Lab Manual

For

Web Programming Lab

5139

Diploma In Computer Engineering

5th Semester

by

SITTTR

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STATE INSTITUTE OF TECHNICAL TEACHERS TRAINING AND RESEARCH

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Rough record and Fair record are needed to record the experiments conducted in the laboratory. Rough records are needed to be certified immediately on completion of the experiment. Fair records are due at the beginning of the next lab period. Fair records must be submitted as neat, legible, and complete.

INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENTS FOR WRITING THE FAIR RECORD

In the fair record, the index page should be filled properly by writing the corresponding experiment number, experiment name , date on which it was done and the page number.

On the **right side** page of the record following has to be written:

1. **Title**: The title of the experiment should be written in the page in capital letters.

2. In the left top margin, experiment number and date should be written.

3. **Aim**: The purpose of the experiment should be written clearly.

4.**Apparatus/Tools/Equipments/Components used:** A list of the Apparatus/Tools /Equipments /Components used for doing the experiment should be entered.

5. **Principle**: Simple working of the circuit/experimental set up/algorithm should be written.

6. **Procedure:** steps for doing the experiment and recording the readings should be briefly described(flow chart/programs in the case of computer/processor related experiments)

7. **Results**: The results of the experiment must be summarized in writing and should be fulfilling the aim.

8. **Inference** : Inference from the results is to be mentioned.

On the **Left side** page of the record following has to be recorded:

1. **Circuit/Program**: Neatly drawn circuit diagrams/experimental set up.

2. **Design**: The design of the circuit/experimental set up for selecting the components

should be clearly shown if necessary.

3. **Observations:** i) Data should be clearly recorded using Tabular Columns.

ii) Unit of the observed data should be clearly mentioned

iii) Relevant calculations should be shown. If repetitive calculations are needed, only show a sample calculation and summarize the others in a table.

4. **Graphs :** Graphs can used to present data in a form that show the results obtained, as one or more of the parameters are varied. A graph has the advantage of presenting large

amounts of data in a concise visual form. Graph should be in a square format.

GENERAL RULES FOR PERSONAL SAFETY

1. Always wear tight shirt/lab coat , pants and shoes inside workshops.

2. REMOVE ALL METAL JEWELLERY since rings, wrist watches or bands, necklaces, etc. make excellent electrodes in the event of accidental contact with electric power sources.

3. DO NOT MAKE CIRCUIT CHANGES without turning off the power.

4. Make sure that equipment working on electrical power are grounded properly.

5. Avoid standing on metal surfaces or wet concrete. Keep your shoes dry.

6. Never handle electrical equipment with wet skin.

7. Hot soldering irons should be rested in its holder. Never leave a hot iron unattended.

8. Avoid use of loose clothing and hair near machines and avoid running around inside lab .

TO PROTECT EQUIPMENT AND MINIMIZE MAINTENANCE:

DO: 1. SET MULTIRANGE METERS to highest range before connecting to an unknown source.

2. INFORM YOUR INSTRUCTOR about faulty equipment so that it can be sent for repair.

DO NOT: 1. Do not MOVE EQUIPMENT around the room except under the supervision of an instructor.

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Lab Objectives

Objectives:-

The objective of this lab is to develop an ability to design and implement static and dynamic website

Learning Outcomes:-

At the end of this, students should be able to:

Design and implement dynamic websites with good aesthetic sense of designing and latest technical know-how's.

Have a Good grounding of Web Application Terminologies, Internet Tools, E – Commerce and other web services.

Ex No:1 : Email ID Creation

Aim: To create an email id for receive and send pictures, documents .

Problem Statement:

1. Create an email account on
2. Sign in
3. Sign out
4. Add a contact
5. Send an email
6. Open an email
7. Send an email to multiple people
8. Delete an email
9. Email a picture
10. Email a document

Tools
web browser, image files, document files and an internet connection

Theory:

Everyone knows about Google and their free web based email called Gmail. The service was launched with a lot of marketing actions and was 100% free from the start but one could only create a Gmail account through special invites. If you knew someone who had a Gmail account, you could request them to send you this invitation. In those early days, Gmail accounts were so coveted that invitations were being sold through ebay.com auctions. The high demand for Gmail email address was also because the service offered 1GB (gigabyte) storage space for emails at a time when all the others were providing only a fraction of that.

Anyway, after a few years, Google opened the doors of Gmail for everyone... so you didn't need a special invitation to create an account.

Gmail has been increasing in popularity since it was first introduced in 2004. With the decline of Yahoo!, AOL, and Hotmail, more and more people are moving to Google's services. Creating a Gmail account is quick and easy, and also provides you access to other Google products such as YouTube, Google Drive, and Google Plus.

Procedure

Step 1: Open the Gmail web site

To create your Gmail account you only need a web browser and an internet connection. Go to http://gmail.google.com.

Step 2: Enter all the required information in the "Create an Account" online form

After you click on the signup link, you shall be shown the Create an Account form with several fields that need your inputs.

Once you have entered your first and last names, it is time to choose a login name. This is important as your login name will decide the email address you will get, and in case of a Gmail account, would be your-chosen-loginname@gmail.com. So be sure to pick a login name, also called the username, with care.

Step 3: How to choose a login name or username for your email address

Choosing a login name is part art and part common sense. And because it determines what your email address will be, we suggest you spend a little time over it. Since, email addresses need to be unique which means no two people in the world can have the same address, there is no guarantee that your preferred login name would be available. The following are advice and suggestions on how to choose a login or username. First check if you can get a login name of your name, firstname, lastname, as firstnamelastname or the more popular, firstname.lastname (the period sign can be used in a login name). You can also try out firstnamelastname. Getting a Gmail email address of your name is indeed very fortunate because of the sheer number of subscribers to the service. Your login name needs to be catchy and at the same time describe you so people are able to recall it without much difficulty and associate it with you. The availability of a login or user name can be verified by entering it first in the text field and hitting the check availability button.

Step 4: Choosing a password for your email

Securing your Gmail email account with a strong password is imperative. Think of the password as the key combination to your safe and you need to give the same amount of importance. A combination of uppercase and lowercase letters with some digits thrown in would be a strong enough password. on the right of the text fields in which you enter your password a sort of meter would indicate the strength of the password. You need to enter the password twice and you can leave the "Remember me on this computer" box unchecked.

Step 5: Protecting your Gmail account with a security question

You now need to either select a security question from the drop down list or enter one - and you need to provide the answer. This additional security helps in getting your email account password if you forget it.

Step 6: Word verification and confirmation

After providing your secondary email address - you can leave this blank, if you don't have one - and your location, you need to enter the characters that you see in the picture above the field in your form. Why is this required? So that Gmail knows the inputs are from a human being and not some automated program. Now that everything is set, you can go through the Terms of Service and click on the "I accept. Create my account." button which will create your very own free Gmail account! 7 To access your Gmail account in future, you need to go to the web site http://gmail.google.com using a web browser and enter your username (login name) and password once again.

Step 7: Compose and send an email.

Click the red "COMPOSE" button in the upper-left corner of the Gmail window. This will open the New Message window in the bottom left corner. If you prefer the window to be in the center of your screen, click the double-arrow button in the upper-right corner of the New Message window.

Enter the recipient into the "To" field. You can add multiple recipients by separating the addresses with commas. You can add a "Cc" line, which sends a copy to the recipients you list, as well as a "Bcc" line, which sends copies to the recipients you list but hides their names from the regular recipients.

Enter the subject of your email in the "Subject" field. Type the body of the email into the large field underneath "Subject". Click the "A" button at the bottom of the window to show the text formatting options. These allow you to change size, font, color and more, just like a word processor.

Click the blue Send button to send the email to the recipients.

Step 7: Send an attachment.

You can attach files up to 25 MB in size to your emails. Gmail supports sending any file type. You can either drag the file directly onto the email you are composing, or you can click the Paperclip button and browse for the file on your computer.

You can attach multiple files to one email, as long as the total size does not exceed 25 MB.

If you want to send a lot of files at once, such as a photo album, compress them all into one archive file to save space and make things easier for your recipient(s).

Observations

Solutions to some problems in getting your Gmail email address

Here are solutions to two common problems faced by account creators:

1 Login names of my choice are not available

Gmail is a very popular service and it is likely that the login names you choose are no longer available. The only solution to this trouble is to keep trying to work with different permutations and combinations.

2 Gmail Account Creation Failed

Occasionally you might get a screen that displays an "Account Creation Failed" message. The error message is a result of Gmail's spam filters working overtime. As mentioned on the help pages http://mail.google.com/support/bin/answer.py?answer=67512, Gmail refuses to create email addresses from a computer/connection if it exceeds a defined limit. Web users trying to create a lot of addresses at once, like a class or a group, may hit this limit. This is Gmail's way of protecting itself from users who they believe will be creating email addresses for spamming. The solution is to go through the process of getting your Gmail address from another computer using a different I.S.P.

Result :-

The gmail account successfully created and obtained desired output.

Ex No:2 : Search Engines

Aim: To familiarize various search engines

Problem Statement:

1. Search the same keywords in at least six different search engines and compare their results
2. Search the same image in at least three different search engines and compare their results

Tools
web browser,image files, document files and an internet connection

Theory:

A web search engine is a software system that is designed to search for information on the World Wide Web. The search results are generally presented in a line of results often referred to as search engine results pages (SERPs). The information may be a mix of web pages, images, and other types of files. Some search engines also mine data available in databases or open directories. Unlike web directories, which are maintained only by human editors, search engines also maintain real-time information by running an algorithm on a web crawler.

How Search Engines Operate

Search engines have two major functions: crawling and building an index, and providing search users with a ranked list of the websites they've determined are the most relevant.

1. Crawling and Indexing

Imagine the World Wide Web as a network of stops in a big city subway system.

Each stop is a unique document (usually a web page, but sometimes a PDF, JPG, or other file). The search engines need a way to "crawl" the entire city and find all the stops along the way, so they use the best path available—links

The link structure of the web serves to bind all of the pages together.

Links allow the search engines' automated robots, called "crawlers" or "spiders," to reach the many billions of interconnected documents on the web.

Once the engines find these pages, they decipher the code from them and store selected pieces in massive databases, to be recalled later when needed for a search query. To accomplish the monumental task of holding billions of pages that can be accessed in a fraction of a second, the search engine companies have constructed datacenters all over the world.

These monstrous storage facilities hold thousands of machines processing large quantities of information very quickly. When a person performs a search at any of the major engines, they demand results instantaneously; even a one- or two-second delay can cause dissatisfaction, so the engines work hard to provide answers as fast as possible

2. Providing Answers

Search engines are **answer machines**. When a person performs an online search, the search engine scours its corpus of billions of documents and does two things: first, it returns only those results that are relevant or useful to the searcher's query; second, it ranks those results according to the popularity of the websites serving the information. It is both **relevance** and **popularity** that the process of SEO is meant to influence.

How do search engines determine relevance and popularity?

To a search engine, relevance means more than finding a page with the right words. In the early days of the web, search engines didn't go much further than this simplistic step, and search

results were of limited value. Over the years, smart engineers have devised better ways to match results to searchers' queries. Today, hundreds of factors influence relevance, and we'll discuss the most important of these in this guide.

Search engines typically assume that the more popular a site, page, or document, the more valuable the information it contains must be. This assumption has proven fairly successful in terms of user satisfaction with search results.

Popularity and relevance aren't determined manually. Instead, the engines employ mathematical equations (algorithms) to sort the wheat from the chaff (relevance), and then to rank the wheat in order of quality (popularity).

These algorithms often comprise hundreds of variables. In the search marketing field, we refer to them as "ranking factors." Moz crafted a resource specifically on this subject: Search Engine Ranking Factors.

The complicated algorithms of search engines may seem impenetrable. Indeed, the engines themselves provide little insight into how to achieve better results or garner more traffic.

Procedure

Search the same keywords in different search engines such as google, yahoo, bing, AOL, Wikipedia, BitTorrent, Google Scholar, AskMeNow etc.

For more efficient Internet searching

1: Use unique, specific terms

It is simply amazing how many Web pages are returned when performing a search. You might guess that the terms "Web Programming" are relatively specialized. A Google search of those terms returned 2,440,000 results! To reduce the number of pages returned, use *unique* terms that are *specific* to the subject you are researching.

2: Use the minus operator (-) to narrow the search

How many times have you searched for a term and had the search engine return something totally unexpected? Terms with multiple meanings can return a lot of unwanted results. The rarely used but powerful minus operator, equivalent to a Boolean NOT, can remove many unwanted results. For example, when searching for the insect caterpillar, references to the company Caterpillar, Inc. will also be returned. Use Caterpillar -Inc to exclude references to the company or Caterpillar -Inc -Cat to further refine the search.

3: Use quotation marks for exact phrases

I often remember parts of phrases I have seen on a Web page or part of a quotation I want to track down. Using quotation marks around a phrase will return only those exact words in that order. It's one of the best ways to limit the pages returned. Example: "Web Programming" ".

4: Don't use common words and punctuation

Common terms like *a* and *the* are called stop words and are usually ignored. Punctuation is also typically ignored. But there are exceptions. Common words and punctuation marks *should* be used when searching for a specific phrase inside quotes. There are cases when common words like *the* are significant. For instance, Raven and The Raven return entirely different results.

5: Capitalization

Most search engines do not distinguish between uppercase and lowercase, even within quotation marks. The following are all equivalent:

technology
Technology
TECHNOLOGY
"technology"
"Technology"

6: Drop the suffixes

It's usually best to enter the base word so that you don't exclude relevant pages. For example, *bird* and not *birds*, *walk* and not *walked*. One exception is if you are looking for sites that focus on the act of walking, enter the whole term *walking*.

7: Maximize AutoComplete

Ordering search terms from general to specific in the search box will display helpful results in a drop-down list and is the most efficient way to use AutoComplete. Selecting the appropriate item as it appears will save time typing. You have several choices for how the AutoComplete feature works:

Use Google AutoComplete. The standard Google start page will display a drop-down list of suggestions supplied by the Google search engine. This option can be a handy way to discover similar, related searches. For example, typing in *Tucson fast* will not only bring up the suggestion *Tucson fast food* but also *Tucson fast food coupons*. **Use browser AutoComplete.** Use this Google start page to disable the Google AutoComplete feature and display a list of*your* previous searches in a drop-down box. I find this particularly useful when I've made dozens of searches in the past for a particular item. The browser's AutoComplete feature must be turned on for this option to work. Click one of these links for instructions detailing how to turn AutoComplete on or off in InternetExplorer. and Firefox.

Examples:
Visual Basic statement case
Visual Basic statement for
Visual Basic call

8: Customize your searches

There are several other less well known ways to limit the number of results returned and reduce your search time:

- **The plus operator (+):** As mentioned above, stop words are typically ignored by the search engine. The plus operator tells the search engine to include those words in the result set. Example: tall +and short will return results that include the word *and*.
- **The tilde operator (~):** Include a tilde in front of a word to return results that include synonyms. The tilde operator does not work well for all terms and sometimes not at all. A search for *~CSS* includes the synonym *style* and returns fashion related style pages —not exactly what someone searching for CSS wants. Examples: ~HTML to get results for *HTML* with synonyms;~HTML -HTML to get synonyms only for *HTML*.
- **The wildcard operator (*):** Google calls it the *fill in the blank* operator. For example, amusement * will return pages with *amusement* and any other term(s) the Google search engine deems relevant. You can't use wildcards for parts of words. So for example, *amusement p** is invalid.
- **The OR operator (OR) or (|):** Use this operator to return results with either of two terms. For example happy joy will return pages with both *happy* and*joy*, while happy | joy will return pages with either *happy* or *joy*.
- **Numeric ranges:** You can refine searches that use numeric terms by returning a specific range, but you must supply the unit of measurement. Examples: Windows XP 2003..2005, PC rupees700.
- **Site search:** Many Web sites have their own site search feature, but you may find that Google site search will return more pages. When doing research, it's best to go directly to the source, and site search is a great way to do that. Example: site:www.intel.com rapid storage technology.
- **Related sites:** For example, related:www.youtube.com can be used to find sites similar to YouTube.
- **Change your preferences:** Search preferences can be set globally by clicking on the gear icon in the upper-right corner and selecting Search Settings. I like to change the Number Of Results option to 100 to reduce total search time.
- **Forums-only search:** Under the Google logo on the left side of the search result page, click More | Discussions or go to Google Groups. Forums are great places to look for solutions to technical problems.
- **Advanced searches:** Click the Advanced Search button by the search box on the Google start or results page to refine your search by date, country, amount, language, or other criteria.

Wonder Wheel: The Google Wonder Wheel can visually assist you as you refine your search from general to specific.

9: Use browser history

Many times, I will be researching an item and scanning through dozens of pages when I suddenly remember something I had originally dismissed as being irrelevant. How do you quickly go

back to that Web site? You can try to remember the exact words used for the search and then scan the results for the right site, but there is an easier way. If you can remember the general date and time of the search you can look through the browser history to find the Web page.

10: Set a time limit — then change tactics

Sometimes, you *never can* find what you are looking for. Start an internal clock, and when a certain amount of time has elapsed without results, stop beating your head against the wall. It's time to try something else:

Use a different search engine, like Yahoo!, Bing, Startpage, or Lycos.

Observations

Result :-

The output of different search engines are successfully verified.

Ex No:3 : Blogs

Aim: To create an email id for receive and send pictures, documents .

Problem Statement:

1. Create a blog in blogger and Publish Post with authentication

Tools
web browser, image files, document files and an internet connection

Theory:

Blogger is an online service owned by Google that publishes single or multi-user blogs created entirely by the user. The service has quickly become the preferred choice of many novice bloggers and is one of the easiest methods of creating and publishing a blog for free. If you are unfamiliar with the service, this article will teach you how to set up an account and create a blog on Blogger.com.

Procedure

1. Navigate to www.blogger.com using your web browser of choice.
2. Sign in using your Google Account to get started.
3. If you do not have a Google Account, click “Get Started” to create one
4. Enter a “Display Name” to be used to sign your blog posts and click “Continue”.
5. Click “Create Your Blog Now”
6. Select a “Blog title” and an available URL for your blog.
   You can check if the URL you are considering is available by clicking "Check Availability"(if it is unavailable try adding more letters and don't use things like hyphens,under scores, colons etc).
7. Enter the word verification and click continue.
8. Choose a starter template, which will act as the basic design/layout of your blog.
9. Click “Start Blogging”
10. You can create new blog posts, edit posts, and edit pages from under the “Posting” tab
11. The title of your post goes in the text box next to “Title”.
12. The body of your post will get entered into the “Compose” text editor, where you will also be able to access basic text editor functions such as font size, text color, the ability to insert links.
13. You can also use the “Edit HTML” tab to insert your post in HTML format, if you prefer.
14. The “Post Options” section located underneath the “Compose” text editor will allow you to enable reader comments, HTML settings, and post the time and date.
15. You can now either select “Save Now” to save your post, “Preview” to preview your post before publishing to your blog, or “Publish Post” to publish your post directly to your newly created blog.
16. If you wish to change the design of your blog from the starter template you selected when initially creating your blog, you can do so under the “Design”
17. From within the “Design Tab” you will be able to edit Page Elements, HTML, and change your template with Temple Designer.
18. If you want to adjust other settings such as who is able to view, contribute to, or comment on your blog etc, click the “Settings” tab.
19. You can adjust publishing, comments, archiving, permissions, and all other settings from within the sub-tabs located under the main “Settings” tab.
20. You can add new authors that are able to contribute to and edit your blog by clicking the “Settings” tab> “Permissions” sub-tab, and selecting “Add Authors”.
21.

Exp No: 4 : Basic Html Tags

Aim: To create a simple html file to demonstrate the use of different tags.

Problem Statement :-

Create an html page named as "**:** Basic_Html_Tags.html"
Add the following tags detail.
1. Set the title of the page as "Basic Html Tags"
2. Within the body perform the following
a) Moving text = "Basic HTML Tags"
b) Different heading tags (h1 to h6)
c) Paragraph
d) Horizontal line
e) Line Break
f) Block Quote
g) Pre tag
h) Different Logical Style (<b>, <u>, <sub>, <sup>….)
i) Different Physical style (<code>, <del>, <kbd>…)
j) Listing tags (2 types with, & each type provide different "type" attribute)

Tools
Browser, Notepad or any editor

Theory:

HTML Document Structure:
<html>
<head>
<title>
</title>
</head>
<body>
</body>
</html>
Formatting and Fonts:

 - break tag – makes output on the next line.
<p> - paragraph tag – places a blank line before the line it is on.
<hr> - horizontal tag – creates a line or horizontal rule.
<pre> - preformatted tag - enables one to embed text that is already formatted .
<i> - Italic font
<b> - Bold font
 - Emphasis
<sup> - Superscript
<sub> - Subscript
Font Size:
<font> tag and <h….> tag
<h1> - 24 pt <font size=7> - 36 pt
<h2> - 18 pt <font size=6> - 24 pt
<h3> - 12 pt <font size=5> - 18 pt
<h4> - 12 pt bold <font size=4> - 12 pt bold
<h5> - 10 pt <font size=3> - 12 pt plain
<h6> - 7 pt <font size=2> - 9 pt

Text alignment:
<p align=”center”> - align the text in center.
<h1 align=”left”> - align the text in left.
<h2 align=”right”> - align the text in right.
The “align” tag can be used with <p> tag and <h….> tag
Color:
1. Set background color and text color - <body bgcolor=”blue” text=”red”>
<body bgcolor=”#800000”>
2. Set text color only - <font color=”brown”>
Lists:
1. Unordered List (<ul>) (<li> - list item)

to change actual character (bullet):
<ul type=”square”> (other characters are circle, disc (default))
2. Ordered List (<ol>)

to change numbering scheme:
<ol type=i> (other schems are a,A,I,i,1(default))
3. Definition List (<dl>)
<dl>
<dt>
<dd>
</dl>
(<dt> - definition term, <dd> - definition data)

Program

In notepad type the necessary code & save with the file name mentioned with .html extension.

File Name: Basic_Html_Tags.html

```
<html>
 <head>
  <title> Basic Html Tags</title>
  <meta name="description" content="Web Programming">
  <meta name="keywords" content="HTML,CSS,XML,JavaScript">
  <meta name="author" content="SITTTR">
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
 </head>
 <body>
   <marquee > Basic HTML Tags</marquee>
   <center><FONT COLOR="#FF0000" size=5> Heading Tags =>  font size-18 pt, colour-RED
</FONT></center>
    <h1 align="center"> Heading H1  - 24 pt</h1>
    <h2 align="right"> Heading H2  - 18 pt</h2>
    <h3 align="left"> Heading H3 - 12 pt bold</h3>
    <h4> Heading H4 - 12 pt</h4>
    <h5> Heading H5 - 10 pt </h5>
```

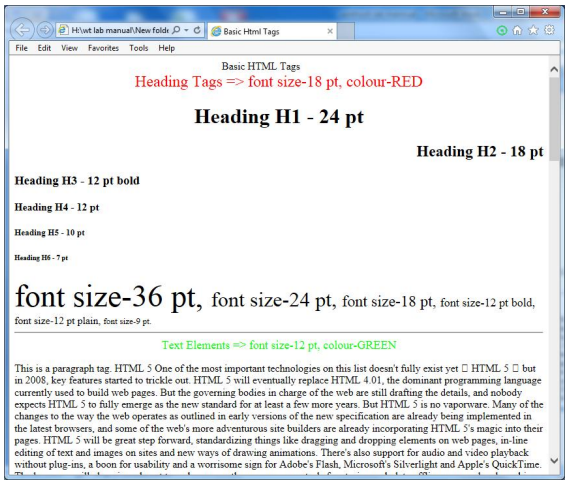
```
  <h6> Heading H6 - 7 pt </h6>
  <font size=7> font size-36 pt, </font>
  <font size=6> font size-24 pt, </font>
  <font size=5> font size-18 pt, </font>
  <font size=4> font size-12 pt bold, </font>
  <font size=3> font size-12 pt plain, </font>
  <font size=2> font size-9 pt. </font>

 <hr>

 <center><FONT COLOR="#00FF00" size=4> Text Elements  =>  font size-12 pt, colour-GREEN
</FONT> </center>
  <p>This is a paragraph tag.
      HTML 5
       One of the most important technologies on this list doesn't fully exist yet — HTML 5 — but
in 2008, key features started to  trickle out.
HTML 5 will eventually replace HTML 4.01, the dominant programming language currently used to
build web pages. But the governing bodies in charge of the web are still drafting the details, and
nobody expects HTML 5 to fully emerge as the new standard for at least a few more years.
But HTML 5 is no vaporware. Many of the changes to the way the web operates as outlined in early
versions of the new specification are already being implemented in the latest browsers, and some of
the web's more adventurous site builders are already incorporating HTML 5's magic into their pages.
HTML 5 will be great step forward, standardizing things like dragging and dropping elements on web
pages, in-line editing of text and images on sites and new ways of drawing animations. There's also
support for audio and video playback without plug-ins, a boon for usability and a worrisome sign for
Adobe's Flash, Microsoft's Silverlight and Apple's QuickTime. The language will also give a boost to
web apps, as there are new controls for storing web data offline on your local machine.
Want Gmail on your desktop? HTML 5 makes it possible. Alas, the blink tag isn't invited to the party
  </p>

 <hr>

  <center><FONT COLOR="#0000FF"> Line break Tags => colour-BLUE </FONT></center>
  This is a long piece of text consisting of three<BR>
  sentences and shows you the functions of the<BR>
  Line Break tag. This tag is used quite frequently<BR>
  to add line breaks in the HTML code. It is also used<BR>
  to add blank lines to a document.<BR>

 <hr>

  <center><FONT COLOR="#0000FF"> BLOCK QUOTE Tags</FONT></center>
  <p>This is some text before the quotation.</p>
  <blockquote>This is a long blockquote created with the <blockquote> tag.</blockquote>
  </blockquote>

<hr>

  <center><FONT COLOR="#0000FF"> PRE Tags</FONT></center>
  <pre>
    JAVA
    OOPS LAB
    WEB  LAB
  </PRE>
```

```
 <HR>

 <center> <FONT COLOR="#0000FF"> Logical style </FONT></center>
  This is <b>bold</b> This is bold<br>
  This is <big>big font</big> This is big font<br>
  This is <i>italic</i> This is italic<br>
  Was <s>$50</s>; now $40 Was $50; now $40<br>
  This is <small>small</small> This is small<br>
  H<sub>2</sub>O H2O<br>
  May 5<sup>th</sup> 2005 May 5th 2005<br>
  <tt>fixed-width font</tt> fixed-width font<br>
  This is <strike>strike through.</strike>This is strike.<br>
  This is <u>underlined</u> This is underlined<br>
  <br>

<hr>

 <center> <FONT COLOR="#0000FF"> Physical Style </FONT></center>
  This is used for a short <cite>quote</cite>. This is used for a short quote.<br>
  <code>y = m * x + b</code> y = m * x + b<br>
  <del>Deleted</del> text Deleted text<br>
  <dfn>definition</dfn> text definition text<br>
  This is <em> emphasized </em>. This is emphasized<br> .
  <ins>inserted</ins> text inserted text<br>
  <kbd>key board code</kbd> key board code <br>
  <samp>code</samp> sample code sample<br>
  This is <strong>strong</strong>. This is strong.<br>
  <var>program</var> variable program variable<br>
  <br>

<hr>

 <center><FONT COLOR="#0000FF"> Listing Tags</FONT></center>
 <h4>Numbered list:</h4>
  <ol>
    <li>java</li>
   <li>perl</li>
   <li>c++</li>
 </ol>
 <h4>Letters list:</h4>
 <ol type="A">
   <li>smtp</li>
   <li>http</li>
   <li>ftp</li>
 </ol>
 <h4>Lowercase letters list:</h4>
 <ol type="a" start="2">
   <li>php</li>
   <li>javascript</li>
   <li>ajax</li>
 </ol>
  <h4>Roman numbers list:</h4>
<ol type="I">
<li>DTE</li>
<li>JCTE</li>
```

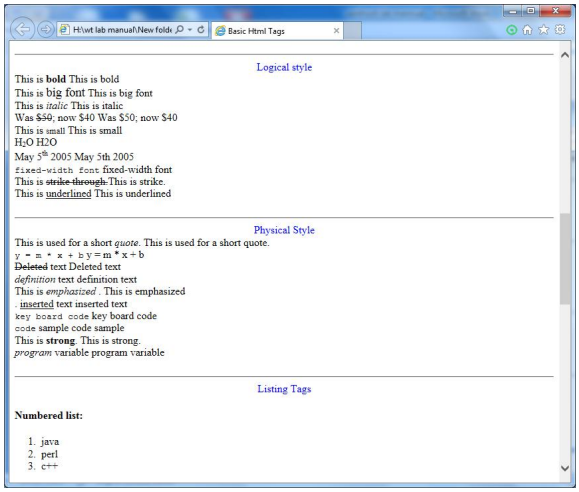
```
<li>SITTTR</li>
</ol>
<h4>Lowercase Roman numbers list:</h4>
<ol type="i" start="4" >
<li>Computer Engg.</li>
<li>Mechanical Engg.</li>
<li>Electronics Engg.</li>
</ol>
<h3>Here is a nested ordered list:</h3>
<ol type="I">
  <li>Module 1</li>
  <li>Module 2
<ol type="i">
     <li>Module 2.1</li>
     <li>Module 2.2</li>
   </ol>
  </li>
  <li>Module 3</li>
</ol>

<h4>Disc bullets list:</h4>
<ul type="disc">
<li>Keyboard</li>
<li>Mouse</li>
<li>Moniter</li>
</ul>
<h4>Circle bullets list:</h4>
<ul type="circle">
<li>CRT</li>
<li>LCD</li>
<li>LED</li>
</ul>
<h4>Square bullets list:</h4>
<ul type="square">
<li>Windows</li>
<li>Linux</li>
<li>Android</li>
</ul>
<h4>A Definition List:</h4>
<dl>
<dt>Coffee</dt>
<dd>Black Coffee OR Milk Coffee</dd>
<dt>Milk</dt>
<dd>Hot White milk OR Cold Chocolate Milk</dd>
</dl>
<hr>
</body>
</html>
```

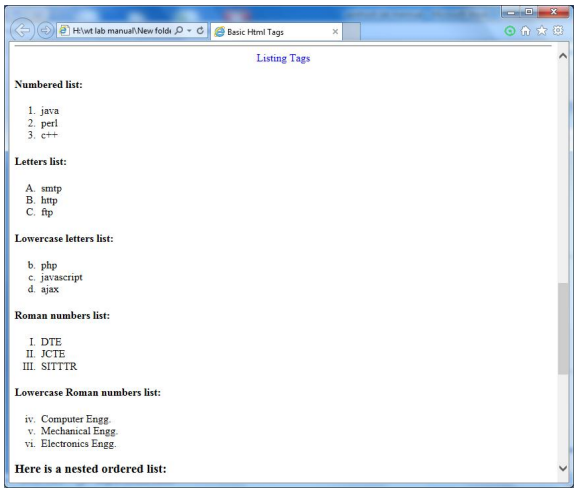
Result :-

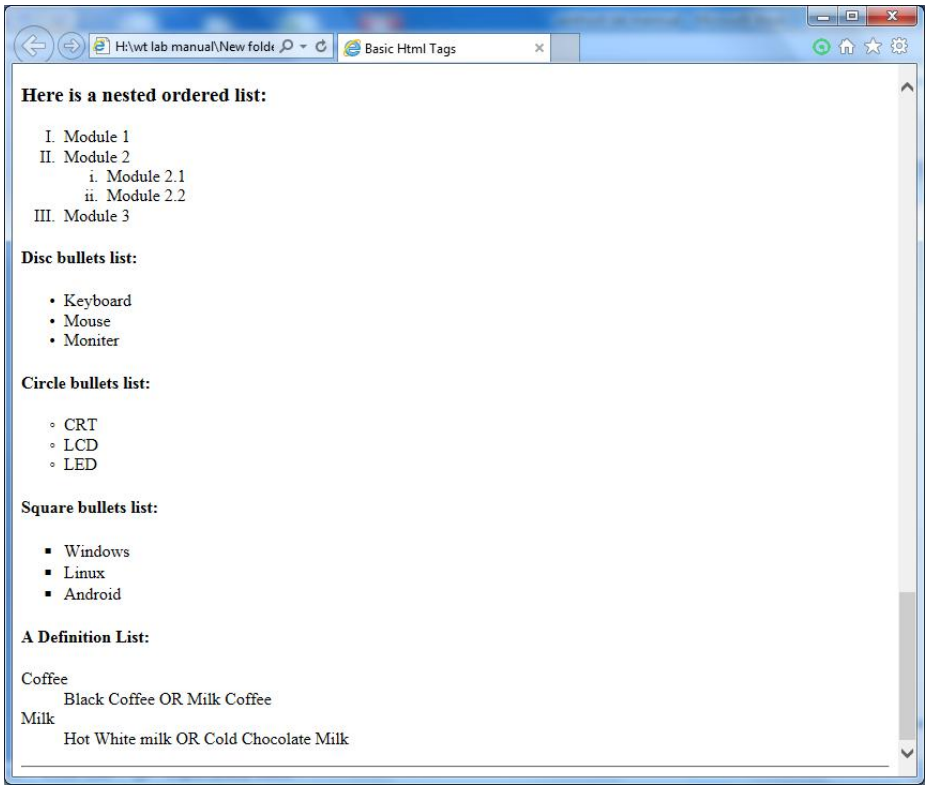
The above scripts are successfully executed and obtained desired output.
Output :-


Basic Html Tags
Basic HTML Tags
Heading Tags => font size-18 pt, colour-RED
Heading H1 - 24 pt
Heading H2 - 18 pt
Heading H3 - 12 pt bold
Heading H4 - 12 pt
Heading H5 - 10 pt
Heading H6 - 7 pt
font size-36 pt, font size-24 pt, font size-18 pt, font size-12 pt bold, font size-12 pt plain, font size-9 pt.
Text Elements => font size-12 pt, colour-GREEN
This is a paragraph tag. HTML 5 One of the most important technologies on this list doesn't fully exist yet □ HTML 5 □ but in 2008, key features started to trickle out. HTML 5 will eventually replace HTML 4.01, the dominant programming language currently used to build web pages. But the governing bodies in charge of the web are still drafting the details, and nobody expects HTML 5 to fully emerge as the new standard for at least a few more years. But HTML 5 is no vaporware. Many of the changes to the way the web operates as outlined in early versions of the new specification are already being implemented in the latest browsers, and some of the web's more adventurous site builders are already incorporating HTML 5's magic into their pages. HTML 5 will be great step forward, standardizing things like dragging and dropping elements on web pages, in-line editing of text and images on sites and new ways of drawing animations. There's also support for audio and video playback without plug-ins, a boon for usability and a worrisome sign for Adobe's Flash, Microsoft's Silverlight and Apple's QuickTime.


Basic Html Tags
pages. HTML 5 will be great step forward, standardizing things like dragging and dropping elements on web pages, in-line editing of text and images on sites and new ways of drawing animations. There's also support for audio and video playback without plug-ins, a boon for usability and a worrisome sign for Adobe's Flash, Microsoft's Silverlight and Apple's QuickTime. The language will also give a boost to web apps, as there are new controls for storing web data offline on your local machine. Want Gmail on your desktop? HTML 5 makes it possible. Alas, the blink tag isn't invited to the party
Line break Tags => colour-BLUE
This is a long piece of text consisting of three sentences and shows you the functions of the Line Break tag. This tag is used quite frequently to add line breaks in the HTML code. It is also used to add blank lines to a document.
BLOCK QUOTE Tags
This is some text before the quotation.
This is a long blockquote created with the tag.
PRE Tags
JAVA
OOPS LAB
WEB LAB
Logical style
This is bold This is bold
This is big font This is big font
This is italic This is italic
Was $50; now $40 Was $50; now $40
This is small This is small
H2O H2O


Basic Html Tags
Logical style
This is bold This is bold
This is big font This is big font
This is italic This is italic
Was $50; now $40 Was $50; now $40
This is small This is small
H2O H2O
May 5th 2005 May 5th 2005
fixed-width font fixed-width font
This is strike through This is strike.
This is underlined This is underlined
Physical Style
This is used for a short quote. This is used for a short quote.
y = m * x + b y = m * x + b
Deleted text Deleted text
definition text definition text
This is emphasized . This is emphasized
inserted text inserted text
key board code key board code
code sample code sample
This is strong. This is strong.
program variable program variable
Listing Tags
Numbered list:
1. java
2. perl
3. c++


Basic Html Tags
Listing Tags
Numbered list:
1. java
2. perl
3. c++
Letters list:
A. smtp
B. http
C. ftp
Lowercase letters list:
b. php
c. javascript
d. ajax
Roman numbers list:
I. DTE
II. JCTE
III. SITTTR
Lowercase Roman numbers list:
iv. Computer Engg.
v. Mechanical Engg.
vi. Electronics Engg.
Here is a nested ordered list:


Basic Html Tags
Here is a nested ordered list:
I. Module 1
II. Module 2
i. Module 2.1
ii. Module 2.2
III. Module 3
Disc bullets list:
Keyboard
Mouse
Moniter
Circle bullets list:
CRT
LCD
LED
Square bullets list:
Windows
Linux
Android
A Definition List:
Coffee
Black Coffee OR Milk Coffee
Milk
Hot White milk OR Cold Chocolate Milk

Exp No: 5 : Hyper Links, Tables & Multimedia

Aim:- To create an html file to link to different html page which contains images, tables, and also link within a page.

Problem Statement :

1. Create an html page named as "Table.html" to display your class time table.
a) Provide the title as Time Table.
b) Provide various color options to the cells (High light the lab hours and elective hours with different colors.)
2. Create an html page named as "image.html" to display image at various position & size.
3. Create an html page named as "video.html" to display the audio and video files.
4. Create an html page named as "pagelink.html" , in this convert the file created in the "Exercise1" to single page link by providing the links at the top as well as to the below screen/page.
5. Create an html page named as "hyperlink.html" to link to the above four files. For image link alone give a image to be displayed as a link.

Hardware Requirements:

Pentium IV with 2 GB RAM, 160 GB HARD Disk, Monitor 1024* 768 color 60Hz

Software Requirements:

Windows / Linux operating system Any Browser

Theory:

Hyperlinks:

1. navigate from one web page to other web page:
Click Here
a – anchor, href – Hypertext Reference
2. to open a web page in a new browser:
Click Here
3. navigate in the same web page:

Back to top
4. to form a link another page to an anchored point:

Tables:

Table Structure

```
<html>
<table border=1>
<caption align="bottom">Table 1</caption>
<tr>
<th>column 1 header</th>
<th>column 2 header</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>row 1-column item 1</td>
<td>row 1-column item 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>row 2-column item 1</td>
<td>row 2-column item 1</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

</html>
(<caption>- Table caption, <tr> - table row, <th> - column header, <td> - table data)
Attributes with <table> tag:
- border – sets the border width in pixels
- width – sets the width as a percentage of the screen
- cellpadding – give the distance in pixels between inner border and text
- cellspacing – sets the spacing in pixels between inner and outer border

Attributes with <td> tag:
- width – sets width of the cell as a percentage
- valign – puts the data at top, middle or bottom of the cell
- rowspan - Sets the number of rows a cell should span
- colspan - Specifies the number of columns a cell should span

Images:
to place images within pages.
<img src=”filename”>
Attributes with <img> tag:
- align – to make any following text wrap around the image.

(align options are : bottom(default), middle, top)
- border – to set the border of image
- hspace – setting space left and right
- vspace – setting space above and below the image.
- height – sets the height of image in pixels or as a percentage
- width – sets the width of image in pixels or as a percentage
- alt – to display text when image cannot be displayed

<img src=”pattern.jpg”> - set the image in middle of the page.
Background image: to fill the background with an image.
<body background=”pattern.jpg”>
Image as a link:
<img src=”pattern.jpg”>

Program

In notepad type the necessary code & save with the file name mentioned with .html extension.

File Name:hyperlink.html

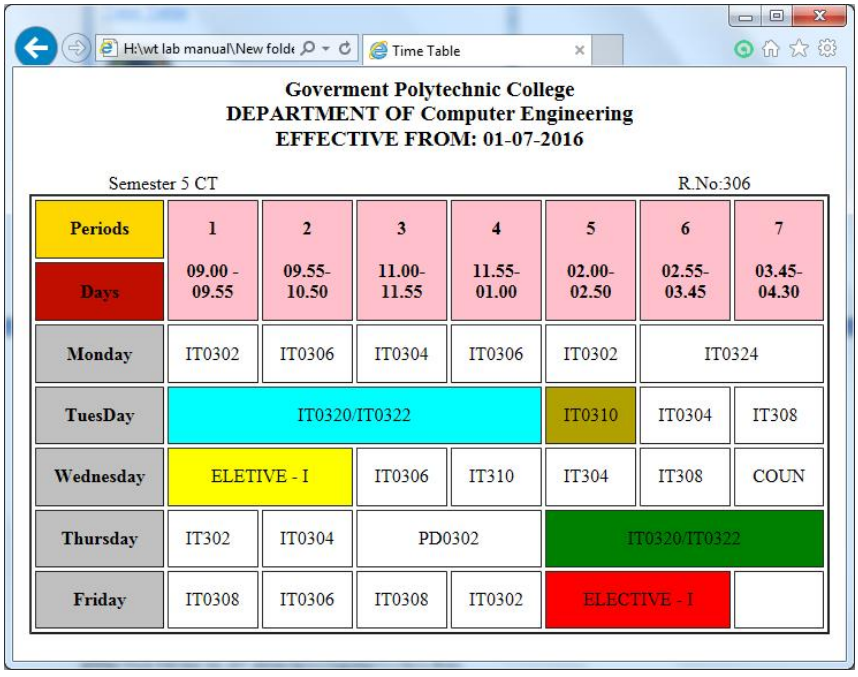
```
<html>
<body>
<br>
<a href=Pagelink.html>different Tags</a><br>
<br><a href=table.html>Time Table</a>
<br>
<br><a href=image.html><img src="GPTC.ico"</a>
<br>
<br><a href=video.html>videos</a>
</body>
</html>
```


H:\wt lab manual\Nev
H:\wt lab m
different Tags
Time Table
videos

File Name:Table.html

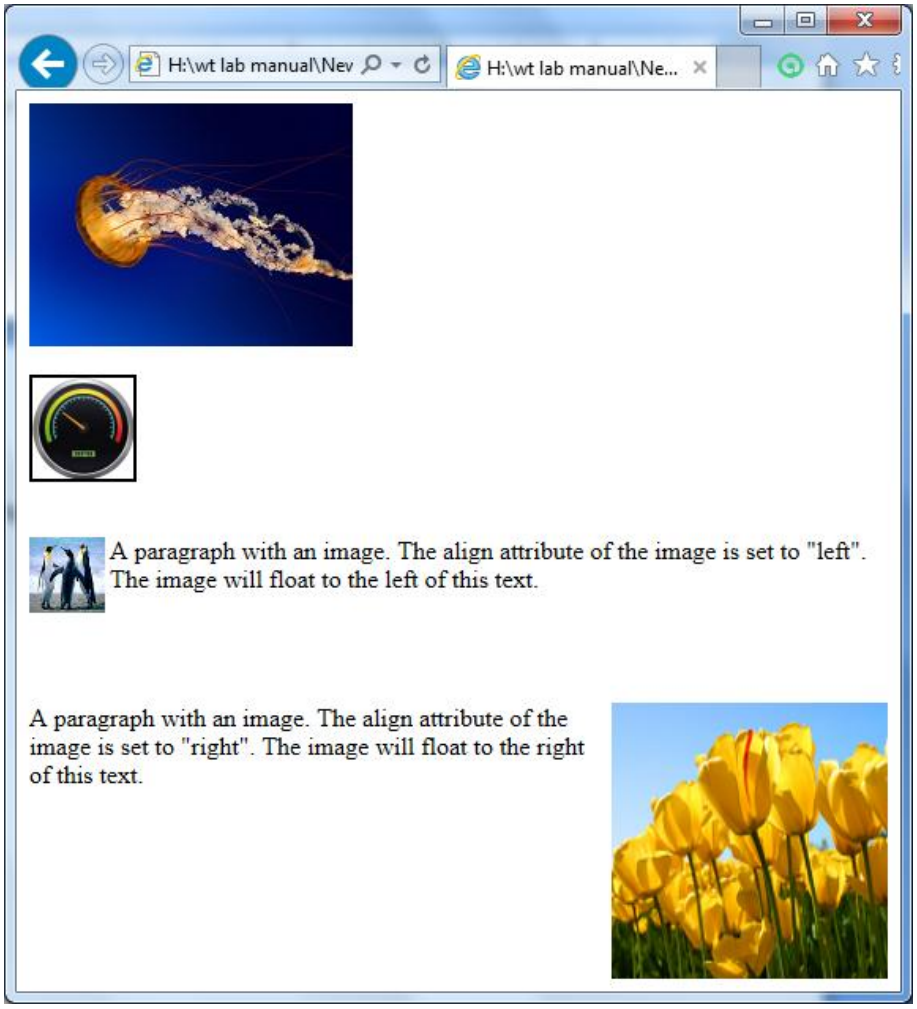
```
<html>
<head>
<title>Time Table</title>
</head>
<body>
<B><center><h3>
Goverment Polytechnic College<br>
DEPARTMENT OF Computer Engineering<br>
EFFECTIVE FROM: 01-07-2016<br></center></b></h3>
<table border="2" width="75%" cellspacing="2" cellpadding="25" align=center>
<h3>
<caption align=left>Semester 5 CT

                                                                                                   

R.No:306
</caption>
</h3>
<thead>
<tr>
<th  bgcolor="gold">Periods</th>
<th ROWSPAN=2 bgcolor="pink">1 <br>09.00 - 09.55</th>
<th ROWSPAN=2 bgcolor="pink">2<br>09.55-10.50</th>
<th ROWSPAN=2 bgcolor="pink">3<br>11.00-11.55</th>
<th ROWSPAN=2 bgcolor="pink">4<br>11.55-01.00</th>
<th ROWSPAN=2 bgcolor="pink">5<br>02.00-02.50</t>
<th ROWSPAN=2 bgcolor="pink">6<br>02.55-03.45</th>
<th ROWSPAN=2 bgcolor="pink">7<br>03.45-04.30</th>
</tr>
<tr  bgcolor="coper"><th> Days</th>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<th  bgcolor="silver">Monday</th>
<td>IT0302</td>
<td>IT0306</td>
<td>IT0304</td>
<td>IT0306</td>
<td>IT0302</td>
<td COLSPAN=2><center>IT0324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<th  bgcolor="silver">TuesDay</th>
<td COLSPAN =4 bgcolor="cyan"><center>IT0320/IT0322</td>
<td   bgcolor="bras">IT0310</td>
<td>IT0304</td>
```

```
<td>IT308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<th  bgcolor="silver">Wednesday</th>
<td COLSPAN =2 bgcolor="yellow"><center>ELETIVE - I</td>
<td>IT0306</td>
<td>IT310</td>
<td>IT304</td>
<td>IT308</td>
<td>COUN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<th  bgcolor="silver">Thursday</th>
<td>IT302</td>
<td>IT0304</td>
<td COLSPAN=2><center>PD0302</td>
<td COLSPAN=3 bgcolor="green"><center>IT0320/IT0322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<th  bgcolor="silver">Friday</th>
<td>IT0308</td>
<td>IT0306</td>
<td>IT0308</td>
<td>IT0302</td>
<td COLSPAN=2 bgcolor="red"><center>ELECTIVE - I</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```



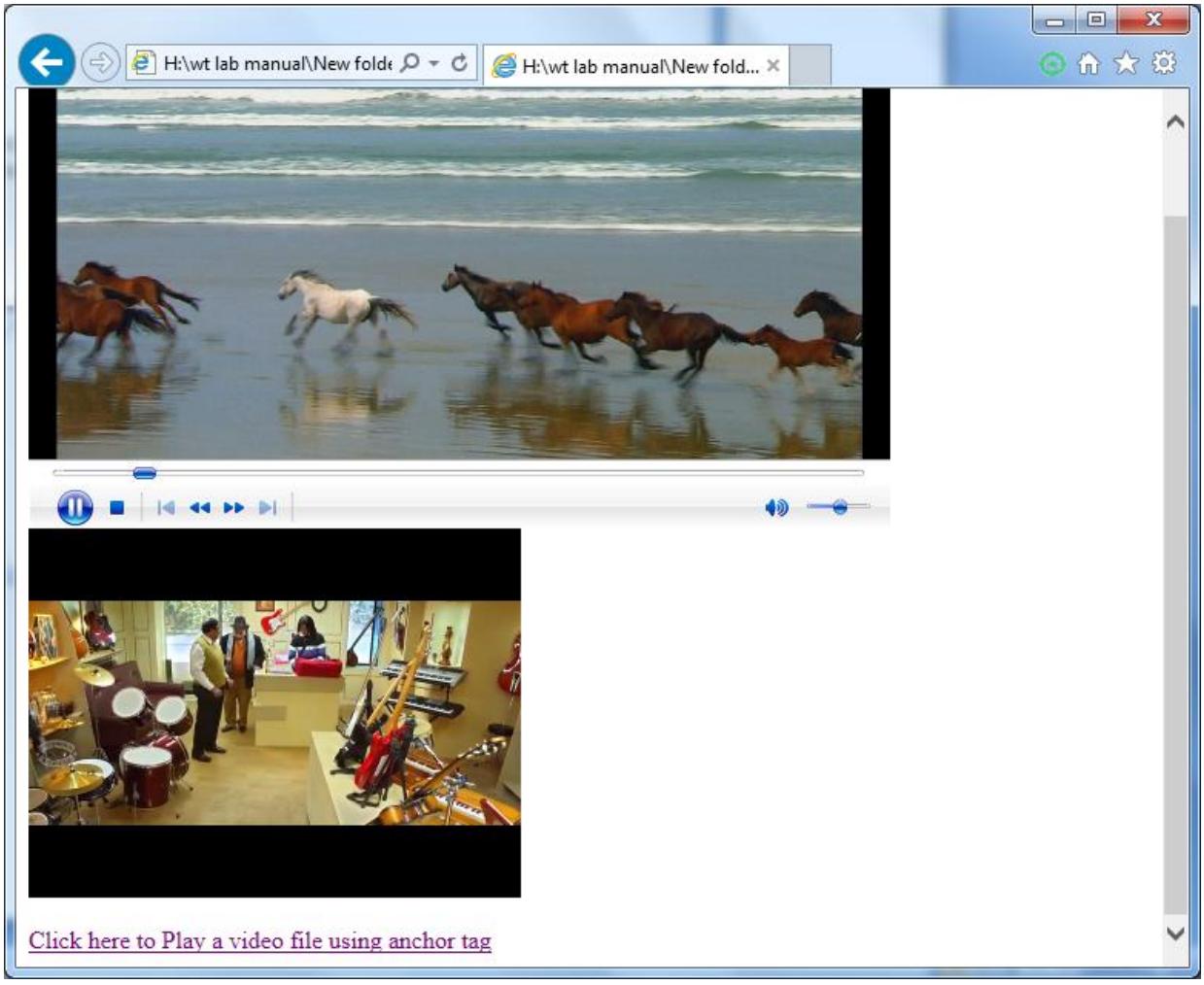
File Name:image.html

```
<html>
<body>
<img src="Jellyfish.jpg" />
<br><br>
<img src="GPTC.ico" border="2"/>
<br> <br>
<p>
<img src="Penguins.gif" align="left" width="48" height="48" />
A paragraph with an image. The align attribute of the image is set to "left". The image will float to the left of this text.
</p>
<br> <br>
<p>
<img src="Tulips.png" align="right" width="175" height="175" />
A paragraph with an image. The align attribute of the image is set to "right". The image will float to the right of this text.
</p>
</body>
</html>
```



File Name:video.html

```
<html>
<body>
<object width="560" height="340">
  <param name="movie"    value="http://www.youtube.com/v/J_DV9b0x7v4&hl=en&fs=1">
  </param>
  <param name="allowFullScreen" value="true"></param>
  <param name="allowscriptaccess" value="always"></param>
  <embed src="Wildlife.wmv" type="application/x-shockwave-flash" allowscriptaccess="always"
allowfullscreen="true" width="560" height="340" hidden="false"

autostart="true"></embed>
</object>
<br>
<video width="320" height="240" controls="controls">
    <source src="C:\Users\wptc\Downloads\Pianist.mp4" type="video/mp4" />
</video>
<br><br>
<a href="Wildlife.wmv">Click here to Play a video file using anchor tag</a>
</html>
</body>
```



File Name :pagelink.html

```
<html>
 <head>
  <title> Basic Html Tags</title>
  <meta name="description" content="Web Programming">
  <meta name="keywords" content="HTML,CSS,XML,JavaScript">
  <meta name="author" content="SITTTR">
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
 </head>
 <body>
<marquee > Basic HTML Tags</marquee>
<a name="top"></a>
<center><FONT COLOR="#0000FF"><a href="#heading"> Heading Tags</a></FONT></center>
<center><FONT COLOR="#0000FF"><a href="#text"> Text Elements</a></FONT> </center>
<center><FONT COLOR="#0000FF"> <a href="#line">Line break Tags</a></FONT></center>
<center><FONT COLOR="#0000FF"><a href="#block"> BLOCK QUOTE
Tags</a></FONT></center>
<center><FONT COLOR="#0000FF"><a href="#pre"> PRE Tags</a></FONT></center>
<center> <FONT COLOR="#0000FF"><a href="#logical"> Logical style</a> </FONT></center>
<center> <FONT COLOR="#0000FF"><a href="#physical"> Physical style</a> </FONT></center>
<center> <FONT COLOR="#0000FF"><a href="#List"> Listing Tags</a> </FONT></center>
<a name="heading"></a>
  <center><FONT COLOR="#FF0000" size=5> Heading Tags =>  font size-18 pt, colour-RED
</FONT></center>
   <h1 align="center"> Heading H1  - 24 pt</h1>
   <h2 align="right"> Heading H2  - 18 pt</h2>
   <h3 align="left"> Heading H3 - 12 pt bold</h3>
   <h4> Heading H4 - 12 pt</h4>
   <h5> Heading H5 - 10 pt </h5>
   <h6> Heading H6 - 7 pt </h6>
   <font size=7> font size-36 pt, </font>
   <font size=6> font size-24 pt, </font>
   <font size=5> font size-18 pt, </font>
   <font size=4> font size-12 pt bold, </font>
   <font size=3> font size-12 pt plain, </font>
   <font size=2> font size-9 pt. </font>
 <br>
<a href="#top">Top </a>
  <hr>

<a name="text"></a>
<a href="#heading">First </a>&amp;nbsp;&amp;nbsp;<a href="#line">Next </a>
 <center><FONT COLOR="#00FF00" size=4> Text Elements  =>  font size-12 pt, colour-GREEN
</FONT> </center>

<p>This is a paragraph tag.
        HTML 5
         One of the most important technologies on this list doesn't fully exist yet — HTML 5 — but
in 2008, key features started to  trickle out.
HTML 5 will eventually replace HTML 4.01, the dominant programming language currently used to
build web pages. But the governing bodies in charge of the web are still drafting the details, and
nobody expects HTML 5 to fully emerge as the new standard for at least a few more years.
But HTML 5 is no vaporware. Many of the changes to the way the web operates as outlined in early
versions of the new specification are already being implemented in the latest browsers, and some of
the web's more adventurous site builders are already incorporating HTML 5's magic into their pages.
```

HTML 5 will be great step forward, standardizing things like dragging and dropping elements on web pages, in-line editing of text and images on sites and new ways of drawing animations. There's also support for audio and video playback without plug-ins, a boon for usability and a worrisome sign for Adobe's Flash, Microsoft's Silverlight and Apple's QuickTime. The language will also give a boost to web apps, as there are new controls for storing web data offline on your local machine.
Want Gmail on your desktop? HTML 5 makes it possible. Alas, the blink tag isn't invited to the party

```
   </p>
<a href="#top">top </a>
<hr>

<a name="line"></a>
<a href="#text">prev</a>  <a href="#block">Next </a>

<center><FONT COLOR="#0000FF"> Line break Tags => colour-BLUE </FONT></center>
   This is a long piece of text consisting of three<BR>
   sentences and shows you the functions of the<BR>
   Line Break tag. This tag is used quite frequently<BR>
   to add line breaks in the HTML code. It is also used<BR>
   to add blank lines to a document.<BR>

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

<a href="#line">prev</a>  <a href="#pre">Next </a>
<a name="block"></a>
<center><FONT COLOR="#0000FF"> BLOCK QUOTE Tags</FONT></center>
<p>This is some text before the quotation.</p>
<blockquote>This is a long blockquote created with the <blockquote> tag.</blockquote>
</blockquote>
<a href="#top">top </a>
<hr>

<a name="pre"></a>
<a href="#block">prev</a>  <a href="#logical">Next </a>
<center><FONT COLOR="#0000FF"> PRE Tags</FONT></center>
<pre>
    JAVA
    OOPS LAB
    WEB  LAB
</PRE>
<a href="#top">top </a>
<HR>

<a href="#pre">prev</a>  <a name="logical"></a>
<a href="#physical">Next </a>
<center> <FONT COLOR="#0000FF"> Logical style </FONT></center>
This is <b>bold</b> This is bold<br>
This is <big>big font</big> This is big font<br>
This is <i>italic</i> This is italic<br>
Was <s>$50</s>; now $40 Was $50; now $40<br>
This is <small>small</small> This is small<br>
H<sub>2</sub>O H2O<br>
May 5<sup>th</sup> 2005 May 5th 2005<br>
<tt>fixed-width font</tt> fixed-width font<br>
This is <u>underlined</u> This is underlined<br>
```

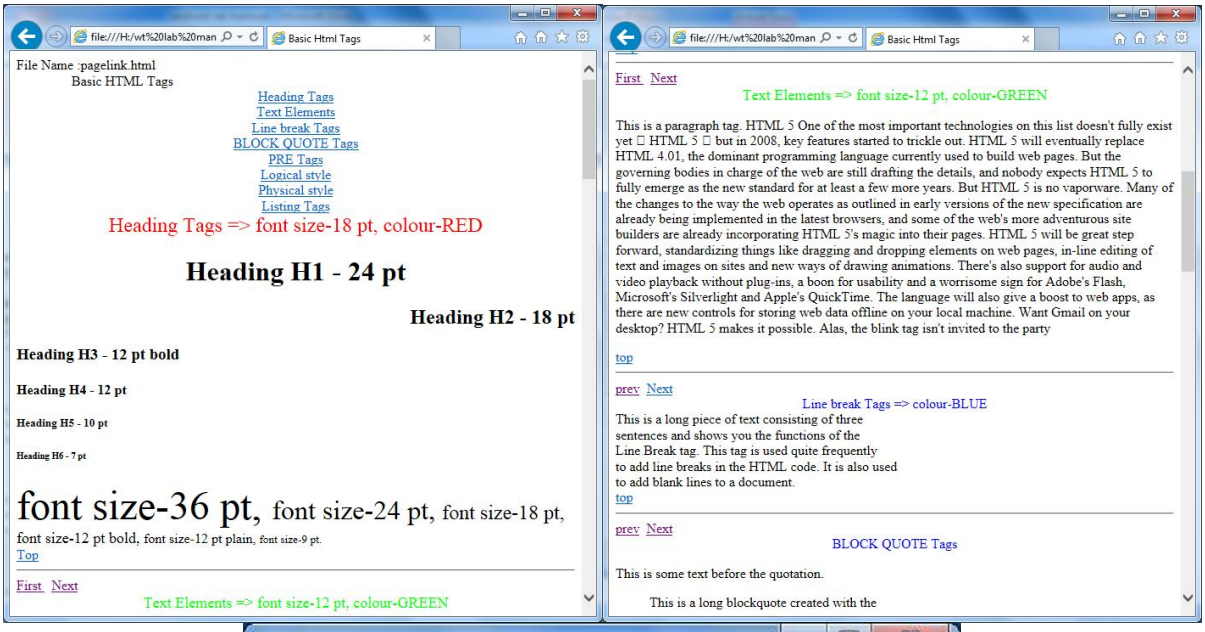
```
<br>
<a href="#top">top </a>
<hr>
<a href="#logical">prev</a>  <a name="physical"></a>
<a href="#list">Next </a>
<center> <FONT COLOR="#0000FF"> Physical Style </FONT></center>
   This is used for a short <cite>quote</cite>. This is used for a short quote.<br>
   <code>y = m * x + b</code> y = m * x + b<br>
   <del>Deleted</del> text Deleted text<br>
   <dfn>definition</dfn> text definition text<br>
   This is <em> emphasized </em>. This is emphasized<br> .
   <ins>inserted</ins> text inserted text<br>
   <kbd>key board code</kbd> key board code <br>
   <samp>code</samp> sample code sample<br>
   This is <strong>strong</strong>. This is strong.<br>
   <var>program</var> variable program variable<br>
   <br>
<a href="#top">top </a>
<hr>

<a href="#physical">prev</a>  <a name="list"></a>
 <center><FONT COLOR="#0000FF"> Listing Tags</FONT></center>
  <h4>Numbered list:</h4>
   <ol>
     <li>java</li>
    <li>perl</li>
    <li>c++</li>
  </ol>
  <h4>Letters list:</h4>
  <ol type="A">
    <li>smtp</li>
    <li>http</li>
    <li>ftp</li>
  </ol>
  <h4>Lowercase letters list:</h4>
  <ol type="a" start="2">
    <li>php</li>
    <li>javascript</li>
    <li>ajax</li>
  </ol>
  <h4>Roman numbers list:</h4>
<ol type="I">
<li>DTE</li>
<li>JCTE</li>
<li>SITTTR</li>
</ol>
<h4>Lowercase Roman numbers list:</h4>
<ol type="i" start="4" >
<li>Computer Engg.</li>
<li>Mechanical Engg.</li>
<li>Electronics Engg.</li>
</ol>
<h3>Here is a nested ordered list:</h3>
<ol type="I">
  <li>Module 1</li>
```

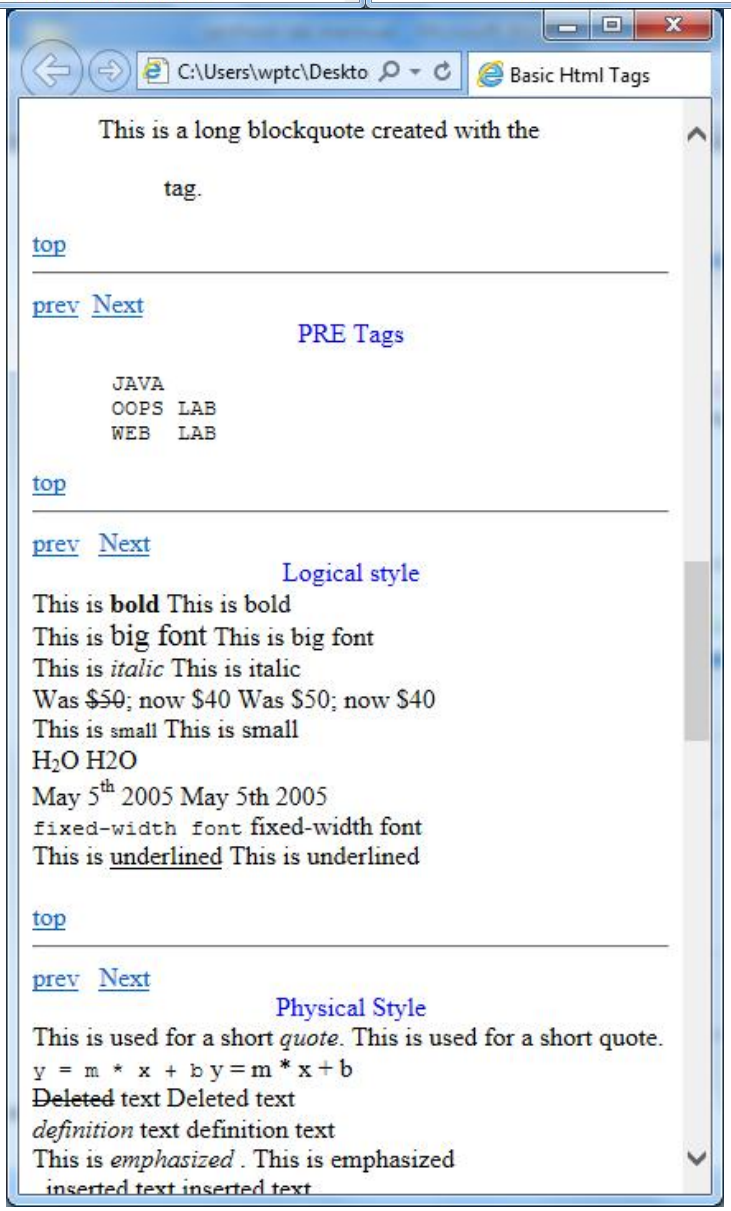
```
  <li>Module 2
<ol type="i">
     <li>Module 2.1</li>
     <li>Module 2.2</li>
    </ol>
  </li>
  <li>Module 3</li>
</ol>

<h4>Disc bullets list:</h4>
<ul type="disc">
<li>Keyboard</li>
<li>Mouse</li>
<li>Moniter</li>
</ul>
<h4>Circle bullets list:</h4>
<ul type="circle">
<li>CRT</li>
<li>LCD</li>
<li>LED</li>
</ul>
<h4>Square bullets list:</h4>
<ul type="square">
<li>Windows</li>
<li>Linux</li>
<li>Android</li>
</ul>
<h4>A Definition List:</h4>
<dl>
<dt>Coffee</dt>
<dd>Black Coffee OR Milk Coffee</dd>
<dt>Milk</dt>
<dd>Hot White milk OR Cold Chocolate Milk</dd>
</dl>
<hr>

<a href="#top">Top</a>
</body>
</html>
```

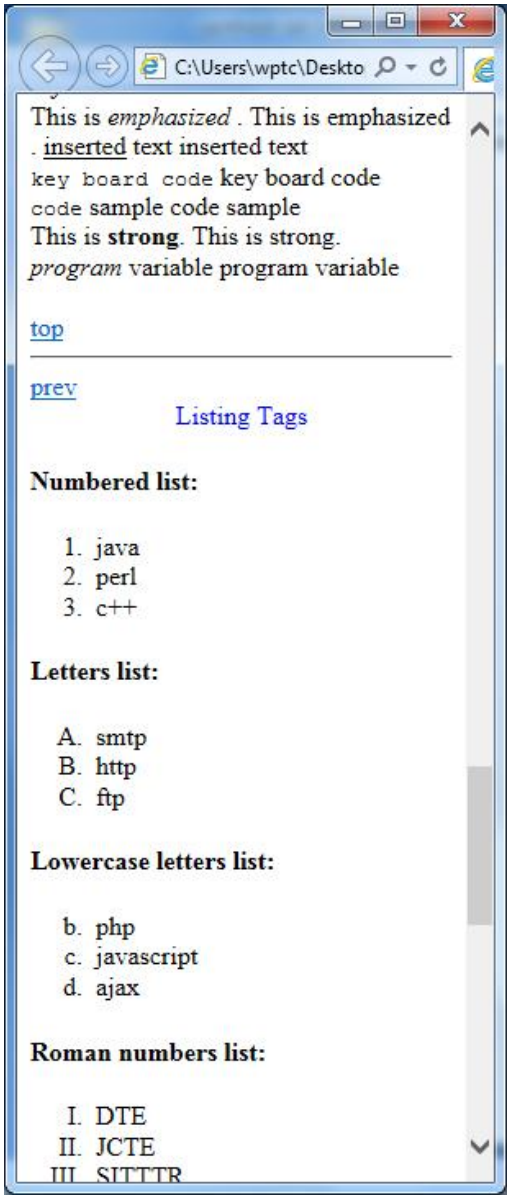
Result :-

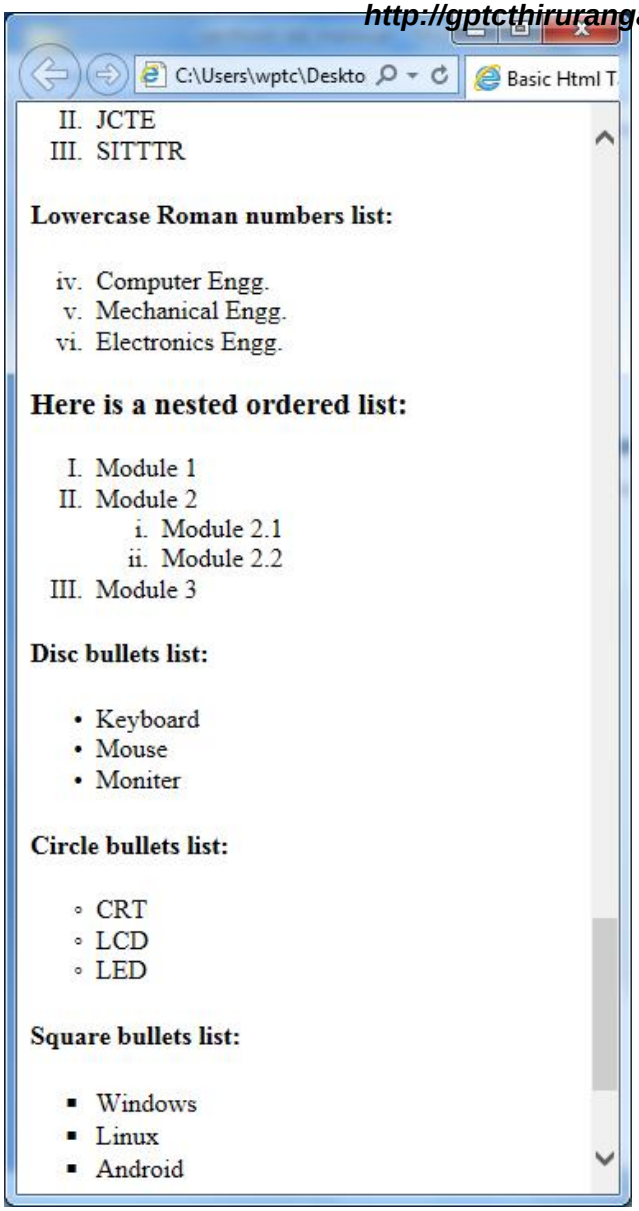
The above scripts are successfully executed and obtained desired output.

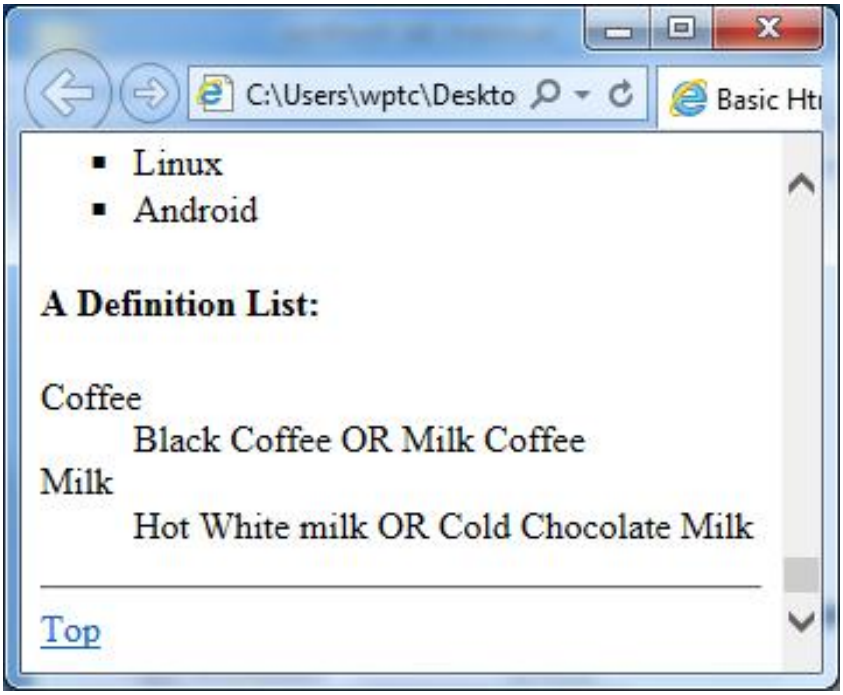
Output :-


Basic Html Tags
File Name :pagelink.html
Basic HTML Tags
Heading Tags
Text Elements
Line break Tags
BLOCK QUOTE Tags
PRE Tags
Logical style
Physical style
Listing Tags
Heading Tags => font size-18 pt, colour-RED
Heading H1 - 24 pt
Heading H2 - 18 pt
Heading H3 - 12 pt bold
Heading H4 - 12 pt
Heading H5 - 10 pt
Heading H6 - 7 pt
font size-36 pt, font size-24 pt, font size-18 pt, font size-12 pt bold, font size-12 pt plain, font size-9 pt.
Top
First Next
Text Elements => font size-12 pt, colour-GREEN
Basic Html Tags
First Next
Text Elements => font size-12 pt, colour-GREEN
This is a paragraph tag. HTML 5 One of the most important technologies on this list doesn't fully exist yet □ HTML 5 □ but in 2008, key features started to trickle out. HTML 5 will eventually replace HTML 4.01, the dominant programming language currently used to build web pages. But the governing bodies in charge of the web are still drafting the details, and nobody expects HTML 5 to fully emerge as the new standard for at least a few more years. But HTML 5 is no vaporware. Many of the changes to the way the web operates as outlined in early versions of the new specification are already being implemented in the latest browsers, and some of the web's more adventurous site builders are already incorporating HTML 5's magic into their pages. HTML 5 will be great step forward, standardizing things like dragging and dropping elements on web pages, in-line editing of text and images on sites and new ways of drawing animations. There's also support for audio and video playback without plug-ins, a boon for usability and a worrisome sign for Adobe's Flash, Microsoft's Silverlight and Apple's QuickTime. The language will also give a boost to web apps, as there are new controls for storing web data offline on your local machine. Want Gmail on your desktop? HTML 5 makes it possible. Alas, the blink tag isn't invited to the party
top
prev Next
Line break Tags => colour-BLUE
This is a long piece of text consisting of three
sentences and shows you the functions of the
Line Break tag. This tag is used quite frequently
to add line breaks in the HTML code. It is also used
to add blank lines to a document.
top
prev Next
BLOCK QUOTE Tags
This is some text before the quotation.
This is a long blockquote created with the


C:\Users\wptc\Deskto
Basic Html Tags
This is a long blockquote created with the
tag.
top
prev Next
PRE Tags
JAVA
OOPS LAB
WEB LAB
top
prev Next
Logical style
This is bold This is bold
This is big font This is big font
This is italic This is italic
Was $50; now $40 Was $50; now $40
This is small This is small
H2O H2O
May 5th 2005 May 5th 2005
fixed-width font fixed-width font
This is underlined This is underlined
top
prev Next
Physical Style
This is used for a short quote. This is used for a short quote.
y = m * x + b y = m * x + b
Deleted text Deleted text
definition text definition text
This is emphasized . This is emphasized
inserted text inserted text


C:\Users\wptc\Deskto
This is *emphasized* . This is emphasized
. inserted text inserted text
key board code key board code
code sample code sample
This is **strong**. This is strong.
program variable program variable
top
prev
Listing Tags
Numbered list:
1. java
2. perl
3. c++
Letters list:
A. smtp
B. http
C. ftp
Lowercase letters list:
b. php
c. javascript
d. ajax
Roman numbers list:
I. DTE
II. JCTE
III. SITTTR


C:\Users\wptc\Deskto
Basic Html T
II. JCTE
III. SITTTR
Lowercase Roman numbers list:
iv. Computer Engg.
v. Mechanical Engg.
vi. Electronics Engg.
Here is a nested ordered list:
I. Module 1
II. Module 2
i. Module 2.1
ii. Module 2.2
III. Module 3
Disc bullets list:
• Keyboard
• Mouse
• Moniter
Circle bullets list:
◦ CRT
◦ LCD
◦ LED
Square bullets list:
▪ Windows
▪ Linux
▪ Android


C:\Users\wptc\Deskto
Basic Ht
▪ Linux
▪ Android
A Definition List:
Coffee
Black Coffee OR Milk Coffee
Milk
Hot White milk OR Cold Chocolate Milk
Top

Exp No: 6 : Frames & iFrames

Aim: To create an html page with different types of frames such as floating frame, navigation frame & mixed frame.

Problem Statement :

1. Create an html page named as "frames.html". Divide the page into two columns of 20%, 80% size. In 20% size call the hyperlinks for "navigationframes.html", "floatingframes.html", "mixedframe.html", "noframe" and make the page to be get displayed on the other column when these links are clicked.
2. Create an html page named as "navigationframe.html". Divide the page into two columns of 40%, 60% size. In 40% size call the hyperlink file created in above exercise , and make the page to be get displayed on the other column when the link is clicked.
3. Create an html page named as "floatingframes.html". In this file include a paragraph to explain floating frame, and in floating frame include the any html file created in the above exercise as inline.
4. Create an html page named as "mixedframe.html" . Divide the page into two columns of 25% & 75% size. In 25% display an image and divide the 75% into two rows. (50% & 50%). In the first 50% display the video file created in previous exercise and other 50% the time table created in previous exercise.

Hardware Requirements:

Pentium IV with 2 GB RAM, 160 GB HARD Disk, Monitor 1024* 768 color 60Hz

Software Requirements:

Windows / Linux operating system Any Browser

Theory:

Frames and Framesets:

divide a web page into rows and columns

e.g.

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">WEB Technology
Author:
Date:</td></tr>
<tr><td>TOC
1.Link1
2.Link2
.
.</td><td>CONTENT</td></tr>
</table>

The main parts are: <frameset>, <frame> and </frameset>

The attribute of <frameset> tag is either "rows" or "cols", which declares the divisions either in terms of pixels or percentage size.

Attributes of <frame> tag:

- name – indicates the name of the frame.
- src – name of source file to be displayed in the frame.

Example:1

```
<frameset rows="100,150,*">
<frame name="frame1" src="pattern.html"/>
<frame name="frame2" src="banner.html"/>
<frame name="frame3" src="buttons.html"/>
</frameset>
```

Example:2

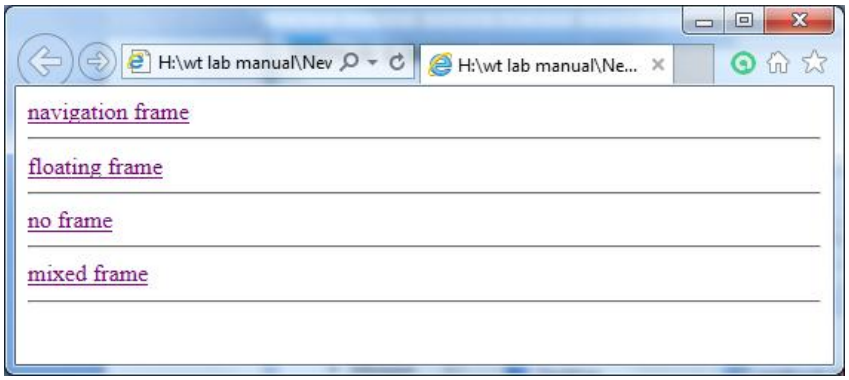
```
<frameset cols=”40%,*>
<frame name=”frame1” src=”pattern.html”/>
<frame name=”frame2” src=”banner.html”/>
</frameset>
```

Program

In notepad type the necessary code & save with the file name mentioned with .html extension.

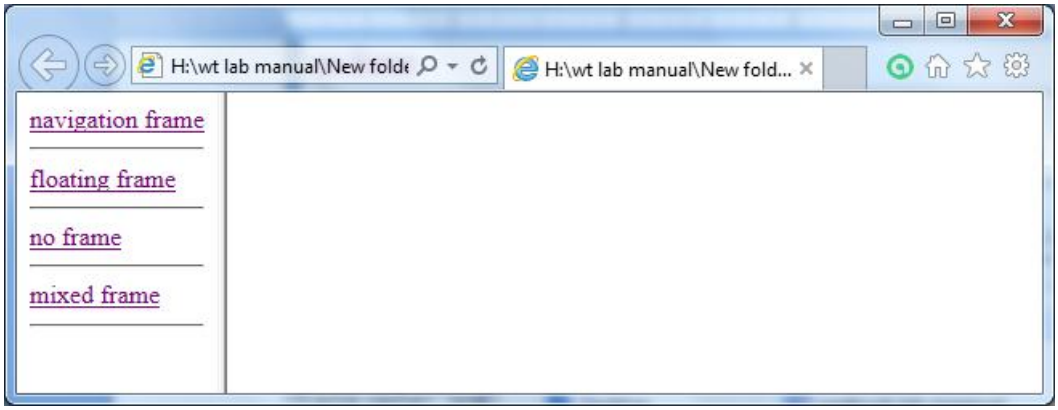
File Name: 3home_frame.html

```
<html>
<body>
<a href="3navigationframes.html" target="two">navigation frame</a><br><hr>
<a href="3floatingframe.html" target="two">floating frame</a><br><hr>
<a href="3frames.html" target="two">no frame</a><br><hr>
<a href="3mixedframe.html" target="two">mixed frame</a><br><hr>
</body>
</html>
```



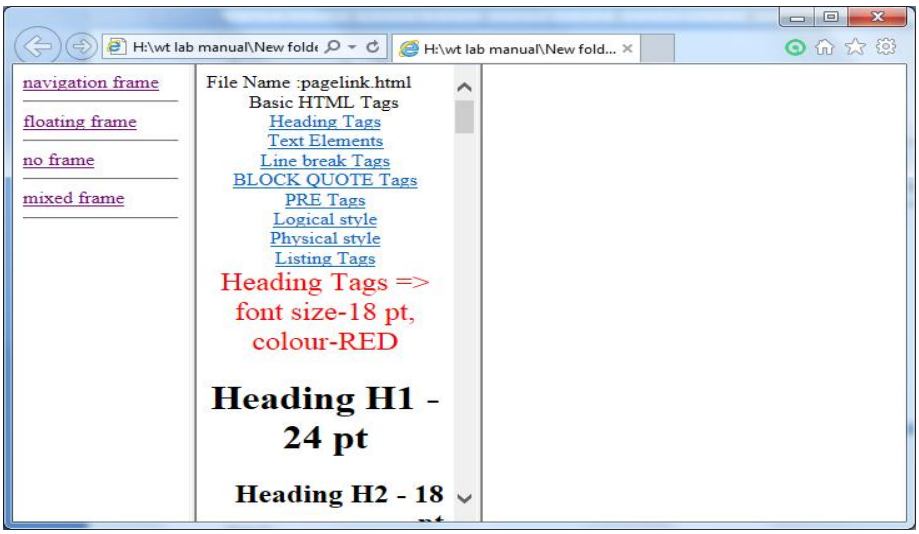
File Name: 3frames.html

```
<html>
<frameset cols="20%,*" scrolling="no" noresize>
<frame name="one" src="3home_frame.html" />
<frame name="two" />
</frameset>
</html>
```



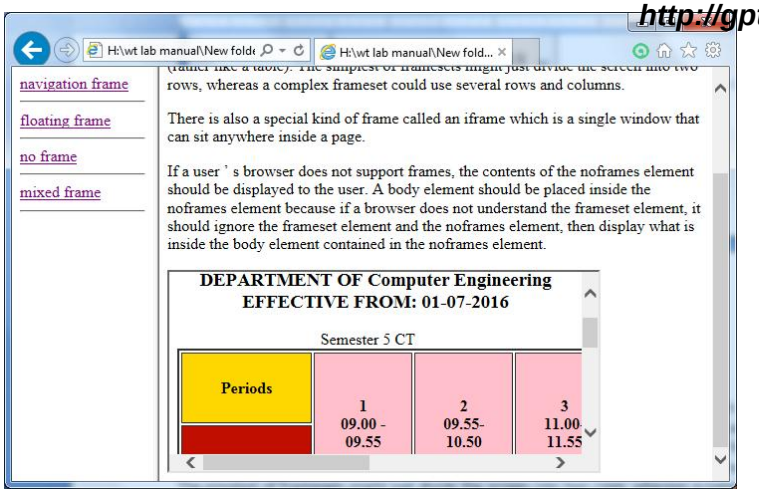
File Name: 3navigationframes.html

```
<html>
<frameset cols="40%,*" scrolling="no" noresize>
<frame name="one" src="pagelink.html"></frame>
<frame name="two" ></frame>
</frameset> </html>
```



File Name: 3floatingframe.html

```
<html>
<body>
<p>Frames divide a browser window into two or more separate pieces or panes, with each pane containing a separate web page. One of the key advantages that frames offer is that we can load and reload single panes without having to reload the entire contents of the browser window. A collection of frames in the browser window is known as a frameset . A frameset divides the window into rows and columns (rather like a table). The simplest of framesets might just divide the screen into two rows, whereas a complex frameset could use several rows and columns.
 <p>There is also a special kind of  frame called an iframe which is a single window that can sit anywhere inside a page.
<p>If a user ' s browser does not support frames, the contents of the  noframes element should be displayed to the user.A body element should be placed inside the noframes element because if a browser does not understand the frameset element, it should ignore the frameset element and the noframes element, then display what is inside the  body  element contained in the  noframes element.<p>

<iframe src="2Table.html" height="50%" width="80%">
</iframe>

</body>
</html>
```



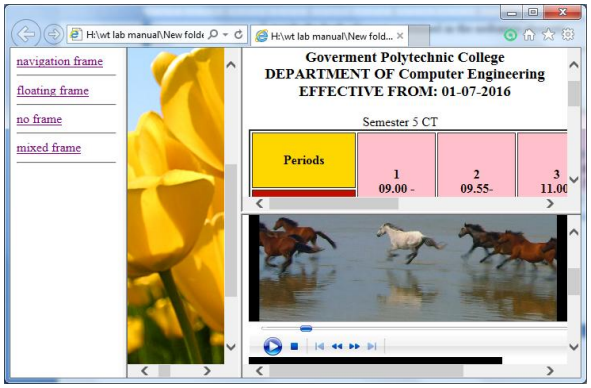
File Name: 3mixedframe.html

```
<html>
<frameset cols="25%,*">
<frame src="Tulips.jpg"></frame>
<frameset rows="50%,*">
<frame src="2Table.html">
<frame src="2video.html"></frame>
</frameset>
</frameset>
</html>
```

Result :-

The above scripts are successfully executed and obtained desired output.

Output :-



Exp No: 7 : Inline, Internal and External Style sheets

Aim: To create an html file by applying the different styles using inline, external & internal style sheets.

Problem Statement :-

1. Create a external style sheet named as "external_css.css" and provide some styles for h2, hr, p & a tags.
2. Create an html file named as "4Style_sheet.html"
   a. Include the external style sheet with necessary tag.
   b. Include the internal style sheet for body tags & also use class name, so that the style can be applied for all tags.
   c. Include a tags with inline style sheet.

Hardware Requirements:

Pentium IV with 2 GB RAM, 160 GB HARD Disk, Monitor 1024* 768 color 60Hz

Software Requirements:

Windows / Linux operating system Any Browser

Theory:

Basic syntax:
selector {property:value; property:value; …..}
selector => identifier of the element
e.g.
body {background : yellow; color : yellow}
p {font-family: "Times New Roman"; font-size: 14px}
h1,h3 {color : red}

Class:

selector.class-name{property:value; property:value}
e.g.
1. p.right{text-align: right}
use in HTML document:
 Here is some text
2. .left {color : blue}
use in HTML document:
 Here is some text
<h3 class="left"> Here is another text </h3>

Associate an External Style sheet to an HTML Document:

<head>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"
href="style1.css"/>
</head>

Embedded style sheet:

<head>
<style type="text/css">
p {color:red}
body{background:sienna}
</style>
</head>

Inline Style Sheet:

Here is some text.

Program

1. Create a css file in a notepad & save it with the .css extension.
2. In notepad type the necessary code & save with the file name mentioned with .html extension.

File Name: 4Style_Sheet.html

```
<html>
<head>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="external_style.css" />
<style type="text/css">
body
{
margin-left:250px;
background:silver url('download.jpg') no-repeat top left;
}
.container
{
text-align:center;
}
.center_div
{
border:1px solid gray;
margin-left:auto;
margin-right:auto;
width:90%;
background-color:#d0f0f6;
text-align:left;
padding:8px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div class="container">
<div class="center_div">
<h1>Hai CSS!</h1>
<p> CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets. Styles define how to display  HTML elements. CSS Saves a Lot of Work!  CSS defines HOW HTML elements are to be displayed.
</p>
</div>
</div>
<p style="border-style:dotted solid dashed double">This is some text in a para.</p>
<p style="border-style:dotted solid dashed">This is some text in a paragra.</p>
<p style="border-style:dotted solid">This is some text in a paragraph.</p>
<p style="border-style:dotted">This is some text in a paragraphsss.</p>
<h2>This is a header  1</h2>
<hr />
<p>You can see that the style sheet formats the text</p>
<p><a href="http://www.google.co.in/" target="_blank">This is a link</a></p>
</body>
</html>
```

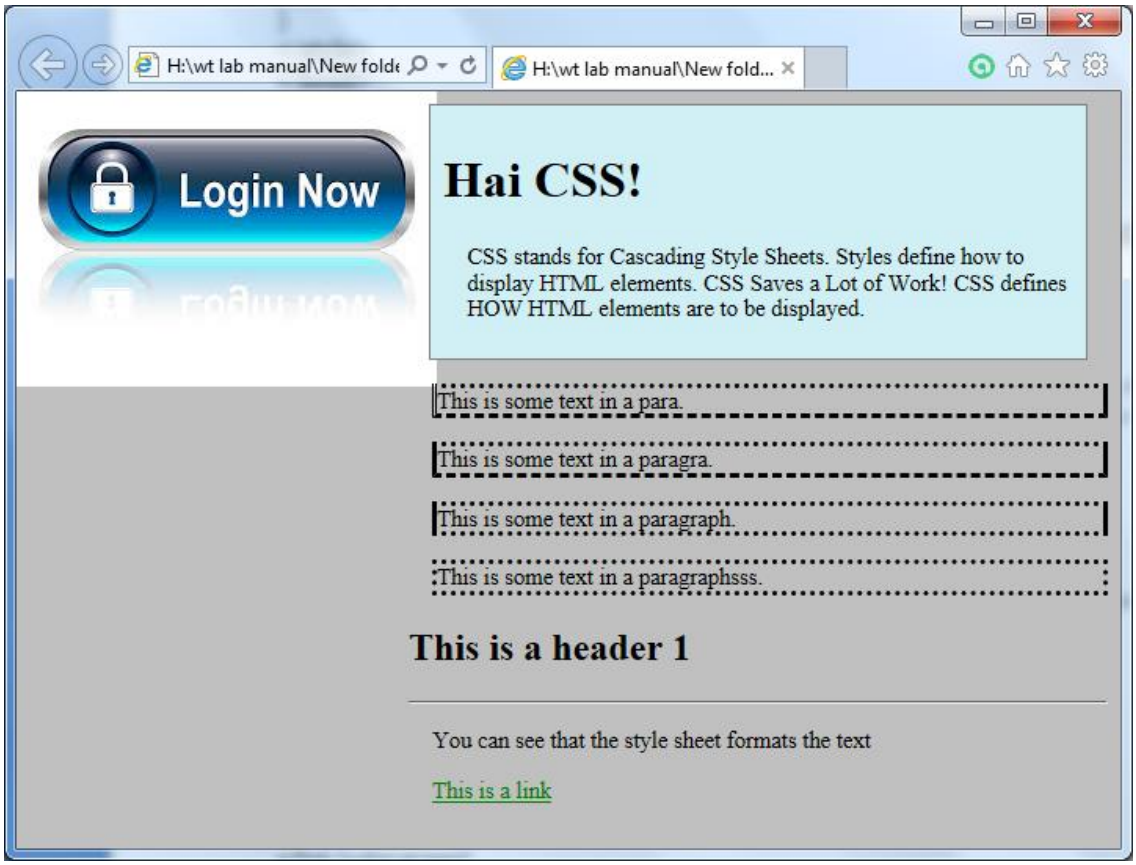
File Name: external_style.css

```
<style>
h2 {color:maroon; font-size:20pt}
hr {color:navy}
p {font-size:11pt; margin-left: 15px}
a:link {color:green}
a:visited {color:yellow}
a:hover {color:red}
a:active {color:blue}
</style>
```

Result :-

The above scripts are successfully executed and obtained desired output.

Output :-



Exp No: 8 : Registration Form with Table

Aim: To create a registration form as mentioned below.

Problem Statement :

Create an html page named as "registration.html"
1. Set background colors
2. Use table for alignment
3. Provide font colors & size

Hardware Requirements:
Pentium IV with 2 GB RAM, 160 GB HARD Disk, Monitor 1024* 768 color 60Hz

Software Requirements:
Windows / Linux operating system Any Browser

Theory:

Simple HTML Form:
<form action="next.html" method="post">
</form>
Attributes of <form> tag:
action – tells the HTML where to send collected information.
method – describes the way to send it.
Input tag: <input> </input>
Attributes of <input> tag:
name – refer to the input by a name
size – size of entry box in characters
Types of <input> tag:
1. <input type="text" value="First Name"/>
default input type and accepts characters and numbers into a text box. The attribute "value" will give it an initial value.
2. <input type="password"/>
similar to above text but typed text cannot be seen; instead an asterisk is printed, used for password entry.
3. ☐
a box that can be toggled between "checked" and "unchecked". It can be set to one with checked="checked"
4. ☐ similar to checkbox but in a group of radio buttons only one can be selected. Initially one of the radio button can be selected.
5. <input type="file"/>
It will give a box to allow to choose a file on the local machine for upload.
6. <input type="submit"/>
allows a form to be submitted. When pressed, information will be passed on for processing to a script mentioned in "action" attribute of the form.
7. <input type="button"/>
makes a button available.
8. <input type="reset"/>
reset the form to its initial state.
9. <input type="hidden"/>
allows hidden data to be passed along with the form.
Text Areas:
<textarea name="address" rows=10 cols=70>Address</textarea>
size of area is defined by "rows" and "cols".

Drop down Menus:

<select>
<option value=”op1” selected>Option1</option>
<option value=”op2”>Option2</option>
<option value=”op3”>Option3</option>
</select>

When an option is selected the value is returned accordingly. The “select” tag allows “selected=selected” for a default, initial value.

<select MULTIPLE> - allow to select multiple values from drop down list.
<optgroup> - allow to make a group of options.
<fieldset> - to break the form into several sections. (draw a rectangle around the area)
<legend> - gives a heading to each input section.

Program

In notepad type the necessary code & save with the file name mentioned with .html extension.

File Name:registrationform.html

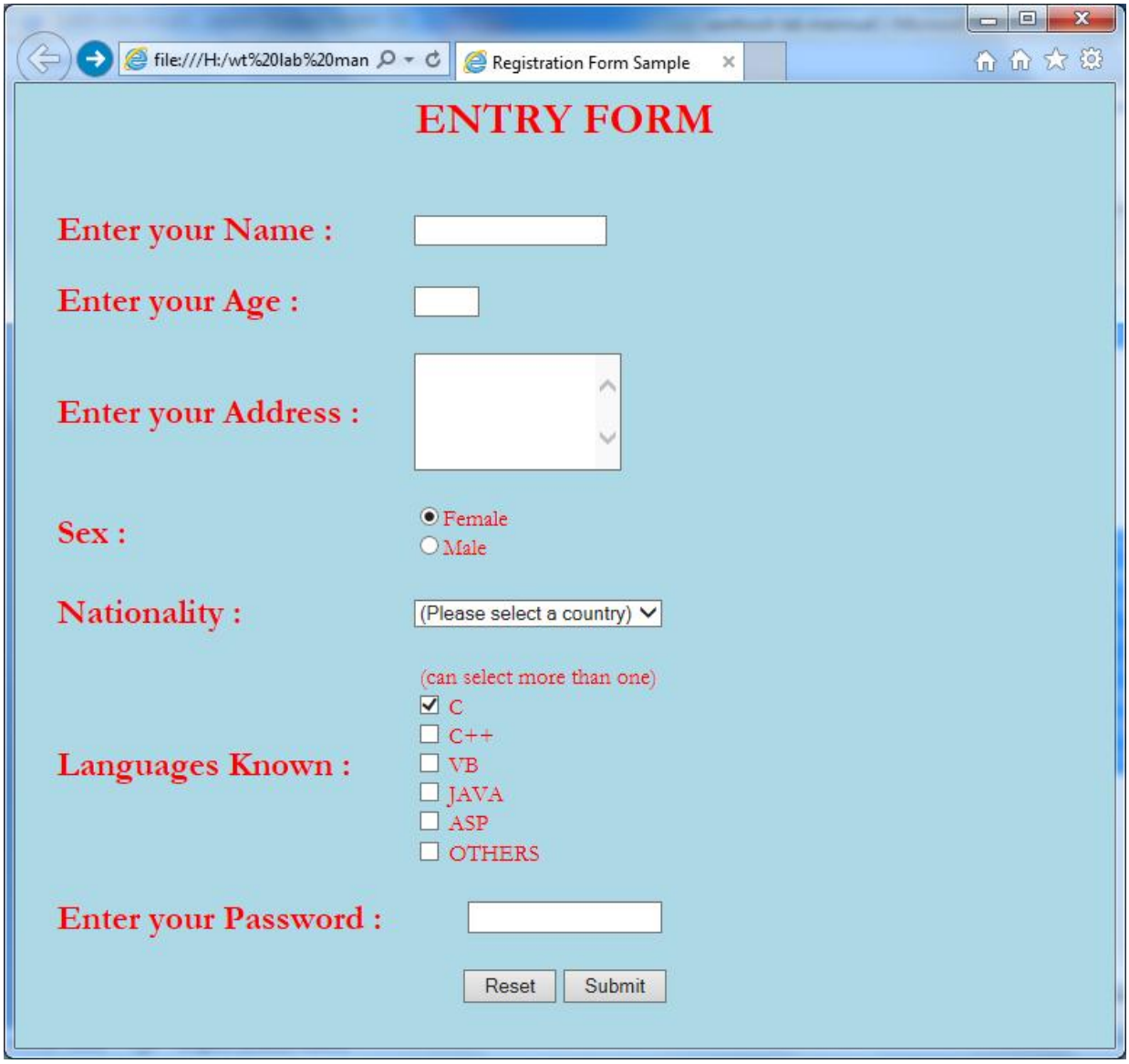
```
<html>
<head>
<title>Registration Form Sample</title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="lightblue" text="red" style="font-size:15pt;font-family:Garamond" ><center>
<h2>ENTRY FORM</h3></center>
<form action="server.php" name=form1 >
<table name=tab cellspacing=20pt>
<tr><td align=left><h2>Enter your Name :</h2> </td><td align=left><input type=text name=t1
size=18>
<tr><td align=left><h2>Enter your Age :</h2> </td><td align=left><input type=text name=t2
maxlength=3 size=3>
<tr><td align=left><h2>Enter your Address :</h2> </td><td align=left><textarea name=ta rows=5
cols=15></textarea>
<tr><td align=left><h2>Sex :</h2> </td><td align=left><input type=radio name=r1 value="female"

checked=true>Female<br>
<input type=radio name=r1 value=male>Male</td>
<tr><td align=left><h2>Nationality :</h2> </td><td align=left><select name="country">
<option selected="" value="Default">(Please select a country)</option>
<option value="AF">India</option>
<option value="AL">Canada</option>
<option value="DZ">Australia</option>
<option value="AS">Russia</option>
<option value="AD">USA</option>
</select></td>
<tr><td align=left><h2>Languages Known :</h2> </td><td align=left><center>(can select more
than one)</center>
<input type=checkbox name=c1 value=c checked=true> C<br>
<input type=checkbox name=c2 value=c++> C++<br>
<input type=checkbox name=c3 value=vb> VB<br>
<input type=checkbox name=c4 value=java> JAVA<br>
<input type=checkbox name=c5 value=asp> ASP<br>
<input type=checkbox name=c6 value=others> OTHERS<br></td>
```

```
<tr><td align=left><h2>Enter your Password :</h2> </td><td align=right><input type=password
name=t3 size=18>
</table><center>
<input type=reset value=" Reset " >
<input type=submit value=" Submit " >
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

Result :-

The above scripts are successfully executed and obtained desired output.

Output :-



Ex No: 9 : String, Math & Date Object's predefined methods

Aim: To create an html page to explain the use of various predefined functions in a string and math object in java script.

Problem Statement :

Create an html page named as "String_Math.html" and within the script tag

1. Define some string variables and use different string function to demonstrate the use of the predefined functions.
2. Use different Math function to demonstrate the use of the predefined functions.
3. Use different Date function to demonstrate the use of the predefined functions using Constructors with and without parameters

Hardware Requirements:

Pentium IV with 2 GB RAM, 160 GB HARD Disk, Monitor 1024* 768 color 60Hz

Software Requirements:

Windows / Linux operating system Any Browser

Theory:

1. In Javascript

we can declare the variable using the reserved word **var.**

e.g

var rollno;

Assigning variable with value as :

var rollno;

rollno =10;

OR

var rollno =10;

Operators in Javascript consist of

o Arithmetic : + - / * %

o Relational : < > <= >= == !=

o Logical: && ||

o Increment: ++

o Decrement: --

3 Different types of Loops

o while(condition)

{

//statements;

}

o do

{

//statements;

} while(condition);

o for(initialization; condition;

increment/decrement)

{

//statements

}

To declare an array use the following syntax:

var ar = new Array(10);

To create user defined function syntax is

function name_of_function(arg1,arg2,….argn)
{
//statements
}

- Built-In functions:
  - sqrt(num);
  - getTime();
  - abs(num);
  - toLowerCase(); and many others.
- There are three types of dialog boxes (popup boxes)
  - alert("message");
  - confirm("message"); : this returns either true or false.
  - input_text = prompt("Enter something"," "); allows user to enter a value in the dialog box.

Program

In notepad type the necessary code & save with the file name mentioned with .html extension.

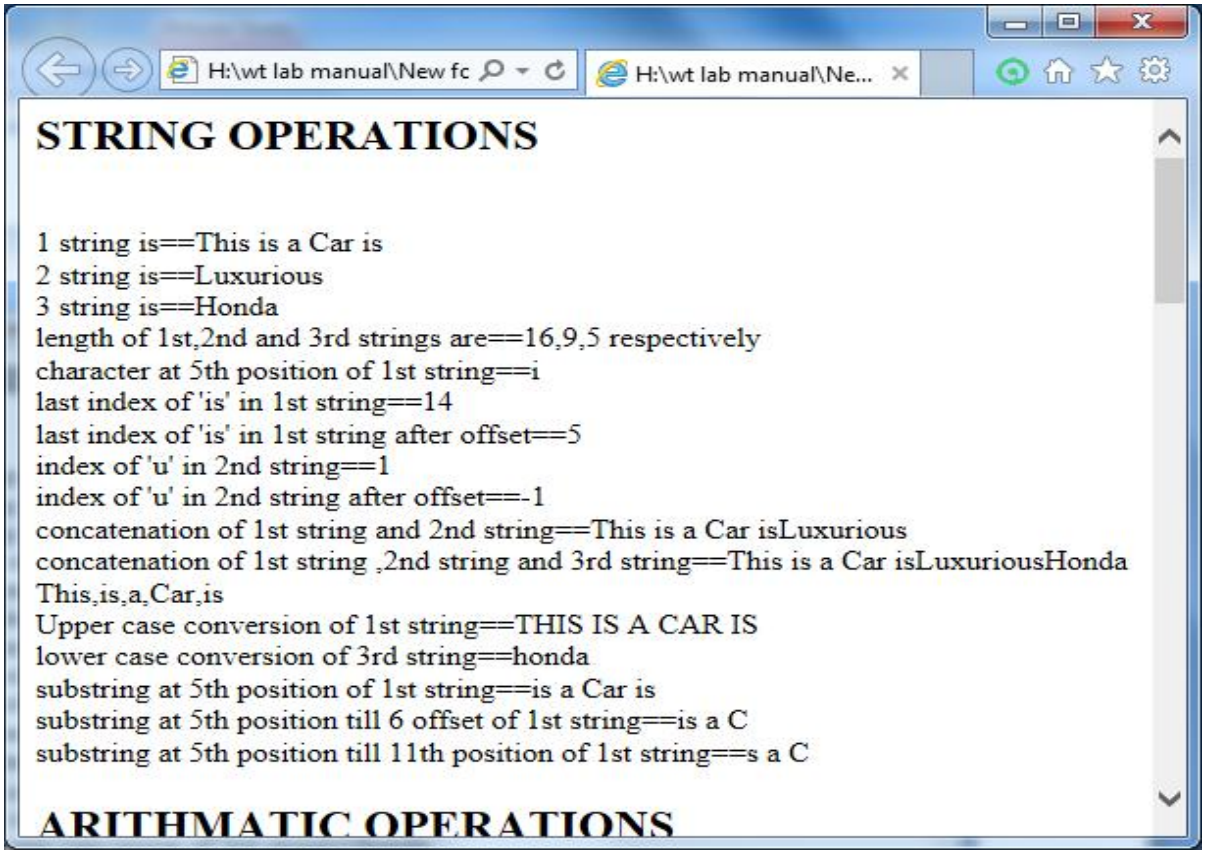
```
<html>
<head></head>
<body>
<script language="javascript">
document.write("<h2>STRING OPERATIONS </h2>");
var a="This is a Car is";
var b="Luxurious";
var c="Honda";
var d=[a,b,c];
for(i=0;i<=2;i++){
document.writeln("<br>"+(i+1)+" string is=="+d[i]);}
document.writeln("<br>length of 1st,2nd and 3rd strings
are=="+a.length+","+b.length+","+c.length+" respectively");
document.writeln("<br>character at 5th position of 1st string=="+a.charAt(5));
document.writeln("<br>last index of \'is\' in 1st string=="+a.lastIndexOf("is"));
document.writeln("<br>last index of \'is\' in 1st string after offset=="+a.lastIndexOf("is",13));
document.writeln("<br>index of \'u\' in 2nd string=="+b.indexOf("u"));
document.writeln("<br>index of \'u\' in 2nd string after offset=="+b.indexOf("u",13));
document.writeln("<br>concatenation of 1st string and 2nd string=="+a.concat(b));
document.writeln("<br>concatenation of 1st string ,2nd string and 3rd string=="+a.concat(b,c));
document.write("<br>"+a.split(" "));
document.write("<br>Upper case conversion of 1st string=="+a.toUpperCase());
document.write("<br>lower case conversion of 3rd string=="+c.toLowerCase());
document.write("<br>substring at 5th position of 1st string=="+a.substr(5));
document.write("<br>substring at 5th position till 6 offset of 1st string=="+a.substr(5,6));
document.write("<br>substring at 5th position till 11th position of 1st string=="+a.substring(6,11));
document.write("<h2>ARITHMATIC OPERATIONS </h2>");
var str="123+1";
var x,y,i;
document.write("<br>string=="+str);
document.write("<br>evaluate function=="+eval(str)+"<br>");
eval("x=10;y=10;document.writeln(x*100);");
document.write("<br>eval inside document=="+eval(x*10));
document.write("<br>ceil of 10.4 is=="+Math.ceil(10.4));
document.write("<br>ceil of10.8 is=="+Math.ceil(10.8));
```

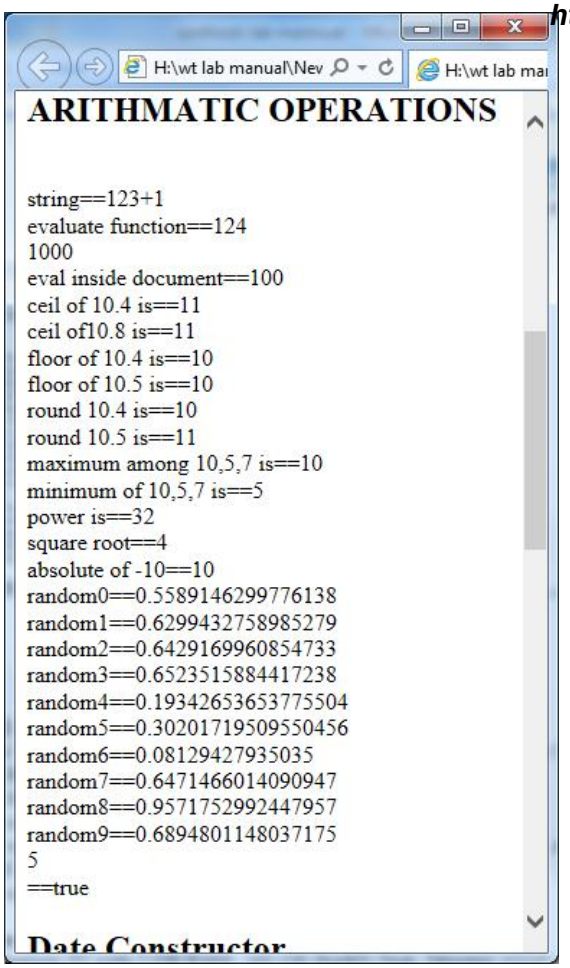
```
document.write("<br>floor of 10.4 is=="+Math.floor(10.4));
document.write("<br>floor of 10.5 is=="+Math.floor(10.5));
document.write("<br>round 10.4 is=="+Math.round(10.4));
document.write("<br>round 10.5 is=="+Math.round(10.5));
document.write("<br>maximum among 10,5,7 is=="+Math.max(10,5,7));
document.write("<br>minimum of 10,5,7 is=="+Math.min(10,5,7));
document.write("<br>power is=="+Math.pow(2,5));
document.write("<br>square root=="+Math.sqrt(16));
document.write("<br>absolute of -10=="+Math.abs(-10));
for(i=0;i<10;i++)
{document.write("<br>random"+i+"=="+Math.random());}
document.write("<br>"+parseInt(5.6));
document.write("<br>=="+isNaN(a));

document.write("<h2>Date Constructor</h2>");
var date1=new Date();
document.write("Date1 Constructor without parameter== "+date1.toGMTString());
document.write("<br>Date1 Constructor without parameter== "+date1.toLocaleString());
document.write("<br>Date1 Constructor without parameter== "+date1);
var date2=new Date(999);
document.write("<br>Date2 Constructor with millisecond as parameter== "+date2);
var date22=new Date(1000000000);
document.write("<br>Date22 Constructor with millisecond as parameter== "+date22);
var date3=new Date("Mon 9 April 2001 14:15:30");
document.write("<br>Date3 Constructor with string as parameter== "+date3);
var date33=new Date("Mon 9 April 2001");
document.write("<br>Date33 Constructor with string as parameter== "+date33);
var date333=new Date("14:15:30");
document.write("<br>Date333 Constructor with string as parameter== "+date333);
var date4=new Date(2011, 3, 3,13, 12, 56);
document.write("<br>Date4 Constructor with string as parameter== "+date4);

document.write("<h2>Date Methods for Retrieve Date values</h2>");
document.write("getDate() Method in date1== "+date1.getDate());
document.write("<br>getDay() Method in date1== "+date1.getDay());
document.write("<br>getFullYear() Method in date1== "+date1.getFullYear());
document.write("<br>getHours() Method in date3== "+date3.getHours());
document.write("<br>getMilliseconds() Method in date2== "+date2.getMilliseconds());
document.write("<br>getMilliseconds() Method in date22== "+date22.getMilliseconds());
document.write("<br>getMilliseconds() Method in date3== "+date3.getMilliseconds());
document.write("<br>getMinutes() Method in date3== "+date3.getMinutes());
document.write("<br>getSeconds() Method in date3== "+date3.getSeconds());
document.write("<br>getMonth() Method in date4== "+date4.getMonth());
document.write("<br>getTime() Method in date33== "+date33.getTime());
document.write("<br>getTime() Method in date333== "+date333.getTime());
document.write("<br>getTime() Method in date4== "+date4.getTime());
document.write("<br>getTime() Method in date1== "+date1.getTime());

document.write("<h2>Date Methods for Setting values</h2>");
date1.setDate(23);
document.write("setDate() Method in date1== "+date1);
date1.setFullYear(2017)
document.write("<br>setFullYear() Method in date1== "+date1);
</script>
</body></html>
```

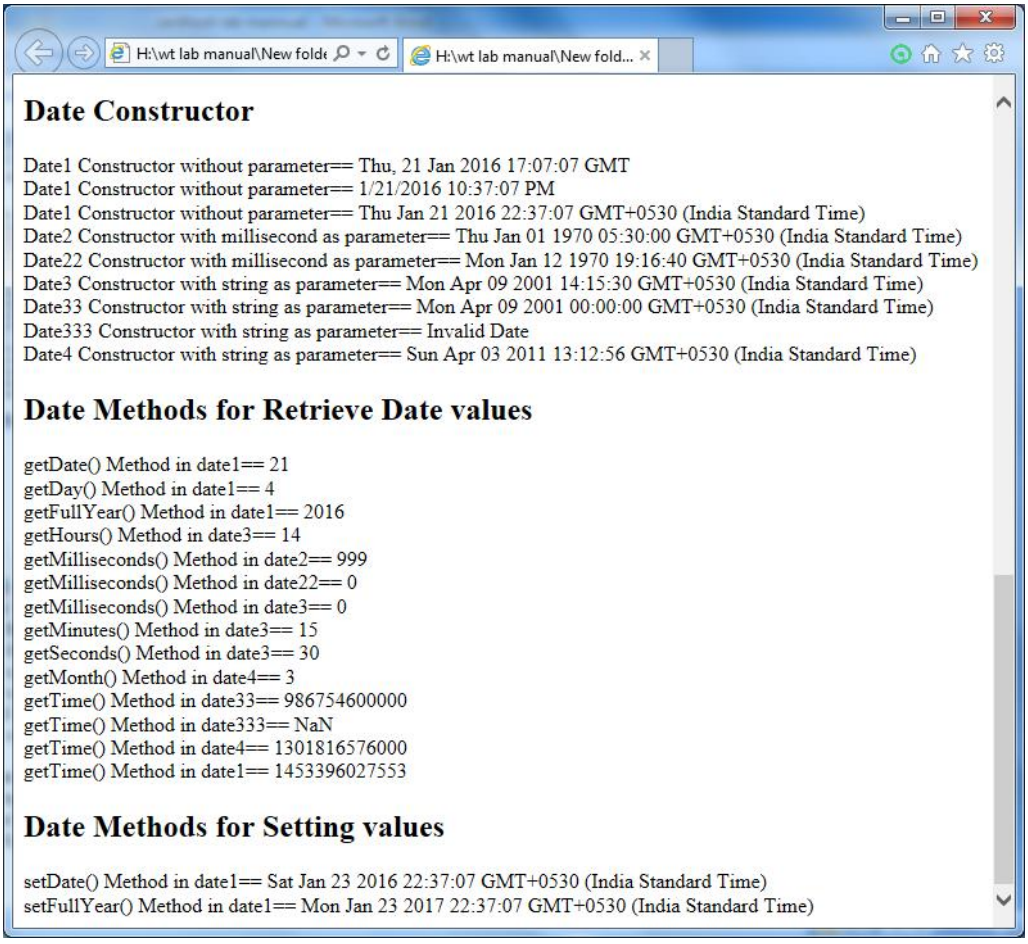
Result :-

The above scripts are successfully executed and obtained desired output.

Output :-




H:\wt lab manual\Nev
H:\wt lab mar
ARITHMATIC OPERATIONS
string==123+1
evaluate function==124
1000
eval inside document==100
ceil of 10.4 is==11
ceil of10.8 is==11
floor of 10.4 is==10
floor of 10.5 is==10
round 10.4 is==10
round 10.5 is==11
maximum among 10,5,7 is==10
minimum of 10,5,7 is==5
power is==32
square root==4
absolute of -10==10
random0==0.5589146299776138
random1==0.6299432758985279
random2==0.6429169960854733
random3==0.6523515884417238
random4==0.19342653653775504
random5==0.30201719509550456
random6==0.08129427935035
random7==0.6471466014090947
random8==0.9571752992447957
random9==0.6894801148037175
5
==true
Date Constructor


H:\wt lab manual\New folde
H:\wt lab manual\New fold...
Date Constructor
Date1 Constructor without parameter== Thu, 21 Jan 2016 17:07:07 GMT
Date1 Constructor without parameter== 1/21/2016 10:37:07 PM
Date1 Constructor without parameter== Thu Jan 21 2016 22:37:07 GMT+0530 (India Standard Time)
Date2 Constructor with millisecond as parameter== Thu Jan 01 1970 05:30:00 GMT+0530 (India Standard Time)
Date22 Constructor with millisecond as parameter== Mon Jan 12 1970 19:16:40 GMT+0530 (India Standard Time)
Date3 Constructor with string as parameter== Mon Apr 09 2001 14:15:30 GMT+0530 (India Standard Time)
Date33 Constructor with string as parameter== Mon Apr 09 2001 00:00:00 GMT+0530 (India Standard Time)
Date333 Constructor with string as parameter== Invalid Date
Date4 Constructor with string as parameter== Sun Apr 03 2011 13:12:56 GMT+0530 (India Standard Time)
Date Methods for Retrieve Date values
getDate() Method in date1== 21
getDay() Method in date1== 4
getFullYear() Method in date1== 2016
getHours() Method in date3== 14
getMilliseconds() Method in date2== 999
getMilliseconds() Method in date22== 0
getMilliseconds() Method in date3== 0
getMinutes() Method in date3== 15
getSeconds() Method in date3== 30
getMonth() Method in date4== 3
getTime() Method in date33== 986754600000
getTime() Method in date333== NaN
getTime() Method in date4== 1301816576000
getTime() Method in date1== 1453396027553
Date Methods for Setting values
setDate() Method in date1== Sat Jan 23 2016 22:37:07 GMT+0530 (India Standard Time)
setFullYear() Method in date1== Mon Jan 23 2017 22:37:07 GMT+0530 (India Standard Time)

Ex No:10 : Calendar Creation : with all months

Aim: To display the calendar using javascript code by getting the year from the user.

Problem Statement:

Create an html page named as "calendar.html"

1. Define a method called "day_title(days)" to fill the days in the table.
2. Define a method called "fill_table(month,len)" to fill the table with date, according to the month & number of dates (len).
3. Define a prompt() method to get the year from the user.

Hardware Requirements:

Pentium IV with 2 GB RAM, 160 GB HARD Disk, Monitor 1024* 768 color 60Hz

Software Requirements:

Windows / Linux operating system Any Browser

Theory:

Program

In notepad type the necessary code & save with the file name mentioned with .html extension.

File Name: calendar.html

```
<html>
<head>
<script language="javascript">
function day_title(day_name)
{
document.write("<td align=center width=35 bgcolor=lightblue><b>"+day_name+"</b></td>");
}
function fill_table(month,month_len)
{
day=1;
document.write("<table border=1 cellspacing=3 cellpadding=3%>");
document.write("<td colspan=7 align=center bgcolor=red><b>"+month+" "+year+"</b><tr>");
day_title("Sun");
day_title("Mon");
day_title("Tue");
day_title("Wed");
day_title("Thu");
day_title("Fri");
day_title("Sat");
document.write("</tr><tr>");
for(var i=1; i<start_day;i++)
{
document.write("<td>");
}
for(var i=start_day; i<8;i++)
{
document.write("<td align=center bgcolor=silver>"+day+"</td>");
day++;
}
```

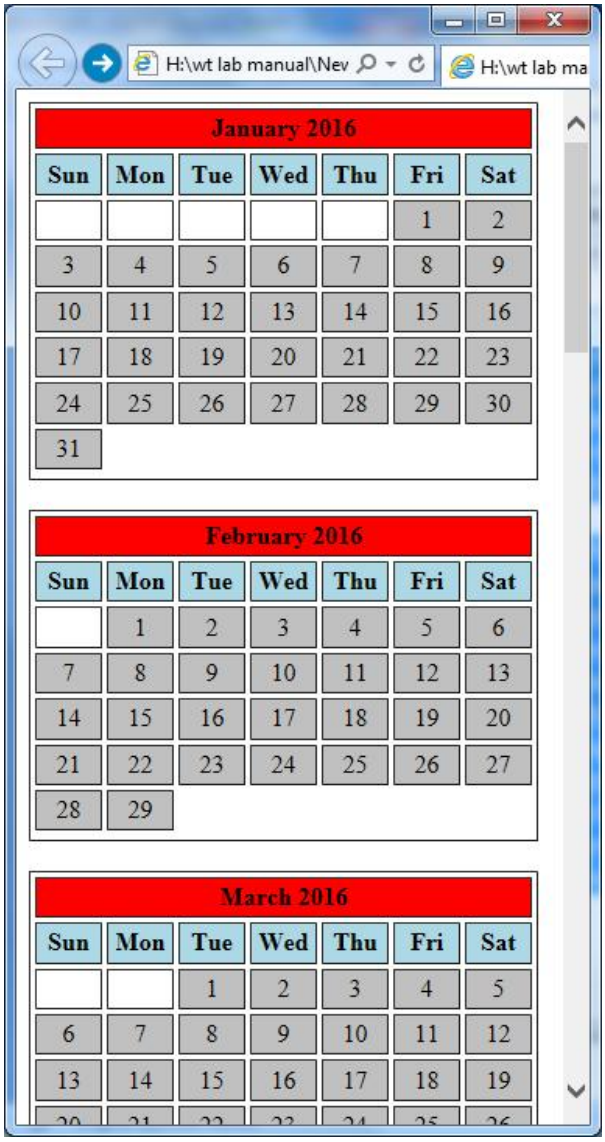
```
document.write("<tr>");
while(day<=month_len)
{
for(var i=1; i<=7 && day<=month_len;i++)
{
document.write("<td align=center bgcolor=silver>"+day+"</td>");
day++;
}
document.write("<tr>");
start_day=i;
}
document.write("</tr></table><br>");
}
year=prompt("enter 4 digit year ",2016);
today=new Date("January 1, "+year);
start_day=today.getDay()+1;
fill_table("January", 31);
if (year%4==0)
fill_table("February", 29);
else
fill_table("February", 28);
fill_table("March", 31);
fill_table("April", 30);
fill_table("May", 31);
fill_table("June", 30);
fill_table("July", 31);
fill_table("August", 31);
fill_table("September", 30);
fill_table("October", 31);
fill_table("November", 30);
fill_table("December", 31);
</script>
</head>
</html>
```

Result :-

The above scripts are successfully executed and obtained desired output.

Output :-


Explorer User Prompt
Script Prompt:
enter 4 digit year
OK
Cancel
2016


H:\wt lab manual\Nev
H:\wt lab ma
January 2016
Sun Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat
1 2
3 4 5 6 7 8 9
10 11 12 13 14 15 16
17 18 19 20 21 22 23
24 25 26 27 28 29 30
31
February 2016
Sun Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat
1 2 3 4 5 6
7 8 9 10 11 12 13
14 15 16 17 18 19 20
21 22 23 24 25 26 27
28 29
March 2016
Sun Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat
1 2 3 4 5
6 7 8 9 10 11 12
13 14 15 16 17 18 19


H:\wt lab manual\Nev
H:\wt lab ma
File Edit View Favorites Tools Help
1
2 3 4 5 6 7 8
9 10 11 12 13 14 15
16 17 18 19 20 21 22
23 24 25 26 27 28 29
30 31
November 2016
Sun Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat
1 2 3 4 5
6 7 8 9 10 11 12
13 14 15 16 17 18 19
20 21 22 23 24 25 26
27 28 29 30
December 2016
Sun Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat
1 2 3
4 5 6 7 8 9 10
11 12 13 14 15 16 17
18 19 20 21 22 23 24
25 26 27 28 29 30 31

Ex No:11 : Event Handling - Validating Simple Form

1.Validating Registration Form

Aim: To create a html registration form and to validate the form using javascript code.

Problem Statement:

1. Create an html page named as "simple_validattion.html"
2. Define a method name as "validate()" to check any blank entry any input field. If so then display all unfilled fields in a single alert box

.

Hardware Requirements:

Pentium IV with 2 GB RAM, 160 GB HARD Disk, Monitor 1024* 768 color 60Hz

Software Requirements:

Windows / Linux operating system Any Browser

Theory:

1. For the form created in HTML provide various form values checking passed by user.

- Design the form of the web page as per requirement in html.
- In the Javascript section create functions to check the values of the elements on the form.
- For accessing the form elements' data three methods can be used

o Method 1:
var objval = document.forms[0].elements[0];
o Method 2:
var objval = document.form1.myinput;
o Method 3:
var objval = document.getElementById("myinput");

- Display error/success messages as per the user input.

2. A document contains two forms, named specifications and accessories. In the accessories form is a field named acc1 (type=text). There is a submit button in both the forms. Write two different statements that set the contents of that field to "New value" on the click of buttons

- Prepare HTML page with two forms whose id's are given in the statement.
- Write two functions in javascript which set the value of the textbox to any specific value.
- On submit of the form the value in the textbox must be changed.

3. Create a page that includes a select object to change the background color of the current page. The property that needs to be set is bgColor, similarly do for foreground color.

- Design a HTML page which contains the form element "select"
- Insert various choices of color in the element
- On click of a choice in the color combo box, execute a function
- This function must access the value of the choice user has selected
- Background color of the document is set using the property document.bgColor.
- Similarly foreground color using document.fgColor. Demonstrate it with the help of a paragraph. Change the font color of the paragraph depending upon the user choice

5. Put a button in "MAIN HTML" page, on click of that button, execute some JavaScript code that will open one child window. In the "MAIN HTML" page there should be one text field named "location" Inside "Child Window" put one Button. When this button of "Child Window" is clicked, it will write the Location value (URL) of "MAIN WINDOW" inside the LOCATION field of "MAIN WINDOW".

- The window.opener object can be used to access the HTML elements present in the parent browser window from the child window (popup or similar).

Let us consider two HTML files:
o openwindow.htm – this has a text box and a button, clicking the button opens the target.htm file in a new browser window
o target.htm – this has code to change the value of the text box present in the parent window(openwindow.htm) that opens this file openwindow.htm
We can access the child window elements by using the window handle that will be returned by the window.open() method, as shown below:

```
winobj=window.open("target.htm","_blank")
winobj.document.getElementById("elementname").value=""
```

The winobj is actually a window object instance of the newly created window.

6. Scroll some message in Status window of browser.

For setting message in the status bar window.status is used.
Use the function window.setTimeout(func_name, time); to call the function func_name whenever the timer seconds expire.
Sample Procedure:

```
function scrollOut() {
window.status=Message.substring(place,Message.length);
if (place >= Message.length) {
place=1;
window.setTimeout("scrollIn()", 100);
} else {
place++;
window.setTimeout("scrollOut()", 50);
}
}
```

This procedure is called on load function of the webpage.

7. Write down simple JavaScript using timeout such that image will be changed after every 1 ms at a specified position.

When the webpage loads for the first time, display image1.
After 1ms change the image to second image.
Use the function window.setTimeout(func_name, time); to call the function func_name whenever the timer seconds expire.
Whenever the function is called, write code to access the image and change the src attribute to set to a different image.

Program

In notepad type the necessary code & save with the file name mentioned with .html extension.

File Name: simple_validation.html

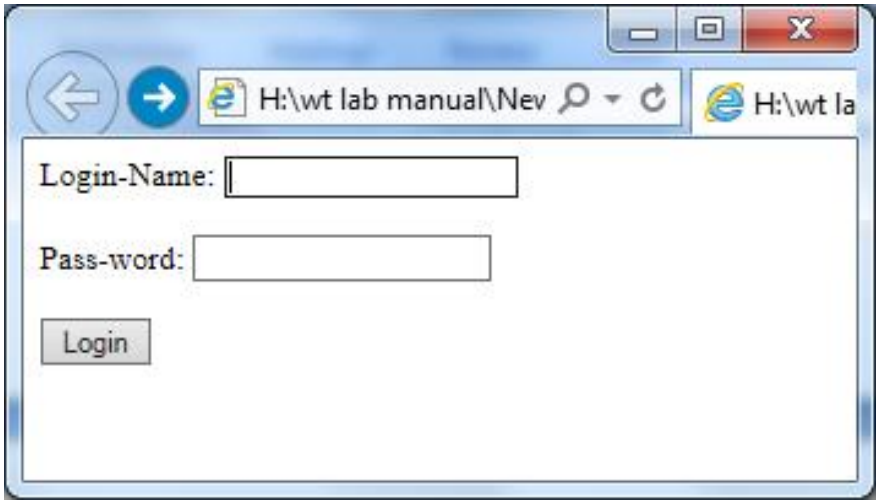
```
<html>
<head>
<script>
function validate()
 {
  var msg="";
  if(document.getElementById('log').value=="")
  {
   msg = "username";
   document.getElementById('log').focus()
  }if(document.getElementById('pass').value=="")
```

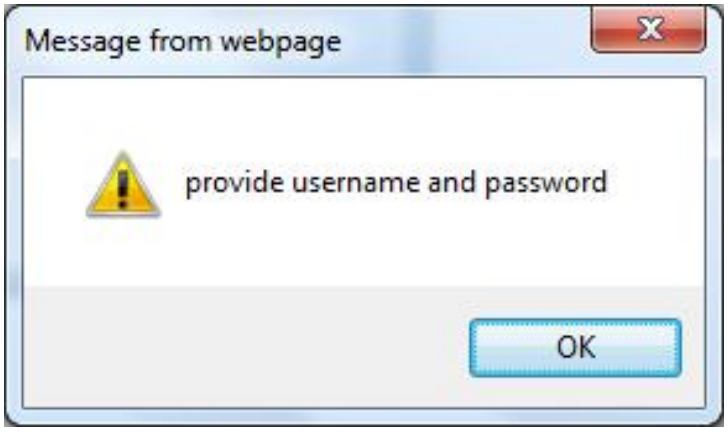
```
  {
   if(msg!="")
    {
        msg+=" and "
    }
     msg+="password";
  }
  if(msg!="")
  {
   alert("provide "+msg);
   return false;
  }
 }
</script>
</head><body onload=document.getElementById('log').focus()>
<form action="login.php" method="post" onsubmit="return validate();" >
Login-Name: <input type="text" id="log"></br></br>
 Pass-word: <input type="password" id="pass"></br></br>
 <input type="submit" name="submit1" value="Login">

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

Result :-

The above scripts are successfully executed and obtained desired output.

Output :-




Message from webpage
provide username and password
OK


Message from webpage
provide password
OK

Ex No:12 : Event Handling - Multi-Validating Registration Form

Aim: To create a html registration form and to validate the form using javascript code.

Problem Statement:

Create an html page named as "validate_registration.html"

1. Define a method name as "reset()" to be called when reset button is clicked and manually set all values of fields to default.
2. Define a method name as "check()" to be called when check button is clicked.
    a) Here check for blank entry, name, age, email, phone no, radio button, checkbox.
    b) Once all the valuables are properly filled make the submit button to be visible.
3. Define the various fields in form using table.

Hardware Requirements:

Pentium IV with 2 GB RAM, 160 GB HARD Disk, Monitor 1024* 768 color 60Hz

Software Requirements:

Windows / Linux operating system Any Browser

Theory:

Program

In notepad type the necessary code & save with the file name mentioned with .html extension.
File Name: validate_registration.html

```
<html>
<script >
function reset1()
{
x=confirm("It will clear all the text entered")
if(x==true)
{
document.form1.t0.value=""
document.form1.t1.value=""
document.form1.t2.value=""
document.form1.ta.value=""
document.form1.t3.value=""
document.form1.t4.value=""
document.form1.country.value=""
document.form1.r1[0].checked=false
document.form1.r1[1].checked=false
document.form1.c1.checked=false
document.form1.c2.checked=false
document.form1.c3.checked=false
document.form1.c4.checked=false
document.form1.t1.focus()
}
}
function check()
{
var ee=document.form1.t0.value;
var atpos=ee.indexOf("@");
var dotpos=ee.lastIndexOf(".");
```

```
if(atpos<1||dotpos<atpos+2||dotpos+2>=ee.length)
{
alert("please enter a valid email id")
document.form1.t0.value=""
document.form1.t0.focus()
}
else if((document.form1.t1.value=="")||(!(isNaN(document.form1.t1.value))))
{
alert("please enter the correct name")
document.form1.t1.value=""
document.form1.t1.focus()
}
else if((document.form1.t2.value=="")||(isNaN(document.form1.t2.value)))
{
alert("please enter the age correctly")
document.form1.t2.value=""
document.form1.t2.focus()
}
else if((document.form1.t2.value>40)||(document.form1.t2.value<18))
{
alert("Sorry you age is beyound the limits")
document.form1.t2.value=""
document.form1.t2.focus()
}
else if(document.form1.ta.value=="")
{
alert("please enter the address")
document.form1.ta.focus()
}
else if((document.form1.r1[0].checked==false)&&(document.form1.r1[1].checked==false))
{
alert("please select Male or Female")
document.form1.r1[0].focus()
}

else if((document.form1.country.value==""))
{
alert("please select a country")
document.form1.country.focus()
}

else if((document.form1.c1.checked==false)&&(document.form1.c2.checked==false)&&

(document.form1.c3.checked==false))
{
alert("please select the the languages known")
document.form1.c1.focus()
}
else if(document.form1.t3.value=="")
{
alert("please enter the password")
document.form1.t3.focus()
}
else if(document.form1.t4.value=="")
{
```

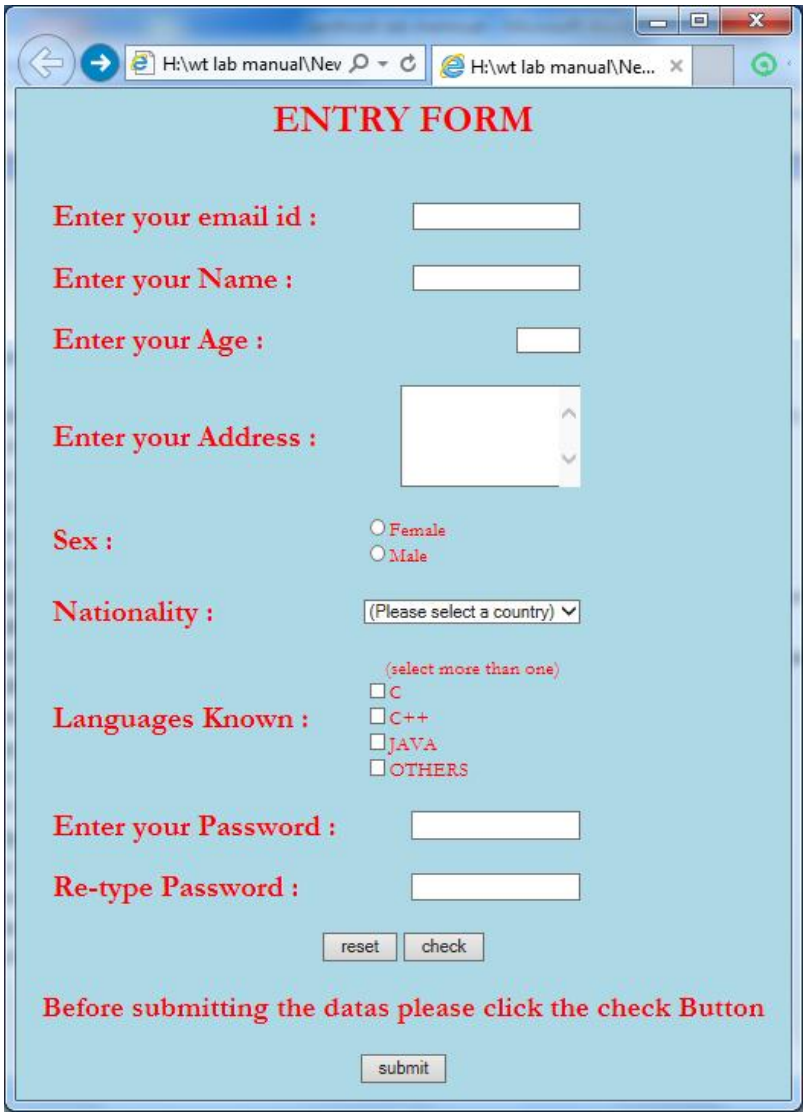
```
alert("please Re-Enter the password")
document.form1.t4.focus()
}
else if(document.form1.t4.value!=document.form1.t3.value)
{
alert(" passwrd mismatch please enter the password")
document.form1.t3.focus()
}
else
if((document.form1.t0.value!="")&&(document.form1.t1.value!="")&&(document.form1.t2.value!="
")&&

(document.form1.t3.value!="")&&(document.form1.t4.value!="")&&(document.form1.ta.value!="")
&&

((document.form1.r1[0].checked!=false)||(document.form1.r1[0].checked!=false))&&((document.for
m1.c1.checked!

=false)||(document.form1.c2.checked!=false)||(document.form1.c3.checked!=false)||(document.form1.
c4.checked!=false)||

(document.form1.c5.checked!=false)))
{
x=confirm("you have entered the datas correctly,want to submit the form")
if(x)
{
document.lay.visibility="show"
}
}
return false;
}
</script>
<body bgcolor="lightblue" text="red" style="font-size:15pt;font-family:Garamond"
onload=document.form1.t0.focus()

onsubmit="return check()"><center>
<h2>ENTRY FORM</h2></center>
<form action="server.php" name=form1 method=post >
<table name=tab cellspacing=20pt>
<tr><td align=left><h2>Enter your email id :</h2> </td><td align=right><input type=text name=t0
size=18>
<tr><td align=left><h2>Enter your Name :</h2> </td><td align=right><input type=text name=t1
size=18>
<tr><td align=left><h2>Enter your Age :</h2> </td><td align=right><input type=text name=t2
maxlength=3 size=4>
<tr><td align=left><h2>Enter your Address :</h2> </td><td align=right><textarea name=ta rows=5
cols=15></textarea>
<tr><td align=left><h2>Sex :</h2> </td><td align=left><input type=radio name=r1
value="female">Female<br>
<input type=radio name=r1 value=male>Male</td>

<tr><td align=left><h2>Nationality :</h2> </td><td align=left><select name="country">
<option selected="" value="">(Please select a country)</option>
<option value="AF">India</option>
<option value="AL">Canada</option>
```

```
<option value="DZ">Australia</option>
<option value="AS">Russia</option>
<option value="AD">USA</option>
</select></td>

<tr><td align=left><h2>Languages Known :</h2> </td><td align=left><center>(select more than one)</center>
<input type=checkbox name=c1 value=c>C<br>
<input type=checkbox name=c2 value=c++>C++<br>
<input type=checkbox name=c3 value=java>JAVA<br>
</td>
<tr><td align=left><h2>Enter your Password :</h2> </td><td align=right><input type=password name=t3 size=18>
<tr><td align=left><h2>Re-type Password :</h2> </td><td align=right><input type=password name=t4 size=18>
</table>
<center>
<input type=button value=" reset " onClick=reset1()>
<input type=button value=" check " onClick=check()>
<h3>Before submitting the datas please click the check Button</h3>
<input type="submit" value=" submit "></center>
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

Result :-

The above scripts are successfully executed and obtained desired output.

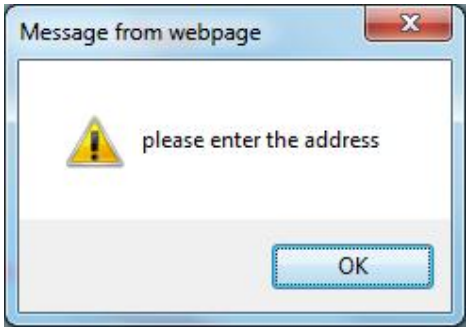
Output :-


H:\wt lab manual\Nev
H:\wt lab manual\Ne...
ENTRY FORM
Enter your email id :
Enter your Name :
Enter your Age :
Enter your Address :
Sex :
Female
Male
Nationality :
(Please select a country)
(select more than one)
Languages Known :
C
C++
JAVA
OTHERS
Enter your Password :
Re-type Password :
reset
check
Before submitting the datas please click the check Button
submit


Message from webpage
please enter a valid email id
OK

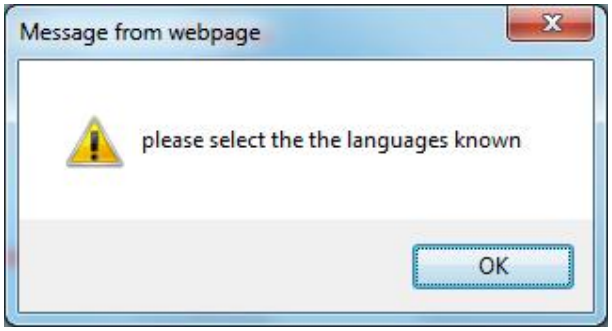

Message from webpage
please enter the correct name
OK


Message from webpage
please enter the age correctly
OK


Message from webpage
please enter the address
OK

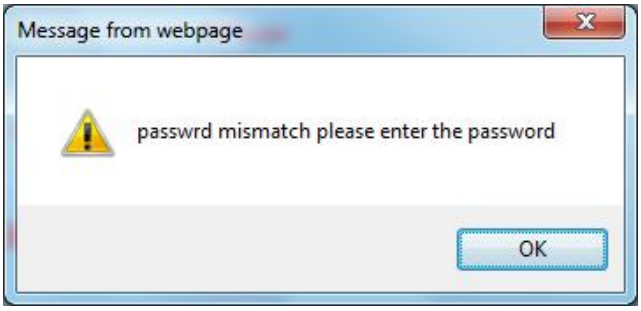

Message from webpage
please select Male or Female
OK

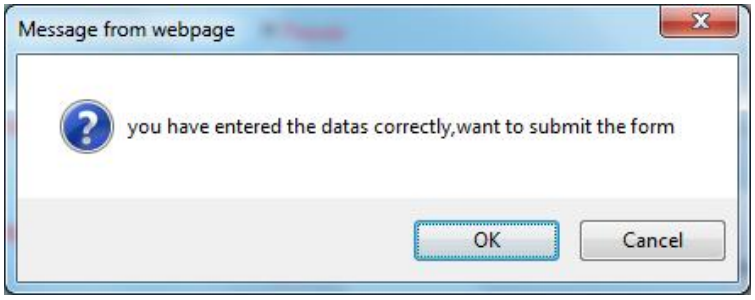

Message from webpage
please select a country
OK

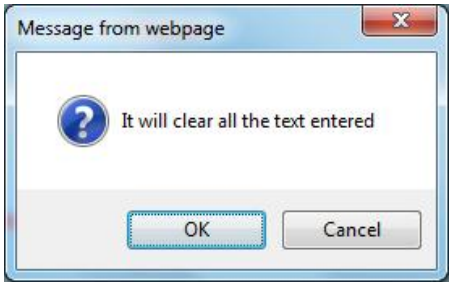

Message from webpage
please select the the languages known
OK

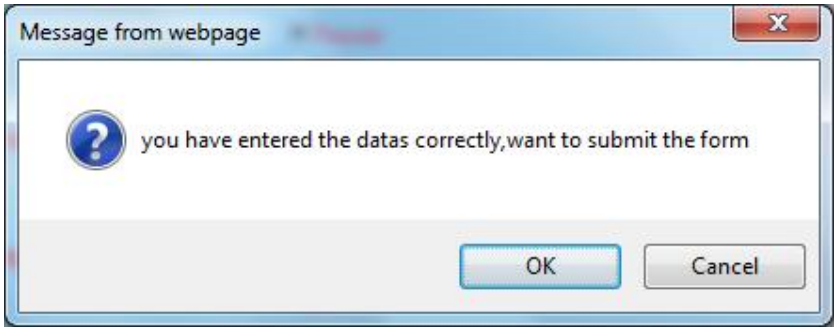

Message from webpage
please enter the password
OK


Message from webpage
please Re-Enter the password
OK


Message from webpage
passwrd mismatch please enter the password
OK


Message from webpage
you have entered the datas correctly,want to submit the form
OK
Cancel


Message from webpage
It will clear all the text entered
OK
Cancel


Message from webpage
you have entered the datas correctly,want to submit the form
OK
Cancel

Ex No:13 : Event Handling - Background Color Change

Aim: To create an html page to change the background color for every click of a button using javascript.

Problem Statement:

1. Create a html page named as changebackground_color.html
2. Define a method named as random_color() which is to be called when you click on the body. This method should generate random number, which is used to set the background color.

Hardware Requirements:

Pentium IV with 2 GB RAM, 160 GB HARD Disk, Monitor 1024* 768 color 60Hz

Software Requirements:

Windows / Linux operating system Any Browser

Theory:

Program

In notepad type the necessary code & save with the file name mentioned with .html extension.

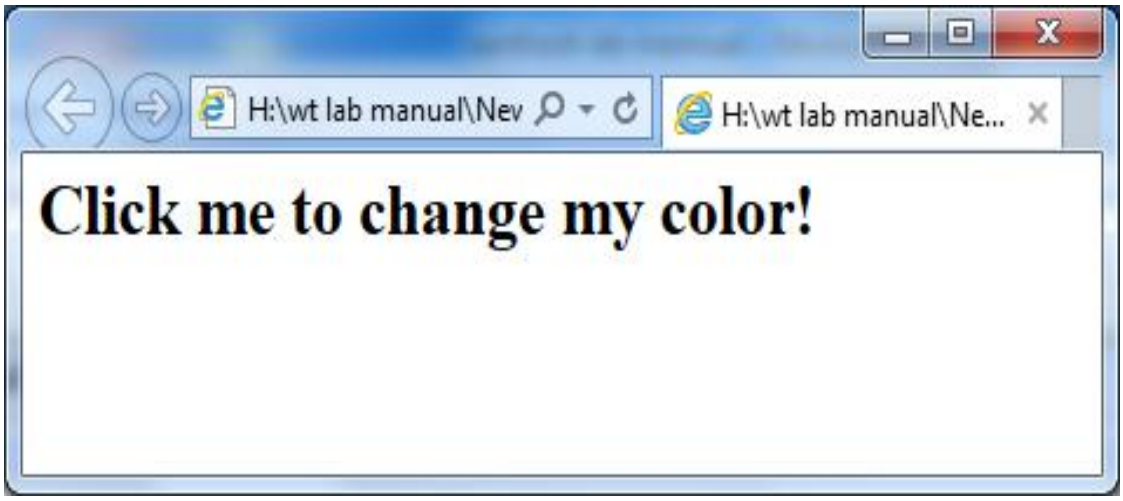
File Name:
ChangeBackground_color.html

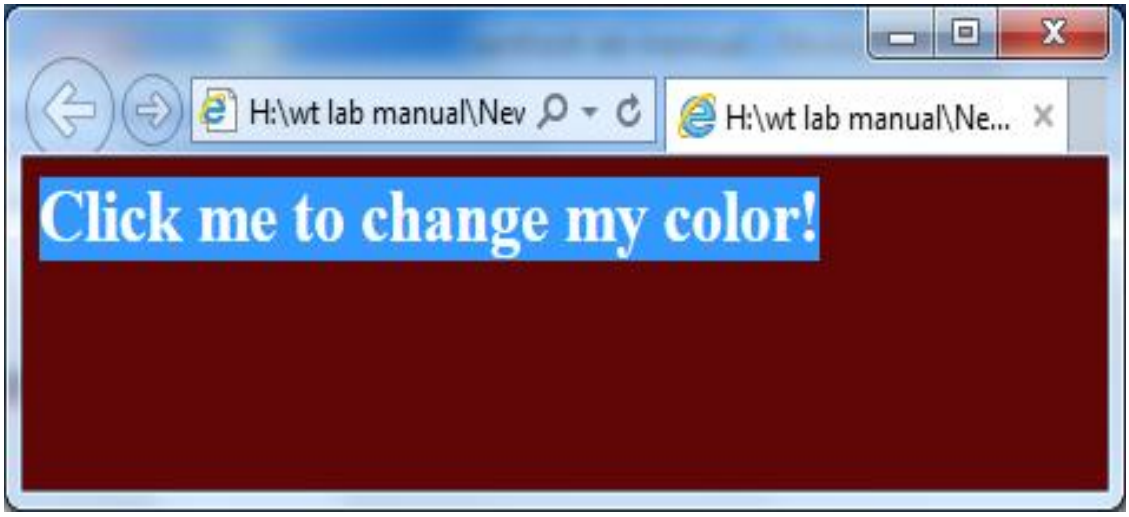
```
<html>
<head>
<script type="text/javascript">
function get_random_color() {
var color = '#';
for (var i = 0; i < 6; i++ )
{
color += Math.round(Math.random())*6;
}
document.body.style.background= color;
}
</script>
</head>
<body onclick="get_random_color()">
<h1>Click me to change my color!</h1>
</body>
</html>
```

Result :-

The above scripts are successfully executed and obtained desired output.

Output :-


H:\wt lab manual\Nev
H:\wt lab manual\Ne...
Click me to change my color!


H:\wt lab manual\Nev
H:\wt lab manual\Ne...
Click me to change my color!

Ex No: 14 : Event Handling - calendar for the month and year by combo box

Aim: To create an html page with 2 combo box populated with month & year, to display the calendar for the selected month & year from combo box using javascript.

Problem Statement:

Create a html file named as "Claendar_month.html"

1. Add two combo box one to display month & another for year and one button.
2. When the button is clicked display the calendar for the selected values.

Hardware Requirements:

Pentium IV with 2 GB RAM, 160 GB HARD Disk, Monitor 1024* 768 color 60Hz

Software Requirements:

Windows / Linux operating system Any Browser

Theory:

Program

In notepad type the necessary code & save with the file name mentioned with .html extension.

File Name: Calendar_month.html

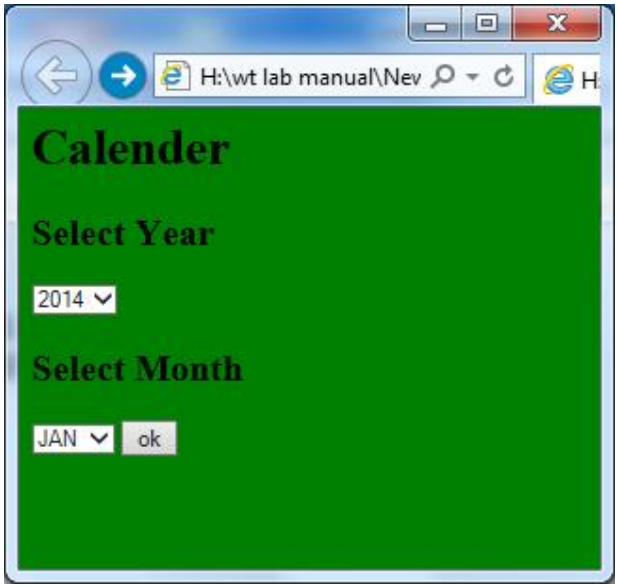
```
<html>
<head>
<script language="javascript" type="text/javascript">
var i=0,j,cnt=0,c;
var days=["sun","mon","tue","wed","thu","fri","sat"];
var yr,k,mon;
var last=[31,28,31,30,31,30,31,31,30,31,30,31];
var mn=

["January","February","March","April","May","June","July","August","September","October","Nove
mber","December"];
function my()
{
yr=document.form1.qual.value;
k=(document.form1.qual1.value);

if(yr%4==0)
{
last[1]=29;
}
var k1=k-1
document.write("<table width='50%' height='60%' border='9' bgcolor='cyan'>");
document.write("<tr><td colspan='7'><center>"+ mn[k1]+" "+yr+"</center></td></tr>");
document.write("<tr>");
for(i=0;i<=6;i++)
{document.write("<td  align='center' > <b>"+days[i]+"</b></td>");}
document.write("</tr>");
var date2=new Date(yr,k1,1);
var daz=date2.getDay();
cnt=0;
```

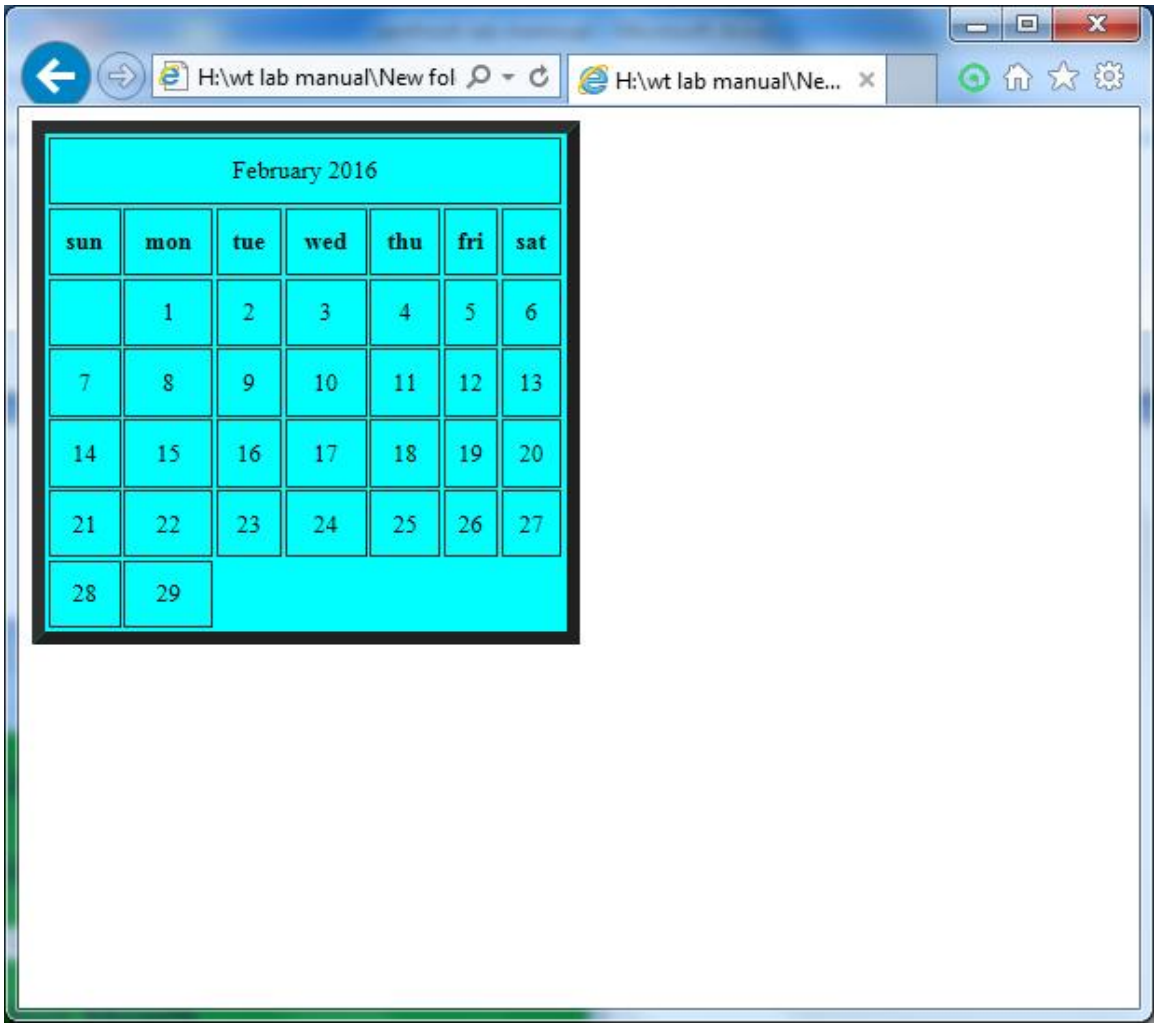
```
for(i=0;i<=daz-1;i++)
{document.write("<td></td>");
cnt=cnt+1;
}
for(j=1;j<=last[k1];j++)
{
c=cnt%7;
if(c==0)
{
document.write("</tr><tr><td  align='center' >"+j+"</td>");
cnt++;
}
else
{
document.write("<td  align='center' >"+j+"</td>");
cnt++;
}
}
document.write("</tr></table>");
}
</script>
</head>
<body bgcolor="green">
<h1>Calender</h1>
<h2>Select Year</h1>
<form name="form1">
<select name="qual">
<option>2014</option>
<option>2015</option>
<option>2016</option>
<option>2017</option>
<option>2018</option>
<option>2019</option>
<option>2020</option>
<option>2021</option>
</select>
<h2>Select Month</h1>
<select name="qual1">
<option value=1>JAN</option>
<option>2</option>
<option>3</option>
<option>4</option>
<option>5</option>
<option>6</option>
<option>7</option>
<option>8</option>
<option>9</option>
<option>10</option>
<option>11</option>
<option value=12>DEC</option>
</select>
<input type="button" value="ok" onclick=my()></input></form>
</body>
</html>
```

Result :-

The above scripts are successfully executed and obtained desired output.

Output :-





Ex No:15 : Event Handling - OnMouseover event

Aim: To create a html page to display a new image & text when the mouse comes over the existing content in the page.

Problem Statement:

1. Create an html file named as mouse.html
2. Define two methods mouseOn() & mouseOff() to be called when the mouse pointer comes upon the text & out the text respectively.

Hardware Requirements:

Pentium IV with 2 GB RAM, 160 GB HARD Disk, Monitor 1024* 768 color 60Hz

Software Requirements:

Windows / Linux operating system Any Browser

Theory:

Program

In notepad type the necessary code & save with the file name mentioned with .html extension.

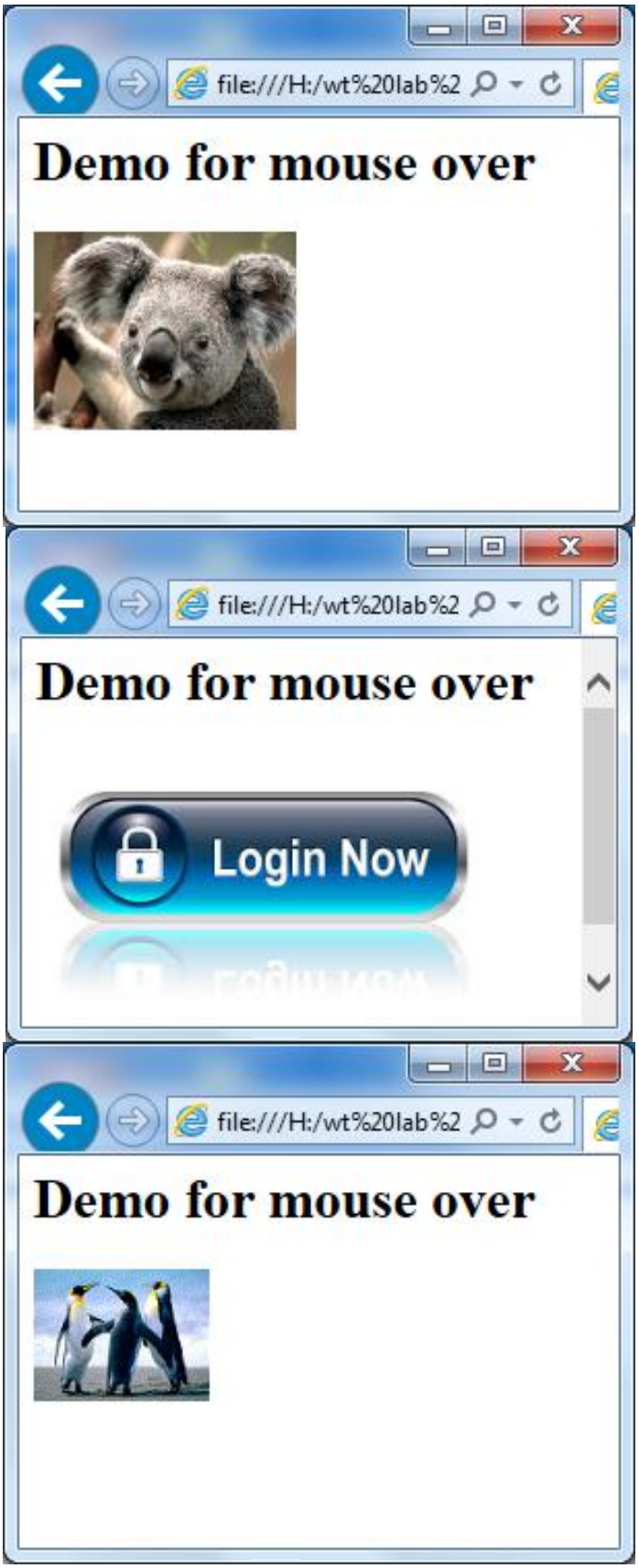
File Name: mouse.html

```
<html>
<head>
<script language="javascript">
function preload()
{
topon=new Image(100,50);
topon.src="download.jpg";
topoff=new Image(260,280);
topoff.src="Penguins.gif";
}
function myMouseOn(n)
{
preload();
imageON=eval(n+"on.src");
document.images[n].src=imageON;
}
function myMouseOff(n)
{
imageOFF=eval(n+"off.src");
document.images[n].src=imageOFF;
}
</script>
</head>
<body >
<h1> Demo for mouse over</h1>
<a href="#" onMouseOut="myMouseOff('top')"; onMouseOver="myMouseOn('top')";>
<img src="Koala.jpg" alt="Show Next" name="top">
</a>
</body>
</html>
```

Result :-

The above scripts are successfully executed and obtained desired output.

Output :-



Ex No:16 : Event Handling - OnMouseover using objects

Aim: To create a html page to display a new image & text when the mouse comes over the existing content in the page.

Problem Statement:

1. Create an html file named as mouse.html
2. Define two methods mouseOn() & mouseOff() to be called when the mouse pointer comes upon the text & out the text respectively.

Hardware Requirements:

Pentium IV with 2 GB RAM, 160 GB HARD Disk, Monitor 1024* 768 color 60Hz

Software Requirements:

Windows / Linux operating system Any Browser

Theory:

Program

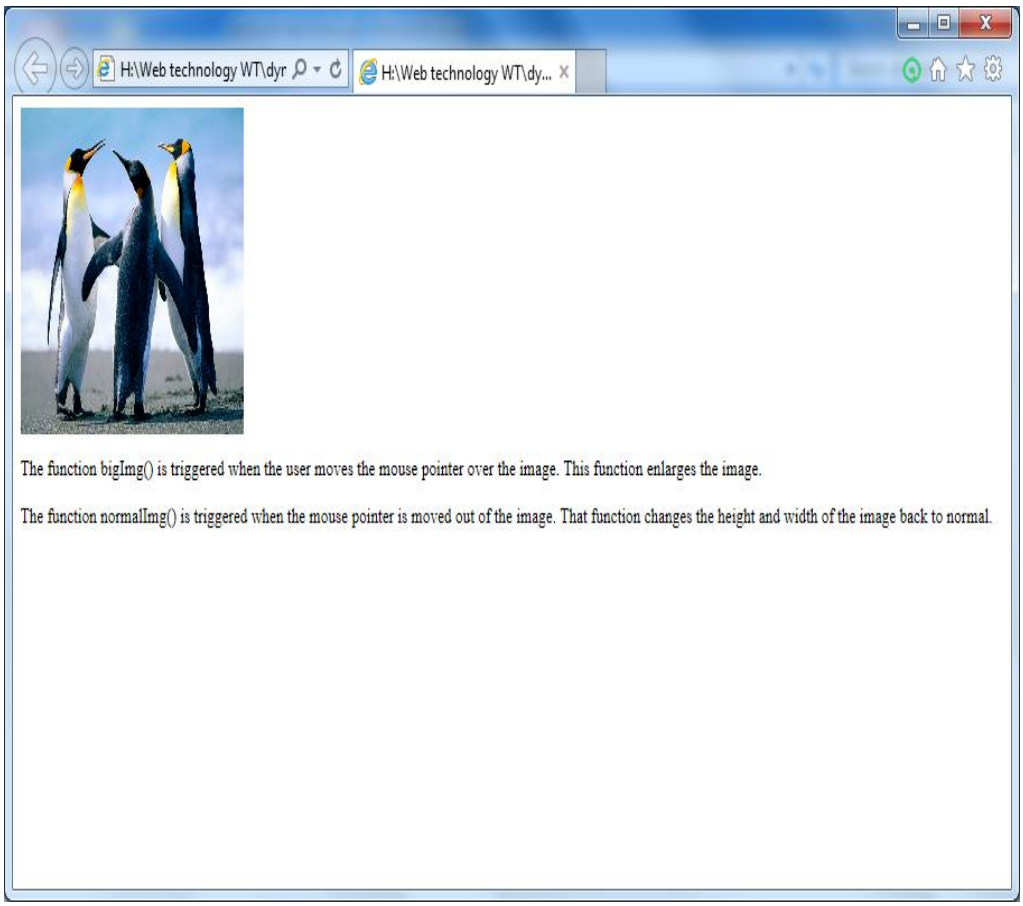
OnMouseover event

```
<html>
  <head>
    <script>
        function bigImg(x)
        {
                x.style.height="480px";
                x.style.width="480px";
        }

        function normalImg(x)
        {
                x.style.height="240px";
                x.style.width="240px";
        }
    </script>
  </head>
  <body>
<img onmouseover="bigImg(this)" onmouseout="normalImg(this)" border="0" src="Penguins.jpg"
alt="Smiley" width="120" height="120" />

<p>The function bigImg() is triggered when the user moves the mouse pointer over the image. This function enlarges the image.</p>
<p>The function normalImg() is triggered when the mouse pointer is moved out of the image. That function changes the height and width of the image back to normal.</p>

   </body>
</html>
```

Result :-

The above scripts are successfully executed and obtained desired output.

Output :-


H:\Web technology WT\dyr
H:\Web technology WT\dy...
The function bigImg() is triggered when the user moves the mouse pointer over the image. This function enlarges the image.
The function normalImg() is triggered when the mouse pointer is moved out of the image. That function changes the height and width of the image back to normal.


H:\Web technology WT\dyr
H:\Web technology WT\dy...
The function bigImg() is triggered when the user moves the mouse pointer over the image. This function enlarges the image.
The function normalImg() is triggered when the mouse pointer is moved out of the image. That function changes the height and width of the image back to normal.

Ex No:17 : Event Handling - Online Exam

Aim: To create a html page to show online exam using JavaScript.

Problem Statement:

1. Create an html file named as exam.html
   a. Display four Questions and have four optional answers using radio buttons.
   b. Display the result in a alert box.
   c. Reset the page into initial condition for next exam.

Hardware Requirements:

Pentium IV with 2 GB RAM, 160 GB HARD Disk, Monitor 1024* 768 color 60Hz

Software Requirements:

Windows / Linux operating system Any Browser

Theory:

Program

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Exam</title>
<script language="javascript">
 function exam(form)
  {
  var i=0;
  if(form.one[2].checked)
  i=i+1;
  if(form.three[0].checked)
  i=i+1;
  if(form.four[0].checked)
  i=i+1;
  if(form.five[1].checked)
  i=i+1;
  window.alert("Thank You Taking Online Exam! Your Score is: "+i);
  }
</script>
</head>
<body bgcolor=silver>
<form onSubmit="exam(this)">
<center><h1><blink>WELCOME TO ONLINE EXAM FORM</blink></h1></center>
<p>
 <h1>1)Which is platform independent language</h1>
<input type="radio" name="one" value="c++">
<label>c++</label>
<input type="radio" name="one" value="c">
<label>c</label>
<input type="radio" name="one" value="java">
<label>java</label>
<input type="radio" name="one"value="basic">
```

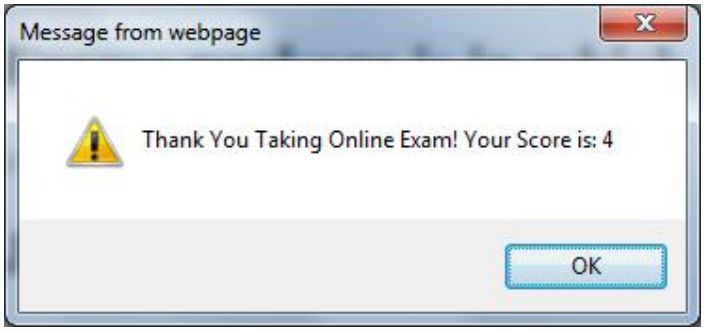
```
<label>BASIC</label>
 </p>
 <p>
<h1>2) Which is class of all class in java</h1>
<input type="radio" name="three" value="object">
<label>Object</label>
<input type="radio" name="three" value="math">
<label>Math</label>
<input type="radio" name="three" value="system">
<label>System</label>
<input type="radio" name="three" value="graphic">
<label>Graphic</label> </p>
 <p>
<h1>3)Frame package is in which package</h1>
<input type="radio" name="four" value="awt">
<label>AWT</label>
<input type="radio" name="four" value="applet">
<label>Applet</label>
<input type="radio" name="four" value="lang">
<label>Lang</label>
<input type="radio" name="four" value="swing">
<label>Swing</label>
</p>
 <p>
 <h1>4)Java does not support</h1>
<input type="radio" name="five" value="inheritance">
<label>Inheritance</label>
<input type="radio" name="five" value="multiple inheritance">
<label>Multilple inheritance</label>
<input type="radio" name="five" value="polymorphism">
<label>Polymorphism</label>
<input type="radio" name="five" value="encryption">
<label>Encryption</label>
</p>
<p><center>
<input type="submit" value="Submit">
<input type ="reset" value="Reset">
</center></p>
</body>
</html>
```

Result :-

The above scripts are successfully executed and obtained desired output.

Output :-


file:///C:/Users/wptc/Desktc
Exam
WELCOME TO ONLINE EXAM FORM
1)Which is platform independent language
c++ c java BASIC
2) Which is class of all class in java
Object Math System Graphic
3)Frame package is in which package
AWT Applet Lang Swing
4)Java does not support
Inheritance Multilple inheritance Polymorphism Encryption
Submit
Reset


Message from webpage
Thank You Taking Online Exam! Your Score is: 4
OK

MODULE - III

LAMP

Lamp is an archetypal model of web service solution stacks, named as an acronym of the names of its original four open source components: The Linux operating system, the Apache HTTP server, the MySQL relational database management system(RDBMS) , and the PHP programming language .

The Lamb components are mostly interchangeable and not limited to the original selection .Since its creation the lamb model has been adapted to the componentry though typically consisting of free and open source software.

Originally popularized from the phrase "Linux, Apache, MySQL, and PHP", the acronym "LAMP" now refers to a generic software stack model. The modular componentry of a LAMP stack may vary, but this particular software combination has become popular because it is entirely free and open-source software.This means that each component can be theoretically interchanged and adapted without overt vendor lock-in, and that the complete software stack is optionally available free of cost. The components of the LAMP stack are present in the software repositories of most Linux distributions, provisioning a LAMP stack with some automation.

The LAMP bundle can be combined with many other free and open-source software packages, such as the following:

- netsniff-ng for security testing and hardening
- Snort, an intrusion detection (IDS) and intrusion prevention (IPS) system
- RRDtool for diagrams
- Nagios, Collectd or Cacti, for monitoring.

As another example, the software which Wikipedia and other Wikimedia projects use for their underlying infrastructure is a customized LAMP stack with additions such as Linux Virtual Server (LVS) for load balancing and Ceph and Swift for distributed object storages.

With the growing use of the archetypal LAMP, variations and retronyms appeared for other combinations of operating system, web server, database, and software language. For example, an equivalent installation on the Microsoft Windows operating system family is known as WAMP. An alternative running IIS in place of Apache is called WIMP. Variants involving other operating systems include MAMP (OS X), SAMP (Solaris), FAMP (FreeBSD), iAMP (iSeries) and XAMPP (cross-platform).The web server or database management system also varies. LEMP is a version where Apache has been replaced with the more lightweight web server Nginx.[2] A version where MySQL has been replaced by PostgreSQL is called LAPP, or sometimes by keeping the original acronym, LAMP (Linux / Apache / Middleware (Perl, PHP, Python, Ruby) / PostgreSQL).

Apache

The role of LAMP's web server has been traditionally supplied by Apache, and has since included other web servers such as Nginx.The Apache HTTP Server has been the most popular web server on the public Internet. In June 2013, Netcraft estimated that Apache served 54.2% of all active websites and 53.3% of the top servers across all domains.[5] In June 2014, Apache was estimated to serve 52.27% of all active websites, followed by nginx with 14.36%.

Apache is developed and maintained by an open community of developers under the auspices of the Apache Software Foundation. Released under the Apache License, Apache is open-source software. A wide variety of features are supported, and many of them are implemented as compiled modules which extend the core functionality of Apache. These can range from server-side programming language support to authentication schemes.

MySQL

MySQL's original role as the LAMP's relational database management system (RDBMS) has since been alternately provisioned by other RDBMSs such as MariaDB or PostgreSQL, or even NoSQL databases such as MongoDB.MySQL is a multithreaded, multi-user, SQL database management system (DBMS),[7] acquired by Sun Microsystems in 2008, which was then acquired by Oracle Corporation in 2010.[8][9] Since its early years, the MySQL team has made its source code available under the terms of the GNU General Public License, as well as under a variety of proprietary agreements.MariaDB is a community-developed fork of MySQL, led by its original developers. PostgreSQL is also an ACID-compliant relational database, unrelated to MySQL.

MongoDB is a widely used open-source NoSQL database that eschews the traditional table-based relational database structure in favor of JSON-like documents with dynamic schemas (calling the format BSON), making the integration of data in certain types of applications easier and faster.

PHP

PHP's role as the LAMP's application programming language has also been performed by other languages such as Perl and Python.PHP is a server-side scripting language designed for web development but also used as a general-purpose programming language. PHP code is interpreted by a web server via a PHP processor module, which generates the resulting web page. PHP commands can optionally be embedded directly into an HTML source document rather than calling an external file to process data. It has also evolved to include a command-line interface capability and can be used in standalone graphical applications.

PHP is free software released under the terms of PHP License, which is incompatible with the GNU General Public License (GPL) due to the restrictions PHP License places on the usage of the term PHP.

How To Install Linux, Apache, MySQL, PHP (LAMP) stack on Ubuntu

Step One—Install Apache

Apache is a free open source software which runs over 50% of the world’s web servers.

To install apache, open terminal and type in these commands:

```
sudo apt-get update

sudo apt-get install apache2
```

Step Two—Install MySQL

MySQL is a powerful database management system used for organizing and retrieving data

To install MySQL, open terminal and type in these commands:

```
sudo apt-get install mysql-server libapache2-mod-auth-mysql php5-mysql
```

Step Three—Install PHP

PHP is an open source web scripting language that is widely use to build dynamic webpages.

To install PHP, open terminal and type in this command.

```
sudo apt-get install php5 libapache2-mod-php5 php5-mcrypt
```

Exp No: 18 : File operation

Aim: To create a php program to demonstrate the different file handling methods.

Problem Statement:

Create a php file named as files.php and define the different predefined functions and demonstrate the use of the predefined functions.

Hardware Requirements:

Pentium IV with 2 GB RAM, 160 GB HARD Disk, Monitor 1024* 768 color 60Hz

Software Requirements:

Windows / Linux operating system Any Browser, PHP Designer 7 or WAMP server

Theory:

Program

Use PHP Designer 7 or WAMP server for ex3cuting the Php Program. Save the program with .php extension

File Name: files.php

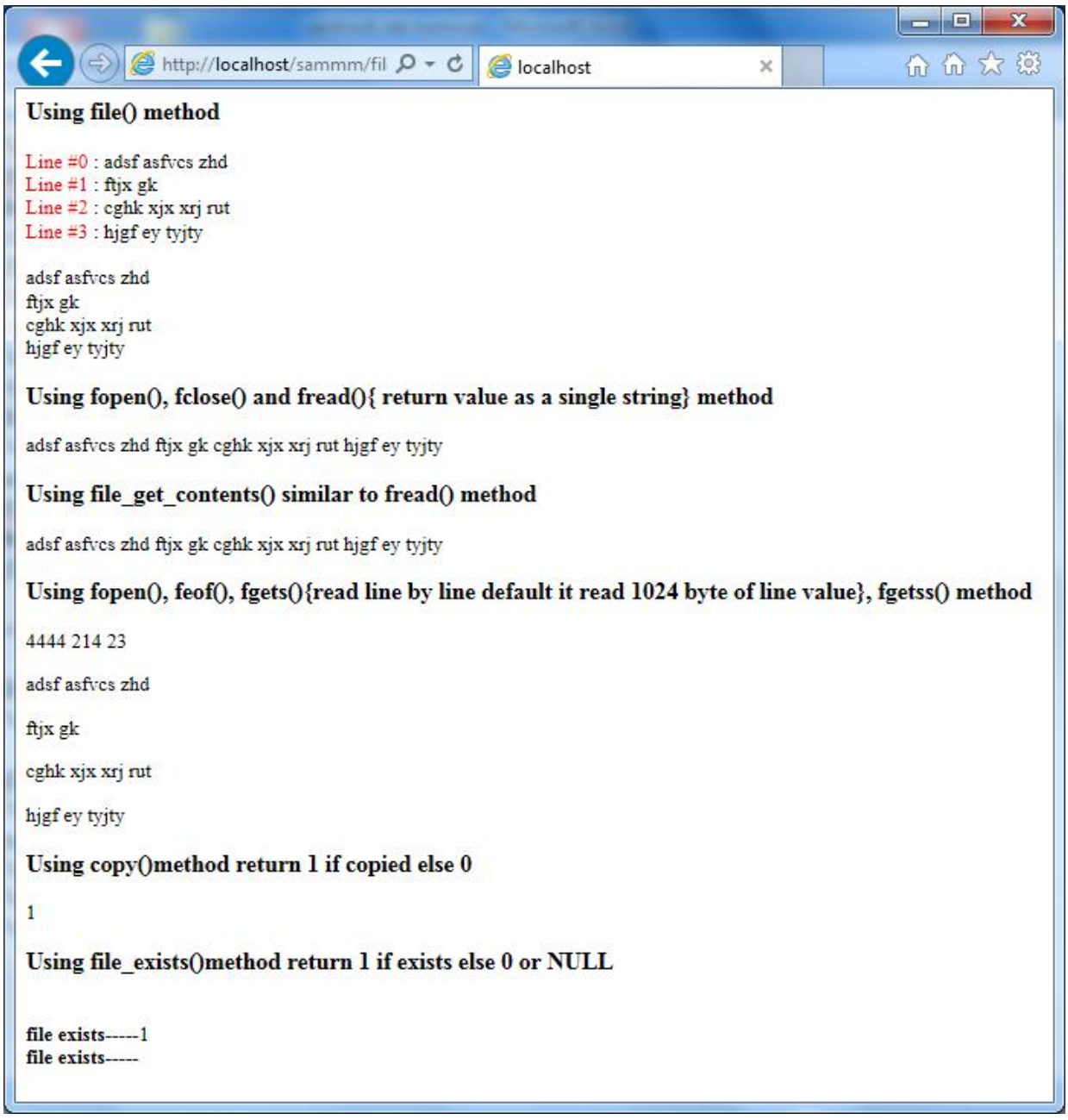
```
<?php
echo "<h3>Using file() method</h3>";
$lines = file('typecaste.txt');
foreach ($lines as $line_num => $line)
{
print "<font color=red>Line #{$line_num}</font> : " . $line . "<br />\n";
}
$ar1=file("typecaste.txt");
for($x=0;$x<count($ar1);$x++)
echo "<br>".$ar1[$x];
echo "<br>";
echo "<h3>Using fopen(), fclose() and fread(){ return value as a single string} method</h3>";
$YourFile = "typecaste.txt";
$handle = fopen($YourFile, 'r');
$Data = fread($handle, 512); //maximum 8192 bytes can be read
fclose($handle);
print $Data;
echo"<br>";
echo "<h3>Using file_get_contents() similar to fread() method</h3>";
$file = file_get_contents ('typecaste.txt');
echo $file;
echo "<h3>Using fopen(), feof(), fgets(){read line by line default it read 1024 byte of line value},
fgetss() method</h3>";
$YourFile = "sample.txt";
$handle = fopen($YourFile, 'r');
while (!feof($handle))
{
$Data = fgets($handle, 256); //$Data = fgets($handle, 256); //Skip the HTML tags and dipsly the
content alone
print $Data;
print "<p>";
}
```

```
fclose($handle);
echo "<h3>Using copy()method return 1 if copied else 0</h3>";
echo copy("typecaste.txt","target.txt");
echo "<h3>Using file_exists()method return 1 if exists else 0 or NULL</h3>";
echo "<br><b>file exists-----</b>". file_exists("typecaste.txt");
echo "<br><b>file exists-----</b>". file_exists("typeecasteee.txt");
?>
```

Result :-

The above scripts are successfully executed and obtained desired output.

Output :-



Expt No. 19 **Name of Experiment** : Fahrenheit and Celsius table

Aim:

To Generate Fahrenheit and Celsius table

Problem Statement:

- The temperature in Celsius is calculated for each 5^{o} Fahrenheit from -50 to 50 using the formula

  Temperature in Celsius = (Temperature in Fahrenheit - 32) x 5 / 9;

Objectives :

1) To Understand PHP language elements

Apparatus/Tools/Equipments/Components :

1) Web Server Environment – LAMP, WAMP
2) Text Editors – Notepad, Wordpad for Windows; VI, GEdit for Linux
3) To see output use Web Browsers – IE, Mozilla, Google Chrome etc

Principle/Theory/Flow-chart/Algorithm :

PHP Loops

In PHP, there are four looping statements:

- **while** - loops through a block of code as long as the specified condition is true

```
while (condition is true) {
    code to be executed;
}
```

- **do...while** - loops through a block of code once, and then repeats the loop as long as the specified condition is true

```
do {
    code to be executed;
} while (condition is true);
```

- **for** - loops through a block of code a specified number of times

```
for (init counter; test counter; increment counter) {
    code to be executed;
}
```

- **foreach** - loops through a block of code for each element in an array

```
foreach ($array as $value) {
    code to be executed;
}
```

Program :

```
<html>
<head>
<title>A while Statement</title>
</head>
<body>
<center><h3>Fahrenheit and Celsius table </h3>
<?php
$fahr = -50;
$stop_fahr = 50;
print '<table cellpadding="4" cellspacing="0" border="1">';
print '<tr><th>Fahrenheit</th><th>Celsius</th></tr>';
while ($fahr <= $stop_fahr) {
    $celsius = ($fahr - 32) * 5 / 9;
    print "<tr><td>$fahr</td><td>$celsius</td></tr>";
    $fahr += 5;
}
print '</table>';
print '</body></html>';
?>
```

Output

Fahrenheit and Celsius table

Fahrenheit	Celsius
-50	-45.555555555556
-45	-42.777777777778
-40	-40
-35	-37.222222222222
-30	-34.444444444444
-25	-31.666666666667
-20	-28.888888888889
-15	-26.111111111111
-10	-23.333333333333
-5	-20.555555555556
0	-17.777777777778
5	-15
10	-12.222222222222
15	-9.4444444444444
20	-6.6666666666667
25	-3.8888888888889
30	-1.1111111111111
35	1.6666666666667
40	4.4444444444444
45	7.2222222222222

Result

Fahrenheit and Celsius table generated

Expt No. 20 **Name of Experiment** : Registration Form Using PHP

Aim:

To develop a registration form using PHP and do necessary validations

Problem Statement:

- Design the HTML form with elements username, first name, last name, password, confirm password, email, gender etc
- Display the user input using PHP

Objectives :

1) To Understand Form Handling using PHP

Apparatus/Tools/Equipments/Components :

1) Web Server Environment – LAMP, WAMP
2) Text Editors – Notepad, Wordpad for Windows; VI, GEdit for Linux
3) To see output use Web Browsers – IE, Mozilla, Google Chrome etc

Principle/Theory/Flow-chart/Algorithm :

PHP **Form Handling**

- The PHP superglobals $_GET and $_POST are used to collect form-data.
- Both GET and POST create an array (e.g. array(key => value, key2 => value2, key3 => value3, ...)). This array holds key/value pairs, where keys are the names of the form controls and values are the input data from the user.
- Both GET and POST are treated as $_GET and $_POST. These are super globals, which means that they are always accessible, regardless of scope - and you can access them from any function, class or file without having to do anything special.
- $_GET is an array of variables passed to the current script via the URL parameters.
- $_POST is an array of variables passed to the current script via the HTTP POST method.

Program :

HTML Registration Form

```
<html>

<head>

<title>Registration Form</title>

<style>

tr:nth-child(even) {background-color: #f2f2f2}
```

```
th {
   background-color: #4CAF50;
   color: white;
}
th, td {
   padding: 15px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<br><br>
<center>
<form name="frmRegistration" method="post" action="action.php">
        <table border="0" width="800" align="center">
                <tr><th colspan=2>Registration Form</th></tr>
                <tr><td>Username</td>
                <td><input type="text"  name="userName" value"></td>
                </tr>
                <tr><td>First Name</td>
                <td><input type="text"  name="firstName" value"></td>
                </tr>
                <tr><td>Last Name</td>
                <td><input type="text" name="lastName" value"></td>
                </tr>
                <tr><td>Password</td>
                <td><input type="password" name="password" value""></td>
                </tr>
                <tr><td>Confirm Password</td>
                <td><input type="password" name="confirm_password" value""></td>
```

```
</tr>
<tr><td>Email</td>
<td><input type="text" name="userEmail" ></td>
</tr>
<tr><td>Gender</td>
<td><input type="radio" name="gender" id="gender" value="Male" > Male
<input type="radio" name="gender" id="gender" value="Female"> Female
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><input type="checkbox" name="terms"> I accept Terms and
Conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr><th colspan=2>
<div><input type="submit" name="submit" value="Register" ></div>
</th></tr>
</table>
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

action.php

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Registration Form</title>
<style>
tr:nth-child(even) {background-color: #f2f2f2}
th {
  background-color: #4CAF50;
```

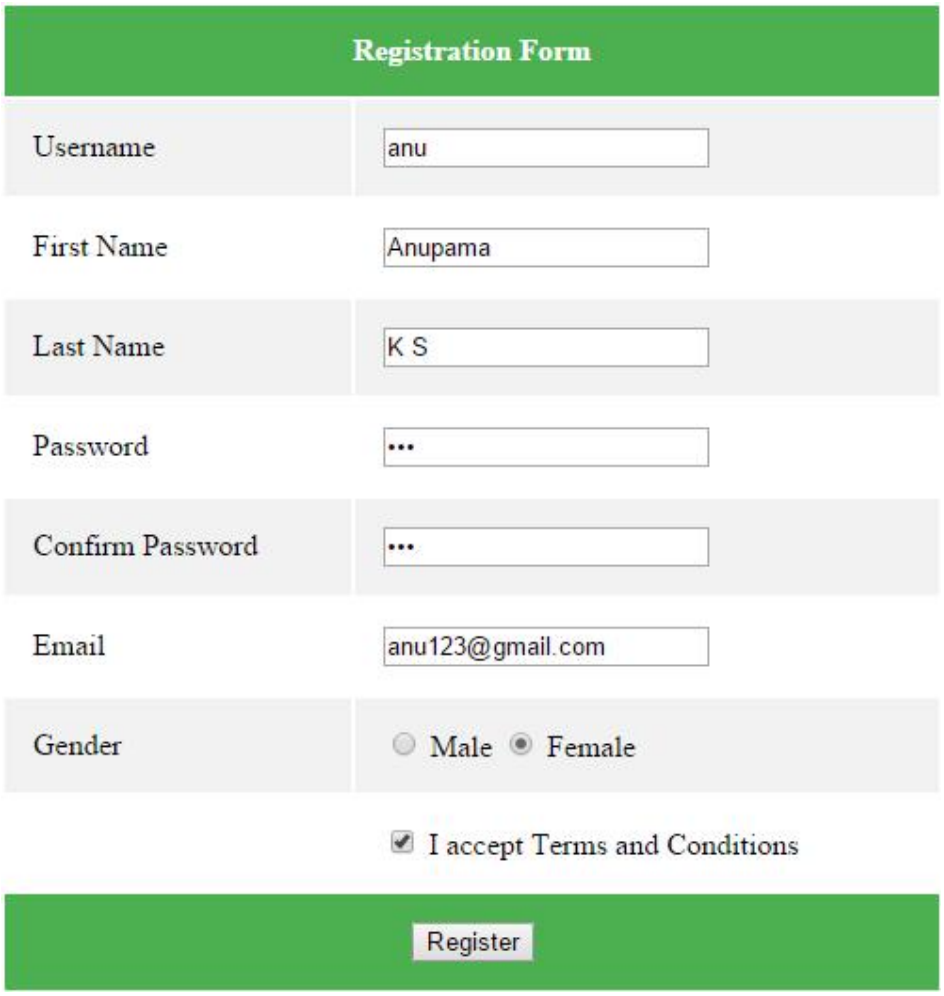
```
   color: white;
}
th, td {
   padding: 15px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<center>
<br><br>
<?php

foreach($_POST as $key=>$value) {
        if(empty($_POST[$key])) {
                $message = ucwords($key) . " field is required";
                break;
        }
}
/* Password Matching Validation */
if($_POST['password'] != $_POST['confirm_password']){
        $message = 'Passwords should be same<br>';
}

/* Email Validation */
if(!isset($message)) {
        if (!filter_var($_POST["userEmail"], FILTER_VALIDATE_EMAIL)) {
                $message = "Invalid UserEmail";
        }
}
```

```
/* Validation to check if gender is selected */
if(!isset($message)) {
        if(!isset($_POST["gender"])) {
                $message = " Gender field is required";
        }
}

/* Validation to check if Terms and Conditions are accepted */
if(!isset($message)) {
        if(!isset($_POST["terms"])) {
                $message = "Accept Terms and conditions before submit";
        }
}

print("<table width='700'><tr><th colspan=2>Registration Details</th></tr>");
print("<tr><td align='right'>User Name : </td><td>". $_POST["userName"]."</td></tr>");
print("<tr><td align='right'>First  Name : </td><td>". $_POST["firstName"]."</td></tr>");

print("<tr><td align='right'>Last  Name : </td><td>". $_POST["lastName"]."</td></tr>");

print("<tr><td align='right'>Email  : </td><td>". $_POST["userEmail"]."</td></tr>");

print("<tr><td align='right'>Gender : </td><td>". $_POST["gender"]."</td></tr>");
print("<tr><th colspan=2> </th></tr></table></body></html>");
?>
```

Observations :

Input

HTML Registration Form



Output

Action.php

Registration Details	
User Name :	anu
First Name :	Anupama
Last Name :	K S
Email :	anu123@gmail.com
Gender :	Female

Result

Registration Form Generated & Validated

Expt No: 21 **Name of Experiment** : Electricity Bill Using PHP

Aim:

Prepare Electricity bill from user input based on a given tariff.

Problem Statement

Write a PHP program to input previous reading and present reading and prepare an electricity bill using the following conditions .

Units Consumed	Rate
<100	Rs. 3/ Unit
Between 100 and 200	Rs. 4/ Unit
Between 200 and 300	Rs. 5/ Unit
>300	Rs. 6/ Unit

Objectives :

1) To Understand Form Handling in PHP

Apparatus/Tools/Equipments/Components :

1) Web Server Environment – LAMP, WAMP
2) Text Editors – Notepad, Wordpad for Windows; VI, GEdit for Linux
3) To see output use Web Browsers – IE, Mozilla, Google Chrome etc

Principle/Theory/Flow-chart/Algorithm :

PHP **Form Handling**

- The PHP superglobals $_GET and $_POST are used to collect form-data.
- Both GET and POST create an array (e.g. array(key => value, key2 => value2, key3 => value3, ...)). This array holds key/value pairs, where keys are the names of the form controls and values are the input data from the user.
- Both GET and POST are treated as $_GET and $_POST. These are super globals, which means that they are always accessible, regardless of scope - and you can access them from any function, class or file without having to do anything special.
- $_GET is an array of variables passed to the current script via the URL parameters.
- $_POST is an array of variables passed to the current script via the HTTP POST method.

Program :

Ebill.html

```
<html>
<head>
<title>ELECTRICITY BILL</title>
```

```
<style>
tr:nth-child(even) {background-color: #f2f292}
th {
   background-color: #FCAF50;
   color: white;
}
th, td {
   padding: 12px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<br><br>
<form action="Ebill.php" method="get">
<center>
<table width="50%" border="0" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="10">
<tr><th colspan="2"><h2>ELECTRICITY BILL</h2></th></tr>
<tr>
<td>Enter the consumer number</td>
<td><input type="text" name="consumer_number"></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enter the customer name</td>
<td><input type="text" name="consumer_name"></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enter the previous reading</td>
<td><input type="text" name="previous_reading"></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enter the present reading</td>
<td><input type="text" name="present_reading"></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<th colspan="2"><input type="submit" value="SUBMIT"></th>
```

```
</tr>
</table>
</center>
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

Ebill.php

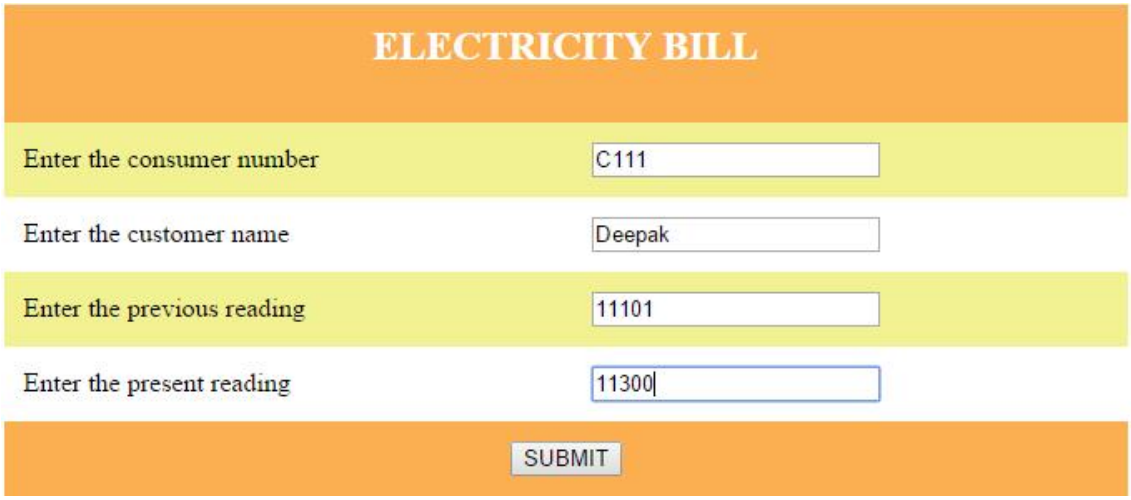
```
<html>
<head>
<title>ELECTRICITY BILL</title>
<style>
tr:nth-child(even) {background-color: #f2f292}
th {
   background-color: #FCAF50;
   color: white;
}
th, td {
   padding: 12px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<br><br>

<?php
$consumer_number = $_GET["consumer_number"];
$consumer_name = $_GET["consumer_name"];
$previous_reading = $_GET["previous_reading"];
$present_reading = $_GET["present_reading"];
$unit = $present_reading - $previous_reading;
if ($unit < 100) {
   $amt = $unit * 3;
```

```
} else if (100 <= $unit && $unit <= 200) {
   $amt = $unit * 4;
} else if (200 <= $unit && $unit <= 300) {
   $amt = $unit * 5;
} else {
   $amt = $unit * 6;
}



echo '<table width="40%" border="0" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="10">
        <tr><th colspan="2"><h2>ELECTRICITY BILL</h2></th></tr>';
echo "<tr>
        <td>Consumer Number</td>
        <td>$consumer_number</td>
</tr>";
echo "<tr><td>Customer Name</td>
        <td>$consumer_name</td>
</tr>";
echo "<tr><td>Previous Reading</td>
        <td>$previous_reading</td>
</tr>";
echo "<tr><td>Present Reading</td>
        <td>$present_reading</td>
</tr>";
echo "<tr><td>Unit consumed</td>
        <td>$unit</td>
</tr>";
echo "<tr><td>Amount</td>
        <td>$amt</td>
</tr>";
echo '<tr><th colspan="2"> </th></tr></table></body></html>';
```

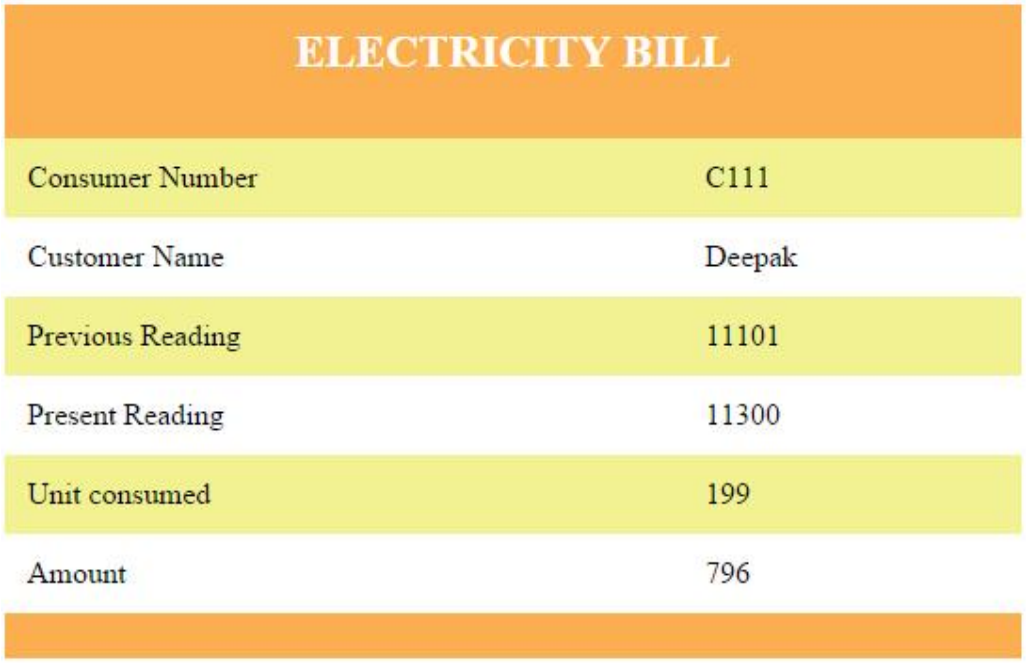
?>

Observations :

Input



Output



Result

Electricity Bill Prepared

Expt No: 22 **Name of Experiment** : File Handling Using PHP

Aim:

To save the user input details to a text file and display its contents

Problem Statement

1) Design an HTML form to input the salary details of an employee (employee name, basic pay, da and hra)
2) Write a PHP script to accept user input data and store it in a text file
3) Write a PHP script to display the contents of the file

Objectives :

1) To Understand File Handling in PHP

Apparatus/Tools/Equipments/Components :

1) Web Server Environment – LAMP, WAMP
2) Text Editors – Notepad, Wordpad for Windows; VI, GEdit for Linux
3) To see output use Web Browsers – IE, Mozilla, Google Chrome etc

Principle/Theory/Flow-chart/Algorithm :

PHP 5 **File Handling**

The fopen() function is used to open files in PHP.

Modes	Description
r	Read only. Starts at the beginning of the file
r+	Read/Write. Starts at the beginning of the file
w	Write only. Opens and clears the contents of file; or creates a new file if it doesn't exist
w+	Read/Write. Opens and clears the contents of file; or creates a new file if it doesn't exist
a	Append. Opens and writes to the end of the file or creates a new file if it doesn't exist
a+	Read/Append. Preserves file content by writing to the end of the file
x	Write only. Creates a new file. Returns FALSE and an error if file already exists
x+	Read/Write. Creates a new file. Returns FALSE and an error if file already exists

```
$file=fopen("welcome.txt","r") or exit("Unable to open file!");
```

The fclose() function is used to close an open file:

```
fclose($file);
```

The feof() function checks if the "end-of-file" (EOF) has been reached.

```
if (feof($file)) echo "End of file";
```

The fgets() function is used to read a single line from a file.

```
while(!feof($file))
  {
  echo fgets($file). "<br />";
  }
```

Program :

Menu.html

```
<html>
<head><title>Menu</title>

</head>
<body><center>
<h2>Menu</h2>
<a href="EnterDetails.html">Enter Details of employee</a>
<br>
<br>
<a href="empDetails.php">View Salary Details</a>
</center>
</body>
</html>
```

EnterDetails.html

```
<html>
<head><title>Menu</title>
</head>
<style>
tr:nth-child(even) {background-color: #f2f292}
th {
   background-color: #FCAF50;
   color: white;
}
th, td {
   padding: 12px;
```

```
}
</style>
<body>

<br><center>
<form action="Employee.php">
<table border="0" cellpadding="5">
<tbody>
<tr><th colspan="2"><h2>Enter Employee Details</h2></th></tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td><input type="text" name="Name" value="" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic Pay</td>
<td><input type="text" name="BP" value="" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DA(%)</td>
<td><input type="text" name="DA" value="" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRA(%)</td>
<td><input type="text" name="HRA" value="" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><input type="submit" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

Employee.php

```
<?php
   $name=$_GET["Name"];
   $bp=$_GET["BP"];
   $da=$_GET["DA"];
   $hra=$_GET["HRA"];
   $file=  fopen("emp.txt", "w+") or die("File Operation Failed");
  fwrite($file, $name."<=>".$bp."<=>".$da."<=>".$hra);
  echo "<center>File Created"
?>
<br><a href="Menu.html">Go back to menu</a>
```

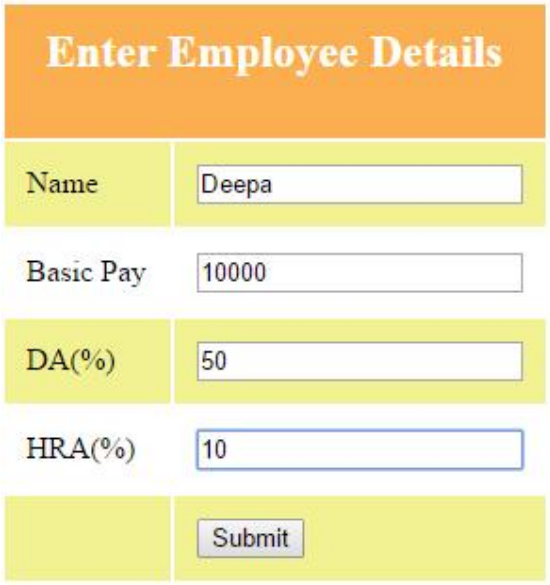
EmpDetails.php

```
<?php
 $emp=  explode("<=>",  fgets(fopen("emp.txt","r")));
 $total=($emp[1]*$emp[2]/100)+($emp[1]*$emp[3]/100)+$emp[1];
?>
<html>
<head><title>Menu</title>
</head>
<style>
tr:nth-child(even) {background-color: #f2f292}
th {
   background-color: #FCAF50;
   color: white;
}
th, td {
   padding: 12px;
}
</style>
<body>

<br><center>
<table border="1" cellpadding="10">
<h2>Salary Details of Employee</h2>
```

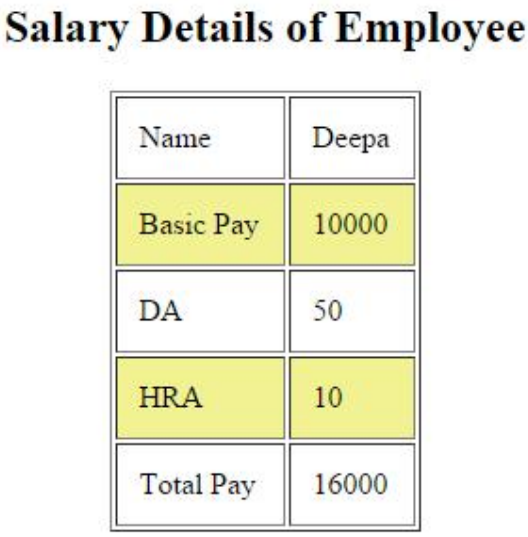
```
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td><?php echo "$emp[0]" ?></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic Pay</td>
<td><?php echo "$emp[1]" ?></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DA</td>
<td><?php echo "$emp[2]" ?></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRA</td>
<td><?php echo "$emp[3]" ?></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Pay</td>
<td><?php echo "$total" ?></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Observations :

Input:



Output:



Result:

Text File Created and Displayed

Expt No: 23 **Name of Experiment** : Session Handling Using PHP

Aim:

Write a PHP program to implement a session based counter.

Problem Statement

- Create a session variable using PHP
- Display the session variable using PHP

Objectives :

1) To Understand Session Handling in PHP

Apparatus/Tools/Equipments/Components :

1) Web Server Environment – LAMP, WAMP
2) Text Editors – Notepad, Wordpad for Windows; VI, GEdit for Linux
3) To see output use Web Browsers – IE, Mozilla, Google Chrome etc

Principle/Theory/Flow-chart/Algorithm :

PHP Sessions

A PHP session variable is used to store information about, or change settings for a user session. Session variables hold information about one single user, and are available to all pages in one application.

PHP Session Variables

When you are working with an application, you open it, do some changes and then you close it. This is much like a Session. The computer knows who you are. It knows when you start the application and when you end. But on the internet there is one problem: the web server does not know who you are and what you do because the HTTP address doesn't maintain state.

A PHP session solves this problem by allowing you to store user information on the server for later use (i.e. username, shopping items, etc). However, session information is temporary and will be deleted after the user has left the website. If you need a permanent storage you may want to store the data in a database.

Sessions work by creating a unique id (UID) for each visitor and store variables based on this UID. The UID is either stored in a cookie or is propagated in the URL.

Starting a PHP Session

Before you can store user information in your PHP session, you must first start up the session.

The session_start() function must appear BEFORE the <html> tag:

Storing a Session Variable

The correct way to store and retrieve session variables is to use the PHP $_SESSION variable:

Program :

Session.php

```
<?php

session_start();

isset($_SESSION['count']) ? $_SESSION['count']++ : $_SESSION['count'] = 1;

?>

<html>  <head>

 <title>Session running</title>

 </head>

 <body>

 <?php


if(isset($_SESSION['view']))

{

   $_SESSION['view']=$_SESSION['view']+1;

}

else

{

   $_SESSION['view']=1;

}

echo "<br><center><h2>Page Views Count On This Session : ".$_SESSION['view'];

?>

 </body></html>
```

Observations :

Output

Page Views Count On This Session : 7

Result

Session Variable Created and Displayed

Expt No: 24 **Name of Experiment** : Generating PDF Using PHP

Aim:

Write a PHP program to generate a PDF file using PHP.

Problem Statement:

- Create a simple PDF File using PHP Class Library FPDF

Objectives :

1) To Understand PDF File Generation in PHP

Apparatus/Tools/Equipments/Components :

1) Web Server Environment – LAMP, WAMP
2) Text Editors – Notepad, Wordpad for Windows; VI, GEdit for Linux
3) To see output use Web Browsers – IE, Mozilla, Google Chrome etc

Principle/Theory/Flow-chart/Algorithm :

FPDF

- FPDF is a PHP class which allows to generate PDF files with pure PHP
- How to use FPDF?
  - Download fpdf class library from fpdf.org
  - Copy the files 'fpdf.php', 'fpdf.css' and the 'folder font' to the location where the php scripts are saved

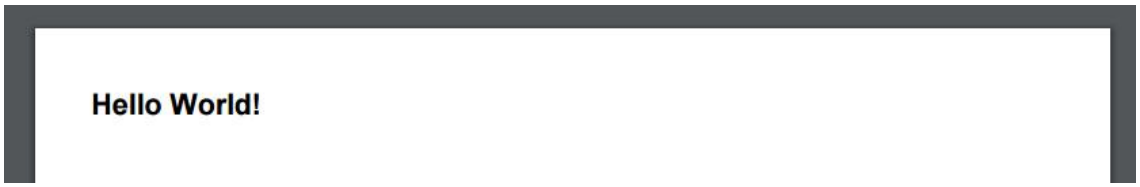
Program :

Hello.php

```
<?php

require('fpdf.php');


$pdf = new FPDF();

$pdf->AddPage();

$pdf->SetFont('Arial','B',16);

$pdf->Cell(40,10,'Hello World!');

$pdf->Output();

?>
```

Observations :

Output



Result

PDF File Generated

Expt No: 25 **Name of Experiment** : Generating PDF Using PHP

Aim:

Write a PHP program to generate a PDF file using PHP.

Problem Statement:

- Create a PDF File using PHP Class Library FPDF
- The HTML scripts can be written for generating PDF report which will be converted to PDF using library class.

Objectives :

1) To Understand PDF File Generation in PHP

Apparatus/Tools/Equipments/Components :

1) Web Server Environment – LAMP, WAMP
2) Text Editors – Notepad, Wordpad for Windows; VI, GEdit for Linux
3) To see output use Web Browsers – IE, Mozilla, Google Chrome etc

Principle/Theory/Flow-chart/Algorithm :

FPDF

- FPDF is a PHP class which allows to generate PDF files with pure PHP
- How to use FPDF?
  - Download fpdf class library from fpdf.org
  - Copy the files 'fpdf.php', 'fpdf.css' and the 'folder font' to the location where the php scripts are saved

Program :

Include file --- Fpdf.php

WriteHTML.php

```
<?php

require('fpdf.php');


class PDF_HTML extends FPDF

{
```

```
var $B=0;
var $I=0;
var $U=0;
var $HREF='';
var $ALIGN='';

function WriteHTML($html)
{
    //HTML parser
    $html=str_replace("\n",' ',$html);
    $a=preg_split('/<(.*)>/U',$html,-1,PREG_SPLIT_DELIM_CAPTURE);
    foreach($a as $i=>$e)
    {
        if($i%2==0)
        {
            //Text
            if($this->HREF)
                $this->PutLink($this->HREF,$e);
            elseif($this->ALIGN=='center')
                $this->Cell(0,5,$e,0,1,'C');
            else
                $this->Write(5,$e);
        }
        else
        {
            //Tag
            if($e[0]=='/')
                $this->CloseTag(strtoupper(substr($e,1)));
            else
```

```
        {
            //Extract properties
            $a2=explode(' ',$e);
            $tag=strtoupper(array_shift($a2));
            $prop=array();
            foreach($a2 as $v)
            {
               if(preg_match('/([^=]*)=["\']?([^"\']*)/',$v,$a3))
                  $prop[strtoupper($a3[1])]=$a3[2];
            }
            $this->OpenTag($tag,$prop);
        }
      }
   }
}

function OpenTag($tag,$prop)
{
   //Opening tag
   if($tag=='B' || $tag=='I' || $tag=='U')
      $this->SetStyle($tag,true);
   if($tag=='A')
      $this->HREF=$prop['HREF'];
   if($tag=='BR')
      $this->Ln(5);
   if($tag=='P')
      $this->ALIGN=$prop['ALIGN'];
   if($tag=='HR')
   {
```

```
        if( !empty($prop['WIDTH']) )
            $Width = $prop['WIDTH'];
        else
            $Width = $this->w - $this->lMargin-$this->rMargin;
        $this->Ln(2);
        $x = $this->GetX();
        $y = $this->GetY();
        $this->SetLineWidth(0.4);
        $this->Line($x,$y,$x+$Width,$y);
        $this->SetLineWidth(0.2);
        $this->Ln(2);
    }
}

function CloseTag($tag)
{
    //Closing tag
    if($tag=='B' || $tag=='I' || $tag=='U')
        $this->SetStyle($tag,false);
    if($tag=='A')
        $this->HREF='';
    if($tag=='P')
        $this->ALIGN='';
}

function SetStyle($tag,$enable)
{
    //Modify style and select corresponding font
    $this->$tag+=($enable ? 1 : -1);
```

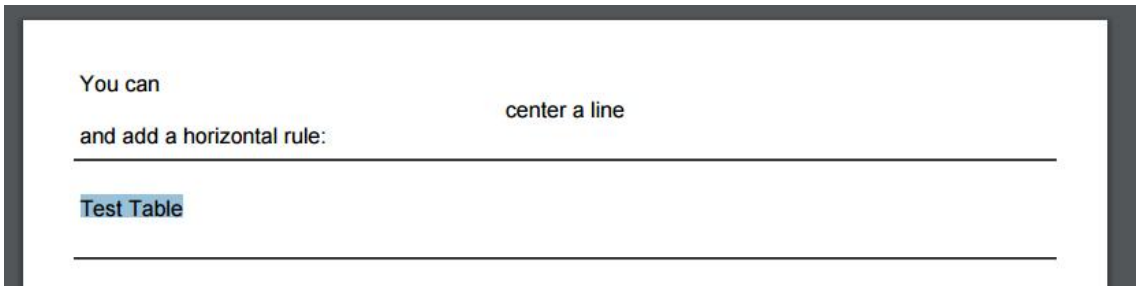
```
        $style='';
        foreach(array('B','I','U') as $s)
            if($this->$s>0)
                $style.=$s;
        $this->SetFont('',$style);
    }

    function PutLink($URL,$txt)
    {
        //Put a hyperlink
        $this->SetTextColor(0,0,255);
        $this->SetStyle('U',true);
        $this->Write(5,$txt,$URL);
        $this->SetStyle('U',false);
        $this->SetTextColor(0);
    }
}
?>
```

Pdfreport.php

```
<?php
require('WriteHTML.php');
$pdf=new PDF_HTML();
$pdf->AddPage();
$pdf->SetFont('Arial');
$pdf->WriteHTML('You can<br><p align="center">center a line</p>and add a horizontal rule:<br><hr>');
$pdf->WriteHTML('<br><table><tr><td>Test Table</td></tr></table><br><br><hr>');
$pdf->Output();
?>
```

Observations :

Output



Result

PDF File Generated

Sample Questions

1. Write a PHP script to display formatted system date, time & wish the user based on time
2. Write a PHP Script to store 'N' students name and their marks in 3 subjects using arrays. Calculate their individual total mark, subject wise total mark, class average mark in each subject and count no. of students who scored less than the class average
3. Write a PHP code to store name of students in an array & display it using print_r function. Sort & Display the same using asort & arsort functions
4. Write a PHP code to store name of Indian Cricket players in an array and display the same in HTML table
5. Design a form with proper controls to read Employee Name, Basic Pay, Loan Amount, PF and Insurance of an Employee. Write a PHP code to prepare pay slip for employees of an organization by applying the following criteria:

Basic Pay	DA	HRA
Upto 20,000	38% of Basic pay	500
20001 to 30000	30% of Basic pay	250
>30,000	25% of Basic pay	150

Gross pay = Basic pay + DA + HRA , Net pay = Gross pay – Deductions, Deductions are Loan, PF & Insurance.

Display the Pay slip as PDF Report

6. Selection for an army camp for boys is based on the following criteria
   i) Age group – 18 to 25
   ii) Height - >=160cms
   iii) Weight – 60Kgs

SC/St students are given a relaxation of 5cms height & 5kgs weight.

Accept the necessary details through form, do necessary validations and prepare selection list using PHP.

7. Write a PHP script to open a directory and list the contents.

8. Write a PHP code to create , read and delete a cookie

MODULE - IV

Expt No: 26 **Name of Experiment**:PHP – MYSQL WEB APPLICATION

Aim:

Write a PHP program to connect to a database and retrieve data from a table and show the details in a neat format

Problem Statement

1) Marklist of a student is entered and saved to MySQL table using PHP
2) Data stored in MySQL table is displayed

Objectives:

1)To understanddatabase connectivity using PHP

Apparatus/Tools/equipment/Components:

1) Web Server Environment – LAMP, WAMP
2) Text Editors – Notepad, Wordpad for Windows; VI, GEdit for Linux
3) To see output use Web Browsers – IE, Mozilla, Google Chrome etc

Principle/Theory/Flow-chart/Algorithm:

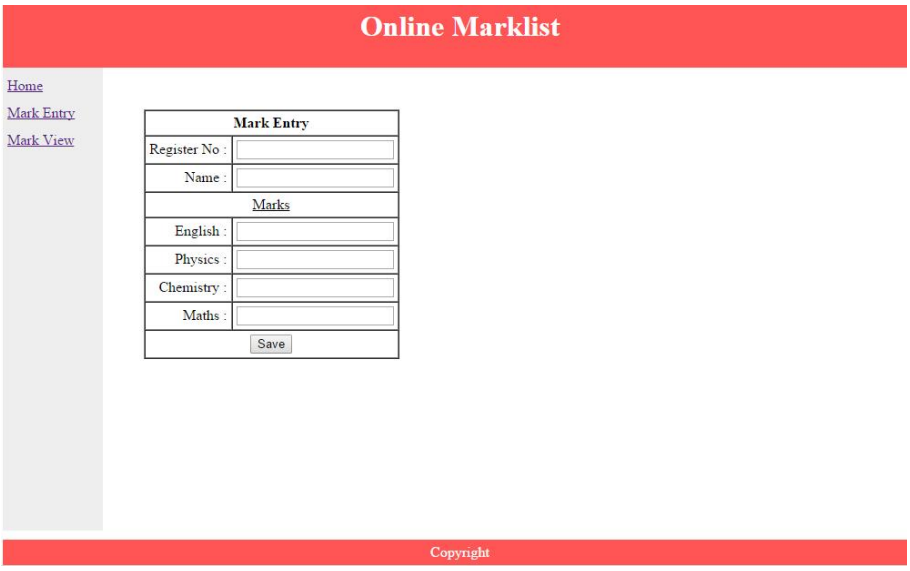
PHP MySQL Introduction

MySQL is the most popular open-source database system.

What is MySQL?

MySQL is a database. The data in MySQL is stored in database objects called tables. A table is a collections of related data entries and it consists of columns and rows. Databases are useful when storing information categorically.

Program:



a) Create Database "dbmark"

```
CREATE DATABASE `dbmark` ;
```

b) Create Table "tblmark"

```
CREATE TABLE `dbmark`.`tblmark` (
    `regno` VARCHAR( 10 ) NOT NULL ,
    `name` VARCHAR( 30 ) NOT NULL ,
    `english` INT( 3 ) NOT NULL ,
    `physics` INT( 3 ) NOT NULL ,
    `chemistry` INT( 3 ) NOT NULL ,
    `maths` INT( 3 ) NOT NULL ,
    PRIMARY KEY ( `regno` )
) ENGINE = MYISAM ;
```

c) Create Table "tbluser"

```
CREATE TABLE `dbmark`.`tbluser` (
    `uname` VARCHAR( 30 ) NOT NULL ,
    `pass` VARCHAR( 50 ) NOT NULL ,
    PRIMARY KEY ( `uname` )
) ENGINE = MYISAM ;
```

d) **Home.php***(From home page navigate to other pages)*

```
<?php
session_start();

?>
<html>
<head>
<style>
#header {
background-color:#FF5555;
color:white;
text-align:center;
padding:5px;
}
#nav {
```

```
line-height:30px;
background-color:#eeeeee;
height:300px;
width:100px;
float:left;
padding:5px;
min-height:500px;
}
#section {
width:350px;
float:left;
padding:10px;
min-height:500px;
}
#footer {
background-color:#FF5555;
color:white;
clear:both;
text-align:center;
padding:5px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div id="header">
<h1>Online Marklist</h1>
</div>

<div id="nav">
<a href="home.php">Home</a><br>
<a href="mark_entry.php">Mark Entry</a><br>
<a href="mark_view.php">Mark View</a><br>
```

```
<a href="logout.php">Logout</a><br>
</div>

<div id="section">
<?php if(!isset($_SESSION["user"])){ ?>
<h2>Login</h2>
<table border="2"><tr><td align="right">
<form name="login" method="post" action="login.php">
<input type="text" name="uname" placeholder="User Name" required><br /><br />
<input type="password" name="pass" placeholder="Password" required><br /><br />
<input type="submit" value="login">
</form>
</td></tr></table>
<?php } ?>
</div>
<div id="footer">
Copyright
</div>
</body>
```

e) **Mark_entry.php***(Data Entry Form for mark entry)*

```
<?php
session_start();
include_once("db_connect.php");
$uname="";
$pass="";
foreach($_SESSION as $key=>$value) {
        if($key=="user")        {$uname=$value;}
        else if($key=="pass")  {$pass=md5($value,FALSE);}
}

$sql = "select * from tbluser where uname='$uname' and pass='$pass'";
$result = mysql_query($sql);
echo "Querryexicuted";
if($row = mysql_fetch_array($result)){ $msg="loggedin";}
else {
        $msg=  "<script>".
```

```
                "alert(\"Entered the site with wrong credentials\");".
                "window.location=\"logout.php\"".
                "</script>";
        echo $msg;
}
?>
<html>
<head>
<script>
function valid(){
        if(document.getElementByName("regno").value.trim()=="")
        { alert("Reg no is empty") return false;}
        else if(document.getElementByName("name").value.trim()=="")
        { alert("Name is empty") return false;}
        else if(document.getElementByName("english").value.trim()=="")
        { alert("Mark for English is empty") return false;}
        else if(document.getElementByName("physics").value.trim()=="")
        { alert("Mark for Physics is empty") return false;}
        else if(document.getElementByName("chemistry").value.trim()=="")
        { alert("Mark for Chemistry is empty") return false;}
        if(document.getElementByName("maths").value.trim()=="")
        { alert("Mark for Maths is empty") return false;}
        document.forms["markform"].submit();
}
</script>
<style>
#header {
background-color:#FF5555;
color:white;
text-align:center;
padding:5px;
}
#nav {
line-height:30px;
background-color:#eeeeee;
height:300px;
width:100px;
float:left;
padding:5px;
min-height:500px;
}
#section {
width:350px;
float:left;
padding:10px;
```

```
min-height:500px;
}
#footer {
background-color:#FF5555;
color:white;
clear:both;
text-align:center;
padding:5px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div id="header">
<h1>Online Marklist</h1>
</div>

<div id="nav">
<a href="home.php">Home</a><br>
<a href="mark_entry.php">Mark Entry</a><br>
<a href="mark_view.php">Mark View</a><br>
<a href="logout.php">Logout</a><br>
</div>

<div id="section">
<br><br>
<form action="mark_save.php" method="post" name="markform">
<table align="center" width="80%" cellpadding="4" cellspacing="0" border='1'>
<tr><thcolspan="2">Mark Entry</th></tr>
<tr>
<td align="right" nowrap>Register No : </td><td><input name="regno" id="regno"
size=20 maxlength=10></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td align="right">Name : </td><td><input name="name" id="name" size=20
maxlength=30></td>
</tr>
<tr><td colspan="2" align="center"><u>Marks</u></td></tr>
<tr>
<td align="right">English : </td><td><input name="english" id="english" size=20
maxlength=3></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td align="right">Physics : </td><td><input name="physics" id="physics" size=20
maxlength=3></td>
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
<td align="right">Chemistry : </td><td><input name="chemistry" id="chemistry"
size=20 maxlength=3></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td align="right">Maths : </td><td><input name="maths" id="maths" size=20
maxlength=3></td>
</tr>
<tr><td colspan="2" align="center"><input type="button" onclick="valid()"
value="Save"></td></tr>
<tr>
</table>
</form>
</div>
<div id="footer">
Copyright
</div>

</body>
```

f) **Db_connect.php***(Common file for Connect to MySQL database and select database)*

```
<?php
$conn = mysql_connect("localhost","root","");
if(!$conn)
{
        echo "Mysql Connection Error!!";
        die;
}
else
{
        $db = mysql_select_db("dbmark",$conn);
        if(!$db)
        {
                echo "Database Connection Error!!";
                die;
        }
}
?>
```

g) **Mark_save.php***(action page of mark_entry.php. Saves data to database)*

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
#header {
background-color:#FF5555;
color:white;
text-align:center;
padding:5px;
```

```
}
#nav {
line-height:30px;
background-color:#eeeeee;
height:300px;
width:100px;
float:left;
padding:5px;
min-height:500px;
}
#section {
width:350px;
float:left;
padding:10px;
min-height:500px;
}
#footer {
background-color:#FF5555;
color:white;
clear:both;
text-align:center;
padding:5px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div id="header">
<h1>Online Marklist</h1>
</div>

<div id="nav">
<a href="home.php">Home</a><br>
<a href="mark_entry.php">Mark Entry</a><br>
<a href="mark_view.php">Mark View</a><br>
</div>

<div id="section">
<?php
include_once("db_connect.php");

foreach($_POST as $key=>$value) {
        if(empty($_POST[$key])) {
                $message = ucwords($key) . " field is required";
                break;
        }
```

```
}
if(isset($message))
{
        echo "Data Incomplete!! Try Again";
        die;
}
$regno = $_POST["regno"];
$name = $_POST["name"];
$english = $_POST["english"];
$physics = $_POST["physics"];
$chemistry = $_POST["chemistry"];
$maths = $_POST["maths"];

$sql = "insert into tblmark (regno,name,english,physics,chemistry,maths)
        values ('$regno','$name','$english','$physics','$chemistry','$maths')";
$result = mysql_query($sql);

if($result)
        echo "Data Inserted Successfully";
else
        echo "Error in Insertion";
?>

</div>
<div id="footer">
Copyright
</div>

</body>
```

h) **Mark_view.php***(Displays the saved data from database in a neat format)*

```
<?php
session_start();
include_once("db_connect.php");
$uname="";
$pass="";
foreach($_SESSION as $key=>$value) {
        if($key=="user")        {$uname=$value;}
        else if($key=="pass")  {$pass=md5($value,FALSE);}
}

$sql = "select * from tbluser where uname='$uname' and pass='$pass'";

$result = mysql_query($sql);
if($row = mysql_fetch_array($result)){ $msg="loggedin";}
else {
```

```
            $msg= "<script>".
                  "alert(\"Entered the site with wrong credentials\");".
                  "window.location=\"logout.php\"".
                  "</script>";
            echo $msg;
}
?>
<html>
<head>
<style>
#header {
background-color:#FF5555;
color:white;
text-align:center;
padding:5px;
}
#nav {
line-height:30px;
background-color:#eeeeee;
height:300px;
width:100px;
float:left;
padding:5px;
min-height:500px;
}
#section {
width:350px;
float:left;
padding:10px;
min-height:500px;
text-align:center;
}
#footer {
background-color:#FF5555;
color:white;
clear:both;
text-align:center;
padding:5px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div id="header">
<h1>Online Marklist</h1>
</div>
```

```
<div id="nav">
<a href="home.php">Home</a><br>
<a href="mark_entry.php">Mark Entry</a><br>
<a href="mark_view.php">Mark View</a><br>
<a href="logout.php">Logout</a><br>
</div>

<div id="section">
<br><h1> Mark Details</h1>
<table align="center" width="800" cellpadding="4" cellspacing="0" border='1'>
<tr><th>Sl No</th><th>Register
No</th><th>Name</th><th>English</th><th>Physics</th><th>Chemistry</th><th>M
aths</th><th>Total</th></tr>
<?php
include_once("db_connect.php");
$sql = "select * from tblmark order by name";
$result = mysql_query($sql);
$slno=1;
while($row = mysql_fetch_array($result))
{
        $regno = $row["regno"];
        $name = $row["name"];
        $english = $row["english"];
        $physics = $row["physics"];
        $chemistry = $row["chemistry"];
        $maths = $row["maths"];
        echo "<tr><td>$slno</td>";
        echo "<td>$regno</td>";
        echo "<td>$name </td>";
        echo "<td>$english</td>";
        echo "<td>$physics</td>";
        echo "<td>$chemistry</td>";
        echo "<td>$maths</td>";
        $total = $english + $physics + $chemistry + $maths;
        echo "<td>$total</td></tr>";
        $slno++;
}
?>
</table>
</div>
<div id="footer">
Copyright
</div>
</body>
```

i) **Login.php***(Handles the login event, action page for login form)*

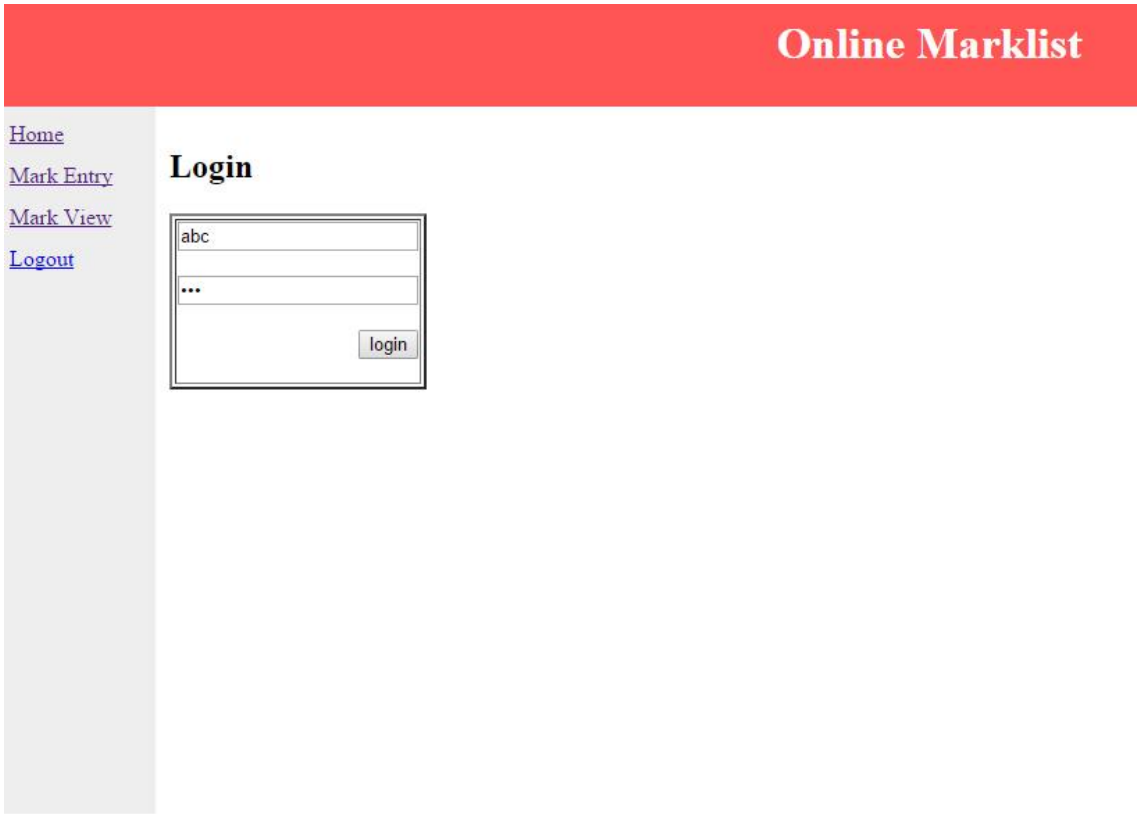
```
<?php
session_start();
include_once("db_connect.php");

$uname=$_POST["uname"];
$pass=$_POST["pass"];
$pass=md5($pass,FALSE);

$sql = "select * from tbluser where uname='$uname' and pass='$pass'";
$result = mysql_query($sql);
if($row = mysql_fetch_array($result))
{       $_SESSION["user"] = $row["uname"];
        $_SESSION["pass"] = $row["pass"];
        echo $_SESSION["user"]."  ".$_SESSION["pass"];
        header('Location: home.php');
}
else
{       $msg= "<script>".
                "alert(\"The username or password was incorrect..\");".
                "window.location=\"home.php\"".
                "</script>";
        echo $msg;
}
?>
```

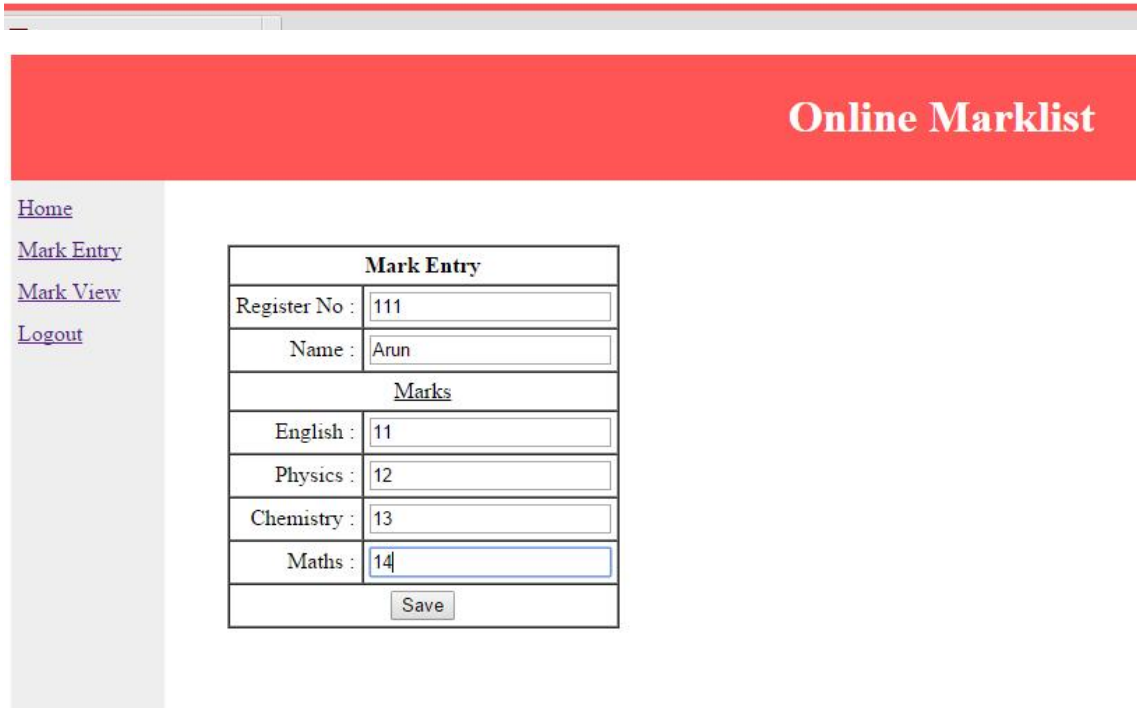
j) **logout.php***(Handles the logout event by deleting all session variables and the session itself)*

```
<?php
session_start();
session_unset();
session_destroy();
header('Location: home.php');
?>
```

Observations

Input





Output

Online Marklist

Home
Mark Entry
Mark View
Logout

Mark Details

Sl No	Register No	Name	English	Physics	Chemistry	Maths	Total
1	222	Remya	1	2	3	4	10
2	111	Soumya	10	30	0	40	80

Result

Data Stored into MySQL Table and Displayed

27. JOOMLA

Website www.joomla.org

Joomla is a free and open-source content management system (CMS) for publishing web content. It is built on a model–view–controller web application framework that can be used independently of the CMS.Joomla is written in PHP, uses object-oriented programming (OOP) techniques (since version 1.5[2]) and software design patterns,[3] stores data in a MySQL, MS SQL (since version 2.5), or PostgreSQL (since version 3.0) database,[4][5] and includes features such as page caching, RSS feeds, printable versions of pages, news flashes, blogs, search, and support for language internationalization.

27. How to Build Your First Joomla Platform Application

Step 1: Download the latest Joomla Platform

Simply point your Web browser to http://github.com/joomla/joomla-platform and then click on the "Downloads" button. In the pop-up window that appears, click on either the "Download .tar.gz" button or the "Download .zip" button, depending on your preference.

Step 2: Extract the Joomla Platform in your own environment

After you've downloaded the file, extract it in the location of your choosing.

Step 3: Create a new file

Create a folder named 'examples' within the root directory where you extracted the Joomla Platform. Using your favourite text/code editor, copy/paste code from the following examples (one at a time) into a new file. (Name the file as: 'helloworld.php' or other name that you prefer).

Step 4: Execute your application from the command line interface (CLI)

Using your favourite CLI (maybe Terminal on the Mac, or PuTTy on Windows), navigate to the 'examples' folder where you saved your file. Type "php helloword.php" (or whatever you named your file) and click the enter key on your keyboard.

Step 5: Read the result on your screen

Sample Questions

1. Create a table product under database inventory and insert 5 records into it. Write a PHP code to access the table and display records in an HTML table
2. Design an online banking system. Implement necessary validations. Create tables for storing customer, account and transactions. A customer can have more than one account. The account number must be a 5 digit number. Design a menu based application for 1) create account 2) Deposit account 3) withdraw cash 4) Print Account Statement(PDF)
3. Create a simple website for your institution using JOOMLA