HTML(Hypertext Markup Language):

It is used to create web pages along with CSS and JavaScript. ..

.**HTML use** for making body structure of static web pages .

IT was developed by Tim Berners-Lee in 1990,**HTML** is short for Hyper Text Markup Language.

@You can see websites without HTML it is not impossible using HTML you can create static websites.

**1.sample program**

**<html>**

**<head>**

**<title>web page</title>**

**</head>**

**<body>Hello there</body>**

**</html>**

**2. background image**

**<html>**

**<head>**

**<title>bgimage</title>**

**</head>**

**<body border = 5 background ="Desert.jpg" height=50 width=1000>**

**</body>**

**</html>**

**3.Design of html page**

**<html>  
<title> my web page </title>  
<body bg color=tan>  
<strong> vishakhapatnam </strong> is a great city**

**<!strong(it same like bold ): it increase text thickness>  
  
  
<br>    <!break : it is used to break the line>  
  
  
it is also known as the city of<b> Destiny </b>    <!b:bold>  
it is surrounded by<u> Bay </u>of  
  
  
<i> Bengal </i>                <!i:italic style>  
  
<br>  
<b><u> list of places </u></b>       <!u:underline>  
  
  
<ol starts=1>                      <!ol(orderList):it prepare the list of order>**

**<eg:(starts from=1) it prints numerical order 1,2,3...>  
  
<li> kailashgiri</li>  
<li> R K beach </li>               <!li(listIteam)>  
<li> rishikonda</li>  
</ol>  
  
  
<ol type=A>                           <! (type=A)eg: it prints alphabitical order a,b,c,....>  
  
<li> kailashgiri </li>  
<li>R K beach </li>  
<li> rishikonda</li>   
</ol>  
  
  
<ol type= i>                            <!(type=i)eg: it prints roman numbers order i,ii,iii,...>  
  
<li> kailashgiri </li>  
<li>R K beach </li>  
<li> rishikonda</li>  
</ol>  
  
<ul type=circle>                      <!(type=circle)eg: it prints circle order 0,0,0,.....>  
  
<li> kailashgiri </li>  
<li>R K beach </li>  
<li> rishikonda</li>  
</ul>  
</body>  
</html>**

**4.marquee:**

**<html>**

**<title> my web page</title>**

**<body bgcolor="">**

**<table border=5 height=20 weidth=200 cellpadding=1> <! cellpadding : it increase the size cell >**

**<! border: it increases border size>**

**<tr>**

**<td>name</td>**

**<td>roll-no</td>**

**<td>marks</td>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<td>tumuku</td>**

**<td>304</td>**

**<td>95</td>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<td>pavan</td>**

**<td>303</td>**

**<td>82</td>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<td>kumar</td>**

**<td>301</td>**

**<td>76</td>**

**</tr>**

**</table>**

**<br>**

**<marquee behavior = scroll > Note.... Marks below 35 are failed</marquee>**

**<marquee behavior = slide > Note.... Marks below 35 are failed</marquee>**

**<marquee behavior = alternate > Note.... Marks below 35 are failed</marquee>**

**</body>**

**</html>**

**// An HTML marquee is a scrolling piece of text displayed either horizontally across or vertically down your webpage depending on the settings.**

**This is created by using HTML <marquees> tag.**

***5.image***

**<html>**

**<body bgcolor=pink>**

**<imgsrc="penguins.jpg" height=200 width=250 border = 10><! img :(image tag)it displays the image >**

**// Image should be in a same folder**

**<br>**

**<a href = webpage1.html>click Here</a><! ahref (hreferance is a anchor tag ) :it calls another file (webpage.1)** defines a hyperlink, which is used to **link** from one page to another**>**

**</body>**

**</html>**

**6.Defnition List :**

**<html>**

**<head>**

**<title>my page</title>**

**<head>**

**<body bgcolor =tan>**

**<strong>**

**DRINKS**

**</strong> <!strong: it is nothing but bold>**

**<hr color = black> <! hr (horizontal ruletag) represents a horizontal rule>**

**<dl> <! dl(definition line tag :it defines a description list)>**

**<dt>pepsi</dt> <! dt(definition term/name tag ) : it conjunction with dl>**

**<dd> cool drink</dd>**

**<dd> contains Alcohol</dd> <! dt(definition term/name tag ) : it conjunction with dl>**

**<dt>Boost</dt>**

**<dd>Health drink</dd> <! dd tag is used to describe a term/name in a description list. ) : >**

**<dd>Contains chocolate</dd> <!** definition description**>**

**<dt> Clothes</dt>**

**<dd>Kids wear</dd>**

**<dd>traditional wear</dd>**

**<dd>western wear</dd>**

**</dl>**

**</body>**

**</html>**

**7.Hyper Links:**

**<html>**

**<body>**

**<a href ="webpage1.html" target="\_blank">Page A</a>//** it is **used to create a hyperlink on the webpage**.

**<br> //The target attribute specifies where to open the linked document.**

**// “\_ blank” :it Opens the linked document in a new window or tab**

**<a href="webpage2.html" target="\_self">Page B</a>**

**// “\_self” :it Opens the linked document in the same frame as it was clicked (this is default) note: if we not specifics target attribute by default it takes Self**

**</body>**

**</html>**

**Frames**

**HTML frames** are used to divide your browser window into multiple sections where each section can load a separate **HTML** document.

 HTML <frame> src Attribute is **used to specifies the document URL which is used to display in the frame**.

1. **Create a.html,b.html,c.html pages 1st and the 3 frames appear in same window**

**<html>**

**<frameset rows = "35%,50%,15%"> <!it contains different frame element >**

**<frame src ="a.html">**

**<frame src ="b.html">**

**<frame src ="c.html">**

**</frameset>**

**</html>**

1. **To divide 2nd frame into 2 column**

**<html>**

**<frameset rows = "60%,40%">**

**<frame src ="a.html" noresize = "noresize"> <!** noresize attribute **specifies that a frame cannot be resized by the user**.**>**

**<frameset cols = "60%,40%">**

**<frame src ="b.html">**

**<frame src ="c.html">**

**</frameset>**

**</frameset>**

**</html>**

1. **Create a Table with caption**

**<html>**

**<head>**

**</head>**

**<body bgcolor=tomato>**

**<table border = 5 background ="Penguins.jpg" height=50 width=500>**

**<caption> School Names </caption> //**<**caption**> **tag** is used for creating table **captions**.

**<tr>**

**<th> S.no </th> <!th defines a cell as header of a group of table cells>**

**<th> S.name </th>**

**<th> SPlace </th>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<td> 1 </td>**

**<td> Hari </td>**

**<td> VSP </td>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<td> 2 </td>**

**<td> GHANA </td>**

**<td> VZM </td>**

**</tr>**

**</table>**

**</body>**

**</html>**

**4.table foot,body,head**

**<html>**

**<body>**

**<table border = 1>**

**<tfoot>** <tfoot> element defines footer part of an HTML table.

**<tr>**

**<td> 1 </td>**

**<td> Hari </td>**

**<td> VSP </td>**

**</tr>**

**</tfoot>**

**<tr>**

**<td> 2 </td>**

**<td> GHANA </td>**

**<td> VZM </td>**

**</tr>**

**<thead>**  thead and tbody elements to define header, body and footer parts of a table.

**<tbody>**

**<tr>**

**<td> 3 </td>**

**<td> RAJNIHANTH </td>**

**<td> SKLM </td>**

**</tr>**

**</thead>**

**</tbody>**

**</html>**

1. **Text alignments**

**<html>**

**<body>**

**<table border = 10>**

**<tr>**

**<td bgcolor=cyan> 1 </td>**

**<td background="Penguins.jpg"> HARI </td>**

**<td height=200 width=200> 2000</td>**

**<tr>**

**</tr>**

**<td align = right height=100 width = 100> 2 </td>**

**<td align = center width=100> GHANA </td>**

**<td align = top width=100> 2500 </td> <!its moving the text left,right,center>**

**</tr>**

**</table>**

**</body>**

**</html>**

**6. form**

**<html>**

**<body border =10 background ="Penguins.jpg" heidth = 50 width = 600>**

**<form method=POSt action a=" b.html "> <! Html**  element is a container for different types of input elements, such as: text fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, submit buttons, etc.**>**

**<!**  HTTP POST method **sends data to the server**. The type of the body of the request is indicated by the Content-Type header.**>**

**<!** GET method is **used for requesting the URL from a web server to fetch the HTML documents**.**>**

**<b>Username: <input type=text name=user id=u ><br><br>**

**<! Input type :** tag specifies **an input field where the user can enter data**.**>**

**Password: <input type=password name=pwd id=p><br><br><br>**

**Age: <input type=text size=2 maxlength=3 name=age id=a><br>**

**Gender:<input type=radio name=gd id=g1 value=M>Male**

**<input type=radio name=gd id=g2value=F>Female<br>**

**Choose your Favourite sport**

**<input type=checkbox name=hari id=v1 value=crick>cricket**

**<input type=checkbox name=hari id=v2 value=ten>tenis&nbsp //null but space it gives the space**

**<input type=checkbox name=hari id=v3 value=ftball>football<br>**

**Select your country**

**<select name=country> <! Select element :** it **is used to create a drop-down list**.**>**

**<option value=ind>India</option> <! Option : It** Is **used to define an item contained in** a <select>**>**

**<option value=end>England</option>**

**ss<option value=usa>USA</option>**

**<option value=aus>Australia</option>**

**<option value=can>canada</option>**

**</select>**

**<br>**

**Favourite holiday spot<br>**

**<select multiple size=2 name=hspot> //**<**select**> **tag** creates a drop-down list with one or more options to choose from. The options inside the <**select**> **element** is defined using the <**option**> **tags**.

**<option value=syd>Sydney</option>**

**<option value=lon>London</option>**

**<option value=bel>belfast</option>**

**<option value=vzm>Vizainagaram</option>**

**<option value=vzg>Vizag</option>**

**</select><br>**

**Complete Address<br>**

**<textarea name=address rows=6 cols=40></textarea>** <**textarea**> **tag** defines a multi-line text input control. A **text area** can hold an unlimited number of characters,

**<br>**

**Resume:<input type=file name=resume id=rs><br>**

**<input type=reset name=clear id=c value=reset>**

**<input type=submit value="continue">**

**<input type=button name=Close id=s value=Close></b>**

**</form>**

**</body>**

**</html>**

**C**ascading **S**tyle **S**heet(css)

CSS is **the language for describing the presentation of Web pages, including colors, layout, and fonts**. CSS is independent of HTML and can be used with any XML-based markup language

Types of css:

1.inline Stylesheet

2. internal Stylesheet

3.external Stylesheet

**1.Inline Stylesheet**

An inline style may be used to apply a unique style for a single element.

<style> tag is used to define style information (like: font size,color,etc,..) (CSS) for a document.

By using paragr<p>

1. inline Stylesheet

<html>

<body bgcolor=orange>

<p style="color:red; font-size:40;font-family:'comic Sans MS'">Welcome to CSS</p>

<p style="color:red; font-size:40;font-family:'comic Sans MS'"> hai hari </p>

</body>

</html>

**2. internal Stylesheet:**

An internal style sheet may be used if one single page has a unique style.

Internal styles are defined within the <style> element, inside the <head> section of an HTML page:

1.

<html>

<head>

<style>

p{

color:lime;

font-size:40;

font-weight:bold;

font-family:'comic Sana MS';

}

</style>

</head>

<body bgcolor=yellow>

<p> ghana</p> // The **<p> tag** defines a paragraph.

</body>

</html>

**2. Welcome to css under,border**

<html>

<head>

<style>

.abc{ // .= it Selects all the elements with class

// ex: .abc,<p class=”abc”>hi</p>

font-size:20; // #=it Selects the element with id

// ex:#abc , <p id=”abc”>hi</p>

border:1 double blue;

word-spacing:2cm;

letter-spacing:2em;

text-decoration:underline;

color:red;

text-align:center;

line-height:20;

</style>

</head>

<body>

<p class= "abc"> welcome to css </p>

</body>

</html>

**3. Welcome to css under,border2**

<html>

<head>

<style>

.abc{

padding:80;

font-size:20;

border:1 double blue;

word-spacing:2em;

letter-spacing:2em;

text-decoration:underline;

color:red;

line-height:20;

width:20;

heigth:20;

background-image:url(Tulips.jpg);

background-repeat:repeat-x;

</style>

</head>

<body>

<p class= "abc"> welcome to css </p>

</body>

</html>

**EM**

1em are extremely common in CSS The em is simply the font size. In an element with a 2in font

**3.external Stylesheet :**

With an external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire website by changing just one file!

Each page must include a reference to the external style sheet file inside the <link> element. The <link> element goes inside the <head> section:

<html>

<head>

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

</head>

<body bgcolor=yellow>

<p> ghana</p>

</body>

</html>

Create another webpage with link.css

p{

color:lime;

font-size:40;

font-weight:bold;

font-family:'comic Sana MS';

}

**Css page link1**

<html>

<head>

<style>

a:link { // pageA shows blue color

color:blue;

text-decoration:none;

font-weight:bold;

}

a:hover { // when mouse hover on pageA link it changes into green color

color:green;

text-decoration:none;

font-weight:bold;

font-size:30;

}

a:acive { // when it is actived then the color changes into black

color:black;

text-decoration:none;

font-weight:bold;

font-size:50;

}

a:visited { // after visisting the link changed into red color

color:red;

text-decoration:none;

font-weight:bold;

font-size:20;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<a href="page.html">PageA</a><br>

<a href="inline.html">PageB</a>

</body>

</html>

**Css page link1**

<html>

<head>

<style>

a:link{

color:red;

text-decoration:none;

font-weight:bold;

}

a:hover{

color:green;

text-decoration:none;

font-weight:bold;

font-size:30;

}

a:acive{

color:black;

text-decoration:none;

font-weight:bold;

font-size:50;

}

a:visited{

color:blue;

text-decoration:none;

font-weight:bold;

font-size:20;

}

a.abc:link{

color:magenta;

text-decoration:none;

font-weight:bold;

}

a.abc:hover{

color:black;

text-decoration:none;

font-weight:bold;

font-size:30;

}

a.abc:acive{

color:blue;

text-decoration:none;

font-weight:bold;

font-size:50;

}

a.abc:visited{

color:gold;

text-decoration:none;

font-weight:bold;

font-size:20;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<a href="a.html">PageA</a><br>

<a class="abc" href="b.html">PageB</a>

</body>

</html>

**Java Script**

it is a product of sun micro system

it is used to control HTML element

it is loosely type language (ex: variable declaration is not mandatory )

it is a client side Scripting language

Declaration is not mandatory for declaring the variable but declaring the variable var can be used

Variable is memory location to store the value

Eg:

Var a; (or) var a=”mss”; (or) a=”mss”;

a=”mss”;

points to remember for naming the variable

space are not allowed

avoid built in functions

**Datatypes:**

**1 Byte= 8 bits**

The ranges that are specified in the following table are inclusive-inclusive.

| **Type Name** | **Bytes** | **Other Names** | **Range of Values** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Int | 4 | signed | –2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647 |
| unsigned int | 4 | unsigned | 0 to 4,294,967,295 |
| Bool | 1 | none | false or true |
| Char | 1 | none | –128 to 127 by default  0 to 255 when compiled by using [/J](https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/0d294k5z.aspx) |
| signed char | 1 | none | –128 to 127 |
| Short | 2 | short int, signed short int | –32,768 to 32,767 |
| unsigned short | 2 | unsigned short int | 0 to 65,535 |
| long long | 8 | none (but equivalent to \_\_int64) | –9,223,372,036,854,775,808 to 9,223,372,036,854,775,807 |
| unsigned long long | 8 | none (but equivalent to unsigned \_\_int64) | 0 to 18,446,744,073,709,551,615 |

**1 byte=1 character**

Byte - one byte is a group of 8 binary digits.

A kilobyte is 1024 bytes so 1KB equal to 1024 x 8 = 8192 binary digits.

Megabyte (MB) -1 MB is equal to 1024 kilobyte (KB)

Gigabyte ( GB) - 1 GB is equal to 1024 MB

Terabyte (TB) - 1 TB is equal to 1024 GB

Petabyte (PB) - 1 PB is equal to 1024 TB

**1. printing a number**

<html>

<head>

<script>// The <script> tag is used to embed a client-side script (JavaScript). The <script> element either contains scripting statements, or it points to an external script file through the src attribute.

a=10;

b=typeof(a); // in javaScript to print the number we have to use parsInt

document.write(b); // The Document. write() method **writes a string of text to a document stream opened by document**.

</script>

</head>

<body>

</body>

</html>

**2.parseInt (the string is converts into integer )**

<html>

<head>

<script>

a=10;

b=20;

c=parseInt(a)+parseInt(b); // by using parseInt we can print the number

document.write('Sum is' +c);

</script>

</head>

<body>

</body>

</html>

**JavaScript Operators Reference**

* **JavaScript** Arithmetic **Operators**. Arithmetic **operators** are used to perform arithmetic between variables and/or values. ... (+ ,- , / , % , \* )
* **JavaScript** Assignment **Operators**. ...(a=10 , a, b)
* **Relational operator (== , != , < , >, >= , <=)**
* **Increment/ decrement operator (++ ,-- )**
* **Concatenation + ( adding 2 Strings)**
* Logical **Operators**. .. (and && , OR || , not !).
* **Ternary Conditional operator**

**CONDITION ? BLOCK 1 : BLOCK 2 ;**

**If condition is TRUE**

**{**

**Execute block 1;**

**}**

**else**

**{**

**Execute block 2;**

**}**

**Ternary operator :** The **ternary operator** is an **operator** that takes three arguments. The first argument is a comparison argument, the second is the result upon a true comparison, and the third is the result upon a false comparison.

<html>

<head>

<script>

a=10;

b=20;

c=(a>b)?a:b;

document.write(c);

</script>

</head>

<body bgcolor=orange>

</body>

</html>

Alert Dialog Box **:** To get Pop Up box with Result

An alert dialog box is mostly used to give a warning message to the users

<html>

<head>

<script>

a=10;

alert('value of a is' + a);

</script>

</head>

<body>

</body>

</html>

## Confirmation Dialog Box: A confirmation dialog box is mostly used to take user's consent on any option. It displays a dialog box with two buttons: Cancel, Ok

<html>

<head>

<script>

a=confirm('Are you sure');

if(a==true)

document.write('Select OK');

else

document.write('Cancelled');

</script>

</head>

<body>

</body>

</html>

Prompt Box :  user to input a value before entering/opening a page.

When a prompt box pops up, the user will have to click either "OK" or "Cancel" to proceed after entering an input value.

If the user clicks "OK" the box returns the input value. If the user clicks "Cancel" the box returns null.

<html>

<head>

<script>

a=prompt('enter any NO');

b=prompt('enter any NO');

c=parseInt(a)+parseInt(b);

document.write('Sum is' +c);

</script>

</head>

<body>

</body>

</html>

If Condition

<html>

<head>

<script>

a=10;

b=20;

if(a>b)

document.write(a+'is big');

else

document.write(b+'is big');

</script>

</head>

<body>

</body>

</html>

**If Condition by using prompt**

**<html>**

**<head>**

**<script>**

**a=prompt('Input any No');**

**a=parseInt(a);**

**b=prompt('Input any No');**

**b=parseInt(b);**

**if(a>b)**

**document.write(a+' a is big');**

**else**

**document.write(b+' b is big');**

**</script>**

**</head>**

**<body bgcolor=cream></body>**

**</html>**

**Switch case using prompt**

<html>

<head>

<script>

a=prompt('Enter any NO');

a=parseInt(a);

switch(a)

{

case 6:

document.write("Friday");

break;

case 5:

document.write("Monday");

break;

case 9:

document.write("Hari is Good Boy");

break;

default:

document.write("Invaild input");

}

</script>

</head>

<body>

</body>

</html>

**For Loop**

**repeat a specific block of code a known number of times**.

**While loop (**while loop is **a control flow statement that allows code to be executed repeatedly based on a given Boolean condition)**

<html>

<head>

<script>

a=1;

while(a<=10)

{

document.write(a+'<br>');

a++;

}

</script>

</head>

<body>

</body>

</html>

**Do while (** a do while loop is **a control flow statement that executes a block of code at least once**, and then either repeatedly executes the block, or stops executing it, depending on a given boolean condition at the end of the block.**)**

<html>

<head>

<script>

a=100;

do

{

document.write(a+'<br>');

a++;

}

while(a<10);

</script>

</head>

<body>

</body>

</html>

**Do while 2 using prompt**

<html>

<head>

<script>

a=true;

n=1;

do

{

document.write(n+'<br>');

a=confirm("Do you want to continue");

if(a==false)

break;

n++;

}

while(a=true);

</script>

</head>

<body>

</body>

</html>

**For loop (iterative loop)**

<html>

<head>

<script>

for(i=1;i<=10;i++)

document.write(i +'<br>');

</script>

</head>

<body>

</body>

</html>

**Arrays:**  it is a collection of elements with same data types But in java script it is a collection of different data types

**Ex 1**

<html>

<head>

<script>

var a=new Array(4); // var a it is array variable name

a[0]=10;

a[1]=65;

a[2]=40;

a[3]=54;

document.write(a);

</script>

</head>

<body>

</body>

</html>

**Ex 2**

<html>

<head>

<script>

var a=new Array(10,20,30,40);

document.write(a);

</script>

</head>

<body>

</body>

</html>

**Ex 3**

<html>

<head>

<script>

var a=new Array();

a['abc']=10;

a['mno']=65;

a[0]=40;

a[1]=54;

a['xyz']=99;

for(x in a) // “x “ is assigning to the “a”

document.write(x+'======>'+a[x]+'<br>');

</script>

</head>

<body>

</body>

</html>

**Ex 4**

<html>

<head>

<script>

a=10;

a=65;

a=40;

a=54;

document.write(a);

</script>

</head>

<body>

</body>

</html>

**Ex 5 : Arrays only for number**

<html>

<head>

<script>

var a=new Array();

a['abc']=10; // it will not execute

a[0]=65;

a[1]=40;

a[2]=54;

a['xyz']=99; // it will not execute

document.write(a+'<br>');

document.write(a.length); // it finds the length of the array size

</script>

</head>

<body>

</body>

</html>

**Ex 6: Arrays without declaring the size**

<html>

<head>

<script>

var a=new Array(10,20,30,40,50,60,70,80);

for(i=0;i<a.length;i++) // a.length ( it is used to find the length of the array)

document.write(a[i]+'<br>');

</script>

</head>

<body>

</body>

</html>

**Ex 7: Array with different data type**

<html>

<head>

<script>

var a=new Array(5);

a[0]=10; // int

a[1]='hari';

a[2]=2.1; // float

a[3]='true'; // char

a[4]='abc';

document.write(a);

</script>

</head>

<body>

</body>

</html>

**Ex 8: Array declaration using for loop**

<html>

<head>

<script>

var a=new Array(10,20,30,40);

for(i=0;i<4;i++)

document.write(a[i]+'<br>');

</script>

</head>

<body>

</body>

</html>

**Ex 9: Dynamic Array**

<html>

<head>

<script>

len=prompt('Enter length of Array');

len=parseInt(len);

var a=new Array(len);

for(i=0;i<a.length;i++)

{

a[i]=prompt('Enter value');

}

document.write(a);

</script>

</head>

<body>

</body>

</html>

**Built in function (it allow you to use basic properties of strings and numbers in your rules)**

<html>

<head>

<script>

var a=new Array('Azhar','Kapil','Jadeja',10);

b=a.reverse(); // it print reverse order

document.write(b);

</script>

</head>

<body>

</body>

</html>

**Reverse numbers (**The reverse() method **reverses an array in place**. The first array element becomes the last, and the last array element becomes the first.**)**

<html>

<head>

<script>

a=prompt('Enter any No');

n=parseInt(a);

while(n>0)

{

r=n%10;

document.write(r);

n=Math.floor(n/10);

}

</script>

</head>

<body bgcolor=cream>

</body>

</html>

### [ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange](https://whatis.techtarget.com/definition/ASCII-American-Standard-Code-for-Information-Interchange)

A =65

Z=70

a =97

z=122

enter = 13

**Example for concat :** The **concat**() method is used to join two or more strings

<html>

<head>

<script>

var a=new Array(10,20,30);

var b=new Array(40,50,60);

var c=new Array(70,80,90);

var k=a.concat(b.concat(c)); // joining the strings

document.write(k);

</script>

</head>

<body>

</body>

</html>

**Example for join(**The join() method **creates and returns a new string by concatenating all of the elements in an array (or an array-like object))**

<html>

<head>

<script>

var a=new Array('Jan','Feb','Mar');

b=a.join('/'); // it is joining ‘/’

document.write(b);

</script>

</head>

<body>

</body>

</html>

**Example for split (**If (" ") is used as separator, the string is split between words.**)**

<html>

<head>

<script>

var a="abc\_xyz\_nmp";

b=a.split('\_'); // it is used to split the text

for(i=0;i<b.length;i++)

document.write(b[i]+'<br>');

</script>

</head>

<body>

</body>

</html>

**Example for split 2**

<html>

<head>

<script>

a="This is an Example";

b=a.split(' '); // it is splitting every word with ,

document.write(b+'<br>');

w=b.length;

document.write("No of words:"+w);

</script>

</head>

<body bgcolor=gold>

</body>

</html>

**Date and Time Function**

<html>

<head>

<script>

c= new Date(); // it prints the current date

d=c.getDate();

e=c.getMonth(); // it prints the current month

f=c.getFullYear(); // it prints full year if u not use FullYear it prints it prints old year = error Y2k

e=parseInt(e)+1;

document.write(d+'/'+e+'/'+f);

</script>

</head>

<body>

</body>

</html>

**Mathematical Function**

<html>

<head>

<script>

document.write(Math.cos(30)+'<br>'); // it prints cos 30 value

document.write(Math.round(2.5)+'<br>'); // the round is more then 2.4 then it prints 3

document.write(Math.round(2.4)+'<br>'); // the round is less then 2.5 then it prints 2

document.write(Math.round(2.6)+'<br>'); // the round is more then 2.4 then it prints 3

document.write(Math.floor(2.9)+'<br>'); // the floor is less then 2.01 then it prints 2

document.write(Math.ceil(2.01)+'<br>'); // the floor is more then 2.9 then it prints 3

document.write(Math.min(4,9)+'<br>'); // it prints the minimum number 4

document.write(Math.max(14,39)+'<br>'); // it prints the maximum number 39

document.write(Math.pow(2,3)+'<br>'); //2^3=8

document.write(Math.sqrt(25)+'<br>'); //it prints square root of 25 =5

</script>

</head>

<body bgcolor=#0080ff>

</body>

</html>

**Random Number**

Java provides the **Math** class in the java.util package to generate **random** numbers. The **Math** class contains the static **Math**.**random**() method to generate **random** numbers of the double type. The **random**() method returns a double value with a positive sign, greater than or equal to 0.0 and less than 1.0.

<html>

<head>

<script>

n=Math.random(); it provide different numbers

r=Math.round(n\*10);// **Math**.**round**( ) function. The **Math**.**round()** function in **JavaScript** is used to **round** a number to its nearest integer.

document.write(r);

</script>

</head>

<body>

</body>

</html>

**String Function**

<html>

<head>

<script>

a="pavanTumuku";

b=a.charAt(2); //**charAt**() is a method that returns the character from the specified index. Characters in a string are indexed from left to right. The index of the first character is 0

document.write(b+'<br>');

b=a.charAt(5);

document.write(b);

</script>

</head>

<body>

</body>

</html>

**charCodeAt**() :// it returns ascii (**American Standard Code for Information Interexchange.)** values

A-Z (65-90)

a-z (97-122)

<html>

<head>

<script>

a="pAvan"

b=a.charCodeAt(1);

document.write(b);

</script>

</head>

<body>

</body>

</html>

**indexOf**() method returns the position of the first occurrence of a specified value in a string.

<html>

<head>

<script>

a="Millenium"

b=a.indexOf('n');

document.write(b);

</script>

</head>

<body>

</body>

</html>

**lastIndexOf**() method returns the position of the last occurrence of a specified value in a string

<html>

<head>

<script>

a="Millenium"

b=a.lastIndexOf('i');

document.write(b);

</script>

</head>

<body>

</body>

</html>

**Upper Case() Lower Case()**

<html>

<head>

<script>

a="This is an Example"

b=a.toUpperCase(); //it converts given text into Upper Case Or capital letters

c=a.toLowerCase(); // it converts given text into Lower Case Or small letters

document.write(b+'<br>');

document.write(c);

</script>

</head>

<body>

</body>

</html>

**substr()** method returns the part of a string between the start index and a number of characters after it

<html>

<head>

<script>

a="This is an Example"

b=a.substr(5,9); // it starts from 5th character ends with (1-9)character it prints 9 character

c=a.substring(5,9); // it starts from 6th and ends with 9th character it prints 4 character

document.write(b+'<br>');

document.write(c);

</script>

</head>

<body>

</body>

</html>

**Click On Function**

<html>

<head>

<script>

function ex()

{

document.getElementById('un').style.background="indigo";

}

</script>

</head>

<body>

<form>

<input type="text" name="uname" id="un" value =username><br> // it prints textbox

<input type="button" value="Click" onclick="ex();"> // it prints click button after clicking the button the control movies to ex method

</form>

</body>

</html>

Click on Copy ()

<html>

<head>

<script>

function copy()

{

document.getElementById('t2').value=document.getElementById('t1').value; // its copying the text

}

</script>

</head>

<body>

<form>

<input type="text" name="n" id="t1"><br>

<input type="text" name="m" id="t2"><br>

<input type="button" onclick="copy();" value="OK">

</form>

</body>

</html>

**Clicking Facebook link**

<html>

<head>

<script>

function ex()

{

document.location.href="http://www.facebook.com"; // the location referees to facebook link

}

</script>

</head>

<body bgcolor= lightblue>

<form>

<input type="button" value="Facebook" onclick="ex();">

</form>

</body>

</html>

**Change the bg color after ClickOn Ok**

<html>

<head>

<script>

function f1()

{

x=document.getElementsByName("um");

for(i=0;i<x.length;i++)

{

x[i].style.width="100" // style.width : it increase or decrease the width

x[i].style.height="100" //style.height: it increase or decrease the height

x[i].style.background="orange" //style.background : it increase or decrease the background

}

}

</script>

</head>

<body>

<input type="text" name="um"><br>

<input type="text" name="um"><br>

<input type="text" name="um"><br>

<input type="button" onclick="f1();" value="OK">

</body>

</html>

**On Mouseover**

<html>

<head>

<script>

function f1()

{

x=document.getElementsByTagName("p");

alert(x.length)

for(i=0;i<x.length;i++)

{

x[i].style.color="red"

}

}

</script>

</head>

<body>

<p onmouseover="f1();">This is a paragraph1</p>// mouseover: when the mouseover on paragraph1 then control moves to f1()

<p>This is a paragraph2</p>

<p>This is a paragraph3</p>

<b>This is a Bold1</b><br>// it changes into bold

<b>This is a Bold2</b><br>

<p>This is a paragraph4</p>

</body>

</html>

**UserPasssword Facebook2**

<html>

<head>

<script>

function check()

{

if(document.f1.um.value=="")//the document moves to form name(f1)and it moves to (um)

{

alert("Plz enter User name");

return false;

}

if(document.f1.pwd.value=="")

{

alert("Plz enter Password");

return false;

}

}

function f2()

{

window.location.href=" https://www.facebook.com/ "

}

</script>

</head>

<body bgcolor=#808000>

<form method=POST action=a.html onsubmit="return check();"name="f1">

<table border=0>

<tr>

<td>Enter Username</td>

<td><input type="text" name="um" id="un"></td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Enter Password</td>

<td><input type="password" name="pwd"></td>

</tr>

</table>

<input type="submit" name="sm" id="s" value="Submit">

<input type="Reset"><br>

<img src=Hydrangeas.jpg width=200 height=200 onclick="f2();"> // after clicking the img the control moves to f2()

</form>

</body>

</html>

**Confirm():**The **confirm()** method displays a specified message in a dialog box, containing an OK and Cancel buttons.

1. A **confirm** box is used to accept or verify something.

<html>

<head>

<script>

a=confirm('Are you sure');

if(a==true)

document.write('Select OK');

else

document.write('Cancelled');

</script>

</head>

<body>

</body>

</html>

**Ex1**

<html>

<head>

<script>

function f1()

{

a=confirm('Are you sure to clear');

return a;

}

</script>

</head>

<body>

<form onreset="return f1();">

<input type="text" name="uname" id="fn"><br>

<input type="text" name="uname" id="mn"><br>

<input type="text" name="uname" id="in"><br>

<input type="reset" name="rs" id="r" value="Reset">

</form>

</body>

</html>

**Java Script form**

<html>

<head>

<script>

function check() // **check function**

{

if(document.f1.unm.value=="")

{

alert("Username should not be left blank");

document.getElementById('u').focus();

return false;

}

else

{

s=document.f1.unm.value;

for(i=0;i<s.length;i++)

{

chr=s.charCodeAt(i);

if(!(( chr>=65 && chr<=90 ) || ( chr>=97 && chr<=122 )))

{

alert("Username must contain only Alphabets");

document.f1.unm.value=""

document.getElementById('u').focus();

return false;

}

}

}

/\* ---------------------------------------------------- \*/

if(document.f1.pwd.value=="")

{

alert("Password should not be left blank");

document.getElementById('p').focus();

return false;

}

/\* ---------------------------------------------------- \*/

if(document.getElementById('s0').checked!=true && document.getElementById('s1').checked!=true)

{

alert("Please select Gender");

return false;

}

/\* ---------------------------------------------------- \*/

if(document.getElementById('c0').checked!=true && document.getElementById('c1').checked!=true)

{

alert("Please select Vehicle");

return false;

}

if(document.getElementById('c1').checked==true)

{

if(document.f1.cars.selectedIndex==0)

{

alert("Plz select your Car");

return false;

}

}

if(document.f1.cv.selectedIndex==-1)

{

alert("Plz select visited Country");

return false;

}

if(document.f1.ftrip.value=="")

{

alert("Plz Describe your favorite airplane trip");

document.f1.ftrip.value==""

document.getElementById('ft').focus();

return false;

}

s=document.f1.email.value;

at=s.indexOf('@');

atat=s.indexOf('@',at+1);

dot=s.indexOf('.');

len=s.length;

adj = s.charAt(at+1);

lchar = s.charAt(len-1);

if(s=="")

{

alert("Plz enter your Email id");

document.getElementById('em').focus();

return false;

}

else

{

if(at<1 || dot==-1 || atat!=-1 || (lchar==".") || (adj=="."))

{

alert("Plz enter valid Email");

document.f1.email.value=""

document.getElementById('em').focus();

return false;

}

}

if(document.f1.resume.value=="")

{

alert("Plz Upload your Resume");

document.f1.resume.value==""

document.getElementById('res').focus();

return false;

}

}

</script>

</head>

<body>

<form method=POST action=a.php name="f1" onsubmit="return check();">

Username : <input type=text name=unm id=u> <br>

Password : <input type=password name=pwd id=p> <br>

Gender:

<input type=radio name=gd value=m id=s0>Male

<input type=radio name=gd value=f id=s1>Female<br>

Choose your vehicle :

<input type=checkbox name=interest id=c0>Bike//<**input**> elements of **type checkbox** are rendered by default as square boxes that are checked (ticked) when activated, like you might see in an official government paper **form**. They allow you to select single values for submission in a**form** (or not).

<input type=checkbox name=interest id=c1>Car

<br>

Choose your Car :

<select name="cars" id="cr">//The **<select>** element is used to create a drop-down list and scroll

The [<option>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_option.asp) tags inside the <select> element define the available options in the list.

<option value=""> Plz select </option>

<option value="Santro"> Santro</option>

<option value="Maruthi"> Maruthi</option>

<option value="Wagon-R"> Wagon-R</option>

</select>

<br>

Which Country you like to visit?

<br>

<select multiple size=3 name=cv>//The **<select>** element is used to create a drop-down list.

The [<option>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_option.asp) tags inside the <select> element define the available options in the list.

<option value=usa>America

<option value=europe>Europe

<option value=asia>Asia

<option value=australia>Australia

</select>

<br>

Describe your favorite Aeroplane trip:

<br>

<textarea name=ftrip rows=5 cols=50 id=ft></textarea>// A **text area** can hold an unlimited number of characters

<br>

E-mail : <input type=text name=email id=em> // it creates **Email Text box**

<br>

Resume : <input type=file name=resume id=res> //it creates the **Browser Button**

it reads the file

<Br>

<input type=reset name=clear id=c value=Reset> //it creates **Reset Button**

<input type=submit value="Submit"> // it creates **Submit Button**

</form>

</body>

</html>

1965