A
PROJECT
ON

"Optics & Glasses"

Submitted to

Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University,
NAGPUR
In the Partial Fulfillment of

B.Com. (Computer Application) Final Year

Submitted by
Kalyani Dongre
Harshika Marbate

Under the Guidance of

Pravin J. Yadao

G. S. College of Commerce & Economic Nagpur
2019-2020

G. S. COLLEGE OF COMMERCE & ECONOMICS

NAGPUR

CERTIFICATE

(2019 - 2020)

This is to certify that Mr. /Miss: Kalyani Dongre & Harshika Marbate has completed their project on the topic of Optics & Glasses prescribed by the Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University for B.Com. (Computer Application) - III course in G. S. College of Commerce & Economics, Nagpur.

Date:

Place: Nagpur

Pravin J. Yadao

Project Guide

External Examiner **Internal Examiner**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We take this opportunity to express our deep gratitude and whole hearted thanks to project guide Prof. Pravin Yadao, Coordinator for his guidance throughout this work. We are very much thankful to him for his constant encouragement, support and kindness.

We are also grateful to our teachers Prof. Rahul Tiwari, Prof. Sushma Gawande, Prof. Preeti Rangari, Prof. Prajkta Deshpande and Prof. Haresh Naringe for their encouragement, help and support from time to time.

We also wish to express our sincere thanks to Principal Dr. N. Y. Khandait for providing us wide range of opportunities, facilities and inspiration to gather professional knowledge and material without which this project could not have been completed.

Date:

Place: Nagpur

Kalyani Dongre

Harshika Marbate

DECLARATION

We **(Kalyani Dongre & Harshika Marbate)** hereby honestly declare that the work entitled **"Optics & Glasses"** submitted by us at G.S. College of Commerce & Economics, Nagpur in partial fulfillment of requirement for the award of B.Com. (Computer Application) degree by Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj, Nagpur University, Nagpur has not been submitted elsewhere for the award of any degree, during the academic session 2018-2019.

The project has been developed and completed by us independently under the supervision of the subject teacher and project guide.

Date:

Place: Nagpur

Kalyani Dongre

Harshika Marbate

INDEX

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Since the time of Galilei 400 years ago the progress of optical systems was restricted due to the lack of optical glasstypes with different dispersion properties and due to poor material quality. With the work of Otto Schott, which started 125years ago, glass became a tailorable, highly reproducible and homogeneous material, thus enabling systematic design of optical systems. The demand for new glass types is still going on as well as the requirementfor ever tighter tolerances and their proofs. New measurement methods provide deeper insight in the materialproperties. Developments in processing allow new optical elements to be designed, further advancing technology.This also holds for zero-expansion glass ceramics, another key enabling material for optical systems. This publication highlights some milestones in the history of optical glass and glass ceramics, comments on present day glass development as well as new optical elements and measurement methods and provides somenew information on the materials properties.

Optical Glass In India Central Glass and Ceramic research institute in 1960 succeeded in establishing a pilot plant based on ceramic pot technology (batch process). Over the years it has produced and supplied 28 types of optical glasses. Apart from this certain varieties of radiation resistant window glasses (RSW) have also been developed and commercialised now by BOGL / CGCRI. The technology offered by CGCRI is considered good except that of pot development, where the rejection rates are higher and consumption of consumable is considered high compared to international levels. The quality consistency of the glass is also lacking. The current yield levels for optical glasses are 20 to 25% against international levels of 45% and above.

OBJECTIVES

OBJECTIVES

The main objective of this project is to introduce people with "OPTICS AND GLASSES",its use and working. It includes following points:-

1. To maintain the healthy eye.
2. If you're finding it hard to see clearly, it may be time for a pair of eyeglasses.
3. Healthy eye through diet management according to optics & glasses
4. Simplified way to practice Optics & Glasses instruction with a busy lifestyle.
5. To live gracefully and harmoniously in protected of eye .
6. For safety reasons, it is important that lenses are impact-resistant and especially if used for sports or at work.
7. Developing a close relationship between valueable traditional optics and modern generation through modern technology.

PROJECT OF " OPTICS AND GLASSES "provides all information about above points. It is a main objective of the project.

PRELIMINARY SYSTEM

ANALYSIS

PRILIMINARY INVESTIGATION

During the geological disposal of high-level waste, the nuclear glass is expected to be first hydrated in water vapor prior to liquid alteration. In the present work, we investigated the vapor hydration of the International simple glass (ISG) at 175癈 and different relative humidities (60%, 80% and 98%). The glass hydration was investigated by nuclear reaction analysis (NRA) and Fourier transform infra-red spectroscopy. The chemical and mineralogical compositions of the alteration products were studied using scanning electron microscopy/energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (SEM-EDS) and μ-Raman spectroscopy, respectively. The NRA results gave water diffusion coefficients of 2.31–7.34 ?10−21 m2/s, in good agreement with the literature data on borosilicate glasses altered in aqueous media. The glass hydration increased with relative humidity percentage and the SEM-EDS analysis showed a slight enrichment in Si and loss of Na in the hydrated glass layer compared with the pristine glass. The hydration rate of the ISG glass was little higher than that of the French SON68 glass hydrated using water vapor. The corrosion products were analcime, tobermorite, and calcite, which were typical of the SON68 glass hydrated in similar conditions.

NEED OF NEW SYSTEM

When I select to develop this project of optics and glasses in web page desiging opted togather information by visit several website regarding this needs of new system there are many website providing education information of various fields engineering may be there are some website regarding Optics & Glasses but there are lots of modification users friendliness required.the preliminary investigation in my case revealed that the search for new system for get more information about the glasses.

FLAWS IN PRESENT SYSTM

In the presenr system while searching about the optics and glasses is not enough information available on single website,there were many flaws in present system in my project I tried to overcome all this flaws.In present system the website that gives the information about optics and glasses can only provide

the theoretical information,some website provides only images related with all the glasses no website provides all above information together.in present system thought the information is available but it isnot complete and we have search many website to collect the proper information about the optics and glasses.

IDENTIFICATION OF NEED

The success of a system depends largely on how accurate a problem is defined and properly carried out through the choice of solution .in to days modern world ,when everything is becoming more and more titan word watches are one may feel that the task of keeping the records of the data should also be done automatically using computer programs.

If any reference of particular customers past records has to be seen them ,it needs piles of registers to search it .it is all manual work .the system also doesn'n have any backup plan ,if the data is lost by any cause then there is no option to recover it.

TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY

Technical feasibility center around the existing computer system the availability of the required hardware software and operating system this project is developed in html which can be easily copied and run on any system with the required configuration.Technical feasibility also includes the technical configuration of the hardware software and other technical things which are helpful to the system will perform error free operation with the help of the technical feasibility.

Technical feasibility this project or a system is also developed by the html which is very easy to run the system and provide the graphical interface to the users and the visitors of the websiteThe project is totally approved by the technically feasibility with regarding the

system which is technical studied for the developing the project or the system or the website for providing the effective and informative system to the users or the visitors.

OPERATIONAL FEASIBILITY

The proposed System/software is user friendly in nature. This system will be helpful for the user to perform all necessary operation efficiently and effectively .the graphical user interface is a self-explanatory the software provided the user is a computer literate..

the user interface is self-explanatory as result there is no need of providing any kind of training to the user about the software provided the end user is a computer literate hardware of the system or software once to the user will definitely makle the user operate the software efficiently the system is very operational to the users of the developed operationally so the project is totally approved by the operational feasibility study for developing the project for providing the informative tool to the visitors or any another users of the system.

ECONOMICAL FEASIBILITY

The cost of installing this project is not higt onve insatalled,the project gives long term benefit cost of hardware and the software that is required to build Technical feasbibility the is very much within the reach of the organization so it possible to go ahead with the proposed system from economic point of view.

the system is totally studied economically before the project is developed and operate by the users because this project cost effective in comparison of the other and project is so economically and help them to get right information from the system and other economic feasibility.the cost of hardware and software is totally cost effective and installing this project is not high.

once inastalled the project gives long term benefit cost of hardware and the software that is required to build the system is very much within the reach of the organization.so it is possible to go ahead with the proposed from economic point of view the system is economic

the the the available project in market now beacause the project is totally gone through the economic feasibility

PROJECT CATEGORY

PROJECT CATEGORY

This project “AYURVEDA” use in html and css the website is informative .any useful information can be populated using a website .the website is developing in html.

HTML

Hypertext ,mark-up language is use for designing different web pages and appearance due to html tags different special effects of text ,pictures ,animations ,effected,colors,text sixe and font style can be define to make more effective web page .

Html is set of special codes that can be embedded in text to add formatting and linking information called tags.HTML it is collection of platform-independent style used to create a document for the world wild web page [www] .HTML is language is used to describe and format the structure of web pages .

BASIC STRUTURE OF HTML

< HTML>: This tag indicates to the browser that the file is an html file .A basic HTML document consist of opening <HTML> and closing</HTML> tag all the contained of the web pages contained within these tag

Eg.

<HTML>

Html tag and contents

</HTML>

<HEAD>: A html documention a pair of opening <HEAD> and closing </HEAD> tags.the <HEAD> tag contains the option <TITLE> tag.

Eg.

<HTML>

<HEAD>

<TITLE>

Demo of html

</TITLE>

</HEAD>

</HTML>

<TITLE> :The contains of this tag is this play the title bar of web browser window .it should be unique and descriptive and descriptive it used to search engines as a search carier ion for any information in the absence in this tag .

Eg.

<HTML>

<HEAD>

<TITLE> Demo of html<TITLE>

</HEAD>

</HTML>

<BODY> : this body tag are basically block level tags that specify what the web browser should display in the web browser window ,style and formatting applied to the content using tag .such as heading tag, paragraph tags, font tags. most of the part of body tag.

Eg.

<HTML>

<HEAD>

<TITLE>heading</TITLE>

</HEAD>

<BODY>

<H1>heading levels </H1>

<HR> horizontal rule

</BODY>

</HTML>

<STYLE>: The <STYLE> tag is used to define style information for an HTML documents. Inside the </STYLE> elements you specify how HTML element should tender in a browser each HTML document can contain multiple style tags. style sheets are important component of html that makes web page dynamic .

HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE REQUIREMTS SPECIFICATION.

HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE REQUIREMTS SPECIFICATION

HARDWARE:

Hardware is being defined as under it conatins how much processor speed and how much RAM will be used for the better perfomace of the website

Processor pentioun 4 or newer wersion

Processor speed: 2.00 gigahertz [GHz]

RAM: 2GB

HARDWARE: 250GB

SOFTWARE:

Software is being defined as under it conatin in which opertaing system and on which web browser has supported for the performance of the website.

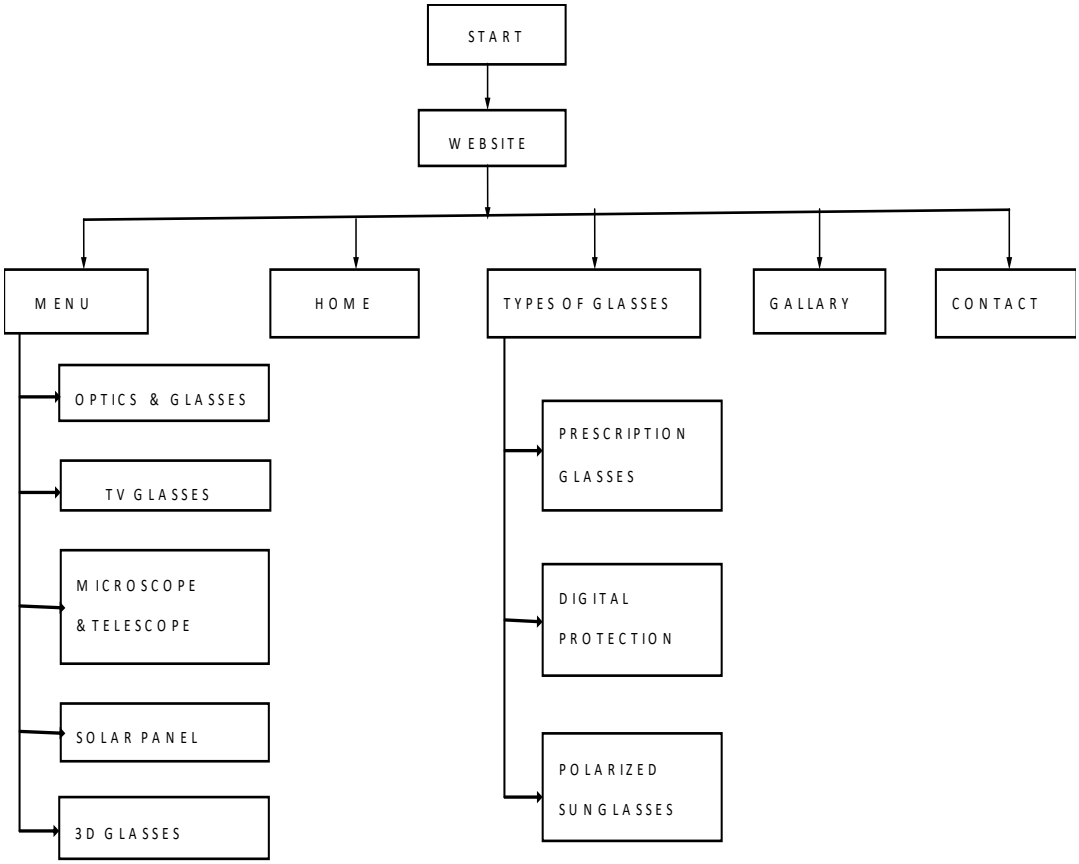
A.Hardware is being defined as under it contain.

B.Internet explore 6.0 or higher

C.Sublime text

D.Goggle chrome

STRUCTURE OF WEBSITE


START
WEBSITE
MENU
HOME
TYPES OF GLASSES
GALLARY
CONTACT
OPTICS & GLASSES
TV GLASSES
MICROSCOPE & TELESCOPE
SOLAR PANEL
3D GLASSES
PRESCRIPTION GLASSES
DIGITAL PROTECTION
POLARIZED SUNGLASSES

SYSTEM DESIGN

OPTICS & GLASSES.

Glasses, also known as **eyeglasses** or **spectacles**, are vision aids, consisting of glass or hard plastic lenses mounted in a frame that holds them in front of a person's eyes, typically utilizing a bridge over the nose and arms which rest over the ears Glasses are typically used for vision correction, such as with reading glasses and glasses used for nearsightedness.

Glasses are typically used for vision correction, such as with reading glasses and glasses used for nearsightedness.Safety glasses provide eye protection against flying debris for construction workers or lab technicians; these glasses may have protection for the sides of the eyes as well as in the lenses. Some types of safety glasses are used to protect against visible and near-visible light or radiation. Glasses are worn for eye protection in some sports, such as squash.

Glasses wearers may use a strap to prevent the glasses from falling off during movement or sports. Wearers of glasses that are used only part of the time may have the glasses attached to a cord that goes around their neck, to prevent the loss of the glasses and breaking.

TV

SEE:-

A letter was scanned and its image displayed on a cathode ray tube screen.The report said that "it may be this is not the whole of television but it is certainly the most significant link in the system" and added that the demonstration of the sort could be the "first in India".

Our mirror technology creates brilliant images when the TV is on and hides it completely when it is off. This patented technology offers one of our best competitive advantages, as it allows for 99% of light to transmit from the TV through the mirror, creating the brightest and most brilliant TV image. As a comparison, most of our competitor's TV mirrors will only transmit a fraction of light through to the TV, creating a far less brilliant picture.

Iris Mirrors give the brightest Mirror TV experience, offering stunning quality, reduced glare, and TV viewing on parity with a standard HDTV. The TV virtually vanishes when off, leaving only a subtle faint outline of the TV perimeter that may be noticeable up close. IrisTM is the first Mirror TV that allows TV viewing in daylight environments with direct sunlight. The Iris mirror surface is slightly darker than a typical mirror, so Iris is best used in non-bathroom applications such as the guestrooms, living rooms, bedrooms, dens, foyers and more.

TELESCOPE GLASS

Telescopes:-The first telescope was fashioned by German lens-maker Hans Lippershey in 1608, though the first true astronomers were
Galileo Galilei and Thomas Harriot, each of whom began stargazing in the early 1600s. Since then, humans have been finding countless ways to get a closer look at the stars.More types of telescopes have existed than you can probably imagine, some of them now obsolete and others rare but still in use.
We've identified 14 different telescope types that showcase the unique qualities found in telescopes across the globe.

Refractor Telescope :- A refracting telescope (also called a refractor) is a type of optical telescope that uses a lens as its objective to form an image (also referred to a dioptric telescope). The refracting telescope design was originally used in spy glasses and astronomical telescopes but is also used for long focus camera lenses. Although large refracting telescopes were very popular in the second half of the 19th century, for most research purposes the refracting telescope has been superseded by the reflecting telescope which allows larger apertures. A refractor's magnification is calculated by dividing the focal length of the objective lens by that of the eyepiece. are built with lenses that refract light and send it along a focal path within the telescope tube.An eyepiece captures the light at its focal point, creating the image you see within.Below are 4 types of refractor scopes and their common uses.

Achromatic Telescopes ;- A refractor telescope gathers light at every wavelength, but not all wavelengths have the same focal length inside the telescope tube.This creates chromatic aberration, a sort of fuzziness around the outside of the object you're viewing as the light waves scatter toward the edges.An achromatic telescope uses a special lens made by combining Flint glass and Crown glass to achieve different light dispersion, correcting these aberrations.

Reflector Telescopes ;- A reflecting telescope (also called a reflector) is a telescope that uses a single or a combination of curved mirrors that reflect light

and form an image. The reflecting telescope was invented in the 17th century, by Isaac Newton, as an alternative to the refracting telescope which, at that time, was a design that suffered from severe chromatic aberration. Although reflecting telescopes produce other types of optical aberrations, it is a design that allows for very large diameter objectives. Almost all of the major telescopes used in astronomy research are reflectors. Reflecting telescopes come in many design variations and may employ extra optical elements to improve image quality or place the image in a mechanically advantageous position. Since reflecting telescopes use mirrors, the design is sometimes referred to as a "catoptric" telescope.

Superachromat Telescopes ;-Like the apochromatic and achromatic lenses, a superachromat corrects aberrations by bringing different colors into focus at the same time.
The superachromat is quartic, meaning it disperses four colors simultaneously. These highly fine-tuned lenses are built with expensive fluorite glass to achieve the best type of image correction.

Infrared Telescopes ;-Infrared telescopes must be in a dry, high altitude environment to detect infrared space radiation without interference.
These telescopes are used to gather information about our universe's history. Because light travels for so long before it reaches Earth, it has had time to become detectable infrared radiation.
This radiation dates back to the beginning of the universe, providing insights into the vast history of the cosmos.

Catadioptric Telescopes ;-The marriage of catoptric and dioptric (refractor and reflector) engineering is the catadioptric telescope.
This combination is the best of both worlds, providing mirrors and lenses that better correct aberrations and provide a wider field of view. Their method of folding the light path within the telescope tube means faster optics and a shorter device.

Cassegrain reflector telescopes ;-The Cassegrain reflector is a combination of a primary concave mirror and a secondary convex mirror, often used in optical telescopes and radio antennas, the main characteristic being that the optical path folds back onto itself, relative to the optical system's primary mirror entrance aperture. This design puts the focal point at a convenient location behind the primary mirror and the convex secondary adds a telephoto effect creating a much longer focal length in a mechanically short system. In a symmetrical Cassegrain both mirrors are aligned about the optical axis, and the primary mirror usually contains a hole in the centre, thus permitting the light to reach an eyepiece, a camera, or an image sensor. A Cassegrain reflector telescope uses a series of concave and convex mirrors to fold the light path to enhance its focal length and improve magnification. A hole in the center of the primary, parabolic mirror sends light to the eyepiece..

SOLAR PANEL

Monocrystalline Solar Panels (Mono-SI) ;-Monocrystalline solar panels are made of monocrystalline silicon. Their characteristic look is a dark color and rounded edges. They are very efficient due to the silicon's purity. This is why their efficiency rate can reach above 20%. Monocrystalline silicon makes them more durable when it comes to high temperatures. They also have a high power output. However, that makes them more expensive.

Polycrystalline Solar Panels (p-Si) ;-Polycrystalline solar panels have a distinctive look. Solar panels with squares and uncut angles, mostly blue. Their production is somewhat faster and cheaper because it is done by melting raw silicon. They are cheaper but have a slightly lower efficiency rate that goes about 15%. They are not so durable when exposed to hot temperatures for a longer period of time.However, the difference between them and monocrystalline panels is not that drastic. Monocrystalline panels do come with a bit of higher space efficiency, but when it comes to power outputs, they are fairly similar..

Thin-Film: Amorphous Silicon Solar Panels (A-SI) ;-Thin film solar panels have thin-film solar cells and are mostly used for smaller solar power systems. These panels are made by placing materials like silicon, cadmium or copper on to a base. They are easy to produce which makes them a cheaper option than the other kinds of solar panels, regarding the fact that they require less material for their production. Apart from being affordable, they are flexible as well. This makes their application much easier and decreases their sensitivity to high temperatures.Amorphous silicon solar panels use triple layered technology, best among the thin film variety. Considering that they are easily produced and have a low cost, their lifespan is shorter, as well as their warranties.

Concentrated PV Cell (CVP) ;- Concentrated PV Cell panels are a multi-junction type with an efficiency of 41%. They are so efficient due to their curved mirror surfaces, lenses and cooling systems. With their high percentage of efficiency, they are the most efficient type of solar panels. However, to reach their maximum efficiency, they need to face the sun at a specific angle. To achieve that, inside the solar panel can be found a solar tracker that follows the sun.

3D GLASSES

Anaglyph 3d glasses ;-Anaglyph 3d glasses are the easiest option and the cheapest (you can buy it for $ 1-2). These devices have two different lenses – mostly red and blue. The principle of their use involves dividing the image into the two above-mentioned colors individually for each eye. Lenses filter an image by color and each eye sees its own image. The principle of the use of passive stereoscopic 3d glasses is that their 3d lenses have a special polarization coating that allows you to see only the part of an image that has the corresponding polarization. Due to this, each eye also gets its own image. Since the glasses already have special lenses, they can work autonomously, without additional power supplies.

Active (shutter) 3d glasses ;-Active (shutter) 3d glasses work in such a way that at any moment the viewer sees a picture with only one eye in turn – this is the essence of the active 3d. This is due to the fact that the crystals that are in the lenses darken (close the clearing) under the influence of electric current with the required frequency. It all happens so fast that a person just does not notice shimmering and it seems to her that she sees with both eyes continuously. Active 3d glasses must have a power supply, most often a battery. Also, they must work absolutely synchronously with the TV (monitor), so the glasses of a particular manufacturer can be used only with a TV set of a same brand. If you need to buy a good device and determine which 3d glasses are better, we can recommend choosing polarized (passive) glasses. Anaglyph is now no longer in fashion. At the expense of active (shuttering) glasses, personally our opinion is that they can be used only occasionally to view something. And their using by children is not recommended at all, because you just imagine what happens in the brain with this continuously-imperceptible blink. On the other hand, only anaglyphs or shutter glasses can be used for computer monitors.

CODING

INDEX

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<style>
body
{
  font-family: "Lato", sans-serif;
}
.sidebar {
  height: 100%;
  width: 0;
  position: fixed;
  z-index: 1;
  top: 0;
  left: 0;
  background-color: #000033;
  background: -webkit-linear-gradient(#000033, #333);
overflow-x: hidden;
  transition: 0.5s;
```

```
  padding-top: 60px;
}
.sidebar a {
  padding: 8px 8px 8px 32px;
  text-decoration: none;
  font-size: 25px;
  color: #818181;
  display: block;
  transition: 0.3s;
}
.sidebar a:hover {
  color: #f1f1f1;
}
.sidebar .closebtn {
  position: absolute;
  top: 0;
   right: 25px;
  font-size: 36px;
  margin-left: 50px;
}
```

```
.openbtn {
  font-size: 20px;
  cursor: pointer;
  background-color: #111;
  color: white;
  padding: 10px 15px;
  border: none;
}
.openbtn:hover {
background-color: #444;
}
#main {
   transition: margin-left .5s;
  padding: 16px;
}
@media screen and (max-height: 450px) {
  .sidebar {padding-top: 15px;}
  .sidebar a {font-size: 18px;}
}
</style>
```

```
</head>

<body>

<div id="mySidebar" class="sidebar">

  <a href="javascript:void(0)" class="closebtn" onclick="closeNav()">×</a>

  <a href="index.html">Optics & Glasses</a>

  <a href="TV.html">TV Laptop Service</a>

  <a href="harshika.html">Microscope &Telescope</a>

<a href="panel.html">Solar Panel</a>

<a href="kd.html">3D Glass</a>

<a href="b.html">FeedBack</a>

  <a href="#"></a>

</div>

</div>

<div id="main">

<button class="openbtn" onclick="openNav()">☰ </button>

</div>

<script>

function openNav() {



document.getElementById("mySidebar").style.width = "200px";
```

```
document.getElementById("main").style.marginLeft = "200px";

}

function closeNav() {

document.getElementById("mySidebar").style.width = "0";

document.getElementById("main").style.marginLeft= "0";

}</script>

</body>

</html>

<head>

<title></title>

<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="css/style.css">

</head>

<body background="C:\Users\admin\Desktop\New folder
(2)\KDHM.PRO\optics\feild.png">

<header>

<section class="navsection">

<div class="logo"></div>

<nav class="rightside">

<a href="Home.html">HOME</a>

<a href="types.html">Types of Glasses</a>
```

```
<a href="img.html">GALLERY</a>

<a href="contact.html">CONTACT</a>

</nav>

</section>

<main>

<div class="leftside">

<h3>WELCOME TO</h3>

<h1>optics & Glasses</h1>

<h2>see the new world</h2>

</div>

<div class="rightside">

<img src="lo.jfif">

</div>

</main>

</header>

</body>

</html>
```

HOME

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

</head>

<head>

<title> optics & glasses</title>

<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="css/style.css">

<body>

<font size="4"><b>

<center><h1>INTRODUCTION</h1></font></center>

<br></br><font size="2"<b>

</head>

<div class="rightside">

<div class="imgBox">

<img src="tanvi3.jpeg">

</div>

</div>

<h1>
```

<h2>

Since the time of Galilei 400 years ago the progress of optical systems was restricted due to the lack of optical glass types with different dispersion properties and due to poor material quality. With the work of Otto Schott, which started 125 years ago, glass became a tailorable, highly reproducible and

homogeneous material, thus enabling systematic design of optical systems.

The demand for new glass types is still going on as well as the requirement for ever tighter tolerances and their proofs.

New measurement methods provide deeper insight in the material properties. Developments in processing allow new optical elements to be designed, further advancing technology. This also holds for zero-expansion glass ceramics, another key enabling material for optical systems.

This publication highlights some milestones in the history of

optical glass and glass ceramics, comments on present day glass development as well as new optical elements and measurement methods and provides some new information on the materials' properties.
</h1></h2><h1>

<h2>

Optical Glass

In India Central Glass and Ceramic research institute in 1960 succeeded in establishing a pilot plant based on ceramic pot technology (batch process). Over the years it has produced and supplied 28 types of optical glasses. Apart from this certain varieties of radiation resistant window

glasses (RSW) have also been developed and commercialised now by BOGL / CGCRI.

The technology offered by CGCRI is considered good except that of pot development, where the rejection rates are higher and consumption of consumable is considered high compared to international levels. The quality consistency of the glass is also lacking.

The current yield levels for optical glasses are 20 to 25% against international levels of 45% and above.

Glass has long made it possible for people to see the unseeable. The earliest glass “lenses” were actually magnifiers placed directly on objects, helping their users to inspect or read documents that strained their eyesight. True lenses that improved vision appeared

first in spectacles around 1285, and more than 300 years later in telescopes and microscopes.

In the intervening period, many inventors claimed to have made devices for extending vision. Some were earnest, others charlatans; in each case, their ideas were more imaginative than real. Ironically, no matter how fantastic their ideas were,

the actual inventions were more startling, and the resulting discoveries more significant, than anything they ever imagined.

<img src="kalo4.jpg">

<font size="4"><b>

<font color="black"><b>

<a class="BACK-button"href=index.html#"onclick="optics & glasses.back"()"><h3>BACK</h3>

```
</a>

</h1>

</h2>

</div>

</body>

</html>

<style>

*{

padding:0;

margin:0;

}

 html{

background-color: #808080;

}

 body{

font:16px/1.6 Arial,  sans-serif;

}

 header{

text-align: center;

padding-top: 100px;
```

```
margin-bottom:190px;

}

header h1{

font: normal 32px/1.5 'Open Sans', sans-serif;

color: #3F71AE;

padding-bottom: 16px;

}

header h2{

color: #808080;

}

header span{

color: #3F71EA;

}

footer{

position: fixed;

bottom: 0;

}

media (max-height:800px){

footer { position: static; }

header { padding-top:40px; }
```

```
}
.footer-distributed{
background-color: #466368;
box-sizing: border-box;
width: 100%;
text-align: left;
font: bold 16px sans-serif;
padding: 50px 50px 60px 50px;
margin-top: 80px;
}
.footer-distributed .footer-left,
.footer-distributed .footer-center,
.footer-distributed .footer-right{
display: inline-block;
vertical-align: top;
}
 .footer-distributed .footer-left{
width: 30%;
}
.footer-distributed h3{
```

```
color:  #ffffff;

font: normal 36px 'Cookie', cursive;

margin: 0;

}

.footer-distributed .footer-left img{

width: 30%;

}

.footer-distributed h3 span{

color:  #466368;

}

.footer-distributed .footer-links{

color:  #fff;

margin: 20px 0 12px;

}

.footer-distributed .footer-links a{

display:inline-block;

line-height: 1.8;

text-decoration: none;

color:  inherit;

}
```

```
.footer-distributed .footer-company-name{

color:  #8f9296;

font-size: 14px;

font-weight: normal;

margin: 0;

}

.footer-distributed .footer-center{

width: 35%;

}

.footer-distributed .footer-center i{

background-color:  #33383b;

color: #ffffff;

font-size: 10px;

width: 38px;

height: 38px;

border-radius: 50%;

text-align: center;

line-height: 42px;

margin: 10px 15px;

vertical-align: middle;
```

```
}
.footer-distributed .footer-center i.fa-envelope{
font-size: 17px;
line-height: 38px;
}
.footer-distributed .footer-center p{
display: inline-block;
color: #ffffff;
vertical-align: middle;
margin:0;
}
.footer-distributed .footer-center p span{
display:block;
font-weight: normal;
font-size:14px;
line-height:2;
}
.footer-distributed .footer-center p a{
color:  #e0ac1c;
text-decoration: none;;
```

```
}
.footer-distributed .footer-right{
width: 30%;
}
.footer-distributed .footer-company-about{
line-height: 20px;
color:  #92999f;
font-size: 13px;
font-weight: normal;
margin: 0;
}
.footer-distributed .footer-company-about span{
display: block;
color:  #ffffff;
font-size: 20px;
font-weight: bold;
margin-bottom: 20px;
}
.footer-distributed .footer-icons{
margin-top: 25px;
```

```
}

.footer-distributed .footer-icons a{

display: inline-block;

width: 35px;

height: 35px;

cursor: pointer;

background-color:  #33383b;

border-radius: 2px;

font-size: 20px;

color: #ffffff;

text-align: center;

line-height: 35px;

margin-right: 3px;

margin-bottom: 5px;

}


 @media (max-width: 880px) {

.footer-distributed .footer-left,

.footer-distributed .footer-center,

.footer-distributed .footer-right{
```

```
display: block;

width: 100%;

margin-bottom: 40px;

text-align: center;

}

.footer-distributed .footer-center i{

margin-left: 0;}

}

body,html {

font-family: ALGERIAN, sans-serif;

height: 100%;

margin: 0;

}

.header

{

padding:70px;

font-size:50px;

text-align:center;

font-family: Arial Black;

background-color:gray;
```

```
}.bg {
background-position: center;
background-repeat: no-repeat;
background-size: cover;
}
.navbar {
overflow: hidden;
background-color:black;
}
.navbar a {
float: left;
font-size: 30px;
color: white;
text-align: center;
padding: 10px 13px;
text-decoration: none;
}
.navbar a:hover, .dropdown:hover .dropbtn {
background-color:blue;
Background-size:15%;
```

```
}
* {box-sizing: border-box;}
.footer
{
padding:5px;
font-size: 20px;
text-align:center;
font-family: Arial;
background-color:#FFFFFF;
color : white;
}
.content {
  padding:16px;
}
p{


font-size:20;
text-align:justify;
}
.container{
```

```
max-width:1500px;

margin:auto;

overflow:auto;

float:left;

}.image{

margin:4px;

border:50px soild#ccc;

float:left;

width:440px;}

img {

float:right;

border:1px dotted black;

margin:0px 0px 15px 20px;

width:100px;

}


.image img{

width:440px;

height:300px;

padding:15px;
```

```
}
.desc{
padding:4px;
text-align:justify-all;
}body
{
font-family: "CASTELLAR";
background-color: #808080;
text-align:justify-all;
}.sidebar {
  height: 100%;
  width: 0;
  position: fixed;
  z-index: 1;
  top: 0;
  left: 0;
  background-color: #000;
  overflow-x: hidden;
  transition: 0.5s;
  padding-top: 60px;
```

```
}.sidebar a {
  padding: 8px 8px 8px 32px;
  text-decoration: none;
  font-size: 25px;
  color: #808080;
  display: block;
  transition: 0.3s;
}.sidebar a:hover {
  color: #f1f1f1;
}.sidebar .closebtn {
  position: absolute;
  top: 0;
  right: 25px;
  font-size: 36px;
  margin-left: 50px;
}
.openbtn {
font-size: 20px;
cursor: pointer;
background-color: #111;
```

```
color: white;

padding: 10px 15px;

border: none;

}

.openbtn:hover {

background-color: #444;

text-align:justify-all;}

#main {

transition: margin-left .5s;

padding: 16px;

}

@media screen and (max-height: 450px) {

  .sidebar {padding-top: 15px;}

  .sidebar a {font-size: 18px;}

}



</style>

<html>

 </style>

</head>
```

```
</div>

<div class="bg">

<div class="navbar">

 </div>

  </div>

 <br></br>

<br></br>

<br></br>

<body>

<div id="mySidebar" class="sidebar">

  <a href="javascript:void(0)" class="closebtn" onclick="closeNav()">×</a>

  <a href="index.html">Optics & Glasses</a>

  <a href="TV.html">TV Service</a>

  <a href="Farm.html">Telescope</a>

<a href="Farm.html">Contact</a>

<a href="Farm.html">FeedBack</a>

  <a href="#"></a>

</div>

</div>

<script>
```

```
function openNav() {
  document.getElementById("mySidebar").style.width = "200px";
  document.getElementById("main").style.marginLeft = "200px";
}function closeNav() {
  document.getElementById("mySidebar").style.width = "0";
  document.getElementById("main").style.marginLeft= "0";
}
</script>
   <head>
<title>Responsive Footer</title>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
</head>
<body>
 <!-- The content of your page would go here. -->
<footer class="footer-distributed">
<div class="footer-left">
<img src="C:\Users\sun\Desktop\HK PRO\optics\logo4.jpg">
<h3><span>Optic world</span></h3>
 <p class="footer-links">
<a href="#">Blog</a>
```

```
|

<a href="#">About</a>

|

<a href="#">Contact</a>

</p><p class="footer-company-name">© 2020 Eye Care Solutions Pvt.Ltd.</p>

</div>

<div class="footer-center">

<div>

<i class="fa fa-map-marker"></i>

 <p><span>2707- Vk sector,

Bldg. No. A - 1, Sector - 1</span>

Vadi Nagpur - 440030</p>

</div>

<div>

<i class="fa fa-phone"></i>

<p>9588653186</p></div>

<div>

<i class="fa fa-envelope"></i>

<p><a href="opticworld@edu.com”</a></p>
```

```
</div>

</div>

<div class="footer-right">

<p class="footer-company-about">

<span>About the company</span>

We providing best quality optics and glasses , Tv ,best quality
laptops Technology, Design, Management.</p>

<div class="footer-icons">

<img src="C:\Users\sun\Desktop\HK PRO\optics\logo3.jpg">

<a href="#"><i class="fa fa-facebook"></i></a>

<a href="#"><i class="fa fa-twitter"></i></a>

<a href="#"><i class="fa fa-instagram"></i></a>

<a href="#"><i class="fa fa-linkedin"></i></a>

<a href="#"><i class="fa fa-youtube"></i></a>

</div></div>

</footer>

</body>

</html>
```

TYPES OG GLASSES

```
<html>

<head>

<style>

body {background-color: lightblue;

}</style>

<center><h1>Types Of Glasses</h1></center><font size="5">

<img src="C:\Users\Guest\Desktop\New folder
(2)\KDHM.PRO\optics\glass.jpg"height="70%">

<p>According to our head Optician Claudia, everyone should have at least
three pairs of glasses: your every day pair, your digital protection eye wear, and
your UV-blocking sunglasses. After all, most of us have more than one pair of
shoes to protect our feet, keep us comfortable, and match our style — and yet
we rarely think to do the same for our eyes.</p></font>

<h1>1.Prescription Glasses</h1`><br></br><img
src="C:\Users\Guest\Desktop\New folder
KDHM.PRO\optics\glass1.jpg"height="50%><font size="4"><p>Since your
everyday pair of eyeglasses are so essential to your life, it’s important to make
sure they are comfortable and crystal-clear. One step to optimizing your daily
eye wear is to make sure you’ve chosen the right lens index for your
prescription. If you have a fairly high prescription, its suitable index will
lighten your overall frame weight, minimize distortion, and make for
comfortable all-day wear. Even if you primarily wear contact lenses, it’s still
important to have a pair of every-day glasses just in case you need to take them
out during the course of the day.</p></font>

<h1>2.Digital Protection Glasses</h1><br></br><img
src="C:\Users\Guest\Desktop\New folder
(2)\KDHM.PRO\optics\glass2.jpg"height="50%>
```

 Digital protection glasses help reduce your exposure to the Harmful Blue Light emitted by digital devices. 43% of adults work in a job that requires prolonged use of a computer or tablet.

What most people don’t realize is that digital eyestrain is a medical issue with serious symptoms such as blurry vision, difficulty focusing, dry and irritated eyes,headaches, and even neck and back pain. A pair of glasses with BlueReflect lenses filter and reflect a portion of the Harmful Blue Light emitted by your digital devices, abating

these symptoms from occurring. Even if you don’t need prescription correction, these glasses are still beneficial for anyone who works in an office setting or uses digital device

throughout the day. <h1>3.Polarized Sunglasses</h1><img src="C:\Users\Guest\Desktop\New folder (2)\KDHM.PRO\optics\glass3.jpg"height="57%> A good pair of polarized sunglasses will not only protect your eyes against harmful ultraviolet rays, they will also improve visual clarity while driving, hitting the slopes, or relaxing

on deck. Polarized lenses are coated with a special film that helps reduce the glare that occurs when light from the sun reflects off of water, snow, or a solid surface such as asphalt.

By adding polarized lenses to your frames, you will filter out this harmful light and see what’s in front of you with greater accuracy and clarity.

<h3>BACK</h3>

</head>

```
</body>

</html>
```

GALLERY.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

* {

box-sizing: border-box;

}body {

margin: 0;

font-family: Arial;}.column

{float: left;

width: 25%;

padding: 10px;

}.column img {

opacity: 0.8;

cursor: pointer;

}

.column img:hover {
```

```
  opacity: 1;
 }
.row:after {
  content: "";
  display: table;
  clear: both;
}.container {
  position: relative;
  display: none;
}
#imgtext {
  position: absolute;
  bottom: 20px;
  left: 15px;
  color: "##f2f2f2";
  font-style:Bold;
  font-size: 50px;
}



.closebtn {
  position: absolute;
```

```
  top: 10px;
  right: 15px;
  color:#fff;
font-size: 35px;
  cursor: pointer;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div style="text-align:center">
 <h2>Welcome To Gallery</h2>
<div class="row">
  <div class="column">
<img src="0.jfif" alt="0"style="width:100%" onclick="myFunction(this);">
 <div class="titan">titan $299</div>
</div>
  <div class="column">
    <img src=" 5.jfif"alt="5"style="width:100%" onclick="myFunction(this);">
 <div class="DRAGON">DRAGON...$550</div>
</div>
<div class="column">
    <img src=" k.jfif" alt="k" style="width:100%" onclick="myFunction(this);">
```

```
 <div class="Titan">Titan....$699</div>

</div>

 <div class="column">

   <img src="i.jfif" alt="i" style="width:100%" onclick="myFunction(this);">

<div class="Titan">Titan $299</div>

</div>

 <div class="column">

   <img src="l.jfif" alt="l" style="width:100%" onclick="myFunction(this);">

<div class="Puma">Puma...&599</div>

</div>

 <div class="column">

   <img src="op.jfif" alt="op" style="width:100%"
onclick="myFunction(this);">

<div class="DRAGON">DRAGON....$999</div>

</div>

<div class="column">

   <img src="puma-2.jpg" alt="puma-2" style="width:100%"
onclick="myFunction(this);">

 <div class="Puma">Puma----$599</div>

</div>

 <div class="column">

   <img src="y.jfif" alt="y" style="width:100%" onclick="myFunction(this);">

<div class="Liang Dian">Lumono....$800</div>
```

```
</div>

<div class="column">

   <img src="y.jfif" alt="y" style="width:100%" onclick="myFunction(this);">

 <div class="Titan">Titan...$799</div>

</div>

<div class="column">

   <img src="ad.jfif" alt="ad" style="width:100%"
onclick="myFunction(this);">

 <div class="Shutter">Shutter...$799</div>

</div>

<div class="column">

   <img src="af.jfif" alt="titan" style="width:100%"
onclick="myFunction(this);">

  <div class="titan">titan...&599</div>

</div>

<div class="column">

   <img src="01.jpg" alt="af" style="width:100%"
onclick="myFunction(this);">

 <div class="Titan">Titan...$799</div>

</div>

<div class="container">

  <span onclick="this.parentElement.style.display='none'"
class="closebtn">×</span>

  <img id="expandedImg" style="width:40%">
```

```
  <div id="imgtext"></div>
</div>
<script>
function myFunction(imgs) {
  var expandImg = document.getElementById("expandedImg");
  var imgText = document.getElementById("imgtext");
  expandImg.src = imgs.src;
  imgText.innerHTML = imgs.alt;
  expandImg.parentElement.style.display = "block";
}

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

CONTACT

```
!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
```

```
<head>
<style>
body {
  font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;}
* {
  box-sizing: border-box;
}
input[type=text], select, textarea {
  width: 100%;
  padding: 12px;
  border: 1px solid #ccc;
  margin-top: 6px;
  margin-bottom: 16px;
  resize: vertical;
}
input[type=submit] {
  background-color: #45a049;
  color: white;

padding: 12px 20px;
  border: none;
  cursor: pointer;
```

```
}
input[type=submit]:hover {
  background-color:#45a049;
}
.container {
  border-radius: 5px;
  background-color: #f2f2f2;
  padding: 10px;
}
.column {
  float: left;
  width: 50%;
  margin-top: 6px;
  padding: 20px;
}
.row:after {
  content: "";
  display: table;
  clear: both;
}
@media screen and (max-width: 600px) {
  .column, input[type=submit] {
```

```
    width: 100%;
    margin-top: 0;
  }
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<nav class="rightside">
<a href="sub.html">contact</a>
</nav>
<div class="container">
  <div style="text-align:center">
    <h2>Contact Us</h2>
   <div class="rightside">
<img src="m.jfif">
          </div>
  </div>
  <div class="row">
    <div class="column">
     </div>
    <div class="column">
      <form action="/action_page.php">
```

```
        <label for="fname">First Name</label>

        <input type="text" id="fname" name="firstname" placeholder="Your
name..">

        <label for="lname">Last Name</label>

        <input type="text" id="lname" name="lastname" placeholder="Your last
name..">

        <label for="country">Country</label>

        <select id="country" name="country">

          <option value="Maharashtra">Maharashtra</option>

          <option value="Goa">Goa</option>

          <option value="West Bengal">West Bengal</option>

          <option value="TamilNadu">TamilNadu</option>

          <option value="Gujrat">Gujrat</option>

           <option value="Rajasthan">Rajasthan</option>

          <option value="Bangluru">Bangluru</option>

          <option value="Chattisgadh">Chattisgadh</option>

          <option value="Kolkata">Kolkata</option>

          <option value="Kerla">Kerla</option>

        </select>

        <label for="subject">Subject</label>

        <textarea id="subject" name="subject" placeholder="Write something.."
style="height:170px"></textarea>

      <form action="/action_page.php" onsubmit="myFunction()">
```

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


<script>
function myFunction() {
  alert("The form was submitted");
}
</script>
<div class="isa_info">
    <i class="fa fa-info-circle"></i>
   </div>
  </form>
    </div>
  </div>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

TV SECTION

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
```

```
<style>
body
{
  font-family: "Lato", sans-serif;
}
.sidebar {
  height: 100%;
  width: 0;
  position: fixed;
  z-index: 1;
  top: 0;
  left: 0;
  background-color: #000033;
  background: -webkit-linear-gradient(#000033, #333);
 overflow-x: hidden;
  transition: 0.5s;
  padding-top: 60px;
}
.sidebar a {
  padding: 8px 8px 8px 32px;
  text-decoration: none;
  font-size: 25px;
```

```
  color: #818181;
  display: block;
  transition: 0.3s;
}

.sidebar a:hover {
  color: #f1f1f1;
}
.sidebar .closebtn {
  position: absolute;
  top: 0;
  right: 25px;
  font-size: 36px;
  margin-left: 50px;
}
.openbtn {
  font-size: 20px;
  cursor: pointer;
  background-color: #111;
  color: white;
  padding: 10px 15px;
  border: none;
```

```
}
.openbtn:hover {
  background-color: #444;
}
#main {
  transition: margin-left .5s;
  padding: 16px;
}
@media screen and (max-height: 450px) {
  .sidebar {padding-top: 15px;}
  .sidebar a {font-size: 18px;}
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div id="mySidebar" class="sidebar">
  <a href="javascript:void(0)" class="closebtn" onclick="closeNav()">×</a>
  <a href="index.html">Optics & Glasses</a>
  <a href="TV.html">TV Laptop Service</a>
  <a href="harshika.html">Microscope &Telescope</a>
<a href="solar.html">Solar Panel</a>
<a href="Farm.html">3D Glass</a>
```

```
<a href="b.html">FeedBack</a>
  <a href="#"></a>
</div>
</div>
<div id="main">
  <button class="openbtn" onclick="openNav()">☰ </button>
 </div>
<script>
function openNav() {
  document.getElementById("mySidebar").style.width = "200px";
  document.getElementById("main").style.marginLeft = "200px";
}function closeNav() {
  document.getElementById("mySidebar").style.width = "0";
  document.getElementById("main").style.marginLeft= "0";
}
</script>
</body>
</html>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<body style="background-color:   #b2b2b2;">
```

```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"href="css/style.css">

</head>

<!-- Navigation -->

<nav>

  <u>

    <center>

  <a href="gal.html">Gallery</a></center>

  </nav>

</u>

<!-- Slide Show -->

<section>

  <img class="mySlides" src="img1.jpg"

  style="width:40%"> <img class="mySlides" src="img3.jpg"
style="width:40%">

  <img class="mySlides" src="img2.jpg"

  style="width:40%">

</section>

<!-- Band Description -->

<section class="container-center -content" style="max-width:1500px">

<h2 class="THE BAND"</h2>

  <p class=<i>SEE</i></p>

  <p class="justify">In January 1950, The Indian Express reported that a
television was put up for demonstration at an exhibition in the Teynampet
```

locality of Madras (now Chennai) by B. Sivakumaran, a student of electrical engineering.

A letter was scanned and its image displayed on a cathode ray tube screen.

 The report said that "[i]t may be this is not the whole of television but it is certainly the most significant link in the system" and added that the demonstration of the sort could be the "first in India"

</section>

<script>

// Automatic Slideshow - change image every 3 seconds

var myIndex = 0;

carousel();

function carousel() {

  var i;

  var x = document.getElementsByClassName("mySlides");

  for (i = 0; i < x.length; i++) {

    x[i].style.display = "none";

  }

  myIndex++;

  if (myIndex > x.length) {myIndex = 1}

  x[myIndex-1].style.display = "block";

  setTimeout(carousel, 3000);

}

</script>

</body>

```
</html>
<style>
 *{
  padding:0;
  margin:0;
}
html{
  background-color:   #808080;
}
 body{
  font:16px/1.6 Arial,  sans-serif;
}
 header{
  text-align: center;
  padding-top: 100px;
  margin-bottom:190px;
}
 header h1{
  font: normal 32px/1.5 'Open Sans', sans-serif;
  color: #3F71AE;
  padding-bottom: 16px;
}
```

```
header h2{
  color: #808080;
}
 header span{
  color: #3F71EA;
}
footer{
  position: fixed;
  bottom: 0;
}
 @media (max-height:800px){
  footer { position: static; }
  header { padding-top:40px; }
}
.footer-distributed{
  background-color: #466368;
  box-sizing: border-box;
  width: 100%;
  text-align: left;
  font: bold 16px sans-serif;
  padding: 50px 50px 60px 50px;
  margin-top: 80px;
```

```
}
.footer-distributed .footer-left,
.footer-distributed .footer-center,
.footer-distributed .footer-right{
  display: inline-block;
  vertical-align: top;
}
/* Footer left */
.footer-distributed .footer-left{
  width: 30%;
}
.footer-distributed h3{
  color:  #ffffff;
  font: normal 36px 'Cookie', cursive;
  margin: 0;
}
 /* The company logo */
 .footer-distributed .footer-left img{
  width: 30%;
}
.footer-distributed h3 span{
  color:  #466368;
```

```
}
 /* Footer links */
.footer-distributed .footer-links{
  color:  #fff;
  margin: 20px 0 12px;
}
.footer-distributed .footer-links a{
  display:inline-block;
  line-height: 1.8;
  text-decoration: none;
  color:  inherit;
}
 .footer-distributed .footer-company-name{
  color:  #8f9296;
  font-size: 14px;
  font-weight: normal;
  margin: 0;
}
 .footer-distributed .footer-center{
  width: 35%;
}
.footer-distributed .footer-center i{
```

```
  background-color:  #33383b;
  color: #ffffff;
  font-size: 10px;
  width: 38px;
  height: 38px;
  border-radius: 50%;
  text-align: center;
  line-height: 42px;
  margin: 10px 15px;
  vertical-align: middle;
}
.footer-distributed .footer-center i.fa-envelope{
  font-size: 17px;
  line-height: 38px;
}
 .footer-distributed .footer-center p{
  display: inline-block;
  color: #ffffff;
  vertical-align: middle;
  margin:0;
}
.footer-distributed .footer-center p span{
```

```
  display:block;
  font-weight: normal;
  font-size:14px;
  line-height:2;
}
.footer-distributed .footer-center p a{
  color:  #e0ac1c;
  text-decoration: none;;
}
/* Footer Right */
.footer-distributed .footer-right{
  width: 30%;
}
.footer-distributed .footer-company-about{
  line-height: 20px;
  color:  #92999f;
  font-size: 13px;
  font-weight: normal;
  margin: 0;
}
.footer-distributed .footer-company-about span{
  display: block;
```

```
  color:  #ffffff;
  font-size: 20px;
  font-weight: bold;
  margin-bottom: 20px;
}
.footer-distributed .footer-icons{
  margin-top: 25px;
}
.footer-distributed .footer-icons a{
  display: inline-block;
  width: 35px;
  height: 35px;
  cursor: pointer;
  background-color:  #33383b;
  border-radius: 2px;
   font-size: 20px;
  color: #ffffff;
  text-align: center;
  line-height: 35px;
 margin-right: 3px;
  margin-bottom: 5px;
}
```

```
@media (max-width: 880px) {
.footer-distributed .footer-left,
 .footer-distributed .footer-center,
 .footer-distributed .footer-right{
   display: block;
   width: 100%;
   margin-bottom: 40px;
   text-align: center;
 }
.footer-distributed .footer-center i{
   margin-left: 0;   }
   }
 body,html {
  font-family: ALGERIAN, sans-serif;
  height: 100%;
  margin: 0;
  }
.header
{
padding:70px;
font-size:50px;
text-align:center;
```

```
font-family: Arial Black;
background-color:gray;
}
.bg {
background-position: center;
  background-repeat: no-repeat;
  background-size: cover;
}
.navbar {
  overflow: hidden;
  background-color:black;
 }
.navbar a {
  float: left;
  font-size: 30px;
  color: white;
  text-align: center;
  padding: 10px 13px;
  text-decoration: none;
}
.navbar a:hover, .dropdown:hover .dropbtn {
  background-color:blue;
```

```
  Background-size:15%;
}
* {box-sizing: border-box;}
.footer
{
padding:5px;
font-size: 20px;
text-align:center;
font-family: Arial;
background-color:#FFFFFF;
color : white;
}
.content {
  padding:16px;
}
p{
font-size:20;
text-align:justify;
}
 .container{
  max-width:1500px;
  margin:auto;
```

```
  overflow:auto;
  float:left;
  }
.image{
  margin:4px;
  border:50px soild#ccc;
  float:left;
  width:440px;
}
img {
float:right;
border:1px dotted black;
margin:0px 0px 15px 20px;
width:100px;
}
.image img{
  width:440px;
  height:300px;
  padding:15px;
}
.desc{
  padding:4px;
```

```
  text-align:justify-all;
}
body
{
  font-family: "CASTELLAR";
  background-color: #808080;
  text-align:justify-all;
}
.sidebar {
  height: 100%;
  width: 0;
  position: fixed;
  z-index: 1;
  top: 0;
  left: 0;
  background-color: #000;
  overflow-x: hidden;
  transition: 0.5s;
  padding-top: 60px;
}
.sidebar a {
  padding: 8px 8px 8px 32px;
```

```
  text-decoration: none;
  font-size: 25px;
  color: #808080;
  display: block;
  transition: 0.3s;
}
.sidebar a:hover {
  color: #f1f1f1;
}
.sidebar .closebtn {
  position: absolute;
  top: 0;
  right: 25px;
  font-size: 36px;
  margin-left: 50px;
}.openbtn {
  font-size: 20px;
  cursor: pointer;
  background-color: #111;
  color: white;
  padding: 10px 15px;
  border: none;
```

```
}
.openbtn:hover {
  background-color: #444;
  text-align:justify-all;
}
#main {
  transition: margin-left .5s;
  padding: 16px;
}
@media screen and (max-height: 450px) {
  .sidebar {padding-top: 15px;}
  .sidebar a {font-size: 18px;}
}    </style>
    <html>
 </style>
</head>
</div>
<div class="bg">
<div class="navbar">
</div>
  </div>
 <br></br>
```

```
<br></br>
<br></br>
<body>
<div id="mySidebar" class="sidebar">
  <a href="javascript:void(0)" class="closebtn" onclick="closeNav()">×</a>
  <a href="index.html">Optics & Glasses</a>
  <a href="TV.html">TV Service</a>
  <a href="harshika.html">Microscope & Telescope</a>
<a href="Farm.html">Contact</a>
<a href="Farm.html">FeedBack</a>
  <a href="#"></a>
</div>
</div>
<script>
function openNav() {
  document.getElementById("mySidebar").style.width = "200px";
  document.getElementById("main").style.marginLeft = "200px";
}
function closeNav() {
  document.getElementById("mySidebar").style.width = "0";
  document.getElementById("main").style.marginLeft= "0";
}
```

```
</script>
 <head>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
  <meta name="keywords" content="footer, address, phone, icons" />
 <title>Responsive Footer</title>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
</head>
  <body>
<footer class="footer-distributed">
<div class="footer-left">
        <img src="C:\Users\sun\Desktop\HK PRO\optics\logo4.jpg">
       <h3><span>Optic world</span></h3>
 <p class="footer-links">
        <a href="#">Blog</a>
        |
        <a href="#">About</a>
        |
        <a href="#">Contact</a>
       </p>
 <p class="footer-company-name">© 2020 Eye Care Solutions Pvt.Ltd.</p>
```

```
    </div>
 <div class="footer-center">
      <div>
        <i class="fa fa-map-marker"></i>
          <p><span>2707- Vk sector,
          Bldg. No. A - 1, Sector - 1</span>
         Vadi Nagpur - 440030</p>
</div>
 <div>
        <i class="fa fa-phone"></i>
      <p>9588653186</p>
      </div>
      <div>
        <i class="fa fa-envelope"></i>
        <p><a href="opticworld@edu.com”</a></p>
      </div>
    </div>
    <div class="footer-right">
      <p class="footer-company-about">
        <span>About the company</span>
        We providing best quality optics and glasses , Tv ,best quality
laptops Technology, Design, Management.</p>
```

```
        <div class="footer-icons">
         <img src="C:\Users\sun\Desktop\HK PRO\optics\logo3.jpg">
          <a href="#"><i class="fa fa-facebook"></i></a>
            <a href="#"><i class="fa fa-twitter"></i></a>
          <a href="#"><i class="fa fa-instagram"></i></a>
          <a href="#"><i class="fa fa-linkedin"></i></a>
          <a href="#"><i class="fa fa-youtube"></i></a>
        </div>
      </div>
    </footer>
  </body>
</html>
```

MICROSCOPE & TELESCOPE

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
<style>
body
{
  font-family: "Lato", sans-serif;
}
.sidebar {
  height: 100%;
  width: 0;
  position: fixed;
  z-index: 1;
  top: 0;
  left: 0;
  background-color: #000033;
  background: -webkit-linear-gradient(#000033, #333);
overflow-x: hidden;
  transition: 0.5s;
  padding-top: 60px;
}
.sidebar a {
  padding: 8px 8px 8px 32px;
  text-decoration: none;
```

```
  font-size: 25px;
  color: #818181;
  display: block;
  transition: 0.3s;
}
.sidebar a:hover {
  color: #f1f1f1;
}
.sidebar .closebtn {
  position: absolute;
  top: 0;
  right: 25px;
  font-size: 36px;
  margin-left: 50px;
}.openbtn {
  font-size: 20px;
  cursor: pointer;
  background-color: #111;
  color: white;
  padding: 10px 15px;
  border: none;
}
```

```
.openbtn:hover {
  background-color: #444;
}
#main {
  transition: margin-left .5s;
  padding: 16px;
}
@media screen and (max-height: 450px) {
  .sidebar {padding-top: 15px;}
  .sidebar a {font-size: 18px;}
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div id="mySidebar" class="sidebar">
  <a href="javascript:void(0)" class="closebtn" onclick="closeNav()">×</a>
  <a href="index.html">Optics & Glasses</a>
  <a href="TV.html">TV Laptop Service</a>
  <a href="harshika.html">Microscope &Telescope</a>
<a href="solar.html">Solar Panel</a>
<a href="Farm.html">3D Glass</a>
<a href="b.html">FeedBack</a>
```

```
  <a href="#"></a>
</div>
</div>
<div id="main">
  <button class="openbtn" onclick="openNav()">☰ </button>
</div>
<script>
function openNav() {
  document.getElementById("mySidebar").style.width = "200px";
  document.getElementById("main").style.marginLeft = "200px";
}
function closeNav() {
  document.getElementById("mySidebar").style.width = "0";
  document.getElementById("main").style.marginLeft= "0";
}
</script>
</header>
</body>
</html>
<html>
  <head>
        <meta charset="utf-8">
```

```
        <title>Css Image Hover Effects</title>

        <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">

 </head>

 <body>

        <header>

<u>

<h1>Microscope & Telescope</h1>

          </u>

 </header>

        <div class="container">

         <center><img src="tel10.jpg"></center>

                <div class="imgBox">

</div> <div class="details">

           <div class="content"><u><h2>Telescopes</h2></u>

                <font size="4"><p>The first telescope was fashioned by German lens-maker Hans Lippershey in 1608, though the first true astronomers were<br> Galileo Galilei and Thomas Harriot, each of whom began stargazing in the early 1600s. Since then, humans have been finding countless ways to get a closer<br> look at the stars.More types of telescopes have existed than you can probably imagine, some of them now obsolete and others rare but still in use.<br> We've identified 14 different telescope types that showcase the unique qualities found in telescopes across the globe.</p></font></br>

           </div>

        </div>

<div class="imgBox">
```

<img src="tel8.jfif">

<u><h2>Refractor Telescopes</h2></u>

 A refracting telescope (also called a refractor) is a type of optical telescope that uses a lens as its objective to form an image (also referred to a dioptric telescope). The refracting telescope design was originally used in spy glasses and astronomical telescopes but is also used for long focus camera lenses. Although large refracting telescopes were very popular in the second half of the 19th century, for most research purposes the refracting telescope has been superseded by the reflecting telescope which allows larger apertures. A refractor's magnification is calculated by dividing the focal length of the objective lens by that of the eyepiece. are built with lenses that refract light and send it along a focal path within the telescope tube.An eyepiece captures the light at its focal point, creating the image you see within.Below are 4 types of refractor scopes and their common uses.

<img src="tel2.jpg">

<u> <h2>Achromatic Telescopes</h2></u>

 A refractor telescope gathers light at every wavelength, but not all wavelengths have the same focal length inside the

telescope tube.This creates chromatic aberration, a sort of fuzziness around the outside of the object you're viewing as the light waves scatter toward the edges.An achromatic telescope uses a special lens made by combining Flint glass and Crown glass to achieve different light dispersion, correcting these aberrations.

<img src="tel3.jpg">

<u> <h2> Reflector Telescopes

</h2></u>

 A reflecting telescope (also called a reflector) is a telescope that uses a single or a combination of curved mirrors that reflect light and form an image. The reflecting telescope was invented in the 17th century, by Isaac Newton, as an alternative to the refracting telescope which, at that time, was a design that suffered from severe chromatic aberration. Although reflecting telescopes produce other types of optical aberrations, it is a design that allows for very large diameter objectives. Almost all of the major telescopes used in astronomy research are reflectors. Reflecting telescopes come in many design variations and may employ extra optical elements to improve image quality or place the image in a mechanically advantageous

position. Since reflecting telescopes use mirrors, the design is sometimes referred to as a "catoptric" telescope.

```
<div class="imgBox">

<img src="tel4.jpg">

</div>

<div class="details">

<div class="content">

<u><h2>Superachromat Telescopes</h2></u>

<font size="4"> <p>Like the apochromatic and achromatic lenses, a superachromat corrects aberrations by bringing different colors into focus at the same time.

<br> The superachromat is quartic, meaning it disperses four colors simultaneously. These highly fine-tuned lenses are built with expensive fluorite glass to achieve the best type of image correction.</p></font>

</div>

</div>

<div class="imgBox">

<img src="tel5.jpg">

</div><div class="details">

<div class="content">

<u><h2>Infrared Telescopes</h2></u>

<font size="4"> <p>Infrared telescopes must be in a dry, high altitude environment to detect infrared space radiation without interference. <br>These telescopes are used to gather information about our universe’s history. Because light travels for so long before it reaches Earth, it has had time to become detectable infrared radiation. <br>This radiation dates back to the beginning of the universe, providing insights into the vast history of the cosmos.</p></font>>

</div>
```

```
        </div>

 <div class="imgBox">

                <img src="tel6.jpg">

          </div>

          <div class="details">

          <div class="content">

             <u><h2>Catadioptric Telescopes</h2></u>

            <font size="4"> <p>The marriage of catoptric and dioptric
(refractor and reflector) engineering is the catadioptric telescope.

              <br>This combination is the best of both worlds, providing mirrors
and lenses that better correct aberrations and provide a wider field of view.
Their method of folding the light path within the telescope tube means faster
optics and a shorter device.</p></font>

          </div></div>

    <div class="imgBox">

                          <img src="tel7.jpg">

          </div>

          <div class="details">

          <div class="content">

              <u>

            <h2> Cassegrain reflector telescopes</h2>

          </u>

            <font size="4"> <p>The Cassegrain reflector is a combination of a
primary concave mirror and a secondary convex mirror, often used in optical
telescopes and radio antennas, the main characteristic being that the optical path
```

folds back onto itself, relative to the optical system's primary mirror entrance aperture. This design puts the focal point at a convenient location behind the primary mirror and the convex secondary adds a telephoto effect creating a much longer focal length in a mechanically short system.

In a symmetrical Cassegrain both mirrors are aligned about the optical axis, and the primary mirror usually contains a hole in the centre, thus permitting the light to reach an eyepiece, a camera, or an image sensor. A Cassegrain reflector telescope uses a series of concave and convex mirrors to fold the light path to enhance its focal length and improve magnification. A hole in the center of the primary, parabolic mirror sends light to the eyepiece..</p>

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
a {
  text-decoration: none;
  display: inline-block;
  padding: 8px 16px;
}a:hover {
  background-color: #ddd;
  color: black;
}

.previous {
  background-color: #f1f1f1;
```

```
  color: black;
}.next {
  background-color: #4CAF50;
  color: white;
}
.round {
  border-radius: 70%;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
        <u>

<h2>See More About The Microscope </h2>
</u>
<a href="index.html" class="previous">&laquo; Previous</a>
<a href="Microscope.html" class="next">Next &raquo;</a>
  </body>
</html>
<html>
<body>
<head>
```

```
<style>{
        margin: 0;
        padding: 0;
        font-family: "Script";
        background-color:  #008080;
}
header.{
        background-image: linear-gradient(to left,#fff 85%,#c3f5ff 20%);
}
.container
{
        width: 1280px;
        min-height: 500px
        background: #66CDAA;
        margin: 70px auto 0;
        display: flex;
        flex-direction: row;
        flex-wrap: wrap;
        font-family: Script;
         text-align: justify;
}
.container .box
```

```
{
        position: relative;
        width: 300px;
        height: 500px;
        background-color: #66CDAA;
        margin: 10px;
        box-sizing: border-box;
        display: inline-block;}
.container .box .imgBox
{
position: relative;
        overflow: hidden;
        float: left;
}
.container .box .imgBox img
{
  max-width: 100%;
  transition: transform 2s;
  float: left;


}
.container .box:hover .imgBox img
```

```
{
transform: scale(1.2);
float: left;
}
.container .box .details
{
        position: absolute:
        top: 10px;
        left: 10px;
        bottom: 10px;
        right: 10px;
        background: rgba(0,0,0,.8);
        transform: scaleY(0);
        transition: transform .5s;
}
.container .box:hover .details
{
        transform: scaleY(1);
}
.container .box .details .content
{ position; absolute;
        top:50%;
```

```
        transform: translateY(-50%);
         text-align: justify;
        padding: 15px;
        color:"Teal   ";
}
.container .box .details .content h2
{
        margin: 0;
        padding: 0;
        font-size: 170px;
        color: #ff0;
}
.container .box .details .content p
{
        font-size: 20;
        text-align: justify;
        margin: 10px  0;
        padding: 0;
        font-size: 27px;
        color: #ff0;
}
</style>
```

```
</body>

</head>

</html>
```

MICROSCOPE

```
<html>

  <head>
```

```
        <meta charset="utf-8">
        <title>Css Image Hover Effects</title>
        <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
  </head>
  <body>
        <header>
<font size="4">
                <u>
           <h1>Microscope Information</h1></font
           <br><br>
    </u>
                </header>
        <div class="container">
         <center><img src="mic11.jpg"></center>
                <div class="imgBox">
</div>
            <div class="details">
            <div class="content">
                <h2>Light Microscopes</h2>
                <font size="4">
<p>The most common type of microscope you're likely to come across, these
microscopes rely on lenses and light to illuminate a specimen for optimal
```

image-gathering. They can be used for viewing living cells, insects, for performing dissections, or for clinical blood and tissue assessment.

. </br>

<img src="mic22.jpg">

<h2> Compound Microscopes</h2>

 Compound microscopes can be found in schools and labs across the world. They fit on a desktop, they’re portable, affordable, and easy to use. Their light source comes from the bottom, and light must pass through the specimen to travel through the microscope’s lenses and make it fully visible. They are most often used to view objects at a cellular level and can reach magnifications up to 1000x.

<img src="mic33.jpg">

<h2>Stereoscopic Microscopes</h2>

 These are common in labs and educational settings, as well. A stereoscopic microscope has a light source on the top to illuminate the specimen, causing reflection into the microscope lens. They have weaker magnification than compound microscopes, to make it easier to see opaque, larger objects up close, at a maximum magnification of about 50x. Dual light paths inside the microscope tube create layered imaging, which provides a 3-dimensional image in the eyepiece, an improvement over the flat imaging in a compound scope. These are commonly used for dissection, coin appraisal, gem and mineral study, and entomology. They can also be used for intricate watch or microchip repair..

<img src="mic44.jpg">

 <h2> Confocal Microscopes</h2> Confocal microscopes use lasers to scan a specimen and create high resolution, high magnification images. Because they provide depth-selection by scanning the specimen, they can create sectional detail (without physical dissection) that can be used to build a 3D image. Confocal

microscopes are most often used in biomedical sciences to image living cells or embryos marked by fluorescence. They can typically reach a maximum magnification of 2000x.

<img src="mic55.jpg">

<h2>. Electron Microscopes</h2>

 An electron microscope doesn’t need light to create an image. Instead, it sends accelerated electrons across or through a specimen to render a digital image. These microscopes have the highest power and highest resolution available and are used to see detailed structure at the cellular and macromolecular levels. While this may seem like the answer to all things microscopy, electron beams destroy samples. This means you can’t use them to view live specimens..

<img src="mic66.jpg">

<h2>Inverted Microscopes

</h2

 Inverted microscopes are available as biological inverted microscopes or metallurgical inverted microscopes. Biological inverted microscopes provide magnification of 40x, 100x and sometimes 200x and 400x. These biological inverted microscopes are used to view living samples that are in a petri dish. An inverted microscope allows the user to place the petri dish on a flat stage, with the objective lenses housed beneath the stage. Inverted microscopes are used for in-vitro fertilization, live cell imaging, developmental

biology, cell biology, neuroscience, and microbiology. Inverted microscopes are often used in research to analyze and study tissues and cells, and in particular living cells. >

<img src="mic77.jpg">

<h2>Metallurgical Microscopes

</h2>

 Metallurgical Microscopes are high power microscopes designed to view samples that do not allow light to pass through them. Reflected light shines down through the objective lenses providing magnification of 50x, 100x, 200x, and sometimes 500x. Metallurgical microscopes are utilized to examine micron level cracks in metals, very thin layers of coatings such as paint, and grain sizing.

Metallurgical microscopes are utilized in the aerospace industry, the automobile manufacturing industry, and by companies analyzing metallic structures, composites, glass, wood, ceramics, polymers, and liquid crystals.

.

<img src="mic88.jpg">

<h2>Polarizing Microscopes</h2>

 Polarizing Microscopes use polarized light along with transmitted and, or reflected illumination to examine chemicals, rocks, and minerals. Polarizing microscopes are utilized by geologists, petrologists, chemists, and the pharmaceutical industry on a daily basis.

All polarizing microscopes have both a polarizer and an analyzer. The polarizer will only allow certain light waves to pass through it. The analyzer determines the amount of light and direction of light that will illuminate the sample. The polarizer basically focuses different wavelengths of light onto a single plane. This function makes the microscope perfect for viewing birefringent materials.

.

<font color="BACK"><b>

<h3>BACK</h3>

</body>

</html>

<html>

```
<body>
<head>
<style>
{
        margin: 0;
        padding: 0;
        backgound:#eee;
        font-family: sans-serif;
}
header.{
        background-image: linear-gradient(to left,#fff 85%,#c3f5ff 20%);
}
.container
{
        width: 1200px;
        min-height: 100px
        background: #fff;
        margin: 50px auto 0;
        display: flex;
        flex-direction: row;
        flex-wrap: wrap;
}
```

```
.container .box
{
        position: relative;
        width: 300px;
        height: 300px;
        background: #eee;
        margin: 10px;
        box-sizing: border-box;
        display: inline-block;
}
.container .box .imgBox
{
position: relative;
        overflow: hidden;
        float: left;
}
.container .box .imgBox img
{
  max-width: 150%;
  transition: transform 2s;
  float: left;
}
```

```
.container .box:hover .imgBox img
{
transform: scale(1.2);
float: left;
}
.container .box .details
{
        position: absolute:
        top: 10px;
        left: 10px;
        bottom: 10px;
        right: 10px;
        background: rgba(0,0,0,.8);
        transform: scaleY(0);
}
.container .box:hover .details
{
        transform: scaleY(1);
}
.container .box .details .content
{ position; absolute;
        top:50%;
```

```
        transform: translateY(-50%);
        text-align: center;
        padding: 15px;
        color: #fff;
}
.container .box .details .content h2
{
        margin: 50;
        padding: 0;
        font-size: 170px;
        color: #ff0;
}
.container .box .details .content p
{
        font-size: 20;
        text-align: justify;
        margin: 10px  0;
        padding: 0;
        font-size: 27px;
        color: #ff0;
}
</html>
```

```
</body>

</head>

</style>
```

SOLAR PANEL

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<style>
```

```
<body>
{
  font-family: "Lato", sans-serif;
}
.sidebar {
  height: 100%;
  width: 0;
  position: fixed;
  z-index: 1;
  top: 0;
  left: 0;
  background-color: #000033;
  background: -webkit-linear-gradient(#000033, #333);
  overflow-x: hidden;
  transition: 0.5s;
  padding-top: 60px;
}
.sidebar a {
  padding: 8px 8px 8px 32px;
text-decoration: none;
  font-size: 25px;
  color: #818181;
```

```
  display: block;
  transition: 0.3s;
}
.sidebar a:hover {
  color: #f1f1f1;
}
.sidebar .closebtn {
  position: absolute;
  top: 0;
  right: 25px;
  font-size: 36px;
  margin-left: 50px;
}.openbtn {
  font-size: 20px;
  cursor: pointer;
  background-color: #111;
  color: white;
  padding: 10px 15px;
  border: none;
}
.openbtn:hover {
  background-color: #444;
```

```
}
#main {
  transition: margin-left .5s;
  padding: 16px;
}
@media screen and (max-height: 450px) {
  .sidebar {padding-top: 15px;}
  .sidebar a {font-size: 18px;}
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div id="mySidebar" class="sidebar">
  <a href="javascript:void(0)" class="closebtn" onclick="closeNav()">×</a>
  <a href="index.html">Optics & Glasses</a>
  <a href="TV.html">TV Laptop Service</a>
  <a href="harshika.html">Microscope &Telescope</a>
<a href="solar.html">Solar Panel</a>
<a href="KD.html">3D Glass</a>
<a href="b.html">FeedBack</a>
  <a href="#"></a>
</div>
```

```
</div>
<div id="main">
  <button class="openbtn" onclick="openNav()">☰ </button>
 </div>
<script>
function openNav() {
  document.getElementById("mySidebar").style.width = "200px";
  document.getElementById("main").style.marginLeft = "200px";
}
function closeNav() {
  document.getElementById("mySidebar").style.width = "0";
  document.getElementById("main").style.marginLeft= "0";
}
</script>
  </header>
</body>
</html>
<html>
  <head>
        <meta charset="utf-8">
        <title>Css Image Hover Effects</title>
        <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
```

```
 </head>
 <body>
        <header>
 <u>
<h1>SOLAR PANEL</h1>
          </u>
</header>
        <div class="container">
         <center><img src="p1.jpg"></center>
              <div class="imgBox">
</div>
            <div class="details">
            <div class="content">
               <u><h2>Monocrystalline Solar Panels (Mono-SI)</h2></u>
               <font size="4">


<p>Monocrystalline solar panels are made of monocrystalline silicon. Their characteristic look is a dark color and rounded edges. They are very efficient due to the silicon’s purity. This is why their efficiency rate can reach above 20%.Monocrystalline silicon makes them more durable when it comes to high temperatures. They also have a high power output. However, that makes them more expensive..</p></font></br>
            </div>
        </div>
```

```
<div class="imgBox">

                <img src="p2.jpg">

            </div>

            <div class="details">

            <div class="content">

                <u><h2>Polycrystalline Solar Panels (p-Si)</h2></u>

                <font size="4"><p>Polycrystalline solar panels have a distinctive look. Solar panels with squares and uncut angles, mostly blue. Their production is somewhat faster and cheaper because it is done by melting raw silicon.

                 They are cheaper but have a slightly lower efficiency rate that goes about 15%. They are not so durable when exposed

                  to hot temperatures for a longer period of time.However, the difference between them and monocrystalline panels is not that drastic. Monocrystalline panels do come with a bit of higher space efficiency, but when it comes to power outputs,

                   they are fairly similar..</font>

                </p>

            </div>

        </div>

<div class="imgBox">

                <img src="p3.jpg">

            </div>

            <div class="details">

            <div class="content">
```

<u> <h2>Thin-Film: Amorphous Silicon Solar Panels (A-SI)</h2></u>

 Thin film solar panels have thin-film solar cells and are mostly used for smaller solar power systems.

These panels are made by placing materials like silicon, cadmium or copper on to a base. They are easy to produce which makes them a cheaper option than the other kinds of solar panels, regarding the fact that they require less material for their production.

Apart from being affordable, they are flexible as well. This makes their application much easier and decreases their sensitivity

to high temperatures.Amorphous silicon solar panels use triple layered technology, best among the thin film variety.

Considering that they are easily produced and have a low cost, their lifespan is shorter, as well as their warranties.

<img src="p4.jpg">

<u> <h2>Concentrated PV Cell (CVP)

</h2></u>

<font size="4"> Concentrated PV Cell panels are a multi-junction type with an efficiency of 41%. They are so efficient due to their curved mirror surfaces, lenses and cooling systems.With their high percentage of efficiency, they are

```
the most efficient type of solar panels. However, to reach their maximum efficiency, they need to face the sun at a specific angle. To achieve that, inside the solar panel can be found a solar tracker that follows the sun.</p></font>

            </div>

        </div>

<html>

<head>

<style>

a {

  text-decoration: none;

  display: inline-block;

  padding: 8px 16px;

}

a:hover {

  background-color: #ddd;

  color: black;

}

.previous {

  background-color: #f1f1f1;

  color: black;

}

.next {

  background-color: #4CAF50;
```

```
  color: white;
}
.round {
  border-radius: 70%;
}
</style>
</head>
<html>
<body>
<head>
<style>
{
        margin: 0;
        padding: 0;
        font-family: "Script";
        background-color:  #008080;
}
header.{
        background-image: linear-gradient(to left,#fff 85%,#c3f5ff 20%);
}
.container
{
```

```
        width: 1280px;
        min-height: 500px
        background: #66CDAA;
        margin: 70px auto 0;
        display: flex;
        flex-direction: row;
        flex-wrap: wrap;
        font-family: Script;
         text-align: justify;
}
.container .box
{
        position: relative;
        width: 300px;
        height: 500px;
        background-color: #66CDAA;
        margin: 10px;
        box-sizing: border-box;
        display: inline-block;
}
.div img{
        max-width: 50px;
```

```
}
.container .box .imgBox
{position: relative;
        overflow: hidden;
        float: left;
}
.container .box .imgBox img
{
  max-width: 50%;
  transition: transform 2s;
  float: left;
}
.container .box:hover .imgBox img
{
transform: scale(1.2);
float: left;
}
.container .box .details
{
        position: absolute:
        top: 10px;
        left: 10px;
```

```
        bottom: 10px;
        right: 10px;
        background: rgba(0,0,0,.8);
        transform: scaleY(0);
        transition: transform .5s;
}
.container .box:hover .details
{
        transform: scaleY(1);
}
.container .box .details .content
{

        position; absolute;
        top:50%;
        transform: translateY(-50%);
         text-align: justify;
        padding: 15px;
        color:"Teal   ";
}
.container .box .details .content h2
{
```

```
        margin: 0;
        padding: 0;
        font-size: 170px;
        color: #ff0;
}
.container .box .details .content p
{
        font-size: 20;
        text-align: justify;
        margin: 10px  0;
        padding: 0;
        font-size: 27px;
        color: #ff0;
}

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

3D GLASSES

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

```
<title>3D GLASSES</title>

        <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">

  </head>

  <body>

        <header>

<font size="4">

                <u><CENTER>

            <h1>3D GLASSES TYPE AND
INFORMATION</h1></font></CENTER>

            <br><br>

    </u>

                </header>

        <div class="container">

         <center><img src="3D1.jpg"></center>

                <div class="imgBox">

</div>

             <div class="details">

             <div class="content">

                 <h2>Anaglyph 3d glasses</h2>

                 <font size="4">

<p>Anaglyph 3d glasses are the easiest option and the cheapest (you can buy it
for $ 1-2).These devices have two different lenses – mostly red and blue.
```

The principle of their use involves dividing the image into the two above-mentioned colors individually for each eye. Lenses filter an image by color and each eye sees its own image.

The principle of the use of passive stereoscopic 3d glasses is that their 3d lenses have a special polarization coating that allows you to see only the part of an image that has the corresponding polarization. Due to this, each eye also gets its own image. Since the glasses already have special lenses, they can work autonomously, without additional power supplies.. </br>

<img src="3D2.jpg">

<h2> Active (shutter) 3d glasses</h2>

<font size="4"> Active (shutter) 3d glasses work in such a way that at any moment the viewer sees a picture with only one eye in turn – this is the essence of the active 3d.This is due to the fact that the crystals that are in the lenses darken (close the clearing) under the influence of electric current with the required frequency. It all happens so fast that a person just does not notice shimmering and it seems to her that she sees with both eyes continuously.

Active 3d glasses must have a power supply, most often a battery. Also, they must work absolutely synchronously with the TV (monitor), so the glasses of a particular manufacturer can be used only with a TV set of a same brand.If you need to buy a good device and determine which 3d glasses are better, we can recommend choosing polarized (passive) glasses.Anaglyph is now no longer in fashion.

At the expense of active (shuttering) glasses, personally our opinion is that they can be used only occasionally to view something. And their using by children is not recommended at all, because you just imagine what happens in the brain with this continuously-imperceptible link.On the other hand, only anaglyphs or shutter glasses can be used for computer monitors.

</p>

<font color="BACK"><b>

<h3>BACK</h3>

</body>

</html>

<html>

<body>

<head>

<style>

{

margin: 0;

padding: 0;

backgound:#eee;

font-family: sans-serif;

```
}
header.{
        background-image: linear-gradient(to left,#fff 85%,#c3f5ff 20%);
}
.container
{
        width: 1200px;
        min-height: 100px
        background: #fff;
        margin: 50px auto 0;
        display: flex;
        flex-direction: row;
        flex-wrap: wrap;
}
.container .box
{
        position: relative;
        width: 300px;
        height: 300px;
        background: #eee;
        margin: 10px;
        box-sizing: border-box;
```

```
        display: inline-block;
}
.container .box .imgBox
{position: relative;
        overflow: hidden;
        float: left;
}
.container .box .imgBox img
{
  max-width: 150%;
  transition: transform 2s;
  float: left;}
.container .box:hover .imgBox img
{
transform: scale(1.2);
float: left;
}
.container .box .details
{
        position: absolute:
        top: 10px;
        left: 10px;
```

```
        bottom: 10px;
        right: 10px;
        background: rgba(0,0,0,.8);
        transform: scaleY(0);
}
.container .box:hover .details
{
        transform: scaleY(1);
}
.container .box .details .content
{ position; absolute;
        top:50%;
        transform: translateY(-50%);
        text-align: center;
        padding: 15px;
        color: #fff;
}
.container .box .details .content h2
{
        margin: 50;
        padding: 0;
        font-size: 170px;
```

```
        color: #ff0;
}
.container .box .details .content p
{
        font-size: 20;
        text-align: justify;
        margin: 10px  0;
        padding: 0;
        font-size: 27px;
        color: #ff0;
}
</html>
</body>
</head>
</style>
```

FEEDBACK

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
```

```
<head>
<body background="C:\Users\sun\Desktop\HK PRO\optic\fed.jfif">
<style>
body
*{ margin: 0;padding: 0;
}
* {
  box-sizing: border-box;
}
.form-control{
    background:left;
}
form {
 width: 350px;
 margin: 50px;
}
form > div {
 position: relative;
 overflow: hidden;
}
form input, form textarea {
 width: 100%;
```

```
 border: 2px solid gray;
 background: none;
 position: relative;
 top: 0;
 left: 0;
 z-index: 1;
 padding: 8px 12px;
 outline: 0;
}
form input:valid, form textarea:valid {
 background: white;
}
form input:focus, form textarea:focus {
 border-color: #357EBD;
}
form input:focus + label, form textarea:focus + label {
 background: #357EBD;
 color: white;
 font-size: 70%;
 padding: 1px 6px;
 z-index: 2;
 text-transform: uppercase;
```

```
}

form label {

 -webkit-transition: background 0.2s, color 0.2s, top 0.2s, bottom 0.2s, right 0.2s, left 0.2s;

 transition: background 0.2s, color 0.2s, top 0.2s, bottom 0.2s, right 0.2s, left 0.2s;

 position: absolute;

 color: #999;

 padding: 7px 6px;

 font-weight: normal;

}

form textarea {

 display: block;

resize: vertical;

}

form.go-bottom input, form.go-bottom textarea {

 padding: 12px 12px 12px 12px;

}

form.go-bottom label {

 top: 0;

 bottom: 0;

 left: 0;

 width: 150%;
```

```
}
form.go-bottom input:focus, form.go-bottom textarea:focus {
 padding: 4px 6px 20px 6px;
}
form.go-bottom input:focus + label, form.go-bottom textarea:focus + label {
 top: 100%;
 margin-top: -16px;
}
form.go-right label {
 border-radius: 0 5px 5px 0;
 height: 100%;
 top: 0;
 right: 100%;
 width: 100%;
 margin-right: -100%;
}
form.go-right input:focus + label, form.go-right textarea:focus + label {
 right: 0;
 margin-right: 0;
 width: 50%;
 padding-top: 5px;
}
```

```
button[onclick=submit] {
  background-color: #45a049;
  color: white;
  padding: 50px 20px;
  border: none;
  cursor: pointer;
}
button[onclick=submit]:hover {
  background-color:#45a049;
}
</style>
</head>
<body background="C:\Users\sun\Desktop\HK PRO\optic\fed.jfif">
<header>
        <section class="navsection">
<div class="container">
   <div class="row">
      <form role="form" class="col-md-9 go-right">
         <h2>Feedback Form</h2>
        <div class="form-group">
          <input id="name" name="name" type="text" class="form-control"
required>
```

```
        <label for="name">Your Name</label>

      </div>

      <div class="form-group">

        <input id="email" name="email" type="email" class="form-control"
required>

        <label for="email">Email Address</label>

      </div>

      <div class="form-group">

        <input id="phone" name="phone" type="tel" class="form-control"
required>

        <label for="phone">Primary Phone</label>

      </div>

      <div class="form-group">

        <textarea id="message" name="phone" class="form-control"
style="height: 150px" required></textarea>

        <label for="message">Message</label>

      </div>

      <div class="form-group">

        <button onclick="myFunction()">Submit</button>



         <script>

function myFunction() {

alert("Hello! Submit Sucessfuly!");
```

```
 }
</script>
        </div>
        </form>
    </div>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

OUTPUT

HOME TYPES OF GLASSES GALLERY CONTACT

WELCOME TO

OPTICS & GLASSES

SEE THE NEW WORLD

INTRODUCTION

Since the time of Galilei 400 years ago the progress of optical systems was restricted due to the lack of optical glass types with different dispersion properties and due to poor material quality. With the work of Otto Schott, which started 125 years ago, glass became a tailorable, highly reproducible and homogeneous material, thus enabling systematic design of optical systems. The demand for new glass types is still going on as well as the requirement for ever tighter tolerances and their proofs.

New measurement methods provide deeper insight in the material properties. Developments in processing allow new optical elements to be designed, further advancing technology. This also holds for zero-expansion glass ceramics, another key enabling material for optical systems. This publication highlights some milestones in the history of optical glass and glass ceramics, comments on present day glass development as well as new optical elements and measurement methods and provides some new information on the materials' properties.

Optical Glass

In India Central Glass and Ceramic research institute in 1960 succeeded in establishing a pilot plant based on ceramic pot technology (batch process). Over the years it has produced and supplied 28 types of optical glasses. Apart from this certain varieties of radiation resistant window glasses (RSW) have also been developed and commercialised now by BOGL / CGCRI. The technology offered by CGCRI is considered good except that of pot development, where the rejection rates are higher and consumption of consumable is considered high compared to international levels. The quality consistency of the glass is also lacking. The current yield levels for optical glasses are 20 to 25% against international levels of 45% and above.

Types Of Glasses

According to our head Optician Claudia, everyone should have at least three pairs of glasses: your every day pair, your digital protection eye wear, and your UV-blocking sunglasses. After all, most of us have more than one pair of shoes to protect our feet, keep us comfortable, and match our style — and yet we rarely think to do the same for our eyes.

1.Prescription Glasses

Since your everyday pair of eyeglasses are so essential to your life, it's important to make sure they are comfortable and crystal-clear. One step to optimizing your daily eye wear is to make sure you've chosen the right lens index for your prescription. If you have a fairly high prescription, its suitable index will lighten your overall frame weight, minimize distortion, and make for comfortable all-day wear. Even if you primarily wear contact lenses, it's still important to have a

2.Digital Protection Glasses

Digital protection glasses help reduce your exposure to the Harmful Blue Light emitted by digital devices. 43% of adults work in a job that requires prolonged use of a computer or tablet. What most people don't realize is that digital eyestrain is a medical issue with serious symptoms such as blurry vision, difficulty focusing, dry and irritated eyes, headaches, and even neck and back pain. A pair of glasses with BlueReflect lenses filter and reflect a portion of the Harmful Blue Light emitted by your digital devices, abating these symptoms from occurring. Even if you don't need prescription correction, these glasses are still beneficial for anyone who works in an office setting or uses digital devices throughout the day.

3.Polarized Sunglasses

A good pair of polarized sunglasses will not only protect your eyes against harmful ultraviolet rays, they will also improve visual clarity while driving, hitting the slopes, or relaxing on deck. Polarized lenses are coated with a special film that helps reduce the glare that occurs when light from the sun reflects off of water, snow, or a solid surface such as asphalt. By adding polarized lenses to your frames, you will filter out this harmful light and see what's in front of you with greater accuracy and clarity.

BACK

Welcome To Gallery

titan $299

DRAGON...$550

MOLNIYA....$699

Titan $299

Puma...&599

DRAGON....$999

Puma----$599

Lumono....$800

Contact Us

First Name

Your name..

Last Name

Your last name..

Country

Maharashtra

Subject

Write something..

Submit


SONY...$21999
SONY...$17799
TOSHIBA...&17999
INTEX...$29799
Plilips....$60000
SAM....$55000

MICROSCOPE

Telescopes

The first telescope was fashioned by German lens-maker Hans Lippershey in 1608, though the first true astronomers were Galileo Galilei and Thomas Harriot, each of whom began stargazing in the early 1600s. Since then, humans have been finding countless ways to get a closer look at the stars.More types of telescopes have existed than you can probably imagine, some of them now obsolete and others rare but still in use.
We've identified 14 different telescope types that showcase the unique qualities found in telescopes across the globe.

Refractor Telescopes

A refracting telescope (also called a refractor) is a type of optical telescope that uses a lens as its objective to form an image (also referred to a dioptric telescope). The refracting telescope design was originally used in spy glasses and astronomical telescopes but is also used for long focus camera lenses. Although large refracting telescopes were very popular in the second half of the 19th century, for most research purposes the refracting telescope has been superseded by the reflecting telescope which allows larger apertures. A refractor's magnification is calculated by dividing the focal length of the objective lens by that of the eyepiece. are built with lenses that refract light and send it along a focal path within the telescope tube.An eyepiece captures the light at its focal point, creating the image you see within.Below are 4 types of refractor scopes and their common uses.

Achromatic Telescopes

A refractor telescope gathers light at every wavelength, but not all wavelengths have the same focal length inside the telescope tube.This creates chromatic aberration, a sort of fuzziness around the outside of the object you're viewing as the light waves scatter toward the edges.An achromatic telescope uses a special lens made by combining Flint glass and Crown glass to achieve different light dispersion, correcting these aberrations.

Reflector Telescopes

A reflecting telescope (also called a reflector) is a telescope that uses a single or a combination of curved mirrors that reflect light and form an image. The reflecting telescope was invented in the 17th century, by Isaac Newton, as an alternative to the refracting telescope which, at that time, was a design that suffered from severe chromatic aberration. Although reflecting telescopes produce other types of optical aberrations, it is a design that allows for very large diameter objectives. Almost all of the major telescopes used in astronomy research are reflectors. Reflecting telescopes come in many design variations and may employ extra optical elements to improve image quality or place the image in a mechanically advantageous position. Since reflecting telescopes use mirrors, the design is sometimes referred to as a "catoptric" telescope.

Superachromat Telescopes

Like the apochromatic and achromatic lenses, a superachromat corrects aberrations by bringing different colors into focus at the same time.
The superachromat is quartic, meaning it disperses four colors simultaneously. These highly fine-tuned lenses are built with expensive fluorite glass to achieve the best type of image correction.

Catadioptric Telescopes

The marriage of catoptric and dioptric (refractor and reflector) engineering is the catadioptric telescope.
This combination is the best of both worlds, providing mirrors and lenses that better correct aberrations and provide a wider field of view. Their method of folding the light path within the telescope tube means faster optics and a shorter device.

SOLARPANEL

Monocrystalline Solar Panels (Mono-SI)

Monocrystalline solar panels are made of monocrystalline silicon. Their characteristic look is a dark color and rounded edges. They are very efficient due to the silicon's purity. This is why their efficiency rate can reach above 20%. Monocrystalline silicon makes them more durable when it comes to high temperatures. They also have a high power output. However, that makes them more expensive..

Polycrystalline Solar Panels (p-Si)

Polycrystalline solar panels have a distinctive look. Solar panels with squares and uncut angles, mostly blue. Their production is somewhat faster and cheaper because it is done by melting raw silicon. They are cheaper but have a slightly lower efficiency rate that goes about 15%. They are not so durable when exposed to hot temperatures for a longer period of time.However, the difference between them and monocrystalline panels is not that drastic. Monocrystalline panels do come with a bit of higher space efficiency, but when it comes to power outputs, they are fairly similar..

Thin-Film: Amorphous Silicon Solar Panels (A-SI)

Thin film solar panels have thin-film solar cells and are mostly used for smaller solar power systems. These panels are made by placing materials like silicon, cadmium or copper on to a base. They are easy to produce which makes them a cheaper option than the other kinds of solar panels, regarding the fact that they require less material for their production. Apart from being affordable, they are flexible as well. This makes their application much easier and decreases their sensitivity to high temperatures.Amorphous silicon solar panels use triple layered technology, best among the thin film variety. Considering that they are easily produced and have a low cost, their lifespan is shorter, as well as their warranties.

Monocrystalline Solar Panels (Mono-SI)

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3D GLASSES TYPE AND INFORMATION

Anaglyph 3d glasses

Anaglyph 3d glasses are the easiest option and the cheapest (you can buy it for $ 1-2). These devices have two different lenses – mostly red and blue. The principle of their use involves dividing the image into the two above-mentioned colors individually for each eye. Lenses filter an image by color and each eye sees its own image. The principle of the use of passive stereoscopic 3d glasses is that their 3d lenses have a special polarization coating that allows you to see only the part of an image that has the corresponding polarization. Due to this, each eye also gets its own image. Since the glasses already have special lenses, they can work autonomously, without additional power supplies. .

Active (shutter) 3d glasses

Active (shutter) 3d glasses work in such a way that at any moment the viewer sees a picture with only one eye in turn – this is the essence of the active 3d. This is due to the fact that the crystals that are in the lenses darken (close the clearing) under the influence of electric current with the required frequency. It all happens so fast that a person just does not notice shimmering and it seems to her that she sees with both eyes continuously. Active 3d glasses must have a power supply, most often a battery. Also, they must work absolutely synchronously with the TV (monitor), so the glasses of a particular manufacturer can be used only with a TV set of a same brand. If you need to buy a good device and determine which 3d glasses are better, we can recommend choosing polarized (passive) glasses. Anaglyph is now no longer in fashion. At the expense of active (shuttering) glasses, personally our opinion is that they can be used only occasionally to view something. And their using by children is not recommended at all, because

Feedback Form

HARSHIKA

harshikam@gmail.com

46464341

MESSAGE

Submit

TESTING

TESTING

Testing plays a very important role to assure the quality of any system .testing give chance upgrade or to improve if any drawbacks are there.testing is generally done at two levels,testing of individual modules and testing the entire system .during system testing,the system is used experimentally to ensure during system testing ,the system is used experimentally to ensure that the software does not fall.that it will run according to its specification and in the way users expect .testing is done through out system development at various stages not just at the end.it is always a good practice to test the system at many different levels at various intervals that is sub-system,program modules as work progresses and finally the system as a whole.

Program testing :

Under this testing,we have to concentrate on the software part.system software should be free from errors.whether it is syntax error or logical error.I have done software testing the output of this test is satisfactory.It fulfils all the conditions,which was required for the program testing.

Security testing:

The security test deals with deals with the data control and various security measurs of the system.it tries to find out what security measures should be adopted in case of damages cost due to power failure or other problem.I have done security test and seen that result is satisfactory.

Documentation testing:

Documentation testing is necessary for the project.It tries to find out whatever document supplied are satisfactory or any further document should be supplied.

IMPLEMENTATION,EVALUATIONAND MAINTENANCE

MAINTENACE:

Maintenance covers a wide range of activities,including correcting coding and design errors,updating user support.the project needs maintenance in future if any enhancements are made,maintenance of hardware and software is also required.

IMPLEMENTATION:

The system implementation involves the conversion of design into the actual working system .The system implementation stands for conversion are of three types:

1.Conversion of manual system into computerized system.

2.Conversion of existing computerized system into modified version of hardware.

3.Keeping the hardware it and implementing the new technique.

In this project the type of implemention used is conversion of manual system into computerised system.this project is going to implent the manual system into computerised system.which is very easy to handle and saves time,which is very valuable in the today's world.

EVALUATION:

The evaluation process includes the study of the existing system there drawbacks and the various option to improve the system.the conventration should be on the satisfying the primary requirments of the users.the system is evaluated on the basis of: In this project evaluation is made on theexisting and their drawbacks,what improvments can be provides facility to users.collecting the data required for improvments it in real us**e.**

FEASIBILITY STUDY

FUTURE SCOPE OF THE PROJECT

As the website provides the correct and factual information, it will be of a great use for any individual or tourist that to know about Optics & Glass.

This website is also useful for increasing the tourism in all over the world.

The nature of the website is flexible and so,it can be expanded even further as per the requirement of the the time.

The compact design of eSight's smart glasses allows visually impaired people to see without a reduction in mobility.

Eyes also produces electronic, lightweight smart glasses that use magnifiers and virtual reality to enhance the visual experience of the user.

The main purpose of desiging this website is that providing information to all.

CONCLUSION

All the information provided in the project is true and fair idea behind creating this project is to bring awareness about life security, that people should know about it in detail.in this website we have provided each and every information about optics & glasses.

Eyeglass frames must look good as well as fit well if they are going to be comfortable and effectively correct vision. For instance, if eyeglasses slide down the nose, the lenses' optical centers will not line up with the wearer's pupils. As a result, the lens prescription will not provide eyes with all the available correcting ability

Opticians work closely with you to select the proper frames to fit your bridge as well as your cosmetic, lifestyle, and vision needs. Some eyeglass frame manufacturers even have petite collections with frames that fit smaller faces.

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