KG REDDY
College of Engineering
& Technology

Certificate Course in Computer Science and Engineering with Specialization "Web Design"

Held On

15th February to 19th February 2018

Department of computer Science & Engineering,

KG Reddy College of Engineering & Technology

Chilkur(Village), Moinabad(Mandal), Hyderabad RR Dist-501504

Coordinator

Principal

Principal
KG Reddy College of Engineering & Technology
Chilkur (V), Moinabad (M).
R.R.Dist., Telangana.

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SUMMARY REPORT OF WEB DESIGN

About Course

The certificate course on web design is concluded its work successfully by department of computer science and engineering (CSE) in KG ready college of Engineering and technology (KGRCET), Hyderabad, Telangana. This course is a forum to bring together students to discuss innovative ideas and diverse topics of this course on next generation of information technologies. Department has taken a new step for students to improve the quality of study through this course and become most wide scale , extensive, spectacular event in computer science engineering. The five days course was held in two locations of the department (a) Department E-learning room for theory class and (b) Department laboratory for practical class.

Web design encompasses many different skills and disciplines in the production and maintenance of websites. The different areas of web design include web graphic design; interface design; authoring, including standardized code and proprietary software; user experience design; and search engine optimization. Often many individuals will work in teams covering different aspects of the design process, although some designers will cover them all. The term web design is normally used to describe the design process relating to the front-end (client side) design of a website including writing markup. Web design partially overlaps web engineering in the broader Scope of course: of web development. Web designers are expected to have an awareness of usability and if their role involves creating markup then they are also expected to be up to date with web accessibility guidelines.

This course is absolutely practical oriented course which is helped to student for making their carrier through web development in any industry. The students of 2nd year 2nd semester have been benefited in many ways from this course. More than 80 students have joined in this course as their own interest and completed this course. The trainer taught to students very nice with real time example and sharing his knowledge to develop technical skill in industry.

Scope of the Course

The role of web design is to be emphasized in computer science and engineering, to enhance and motivate the new technology for wide range of applications. It has different kind of applications as per organization and individual needed. Web designing or web development is a short term professional job oriented course. There are huge opportunities available for the students who want to work in this field. Many private and public organizations hires web designer for their online work and website development.

The course contains both theory and practical for applications as well as design methods based on web design related topics. The list of topics spans all the areas of the web design and engineering domains. It covered significant recent developments in the field, both of a foundational and applicable character of this course. An important feature of this course is very useful in service carrier. The selected topics of this course helped to make project work. This permits also a rapid and broad dissemination of project and research work.

Objectives of the course

The objective of the course is to bring together experts from academic institute and training institute for sharing of knowledge, expertise and experience in emerging trends related to the computer science and engineering topics. Increase sales. Objectives: Search engine optimization, well-organized content, user-friendly site, effective calls to action, increase conversion rate. Improve interaction with existing and potential customers. Build your brand. The course covered all topics of web design system as well as engineering system related to computer science engineering. Broad and individual topics are mentioned in syllabus but not limited. Specific tracks of the course had been taken for different session of the day.

As a result many keynote, tutorial and technical sessions have been prepared in accordance with course scope to discuss the challenges, opportunities and problems of application of computer science engineering in various fields.

Output

This course was not only shared the knowledge among students but also tied up with expert for upcoming course. In the world of web design, there are two basic business strategies used to develop websites to achieve whatever goals a company may have the output approach. In terms of website design, an output focused strategy is one where web design services concentrate on adding elements and features designed to bring in customers. It includes things such as adding videos and other content designed to promote a service or product.

The main outputs are mentioned below:

- The expert shared his knowledge among students.
- Students learned from this course and tried to use the techniques for their project as well as research work.
- Students interact with expert to gain their additional knowledge for future research work.
- Students found new ideas, concept, knowledge on technology, different application of methodologies from different session of course.
- Department tried to do their collaborative research work on this course with university as well as industries.
- It was created different domains of research field from this course for possible topic of computer science engineering.
- It helped to make industrial project.
- It helped to student for campus recruitment.
- It also helped to design few individual website.

Summary of Participants

(a) Number of students attended this course:
(b) Number of students attended written exam:
(c) Number of students qualified the exam:

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Day-1
(15-02-18)

Time: 09:00 AM to 11:00 AM

Inauguration of certificate course

The first day of certificate course started with Welcoming and Opening Ceremony at the KGRCET conference Hall. The following dignitaries were representatives of the certificate course who were addressed and pointed out the importance on course with short welcoming speeches.

Welcome addressed by Mr. M. Saidi Reddy, HOD, CSE, KGRCET
About the certificate course by Principal Dr. R. S. Jahagirdar, KGRCET
Importance of this course by expert trainer Mr. Y Naveen Reddy and G. Naveen, Trainer of Coign
Interaction with 2nd year 2nd semester students

Time: 11:10 AM to 04:15 PM

Introduction to Web Technologies

Internet or commonly known as WEB is defined as a network of networks. The statement 'NETWORK OF NETWORK' contains hidden definition in itself. As we know that in the early stage of development in networks only homogenous systems were able to communicate. But, as the technology has grown, new technology devices and software had emerged which allow heterogeneous network to behave like a common group. Internet is collection of such heterogeneous/homogeneous networks. The technologies in internet allow one network to communicate with another transparently. These days internet is covering almost all aspects of humans daily life and therefore well defined strategies are required to develop as well as use this emerging technology.
The World Wide Web ("WWW" or simply the "Web") is a global information medium which users can read and write via computers connected to the Internet. The term is often mistakenly used as a synonym for the Internet itself, but the Web is a service that operates over the Internet, just as e-mail also does. The history of the Internet dates back significantly is further than that of the World Wide Web.
HTML is simple defined as (a) HTML is short for HyperText Markup Language, (b) Hypertext is simply a piece of text that works as a link.
Similarly, DHTML is defined as Dynamic HTML, or DHTML, is an umbrella term for a collection of technologies used together to create interactive and animated web sites by using a combination of a static markup language (such as HTML), a client-side scripting language (such as JavaScript), a presentation definition language (such as CSS), and the Document Object Model. DHTML allows authors to add effects to their pages that are otherwise difficult to achieve.

Javascript is a scripting language that will allow you to add real programming to your webpages. You can create small application type processes with javascript, like a calculator or a primitive game of some sort. However, there are more serious uses for javascript.
Browser Detection: Detecting the browser used by a visitor at your page. Depending on the browser, another page specifically designed for that browser can then be loaded.
Cookies: Storing information on the visitor's computer, then retrieving this information automatically next time the user visits your page. This technique is called "cookies".
Control Browsers: Opening pages in customized windows, where you specify if the browser's buttons, menu line, status line or whatever should be present.
Validate Forms: Validating inputs to fields before submitting a form. An example would be validating the entered email address to see if it has a @ in it, since if not, it's not a valid address.

Day-2
(16-02-18)

Markup Language is a way of writing layout information within documents. Basically an HTML document is a plain text file that contains text and nothing else. When a browser opens an HTML file, the browser will look for HTML codes in the text and use them to change the layout, insert images, or create links to other pages. Since HTML documents are just text files they can be written in even the simplest text editor. A more popular choice is to use a special HTML editor – may be even one that puts focus on the visual result rather than the codes - a so-called WYSIWYG editor ("What You See Is What You Get"). Some of the most popular HTML editors, such as FrontPage or Dreamweaver will let you create pages more or less as you write documents in Word or whatever text editor you're using.

DHTML allows the page author to:

(a) Animate text and images in their document, independently moving each element from any starting point to any ending point, following a predetermined path or one chosen by the user.

(b) Embed a ticker that automatically refreshes its content with the latest news, stock quotes, or other data.

(c) Use a form to capture user input, and then process and respond to that data without having to send data back to the server.

(d) Include rollover buttons or drop-down menus.

XML is a text-based markup language that is fast becoming the standard for data interchange on the web. As with HTML, you identify data using tags (identifiers enclosed in angle brackets: <...>). Collectively, the tags are known as markup.
But unlike HTML, XML tags identify the data rather than specify how to display it. Whereas an HTML tag says something like, "Display this data in bold font" (...), an XML tag acts like a field name in your program. It puts a label on a piece of data that identifies it.

Day-3
(17-02-18)

Plain Text: Because XML is not a binary format, you can create and edit files using anything from a standard text editor to a visual development environment. That makes it easy to debug your programs, and it makes XML useful for storing small amounts of data. At the other end of the spectrum, an XML front end to a database makes it possible to efficiently store large amounts of XML data as well. So XML provides scalability for anything from small configuration files to a company wide data repository.
Data Identification: XML tells you what kind of data you have, not how to display it. Because the markup tags identify the information and break the data into parts, an email program can process it, a search program can look for messages sent to particular people, and an address book can extract the address information from the rest of the message. In short, because the different parts of the information have been identified, they can be used in different ways by different applications.
Stylability: When display is important, the style sheet standard, XSL, lets you dictate how to portray the data.

Of course, you could have done the same thing in HTML, but you wouldn't be able to process the data with search programs and address-extraction programs and the like. More importantly, because XML is inherently style-free, you can use a completely different stylesheet to produce output in Postscript, TEX, PDF, or some new format that hasn't even been invented. The XML documents you author today can be used in future document-delivery systems that haven't even been imagined.
Inline Reusability: One of the nicer aspects of XML documents is that they can be composed from separate entities. You can do that with HTML, but only by linking to other documents. Unlike HTML, XML entities can be included "inline" in a document. The included sections look like a normal part of the document: you can search the whole document at one time or download it in one piece. That lets you modularize your documents without resorting to links. You can single-source a section so that an edit to it is reflected everywhere the section is used, and yet a document composed from such pieces looks for all the world like a one-piece document.

Linkability: Thanks to HTML, the ability to define links between documents is now regarded as a necessity. Appendix B discusses the link-specification initiative. This initiative lets you define two-way links, multiple-target links, expanding links (where clicking a link causes the targeted information to appear inline), and links between two existing documents that are defined in a third.

Easily Processed: Regular and consistent notation makes it easier to build a program to process XML data.

Hierarchical: Finally, XML documents benefit from their hierarchical structure. Hierarchical document structures are, in general, faster to access because you can drill down to the part you need, as if you were stepping through a table of contents. They are also easier to rearrange, because each piece is delimited. In a document, for example, you could move a heading to a new location and drag everything under it along with the heading, instead of having to page down to make a selection, cut, and then paste the selection into a new location.

Day-4
(18-02-18)

SAX Parser:

(a) A SAX (Simple API for XML) parser does not create any internal structure. Instead, it takes the occurrences of components of an input document as events, and tells the client what it reads as it reads through the input document.

(b) A SAX parser serves the client application always only with pieces of the document at any given time.

(c) A SAX parser, however, is much more space efficient in case of a big input document (because it creates no internal structure). What's more, it runs faster and is easier to learn than DOM parser because its API is really simple. But from the functionality point of view, it provides a fewer functions, which means that the users themselves have to take care of more, such as creating their own data structures.

DOM Parser:

(a) A DOM (Document Object Model) parser creates a tree structure in memory from an input document and then waits for requests from client.

(b) A DOM parser always serves the client application with the entire document no matter how much is actually needed by the client.

(c) A DOM parser is rich in functionality. It creates a DOM tree in memory and allows you to access any part of the document repeatedly and allows you to modify the DOM tree. But it is space inefficient when the document is huge, and it takes a little bit longer to learn how to work with it.

Document-driven programming, where XML documents are containers that build interfaces and applications from existing components Archiving--the foundation for document-driven programming--where the customized version of a component is saved (archived) so that it can be used later Binding, where the DTD or schema that defines an XML data structure is used to automatically generate a significant portion of the application that will eventually process that data

Traditional Data Processing

XML is fast becoming the data representation of choice for the web. It's terrific when used in conjunction with network-centric Java platform programs that send and retrieve information. So a client-server application, for example, could transmit XML-encoded data back and forth between the client and the server.

In the future, XML is potentially the answer for data interchange in all sorts of transactions, as long as both sides agree on the markup to use. The need for common standards will

generate a lot of industry-specific standardization efforts in the years ahead. In the meantime, mechanisms that let you "translate" the tags in an XML document will be important. Such mechanisms include projects such as the Resource Description Framework initiative (RDF), which defines meta tags, and the Extensible Stylesheet Language specification (XSL), which lets you translate XML tags into other XML tags.

Document-Driven Programming: The newest approach to using XML is to construct a document that describes what an application page should look like. The document, rather than simply being displayed, consists of references to user interface components and business-logic components that are "hooked together" to create an application on-the-fly.

Day-5
(19-02-18)

JAVA BEANS JavaBeans are software component models. A JavaBean is a general-purpose component model. A Java Bean is a reusable software component that can be visually manipulated in builder tools. Their primary goal of a JavaBean is WORA (Write Once Run Anywhere). JavaBeans should adhere to portability, reusability and interoperability. JavaBeans will look a plain Java class written with getters and setters methods. It's logical to wonder: "What is the difference between a Java Bean and an instance of a normal Java class?" What differentiates Beans from typical Java classes is introspection. Tools that recognize predefined patterns in method signatures and class definitions can "look inside" a Bean to determine its properties and behaviour. A Bean's state can be manipulated at the time it is being assembled as a part within a larger application. The application assembly is referred to as design time in contrast to run time. For this scheme to work, method signatures within Beans must follow a certain pattern, for introspection tools to recognise how Beans can be manipulated, both at design time, and run time. In effect, Beans publish their attributes and behaviours through special method signature patterns that are recognised by beans-aware application construction tools. However, you need not have one of these construction tools in order to build or test your beans. Pattern signatures are designed to be easily recognised by human readers as well as builder tools. One of the first things you'll learn when building beans is how to recognise and construct methods that adhere to these patterns. Not all useful software modules should be Beans. Beans are best suited to software components intended to be visually manipulated within builder tools. Some functionality, however, is still best provided through a programatic (textual) interface, rather than a visual manipulation interface. For example, an SQL, or JDBC API would probably be better suited to packaging through a class library, rather than a Bean.

EJB *(Enterprise JavaBeans)* Enterprise JavaBeans are software component models, their purpose is to build/support enterprise specific problems. EJB - is a reusable server-side software component. Enterprise JavaBeans facilitates the development of distributed Java applications, providing an object-oriented transactional environment for building distributed, multi-tier enterprise components. An EJB is a remote object, which needs the services of an EJB container in order to execute. The primary goal of a EJB is WORA (Write Once Run Anywhere). Enterprise JavaBeans takes a high-level approach to building distributed systems.

It frees the application developer and enables him/her to concentrate on programming only the business logic while removing the need to write all the "plumbing" code that's required in any enterprise application. For example, the enterprise developer no longer needs to write code that handles transactional behaviour, security, connection pooling, networking or threading. The architecture delegates this task to the server vendor.

JSP: Enterprise JavaBeans are software component models, their purpose is to build/support enterprise specific problems. EJB - is a reusable server-side software component. Enterprise JavaBeans facilitates the development of distributed Java applications, providing an object-oriented transactional environment for building distributed, multi-tier enterprise components. An EJB is a remote object, which needs the services of an EJB container in order to execute. The primary goal of a EJB is WORA (Write Once Run Anywhere). Enterprise JavaBeans takes a high-level approach to building distributed systems. It frees the application developer and enables him/her to concentrate on programming only the business logic while removing the need to write all the "plumbing" code that's required in any enterprise application. For example, the enterprise developer no longer needs to write code that handles transactional behaviour, security, connection pooling, networking or threading. The architecture delegates this task to the server vendor.

JSP is a presentation layer technology that sits on top of a Java servlets model and makes working with HTML easier. Like SSJS, it allows you to mix static HTML content with server-side scripting to produce dynamic output. By default, JSP uses Java as its scripting language; however, the specification allows other languages to be used, just as ASP can use other languages (such as JavaScript and VBScript). While JSP with Java will be more flexible and robust than scripting platforms based on simpler languages like JavaScript and VBScript, Java also has a steeper learning curve than simple scripting languages. To offer the best of both worlds - a robust web application platform and a simple, easy-to-use language and tool set - JSP provides a number of server-side tags that allow developers to perform most dynamic content operations without ever writing a single line of Java code. So developers who are only familiar with scripting, or even those who are simply HTML

designers, can use JSP tags for generating simple output without having to learn Java. Advanced scripters or Java developers can also use the tags, or they can use the full Java language if they want to perform advanced operations in JSP pages.

Servers that support JSP

(a) **Apache Tomcat. :** Tomcat is the official reference implementation of the servlet 2.2 and JSP 1.1 specifications. It can be used as a small stand-alone server for testing servlets and JSP pages, or can be integrated into the Apache Web server.

(b) **Allaire JRun**: JRun is a servlet and JSP engine that can be plugged into Netscape Enterprise or Fast Track servers, IIS, Microsoft Personal Web Server, older versions of Apache, OReillys WebSite, or StarNine WebSTAR.

(c) **New Atlantas ServletExec**: ServletExec is a fast servlet and JSP engine that can be plugged into most popular Web servers for Solaris, Windows, MacOS, HP-UX and Linux. You can download and use it for free, but many of the advanced features and administration utilities are disabled until you purchase a license.

(d) **Gefion's LiteWebServer (LWS):** LWS is a small free Web server that supports servlets version2.2 and JSP 1.1.

(e) **GNU JSP:** free, open source engine that can be installed on apache web server.

(f) **PolyJSP.** PolyJsp is based on XML/XSL and has been designed to be extensible. Now supportsWebL

(g) **JRUN.** Available for IIS server.

(h) **WebSphere.** IBM's WebSphere very large application server now implements JSP.

JDBC: JDBC stands for "Java DataBase Connectivity". It is an API (Application Programming Interface) which consists of a set of Java classes, interfaces and exceptions and a specification to which both JDBC driver vendors and JDBC developers (like you) adhere when developing applications. JDBC is a very popular data access standard. RDBMS (Relational Database Management Systems) or third-party vendors develop drivers which adhere to the JDBC specification. Other developers use these drivers to develop applications which access those databases e.g. you'll use ConnectorJ JDBC driver to access MySQL database. Since the drivers adhered to JDBC specification, the JDBC application developers can replace one driver for their application with another better one without having to rewrite their application. If they had used some proprietary API provided by some RDBMS vendor, they will not have been able to change the driver and/or database without having to rewrite the complete application.

Development of JDBC Specification: SUN prepares and maintains the JDBC specification. Since JDBC is just a specification (suggestions for writing and using JDBC drivers), third-party vendors develop JDBC drivers adhering to this specification. JDBC developers then use these drivers to access data sources.

U**se JDBC:** JDBC is there only to help you (a Java developer) develop data access applications without having to learn and use proprietary APIs provided by different RDBMS vendors. You just have to learn JDBC and then you can be sure that you'll be able to develop data access applications which can access different RDBMS using different JDBC drivers.

JDBC Architecture: We'll divide it into 2 parts: (a) JDBC API (java.sql & javax.sql packages), (b) JDBC Driver Types

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Ref No: KGRCET/CSE/2017-18/16

Date: 05/02/2018

CIRCULAR

All the students of II-Year II-semester B.Tech CSE are here by instructed to enroll for the certification course on "Web Design", which is offered by KG Reddy college of Engineering and Technology from 15/02/2018 to 19/02/2018. Interested students are instructed to contact Mr. M. Rambabu for completing their registration before 14/02/2018.

HOD

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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

CERTIFICATE COURSE ON WEB DESIGN

SCHEDULE

Day	Date	Timings	Topic name
1	15-02-18	09:00 to 11:00	Inauguration of Certificate course on Web Design
		11:10 to 01:00	Introduction to Web Technologies
		01:45 to 02:50	Careers in Web Technologies and Job Roles , How the Website Works?
		02:50 to 04:15	Client and Server Scripting Languages Domains and Hosting
2	16-02-18	09:00 to 11:00	Responsive Web Designing , Types of Websites (Static and Dynamic Websites) Web Standards and W3C recommendations
		11:10 to 01:00	HTML 5 : Introduction to HTML5 Features of HTML5 o HTML5 DocType
		01:45 to 02:50	New Structure Tags , Section
		02:50 to 04:15	Nav , Article
3	17-02-18	09:00 to 11:00	Aside , Header
		11:10 to 01:00	Footer Designing a HTML Structure of Page
		01:45 to 02:50	New Media Tags , Audio Tag
		02:50 to 04:15	Video Tag , Canvas and Svg Tag
4	18-02-18	09:00 to 11:00	Introduction to HTML5 Forms New Attributes
		11:10 to 01:00	Placeholder Attribute , Require Attribute
		01:45 to 02:50	Pattern Attribute , Autofocus Attribute
		02:50 to 04:15	Email , tel, url types , Number type
5	19-02-18	09:00 to 11:00	Date type
		11:10 to 01:00	Range type
		01:45 to 02:50	Voice search
		02:50 to 04:15	Examples of Form

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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

CERTIFICATE COURSE ON WEB DESIGN

ATTENDANCE SHEET

YEAR: II **SEM: II** SEC: A **DATE:** 15-02-18

S.NO	ROLLNO	NAME	SIGN	
			FN	AN
1	16QM1A0501	A.J.SAI TEJA		
2	16QM1A0502	A.KEERTHANA		
3	16QM1A0503	AAKANTI SHARANYA		
4	16QM1A0504	AKSHAT RAJ VERMA		
5	16QM1A0505	ALGANI SAI KRUPESH GOUD		
6	16QM1A0506	ALIGAPALLY GEETHA		
7	16QM1A0508	A ARUN KUMAR		
8	16QM1A0509	A RENUKA		
9	16QM1A0510	B NAVANEETH REDDY		
10	16QM1A0511	BEERAM HEMANTH REDDY		
11	16QM1A0512	BIJJULA DHRUVA REDDY		
12	16QM1A0513	CEELAMKOTI.VINITHA		
13	16QM1A0514	C.VAMSHI KRISHNA		
14	16QM1A0515	C.RAJESHWARY		
15	16QM1A0516	CHEERALA PRAVEEN		
16	16QM1A0518	CHIGURLAPALLY ANIL GOUD		
17	16QM1A0522	DONTHULA ABHILASH		
18	16QM1A0523	FATIMASULTANA		
19	16QM1A0524	GANDRA DIVYA		
20	16QM1A0525	G VAMSHEE KRISHNA		
21	16QM1A0526	RAHUL GADAGONI		
22	16QM1A0527	GADDAM GANGAJAMUNA		
23	16QM1A0528	GIDUTHURI UMA MAHESH		
24	16QM1A0529	GUDA SRAVANI REDDY		
25	16QM1A0530	GUGGILLA NARENDAR		
26	16QM1A0531	GUMMALLA GAURAV		
27	16QM1A0532	GUNDETI SHESHWANTH		
28	16QM1A0537	K.RAMI REDDY		
29	16QM1A0539	KANDURI ROHIT KUMAR		
30	16QM1A0540	KARRE KRISHNA KUMAR		
31	16QM1A0541	KATTA AKHILA		
32	16QM1A0542	K.SOUNDARYA		
33	16QM1AO543	KHANDI MOUNIKA		
34	16QM1A0544	L.V.D.RAKSHAK GUPTA		
35	16QM1A0546	MADA SAKETH		

36	16QM1A0547	M.PAVAN KUMAR		
37	16QM1A0548	MADDI MITHILESH REDDY		
38	16QM1A0549	MADI SHALINI REDDY		
39	16QM1A0550	MALLAREDDY ROSHINI		
40	16QM1A0551	MANDALA RAHUL		
41	16QM1A0552	M.PRAVEEN REDDY		
42	16QM1A0553	MENDA SWETHA		
43	16QM1A0554	MENTHULA THANUJA		
44	16QM1A0555	M.HEMANTH		
45	16QM1A0556	M.SNEHITHA		
46	16QM1A0557	NAGULAPATI DEEPIKA		

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CERTIFICATE COURSE ON WEB DESIGN

ATTENDANCE SHEET

YEAR: II **SEM: II** SEC: A **DATE:** 16-07-18

S.NO	ROLLNO	NAME	SIGN	
			FN	AN
1	16QM1A0501	A.J.SAI TEJA		
2	16QM1A0502	A.KEERTHANA		
3	16QM1A0503	AAKANTI SHARANYA		
4	16QM1A0504	AKSHAT RAJ VERMA		
5	16QM1A0505	ALGANI SAI KRUPESH GOUD		
6	16QM1A0506	ALIGAPALLY GEETHA		
7	16QM1A0508	A ARUN KUMAR		
8	16QM1A0509	A RENUKA		
9	16QM1A0510	B NAVANEETH REDDY		
10	16QM1A0511	BEERAM HEMANTH REDDY		
11	16QM1A0512	BIJJULA DHRUVA REDDY		
12	16QM1A0513	CEELAMKOTI.VINITHA		
13	16QM1A0514	C.VAMSHI KRISHNA		
14	16QM1A0515	C.RAJESHWARY		
15	16QM1A0516	CHEERALA PRAVEEN		
16	16QM1A0518	CHIGURLAPALLY ANIL GOUD		
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27	16QM1A0532	GUNDETI SHESHWANTH		
28	16QM1A0537	K.RAMI REDDY		
29	16QM1A0539	KANDURI ROHIT KUMAR		
30	16QM1A0540	KARRE KRISHNA KUMAR		
31	16QM1A0541	KATTA AKHILA		
32	16QM1A0542	K.SOUNDARYA		
33	16QM1AO543	KHANDI MOUNIKA		
34	16QM1A0544	L.V.D.RAKSHAK GUPTA		
35	16QM1A0546	MADA SAKETH		

36	16QM1A0547	M.PAVAN KUMAR		
37	16QM1A0548	MADDI MITHILESH REDDY		
38	16QM1A0549	MADI SHALINI REDDY		
39	16QM1A0550	MALLAREDDY ROSHINI		
40	16QM1A0551	MANDALA RAHUL		
41	16QM1A0552	M.PRAVEEN REDDY		
42	16QM1A0553	MENDA SWETHA		
43	16QM1A0554	MENTHULA THANUJA		
44	16QM1A0555	M.HEMANTH		
45	16QM1A0556	M.SNEHITHA		
46	16QM1A0557	NAGULAPATI DEEPIKA		

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KG REDDY COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY

Chilkur (Vill) Moinabad (Mdl) R R Dist

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

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YEAR: II **SEM: II** SEC:A **DATE:** 17-02-18

S.NO	ROLLNO	NAME	SIGN	
			FN	AN
1	16QM1A0501	A.J.SAI TEJA		
2	16QM1A0502	A.KEERTHANA		
3	16QM1A0503	AAKANTI SHARANYA		
4	16QM1A0504	AKSHAT RAJ VERMA		
5	16QM1A0505	ALGANI SAI KRUPESH GOUD		
6	16QM1A0506	ALIGAPALLY GEETHA		
7	16QM1A0508	A ARUN KUMAR		
8	16QM1A0509	A RENUKA		
9	16QM1A0510	B NAVANEETH REDDY		
10	16QM1A0511	BEERAM HEMANTH REDDY		
11	16QM1A0512	BIJJULA DHRUVA REDDY		
12	16QM1A0513	CEELAMKOTI.VINITHA		
13	16QM1A0514	C.VAMSHI KRISHNA		
14	16QM1A0515	C.RAJESHWARY		
15	16QM1A0516	CHEERALA PRAVEEN		
16	16QM1A0518	CHIGURLAPALLY ANIL GOUD		
17	16QM1A0522	DONTHULA ABHILASH		
18	16QM1A0523	FATIMASULTANA		
19	16QM1A0524	GANDRA DIVYA		
20	16QM1A0525	G VAMSHEE KRISHNA		
21	16QM1A0526	RAHUL GADAGONI		
22	16QM1A0527	GADDAM GANGAJAMUNA		
23	16QM1A0528	GIDUTHURI UMA MAHESH		
24	16QM1A0529	GUDA SRAVANI REDDY		
25	16QM1A0530	GUGGILLA NARENDAR		
26	16QM1A0531	GUMMALLA GAURAV		
27	16QM1A0532	GUNDETI SHESHWANTH		
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30	16QM1A0540	KARRE KRISHNA KUMAR		
31	16QM1A0541	KATTA AKHILA		
32	16QM1A0542	K.SOUNDARYA		
33	16QM1AO543	KHANDI MOUNIKA		
34	16QM1A0544	L.V.D.RAKSHAK GUPTA		
35	16QM1A0546	MADA SAKETH		

36	16QM1A0547	M.PAVAN KUMAR		
37	16QM1A0548	MADDI MITHILESH REDDY		
38	16QM1A0549	MADI SHALINI REDDY		
39	16QM1A0550	MALLAREDDY ROSHINI		
40	16QM1A0551	MANDALA RAHUL		
41	16QM1A0552	M.PRAVEEN REDDY		
42	16QM1A0553	MENDA SWETHA		
43	16QM1A0554	MENTHULA THANUJA		
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45	16QM1A0556	M.SNEHITHA		
46	16QM1A0557	NAGULAPATI DEEPIKA		

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9	16QM1A0510	B NAVANEETH REDDY		
10	16QM1A0511	BEERAM HEMANTH REDDY		
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12	16QM1A0513	CEELAMKOTI.VINITHA		
13	16QM1A0514	C.VAMSHI KRISHNA		
14	16QM1A0515	C.RAJESHWARY		
15	16QM1A0516	CHEERALA PRAVEEN		
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22	16QM1A0527	GADDAM GANGAJAMUNA		
23	16QM1A0528	GIDUTHURI UMA MAHESH		
24	16QM1A0529	GUDA SRAVANI REDDY		
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30	16QM1A0540	KARRE KRISHNA KUMAR		
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36	16QM1A0547	M.PAVAN KUMAR		
37	16QM1A0548	MADDI MITHILESH REDDY		
38	16QM1A0549	MADI SHALINI REDDY		
39	16QM1A0550	MALLAREDDY ROSHINI		
40	16QM1A0551	MANDALA RAHUL		
41	16QM1A0552	M.PRAVEEN REDDY		
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43	16QM1A0554	MENTHULA THANUJA		
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			FN	AN
1	16QM1A0501	A.J.SAI TEJA		
2	16QM1A0502	A.KEERTHANA		
3	16QM1A0503	AAKANTI SHARANYA		
4	16QM1A0504	AKSHAT RAJ VERMA		
5	16QM1A0505	ALGANI SAI KRUPESH GOUD		
6	16QM1A0506	ALIGAPALLY GEETHA		
7	16QM1A0508	A ARUN KUMAR		
8	16QM1A0509	A RENUKA		
9	16QM1A0510	B NAVANEETH REDDY		
10	16QM1A0511	BEERAM HEMANTH REDDY		
11	16QM1A0512	BIJJULA DHRUVA REDDY		
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19	16QM1A0524	GANDRA DIVYA		
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39	16QM1A0550	MALLAREDDY ROSHINI		
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41	16QM1A0552	M.PRAVEEN REDDY		
42	16QM1A0553	MENDA SWETHA		
43	16QM1A0554	MENTHULA THANUJA		
44	16QM1A0555	M.HEMANTH		
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46	16QM1A0557	NAGULAPATI DEEPIKA		

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S.NO	ROLLNO	NAME	SIGN	
			FN	AN
1	16QM1A0559	N.ABHISHEK	Abhisek	Abhisek
2	16QM1A0560	N.VARUNRAJA	N.VAcut.	N.VAcut.
3	16QM1A0561	N.VIMITHA		
4	16QM1A0562	P.SRI KAUSHIK		
5	16QM1A0563	P.RAMADEVI		
6	16QM1A0564	P.RAJANI	Rajani	Rajani
7	16QM1A0565	P.MOHITHA	Mohitha	Mohitha
8	16QM1A0566	P.SAI SIRISHA	Sirisha	Sirisha
9	16QMIA0567	P.KAVYA	Kavya	Kavya
10	16QM1AO568	P.AKHILA		
11	16QM1A0569	P.VENKAT AKHEEL	Akheel	Akheel
12	16QM1AO570	POORNIMA GAIKWAD	Poornima	Poornima
13	16QM1A0572	PREM KUMAR.CH	Ch.R.K	Ch.R.K
14	16QMIA0573	P.KAVYA	P.Kavya	P.Kavya
15	16QM1AO574	R.GANESH		
16	16QM1A0575	R.MEGHANA	Meghana	Meghana
17	16QM1A0577	R.NAVANEETHA	R.Nv	R.Nv
18	16QM1A0578	R.SIRITHA	R.Siritha	R.Siritha
19	16QM1A0579	S.SHRAVANTHI	Shravanthi	Shravanthi
20	16QMIA0581	S.APOORVA REDDY	Apoorva	Apoorva
21	16QM1A0582	S.SHRUTHI	Shruthi	Shruthi
22	16QM1A0583	S.CHANDRIKA	S.Chandrika	S.Chandrika
23	16QM1AO584	SOHAIL MD	Sohail	Sohail
24	16QM1A0585	S.RAMYA	Ramya	Ramya
25	16QM1A0586	S.VENKATA SHASHANK		
26	16QM1A0587	SRIKANTH GANTA		
27	16QM1A0588	S.HARSHITHA REDDY	Harshitha	Harshitha
28	16QM1A0589	SURAJ AIWALE		
29	16QMIA0592	T.SHANTHI SUDHA		
30	16QM1A0593	TARUN KUMAR		
31	16QM1A0594	T.RAKESH		
32	16QMIA0595	T.NIHARIKA	T.Niharika	T.Niharika
33	16QM1A0596	USMA BEGUM	Usma Begum	Usma Begum
34	16QM1A0597	V.KRISHNA	V.Krishna	V.Krishna
35	16QM1A0598	V.VENKAT KALYAN	Kallum	Kallum

36	16QM1A05A0	V.BHAVANA		
37	16QM1A05A1	V.KRISHNASRI		
38	16QM1A05A2	Y.HIMA PRIYA		
39	16QM1A05A3	S.AJAY KUMAR		
40	16QM1A05A4	SHAIK RAFIQ AHMED		
41	16QM1AO5A5	PESSANI HARSHITHA		
42	16QM1A05A7	K.DEEPAK		
43	167B1A0511	UMADEVI		
44	167B1A0512	PRAGNYA		
45	167B1A0514	MOUNIKA		
46	167B1A0515	VANI		
47	167B1A0517	SOWMYA		
48	167B1A0518	RAHUL		
49.	17QM5A0502	P. Priyanka		
50.	17QM5A0501	K. Sai Kiran Naik		

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			FN	AN
1	16QM1A0559	N.ABHISHEK		
2	16QM1A0560	N.VARUNRAJA		
3	16QM1A0561	N.VIMITHA		
4	16QM1A0562	P.SRI KAUSHIK		
5	16QM1A0563	P.RAMADEVI		
6	16QM1A0564	P.RAJANI		
7	16QM1A0565	P.MOHITHA		
8	16QM1A0566	P.SAI SIRISHA		
9	16QMIA0567	P.KAVYA		
10	16QM1AO568	P.AKHILA		
11	16QM1A0569	P.VENKAT AKHEEL		
12	16QM1AO570	POORNIMA GAIKWAD		
13	16QM1A0572	PREM KUMAR.CH		
14	16QMIA0573	P.KAVYA		
15	16QM1AO574	R.GANESH		
16	16QM1A0575	R.MEGHANA		
17	16QM1A0577	R.NAVANEETHA		
18	16QM1A0578	R.SIRITHA		
19	16QM1A0579	S.SHRAVANTHI		
20	16QMIA0581	S.APOORVA REDDY		
21	16QM1A0582	S.SHRUTHI		
22	16QM1A0583	S.CHANDRIKA		
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25	16QM1A0586	S.VENKATA SHASHANK		
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29	16QMIA0592	T.SHANTHI SUDHA		
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31	16QM1A0594	T.RAKESH		
32	16QMIA0595	T.NIHARIKA		
33	16QM1A0596	USMA BEGUM		
34	16QM1A0597	V.KRISHNA		
35	16QM1A0598	V.VENKAT KALYAN		

36	16QM1A05A0	V.BHAVANA	V.Bhavana	V.Bhavana
37	16QM1A05A1	V.KRISHNASRI	V.Krishi	V.Krishi
38	16QM1A05A2	Y.HIMA PRIYA		
39	16QM1A05A3	S.AJAY KUMAR		
40	16QM1A05A4	SHAIK RAFIQ AHMED		
41	16QM1AO5A5	PESSANI HARSHITHA	P.Harshitha	P.Harshitha
42	16QM1A05A7	K.DEEPAK	Deepak	Deepak
43	167B1A0511	UMADEVI	umadevi	umadevi
44	167B1A0512	PRAGNYA	Pragnya	Pragnya
45	167B1A0514	MOUNIKA	mounika	mounika
46	167B1A0515	VANI	Vani	Vani
47	167B1A0517	SOWMYA	Sowmya	Sowmya
48	167B1A0518	RAHUL	Rahul	Rahul
49.	17QM5A0502	P. Priyanka	Priya	Priya
50.	17QM5A0501	K. Sai Kiran Naik		

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32	16QMIA0595	T.NIHARIKA		
33	16QM1A0596	USMA BEGUM		
34	16QM1A0597	V.KRISHNA		
35	16QM1A0598	V.VENKAT KALYAN		

36	16QM1A05A0	V.BHAVANA	V. Bhavana	V. Bhavana
37	16QM1A05A1	V.KRISHNASRI	V. Krishnasri	V. Krishnasri
38	16QM1A05A2	Y.HIMA PRIYA		
39	16QM1A05A3	S.AJAY KUMAR		
40	16QM1A05A4	SHAIK RAFIQ AHMED		
41	16QM1AO5A5	PESSANI HARSHITHA	P. Harshitha	P. Harshitha
42	16QM1A05A7	K.DEEPAK		
43	167B1A0511	UMADEVI	umadevi	umadevi
44	167B1A0512	PRAGNYA	Pragnya	Pragnya
45	167B1A0514	MOUNIKA	mounika	mounika
46	167B1A0515	VANI	Vani	Vani
47	167B1A0517	SOWMYA	Sowmya	Sowmya
48	167B1A0518	RAHUL	Rahul	Rahul
49.	17QM5A0502	P. Priyanka	Priya	Priya
50	17QM5A0501	K. Sai Kiran Naik		

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17	16QM1A0577	R.NAVANEETHA		
18	16QM1A0578	R.SIRITHA		
19	16QM1A0579	S.SHRAVANTHI		
20	16QMIA0581	S.APOORVA REDDY		
21	16QM1A0582	S.SHRUTHI		
22	16QM1A0583	S.CHANDRIKA		
23	16QM1AO584	SOHAIL MD		
24	16QM1A0585	S.RAMYA		
25	16QM1A0586	S.VENKATA SHASHANK		
26	16QM1A0587	SRIKANTH GANTA		
27	16QM1A0588	S.HARSHITHA REDDY		
28	16QM1A0589	SURAJ AIWALE		
29	16QMIA0592	T.SHANTHI SUDHA		
30	16QM1A0593	TARUN KUMAR		
31	16QM1A0594	T.RAKESH		
32	16QMIA0595	T.NIHARIKA		
33	16QM1A0596	USMA BEGUM		
34	16QM1A0597	V.KRISHNA		
35	16QM1A0598	V.VENKAT KALYAN		

36	16QM1A05A0	V.BHAVANA	V. Bhavana	V. Bhavana
37	16QM1A05A1	V.KRISHNASRI	V. Krishnasri	V. Krishnasri
38	16QM1A05A2	Y.HIMA PRIYA		
39	16QM1A05A3	S.AJAY KUMAR		
40	16QM1A05A4	SHAIK RAFIQ AHMED		
41	16QM1AO5A5	PESSANI HARSHITHA		
42	16QM1A05A7	K.DEEPAK		
43	167B1A0511	UMADEVI	Umadevi	Umadevi
44	167B1A0512	PRAGNYA	Pragnya	Pragnya
45	167B1A0514	MOUNIKA	mounika	mounika
46	167B1A0515	VANI		
47	167B1A0517	SOWMYA		
48	167B1A0518	RAHUL		
49.	170M5A0502	P. Priyanka	Priya	Priya
50	170m5A0531	K. Sai Kiran Naik		

HOD

HEAD
DEPT. OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING
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CHILKUR (V), MOINABAD, R.R. DIST.501 504.

KG REDDY COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY

Chilkur (Vill) Moinabad (Mdl) R R Dist

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

CERTIFICATE COURSE ON WEB DESIGN

ATTENDANCE SHEET

YEAR: II **SEM: II** SEC:B **DATE:** 19-02-18

S.NO	ROLLNO	NAME	SIGN	
			FN	AN
1	16QM1A0559	N.ABHISHEK		
2	16QM1A0560	N.VARUNRAJA		
3	16QM1A0561	N.VIMITHA		
4	16QM1A0562	P.SRI KAUSHIK		
5	16QM1A0563	P.RAMADEVI		
6	16QM1A0564	P.RAJANI		
7	16QM1A0565	P.MOHITHA		
8	16QM1A0566	P.SAI SIRISHA		
9	16QMIA0567	P.KAVYA		
10	16QM1AO568	P.AKHILA		
11	16QM1A0569	P.VENKAT AKHEEL		
12	16QM1AO570	POORNIMA GAIKWAD		
13	16QM1A0572	PREM KUMAR.CH		
14	16QMIA0573	P.KAVYA		
15	16QM1AO574	R.GANESH		
16	16QM1A0575	R.MEGHANA		
17	16QM1A0577	R.NAVANEETHA		
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B.TECH II Year II SEM, FEB-2018

CERTIFICATE COURSE ON WEB DESIGN

OBJECTIVE EXAM

25

NAME A. Keerthana HALL TICKET NO | 1 | 6 | Q | M | 1 | A | 0 | 5 | 0 | 2 |

Answer all the questions. All questions carry equal marks.

I choose correct alternative:

1. The attribute ..... of <BODY> tag sets color of hypertext links. [A]
A) link B) vlink C) alink D) hlink

2. Default font size of HTML is ..... [D]
A) 2 B) 4 C) 6 D) 3

3. This is a networking device that passes data between networks having similar functions but dissimilar implementations. [B]
A) Hub B) Modem C) Gateway D) Repeater

4. In order to connect to ISP's server you need ..... [C]
A) Hand gloves B) Printer C) User name and Password D) None of the above

5. DNS translates ..... [C]
A) domain name into IP B) IP into domain name
C) both a & b D) domain name into physical address

6. In order to upload a HTML file to a web server, you use [B]
A) HTTP B) SMTP C) SIP D) FTP

7. IEEE stands for ..... [B]
A) Institute of estimated elevator efficiency B) Institute of electrical and economical engineers
C) Institute of Eurasia engineering event D) Institute of electrical and electronics engineers

8. The regional networks are connected to the corporate networks, this is also called as .....
A) Backbone B) LAN COM C) WAN COM D) Intranet [A]

9. Once the email is sent, the message is broken into pieces called ..... [A]
A) Packets B) Process C) Digits D) Bytes

10. ..... is known as father of World Wide Web. [D]
A) Robert Cailliau B) Tim Thompson C) Charles Darwin D) Tim Berners-Lee

11. ..... connects web pages. [C]
A) Connector B) Link C) Hyperlink D) None of the above

12. Internet is ..... [D]
A) a network of networks B) an ocean of resources waiting to be mined
C) a cooperative anarchy D) all of the above

13. ..... is suitable for remote administration of a computer. [D]
A) FTP B) Shell C) Remote Procedure Call D) Telnet

14. Title tag is nested within the ..... tag. [B]
A) Body B) Head C) List D) Table

15. ..... is a web's native protocol. [C]

16. The Internet uses the ..... as the protocol engine. [C]
A) SLIP B) HTTP C) TCP/IP D) PPP

17. A ..... is a symbolic name a network administrator assigns to a machine.
A) URL B) DNS C) IP address D) Host name [B]

18. Which of the following protocol is used for e-mail services. [B]
A) SMAP B) SMTP C) SMIP D) SMOP

19. ..... is the incoming e-mail server. [A]
A) POP B) SMTP C) SMIP D) PPP

20. ..... is a uniform naming scheme for locating resources on the web. [A]
A) URI B) HTTP C) WEBNAME D) RESOURCENAME

21. The three service provided by ARPA net are [A]
A. Scanning, Writing, Reading B. Remote Login, File Transfer, Remote Printing
C. Request, Response, Mail D. Main, Telnet, Sharing

22. Script tag can be placed within [B]
A. Header and Footer B. Header and Body C. Form and Marquee D. Table and Frame

23. The packets of an internet message..... [C]
A. take a predetermined path
B. take a path based on packet priority
C. go along different paths based on path availability
D. take the shortest path from source to destination

24. Which of the following is used to refresh? [D]
A. F5 B. View-refresh C. Click on the toolbar D. All

25. URI is used to [D]
A. Link to another document or source B. Create an image map
C. Cite an external reference D. All of the above

26. A ..... include the protocol the browser uses to access the file, server to domain name, the relative path and the file name. [A]
A. complete URL B. incomplete URL C. site URL D. Web URL

27. URL is an acronym for [C]
A. Universal Resource Locator B. Universal Research locator
C. Uniform Resource Locator D. None of the above

28. The purpose of Markup is to ... [C]
A. Add hypertext capabilities B. Enhance the document
C. Both A and B D. None of the above

29. GIF and PNG files use an..... format. [A]
A. Interlacing B. Progressive C. Regressive D. Clear View

30. Your web browser may be able to play some types of files directly. Whenever your web browser encounters a file it cannot play. [C]
A. It does not execute the file
B. It displays an error message
C. It copies the files to your computer and runs the helper application.
D. None of the above

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CERTIFICATE

Name: DONTHULA ABHILASH

Registration No: 16QM1A0522

has successfully completed the prescribed requirements for the award of certificate course on **"Web Design"** conducted by Computer Science and Engineering held in month of February from 15/02/2018 to 19/02/2018 in the academic year 2017-2018.

Date: 22/02/2018

Course Coordinator

PRINCIPAL
Principal
KG Reddy College of Engineering & Technolog
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Date: 22/02/2018

Course Coordinator

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