Practice Programs

Practical 1

```
<HTML>
    <Head>
            <Title>  TITLE   </Title>
        </Head>
        <body>
            My first HTML SCRIPT
        </body>
/HTML
```

Practical 2

```
<html>

<head>

<title> Checking Heading and Paragraph tag </title>

</head>

<body>

<h1>This is heading 1</h1>

<h2>This is heading 2</h2>

<h3>This is heading 2</h3>

<h4>This is heading 2</h4>

<h5>This is heading 2</h5>

<h6>This is heading 2</h6>
```

<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>

</html>

Practical 3

<html>

<head>

<title> Checking Heading and Paragraph tag </title>

</head>

<body>

<p>This text is bold</p>
<p><big>This text is big</big></p>
<p>This text is italic</p>
<p><i>This is computer output</i></p>
<p><u>This is computer output</u></p>

<p>This is_{subscript} and ^{superscript}</

</body>

</html>

STYLES:

Practical 4

<html>

<head>

<title> </title>

</head>

<body>

<h1 font-size:40px >This is heading 1</h1>

<h2 font-size:30px;>This is heading 2</h2>

<p>This is a paragraph</p>

</body>

</html>

Practical 5

Internal Style Sheet

<html>

<head>

<style>

h1 {font-size:40px;}

h2 {font-size:30px;}

p {font-size:14px;}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1>This is heading 1</h1>

<h2>This is heading 2</h2>

<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>

</html>

Practical 6

External Style Sheet

<html>

<head>

<style>

<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mystyle.css" />
</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1>This is heading 1</h1>

<h2>This is heading 2</h2>

<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>

</html>

mystyle.css

body {background-color:yellow}
h1 {font-size:40px;}

h2 {font-size:30px;}

p {font-size:14px;}

FRAMES

Practical 7.

Index.html

<html>

<frameset cols="25%,75%">
        <frame src="frame_a.htm" />
        <frame src="frame_b.htm" />
    </frameset>

</html>

Frame_a.html

<html>

<body bgcolor="yellow">

```
<p>Sections</p>
        <a href = "product.html" target =
"right">Product</a>
        <a href = "contactus.html" target =
"right">Contact Us</a>
    </body>
</html>
```

Frame_b.html

<html>

```
<body>

<img src="troika13.jpg" height="800" width="800">
<h1> TROIKA – UPCOMING EVENT OF BMCC</h1>
</body>
</html>
Top.html
<html>
<body>
Top.html
<img src="troika13.jpg" height="100" width="100" align="left">
<h1> TROIKA – UPCOMING EVENT OF BMCC</h1>
</body>
</html>


<html>
<head><title> frame and frameset</title></head>
<frameset rows="25%,*,25%">
    <frame src="top.html">
  <frameset cols="50%,50%">
```

```
        <frame src="frame_a.html">
        <frame src="frame_b.html" name ="right">
  </frameset>


    <frame src="frame_c.html">
</frameset>
</html>
```

The <frameset> tag defines a frameset.

The <frameset> element holds one or more <frame> elements.

Each <frame> element can hold a separate document.

The <frameset> element specifies HOW MANY columns or rows

there will be in the frameset,

and HOW MUCH percentage/pixels of space will occupy each of them

FRAME A

<html>

<h1> first frame</h1>

</html>

FRAME B

<html>

<h1> second frame</h1>

</html>

FRAME C

<html>

<h1> third frame</h1>

</html>

Prog2: Linking (HTML):-

<html>

<head>

<title>Hyperlink</title>

</head>

<body>

<h1>Hyperlink</h1>

     ordered list

</body>

</html>

BMCC Pune	
Junior Senior Post Graduate	By default display image Change the content as per the link

Linking Documents

A link is specified using HTML tag <a>. This tag is called **anchor tag** and anything between the opening <a> tag and the closing tag becomes part of the link and a user can click that part to reach to the linked document. Following is the simple syntax to use <a> tag.

```
<a href = "Document URL" ... attributes-list>Link Text</a>
```

Example

Let's try following example which links http://www.tutorialspoint.com at your page −

[Live Demo](#)
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

   <head>
      <title>Hyperlink Example</title>
   </head>

   <body>
```

```
      <p>Click following link</p>
      <a href = "TARGET ATTRIBUTE" target = "_self">Tutorials
Point</a>
   </body>

</html>
```

This will produce the following result, where you can click on the link generated to reach to the home page of Tutorials Point (in this example).

The target Attribute

We have used **target** attribute in our previous example. This attribute is used to specify the location where linked document is opened. Following are the possible options −

Sr.No	Option & Description
1	**_blank** Opens the linked document in a new window or tab.
2	**_self** Opens the linked document in the same frame.
3	**_parent** Opens the linked document in the parent frame.
4	**_top** Opens the linked document in the full body of the window.
5	**targetframe** Opens the linked document in a named *targetframe*.

Example

Try following example to understand basic difference in few options given for target attribute.

[Live Demo](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

   <head>
      <title>Hyperlink Example</title>
      <base href = "https://www.tutorialspoint.com/">
   </head>

   <body>
      <p>Click any of the following links</p>
      <a href = "/html/index.htm" target = "_blank">Opens in
New</a> |
      <a href = "/html/index.htm" target = "_self">Opens in
Self</a> |
      <a href = "/html/index.htm" target = "_parent">Opens in
Parent</a> |
      <a href = "/html/index.htm" target = "_top">Opens in
Body</a>
   </body>

</html>
```

Prog3:- Table using Rowspan (HTML):-

```html
<html>
<body>
<table align="center" border="2">
 <caption><b><font color="red">Life Expectancy
   By Current Age</b></caption>
 <tr>
   <td rowspan="5">BY AGE </td>
 </tr>

<tr>
 <th colspan="2">65</th>
 <th colspan="2">40</th>
 <th colspan="2">20</th>
</tr>
<tr>
 <th>Men</th>
 <th>Women</th>
 <th>Men</th>
 <th>Women</th>
 <th>Men</th>
```

```
    <th>Women</th>
   </tr>
   <tr>
    <td>82</td>
    <td>85</td>
    <td>78</td>
    <td>82</td>
    <td>77</td>
    <td>81</td>
   </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>82</td>
    <td>85</td>
    <td>78</td>
    <td>82</td>
    <td>77</td>
    <td>81</td>
   </tr>>
</body>
</html>
```

Prog4:- Table using colspan(HTML):-

```
<html>
<body>
<table align="center" border="2">
 <caption><b><font color="red">Life Expectancy By Current Age</b></caption>
```

```html
<tr>
  <th colspan="2">65</th>
  <th colspan="2">40</th>
  <th colspan="2">20</th>
</tr>
<tr>
  <th>Men</th>
  <th>Women</th>
  <th>Men</th>
  <th>Women</th>
  <th>Men</th>
  <th>Women</th>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>82</td>
  <td>85</td>
  <td>78</td>
  <td>82</td>
  <td>77</td>
  <td>81</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</head>
```

HTML Form

An **HTML form** is *a section of a document* which contains controls such as text fields, password fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, submit button, menus etc.

An HTML form facilitates the user to enter data that is to be sent to the server for processing such as name, email address, password, phone number, etc. .

Why use HTML Form

HTML forms are required if you want to collect some data from of the site visitor.

For example: If a user want to purchase some items on internet, he/she must fill the form such as shipping address and credit/debit card details so that item can be sent to the given address.

HTML Form Tags

Let's see the list of HTML 5 form tags.

Tag	Description

<form>	It defines an HTML form to enter inputs by the used side.
<input>	It defines an input control.
<textarea>	It defines a multi-line input control.
<label>	It defines a label for an input element.
<fieldset>	It groups the related element in a form.
<legend>	It defines a caption for a <fieldset> element.
<select>	It defines a drop-down list.
<optgroup>	It defines a group of related options in a drop-down list.
<option>	It defines an option in a drop-down list.
<button>	It defines a clickable button.

HTML 5 Form Tags

HTML <form> element

The HTML <form> element provide a document section to take input from user. It provides various interactive controls for submitting information to web server such as text field, text area, password field, etc.

Note: The <form> element does not itself create a form but it is container to contain all required form elements, such as <input>, <label>, etc.

Syntax:

1. **<form>**
2. //Form elements
3. **</form>**

HTML <input> element

The HTML <input> element is fundamental form element. It is used to create form fields, to take input from user. We can apply different input filed to gather different information form user. Following is the example to show the simple text input.

Example:

1. **<body>**
2. **<form>**
3.   Enter your name **
**
4.   **<input** type="text" name="username"**>**
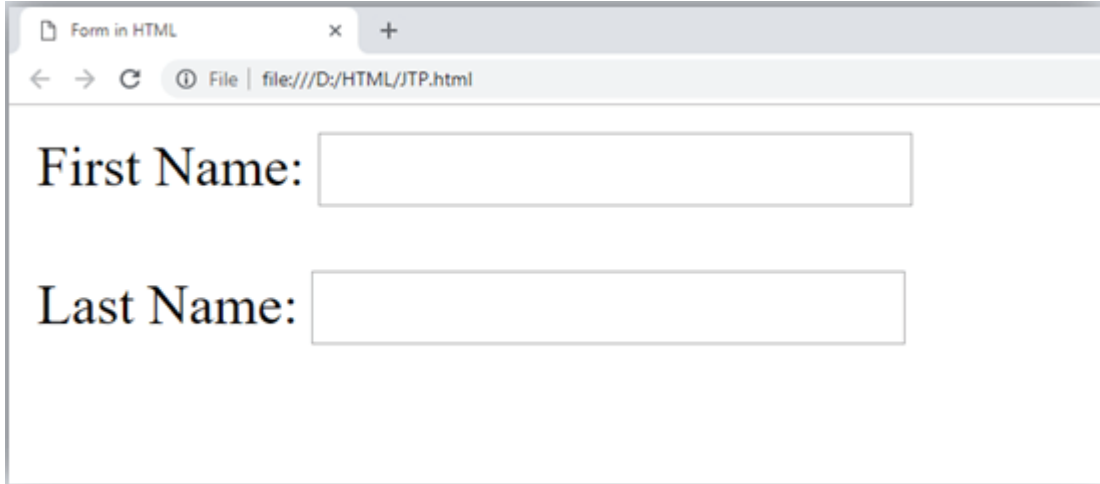5. **</form>**
6. **</body>**

Output:

HTML TextField Control

The type="text" attribute of input tag creates textfield control also known as single line textfield control. The name attribute is optional, but it is required for the server side component such as JSP, ASP, PHP etc.

1. **<form>**
2.   First Name: **<input** type="text" name="firstname"**/>
**

3.   Last Name: **<input** type="text" name="lastname"**/>
**
4. **</form>**

Output:

Note: If you will omit 'name' attribute then the text filed input will not be submitted to server.

HTML <textarea> tag in form
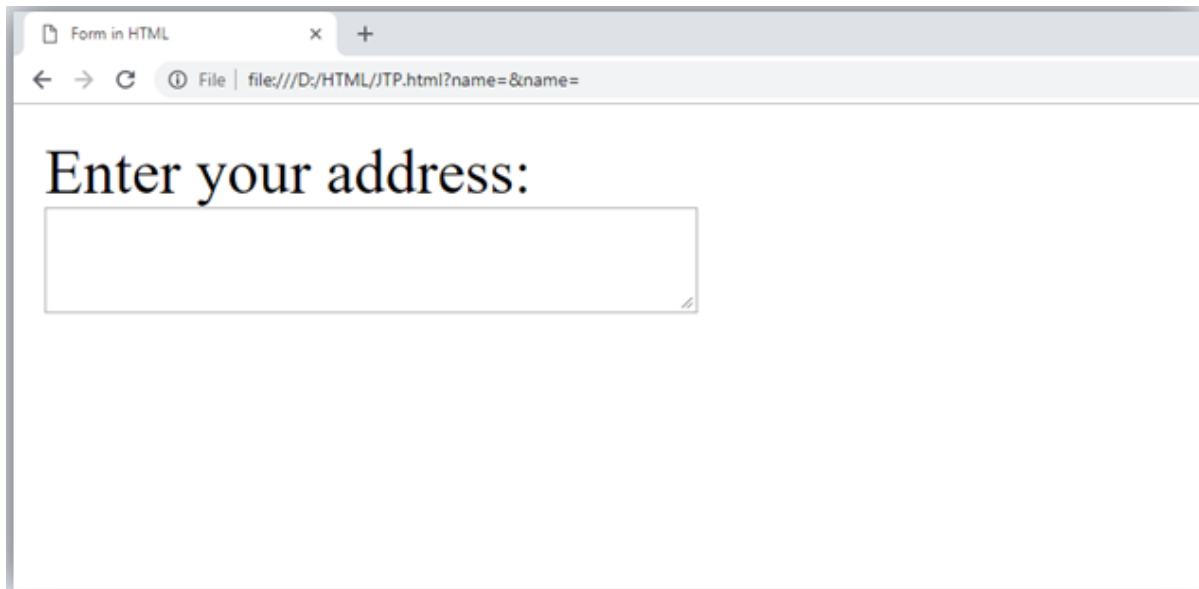
The <textarea> tag in HTML is used to insert multiple-line text in a form. The size of <textarea> can be specify either using "rows" or "cols" attribute or by CSS.

Example:

1. <!DOCTYPE html**>**
2. **<html>**
3. **<head>**
4.   **<title>**Form in HTML**</title>**
5. **</head>**
6. **<body>**
7.   **<form>**
8.   Enter your address:**
**
9.   **<textarea** rows="2" cols="20"**></textarea>**
10.   **</form>**
11.   **</body>**

12.   **</html>**

Output:

Label Tag in Form

It is considered better to have label in form. As it makes the code parser/browser/user friendly.

If you click on the label tag, it will focus on the text control. To do so, you need to have for attribute in label tag that must be same as id attribute of input tag.

NOTE: It is good to use <label> tag with form, although it is optional but if you will use it, then it will provide a focus when you tap or click on label tag. It is more worthy with touchscreens.

1. **<form>**
2.   **<label** for="firstname"**>**First Name: **</label>
**
3.   **<input** type="text" id="firstname" name="firstname"**/>
**
4.   **<label** for="lastname"**>**Last Name: **</label>**
5.   **<input** type="text" id="lastname" name="lastname"**/>
**
6. **</form>**

Output:

First Name:

Last Name:

HTML Password Field Control

The password is not visible to the user in password field control.

```
1. <form>
2.     <label for="password">Password: </label>
3.            <input type="password" id="password" name="password"/> <br/>
4. </form>
```

Output:

Password:

HTML 5 Email Field Control

The email field in new in HTML 5. It validates the text for correct email address. You must use @ and . in this field.

```
1. <form>
2.    <label for="email">Email: </label>
3.          <input type="email" id="email" name="email"/> <br/>
4. </form>
```

It will display in browser like below:

Radio Button Control

The radio button is used to select one option from multiple options. It is used for selection of gender, quiz questions etc.

If you use one name for all the radio buttons, only one radio button can be selected at a time.

Using radio buttons for multiple options, you can only choose a single option at a time.

```
1. <form>
2.    <label for="gender">Gender: </label>
3.          <input type="radio" id="gender" name="gender" value="male"/>Male
4.          <input type="radio" id="gender" name="gender" value="female"/>Female <br/>
5. </form>
```

Gender: ◯ Male ⦿ Female

Checkbox Control

The checkbox control is used to check multiple options from given checkboxes.

```
1. <form>
2. Hobby:<br>
3.          <input type="checkbox" id="cricket" name="cricket" value="cricket"/>
4.            <label for="cricket">Cricket</label> <br>
5.          <input type="checkbox" id="football" name="football" value="football"/>
6.            <label for="football">Football</label> <br>
7.          <input type="checkbox" id="hockey" name="hockey" value="hockey"/>
8.            <label for="hockey">Hockey</label>
9. </form>
```

Note: These are similar to radio button except it can choose multiple options at a time and radio button can select one button at a time, and its display.

Output:

Submit button control

HTML **<input type="submit">** are used to add a submit button on web page. When user clicks on submit button, then form get submit to the server.

Syntax:

1. **<input** type="submit" value="submit"**>**

The type = submit , specifying that it is a submit button

The value attribute can be anything which we write on button on web page.

The name attribute can be omit here.

Example:

1. **<form>**
2.   **<label** for="name"**>**Enter name**</label>
**
3.   **<input** type="text" id="name" name="name"**>
**
4.   **<label** for="pass"**>**Enter Password**</label>
**
5.   **<input** type="Password" id="pass" name="pass"**>
**
6.   **<input** type="submit" value="submit"**>**
7. **</form>**

Output:

HTML <fieldset> element:

The <fieldset> element in HTML is used to group the related information of a form. This element is used with <legend> element which provide caption for the grouped elements.

Example:

1. **<form>**
2.   **<fieldset>**
3.   **<legend>**User Information:**</legend>**
4.   **<label** for="name"**>**Enter name**</label>
**
5. **<input** type="text" id="name" name="name"**>
**
6. **<label** for="pass"**>**Enter Password**</label>
**
7. **<input** type="Password" id="pass" name="pass"**>
**
8. **<input** type="submit" value="submit"**>**
9. **</fieldset>**
10.   </form**>**

Output:

HTML Form Example

Following is the example for a simple form of registration.

1. `<!DOCTYPE html>`
2. `<html>`
3. `<head>`
4. `<title>`Form in HTML`</title>`
5. `</head>`
6. `<body>`
7. `<h2>`Registration form`</h2>`
8. `<form>`
9. `<fieldset>`
10. `<legend>`User personal information`</legend>`
11. `<label>`Enter your full name`</label><br>`
12. `<input` type="text" name="name"`><br>`
13. `<label>`Enter your email`</label><br>`
14. `<input` type="email" name="email"`><br>`
15. `<label>`Enter your password`</label><br>`
16. `<input` type="password" name="pass"`><br>`
17. `<label>`confirm your password`</label><br>`
18. `<input` type="password" name="pass"`><br>`
19. `<br><label>`Enter your gender`</label><br>`
20. `<input` type="radio" id="gender" name="gender" value="male"`/>`Male `<br>`
21. `<input` type="radio" id="gender" name="gender" value="female"`/>`Female `<br/>`
22. `<input` type="radio" id="gender" name="gender" value="others"`/>`others `<br/>`
23. `<br>`Enter your Address:`<br>`
24. `<textarea></textarea><br>`

```
25.            <input type="submit" value="sign-up">
26.        </fieldset>
27.      </form>
28.     </body>
29.    </html>
```

Form Assignment

Create form to collect following information

Personal Information

      Name

      Address

      Mobile no

      Email id

Gender

Academic information

College

Course
B.Com.
BBA
BBAIB
BBA CA

Result
Class
Distinction
First Class
Second Class
Pass Class

Other Activities
Dance
Music
Sports
Trekking
Any Other

`<!DOCTYPE>`
 	
`<html>`
 	
`<head>`
 	
`<style>`
 	
`.loginform{`
 	
  `padding:10px;`
 	
  `border:1px solid pink;`
 	
  `border-radius:10px;`
 	
  `width:300px;`
 	
  `margin-top:10px;`
 	
`}`
 	
`.formheading{`
 	
  `background-color:red;`
 	
  `color:white;`
 	
  `padding:4px;`
 	
  `text-align:center;`
 	
`}`
 	
`.sub{`
 	
`background-color:red;`
 	
`padding: 7px 40px ;`
	Login form element has a padding of 10 pixels on all four sides.
	
	Curved border
	
	10 px from top
	
	Text has padding 4px from all four sides

```css
color:white;

font-weight:bold;

margin-left:10px;

border-radius:5px;

}
```
```html
</style>

</head>

<body>

<div class="loginform">

<h3 class="formheading">Please Login</h3>

<form action="LoginServlet" method="post">

<table>

<tr><td>Email:</td><td><input type="email" name="email"/></td></tr>

<tr><td>Password:</td><td><input type="password" name="password"/></td></tr>

<tr><td colspan="2" style="text-align:center"><input class="sub" type="submit" value="login"/></td></tr>

</table>

</form>

</div>

</body>

</html>
```

JAvascript

Prog5:- Cube of a given number (using javascript):-

```
<html>
<script language="javascript">
function getcube(){
var number=document.getElementById("number").value;
alert(number*number*number);
}
</script>
<body>
<form>
Enter No:<input type="text" id="number" name="number"/><br/>
<input type="button" value="cube" onclick="getcube()"/>
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

Prog6: Form Validation (using javascript):-

```html
<html>

  <head>
    <title>Form Validation</title>

    <script language="javascript">

    var zip1;
    function validate()
    {

      if( document.myForm.Name.value == "" )
      {
        alert( "Please provide your name!" );
        document.myForm.Name.focus() ;
        return false;
      }
       if( document.myForm.EMail.value == "" )
      {
        alert( "Please provide your Email!" );
        document.myForm.EMail.focus() ;
        return false;
      }

      if( document.myForm.Zip.value == "" ||
```

```
    isNaN( document.myForm.Zip.value ) ||

    document.myForm.Zip.value.length != 5 )

    {

      alert( "Please provide a zip in the format #####." );

      document.myForm.Zip.focus() ;

      return false;

    }

  document.getElementById('Zip').value = zip1;

  document.write(zip1);

   if( document.myForm.Country.value == "-1" )

   {

     alert( "Please provide your country!" );

     return false;

   }


   return( true );

 }



  </script>


</head>


<body>
  <form action="/cgi-bin/test.cgi" name="myForm" onsubmit="return(validate());">
    <table cellspacing="2" cellpadding="2" border="1">


      <tr>
```

```html
    <td align="right">Name</td>
    <td><input type="text" name="Name" /></td>
  </tr>


  <tr>
    <td align="right">EMail</td>
    <td><input type="text" name="EMail" /></td>
  </tr>


  <tr>
    <td align="right">Zip Code</td>
    <td><input type="text" id="Zip" name="Zip" /></td>
  </tr>


  <tr>
    <td align="right">Country</td>
    <td>
      <select name="Country">
        <option value="-1" selected>[choose yours]</option>
        <option value="1">USA</option>
        <option value="2">UK</option>
        <option value="3">INDIA</option>
      </select>
    </td>
  </tr>


  <tr>
    <td align="right"></td>
```

```
        <td><input type="submit" value="Submit" /></td>
      </tr>


    </table>
  </form>


  </body>
</html>
```

Prog7: Login form (using Javascript):-

```
<html>

  <head>
    <title>Login Form</title>

    <script type="text/javascript">

    function validate()
    {


      if(( document.loginForm.loginName.value == "") ||
     ( document.loginForm.password.value == "" ))
      {
        alert( "Please provide your Login name or password" );
        document.loginForm.loginName.focus() ;
        return false;
```

```
        }
      if(( document.loginForm.loginName.value == "abcd" && document.loginForm.password.value == "abcd"))
       {document.write("login correct");
        window.open('form1.html')
      return true;
         }



}

</script>

  </head>

  <body>
    <form name="loginForm" onsubmit="return(validate());">


        Login name<input type="text" name="loginName">
       <br>
       Password<input type="text" name="password">


         <input type="submit" value="submit" />
        <input type="button"value="cancel"/>
     </form>

  </body>
</html>
```

SLIPS

.Q1.Write HTML and CSS code to design a web page. Prepare the following table.

F.Y. B.C.A. Exam Time Table

Date	Time	Subject Code	Subject Name
12/10/2015	10:30 am – 1:30pm	101	PPA
13/10/2015	10:30 am – 1:30pm	102	MOE
14/10/2015	10:30 am – 1:30pm	103	BC
15/10/2015	10:30 am – 1:30pm	104	PM
16/10/2015	10:30 am – 1:30pm	105	FA

Q.2. Write HTML and CSS code to design a web page displayimg the following table using frameset.

IT Industries in INDIA	
City 1. Pune 2. Banglore 3. Hydrabad 4. Delhi	**Pune** • Infosys • TCS • Tech-Mahindra • Persistent

Q.3 Write a HTML 5 program to design student registration form and perform following validation:
- Check all fields should not contain a null value
- Check name field contains only alphabets
- Mobile No. field should be of 10 digits.s
- Pin code field should be of 06 digits.

Student Registration form

Name of Student: [   ]

Mobile No. [   ]

Address Line: [   ]

City: [   ]

State [   ]

Pincode [   ]

[Submit]   [Reset]

Q.4. Write HTML and CSS code to design a web page. Divide the browser screen into two frames. The first frame will display the heading. Divide the second frame into two columns. The frame on the right contains a menu consisting of hyperlinks. Clicking on the first hyperlinks will display related information in a new page as shown below.

Home Shopping	
	Home & Kitchen appliances ▪ Kitchen & Dining ▪ Furnishings ▪ Home Décor ▪ Home Improvement

Kitchen & Dining
i. Cookware   ii. Kitchenware   iii. Bakeware   iv. Serveware

Q.5. Write HTML and CSS code to design a web page displaying list of hyperlinks. Divide the browser screen into two frames. The first frame will display the heading. Divide the second frame into two columns. The frame on the left will be a menu consisting of hyperlinks. Clicking on 'Pune' hyperlink it will display related information on the right hand side on the same page.

IT Industries in INDIA	
City 5. Pune 6. Banglore 7. Hydrabad 8. Delhi	**Pune** • Infosys • TCS • Tech-Mahindra • Persistent

Q.6 Use Inline Internal & External CSS, Image

Q.7 Display cube of a given number using Java Script

Q.8 Display table of a given number using Java Script

Q.9 Form Validation using Java script

Q.10 Form Validation using HTML

Q.11 Login Form

Q.12. Write HTML code to design a website for Flight Reservation.

AirIndia

Booking Information

From :

To :

Departure Date :

Returning Date :

Adults   Children   Economy
                                  Executive
1 to 9 ▽   0 to 9 ▽   First

Book Now

Q.13 Write a JavaScript Program to accept user name and password from a user if user is valid then display his score card on the next page as shown below.

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Name of the student:Prashant Deshmukh   Seat No.3099

Sr.No	subject	External Exam(Out of 80)	Internal(out of 20)	Total Marks(out of 100)	Result
501	core Java	56	15	71	pass
502	Web Technology	67	18	85	pass
503	.NET	70	19	89	pass
504	Object Oriented Software Engineering	52	15	67	pass
505	project	-	-	79	pass
506	Practical	-	-	83	pass

Exam Dates :Oct-2014

User Login

User Name:
Password .
Login

Q.14 Write a JavaScript program to read employee details and generate pay slip which will calculate netsalary of an employee.

Payslip

Name of Employee:
Department
Designation:
Basic Salary
HRA
DA
Submit

Q.15 Write a PHP script to set selected image from ComboBox (DropDownList) to the background of Page.

Q.16. display the multiplication table of a given number using php

Q.17 Write a JavaScript program to Display current Day, Date, Month, Year and Time on the web page and greet the user accordingly.

Q.18 Write a PHP script to change Background color of the browser using switch statement according to day of the week.

Q.19. Design a HTML form to accept a String. Write a PHP function to count the total number of vowels (a,e,i,o,u) from the string. Show the occurrences of each vowel from the string

Q.20 Design a HTML form to accept two strings from the user. Write a PHP function to find the first occurrence and the last occurrence of the small string in the large string. Also count the total number of occurrences of small string in the large string. Provide a text box to accept a string, which will replace the small string in the large string. (Use built-in functions)

Q.21. Design a HTML form to accept two strings from the user. Write a PHP function to find whether the small string appears at the start of the large string. Provide a text box to accept the string that will replace all occurrences of small string present in the large string. Also split the large string into separate words. (Use regular expressions)

Q.22 Write a VB.NET program to accept the details of product (pid, pname, expiry_date, price). Store it into the database and display it on the Crystal Report.(Use SQL Server)

Q.23 Write a menu driven program in PHP to perform the following stack and queue related operations:[Hint: use Array_push(), Array_pop(), Array_shift(), array_unshift() functions]

     i. Insert an element in stack
     ii. Delete an element from stack
     iii. Display the contents of stack
     iv. Insert an element in queue

Q.24 Write a menu driven program in PHP to perform the following operations on associative arrays:
     1. Sort the array by values (changing the keys) in ascending, descending order.
     2. Also sort the array by values without changing the keys.
     3. Filter the odd elements from an array.
     4. Sort the different arrays at a glance using single function.
     5. Merge the given arrays.