

**A
PROJECT
ON**

“online waste matrailas”

Submitted to

Shiksha Mandal's
**G. S. COLLEGE OF COMMERCE & ECONOMICS, NAGPUR
(AUTONOMOUS)**

In the Partial Fulfillment of

B.Com. (Computer Application) Final Year

**Submitted by
karan gupta**

Under the Guidance of

Pravin J. Yadao



Shiksha Mandal's
**G. S. COLLEGE OF COMMERCE & ECONOMICS, NAGPUR
(AUTONOMOUS)**

2022-2023

Shiksha Mandal's
**G. S. COLLEGE OF COMMERCE & ECONOMICS,
NAGPUR
(AUTONOMOUS)
CERTIFICATE**

(2022 - 2023)

**This is to certify that Mr. /Miss karan gupta online waste mataterials
has completed their project on the topic of online waste martilas prescribed by G. S.
College of Commerce & Economics, Nagpur (Autonomous) for B.Com. (Computer
Application) – Semester-VI.**

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. Prajka 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. S. S. Kathaley 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.

Karan gupta

Date:

Place: Nagpur

DECLARATION

We (**student names**) hereby honestly declare that the work entitled “ **online waste martilas** ” submitted by us at G. S. College of Commerce & Economics, Nagpur (Autonomous) 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 2022-2023.

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

Student Name: karan gupta

Signature

Date:

Place: Nagpur

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INTRODUCTION

Introduction:

Our project Title is “ONLINE WASTE MATERIAL”. This project is based on providing the knowledge of mythology to the new techno-savvy generation. As we know, there is a rapid growth in technology, many people has forgotten the importance of our traditional values and cultures.

Through this website we are going to make people aware about different traditional cultures, values and understand. The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development also known as OECD defines municipal solid waste (MSW) as “waste collected and treated by or for municipalities”.^[5] Typically this type of waste includes household waste, commercial waste, and demolition or construction waste. In 2018, the Environmental Protection Agency concluded that 292.4 tons of municipal waste was generated which equated to about 4.9 pounds per day per person. Out of the 292.4 tons, approximately 69 million tons were recycled, and 25 million tons were composted. Household waste more commonly known as trash or garbage are items that are typically thrown away daily from ordinary households. Items often included in this category include product packaging, yard waste, clothing, food scraps, appliance, paints, and batteries.^[7] Most of the items that are collected by municipalities end up in landfills across the world. In the United States, it is estimated that 1.3 million tons of textile waste is generated. On an individual level, it is estimated that the average American throws away 81.5 pounds of clothes each year.^[8] As online shopping becomes more prevalent, items such as cardboard, bubble wrap, shipping envelopes are ending up in landfills across the United States. The EPA has estimated that approximately 10.1 million tons of plastic containers and packaging ended up landfills in 2018. The EPA noted that only 30.5% of plastic containers and packaging was recycled or combusted as an energy source. Additionally, approximately 940,000 pounds of cardboard ends up in the landfill each year.^[9] Commercial waste is very similar to household waste. To be considered as commercial waste, it must come from a business or commercial occupancy. This can be restaurants, retail occupants, manufacturing occupants or similar businesses. Typically, commercial waste contains similar items such as food scraps, cardboard, paper, and shipping materials.^[10] Generally speaking, commercial waste creates more waste than household waste on a per location basis. The EPA defines this type of waste as “Construction and Demolition (C&D) debris is a type of waste that is not included in municipal solid waste (MSW).”^[11] Items typically found in C&D include but are not limited to steel, wood products, drywall and plaster, brick and clay tile, asphalt shingles, concrete, and asphalt. Generally speaking, construction and demolition waste can be categorized as any components needed to build infrastructures. In 2018, the EPA estimated that the US generated

approximately 600 million tons of C&D waste. [11] The waste generated by construction and demolition is often intended to be reused or is sent to the landfill. Examples of reused waste is milled asphalt can be used again for the asphalt mixture or fill dirt can be used to level grade. The EPA defines hazardous waste as “a waste with properties that make it dangerous or capable of having a harmful effect on human health or the environment.”[12] Hazardous Waste falls under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Under the RCRA, the EPA has the authority to control. This website helps us to creating awareness among all people with different age groups about different traditions and religions. There are many people who are not aware about their traditions and cultures and due to lack of information; they are losing their interest in knowing more about their cultures, traditions, and religion. There are also many people who want to follow different religion but they find it difficult to follow.

OBJECTIVES

OBJECTIVES:

Some objectives of waste disposal are as follows: To protect our environment from pollution and contamination and repair and reduce the damage caused by pollution. Irresponsibly disposed of waste can lead to various diseases and can harm people. A lot of garbage is generated daily by businesses of all sizes. It's critical to treat waste management responsibly to protect the environment. Waste and recycling services can become expensive, but there are ways to save on these expenses. Before discussing the various perspectives, it's essential to answer the question, what are the main objectives of waste management? The primary goals are as follows. Proper management practices help minimize the garbage and scrap that need handling. Reducing, recycling, and reusing as much as possible can reduce disposal costs. The answer to the question, "What the main objectives are of waste management" starts with minimizing the amount of waste produced. Secondly, it's vital to lower the impact garbage has on pollution. Food residue can emit toxic methane as it rots. On a global level, methane gas adds to the greenhouse effect and warms the planet.

Handling food scraps properly can reduce pollution and its ill effects on the earth.

Poorly handled waste can end up in rivers, oceans, and other water sources, polluting the water and contaminating the soil below it. Marine animals become endangered. The appropriate waste management system helps safeguard limited water sources and preserve rare marine species. There are ways to save money by reducing waste, but it's essential to use natural resources to do so. Engaging in practices that help protect nature creates an outstanding balance between the environment and businesses. This balance helps create economic benefits while protecting the environment. What are the main objectives of waste management? The answer includes many ways to protect natural resources and the earth while saving money. Visit the Waste Control, Inc. website to learn more about reducing waste and costs.

To protect our environment from pollution and contamination and repair and reduce the damage caused by pollution. Irresponsibly disposed of waste can lead to various diseases and can harm people. Therefore, we should carefully dispose of waste to encourage health standards. Having proper waste disposal methods available supports recycling and saves precious materials. With the help of bioremediation, it is removing contaminants, pollutants, and toxins from soil, water, and other environments. to assess the activities involved for the proposed and determine the type, nature and estimated

1) Creating awareness: This website help us in creating awareness among public about different religions, their traditions and many other things related to it.

2) Sharing views: The users can also share or exchange their views through comment section provided in website and also users will get to know about others opinion on such

3) User-Friendly: This website aims at providing a User-Friendly interface for the users as it is considered as the most important factor while developing any website or application. The interface is designed such that the user having basic working knowledge of computers can use this website easily. Therefore, there will be no need to train the user to go through the website

PRELIMINARY SYSTEM ANALYSIS

PRELIMINARY SYSTEM ANALYSIS:

1) Preliminary Investigation:

The preliminary investigation occurs with an analysis for the problem My ONLINE WASTE MATERIAL which is decreasing day by day .As we aware that the enhancement of technology has been increasing rapidly due to which the importance of our culture is going to extinct , so, our investigation or analysis states to conclude the Development of this website is to create general awareness among new generations

System Identification: The website or system is identified or developed at this stage has a very important step incoming future as which provide all the relevant contents regarding Mythological Importance including Different Religions and their Festivals in one platform which is useful in generating awareness among people in present as well as in coming future.

- 1) System Scope: Generating Awareness among new generations about their tradition

- 2) Alternate Solutions: The best available solution for the problem must be used so that it become more compatible to the user , the content provided in this website provide a detail knowledge of the present system is providing lots of services and facilities as it gives us the deep knowledge of our environment studies also the system can be maintained as per user's requirement and changes and updates can be made time section to share their views.

- 3) time: In current Website which is developed the written informative content is provided with images for users to only view and read the contents as there will be no comment Flaws in present system: Looking to the present system due to outdated version, flaws occurred in present system. Some flaws are

- 4) **Security:** As security facility is not available so unsecure website can pose a problem there will be chances of misuse of data and also a user will be hesitate to visit the system.
- 5) **Website design:** If a system is developed several years ago it probably has a lot of deprecated methods and modules that are not supports by the latest browsers and new versions of (Os)
- 6) **Images that lack of quality:** As website is outdated so low resolution of images are which are unacceptable by users.
- 7) **Loading Time:** Due to outdated version slow loading time can absolutely kill the website experience of visitors. Needs of new system: This website is designed in such ways which help in overcome all the flaws which is in current system .The present system is outdated and also security in not provided by current system so there will be need of new system.
- 8) **Techniques and coding:** If website is developed several year ago it probably has a lot of unnecessary html code may slowing down website speed so modern techniques such as CSS will web pages to all devices
- 9) **Content:** The first impression of our website will be over all layout but reader is visiting our website because they looking for useful and updated information.
- 10) **Mobile friendly:** The website is mobile friendly as users spending more hours online on their Smartphone.
- 11) **Responsive:** It's a technique that allows a website to flex and adapt to the size of screen. It's being viewed on.
- 12) **Measuring Effectiveness:** It will be able to measure the effectiveness of website an old system may not be equipped with necessary tool that will help us measure how effective our online presence.

FEASIBILITY STUDY

Feasibility Study: A feasibility study is an analysis that takes all of a project's relevant factors into account— including economic, technical, legal, and scheduling considerations—to ascertain the likelihood of completing the project successfully. A feasibility study is part of the initial design stage of any project/plan. It is conducted in order to objectively uncover the strength and weaknesses of a proposed project or an existing business.

It can help to identify and assess the opportunities and threats present in the natural environment, the resources required for the project, and the prospects for success

A feasibility study is an evaluation and analysis of a project or system that somebody has proposed. We also call it a feasibility analysis. Feasibility Study in Software Engineering is a study to evaluate feasibility of proposed project or system. Feasibility study is one of stage among important four stages of Software Project Management Process. As name suggests feasibility study is the feasibility analysis or it is a measure of the software product in terms of how much beneficial product development will be for the organization in a practical point of view. Feasibility study is carried out based on many purposes to analyze whether software product will be right in terms of development, implantation, contribution of project to the organization etc.

Types of Feasibility Study:

The feasibility study mainly concentrates on below five mentioned areas. Among these Economic Feasibility Study is most important part of the feasibility analysis and Legal Feasibility Study is less considered feasibility analysis.

1) Technical Feasibility–

In Technical Feasibility current resources both hardware software along with required technology are analyzed/assessed to develop project. This technical feasibility study gives report whether there exists a correct required resources and technologies which will be used for project development. Along with this, feasibility study also analyses technical skills and capabilities of technical team, existing technology can be used or not, maintenance and up-gradation is easy or not for chosen technology etc. For our Website Mythological Importance user have a proper hardware device such pc ,laptop and as it is mobile friendly they can access it with mobile also , and to access this on web Browser user must have an internet access on their respective devices .

2) Operational Feasibility:

In Operational Feasibility degree of providing service to requirements is analyzed along with how much easy product will be to operate and maintenance after deployment. Along with this other operational scopes are determining usability of product, Determining suggested solution by software development team is acceptable or not etc. In operational feasibility analysis the ease and simplicity of operation of proposed system is highlighted. Our Website Mythological does not require any special skill set for users to operate it. In fact, it is designed to be used by almost everyone very easily.

3) Economic Feasibility :

In Economic Feasibility study cost and benefit of the project is analyzed. Means under this feasibility study a detail analysis is carried out what will be cost of the project for development which includes all required cost for final development like hardware and software resource required, design and development cost and operational cost and so on. After that it is analyzed whether project will be beneficial in terms of finance for organization or not.

Here, we find the total cost and benefit of the proposed system over current system. For this project, the main cost is documentation cost. Again, they are cheap and available. As far as maintenance is concerned, our Website Mythological importance won't cost too much.

4) Legal Feasibility –

In Legal Feasibility study project is analyzed in legality point of view. This includes analyzing barriers of legal implementation of project, data protection acts or social media laws, project certificate, license, copyright etc. Overall it can be said that Legal Feasibility Study is study to know if proposed project conform legal and ethical requirements. The project Mythological Importance meets all legal and ethical requirements of the as needed as it has used solely open source references and has not violated any legal or ethical boundaries that the developers are aware of.

5) Social feasibility –

Social feasibility is a detailed study on how one interacts with others within a system or an organization. Social impact analysis is an exercise aimed at identifying and analyzing such impacts in order to understand the scale and reach of the project's social impacts. Our Website is built in accordance with the general culture. The project is named Mythological Importance so as to not offend any culture or undermine any local beliefs

Project category:

Project category:

In this project “ONLINE WASTE MATERIAL”, we use HTML language as front end and for styling of website we use CSS. HTML (Hyper Text Markup Language):

HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language. It is used to design web pages using a markup language. HTML is the combination of Hypertext and Markup language. Hypertext defines the link between the web pages. A markup language is used to define the text document within tag which defines the structure of webpages. This language is used to annotate (make notes for the computer) text so that a machine can understand it and manipulate text accordingly. Most markup languages (e.g. HTML) are human-readable. The language uses tags to define what manipulation has to be done on the text. HTML is a markup language used by the browser to manipulate text, images, and other content, in order to display it in the required format. The Hyper Text Markup Language or HTML is the standard markup language for documents designed to be displayed in a web browser. It can be assisted by technologies such as Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) and scripting languages such as JavaScript. Web browsers receive HTML documents from a web server or from local storage and render the documents into multimedia web pages.

HTML describes the structure of a web page semantically and originally included cues for the appearance of the document. Hyper Text Markup Language (HTML) is the set of markup symbols or codes inserted into a file intended for display on the Internet. The markup tells web browsers how to display a web page's words and images. Each individual piece markup code (which would fall between "<" and ">" characters) is referred to as an element, though many people also refer to it as a tag. Some elements come in pairs that indicate when some display effect is to begin and when it is to end. HTML elements are delineated. The markup tells web browsers how to display a web page's words and images.

Each individual piece markup code (which would fall between "<" and ">" characters) is referred to as an element, though many people also refer to it as a tag. Some elements come in pairs that indicate when some display effect is to begin and when it is to end.

HTML elements are delineated by tags, written using angular brackets. Tags

```
<TITLE> Page Title </TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
Main Content
</BODY>
```

Syntax Explained: The `<!DOCTYPE html>` declaration defines that this document is an HTML5 document.

`<HTML>`: The `<HTML>` element is the root element of an HTML page. HTML documents start and end with an

`<HTML>` tag. Once you open an `<HTML>` tag you are expected to close it by calling `</HTML>` tag.

`<HEAD>`: The `<HEAD>` element contains Meta information about the HTML page. To create a head element start with

`<head>` then include all of the elements you want in your head section, then end the head element with a `</head>` tag.

`<TITLE>`: The `<TITLE>` element specifies a title for the HTML page (which is shown in the browser's title bar or in the page's tab).

`<BODY>`: The `<BODY>` element defines the document's body, and is a container for all the visible contents, such as headings, paragraphs, images, hyperlinks, tables, lists, etc. The real content for any HTML document occurs in the body section, which is enclosed between `<BODY>` and `</BODY>` tags.

ELEMENTS: There are two categories of HTML elements used in the body section:

- Block-Level Elements
- Text-Level Element

Block-level elements: Block-level elements are used to define groups of text for a specific role. They include tags that position text on the page, begin new paragraphs, set

heading levels and create lists. Some commonly used block-level elements and their tags are:

Paragraph: `<P>` and `</P>`

Heading, level one: <H1 > and </H1 >

Heading, level two: <H2> and </H2>

Horizontal rule: <HR>

Centering:

<CENTER>

Paragraph:

<P> and

</P>

Heading, level one: < H1 > and </H1 >

Heading, level two: <H2> and </H2>

Horizontal rule: <HR>

Centering: <CENTER> Bold:

 and Italic: <I> and

</I> Line-break: < BR>

Link anchor: and CSS

(Cascading Style Sheets):

cascading Style Sheets, fondly referred to as CSS, is a simply designed language intended to simplify the process of making web pages presentable. CSS allows you to apply styles to web pages. More importantly, CSS enables you to do this independent of the HTML that makes up each web page. CSS is easy to learn and understood, but it provides power full control over the presentation of an HTML document. Cascading Style Sheets, fondly referred to as CSS, is a simply designed language intended to simplify the process of making web pages presentable. CSS allows you to apply styles to web pages. More importantly, CSS enables you to do this independent of the HTML that makes up each web page. CSS is easy to learn and understood, but it provides powerful control over the presentation of an HTML document. A CSS comprises style rules that are interpreted by the browser and then applied to the corresponding elements in your document. A style rule set consists of a selector and declaration block

There are three types of CSS which are given below:

- Inline CSS
- Internal or Embedded CSS

● External CSS Properties

CSS uses various properties to enhance the presentation of results. These properties are background, border, font, float, display, margin, opacity, padding, text-align, vertical-align, position, color etc.

SYNTAX:

1. Inline CSS:

```
<htmltag style="cssproperty1:value;
cssproperty2:value;"></htmltag>
```

2. Internal or Embedded CSS:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<HTML>
```

```
<HEAD>
```

```
<!-- Head section of web page -->
```

```
<TITLE></TITLE>
```

```
<!-- Stylesheet of web page -->
```

```
<STYLE></STYLE>
```

```
</HEAD>
```

3. External CSS:

```
<head>
```

```
</BODY>
```

```
<link>
```

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

```
</head>
```

SOFTWAREANDHARDWARE

REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATIONS

SOFTWARE AND HARDWARE REQUIREMENTSPECIFICATIONS:

Every website and application needs Software in which they can be executed and Hardware to perform the functions and operations effectively. Some Websites and applications are not compatible with all the devices having different hardware and software configurations. Some websites and application requires a specific platform to execute the operation, some websites are not compatible with all the browsers as we have so many browsers available in the market like Internet Explorer, Google Chrome, Mozilla Firefox, etc. Some features are not supported by all the browsers, hence the right browser should be selected for the operation. Some needs servers as PHP requires Xampp, Wamp server. This is in contrast to physical Hardware, from which the system is built and actually performs the operation. Following are the Software specification which are required for the execution of this website on the user's device:

SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS:

Operating System	Windows 7 onwards
	Microsoft Internet Explorer IS NOT supported Microsoft Edge Mozilla Firefox Google Chrome

HARDWARE

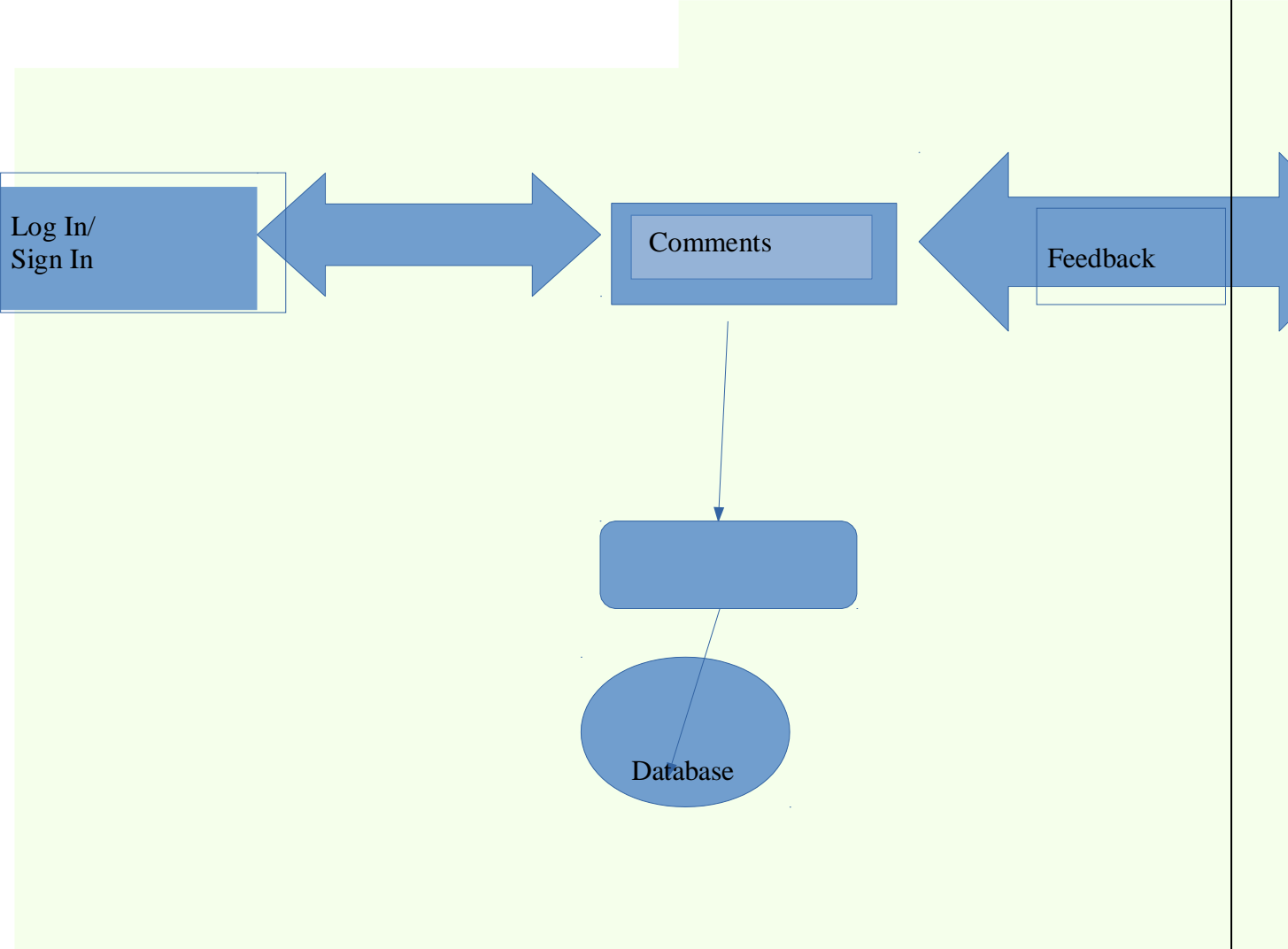
Hardware is the term that refers to all the physical parts that make up the computer i.e. the internal hardware devices. Various devices which are essential to form a hardware is called as Components. Similar to software, these websites or applications requires certain configurations in the hardware to execute the operation. The speed of the Processor, utilization of RAM, available space in the Hard- Disk affect the execution and performance of the Website.

Following are the Hardware specification which are required for the execution of this website on the user's device

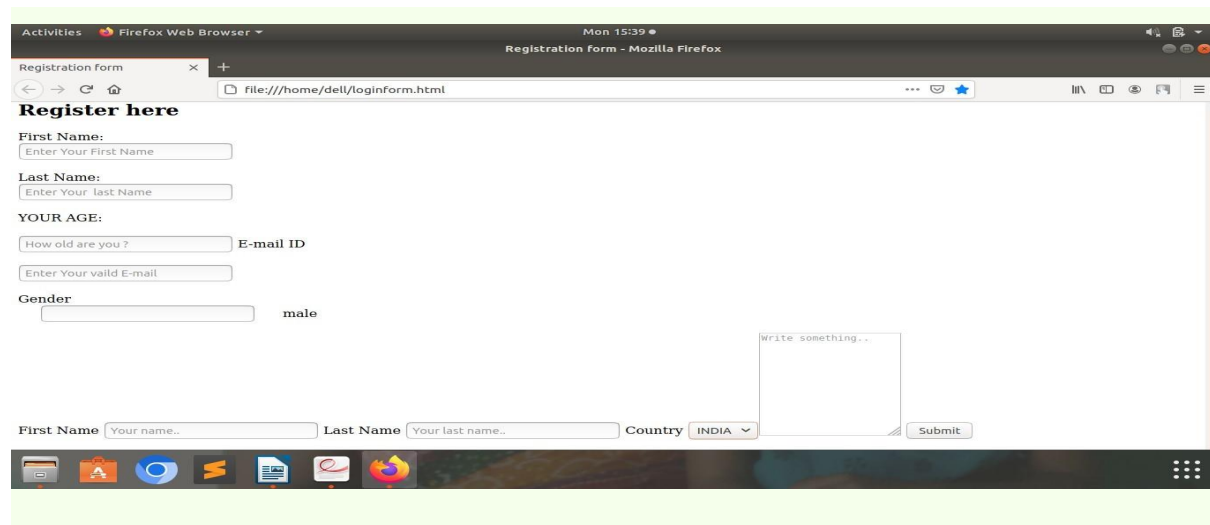
Device	Desktop/ Laptop
Processor	4 GHz minimum, multi-core processor
Memory (RAM)	At least 4GB or higher, and commensurate with concurrent usage
Hard-Disk Space	At least 10 GB
Input Devices	Keyboard, Mouse
Connection	Wi-Fi Adaptor or an active internet connection.

**DETAILED
SYSTEM ANALYSIS**

Data Flow Diagram:



Structure of Website:



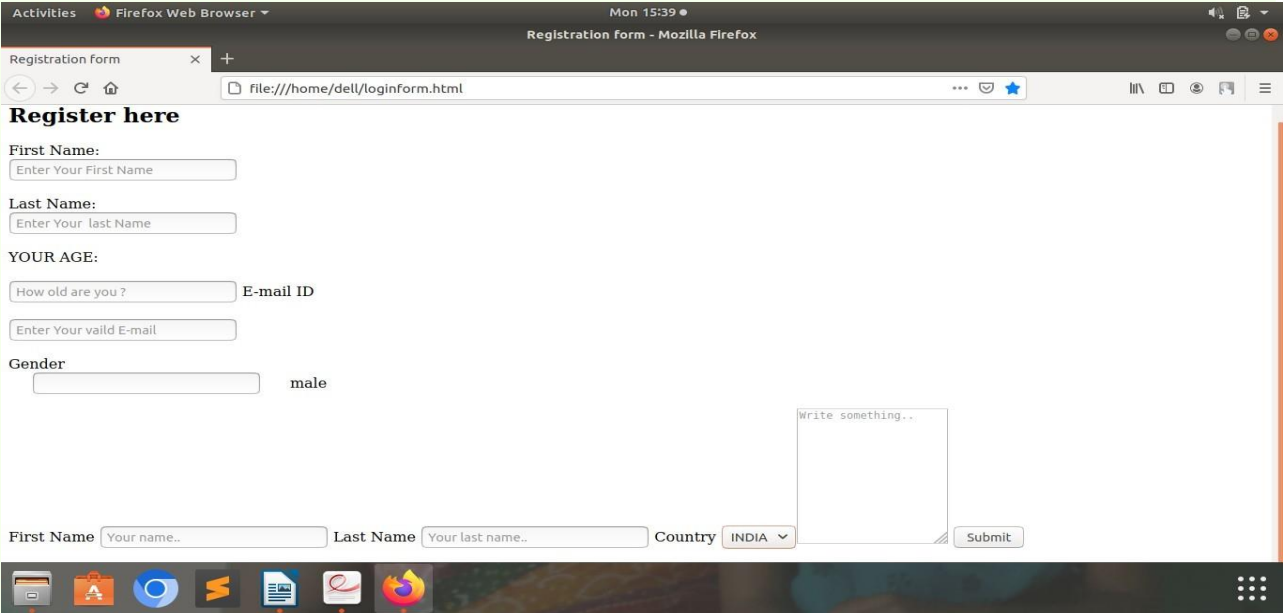
The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title 'Registration form' and the URL 'file:///home/dell/loginform.html'. The page content includes a heading 'Register here' and several input fields: 'First Name' (with placeholder 'Enter Your First Name'), 'Last Name' (with placeholder 'Enter Your last Name'), 'YOUR AGE' (with placeholder 'How old are you?'), 'E-mail ID' (with placeholder 'Enter Your valid E-mail'), and 'Gender' (with a dropdown menu showing 'male'). At the bottom, there are additional input fields for 'First Name' (placeholder 'Your name..'), 'Last Name' (placeholder 'Your last name..'), 'Country' (dropdown menu showing 'INDIA'), a text area (placeholder 'write something..'), and a 'Submit' button. The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows various application icons.

This is the data structure table of Registration form which shows the number of users who registered to use the website. This data structure table stores the information about the user like name, password and E-mail.

SYSTEM DESIGN

Form Design:-

This is the Registration form page where the new users can register .



The image shows a screenshot of a web browser displaying a registration form. The browser window title is "Registration Form - Mozilla Firefox" and the address bar shows the file path "file:///home/dell/loginform.html". The form is titled "Register here" and contains the following fields and elements:

- First Name:** A text input field with the placeholder text "Enter Your First Name".
- Last Name:** A text input field with the placeholder text "Enter Your last Name".
- YOUR AGE:** A text input field with the placeholder text "How old are you ?".
- E-mail ID:** A text input field with the placeholder text "Enter Your vaild E-mail".
- Gender:** A text input field with the placeholder text "male".
- Text Area:** A text area with the placeholder text "Write something..".
- Form Footer:** A row of fields including "First Name" (placeholder: "Your name.."), "Last Name" (placeholder: "Your last name.."), "Country" (a dropdown menu currently showing "INDIA"), and a "Submit" button.

The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows various application icons, including Firefox, LibreOffice, and a terminal window.

Login page:

register here

First Name:

Last Name:

YOUR AGE:

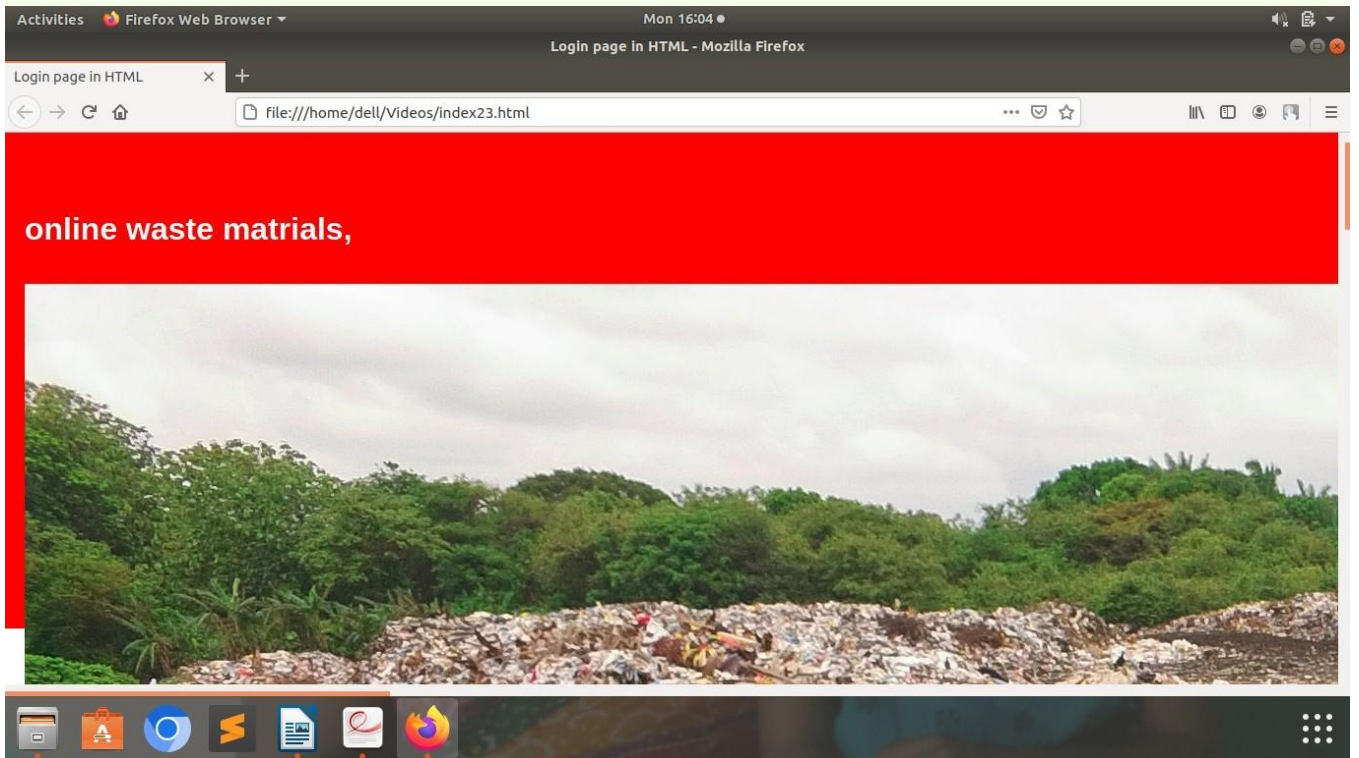
E-mail ID

Gender

male

Home page:

This is the Home page which is the first page after logging into the website .



Feedback page:

This is the feedback form page which provide the facility to the users to share their views regarding this website .

Home News Contact About

Introduction

1)Biodegradable waste :These are the wastes that come from our kitchen and it includes food remains, garden waste, etc. Biodegradable waste is also known as moist waste. This can be composted to obtain manure. Biodegradable wastes decompose themselves over a period of time depending on the material.

2)Non-biodegradable waste: These are the wastes which include old newspapers, broken glass pieces, plastics, etc. Non-biodegradable waste is known as dry waste. Dry wastes can be recycled and can be reused. Non-biodegradable wastes do not decompose by themselves and hence are major pollutants.

3) Recycling of Waste: Recycling of waste product is very important as this process helps in processing waste or used products into useful or new products. Recycling helps in controlling air, water, and land pollution. It also uses less energy. There are a number of items that can be recycled like paper, plastic, glass, etc. Recycling helps in conserving natural resources and also helps in conserving energy. Recycling helps in protecting the environment as it helps in reducing air, water, and soil pollution.

4)Waste (or wastes) are unwanted or unusable materials. Waste is any substance discarded after primary use, or is worthless, defective and of no use. A by-product, by contrast is a joint product of relatively minor economic value. A waste product may become a by-product, joint product or resource through an invention that raises a waste product's value above zero. Examples include municipal solid waste (household trash/refuse), hazardous waste, wastewater (such as sewage, which contains bodily wastes (feces and urine) and surface runoff), radioactive waste, and others. Municipal Waste The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development also known as OECD defines municipal solid waste (MSW) as "waste collected and treated by or for municipalities". [5] Typically this type of waste includes household waste, commercial waste, and demolition or construction waste. In 2018, the Environmental Protection Agency concluded that 292.4 tons of municipal waste was generated which equated to about 4.9 pounds per day per person. Out of the 292.4 tons approximately 69 million tons were recycled, and 25 million tons were composted. Household Waste and Commercial Waste Household waste more commonly known as trash or garbage are items that are typically thrown away daily from ordinary households. Items often included in this category include product packaging, yard waste, clothing, food scraps, appliance, paints, and batteries.[7] Most of the items that are collected by municipalities end up in landfills across the world. In the United States, it is estimated that 11.3 million tons of textile waste is generated. On an individual level, it is estimated that the average American throws away 81.5 pounds of clothes each year.[8] As online shopping becomes more prevalent, items such as cardboard, bubble wrap, shipping envelopes are ending up in landfills across the United States. The EPA has estimated that approximately 10.1 million tons of plastic containers and packaging ended up landfills in 2018. The EPA noted that only 30.5% of plastic containers and packaging was recycled or combusted as an energy source. Additionally approximately 940,000 pounds of cardboard ends up in the landfill each year.[9] Commercial waste is very similar to household waste. To be considered as commercial waste, it must come from a business or commercial occupancy. This can be restaurants, retail occupants, manufacturing occupants or similar businesses. Typically, commercial waste contains similar items such as food scraps, cardboard, paper, and shipping materials.[10] Generally speaking, commercial waste creates more waste than household waste on a per location basis. Construction and Demolition Waste The EPA defines this type of waste as "Construction and Demolition (C&D) debris is a type of waste that is not included in municipal solid waste (MSW)."[11] Items typically found in C&D include but are not limited to steel, wood products, drywall and plaster, brick and clay tile, asphalt shingles, concrete, and asphalt. Generally speaking, construction and demolition waste can be categorized as very components needed to build infrastructures. In 2018, the EPA estimated that the US generated approximately 600 million tons of C&D waste. [11] The waste generated by construction and demolition is often intended to be reused or is sent to the landfill. Examples of reused waste is milled asphalt can be used again for the asphalt mixture or fill dirt can be used to level grade. Hazardous Waste The EPA defines hazardous waste as "a waste with properties that make it dangerous or capable of having a harmful effect on human health or the environment." [12] Hazardous Waste falls under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Under the RCRA, the EPA has the authority to control hazardous waste during its entire lifecycle. [13] This means from the point of creation to the point where it has been properly disposed of. The life cycle of hazardous waste includes generation, transportation, treatment, and storage and disposal. All of which are included in the RCRA. Some forms of hazardous waste include radioactive waste, explosive waste and electronic waste. Radioactive Waste Radioactive waste, often referred to as nuclear waste, is produced by various industries such as nuclear power plants, nuclear reactors, hospitals, research centers, and mining facilities. Any activity that involves radioactive material can generate radioactive waste.[14] Furthermore, such waste emits radioactive particles, which if not handled correctly, can be both an environmental hazard as well as a human health hazard.[14] When dealing with radioactive waste, it is extremely important to understand the necessary protocols and follow the correct precautions.

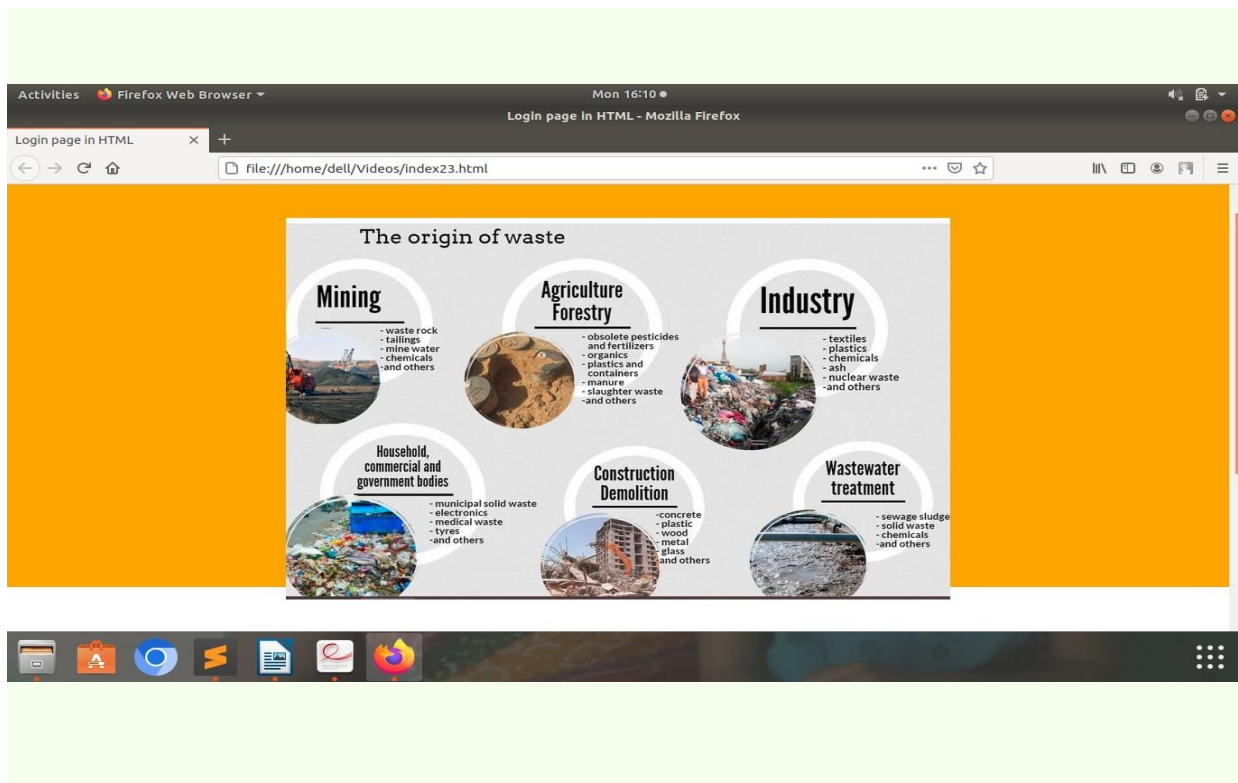
Contact Us Page:

This is the contact page which provides the contact details of the developers of this website

The screenshot shows a web page with a light green header and footer. A dark blue navigation bar contains the links 'Home', 'News', 'Contact', and 'About'. The main content area is blue and features a 'Contact' section with an 'Enquiry Form'. The form includes a 'Name:' field with a 'Submit Query' and 'Reset' button. Below this, there are fields for 'Last Name', 'Age', 'Pincode', and a dropdown menu for '--Select City--'. There are also radio buttons for 'Male' and 'Female'. A 'Submit Query' button is located at the bottom of the form.

About Us Page:

This is the About us page which provides the details of the developers of this website.




```

    </div><!--end register-->
</div><!-- end main-->
Home Page:
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width,initial-scale=1">
<style>
* {box-sizing: border-box}
/* Set height of body and the document to 100% */body, html {
height: 100%;
margin: 0;
font-family: Arial;
}
/* Style tab links */
.tab link {
background-color: #555;color: white;
width: 25%;

}

.tablink:
hover {
backgro
und-
color:
#777;
}

/* Style the tab content (and add height:100% for full pagecontent) */
.tabcontent {clor: white; display: none;padding: 100px 20px;height: 100%;
}

```

```
#Home {background-color: red;}
```

```
#News {background-color: green;}
```

```
#Contact {background-color: blue;}
```

```
#About {background-color: orange;}
```

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

```
<button class="tablink" onclick="openPage('Home', this,'red')">Home</button>
```

```
<button class="tablink" onclick="openPage('News', this,'green')"
```

```
id="defaultOpen">News</button>
```

```
<button class="tablink" onclick="openPage('Contact', this,'blue')">Contact</button>
```

```
<button class="tablink" onclick="openPage('About', this, 'orange')">About</button><div  
id="Home" class="tabcontent">
```

```
<h3>online waste materials</h3>
```

```
<p>
```

```
<center></center></p>
```

```
</div>
```

```
<div id="News" class="tabcontent">
```

```
<h3>Introduction</h3>
```

<p><waste disposal, the collection, processing, and recycling or deposition of the waste materials of human society. Waste is classified by source and composition. Broadly speaking, waste materials are either liquid or solid in form, and their components may be either hazardous or inert in their effects on health and the environment. The term waste is typically applied to solid waste, sewage (wastewater), hazardous waste, and electronic waste. In industrialized countries, municipal liquid waste is funneled through sewage systems, where it undergoes wastewater treatment, or sewage treatment. This process removes most or all of the impurities from wastewater, or sewage, before they can reach groundwater aquifers or surface waters such as

ivers, lakes, estuaries, and oceans. (For more information on sewage systems and treatment, see wastewater treatment.

Refuse, or municipal solid waste (MSW), is nonhazardous solid waste from a community that requires collection and transport to a processing or disposal site. Refuse includes garbage and rubbish. Garbage is mostly decomposable food waste, and rubbish is mostly dry material such as glass, paper, cloth, or wood. Garbage is highly putrescible or decomposable, whereas rubbish is not. Trash is rubbish that includes bulky items such as old refrigerators, couches, large tree stumps, or construction and demolition waste (e.g., wood, drywall, bricks, concrete, and rebar [a steel rod with ridges for use in reinforced concrete]), all of which often require special collection and handling. Refuse is often deposited in sanitary landfills—that is, pits or other sites sealed with impermeable synthetic bottom liners where waste is isolated from the rest of the environment. (For more information on the treatment of solid wastes, see solid waste management Introduction

Waste is defined as unwanted and unusable materials and is regarded as a substance which is of no use. Waste that we see in our surroundings is also known as garbage. Garbage is mainly considered as a solid waste that includes wastes from our houses (domestic waste), wastes from schools, offices, etc (municipal wastes) and wastes from industries and factories (industrial wastes).

1) Biodegradable waste : These are the wastes that come from our kitchen and it includes food remains, garden waste, etc. Biodegradable waste is also known as moist waste. This can be composted to obtain manure. Biodegradable wastes decompose themselves over a period of time depending on the material.

2) Non-biodegradable waste: These are the wastes which include old newspapers, broken glass pieces, plastics, etc.

Non-biodegradable waste is known as dry waste. Dry wastes can be recycled and can be reused. Non-biodegradable wastes do not decompose by themselves and hence are major pollutants.

3) Recycling of Waste: Recycling of waste product is very important as this process helps in processing waste or used products into useful or new products. Recycling helps in controlling air, water, and land pollution. It also uses less energy. There are a number of items that can be recycled like paper, plastic, glass, etc. Recycling helps in conserving natural resources and also helps in conserving energy.

Recycling helps in protecting the environment as it helps in reducing air, water, and soil pollution.

<h6>4)By harvesting this valuable resource, we will generate substantially less CO2 emissions when compared to mining the earth's crust for fresh minerals. It makes sense too - there is 100 times more gold in a tonne of mobile phones than in a tonne of gold ore.</h6>

<h6>5)Extending the life of electronic products and re-using electrical components brings an even larger economic benefit, as working devices are certainly worth more than the materials they contain. A circular electronics system - one in which resources are not extracted, used and wasted, but re-used in countless ways - creates decent, sustainable jobs and retains more value in the industry.

If ocean plastic pollution was one of the major environmental challenges we finally woke up to in 2018, the ebb and flow of public opinion could and should turn to electronic waste in 2019. The numbers are astounding; 50 million tonnes of e-waste are produced each year, and left unchecked this could more than double to 120 million tonnes by 2050.</h6>

<h6>6)It is hard to imagine even 50 million tonnes, yet this is equivalent in weight to all the commercial aircraft we have ever built throughout history, or 4,500 Eiffel Towers, enough to cover an area the size of Manhattan - and that's just one year's worth of the e-waste we create.

This mushrooming stream of screens, cables, chips and motherboards is fuelled by our love of devices, many of which are connected to the internet. They now number more than humans and are projected to grow to 25-50 billion by 2020, reflecting plummeting costs and rising demand. The situation is not helped by the fact that only 20% of global e-waste is formally recycled. The remaining 80% is often incinerated or dumped in landfill. Many thousands of tonnes also find their way around the world to be pulled apart by hand or burned by the world's poorest workers. This crude form of urban mining has consequences for people's wellbeing and creates untold pollution.

We already know what the solutions are; it is now a matter of implementing them effectively. Firstly, better e-waste management strategies and green standards can help address this challenge.

By all coming together on the global stage we can create a sustainable industry that generates less waste, and in which our devices are re-used as well recycled in novel ways. This also creates new forms of employment, economic activity, education and trade.

Already 67 countries have enacted legislation to deal with the e-waste they generate. Apple,

Google, Samsung and many other brands have set ambitious targets for recycling and for the use of recycled and renewable materials.

It is now time we looked at dematerializing the electronics industry. The rise of device-as-a-service business models could be one avenue. This is an extension of current leasing models, in which consumers can access the latest technology without high up-front costs. With new ownership models, the manufacturer has an incentive to ensure that all resources are used optimally over a device's lifecycle. Changes in technology such as cloud computing and the internet of things (IoT) can help with dematerialization. Better product tracking and take-back schemes, which consumers trust, also constitute an important first step to circular global value chains.

It is about changing the direction of the prevailing linear 'take, make and dispose' model as a first step towards the circular economy we want to see in the future. However, this requires bold solutions, expertise, incentives and policies.

Entrepreneurs, investors, academics, business and labour leaders and lawmakers will all be needed to make the circular economy work. Innovative business and reverse supply chain models, circular designs, safety for e-waste collectors and ways of formalizing and empowering informal e-waste workers are all part of the picture. Action is needed now.

We don't want precious minerals and metals to be the new plastic. E-waste is not pollution, nor is it waste - it's a vital resource we are only just starting to value in full.

</div>

<div id="Contact" class="tabcontent">

<h3>Contact</h3>

<center></center></p>

<p>

<fieldset disabled>

<legend>Enquiry Form</legend>

<form onsubmit="return false">

<label>Name:<input type="text"></label>

<input type="submit">

<input type="reset"> </form>

</fieldset>

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


```

<input type="text" value="Last Name" id="lname" >
<input type="radio" name="gender" id="male">
<label for="male">Male</label>

<input type="radio" name="gender" id="female">
<label for="female">Female</label>
<label for="age">Age:</label>

    <label for="age">Age:</label>

<input type="text" id="age" maxlength="2">

<label>Pincode: <input type="text" size="4"maxlength="6"></label>
<select>
    <option selected disabled>--Select City--</option>
    <option>New York</option>
    <option>Chicago</option>

    <option>Los Angeles</option>

    <option>Washington DC</option>
</select>
<textarea></textarea>
    <textarea rows="0"></textarea>
    <textarea rows="0" cols="5"></textarea>
<input type="submit">
</p>
</div>
<div id="About" class="tabcontent">
<h3>LOGIN FORM THE WEBSITE</h3>
<p><meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta    http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible"
content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width,initial-scale=1.0">

```

```

        <title>Login page in HTML</title>
</head>

<body>
    <h1> login form</h1>
    <form action="">
        <div class="headingsContainer">
            <h3>Sign in</h3>
        </div>
        <!-- Main container for all inputs -->
        <div class="mainContainer">
            <!-- Username -->
            <label for="username">Your username</label>
            <input type="text" placeholder="Enter Username" name="username" required>
            <br><br>
            <!-- Password -->
            <label for="pswrd">Your password</label>
            <input type="password" placeholder="EnterPassword" name="pswrd" required>
            <br>
            <button type="submit">Login</button>
            <!-- Sign up link -->
            <p class="register">Not a member? <a href="#">Registerhere!</a></p></div>
        </form>.</p></div></p>
    </div>
<script> function openPage(pageName,elmnt,color) {var i, tabcontent, tablinks;
</body>
</html>
tabcontent = document.getElementsByClassName("tabcontent");
for (i = 0; i < tabcontent.length; i++) {
tabcontent[i].style.display = "none";
}
tablinks = document.getElementsByClassName("tablink");for (i = 0; i < tablinks.length; i++)
{
tablinks[i].style.backgroundColor = "";
}

```

```

document.getElementById(pageName).style.display="block";
elmnt.style.backgroundColor = color;
}
// Get the element with id="defaultOpen" and click on it
document.getElementById("defaultOpen").click();
</script>
</body>
</html>

```

config.php:(for connectivity)

```

<?php
$server = "localhost";
$user = "root";
$pass = "";
$database = "db_login_form";
$conn = mysqli_connect($server, $user, $pass, $database);if (!$conn) {
die("<script>alert('Connection Failed.*)</script>");
}
?>

```

style.css:

```

@import url('https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?
family=Poppins:ital,wght@0,100;0,200;0,300;0,400;
0,500;0,600;0,700;0,800;0,900;1,100;1,200;1,300;1,400;1,500;
1,600;1,700;1,800;1,900&display=swap');
*{margin:0;padding: 0;box-sizing: border-box;font-family: 'Poppins', sans-serif;
}
.container {width: 400px; min-height: 400px background: #FFF;border-radius: 5px;
Pagebox-shadow: 0 0 5px rgba(0,0,0,.3);padding: 40px
30px;
opacity: 7px;
}.container .login-text {color: #111;font-weight: 500; font-size: 1.1rem;text-align: center;
margin-bottom: 20px;display: block;
text-transform: capitalize;
}
.contai

```

```

ner
.login-
social
{
displa
y:
grid;
grid-template-columns: repeat(auto-fit, minmax(50%, 1fr));margin-bottom: 25px;
}
.container .login-social a
{padding: 12px;margin: 10px; border-radius: 3px;box-shadow: 0 0 5px rgba(0,0,0,.3); text-
decoration: none;font-size: 1rem; text-align: center;color: #FFF; transition: .3s;.container .login-
social a i {margin-right: 5px;}.container .login-social a.facebook {background: #4267B2;
}
.container .login-social a.twitter {
background: #1DA1F2;

}

.container .login-social a.google-plus {
background: #db4a39;
}

.container .login-social a.linkedin {
background: #0e76a8;
}
.container .login-social a.facebook:hover {background: #3d5fa3;
}
.container .login-social a.twitter:hover { background:
#1991db;
}
.container .login-social a.google-plus:hover {background: #ca4334;
}
.container .login-social a.linkedin:hover { background:
#0b5c81;

```

```

}
container .login-email .input-group {width: 100%;
height: 50px;

margin-bottom: 25px;
}
.container .login-email .input-group input {width: 100%;
height: 100%;

border: 2px
solid
#e7e7e7;
padding:
15px
20px;font-
size: 1rem;
border-
radius:
30px;
backgroun
d:
transparent
; outline:
none;
transition: .3s;
}
.container .login-email .input-
groupinput:focus, .container .login-email .input-groupinput:valid {
border-color: #a29bfe;
}.login-register-text {color: #111;
font-weight: 600;
}
@media (max-width: 430px) { .container { width: 300px;
}

```

```

        login-social      {
display: block;
    }

.container
.login-
social a {
display:
block;
    }
}Contact us page:
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width,initial-scale=1">
<style>
* {box-sizing: border-box}

/* Set height of body and the document to 100% */body, html {
height: 100%;
margin: 0;
font-family: Arial;
}

/* Style tab links */
.tablink {
background-color: #555; color: white;float: left; border: none; outline: none; cursor:
pointer;padding: 14px 16px;font-size: 17px;
width: 25%;
}
.tablink:hover { background-color: #777;
}

/* Style the tab content (and add height:100% for full pagecontent) */
.tabcontent {color: white; display: none;padding: 100px 20px;height: 100%;
}
#Home {background-color: red;}
#News {background-color: green;}

```

```

#Contact {background-color: blue;}
#About {background-color: orange;}

</style>
</head>
<body>
<button class="tablink" onclick="openPage('Home', this,'red')">Home</button>
<button class="tablink" onclick="openPage('News', this,'green')"
id="defaultOpen">News</button>
<button class="tablink" onclick="openPage('Contact', this,'blue')">Contact</button>
<button class="tablink" onclick="openPage('About', this, 'orange')">About</button><div
id="Home" class="tabcontent">
<h3>online waste materials</h3>
<p>
<center></center></p>
</div>
<div id="News" class="tabcontent">
<h3>Introduction</h3>
<p><waste disposal, the collection, processing, and recycling or deposition of the waste materials
of human society. Waste is classified by source and composition. Broadly speaking, waste
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municipal liquid waste is funneled through sewage systems,
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not. Trash is rubbish that includes bulky items such as old refrigerators, couches, large

```

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```
<textarea></textarea>
  <textarea rows="0"></textarea>
  <textarea rows="0" cols="5"></textarea>
<input type="submit">
```

```
</p>
```

```
</div>
```

```
<div id="About" class="tabcontent">
```

```
<h3>LOGIN FORM THE WEBSITE</h3>
```

```
<p><meta charset="UTF-8">
```

```
  <meta    http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible"
content="IE=edge">
```

```
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width,initial-scale=1.0">
```

```
  <title>Login page in HTML</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
  <h1> login form</h1>
```

```
  <form action="">
```

```
    <div class="headingsContainer">
```

```
      <h3>Sign in</h3>
```

```
    </div>
```

```
  <!-- Main container for all inputs -->
```

```
    <div class="mainContainer">
```

```
      <!-- Username -->
```

```
      <label for="username">Your username</label>
```

```
      <input type="text" placeholder="Enter Username" name="username" required>
```

```
      <br><br>
```

```
      <!-- Password -->
```

```
      <label for="pswrd">Your password</label>
```

```
      <input type="password" placeholder="EnterPassword" name="pswrd" required>
```

```
      <br>
```

```

        <button type="submit">Login</button>
        <!-- Sign up link -->
        <p class="register">Not a member? <a
href="#">Register here!</a></p></div>

    </form>.</p></div></p>
</div>
<script>
function openPage(pageName,elmnt,color) { var i, tabcontent, tablinks;
tabcontent = document.getElementsByClassName("tabcontent");
for (i = 0; i < tabcontent.length; i++) {
tabcontent[i].style.display = "none";
}
tablinks = document.getElementsByClassName("tablink");for (i = 0; i < tablinks.length; i++)
{
tablinks[i].style.backgroundColor = "";
}
document.getElementById(pageName).style.display="block";
elmnt.style.backgroundColor = color;
}
// Get the element with id="defaultOpen" and click on it
document.getElementById("defaultOpen").click();
</script>

</body>

</html>

```

About us page:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width,initial-scale=1">
```

```
<style>
```

```
* {box-sizing: border-box}
```

```
/* Set height of body and the document to 100% */body, html {
```

```
height: 100%;
```

```
margin: 0;
```

```
font-family: Arial;
```

```
}
```

```
/* Style tab links */
```

```
.tablink {
```

```
background-color: #555; color: white;float: left; border: none; outline: none; cursor:
```

```
pointer;padding: 14px 16px;font-size: 17px;
```

```
width: 25%;
```

```
}
```

```
.tablink:
```

```
hover {
```

```
backgro
```

```
und-  
color:  
#777;  
}
```

```
/* Style the tab content (and add height:100% for full pagecontent) */
```

```
.tabcontent {color: white; display: none;padding: 100px 20px;height: 100%;  
}
```

```
#Home {background-color: red;}  
#News {background-color: green;}  
#Contact {background-color: blue;}  
#About {background-color: orange;}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<button class="tablink" onclick="openPage('Home', this,'red')">Home</button>
```

```
<button class="tablink" onclick="openPage('News', this,'green')"
```

```
id="defaultOpen">News</button>
```

```
<button class="tablink" onclick="openPage('Contact', this,'blue')">Contact</button>
```

```
<button class="tablink" onclick="openPage('About', this, 'orange')">About</button><div  
id="Home" class="tabcontent">
```

```
<h3>online waste materials</h3>
```

```
<p>
```

<center></center></p>

</div>

<div id="News" class="tabcontent">

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Introduction

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offices, etc

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Non-biodegradable waste is known as dry waste. Dry wastes can be recycled and can be reused. Non-biodegradable wastes do not decompose by themselves and hence are major pollutants.

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Recycling helps in protecting the environment as it helps in reducing air, water, and soil pollution.

4) By harvesting this valuable resource, we will generate substantially less CO₂ emissions when compared to mining the earth's crust for fresh minerals. It makes sense too - there is 100 times more gold in a tonne of mobile phones than in a tonne of gold ore.

5) Extending the life of electronic products and re-using electrical components brings an even larger economic benefit, as working devices are certainly worth more than the materials they contain. A circular electronics system - one in which resources are not extracted, used and wasted, but re-used in countless ways - creates decent, sustainable jobs and retains more value in the industry.

If ocean plastic pollution was one of the major environmental challenges we finally woke up to in 2018, the ebb and flow of public opinion could and should turn to electronic waste in 2019. The numbers are astounding; 50 million tonnes of e-waste are produced each year, and left unchecked this could more than double to 120 million tonnes by 2050.

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This mushrooming stream of screens, cables, chips and motherboards is fuelled by our love of devices, many of which are connected to the internet. They now number more than humans and are projected to grow to 25-50 billion by 2020, reflecting plummeting costs and rising demand. The situation is not helped by the fact that only 20% of global e-waste is formally recycled. The remaining 80% is often incinerated or dumped in landfill. Many thousands of tonnes also find their way around the world to be pulled apart by hand or burned by the world's poorest workers. This crude form of urban mining has consequences for people's wellbeing and creates untold pollution.

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By all coming together on the global stage we can create a sustainable industry that generates less waste, and in which our devices are re-used as well recycled in novel ways. This also creates new forms of employment, economic activity, education and trade.

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It is about changing the direction of the prevailing linear ‘take, make and dispose’ model as a first step towards the circular economy we want to see in the future. However, this requires bold solutions, expertise, incentives and policies.

Entrepreneurs, investors, academics, business and labour leaders and lawmakers will all be needed to make the circular economy work. Innovative business and reverse supply chain models, circular designs, safety for e-waste collectors and ways of formalizing and empowering informale-waste workers are all part of the picture. Action is needed now.

We don’t want precious minerals and metals to be the newplastic. E-waste is not pollution, nor is it waste - it’s a vitalresource we are only just starting to value in full.</h6>

</div>

<div id="Contact" class="tabcontent">

<h3>Contact</h3>

<center></center></p>

<p>

<fieldset disabled>

<legend>Enquiry Form</legend>

<form onsubmit="return false">

<label>Name:<input type="text"></label>

<input type="submit">

<input type="reset"> </form>

</fieldset>

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

```
<input type="text" value="Last Name" id="lname" >
```

```
<input type="radio" name="gender" id="male">
```

```
<label for="male">Male</label>
```

```
<input type="radio" name="gender" id="female">
```

```
<label for="female">Female</label>
```

```
<label for="age">Age:</label>
```

```
<label for="age">Age:</label>
```

```
<input type="text" id="age" maxlength="2">
```

```
<label>Pincode: <input type="text" size="4"maxlength="6"></label>
```

```
<select>
```

```
<option selected disabled>--Select City--</option>
```

```
<option>New York</option>
```

```
<option>Chicago</option>
```

```
<option>Los Angeles</option>
```

```
<option>Washington DC</option>
```

```
</select>
```

```
<textarea></textarea>
```

```
<textarea rows="0"></textarea>
```

```

        <textarea rows="0" cols="5"></textarea>

<input type="submit">

</p>

</div>

<div id="About" class="tabcontent">

<h3>LOGIN FORM THE WEBSITE</h3>

<p><meta charset="UTF-8">

        <meta    http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible"
content="IE=edge">
        <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width,initial-scale=1.0">

        <title>Login page in HTML</title>
</head>
<body>
    <h1> login form</h1>
    <form action=""
        <div class="headingsContainer">
            <h3>Sign in</h3>
        </div>
    <!-- Main container for all inputs -->
    <div class="mainContainer">
        <!-- Username -->
        <label for="username">Your username</label>
        <input type="text" placeholder="Enter Username" name="username" required>
        <br><br>
        <!-- Password -->
        <label for="pswrd">Your password</label>

```

```
<input type="password" placeholder="EnterPassword" name="pswrd" required>
```

```

        <br>
        <button type="submit">Login</button>
        <!-- Sign up link -->
        <p class="register">Not a member? <a
href="#">Register here!</a></p></div>
    </form>.</p></div></p>
</div>
<script>
function openPage(pageName,elmnt,color) {var i, tabcontent, tablinks;
tabcontent = document.getElementsByClassName("tabcontent");

for (i = 0; i < tabcontent.length; i++) {
tabcontent[i].style.display = "none";
}

tablinks = document.getElementsByClassName("tablink"); for (i = 0; i < tablinks.length; i++) {
tablinks[i].style.backgroundColor = "";
}

document.getElementById(pageName).style.display="block";

elmnt.style.backgroundColor = color;

}

// Get the element with id="defaultOpen" and click on it
document.getElementById("defaultOpen").click();
</script> </body>

```

Our project Title is “Mythological Importance”. This project is based on providing the knowledge of mythology to the new techno-savvy generation.

As we know, there is a rapid growth in technology, many people has

forgotten the importance of our traditional values and cultures. Through this website we are going to make people aware about different traditional cultures, values and understand the

online waste matrilas is the science or study of myths.

This is the field of scholarship

dealing with the systematic collection and study of myths. is defined as a set of

legends, stories or beliefs, especially ones that have a religious or cultural tradition.

plays an important role because it becomes a foundation for a lot of religions that are practiced. These particular myths are stories that tell us about battles between good and evil. Every religion has stories like that, both ancient and modern.

This website helps us to creating awareness among all people with different

age groups about different traditions and religions. There are many people who are not

aware about their traditions and cultures and due to lack of information; they are losing their interest in knowing more about their cultures, traditions, and religion. There are also many

people who want to follow different religion but they find it difficult to follow because of

the lack of knowledge they have of the different religion. So after visiting our website,

people will get to know more about different religions, there believes its importance and
stylesheet.css:homepage

text-align:right;top: 40px;left: 30px; position: absolute;font-size: 20px; color: cyan;

font-family: 'Times New Roman', Times, serif;}.feedbackposition: absolute; bottom: 22px; text-align: right; right: 10px;

font-size: 18px;

```
color: cyan;
font-family: 'Times New Roman', Times, serif;
}
.logout
```

```
{position: absolute;top: 10px; right:10px;font-size: 18px;color: cyan;
font-family: 'Times New Roman', Times, serif;

}
```

```
.aboutus
{psition: absolute;text-align: right;top: 40px; left: 260px;font-size: 20px;color: cyan;
font-family: 'Times New Roman', Times, serif;}
```

Feedback form:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width,initial-scale=1">
```

```
<style>
```

```
* {box-sizing: border-box}
```

```
/* Set height of body and the document to 100% */body, html {
```

```
height: 100%;
```

```
margin: 0;
```

```
font-family: Arial;
```

```
}
```

```
/* Style tab links */
```

```
.tablink {background-color: #555; color: white;float: left; border: none; outline: none; cursor: pointer;padding: 14px 16px;font-size: 17px;width: 25%;
```

```
}
```

```
.tablink:
```

```
hover {
```

```
backgro
```

```
und-
```

```
color:
```

```
#777;
```

```
}
```

```
/* Style the tab content (and add height:100% for full pagecontent) */
```

```
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```

```
}
```

```
#Home {background-color: red;}
```

```
#News {background-color: green;}
```

```
#Contact {background-color: blue;}
```

```
#About {background-color: orange;}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<button class="tablink" onclick="openPage('Home', this,'red')">Home</button>
```

```
<button class="tablink" onclick="openPage('News', this,'green')"
```

id="defaultOpen">News</button>

```
<button class="tablink" onclick="openPage('Contact', this, 'blue')">Contact</button>
```

```
<button class="tablink" onclick="openPage('About', this, 'orange')">About</button><div id="Home" class="tabcontent">
```

```
<h3>online waste materials</h3>
```

```
<p>
```

```
<center></center></p>
```

```
</div>
```

```
<div id="News" class="tabcontent">
```

```
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</div>

<div id="Contact" class="tabcontent">

<h3>Contact</h3>

<center></center></p>

<p>

<fieldset disabled>

<legend>Enquiry Form</legend>

<form onsubmit="return false">

<label>Name:<input type="text"></label>

<input type="submit">

<input type="reset"> </form>

</fieldset>

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

<input type="text" value="Last Name" id="lname" >

<input type="radio" name="gender" id="male">

<label for="male">Male</label>

<input type="radio" name="gender" id="female">

<label for="female">Female</label>

<label for="age">Age:</label>

<label for="age">Age:</label>

<input type="text" id="age" maxlength="2">

<label>Pincode: <input type="text" size="4"maxlength="6"></label>

<select>

<option selected disabled>--Select City--</option>

<option>New York</option>

```
<option>Chicago</option>

<option>Los Angeles</option>

<option>Washington DC</option>

</select>

<textarea></textarea>

<textarea rows="0"></textarea>

<textarea rows="0" cols="5"></textarea>

<input type="submit">

</p>

</div>

<div id="About" class="tabcontent">

<h3>LOGIN FORM THE WEBSITE</h3>

<p><meta charset="UTF-8">

    <meta    http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible"
content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width,initial-scale=1.0">

    <title>Login page in HTML</title>

</head>
```

```
<body>

  <h1> login form</h1>

  <form action="">
    <div class="headingsContainer">

      <h3>Sign in</h3>

    </div>

    <!-- Main container for all inputs -->

    <div class="mainContainer">

      <!-- Username -->

      <label for="username">Your username</label>
      <input type="text" placeholder="Enter Username" name="username" required>

      <br><br>

      <!-- Password -->

      <label for="pswrd">Your password</label>

      <input type="password" placeholder="EnterPassword" name="pswrd" required>

    </div>

  </form>

</body>
```

```

        <br>
        <button type="submit">Login</button>
        <!-- Sign up link -->
        <p class="register">Not a member? <a
href="#">Register here!</a></p></div>
    </form>.</p></div></p>
</div>
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elmnt.style.backgroundColor = color;
}

// Get the element with id="defaultOpen" and click on it
document.getElementById("defaultOpen").click();
</script>

```

CONCLUSION

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Hint: The Indian government and local governments should collaborate with its partners to encourage source separation, increase recycling rates, and produce high-quality compost from organic waste. While this is being accomplished and recycling rates are rising, plans should be put in place to deal with the non-recyclable wastes that are currently being generated and will continue to be generated in the future (20). State governments should be proactive

Hint: The Indian government and local governments should collaborate with its partners to encourage source separation, increase recycling rates, and produce high-quality compost from organic waste. While this is being accomplished and recycling rates are rising, plans should be put in place to deal with the non-recyclable wastes that are currently being generated and will continue to be generated in the future (20). State governments should be proactive

Implementation and evaluation

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The primary goal of pre-incident waste management planning is to prepare a community to effectively manage waste, debris and materials generated by a homeland security incident, including reducing the potential amount of waste generated at the outset. Communities can follow EPA's comprehensive Pre-incident All-Hazards Four Step Waste Management (WM) Planning Process or, if resources and time are limited, focus on one or more

Nearly all incidents generate waste, debris and materials. While the amount of waste varies between incidents, the generated waste is often greater than the amount of waste many communities handle each year. Additionally, homeland security incidents may generate waste streams, such as chemical, biological and radiological-contaminated wastes, which typically are not handled by communities or waste management facilities. In addition to helping the whole community prepare for these potential wastes, pre-incident planning encompasses source reduction and hazard mitigation activities aimed at reducing the total amount of waste.

Biography and references

Biography and references

Consult the lists of relevant articles, books, theses, conference reports, and other scholarly sources on the topic 'Domestic waste management system.'

Next to every source in the list of references, there is an 'Add to bibliography' button. Press on it, and we will generate automatically the bibliographic reference to the chosen work in the citation style you need: APA, MLA, Harvard, Chicago, Vancouver, etc