

A.S.D.GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (A)

Affiliated to Adikavi Nannaya University

Jagannaickpur, Kakinada.

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE



CERTIFICATE COURSE

on

“Foundations of Web Design with HTML & CSS”

2025-2026

A.S.D.GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (A)

Affiliated to Adikavi Nannaya University

Jagannaickpur, Kakinada.

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

ACTIVITY REGISTER 2025-26

Date	22-10-2025 to 17-12-2025
Conducted through (DRC/JKC/ELF/NCC/NSS/Department etc.,)	Department of Computer Science
Nature of Activity (seminar/workshop/exten Lecture etc)	Certificate Course
Title of the Activity	"Foundations of Web Design with HTML & CSS"
Name of the Department/ Committee	Department of Computer Science
Details of Resourc persons (Name, Designation etc.,)	N.Naga Subrahmanyeswari M.Tech.,(Ph.D). Lecturer in Computer Science K.Surya Lakshmi Guest Lecturer in Computer Science A. Jaya Lakshmi Guest Lecturer in Computer Science
No. of students participated	25
Brief Report on the activity	To develop the knowledge and skills required to design and build basic web pages using HTML and CSS
Name of the Lecturers who planned & conducted the activity	N.Naga Subrahmanyeswari M.Tech., Lecturer in Computer Science K.Surya Lakshmi Guest Lecturer in Computer Science A. Jaya Lakshmi Guest Lecturer in Computer Science
Signature of the Department In-charge/ Convener of the Committee	 IN-CHARGE DEPT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE A.S.D.GOV.T DEGREE COLLEGE (W/AUTONOMOUS) KAKINADA
Signature of the Principal	 PRINCIPAL A.S.D.GOV.T.DEGREE COLLEGE (W/AUTONOMOUS) KAKINADA
Remarks	

PERMISSION LETTER

Kakinada,

Date: 14-10-2025.

To,

Dr. V.Anantha Lakshmi,
Principal,
A.S.D. Govt. Degree College for Women (A),
Kakinada.

From,

N.N.Subrahmanyeswari,
Incharge of Department of Computer Science,
A.S.D. Govt. Degree College for Women (A),
Kakinada.

Sub: Request to conduct the Certificate Course on “*Foundations of Web design with HTML & CSS*” for I B.Sc. (Mathematics-Honors) Students from **22-10-2025 to 17-12-2025** -Reg.

Respected Madam,

The Department of Computer Science wishes to organize the Certificate course on “*Foundations of Web design with HTML & CSS*” with a duration of 45 days from **22-10-2025 to 17-12-2025** I B.Sc. (Mathematics-Honors) students. This course aims to make the students to develop the knowledge and skills required to design and build basic web pages using **HTML** and **CSS**. Please consider the request to conduct the Certificate course for the students.

Thanking you, Madam.

Yours faithfully,

N.N.S. Eswari
INCHARGE
DEPT. OF COMPUTER SCIENCE
A.S.D. GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE (W/AUT. HONORS)
KAKINADA

CIRCULAR

A.S.D.GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (A)

Affiliated to Adikavi Nannaya University

Jagannaickpur, Kakinada.

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

CIRCULAR



Date: 15-10-2025

The Department of Computer Science wishes to organize the Certificate Course on “*Foundations of Web design with HTML & CSS*” with the duration from **22-10-2025 to 17-12-2025** for I B.Sc.(Mathematics-Honors) students to enhance their Computer Skills.

Note:

- Interested students can give their names to Ms.V.Uma Bhuvanewari, Programmer, Department of Computer Science on or before 18-10-2025.
- Timings : 3.00 PM to 4.00 PM

N.N.S. Eswari
IN-CHARGE
DEPT. OF COMPUTER SCIENCE
ASD GOVT DEGREE COLLEGE (W) AUTONOMOUS
KAKINADA

In-charge of the Department

V. N. S.
PRINCIPAL
A.S.D.GOV'T.DEGREE COLLEGE (W)
AUTONOMOUS
KAKINADA
Principal

BROCHURE

A.S.D.GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (A)



**Affiliated to Adikavi Nannaya University
Jagannaickpur, Kakinada**



Department of Computer Science

Certificate Course

on

"Foundations of Web Design with HTML & CSS"

Objectives:

- To understand the structure of web pages using HTML
- To learn styling techniques using CSS
- To create simple and responsive web designs
- To apply layouts, colors, and fonts effectively
- To build and design static websites

Course Duration

22-10-2025 to 17-12-2025

Timings

4.00 PM to 5.00 PM

Venue:

Computer Lab - II

Eligibility: Open to all streams of students

Course Co-ordinator

N.Naga Subrahmanyeswari

Lecturer Incharge

Department of Computer Science

Contact

K.Surya Lakshmi

Lecturer in Computer Science

A.S.D.GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (A)

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Jagannaickpur, Kakinada.

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

Certificate Course

on

“Foundations of Web Design with HTML & CSS”

Course Duration: 45 Hours

Eligibility: Any I / II / III Year B.Sc. / B.Com. / B.A. students.

Students Intake: 40

Course Objectives:

To introduce the fundamentals of designing and creating web pages using HTML and CSS and provide hands-on experience in creating functional and visually appealing web pages.

Course Outcomes:

At the end of the course the student will be able to

CO1: Develop structured and well-formatted web pages using HTML elements, attributes, semantic tags, and multimedia components..

CO2: Design interactive and accessible forms with HTML5 validation and enhanced user experience.

CO3: Apply CSS techniques including layouts, positioning, and responsive design to create visually appealing and functional websites.

Evaluation Process:

Assessment will be done based on the Periodical Assignments given during the course and a Final Assessment will be done by conducting a test at the end of the course.

Syllabus

Module 1 – Introduction to HTML & Web Designing (5 Hours)

Introduction to web designing and web standards; difference between web applications and desktop applications; history and versions of HTML; structure of an HTML document; HTML elements and attributes; web browsers and rendering; developer tools (Inspect, Console).

Module 2 – HTML Tags and Basic Page Elements (10 Hours)

Heading and paragraph tags; text formatting tags; hyperlinks (internal and external); adding images with optimization and formats; creating tables and lists (ordered, unordered, description); blocks, symbols, and comments; HTML5 semantic elements such as [header], [nav], [section], [article], [footer]; inline versus block-level elements.

Module 3 – Multimedia, Forms, and Frames in HTML (10 Hours)

Embedding multimedia (audio, video, captions with [track]); creating forms in HTML including text controls (text field, password, email), selection controls (checkboxes, radio buttons, drop-downs), and button controls (submit, reset, custom); HTML5 form validation (required, pattern, min, max); accessibility in forms (labels, ARIA attributes); frames and inline frames (iFrames).

Module 4 – Introduction to CSS (10 Hours)

Introduction to CSS and its role in web design; CSS syntax and selectors; difference between HTML and CSS; types of CSS (inline, internal, external); CSS properties and combinators; colors, backgrounds, and gradients; CSS units (px, em, rem, %, vw, vh); CSS variables (--primary-color); introduction to responsive design with media queries.

Module 5 – Advanced CSS Styling (10 Hours)

Borders, margins, and padding; height and width settings; text and font styling; styling tables and lists; CSS positioning (static, relative, absolute, fixed, sticky); overflow, opacity, and tooltips; styling images and forms; flexbox layout; CSS grid basics; transitions and hover effects; basic animations with @keyframes; printing styles using @media print.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

Certificate Course

on

“Foundations of Web Design with HTML & CSS”

Hour	Module	Topic / Content	Name of the Faculty
1	Module 1	Introduction to web designing, web standards	N.Naga Subrahmanyeswari
2		Web applications vs desktop applications	
3		History and versions of HTML	
4		Structure of HTML document	
5		Elements, attributes, browsers, developer tools	
6	Module 2	Headings and paragraph tags	K.Surya Lakshmi
7		Text formatting tags	
8		Hyperlinks (internal & external)	
9		Images (formats, optimization)	
10		Lists (ordered, unordered, description)	
11		Tables (structure, rows, columns)	A.Jaya Lakshmi
12		Blocks, symbols, comments	
13		HTML5 semantic elements	
14		Inline vs block-level elements	
15		Create a basic webpage	
16	Module 3	Audio and video embedding	V.Rama Tulasi
17		Captions using <track>	
18		Forms – text controls	
19		Selection controls	
20		Button controls	
21		HTML5 form validation	G.Sowmya
22		Accessibility in forms (labels, ARIA)	
23		Frames and iFrames	
24		Form creation project	
25		Form validation project	
26	Module 4	Introduction to CSS	N.Naga Subrahmanyeswari
27		CSS syntax and selectors	
28		Types of CSS	
29		CSS properties and combinators	
30		Colors, backgrounds, gradients	
31		CSS units	K.Surya Lakshmi
32		CSS variables	
33		Responsive design basics	
34		Media queries	
35		Responsive layout design	

36	Module 5	Borders, margins, padding	A.Jaya Lakshmi
37		Height, width, text & fonts	
38		Styling tables, lists, images, forms	
39		CSS positioning	
40		Overflow, opacity, tooltips	
41		Flexbox layout	P.S.V.D.Ballamamba
42		CSS Grid basics	
43		Transitions and hover effects	
44		Animations (@keyframes)	
45		Printing styles + Final mini project	

N.N.S. Eswari
IN CHARGE
DEPT. OF COMPUTER SCIENCE
GOVT DEGREE COLLEGE (W/AUTONOMOUS)
KAKINADA

A.S.D.GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (A)

Affiliated to Adikavi Nannaya University

Jagannaickpur, Kakinada.

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

Certificate Course

on

“Foundations of Web Design with HTML & CSS”

BLUE PRINT

S.No	Unit	Sec-A Questions 2 marks	Sec-B Questions 5 marks	Marks Allotted
1	Unit – I	4	2	18
2	Unit – II	4	2	18
3	Unit – III	4	2	18
Total Marks				54

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Jagannaickpur, Kakinada.

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

Certificate Course

on

“Foundations of Web Design with HTML & CSS”

Time: 2 Hrs

Max. Marks: 40

SECTION-A

I. Answer any TEN of the following questions.

10 X 2 = 20

1. What is Web Design?
2. Describe introduction to HTML.
3. Write about HTML Structure?
4. Define Heading Tags and uses.
5. What are Hyperlinks?
6. Give the types of lists in HTML.
7. List the components of Multimedia.
8. What is the purpose of the <button> tag in forms?
9. Define CSS with syntax.
10. List the CSS Combinators.
11. What is the difference between margin and padding in CSS?
12. Define opacity in CSS.

SECTION-B

II. Answer any FOUR questions.

4 X 5 = 20

13. What are the differences between the Web applications and Desktop Applications
14. Create a Webpage using Text Formatting tags.
15. Design a webpage using Table tags.
16. Explain about the Form control buttons.
17. Explain about the types of Cascading Style Sheets.
18. Design a Webpage using CSS styles.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

Certificate Course

on

“Foundations of Web Design with HTML & CSS”

2025-2026

I B.Sc. (Mathematics)-Signature Sheet

S.No	Regd.No.	Name of the Students	Signature
1.	2571001	MADADHA RENUKA SRI SAI VENNELA	M.Vennela
2.	2571002	MEKALA YAMINI	M.Yamini
3.	2571003	SANGADI KARUNA	S.Karuna
4.	2571004	DANDUPROLU KANCHANA	D.Kanchana
5.	2571005	GANDAVARAPU SIRISHA	G.Sirisha
6.	2571006	TEKUMUDI GAYATRI	T.Gayathri
7.	2571007	VADLAMURI JAYA SAI AKSHAYA	V.J.S. Akshaya
8.	2571008	VIPPARTHI GOWRI	V.Gowri
9.	2571009	ANUPOJU KRISHNA VIJAYA LAKSHMI	A.k.v. Lakshmi
10.	2571010	BANDI SWEETY	B.Sweety
11.	2571011	BOGA HARITHA	B.Haritha
12.	2571012	DASARI BHARGAVI SURYAVATHI	D.B. Suryavathi
13.	2571013	DESABATTULA DIVYA	D.Divya
14.	2571014	GANDI RUDRANI	G.Rudrani
15.	2571015	KAMMARA RAMYATEJA	K.Ramyateja
16.	2571016	KANDIKATLA LIKITHA	K.Likitha
17.	2571017	KOTA SIVA DEEPIKA	K.Siva Deepika
18.	2571018	LOLLA JYOTHIKA	L.Jyothika
19.	2571019	MOKANA AKHIRA NANDINI	M.A. Nandini
20.	2571020	MULAKAPATI SANDHYA	M.Sandhya
21.	2571021	MYPALA VENKATA NAGA LAKSHMI	M.V. N. Lakshmi
22.	2571022	NARALA LAVANYA CHANDRA KALA	N.L. Chandrakala
23.	2571023	NELAPARTHI DEVI	N.Devi
24.	2571024	NURUKURTHI DEEPTHIKA	N. Deepthika
25.	2571025	PAILA YASHODA	P.Yashoda

N.N.S. Eswari
IN-CHARGE
DEPT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE
ASDGOVT DEGREE COLLEGE (WOMEN) KAKINADA

In-Charge of the Department

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Jagannaickpur, Kakinada.

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

Certificate Course

on

“Foundations of Web Design with HTML & CSS”

2025-2026

I B.Sc. (Mathematics)-Attendance Sheet

S.No.	Regd. No.	Name of the Student	22/10	23/10	24/10	25/10	27/10	28/10	29/10	30/10
1.	2571001	MADADHA RENUKA SRI SAI VENNELA	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
2.	2571002	MEKALA YAMINI	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
3.	2571003	SANGADI KARUNA	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P
4.	2571004	DANDUPROLU KANCHANA	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P
5.	2571005	GANDAVARAPU SIRISHA	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
6.	2571006	TEKUMUDI GAYATRI	P	P	P	P	P	P		P
7.	2571007	VADLAMURI JAYA SAI AKSHAYA	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
8.	2571008	VIPPARATHI GOWRI	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
9.	2571009	ANUPOJU KRISHNA VIJAYA LAKSHMI	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P
10.	2571010	BANDI SWEETY	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
11.	2571011	BOGA HARITHA	A	A	A	P	P	A	P	P
12.	2571012	DASARI BHARGAVI SURYAVATHI	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
13.	2571013	DESABATTULA DIVYA	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
14.	2571014	GANDI RUHRANI	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
15.	2571015	KAMMARA RAMYATEJA	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
16.	2571016	KANDIKATLA LIKITHA	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
17.	2571017	KOTA SIVA DEEPIKA	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
18.	2571018	LOLLA JYOTHIKA	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P
19.	2571019	MOKANA AKHIRA NANDINI	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
20.	2571020	MULAKAPATI SANDHYA	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P
21.	2571021	MYPALA VENKATA NAGA LAKSHMI	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
22.	2571022	NARALA LAVANYA CHANDRA KALA	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
23.	2571023	NELAPARTHI DEVI	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P
24.	2571024	NURUKURTHI DEEPTHIKA	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
25.	2571025	PAILA YASHODA	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P

W W W W W W W W

N.N.S. Eswari

S.No.	Regd. No.	31/10	1/11	3/11	4/11	6/11	7/11	10/11	11/11	12/11	13/11	15/11	17/11	18/11	19/11
1.	2571001	P	P	P	P	A	A	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	P
2.	2571002	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P
3.	2571003	P	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
4.	2571004	P	P	A	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
5.	2571005	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P
6.	2571006	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P
7.	2571007	P	P	P	A	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
8.	2571008	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
9.	2571009	P	P	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P
10.	2571010	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
11.	2571011	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	A	P	P
12.	2571012	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P
13.	2571013	P	P	P	A	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	P
14.	2571014	P	P	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
15.	2571015	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
16.	2571016	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	A	A
17.	2571017	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P
18.	2571018	P	P	A	P	P	A	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P
19.	2571019	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
20.	2571020	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	A	A	P	P	A	P	P
21.	2571021	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P
22.	2571022	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	A	P	P	P	P
23.	2571023	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
24.	2571024	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P
25.	2571025	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	A

~~2571001~~ ~~2571002~~ ~~2571003~~ ~~2571004~~ ~~2571005~~ ~~2571006~~ ~~2571007~~ ~~2571008~~ ~~2571009~~ ~~2571010~~ ~~2571011~~ ~~2571012~~ ~~2571013~~ ~~2571014~~ ~~2571015~~ ~~2571016~~ ~~2571017~~ ~~2571018~~ ~~2571019~~ ~~2571020~~ ~~2571021~~ ~~2571022~~ ~~2571023~~ ~~2571024~~ ~~2571025~~

N. N. S. Eswari

S.No.	Regd. No.	20/11	21/11	22/11	24/11	25/11	26/11	27/11	28/11	29/11	1/12	2/12	3/12	4/12
1.	2571001	P	A	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P
2.	2571002	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
3.	2571003	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	P
4.	2571004	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	P
5.	2571005	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
6.	2571006	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P
7.	2571007	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	A	P	P
8.	2571008	A	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P
9.	2571009	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
10.	2571010	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P
11.	2571011	P	P	P	P	A	A	P	P	A	P	P	P	P
12.	2571012	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
13.	2571013	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A
14.	2571014	P	P	P	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
15.	2571015	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
16.	2571016	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	P
17.	2571017	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
18.	2571018	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	A
19.	2571019	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P
20.	2571020	P	P	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
21.	2571021	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P
22.	2571022	A	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	A	P	P	P	P
23.	2571023	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	A
24.	2571024	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P
25.	2571025	P	P	P	A	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	P














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S.No.	Regd. No.	5/12	6/12	8/12	9/12	10/12	11/12	12/12	15/12	16/12	17/12
1.	2571001	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P
2.	2571002	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
3.	2571003	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
4.	2571004	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
5.	2571005	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P
6.	2571006	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P
7.	2571007	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
8.	2571008	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
9.	2571009	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
10.	2571010	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P
11.	2571011	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
12.	2571012	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
13.	2571013	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P
14.	2571014	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
15.	2571015	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
16.	2571016	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
17.	2571017	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
18.	2571018	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P
19.	2571019	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
20.	2571020	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
21.	2571021	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
22.	2571022	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P
23.	2571023	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
24.	2571024	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
25.	2571025	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P












N.N.S. Eswari
 IN-CHARGE
 DEPT. OF COMPUTER SCIENCE
 GOVT DEGREE COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)
 KAKINADA

In-Charge of the Department

COURSE MATERIAL

“Foundations of Web Design with HTML & CSS”

Module -1

What is Computer Networking?

A computer network is a system that connects numerous independent computers in order to share information (data) and resources. A computer network is a collection of two or more computer systems that are linked together. A network connection can be established using either cable or wireless media. Hardware and software are used to connect computers and tools in any network. A computer network consists of various kinds of nodes. Servers, networking hardware, personal computers, and other specialized or general-purpose hosts can all be nodes in a computer network.

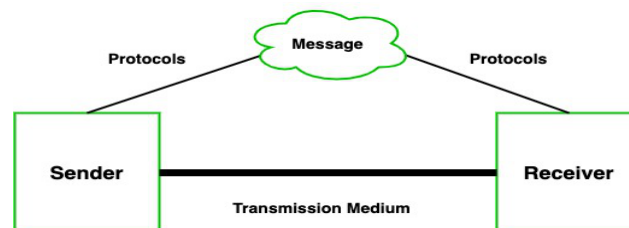
Data Communications (DC):

Data communications (DC) is the process of using computing and communication technologies to transfer data from one place to another, or between participating parties. DC enables the movement of electronic or digital data between two or more network nodes, regardless of geographical location, technological medium or data contents. Some devices/technologies used in data communications are known as data communication equipment (DCE) and data terminal equipment (DTE).

Components of Data Communication

A communication system is made up of the following components:

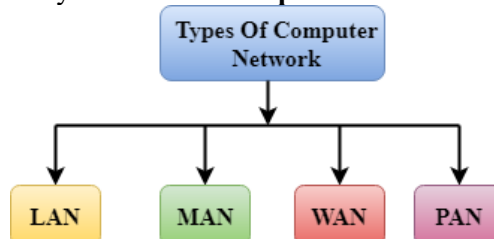
1. **Message:** A message is a piece of information that is to be transmitted from one person to another. It could be a text file, an audio file, a video file, etc.
2. **Sender:** It is simply a device that sends data messages. It can be a computer, mobile, telephone, laptop, video camera, or workstation, etc.
3. **Receiver:** It is a device that receives messages. It can be a computer, telephone mobile, workstation, etc.
4. **Transmission Medium / Communication Channels:** Communication channels are the medium that connect two or more workstations. Workstations can be connected by either wired media or wireless media.
5. **Set of rules (Protocol):** When someone sends the data (The sender), it should be understandable to the receiver also otherwise it is meaningless. For example, Sonali sends a message to Chetan. If Sonali writes in Hindi and Chetan cannot understand Hindi, it is a meaningless conversation.



Computer Network Types

A computer network is a group of computers linked to each other that enables the computer to communicate with another computer and share their resources, data, and applications.

A computer network can be categorized by their size. A **computer network** is mainly of **four types**:

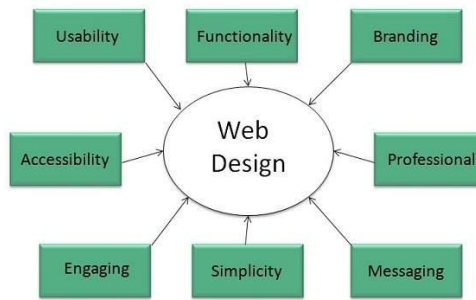


- LAN(Local Area Network)
- MAN(Metropolitan Area Network)
- WAN(Wide Area Network)
- PAN(Personal Area Network)

Introduction to Web Designing:

Web design is **the creation of websites and pages to reflect a company's brand and information and ensure a user-friendly experience**. Appearance and design are incorporated as vital elements whether you're designing a website, mobile app or maintaining content on a web page.

Web designing has direct link to visual aspect of a web site. Effective web design is necessary to communicate ideas effectively.



Web designing is subset of web development. However these terms are used interchangeably.

Key Points : Design Plan should include the following:

- Details about information architecture.
- Planned structure of site.
- A site map of pages
- Responsive web design makes your web page look good on all devices.
- Responsive web design uses only HTML and CSS.
- Responsive web design is not a program or a JavaScript.

Website

- It is a collection of multiple web pages displayed on the web using a client-like browser.
- It contains more than one web webpage.
- These pages contain information.
- It is a combination of webpages that are created with the help of HTML and CSS.
- It is a place that helps display content.
- It requires more time to develop a website in comparison to developing webpages.
- It includes content about multiple entities.
- It can be accessed with the help of HTTP, DNS (Domain Name System) Protocols.
- There is no extension that is included in the URL of a website.

Webpage

- It is part of the website that includes information and content.
- This content is displayed on the browser to user who visits the website.
- It is a single document that is displayed in the browser.
- Information is written in HTML.
- URL of a webpage includes extensions.
- It is easy and simple to develop webpage once the structure of the website is in-place.
- It may include text, graphics, and hyperlink.
- It provides information using related pictures, and videos.

Web Application vs Desktop Application (or)

Difference between web applications and desktop applications:

Desktop application is a computer program that runs locally on a computer device like a desktop or a laptop whereas a web application needs an internet connection or some sort of network to work properly. Desktop apps are restricted by the hardware requirements of the device on which they run.

DESKTOP APPS	WEB APPS
They require installation on the computer to run.	They are accessible through web browsers and do not require installation.
Generally, desktop apps do not require an internet connection to run.	Web apps cannot run without an internet connection.
They are accessible only in the machine they are installed in.	They are accessible from anywhere and through any device with an internet connection and a web browser.
They take space on the hard drive of the local computer.	They take up space on the remote server.
Deployment and updating are to be done individually on each computer.	Deployment and updating are done only on the server.
They have strict hardware requirements for proper functionality.	Web apps are hardware-independent and just require a web browser and internet connection to function.
As they are confined to a device and single or limited users, they are highly secure.	As web apps are accessible to all through the internet, they are less secure than desktop apps.
Generally, they are faster than web applications.	Generally, they are slower than desktop applications.

HTML Introduction

HTML is the standard markup language for creating Web pages.

HTML was created by Berners-Lee in the year 1991 and published in the year 1995.

HTML Description:

- HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language
- HTML is the standard markup language for creating Web pages
- HTML describes the structure of a Web page
- HTML consists of a series of elements
- HTML elements tell the browser how to display the content
- HTML elements label pieces of content such as "this is a heading", "this is a paragraph", "this is a link", etc.
- Web pages can be created and modified by using professional HTML editors.
- However, for learning HTML we recommend a simple text editor like Notepad (PC) or TextEdit (Mac).

HTML TAGS:

- HTML Built the webpages like a text, graphics, Audio, Video and Animations. You can use various commands are called “ Markup Indicators or TAGS”.
- HTML Tags are basically used commands or keywords surrounded by angle brackets like < , >
- Every Tag consists of a Tag name, all things, names and properties between opening and closing brackets (< and >). Tags like head, body, title etc.

Basic structure of an HTML document

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <head>
    <title> Title here </title>
  </head>

  <body>
    Web page content goes here.
  </body>

</html>
```

The basic structure of an HTML document consists of 5 elements:

1. <!DOCTYPE>
2. <html>
3. <head>
4. <title>
5. <body>

HTML Documents With body Tag.

- The <!DOCTYPE> declaration represents the document type, and helps browsers to display web pages correctly. It must only appear once, at the top of the page (before any HTML tags). The <!DOCTYPE> declaration is not case sensitive. All HTML documents must start with a document type declaration: <!DOCTYPE html>.
- The HTML document itself begins with <html> and ends with </html>.
- The head tag consists of the given head of the html document i.e., begins with <head> and ends with </head>
- The Title tag consists of the title related to the document, i.e., begins with <title> and ends with </title>
- The visible part of the HTML document is between <body> and </body>

HTML Elements:

An HTML file is made of elements. These elements are responsible for creating web pages and define content in that webpage. An element in HTML usually consists of a start tag <tag name>, close tag </tag name> and content inserted between them. Technically, an element is a collection of start tag, attributes, end tag, content between them.

Note: Some elements do not have end tag and content, these elements are termed as empty elements or self-closing element or void elements.

- All the content written between body elements are visible on web page.

Void element: All the elements in HTML do not require to have start tag and end tag, some elements do not have content and end tag such elements are known as Void elements or empty elements. **These elements are also called as unpaired tag.**

**Some Void elements are
 (represents a line break) , <hr>(represents a horizontal line), etc.**

Block-level and Inline HTML elements

For the default display and styling purpose in HTML, all the elements are divided into two categories:

1. Block-level element
2. Inline element

Block-level element:

- These are the elements, which structure main part of web page, by dividing a page into coherent blocks.
- A block-level element always start with new line and takes the full width of web page, from left to right.
- These elements can contain block-level as well as inline elements.

Following are the block-level elements in HTML.

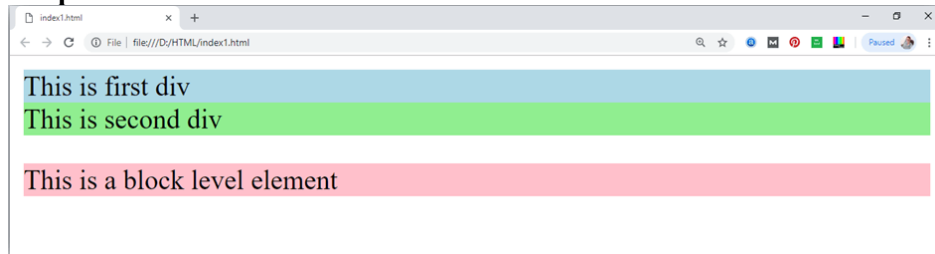
<address>, <article>, <aside>, <blockquote>, <canvas>, <dd>, <div>, <dl>, <dt>, <fieldset>, <figcaption>, <figure>, <footer>, <form>, <h1>-<h6>, <header>, <hr>, , <main>, <nav>, <noscript>, , <output>, <p>, <pre>, <section>, <table>, <tfoot>, and <video>.

Note: All these elements are described in later chapters.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
  </head>
<body>
  <div style="background-color: lightblue">This is first div</div>
  <div style="background-color: lightgreen">This is second div</div>
  <p style="background-color: pink">This is a block level element</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:



In the above example we have used

tag, which defines a section in a web page, and takes full width of page.

We have used style attribute which is used to styling the HTML content, and the background color are showing that it's a block level element.

Inline elements:

- Inline elements are those elements, which differentiate the part of a given text and provide it a particular function.
- These elements does not start with new line and take width as per requirement.
- The Inline elements are mostly used with other elements.

<a>, <abbr>, <acronym>, , <bdo>, <big>,
, <button>, <cite>, <code>, <dfn>, , <i>, , <input>, <kbd>, <label>, <map>, <object>, <q>, <samp>, <script>, <select>, <small>, , , <sub>, <sup>, <textarea>, <time>, <tt>, <var>.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
  </head>
<body>
  <a href="https://www.javatpoint.com/html-tutorial">Click on link</a>
  <span style="background-color: lightblue">this is inline element</span>
  <p>This will take width of text only</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:

[Click on link](https://www.javatpoint.com/html-tutorial) this is inline element

This will take width of text only

Block-level Elements

A block-level element always starts on a new line, and the browsers automatically add some space (a margin) before and after the element.

A block-level element always takes up the full width available (stretches out to the left and right as far as it can).

Two commonly used block elements are: `<p>` and `<div>`.
The `<p>` element defines a paragraph in an HTML document.
The `<div>` element defines a division or a section in an HTML document.

The `<p>` element is a block-level element.

The `<div>` element is a block-level element.

Ex:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<p style="border: 1px solid black">Hello World</p>
<div style="border: 1px solid black">Hello World</div>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:

Hello World

Hello World

HTML Attributes:

- HTML attributes are special words which provide additional information about the elements or attributes are the modifier of the HTML element.
- Each element or tag can have attributes, which defines the behaviour of that element.
- Attributes should always be applied with start tag.
- The Attribute should always be applied with its name and value pair.
- The Attributes name and values are case sensitive, and it is recommended by W3C that it should be written in Lowercase only.
- You can add multiple attributes in one HTML element, but need to give space between two attributes.

Syntax

1. `<element attribute_name="value">content</element>`

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
</head>
<body>
<h1> This is Style attribute</h1>
<p style="height: 50px; color: blue">It will add style property in element</p>
<p style="color: red">It will change the color of content</p>
</body>
</html>
```

HTML class Attribute

The HTML class attribute is used to specify a class for an HTML element.

Multiple HTML elements can share the same class.

Using The class Attribute

The class attribute is often used to point to a class name in a style sheet. It can also be used by a JavaScript to access and manipulate elements with the specific class name.

In the following example we have three `<div>` elements with a class attribute with the value of "city". All of the three `<div>` elements will be styled equally according to the `.city` style definition in the head section.

Module -2

HTML Headings

HTML headings are defined with the `<h1>` to `<h6>` tags.

`<h1>` defines the most important heading. `<h6>` defines the least important heading:

```
<tagname>Content goes here...</tagname>
```

```
<h1>My First Heading</h1>
```

HTML Paragraphs

The HTML `<p>` element defines a paragraph.

A paragraph always starts on a new line, and browsers automatically add some white space (a margin) before and after a paragraph.

```
<tagname>Content goes here...</tagname>
```

<p>My first paragraph.</p>

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>Page Title</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>My First Heading</h1>
```

```
<p>My first paragraph.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Note: Some HTML elements have no content (like the
 element). These elements are called empty elements. Empty elements do not have an end tag!

Following is the list of the some main elements used in HTML:

Start tag	Content	End tag	Description
<h1> <h6>	These are headings of HTML	</h1>??.. </h6>	These elements are used to provide the headings of page.
<p>	This is the paragraph	</p>	This element is used to display a content in form of paragraph.
<div>	This is div section	</div>	This element is used to provide a section in web page.
 			This element is used to provide a line break. (void element)
<hr>			This element is used to provide a horizontal line. (void element)

HTML Hyper Links

Links are found in nearly all web pages. Links allow users to click their way from page to page. HTML links are hyperlinks.

You can click on a link and jump to another document.

When you move the mouse over a link, the mouse arrow will turn into a little hand.

Note: A link does not have to be text. A link can be an image or any other HTML element!

Syntax: HTML links are defined with the <a> tag:

The HTML <a> tag defines a hyperlink. It has the following syntax:

```
<a href="url">link text</a>
```

The most important attribute of the <a> element is the href (hyper link reference) attribute, which indicates the link's destination."url" is universal resources later this is path name of browsers.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>HTML Links</h1>
```

```
<p><a href="https://www.w3schools.com/">Visit W3Schools.com!</a></p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

HTML TEXT FORMATING: Adding more formatting styles also

HTML contains several elements for defining text with a special meaning.

Formatting elements were designed to display special types of text:

- - Bold text
- - Important text
- <i> - Italic text
- - Emphasized text
- <mark> - Marked text
- <small> - Smaller text
- - Deleted text
- <ins> - Inserted text
- <sub> - Subscript text
- <sup> - Superscript text

HTML Styles:

The HTML style attribute is used to add styles to an element, such as colour, font, size, and more. Setting the style of an HTML element, can be done with the style attribute.

The HTML style attribute has the following syntax:

```
<tagname style="property:value;">
```

HTML COLOURING

HTML colours are specified with predefined colour names, or with RGB, HEX, HSL, RGBA, or HSLA values. In HTML, a colour can be specified by using a colour name:

Syntax: <tagname style = "property name: value;">

Ex: <p style = "colour : red ;"> Hello </p>

Background Colour : You can set the background colour for HTML elements:

Syntax: <tag name style ="property name : value ; ">

Ex: <body style = "background_colour : gree; ">

Font Size: The Tag was used in html to specify a font size, and colour of text.

Syntax: <tag name style = "font size : No.of pixels ">

EX: <p style = "font size:30px "> Hello </p>

<h1 style = font_size : 20px> Hello </h1>

Border: You can set border and colour of the text.

Syntax: <tagname Style = "property name : pixels and colour name; ">

Ex: <h1 style = "border : 2px solid Tomato ; "> Hello </h1>

Alignment: You can apply the alignments into the text of the document. These have left, Right, Centre and Justify.

Syntax: <tag name align = "property name ">

EX: <p align = "right"> computer </p>

HTML Quotations:

HTML quotes are used to put a short quotation on your website. To do so, you need to use HTML <q> tag and HTML blockquote tag.

HTML q tag

HTML q tag is used to put small quotation. To do so, write your text within <q>.....</q> tag.

1. <p> Great quote on love and life.</p>

2. <p> Dr. Seuss once said : <q>Reality is finally better than your dreams.</q></p>

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p> Great quote on love and life.</p>
```

```
<p> Dr. Seuss once said : <q>Reality is finally better than your dreams.</q></p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Output:

Great quote on love and life.

Dr. Seuss once said : "Reality is finally better than your dreams."

HTML Lists

HTML lists allow web developers to group a set of related items in lists. These have three types.

a) Unordered HTML List

It is used to collection of related items that have special order of sequence order. An unordered list starts with the tag. Each list item starts with the tag.

The list items will be marked with bullets (small black circles) by default.

These have some fields to print the data in order wise. These have Square, Disc and Circle.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h2>An unordered HTML list</h2>
```

```
<ul>
```

```
<li>Coffee</li>
```

```
<li>Tea</li>
```

```
<li>Milk</li>
```

```
</ul>
```

```
</body>
</html>
```

Ordered HTML List

Order list are displays the data point wise and number type. An ordered list starts with the tag. Each list item starts with the tag.

The list items will be marked with numbers by default:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>An ordered HTML list</h2>
<ol type = " I" >
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ol>
</body>
</html>
```

HTML Description Lists

A description list is a list of terms, with a description of each term, line dictionary or encyclopaedia of given term. These have using in 3 types of tags.

The <dl> tag <dt> tag , <dd> tag.:

- Use the HTML <dl> element to define a description list
- Use the HTML <dt> element to define the description term
- Use the HTML <dd> element to describe the term in a description list

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>A Description List</h2>
<dl>
  <dt>Coffee</dt>
  <dd>- black hot drink</dd>
  <dt>Milk</dt>
  <dd>- white cold drink</dd>
</dl>
</body>
</html>
```

HTML Images

The HTML tag is used to embed an image in a web page.

Images are not technically inserted into a web page; images are linked to web pages. The tag creates a holding space for the referenced image.

The tag is empty, it contains attributes only, and does not have a closing tag.

The tag has two required attributes:

- src - Specifies the path to the image
- alt - Specifies an alternate text for the image

Syntax

```

```

EX: <!DOCTYPE html>

```
<html>
<body>
<h2>Alternative text</h2>
<p>The alt attribute should reflect the image content, so users who cannot see the image gets an understanding of what the image contains:</p>

</body>
</html>
```

HTML TABLES

HTML tables allow web developers to arrange data into rows and columns.

A table in HTML consists of table cells inside rows and columns. Tables to arrange data like text, images, links, other tables etc. into rows and columns of cells. These using <table> tag and sub tags are <tr> and </tr> it is defined by a table row.

<th> and </th> it is defined by a table head and depends columns.

Each table cell is defined by a <td> and a </td> tag. td stands for table data, it is data can be inserted.

HTML tables can have borders of different styles and shapes.

To add a border, use the CSS border property on table, th, and td elements:

Syntax: <table border = “ value of table border”> <tr> <th> name of the heading</th><tr>
<tr> <td> enter data into the row and column</td> <tr>

Designing of Table in HTML:

These have 3 types to design a table

2. bg colour attribute : Set a colour to whole or just one cell.
3. Background attribute : set background images or colour for whole table or just for one cell.
4. Border colour attribute: set border colour of table.

Ex: <DOCTYPE html>

```
<html>
<head> <title> HTML TABLES CREATION</title> </head>
<body> <h2> Student details</h2>
<table border = “2” border_colour= “green” bgcolor=”yellow”>
<tr> <th> S.no.</th><th>Sname</th><th>Subject</th> </tr>
<tr> <td> 1 </td><td>surya</td><td>computer</td></tr>
<tr> <td> 2 </td><td>sai</td><td>maths</td></tr>
<tr> <td>3 </td><td>Bhavani</td><td>physics</td></tr>
</table></body>
</html>
```

HTML Comments

Comments are some text or code written in your code to give an explanation about the code, and not visible to the user. Comments which are used for HTML file are known as HTML comments. Anything written between these tags will be ignored by the browser, so comments will not be visible on the webpage.

Comments of any code make code easy to understand and increase readability of code.

Comments are also part of the code, which gives an explanation of the code.

How to add comment In HTML

You can add comments in your HTML file using <!-- ... --> tag. So if you will write anything between theses comment tag that will be treated as comment and browser will not read it.

Syntax :

<!-- Write commented text here -->

Note: The commented code will not be visible to a webpage, and hence you can use comment tag for documentation purpose, and debugging purpose:

such as:

1. <!-- <p>There is some text</p>
2. <p>There is second text</p> -->

Multiline Comment

In HTML code, we can also comments multiple lines at a time. In multiline comment we can use any description about code or multiple line code to debug, etc.

Syntax

1. <!--
2. Your code is commented.
3. Write description of code.
4. It will not display at webpage.
5. -->

Module-3

HTML Multimedia

- Multimedia on the web is sound, music, videos, movies, and animations.
- Multimedia comes in many different formats. It can be almost anything you can hear or see, like images, music, sound, videos, records, films, animations, and more.
- Web pages often contain multimedia elements of different types and formats.

Multimedia Formats

- Multimedia elements like audio , video, object, embed, iframe are stored in media files.

- The most common way to discover the type of a file, is to look at the file extension.
- The HTML <video> element is used to show a video on a web page.
- The HTML <audio> element is used to play an audio file on a web page.
- The HTML <embed> element is used to recognize the video and audio on a web page.
- The HTML <object> element is used to offers an all-purpose on a web page.
- The HTML <iframe> element is used to create the framing type of web pages.
- Converting videos to different formats can be difficult and time-consuming.
- An easier solution is to let YouTube play the videos in your web page.

EX: <!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<video width="400" controls>

<source src="mov_bbb.mp4" type="video/mp4">

<source src="mov_bbb.ogg" type="video/ogg">

Your browser does not support HTML video.

</video>

<p>

Video courtesy of

Big Buck Bunny.

</p>

</body>

</html>

The <object> Element

The <object> element is supported by all browsers.

The <object> element defines an embedded object within an HTML document.

It was designed to embed plug-ins (like Java applets, PDF readers, and Flash Players) in web pages, but can also be used to include HTML in HTML.

HTML FORMS:

An HTML form is used to collect user input. The user input is most often sent to a server for processing. We can create web forms of a control buttons. The HTML <form> element is used to create an HTML form for user input. The <form> tag is a container for different types of input elements, such as: text fields,

The HTML <form> tag can contain one or more of the following form elements:

- Use the size attribute to specify the number of visible values:
- Use the multiple attribute to allow the user to select more than one value:
- The rows attribute specifies the visible number of lines in a text area.
- The cols attribute specifies the visible width of a text area.

Here are some Form elements :

- 1) Action- backend script ready to process your passed data.
- 2) Method- upload data to use Get and Post methods
- 3) Target – specify the target window/frames.
- 4) Enctype – encode the data to browser before it send, server.
- 5) Input – data can inserted into the fields.
- 6) Labels- these are stored into the fields.

HTML form controls:

There are different types of form controls that you can use to collect data using HTML form –

- Text Input Controls
- Checkboxes Controls
- Radio Box Controls
- Select Box Controls
- File Select boxes
- Hidden Controls
- Clickable Buttons
- Submit and Reset Button

Some of Form Control Buttons

1. Submit Button

- Used to send form data to the server.
- Example:

<input type="submit" value="Submit">

or

<button type="submit">Submit</button>

2. Reset Button

- Clears all the input fields in the form.
- Example:

```
<input type="reset" value="Reset">
```

or

```
<button type="reset">Reset</button>
```

3. Button (Normal Button)

- Used to perform custom actions using JavaScript.
- Example:

```
<button type="button" onclick="alert('Hello!')">Click Me</button>
```

4. Image Button

- Acts as a submit button but uses an image.
- Example:

```
<input type="image" src="submit.png" alt="Submit">
```

5. Text Controls

Used to accept **text input** from the user.

Examples:

- **Text Box**

```
<input type="text" placeholder="Enter your name">
```

- **Password Field**

```
<input type="password" placeholder="Enter password">
```

- **Textarea (Multi-line text)**

```
<textarea rows="4" cols="30"></textarea>
```

👉 **Purpose:**

- To collect user data like name, email, comments, etc.

- ◆ **6. Button Controls**

Used to perform **actions** like submitting or resetting the form.

Examples:

- **Submit Button**

```
<input type="submit" value="Submit">
```

- **Reset Button**

```
<input type="reset" value="Reset">
```

- **Normal Button**

```
<button type="button">Click Me</button>
```

Module-4

CSS Home:

- CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets.
- CSS describes how HTML elements should be displayed.
- CSS is the language we use to style an HTML document.
- CSS is a CSS framework for developing websites and web apps.
- It provides equality for all browsers (Chrome, Edge, Firefox, Safari, Opera) on all devices (Desktop, Laptop, Tablet, Mobile).
- CSS is free, open source, and uses standard CSS only .
- Use the HTML style attribute for inline styling
- Use the HTML <style> element to define internal CSS
- Use the HTML <link> element to refer to an external CSS file
- Use the HTML <head> element to store <style> and <link> elements
- It is a **stylesheet language** used to describe the **presentation of a document written in HTML or XML**.

CSS controls how elements are rendered on screen, on paper, or in other media.

Syntax:

A CSS rule consists of a selector and a declaration block.



CSS Property types:

CSS is used to style and layout web pages, controlling the appearance of HTML elements. It allows developers to create visually appealing designs and ensure a consistent look across a website.

Types of CSS

CSS can be implemented in three different ways:

- Inline CSS
- Internal or Embedded CSS
- External CSS

Inline CSS:

- An inline CSS is used to apply a unique style to a single HTML element.
- An inline CSS uses the style attribute of an HTML element.
- The following example sets the text color of the <h1> element to blue, and the text color of the <p> element to red:

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1 style="color:blue;">A Blue Heading</h1>
<p style="color:red;">A red paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Internal CSS:

- An internal CSS is used to define a style for a single HTML page.
- An internal CSS is defined in the <head> section of an HTML page, within a <style> element.
- The following example sets the text color of ALL the <h1> elements (on that page) to blue, and the text color of ALL the <p> elements to red. In addition, the page will be displayed with a "powderblue" background color:

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {background-color: powderblue;}
h1 {color: blue;}
p {color: red;}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

External CSS:

- An external style sheet is used to define the style for many HTML pages.
- To use an external style sheet, add a link to it in the <head> section of each HTML page:
- CSS property is written in a separate file with a .css extension and should be linked to the HTML document using a **link** tag. It means that, for each element, style can be set only once and will be applied across web pages.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

[Another File Name "styles.css":]

- body {
background-color: powderblue;
}
h1 {
color: blue;
}
p {
color: red;
}

CSS Selectors

- CSS selectors are used to "find" (or select) the HTML elements you want to style.
- We can divide CSS selectors into five categories:
 - Simple selectors (select elements based on name, id, class)
 - [Combinator selectors](#) (select elements based on a specific relationship between them)
 - [Pseudo-class selectors](#) (select elements based on a certain state)
 - [Pseudo-elements selectors](#) (select and style a part of an element)
 - [Attribute selectors](#) (select elements based on an attribute or attribute value)

CSS Combinators:

In CSS, **combinators** define the relationship between selectors. . CSS selectors are patterns used to select elements for styling. A CSS selector can be simple or complex, consisting of more than one selector connected using combinators. Understanding these combinators is essential for precise and efficient styling in CSS.

- There are four different combinators in CSS:

- **Descendant combinator (space)**

The descendant selector selects all elements that are descendants of a specified element. These elements can be any level deep within the specified element.

Syntax: A B {
/* Styles for all B elements inside A */
}

Example:

```
div p {  
  color: blue;  
}
```

- **Child combinator (>)**

The child selector selects elements that are direct children of a specified element. This combinator is stricter than the descendant selector, as it selects only the direct children.

Syntax: A > B {
/* Styles for B elements that are direct children of A */
}

Example:

```
ul > li {  
  list-style: none;  
}
```

- **Next sibling combinator (+)**

The adjacent sibling selector selects an element that is immediately next to a specified element. This selector selects only the next sibling.

Syntax: A + B {
/* Styles for the B element that immediately follows A */
}

Example:

```
h2 + p {  
  font-weight: bold;  
}
```

- **Subsequent-sibling combinator (~)**

The general sibling selector selects elements that follow a specified element and share the same parent. This can be useful for selecting groups of elements with the same parent.

Syntax: A ~ B {
/* Styles for all B siblings that follow A */
}

Example:

```
h2 ~ p {  
  color: gray;  
}
```

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
  <title>Combinator Property</title>  
  <style>  
    div ~ p {
```

```

        color: #009900;
        font-size:32px;
        font-weight:bold;
        margin:0px;
        text-align:center;
    }
    div {
        text-align:center;
    }
</style>
</head>
<body>
    <div>General sibling selector property</div>
    <p>GeeksforGeeks</p>
    <div>
        <div>child div content</div>
        <p>G4G</p>
    </div>
    <p>Geeks</p>
    <p>Hello</p>
</body>
</html>

```

Difference between HTML and CSS

The table below shows the Difference between HTML and CSS:

HTML	CSS
HTML is a markup language used to define a structure of a web page.	CSS is a style sheet language used to style the web pages by using different styling features.
It consists of tags inside which text is enclosed.	It consists of selectors and declaration blocks.
HTML doesn't have further types.	CSS can be internal or external depending upon the requirement.
We cannot use HTML inside a CSS sheet.	We can use CSS inside an HTML document.
HTML is not used for presentation and visualization.	CSS is used for presentation and visualization.
HTML has comparatively less backup and support.	CSS has comparatively higher backup and support.
HTML doesn't allow animations and transitions.	CSS allows animation and transitions which helps to improve the UI.
HTML files are saved with .htm or .html extension.	CSS files are saved with .css extension.

CSS colors are used to set the color of different parts of a webpage, like **text**, **background**, and **borders**. This helps make the page look more attractive and easier to read. You can define colors using names, hex codes, RGB values, and more.

Colors in CSS can be specified by the following methods:

- Hexadecimal colors (A hexadecimal color is specified with: #RRGGBB, where the RR (red), GG (green) and BB (blue) hexadecimal integers specify the components of the color.)
- Hexadecimal colors with transparency (A hexadecimal color is specified with: #RRGGBB. To add transparency, add two additional digits between 00 and FF.)
- RGB colors (An RGB color value is specified with the [rgb\(\) function](#), which has the following syntax: rgb(red, green, blue) or rgb(255,0,0)
- RGBA colors (RGBA color values are an extension of RGB color values with an alpha channel - which specifies the opacity of the object.
An RGBA color is specified with the [rgba\(\) function](#), which has the following syntax: rgba(red, green, blue, alpha)
- HSL colors (HSL stands for hue, saturation, and lightness - and represents a cylindrical-coordinate representation of colors.
An HSL color value is specified with the [hsl\(\) function](#), which has the following syntax: hsl(hue, saturation, lightness)
- HSLA colors (HSLA color values are an extension of HSL color values with an alpha channel - which specifies the opacity of the object.
An HSLA color value is specified with the [hsla\(\) function](#), which has the following syntax: hsla(hue, saturation, lightness, alpha)

- Predefined/Cross-browser color names(140 color names are predefined in the HTML and CSS color specification.
For example: blue, red, coral, brown, etc:
- With the `currentcolor` keyword(The `currentcolor` keyword refers to the value of the color property of an element.)

Color Defined:

- **Background Color (`background-color`):**
 - **`background-color: #FF5733`**; applies a bright red-orange color to the background using a hex code.
 - The **`padding: 20px`**; adds space inside the div to make it more visible.
- **Text Color (`color`):**
 - **`color: rgb(255, 0, 0)`**; sets the text color to red using the RGB notation.
 - The **`font-size: 20px`**; increases the text size to make it more prominent.
- **Border Color (`border`):**
 - **`border: 5px solid rgba(0, 255, 0, 0.5)`**; creates a solid green border with 50% transparency using the RGBA notation.
 - The **`padding: 10px`**; and **`margin: 10px`**; ensure the div has space around it and inside.

CSS Background:

The CSS background is the area behind an element's content, which can be a color, image, or both. The background property lets you control these aspects, including color, image, position, and repetition.

- **The background property is a shorthand property for:**

• <code>background-color</code>	• Description
• <u><code>background-color</code></u>	• Specifies the background color to be used
• <u><code>background-image</code></u>	• Specifies ONE or MORE background images to be used
• <u><code>background-position</code></u>	• Specifies the position of the background images
• <u><code>background-size</code></u>	• Specifies the size of the background images
• <u><code>background-repeat</code></u>	• Specifies how to repeat the background images
• <u><code>background-origin</code></u>	• Specifies the positioning area of the background images
• <u><code>background-clip</code></u>	• Specifies the painting area of the background images
• <u><code>background-attachment</code></u>	• Specifies whether the background images are fixed or scrolls with the rest of the page
• <code>initial</code>	• Sets this property to its default value. <u>Read about <i>initial</i></u>
• <code>inherit</code>	• Inherits this property from its parent element. <u>Read about <i>inherit</i></u>

Syntax:

background: bg-color bg-image position/bg-size bg-repeat bg-origin bg-clip bg-attachment initial|inherit;

Example: `<style>`

```

    h1 {
        background-color: blue;
    }
</style>
<!--Driver Code Starts-->
</head>
<body>
    <h1>Geeksforgeeks</h1>
</body>
</html>
<!--Driver Code Ends-->
```

Module -5

CSS Borders:

- Borders in CSS are used to create a visible outline around an element. They can be customized in terms of
 - **Width:** The thickness of the border.
 - **Style:** The appearance of the border (solid, dashed, dotted, etc.).
 - **Color:** The color of the border.

Syntax:

border: *border-width border-style border-color*|initial|inherit;

The border-style property specifies what kind of border to display.

The following values are allowed:

- dotted - Defines a dotted border
- dashed - Defines a dashed border
- solid - Defines a solid border
- double - Defines a double border
- groove - Defines a 3D grooved border. The effect depends on the border-color value
- ridge - Defines a 3D ridged border. The effect depends on the border-color value
- inset - Defines a 3D inset border. The effect depends on the border-color value
- outset - Defines a 3D outset border. The effect depends on the border-color value
- none - Defines no border
- hidden - Defines a hidden border

The border-style property can have from one to four values (for the top border, right border, bottom border, and the left border).

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p.dotted {border-style: dotted;}
p.dashed {border-style: dashed;}
p.mix {border-style: dotted dashed solid double;}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h2>The border-style Property</h2>
<p>This property specifies what kind of border to display:</p>
<p class="dotted">A dotted border.</p>
<p class="dashed">A dashed border.</p>
<p class="mix">A mixed border.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

CSS Margins:

CSS margins are used to create space around an element, separating it from neighboring elements and the edges of the webpage. They control the layout by adjusting the distance between elements, providing better organization and readability.

Syntax:

```
body {
  margin: value;
}
```

Types of Margin Values

- **Pixels (px):** The most common unit, specifies a fixed number of pixels.
- **Percentage (%):** The margin is calculated as a percentage of the containing element's width (for horizontal margins) or height (for vertical margins).
- **Other units:** Less common units like em, rem, vh, and vw can also be used for relative sizing.
- **Auto:** The browser calculates a suitable margin size, often used for centering elements.
- **Margin Properties Values**

Margin Property	Description	Example
<u>margin-top</u>	Sets the top margin of an element.	margin-top: 20px ;
<u>margin-right</u>	Sets the right margin of an element.	margin-right: 15px;
<u>margin-bottom</u>	Specifies the margin at the bottom of an element.	margin-bottom: 30px;
<u>margin-left:</u>	Determines the width of the margin on the left side.	margin-left: 10px;
margin	Shorthand to set margins on all four sides.	margin: 10px 20px;

Example: <!DOCTYPE html>

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

```

div {
  border: 1px solid black;
  margin-top: 100px;
  margin-bottom: 100px;
  margin-right: 150px;
  margin-left: 80px;
  background-color: lightblue;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h2>Using individual margin properties</h2>
<div>This div element has a top margin of 100px, a right margin of 150px, a bottom margin of 100px, and a
left margin of 80px.</div>
</body>
</html>

```

CSS Padding:

- CSS Padding property is used to create space between the element's content and the element's border. It only affects the content inside the element.
- CSS padding is different from [CSS margin](#) as the margin is the space between adjacent element borders and padding is the space between content and element's border.
- We can independently change the top, bottom, left, and right padding using padding properties. CSS Padding Properties

CSS provides properties to specify padding for individual sides of an element which are defined as follows:

- **[padding-top](#)**: Sets the padding for the top side of the element.
- **[padding-right](#)**: Sets the padding for the right side of the element.
- **[padding-bottom](#)**: Sets the padding for the bottom side of the element.
- **[padding-left](#)**: Sets the padding for the left side of the element.

Padding properties can have the following padding values:

- Length- in cm, px, pt, etc.
- Width- % width of the element.
- inherit- inherit padding from the parent element

Syntax:

```

/* Applying padding to each side individually */
.myDiv {
  padding-top: 80px;
  padding-right: 100px;
  padding-bottom: 50px;
  padding-left: 80px;
}

```

Example:

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
  border: 1px solid black;
  background-color: lightblue;
  padding-top: 50px;
  padding-right: 30px;
  padding-bottom: 50px;
  padding-left: 80px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h2>Using individual padding properties</h2>
<div>This div element has a top padding of 50px, a right padding of 30px, a bottom padding of 50px, and a
left padding of 80px.</div>
</body>

```

</html>

CSS Height/Width:

The width and height properties in CSS are used to define the dimensions of an element. The values can be set in various units, such as pixels (px), centimeters (cm), percentages (%), etc. Height and Width in CSS are used to set the height and width of boxes. Their values can be set using length, percentage, or auto.

CSS height and width Values

The height and width properties may have the following values:

- auto - This is default. The browser calculates the height and width
- length - Defines the height/width in px, cm, etc.
- % - Defines the height/width in percent of the containing block
- initial - Sets the height/width to its default value
- inherit - The height/width will be inherited from its parent value

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Height and width of image</title>
  <style>
    .GFG {
      width: 300px;
      height: 200px;
      border: 3px solid black;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <h3>Set the width and height of an Image</h3>
  
</body>
</html>
```

CSS Text:

This text is styled with some of the text formatting properties. The heading uses the text-align, text-transform, and color properties. The paragraph is indented, aligned, and the space between characters is specified.

CSS Text Formatting plays a crucial role in web design, allowing developers to control the visual presentation of text elements. Nearly **70% of a webpage's content** is text, making effective formatting essential for readability and user engagement.

- CSS lets you adjust font properties, text alignment, spacing, and decorations.
- It helps in creating visually appealing text and improving the user experience.
- Various text-related properties can be combined to achieve unique text styles and layouts.

CSS Fonts:

- CSS fonts control how text appears on a webpage. With CSS, you can specify various properties like font family, size, weight, style, and line height to create visually appealing and readable typography

• Key Properties of CSS Fonts

- To customize fonts effectively in web design, it's crucial to understand the main CSS font properties:
 - **font-family:** Specifies the font type.
 - **font-size:** Determines the size of the text.
 - **font-weight:** Adjusts the thickness of the text.
 - **font-style:** Controls the slant of the text (e.g., italic).
 - **line-height:** Sets the space between lines of text.
 - **letter-spacing:** Modifies the space between characters.
 - **text-transform:** Controls the capitalization of text.

Syntax:

- font-family: "Font Name", generic-font-name;

CSS Tables:

- **CSS tables** are used to style HTML tables, making them look neat and organized for clear data presentation.
 - Add borders, spacing, and colors to enhance table design.
 - Create responsive tables that adjust for all screen sizes.

To control the space between the border and the content in a table, use the padding property on <td> and <th> elements:

- This code defines a table with two columns and three rows, including a header row.

- The CSS styles apply borders, padding, and background color to enhance the table's appearance.

```
<html>
<head>
  <style>
    table {
      width: 50%;
      border-collapse: collapse;
      margin: 20px auto;
    }
    th, td {
      border: 1px solid #000;
      padding: 8px;
      text-align: center;
    }
    th {
      background-color: #f2f2f2;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <table>
    <tr>
      <th>Header 1</th>
      <th>Header 2</th>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>Data 1</td>
      <td>Data 2</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>Data 3</td>
      <td>Data 4</td>
    </tr>
  </table>
</body>
</html>
```

CSS Lists:

- CSS Lists are used to display items in a clear and organized manner, either with bullets (unordered) or numbers (ordered). They help keep content neat and structured on a webpage.
- With CSS, you can customize the look of lists to improve the design and layout of your content.

In HTML, there are two main types of lists:

- unordered lists () - the list items are marked with bullets
- ordered lists () - the list items are marked with numbers or letters

The CSS list properties allow you to:

- Set different list item markers for ordered lists
- Set different list item markers for unordered lists
- Set an image as the list item marker
- Add background colors to lists and list items.
- **Properties of CSS List**
- We have the following CSS lists properties, which can be used to control the CSS lists:

Property	Description
<u>list-style-type</u>	Specifies the appearance of the list item marker (e.g., disc, circle, square, numbers, etc.).
<u>list-style-image</u>	Sets the image to be used as the list item marker, replacing the default marker with a custom image.
<u>list-style-position</u>	Defines the position of the marker relative to the list item's content (inside or outside the list item).
<u>list-style</u>	A shorthand property to set list-style-type, list-style-position, and list-style-image together.

Exempl:

```
<html>
```

```

<head>
  <style>
    ul.custom-bullets {
      list-style-type: none;
      padding-left: 0;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <ul class="custom-bullets">
    <li>First item</li>
    <li>Second item</li>
    <li>Third item</li>
  </ul>
</body>
</html>

```

CSS Overflow:

The CSS overflow controls the big content. It tells whether to clip content or to add scroll bars. The CSS overflow property controls what happens to content that is too big to fit into an area.

The overflow property specifies whether to clip the content or to add scrollbars when the content of an element is too big to fit in the specified area.

The overflow property has the following values:

- visible - Default. The overflow is not clipped. The content renders outside the element's box
- hidden - The overflow is clipped, and the rest of the content will be invisible
- scroll - The overflow is clipped, and a scrollbar is added to see the rest of the content
- auto - Similar to scroll, but it adds scrollbars only when necessary

Syntax:

- overflow: visible | hidden | scroll | auto;

Example:

```

<!DOCTYPE>
<html>
<head>
  <style>
    p {
      width: 100px;
      height: 80px;
      border: 1px solid;
      overflow: visible;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <h2>
    GEEKSFORGEEKS
  </h2>
  <p>
    The CSS overflow controls big content.
    It tells whether to clip content or to
    add scroll bars.
  </p>
</body>
</html>

```

CSS Opacity :

The **opacity** in CSS is the property of an element that describes the transparency of the element. It is the opposite of transparency & represents the degree to which the content will be hidden behind an element.

The opacity property specifies the opacity/transparency of an element. We can apply the opacity with different styling properties to the elements. The opacity-level describes the transparency-level, where 1 is not transparent at all, 0.5 is 50% see-through, and 0 is completely transparent.

Syntax:

opacity: *number*|initial|inherit;

Value	Description
<i>number</i>	Specifies the opacity. From 0.0 (fully transparent) to 1.0 (fully opaque)
initial	Sets this property to its default value. Read about initial
inherit	Inherits this property from its parent element. Read about inherit

Example:

```

!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
  background-color: green;
  padding: 10px;
}
div.first {
  opacity: 0.1;
}
div.second {
  opacity: 0.3;
}
div.third {
  opacity: 0.6;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>The opacity Property</h1>
<p>The opacity property adds transparency to the background of an element, and to all of its child elements as well. This makes the text inside a transparent element hard to read:</p>
<div class="first"><p>opacity 0.1</p></div>
<div class="second"><p>opacity 0.3</p></div>
<div class="third"><p>opacity 0.6</p></div>
<div><p>opacity 1 (default)</p></div>
</body>
</html>

```

CSS Tooltips:

- **CSS Tooltips** are small popup text boxes that appear when a user hovers over or focuses on an element (like a button, link, or icon). They are used to give extra information without cluttering the page.

◆ Basic Example of CSS Tooltip

- **HTML + CSS Code:**

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
.tooltip {
  position: relative;
  display: inline-block;
  cursor: pointer;
}
.tooltip .tooltiptext {
  visibility: hidden;
  width: 120px;
  background-color: black;
  color: #fff;
  text-align: center;
  padding: 5px;
  border-radius: 5px;

  position: absolute;
  z-index: 1;
  bottom: 125%; /* Position above */
}

```

```

left: 50%;
margin-left: -60px;

opacity: 0;
transition: opacity 0.3s;
}

```

```

.tooltip:hover .tooltiptext {
  visibility: visible;
  opacity: 1;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

```

```

<div class="tooltip">
  Hover over me
  <span class="tooltiptext">Tooltip text</span>
</div>

</body>
</html>

```

◆ How It Works

- .tooltip → Container element
- .tooltiptext → Hidden text (tooltip message)
- visibility: hidden → Keeps tooltip invisible initially
- :hover → Shows tooltip when mouse is over element
- position: absolute → Places tooltip relative to parent
- transition → Smooth fade-in effect

CSS Image Gallery :

CSS Image gallery is used to organize and display images in responsive and visually appealing format. CSS properties can be used to control the layout of images, size, shape, spacing, spanning and lot of other visual effects. CSS image galleries are commonly used on websites to display products, portfolios, or other visual content in a visually appealing way.

To create a simple image gallery, you can follow these steps:

- **Set Up the HTML Structure:** Create a container (e.g., a <div>) to hold all your images. And use tag to render images one by one.
- **Prepare Images:** Ensure all images have consistent dimension. If images are of different dimension, fix a common height (or in some case width) for all images in layout so that width can be adjusted according to height.
- **Style the Layout:** Use CSS [grid layout](#) system to define layout of container. You can then define number of columns needed for gallery or spanning of large images using various properties of grid layout system.
- **Make It Responsive:** Use CSS [media queries](#) to adjust the number of columns or the size of the images based on the screen size.
- **Add Hover Effects:** Use CSS [:hover](#) pseudo-class add effects like scaling, border changes, or shadow effects when user hovers mouse over images.

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
.image-gallery{
  display: flex;
  gap: 20px;
  flex-flow: row wrap;
  justify-content: space-around;
  align-items: center;
}
.image-gallery img {
  width: auto;

```

```

height: 70px;
border: 3px solid #555;
border-radius: 10px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div class="image-gallery">








</div>
</body>
</html>

```

CSS Forms:

CSS Form is used to **create interactive form** for user. CSS provides many ways to set the style. There are many CSS properties available which can be used to create and style HTML forms to make them more interactive, some of which are listed below:

1. Attribute Selector
2. Styling the width or input
3. Add Padding in inputs
4. Set margin for inputs
5. Adding border and border-radius
6. Adding color to text and background
7. Focus Selector
8. Adding images in the input form
9. Transition Property

The `<input>` element is used to style a specific input type, you can use attributes selectors.

- `input[type=text]` - will only select text fields
- `input[type=password]` - will only select password fields
- `input[type=number]` - will only select number fields
- etc..

Example:

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
input[type=text] {
width: 100%;
padding: 12px 20px;
margin: 8px 0;
box-sizing: border-box;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h2>Padded input fields</h2>
<form>
<label for="fname">First Name</label>
<input type="text" id="fname" name="fname">
<label for="lname">Last Name</label>
<input type="text" id="lname" name="lname">
</form>
</body>
</html>

```

A.S.D.GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (A)

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Jagannaickpur, Kakinada.

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

Certificate Course

on

“Foundations of Web Design with HTML & CSS”

2025 - 2026

Certificate Course Examination- Signature sheet

18-12-2025

I B.Sc. (Mathematics Honors)

S.No	Regd.No.	Name of the Students	Signature
1.	2571001	MADADHA RENUKA SRI SAI VENNELA	M.Vennela
2.	2571002	MEKALA YAMINI	M. Yamini
3.	2571003	SANGADI KARUNA	S. Karuna
4.	2571004	DANDUPROLU KANCHANA	D.Kanchana
5.	2571005	GANDAVARAPU SIRISHA	G. Sirisha
6.	2571006	TEKUMUDI GAYATRI	T. Gayatri
7.	2571007	VADLAMURI JAYA SAI AKSHAYA	V.J.S Akshaya
8.	2571008	VIPPARTHI GOWRI	V. Gowri
9.	2571009	ANUPOJU KRISHNA VIJAYA LAKSHMI	A.K.V. Lakshmi
10.	2571010	BANDI SWEETY	B. Sweety
11.	2571011	BOGA HARITHA	B. Haritha
12.	2571012	DASARI BHARGAVI SURYAVATHI	D. B. Suryavathi
13.	2571013	DESABATTULA DIVYA	D. Divya
14.	2571014	GANDI RUDRANI	G. Rudrani
15.	2571015	KAMMARA RAMYATEJA	K. Ramyateja
16.	2571016	KANDIKATLA LIKITHA	K. Likitha
17.	2571017	KOTA SIVA DEEPIKA	K. Siva Deepika
18.	2571018	LOLLA JYOTHIKA	L. Jyothika
19.	2571019	MOKANA AKHIRA NANDINI	M.A. Nandini
20.	2571020	MULAKAPATI SANDHYA	M. Sandhya
21.	2571021	MYPALA VENKATA NAGA LAKSHMI	M.V. N. Lakshmi
22.	2571022	NARALA LAVANYA CHANDRA KALA	N.L. Chandrakala
23.	2571023	NELAPARTHI DEVI	N. Devi
24.	2571024	NURUKURTHI DEEPTHIKA	N. Deepthika
25.	2571025	PAILA YASHODA	P. Yashoda

N.N.S. Eswari
IN-CHARGE
DEPT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE
ASDGOVT DEGREE COLLEGE (WOMEN ONLY)
KAKINADA

In-Charge of the Department

A.S.D.GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (A)

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Jagannaickpur, Kakinada.

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

Certificate Course

on

“Foundations of Web Design with HTML & CSS”

2025 - 2026

I B.Sc. (Mathematics Honors)

Marks List

S.no.	Regd. No.	Name of the Student	Marks(40)
1.	2571001	MADADHA RENUKA SRI SAI VENNELA	34
2.	2571002	MEKALA YAMINI	32
3.	2571003	SANGADI KARUNA	38
4.	2571004	DANDUPROLU KANCHANA	36
5.	2571005	GANDAVARAPU SIRISHA	30
6.	2571006	TEKUMUDI GAYATRI	32
7.	2571007	VADLAMURI JAYA SAI AKSHAYA	34
8.	2571008	VIPPARTHI GOWRI	38
9.	2571009	ANUPOJU KRISHNA VIJAYA LAKSHMI	36
10.	2571010	BANDI SWEETY	32
11.	2571011	BOGA HARITHA	33
12.	2571012	DASARI BHARGAVI SURYAVATHI	32
13.	2571013	DESABATTULA DIVYA	34
14.	2571014	GANDI RUDRANI	38
15.	2571015	KAMMARA RAMYATEJA	36
16.	2571016	KANDIKATLA LIKITHA	34
17.	2571017	KOTA SIVA DEEPIKA	34
18.	2571018	LOLLA JYOTHIKA	32
19.	2571019	MOKANA AKHIRA NANDINI	33
20.	2571020	MULAKAPATI SANDHYA	35
21.	2571021	MYPALA VENKATA NAGA LAKSHMI	38
22.	2571022	NARALA LAVANYA CHANDRA KALA	38
23.	2571023	NELAPARTHI DEVI	36
24.	2571024	NURUKURTHI DEEPTHIKA	34
25.	2571025	PAILA YASHODA	34

N.N.S. Eswari
IN-CHARGE
DEPT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE
ASDGOVT DEGREE COLLEGE (W/AUTONOMOUS)
KAKINADA

In-Charge of the Department

A.S.D. GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN(A), KAKINADA



CERTIFICATE COURSE

on

FOUNDATIONS OF WEB DESIGN WITH HTML & CSS:

S. Karuna

This is to certify that Ms. _____ of



IB.SC. (MATHEMATICS) [HONORS]

has completed a 45 - Day Certificate Course on

"FOUNDATIONS OF WEB DESIGN WITH HTML & CSS" Organized by the Department of
Computer Science, A.S.D. Govt. Degree College for Women (Autonomous), Jagannaickpur, Kakinada,
from 22 Oct 2025 to 17 Dec 2025.

N. N. S. Eswari

N.N.SUBRAHMANYESWARI
Convener & In-Charge

V. Anantha Lakshmi

DR.V.ANANTHA LAKSHMI
Principal

**FEEDBACK
COLLECTED**



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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

CERTIFICATE COURSE

on

Foundations of Web Design with HTML & CSS

FEEDBACK

Date: 17 Dec 2025

Name of the Participant: P. Yashoda

Class : I B.Sc (Maths)

1. How do you rate the Topics/Themes of the course?

[d]

a. Satisfactory b. Good c. Very Good d. Excellent

2. Are the contents delivered with apt explanation and hands-on experience?

a. Yes b. No

[a]

3. Did the course succeed in fulfilling the purpose of its conduct? To what extent?

Need this type of Certificate Courses to us.

4. How do you rate the Instructor's Knowledge and Presentation Style?

[a]

a. Excellent b. Good c. Fair d. Poor

5. Instructor Covered Material Clearly?

[a]

a. Excellent b. Good c. Fair d. Poor

P. Yashoda
Signature of the Student



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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

CERTIFICATE COURSE

on

Foundations of Web Design with HTML & CSS

FEEDBACK

Date: 17 Dec 2025

Name of the Participant: L. Jyothika

Class : Ist BSC (Maths)

1. How do you rate the Topics/Themes of the course?

[d]

a. Satisfactory b. Good c. Very Good d. Excellent

2. Are the contents delivered with apt explanation and hands-on experience?

a. Yes b. No

[a]

3. Did the course succeed in fulfilling the purpose of its conduct? To what extent?

It's very useful

4. How do you rate the Instructor's Knowledge and Presentation Style?

[a]

a. Excellent b. Good c. Fair d. Poor

5. Instructor Covered Material Clearly?

[b]

a. Excellent b. Good c. Fair d. Poor

L. Jyothika
Signature of the Student



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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

CERTIFICATE COURSE

on

Foundations of Web Design with HTML & CSS

FEEDBACK

Date: 17 Dec 2025

Name of the Participant: V. Gowri

Class : I B Sc (Maths)

1. How do you rate the Topics/Themes of the course? [d]
a. Satisfactory b. Good c. Very Good d. Excellent
2. Are the contents delivered with apt explanation and hands-on experience?
a. Yes b. No [a]
3. Did the course succeed in fulfilling the purpose of its conduct? To what extent?
Very much as fall to us
4. How do you rate the Instructor's Knowledge and Presentation Style? [a]
a. Excellent b. Good c. Fair d. Poor
5. Instructor Covered Material Clearly? [a]
a. Excellent b. Good c. Fair d. Poor

V. Gowri
Signature of the Student



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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

CERTIFICATE COURSE

on

Foundations of Web Design with HTML & CSS

FEEDBACK

Date: 17 Dec 2025

Name of the Participant: M. Yamini

Class : I B.Sc. (Maths)

1. How do you rate the Topics/Themes of the course?

[d]

a. Satisfactory b. Good c. Very Good d. Excellent

2. Are the contents delivered with apt explanation and hands-on experience?

a. Yes

b. No

[a]

3. Did the course succeed in fulfilling the purpose of its conduct? To what extent?

The course is very much useful.

4. How do you rate the Instructor's Knowledge and Presentation Style?

[a]

a. Excellent b. Good c. Fair d. Poor

5. Instructor Covered Material Clearly?

[a]

a. Excellent b. Good c. Fair d. Poor

M. Yamini
Signature of the Student



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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

CERTIFICATE COURSE

on

Foundations of Web Design with HTML & CSS

FEEDBACK

Date: 17 Dec 2025

Name of the Participant: D. Divya

Class : I B.Sc. (Maths)

1. How do you rate the Topics/Themes of the course? [d]
a. Satisfactory b. Good c. Very Good d. Excellent
2. Are the contents delivered with apt explanation and hands-on experience?
a. Yes b. No [a]
3. Did the course succeed in fulfilling the purpose of its conduct? To what extent?
It is very useful to us
4. How do you rate the Instructor's Knowledge and Presentation Style? [a]
a. Excellent b. Good c. Fair d. Poor
5. Instructor Covered Material Clearly? [a]
a. Excellent b. Good c. Fair d. Poor

D. Divya
Signature of the Student