NIRMALA MEMORIAL FOUNDATION COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND COMMERCE, KANDIVALI (E).

PRACTICAL JOURNAL

OF

USCS307 – WEB PROGRAMMING

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CLASS/DIVISION: SYCS – A, SEMESTER-III

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USCS 307: Web Programming

SYCS

PRACTICAL 01

Aim:- Design a webpage that makes use of
(a) Document structure tags form tags
(b) Various text Formatting tags
(c) List tags
(d) Table tags

Description:-

(a) Document Structure tag:

- The basic structure of any HTML document of the following section or elements.
  - The DTD (!DOCTYPE declaration).
  - The main container (html element).
  - The head section (head element).
  - The body section (body element).

(b) Various text formatting tags:

Header - <h1> </h6>
Bold -
Italic -
Underline - <u> </u>
Strikeout - <strike> </strike>
Preformatted text - <pre> </pre>

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(c) List tag:

List are group of items. There are three types of list.

1. Unordered lists (UL)
2. Ordered lists (OL)
3. Definition lists (DL)

(d) Table tag:

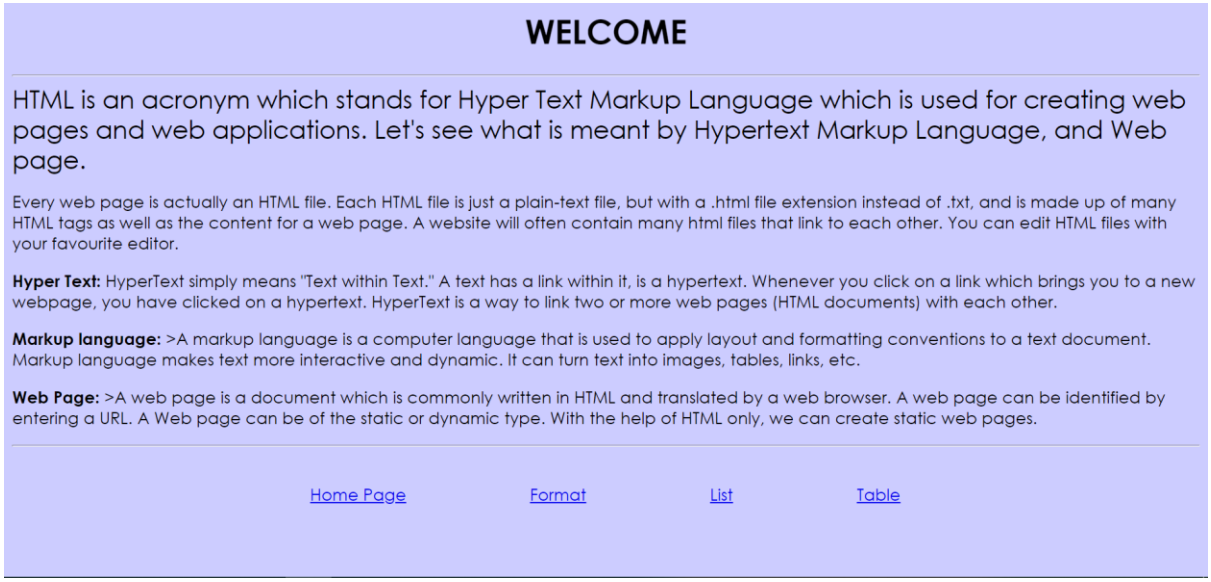
- HTML tables allow web developers to arrange data into rows & columns.
- The <table> tag defines an HTML table.
- <caption> tag defines table caption.
- Each table row is defined with a <tr> tag. Each table header is defined with a <th> tag. Each table data/cell is defined with a <td> tag.
- By default, the text in <th> elements are bold & centered.
- By default, the text in <td> elements are regular & left-al

Code: home.html

```
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/html"
xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/html">
   <head><title>Home Page</title>
   <body bgcolor="#ccccff">
   <font face="Century Gothic">
   <h1 align="center">WELCOME</h1>
   </font>
   <hr size="2">

   <font face="Century Gothic", size="5">
      HTML is an acronym which stands for Hyper Text Markup Language
which is used
      for creating web pages and web applications. Let's see what is meant
by Hypertext Markup Language, and Web page.
   </font>
   <font face="Century Gothic"><p>
      Every web page is actually an HTML file. Each HTML file is just a plain-text
      file, but with a .html file extension instead of .txt, and is made up of many
HTML tags as well as the content
      for a web page.
      A website will often contain many html files that link to each other. You
can edit HTML files with your
      favourite editor.
      </p>

      <p><b>Hyper Text: </b>HyperText simply means "Text within Text." A text
has a link within it, is a hypertext.
      Whenever you click on a link which brings you to a new webpage, you
have clicked on a hypertext.
      HyperText is a way to link two or more web pages (HTML documents)
with each other.

   <p><b>Markup language: </b>>A markup language is a computer
language that is used to apply layout and formatting
      conventions to a text document. Markup language makes text more
interactive and dynamic. It can turn text into
      images, tables, links, etc.

   <p><b>Web Page: </b>>A web page is a document which is commonly
written in HTML and translated by a web browser. A web page
      can be identified by entering a URL. A Web page can be of the static or
dynamic type. With the help of HTML
      only, we can create static web pages.
   </p>
```

```
   </font>

   <hr size = "2">
   <p><pre>
   <font face ="Century Gothic",size = 5>
                                        <a href="home.html">Home Page</a>
<a href="format.html">Format</a>                    <a href="list.html">List</a>
<a href="table.html">Table</a>
   </font>
   </pre>
   </body>
</html>
```

Output:



WELCOME

HTML is an acronym which stands for Hyper Text Markup Language which is used for creating web pages and web applications. Let's see what is meant by Hypertext Markup Language, and Web page.

Every web page is actually an HTML file. Each HTML file is just a plain-text file, but with a .html file extension instead of .txt, and is made up of many HTML tags as well as the content for a web page. A website will often contain many html files that link to each other. You can edit HTML files with your favourite editor.

Hyper Text: HyperText simply means "Text within Text." A text has a link within it, is a hypertext. Whenever you click on a link which brings you to a new webpage, you have clicked on a hypertext. HyperText is a way to link two or more web pages (HTML documents) with each other.

Markup language: >A markup language is a computer language that is used to apply layout and formatting conventions to a text document. Markup language makes text more interactive and dynamic. It can turn text into images, tables, links, etc.

Web Page: >A web page is a document which is commonly written in HTML and translated by a web browser. A web page can be identified by entering a URL. A Web page can be of the static or dynamic type. With the help of HTML only, we can create static web pages.

Home Page Format List Table

Code: format.html

```
<html>
<head>
   <title>LEARN HTML</title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="#ccccff">
<font face = "Century Gothic">
   <h1 align = "center">Formatting Tags</h1>
   <hr size="2">
   <ul type="circle">
      <li>btag: Defines <b>BOLD</b> text
      <li> <big>BIG</big> tag: Makes font size next to higher
      <li> <i>i</i> tag
      <li> <small>small</small> tag: Makes font size one less
      <li>sub tag Example: H<sub>2</sub>O
      <li>super tag Example: (a+b)<sup>2</sup>
      <li><u> u tag</u>
      <li><strike>Strike</strike>
   </li>
   </ul>

<hr size = "2">
<pre><font face ="Century Gothic">
                                          <a href="home.html">Home Page</a>
<a href="format.html">Format</a>                    <a href="list.html">List</a>
<a href="table.html">Table</a>
   </font>
</pre>


</font>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:


Formatting Tags
btag: Defines BOLD text
BIG tag: Makes font size next to higher
i tag
small tag: Makes font sie one less
sub tag Example: H2O
super tag Example: (a+b)2
u tag
Strike
Home Page
Format
List
Table

Code: list.html

```
<html lang="en">
<head>
   <title>LIST</title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="#ccccff">
<font face="Century Gothic">
   <h1 align = "center">List Tags</h1>
   <hr size="2">
   List are a group of items.
   There are 3 types of list
   <ol>
      <li>Unordered list
      <li>ordered  list
      <li>Definition list
      </li>
   </ol>

   <p>Example:
   <h4>An Unordered list:</h4>
   <ul type="circle"><li>Coffee</li>
      <li>Tea</li>
      <li>Mile</li>
   </ul>
   <h4>An Ordered list:</h4>
   <ol type="A">
      <li>Coffee</li>
      <li>Tea</li>
      <li>Mile</li>
   </ol>

   <hr size = "2">
   <pre>
      <font face="Century Gothic">
                                          <a href="home.html">Home Page</a>
<a href="format.html">Format</a>                    <a href="list.html">List</a>
<a href="table.html">Table</a>
      </font>
   </pre>
</font>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:

List Tags

List are a group of items. There are 3 types of list

1. Unordered list
2. ordered list
3. Definition list

Example:

An Unordered list:

- Coffee
- Tea
- Mile

An Ordered list:

A. Coffee
B. Tea
C. Mile

Code: table.html

```
<html>
<head>
   <title>Table</title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="#ccccff">
<font face="Century Gothic">
   <h1 align = "center">Table Tags</h1>
   <hr size="2">

   <p>HTML table tag is used to display data in tabular form (row * column). There can be many columns in a row.

   <p>We can create a table to display data in tabular form, using table element, with the help of tr , td, and th
      elements.

   <p>In Each table, table row is defined by tr tag, table header is defined by th, and table data is defined by
      font tags.

   <p>HTML tables are used to manage the layout of the page e.g. header section, navigation bar, body content, footer
      section etc. But it is recommended to use div tag over table to manage the layout of the page.

      <br>
      <br>
   <p>Example Table:

   <table border = 3 bordercolor = "red" width="30%" height="30%" cellspacing="10" align = "center">
   <caption><b>Nutrition Data</b></caption>
      <tr>
         <td rowspan="2">Pav Bhaji
         <td>Without Cheese
         <td>700 Calories

      <tr>
         <td>With Cheese</td>
         <td>750 Calories</td>
      </tr>
   </table>
</font>

<hr size = "2">
```

```
<p><pre>
   <font face ="Century Gothic">
                                                    <a href="home.html">Home Page</a>
<a href="format.html">Format</a>                    <a href="list.html">List</a>
<a href="table.html">Table</a>
   </font>
   </pre>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:

Table Tags

HTML table tag is used to display data in tabular form (row * column). There can be many columns in a row.

We can create a table to display data in tabular form, using table element, with the help of tr , td, and th elements.

In Each table, table row is defined by tr tag, table header is defined by th, and table data is defined by font tags.

HTML tables are used to manage the layout of the page e.g. header section, navigation bar, body content, footer section etc. But it is recommended to use div tag over table to manage the layout of the page.

Example Table:

Nutrition Data

Pav Bhaji	Without Cheese	700 Calories
	With Cheese	750 Calories

Home Page Format List Table

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SYCS

PRACTICAL 02

Aim :- Design a webpage that makes use of
(a) Image & Image Maps.
(b) Form tags (forms with various form elements)
(c) Navigation accross multiple pages.
(d) Embedded Multimedia elements.

Description:-

(a) Image Map:

- In image mapping an image is specified with certain set of co-ordinates inside the images which act as hyperlin areas to different destinations.

Elements required in Mapping an Image:

- There are three basic html elements which are required fo creating a mapped image.

Map: It is used to create a map of the image with clickable areas.

Image: It is used for the image source on which mapping is

Area: It is used within the map for defining clickable ar

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(b) Form Tag:

- An HTML form is section of a document which controls such as text fields, password fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, submit ~~login~~ button, menus etc.
- The HTML <form> tag is used to create an HTML form and it has the following sytax -

```
<form action = "Script URL" method = "GET | POST">
    form elements like input, textarea etc.
</form>
```

(c) Embed tag: <embed src = " "></embed>

- Sometimes you need to add music or video into your web page.
- The easiest way to add video or sound to your website is to include the special HTML tag called <embed>.
- This tag causes the browser itself to include controls for the multimedia automatically provided browser <embed> tag & given media type.

Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>

   <title>News Channel Survey</title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="#ccccff">
<center>
<h1 align="center">NEWS CHANNEL SURVEY</h1>
<hr>
<font size="5" face="Century Gothic">
   <p align="center"><b>Introduction</b>
   <p>The survey is not a new concept in the market, it is commonly used
instrument to gauge the experience and
     satisfaction level of the customer. Over the decades, the survey has
become the most trusted and reliable
     source of data collection. The survey helps you to collect customer
feedback, employee feedback or market survey.
   </p>
  <br><br><br>
  <img src="Channels.jpg" usemap="#nc">
  <map name ="nc">
   <area shape="rect" coords="154, 114, 413, 226" alt="Computer"
href="https://www.newsnationtv.com/">
   <area shape="rect" coords="539, 65, 680, 281" alt="Computer"
href="https://news.abplive.com/">
   <area shape="rect" coords="809, 103, 1016, 283" alt="Computer"
href="https://www.news18.com/">
   <area shape="rect" coords="130, 329, 267, 533" alt="Computer"
href="https://zeenews.india.com/">
   <area shape="rect" coords="368, 365, 582, 515" alt="Computer"
href="https://www.aajtak.in/">
   <area shape="rect" coords="660, 401, 958, 483" alt="Computer"
href="https://www.indiatvnews.com/">
   <area shape="rect" coords="1032, 369, 1185, 539" alt="Computer"
href="http://ddnews.gov.in/">
  </map>

  <hr>

  <form>
   <table align="left" border="2" bordercolor="gray">
     <tr>
     <td>
       <h3>Survey</h3>
```

```
      Name:
      <input type="text" name="name" id="name" autofocus><br><br>
      DOB: <input type="date" name="bdate" id="bdate"><br><br>
      Gender: <input type="radio" name="radiogroup1" value="radio"> Male
        <input type="radio" name="radiogroup1" value="radio"> Female<br><br>
      What is your highest qualification? <select name="qua">
        <option>Less than a high school diploma</option>
        <option>High school diploma or equivalent degree</option>
        <option>No degree</option>
        <option>Bachelor's degree</option>
        <option>Master's degree</option>
      </select><br><br>
      Which of the following types of news is most important to you? <br><br>
      <input type="checkbox" name="Cg1" value="IN">International
news<br><br>
      <input type="checkbox" name="Cg1" value="LN">Local news about my
town or city<br><br>
      <input type="checkbox" name="Cg1" value="ECO">News about
economy<br><br>
      <input type="checkbox" name="Cg1"
value="ECO">Entertainment<br><br>
      <input type="checkbox" name="Cg1" value="ECO">Sports<br><br>
      Other News Please Specify Below:<br><br>
        <textarea name="textarea" cols="35" rows="5"
id="textarea"></textarea><br><br>
      How much time do you spend accessing news(minutes)? <input
type="number" name="time" min="5" max="300"><br><br>
      <input type="image"
src="https://th.bing.com/th/id/R.136b55817dc9d666c5e22b884e51b9d2?rik=
mX6%2bBdnrNNpCDQ&riu=http%3a%2f%2fwww.clker.com%2fcliparts%2fc%2f
6%2fz%2fD%2fo%2fw%2fsubmit-button-blue-
hi.png&ehk=5NAY%2bgrWdtTMJ8%2fgY7rZ%2b1%2fPaRQZjZKBBMauSphdHKo
%3d&risl=&pid=ImgRaw"  width="100" height="40">
      </td>
      </tr>

    </table>
</font>
</form>
<embed src = "test2_Steins_Gate.mp4"  height ="1000" width ="1000" autostart
= "true" loop ="false">
</center>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:

NEWS CHANNEL SURVEY

Introduction

The survey is not a new concept in the market, it is commonly used instrument to gauge the experience and satisfaction level of the customer. Over the decades, the survey has become the most trusted and reliable source of data collection. The survey helps you to collect customer feedback, employee feedback or market survey.

Survey

Name:

DOB: dd-mm-yyyy

Gender: Male Female

What is your highest qualification? Less than a high school diploma

Which of the following types of news is most important to you?

- International news
- Local news about my town or city
- News about economy
- Entertainment
- Sports

Other News Please Specify Below:

How much time do you spend accessing news(minutes)?

Submit

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PRACTICAL 03

Aim:- Design a webpage that make use of Cascading Style sheets with
(a) CSS properties to change the background of a page
(b) CSS properties to change fonts & texts styles.
(c) CSS properties for positioning an element

Description:

CSS:

- CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets. CSS describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen or in other media.
- CSS can either be attatched as a separate document or embedded in the HTML document itself.
- There are three methods of including CSS in an HTML document:
  (1) Inline Styles:- Using the style attribute in the HTML start tag
  (2) Embedded styles:- Using the <style> element in the head section of a document.
  (3) External style styles - Using the <link> element, pointing to an external CSS file.

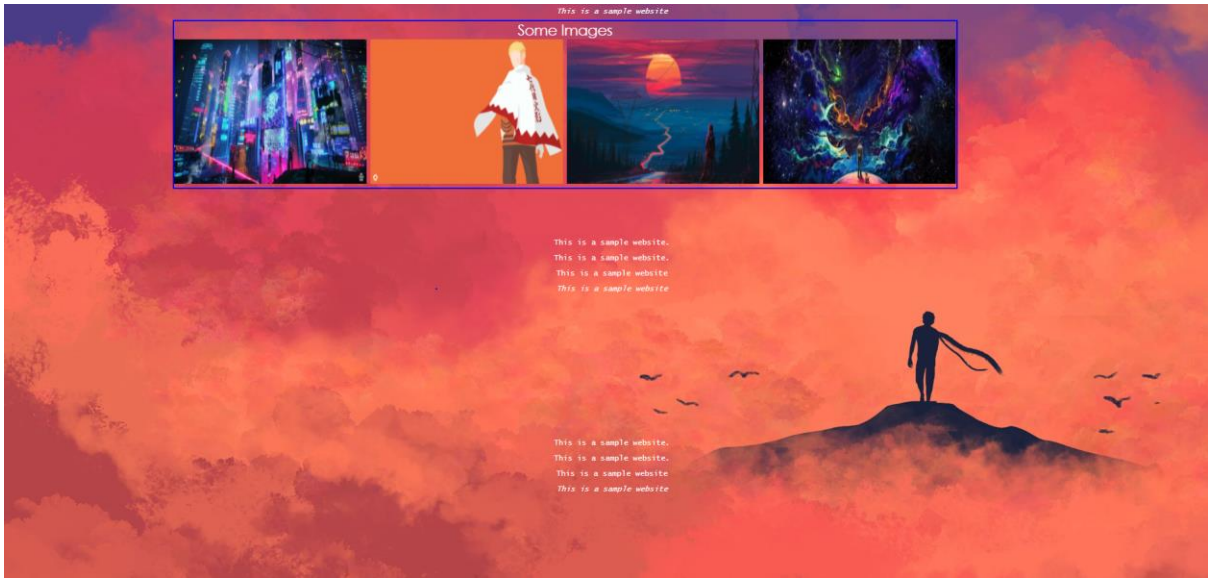
Teacher's Signature:

Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
   <title>Title</title>
   <style>
      body{background-image: url("test.jpg") ; }
      .p1{
         color:white;
         font-family : "Lucida Console", "Courier New", monospace;
      }
      #p2
      {
         color : white;
         font : 30px century gothic;
         border:solid 3px blue;
         position : fixed; left : 350px;

      }
   </style>
</head>
<body>
<center>
   <p id="p2" align="center">Some Images<br>
      <img src="1.jpg", height="300", width="400">
      <img src="2.png", height="300", width="400">
      <img src="3.jpg", height="300", width="400">
      <img src="Wallpaper.jpg", height="300", width="400">

   </p>
<br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br>
<br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br>
<p class="p1" align="center">
   This is a sample website.
   </br><br>
   This is a sample website.
   </br><br>
   This is a sample website
   </br><br>
   <i>This is a sample website</i></br>

<br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br>
<br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br>
   <p class="p1" align="center">
   This is a sample website.
   </br><br>
```

```
    This is a sample website.
    </br><br>
    This is a sample website
    </br><br>
    <i>This is a sample website</i></br>

<br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br>
<br>
    <p class="p1" align="center">
    This is a sample website.
    </br><br>
    This is a sample website.
    </br><br>
    This is a sample website
    </br><br>
    <i>This is a sample website</i></br>

<br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br>
    <p class="p1" align="center">
    This is a sample website.
    </br><br>
    This is a sample website.
    </br><br>
    This is a sample website
    </br><br>
    <i>This is a sample website</i></br>
</p>
</center>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:


This is a sample website
Some Images
This is a sample website.
This is a sample website.
This is a sample website
This is a sample website
This is a sample website.
This is a sample website.
This is a sample website
This is a sample website

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PRACTICAL 04

Aim:- Write JavaScript ~~for~~ code for
(a) Find factorial of the number.
(b) Print n terms of fibonacci series.
(c) To print Reverse of the number.
(d) A program to demonstrate conditional statement

Description :-

Conditional Statements

In JavaScript we have the following conditional statements:

if... else statement - use this statement to execute some code if the condition is true & another code if the condition is false.

Syntax:-

```
if (condition)
{
code to be executed if condition is true.
}
else
{
code to be executed if the condition is not true
}
```

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for loop - Loops can executed a block of code a number of times.

Syntax :-
```
for (initialization; condition; increment)
{
    code to be executed
}
```

While loop:- The purpose of a while loop is to be executed a statement or code block repeatedly as long as an expression true. Once the expression becomes false, the loop teminates.

Syntax :-
```
while (expression)
{
    Statement(s) to be executed if expression is true.
}
```

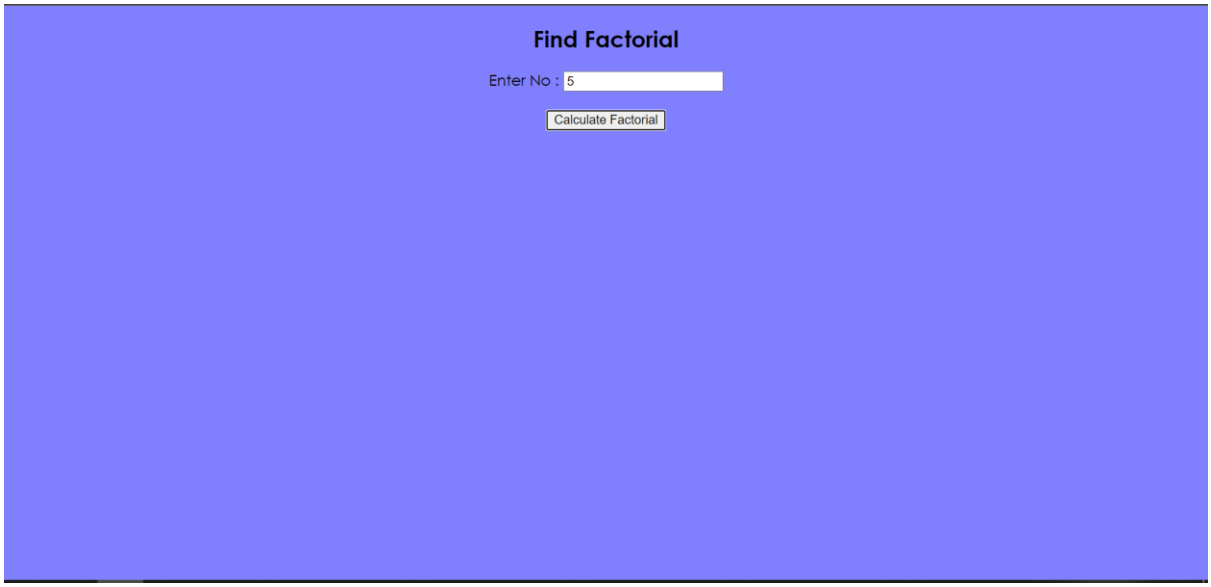
Teacher's Signature:

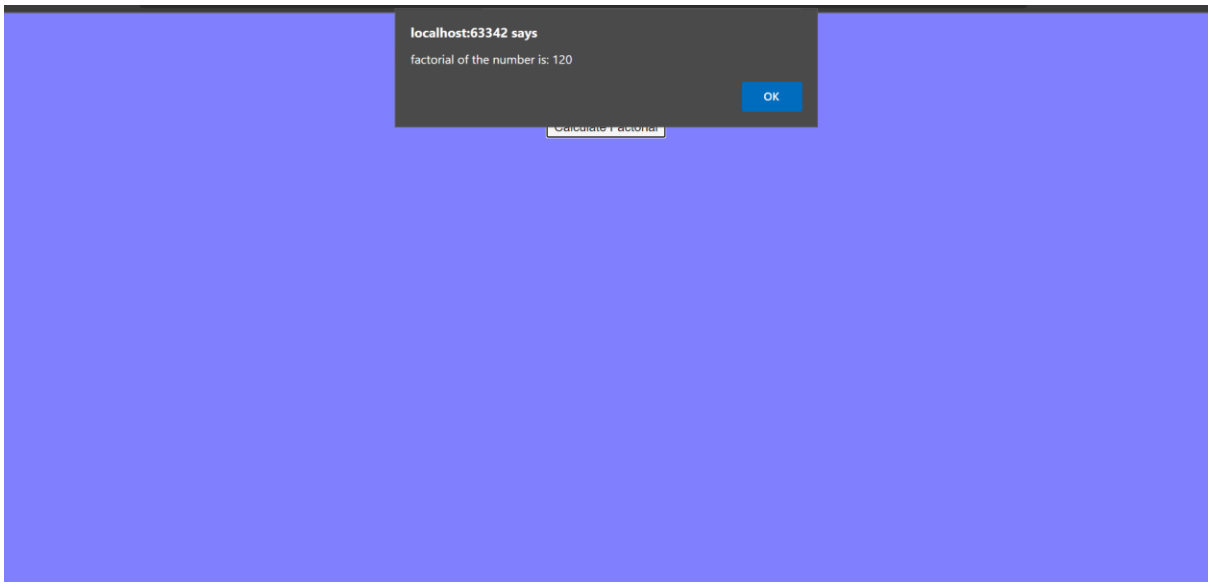
Find Factorial of the number:

Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en" xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/html">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title>Factorial</title>

  <script>
    function fact()
    {
      var a=t1.value; //(use either this for output)
      //var a = document.getElementById("t1").value; //(use or this for output)

      var f = 1;

      for(i = 1; i<=a; i++)
      {
        f = f*i;
      }

      alert("factorial of the number is: "+f);
    }
  </script>

</head>
<body bgcolor="#8080ff">

<center>
<font face="Century Gothic">

  <h2>Find Factorial</h2>
  Enter No : <input type="text" id = "t1"><br><br>
  <input type ="button" value="Calculate Factorial" onclick="fact()">

</center>
</font>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:


Find Factorial
Enter No : 5
Calculate Factorial

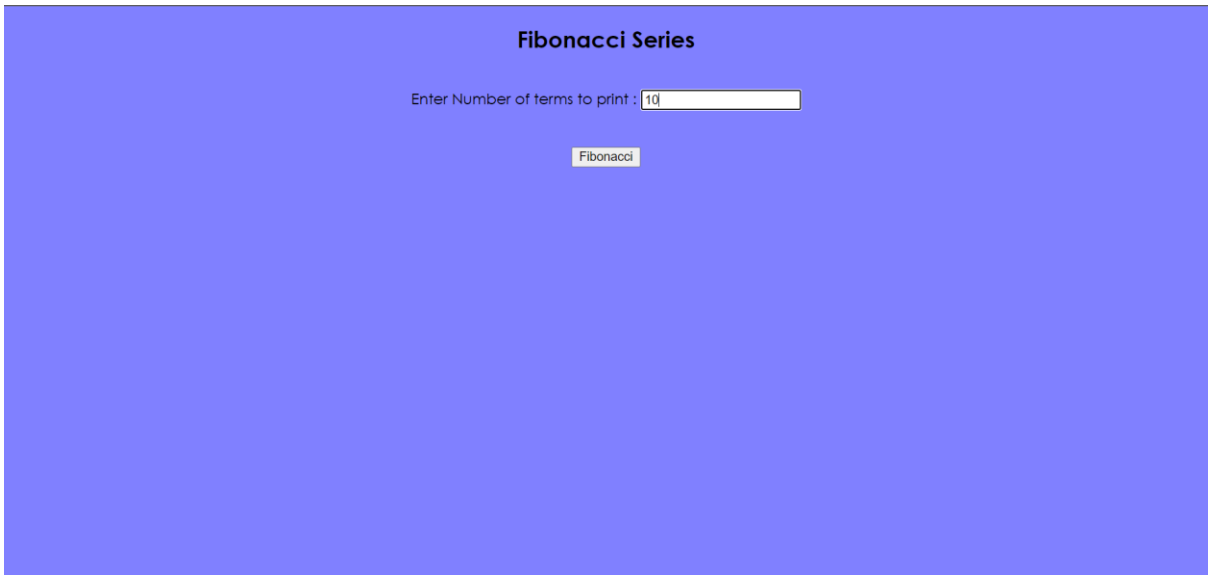

localhost:63342 says
factorial of the number is: 120
OK

Print n terms of Fibonacci Series:

Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
   <meta charset="UTF-8">
   <title>Fibonacci Series</title>
   <script>
     function fib()
     {
       var terms = t1.value;
       var a = 0, b = 1, sum;

       document.write('<h2>' +a+ ' '+b);

       for(i = 1; i <= terms - 2; i++)
       {
         sum = a + b;
         document.write(' ' +sum);
         a = b;
         b = sum;
       }
     }
   </script>
</head>
<body bgcolor="#8080ff">

<center>
<font face="Century Gothic">

  <h2>Fibonacci Series</h2><br>
  Enter Number of terms to print : <input type="text" id = "t1"><br><br><br>
  <input type ="button" value="Fibonacci" onclick="fib()">

</center>
</font>

</body>
</html>
```

Output:



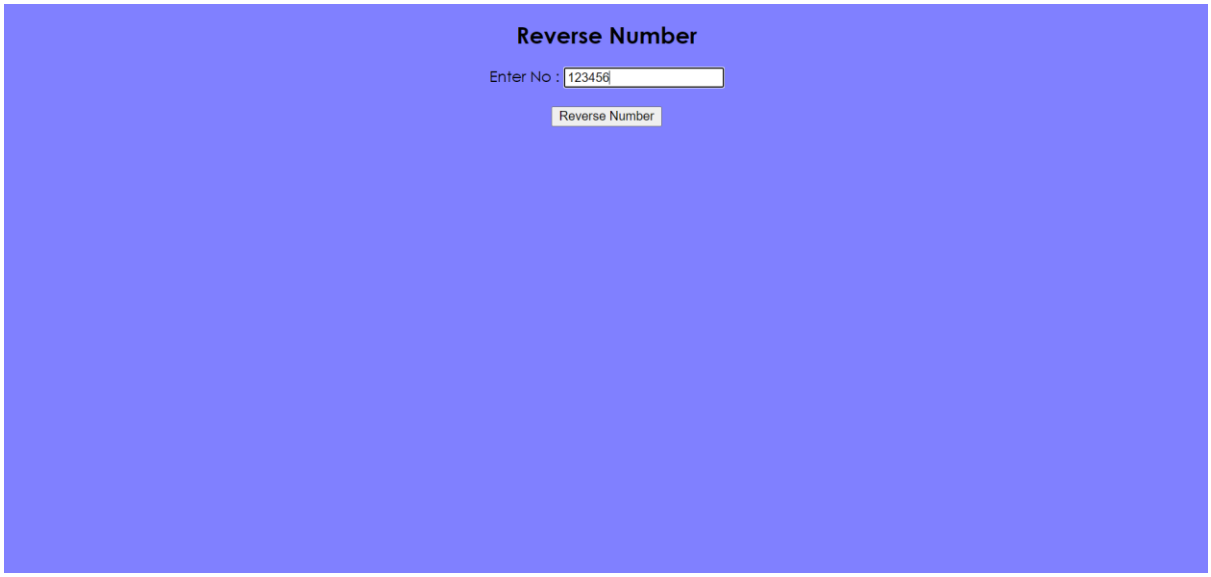
0 1 1 2 3 5 8 13 21 34

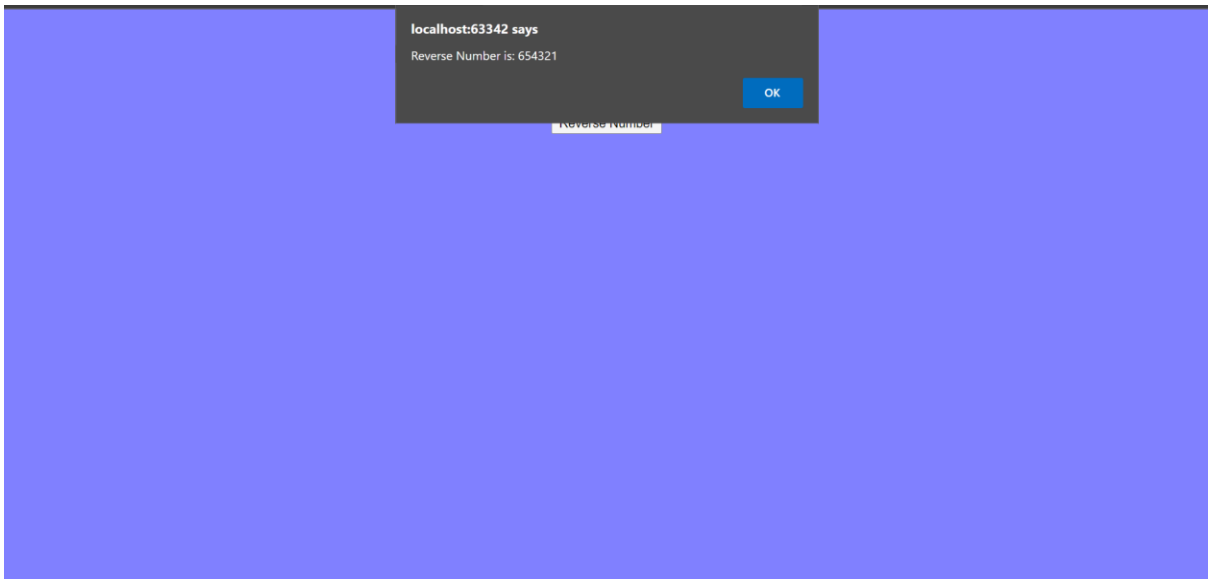
To Print Reverse of the number:

Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
   <meta charset="UTF-8">
   <title>Reverse Number</title>
   <script>
     function rev()
     {
       var num = t1.value;
       var rem, rev = 0;

       while(num > 0)
       {
         rem = num % 10;
         rev = (rev * 10) + rem;
         num = parseInt (num / 10);
       }

       alert("Reverse Number is: " +rev);
     }
   </script>
</head>
<body bgcolor="#8080ff">

<center>
<font face="Century Gothic">

  <h2>Reverse Number</h2>
  Enter No : <input type="text" id = "t1"><br><br>
  <input type ="button" value="Reverse Number" onclick="rev()">

</center>
</font>

</body>
</html>
```

Output:


Reverse Number
Enter No : 123456
Reverse Number


localhost:63342 says
Reverse Number is: 654321
OK

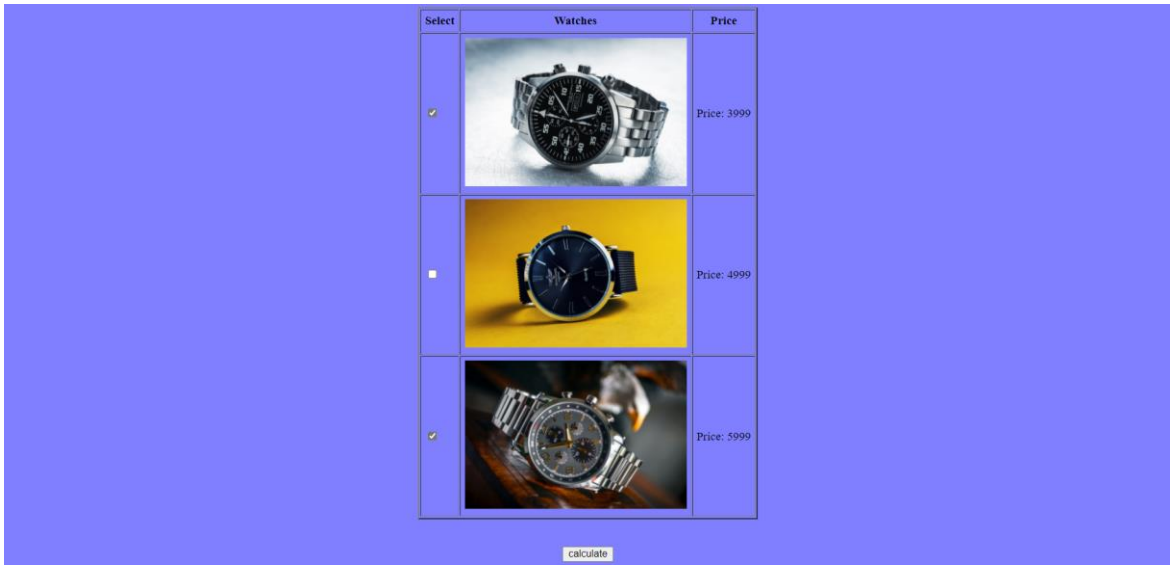
Program to Demonstrate Conditional Statement

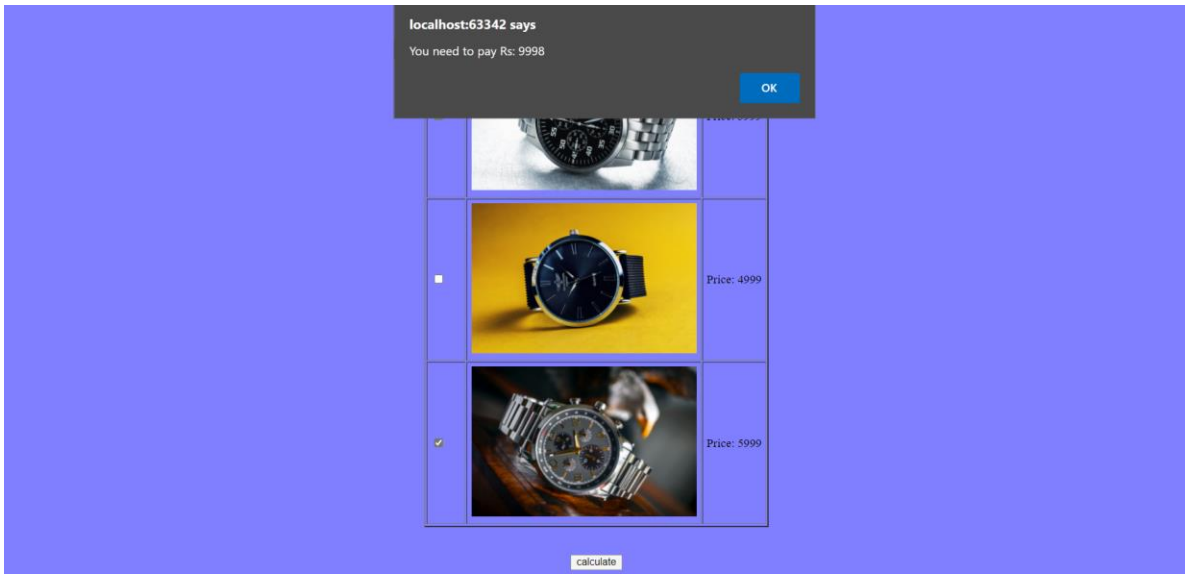
Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
   <meta charset="UTF-8">
   <title>Shopping</title>
  <script>
   function calc()
   {
     var sum = 0;
     if(c1.checked == true)
     {
       sum = sum+3999;
     }
     if(c2.checked == true)
     {
       sum = sum+4999;
     }
     if(c3.checked == true)
     {
       sum = sum+5999;
     }
     alert("You need to pay Rs: "+sum);
   }
  </script>
</head>
<body bgcolor="#8080ff">
<center>
  <form name = "f1">
    <table border = 2 cellpadding="5">
      <tr>
        <th>Select</th>
        <th>Watches</th>
        <th>Price</th>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <td><input type="checkbox" id = "c1"></td>
        <td><img src = "watch.jpg" size width="300" height="200"></td>
        <td>Price: 3999</td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <td><input type="checkbox" id = "c2"></td>
        <td><img src = "watch1.jpg" size width="300" height="200"></td>
        <td>Price: 4999</td>
      </tr>
```

```
    <tr>
      <td><input type="checkbox" id = "c3"></td>
      <td><img src = "watch2.jpg" size width="300" height="200"></td>
      <td>Price: 5999</td>
    </tr>
  </table>
  <br>
  <br>
  <input type = "button" value = "calculate" onclick="calc()">
 </form>
</center>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:





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PRACTICAL 05

Aim :- Write JavaScript for code for
(a) Validating the various form elements.
(b) Demonstrating different JavaScript Object such as String, Reg Exp, Math, Date
(c) Demonstrating different JavaScript Object such as Window, Navigator, History, location.

Theory :-

JavaScript is an Object Oriented Programming (oop) language. An OOP language allows you to define your own objects & make your own variable types. An object is just a special kind of data. An object has properties & methods.

Properties : Properties are the values associated with an ob

Methods : Methods are the actions that can be performed an obj

String Object:

The String object is used to manipulate a stored piece of text. String object are created with new String().

var txt = new String(string); or var txt = string;

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Date Object:

The Date objects is used to work with dates & times.
Date objects are created with new Date()

```
var d = new Date();
var d = new Date(years, month, day, hours, minutes, seconds, milliseconds);
```

Math Object:

The Math object allows you to perform mathematical tasks. The Math object includes several mathematical constants & methods.

RegExp Object:

A regular expression is an object that describes a pattern of characters.

```
var patt = new RegExp(pattern, modifiers);
```

Teacher's Signature:

Validating the various Form Elements

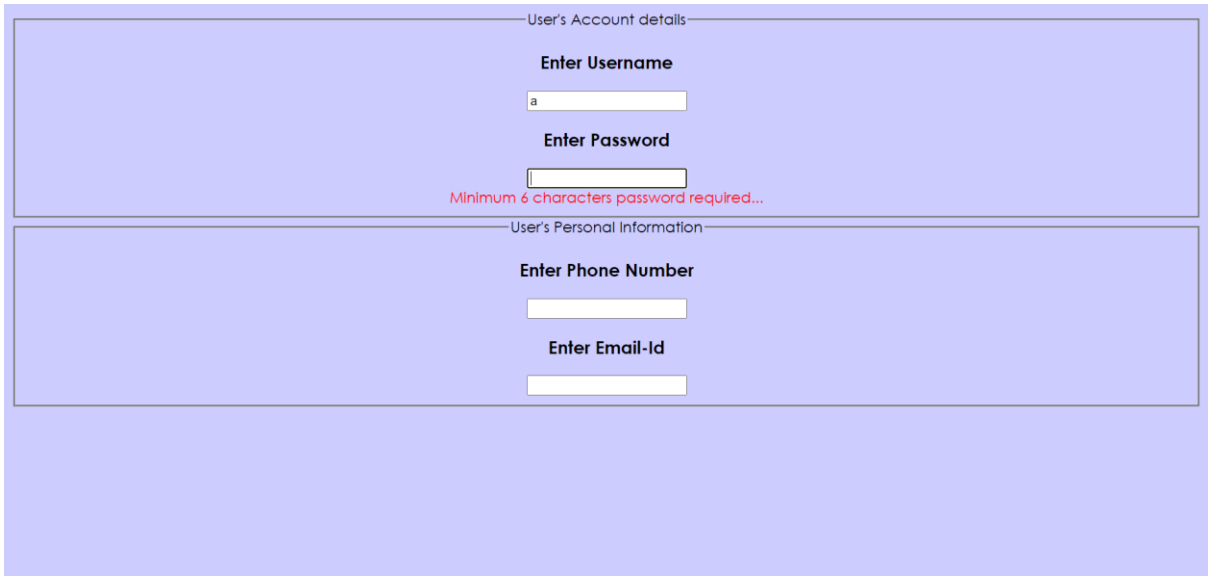
Code:

```
<!-- making a validations form -->

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
   <meta charset="UTF-8">
   <title>Form Validations</title>

   <script type="text/javascript">
   function chkuser()
   {
      if(txtuser.value=="")
      {
         error1.innerHTML = "Cannot leave this field blank";
         txtuser.focus();
      }
      else
         error1.innerHTML="";
   }

   function chkpass()
   {
      if(txtpwd.value.length < 6)
      {
         error2.innerHTML = "Minimum 6 characters password required...";
         txtpwd.focus();
      }
      else
         error2.innerHTML="";
   }

   function chkphone()
   {
      if(isNaN(txtph.value))
      {
        error3.innerHTML = "Please enter numeric data" ;
        txtph.focus();
      }
      else if(txtph.value.length < 8())
      {
         error3.innerHTML = "Invalid Phone Number" ;
         txtph.focus();
      }
```

```
    }

    function chkmail()
    {
        var pat = /^[^0-9]([a-z A-Z 0-9]{6,90})@([a-z A-Z]{3,20}).(com$)/;
        var result = pat.test(txtmail.value);
            if(result==false)
            {
                error4.innerHTML = "Invalid E-Mail";
                txtmail.focus();
            }
            else
                error4.innerHTML="";
    }
    </script>
</head>
<body bgcolor="#ccccff">
<center>
<font face="Century Gothic">

    <fieldset>
        <legend align="center">User's Account details</legend>
        <h3>
            Enter Username
        </h3>
        <input type="text" id="txtuser" onfocusout="chkuser()" />
        <div style="color:red;" id="error1"></div>

        <h3>
            Enter Password
        </h3>
        <input type="password" id="txtpwd" onfocusout="chkpass()" />
        <div style="color:red;" id="error2"></div>
    </fieldset>

    <fieldset>
        <legend align="center">User's Personal Information</legend>
        <h3>
            Enter Phone Number
        </h3>
        <input type="text" id="txtph" onfocusout="chkphone()">
        <div style="color:red;" id="error3"></div>

        <h3>
            Enter Email-Id
        </h3>
        <input type="password" id="txtmail" onfocusout="chkmail()" />
```

```
      <div style="color:red;" id="error4"></div>
   </fieldset>

</font>
</center>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:



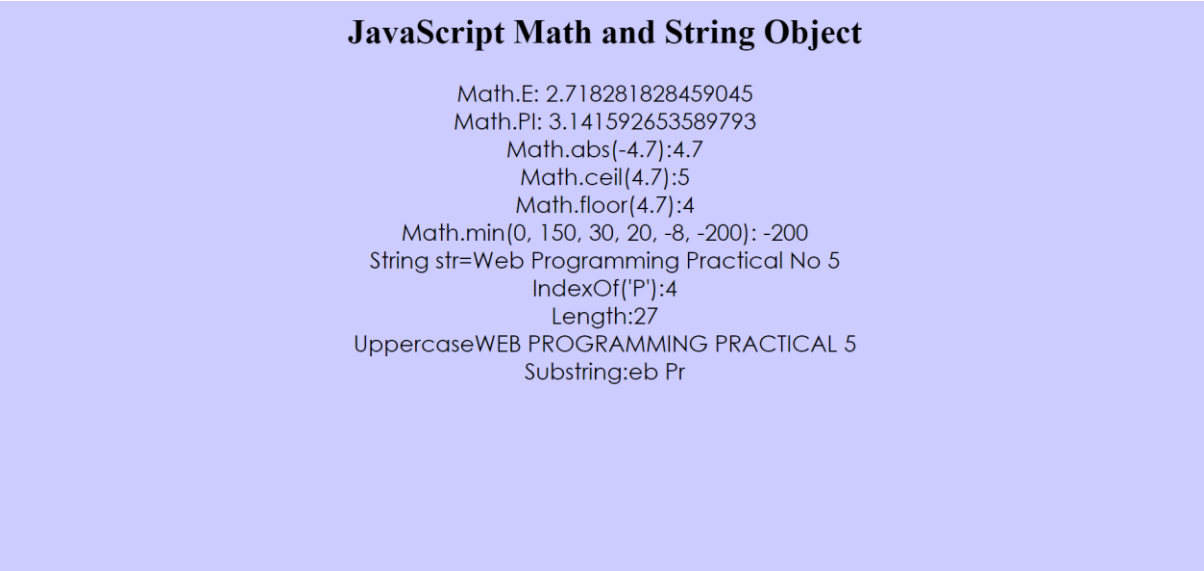
Demonstrating different JavaScript Object such as String, RegExp, Math, Date

Code:

String, RegExp, Math:

```
<!-- making a Javascript math string object -->
<html>
<head>
   <title>JavaScript Object</title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="#ccccff">
<h2 align="center">JavaScript Math and String Object</h2>
<font face="Century Gothic">
<center>
   <p id="obj1"></p>
   <script>
   var str="Web Programming Practical 5";
      document.getElementById("obj1").innerHTML =
         "Math.E: " + Math.E + "<br>" +
         "Math.PI: " + Math.PI+"<br>"+
         "Math.abs(-4.7):"+ Math.abs(-4.7) + "<br>"+
         "Math.ceil(4.7):"+ Math.ceil(4.7) + "<br>" +
         "Math.floor(4.7):"+ Math.floor(4.7) + "<br>" +
         "Math.min(0, 150, 30, 20, -8, -200): " + Math.min(0, 150, 30, 20, -8, -200) +
"<br>" +
         "String str=Web Programming Practical No 5<br>" +
         "IndexOf('P'):" + str.indexOf("P") + "<br>" +
         "Length:" +str.length+"<br>"+
         "Uppercase" + str.toUpperCase() + "<br>" +
         "Substring:" + str.substr(1,5);
   </script>
</center>
</font>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:



Date:

Code:

```
<!-- To show Date And Time-->

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
   <meta charset="UTF-8">
   <title>Show Date and Time</title>

</head>
<body  bgcolor="#ccccff">
<font face="Century Gothic">
<center>
<script>
  var d = new Date();
  document.write("<br>Date:"+d);
  document.write("<br>To string:"+d.toString());
  document.write("<br>Time in milliseconds:"+d.getTime());
  document.write("<br>Year:"+d.getFullYear());
  document.write("<br>Date:"+d.getDate());
  document.write("<br>Hour:"+d.getHours());
  d.setDate(24);
  document.write("<br>Date:"+d);
  d.setFullYear(2019);
  document.write("<br>Date:"+d);
</script>
</center>
</font>
```

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

Output:

Date:Mon Aug 09 2021 18:13:57 GMT+0530 (India Standard Time)
To string:Mon Aug 09 2021 18:13:57 GMT+0530 (India Standard Time)
Time in milliseconds:1628513037283
Year:2021
Date:9
Hour:18
Date:Tue Aug 24 2021 18:13:57 GMT+0530 (India Standard Time)
Date:Sat Aug 24 2019 18:13:57 GMT+0530 (India Standard Time)

Demonstrating different JavaScript Object such as Window, Navigator, History, Location

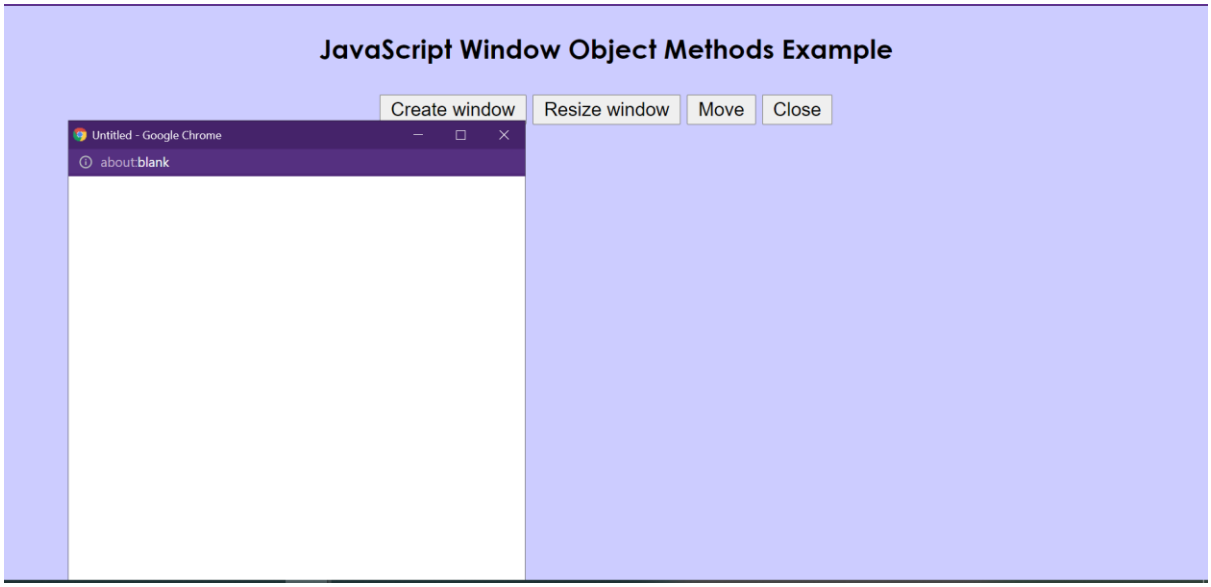
Window:

Code:

```
<!-- Making, resizing and closing a window-->

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
   <meta charset="UTF-8">
   <title>JavaScript Window Object Methods</title>
   <script>
      var myWindow;
      function openWin()
      {
         myWindow = window.open('', '', 'height=200, width=200');
      }

      function resizeWin()
      {
         myWindow.resizeTo(500,500);
         myWindow.focus();
      }

      function moveBy()
      {
         myWindow.moveTo(1000,1000);
      }

      function winClose()
      {
         if(confirm("Do you really want to close the browser ?"))
            myWindow.close();
      }
   </script>
</head>
<body bgcolor="#ccccff">
<center>
<font face="Century Gothic">
   <h3>JavaScript Window Object Methods Example</h3>
   <button onclick="openWin()">Create window</button>
   <button onclick="resizeWin()">Resize window</button>
   <button onclick="moveBy()">Move</button>
   <button onclick="winClose()">Close</button>
```

```
</font>
</center>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:



Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
   <meta charset="UTF-8">
   <title>History</title>
   <script type="text/javascript">
      function lent()
      {
         alert("The total number of the URls visited by the
browser:"+history.length);
      }

      function loadPrev()
      {
         window.history.back();
      }

      function loadNext()
      {
         window.history.forward();
      }

      function goUrl()
      {
         window.history.go();
      }

   </script>
</head>
<body bgcolor="#ccccff">
<center>
<font face="Century Gothic">
   <button type="button" onclick="loadPrev()">Go to previous page</button>
   <button type="button" onclick="loadNext()">Go to next page</button>
   <button type="button" onclick="goUrl()">Go to url</button>
   <button type="button" onclick="lent()">Number</button>
</font>
</center>
</body>
</html>
```

Output: