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**HTML**

## **What is Front End language:**

The front end is the website you can immediately see and communicate with to obtain system back-end capacities, which means the user can see and experience everything. Over the years, a Web designer’s role has dramatically changed, but its core functions remain the same. Frontend deals with all the whistling and bells you see on the website, including the colorful photos, navigation menus, flashy buttons, etc. A frontend is also called “client-side” because this action takes place on the customer side, which is the user in this case. A web developer does not handle the code. In reality, it covers all aspects of redesigning and building websites, which are visually attractive and user-friendly.

* **HTML** stands for HyperText Markup Language. You create all the content and structure of a webpage using semantic HTML.
* **CSS** stands for Cascading Style Sheets. CSS styles the HTML elements. It adds colors, fonts, it determines the size of text and the layouts of web pages.
* **Vanilla JavaScript** is how you add functionality and interactivity to elements. It's how you make web pages have dynamic behavior.

Besides those three, there are many frontend libraries and frameworks.

#### **1. HTML**

* Hypertext Markup Language we normally called HTML. HTML is used for creating digital records on the World Wide Web.
* A number of links to other websites are provided on each page. Each web page you view on the Internet is published in one or another HTML variant.
* HTML code ensures that the images and text are properly formatted so your internet browser can display them to look for; without HTML, a browser would not be able to display text as items or load images.
* HTML also provides a basic page structure, where [cascading style sheets](https://www.educba.com/what-is-css/) are superimposed to modify their appearance. A website is a document that is generally written in HTML and translated through a web browser.
* The static or dynamic kind of web page may be. We can generate static web pages by using HTML. We will see the attributes in HTML such as documents, tags, buttons, lists, etc.

All HTML documents must start with a document type declaration:

<!DOCTYPE html>

The HTML document starts from  <html>and ends with </html>. The part which we want to display on the website is declared in the HTML document is between <body> and </body>. In HTML, headings are defined using the <h1> to <h6>  tags. Where <h1> represents largest heading and <h6> represents smallest heading.

<h1>This is heading with h1 </h1>

<h2>This is heading with h2 </h2>

<h6>This is heading with h6</h6>

HTML links are defined with the <a> tag

**Example:**

<a href="<https://www.google.com>">This is a link to Google website</a>

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

Attributes for editing images are as follows

* The source file (src)
* alternative text (alt)
* width
* height

**Example:**

<img src="google.jpg"alt="Google.com" width="120"height="180">

**Example code:**

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<title>Title of the document</title>  
</head>  
<body>  
The content of the document......  
</body>  
</html>

**2.CSS:**

CSS Stands for the Cascading Style Sheets. You can control the color, column size and color designs, paragraph spacing, font style, background images or colors, layout designs and display variations of different devices, screen sizes or other effects with the use of CSS.

## Three Ways to Insert CSS

There are three ways of inserting a style sheet:

* External CSS
* Internal CSS
* Inline CSS
* CSS is usually paired with [HTML or XHTML](https://www.educba.com/html-vs-xhtml/) markup languages.
* HTML tag characteristics to write each time if you use CSS. Simply write a CSS tag rule and use it for all events of the tag. Through less code, download times are quicker. For more than one device type, style sheets allow content optimization.

**Example:**

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
body {  
  background-color: linen;  
}  
  
h1 {  
  color: maroon;  
  margin-left: 40px;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h1>This is a heading</h1>  
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>  
  
</body>  
</html>

**3.Java Script**

JavaScript is a programming language. It is lightweight and most frequently used as part of internet pages, whose implementations enable client-side scripting to communicate with and create dynamic websites.

* JavaScript was first named LiveScript, but it was probably due to the enthusiasm Java created that Netscape changed its name to JavaScript.
* The HyperText Transportation Protocol, or HTTP, is designed to transmit HTML text through a network for viewing, exactly as it is called.
* However, it is completely static with HTML and does not provide the ability to implement logic. If the [computer runs JavaScript](https://www.educba.com/what-javascript-can-do/), the browser is separated. JavaScript sandbox is used as an added safety measure by browsers like Chrome and Edge.
* JavaScript is unable to write or read from a hard drive or other computer-connected storage devices.

## JavaScript Can Change HTML Content

One of many JavaScript HTML methods is getElementById().

The example below "finds" an HTML element (with id="demo"), and changes the element content (innerHTML) to "Hello JavaScript":

**Example:**

document.getElementById(“demo”).innerHTML=”Hello javascript”;

**Example:**

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<script>  
function myFunction(){  
  document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = "Paragraphchanged.";

}  
</script>  
</head>  
<body>

<h2>DemoJavaScript in Head</h2>  
<p id="demo">A Paragraph</p>  
<button type="button" onclick="myFunction()">Try it</button>

</body>  
</html>

**DB connectivity:**

**Front end code**

<!DOCTYPE html>

* <!DOCTYPE html>
* <html><head>
* <title>LOGIN</title>
* <style type="text/css">
* form{padding-top: 70px;text-align: center;font-size: 30px;}
* h2{text-align: center;}
* input{width: 250px;height: 40px;font-size:30px;text-align: center;}
* </style></center>
* <h2>LOGIN</h2></head>
* <body><form method="POST" action="connect.php">
* <lable>UserName:</lable>
* <input type="text" name="UserName"><br><br><lable>Password:</lable><input type="password" name="Password"><br><br><input type="submit" value="Submit"></form>
* </body></html>

<html>

<head>

<title>LOGIN</title>

<style type="text/css">

form{

padding-top: 70px;

text-align: center;

font-size: 30px;

}

h2{

text-align: center;

}

input{

width: 250px;

height: 40px;

font-size:30px;

text-align: center;

}

</style>

</center>

<h2>LOGIN</h2>

</head>

<body>

<form method="POST" action="connect.php">

<lable>UserName:</lable><input type="text" name="UserName"><br><br>

<lable>Password:</lable><input type="password" name="Password"><br><br>

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

</form>

</body>

</html>

**PHP code :**

<?php

$username =filter\_input(INPUT\_POST, 'UserName');

$password =filter\_input(INPUT\_POST, 'Password');

if(!empty($username))

{

if(!empty($password))

{

$host="localhost";

$dbusername="root";

$dbpassword="";

$dbname="projectnew";

$conn=new mysqli($host,$dbUserName,$dbPassword,$dbname);

if(mysqli\_connect\_error())

{

die('Connect Error(' . mysqli\_connect\_error() . ')' . mysqli\_connect\_error());

}

else

{

$sql="INSERT INTO form (UserName,Password) values ('$UserName','$Password')";

if($conn->query($sql))

{

echo "New record is inserted sucessfully";

}

else

{

echo"Error: " . $sql . "<br>" . $conn->error;

}

$conn->close();

}

}

else

{

echo"Password should not be empty";

die();

}

}

else

{

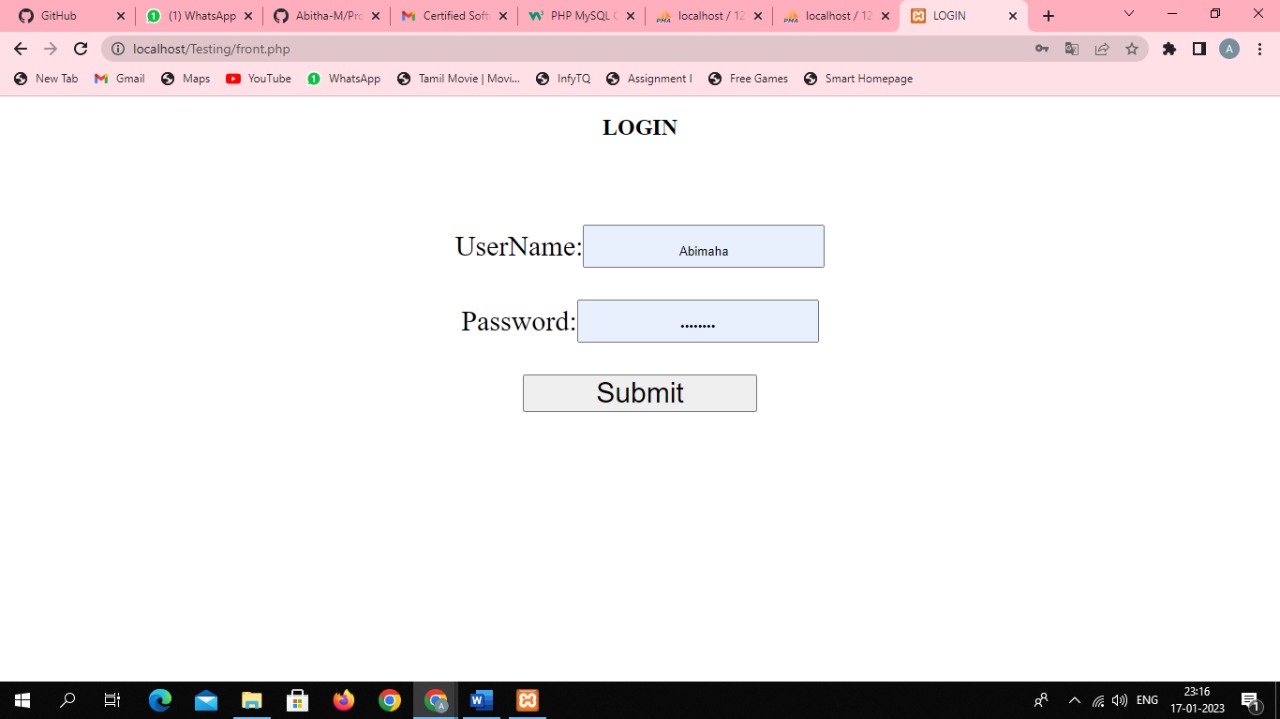
echo"UserName should not be empty";

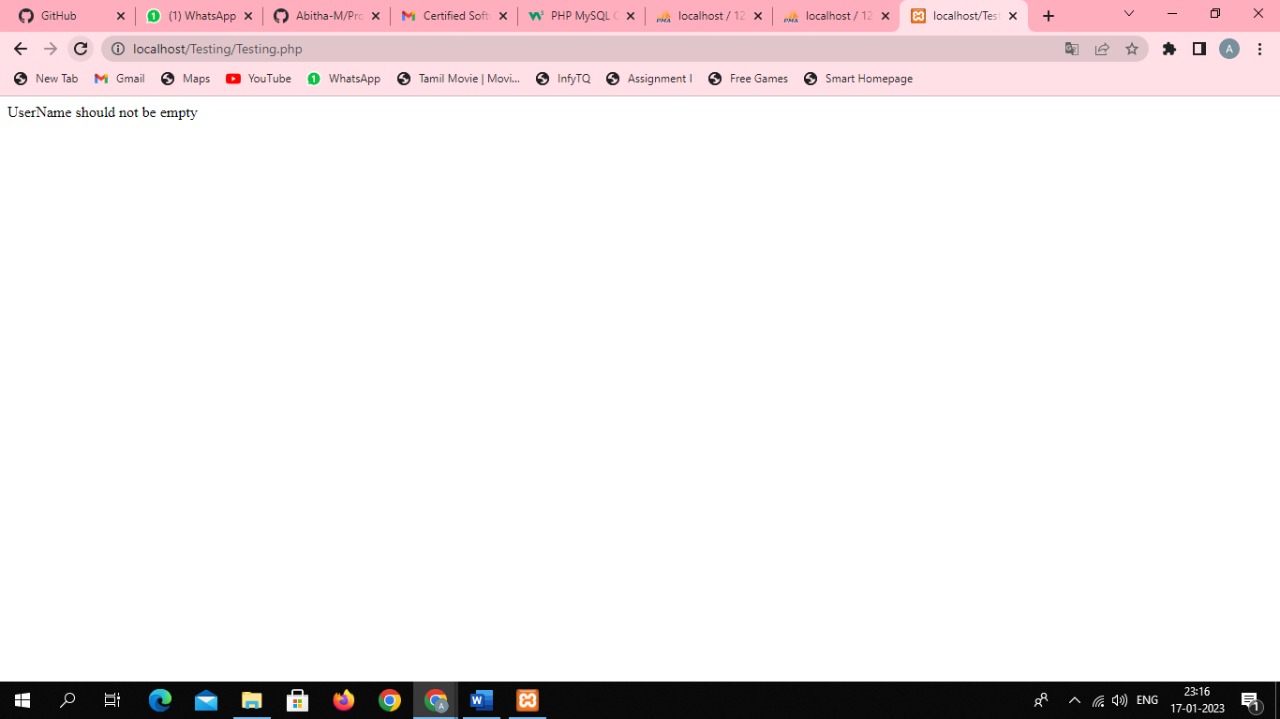
die();

}

?>

**6.10.3 OUTPUT:**



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