

Assignment - 1: Semantic HTML

* Update the Doctype

Ensure your HTML documents start with HTML 5 doctype to leverage HTML 5 features.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

* Use New Semantic Elements

Replace generic `<div>` and `` tags with HTML 5 semantic elements to improve readability & accessibility.

- * `<header>` for headers
- * `<nav>` for navigation skills
- * `<section>` for sections
- * `<article>` for self-contained content
- * `<aside>` for side content
- * `<footer>` for footers
- * `<main>` for primary content

* Update forms with new input

HTML 5 introduces new input types that enhance user experience and validation:

- * `<input type="email">` for email address
- * `<input type="url">` for URLs
- * `<input type="date">` for dates
- * `<input type="number">` for numeric input

* Add Form Attributes

Utilize new attributes to improve form functionality

- * required to make fields mandatory
- * placeholders to improve hint text
- * pattern for custom validation with regex
- * autocomplete to suggest or remember inputs

*Implement new form elements:

Take advantage of new form elements:

- * `<datalist>` to provide options for an `<input>`

*Improve Accessibility

- * ARIA roles and attributes: use ARIA roles and attributes to improve accessibility.

Example for transitional form

```
<form action="/submit/" method="post">
```

```
<div>
```

```
<label for="username">Username: </label>
```

```
<input type="text" id="username" name="username" value="Enter your username" required>
```

```
</div>
```

```
<div>
```

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

```
</div>
```

```
</form>
```

HTML

2452

<input>

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```
</style>
<h1>user registration</h1>
<form id="registration form">
  <label for="name">name:</label>
  document.getElementById('registration form').add
  EventListener('submit', function(event) {
    var name = document.getElementById('name');
    if (name.value.trim() != '') {
      alert("All fields are required");
    }
  });
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

3.

* Fixed Layout

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <meta name="viewport">
  <Content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
</style>
body {
  margin: 0;
  padding: 0;
  <div class="container">
    <div class="header">fixed layout
    Header </div>
    <div class="main">fixed width
    Content </div>
  </body>
</html>
```

4. Fluid

By incorp
fixed, fl

* Fluid layout

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport">
</head>
<body>
  <div class="container">
    <div class="header">
      <h1>
    </div>
  </div>
</body>
</html>
```

By incorporating these CSS techniques we can create website with fixed, fluid and responsive layouts

4. Fluid Grids:

Percentage based widths

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport">
  Content = width device-width
  initial Scale = 1.0
</head>
```

Responsive layout with fluid grid, <title>

```
<style>
body {
  margin: 0;
  font-family: Arial;
}
```

Grid-template - columns: 1fr;

}

<div class = "Container">

<div class = "item"> content </div>

<div class = "item"> content </div>

</div>

</body>

</html>

Flexible Images

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang = "en">

<head>

<meta charset = "UTF-8">

<meta name = "viewport"

Content = "width" = device-width, initial-scale = 1.0">

</style>

</head>

<body>

<img src = "example.jpg"

alt = "Example Image">

</body>

</html>

use fluid grids for flexibility medium for responsive design and techniques like flexible images and touch friendly elements to enhance usability and performance across device

5. Webpage Design: Product Listing:

Sample HTML Layout that it includes: product images, description and pricing, laid out with tables and list where appropriate

HTML Structure

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
```

```
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="viewport">
```

Content = "width, device-width, initial-scale"

```
<title> Product Listing </title>
```

```
<script src="script.js"></script>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<header>
```

```
<nav>
```

```
<ul>
```

```
<li><a href="#">
```

```
href="#">
```

```
</li></ul>
```

```
</header>
```

```
<main>
```

```
<div>
```

```
<div>
```

```
</div>
```

```
</div>
```

```
</main>
```

```
<div>
```

```
</div>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

JavaScript (script.js)

```
document.addEventListener("DOMContentLoaded", function() {
  console.log("Document loaded and parsed");
});
```

Assignment - 3

1.

```
import
javax.servlet.ServletException;
import
javax.servlet.annotation.WebServlet;
import
javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.PrintWriter;

public class TrackSessionServlet extends
    HttpServlet {
    @Override
    protected void
doGet (HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
throws ServletException,
IOException {
    response.setContentType("text/html");
    HttpSession session = request.getSession();
    Integer accessCount = (Integer)
session.getAttribute("accessCount");
    if (accessCount == null) {
        accessCount = 0;
    }

    String sessionId = session.getId();
    long creationTime = session.getCreationTime();
    PrintWriter out = response.getWriter();
    out.println("<html><body>");
    out.println("<h2> Session Tracking </h2>");
    ID = "<p>" + sessionId + "</p>";
    Time: "<p>" + new
Access : "<p>" + accessCount + "</p>";
    out.println("</body></html>");
}
```

output:

```
<p>
<p>
<p>
<p>
```

2. Scenario

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Solution

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Output

output:

```
<p> Session ID : 1234567890abc </p>
<p> Creation time : Mon Sep 10 15:20:30 2024 </p>
<p> Last accessed time : Mon Sep 10 15:25:10 2024 </p>
<p> Number of Accesses : 5 </p>
```

2. Scenario using JSTC:

In a web application you have requirement to display a list of products with varying categories.

The product list needs to be dynamically categorized into separate sessions on web page.

Solution using JSTC

```
import java.x.servlet.ServletException;
import java.x.servlet.annotation.web.servlet;
import java.x.servlet.http.HttpServlet;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.HashMap;

public class
productListServlet extends HttpServlet {
    protected void
doGet (HttpServlet request, HttpServletResponse)
{
    product ("Shirt", "clothing", 30, true);
    product ("washing machine", "Home appliance", false);
    product ("Shirt", "clothing", 30, true);
}
product list.jsp " ), forward request, response
}
```

Output:

```
< Strong laptop </Strong> - $1000 - Available
< clothing> shirt - $30 - Available
< Home appliance> washing machine - $30 - Out of stock
```


3. To achieve this setup HTML page Add Java script for automatic refresh and confirm dialog HTML and Java script code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<title> Stock market quotes </title>
<script>
var userResponse = confirm("The page will refresh in 20 seconds do you need more time?");
if (!userResponse) {
    window.location.reload();
    refreshInterval();
}
</script>
<h1> Stock market quotes </h1>
<p> Here you can display real-time Stock market quotes. </p>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:

Page Display:

The page will refresh in 20 seconds. Do you need more time?
(cancel) (ok)

4. Steps to Interrogate a Payment gateway for Java

```
import your.package.name.PaymentService;
import your.package.name.PaymentServicePortType;

public class PaymentClient {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        PaymentService service = new PaymentService();
        String response = portProcessPayment
```



```
("amount", "currency", "payment details");
```

```
System.out.println ("Response: " + response);
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

output

Payment response : Payment Successful for amount 100.00 USD

Assignment - 4

1. Configure Data source in context.xml

```
<context>
```

```
<Resource name = "jdbc/mydata source"
```

```
type = "javax. sql. DataSource"
```

```
maxTotal = "20"
```

```
maxIdle = "10"
```

```
maxWaitMillis = "10000"
```

```
username = "dbuser"
```

```
password = "dbpassword"
```

```
driverName = "com. mysql. jdbc. Driver"
```

```
url = "jdbc: mysql: local host: 3306 / my database"
```

```
</context>
```

Collable Statement

```
import java. sql. collable. Statement;
```

```
import java. sql. connection;
```

```
import java. sql. SQLException;
```

```
import java. sql. Types;
```

```
Public class collable statement Example {
```

```
Public void collStored procedure (int employee id)
```

```
String sql = "Call getEmployee Name (?,?)";
```

```
try (Connection conn. Database utility
```

```
connection {
```

```
employee name = stmt. get String (1);
```

```
System. out. println ("Employee Name: " + employee name);
```

```
} Catch (SQLException e
```

```
e. print Stack Trace ();
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
}
```


Output:

Employee ID: 1, Name: John

Employee ID: 2, Name: Jane

Employee ID: 3, Name: Emily

Rows updated: 1

Employee name: John

2. Life cycle of phases of a JSP page:

1. Translation Phase:

- * The JSP page is translated into a Java Servlet by JSP engine (e.g. HTML mixed with JSP tags)

- * This phase ensures that JSP content is converted into a form that Java Servlet container can execute.

2. Compilation Phase:

- * The Java Source code generated from translation phase

- * compilation ensures JSP is converted into executable

3. Initialization Phase:

- * The Servlet container initializes Servlet instance

- * Initialization sets up any resources JSP might need such as db

4. Request Processing Phase:

- * The Servlet processes incoming client request by calling service()

- * This phase is where dynamic content generation occurs

5. Destroy Phase

- * The Servlet container destroys Servlet instance

the destroy()

- * This phase ensures resources are properly released.

3.

PHP code:

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport"
content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
  <title>chessboard</title>
  <style>
    table {
      border-collapse: collapse;
      width: 400px;
      height: 400px;
    }
    td {
      width: 30px;
      height: 30px;
    }
    for ($row = 0; $row < 8; $row++) {
      echo "<tr>";
      for ($col = 0; $col < 8; $col++) {
        echo "<td>";
      }
    }
  </table>
</body>
</html>

```

output:

```

[w] [B] [w] [B] [w] [B] [w] [B]
[B] [w] [B] [w] [B] [w] [B] [w]
[w] [B] [w] [B] [w] [B] [w] [B]
[B] [w] [B] [w] [B] [w] [B] [w]
[w] [B] [w] [B] [w] [B] [w] [B]
[B] [w] [B] [w] [B] [w] [B] [w]
[w] [B] [w] [B] [w] [B] [w] [B]
[B] [w] [B] [w] [B] [w] [B] [w]

```

*w represent a white cell

*B represent a black cell

PHP code for application

```
$textFilePath = 'input.txt';
```

```
$xml file path = "output.xml";
```

↓ text content: file-get-contents (\$textile path);

\$ email pattern = (A-Z A-Z 0-9 - . +)

phone pattern = $\{1/b\} \{103 \ 1b/\}$

Pre-match all C# phone pattern, fix content, \$phones.

$$d(x_m) = new$$

Simple XML element (`<data />`);

\$email, Element = \$xml → add Child (\$email)

Simple variabel (`CData1D`);

phone element = $\{x_m\}$ (phone numbers)

emo - Data extracted and saved to file successfully.

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Output:

Email: Support @ example.com

Phone number : 1234567890

1234567890 1234567890