A TECHNICAL REPORT AND PRESENTATION

ON

STUDENT INDUSTRIAL WORK EXPERIENCE

SCHEME (SIWES)

HELD AT

G TECHNOLOGY

BESIDE MTN OFFICE, TAIWO, ILORIN , KWARA STATE

BY

SUBMITTED BY

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2024/2025

DEDICATION

I dedicate this project to Almighty God for his protection over me during SIWES program and my wonderful parent for their moral and financial support towards my academic career may God guide and protect them all. (AMEN)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

A report of this magnitude definitely involved more than just my hand work alone. In consequence to that, it is important that effort of the people who contribute to success of this program be acknowledge.

First of all am grateful to Almighty God and my dearest parent MR/MRS **IBRAHIM** for Their moral and financial support to my academics, in fact they are the best, my friends and my SIWES supervisor for their cooperation for making it possible for me to round up my program.

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CHAPTER ONE

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The Student Industrial Work Experience Scheme **(SIWES)** is aprogram embark on to give student specialized skill and acquisition of knowledge in their field of study. It also serves as a motive that compliments learning and encourages the attachment of students in industries, companies and firms based on their discipline. Students are thereby compelled as a matter of necessity to acquire certain educational skill and knowledge either in Polytechnic, University or College of Education.

1.2 DEFINITION OF SIWES

SIWES which is also known as Student Industrial Work Experience Scheme is an aid which enables students to have practical knowledge pertaining to their field of study. It is a program that involves the higher institution knowledge in relation to national board for technical education.

1.3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- To expose students on a particular field they have focused on.
- To enable students face challenges.
- To enable them gain more experience.
- To help students acquire skills.
- To enlighten students about the practical aspect of their field of study.

CHAPTER TWO

2.1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE ORGANIZATION

G TECHNOLOGY The Student Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) was established in **BESIDE MTN OFFICE,TAIWO, ILORIN , KWARA STATE LORIN KWARA STATE** address the lack of practical skills among students preparing for employment in industry. SIWES is a scheme designed to prepare and expose students to industrial work situations they are likely to encounter after graduation.

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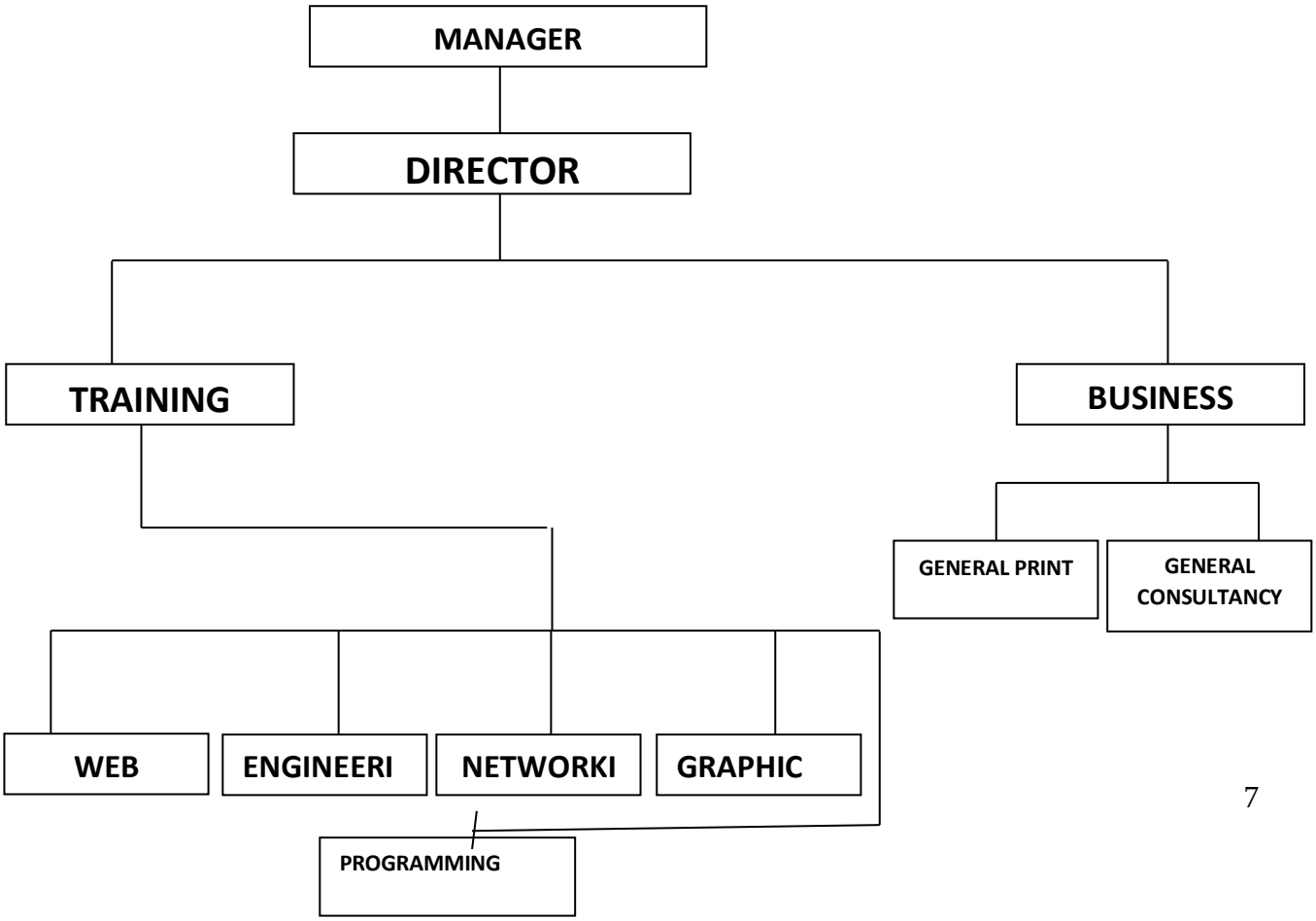
G TECHNOLOGY is committed to creating, developing and using the best technologies and method available in the technical training field to bridge the digital divide to be a global village.

2.2 ORGANIZATION CHART

QTGME ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



2.3 MAJOR ACTIVITIES OF THE ORGANIZATION

The ORGANIZATION deals mainly with Web site Design and development, Graphic, Software etc. the organization sell system both coupled and in part, they also have engineering department that repair the faulty system both hardware and software.

2.4 SECTIONAL/UNIT OF THE ORGANIZATION WITH THEIR SPECIFIC FUNCTIONS.

These are the various units of the organization and their specific functions:

Director: is the head of the management and he is also in charge of the organization affairs.

Business Department: This section is in charge of troubleshooting, maintenances of PC.

Engineering Department: They deal with repairing of the system.

Training Centre: This is where student are being lectured.

CHAPTER THREE

3.1 STUDENT SPECIFIC INVOLVEMENT IN VARIOUS SECTION/UNIT

Since the major aim and objective the SIWES program is to enlighten students more with the practical aspect in respect to the theoretical aspect that they have been taught in class.

I was attached to the training section, where I was introduced to *web design (HTML).*

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I was attached to the training section, where I was introduced to *web design (HTML, CSS &js).*

What is HTML?

HTML is a language for describing web pages.

- HTML stands for **H**yper **T**ext **M**arkup **L**anguage
- HTML is a **markup** language
- A markup language is a set of markup **tags**
- The tags **describe** document content
- HTML documents contain HTML **tags** and plain **text**
- HTML documents are also called **web pages**

HTML Tags

Tags	Description
<!DOCTYPE...>	This tag defines the document type and HTML version.
<html>	This tag encloses the complete HTML document and mainly comprises of document header which is represented by <head>...</head> and document body which is represented by <body>...</body> tags.
<head>	This tag represents the document's header which can keep other HTML tags like <title>, <link> etc.
<title>	The <title> tag is used inside the <head> tag to mention the document title.
<body>	This tag represents the document's body which keeps other HTML tags like <h1>, , <p> etc.
<h1>	This tag represents the heading.
<p>	This tag represents a paragraph.

HTML markup tags are usually called HTML tags

- HTML tags are keywords (tag names) surrounded by **angle brackets** like <html>

- HTML tags normally **come in pairs** like and
- The first tag in a pair is the **start tag,** the second tag is the **end tag**
- The end tag is written like the start tag, with a **forward slash** before the tag name
- Start and end tags are also called **opening tags** and **closing tags**
- **HTML Headings**
- HTML headings are defined with the <h1> to <h6> tags.

  Example

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<h2>This is a heading</h2>
<h3>This is a heading</h3>

HTML Paragraphs

HTML paragraphs are defined with the tag.

Example

This is a paragraph.
This is another paragraph.

HTML Links

Links are found in nearly all Web pages. Links allow users to click their way from page to page. HTML links are defined with the <a> tag.

Example

This is a link

Note: The link address is specified in the href attribute.

HTML Elements

An HTML element is everything from the start tag to the end tag:

Start tag *	Element content	End tag *
	This is a paragraph	
	This is a link	

***** The start tag is often called the **opening tag**. The end tag is often called the **closing tag**.

HTML Element Syntax

- An HTML element starts with a **start tag / opening tag**
- An HTML element ends with an **end tag / closing tag**
- The **element content** is everything between the start and the end tag
- Some HTML elements have **empty content**
- Empty elements are **closed in the start tag**
- Most HTML elements can have **attributes**

HTML Lines

The <hr>tag creates a horizontal line in an HTML page.

The hr element can be used to separate content:

Example

This is a paragraph
<hr> This is a paragraph
<hr> This is a paragraph

HTML Images - The <img> Tag and the Src Attribute

In HTML, images are defined with the <img> tag.

The <img> tag is empty, which means that it contains attributes only, and has no closing tag.

To display an image on a page, you need to use the src attribute. Src stands for "source". The value of the src attribute is the URL of the image you want to display.

HTML Tables

Tables are defined with the <table> tag.

A table is divided into rows (with the <tr> tag), and each row is divided into data cells (with the <td> tag). td stands for "table data," and holds the content of a data cell. A <td> tag can contain text, links, images, lists, forms, other tables, etc.

Table Example

<table border="1">
<tr>
<td>row 1, cell 1</td>

<td>row 1, cell 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>

```
<td>row 2, cell 1</td>
<td>row 2, cell 2</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

The HTML code above will looks like this in your browser:

row 1, cell 1	row 1, cell 2
row 2, cell 1	row 2, cell 2

HTML Tables and the Border Attribute

If you do not specify a border attribute, the table will be displayed without borders. Sometimes this can be useful, but most of the time, we want the borders to show.

To display a table with borders, specify the border attribute:

```
<table border="1">
<tr>
<td>Row 1, cell 1</td>
<td>Row 1, cell 2</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

HTML Table Headers

Header information in a table are defined with the <th> tag.

All major browsers display the text in the <th> element as bold and centered.

```
<table border="1">
<tr>
<th>Header 1</th>
<th>Header 2</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>row 1, cell 1</td>
<td>row 1, cell 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>row 2, cell 1</td>
<td>row 2, cell 2</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

The HTML code above will looks like this in your browser:

Header 1	Header 2
row 1, cell 1	row 1, cell 2
row 2, cell 1	row 2, cell 2

HTML Lists

The most common HTML lists are ordered and unordered lists:

An ordered list:

1. The first list item
2. The second list item
3. The third list item

An unordered list:

- List item
- List item
- List item

HTML Ordered Lists

An ordered list starts with the <ol> tag. Each list item starts with the <li> tag.

The list items are marked with numbers.

```
<ol>
<li>Coffee</li>
<li>Milk</li>
</ol>
```

How the HTML code above looks in a browser:

1. Coffee
2. Milk

- **HTML Forms**
- HTML forms are used to pass data to a server.

- An HTML form can contain input elements like text fields, checkboxes, radio-buttons, submit buttons and more. A form can also contain select lists, textarea, fieldset, legend, and label elements.
- The <form> tag is used to create an HTML form:

  <form>

  .

  input elements

  .

  </form>

- **HTML Forms - The Input Element**
- The most important form element is the <input> element.
- The <input> element is used to select user information.
- An <input> element can vary in many ways, depending on the type attribute. An <input> element can be of type text field, checkbox, password, radio button, submit button, and more.
- The most common input types are described below.
- **Text Fields**
- <input type="text"> defines a one-line input field that a user can enter text into:
- <form>

  First name: <input type="text" name="firstname">

  Last name: <input type="text" name="lastname">

  </form>

Submit Button

<input type="submit"> defines a submit button.

A submit button is used to send form data to a server. The data is sent to the page specified in the form's action attribute. The file defined in the action attribute usually does something with the received input:

```
<form name="input" action="html_form_action.asp" method="get">
Username: <input type="text" name="user">
<input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>
```

3.3.3 HTML TABLE:

The HTML table model allows web designers to arrange data –text, preformatted text, images, links, forms, form fields, other tables, etc. into rows and columns of cells. It is defined with the <table> tag.

Table are divided into table rows with the <tr> tag. Table rows are divided into table data with the <td> tag. A table row can also be divided into table headings with the <th> tag. Table data <td> are the data containers of the table. They can contain all sorts of HTML elements like text, images, lists, other tables.

3.3 CSS AND ITS PROPERTIES

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheet used for formatting html document. It is a style sheet language used for describing the presentation of a document written in a mark-up language.

Note: CSS code is not written the same way as HTML code is. This makes sense because css is not HTML, but rather a way of manipulating existing HTML.

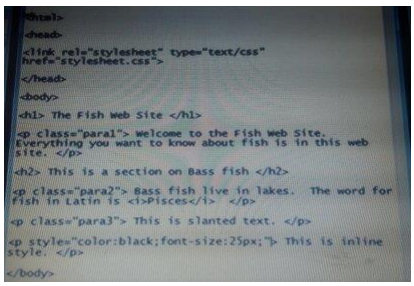
REASONS FOR CSS

The following are reasons why CSS is better

- It saves time.
- It eradicates the idea of using repeating codes
- It provides efficiency in design and updates: with css, we are able to create rules, and apply those rules to many elements within the website.
- It can lead to faster page downloads: since rules are only downloaded once by the browser, then are the cached and used for each page load, the use of css can lead to lighter page loads, and improved performance. This contributes to lighter server loads and lower requirements, which overall saves money for our clients.
- It creates external file (server side) for managing html content

3.3.1 METHOD USED BY CSS IN FORMATTING HTML DOCUMENT

- **Inline Style:** It is used to apply a unique style to a single HTML element. An inline CSS uses the style attribute of an HTML element.



CODE VIEW:

Figure 1: CSS coding for inline CSS

- **External Style:** With an external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire website by changing just one file. Each page must include a reference to the external style sheet file inside the <link> element. The <link> element goes inside the <head> section. Also when using external css it is preferable to keep the css separate from your HTML. Placing CSS in a separate file allows the web

designer to completely differentiate between content (HTML) and design (CSS). External CSS is a file that contains only CSS code and is saved with a ".css" file extension. This CSS is then referenced in your HTML using the <link> instead of <style> as earlier stated.

CODE VIEW:

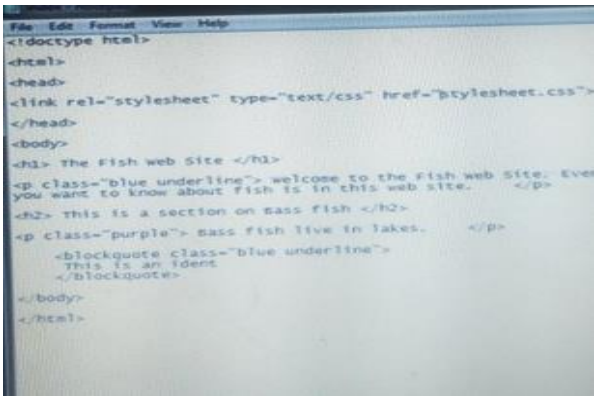


Figure 2: External CSS coding

DESIGN VIEW:

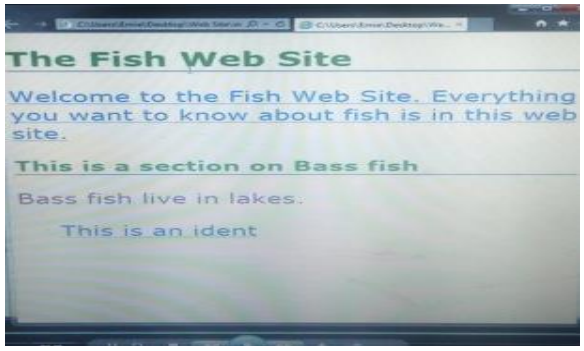


Figure 3: Result for External desig

3.3.2 CSS SELECTORS AND HOW THEY CAN BE USED

CSS selectors are used to find or select HTML elements based on their element name, id or class

- **Element Selector:** The element selector selects elements based on the element name.
- **Id Selector:** The id selector uses the id attribute of an HTML element to select a specific element. The id of an element should be unique within a page, so the

id selector is used to select one unique element. e.g. id=”hello” css #hello { color: red;}

- **Class Selector:** The class selector selects elements with specific class attribute. To select elements with a specific class, write a period (.) character followed by the name of the class. e.g. center {text-align: center;}

3.3.3 CSS RULES OVERRIDING

- Any inline style sheet takes the highest priority, so it will override any rule defined in <style>……</style> tags.
- Any rule defined in <style>……</style> tags will override the rules defined in any external style sheet file.

3.3.4 CSS COMMENTS

To simply put comment inside a style sheet you use /*……..*/, you can use it to comment multi-line blocks in similar way as you do in c and c++ programming language.

3.3.5 TEXT DECORATION:

This demonstrate how to decorate a text in css, the values are none, underline, over line, line through and blink.

3.3.6 PROPERTIES OF HYPERLINK USING CSS

- The link signifies unvisited hyperlinks
- The link visited signifies visited hyperlinks
- The link hovered signifies an element that currently has the user’s mouse pointer hovering over it.

The link active signifies an element on which the user is currently clicking.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.1 DISCUSSION

I gained a lot of things during my attachment in the organization. I was introduced to application software, visual studio code.

4.2RELEVANCE OF EXPERIENCE GAINED TO STUDENT FIELD OF STUDY

i. It enables me to practical zed the theoretical aspect of my course.

ii. It enables me to know the important and usefulness of computer to man

iii It enables me to expose to the activity involved in the system.

4.3INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIP WITH THE ORGANIZATION

G TECHNOLOGY is a nice organization where I was able to interact with the director, instructors and students of the organization.

Even when I was about to round up my program, I felt like extending it but I have no option other than to leave.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.1 CONCLUSION

I appreciate the effort of The Federal Government of Nigeria for introducing such program **(i.e. SIWES)** Student Industrial Work Experience Scheme to enhance students practical knowledge in their various field of study.

5.2 PERSONAL IMPRESSION ABOUT THE ORGANIZATION

It is an organization where unity exists within the director, instructors, secretary and student and this has really contributed to the growth of the organization.

The organization where I did my SIWES training can be recommended to any individual who is ready to acquire computer knowledge; they offer courses like **Data** processing, desktop publishing e.t.c. Also they offer professional courses like *Web Design, Graphics Design, AutoCAD, Computer Engineering and computer appreciation etc.*

5.3 SUGGESTION AND RECOMMENDATION TO THE ORGANIZATION

I am appealing to the organization to give **SIWES** applicant a helping hand because they can both learn from each other.

5.4 TO THE POLYTECHNIC

I am appealing to all Polytechnics that they should get all their students engaged in the **SIWES** program because I believe it is a program that can boost student's practical knowledge about the theoretical aspect they have been taught in school. It also makes the student to learn more on how to interact with people and how to work.