6.a) write a program to embed internal and external javascript in a web page.

```
script.js
// script.js
function showAlertExternal() {
  alert('This is an external JavaScript alert!');
HTML FILE
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-
width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Embedding Internal and External
JavaScript</title>
  <script src="script.js"></script> <!-- Link to</pre>
external JavaScript file -->
  <script>
    // Internal JavaScript
    function showAlertInternal() {
       alert('This is an internal JavaScript alert!');
     }
```

</script>

</head>

<body>

<h1>Embedding Internal and External JavaScript</h1>

<button onclick="showAlertInternal()">Internal
JavaScript Alert</button>

<button onclick="showAlertExternal()">External
JavaScript Alert

</body>

</html>

Explanation:

1. External JavaScript:

- o The external JavaScript file script.js contains a function showAlertExternal that displays an alert when called.
- o The HTML file links to this external JavaScript file using the <script src="script.js"></script> tag in the <head> section.

2. Internal JavaScript:

- o The internal JavaScript is included directly within the HTML file inside a <script> tag in the <head> section.
- o The internal JavaScript contains a function showAlertInternal that displays an alert when called.

3. HTML Content:

- o The HTML body contains two buttons. Each button has an onclick attribute that calls one of the JavaScript functions.
- o The first button calls the showAlertInternal function, demonstrating the use of internal JavaScript.
- The second button calls the showAlertExternal function, demonstrating the use of external JavaScript.

How to Run:

- 1. Save the external JavaScript code in a file named script.js.
- 2. Save the HTML code in a file named index.html.
- 3. Open index.html in a web browser.
- 4. Click the buttons to see alerts triggered by the internal and external JavaScript functions.

6.b) write a program to explain the different ways for displaying output.

```
<html>
 <body>
  <h1>Output</h1>
  <script src="script.js"></script>
 </body>
</html>
Script.js
// Method 1: Using alert() function
alert("Hello, World!");
// Method 2: Using document.write() function
document.write("Hello, World! <br>");
// Method 3: Using console.log() function
console.log("Hello, World!");
// Method 4: Using innerHTML property
let output = document.getElementById("output");
output.innerHTML = "Hello, World!";
```

```
// Method 5: Using prompt() function
let name = prompt("What is your name?");
document.write("Hello, " + name + "!");

// Method 6: Using confirm() function
let response = confirm("Are you sure?");
if (response) {
   document.write("You clicked OK!");
} else {
   document.write("You clicked Cancel!");
}
```

- 1. alert() function: Displays a pop-up alert box with the specified message.
- 2. document.write() function: Writes the specified message to the HTML document.
- 3. console.log() function: Writes the specified message to the browser's console.
- 4. innerHTML property: Sets the HTML content of an element with the specified ID.
- 5. prompt() function: Displays a pop-up prompt box that asks the user for input.

6. confirm() function: Displays a pop-up confirmation box that asks the user to confirm or cancel.

6.c) write a program to explain the different ways for taking input.

```
<html>
 <body>
  <form id="myForm">
   <input type="text" id="myInput" />
   <button type="submit">Submit</button>
  </form>
  <script src="script1.js"></script>
 </body>
</html>
                    Script1.js:
// Method 1: Using prompt() function
let name = prompt("What is your name?");
document.writeln("Hello, " + name + "!");
// Method 2: Using confirm() function
let response = confirm("Are you sure?");
if (response) {
 document.writeln("You clicked OK!");
} else {
 document.writeln("You clicked Cancel!");
}
```

```
// Method 3: Using HTML form and JavaScript
let form = document.getElementById("myForm");
let inputField =
document.getElementById("myInput");
form.addEventListener("submit", function(event) {
 event.preventDefault();
 let inputValue = inputField.value;
 document.writeln("You entered: " + inputValue);
});
// Method 4: Using JavaScript readline() function
(Node.js)
// Note: This method only works in Node.js
environment
const readline = require("readline");
const rl = readline.createInterface({
 input: process.stdin,
 output: process.stdout
});
rl.question("What is your name?",
function(answer) {
 console.log("Hello, " + answer + "!");
 rl.close();
});
```

- 1. prompt() function: Displays a pop-up prompt box that asks the user for input.
- 2. confirm() function: Displays a pop-up confirmation box that asks the user to confirm or cancel.
- 3. HTML form and JavaScript: Uses an HTML form to collect user input, and JavaScript to process the input.
- 4. readline() function (Node.js): Uses the readline module in Node.js to read user input from the console.

6.d) create a webpage which uses prompt dialogue box to ask a voter for his name and age . display the information in table format along with either the voter can vote or not.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
 <title>Voter Information</title>
 <style>
  table {
   border-collapse: collapse;
  th, td {
   border: 1px solid black;
   padding: 10px;
 </style>
</head>
<body>
 <h2>Voter Information</h2>
 <button onclick="getVoterInfo()">Get Voter
Info</button>
 <div id="voterInfo"></div>
```

```
<script>
 function getVoterInfo() {
  let name = prompt("Please enter your name:");
  let age = parseInt(prompt("Please enter your
age:"));
  let votingEligibility = (age >= 18) ? "Eligible" :
"Not Eligible";
  let voterInfoHtml = `
   Name
     Age
     Voting Eligibility
    ${name}
     ${age}
     ${votingEligibility}
```

```
`;
document.getElementById("voterInfo").innerHTML =
voterInfoHtml;
}
</script>
</body>
</html>
```