1. Write a program to execute the conditional operator(ternary) in JavaScript.

Ans:

a] Code:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8">

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

    <title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

    <script>

        var age = Number(prompt("Enter Your Age: "));

        alert("Your Age is : " + age);

        (age>18)?alert("You Can Drive"):alert("You cannot Drive");

    </script>

</body>

</html>

1. Write a JavaScript program to print the factorial of a given number.

Ans:

a] Code:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8">

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

    <title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

    <script>

        var number = Number(prompt("Enter a number to calculate its Factorial: "));

        var fact = factorial(number);

        alert("Factorial of " + number + " is : " + fact);

        function factorial(n) {

            let result = 1;

            for(let i = 1; i <= n; i++) {

                result \*= i;

            }

            return result;

        }

    </script>

</body>

</html>

1. Write a JavaScript program to print the Fibonacci series till 10 number.

Ans:

a] Code:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8">

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

    <title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

    <script>

        var number = Number(prompt("Enter a number to calculate its Fibonacci: "));

        var n1 = 0;

        var n2 = 1;

        var n3 = 0;

        for(let i = 0; i <= number; i++) {

            n3 = n1 + n2;

            document.write(n3);

            n1 = n2;

            n2 = n3;

        }

    </script>

</body>

</html>

1. Write a code to find out whether the year is leap year or not.

Ans:

a] Code:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8">

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

    <title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

    <script>

        var year = Number(prompt("Enter a Year: "));

        if(year % 4 == 0) {

            alert(year + " is a Leap Year");

        }else {

            alert(year + " is not a Leap Year");

        }

    </script>

</body>

</html>

1. Write the program for following operations on array?

i)remove the first element from the array

ii)add the new element at the end of the array?

iii)remove the element from the bottom of the array?

iv)create new array using elements of another array?

Ans:

a] Code:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8">

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

    <title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

    <script>

        var i;

        document.write("Original Array: " +"<br>");

        var arr = ["Apple","Banana","Chickoo","Guava","JackFruit","Mango","Peru","Watermelon"];

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

            document.write(arr[i] + "<br>");

        }

        document.write("<br><br>");

        document.write("Remove Element At Beginning: " +"<br>");

        var arr1 = arr.shift();

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

            document.write(arr[i] + "<br>");

        }

        document.write("<br><br>");

        document.write("Add Element at the end of Array: " +"<br>");

        var arr2 = arr.push("Kiwi");

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

            document.write(arr[i] + "<br>");

        }

        document.write("<br><br>");

        document.write("Remove Element from the end of Array: " +"<br>");

        var arr3 = arr.pop();

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

            document.write(arr[i] + "<br>");

        }

        document.write("<br><br>");

        document.write("Creating new Array: " +"<br>");

        var arr4 = arr.slice(2);

        for(i = 0; i < arr4.length; i++) {

            document.write(arr4[i] + "<br>");

        }

    </script>

</body>

</html>

1. Write a program to check whether the given staring is palindrome or not?

Ans:

a] Code:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8">

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

    <title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

    <script>

        var str = prompt("Enter a String: ");

        str = str.toLowerCase();

        alert("Your Entered String is : " + str);

        var str2 = "";

        var n = str.length;

        for(let i = n-1; i >= 0; i--) {

            str2 += str[i];

        }

        alert("Reverse of given string is: " + str2);

        if(str === str2) {

            alert(str + " is a Palindrome String");

        }else {

            alert(str + " is not a Palindrome String");

        }

    </script>

</body>

</html>

1. Write a program to count the number of vowels into the string?

Ans:

a] Code:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8">

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

    <title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

    <script>

        var str = prompt("Enter a String: ");

        alert("Your Entered String is: " + str);

        var count = 0;

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

            if(str[i] == 'a' || str[i] == 'e' || str[i] == 'i' || str[i] == 'o' || str[i] == 'u' || str[i] == 'A' || str[i] == 'E' || str[i] == 'I' || str[i] == 'O' || str[i] == 'U') {

                count++;

            }

        }

        alert("Number of Vowels in " + str + " is: " + count);

    </script>

</body>

</html>

1. Write a program to create the registration form for creating gmail account.

Ans:

a] Code:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

  <head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8" />

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

    <title>Document</title>

    <style>

        input {

            width: 60%;

        }

        fieldset {

            width: 30%;

        }

    </style>

  </head>

  <body>

      <form action="">

        <center>

            <fieldset>

            <center>

                <img src="gmail.png" alt="gmail" width="4%" height="4%" />

                <h2>Sign In</h2>

                <center><i>To continue to Gmail</i></center>

            </center><br><br>

            <center>

                <label for="email"><h3><i>Enter Your Email: </i></h3></label>

                <input type="text" name="email" id="email" placeholder="Enter Your Email" required>

                <label for="pass"><h3><i>Enter Your Password: </i></h3></label>

                <input type="password" name="pass" id="pass" placeholder="Enter Your Password" required>

            </center>

            <center>

                <h3><i>Forgot Password ?</i></h3>

                <button><h4><i>Sign In</i></h4></button>

            </center>

        </fieldset>

        </center>

    </form>

  </body>

</html>

1. Write a JavaScript program for evaluating checkbox selection.

Ans:

a] Code:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8">

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

    <title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

    <h1>Select Your Favourite Colors</h1>

    <input type="checkbox" name="check" value="Red"> Red <br>

    <input type="checkbox" name="check" value="Blue"> Blue <br>

    <input type="checkbox" name="check" value="Yellow"> Yellow <br>

    <input type="checkbox" name="check" value="Orange"> Orange <br>

    <input type="checkbox" name="check" value="Green"> Green <br>

    <input type="checkbox" name="check" value="White"> White <br>

    <input type="checkbox" name="check" value="Black"> Black <br><br>

    <input type="button" value="click me" onclick="myFunction()"> <br><br>

    You have Selected:

    <p id="demo"></p>

    <script>

        function myFunction() {

            var x = document.getElementsByName("check");

            var selected = "";

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

                if(x[i].type == "checkbox" && x[i].checked == true) {

                    selected += x[i].value + "<br>";

                }

            }

            document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = selected;

        }

    </script>

</body>

</html>

1. Write a JavaScript program for Changing Attribute Values Dynamically.

Ans:

a] Code:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8">

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

    <title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

    <form action="">

        Enter Institute Name : <input type="text" name="institute" id="institute" onchange="highlight(this)"><br><br>

        Enter Your Field : <input type="text" name="field" id="field" onchange="highlight(this)"><br><br>

        <input type="submit" value="submit">

    </form>

    <script>

        function highlight(x) {

            x.style.color = "yellow";

            x.style.backgroundColor = "red";

        }

    </script>

</body>

</html>

1. Write a program for changing the option list dynamically.

Ans:

a] Code:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8">

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

    <title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

    <form action="" name="myForm">

        <select name="optionList" size="3">

            <option value="1">Kiwi</option>

            <option value="1">Apple</option>

            <option value="1">Mango</option>

            <option value="1">Guava</option>

        </select>

        <br>

        <input type="radio" name="grp1" value="1" checked="true" onclick="modifyList(this.value)">Fruits

        <input type="radio" name="grp1" value="2" onclick="modifyList(this.value)">Vegetables

    </form>

    <script>

        function modifyList(x) {

            with(document.forms.myForm) {

                if(x == 1) {

                    optionList[0].text = "Kiwi";

                    optionList[0].value = 1;

                    optionList[1].text = "Apple";

                    optionList[1].value = 2;

                    optionList[2].text = "Mango";

                    optionList[2].value = 3;

                    optionList[3].text = "Guava";

                    optionList[3].value = 4;

                }

                if(x == 2) {

                    optionList[0].text = "Onion";

                    optionList[0].value = 1;

                    optionList[1].text = "Tomato";

                    optionList[1].value = 2;

                    optionList[2].text = "Potato";

                    optionList[2].value = 3;

                    optionList[3].text = "Cabbage";

                    optionList[3].value = 4;

                }

            }

        }

    </script>

</body>

</html>

1. Develop a program for as we enter the firstname and lastname , email is automatically generated.

Ans:

a] Code:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8">

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

    <title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

    Enter First Name : <input type="text" name="fname" id="fname"><br><br>

    Enter Last Name : <input type="text" name="lname" id="lname"><br><br>

    <input type="button" value="Generate Email" onclick="generate()"> <br><br>

    Email : <input type="email" id="demo">

    <script>

        function generate() {

            var x = document.getElementById("fname").value.toLowerCase();

            var y = document.getElementById("lname").value.toLowerCase();

            var z = "@gmail.com";

            var email = x+y+z;

            document.getElementById("demo").value = email;

        }

    </script>

</body>

</html>

1. Write a program to demonstrate the use of onchange event.

Ans:

a] Code:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8">

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

    <title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

    <form action="">

        Enter Institute Name : <input type="text" name="institute" id="institute" onchange="highlight(this)"><br><br>

        Enter Your Field : <input type="text" name="field" id="field" onchange="highlight(this)"><br><br>

        <input type="submit" value="submit">

    </form>

    <script>

        function highlight(x) {

            x.style.color = "yellow";

            x.style.backgroundColor = "red";

        }

    </script>

</body>

</html>

1. Write a JavaScript program to demonstrate the addEventListener ().

Ans:

a] Code:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8">

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

    <title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

    <p>Press a key inside the textbox to change the color of the textbox</p>

    <input type="text" id="demo">

    <script>

        document.getElementById("demo").addEventListener("keypress",myfunction);

        function myfunction() {

            document.getElementById("demo").style.backgroundColor = "yellow";

        }

    </script>

</body>

</html>

1. Write a program to disable and enabled text field.

Ans:

a] Code:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8">

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

    <title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

    <input type="text" name="demo" id="demo"><br><br>

    <input type="button" value="Disabled Text" onclick="disable()">

    <input type="button" value="Enabled Text" onclick="enable()">

    <script>

        function disable() {

            document.getElementById("demo").disabled = true;

        }

        function enable() {

            document.getElementById("demo").disabled = false;

        }

    </script>

</body>

</html>

1. Write a JavaScript program to change the value of an element that the user cannot change (a read-only element)

Ans:

a] Code:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8">

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

    <title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

    <input type="text" name="demo" id="demo"><br><br>

    <input type="button" value="ReadOnly Text" onclick="read()">

    <input type="button" value="Normal Text" onclick="normal()">

    <script>

        function read() {

            document.getElementById("demo").readOnly = true;

        }

        function normal() {

            document.getElementById("demo").readOnly = false;

        }

    </script>

</body>

</html>

1. Write a program to read the cookie.

Ans:

a] Code:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8">

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

    <title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

    <form action="" name="myForm">

        Enter Your Name: <input type="text" name="demo" id="demo"> <br><br>

        <input type="reset" type="button" value="setCookie" onclick="writeCookie()">

        <input type="reset" type="button" value="getCookie" onclick="readCookie()">

    </form>

    <script>

        function writeCookie() {

            with(document.myForm) {

                document.cookie = "Name : " + demo.value + ";";

                alert("Cookie Written Successfully");

            }

        }

        function readCookie() {

            var x;

            if(document.cookie == "") {

                x = "";

            } else {

                x = document.cookie;

                document.write(x);

            }

        }

    </script>

</body>

</html>

1. Write a program to delete the cookie.

Ans:

a] Code:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8">

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

    <title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

    <form action="" name="myForm">

        Enter Your Name: <input type="text" name="demo" id="demo"> <br><br>

        <input type="reset" type="button" value="setCookie" onclick="writeCookie()">

        <input type="reset" type="button" value="getCookie" onclick="readCookie()">

    </form>

    <script>

        function writeCookie() {

            var d = new Date();

            d.setTime(d.getTime()+(1000\*10));

            with(document.myForm) {

                document.cookie = "Name : " + demo.value + ";expires= " + d.toGMTString();

                alert("Cookie Written Successfully");

            }

        }

        function readCookie() {

            var x;

            if(document.cookie == "") {

                x = "";

            } else {

                x = document.cookie;

                document.write(x);

            }

        }

    </script>

</body>

</html>

1. Write a program to demonstrate the use of scrollBy () and scrollTo().

Ans:

a] Code:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8">

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

    <title>Document</title>

    <style>

        body {

            width: 5000px;

            height: 5000px;

        }

    </style>

</head>

<body>

    <p>Click on the Horizontal scroll bar to scroll the text horizontally</p>

    <p>Click on the Vertical scroll bar to scroll the text vertically</p>

    <button onclick="scrollHor()">Scroll Horizontal</button>

    <button onclick="scrollVer()">Scroll Vertical</button>

    <script>

        function scrollHor() {

            window.scrollBy(100,0)

        }

        function scrollVer() {

            window.scrollTo(0,100);

        }

    </script>

</body>

</html>

1. Writing a number after a delay using setInterval ( ) method. In this example, numbers are displayed in a textarea after a 1 second.

Ans:

a] Code:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8">

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

    <title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

    <button onclick="magic()">Click me</button>

    <br><br>

    <textarea name="output" id="output" rows="2" cols="20"></textarea>

    <script>

        var number = 0;

        var timerId = null;

        function magic() {

            if(timerId == null) {

                timerId = setInterval("display()",1000);

            }

        }

        function display() {

            if(number > 15) {

                clearInterval(timerId);

                return;

            }

            document.getElementById("output").innerHTML += number;

            number++;

        }

    </script>

</body>

</html>

1. Write a code that accepts username and Aadhar card as input texts. When the user enters Aadhar-card number, the javascript validates card number and displays whether card number is valid or not.

Ans:

a] Code:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8">

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

    <title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

    Enter Username: <input type="text" name="user" id="user"> <br><br>

    Enter Aadhar Number: <input type="text" name="aadhar" id="aadhar"> <br><br>

    <input type="button" value="Validate Aadhar" onclick="valid()">

    <script>

        function valid() {

            var userinput = document.getElementById("user").value;

            var aadharno = document.getElementById("aadhar").value;

            const format = /^\d{4}\s\d{4}\s\d{4}$/;

            if(userinput === "") {

                alert("Plz enter a Username ");

            } else if(format.test(aadharno)) {

                alert("Valid Aadhar number for user: " + userinput);

            } else {

                alert("Invalid Aadhar number. Plz enter in xxxx xxxx xxxx format....");

            }

        }

    </script>

</body>

</html>

1. Write a code to validate email-id.

Ans:

a] Code:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8">

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

    <title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

    Enter Your Email: <input type="text" name="email" id="email"><br><br>

    <input type="button" value="Validate Email" onclick="valid()">

    <script>

        function valid() {

            var emailinput = document.getElementById("email").value;

            const format = /^\w+([\.\_]?\w)\*@\w+([\.\_]?\w)\*(\.\w{2,3})$/;

            if(emailinput === "") {

                alert("Enter Email");

            } else if(format.test(emailinput)) {

                alert("Valid Email Address");

            } else {

                alert("Invalid Email Address");

            }

        }

    </script>

</body>

</html>

1. Create a rollover effect that can change the color of its text.

Ans:

a] Code:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8">

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

    <title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

    <p onmouseover="changeColor()" onmouseout="normal()" id="color">Move the mouse over me to change the color of my text</p>

    <script>

        function changeColor() {

            document.getElementById("color").style.color = "red";

        }

        function normal() {

            document.getElementById("color").style.color = "black";

        }

    </script>

</body>

</html>

1. Create a rollover effect that can change the image. (Set of 4 images)

Ans:

a] Code:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8">

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

    <title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

    <img src="banner1.jpg" alt="banner1" width="400px" height="300px" onmouseover="change()" onmouseout="normal()" id="img1">

     <script>

        var i = 0;

        var s;

        var arr = ["banner1.jpg","banner2.jpg","banner3.jpg","banner4.jpg"];

        function normal() {

            clearInterval(s);

            document.getElementById("img1").src = "banner1.jpg";

        }

        function change() {

            s = setInterval(display,1000);

        }

        function display() {

            if(i === arr.length) {

                i = 0;

            }else {

                document.getElementById("img1").src = arr[i];

                i++;

            }

        }

     </script>

</body>

</html>

1. Demonstrate the use of chain select menu.

Ans:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8">

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

    <title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

    <form action="" name="myForm" id="myForm">

        <select name="optone" id="aaa" size="1">

            <option value="" selected="selected">Select State</option>

        </select> <br><br>

        <select name="opttwo" id="bbb" size="1">

            <option value="" selected="selected">Select City</option>

        </select> <br><br>

        <select name="optthree" id="ccc" size="1">

            <option value="" selected="selected">Select Area</option>

        </select> <br><br>

    </form>

    <script>

        var stateObject = {

            "Maharashtra" : {

                "Mumbai" : ["Kalyan","Wadala"],

                "Pune" : ["Saniwarvada","Shivneri"]

            },

            "Gujarat" : {

                "Ahmedabad" : ["Satellite","Kakariya"]

            }

        }

        window.onload = function() {

            var aaa = document.getElementById("aaa"),

            bbb = document.getElementById("bbb"),

            ccc = document.getElementById("ccc");

            for(var state in stateObject) {

                aaa.options[aaa.options.length] = new Option(state, state);

            }

            aaa.onchange = function() {

                bbb.length = 1;

                ccc.length = 1;

                if(this.selectedIndex < 1) {

                    bbb.options[0].text = "Select City";

                    ccc.options[0].text = "Select Area";

                    return;

                }

                bbb.options[0].text = "Select City";

                for(var citi\_name in stateObject[this.value]) {

                    bbb.options[bbb.options.length] = new Option(citi\_name, citi\_name);

                }

                if(bbb.options.length == 2) {

                    bbb.selectedIndex = 1;

                    bbb.onchange();

                }

            }

            aaa.onchange();

            bbb.onchange = function() {

                ccc.length = 1;

                if(this.selectedIndex < 1) {

                    ccc.options[0].text = "Select Area";

                    return;

                }

                ccc.options[0].text = "Select Area";

                var cities = stateObject[aaa.value][this.value];

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

                    ccc.options[ccc.options.length] = new Option(cities[i],cities[i]);

                }

                if(ccc.optionslength == 2) {

                    ccc.selectedIndex = 1;

                    ccc.onchange();

                }

            }

        }

    </script>

</body>

</html>

1. Demonstrate the use of context menu.

Ans:

a] Code:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

  <meta charset="UTF-8">

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

  <title>Custom Context Menu</title>

  <style>

    #targetBox {

        background: yellow;

        padding: 10px;

        border: 1px solid black;

    }

    #contextMenu {

        display: none;

        position: absolute;

        background: white;

        border: 1px solid #ccc;

    }

    #contextMenu li {

        padding: 5px;

        cursor: pointer;

    }

    #contextMenu li:hover {

        background: #eee;

    }

  </style>

</head>

<body>

  <div id="targetBox">Right-click here!</div>

  <ul id="contextMenu">

    <li onclick="location.reload()">Refresh</li>

    <li onclick="window.open('//twitter.com/intent/tweet?text='+location.href)">Twitter</li>

    <li onclick="window.open('//facebook.com/sharer/sharer.php?u='+location.href)">Facebook</li>

    <li onclick="location.href='mailto:?body='+location.href">Email</li>

  </ul>

  <script>

    const menu = document.getElementById("contextMenu"), box = document.getElementById("targetBox");

    box.addEventListener("contextmenu", e => {

        e.preventDefault(); menu.style.display = "block"; menu.style.top = e.clientY + "px"; menu.style.left = e.clientX + "px";

    });

    document.addEventListener("click", () => menu.style.display = "none");

  </script>

</body>

</html>

1. Write a program for pull down menu.

Ans:

a] Code:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8">

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

    <title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

    <form action="" onsubmit="return validate()">

        Select your City

        <select name="city" id="city">

            <option value="Select">Select</option>

            <option value="Delhi">Delhi</option>

            <option value="Jaipur">Jaipur</option>

            <option value="Agra">Agra</option>

            <option value="Bangalore">Bangalore</option>

            <option value="Pune">Pune</option>

        </select>

        <input type="submit" name="Submit" value="Submit">

    </form>

    <script>

        function validate() {

            var citiname = document.getElementById("city");

            if(citiname.selectedIndex == "") {

                alert("Please select an option");

                return false;

            }

            var selectedText = citiname.options[citiname.selectedIndex].value;

            alert("You have selected: " + selectedText);

            return true;

        }

    </script>

</body>

</html>

1. Write a program for email concealing

Ans:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

  <head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8" />

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

    <title>Document</title>

  </head>

  <body>

    <script>

      function CreateEmailAddress() {

        var x = "abcxyz\*c\_o\_m";

        var y = "mai";

        var z = "lto";

        var s = "?subject=Customer Inquiry";

        x = x.replace("&", "@");

        x = x.replace("\*", ".");

        x = x.replace("\_", "");

        x = x.replace("\_", "");

        var b = y + z + ":" + x + s;

        window.location = b;

      }

    </script>

    <input type="button" value="send" onclick="CreateEmailAddress()">

  </body>

</html>

1. Create rotating banner Ads with URL links.

Ans:

a] Code:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8">

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

    <title>Document</title>

</head>

<body onload="display()">

    <center>

        <a href="javascript: LinkBanner()"><img src="banner1.jpg" alt="banner1" width="800px" height="400px" name="rotateBanner"></a>

    </center>

    <script>

        Banners = new Array("banner1.jpg","banner2.jpg","banner3.jpg","banner4.jpg");

        BannerLink = new Array('google.com/','facebook.com/','instagram.com/','twitter.com/');

        currentBanner = -1;

        function LinkBanner() {

            document.location.href = "http://www." + BannerLink[currentBanner];

        }

        function display() {

            if(document.images) {

                currentBanner++;

                if(currentBanner == Banners.length) {

                    currentBanner = 0;

                }

                document.rotateBanner.src = Banners[currentBanner];

                setTimeout("display()",1000);

            }

        }

    </script>

</body>

</html>

1. Create a slideshow with group of four images, also simulate the next and previous transition between slides in javascript.

Ans:

a] Code:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8">

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

    <title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

    <center>

        <div>

            <img src="banner1.jpg" alt="banner1" class="mySlides" style="width: 50%;">

            <img src="banner2.jpg" alt="banner2" class="mySlides" style="width: 50%;">

            <img src="banner3.jpg" alt="banner3" class="mySlides" style="width: 50%;">

            <img src="banner4.jpg" alt="banner4" class="mySlides" style="width: 50%;"><br><br>

            <button onclick="plusDiv(-1)">&#10094; Back</button>

            <button onclick="plusDiv(1)">Forward &#10095;</button>

        </div>

        <script>

            var slideIndex = 1;

            showDivs(slideIndex);

            function plusDiv(n) {

                showDivs(slideIndex += n);

            }

            function showDivs(n) {

                var i;

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

                if(n < 1) {

                    slideIndex = x.length;

                }

                if(n > x.length) {

                    slideIndex = 1;

                }

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

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

                }

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

            }

        </script>

    </center>

</body>

</html>