

# Practical No. 8

To design and develop web pages using HTML elements and applying CSS text formatting colour and background properties.

PRN: 2018BTECS00025

Problem Statement 1: Apply CSS to the web pages developed in the Practical No. 5B (All Problem Statements).

Github Link:

<https://github.com/revati9834/PL3/tree/master/practical%208>

## Web page Screenshots:

### 1. Problem statement 1

a. HTML file GitHub link:

<https://github.com/revati9834/PL3/blob/master/practical%208/Astronomy.html>

b. CSS file GitHub link:

<https://github.com/revati9834/PL3/blob/master/practical%208/astronomy.css>

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## TWO LUNAR LANDER MISSIONS FOR 2021

BY: DAVID DICKINSON | SEPTEMBER 29, 2020 |


### Two new commercial landers are set to head to the Moon next year.

NASA is about to head back to the Moon, in a big way. After a long hiatus, two new lunar missions are set to head back to the lunar surface as precursors to the crewed Artemis missions. These will represent the first new lunar missions for NASA since the Lunar Atmosphere and Dust Environment Explorer (LADEE) orbiter in 2013, and the first lunar landings for the space agency since the Apollo era. NASA's Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter launched in 2009 also remains operational in orbit around the Moon.

The lunar missions are proof-of-concept landers that will soon carry small payloads and experiments to the lunar surface. NASA awarded contracts to two companies, Astrobotic and Intuitive Machines, in May 2019 to carry out the landings under NASA's Commercial Lunar Payload Services (CLPS) program.

"We've finished the work of assigning science and technology payloads to each of the initial CLPS deliveries," says Chris Culbert (NASA-JSC) in a January 2020 press release. "This step allows our commercial partners to complete the important technical integration work necessary to fly the payloads and brings us a step closer to launching and landing the investigations that will help us better understand the Moon ahead of sending the first woman and next man to the Moon."

### MISSION ONE




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### MISSION ONE



First is Astrobotic is based out of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Astrobotic will launch its Peregrine lunar lander in July 2021 as part of the United Launch Alliance's inaugural launch of a Vulcan-Centaur rocket. Astrobotic's Peregrine lander will carry 11 NASA payloads to Lacus Mortis, including the following:

**Fluxgate Magnetometer (MAG):** Designed by NASA Goddard to characterize localized magnetic fields near the lunar surface.

**Neutron Measurements at the Lunar Surface (NMLS):** Developed at the Marshall Space Flight Center, NMLS will use a neutron spectrometer to detect the presence of water and other rare elements on the lunar surface.

**Neutron Spectrometer System (NSS):** Developed by NASA AMES, NSS will also use a spectrometer to search for hydrogen-bearing material in the lunar regolith in the hunt for water near the landing site.

**Prospect Ion-Trap Mass Spectrometer (PITMS) for Lunar Surface Volatiles:** A proven instrument that already flew once with the European Space Agency's Rosetta mission, a modified PITMS will look to characterize volatiles in the tenuous lunar exosphere during descent and landing.

**Mass Spectrometer Observing Lunar Operations (MSolo):** Under development at the Kennedy Space Center, MSolo will look at low-

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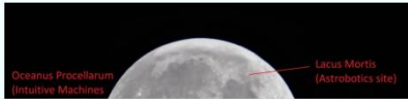
Astrobotic's Peregrine Mission One will operate for about eight days on the lunar surface. The mission will also partner with **The Arch Foundation** to carry a copy of Wikipedia micro-etched on nickel wafers, as part of Long Now Foundation's Rosetta Project. A similar disk crashed on the lunar surface with Israel's Beresheet lander on April 11, 2019.

## MISSION TWO



Next up is Intuitive Machines based out of Houston, Texas. On October 11, 2021, their NOVA-C lander will launch on a SpaceX Falcon 9 Block 5 rocket for a landing at Oceanus Procellarum, near where Apollo 18 would have landed, had the U.S. continued the Apollo Moon program.

## LUNAR MISSION




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## LUNAR MISSION



Both lunar landers will also carry duplicates of the following two payloads:

**Navigation Doppler Lidar for Precise Velocity and Range Sensing (NDL):** Developed by the Langley Research Center, NDL will use Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) for a pinpoint landing on the Moon.

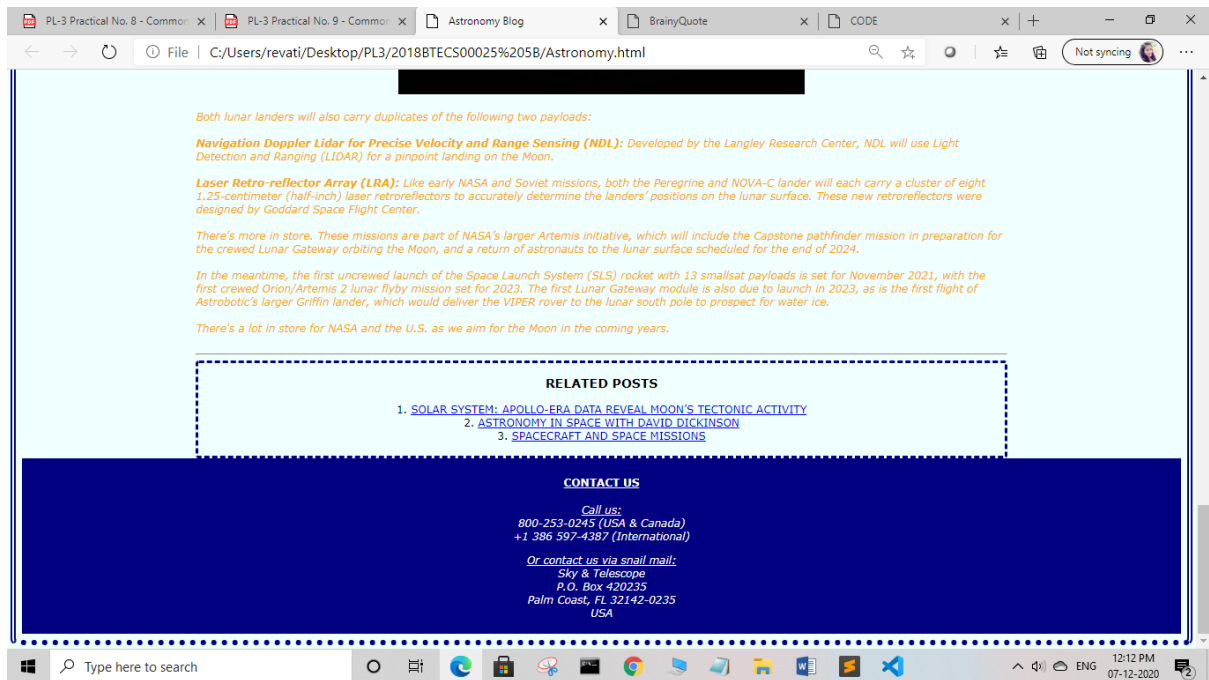
**Laser Retro-reflector Array (LRA):** Like early NASA and Soviet missions, both the Peregrine and NOVA-C lander will each carry a cluster of eight 1.25-centimeter (half-inch) laser retroreflectors to accurately determine the landers' positions on the lunar surface. These new retroreflectors were designed by Goddard Space Flight Center.

There's more in store. These missions are part of NASA's larger Artemis initiative, which will include the Capstone pathfinder mission in preparation for the crewed Lunar Gateway orbiting the Moon, and a return of astronauts to the lunar surface scheduled for the end of 2024.

In the meantime, the first uncrewed launch of the Space Launch System (SLS) rocket with 13 smallsat payloads is set for November 2021, with the first crewed Orion/Artemis 2 lunar flyby mission set for 2023. The first Lunar Gateway module is also due to launch in 2023, as is the first flight of Astrobotic's larger Griffin lander, which would deliver the VIPER rover to the lunar south pole to prospect for water ice.

There's a lot in store for NASA and the U.S. as we aim for the Moon in the coming years.

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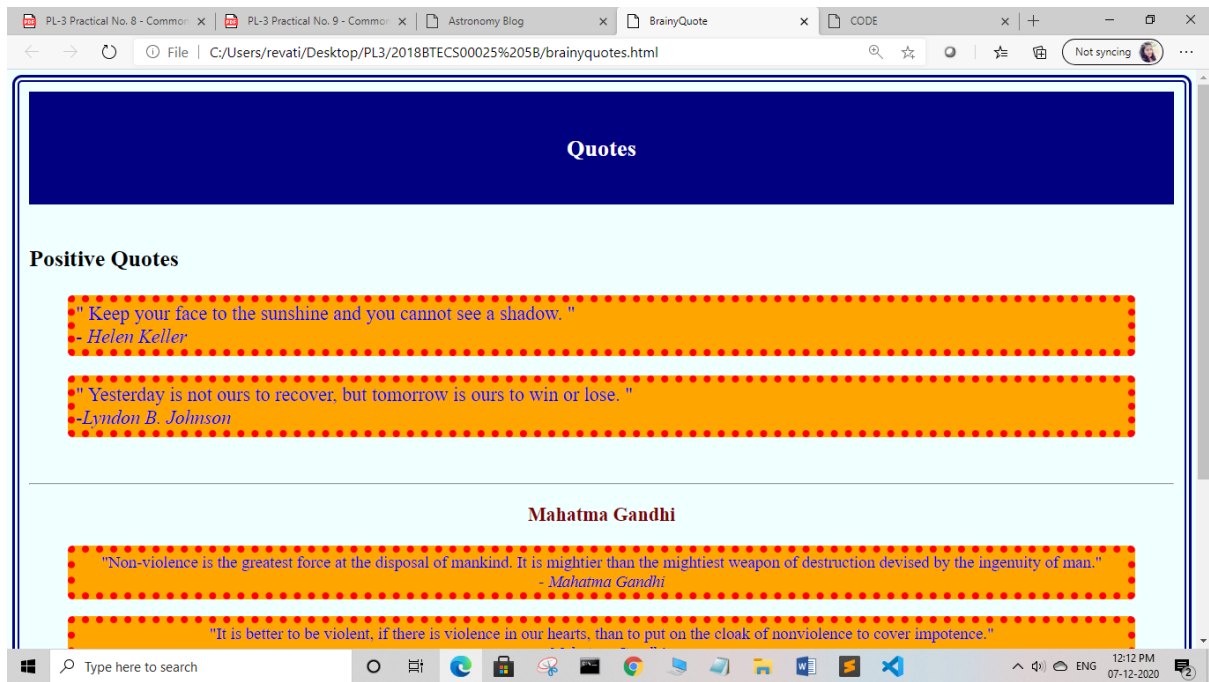
## 2. Problem statement 2

a. HTML file Github link:

<https://github.com/revati9834/PL3/blob/master/practical%208/brainyquotes.html>

b. CSS file GitHub link:

<https://github.com/revati9834/PL3/blob/master/practical%208/brainyquotes.css>



### 3. Problem statement 3

#### a. HTML file Github link:

<https://github.com/revati9834/PL3/blob/master/practical%208/Code.html>

#### b. CSS file github link:

<https://github.com/revati9834/PL3/blob/master/practical%208/code.css>

**C PROGRAMS**

**PROBLEM STATEMENT**

*Write a program in any language to read 10 numbers from keyboard and find their sum and average.*

**C Code:**

```
#include
void main()
{
    int i,n,sum=0;
    float avg;
    printf("Input the 10 numbers : \n");
    for (i=1;i<=10;i++)
    {
        printf("Number-%d :",i);

        scanf("%d",&n);
        sum +=n;
    }
    avg=sum/10.0;
    printf("The sum of 10 no is : %d\nThe Average is : %f\n",sum,avg);
}
```

**Sample Input & Output**

Input the 10 numbers :

```
Number-1 :1
Number-2 :2
Number-3 :3
Number-4 :4
Number-5 :5
Number-6 :6
Number-7 :7
Number-8 :8
Number-9 :9
Number-10 :10
The sum of 10 no is :55
The Average is : 5.500000
```

**Variable used**

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```
input the 10 numbers :
Number-1 :1
Number-2 :2
Number-3 :3
Number-4 :4
Number-5 :5
Number-6 :6
Number-7 :7
Number-8 :8
Number-9 :9
Number-10 :10
The sum of 10 no is :55
The Average is : 5.500000
```

---

**Variable used**

The variables used in this program are:  
int variables: *i, n, sum*  
float variables: *avg*

---

**Complexity**

Complexity for this program is:  $O(n)$

---

Refer link for algorithm: [Algorithm](#)

---

Sorting algorithms:  
1. Selection sort: Complexity is  $O(n^2)$

Number-7 :7  
Number-8 :8  
Number-9 :9  
Number-10 :10  
The sum of 10 no is :55  
The Average is : 5.500000

---

**Variable used**

The variables used in this program are:  
int variables: *i, n, sum*  
float variables: *avg*

---

**Complexity**

Complexity for this program is:  $O(n)$

---

Refer link for algorithm: [Algorithm](#)

---

Sorting algorithms:  
1. Selection sort: Complexity is  $O(n^2)$   
2. Merge Sort: complexity is  $O(n \log_2 n)$   
complexity is  $O(n)$

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Code is taken from another website

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