Expt. No. 1 Date :

Title Background color using css

Style sheets are powerful mechanism for adding styles (example : font, color, spacing) to web document they enforce standard & uniformity though website & provid numerous attribute to create dynamic effects with style sheets, with texts & images formatting properly can be predefine in a single list HTML elements on a web page can then be bond to style sheet the advantage of style sheet include ability to make global changes to all document from a single location style sheets are said to cascade when they combine to specify the appearance of page.

CSS stands for Cascading style sheets CSS is a key presentational technology that is used in web design perior to css nearly all of the presentational attribute to HTML document where contain within the HTML markup ; all font color, background style, alignment, border & sizes had to be explicitly design within HTML.

As a result, development of large web-sites were font & color information where repeatedly added to every single page, become a long & expensive process css solve these problems by allowing web designer to move much of that formatting information to separate style sheet resulting in considerably simpler form HTML markup

CSS provide easy & effective alternatives to specify various attribute for HTML tags using css you can specify number of styles

properties for given HTML element the style assignment process is accomplished with <style> ------ </style> The syntax of assignment simple,

Syntax :

```
<style type = "text / css">
  { attribute : Value ;
    attribute : Value ;
  }
</style>
```

In <style> the expression type = "text /css" indicates that the style sheet confirms to css Syntax each properly have name & value separated by colon (:) Each property declaration is separated by semi-colon (;)

- Color & Background Attributes :

1) Color :-
It sets an elements text color & a color name or color code.

2) Background-color :-
It specifies the color in an element background, a color name or color code is given

3) Background - image :-
It sets the background image with URL

4) Background - repeat :-
With a background image specifies sets up how the image repeat through out the page

repeat x (horizontally repetition), repeat y (vertically repetation) repeats (both i.e. horizontal & vertical), no repeat

Example :-

```
<html>
<head> <title> My CSS page </title>
< style type = "text / css">
H1 {
background - image = URL ("c:\myfile\img.gif);
   }
   P1 {
    class : rgb ( 225 , 255 , 255);
    background - color : yellow ;
     }
      </ style>
      </ head>
      <body>
      < h1> Welcome </h1>
   <P> Web desinging : HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language. It was first language introduced web design purpose </P>
      </body>
      </ html>
```

Expt. No. ② Date :

Title Web Page to set different font style to each paragraph

CSS plays an important role in web design style sheet is refered to document itself but it is term cascading that gives CSS its unique quality when changes are made in one style sheet. CSS enables this changes across all the stylesheet must like the cascading or Ripple effect of waterfall. It allows you to develope overall look of your website while HTML focus on content & structure of web site; CSS is concerned with element of presentation such as layout, font, color. Before CSS came to use, all this element had to included within HTML, itself which made document more complex this division of function between HTML & CSS allows web designer greater control over web pages.

Another function of CSS is that it allows the same page to be render differently in different mediums such as print on screen or even other devices CSS it compatable with the most web browser & also used friendly it allows you to position & reposition the components of a web page with relative case. The most essential function of CSS which makes it so integral which design is its focus on layout ever content. Freny aspects of layout in web page can be alerted & controled with ease using CSS, thus making tasks of web designer so much simpler.

- Font attributes :-

① Font - Family : A common deleminate sequence of font- family name [serif, sans-serif, cursive]

② Font - Style : Font style specities the text will be in italic, oblique or normal style.

③ Font - weight :-

It specifies that the text will be normal, bold, bolder or lighter or the numeric values for font itself.

< font - weight : 200 >

③ Font - Size :

A term that denotes absulate size (xx-small; Only x-small, medium, large) relative size, a number of pixcels or percentage unit, a number of pixcels or percentage unit of measurement.

	Unit Name	Abbrevation	Explanation
i)	Pixcels	Px	on dot on screen
ii)	em	em	the height of font
iii)	ex	Ex	height of letter x in font
iv)	Pica	Pc	1 Pc is 12 points
v)	Point	Pt	1/72 of inch

Expt. No. 3 Date :

Title Web page designing Inline & Internal CSS

Inline Style Sheet :-

You can apply style sheet rule directly to any html element using style attribute of revelant tag. This should be done only when you are interested to make a particular change in any HTML element only Rules define with the element over-rights the rule define in external css file as well as the rule define in <style> element.

Example :

```
<html>
<head>
<title> My Inline css page </title>
<body>
<P style = "color: red; background-color:
                yellow ">
This style is in red color having yellow
    background </P>
<P style = " font-size : 20px"> This font size
is in 20 pixels </P>
</body>
</head>
</html>
```

Internal Style Sheet :-

If we want to apply style sheet rule to a single document only then we can include those rules to header section of html document use <style>. Rules define in internal style sheets over rights the rules define in an external css style.

Example :

```
<html>
 <head>
  <title> My Internal css Page </title>
   <style>
    h1 {
     font-size: 20px;
     font-style: normal;
     }
    thick {
        color: green;
         font-size: 18 px;
        }
    </style> </head>
    <body>
 <h1> Welcome to Example of Internal cascading
      style sheet </h1>
 <thick> Internal style sheet is one of the
    Type of style sheet </thick>
    </body>
     </html>
```

Expt. No. (4) Date :

Title Web page designing external css

External Style Sheet

External Style sheet are composed of stand red text, which consists of series of entries, each composed of selector & declaration. The selector indicates HTML elements affected by property in declaration. This external style sheets are saved as file with extention '.css' which can be linked to web page via the link tag

Syntax :-

```
<link rel = 'Stylesheet' href = "<stylesheet file-name>" >
    type = " text /css'
```

Example :

(1st file)

```
P1 Red {
    color : red ;
    }
P2 thick {
        font - size = 20 px ;
        }
```

2nd file

```
<html>
<head>
<link rel = "Stylesheet" href = 'C:\my\s1.css">
</head>
<body class = "red">
<h1 class = 'thick">
This is an example of External style sheet.
</h1>
</body>
</html>
```

Expt. No. (5) Date :

Title Web page with different background images using CSS

- < div >

A < div > is a paired tag. A web page can be divided into segments or division are called as div's Each segments starts with < div > & ends with < /div > These segments can be positioned anywhere on the page. The < div > has position attribute that can take one or two values i.e. Absolute or relative Absolute position are the segments with respect to top or left-edge of browser window in contros with absolute, relative position the segment in relation to other element on page.

Exomple :-

```
< html >
< head >
< title > My page working with div < /title >
< /head >
< body >
< div id = " b1 " style = "background color = pink";
position = absolute ; left = 150 ; width = "30" >
< img src = " Pi . gif " > < /div >
< div id = " b2 " style = " background color = yellow ;
position = relative ; bottom = 150 ; width = " 200 " >
< img src = " P2 . gif " > < /div >
< /body >
< /html >
```

< Span >

< Span > is an HTML element that plays an preminant role in style sheet in the body of document < span > ---- < / span > is used to set the document of rule styling specification.

Example :

```
< html >
< head >
< title > use of span tag </ title >
  < style type = " text / css " >
  p {
font - family = chiller ; font - size = 20 px ; font - weight = 20
  • question {
background - image = URL ( " bca . gif " ) ; font - size = 45 px
  color = blue ; } .
  • answer {
color = cyan ; font - style = 45 px ; background - image =
                                    URL ( bCA . gif " ; )
    < / style > < / head >
    < body >
< p > What do you mean < span class = " question " >
networking < / span > < / p > < p > The collection of
< span class = " answer " > Homogeneous & pheripheral
devices < / span > which are connected with each
other in such a way that one computer < span
color = " question " > communicate < / span > with
answer < / p > < / body > < / html >
```

In above example there are 2 classes of paragraph question & answer so in the style sheet their need to be two statements one which affect only paragraph of close question & other which affect only paragraph & class Answer. In the style sheet class is define by dot (.) followed by the name of class.

We can set the background image by using the attribute provided by CSS.

In set image as background we can use include

background - image :

It sets the background image with URL.

Expt. No. 6 Date :

Title Javascript code to demonstrate string function

Javascript Built in String function

The string objects let your work with a series of characters ; it wraps Javascript's string primitive data type with a number of helper methods. As Javascript automatically converts between string primitives & string objects. you can call any of helps methods of strings object on a string primitive.

Syntax :

Use the following syntax to create a string object.

```
var val = new string (string);
```

The string parameter is a series of characters that has been properly encoded.

String functions :

Here is a list of methods available in string object along with their description.

(1) charAt (e) :

Returns the charactor at specified index

(2) concat () :

combine the text of two string & return a new string.

(3) indexof () :

Return the index within the calling string object of first occurence of specified value -1 if not found

④ last Index of ( ) :

Returns the index within the calling string object of last occurance of specified value, or -1 if not found.

⑤ replace ( ) :

Used to find a match between a regular expression & a string & to replace the matched substring with a new substring.

⑥ Search ( ) :

Executes the search for match between a regular expression & a specified string.

⑦ Split ( ) :

Splits a string object into an array of strings by separating the string into substrings.

⑧ Substr ( ) :

Returns the character in a string beginning at the specified location through the specified number of character.

⑨ Substring ( ) :

Returns the character in a string between two indexes into the string.

⑩ tolowercase ( ) :

Returns the calling string value converted to lower case.

⑪ tostring ( ) :

Return a string representing the specified object

⑫ touppercase ( ) :

Return the calling string converted to uppercase.

Expt. No. 7 Date :

Title Javascript code demonstrate diff events

Handling wed pages Events

Events are actions or occurences that happen in the system you are programming, which the system tells you about so you can respond to them in some way if desired. For example of the user clicks a button on webpage, you might want to response to that action by displaying an information bcx.

Javascript's interaction with HTML is handled through events that occurs when the user or browsers manipulates a page. When the page loads, it is called an event. When the user clicks a button, that click too is an event. Other examples include events like pressing any key, closing a window, resizing a window etc. Developers can use thes events to excuite the Javascript coded responses, which cause buttons to close window, message to be displayed to user, data to be validated & virtually any other type of response imaginable events are a part of document object mode (DOM) level 3 & every HTML element contains a set of event which can bigger Javascript code.

Events :

① onblur : Triggers when the window loses focus

② Onclick :- Trigger on a mouse click.

③ Ondblclick :- Trigger on a mouse double click

④ ondrag : Trigger when an element is dragged.

(5) onkeydown : Trigger when an ~~element~~ key is ~~dragged~~ pressed

(6) Onkeyup : Trigger when a key is released

(7) onkeypress : Trigger when a key is pressed & released.

(8) onmousedown : Trigger when a mouse button is pressed

(9) Onmouse move : Trigger when a mouse ~~button is~~ pointer moves

(10) Onmouse out : Trigger when the mouse pointer moves out of an element.

(11) On mouse over :- Trigger when the mouse pointer moves over of an element.

(12) Onmouse up :- Trigger when a mouse button is released

(13) On scroll :- Trigger when an elements scrollbar is being scrolled.

Expt. No. (8) Date :

Title HTML page to demonstrate Date & time object

Date AND Time Object

The data object is a datatype built into the Javascript language. Date objets are created with the new date (). as show below. Once a data object is created, a number of methods allow you to operate it most methods simply allow you to get & set the year, month, day, hour, minute, second & milisecond fields of object, using their either local time or universal or GTM time

The ECMAScript standard requires the Data/ Date object to be able to represent any data & time, to milisecond precision. within 100 millions day before or after 1/1/1970. This is range of plus or minus 273,785 years, so javascript can represent date & time till the year 275755

Syntax

you can use any of following syntax to create a data object using Date() constructor

```
new Date ()
new Date (milliseconds)
new Date (datestring)
new Date ( year, month, date)
```

Date Methods

Here is a list of methods used with Date & their description

(1) Date () - Returns today's date & time

(2) get Date () - Returns the day of month for specified date according to local time.

(3) getDay () - Returns the day of week for specified date according to local time

(4) gethours () - Returns the hour in specified date according to local time.

(5) getmonth () - Returns the month in specified date according to local time

(6) getSeconds () - Returns the nume seconds in specifi date according to local time.

(7) set Date () - sets the day of month for specified date according to local time

(8) set hours () - sets the hours for specified date according to local time.

(9) Set - Minute() - sets the minute for specified data according to local time

(10) Set Month () - sets the month for specified data according to local time

(11) get Minute - Returns the minute in specified data according to local time.

(12) get - Time () - Returns the numeric value of specified date as the number

Batch: ____ Roll No: ____

Expt. No. (9) Date: ____

Title Javascript code to demonstrate use of Dialoge box.

Dialog Boxes -

Dialog Boxes are methods of window object However, we can invoke them without explicit reference to window They may be used depending on the type to display an information or to get input from user. Javascript supports there important types of dialog boxes. Thes dialogue boxes can be used to raise an alert, or to get confirmation on any input or to kind of input from users.

① Alert Dialogue box :

An alert dialogue box is mainly used to give a warning message to user. for example, if one input field requires to enter same task but the uses does not provide any input, then as a part of validation, you can use on altert box to give a ~~warni~~ warning message.

Nonetheless, an alert box can still be used for friendlier message. Altert box gives only one button 'ok' to selekt & process

Example :-

```
<html>
<body>
<h2> Javascript Alert Dialog box </h2>
<button onclick = "my function"> Try it </button>
<script>
function my function()
{
alert ("I am an alert Box");
}
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

(2) Confirm Dialogue Box :-

A confirm dialogue box is mostly used to take user's consent on any option It displays a dialogue box with two buttons : 'Cancel' & 'OK'

If the user click 'OK' button the window method confirm () will return true. If the user clicks on 'cancel' button. The confirm () returns false you can use confirmation dialogue box as follows

Example :-

```
<html>
<body>
<h2> Javascript Confirm dialog box </h2>
<button on click = " my function()"> Try it
                    </button>
<script>
 function my function ()
 {
   var txt ;
  if ( confirm (" Press a button"))
  {
   text = " You Pressed OK";
  }
  else
   {
   text = " You pressed cancel";
  }
document. get Element By Id ("demo"). inner
                HTML = txt ;
</script> </body> </html>
```

3) Prompt Dialog Box :-

The prompt dialog box is very useful when you want to pop-up a text box to give input of user. Thus, it enables you to interact with user. The user needs to fill in the field & then click ok

This dialog box is displayed using a method called prompt() which takes two parameters:

(i) a label which you want to display in text box

ii) a default string to display in text box

This dialog box has two buttons; ok & cancel. If user click "ok" button, the window method prompt() will return the entered value from text box. If user click the cancel button, the window method prompt() returns null.

Example :-

```
<html>
<body>
<h2> Javascript Prompt dialog box </h2>
<button onclick = "my function"> Try it </button>
<p id = "demo" > </p>
<script>
function myfunction ()
{
var txt;
var person = prompt ("Please enter your name :",
                     "Harry Potter");
if (person == null || person == "")
{
text = "User cancelled the prompt";
}
else { text = " Hello + person + "How are you?";
}
document.getElementById ("demo").innerHTML. text;
}
```

Class F.Y.B.C.A Batch II Roll No. _____

Expt. No. (10) Date : _____

Title Javascript code to valied email Id

FORM OBJECTS

form objed is a brawser object of javascript used to access on HTML pag. form. If a user wants to access all forms within a document then he can use the forms arry. The form object is actually a properly of document ~~form~~ object that is uniquly creato d by the browser for each form present in document. The properties & methods associated with form objet & used to access the forms field, attributes & controls associated with forms.

A form object is used to take users data a input for processing. It can be created by input html form element. It can bo accessed by

i) document. form name - where form name is the name of object

ii) document. form · form name - where form name is name of form

iii) document. form [] array where document form [0] refers to first form of the document

Properties of form Object

① action :- read string that reflects the action attribute of form.

② Elements [] - An array containing all of elements of form use it to be loop through form easily.

③ encoding - Read string that specifies how the form data is enclosed

④ length - The no. of element of form

⑤ Method - Read string that specifies how the method the form is submitted.

⑥ Name - The name of form

⑦ target - The name of Target

Method of form Object

1) reset - Reset the form

② Submit - submit the form

Events

1) OnReset - code is exicuted when the form is '.

2) Onsubmit - code is exicuted when the form is submitted.