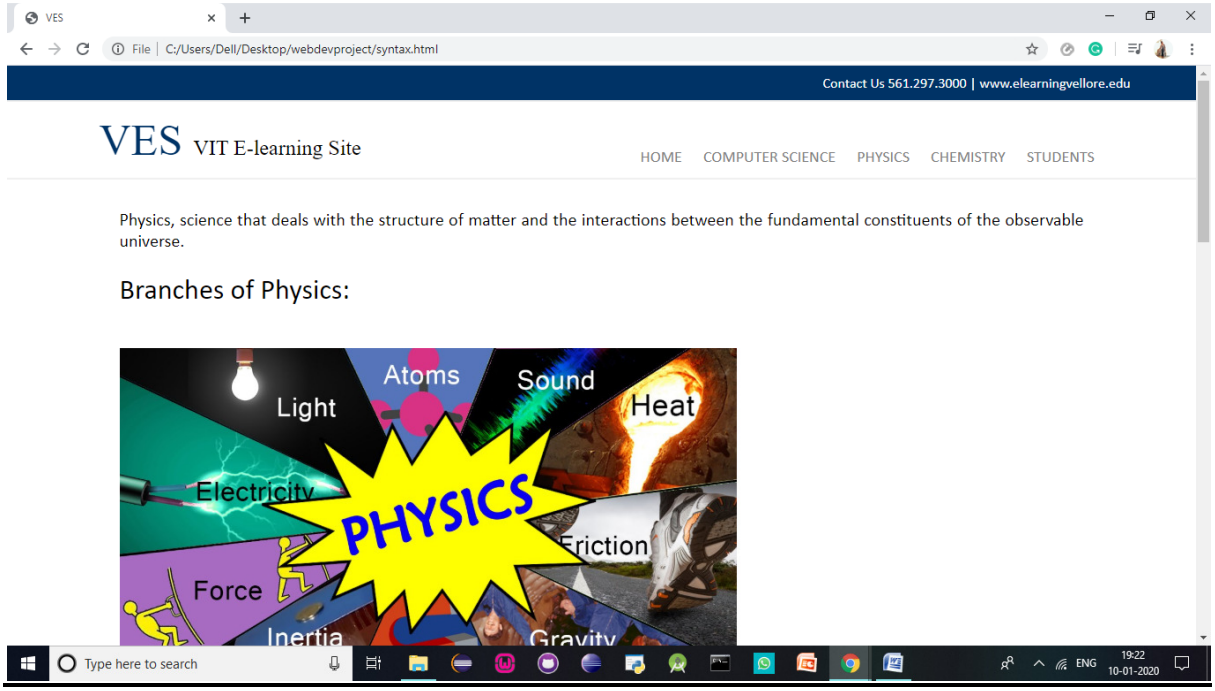
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Physics, science that deals with the structure of matter and the interactions between the fundamental constituents of the observable universe.
Branches of Physics:
Light
Atoms
Sound
Heat
Electricity
PHYSICS
Friction
Force
Inertia
Gravity
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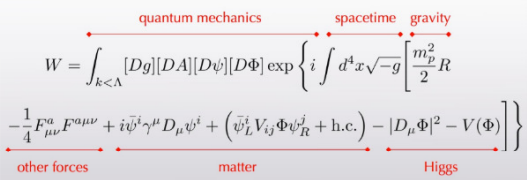
Often, physics which date before 1900 are considered classical physics, whereas physic which date after 1900 are considered modern physics. In classical physics, energy and matter are considered separate entities. Acoustics, optics, classical mechanics, and electromagnetics are traditionally branches within classical physics. Moreover, any theory of physics that is considered null and void in modern physics automatically falls under the realm of classical physics. As Newton's Laws are one of the main features of classical physics, let's examine them.



- Modern Physics

  Modern physics is a branch of physics that is mainly concerned with the theory of relativity and quantum mechanics. Albert Einstein and Max Plank were the pioneers of modern of physics as the first scientists to introduce the theory of relativity and quantum mechanics, respectively. In modern physics, energy and matter are not considered as separate entities. Rather, they are considered different forms of each other.

What Are the Two Pillars of Modern Physics?

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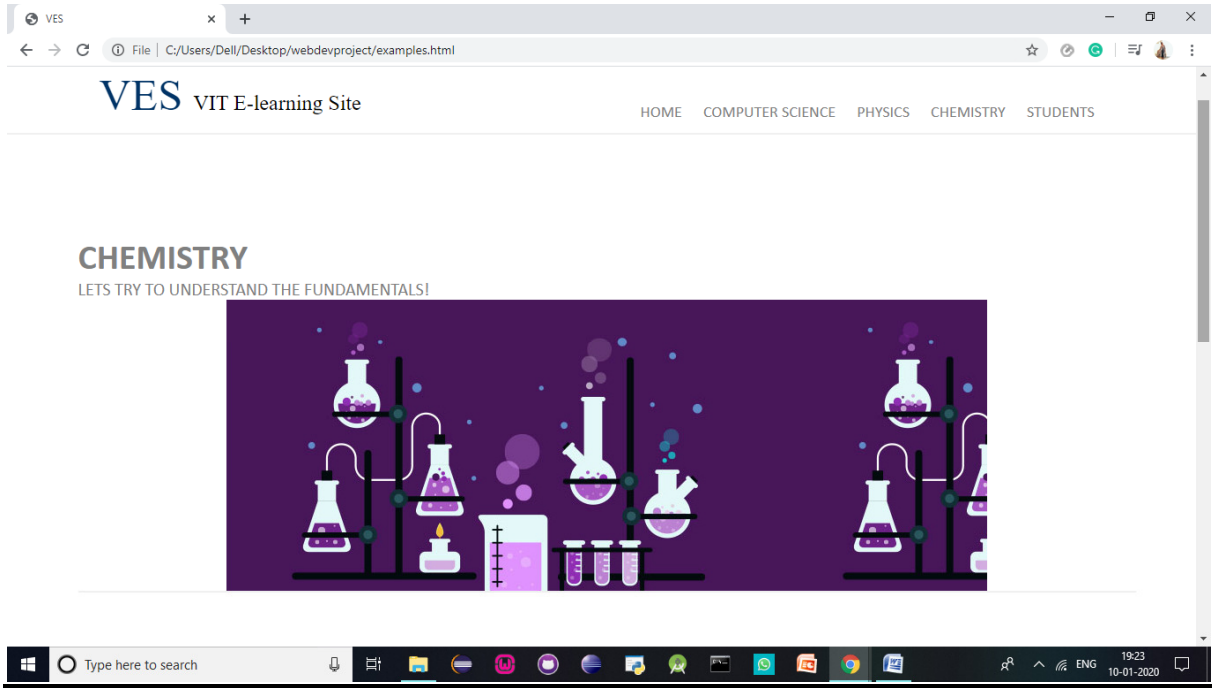
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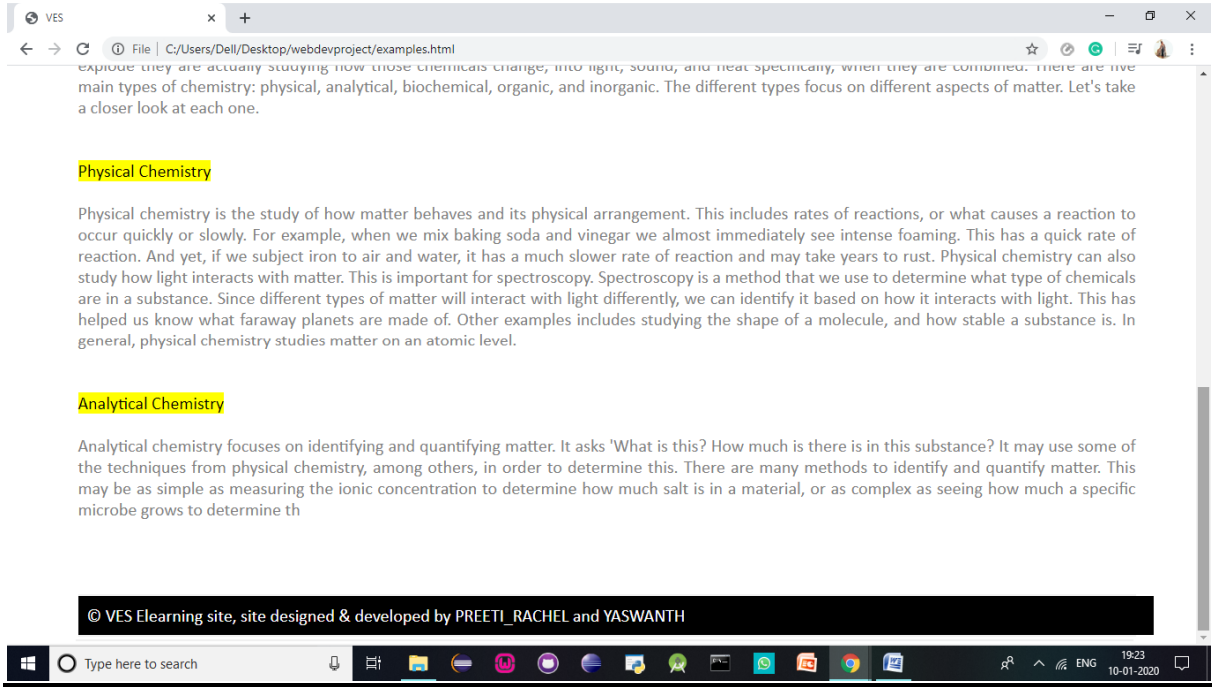
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main types of chemistry: physical, analytical, biochemical, organic, and inorganic. The different types focus on different aspects of matter. Let's take a closer look at each one.
Physical Chemistry
Physical chemistry is the study of how matter behaves and its physical arrangement. This includes rates of reactions, or what causes a reaction to occur quickly or slowly. For example, when we mix baking soda and vinegar we almost immediately see intense foaming. This has a quick rate of reaction. And yet, if we subject iron to air and water, it has a much slower rate of reaction and may take years to rust. Physical chemistry can also study how light interacts with matter. This is important for spectroscopy. Spectroscopy is a method that we use to determine what type of chemicals are in a substance. Since different types of matter will interact with light differently, we can identify it based on how it interacts with light. This has helped us know what faraway planets are made of. Other examples includes studying the shape of a molecule, and how stable a substance is. In general, physical chemistry studies matter on an atomic level.
Analytical Chemistry
Analytical chemistry focuses on identifying and quantifying matter. It asks 'What is this? How much is there is in this substance? It may use some of the techniques from physical chemistry, among others, in order to determine this. There are many methods to identify and quantify matter. This may be as simple as measuring the ionic concentration to determine how much salt is in a material, or as complex as seeing how much a specific microbe grows to determine th
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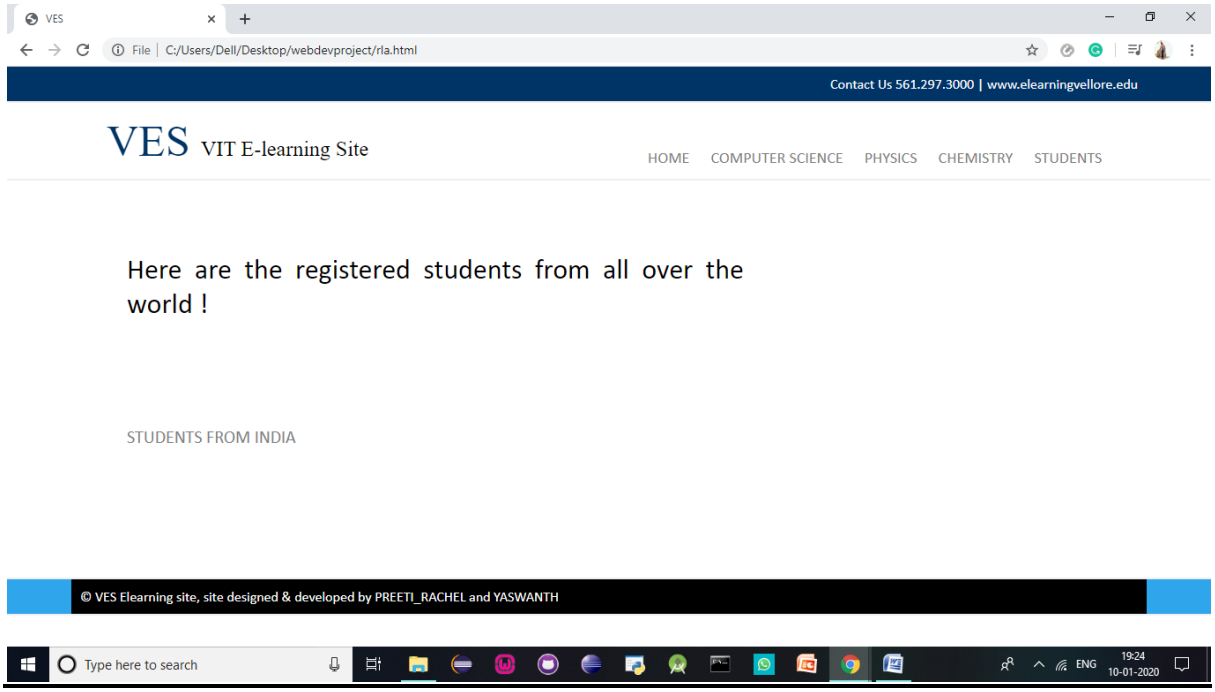
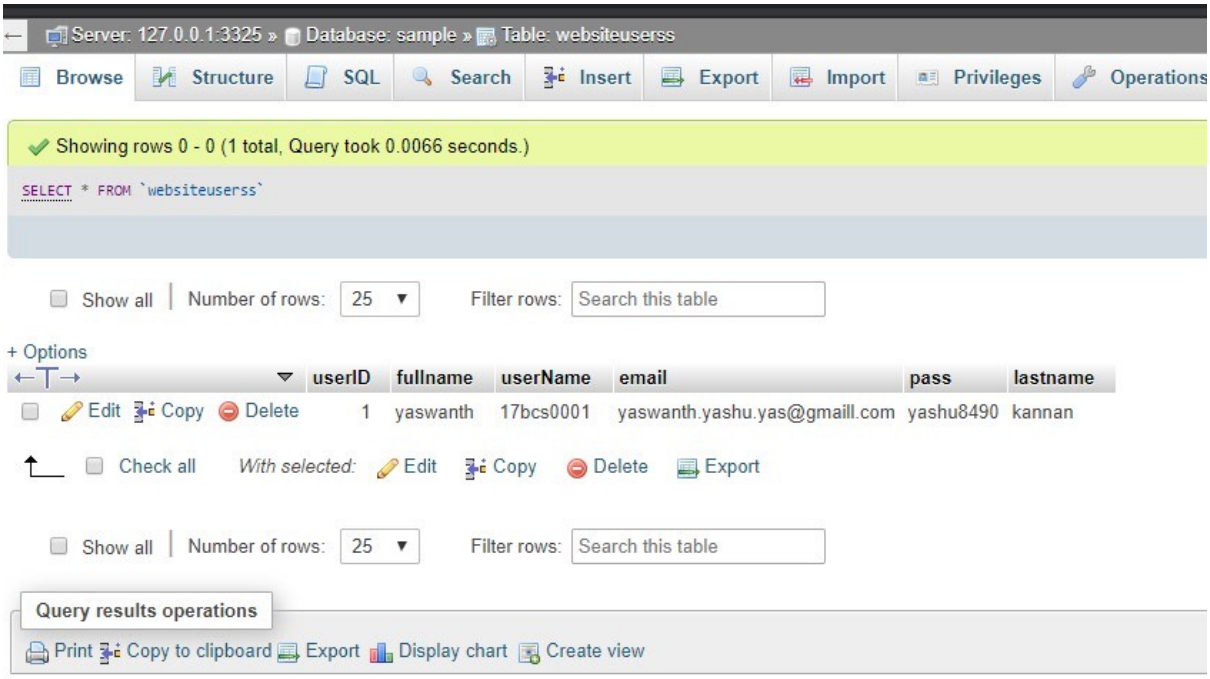
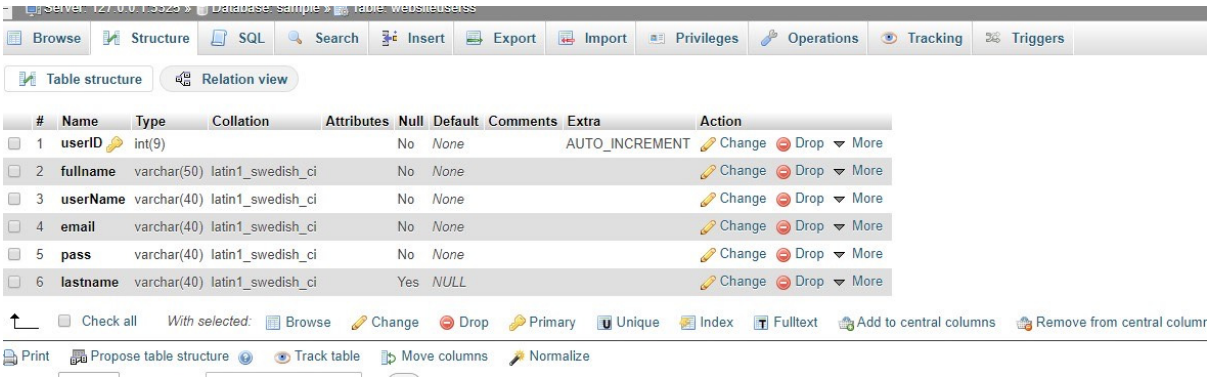


DATABASE

MySQL Cluster enables users to meet the database challenges of next generation web, cloud, and communications services with uncompromising scalability, uptime and agility.

WampServer refers to a software stack for the Microsoft Windows operating system, created by Romain Bourdon and consisting of the Apache web server, OpenSSL for SSL support, MySQL database and PHP programming language





JSP

```
function CheckPassword(inputtxt)
{

var passw=  /^[A-Za-z]\w{7,14}$/;
if(inputtxt.value.match(passw))
{
```

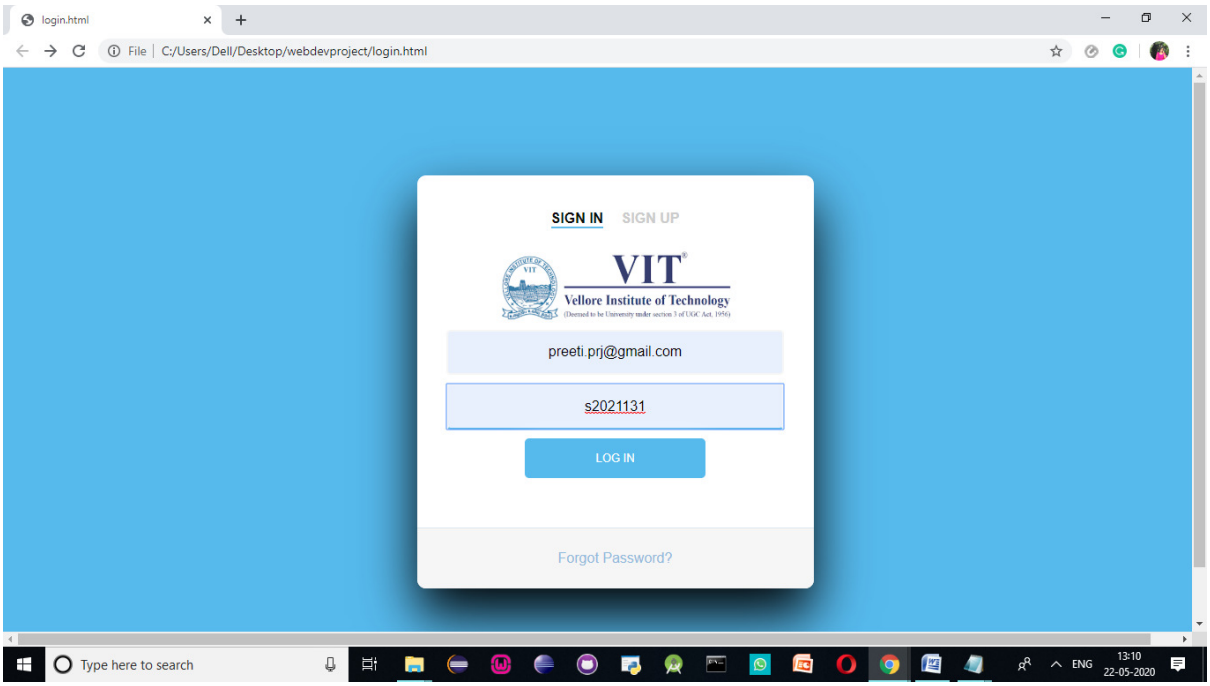
```
return true;
}
else
{
alert('Wrong...!');
return false;
}

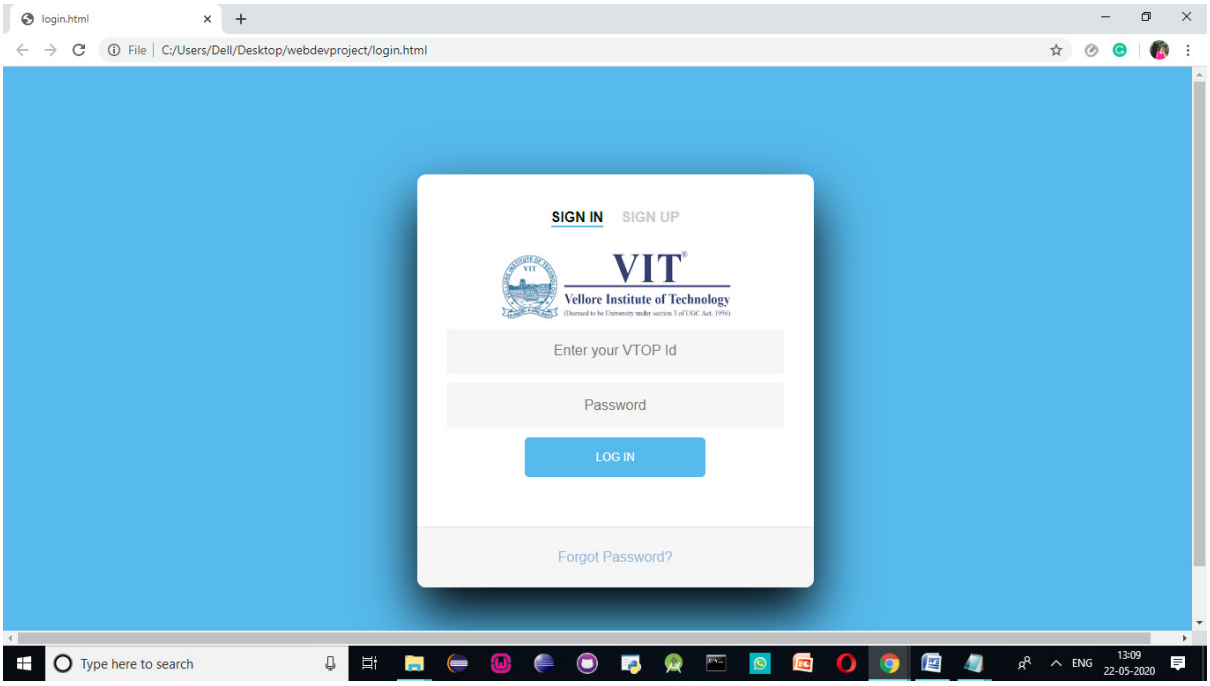
}
function ValidateEmail(mail)
{
 var email=/^\w+([\.-]?\w+)*@\w+([\.-]?\w+)*(\.\w{2,3})+$/;
if(mail.value.match(email))
  {
    return (true);
  }
    alert('You have entered an invalid email address!');
    return (false);
}

function ValidateEmail(mail)
{
 if (/^\w+([\.-]?\w+)*@\w+([\.-]?\w+)*(\.\w{2,3})+$/.test(myForm.emailAddr.value))
  {
    return (true)
  }
```

```
    alert("You have entered an invalid email address!")
    return (false)

}
```




login.html
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SIGN IN
SIGN UP
VIT
Vellore Institute of Technology
Enter your VTOP Id
Password
LOG IN
Forgot Password?
Type here to search
ENG
13:09
22-05-2020

THANK YOU