

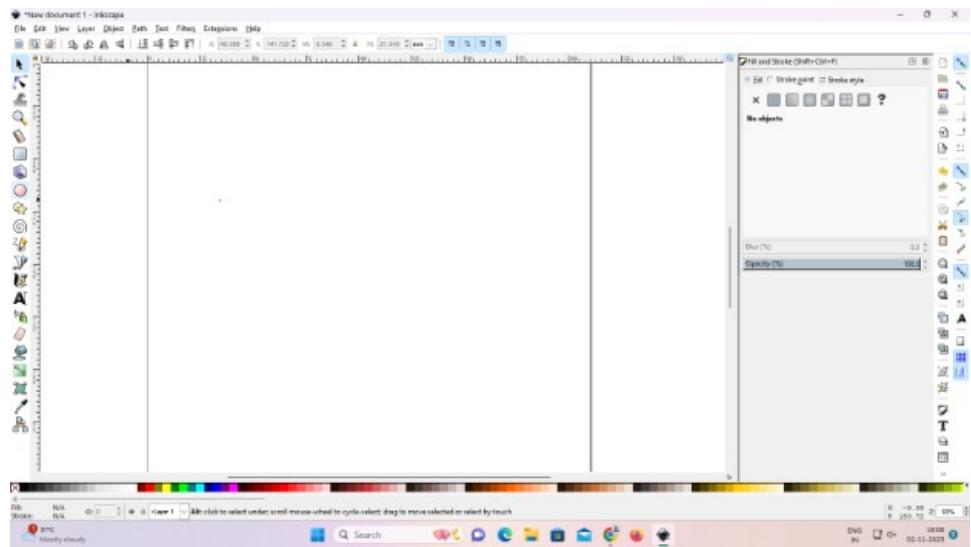
TO DESIGN A LOGO BY USING INKSCAPE SOFTWARE

Aim:

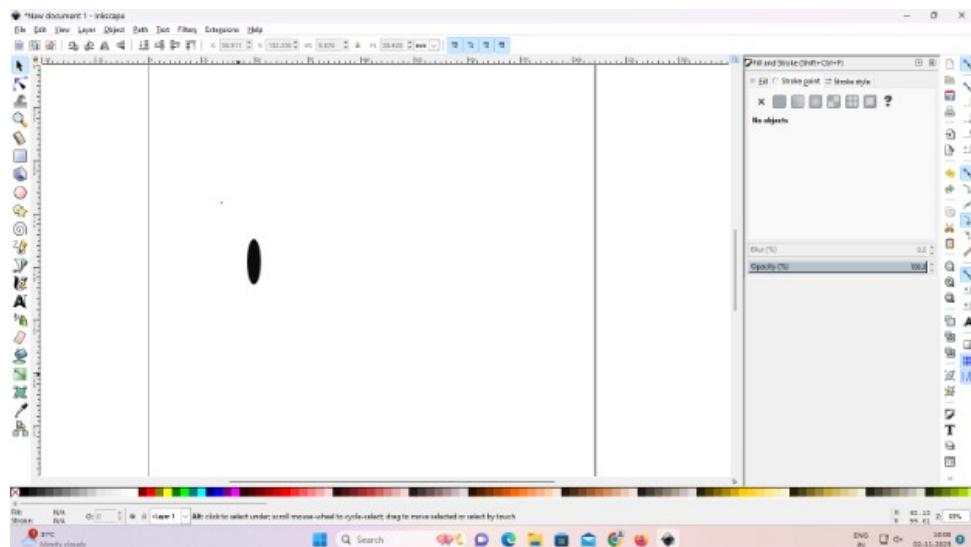
To design a logo by using inkscape software.

Procedure:

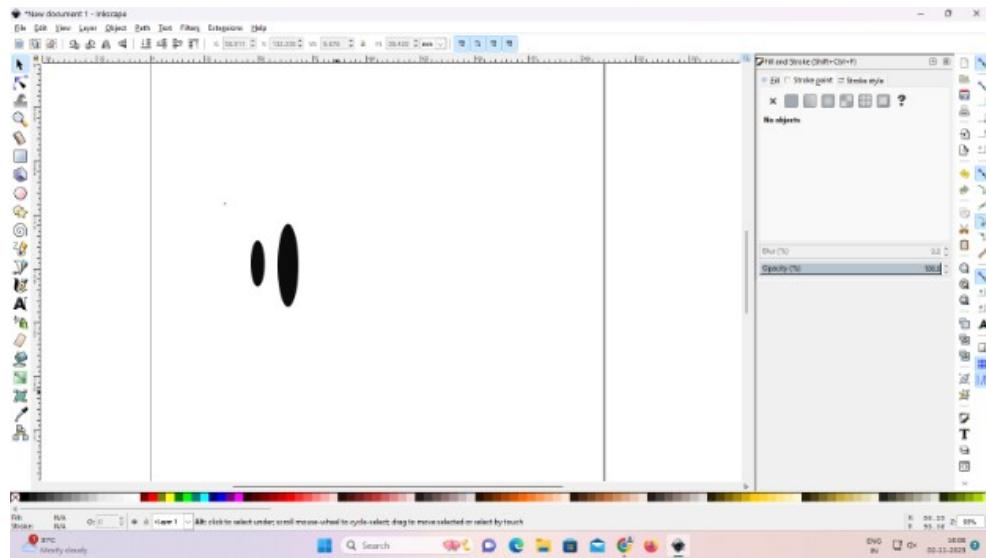
Step 1 - open inkscape software and create a new project



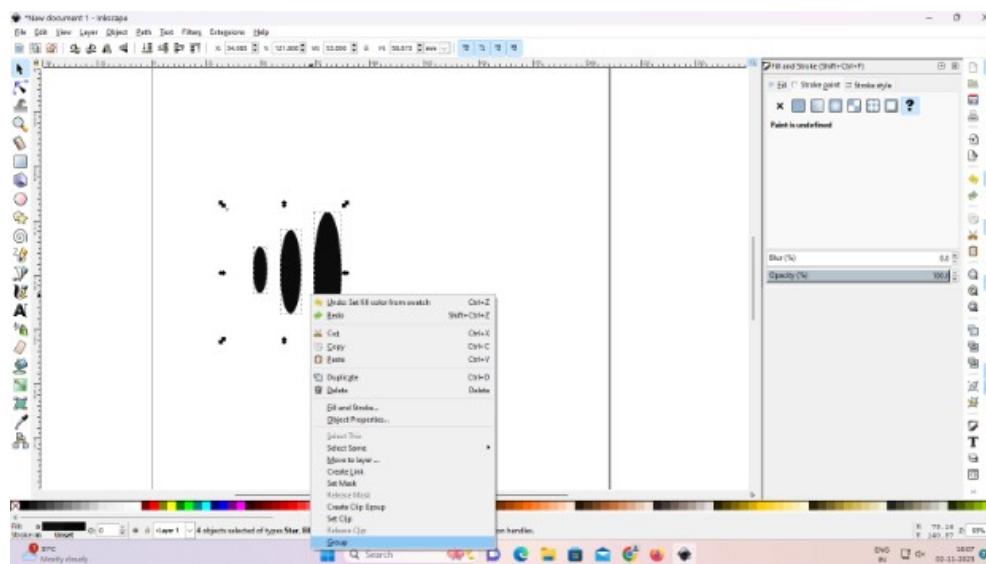
Step 2 - select the circle shape tool to design the below element



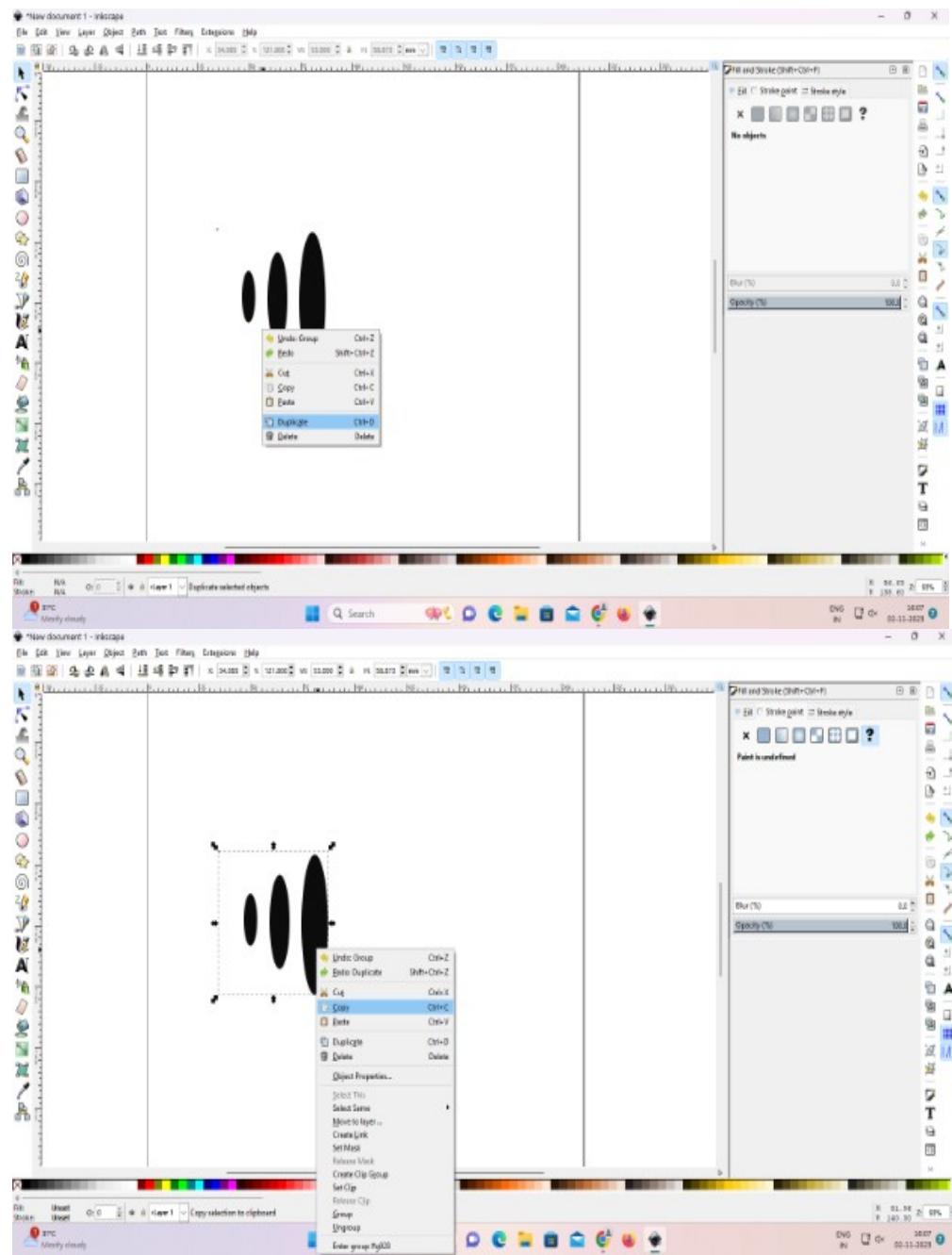
Step 3 - select the same circle shape tool to design the below element with different sizes

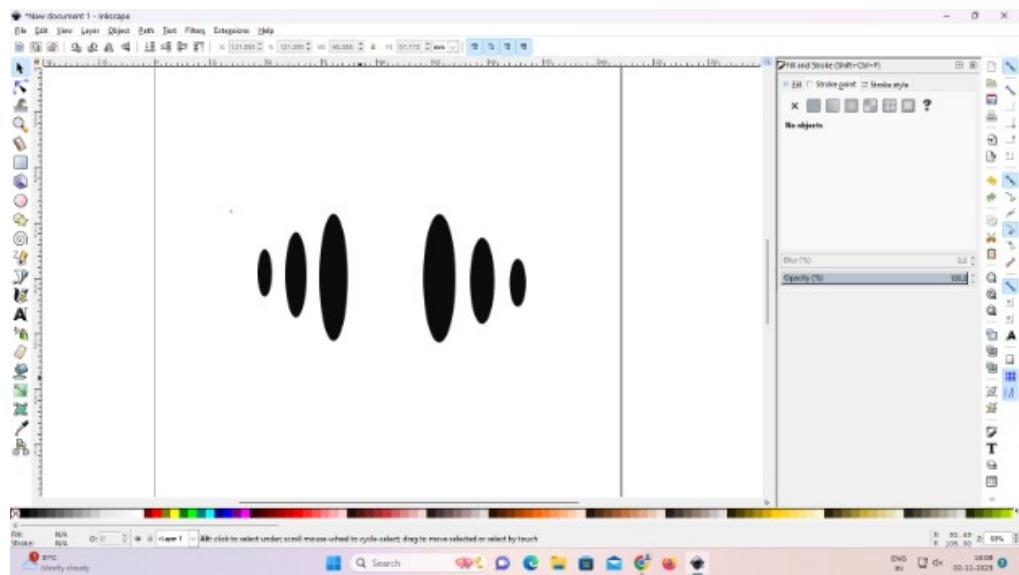


Step 4 - select the below designed element and group that

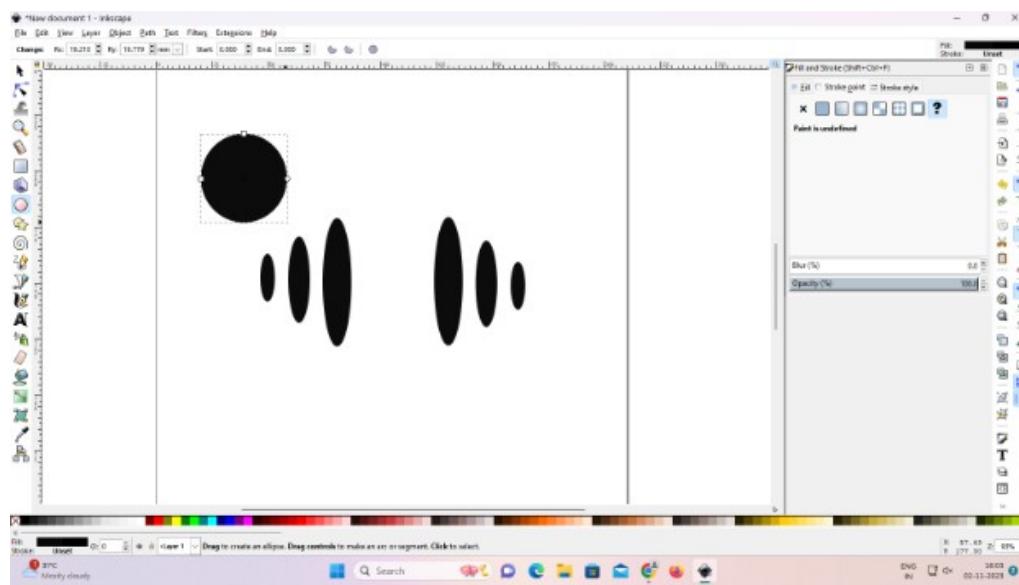


Step 5 - select the designed element and make a copy or duplicate and paste it.

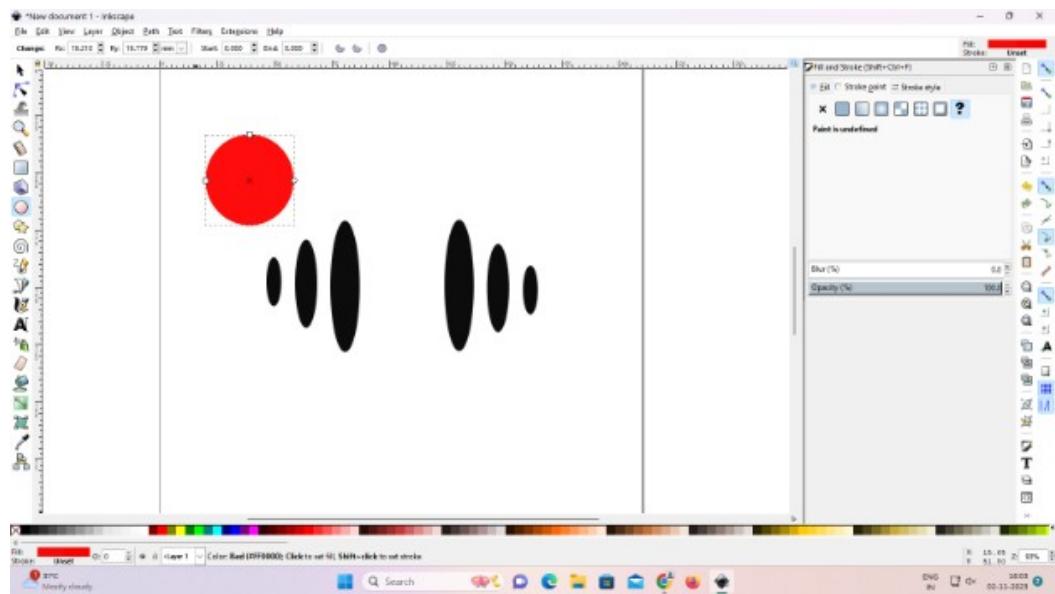




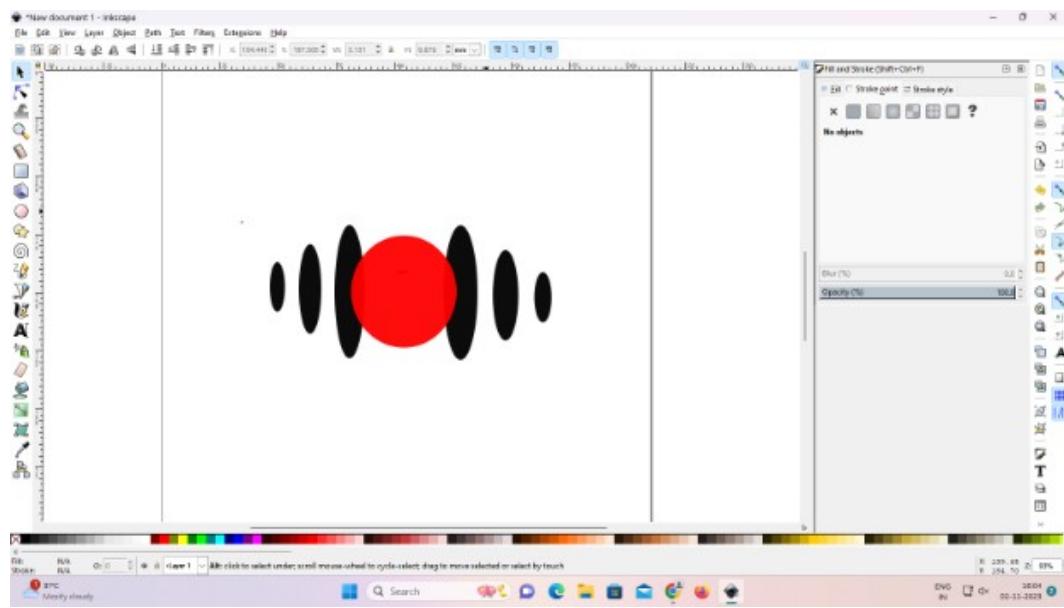
Step 6 - select the circle shape tool to design a circle.



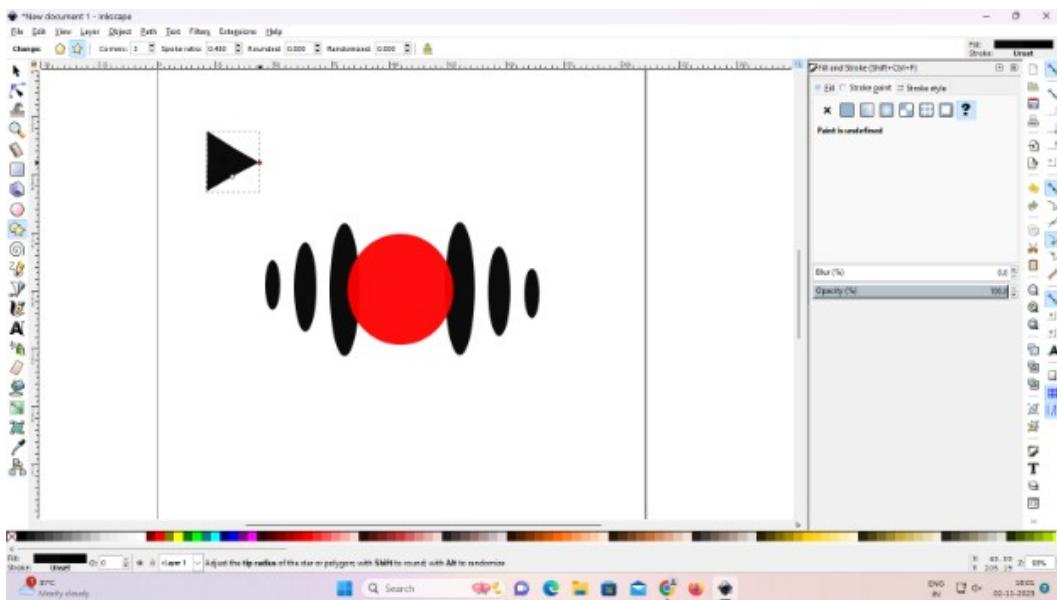
Step 7 - Change the color for circle shape



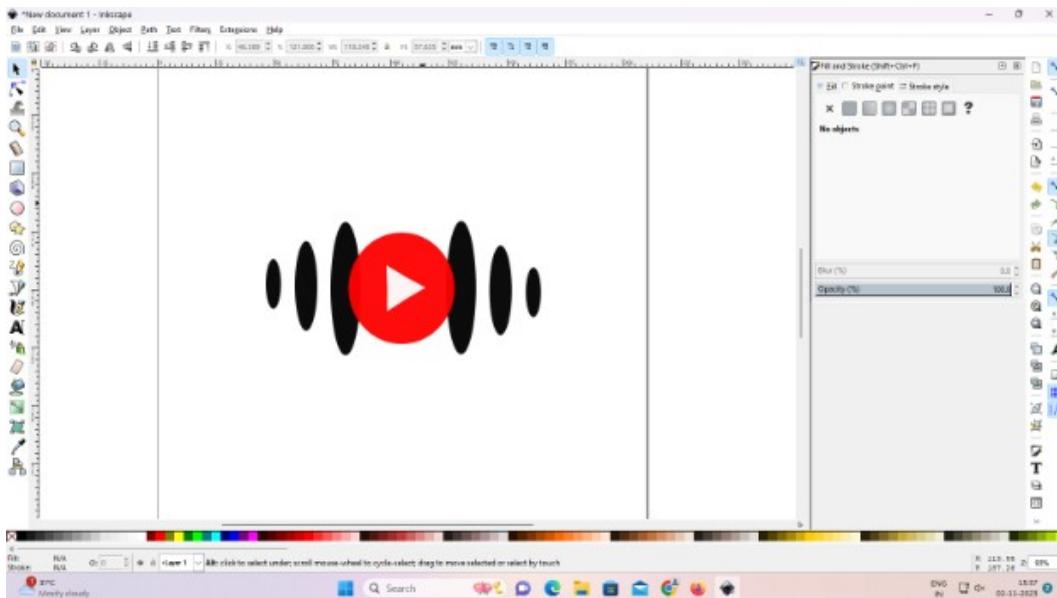
Step 8 - place the circle shape in the center of the designed element.



Step 9 - draw the triangle shape using star tool



Step 10 - Change the color of triangle and place it in the center of the circle.



Result:

Thus the given logo design was completed successfully using inkscape software.

Aim:

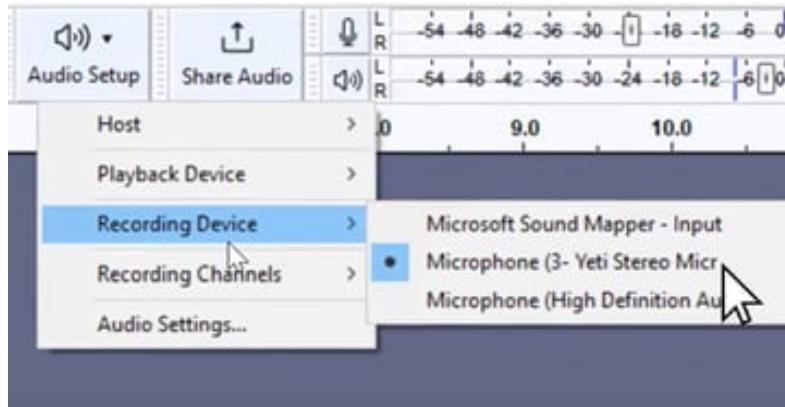
To Work with audio editing tools like audacity.

Audacity:

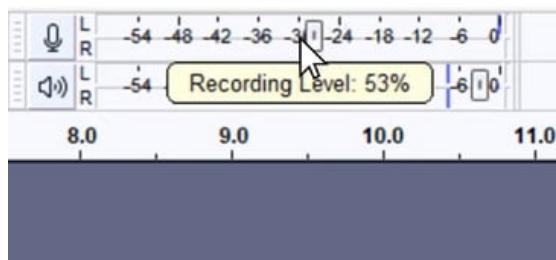
Audacity is a free and open-source digital audio editor and recording application software. Even two decades after its original launch date, Audacity remains one of the most widely-used open source applications. It's a free audio editor that works on Windows, Mac, and Linux systems. It is developed by The Audacity Team. It was initially released on May 28, 2000. After installing this nifty little package, you'll find everything you need to record, edit, and enhance the sound files.

2.1 Audio editing with Audacity:**1. Voice recording in Audacity:**

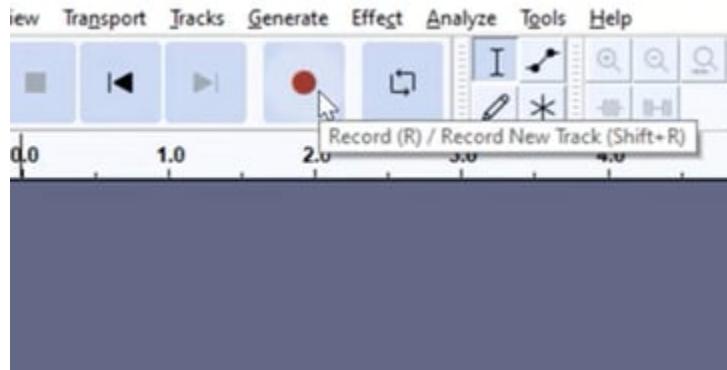
To record our voice go to the home page of Audacity software Navigate to 'Audio Setup.' From there, move down to 'Recording Device,' where you'll see a list of all installed devices. If you've plugged in an external device like a Yeti stereo microphone, make sure you select that.



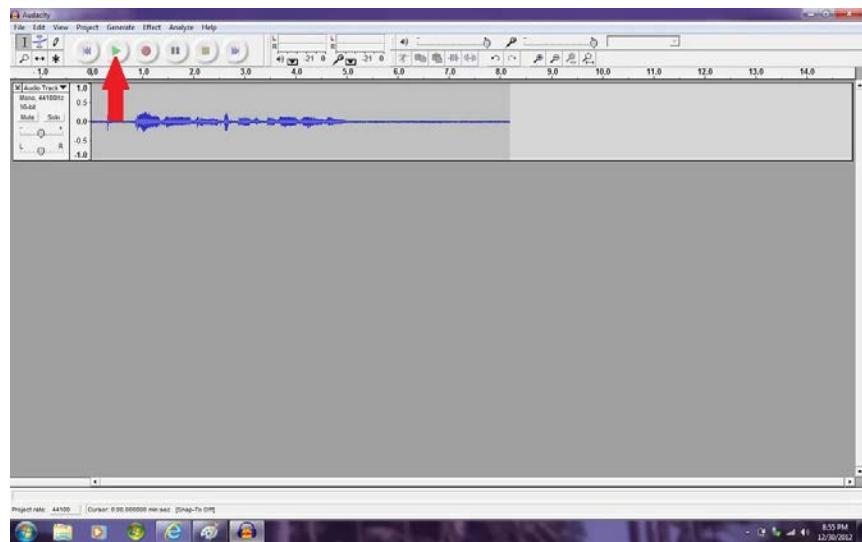
Adjust the recording level to edit the recording volume of audio.



Once you've adjusted your volume, go ahead and hit that big red Record button. As you start speaking, you'll be able to see the waveform change in real-time. When you're done, just hit Stop.

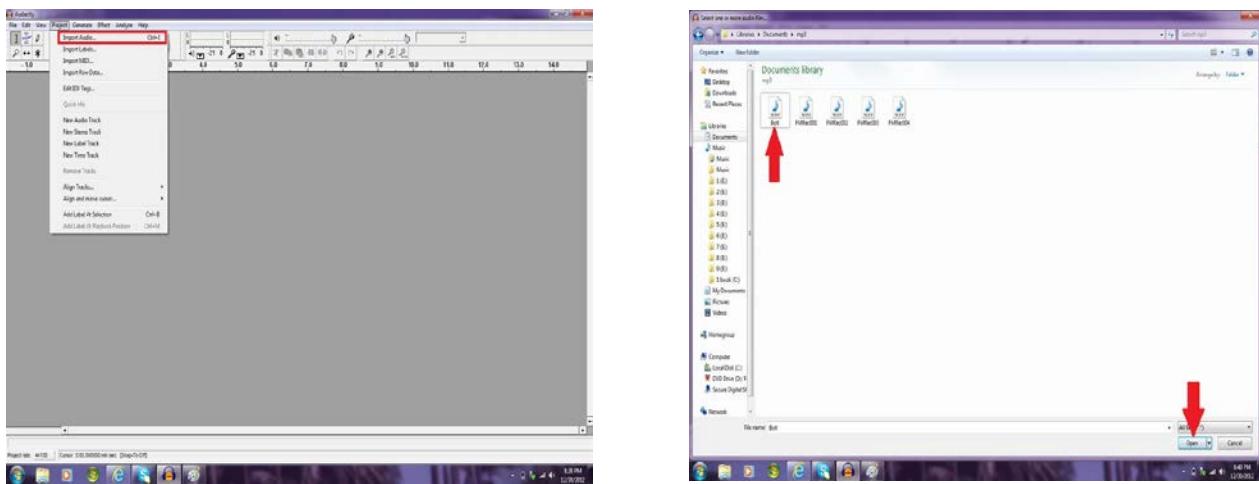


If you want to hear how the last few sentences sounded? Just click on that part of the waveform and click 'Play'.



2. Importing audio tracks:

To import audio tracks click on the project tab in the upper left corner of the screen. Then click on import audio. Select the file you want to open. And Click open.

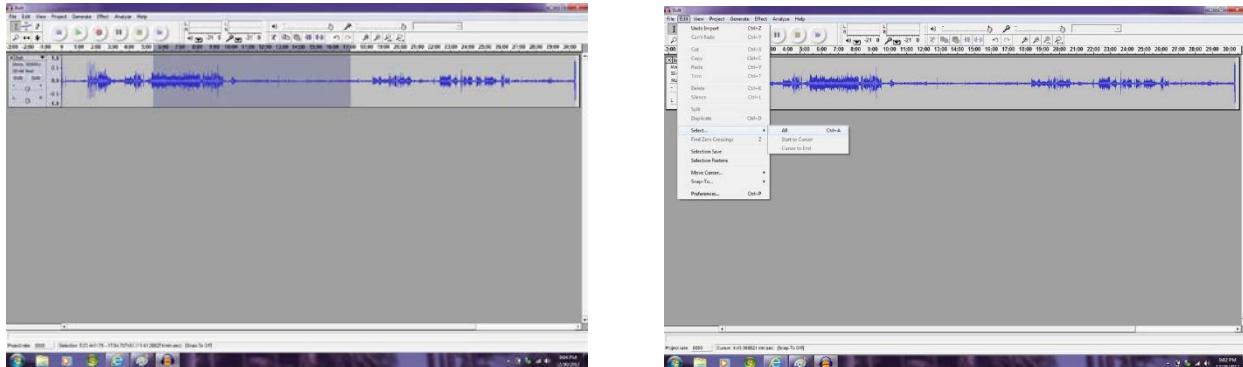


3. Selecting audio tracks

To select all of the audio click on the edit tab, then click on select, then click on select all, or press Ctrl A on the keyboard.

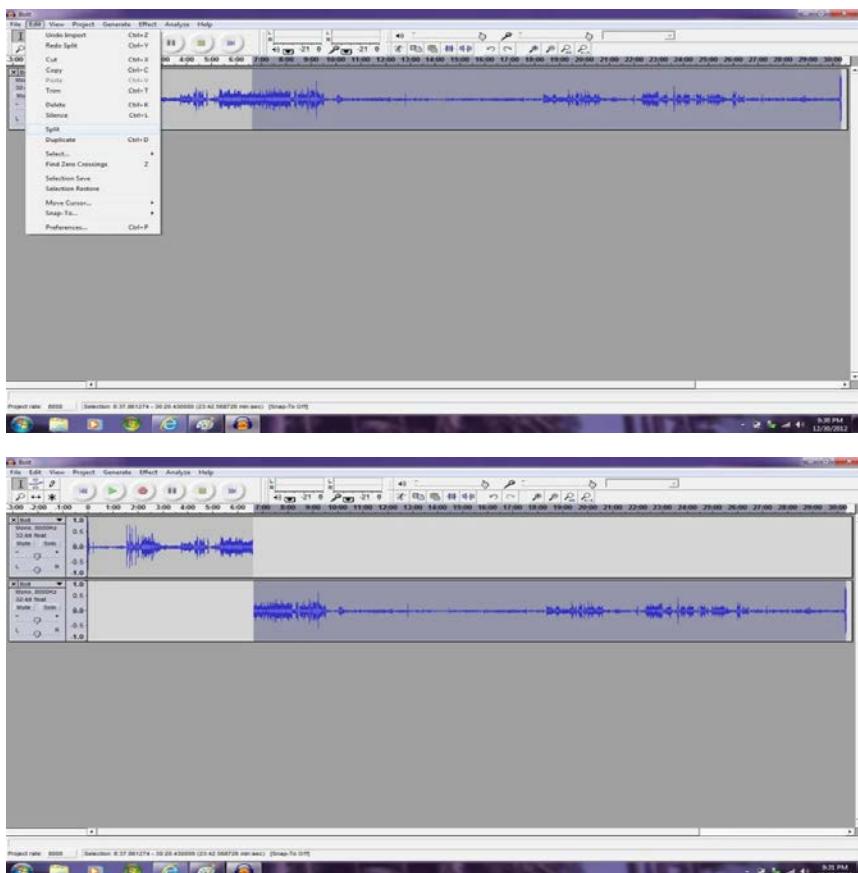
To select some of the audio track make sure the select tool in the upper left corner is selected. Then click and hold at the beginning of the section you want to select. Then drag the cursor to the end of the section you want to select.

To select from your cursor to the beginning or end click on the edit tab. Then click on select. Then click on "cursor to end" or "start to cursor"



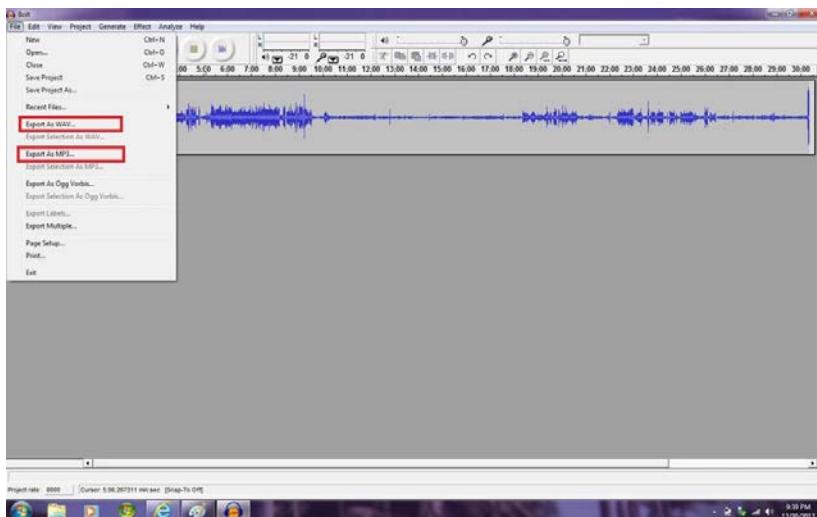
4. Splitting audio tracks

To split audio tracks you have to select the second half of what you want to split. Then you click on the edit tab. Then click on split. (The second half of the split audio will move to a separate track)



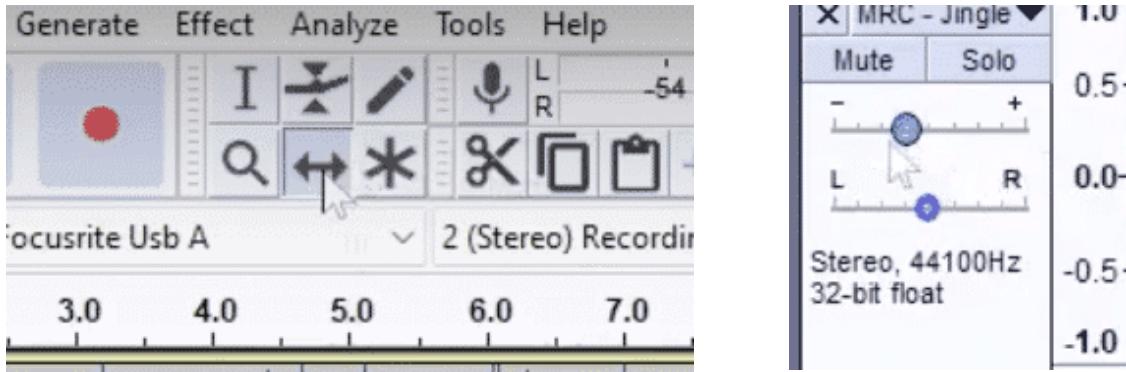
5. Exporting audio

To export the audio click on the File tab. Then click on "Export as WAV" or "Export as MP3" (depending on the type of audio file you want). Then name the file and click save. (If the sound is ever messed up after you export it as WAV or MP3 try exporting it as the other file type than you used the first time)



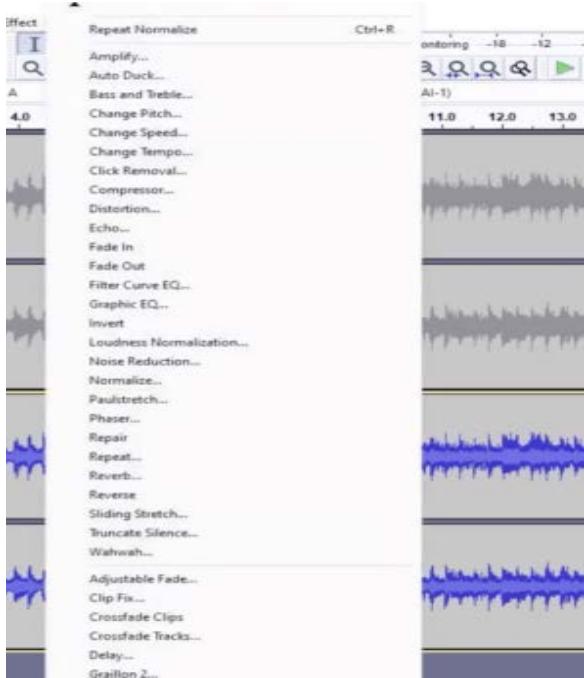
6. Sound Mixing in Audacity

To mix two tracks together, you can use the time shift tool to move the tracks up and down the timeline. You might need to tweak the dB levels to make sure it's nicely mixed and not distorting.



7. Adding special effects to our audio

We can apply effects to either the entire audio file, or selectively to tracks and portions of audio. Both are easily achieved with Audacity. To apply an effect, first select the track by dragging over the portion of audio. Then, navigate to the "Effect" tab in the menu bar and choose the effect you want to apply.

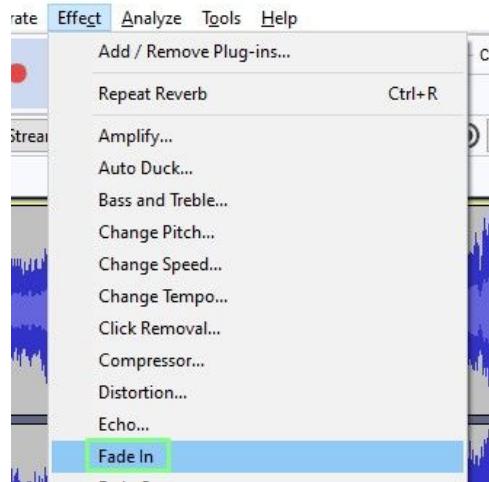


Fading In and Out in Audacity

Fading In

"Fading in" in Audacity refers to the audio editing process of gradually increasing the volume at the beginning of an audio clip or track.

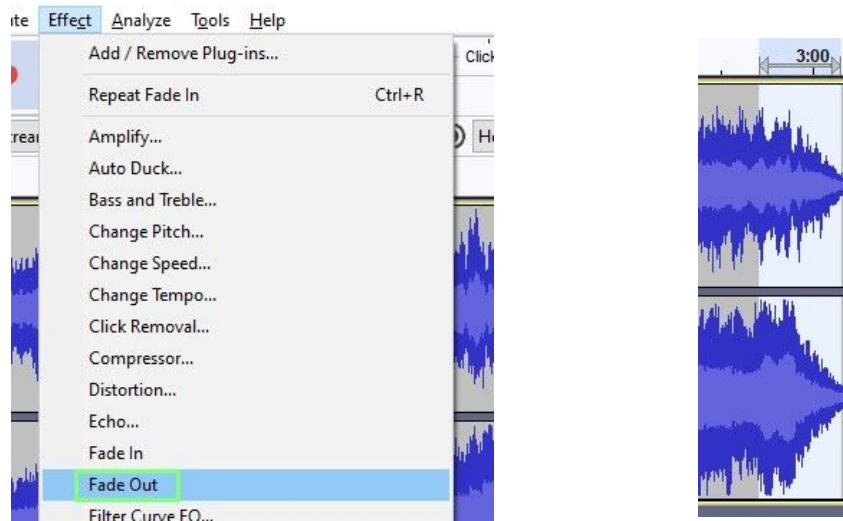
To apply this effect select a section in the audio and Click on Effects >> Fade In. Over the selected length, the audio will now gradually fade in.



Fading Out

"Fading out" in Audacity is the opposite of fading in. It refers to the audio editing process of gradually reducing the volume at the end of an audio clip or track.

Go to Effects and select Fade Out. Over the selected length, the audio will now gradually fade out to silence over.



2.2. Perform audio compression by choosing a proper codec:

Audio Compression:

Audio compression is the process of reducing the size of audio files while maintaining acceptable sound quality. It involves using algorithms to remove redundant or less perceptible audio data. Compressed audio files are easier to store, transmit, and stream, making them ideal for various applications, from music streaming to voice calls. Popular audio compression codecs, like MP3, AAC, and OGG, are commonly used for achieving this balance between file size and sound fidelity.

Codec :

Codecs (short for compressor-decompressor) are algorithms or software tools that encode audio data in a way that reduces its file size. The choice of codec can significantly impact the resulting audio quality and file size. By selecting the right codec, you can strike a balance between file size and audio quality based on your specific needs, such as for streaming, storage, or distribution purposes.

Types of Codec

There are various types of audio codecs used for compressing and encoding audio data. Some of the commonly used audio codecs include:

MP3 (MPEG-1 Audio Layer 3): MP3 is one of the most popular and widely supported audio codecs. It offers good compression while maintaining reasonable audio quality. It's often used for music streaming and portable audio players.

AAC (Advanced Audio Coding): AAC is known for its superior audio quality compared to MP3 at similar bitrates. It's commonly used in applications like iTunes and various streaming platforms.

FLAC (Free Lossless Audio Codec): Unlike the previous codecs, FLAC is a lossless codec, which means it compresses audio without any loss of quality. It's popular for archiving high-quality audio and is used by audiophiles.

OGG Vorbis: OGG is an open-source and patent-free codec known for its high-quality compression. It's often used for streaming and gaming applications.

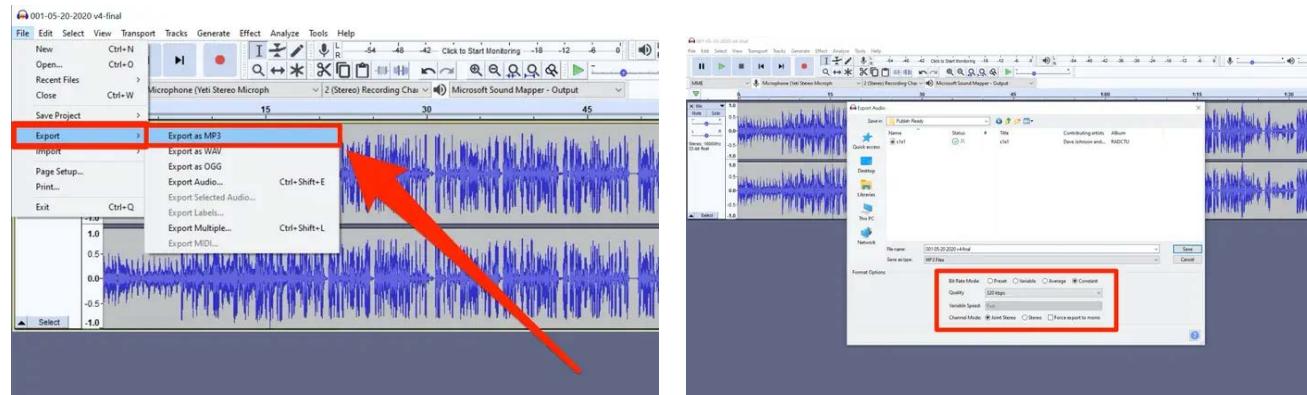
WAV (Waveform Audio File Format): WAV is an uncompressed audio format, so it doesn't use traditional codecs for compression. It maintains the highest audio quality but results in large file sizes.

Audio compression using the MP3 (MPEG-1 Audio Layer 3) codec on Audacity:

You can compress an audio file into MP3 in Audacity by simply exporting it as an MP3 format

Steps:

1. In Audacity, click "File" at the top of the screen.
2. In the drop-down menu, click "Export" and then choose "Export as MP3."
3. At the bottom of the dialog box in the Format Options section, choose your MP3 settings. As a general rule, you'll get the best results by choosing "Constant" for the "Bit Rate Mode" rather than one of the variable bitrate options. Choose the bitrate from the "Quality" dropdown menu (if in doubt, choose 192 kbps or higher) and then save your file.



In similar way you can compress your audio files into other codec forms such as OGG,AAC,WAV.

Result:

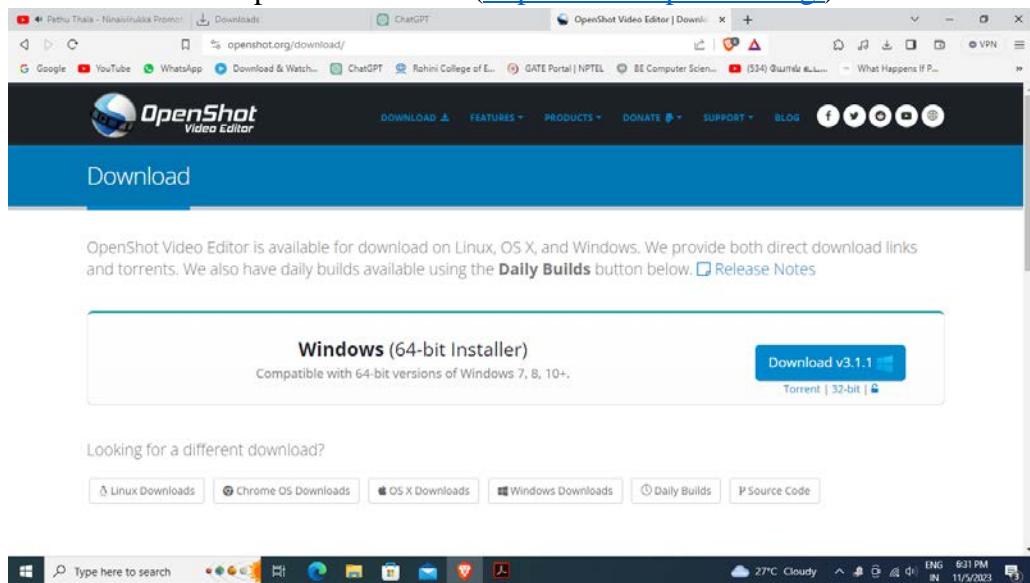
Thus working with audio editing tools like audacity is done successfully.

Aim:

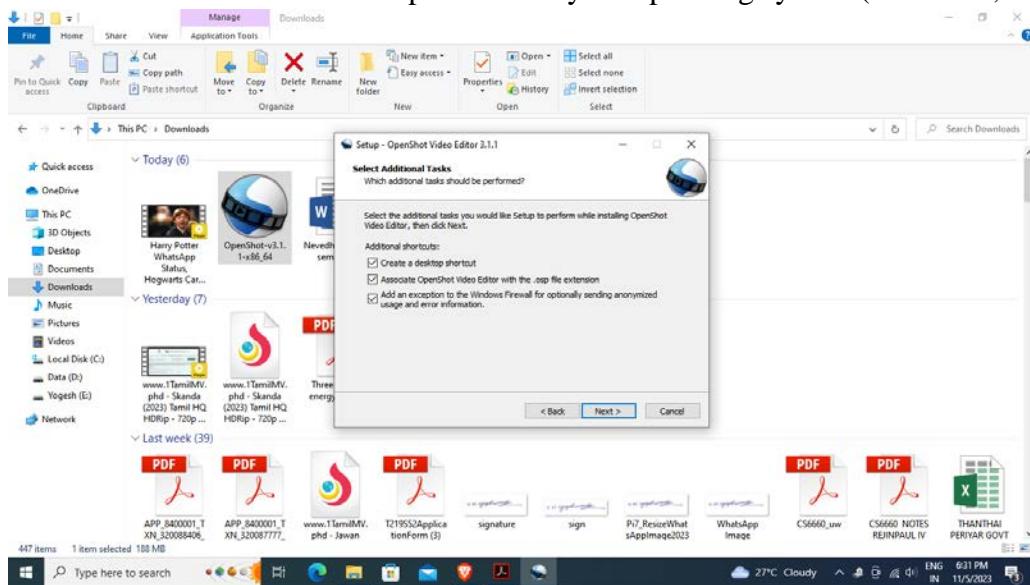
Install OpenShot to Edit and mix video content, create special effects, add captions. Then Compress and convert video file format to other popular formats.

Procedure:**Download and Install OpenShot:**

- Go to the OpenShot website (<https://www.openshot.org/>).

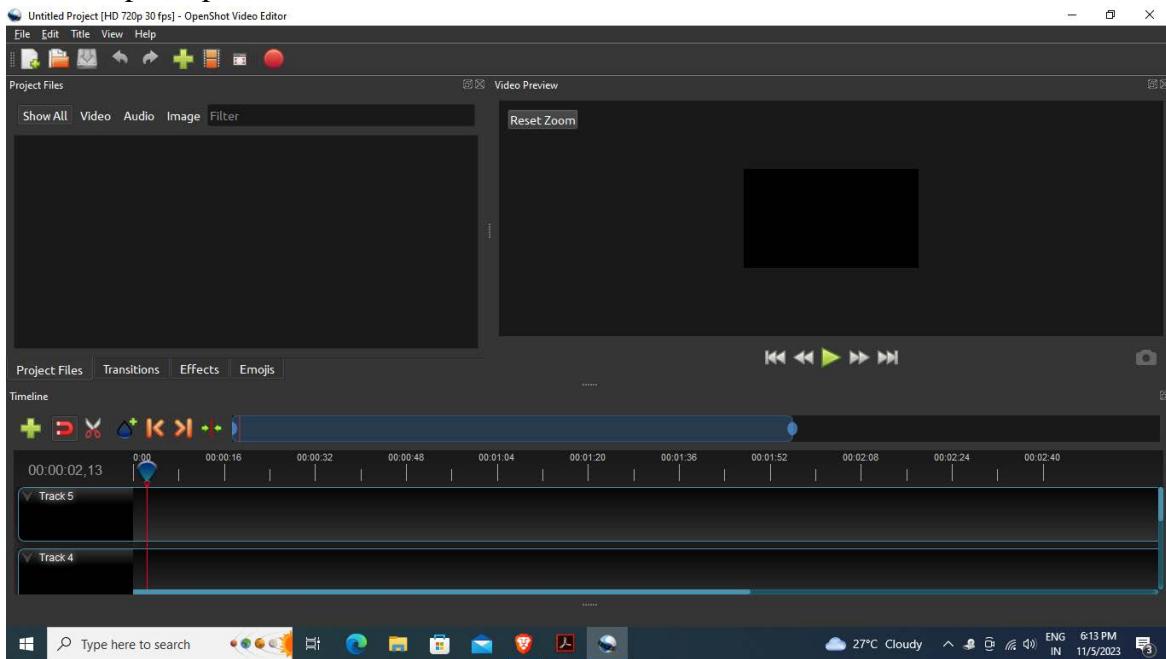


- Download and install OpenShot for your operating system (Windows, macOS, or Linux).

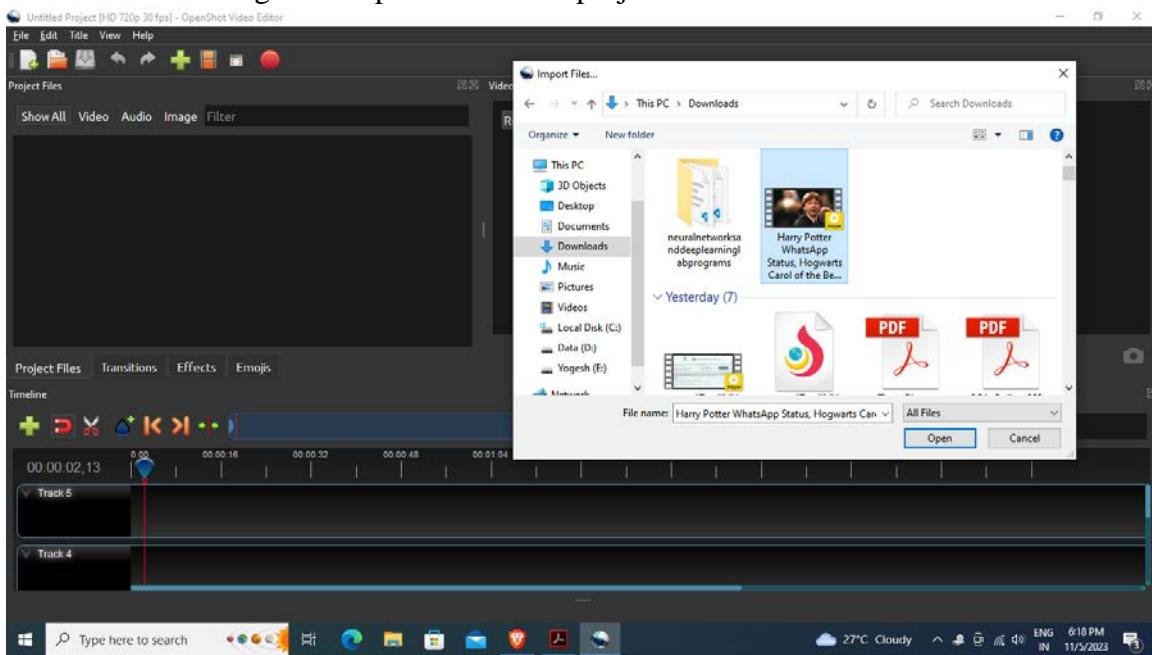


Import Your Video Clips:

- Open OpenShot.

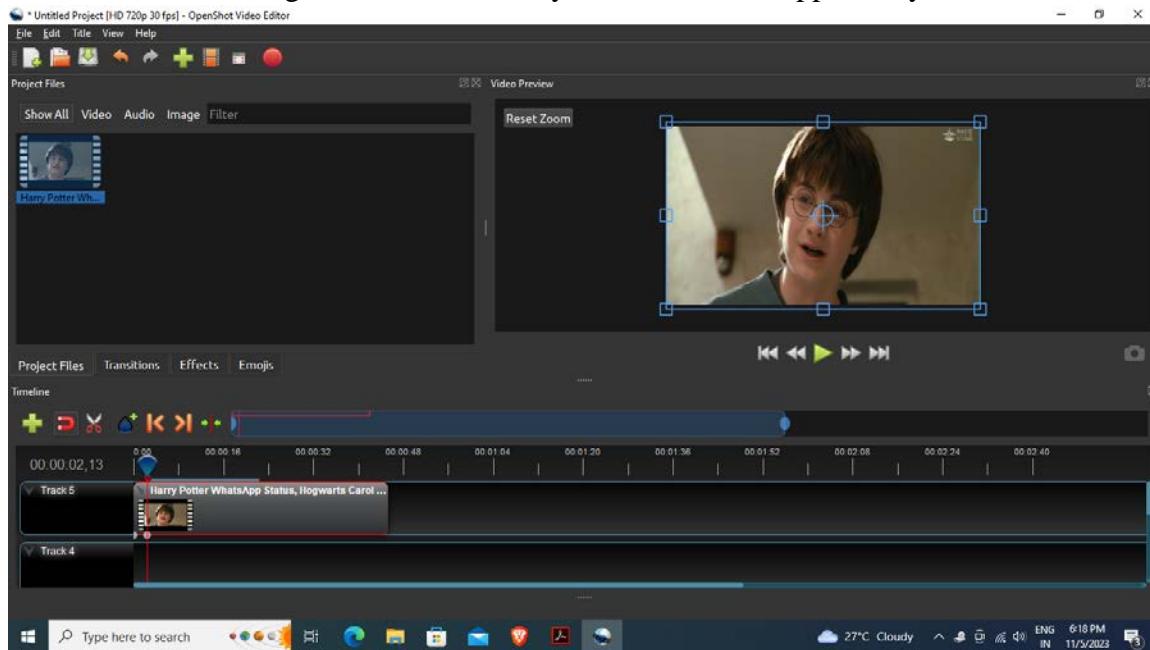


- Click on "File" > "Import Files" and select the video clips you want to work with. You can also drag and drop them into the project files area.



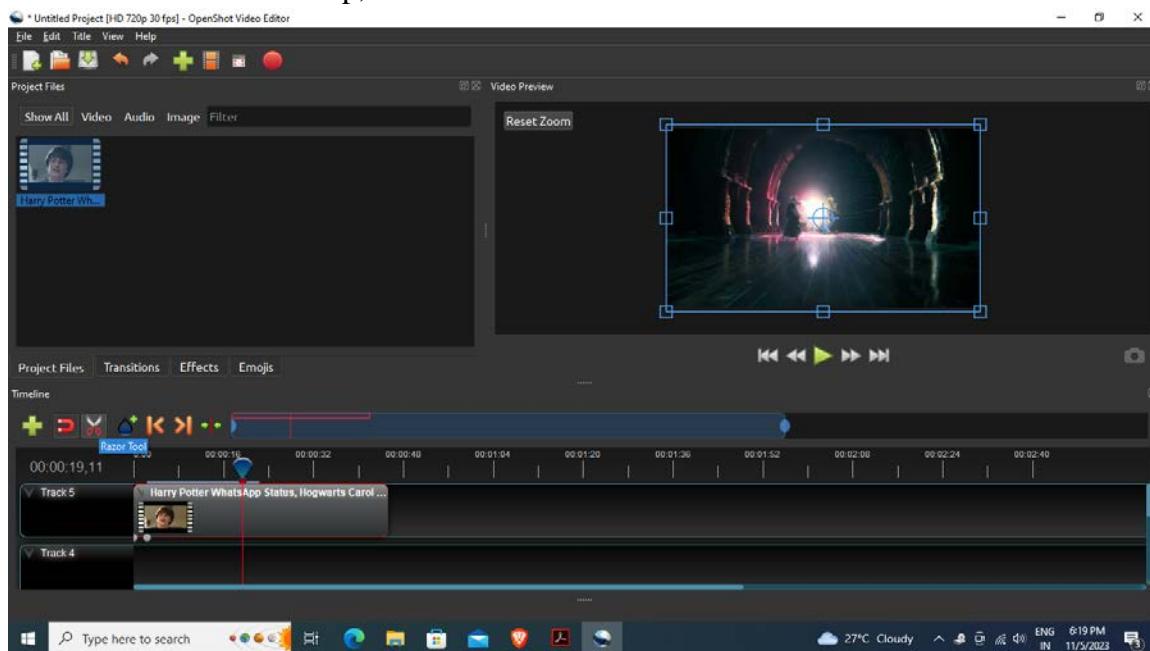
Arrange Your Clips:

- Drag and drop your video clips onto the timeline at the bottom of the OpenShot window.
You can arrange them in the order you want them to appear in your final video.

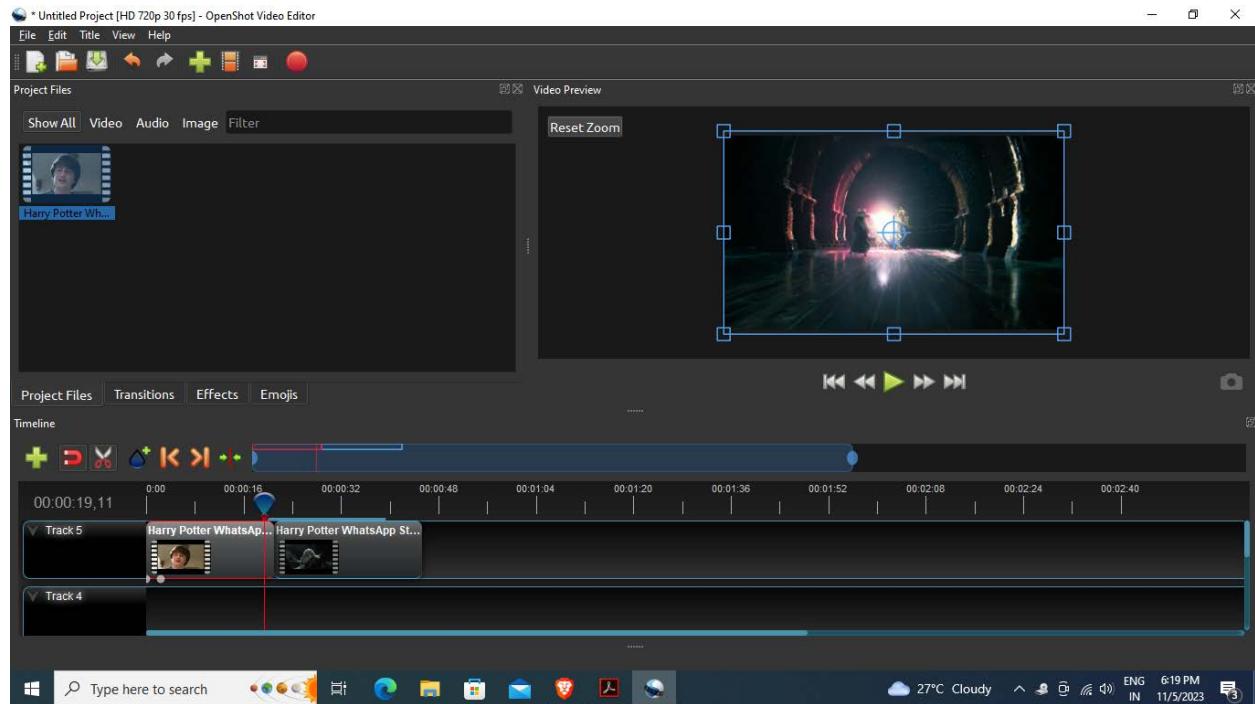


Editing and Trimming:

- To trim a video clip, select it on the timeline.

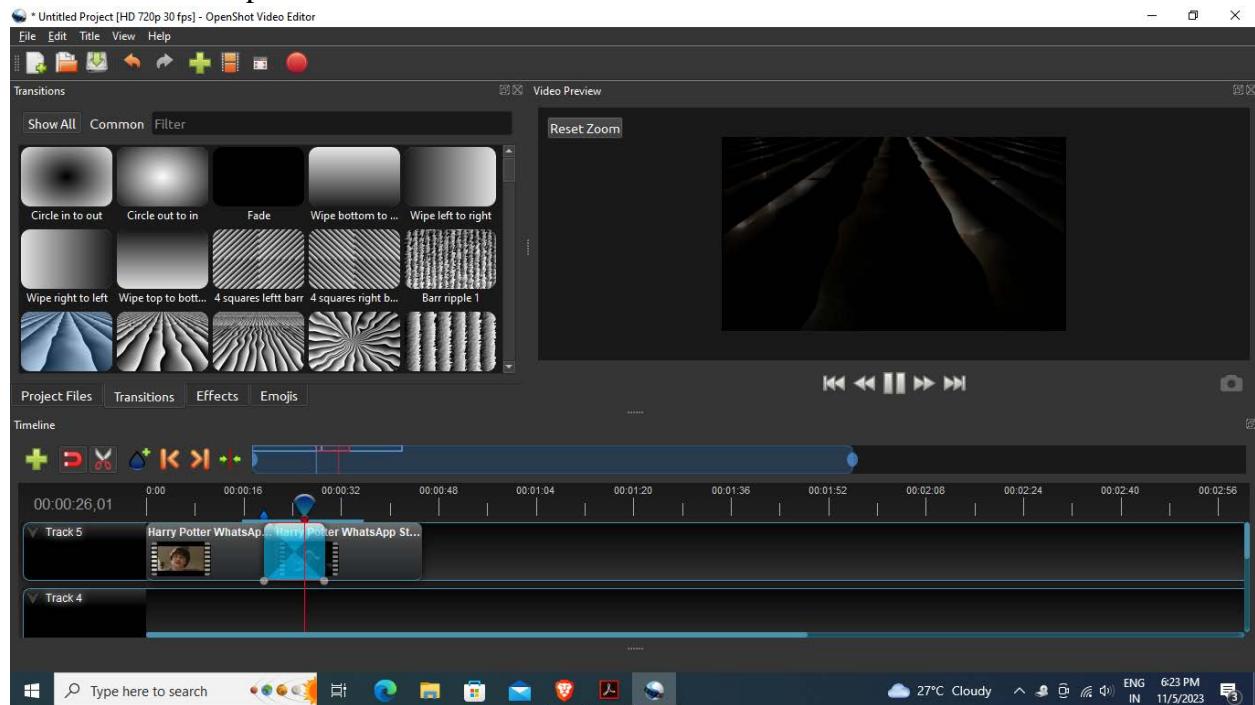


- Use the handles at the beginning and end of the clip to cut or trim as needed.

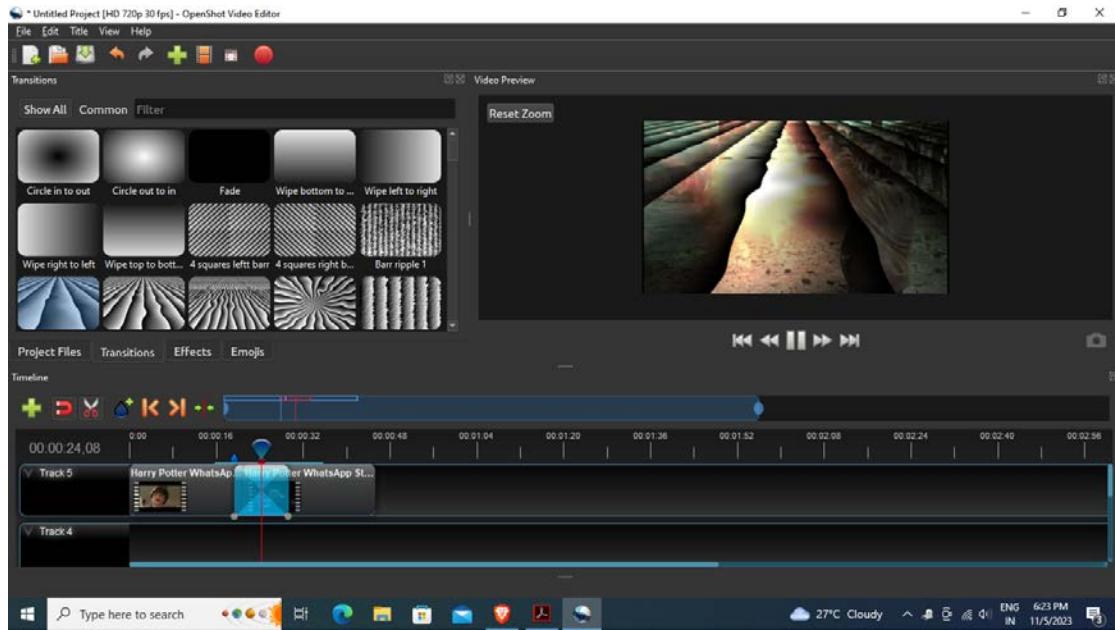


Create Special Effects:

- Select a clip on the timeline.

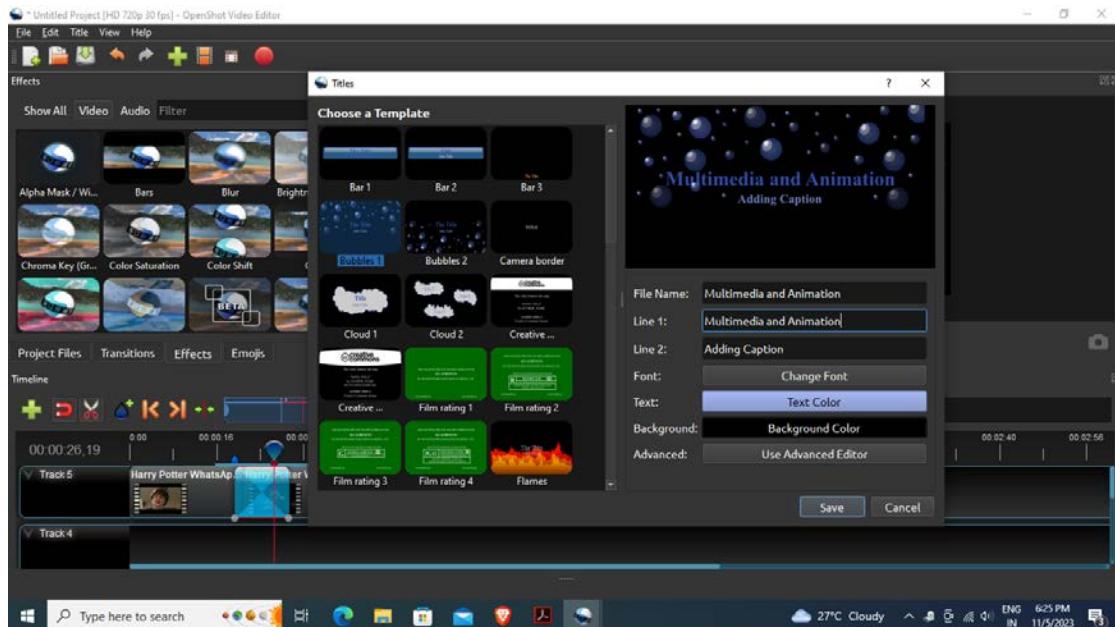


- Go to the "Effects" tab and choose from various options, such as adding text, adjusting speed, or applying video transitions.



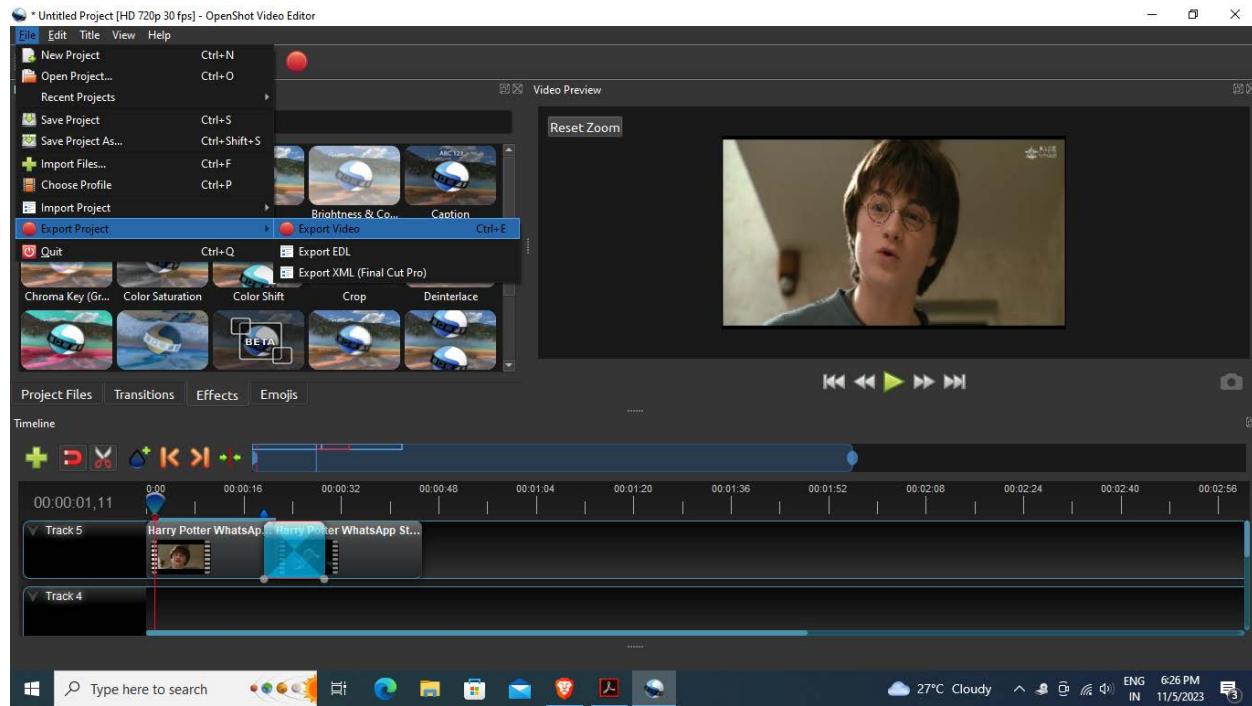
Add Captions:

- To add captions or text to your video, go to the "Title" tab. Choose from the title templates or create your own. Drag and drop the title template onto the timeline above the video clip where you want the caption to appear.

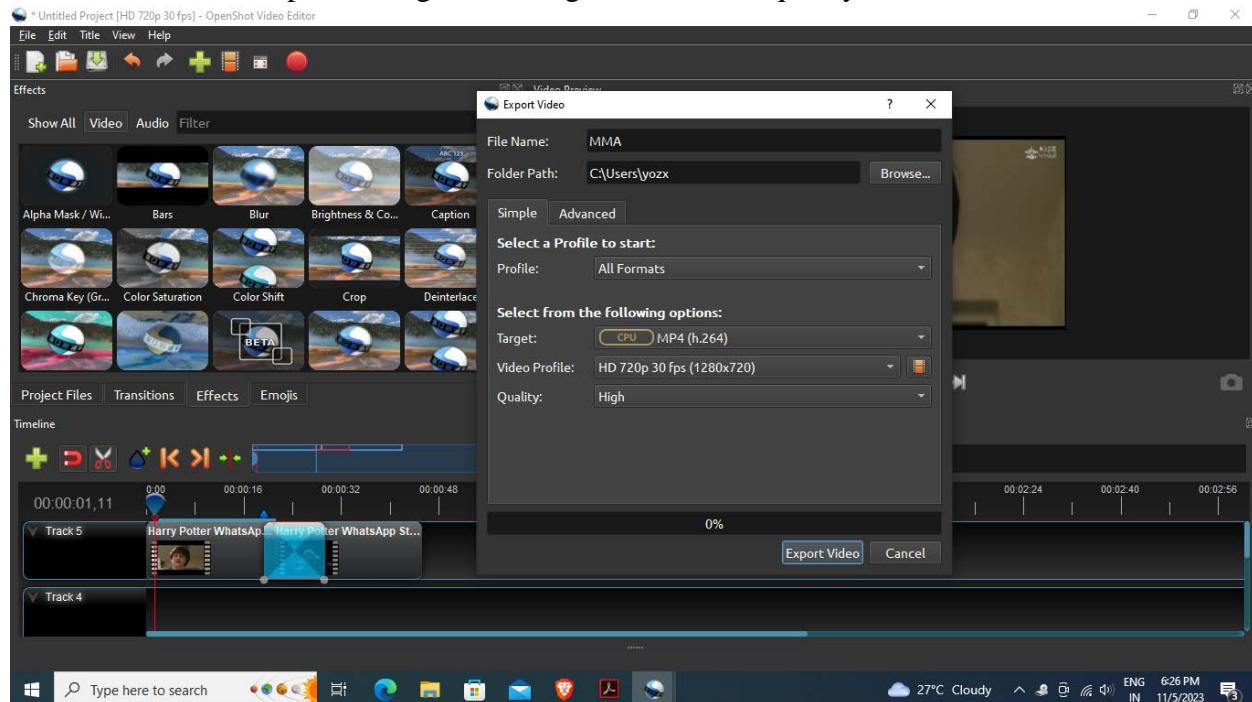


Export Your Video:

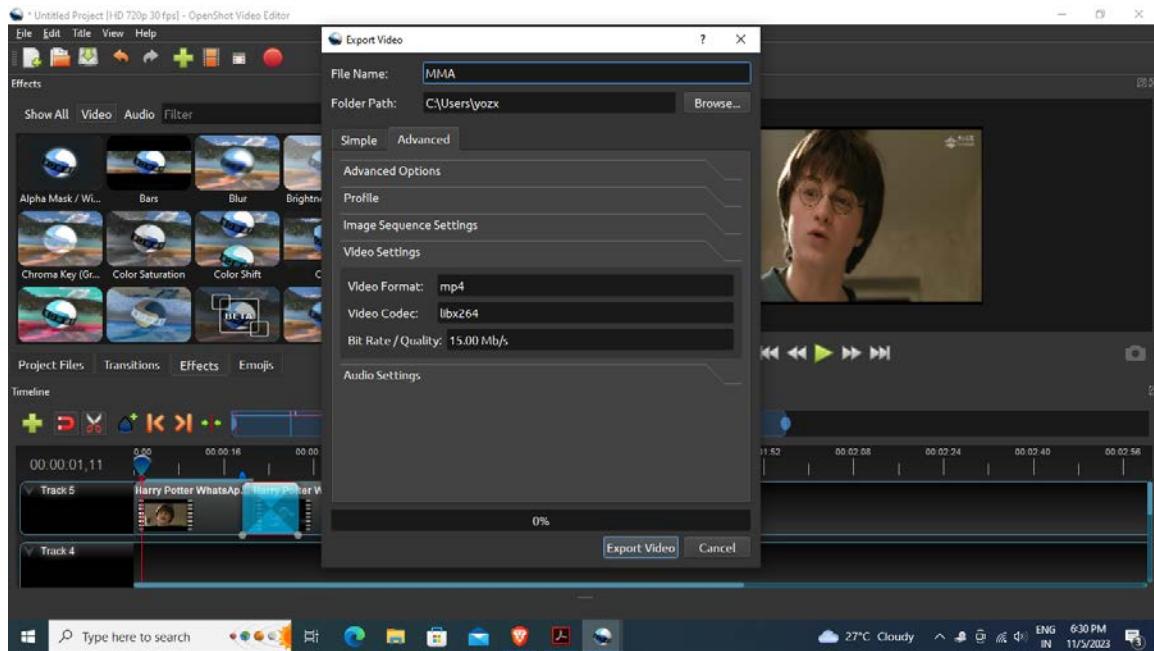
- Once you've edited and added all the elements you want, click the "Export" button.



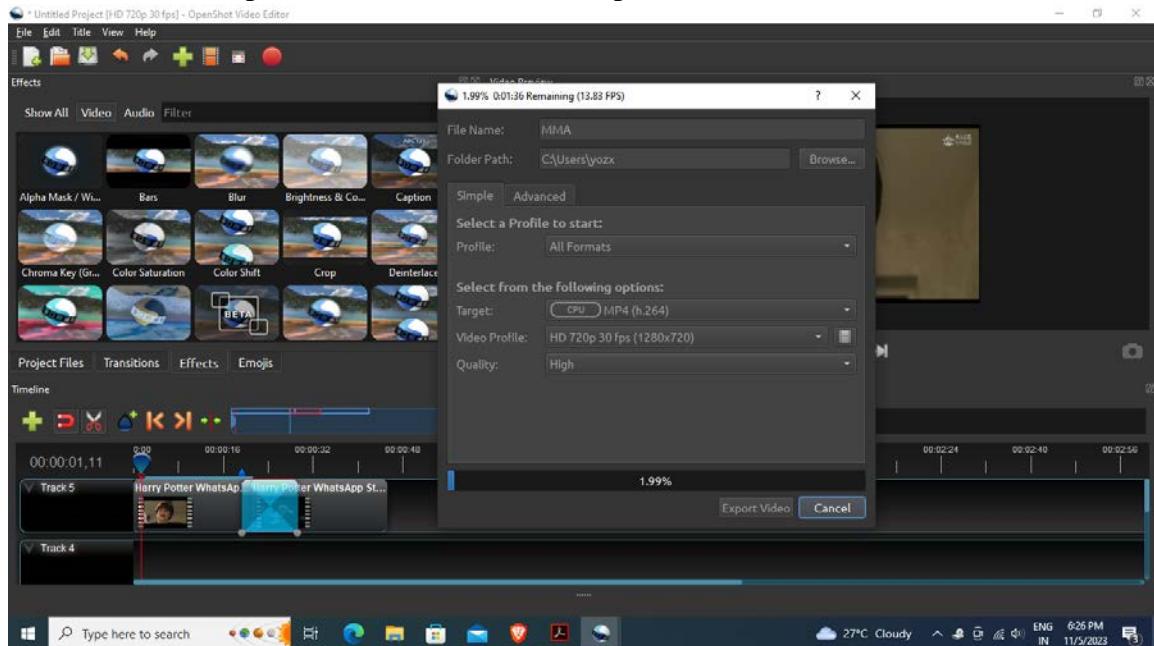
- Choose the export settings, including video format, quality, and destination folder.



- You can click the "Advanced" button to further customize the export settings, such as the video and audio codec, resolution, frame rate, and bitrate. These settings allow you to control the video quality and file size.



- Click "Export Video" and wait for the process to finish.



Result:

Thus the Installation of OpenShot video editor to Edit and mix video content and working with its Features is done Successfully.

AIM:

To design simple Homepage and banners, logos, tables quick links etc using BlueGriffon.

ALGORITHM:

1. Start the program.
2. The code provided is HTML and CSS template for webpage.
3. To add the functionality, Add a ‘<script>’ tag within the ‘<head>’ or ‘<body>’ section of your HTML to include JavaScript code.
4. Write a JavaScript functions to handle any interactive or dynamic behavior you want to add.
5. For example, you can create functions to handle form submissions, perform client-side validation, or update element on the page dynamically.
6. Use event listeners to trigger JavaScript functions when specific event occurs.
7. Common event include clicks, form submissions, and page load.
8. Stop the program.

PROGRAM:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<title>Computer Science Department</title>
<style>
/* Reset some default styles for consistency */
body, h1, h2, p {
    margin: 0;
    padding: 0;
}

/* Global styles */
body {
    font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
    background-color: #f0f0f0;
    margin: 0;
    padding: 0;
}
```

```
/* Header styles */
header {
    background-color: #17252A;
    color: #fff;
    padding: 20px;
    text-align: center;
}

header h1 {
    font-size: 36px;
}

header p {
    font-size: 18px;
}

/* Navigation styles */
nav {
    background-color: #3AAFA9;
    color: #fff;
    text-align: center;
}

nav a {
    text-decoration: none;
    color: #fff;
    margin: 0 10px;
}

/* Container styles */
.container {
    max-width: 1200px;
    margin: 20px auto;
    padding: 20px;
    background-color: #fff;
    box-shadow: 0 0 10px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.1);
}

/* Banner styles */
.banner {
    display: flex;
    justify-content: space-between;
```

```
    align-items: center;
    padding: 5px;
    background-color: #f7f7f7;
}

.banner img {
    max-width: 75%;
    height: 5%;
}

/* Quick links styles */
.quick-links {
    margin-top: 20px;
    text-align: center;
}

.quick-links a {
    display: inline-block;
    text-decoration: none;
    color: #333;
    margin: 10px;
    padding: 10px 20px;
    border: 1px solid #333;
    border-radius: 5px;
}

/* Table styles */
table {
    width: 100%;
    border-collapse: collapse;
    margin-top: 20px;
}

table, th, td {
    border: 1px solid #ccc;
}

th, td {
    padding: 10px;
    text-align: left;
}
</style>
</head>
```

```
<body>
<header>
<h1></h1>
<h1></h1>
<h1></h1>
<h1 style="text-align: left;"></h1>
<h1 style="text-align: left;"></h1>
<h1 style="text-align: left;"><br>
</h1>
<h1 style="text-align: center;"></h1>
<h1>Computer Science Department</h1>
<h1></h1>
<h1 style="text-align: left;"></h1>
<p>Welcome to the Computer Science Department at TPGIT</p>
<h1 style="text-align: left;"></h1>
</header>
<nav>
<h1></h1>
<a href="#">Home</a> <a href="#">About Us</a> <a href="#">Courses</a> <a
href="#">Faculty</a> <a href="#">Contact</a> </nav>
<div class="container">
<div class="quick-links">
<h1 style="text-align: left;"></h1>
<a href="#">Explore</a> <a href="#">Learn More</a> <a href="#">Get
Started</a> </div>
<h2>Courses Offered</h2>
<table>
<tbody>
<tr>
<th>Course Name</th>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Instructor</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multimedia and Animation</td>
<td>CS5101</td>
<td>Prof. Smith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
```

```

<td>Web Development</td>
<td>CSCI202</td>
<td>Prof. Johnson</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
</div>
</body>
</html>

```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows a web page for the Computer Science Department of TPGIT. At the top is a dark header with the university's logo in the center. Below the logo, the text "Computer Science Department" is displayed in large, bold, white letters, followed by a smaller line "Welcome to the Computer Science Department at TPGIT". A teal-colored navigation bar follows, containing links for "Home", "About Us", "Courses", "Faculty", and "Contact". The main content area has a light gray background and features a title "Courses Offered" in bold black text. Below this is a table with three rows. The columns are labeled "Course Name", "Course Code", and "Instructor". The first row lists "Multimedia and Animation" as the course name, "CS5101" as the course code, and "Prof. Smith" as the instructor. The second row lists "Web Development" as the course name, "CSCI202" as the course code, and "Prof. Johnson" as the instructor. A third row is partially visible but its content is not fully legible.

Course Name	Course Code	Instructor
Multimedia and Animation	CS5101	Prof. Smith
Web Development	CSCI202	Prof. Johnson

RESULT:

Thus, the program to design simple Homepage with Banners, logos, tables quick links, etc is created and the output is verified successfully.

AIM:

To provide a search interface and simple navigation from the home page to the inside pages of the website using BlueGriffon.

ALGORITHM:

- a) Start the program.
- b) Create HTML files for each webpage (index.html, about.html, courses.html, faculty.html, contact.html).
- c) Define the HTML structure :
 - a) In each HTML file, define the basic structure with ‘<html>’, ‘<head>’ and ‘<body>’ tags.
 - b) Include the necessary metadata within the ‘<head>’ section, such as charset and title.
 - c) Add internal CSS styles within ‘<style>’ tag for consistent styling across pages.
- d) Create the header:
 - a) Inside the ‘<body>’ of each HTML file, create a ‘<header>’ element to display the page title and brief description.
- e) Create the navigation menu:
 - a) Below the header, include a `<nav>` element to create a navigation menu with links to other pages.
 - b) Use `<a>` tags for each menu item and set the `href` attribute to link to the respective HTML files.
- f) Create the main content container:
 - a) Add a `<div>` element with the class "container" to hold the main content of the page.
 - b) Apply styling to this container for a consistent layout.
- g) Populate the content:
 - a) Within the container, create a `<div>` with class "content" to hold the specific content of each page.
 - b) Add appropriate headings and paragraphs to convey information about the Computer Science Department.

- c) For the "Courses" and "Faculty" pages, create tables to list course details and faculty members.

8. Style the content:

- a) Define CSS styles for various elements to achieve a consistent and visually appealing design.
- b) Customize styles for headers, links, navigation menu, tables, and other page elements.
- c) Use CSS classes and IDs to target specific elements for styling.

9. Add images:

- a) Include `` tags to display images, such as the department logo and faculty photos.
- b) Set appropriate attributes for image sources, alt text, and dimensions.

10. Include contact information:

- a) On the "Contact" page, list the department's address, email, and phone number in a structured format.

11. Testing:

- a) Ensure that all links within the navigation menu correctly point to the corresponding HTML files.
- b) Verify that the website's layout and styling are consistent and visually appealing.
- c) Test the website on different browsers and devices to ensure compatibility.

12. Additional features (not present in the provided code):

- a) Implement interactive features such as forms for user input or JavaScript functionality.
- b) Add more pages and content as needed for the website's specific requirements.
- c) Consider optimizing the website for search engines (SEO) and improving accessibility.

PROGRAM:

Main code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <title>Computer Science Department</title>
    <style>
```

```
/* Reset some default styles for consistency */
body, h1, h2, p {
    margin: 0;
    padding: 0;
}

/* Global styles */
body {
    font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
    background-color: #f0f0f0;
    margin: 0;
    padding: 0;
}

/* Header styles */
header {
    background-color: #17252A;
    color: #fff;
    padding: 20px;
    text-align: center;
}

header h1 {
    font-size: 36px;
}

header p {
    font-size: 18px;
}

/* Navigation styles */
nav {
    background-color: #3AAFA9;
    color: #fff;
    text-align: center;
}

nav a {
    text-decoration: none;
    color: #fff;
    margin: 0 10px;
}
```

```
/* Container styles */
.container {
    max-width: 1200px;
    margin: 20px auto;
    padding: 20px;
    background-color: #fff;
    box-shadow: 0 0 10px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.1);
}

/* Banner styles */
.banner {
    display: flex;
    justify-content: space-between;
    align-items: center;
    padding: 5px;
    background-color: #f7f7f7;
}

.banner img {
    max-width: 75%;
    height: 5%;
}

/* Quick links styles */
.quick-links {
    margin-top: 20px;
    text-align: center;
}

.quick-links a {
    display: inline-block;
    text-decoration: none;
    color: #333;
    margin: 10px;
    padding: 10px 20px;
    border: 1px solid #333;
    border-radius: 5px;
}

/* Table styles */
table {
    width: 100%;
    border-collapse: collapse;
```

```

        margin-top: 20px;
    }

table, th, td {
    border: 1px solid #ccc;
}

th, td {
    padding: 10px;
    text-align: left;
}

/* Search bar styles */
.search-container {
    text-align: center;
    margin-top: 20px;
}

.search-box {
    padding: 10px;
    border: 1px solid #ccc;
    border-radius: 5px;
}

.search-button {
    padding: 10px 20px;
    background-color: #444;
    color: #fff;
    border: none;
    border-radius: 5px;
    cursor: pointer;
}


```

</style>

</head>

<body>

Computer Science Department

Welcome to the Computer Science Department at TPGIT

</body>

```
<nav> <a href="index.html">Home</a> <a  
href="C:%5CUsers%5Cgnana%5COneDrive%5CDesktop%5Cmma%20lab%5CAbout.html">A  
bout  
Us</a> <a  
href="C:%5CUsers%5Cgnana%5COneDrive%5CDesktop%5Cmma%20lab%5CCourses.html">  
Courses</a>  
  <a href="C:\Users\gnana\OneDrive\Desktop\mma lab\faculty.html">Faculty</a> <a  
href="C:\Users\gnana\OneDrive\Desktop\mma lab>Contact.html">Contact</a> </nav>  
  <div class="container">  
    <div class="quick-links"> <a href="#">Explore</a> <a href="#">Learn More</a>  
      <a href="#">Get Started</a> </div>  
    <h2>Courses Offered</h2>  
    <table>  
      <tbody>  
        <tr>  
          <th>Course Name</th>  
          <th>Course Code</th>  
          <th>Instructor</th>  
        </tr>  
        <tr>  
          <td>Multimedia and Animation</td>  
          <td>CS5101</td>  
          <td>Prof. Smith</td>  
        </tr>  
        <tr>  
          <td>Web Development</td>  
          <td>CSCI202</td>  
          <td>Prof. Johnson</td>  
        </tr>  
      </tbody>  
    </table>  
  </div>  
  <!-- Search Interface -->  
  <div class="search-container"> <input class="search-box" placeholder="Search..."  
    type="text"> <button class="search-button">Search</button> </div>  
  
</body>  
</html>
```

INDEX.HTML:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<title>Computer Science Department</title>
<style>
/* Reset some default styles for consistency */
body, h1, h2, p {
    margin: 0;
    padding: 0;
}

/* Global styles */
body {
    font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
    background-color: #f0f0f0;
    margin: 0;
    padding: 0;
}

/* Header styles */
header {
    background-color: #17252A;
    color: #fff;
    padding: 20px;
    text-align: center;
}

header h1 {
    font-size: 36px;
}

header p {
    font-size: 18px;
}

/* Navigation styles */
nav {
    background-color: #3AAFA9;
    color: #fff;
    text-align: center;
}
```

```
nav a {  
    text-decoration: none;  
    color: #fff;  
    margin: 0 10px;  
}  
  
/* Container styles */  
.container {  
    max-width: 1200px;  
    margin: 20px auto;  
    padding: 20px;  
    background-color: #fff;  
    box-shadow: 0 0 10px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.1);  
}  
  
/* Banner styles */  
.banner {  
    display: flex;  
    justify-content: space-between;  
    align-items: center;  
    padding: 5px;  
    background-color: #f7f7f7;  
}  
  
.banner img {  
    max-width: 75%;  
    height: 5%;  
}  
  
/* Quick links styles */  
.quick-links {  
    margin-top: 20px;  
    text-align: center;  
}  
  
.quick-links a {  
    display: inline-block;  
    text-decoration: none;  
    color: #333;  
    margin: 10px;  
    padding: 10px 20px;  
    border: 1px solid #333;
```

```
        border-radius: 5px;
    }

/* Table styles */
table {
    width: 100%;
    border-collapse: collapse;
    margin-top: 20px;
}

table, th, td {
    border: 1px solid #ccc;
}

th, td {
    padding: 10px;
    text-align: left;
}

/* Search bar styles */
.search-container {
    text-align: center;
    margin-top: 20px;
}

.search-box {
    padding: 10px;
    border: 1px solid #ccc;
    border-radius: 5px;
}

.search-button {
    padding: 10px 20px;
    background-color: #444;
    color: #fff;
    border: none;
    border-radius: 5px;
    cursor: pointer;
}

</style>
</head>
<body>
```

```
<header> 
<h1>Computer Science Department</h1>
<p>Welcome to the Computer Science Department at TPGIT</p>
</header>
<nav> <a href="C:/%5CUusers%5Cgnana%5COneDrive%5CDesktop%5Cmma%20lab%5Cindex.html">Home</a>
    <a href="about.html">About Us</a> <a href="courses.html">Courses</a> <a href="faculty.html">Faculty</a> <a href="contact.html">Contact</a> </nav>
<div class="container">
    <div class="quick-links"> <a href="#">Explore</a> <a href="#">Learn More</a>
        <a href="#">Get Started</a> </div>
    <h2>Courses Offered</h2>
    <table>
        <tbody>
            <tr>
                <th>Course Name</th>
                <th>Course Code</th>
                <th>Instructor</th>
            </tr>
            <tr>
                <td>Multimedia and Animation</td>
                <td>CS5101</td>
                <td>Prof. Smith</td>
            </tr>
            <tr>
                <td>Web Development</td>
                <td>CSCI202</td>
                <td>Prof. Johnson</td>
            </tr>
        </tbody>
    </table>
</div>
<!-- Search Interface -->
<div class="search-container"> <input class="search-box" placeholder="Search..." type="text"> <button class="search-button">Search</button> </div>
</body>
</html>
```

ABOUT.HTML:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<title>About Us - Computer Science Department</title>
<style>
/* Reset some default styles for consistency */
body, h1, h2, p {
    margin: 0;
    padding: 0;
}

/* Global styles */
body {
    font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
    background-color: #f0f0f0;
    margin: 0;
    padding: 0;
}

/* Header styles */
header {
    background-color: #17252A;
    color: #fff;
    padding: 20px;
    text-align: center;
}

header h1 {
    font-size: 36px;
}

header p {
    font-size: 18px;
}

/* Navigation styles */
nav {
    background-color: #3AAFA9;
    color: #fff;
    text-align: center;
}
```

```
nav a {
    text-decoration: none;
    color: #fff;
    margin: 0 10px;
}

/* Container styles */
.container {
    max-width: 1200px;
    margin: 20px auto;
    padding: 20px;
    background-color: #fff;
    box-shadow: 0 0 10px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.1);
}

/* Content styles */
.content {
    padding: 20px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<header>
    <h1>About Us</h1>
</header>
<nav> <a href="index.html">Home</a> <a href="about.html">About Us</a> <a
    href="courses.html">Courses</a> <a href="faculty.html">Faculty</a> <a
    href="contact.html">Contact</a> </nav>
<div class="container">
<div class="content">
    <h2>Welcome to the Computer Science Department</h2>
    <p> The Computer Science Department at TPGIT is committed to providing
        high-quality education and research opportunities in the field of
        computer science. Our dedicated faculty members and cutting-edge
        curriculum ensure that students receive a well-rounded education in
        computer science. </p>
    <p> We offer a wide range of courses, including multimedia and
        animation, web development, and more. Our experienced instructors are
        passionate about teaching and mentoring students to help them succeed
        in their academic and professional careers. </p>
```

```
</div>
</div>

</body>
</html>
```

COURSES.HTML:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<title>Computer Science Department</title>
<style>
    /* Reset some default styles for consistency */
    body, h1, h2, p {
        margin: 0;
        padding: 0;
    }

    /* Global styles */
    body {
        font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
        background-color: #f0f0f0;
        margin: 0;
        padding: 0;
    }

    /* Header styles */
    header {
        background-color: #17252A;
        color: #fff;
        padding: 20px;
        text-align: center;
    }

    header h1 {
        font-size: 36px;
    }

    header p {
        font-size: 18px;
    }

```

```
/* Navigation styles */
nav {
    background-color: #3AAFA9;
    color: #fff;
    text-align: center;
}

nav a {
    text-decoration: none;
    color: #fff;
    margin: 0 10px;
}

/* Container styles */
.container {
    max-width: 1200px;
    margin: 20px auto;
    padding: 20px;
    background-color: #fff;
    box-shadow: 0 0 10px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.1);
}

/* Banner styles */
.banner {
    display: flex;
    justify-content: space-between;
    align-items: center;
    padding: 5px;
    background-color: #f7f7f7;
}

.banner img {
    max-width: 75%;
    height: 5%;
}

/* Quick links styles */
.quick-links {
    margin-top: 20px;
    text-align: center;
}
```

```
.quick-links a {  
    display: inline-block;  
    text-decoration: none;  
    color: #333;  
    margin: 10px;  
    padding: 10px 20px;  
    border: 1px solid #333;  
    border-radius: 5px;  
}  
  
/* Table styles */  
table {  
    width: 100%;  
    border-collapse: collapse;  
    margin-top: 20px;  
}  
  
table, th, td {  
    border: 1px solid #ccc;  
}  
  
th, td {  
    padding: 10px;  
    text-align: left;  
}  
  
/* Search bar styles */  
.search-container {  
    text-align: center;  
    margin-top: 20px;  
}  
  
.search-box {  
    padding: 10px;  
    border: 1px solid #ccc;  
    border-radius: 5px;  
}  
  
.search-button {  
    padding: 10px 20px;  
    background-color: #444;  
    color: #fff;  
    border: none;
```

```

        border-radius: 5px;
        cursor: pointer;
    }

```

</style>

</head>

<body>

<header>

<h1>Computer Science Department</h1>

<p>Welcome to the Computer Science Department at TPGIT</p>

</header>

<nav> Home

About Us Courses Faculty Contact </nav>

<div class="container">

<div class="quick-links"> Explore Learn More

Get Started </div>

<h2>Courses Offered</h2>

<table>

<tbody>

<tr>

<th>Course Name</th>

<th>Course Code</th>

<th>Instructor</th>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Multimedia and Animation</td>

<td>CS5101</td>

<td>Prof. Smith</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Web Development</td>

<td>CSCI202</td>

<td>Prof. Johnson</td>

</tr>

</tbody>

</table>

</div>

```
<!-- Search Interface -->
<div class="search-container"> <input class="search-box" placeholder="Search..." type="text"> <button class="search-button">Search</button> </div>

</body>
</html>
```

FACULTY.HTML:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<title>Faculty - Computer Science Department</title>
<style>
/* Reset some default styles for consistency */
body, h1, h2, p {
    margin: 0;
    padding: 0;
}

/* Global styles */
body {
    font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
    background-color: #f0f0f0;
    margin: 0;
    padding: 0;
}

/* Header styles */
header {
    background-color: #17252A;
    color: #fff;
    padding: 20px;
    text-align: center;
}

header h1 {
    font-size: 36px;
}

header p {
```

```
    font-size: 18px;
}

/* Navigation styles */
nav {
    background-color: #3AAFA9;
    color: #fff;
    text-align: center;
}

nav a {
    text-decoration: none;
    color: #fff;
    margin: 0 10px;
}

/* Container styles */
.container {
    max-width: 1200px;
    margin: 20px auto;
    padding: 20px;
    background-color: #fff;
    box-shadow: 0 0 10px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.1);
}

/* Content styles */
.content {
    padding: 20px;
}

/* Faculty list styles */
.faculty-list {
    list-style-type: none;
    margin: 0;
    padding: 0;
}

.faculty-item {
    margin-bottom: 20px;
    padding: 10px;
    border: 1px solid #ccc;
    border-radius: 5px;
}
```

```
/* Faculty image styles */
.faculty-image {
    max-width: 100%;
    height: auto;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<header>
<h1>Faculty</h1>
</header>
<nav> <a href="index.html">Home</a> <a href="about.html">About Us</a><a
      href="courses.html">Courses</a> <a href="faculty.html">Faculty</a> <a
      href="contact.html">Contact</a> </nav>
<div class="container">
<div class="content">
    <h2>Our Faculty</h2>
    <ul class="faculty-list">
        <li class="faculty-item"> 
            <h3>Prof. John Doe</h3>
            <p>Teaches Computer Science</p>
        </li>
        <li class="faculty-item"> 
            <h3>Prof. Jane Smith</h3>
            <p>Teaches Web Development</p>
        </li>
        <!-- Add more faculty members as needed -->
    </ul>
</div>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

CONTACT.HTML:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<title>Contact - Computer Science Department</title>
<style>
/* Reset some default styles for consistency */
body, h1, h2, p {
    margin: 0;
    padding: 0;
}

/* Global styles */
body {
    font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
    background-color: #f0f0f0;
    margin: 0;
    padding: 0;
}

/* Header styles */
header {
    background-color: #17252A;
    color: #fff;
    padding: 20px;
    text-align: center;
}

header h1 {
    font-size: 36px;
}

header p {
    font-size: 18px;
}

/* Navigation styles */
nav {
    background-color: #3AAFA9;
    color: #fff;
    text-align: center;
}
```

```
nav a {
    text-decoration: none;
    color: #fff;
    margin: 0 10px;
}

/* Container styles */
.container {
    max-width: 1200px;
    margin: 20px auto;
    padding: 20px;
    background-color: #fff;
    box-shadow: 0 0 10px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.1);
}

/* Content styles */
.content {
    padding: 20px;
}

/* Contact information styles */
.contact-info {
    margin-top: 20px;
}

.contact-info h3 {
    font-size: 24px;
    margin-bottom: 10px;
}

.contact-info p {
    font-size: 18px;
}

</style>
</head>
<body>
    <header>
        <h1>Contact</h1>
    </header>
    <nav><a href="index.html">Home</a><a href="about.html">About Us</a><a
        href="courses.html">Courses</a><a href="faculty.html">Faculty</a><a
```

```

    href="contact.html">Contact</a> </nav>
<div class="container">
<div class="content">
<h2>Contact Information</h2>
<div class="contact-info">
<h3>Department Address:</h3>
<p>Thanthai Periyar govt institute of technology,</p>
<p>Bagayam,</p>
<p>Vellore-02.</p>
</div>
<div class="contact-info">
<h3>Email:</h3>
<p>csdept@gmail.com</p>
</div>
<div class="contact-info">
<h3>Phone:</h3>
<p>+1 (123) 456-7890</p>
</div>
</div>
</div>
</body>
</html>

```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows a website for the Computer Science Department at TPGIT. The header includes the university's logo and the text "Computer Science Department" followed by "Welcome to the Computer Science Department at TPGIT". The navigation bar contains links for Home, About Us, Courses, Faculty, and Contact. The main content area features a table titled "Courses Offered" with three rows of data. Above the table are three buttons: "Explore", "Learn More", and "Get Started". At the bottom of the page is a search bar.

Course Name	Course Code	Instructor
Multimedia and Animation	CS5101	Prof. Smith
Web Development	CSCI202	Prof. Johnson

About Us

[Home](#) [About Us](#) [Courses](#) [Faculty](#) [Contact](#)

Welcome to the Computer Science Department

The Computer Science Department at TPGIT is committed to providing high-quality education and research opportunities in the field of computer science. Our dedicated faculty members and cutting-edge curriculum ensure that students receive a well-rounded education in computer science. We offer a wide range of courses, including multimedia and animation, web development, and more. Our experienced instructors are passionate about teaching and mentoring students to help them succeed in their academic and professional careers.

Courses

[Home](#) [About Us](#) [Courses](#) [Faculty](#) [Contact](#)

Courses Offered

Course Name	Course Code	Instructor
Multimedia and Animation	CS5101	Prof. Smith
Web Development	CSCI202	Prof. Johnson

Faculty

Home About Us Courses Faculty Contact

Our Faculty



Prof. John Doe
Teaches Computer Science



Prof. Jane Smith
Teaches Web Development

Contact

Home About Us Courses Faculty Contact

Contact Information

Department Address:
Thanthai Periyar govt institute of technology,
Bagayam,
Vellore-02.

Email:
csdept@gmail.com

Phone:
+1 (123) 456-7890

RESULT:

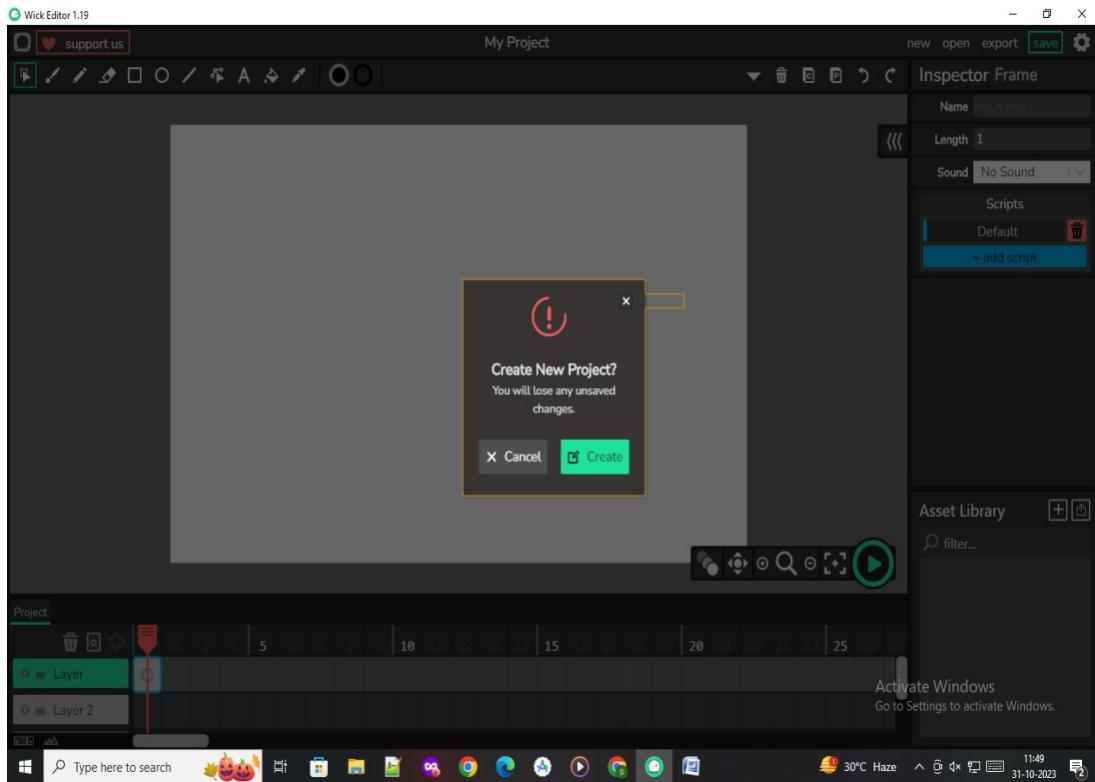
Thus, the program to provide a search interface and simple navigation from the home page to the inside pages of the website using BlueGriffon was created and the output was verified successfully.

Aim:

To perform a simple 2D animation with sprites using Wick Editor.

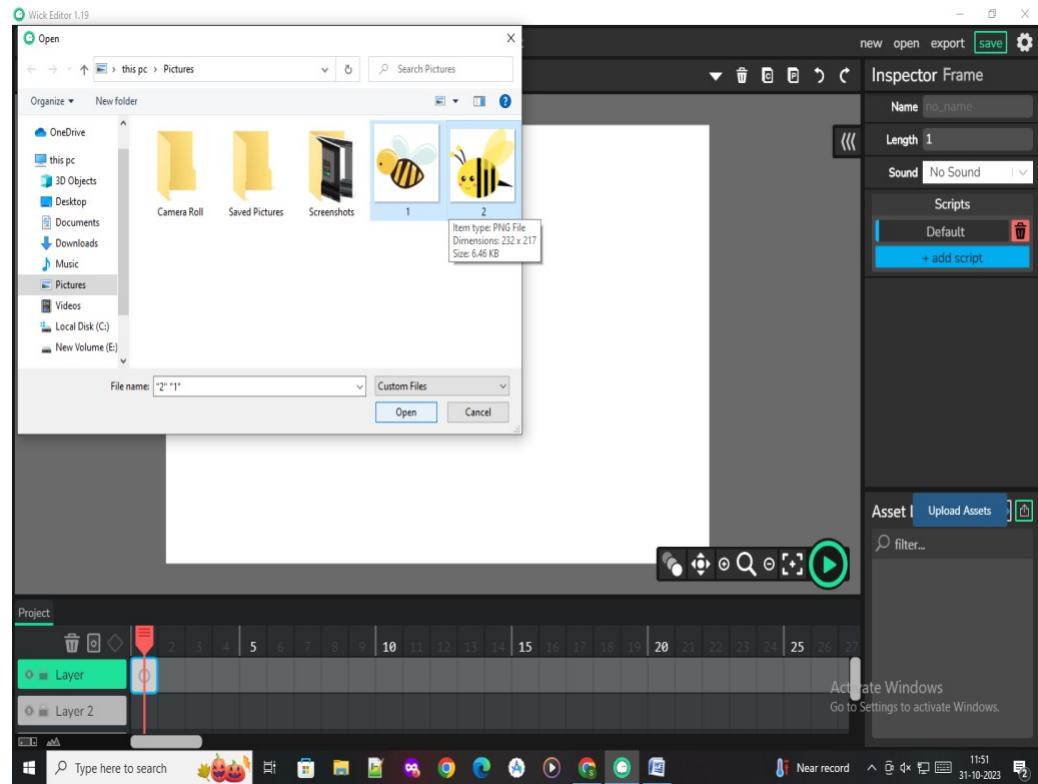
Procedure:

- 1. Open Wick Editor:** Start by opening Wick Editor in your web browser or after downloading and installing it.
- 2. Create a New Project:** Click on "New Project" to start a new project.



- 3. Import Sprites:** You'll need sprites for your animation. To import them:

- Click on the "Library" tab.
- Click "Import" and select the image file(s) for your sprite(s). Common image formats like PNG or JPEG are supported.

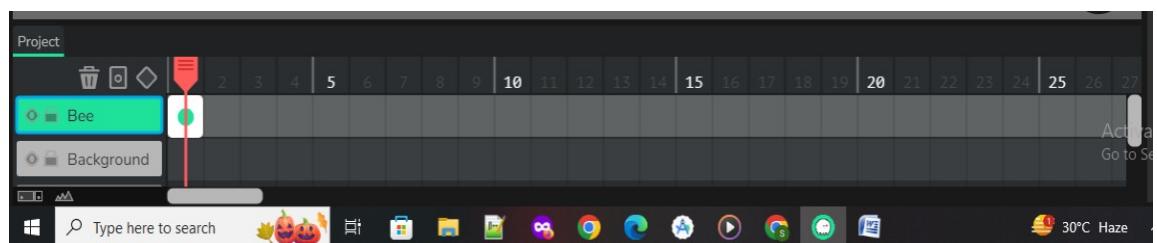


4. Add a New Scene: Scenes are like different sections of your animation. To add a scene:

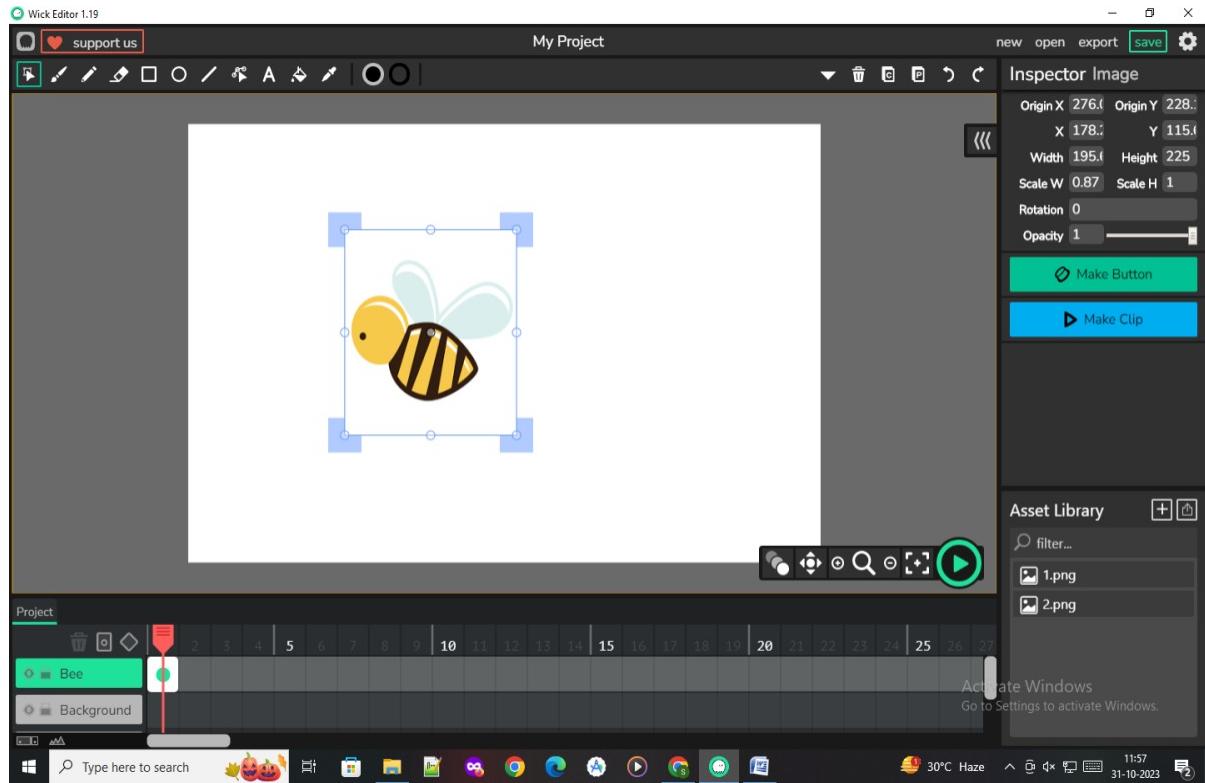
- Click on the "Scenes" tab.
- Click the "+" button to create a new scene. Give it a name if you like.

5. Create a Sprite Layer: A sprite layer is where you'll place your sprites. To add a sprite layer:

- Click on the "Layers" tab.
- Click the "+" button to create a new layer and select "Sprite."

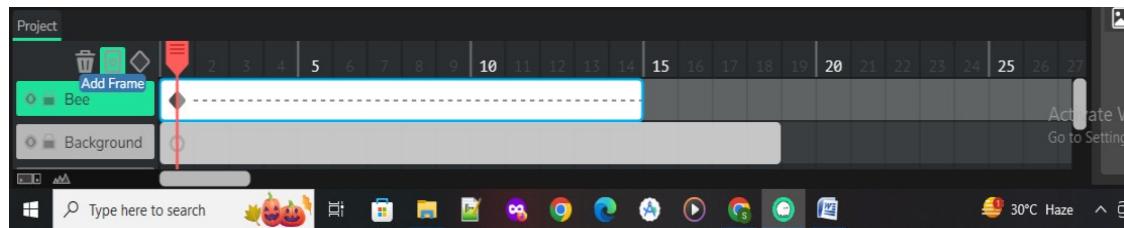


- 6. Place Sprites on the Stage:** Go to your new sprite layer and drag your imported sprites onto the canvas (stage). You can resize and reposition them as needed.



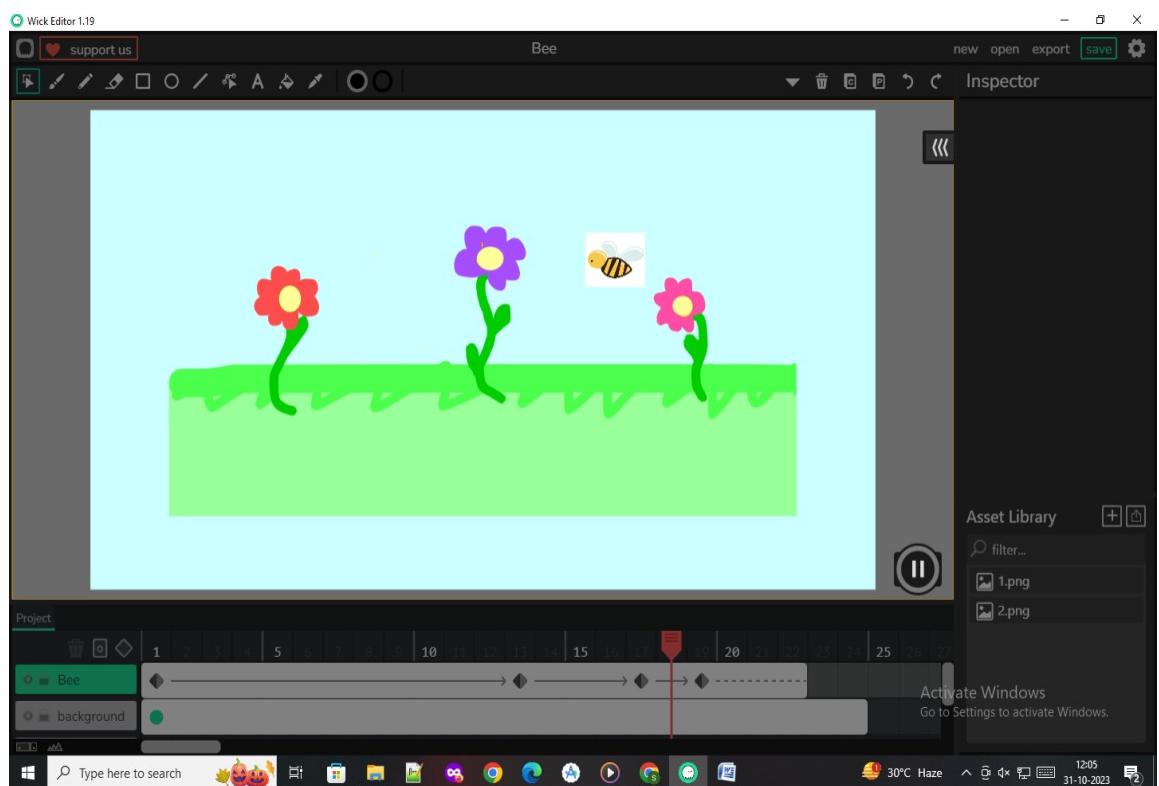
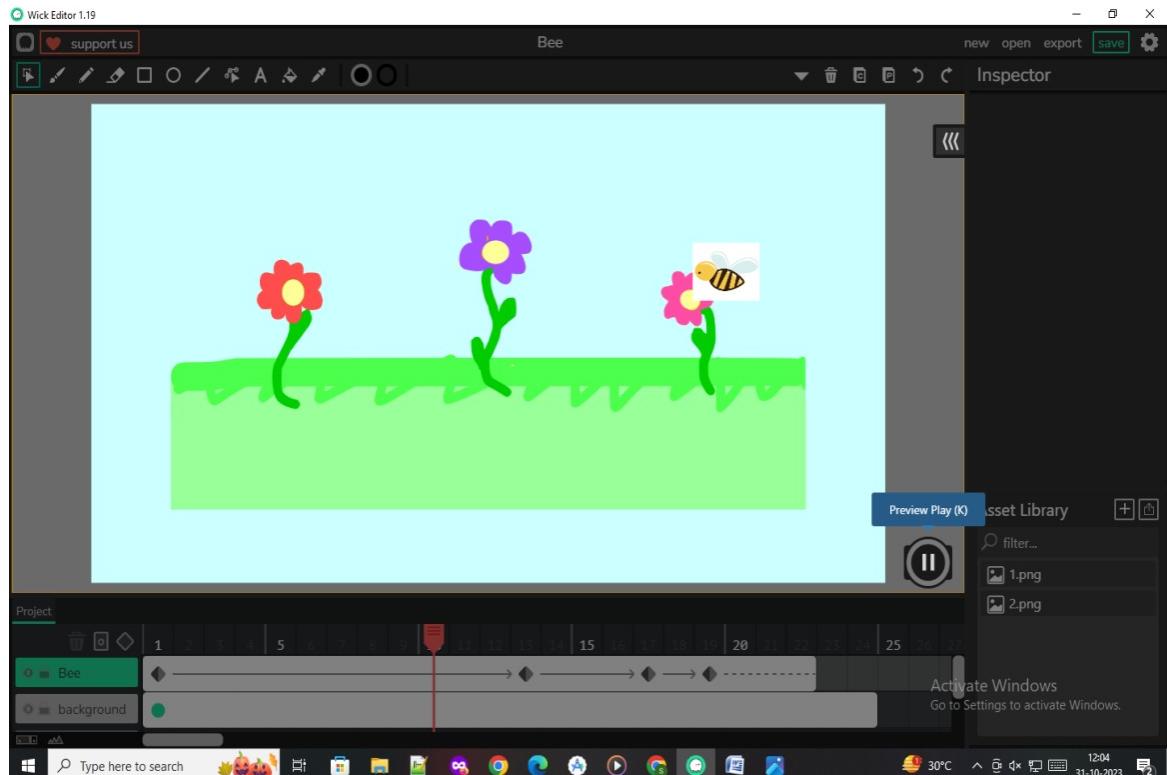
- 7. Set Keyframes:** Keyframes represent different points in your animation. To set keyframes:

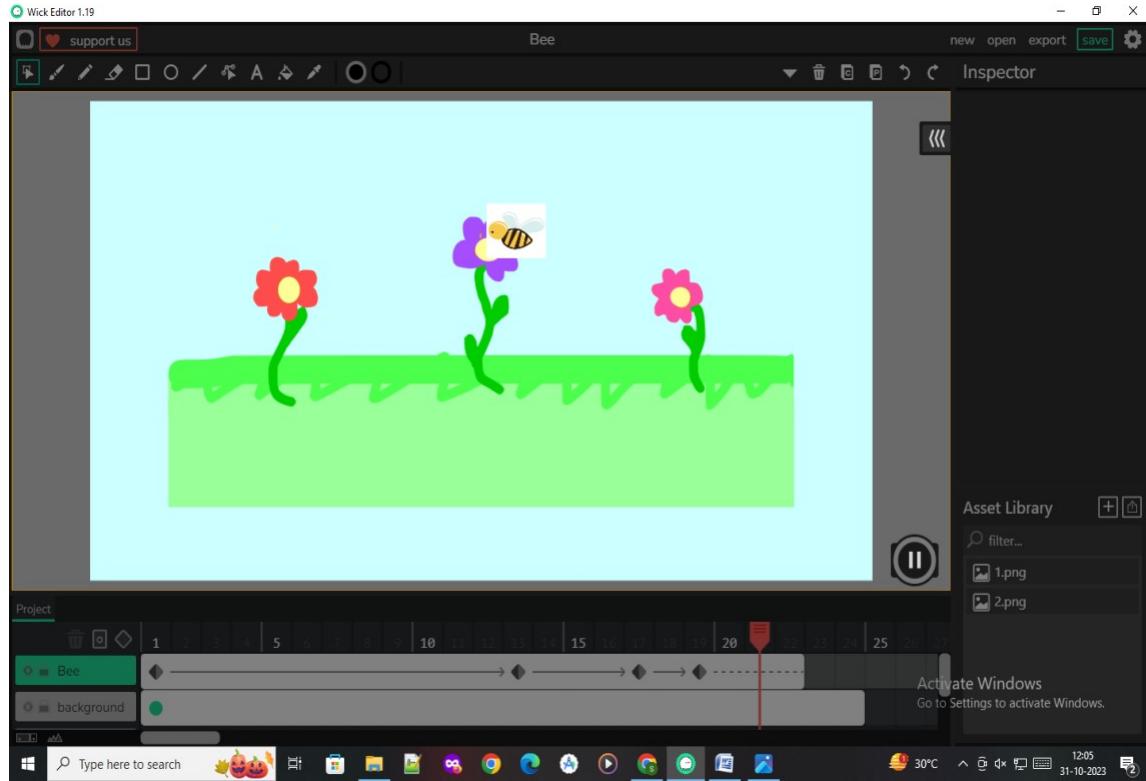
- Go to the timeline at the bottom.
- Move the playhead to the frame where you want to create a "Addframe."



- 8. Animate the Sprites:** For each keyframe, move the sprites to their new positions or make other changes. Wick Editor will automatically interpolate between keyframes.

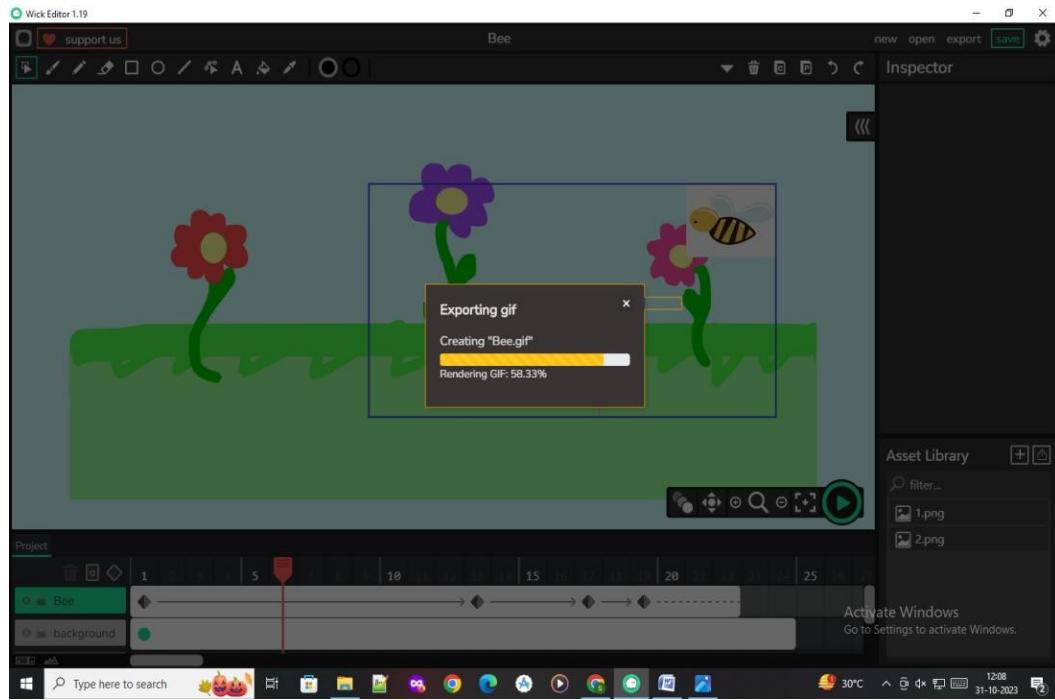
9. Preview Your Animation: Click the "Play" button to preview your animation.





10. Adjust Timing: In the timeline, you can adjust the duration between keyframes by stretching or compressing the frames.

11. Export Your Animation: Once you're satisfied with your animation, go to "File" > "Export" to save your animation in the desired format.



12. Save Your Project: Don't forget to save your project for future editing.

Result:

Thus, we have performed simple 2D animation with sprites using Wick editor.

SIMPLE 3D ANIMATION WITH KEYFRAMES AND KINEMATICS

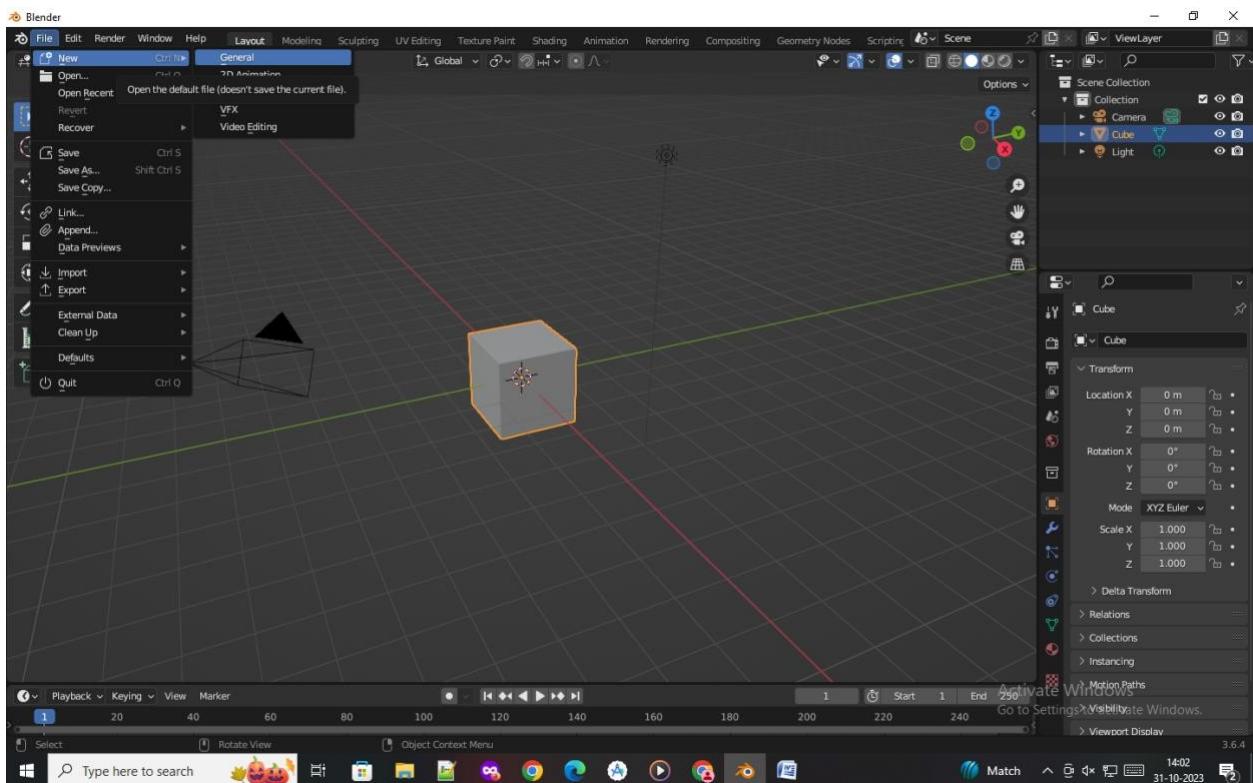
Aim:

To perform 3D animation with keyframes and kinematics using Blender.

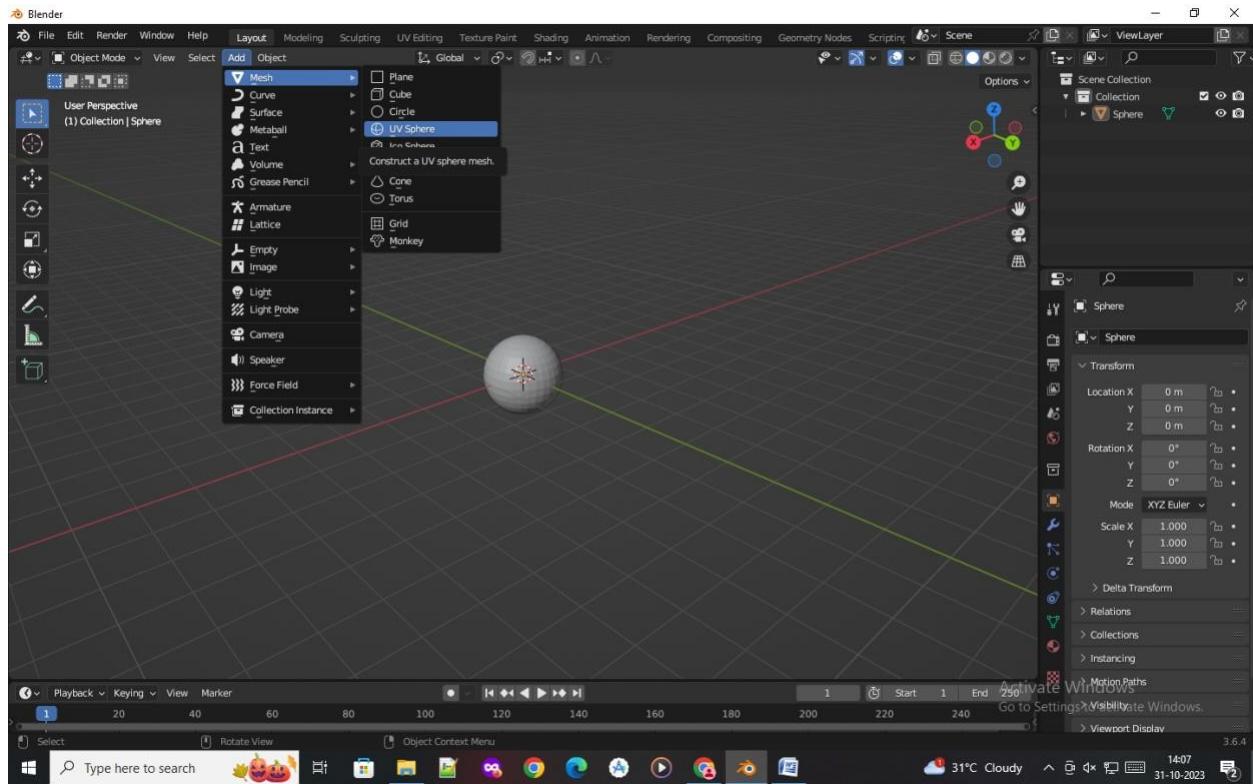
Procedure:

Creating a 3D animation with keyframes and kinematics in Blender is a multi-step process that involves setting up your 3D scene, adding objects, setting keyframes, and using armatures and constraints for kinematics. Here's a general guide to get you started:

- 1. Install Blender:** If you haven't already, download and install Blender from the official website (<https://www.blender.org/download/>).
- 2. Open Blender:** Launch Blender and start with a new project.

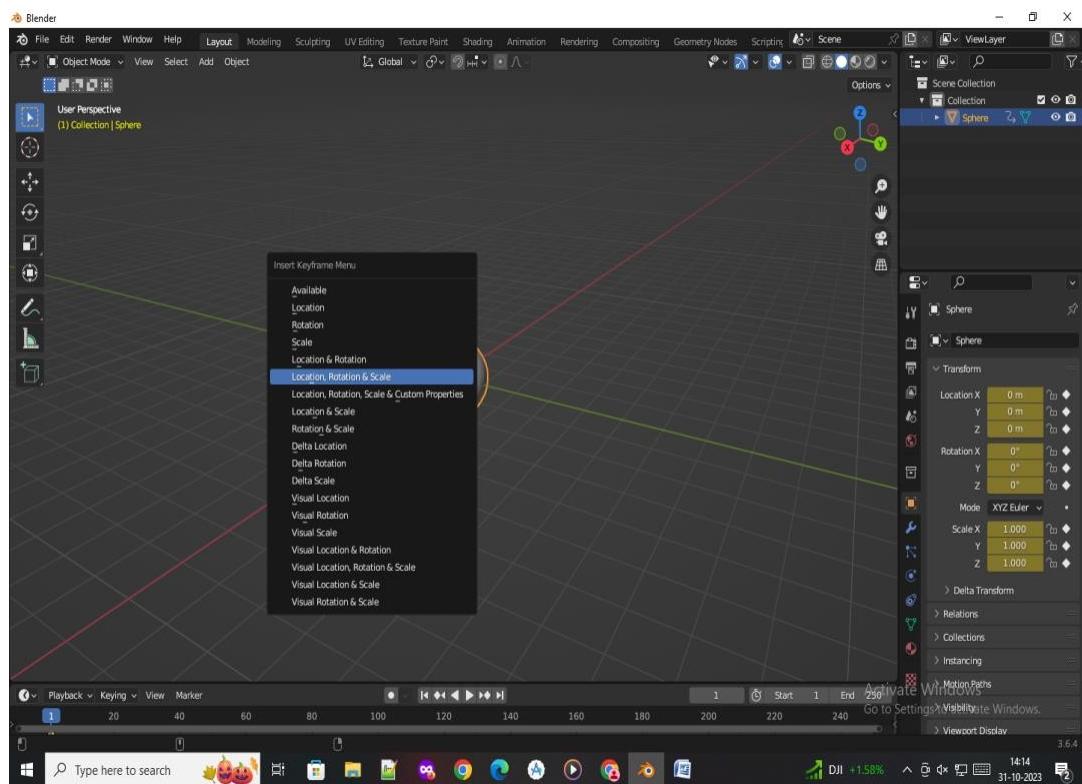


3. Set up Your Scene: Create or import the 3D objects you want to animate. You can add objects, lights, cameras, etc., to your scene.



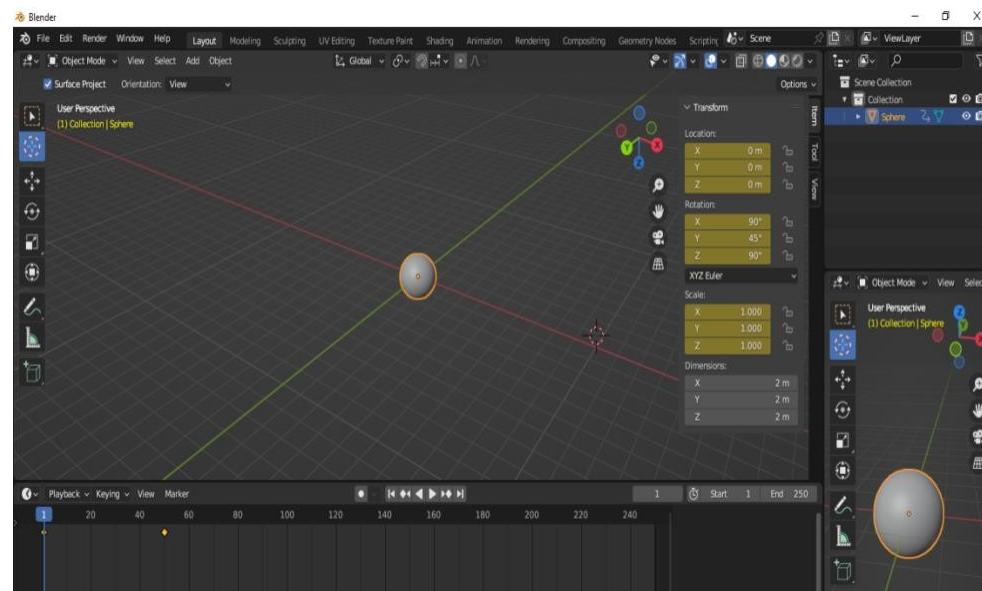
4. Timeline and Keyframes:

- Ensure the timeline is visible in your workspace. You can usually find it at the bottom of the interface.
- Select the object you want to animate by right-clicking on it in the 3D Viewport.
- Go to the frame where you want to set the first keyframe. You can use the timeline to move to a specific frame.
- Change the object's properties you want to animate (e.g., location, rotation, scale) in the Properties panel.
- Right-click on the property and choose "Insert Keyframe" (or press I on the keyboard). Select the property you want to keyframe (e.g., Location, Rotation, or Scale).



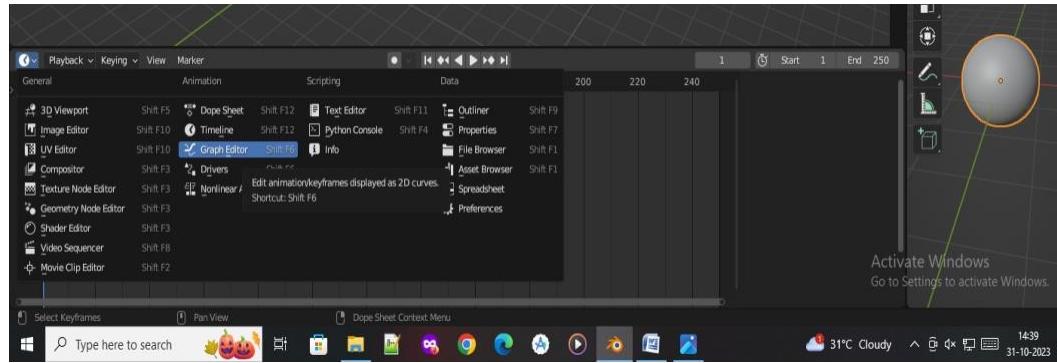
5. Create the Animation:

- Move to different frames and make changes to the object's properties.
- Insert keyframes at each new frame by right-clicking on the property and selecting "Insert Keyframe" or pressing I.



6. Adjust Timing and Easing:

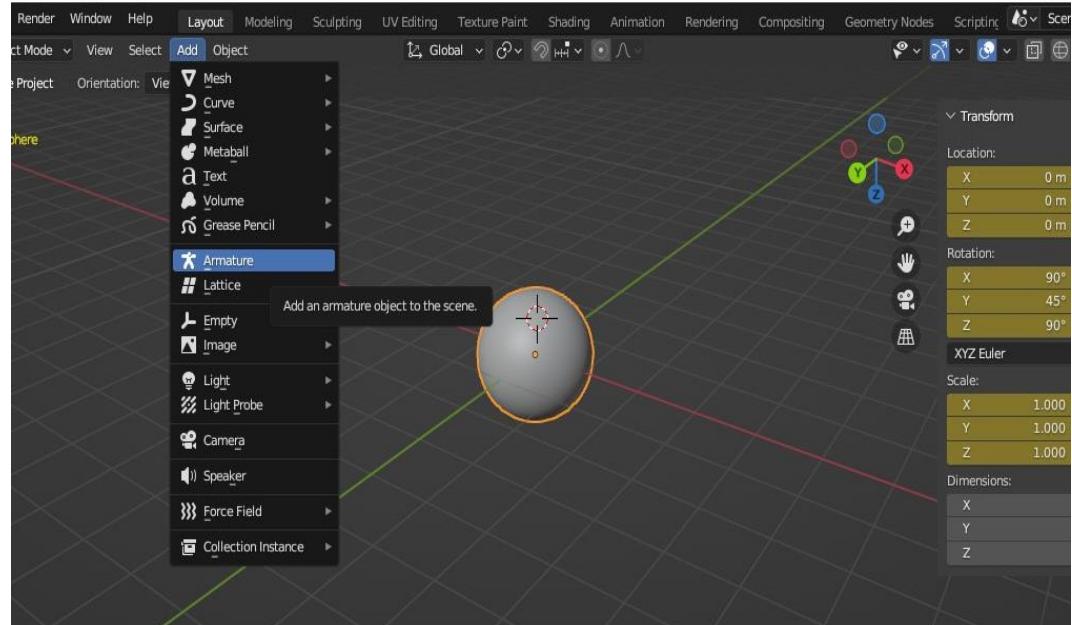
- In the Graph Editor, you can adjust the interpolation and easing for your keyframes to control how the animation flows.



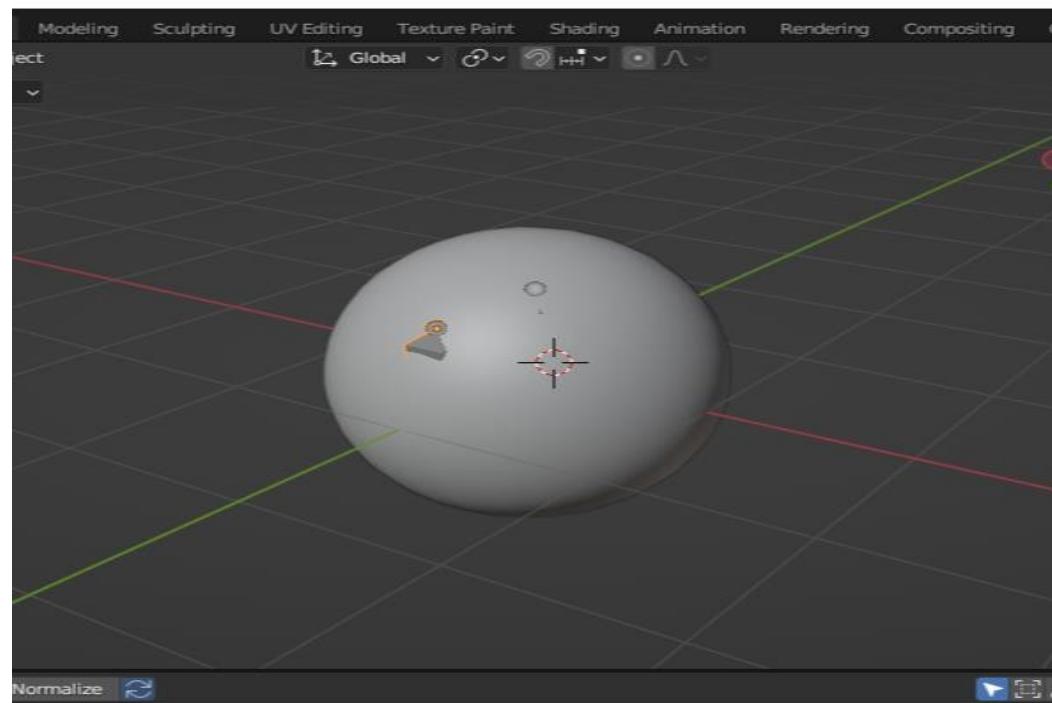
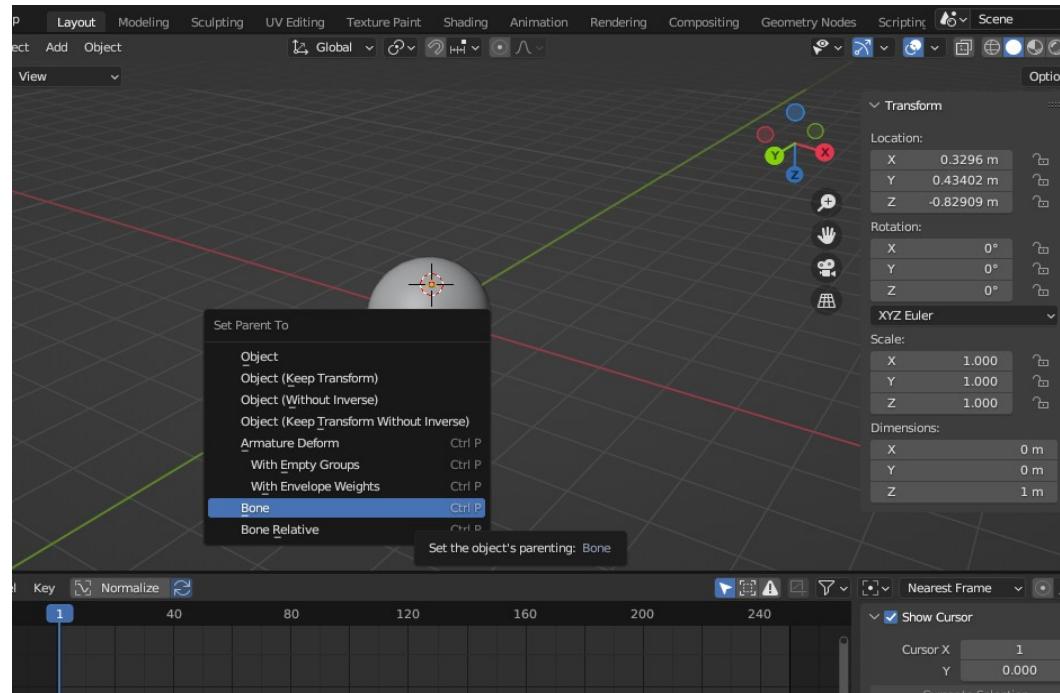
- Select keyframes and press T to bring up the Interpolation menu.

7. Kinematics and Armatures:

- If you want to create more complex animations, especially for characters or objects with multiple parts, you can use armatures and constraints.
- Add an armature object (a skeleton) to your scene.

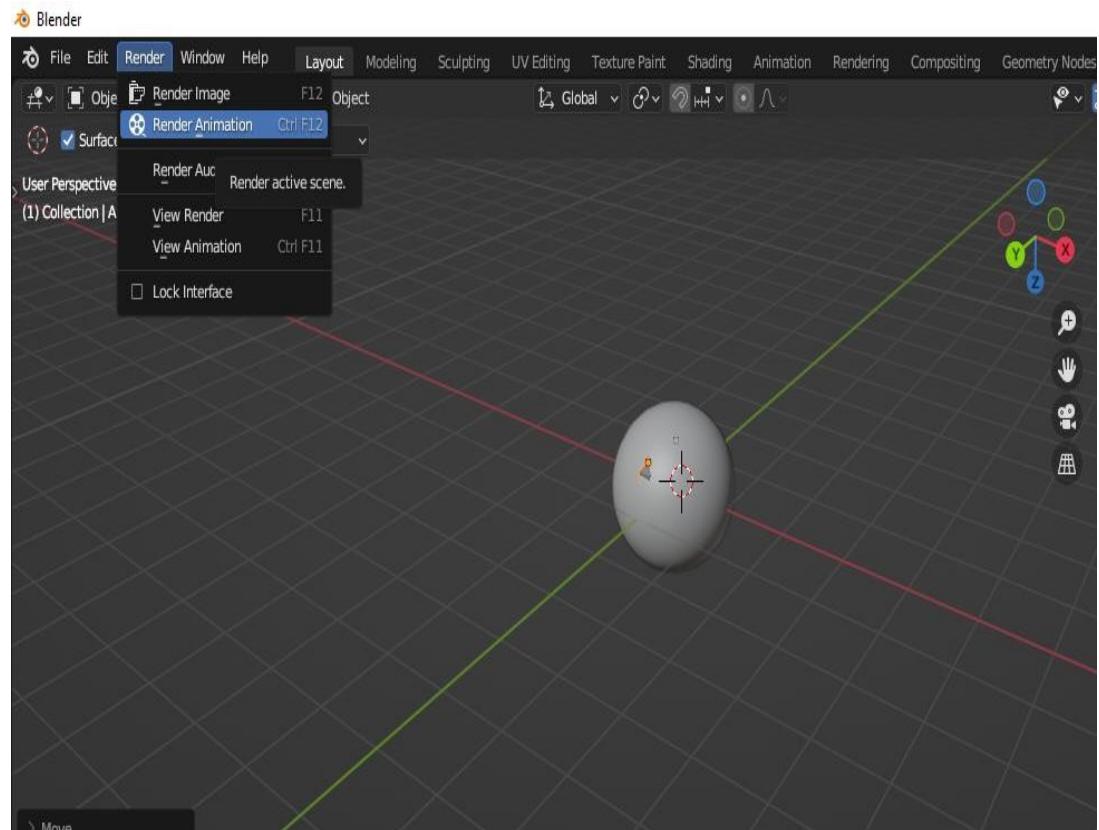


- Parent your 3D object to the armature. Select the 3D object, then Shift-select the armature, and press Ctrl+P. Choose "With AutomaticWeights" if you're working with a character.



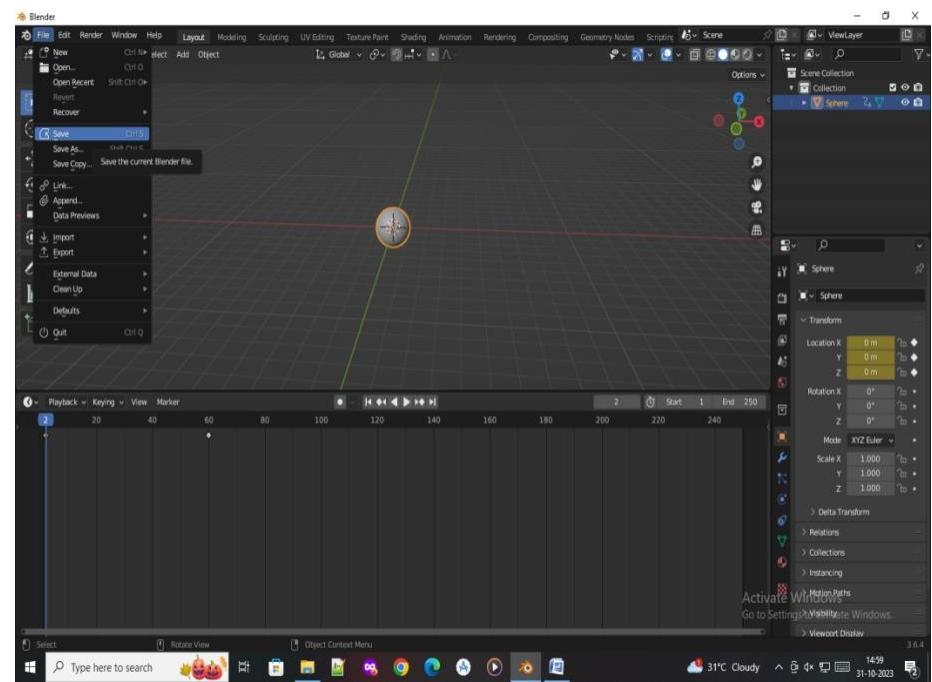
8. Rendering:

- Set up your camera and lighting for the scene.
- Configure rendering settings in the Render tab.
- Choose an output format and render the animation by clicking the "Render Animation" button.



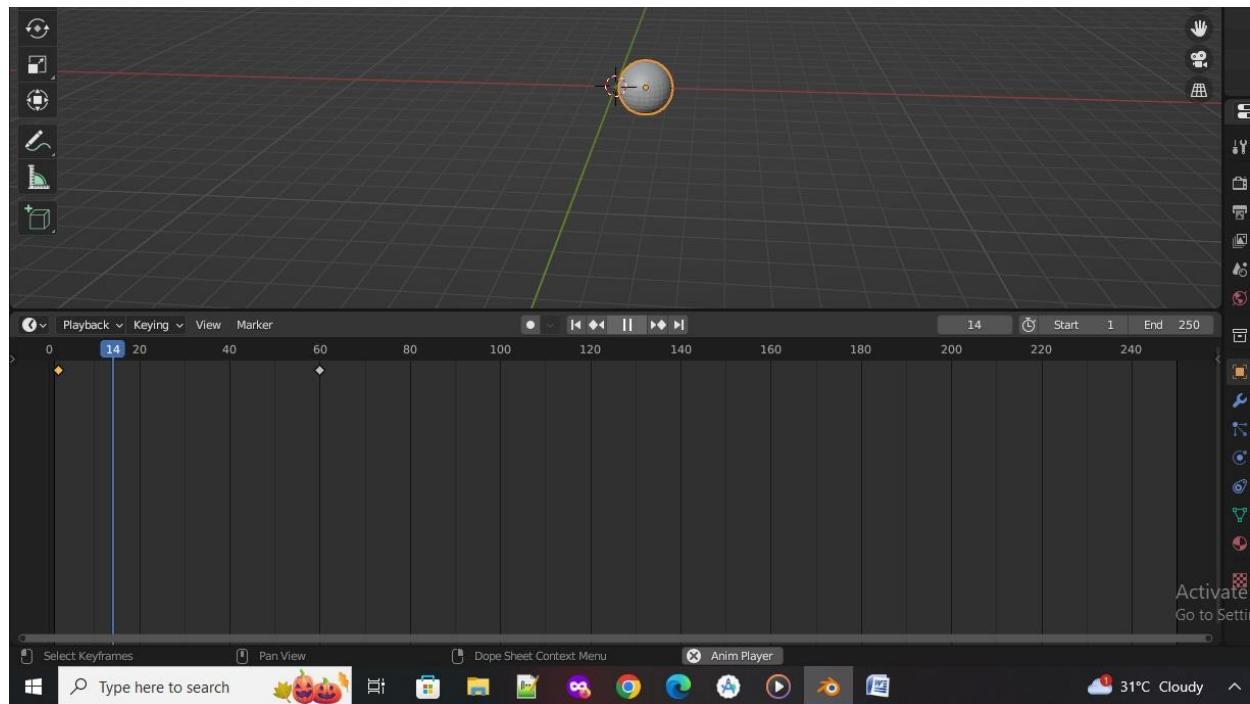
9. Save and Export:

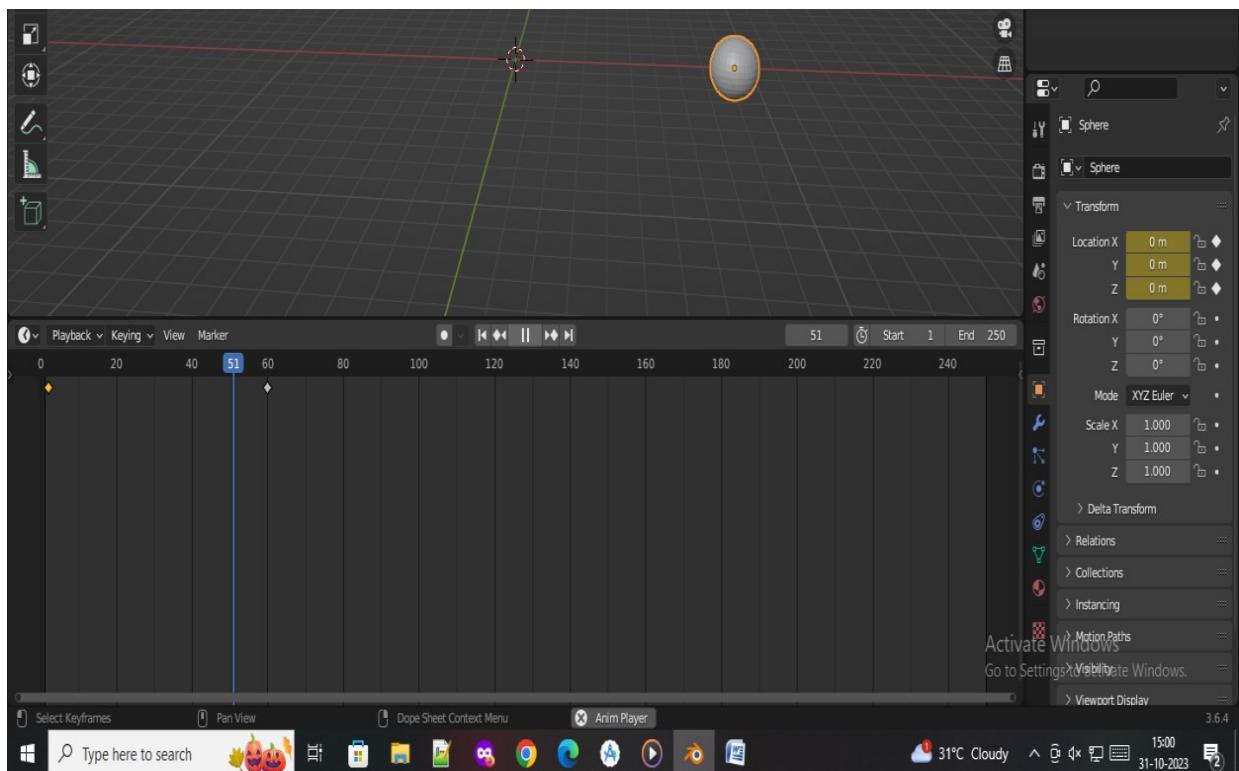
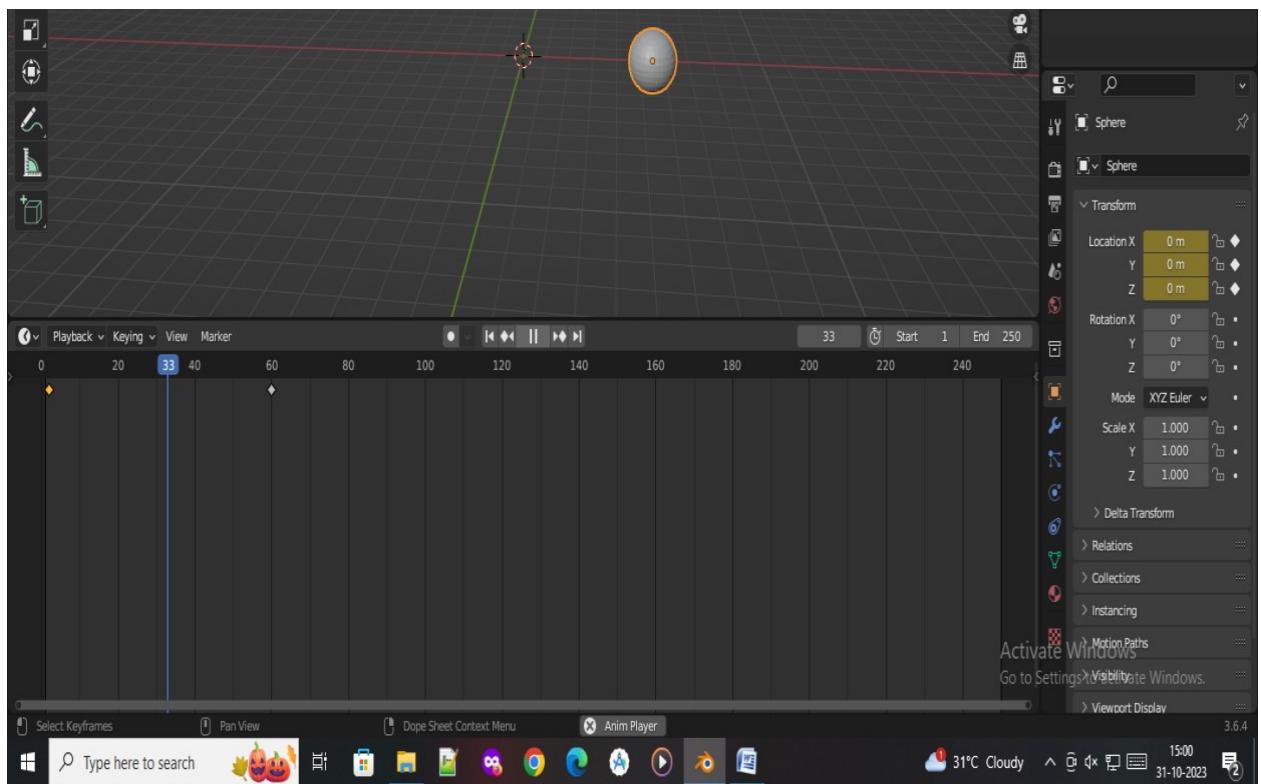
- Save your project using File > Save or Save As.
- Export the animation in the desired format (e.g., video or imagesequence) using File > Export.

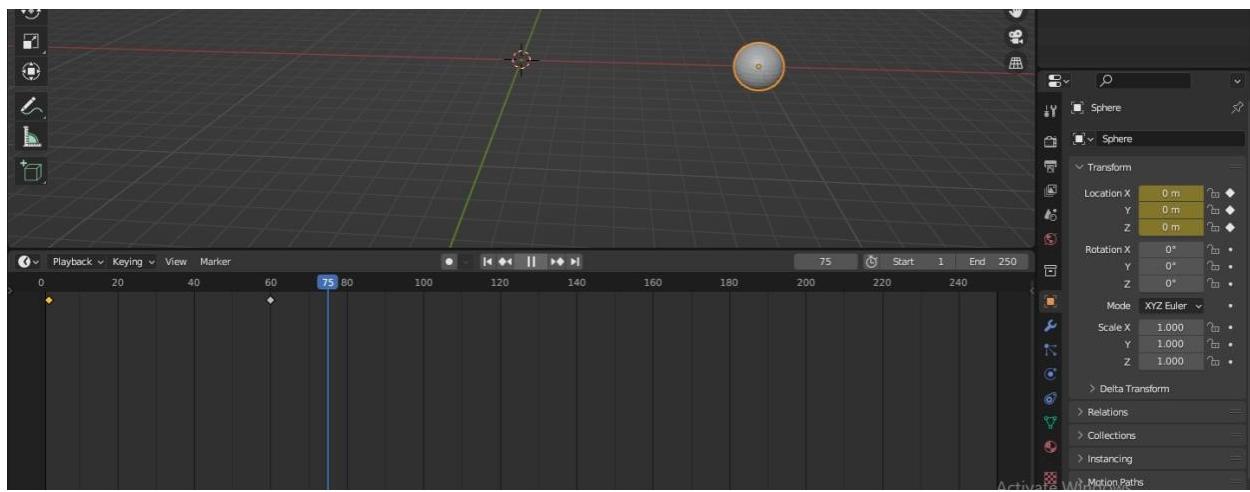


10. Preview Your Animation:

- Use the Play button in the timeline to preview your animation.
- You can also scrub through the timeline to view individual frames.







Result:

Thus we have performed simple 3D animation with keyframes and kinematics using Blender.

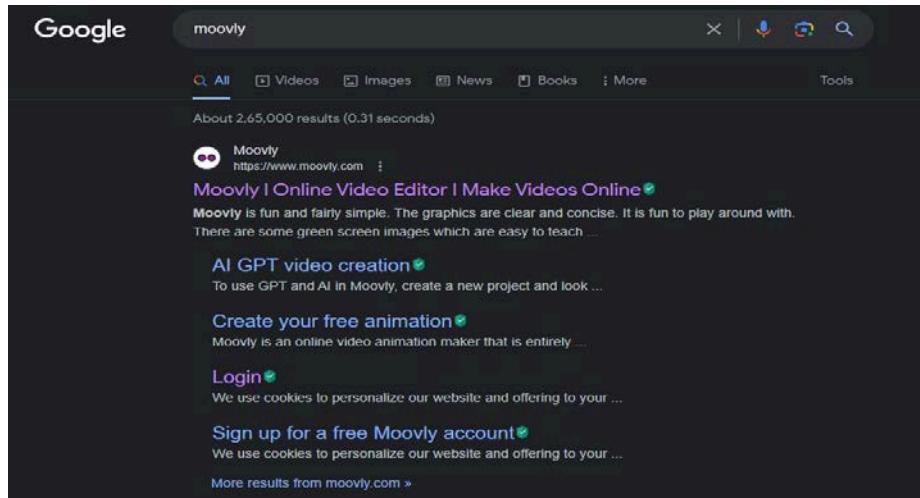
WORKING WITH E-LEARNING AUTHORIZING TOOLS

AIM:

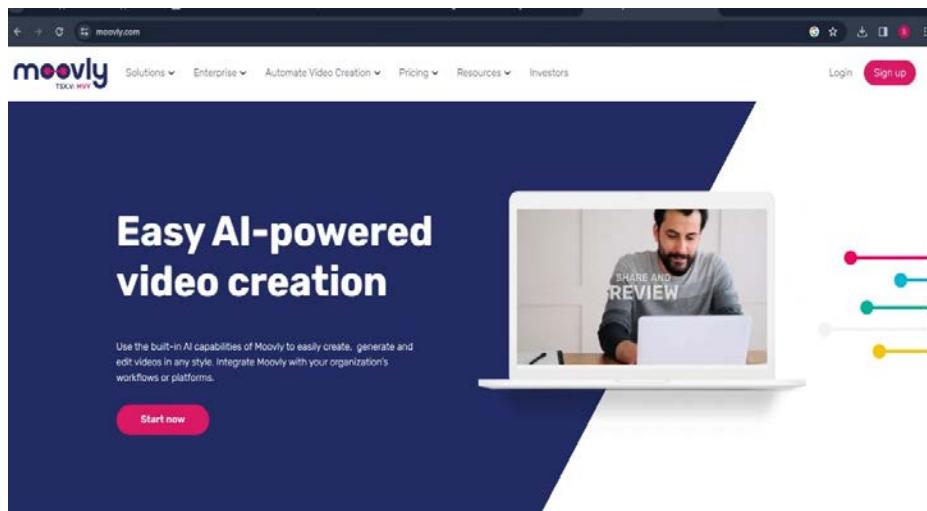
Demonstrating screen recording and further editing for e-learning content using moovly tool.

PROCEDURE:

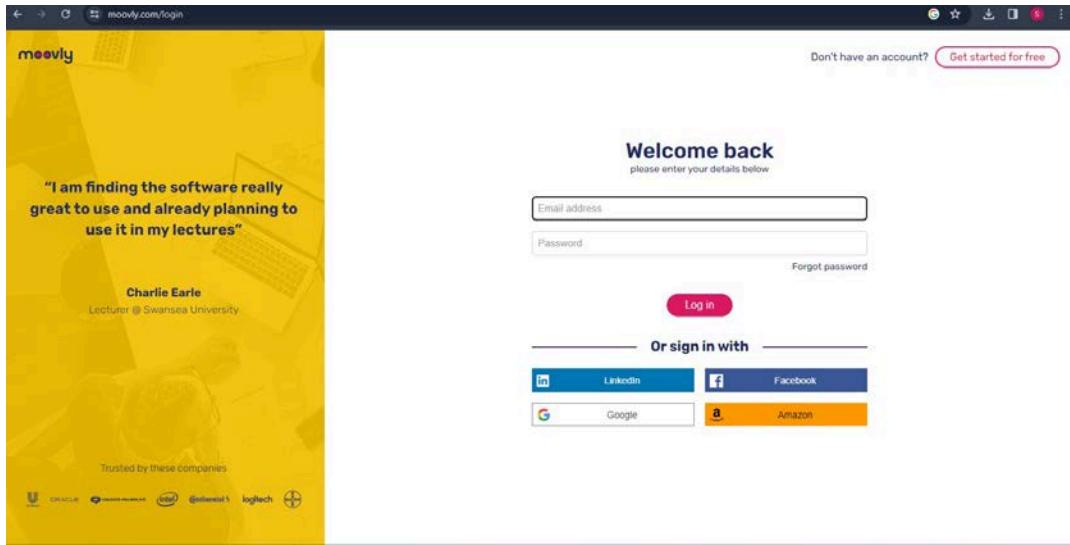
Step1: Open your web browser.visit the official moovly website at "<https://www.moovly.com>" for installation.



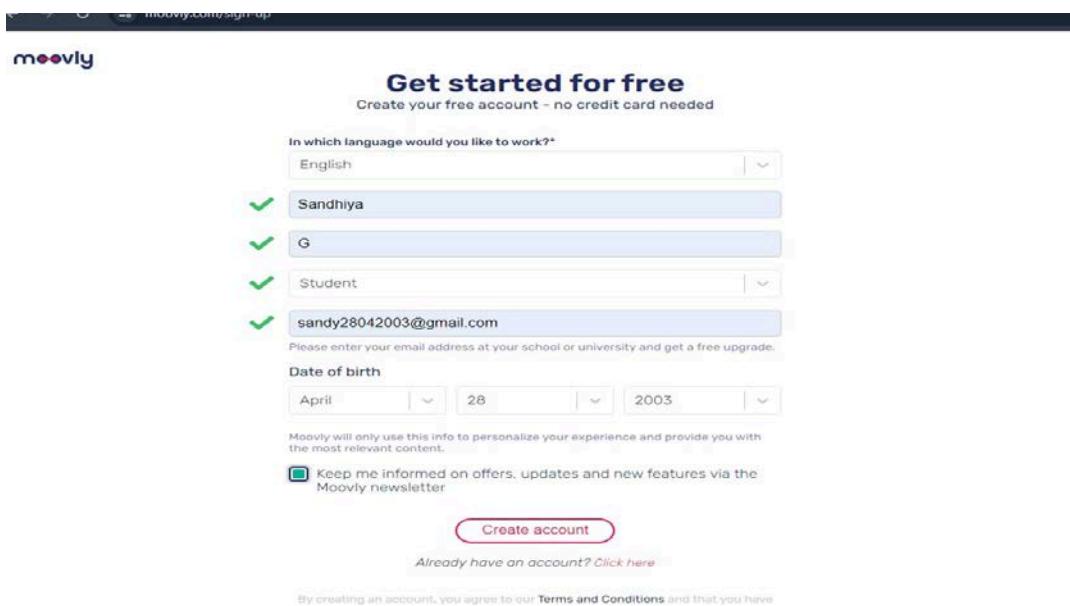
Step 2: After opening the moovly website,look for and click in the “login”button,typically located at the top right corner of the webpage.



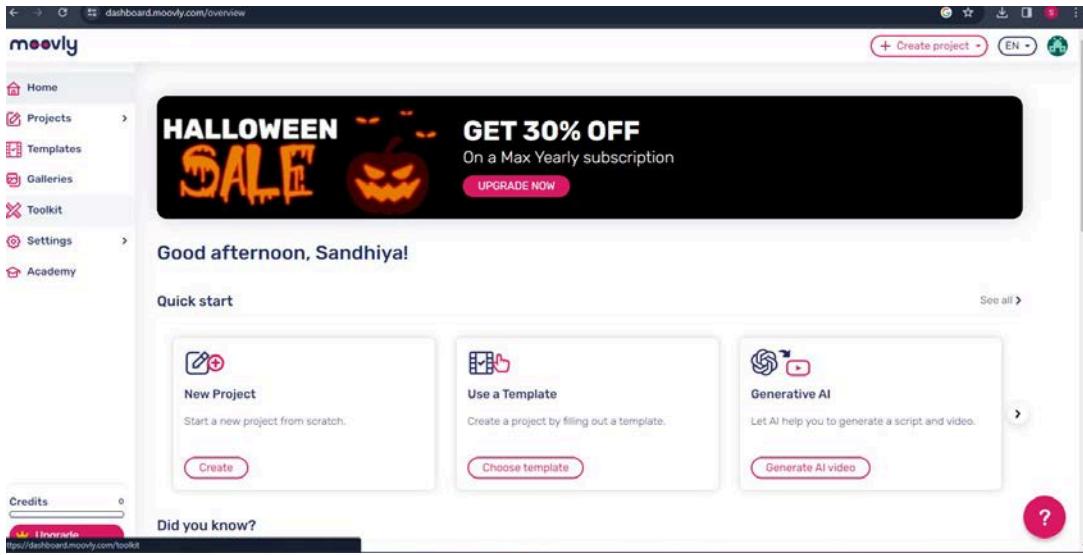
Step3: Once you're on the login page, enter your email and password. Then, click the "log in" button to access your account.



Step 4: Click the "get started for free" button to initiate the account creation process. Fill in all the required details and then click the "create account" button.



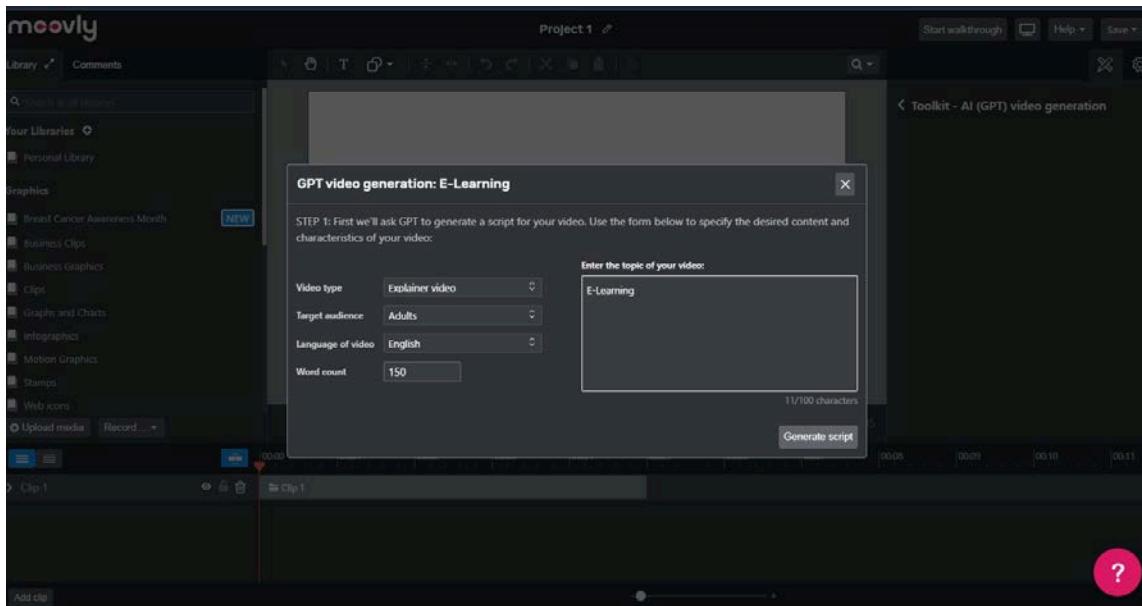
Step 5: Once you're created the account, it will open the dashboard and click "Generative AI".



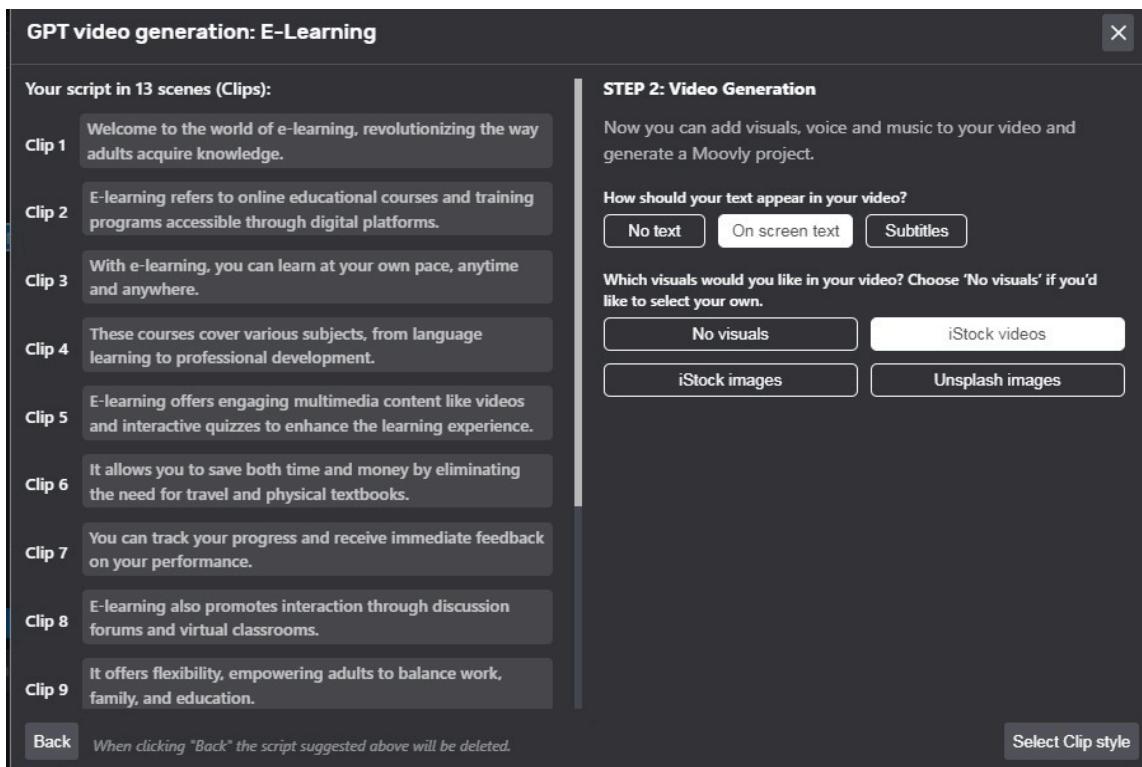
Step 6: Select "video generation".



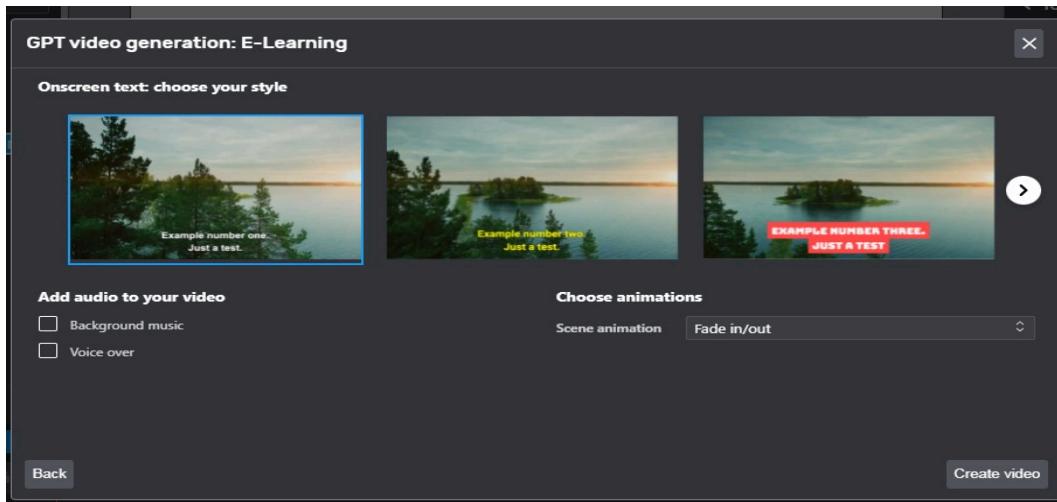
Step 7: Enter the topic of your video. Example :E-Learning and click “Generate script”.



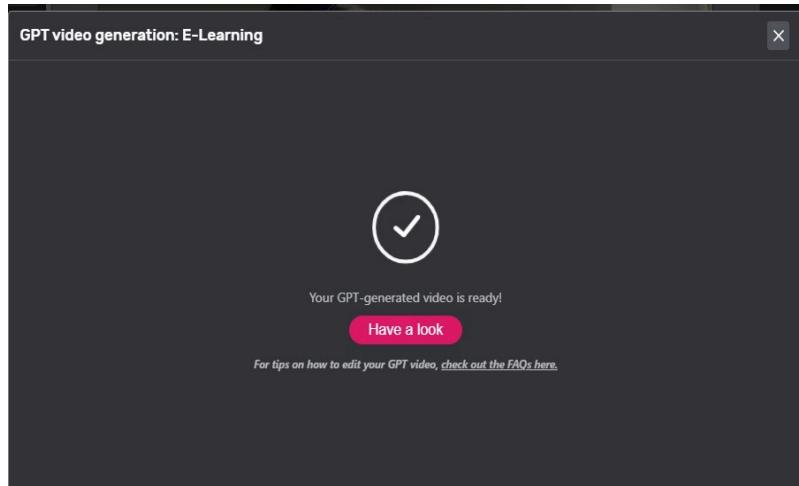
Step 8: In the video generation, select how the text appear in the video (i.e. no text ,on screen text and subtitles)and select visuals of your own.once you're select click “select clip style”.



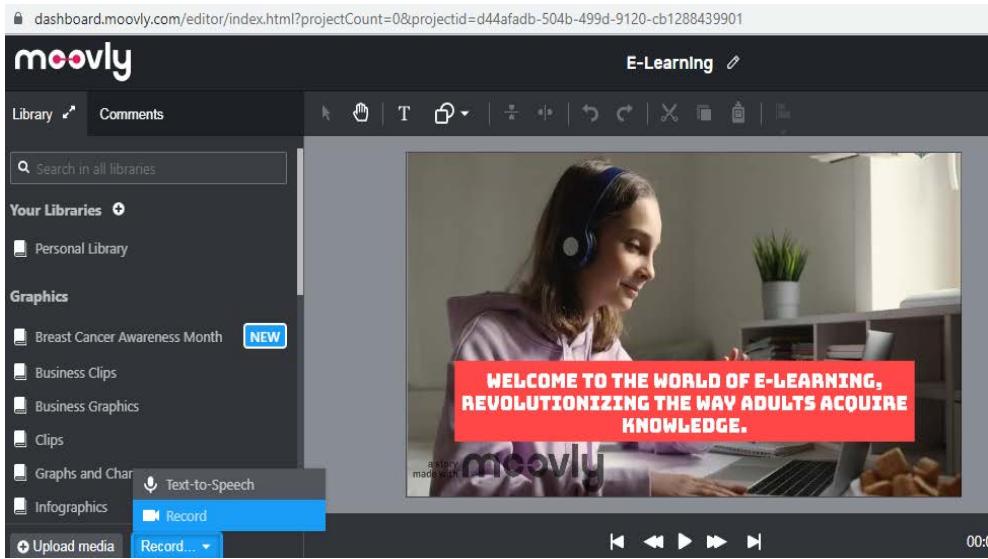
Step 9: Next, select your “onscreen text style”. And click “create video”.



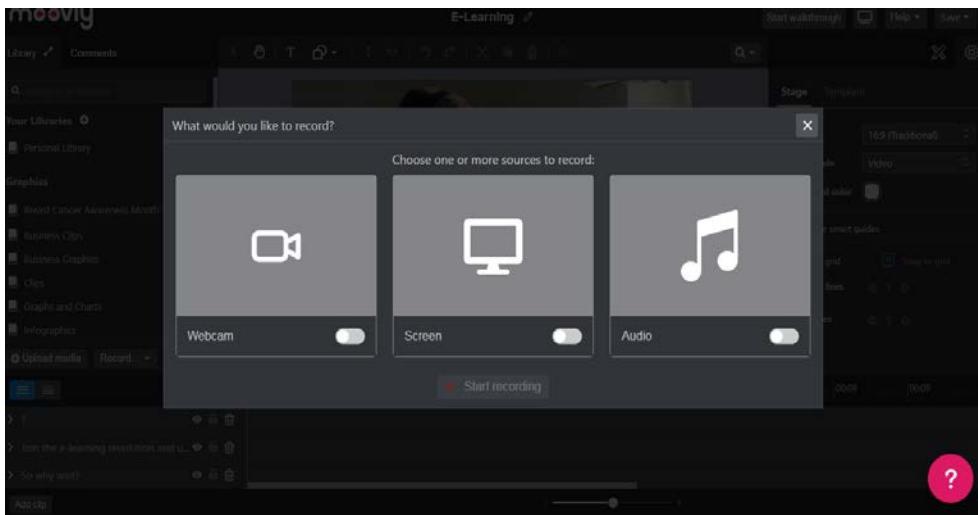
Step 10: Now your video is ready.click “Have a look” and it will created a video about e-learing.



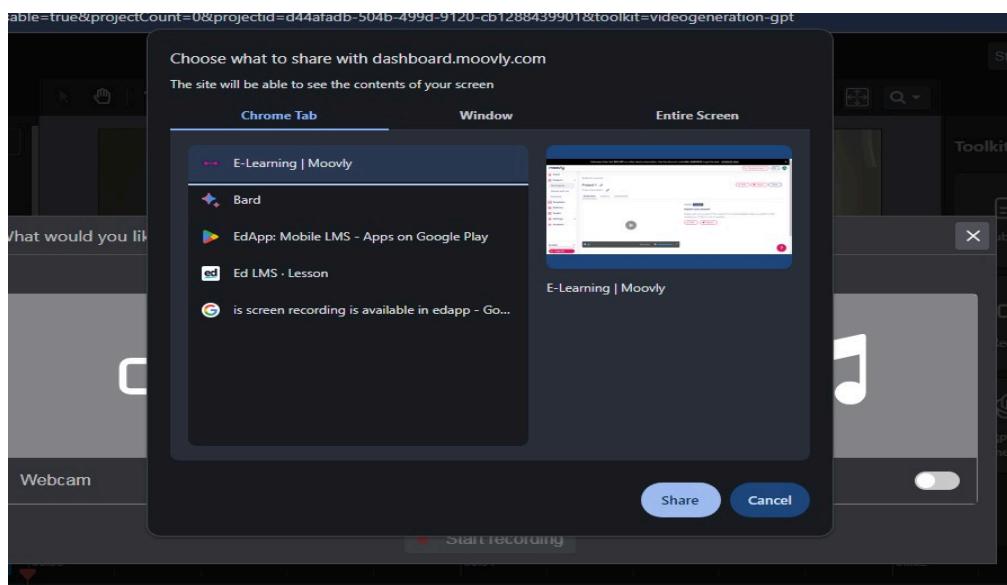
Step 11: For the screen recording, select Record and choose “Record”.



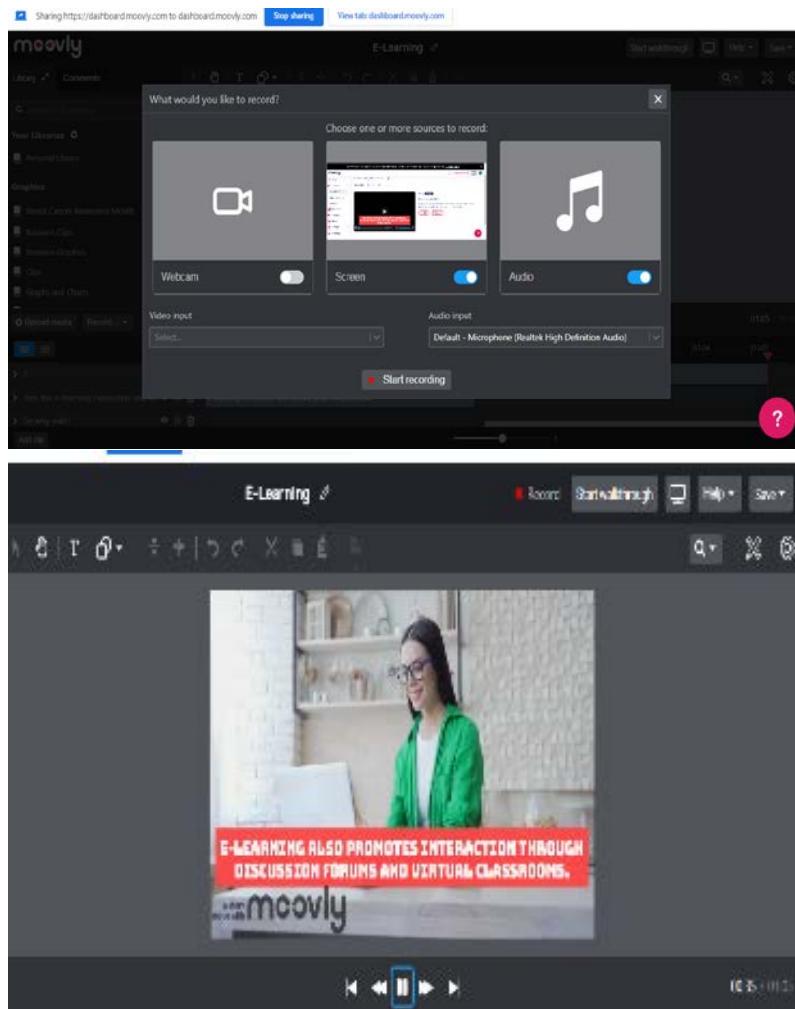
Step 12: Next, select “Screen” for start recording.



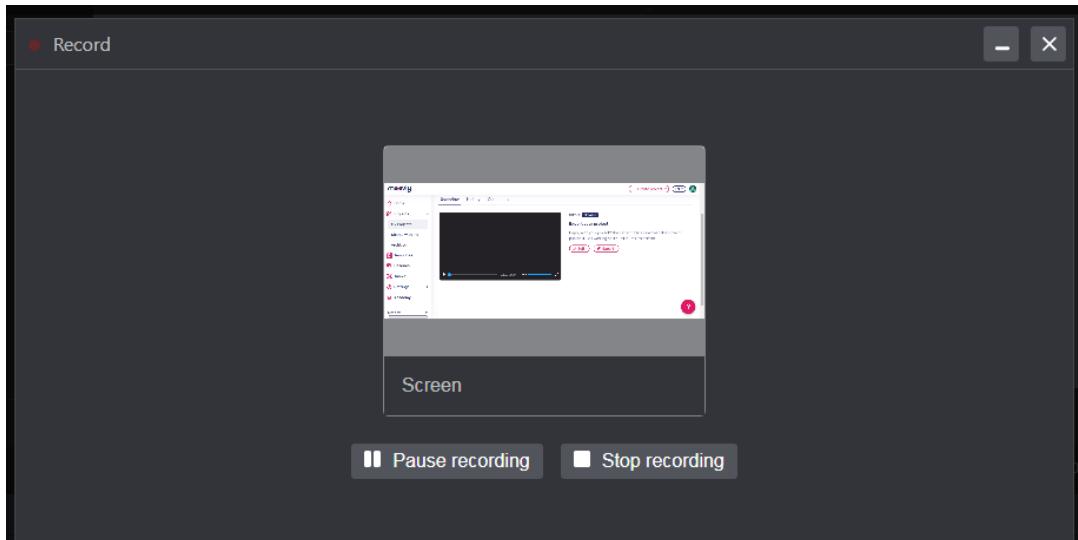
Step 13: Choose E-Learning to share with dashboard.moovly.com and click “share” button.



Step 14: Select audio also for the recording and click “Start Recording”



Step 15: It will start recording and if you finish your recording click “stop recording” or if you’re pause the record click “pause recording”.



RESULT:

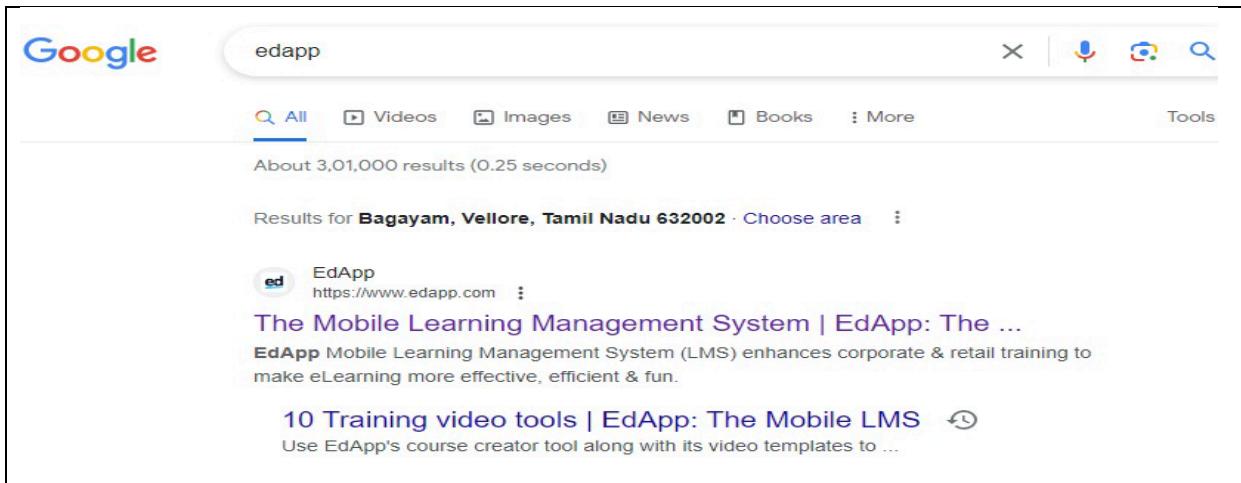
Thus the screen recording for E-Learning content has been done.

CREATE A SIMPLE E-LEARNING MODULE FOR A TOPIC OF YOUR CHOICE**AIM:**

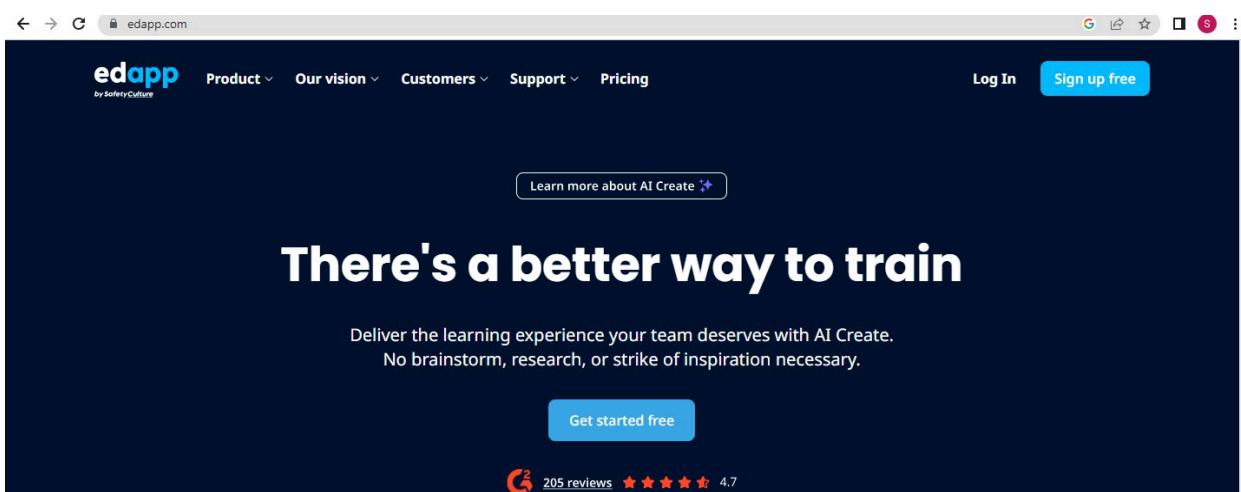
Creating a simple e-learning module for add multimedia elements to a presentation using PowerPoint using EdApp.

PROCEDURE:

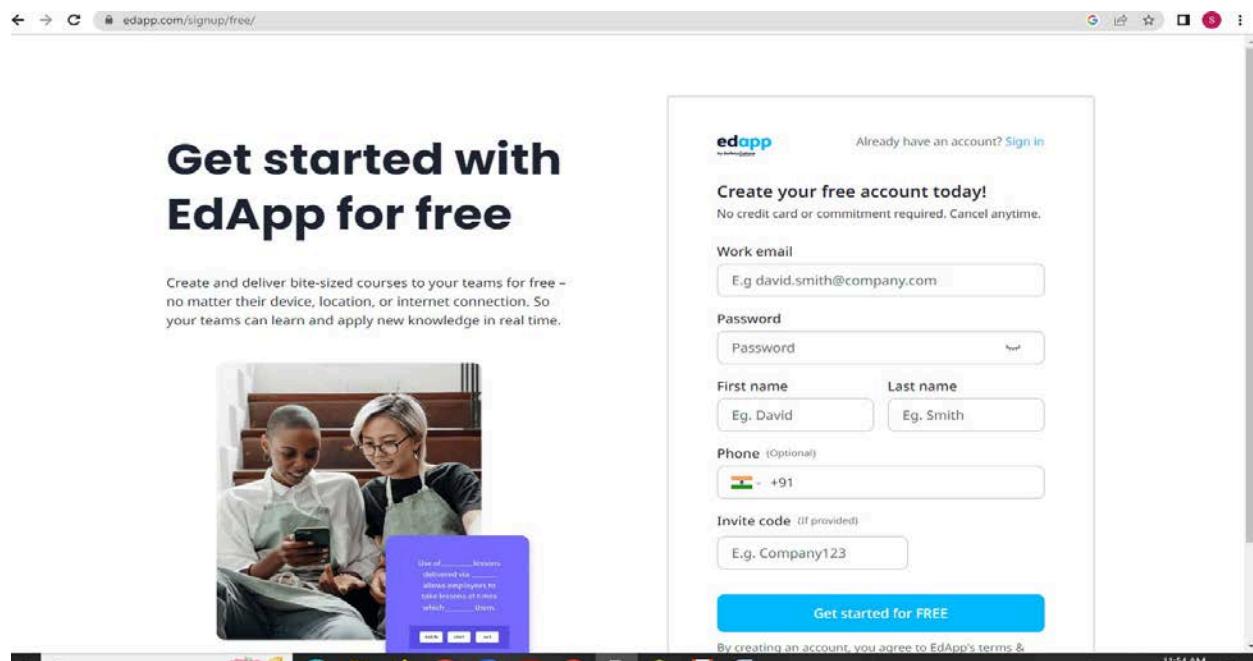
Step1: Go to the EdApp website



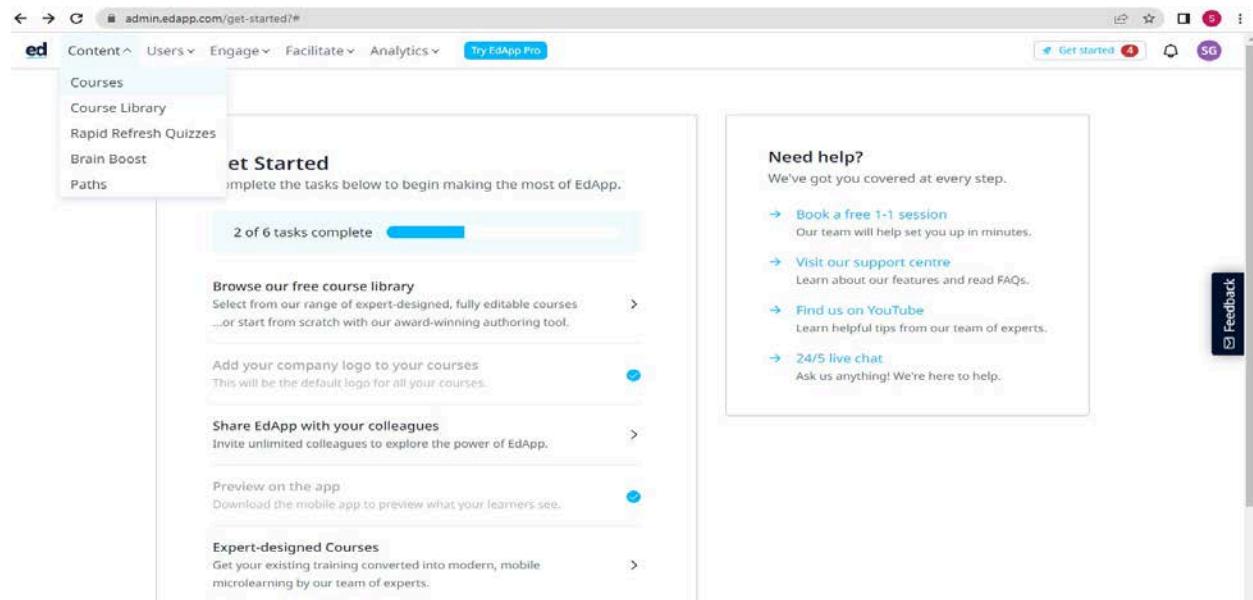
Step2: click “log in” button.



Step3: Enter all the required details and click on the "Get started for FREE" button.



Step4: Once you have logged in to your account, click on the "Course" button.



Step5: Click on the “create a course”.

The screenshot shows the EdApp Pro dashboard. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for Content, Users, Engage, Facilitate, Analytics, and a Try EdApp Pro button. To the right of the navigation are icons for Get started (with 4 notifications), a bell, and a user profile (SG). Below the navigation is a 'Content' section header. Under 'Content', there are four tabs: Courses (which is selected and highlighted in blue), Rapid Refresh Quizzes, Brain Boost, and Paths. To the right of these tabs are two buttons: 'Browse course library' and '+ Create'. A large central feature is the 'Create with AI' section, which includes a purple smartphone icon with a grid of small squares and a letter 'A' on one of them. Below the icon, the text 'Create with AI' is displayed, followed by the sub-instruction 'Kickstart your course creation process with AI, create your first draft in seconds.' A blue 'Create a course' button is located below this text. On the far right edge of the screen, there's a vertical dark bar with a white 'Feedback' icon.

Step6: Enter a topic name ,some key words or even a course summary and click on the “Generate Course”.

This screenshot shows the same EdApp Pro dashboard as the previous one, but with a modal dialog box in the foreground. The dialog is titled 'AI Create' with a 'BETA' label. It contains a text input field with the placeholder 'Enter a topic, some key words or even a course summary.' Inside the input field, the text 'multimedia elements to a presentation using PowerPoint' is typed. At the bottom of the dialog, there are three buttons: 'How does this work?' (in blue), 'Cancel' (in a light gray box), and 'Generate course' (in a blue box). Below the dialog, the 'Create a course' button from the previous screenshot is visible again. The background of the dashboard is dimmed to indicate it's not active while the dialog is open.

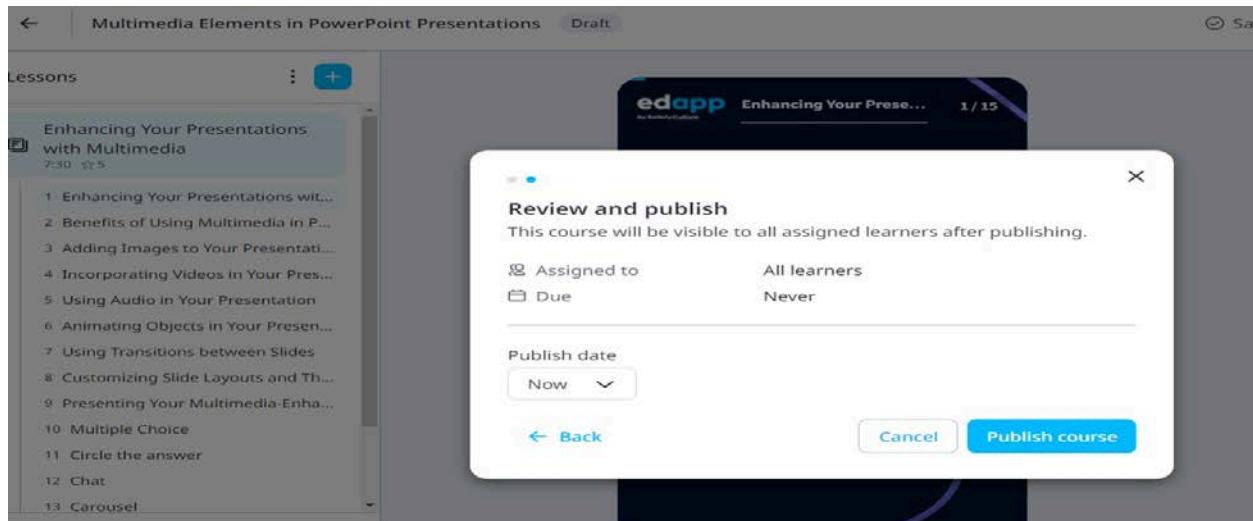
Step7: Adding a content related for the course name and click on the “publish” button. Once you have added content to your course, you can preview it to see how it will look to your learners. Once you are satisfied with the course, you can publish it.

The screenshot shows the edapp platform interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with icons for back, forward, search, and user profile. The URL is admin.edapp.com/course/65434299710d38b78c1b2155/edit. Below the URL, the page title is "Multimedia Elements in PowerPoint Presentations" and it's marked as "Draft". There are buttons for "Saved" (with a checkmark), "Assign" (with a person icon), and "Publish" (in blue). On the left, a sidebar titled "Lessons" lists 13 items, with the first one selected: "Enhancing Your Presentations with Multimedia" (duration 0:30). The main content area shows a slide titled "Enhancing Your Presentations with Multimedia" with a blue button labeled "OK, let's go!". To the right, there's a configuration panel for the slide. It includes fields for "Title" (set to "Enhancing Your Presentations with Multimedia"), "Subtitle" (set to "An optional subtitle"), "Button Text" (set to "OK, let's go!"), and an "Exit button" checkbox (unchecked). Below this is a "Narration" section with a note about audio playback. At the bottom of the slide preview are navigation icons for back, forward, mobile view, and other options.

Step8: Select your lessons and click on the “Next”button.

This screenshot shows the same edapp interface as above, but with a modal dialog box overlaid. The dialog is titled "Select lessons to show" and contains the message "You can show and hide lessons at any time after publishing." It features a "Select all" checkbox (which is checked) and a single lesson checkbox for "Enhancing Your Presentations with Multimedia" (which is also checked). At the bottom of the dialog are "Cancel" and "Next →" buttons. The background of the main interface is dimmed to indicate the modal is active.

Step9: Click on the “Publish course”



Step10: The publishing process may take some time, depending on the size and complexity of your course.once its finished ,it shows “published”. The course is released and available to learners.

RESULT:

Thus the Creating a simple e-learning module for add multimedia elements to a presentation using PowerPoint using EdApp has been done.

