

INTRODUCTION TO IT SYSTEM



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BASIC WEB SKILLS/USING A WEB BROWSER

The Web, also known as the World Wide Web (WWW), is essentially a collection of an uncountable number of pages of information displayed on the Internet. It is an information-sharing tool that is growing at an unbelievable rate. According to a Google study, there are over a trillion unique web pages and over 4.5 million new websites are registered each month! You can view this information with the help of a “web browser”—a window that allows you to view online content (e.g., Internet Explorer, Mozilla Firefox, Safari, and Google Chrome). Because there is so much information on the Internet, and so many individual sites and pages, it would be nearly impossible to find what you were looking for by just “browsing” or flipping through sites, not only because of the sheer size of the collection, but also because you wouldn’t know what address to go to! To deal with this, we use a web browser to access a search engine which allows us to search for a particular topic, word, or phrase.

The Internet is a communications network that connects computers from all around the world. To reach different websites, we use search engines like Google or Bing to search for websites about a particular topic, word, or phrase. Just like you might use the library catalog to find a book or the phone book to find a business, search engines organize information and make it accessible for Internet users. If you can think of a topic, there is probably a website about it!

Locate and Open a Web Browser

A web browser is a program that lets you see information and images on web sites. A browser reads the information on a web page and displays it on your computer screen. The three most popular web browsers are called “Microsoft Internet Explorer”, “Mozilla Firefox”, and “Google Chrome”. You should be able to use at least one of these browsers at your local public library.

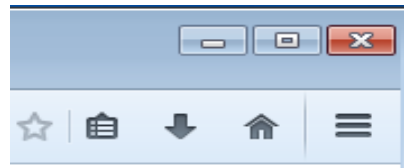
To open one of these browsers

Point to the browser’s icon on the desktop (see images below) with your mouse and double-click on it with the left mouse button (alternatively, left-click once, and then press the “Enter” key). A window like the one pictured below should come up on the screen.



Using the Browser's Menu Options

Typical Menu Bars are not usually included in updated browsers. They now have menu options that can be accessed via icons on the right side of your screen, just below the X.



The picture on the left is of the Google Chrome menu icons. To access menu options, click on the icon with three horizontal lines. The picture on the right is of the Firefox menu icons. To access its menu options, click on the three horizontal lines icon, i.e., "Open Menu." To select one, point with your mouse and left-click once.

Each menu item contains many options. Here's a brief overview of the things you can do with each menu item:

Print: Use this option to print your current web page.

File: Here you can change your browser to and from Full Screen, Save, Find a word or phrase in a web page, and view suggested sites.

Zoom: Zoom in or out to more easily view pages in your web browser.

View: You can change the display of your browser here, including text size.

Safety: Here you can manage your browsing history and activate filters for browsing.

Favorites or Bookmarks: This is a place to store and access your favorite and most used websites. *Access these options by clicking on the star icon.*

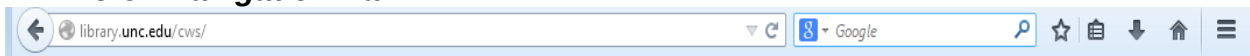
Options: These are more advanced settings for your web browser; most likely you will never need to use these options.

Help (or ? icon): If you need more help with the browser, try this menu item.

Using the Brower's Navigation Bar

The Navigation Bar is located directly above or below the Menu Bar and contains buttons that provide shortcuts to frequently used navigation and menu options, such as forward, back, stop, refresh, and home.

Firefox Navigation Bar:



Google Chrome Navigation Bar:



The following is a description of the most frequently used Navigation bar buttons:



The **Back** button takes you back to the previous web page that you viewed.



The **Forward** button takes you forward to the web page that you viewed *before* you clicked "Back."



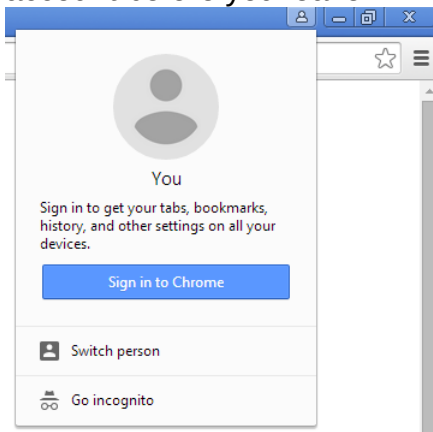
The **Refresh** button will reload the web page that you are currently viewing. Web pages (especially news sites) will change throughout the day, so it is important to refresh them periodically to see the most recent changes.



The **Stop** button will stop a web page from loading. If a page is taking a particularly long time to load, you can try clicking Stop, then Refresh. Sometimes the Stop button will only show up if a page is loading and will replace the Refresh button in the navigation bar.



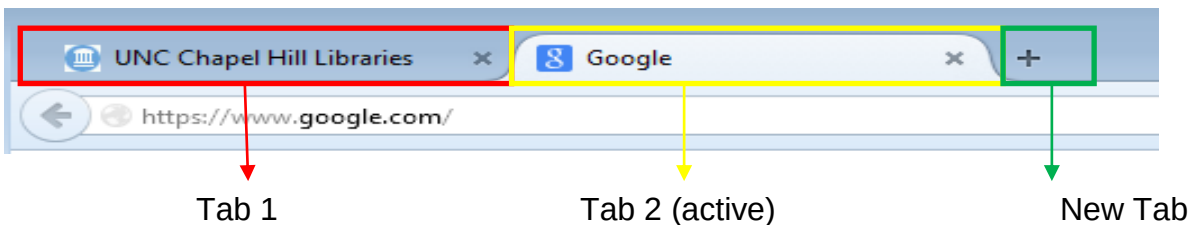
The **Home** button will take you to the webpage that opened when you first opened your browser window. If you are at a library, this is most likely the library's home page. It is possible to change your web browser's settings to open a different Home site. In Google Chrome, you will need to sign into your Google account (you have one if you have a Gmail address) in order to view your bookmarks and Home page. (See image below). You can do this on any computer, just make sure you sign out of your Google account before you leave!



The **address bar** is a long, white box where you will type the address of the site you wish to go to. We will learn more about web addresses and the address bar in a little bit.

Using Tabs

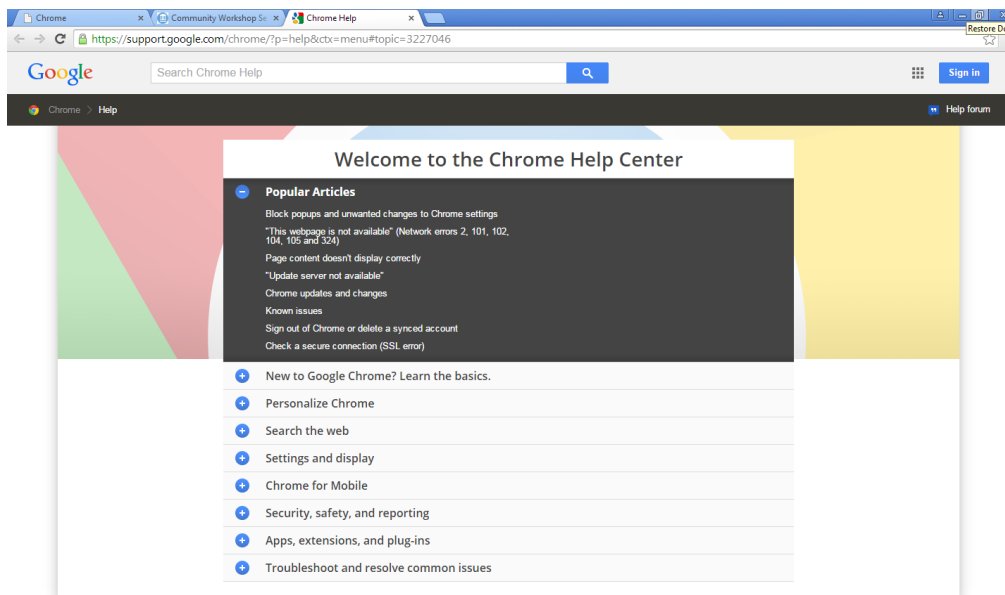
Tabs work just like tabbed dividers in a filing cabinet or a binder—they allow you to organize different pages while keeping them all accessible. You can open a new tab by going to **File→New Tab**, OR by clicking the small button with the plus sign (+) to the right of the last tab, OR by holding down the control (CTRL) key and typing the letter 'T.'



The benefit of using tabs, instead of new windows, is that you can view multiple tabs *within one window*, and can switch between tabs very quickly by simply clicking on the tabs. In the example above, if I wanted to view the Google page, I would simply click the tab that says “Google.” To switch back to the UNC page, I would click the tab that says “UNC.” It is possible to have multiple windows open, and for each window to have more than one tab open.

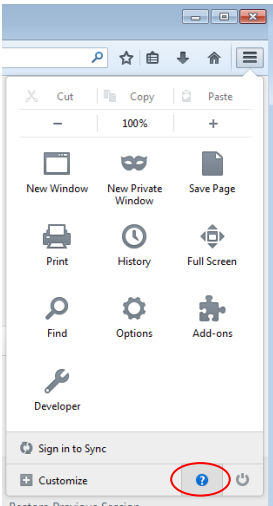
Using the Browser’s Help Feature

As with many other programs, web browsers have **Help** features that you can use if you ever need a hand. The help feature can be found in the browser’s menu options. To easily access Help options in Google Chrome, click the **F1** key on your keyboard, or select the Help option in the horizontal lines menu.

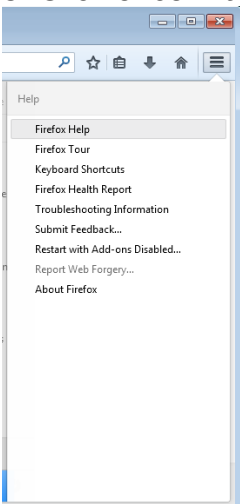


In Firefox, you can access Help options by following these steps:

1. Left Click once on the icon that is three horizontal lines at the top right of your screen.
2. Slide the mouse down to the Question Mark (?) icon at the bottom of those menu options.
4. The icon will turn blue (meaning it is highlighted and ready to be selected).



5. Click once with the left mouse button to open specific help options.



*It is important to note that all web browsers are not the same. Like different televisions that all display the same channels, all web browsers take you to the same Internet, but can be designed differently. The “Help” feature on many web browsers may not be found the way it is shown here, but there is very often a “Help” menu option, or a “Help” button at the top of the browser window.

Feel free to explore the help features. You can even search for a particular item if it does not appear to be in the index. In fact, you can also search the Internet for help on a variety of topics using a search engine—your instructor can tell you how to do this!

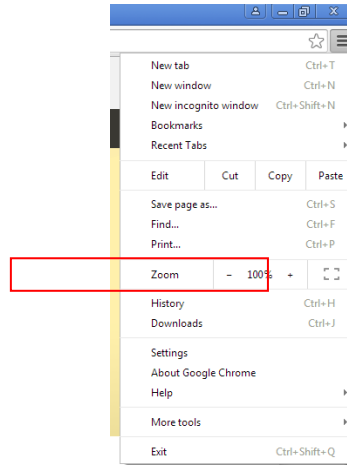
Changing Text Size

If you are not comfortable with the text size on a web page, you can zoom in or out according to your preferences. (Most browsers are defaulted to a 100% zoom – zooming in (+) makes things larger, and zooming out (-) makes them smaller).

In Google Chrome:

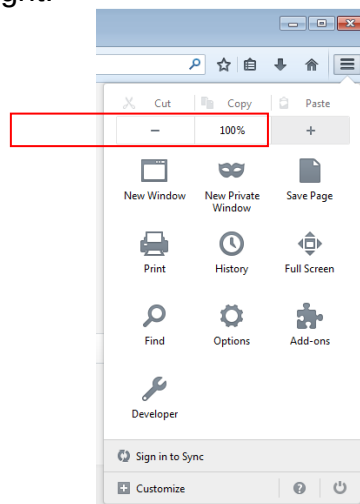
1. Left-Click once on the horizontal lines icon to open the menu options.
2. Move your mouse down to the “Zoom” option.

3. You can click on the + or – icons that surround the number in order to zoom in or out.



In Firefox:

1. Left-Click once on the three horizontal lines icon to open the menu options.
2. You will see at the top of the options that there is a 100% surrounded by a minus icon on the left and a plus icon on the right.



3. Left-click once on either the minus or the plus to zoom out or in – you can click more than once on either icon to continue to zoom out or in.

The appearance on the web page that you are currently looking at should change according to what you have chosen. This tool can be very useful, considering that web pages come in all shapes and sizes—it essentially magnifies or “zooms in” on the text so that it becomes easier to read!

WEBSITE ADDRESSES/URLS

Go to a Specific Web Address

Going to a Specific Web Address

Every day, you are probably bombarded with web addresses. Web addresses are also called **URLs**, which stands for Universal Resource Locator. On the radio, on television commercials, in the newspaper and magazines: "Visit us online at www.businessname.com!" Almost every business and organization has a website now. You can recognize websites because they will almost all start with "www" or "http" and end with ".com" ".org" ".edu" or ".gov" (these endings are called "extensions"). Recently, new specialized extensions were made available such as ".bike" and ".technology" and ".photography".

Here is an example of a typical web address: www.google.com

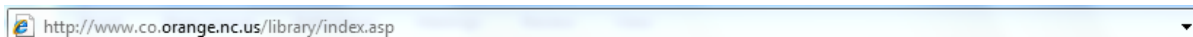
You would type this into your address bar to access Google's website.

Let's take a look at the anatomy of a web address:



Now that you know what a web site address looks like, you can go to a specific site by typing it in the browser's address bar, which is located just below the toolbar. Other popular websites include www.amazon.com, www.wikipedia.org, and www.youtube.com.

Here's another look at the address bar:



To go to a specific website, you'll need to:

1. Left-click once inside the white part of the address bar. This will highlight the address already in the bar. You can also click and drag your mouse from left to right to highlight the text.
2. Press **Delete** or **Backspace** to empty the address bar.
3. Type the new address into the address bar (e.g. www.wikipedia.org).
4. Press **Enter** on the keyboard.

Voilà! The website should then appear on your screen:



Following Links on a Web Page

A **link** (also called a **hyperlink**) is an underlined word or phrase or an image on a web page that links to either another place on the same page, or to an entirely different web page.

You can tell that you are on a link when you slide the mouse over text or an image and your mouse pointer becomes a hand with a pointing finger.



Go ahead and type a topic into the search box on the Wikipedia site (for example, search for “North Carolina”), and then press **Enter** on your keyboard.

Run your mouse over the Wikipedia page that comes up. You'll notice that as you hover your mouse over any of the blue words, the words become underlined, your mouse arrow changes to a pointing hand, and (if you allow it to hover for a few seconds) a small description will appear below the link. This should also happen if you hover over any of the images on the page.

Let's follow a link! Try clicking one of the blue words that appears on the Wikipedia page that you are looking at—your instructor can assist you if you need help.

North Carolina

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
(Redirected from [North carolina](#))

This article is about the U.S. state of North Carolina. For other uses, see [North Carolina \(disambiguation\)](#).
"The Old North State" redirects here. For the song of the same name, see [The Old North State \(song\)](#).

North Carolina (ⁱ/nɔːrθ kærəˈlaɪnə/) is a state located in the southeastern United States. The state borders [South Carolina](#) and [Georgia](#) to the south, [Tennessee](#) to the west and [Virginia](#) to the north. North Carolina is the [28th most extensive](#) and the [10th most populous](#) of the 50 United States.

North Carolina comprises [100 counties](#).^[8] Its capital is [Raleigh](#), and its largest city is [Charlotte](#). In the past five decades, North Carolina's economy has undergone a transition from heavy reliance upon tobacco and furniture making to a more diversified economy with engineering, [biotechnology](#), and finance sectors.^{[7][8]}

North Carolina has a wide range of elevations, from sea level on the coast to [6,684 feet \(2,037 m\)](#) at [Mt. Mitchell](#), the highest point in the Eastern US.^[9] The climate of the coastal plains is strongly influenced by the Atlantic Ocean. Most of the state falls in the [humid subtropical climate](#) zone. More than 300 miles (500 km) from the coast, the western, mountainous part of the state has a [subtropical highland climate](#).

Contents [hide]

- 1 Geography
 - 1.1 Climate
- 2 History
 - 2.1 Native Americans, lost colonies, and permanent settlement
 - 2.2 Colonial period and Revolutionary War
 - 2.3 Antebellum period
 - 2.4 American Civil War

State



Flag

Nickname(s):

Motto(s): *Esse q*



Official language

Here is how to do it:

1. Slide the mouse down to a word that is blue, or an image that causes your mouse pointer to turn into a hand.
2. When the pointer turns into a hand, click once with the left mouse button.

You should now see a *new* page with text and other links. You can go back to the previous page by clicking on the “Back” button on the browser’s toolbar.

Practice going to different links! Remember that you can use the “Back” button to go back to the previous page or use the “Forward” button to return to the page you were looking at before you clicked “Back.”

USING SEARCH ENGINES

Finding Information with a Search Engine

To find information on the web, you will need to use a search engine. A search engine goes out and finds information for you on the World Wide Web. There are many search engines out available to use.

Google is currently the most popular search engine, but there are many others, such as Yahoo.com, Bing.com, and Ask.com. Today, we'll practice using Google.

Type the web address www.google.com into the address bar at the top of your screen. Then hit Enter on your keyboard.



This should bring up the Google homepage on your screen. A blinking cursor will appear in the text box to let you know you can start typing something.

Type a word or a phrase that describes the information that you are looking for (the fewer words, the better—no need to use complete sentences!).

For example, type the word “beach” into your search box to see what Google finds.

Refining Your Search

Try the following steps to narrow down your search:

- If you get too many “hits” (listed websites), try adding extra words that describe what you want—if that gives more instead of fewer results, put “and” between each word. For example, “beach **and** vacation” will find only pages where both of those words are included.
- Put phrases in quotation marks, e.g. “North Carolina governors,” “Al Pacino,” or “Orange County Main Library.” This will find only those pages that contain these exact phrases.

[Beach - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beach)
en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beach

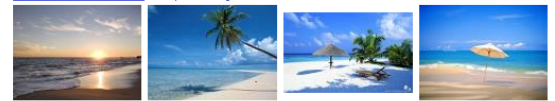
A **beach** is a landform along the shoreline of an ocean, sea, lake or river. It usually consists of loose particles which are often composed of rock, such as sand, ...
[List of beaches](#) - [Beaches in Chicago](#) - [Nude beach](#) - [Shingle beach](#)

[Flickr: "beach"](#)

www.flickr.com/photos/tags/beach/

Guest Passes let you share your photos that aren't public. Anyone can see your public photos anytime, whether they're a Flickr member or not. But! If you want to ...

[Images for beach](#) - [Report images](#)



[Glamour Beach Party 2011 - Coke Club, Siófok - YouTube](#)

www.youtube.com/watch?v=8Naw41NVAfk

Jul 20, 2011 - Uploaded by recordline1

<http://www.recordline.eu/> <http://www.facebook.com/RecordlineProduction> LIKE US! <http://www.glamouronline...>

[More videos for beach >](#)

[Beach Environmental Awareness Campaign Hawai'i](#)

www.b-e-a-c-h.org/

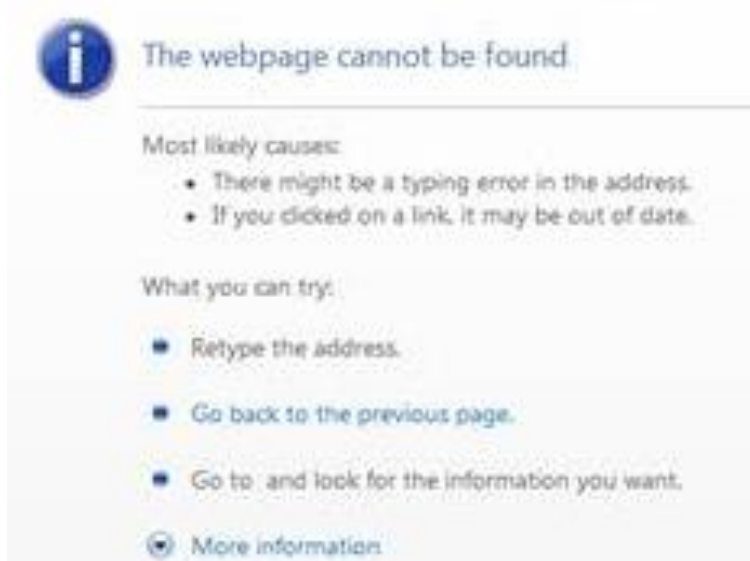
Beach Environmental Awareness Campaign Hawai'i, a leader in marine debris education in Hawaii, is a non-profit, all volunteer organization that brings ...

Understanding Error Messages

Sometimes you will type a website address but an error page comes up instead of the website. This happens from time to time. The most common cause for this is that you have typed the web address incorrectly. You can also sometimes get an error message when you click on a link on a web page. This often means that either the link is “broken,” or the page no longer exists. An error page can mean a variety of things, including any of the following:

- The website is temporarily down
- The website does not exist anymore
- The link you clicked is broken (it was created incorrectly)
- Your browser can’t open the site because of some restrictions
- Too many people are trying to access the site at once

There may be nothing you can do to rectify the situation. In this case, you might just have to move on and go to another website or choose another link. In this day and age, major websites usually never stay down for a long period of time. It is the equivalent of a major television network going down—many, many people are working very hard to bring it back up as soon as possible!



NAVIGATING THE WEB

Identifying Advertisements

It is common to find advertisements on websites. Many of these advertisements are just trying to sell you things, but some of them are traps. They get you to enter your personal information and tell you that this is for a chance to win money or prizes, but most of the time it's just to get your email address so they can send you junk mail. In extreme cases, malicious websites may try to steal personal information such as your social security number or your credit card number to steal money from you or even your identity.

Some other advertisements will pop up and tell you that you need to “Click Here” because you have a virus and you need to clean up your computer or something similar. Again, these are just ways that a company tries to access your personal information or sell you something.

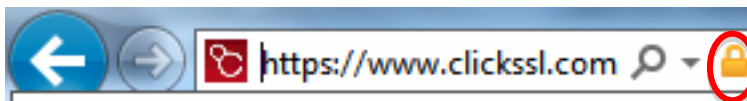
REMEMBER: You can always ignore advertisements, just like you can change the television channel at home. You are not forced to do anything on the Internet!



Viruses and Personal Safety

For your own safety, **NEVER** give out your personal information over the web to unsolicited advertisements or unknown websites. These are most likely not secure. If you are applying for or buying something from a legitimate organization or company, it will be done on a secure site.

A secure site will display a little padlock somewhere in the browser:



In addition, the web address should begin with <https://>. The extra ‘s’ in the web address means that the site is secure. It is a good idea only to make purchases from well-known, well-regarded sites, like www.amazon.com or www.target.com. You should also try to read companies’ privacy policies before making a purchase.

Viruses are malicious programs that are loaded onto your computer without your knowledge. They can destroy or delete everything on your hard drive, such as your files and folders, or extract personal information. Your computer can become infected when you download pictures and files from the web or email messages, so avoid downloading files from the Internet unless you are sure it is safe. If you receive an e-mail from a friend with an attachment, especially if it seems strange, verify that they intended to send you the attachment before you open it.

Your home computer should be protected against viruses. You can equip it with virus protection software that stops viruses from attacking the computer's hard drive and your files. When you try to download something from the web, the virus protection software will scan the downloaded file or image to make sure that it does not contain any viruses.

If you have any additional questions about navigating the web, using a web browser, or using a search engine, please feel free to ask your instructor!

GLOSSARY

Internet vocabulary to know:

- Internet
- URL/Web Address
- Browser
- Menu Bar
- Navigation Bar
- Tabs
- Address Bar
- Search Engine
- Error Message
- Viruses

OPERATING SYSTEM

TYPES & INSTALLATION

TYPES

- ❑ MICROSOFT WINDOWS (Windows XP, 7 ,8, 8.1, 10, etc.)
- ❑ LINUX (Ubuntu, kali, fedora, boss, arch, xubuntu, android,etc)
- ❑ MAC OS

REQUIREMENTS

STEP I : REQUIREMENTS

1. *A desktop system / laptop system*
2. *A pendrive*
3. *An iso image file (Whether it may be windows 7, 8, or 10 OR any linux)*

[insert your pendrive in any system

copy all the files to any folder of the system

the follow the procedures as shown in following slides]

FOR WINDOWS OPERATING SYSTEMS

1. Enter the windows + R key (Run command will be opened)
2. Enter "cmd" (Command Prompt window will be Opened)
3. Enter the following commands:
 - ❑ diskpart
 - ❑ list disk
 - ❑ select disk X ##### Where X is disk number, search your pendrive storage enter number 1,2 carefully
 - ❑ clean
 - ❑ create partition primary
 - ❑ format fs=ntfs quick ##### If ntfs not supported then use (format fs=fat32 quick)
 - ❑ active
 - ❑ assign
 - ❑ exit

- 4. Extract the files in the iso image files, [It is done with the help of WINRAR or 7-ZIP, if you are using windows 7]*
- 5. Copy all the windows files from the extracted files to the pendrive*
- 6. Then simply eject the pendrive*
- 7. Then find your system manufacturer to find the boot menu change key to boot up the pendrive*
- 8. Then select the pendrive to boot, then enter into the os to installations...*
- 9. Make sure you are not booting the pendrive into UEFI mode*
- 10. Your PC will be rebooted several time to complete the changes...*
- 11. Follow the next slide to activate any windows after the complete installations*

WINDOWS ACTIVATION

WINDOWS 7 :

DOWNLOAD WINDOWS LOADER ACTIVATOR

SIMPLY RUN & INSTALL THE PATCH....!

WINDOWS 8, 8.1, 10

DOWNLOAD KMSPICO ZIP FILE FROM GOOGLE SEARCH

SIMPLY EXTRACT & RUN "autorun.exe" FILE TO ACTIVATE

[OR]

USE ONLINE ACTIVATION

FOR LINUX OPERATING SYSTEMS

1. *Download the Linux os from the source site*
 1. *Kali.org for Kali linux*
 2. *Ubuntu.org for ubuntu linux*
 3. *Refer google for any linux os*
2. *Download the Rufus application from the getintopc site or google*
3. *Install the application to any system*
4. *Insert the pendrive to the same system*
5. *Make sure you are not having any important documents or files in your pendrive*
6. *Open the rufus application*
7. *Select the pendrive & select the ISO image file*
8. *No need to change anything & click start button*

9. Eject the pendrive

10. Insert into the system which you want to install the linux os

11. Simply change the boot device as shown in previous case

12. Select pendrive to boot

13. Install the operating system by choosing correct disk

NO NEED TO ACTIVATE ANY LINUX OS

THANK YOU SO MUCH...!



<http://www.todycourses.com>

UNIX Shell Scripting Online Training



L/O/G/O



UNIX Background

- ❖ Introduction about Operating System(OS)
- ❖ Introduction to UNIX
- ❖ List of UNIX vendors available in Market
- ❖ Introduction to various UNIX Implementations
- ❖ History of UNIX OS Evolution from 1969
- ❖ Open Source (vs.) Shared source (vs.) Closed source
- ❖ Is Unix Open Source software?





UNIX (vs.) LINUX

- ❖ LINUX OS background
- ❖ LINUX (vs.) WINDOWS
- ❖ Popular LINUX distributions/Vendors
- ❖ Similarities between Unix & Linux
- ❖ Differences between Unix & Linux
- ❖ About POSIX standards



A decorative header featuring green leaves and foliage on the left and right sides.

UNIX System architecture

- ❖ Hardware
- ❖ Kernel
- ❖ Shell
- ❖ Utilities and User programs
- ❖ Layers in Unix OS
- ❖ Unix Servers/Dumb terminals/nodes



A decorative header featuring green leaves and foliage on a light green background.

UNIX System features

- ❖ Multitasking
- ❖ Multiuser
- ❖ Easy Portability
- ❖ Security
- ❖ Communication





UNIX day-to-day used commands

- ❖ System Information commands (uname, date, etc)
- ❖ man command
- ❖ User Related (w, who, etc)
- ❖ Terminal Related (stty, etc)
- ❖ Filter commands (more, less, etc)
- ❖ Miscellaneous commands (cal, banner, clear, etc)
- ❖ Viewing exit status of commands
- ❖ Disk Related commands





UNIX File System

- ❖ Introduction to Unix tree structure
- ❖ Inode representation
- ❖ Introduction to 3 types of files – Ordinary, Directory, Special
- ❖ 3 different ways of new file creation (touch, cat, vi)
- ❖ File system commands (ls, mkdir, cd, etc)
- ❖ Wild card characters
- ❖ File Permissions & security





Input/output Redirection and piping



- ❖ Introduction to Redirection/piping
- ❖ Output Redirection Example
- ❖ Input Redirection Example
- ❖ Error Redirection Example





UNIX Processes

- ❖ Introduction to Unix processes
- ❖ Program (vs.) Process
- ❖ System processes & commands
- ❖ User processes & commands
- ❖ Finding processes information using 'grep'
- ❖ Background & foreground processing
- ❖ Kill signal
- ❖ Setting process priorities
- ❖ Avoiding hang-ups using 'nohup'



A decorative header featuring green leaves and foliage on a light green background.

Job Scheduling

- ❖ Introduction to job scheduling
- ❖ Run jobs at regular intervals using crontab
- ❖ Run jobs at specific intervals using 'at'



A decorative header featuring green leaves and foliage on a light green background.

UNIX Communication

- ❖ On-line communication using write, wall, talk, etc
- ❖ Off-line communication using mail, news, etc





UNIX Environment Variables

- ❖ Introduction to 'echo' command
- ❖ System defined environment variables
- ❖ User defined environment variables
- ❖ Creating user defined environment variables.





VI Editor

- ❖ Introduction to Visual Editor
- ❖ Understanding 3 basic modes of operations
- ❖ Cursor Movement commands
- ❖ Scrolling commands
- ❖ Editing text commands
- ❖ Copying and pasting text
- ❖ Shell commands
- ❖ Text Buffers
- ❖ Search commands





UNIX System files & Default User settings



- ❖ Introduction to system files (/etc/passwd)
- ❖ Creating user aliases (\$HOME/.bashrc)
- ❖ Sourcing environment (\$HOME/.bash_profile)
- ❖ Logout action file (\$HOME/.bash_logout)





UNIX Shell Scripting

- ❖ Introduction to Shell
- ❖ Types of shells
- ❖ Evolution/History of various Unix shells
- ❖ Introduction to Shell scripting
- ❖ Difference between programming and scripting
- ❖ Steps in handling shell scripts
- ❖ Writing first shell script – “Hello World...!”





Shell Scripting basic examples



- ❖ Adding comments
- ❖ Displaying output to screen
- ❖ Variables declaration
- ❖ Arithmetic operations
- ❖ Read Input from command line
- ❖ Interactive Addition program
- ❖ Positional Parameters
- ❖ Command Line arguments
- ❖ Arithmetic operations using command line arguments
- ❖ Command line arguments using SHIFT operator
- ❖ Scope of Variables





Conditional Statements

- ❖ Sequence control structure (vs.) decision making structure
- ❖ If-then-fi statement
- ❖ If-then-else-fi statement
- ❖ If-then-elif-else-fi statement
- ❖ TEST command
- ❖ case – esac statement
- ❖ String operations
- ❖ Examples





Flow control statements

- ❖ For Loop
- ❖ While loop
- ❖ Until loop
- ❖ Loop nesting
- ❖ Break/continue commands
- ❖ Examples on For/While/Until
- ❖ For + ls example
- ❖ While + case example
- ❖ If + grep example
- ❖ For + sed + awk example





Compression & Archive commands



- ❖ Introduction to Archiving
- ❖ Introduction to Compression
- ❖ Archive (vs.) compression
- ❖ Creating archives
- ❖ Compressing & un-compressing files
- ❖ Compressed Archives





Miscellaneous, but useful topics



- ❖ Transferring files between Unix servers using FTP
- ❖ Remote login to another Unix server
- ❖ Starting and shutting down the servers
- ❖ Writing C programs in Unix OS
- ❖ Compiling and debugging C programs in Unix OS





Advanced Shell Scripting (SED, CUT)



- ❖ SED Introduction
- ❖ Difference between "" and ''
- ❖ s for substitution
- ❖ SED Delimiters
- ❖ Using & as the matched string
- ❖ SED Multiple instructions
- ❖ Multiple instructions through script
- ❖ Printing, Deleting in SED
- ❖ cut, tr commands
- ❖ Lab Exercises





Advanced Shell Scripting (AWK)

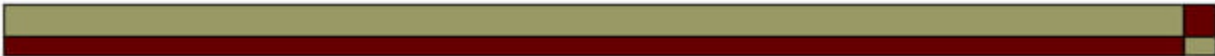
- ❖ AWK Introduction
- ❖ AWK Basic syntax & Examples
- ❖ AWK Inbuilt variables (FS, OFS, NR, RS, FILENAME)
- ❖ BEGIN, PRINT, END blocks in AWK
- ❖ Inbuilt AWK functions (length, Index, sub, substr, tolower, toupper, split)
- ❖ IF Condition
- ❖ Loops (While, DO ... WHILE, FOR)
- ❖ Break - Continue - Exit
- ❖ Arrays
- ❖ Lab Exercises





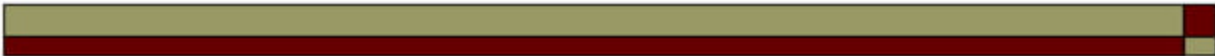
CSS

Cascading Style Sheets



Introduction to CSS

- ❑ CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets
- ❑ A style language that defines layout of HTML documents
- ❑ CSS is supported by all browsers today



The benefits of CSS

- ❑ control layout of many documents from one single style sheet;
- ❑ more precise control of layout;
- ❑ apply different layout to different media-types (screen, print, etc.);
- ❑ numerous advanced and sophisticated techniques.

CSS Basic Syntax

selector {**property**: **value**}

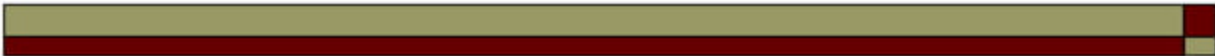
↓
the HTML
element/tag
you wish to
define

↓
the attribute
you wish to
change

↓
the value of
the property

CSS Example Codes

- ❑ `body {color: black}`
- ❑ `p {text-align:center;color:red}`
- ❑ `p`
`{`
`text-align: center;`
`color: black;`
`font-family: arial`
`}`
- ❑ `h1,h2,h3,h4,h5,h6 { color: green }`
- ❑ `p.right {text-align: right}`



Applying CSS to an HTML Document

- Inline Styles – you only use a style to the single instance of an HTML tag
- Internal Style - you define internal styles in the head section by using the <style> tag
- External Style - you can change the look of an entire Web site by changing one file

Inline Style

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>Example</title>
</head>
<body style="background-color: #FF0000;"> <p>This is a red
  page</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Internal Style

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>Example</title>
  <style type="text/css">
    body {background-color: #FF0000;}
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <p>This is a red page</p>
</body>
</html>
```

External Style

HTML Document

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>My document</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css" />
</head>
<body>
  <h1>My first stylesheet</h1>
</body>
</html>
```

```
style.css
body
{
    background-color: #FF0000;
}
```

Introduction to HTML4

**Presentation By
Ramananda M.S Rao**

www.collaborationtech.co.in
Bengaluru INDIA

Content

Content

Introduction

Basic Tags Of HTML

Texts & Font

Layouts and styles

Scroll and Lists

Form Elements and form Design

Tables and Special Tables

Option Groups

Complex Screen Design

Field Sets,

Meta Tags

Email Links

Image Links and using map,

Embed Multimedia Using frames

iframes and Noframes

Advanced Frame Options

About Us

Introduction

- ✓ HTML4 is the latest standard released by the World Wide Web consortium (www.w3.org) for web pages.
- ✓ Making sure that your pages comply with standards like HTML4 will allow your site to be viewed by the maximum number of visitors.
- ✓ Since HTML4 was published, browsers have moved on and support for HTML4 is becoming much more consistent between updated browsers.

HTML Basic Tags

Heading Tags

Any document starts with a heading. You can use different sizes for your headings. HTML also has six levels of headings, which use the elements `<h1>`, `<h2>`, `<h3>`, `<h4>`, `<h5>`, and `<h6>`.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>Heading Example</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>This is heading 1</h1>
```

```
<h2>This is heading 2</h2>
```

```
<h3>This is heading 3</h3>
```

```
<h4>This is heading 4</h4>
```

```
<h5>This is heading 5</h5>
```

```
<h6>This is heading 6</h6>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

HTML Basic Tags

Paragraph Tag

The <p> tag offers a way to structure your text into different paragraphs. Each paragraph of text should go in between an opening <p> and a closing </p> tag.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>Paragraph Example</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>Welcome to Collaboration Technologies</p>
```

```
<p>Welcome to Collaboration Technologies</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Line Break Tag:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>Line Break Example</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>Hello<br />
```

```
You delivered your assignment ontime.<br />
```

```
Thanks<br />
```

```
Mahnaz</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

HTML Basic Tags

Centering Content

You can use `<center> </center>` tag to put any content in the center of the page or any table cell.

Horizontal Lines

The `<hr>` tag creates a line from the current position in the document to the right margin and breaks the line accordingly.

Nonbreaking Spaces

you should use a nonbreaking space entity ` `; instead of a normal space.

Applying Styles

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
height: 100%;
background: black;
background-image: url('images/Sunset.jpg');
background-repeat: no-repeat;
font-family: sans-serif;
color: #051a00;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p> hello world </p>
</body>
</html>
```

Applying Styles

Using Select Options

```
<label>Job Position Required</label>  
<select name="job">  
<option>Select  
<option>Manager  
<option>Programmer  
<option>Assistant  
</select>
```

Using List

```
<ul>  
<li>1</li>  
<li>2</li>  
<li>3</li>  
<li>4</li> </ul>
```

Using Anchor and Image Tags

```
<a href="demo.html" target="_self">Click Me</a>  

```

iframe

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title>Example of HTML Iframe</title>
</head>
<body>
  <iframe src="demo.html" width="300" height="200">
    alternative content for browsers which do not support
    iframe.
  </iframe>
</body>
</html>
```

iframe

demo.html

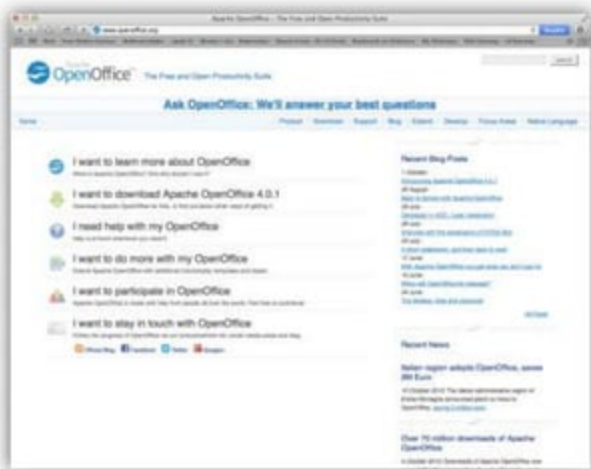
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title>Example of HTML Iframe</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Welcome to Collaboration Technologies </h1>
  <p>Collaboration Technologies is a software development, technology
and consultancy centre. We are dedicated to deliver good
quality services in software development and consultancy. We have an expertise in training to improve
the quality of work at all
levels in an organization.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Apache OpenOffice

This office suite is completely free of any license fees.

Use on as many desktop systems as desired.

Wide community support through mailing lists and forums.



Available for Windows, Macintosh and Linux.

What's Inside!

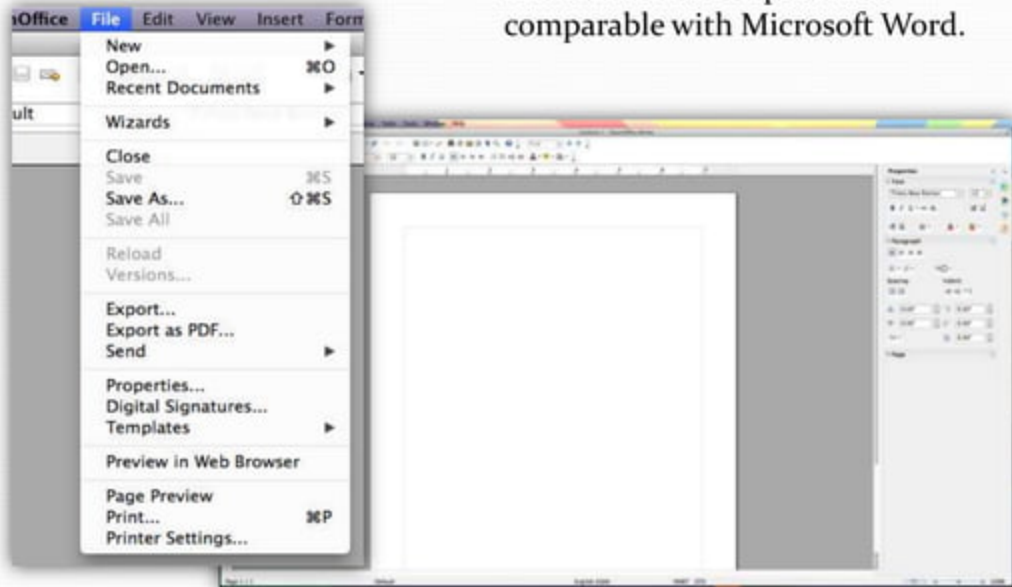


- **Writer** a word processor you can use for anything from writing a quick letter to producing an entire book.
- **Calc** a powerful spreadsheet with all the tools you need to calculate, analyze, and present your data in numerical reports or sizzling graphics.
- **Impress** the fastest, most powerful way to create effective multimedia presentations.
- **Draw** lets you produce everything from simple diagrams to dynamic 3D illustrations.
- **Base** lets you manipulate databases seamlessly. Create and modify tables, forms, queries, and reports, all from within Apache OpenOffice.
- **Math** lets you create mathematical equations with a graphic user interface or by directly typing your formulas into the equation editor.

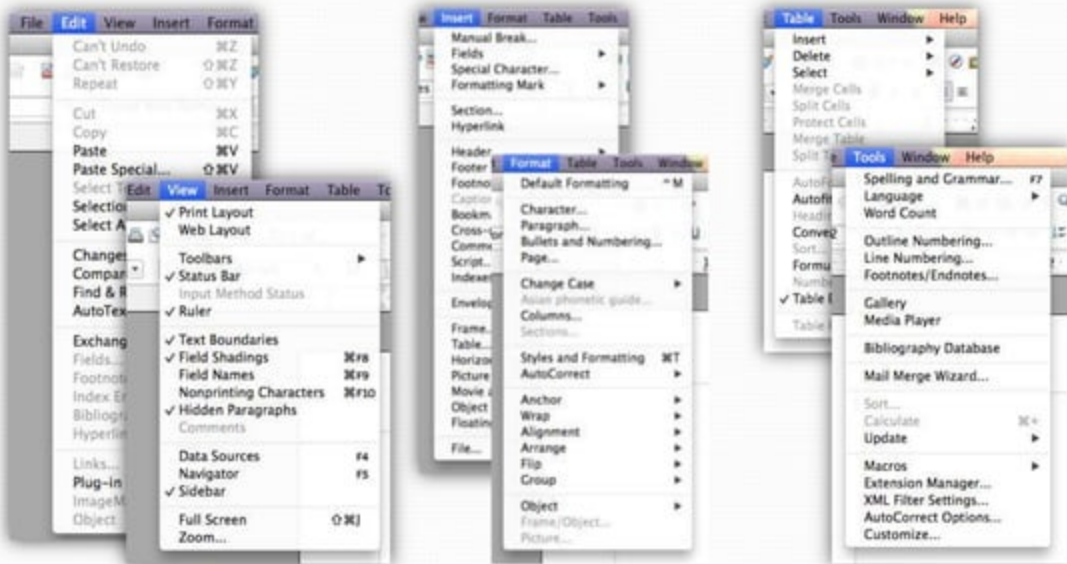
We'll look at the basic suite of Writer, Calc and Impress.

Writer

Full featured word processor
comparable with Microsoft Word.

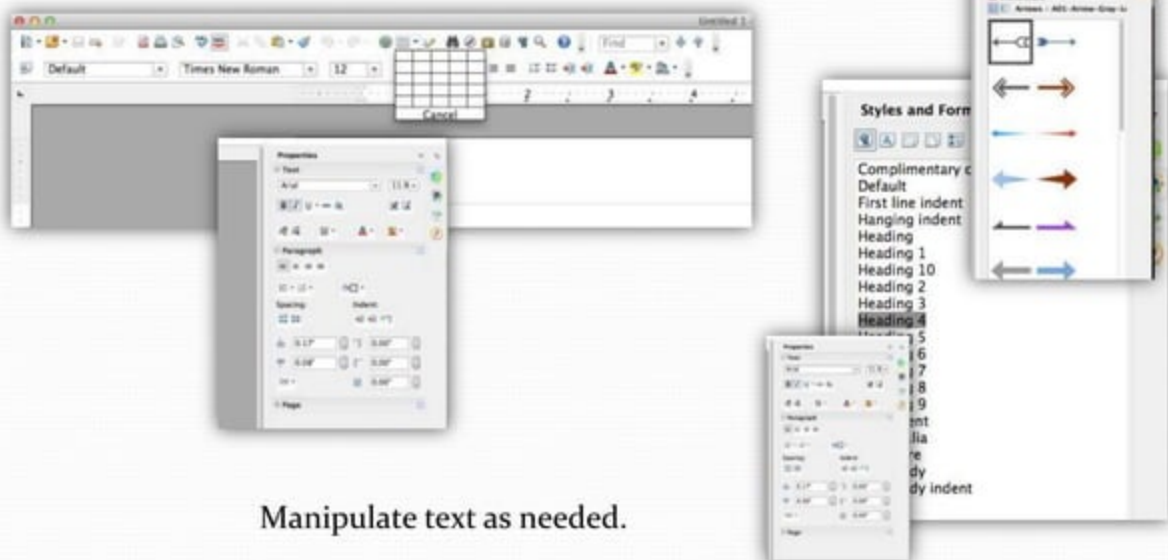


Familiar Menus

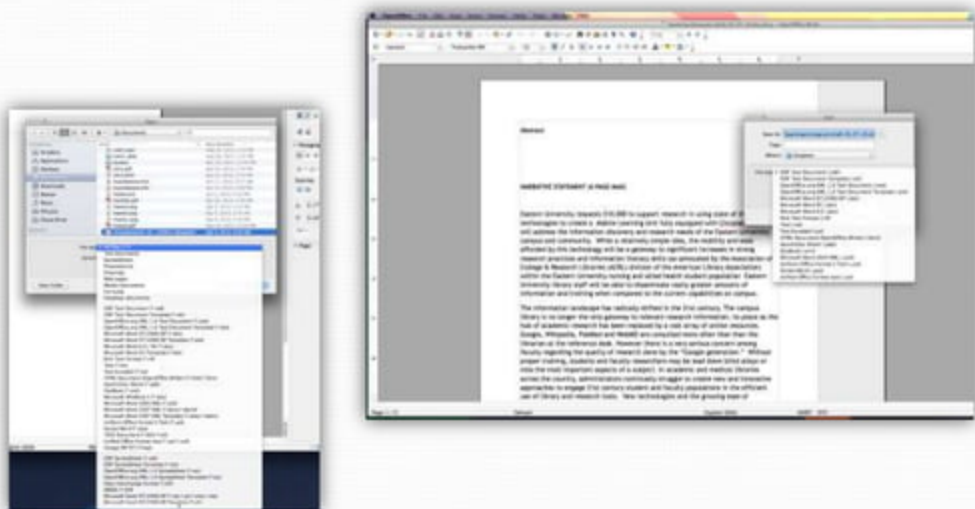


Much like MS Office 2010!

Toolbars and Sidebars



Drop Downs



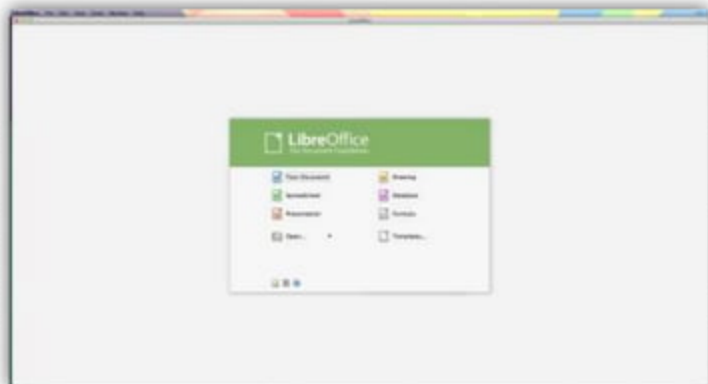
Open save and export files in a wide variety of formats.

LibreOffice

The same but different.

LibreOffice was developed from the same source code as Open Office.

Versions are available cross platform for Windows, Macintosh and Linux



Available for Windows, Macintosh and Linux.

Differences

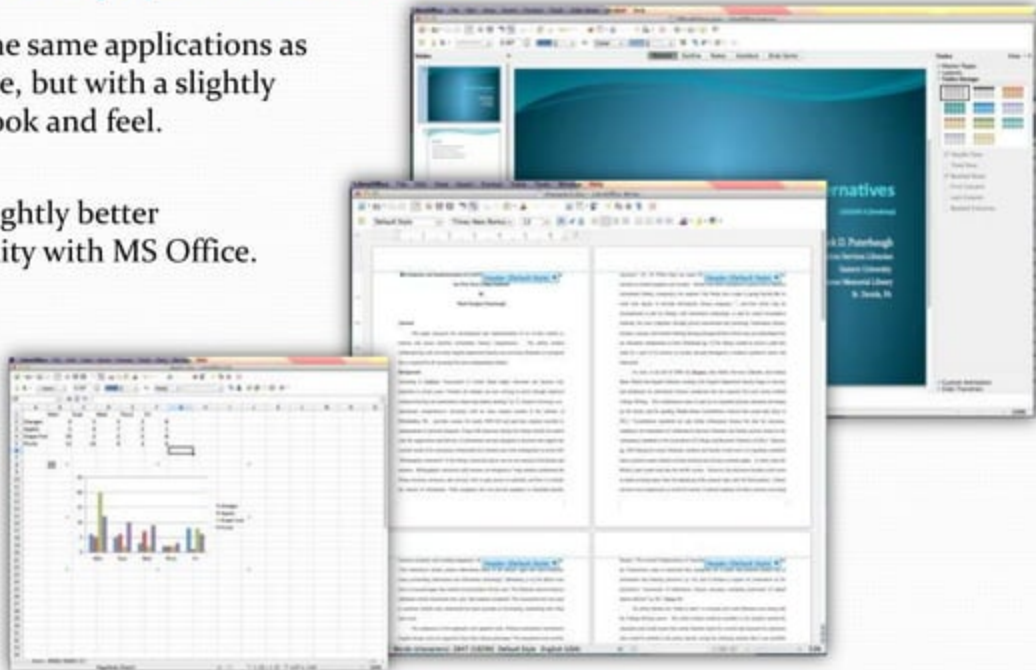
- CMIS
- Firefox themes
- Improved compatibility
 - Visio
 - Microsoft Publisher
- Frequent updates



Suite Applications

Features the same applications as OpenOffice, but with a slightly different look and feel.

Boasts a slightly better compatibility with MS Office.



Presentation Comparison



Microsoft PowerPoint



LibreOffice



OpenOffice

KingstonSoft Free Office

Kingsoft Office Suite Free 2013 is a versatile free office suite, which includes free word processor, spreadsheet program and presentation maker.

Suite contains:

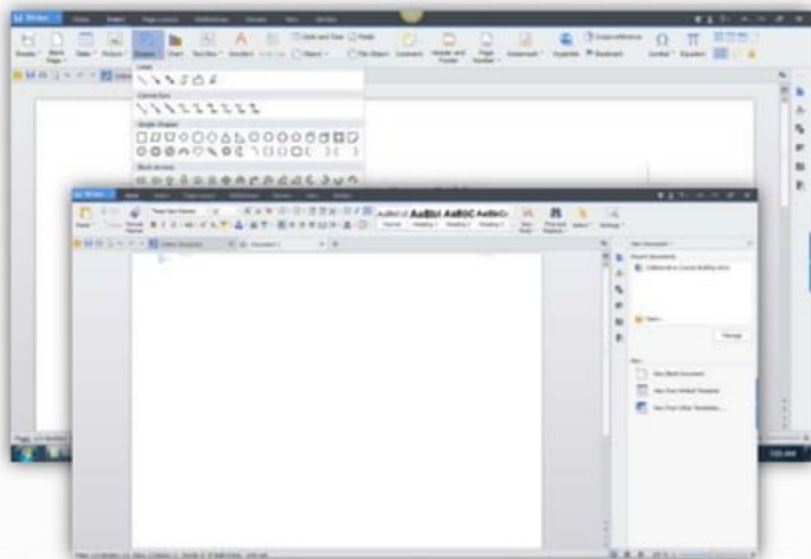
- Writer - Efficient word processor;
- Presentation - Multimedia presentations creator;
- Spreadsheets - Powerful tool for data processing and data analysis.

<http://www.kingsoftstore.com/software/kingsoft-office-freeware>



Available for Windows and Linux.

Writer



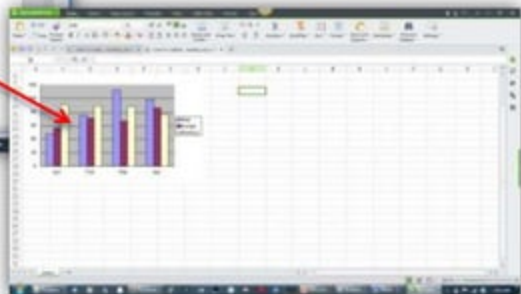
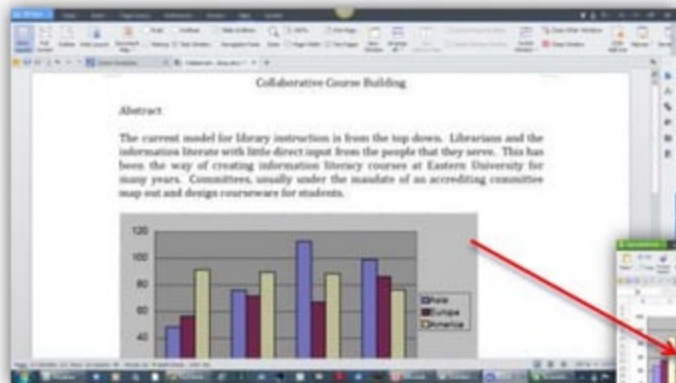
Writer is a full featured word processor with an interface comparable to Microsoft Word.

There are lots of useful functions including a built-in Word to PDF converter, automatic spell check, web layout view, etc.

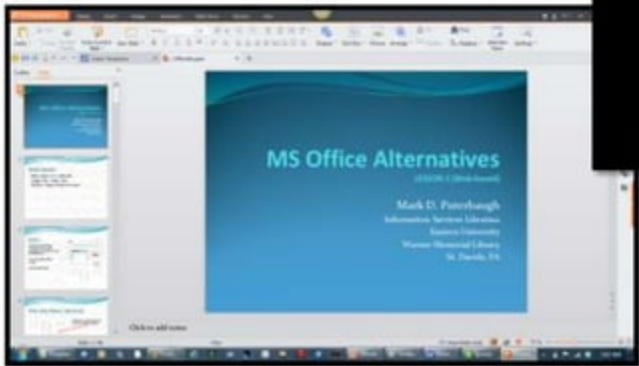
<http://www.kingsoftstore.com/writer-free.html>

Interoperability

Work with data, text
and graphics across
applications



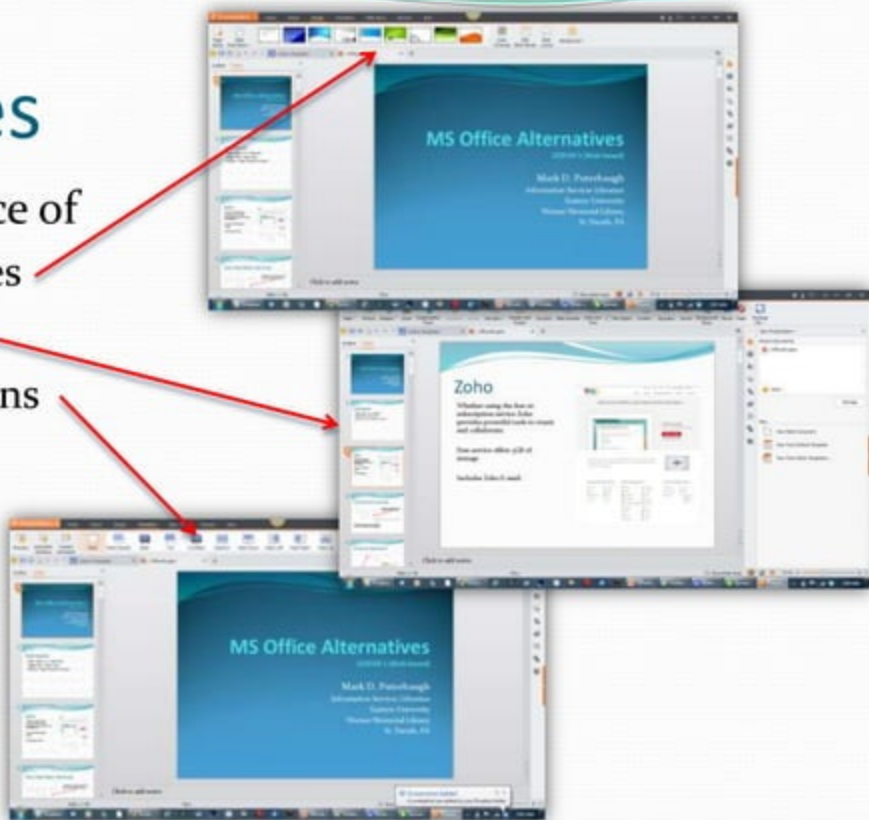
Presentation



- The free presentation software allows you to quickly and easily create professional and dynamic slide shows.
- It offers a wide range of easy to use features with simple navigation, clearly set-out toolbar and user friendly interface.

Features

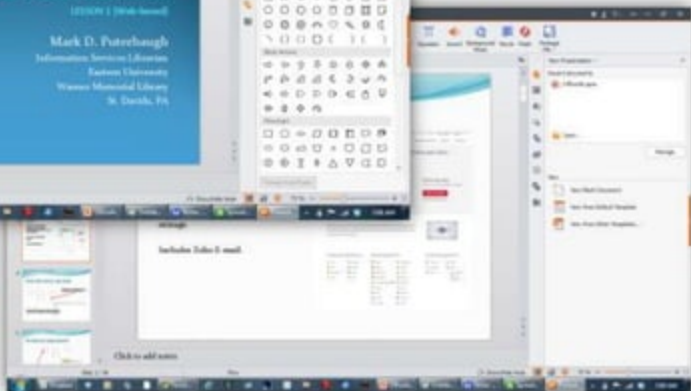
- Wide choice of
 - Templates
 - Editing
 - Transitions



Interface



Top a side menus provide access to all the features.



Compatibility

Compared with other alternatives there is very little loss in compatibility.



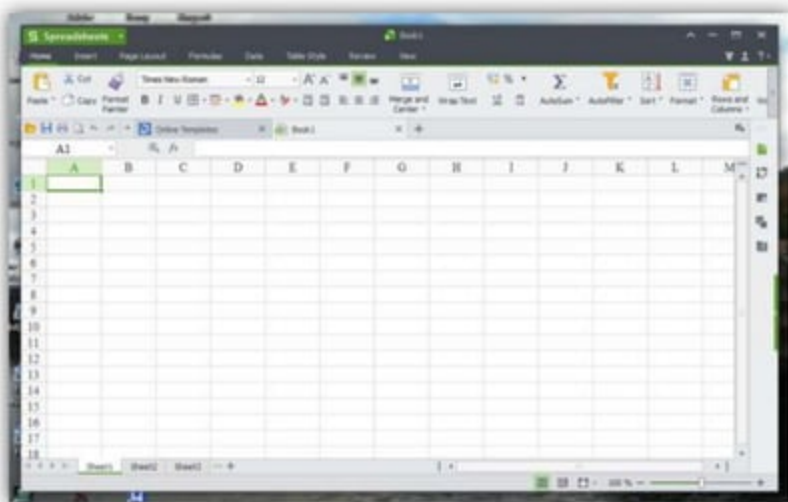
Microsoft PowerPoint



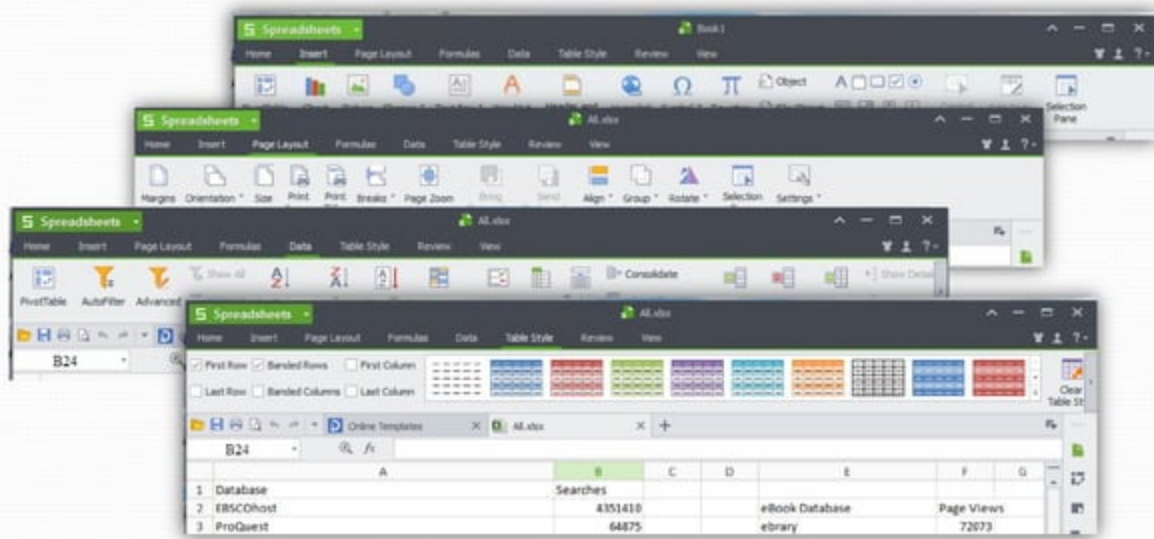
KingstonSoft Free Office

Spreadsheets

This is a feature rich application for creating any type of spreadsheet.



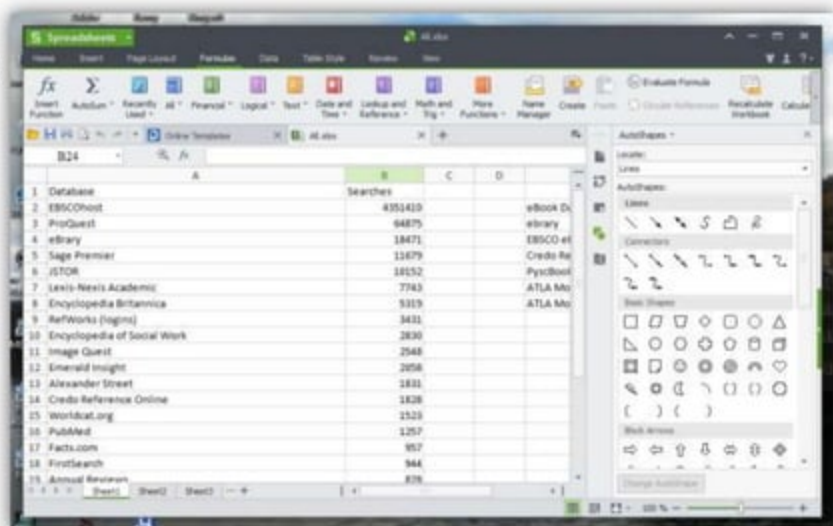
Tool Bar Options



All the basic toolbars and functions for creating a spreadsheet.

Configurable Interface

Options to access tools
in different
configurations.

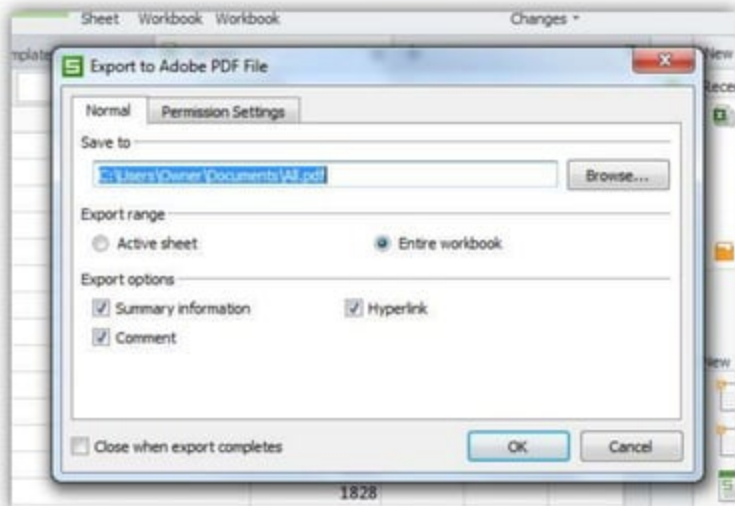


Graphs and Charts



Spreadsheets offers a wide variety of graphical options.

Save and Export



Save or Export in
an array of
formats
including:

- .xls
- .odf
- .pdf
- Many more!

Pros and Cons

- Pros

- Cost (These are free!)
- Fulfills the needs of most users.
- Transportable to other platforms.

- Cons

- Compatibility Issues
- Updates
- Some advanced features may carry a cost.