

LIST OF EXPERIMENTS

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1 b		HTML – Element – Tables	
2 a		HTML – Image Map	
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6 a		AJAX- Retrieving Text File	
6 b		AJAX -Suggesting Keywords	
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Ex. No. : 1 a

Reg. No. :220701051

Date:

HTML – Basic Elements

Aim:

Program to design a resume using HTML basic elements table, styles, links and list.

Procedure:

1. Create your resume on a word processor
2. Save your word-processed resume in text (.txt) format.
3. Open your text resume in an editor.
4. Add the required html tags.
5. Tables are defined with the table element. Use the border attribute specifies the table's border width in pixels. To create a table without a border, set border to "0". Use the tr element to define an individual table row. The columns in the head section are defined with th elements.

Design:

Chandru

Email: 220701051@rajalakshmi.edu.in

Date of Birth: 19 May 2005

Objective

To leverage my skills in HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and Java in a dynamic organization while contributing to innovative projects and achieving professional growth.

Education Qualifications

SLC: Velammal, 2020

HSC: Velammal, 2020

Skills

HTML

CSS

JavaScript

Java

Certifications

Small Way Internship

Experience

Company: Pine Company

Role: Intern

Responsibilities: Worked on web development projects, contributing to frontend and backend functionalities.

Result:

Thus the given design was successfully developed and output was verified.

Evaluation Procedure	Marks awarded
Procedure(3)	
Design Output(5)	
Viva(2)	
Total (10)	
Faculty Signature	

Ex. No. : 1 b

Date :

Reg. No. : 220701051

HTML – Element – Tables

Aim:

Program to design a class timetable using HTML basic elements.

Procedure:

1. Tables are defined with the table element
2. Use the border attribute specifies the table's border width in pixels. To create a table without a border, set border to "0".
3. Use the tr element to define an individual table row.
4. The columns in the head section are defined with th elements.
5. Data cells contain individual pieces of data and are defined with td (table data) elements within each row.
6. Table cells are sized to fit the data they contain. Document authors can create larger data cells by using attributes rowspan and colspan. The values assigned to these attributes specify the number of rows or columns occupied by a cell.
7. Use the attribute rowspan = "2" to allow the cell to use two vertically adjacent cells (thus the cell spans two rows).
8. Use the attribute colspan = "4" to widen the header cell to span four cells.

Design:

Rajalakshmi Engineering College
Department of Computer Science and Engineering
Time Table for Academic Year 2024 - 2025 (Odd Semester - JUL '24 - NOV '24)

Year: III CSE				Sem: V				Sec: A		
Class Incharge				Mrs. Jinu Sophia						
Class Committee Chairperson				Dr. K. Anand						
Day	1 (8:00 - 9:00)	2 (9:00 - 9:50)	(9:50 - 10:10)	3 (10:10 - 11:00)	4 (11:00 - 11:50)	5 (11:50 - 12:30)	6 (12:30 - 1:20)	7 (1:20 - 2:10)	8 (2:10 - 3:00)	
Tuesday	CS19542 / CS19541 - IP / CN LAB TLFL5 / TLFL3		Break	CS19501 - TOC A 309	Lunch	CS19541/CS19542-CN/IP LAB TLFL3 / TLFL5		AI19341 - POAI A 309	CS19542 - IP A 309	
Wednesday	AI19341 / CS19542 - POAI / IP LAB TLGL3 / JLI		Break	GE19521-SOFT SKILL- II	Lunch	COUN	CS19541 - CN A 309	OAI1903 - RPA TLGL2		
Thursday	CS19542 - IP A 309	CS19541 - CN A 309	Break	AI19341 - POAI A 309	LIB	Lunch	NPTEL	CS19501 - TOC A 309		
Friday	CS19541 - CN A 309	AI19341 - POAI A 309	Break	CS19541 / AI19341 - CN / POAI LAB TLFL3 / TLGL3		Lunch	CS19541 - CN A 309	CS19542 - IP A 309	Library	
Saturday	OAI1903 - RPA TLGL2		Break	CS19542 - IP A 309	Lunch	CS19542 / CS19541 - IP / CN LAB TLFL5 / TLFL3	CS19542 / CS19541 - IP / CN LAB TLFL5 / TLFL3	CS19541 - CN A 309	CS19501 - TOC A 309	

Result

Thus the given design was successfully developed and output was verified.

Evaluation Procedure	Marks awarded
Procedure(3)	
Design Output(5)	
Viva(2)	
Total (10)	
Faculty Signature	

Date :

HTML – Image Map

Aim:

Program to create and use image maps:

- i. To embed a map in a web page.
- ii. To fix the hot spots in that map.
- iii. Show all the related information when the hot spots are clicked.

Procedure:

1. Define an image maps by using a map element.
2. Use attribute id to identify the image map.
3. Define hotspots with area elements.
4. Use attribute href to specify the link's target (i.e.,the resource to which to link). 5. Use attributes shape and coords to specify the hotspot's shape and coordinates, respectively. 6. Use attribute alt to provide alternate text for the link.
7. Use the markup to create a rectangular hotspot (shape = "rect") for the coordinates specified in the coords attribute (For rectangular hotspots, the required coordinates are those of the upper-left and lower-right corners of the rectangle).
8. Use the map area to assign the shape attribute "poly" to create a hotspot in the shape of a polygon using the coordinates in attribute coords (These coordinates represent each vertex, or corner, of the polygon).
9. Use the map area to assign the shape attribute "circle" to create a circular hotspot (the coords attribute specifies the circle's center coordinates and the circle's radius, in pixels). 10. Use an image map with an img element, the img element's usemap attribute is assigned the id of a map.
10. Locate the image map within the same document so internal linking is used.

Design:

Interactive Map of India





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Tamil Nadu

131 languages ▾

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Article Talk
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From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Tamil Nadu (/tæmɪl ˈnɑːduː/; Tamil: [ˈtamiɻ ˈnaʈu] [ⓘ], abbr. **TN**) is the southernmost state of India. The tenth largest Indian state by area and the sixth largest by population, Tamil Nadu is the home of the **Tamil people**, who speak the **Tamil** language, one of the longest surviving classical languages and which serves as its official language. The capital and largest city is **Chennai**.

Located on the south-eastern coast of the **Indian peninsula**, Tamil Nadu is straddled by the **Western Ghats** and **Deccan Plateau** in the west, the **Eastern Ghats** in the north, the **Eastern Coastal Plains** lining the Bay of Bengal in the east, the **Gulf of Mannar** and the **Palk Strait** to the south-east, the **Laccadive Sea** at the southern cape of the peninsula, with the river Kaveri bisecting the state. Politically, Tamil Nadu is bound by the Indian states of Kerala to the west, Karnataka to the northwest, Andhra Pradesh to the north, and encloses part of the union territory of Puducherry. It shares an international maritime border with the Northern Province of Sri Lanka at Pamban Island.

Archaeological evidence points to Tamil Nadu being inhabited for more than 400 millennia, first by hominids and then by modern humans. Tamil Nadu has more than 5,500 years of continuous cultural history. Historically, the Tamilakam region was inhabited by Tamil-speaking Dravidian people and was ruled by several regimes over centuries, such as the Sangam era triumverate of the Cheras, Cholas and Pandyas, the Pallavas (3rd–9th century CE), and the later Vijayanagara Empire (14th–17th century CE). European colonization began with establishing trade ports in the 17th century, with the British controlling much of South India as the Madras Presidency for two centuries before Indian Independence in 1947. After independence, the region became the Madras State of the Republic of India and was further re-organized when states were redrawn linguistically in 1956 into the current shape. The state was renamed as Tamil Nadu, meaning "Tamil Country", in 1969. Hence, culture, cuisine and architecture have seen multiple influences over the years and have developed diversely.

Appearance hide

Text

☐ Small

☒ Standard

☐ Large

Width

☒ Standard

☐ Wide

Color (beta)





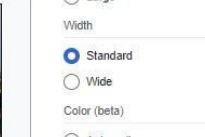



☐ Automatic

☒ Light


☐ Dark

Tamil Nadu

State

Clockwise from top: Shore Temple; Thiruvalluvar Statue; Hogenakkal Falls; Nilgiri Mountains; Pamban Bridge; and Brihadisvara Temple





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Kerala

Article Talk

This article is about the Indian state. For other uses, see Kerala (disambiguation).

Kerala (English: /ˈkərələ/ [ⓘ] *KERR-ə-lə*), called **Keralam** in Malayalam (Malayalam: [ke.ɾeɻɐm] [ⓘ]), is a state on the Malabar Coast of India.^[15] It was formed on 1 November 1956, following the passage of the States Reorganisation Act, by combining Malayalam-speaking regions of the erstwhile regions of Cochin, Malabar, South Canara, and Travancore.^{[16][17]} Spread over 38,863 km² (15,005 sq mi), Kerala is the 21st largest Indian state by area. It is bordered by Karnataka to the north and northeast, Tamil Nadu to the east and south, and the Lakshadweep Sea^[18] to the west. With 33 million inhabitants as per the 2011 census, Kerala is the 13th-largest Indian state by population. It is divided into 14 districts with the capital being Thiruvananthapuram. Malayalam is the most widely spoken language and is also the official language of the state.^[19]

The Chera dynasty was the first prominent kingdom based in Kerala. The Ay kingdom in the deep south and the Ezhimala kingdom in the north formed the other kingdoms in the early years of the Common Era (CE). The region had been a prominent spice exporter since 3000 BCE.^[20] The region's prominence in trade was noted in the works of Pliny as well as the Periplus around 100 CE. In the 15th century, the spice trade attracted Portuguese traders to Kerala, and paved the way for European colonisation of India. At the time of Indian independence movement in the early 20th century, there were two major princely states in Kerala: Travancore and Cochin. They united to form the state of Thiru-Kochi in 1949. The Malabar region, in the northern part of Kerala, had been a part of the Madras province of British India, which later became a part of the Madras State post-independence. After the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, the modern-day state of Kerala was formed by merging the Malabar district of Madras State (excluding Gudalur taluk of Nilgiris district, Lakshadweep Islands, Topslip, the Attappadi Forest east of Anakkatt), the taluk of Kasaragod (now Kasaragod District) in South Canara, and the erstwhile state of Thiru-Kochi (excluding four southern taluks of Kanyakumari district, and Shenkottai taluks).^[17]

127 languages

Coordinates: 10°N 76°E﻿ / ﻿10.0°N 76.3°E﻿ / 10; 76.3

Kerala

State

State of Kerala



Kerala backwaters



Athirappilly Falls



Munnar



Jafayu Earth's Center



Padmanabhaswamy Temple



Kerala Government Secretariat



Chinese fishing nets

Appearance

Text

- ☐ Small
- ☒ Standard
- ☐ Large

- ☒ Standard
- ☐ Wide

Color (beta)

- ☐ Automatic
- ☒ Light
- ☐ Dark



Andhra Pradesh

128 languages

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Article Talk

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From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Coordinates: 16°51′N 80°52′E﻿ / ﻿16.51°N 80.52°E﻿ / 16.51; 80.52

"Andhra" redirects here. For other uses, see *Andhra* (disambiguation).

Andhra Pradesh (English: /ˌɑːndrə prəˈdeɪʃ/, Telugu: [aˈndʱɐ̃ː pɾeːɕʱ] ⓘ ⓘ abbr. AP) is a state in the southern coastal region of India. It is the seventh-largest state and the tenth-most populous in the country. Telugu, one of India's classical languages, is the primary official language and the most widely spoken language. Amaravati is the state capital, while the largest city is Visakhapatnam. The state shares borders with Telangana to the northwest, Odisha to the northeast, Chhattisgarh to the north, Karnataka to the southwest, Tamil Nadu to the south, and the Bay of Bengal to the southeast. It has the second-longest coastline in India at about 974 km (605 mi).

Archaeological evidence suggests that Andhra Pradesh has had continuous human presence for over 247,000 years, ranging from early archaic hominins to Neolithic settlements. The earliest mention of the Andhras occurs in *Altareya Brahmana* (c. 800 BCE) of the *Rigveda*. Around 300 BCE, the Andhras living in the Godavari and Krishna river deltas were renowned for their formidable military strength—second only to the *Maurya Empire* in the subcontinent. The first major Andhra polity was the *Satavahana dynasty* (2nd century BCE–2nd century CE) which ruled over the entire Deccan plateau and even distant areas of western and central India. They established trade relations with the Roman Empire. After that, the major rulers included the Vishnukundinas, Eastern Chalukyas, Kakatiyas, Vijayanagara Empire, Qutb Shahis, and the *British Raj*. After Indian independence, *Andhra State* was bifurcated from Madras state in 1953. It was merged with Telangana, comprising Telugu speaking areas of the former Hyderabad state, to form *Andhra Pradesh* in 1956. It reverted to its earlier form on 2 June 2014, when the new state of Telangana was formed through bifurcation.

The Eastern ghats separate coastal plains and peneplains. Krishna, Godavari, and Penna are the major rivers. The state has about one-third of India's limestone reserves, large deposits of *baryte* and *granite*. The population engaged in agriculture and related activities is 62.17%. Rice is the state's major food crop and staple food. The state contributes to 30% of fish production in India and had a share of 35% in total sea food exports of India. Sriharikota Range at the barrier island of *Sriharikota* in Tirupati district, is the primary satellite launching station of India.

Andhra Pradesh

State



From top, left to right: Venkateswara temple at Tirumala, Undavalli caves near Vijayawada, and Vizag seaport



Emblem of Andhra Pradesh

Etymology: State of Andhras
Motto: Satyameva Jayate (Truth alone triumphs)
Anthem: "Maa Telugu Thaliki"
(To Our Mother Telugu)



Appearance

Text

- ☐ Small
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- ☐ Large

Width

- ☐ Wide
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- ☐ Automatic

Color (beta)

- ☐ Light
- ☒ Dark



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Karnataka

126 languages

Article Talk

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From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Coordinates: 12.97°N 77.50°E

For other uses, see *Karnataka* (disambiguation).

Karnataka (/kərˈnɑːtə/; ISO: *Karṇāṭaka*, Kannada: [keˈɾɳaːtəkɐ]) is a state in the southwestern region of **India**. It was formed as Mysore State on 1 November 1956, with the passage of the **States Reorganisation Act**, and renamed *Karnataka* in 1973. The state is bordered by the **Lakshadweep Sea** to the west, **Goa** to the northwest, **Maharashtra** to the north, **Telangana** to the northeast, **Andhra Pradesh** to the east, **Tamil Nadu** to the southeast, and **Kerala** to the southwest. With 61,130,704 inhabitants at the 2011 census, Karnataka is the **eighth-largest state by population**, comprising 31 **districts**. With 15,257,000 residents, the state capital **Bangalore** is the largest city of Karnataka.^[1]

The economy of Karnataka is one of the most productive in comparison to other states in the country, with ₹20.5 trillion (US\$260 billion) in *gross domestic product* and a per capita GDP of ₹305,000 (US\$3,800).^{[14][15]} The state of Karnataka has one of the highest economic growth rates comparatively to other states in the country, with a *GSDP* (Gross State Domestic Product) growth of 9.5% in the 2021–22 fiscal year.^{[16][17]} After *Bangalore Urban*, *Dakshina Kannada*, *HUBLI-Dharwad*, and *Belagavi* districts contribute the highest revenue to the state respectively. The capital of the state, *Bangalore*, is known as the *Silicon Valley of India*, for its immense contributions to the country's information technology sector. A total of 1,973 companies in the state were found to have been involved in the IT sector as of 2007.^[18]

Karnataka is the only southern state to have land borders with all of the other four southern Indian sister states. The state covers an area of 191,791 km² (74,051 sq mi), or 5.83 percent of the total geographical area of India.^[19] It is the sixth-largest Indian state by area.^[19] Kannada, one of the classical languages of India, is the most widely spoken and official language of the state. Other minority languages spoken include Urdu, Konkani, Marathi, Tulu, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Kodava and Beary.

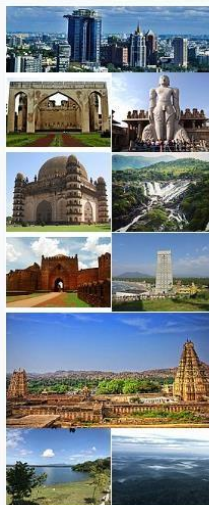
Karnataka also contains some of the only villages in India where Sanskrit is primarily spoken.^{[20][21][22]}

Though [several etymologies](#) have been suggested for the name Karnataka, the generally accepted one is that *Karnataka* is derived from the Kannada words *karu* and *nādu*, meaning "elevated land". *Karu Nādu* may also be read as *karu*, meaning "black" and *nādu*, meaning "region", as a reference to the [black cotton soil](#) found in the [Bayalu Seeme](#) region of the state. The [British](#) used the word [Carnatic](#), sometimes *Karnatak*, to describe both sides of peninsular India, south of the [Krishna](#).^[23]

Karnataka

State

State of Karnataka



From top, left to right:

From top, left to right:
Bangalore, Gagan Mahal, Gommateshwara statue,
Gol Gumbaz, Shivanasamudra Falls, Bidar Fort,
Gopura at Murdeshwar, Virupaksha Temple,
Hampi, Harangi Dam and Tadiandamol



1

Result:

Thus the given design was successfully developed and output was verified.

Evaluation Procedure	Marks awarded
Procedure(3)	
Design Output(5)	
Viva(2)	
Total (10)	
Faculty Signature	

Ex. No. : 2 b

Reg. No. : 220701051

Date :

CSS

Aim:

Program to design web pages using basic elements, hyperlinks and to perform web navigation using CSS.

Procedure:

Inline Style Sheets

1. Create inline styles that declare an individual element's format using attribute style.
2. Apply inline styles to p elements to alter their font size and color.
3. Use the attribute style to specify the style for an element.
4. Create CSS property (the font-size property) followed by a colon and a value.
5. Use the two properties, font-size and color, separated by a semicolon.

Embedded Style Sheets

1. Use the style element to define the embedded style sheet.
2. Place the Styles in the head to apply matching elements in the entire document, not just to a single element.
3. Use the type attribute to specify specifies the Multipurpose Internet Mail Extension (MIME) type that describes a file's content. CSS documents use the MIME type text/css.
4. Use the body of the style sheet to declare the CSS rules for the style sheet.
5. The body of each rule is enclosed in curly braces ({ and }).
6. Declare a style class. Class declarations are preceded with a period and are applied to elements only of that class.
7. Use the property name is followed by a colon (:) and the value of that property. Multiple properties are separated by semicolons (;).

Linking External Style Sheets

1. Create a link element, which uses the rel attribute to specify a relationship between the current document and another document.
2. Declare the linked document to be a stylesheet for this document.
3. Use the type attribute to specify the MIME type as text/css.
4. Use the href attribute provides the URL for the document containing the style sheet.

Design:

RAJALAKSHMI ENGINEERING COLLEGE



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About

Rajalakshmi Engineering College, an autonomous institution affiliated to Anna University, Chennai, was established in the year 1997 under the aegis of Rajalakshmi Educational Trust whose members have had consummate experience in the fields of education and industry. The College has grown from strength to strength in the last 25 years and progressing towards Excellence in Engineering Education, Research and Development. Started with 3 Under Graduate programmes in Engineering with an annual intake of 180 students in 1997, the College presently offers 18 Under Graduate and 9 Post Graduate programmes including MBA program, with an annual intake of 2070 students. The approval of AICTE and affiliation of the Anna University for such a progressive intake is a standing testimony for the continuous growth of the college over the years. 9 of our departments are recognized as Research Centers of Anna University to conduct Ph.D. and M.S. (By Research) programmes and many scholars have obtained Ph.D. through these research centres. Ours is one among the few Colleges to receive accreditation for Under Graduate Engineering programmes from the National Board of Accreditation (NBA), New Delhi, as soon as attaining the eligibility to apply for accreditation. The College is accredited by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) with 'A++' Grade. The college has also secured 12(b) status from UGC. Anna University, Chennai has granted Permanent Affiliation for 10 UG courses viz. Aeronautical Engineering, Automobile Engineering, Biomedical Engineering, Biotechnology, Civil Engineering, Computer Science and Engineering, Electronics and Communication Engineering, Electrical and Electronics Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Information Technology and 4 PG Courses viz. M.Tech - Biotechnology, M.E. Computer Science and Engineering, M.E. Communication Systems and Master of Business Administration. The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR), Government of India has recognized the College as a Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (SIRO), considering its potential for Research and Development activities.

Departments

1. Aeronautical Engineering
2. Automobile Engineering
3. Biomedical Engineering
4. Chemical Engineering
5. Computer Science Engineering
6. Computer Science and Design
7. Computer Science and Business System
8. Electrical and Electronics Engineering
9. Electronics and Communication Engineering
10. Information Technology
11. Food Technology
12. Mechanical Engineering
13. Artificial Intelligence and Data Science
14. Mechatronics Engineering
15. Robotics and Automation

Academics

Academic Excellence and Innovation

At Rajalakshmi Engineering College, we are committed to fostering academic excellence and innovation. Our programs are designed to challenge students and encourage critical thinking, problem-solving, and creativity. We emphasize a blend of theoretical knowledge and practical application, supported by state-of-the-art laboratories and research facilities. Students have opportunities to engage in groundbreaking research projects, internships, and industry collaborations that enhance their learning experience and prepare them for real-world challenges. Our academic approach ensures that graduates are not only well-versed in their disciplines but also equipped with the skills needed to lead and innovate in their careers.

Holistic Learning Approach

Rajalakshmi Engineering College believes in a holistic approach to education that goes beyond traditional classroom learning. Our academic programs are integrated with various co-curricular and extracurricular activities, such as seminars, workshops, and industry visits, to provide a well-rounded education. We offer specialized tracks and elective courses that allow students to explore their interests and specialize in their fields. The college's focus on interdisciplinary learning and collaboration encourages students to develop a broad perspective and adaptability, essential traits for today's dynamic job market.

Student-Centric Education

Our commitment to a student-centric education is at the heart of Rajalakshmi Engineering College's academic philosophy. We prioritize personalized learning experiences, offering mentoring and academic advising to help students achieve their academic and career goals. The faculty members are dedicated to providing individualized attention, fostering an environment where students can thrive. We also offer a range of support services, including academic counseling, career guidance, and skill development programs, to ensure that every student has the resources they need to succeed both academically and professionally.

Global Perspective and Industry Connections

Rajalakshmi Engineering College's academic programs are designed with a global perspective, preparing students to excel in an interconnected world. We incorporate international standards and practices into our curriculum, and offer exchange programs and collaborations with renowned institutions worldwide. Our strong industry connections provide students with valuable insights into current trends and practices, and opportunities for internships and projects with leading companies. This exposure helps students build a global network and gain a competitive edge in their careers.

Facilities

State-of-the-Art Laboratories

Rajalakshmi Engineering College boasts state-of-the-art laboratories that cater to a wide range of scientific and engineering disciplines. Our well-equipped labs feature the latest technology and equipment, providing students with hands-on experience that complements their theoretical knowledge. From advanced robotics and electronics labs to sophisticated chemical analysis facilities, our laboratories are designed to facilitate comprehensive learning and innovation. These resources are integral to our curriculum, enabling students to conduct experiments, develop prototypes, and engage in cutting-edge research.

Modern Classrooms and Learning Spaces

Our modern classrooms and learning spaces are designed to enhance the educational experience through a blend of traditional and digital learning methods. Equipped with smart boards, projectors, and high-speed internet access, our classrooms support interactive and engaging instruction. Collaborative learning is encouraged through flexible seating arrangements and dedicated group work areas. Additionally, our campus features dedicated spaces for presentations, workshops, and seminars, ensuring that students have access to the latest educational tools and resources.

Admissions

Overview: Rajalakshmi Engineering College welcomes students who are passionate about their field and demonstrate strong academic potential. Our admissions process aims to identify and admit candidates based on merit and potential.
Application Process: Apply online or submit a physical form. Requirements include academic transcripts, standardized test scores, and possibly interviews or entrance exams, depending on the program.
Eligibility Criteria: Criteria vary by program. Generally, undergraduate applicants need a solid high school record, while postgraduate and doctoral candidates need relevant degrees and experience. Check specific requirements on our admissions page.
Important Dates: Refer to our website for application deadlines, exam dates, and interview schedules to ensure you stay on track.
Financial Aid: We offer scholarships, grants, and financial aid to support students. Details are available on our financial aid page.

Placements

Carrier Opportunities

Empowering Your Future: At Rajalakshmi Engineering College, we're committed to turning academic success into professional achievements. Our dedicated placement team is here to guide you through every step of your career journey, from internships to full-time employment.
Tailored Career Support: We provide personalized career support to help you stand out in the job market. Our services include expert resume reviews, mock interviews, and tailored career advice. We equip you with the skills and confidence needed to excel in interviews and secure your dream job.
Strong Industry Partnerships: Our extensive network with top-tier companies ensures you have access to exciting career opportunities. We host regular job fairs and on-campus recruitment drives where you can meet potential employers and explore various career paths.
Impressive Placement Statistics: Our students consistently achieve impressive placement results. We boast a high placement rate, with many graduates landing roles in prestigious organizations and innovative startups. Visit our placements page for detailed success stories and statistics.
Real-World Experience: Gain practical experience through internships that often lead to full-time job offers. Our internship programs are designed to provide valuable industry exposure and build professional connections that can jumpstart your career.

Student Life

Vibrant Campus Experience: At Rajalakshmi Engineering College, student life extends beyond academics to include a rich tapestry of activities and opportunities that enhance your overall college experience. Our campus is buzzing with energy, offering a wide range of clubs, organizations, and events that cater to diverse interests and passions.
Engaging Extracurriculars: Whether you're passionate about sports, arts, technology, or social causes, there's something for everyone. Join one of our many student clubs or societies, participate in cultural festivals, or contribute to community service projects. Our extracurricular programs are designed to foster personal growth, leadership skills, and lifelong friendships.
Supportive Community: We pride ourselves on creating a supportive and inclusive community where every student feels valued and connected. Our mentorship programs, counseling services, and peer support groups ensure that you have the resources and support you need to thrive both academically and personally.
Campus Facilities: Enjoy modern campus facilities that cater to your lifestyle needs, including comfortable common areas, recreational centers, and cafes. Our campus is designed to be a welcoming and vibrant place where you can relax, socialize, and pursue your interests outside of the classroom.
Events and Traditions: Experience a dynamic calendar of events, from annual festivals and sports competitions to guest lectures and workshops. These activities provide opportunities for personal development and celebrate the diverse talents and cultures of our student body.

Contact

Rajalakshmi Engineering College, Rajalakshmi Nagar Thandalam, Chennai - 602 105. Phone : +91-44-67181111, 67181112

Result

Thus the given design was successfully developed and output was verified.

Evaluation Procedure	Marks awarded
Procedure(3)	
Design Output(5)	
Viva(2)	
Total (10)	
Faculty Signature	

Ex. No. : 3

Date :

Reg. No. : 220701051

Form Validation

Aim:

Create a HTML form for course registration with student_name, rollno, gender, year, department, Section, mobile_no, E-Mail_ID, Address, City, Country, pincode and validate with the following specifications.

I. Check whether all the inputs are entered or not.

II. Check whether the inputs entered should be in correct format.

After validating using JavaScript, display proper error messages in red color just next to the textbox where there is an error.

Procedure:

1. The form is defined by a form element.

```
<form method = "post" action = "#">
```

2. Use the attribute method specifies how the form's data is sent to the Web server. Using method = "post" appends form data to the browser request, which contains the protocol (i.e., HTTP) and the requested resource's URL. Scripts located on the Web server's computer (or on a computer accessible through the network) can access the form data sent as part of the request. For example, a script may take the form information and update an electronic mailing list. The other possible value, method = "get" appends the form data directly to the end of the URL.

3. The action attribute in the <form> tag specifies the URL of a script on the Web server" 4. Use the type of input as "text" input inserts a text box into the form. Users can type data in text boxes.

5. The input element's size attribute specifies the number of characters visible in the text box.

Optional attribute maxlength limits the number of characters input into the text box. 6. There are two types of input elements in lines

```
<input type = "submit" value = "Submit Your Entries" />
```

```
<input type = "reset" value = "Clear Your Entries" />
```

7. The "submit" input element is a button. When the user presses a "submit" button, the browser sends the data in the form to the Web server for processing. The value attribute sets the text displayed on the button (the default value is Submit Query).

8. The "reset" input element allows a user to reset all form elements to their default values. The

value attribute of the "reset" input element sets the text displayed on the button (the default value is Reset).

9. The textarea element inserts a multiline text box, called a text area, into the form. The number of rows is specified with the rows attribute and the number of columns (i.e.,characters) is specified with the cols attribute. In this example, the textarea is four rows high and 36 characters wide. To display default text in the text area, place the text between the <textarea> and </textarea> tags. Default text can be specified in other input types, such as text boxes, by using the value attribute.

10. The "password" input in lines inserts a password box with the specified size. A password box allows users to enter sensitive information, such as credit card numbers and passwords, by “masking” the information input with asterisks. The actual value input is sent to the Web server, not the character that mask the input.

11. Checkboxes enable users to select from a set of options. When a user selects a checkbox, a check mark appears in the check box. Otherwise, the checkbox remains empty. Each "checkbox" input creates a new checkbox. Checkboxes can be used individually or in groups. Checkboxes that belong to a group are assigned the same name.

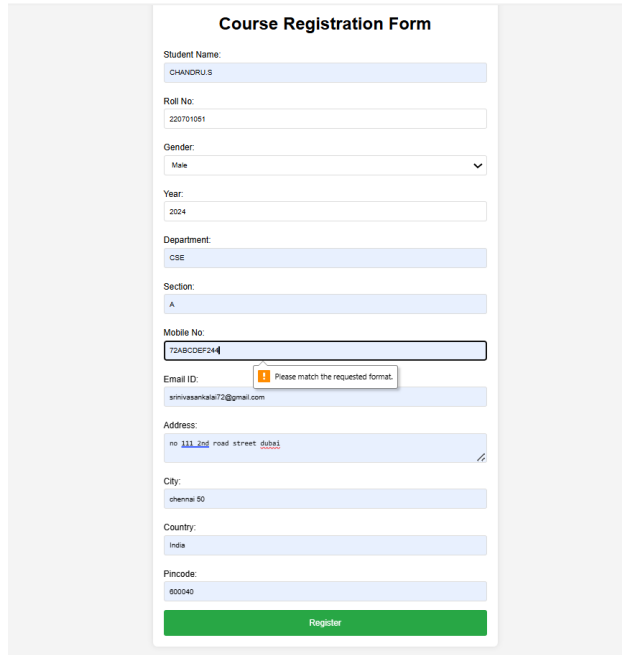
12. Radio buttons are similar to checkboxes, except that only one radio button in a group of radio buttons may be selected at any time. The radio buttons in a group have the same name attributes and are distinguished by their different value attributes. The attribute- value pair checked = "checked" indicates which radio button, if any, is selected initially. The checked attribute also applies to checkboxes.

13. The select element provides a drop-down list of items from which the user can select an item. The name attribute identifies the drop-down list. The option element adds items to the drop-down list. The option element's selected attribute specifies which item initially is displayed as the selected item in the select element.

14. Use the events for processing forms - onsubmit and onreset.

15. These events fire when a form is submitted or reset, respectively.

Design:



The image shows a web form titled "Course Registration Form". It contains several input fields: "Student Name" (filled with "CHANDRU S"), "Roll No." (filled with "220701051"), "Gender" (dropdown menu with "Male" selected), "Year" (filled with "2024"), "Department" (filled with "CSE"), "Section" (filled with "A"), "Mobile No." (filled with "724800244"), "Email ID" (filled with "sivvasankala72@gmail.com" and a tooltip warning "Please match the requested format."), "Address" (filled with "no 111 2nd road street dubai"), "City" (filled with "chennai 50"), "Country" (filled with "india"), and "Pincode" (filled with "600040"). At the bottom is a green "Register" button.

Result

Thus the given design was successfully developed and output was verified.

Evaluation Procedure	Marks awarded
Procedure(3)	
Design Output(5)	
Viva(2)	
Total (10)	
Faculty Signature	

Ex. No. : 4

Date :

Reg. No. :220701051

SERVLET

Aim:

Create a HTML form for course registration with student name, rollno, gender, year, department, Section, mobile_no, E-Mail_ID, Address, City, Country, pincode. Once a user click the submit button extract the input data using servlet and display that data with proper labels.

Procedure:

- Create the HTML Form: Design a form with fields for student details (name, roll number, gender, year, etc.), using the `action="RegisterServlet"` to submit the form to the servlet.
- Set Up the Servlet: Create a Java servlet (`RegisterServlet.java`) by extending `HttpServlet`. Use the `doGet` method to handle the form data submission.
- Extract Form Data: Inside the servlet, use `request.getParameter("field_name")` to retrieve the form data submitted by the user.
- Generate HTML Response: Use a `PrintWriter` object to generate the HTML response that displays the extracted data in labeled format using HTML tags.
- Map the Servlet: (Optional) If using older configurations, define the servlet and URL mapping in the `web.xml` file. Alternatively, use `@WebServlet("/RegisterServlet")` for annotation-based mapping.
- Run the Application: Deploy the project on a web server (like Tomcat), submit the form, and verify the data displayed on the response page.

Design:

COURSE REGISTRATION FORM

Student Name:

CHANDRU

Roll No:

220701051

Gender:

Male

Year:

3

Department:

CSE

Section:

A

Mobile No:

7200706244

EMAIL ID:

220701051@rajalakshmi.edu.in

Address:

no 120 2nd main road dubai street

Enter your City:

chennai

Enter your Country:

1234

Enter your pincode:

600050

Submit

Result

Thus the given design was successfully developed and output was verified.

Evaluation Procedure	Marks awarded
Procedure(3)	
Design Output(5)	
Viva(2)	
Total (10)	
Faculty Signature	

Ex. No. : 5

Date :

Reg. No. :220701051

SERVLET - JDBC

Aim:

Consider a Library Management System. Develop a JavaScript program that will validate the controls in the forms you have created for the application. State the assumptions you make (business logic you are taking into consideration). Note: Your application must access a database using Servlet.

Table fields: book_name, author, publisher, edition, price, category

Ex: Internet & World Wide Web, Paul Deitel, Pearson, Fifth Edition, \$160, Programming

Functionalities: Display individual book information, Display all book information, Insert individual book information, Update a book information and Delete it.

Procedure:

Relations using MYSQL given below enforcing primary key constraints:

BOOK (ACCNO, TITLE, AUTHOR, PUBLISHER, EDITION, PRICE)

MEMBER (MID, MNAME, BRANCH)

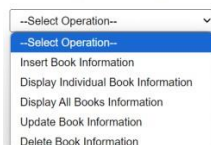
FINE (MID, FINE_DATE, AMOUNT)

1. Open MySQL.
2. Create a database.
3. Connect to the database.
4. Create the tables

Design

Library Management System

Select an operation to perform:



--Select Operation--

--Select Operation--

Insert Book Information

Display Individual Book Information

Display All Books Information

Update Book Information

Delete Book Information

Library Management System

Select an operation to perform:

Insert Book Information

▼

Insert Book Information

Book Name:

Author:

Publisher:

Edition:

Price:

Category:

Insert Book

Library Management System

Select an operation to perform:

Display Individual Book Information

▼

Display Individual Book Information

Enter Book Name:

Display Book

Library Management System

Select an operation to perform:

Display All Books Information

▼

All Books Information

Display All Books

Library Management System

Select an operation to perform:

Update Book Information

▼

Update Book Information

Book Name:

New Author:

New Publisher:

New Edition:

New Price:

New Category:

Update Book

Library Management System

Select an operation to perform:

Delete Book Information

▼

Delete Book Information

Enter Book Name to Delete:

Delete Book

Result

Thus the given design was successfully developed and output was verified.

Evaluation Procedure	Marks awarded
Procedure(3)	
Design Output(5)	
Viva(2)	
Total (10)	
Faculty Signature	

Ex. No. : 6 a
Date :

Reg. No. :220701051

AJAX -Retrieving Text File

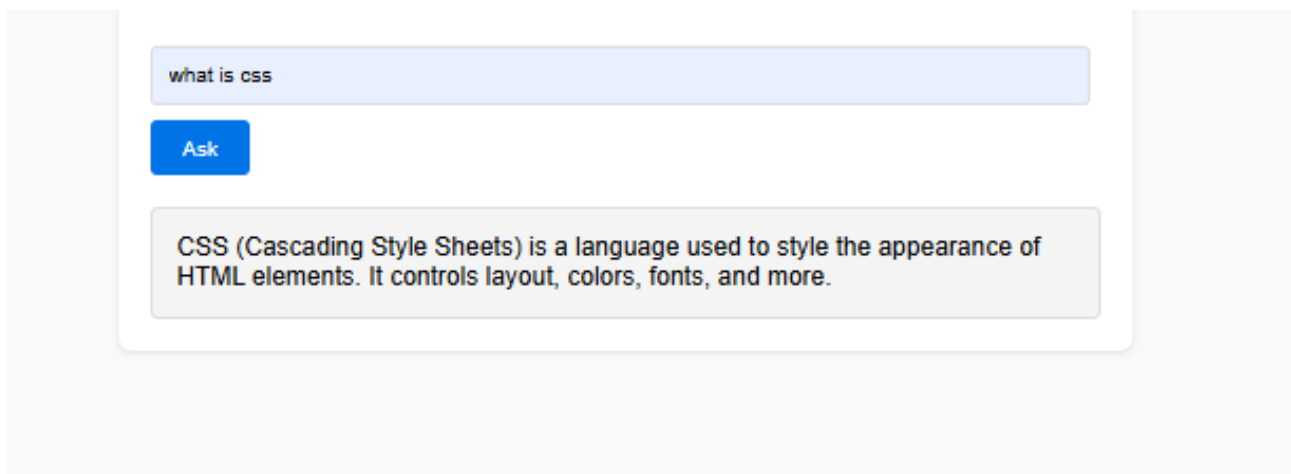
Aim:

Program to create a simple XMLHttpRequest, and retrieve data from a TXT file.

Procedure:

1. Create a text document file rec.txt.
2. Type some context in that file.
3. Create a HTML document file File.html.
4. Inside the BODY tag create one div section and one button.
5. Use the div section to display information returned from a server.
6. Make the button to calls a function named loadXMLDoc(), if it is clicked.
7. Add a <script> tag to the page's head section.
8. Inside the script section create the loadXMLDoc() function.
9. Create an XMLHttpRequest object.
10. To send a request to a server, use the open() method of the XMLHttpRequest object.
11. Use the url parameter of the open() method, an address to a file on a server.
12. Use the responseText property returns the response as a string, and can use it accordingly.

Design:



The screenshot displays a web interface with a light gray background. At the top, there is a light blue rectangular input field containing the text "what is css". Below this input field is a small blue button with the word "Ask" in white text. Underneath the button is a light gray rectangular box with rounded corners, containing the text: "CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) is a language used to style the appearance of HTML elements. It controls layout, colors, fonts, and more."

Result

Thus the given design was successfully developed and output was verified.

Evaluation Procedure	Marks awarded
Procedure(3)	
Design Output(5)	
Viva(2)	
Total (10)	
Faculty Signature	

Ex. No. : 6 b
Date :

Reg. No. :220701051

AJAX- Suggesting Keywords

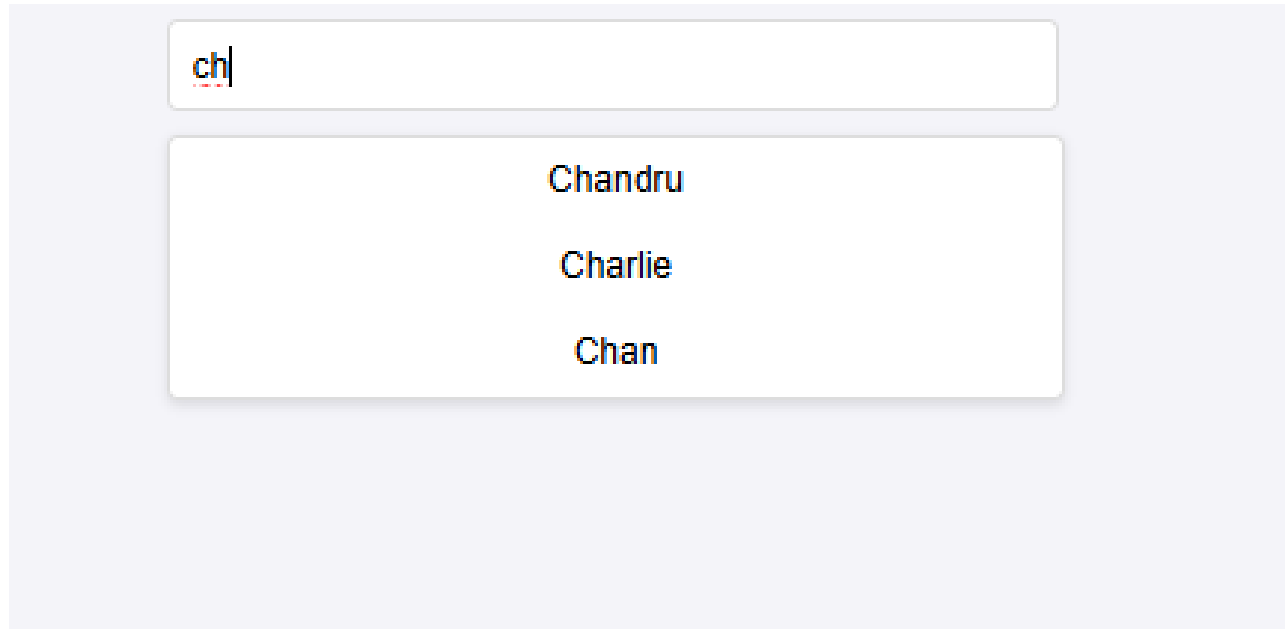
Aim:

Create a program in AJAX ,DHML and the XMLHttpRequest object to return a result without reloading the HTML page.

Case Study : Create an application that takes student names as input from the user. While taking the input, for each key press it is going to provide a list of student names starting with the entered keywords, as suggestion. Use AJAX to generate the suggestion from a servlet having an array of student names.

Procedure:

- Design an HTML page with a text input field for student names and a suggestion box (e.g., div or ul).
- Add a JavaScript `onkeyup` event listener to capture input on each key press.
- Create an `XMLHttpRequest` object inside the JavaScript function.
- Use the `open()` and `send()` methods to send the AJAX request to a servlet with the entered keyword.
- In the servlet, define an array of student names or use a database to store names.
- Retrieve the keyword from the request and filter student names starting with the entered keyword.
- Send the filtered names as the servlet's response (in JSON or plain text format).
- Handle the `readyStateChange` event in JavaScript to check if the server response is received.
- Parse the response and update the suggestion box with the filtered student names dynamically using DOM
- Style the input field and suggestion box with CSS for better usability.
- Test the functionality by entering text in the input field to see suggestions appear without page reload.

Design:**Result**

Thus the given design was successfully developed and output was verified.

Evaluation Procedure	Marks awarded
Procedure(3)	
Design Output(5)	
Viva(2)	
Total (10)	
Faculty Signature	

Ex. No. : 7
Date :

Reg. No. :220701051

AJAX-JDBC

Aim:

Create an application that allows user can choose student reg-no as input from the list.

While choosing the input, for each change it is going to provide student details, which is available in a database.

Procedure:

1. HTML Structure:

- Create a dropdown (`<select>`) for student register numbers.
- Add a `

` to display student details dynamically.

2. Styling:

- Center-align content with `flexbox`.
- Style the dropdown and details section with padding, rounded corners, and shadows.

3. JavaScript Logic:

- On dropdown change, fetch the selected value.
- Use `XMLHttpRequest` to send a `GET` request to `StudentServlet`.
- Display the server response in the `studentDetails` `

`.

4. Interaction Flow:

- User selects a register number, triggering a request.
- Retrieved student details are displayed dynamically.

Design:

1

Reg No: 1
Name: Chandru
Dept: CSE
Email: 220701051@rajalakshmi.edu.in

2

Reg No: 2
Name: Chan
Dept: CSE
Email: 2207010511@rajalakshmi.edu.in

Result

Thus the given design was successfully developed and output was verified.

Evaluation Procedure	Marks awarded
Procedure(3)	
Design Output(5)	
Viva(2)	
Total (10)	
Faculty Signature	

Ex. No. : 8
Date :

Reg. No. :220701051

PHP-Banking Application

Aim:

Consider a Banking application. Develop a PHP program that will validate the controls in the forms you have created for the application. State the assumptions you make (business logic you are taking into consideration). Note: Your application must access a database using PHP

Functionalities:

1. Displaying customer information
2. Displaying account information
3. Inserting customer information
4. Inserting account information

Procedure:

Relations using MYSQL for a banking application given below enforcing primary constraints: CUSTOMER (CID, CNAME)

ACCOUNT (ANO, ATYPE, BALANCE, CID)

An account can be a savings account or a current account. Check ATYPE in „S“ or „C“. A customer can have both types of accounts. TRANSACTION

(TID, ANO, TTYPE, TDATE, TAMOUNT)

TTYPE can be „D“ or „W“ (D- Deposit; W – Withdrawal)

1. Open MySQL.
2. Create a database.
3. Connect to the database.
4. Create the tables.

Customer Information

Customer ID	Customer Name
1234	chandru

Account Information

Select Account Ty

Account Number	Account Type	Balance	Customer ID
1	Savings	\$100000.00	12345

Transaction Information

Select Transactio

Transaction ID	Account Number	Transaction Type	Transaction Date	Transaction Amount
1	1234	Deposit	2024-11-19	\$100000.00

Result:

Thus the given design was successfully developed and output was verified.

Evaluation Procedure	Marks awarded
Procedure(3)	
Design Output(5)	
Viva(2)	
Total (10)	
Faculty Signature	

Ex. No. : 9
Date :

Reg. No. :220701051

PHP -Employee Details

Aim:

PHP program for Employee Details, which includes EmpID, Name, Designation, Salary, DOJ, etc., to connect with the database and execute queries to retrieve and update data.

Procedure:

Relations using MYSQL for a banking application given below enforcing primary key constraints: EMPDETAILS (EMPID, ENAME, DESIG, DEPT, DOJ, SALARY)

1. Open MySQL.
2. Create a database.
3. Connect to the database.
4. Create a table

Design:

Employee Management System

Employee added successfully.

Emp ID	Emp Name	Designation	Department	Date of Joining	Salary	Action
1	chandru	student	cse	2024-11-19	\$100000.00	<input type="button" value="Delete"/>
2	ch	student	aiml	2024-11-20	\$1000000.00	<input type="button" value="Delete"/>

Result

Thus the given design was successfully developed and output was verified.

Evaluation Procedure	Marks awarded
Procedure(3)	
Design Output(5)	
Viva(2)	
Total (10)	
Faculty Signature	

Ex. No. : 10
Date :

Reg. No. :220701051

JQuery

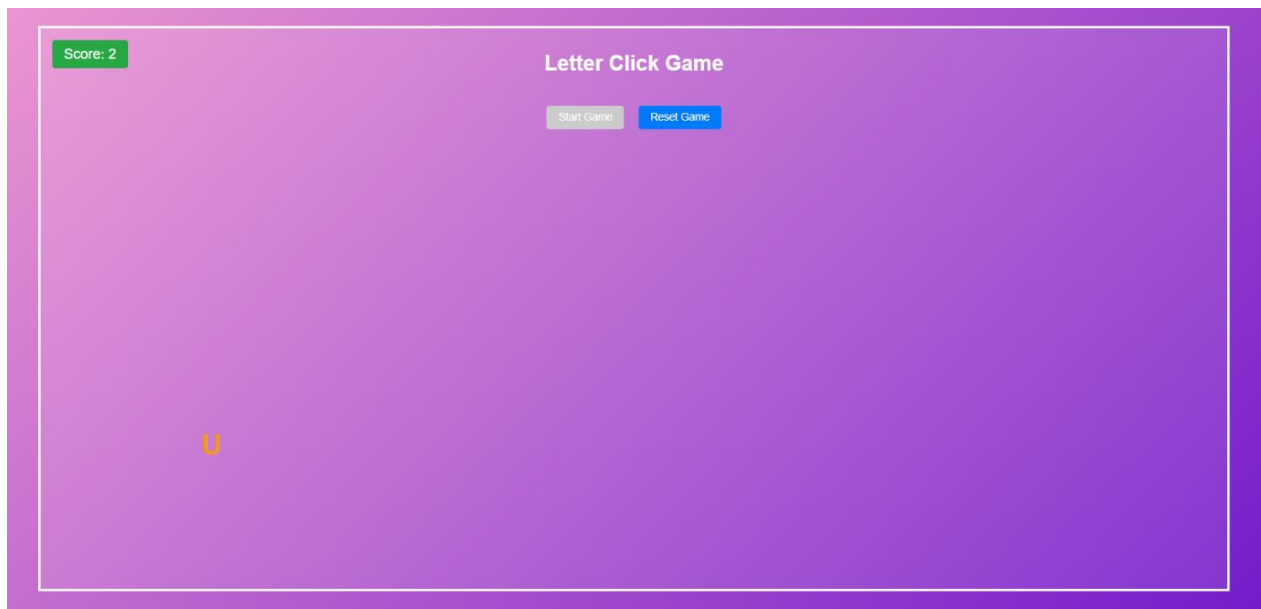
Aim:

Program to develop a simple game using jQuery.

Procedure:

1. Read a key Code upon pressing a key on keyboard.
2. Screen resolution is read by the following code. Here we are reducing 100px and 200px from width and height as browser occupying some of the space at top and bottom.
`var width = screen.width - 100;`
`var height = screen.height - 200;`
3. And next function is used to Generate a random alphabet between A - Z.
4. Here the key code values for A - Z are 65 - 90.
5. `Math.random()` - used to generate a random number.
6. `String.fromCharCode()` - is used to convert a key Code into its equivalent Character.
7. For CSS styling purpose we are generating a random color for every bubble.

Design:



Result

Thus the given design was successfully developed and output was verified.

Evaluation Procedure	Marks awarded
Procedure(3)	
Design Output(5)	
Viva(2)	
Total (10)	
Faculty Signature	

Ex. No. : 11

Reg. No. :220701051

Date :

Bootstrap

Aim:

Program to develop an attractive web pages using Bootstrap.

Procedure:

1. Set up a project folder with `index.html` and an `images/` folder for assets.
2. Include Bootstrap CSS/JS links in the `` section of the HTML file.
3. Add a responsive navbar with a teal background and white text.
4. Create a carousel displaying three college-related images.
5. Use a grid layout for three course cards with images, titles, descriptions, and buttons.
6. Style the page with custom CSS for hover effects, teal backgrounds, and coral buttons.
7. Add a footer with a teal background and white text for copyright details.
8. Open the file in a browser, check responsiveness, and finalize the design.

Design:



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Result

Thus the given design was successfully developed and output was verified.

Evaluation Procedure	Marks awarded
Procedure(3)	
Design Output(5)	
Viva(2)	
Total (10)	
Faculty Signature	