

**ALGORITHM:**

1. Define the purpose of the website and identify the target audience.
2. Plan the layout of the website, including the pages and navigation.
3. Choose an authoring tool, such as Dreamweaver or Word Press, to create the website.
4. Use HTML to design the pages of the website.
5. Add interactive elements, such as forms and buttons, to engage the user.
6. Optimize the website for search engines and accessibility.
7. Test the website on different devices and browsers.
8. Publish the website to a web hosting service

**PROGRAM:**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>
<head>
<title>Interactive Webpage</title>
<style>
button {
    background-color: #4CAF50;
    color: white;
    padding: 10px 20px;
    border: none;
    border-radius: 4px;
    cursor: pointer;
}

input[type=text] {
    padding: 10px;
    border: 1px solid #ccc;
    border-radius: 4px;
    box-sizing: border-box;
}

</style>
</head>
<body>
```

```
<h1>Welcome to My Interactive Webpage!</h1>

<p>Click the button below to see a message:</p>

<button onclick="alert('Hello World!')">Click Me</button>

<form>

<label for="name">Enter Your Name:</label>

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

<button type="button" onclick="alert('Hello ' +
document.getElementById('name').value)">Say Hello</button>

</form>

</body>

</html>
```

**OUTPUT:**

# Welcome to My Interactive Webpage!

Click the button below to see a message:

Click Me

Enter Your Name:

Say Hello

**ALGORITHM:**

1. Create an HTML file with buttons for each operation.
2. Use JavaScript functions for addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division.
3. Prompt the user to enter two numbers.
4. Convert the input values to integers using parseInt().
5. Perform the selected arithmetic operation.
6. Display the result using an alert() box.
7. Save and open the file in a web browser to view the output.

**PROGRAM:****Arithmetic.html:**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>
<head>
<title>Arithmetric Operations</title>
<script type="text/javascript">

function add() {
    var n1 = window.prompt("Enter the value of A:", "");
    var a = parseInt(n1);
    var n2 = window.prompt("Enter the value of B:", "");
    var b = parseInt(n2);
    var c = a + b;
    alert("Sum is " + c);
}

function sub() {
    var n1 = window.prompt("Enter the value of A:", "");
    var a = parseInt(n1);
    var n2 = window.prompt("Enter the value of B:", "");
    var b = parseInt(n2);
    var c = a - b;
    alert("Difference is " + c);
}

function mul() {
    var n1 = window.prompt("Enter the value of A:", "");
```

```
var a = parseInt(n1);

var n2 = window.prompt("Enter the value of B:", "");

var b = parseInt(n2);

var c = a * b;

alert("Product is " + c);

}

function div() {

    var n1 = window.prompt("Enter the value of A:", "");

    var a = parseInt(n1);

    var n2 = window.prompt("Enter the value of B:", "");

    var b = parseInt(n2);

    if (b === 0) {

        alert("Division by zero is not allowed!");

    } else {

        var c = a / b;

        alert("Quotient is " + c);

    }

}

</script>

</head>

<body>

<form>

<h2 style="text-align:center;">ARITHMETIC OPERATIONS</h2>

<div style="text-align:center;">
```

```
<input type="button" value="ADDITION" onclick="add()"><br><br>
<input type="button" value="SUBTRACTION" onclick="sub()"><br><br>
<input type="button" value="MULTIPLICATION" onclick="mul()"><br><br>
<input type="button" value="DIVISION" onclick="div()"><br><br>
</div>
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

**OUTPUT:**

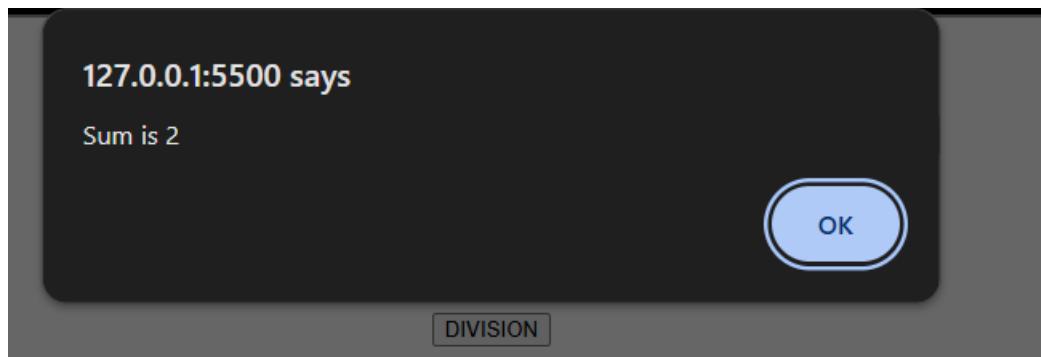
## ARITHMETIC OPERATIONS

ADDITION

SUBTRACTION

MULTIPLICATION

DIVISION



## **ALGORITHMS:**

1. Get the form element from the HTML document using JavaScript.
2. Add an event listener to the form element that listens for the submit event.
3. Inside the event listener function, prevent the default form submission behavior using `event.preventDefault()`.
4. Retrieve the values of the form fields using JavaScript and validate them using conditional statements.
5. If any field is invalid, display an error message and prevent the form from submitting.
6. If all fields are valid, submit the form.

**PROGRAM:**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Form Validation Example</title>
<script>
function validateForm()
{
var name = document.forms[“myForm”][“name”].value;var
email=document.forms[“myForm”][“email”].value;
if(name==””){
alert(“Name must be filled out”);
return false;
}
if(email==””)
{
alert(“Email must be filled out”);
return false;
}
if(email.indexOf(“@”) == -1 || email.indexOf(“.”) == -1) {alert(“Please enter a valid
emailaddress”);
return false;
}
}
</script>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Form Validation Example</h1>
<form name=”myForm”onsubmit=”returnvalidateForm()”>
<label for=”name”>Name:</label>
<input type=”text” id=”name” name=”name”><br><br>
<label for=”email”>Email:</label>
```

```
<input type="text" id="email" name="email"><br><br>
<input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>
```

**OUTPUT:**

---

# Form Validation Example

Name:

Email:

## **ALGORITHMS:**

- 1. Identify the purpose of the PHP script:**

Determine what the script should accomplish — whether it's processing user input, retrieving data from a database, or generating dynamic content.

- 2. Set up the PHP environment:**

Install PHP and configure your web server (e.g., Apache, Nginx, or XAMPP) to support PHP scripts.

- 3. Create a new PHP file:**

Use a text editor or an Integrated Development Environment (IDE) to create a new file with a .php extension.

- 4. Start with the PHP opening tag:**

Begin the script with the PHP opening tag: <?php

- 5. Write PHP code:**

Write the code that performs the desired task — such as processing form data, querying a database, or generating HTML content.

- 6. Test the PHP script:**

Save the file on your web server and open it in a web browser to verify that it works correctly.

- 7. Debug and refine the script:**

If it doesn't work as expected, use error messages, echo statements, or debugging tools to identify and fix issues.

- 8. Add comments and documentation:**

Include comments in your code to explain its purpose and make it easier to understand and maintain in the future.

- 9. Refactor and optimize:**

Improve your code for efficiency and optimize it for better performance.

- 10. Deploy the PHP script:**

Upload the finalized PHP script to your production web server and integrate it into the website or application as needed.

**PROGRAM:**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Simple PHP Script</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Current Date and Time</h1>

<?php
    echo "The current date and time is: " . date("Y-m-d h:i:sa");
?>

</body>
</html>
```

**OUTPUT:**

Current Date and Time

The current date and time is: 2022-11-11 14:45:30

## **ALGORITHM:**

### **1. Determine multimedia content types:**

Identify the types of multimedia that will be used on the website, such as images, videos, audio files, and animations.

### **2. Optimize multimedia files for the web:**

Compress multimedia files without compromising quality. Use suitable tools such as image compression tools (e.g., TinyPNG), video compression tools (e.g., HandBrake), and audio compression tools to reduce file size and improve load time.

### **3. Implement lazy loading:**

Improve loading speed by implementing lazy loading — multimedia content is only loaded when needed, such as when the user scrolls to that section of the page.

### **4. Use responsive design techniques:**

Ensure that multimedia content displays properly on various devices and screen sizes.

- Use responsive image and video tags.
- Apply CSS to adjust size and positioning of multimedia elements dynamically.

### **5. Provide an intuitive multimedia interface:**

Create user-friendly controls that allow users to interact with multimedia content — such as play, pause, adjust volume, or change playback speed.

### **6. Ensure accessibility:**

Make multimedia content accessible for users with disabilities by:

- Adding captions and transcripts for videos and audio.
- Including descriptive alt tags for images.

## **7. Monitor and optimize continuously:**

Regularly track website performance and gather user feedback to continuously enhance multimedia content for a better user experience.

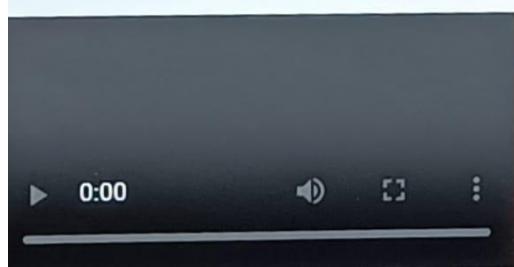
### **PROGRAM:**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>
  <head>
    <title>Media Example</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    
    <br><br>
    <video controls width="500">
      <source src="video.mp4" type="video/mp4">
      <source src="video.webm" type="video/webm">
      Your browser does not support the video tag.
    </video>
    <br><br>

    <audio controls>
      <source src="audio.mp3" type="audio/mpeg">
      <source src="audio.ogg" type="audio/ogg">
      Your browser does not support the audio tag.
    </audio>
  </body>
</html>
```

**OUTPUT:**



## **PROCEDURE:**

### ***client.html:***

1. Create a web page using HTML form that contains the fields such as text, password and one submit button.
2. Set the URL of the server as the value of form's action attribute.
3. Run the HTML program.
4. Submit the form data to the server.

### ***server.java:***

1. Define the class server that extends the property of the class HttpServlet
2. Handle the request from the client by using the method service() of HttpServlet class.
3. Get the parameter names from the HTML form by using the method getParameterNames().
4. Get the parameter values from the HTML forms by using the method getParameter().
5. Send the response to the client by using the method of PrintWriter class.

## **PROGRAM:**

### ***MySrv.java:***

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

```
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse;
public class MySrv extends HttpServlet {
    public void doPost(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
        throws ServletException, IOException {
        response.setContentType("text/html");
        PrintWriter out = response.getWriter();
        out.println("<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01
        Transitional//EN\"");
        out.println("<HTML>");
        out.println(" <HEAD><TITLE>A Servlet</TITLE></HEAD>");
        out.println(" <BODY>");

        //Getting HTML parameters from Servlet

        String username=request.getParameter("uname");
        String password=request.getParameter("pwd");
        if((username.equals("user")) && (password.equals("pswd")))
        {
            out.println(" <h1> Welcome to "+username);
        }
        else
        {
            out.println(" <h1> Registration success ");
            out.println(" <a href='./index.html'> Click for Home page </a>");
        }
        out.println(" </BODY>");
        out.println(" </HTML>");
        out.close();
    }

    public void doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
        throws ServletException, IOException {
        doPost( request,response);
    }
}
```

```
}
```

**Registration.html:**

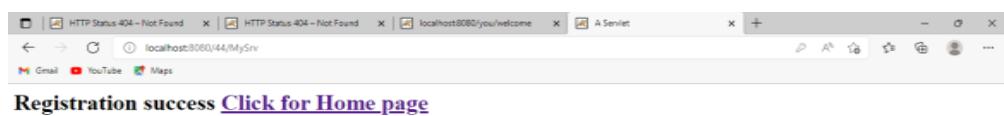
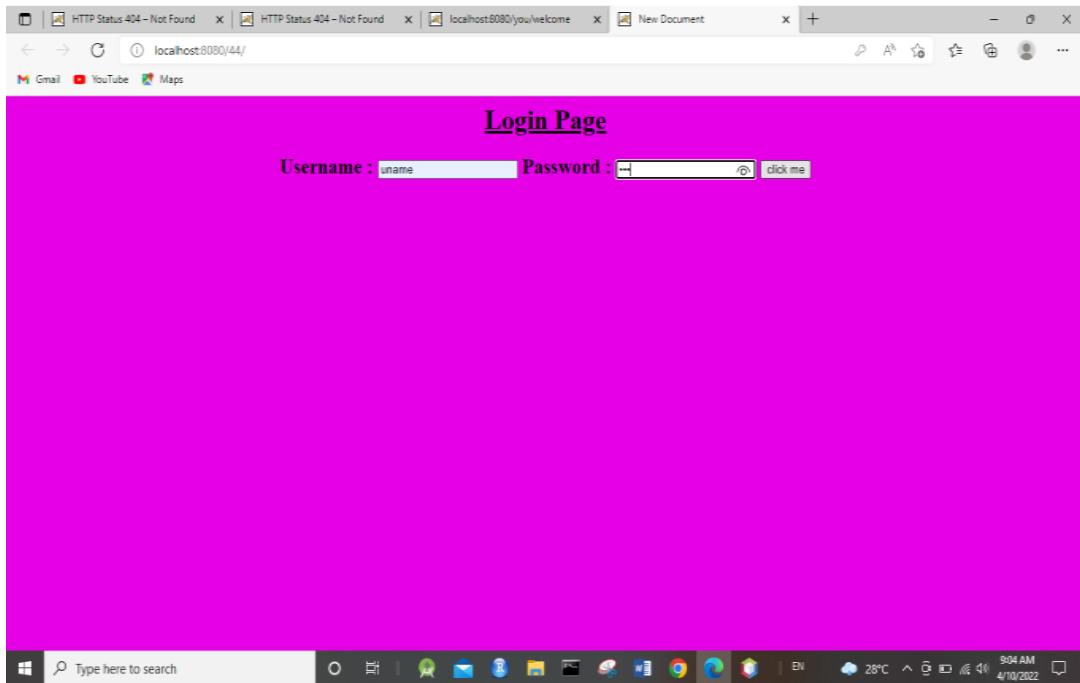
```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.0 Transitional//EN">
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE> New Document </TITLE>
<META NAME="Generator" CONTENT="EditPlus">
<META NAME="Author" CONTENT="">
<META NAME="Keywords" CONTENT="">
<META NAME="Description" CONTENT="">
</HEAD>
<BODY bgcolor="#e600e6">
<form action='./MySrv' method="post">
<center><h1><u> Login Page </u></h1>
<h2> Username : <input type="text" name="uname"/>
          Password : <input type="password" name="pwd"/>
<input type="submit" value="click me"/>
</center>
</form>
</body>
</HTML>
```

**web.xml:**

```
<web-app>
<servlet>
<servlet-name>MySrv</servlet-name>
<servlet-class>MySrv</servlet-class>
</servlet>
<servlet-mapping>
<servlet-name>MySrv</servlet-name>
<url-pattern>/MySrv</url-pattern>
</servlet-mapping>
<welcome-file-list>
```

```
<welcome-file>index.html</welcome-file>
</welcome-file-list>
</web-app>
```

## OUTPUT:



**PROCEDURE:**

1. Create a web page using HTML form that contains the fields such as text, password and one submit button.
2. Set the URL of the server as the value of form's action attribute.
3. Ask if the user wants to add more items or check out.
4. Include the current items as hidden fields so they'll be passed on and submit to self.

**PROGRAM:****register.html:**

```
<html>
<body bgcolor = "cyan">
<center>
<h1>WELCOME TO REGISTRATION PAGE</h1>
<form action=".//registerone" METHOD="post">
Name: <input type="text" name = "name"><br><br>
Password: <input type="password" name="password"><br><br>
```

**PROFESSION:**

```
<select name="profession">
<option value="engineer">ENGINEER</option>
<option value="teacher">TEACHER</option>
<option value="businessman">BUSINESSMAN</option>
</select><br><br>
<input type="submit" value="REGISTER">
</form>
</center>
</body>
</html>
```

## **web.xml**

```
<web-app>
<welcome-file-list>
<welcome-file>register.html</welcome-file>
</welcome-file-list>
<servlet>
<servlet-name>RegistrationServletOne</servlet-name>
<servlet-class>RegistrationServletOne</servlet-class>
</servlet>
<servlet-mapping>
<servlet-name>RegistrationServletOne</servlet-name>
<url-pattern>/registerone</url-pattern>
</servlet-mapping>
<servlet>
<servlet-name>RegistrationServletTwo</servlet-name>
<servlet-class>RegistrationServletTwo</servlet-class>
</servlet>
<servlet-mapping>
<servlet-name>RegistrationServletTwo</servlet-name>
<url-pattern>/registertwo</url-pattern>
</servlet-mapping>
</web-app>
```

## **RegistrationServletOne.java:**

```
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.PrintWriter;
import javax.servlet.ServletException;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse;
public class RegistrationServletOne extends HttpServlet
{
    public void doPost(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
```

```

throws ServletException, IOException
{
String name = request.getParameter("name");
String password = request.getParameter("password");
String profession = request.getParameter("profession");
response.setContentType("text/html");
PrintWriter out = response.getWriter();
out.println("<html><body bgcolor = wheat>");
out.println("<center>");
out.println("<h1>COMPLETE THE REGISTRATION</h1>");
out.println("<form action = ./registertwo method = post");
out.println("<input type = hidden name = name value =" + name + ">");
out.println("<input type = hidden name = password value =" + password + ">");
out.println("<input type = hidden name = profession value =" + profession + ">");
out.println("EMAIL ID:<input type =text name = email><br><br>");
out.println("PHONE NO:<input type =text name = cell><br><br>");
out.println("<input type =submit value=registernow>");
out.println("</center>");
out.println("</body></html>");
out.close();
}
}

```

### **RegistrationServletTwo.java**

```

import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.PrintWriter;
import javax.servlet.ServletException;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse;
public class RegistrationServletTwo extends HttpServlet
{
public void doPost(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)

```

```
throws ServletException, IOException

{
String name = request.getParameter("name");
String password = request.getParameter("password");
String profession = request.getParameter("profession");
String email = request.getParameter("email");
String cell = request.getParameter("cell");
response.setContentType("text/html");
PrintWriter out = response.getWriter();
out.println("<html><body bgcolor = wheat>");
out.println("<center>");
out.println("<h1>REGISTRATION SUCCESSFUL.....</h1>");
out.println("</center>");
out.println("</body></html>");
out.close();
}
```

## OUTPUT:

The image consists of three vertically stacked screenshots of a Windows desktop environment, likely Windows 10, illustrating a user registration process.

**Screenshot 1: Welcome to Registration Page**  
A Microsoft Edge browser window titled "WELCOME TO REGISTRATION PAGE". It contains the following form fields:

- Name:
- Password:
- PROFESSION:
- 

The browser's address bar shows "localhost:8080/hidden/". The taskbar at the bottom includes icons for File Explorer, Task View, Mail, Photos, and others, along with system status indicators like battery level and date/time (8:24 AM, 4/10/2022).

**Screenshot 2: Complete the Registration**  
A Microsoft Edge browser window titled "COMPLETE THE REGISTRATION". It contains the following form fields:

- EMAIL ID:
- PHONE NO:
- 

The browser's address bar shows "localhost:8080/hidden/registerone". The taskbar and system status indicators are identical to the first screenshot.

**Screenshot 3: Registration Successful.....**  
A Microsoft Edge browser window titled "REGISTRATION SUCCESSFUL.....". This page displays a single line of text: "REGISTRATION SUCCESSFUL.....". The browser's address bar shows "localhost:8080/hidden/registertwo". The taskbar and system status indicators remain consistent with the previous screenshots.

### **ALGORITHM:**

1. Design the database schema for the information retrieval system. Determine the tables, fields, and relationships between the tables.
2. Create a database using MySQL and populate it with sample data.
3. Design the user interface for the search feature. This may involve creating an HTML form where users can enter search terms and submit the form to the server.
4. Write PHP code to handle the user input from the search form. The PHP code should connect to the MySQL database, retrieve the relevant data based on the user input, and display the results to the user.
5. Implement a ranking algorithm to sort the search results by relevance. This may involve calculating a score based on factors like the frequency of the search terms in the database and the proximity of the search terms to each other.
6. Implement pagination to display search results across multiple pages.
7. Add security measures to prevent SQL injection attacks and other security vulnerabilities.
8. Test the system thoroughly to ensure that it works as expected.
9. Deploy the system to a web server and make it accessible to users.
10. Monitor the system for performance and security issues, and make updates as needed to improve the system over time.

**PROGRAM:**

- 1. Create a MySQL database and table to store the information we want to retrieve:**

```
CREATE DATABASE example_db;  
USE example_db;  
CREATE TABLE example_table (  
    id INT(6) UNSIGNED AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,  
    name VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,  
    email VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,  
    phone VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL  
);
```

- 2. Create a PHP script to connect to the database and retrieve the information:**

```
<?php  
// Connect to database  
$servername = "localhost";  
$username = "username";  
$password = "password";  
$dbname = "example_db";  
  
$conn = new mysqli($servername, $username, $password, $dbname);  
// Check connection  
if ($conn->connect_error) {  
    die("Connection failed: " . $conn->connect_error);  
}  
// Retrieve information from database  
$sql = "SELECT * FROM example_table";  
$result = $conn->query($sql);  
// Close database connection  
$conn->close();  
?>
```

- 3. Create a web interface using HTML and CSS to display the retrieved information:**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>
```

```
<title>Information Retrieval System</title>
<style>
table {
border-collapse: collapse;
width: 100%;
}
th, td {
text-align: left;
padding: 8px;
}
tr:nth-child(even) {
background-color: #f2f2f2;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Information Retrieval System</h1>
<table>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Email</th>
<th>Phone</th>
</tr>
<?php
// Output retrieved information in table rows
if ($result->num_rows > 0) {
while($row = $result->fetch_assoc()) {
echo "<tr>";
echo "<td>" . $row["id"] . "</td>";
echo "<td>" . $row["name"] . "</td>";
echo "<td>" . $row["email"] . "</td>";
echo "<td>" . $row["phone"] . "</td>";
echo "</tr>";
}
}

```

```
}

} else {
echo "0 results";
}

?></table>
</body>
</html>
```

## OUTPUT:

ID | Name | Email | Phone

---

1	John Doe	johndoe@example.com	555-1234
2	Jane Doe	janedoe@example.com	555-5678
3	Bob Smith	bob.smith@example.com	555-9876

**ALGORITHM:**

1. Start the program.
2. In the Netbeans Ide click File→ New→ WebProject.
3. Give the name of the project.
4. Add the Jsp file by right clicking the project name→ Webroot→ New→ Jsp.
5. Open the web.xml file and update the file by editing the name of the first page of the project.
6. Now create the database in Oracle to store the student details and configure the database connections in the control panel for database connectivity.
7. Save the document.
8. Run the jsp program by, right click the jsp file→ Run as→ Run Configurations...
9. Result will be displayed.

## **PROGRAM:**

```
//jspots.html

<html>

<head>

<title></title>

<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=UTF-8">

</head>

<body>

<form name="form" action="jspots.jsp" method="get">

    <table>

        <tr>

            <td><b><font color="black">Name:</b></td>

            <td><input type="text" name="fname" /></td>

        </tr>

        <tr>

            <td><b><font color="black">Gender:</b></td>

            <td><input type="radio" name="gen" value="male" />

                Male<br />

                <input type="radio" name="gen" value="female" />

                Female</td>

        </tr>

        <tr>

            <td><b><font color="black">Email id:</b></td>

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

        </tr>
```

```

<tr>

    <td><b><font color="black">Address: </b></td>

    <td><input type="text" name="ad"></td

</tr>

<tr>

    <td><b><font color="black">Phone number:</b></td>

    <td><input type="text" name="pn" /></td

</tr>

<tr>

    <td><input type="submit" value="submit"></td>

</tr>

</form>

</table>

</center>

</body>

</html>

```

```

//jspots.jsp

<%@page import="java.sql.Statement"%>

<%@page import="java.sql.Connection"%>

<%@page import="java.sql.DriverManager"%>

<%@page contentType="text/html" pageEncoding="UTF-8"%>

<% String fname=request.getParameter("fname");

String gen=request.getParameter("gen");

```

```
String id=request.getParameter("id");

String ad=request.getParameter("ad");

String pn=request.getParameter("pn");

try {

Class.forName("oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver");

Connection con=DriverManager.getConnection(
"jdbc:oracle:thin:@localhost:1521:xe","Mathi","Mathi");

Statement stmt=con.createStatement();

String SQL = "INSERT INTO stud
VALUES("+fname+","+gen+","+id+","+ad+","+pn+");"

stmt.executeUpdate(SQL);

out.println("<br><b> successfully registered</b>");

con.close();

}

catch(Exception e)

{

out.println(e);

}

%>
```

## OUTPUT:

A screenshot of a Mozilla Firefox browser window. The address bar shows the URL `http://localhost:9090/WebApplication2/`. The page content is a form with the following fields:

- Name: [Text input field]
- Gender:  
Male   
Female
- Email id: [Text input field]
- Address: [Text input field]
- Phone number: [Text input field]
- 



A screenshot of the Oracle Application Express (APEX) interface. The title bar shows "Object Browser - Mozilla Firefox". The main area displays the "STUD" table data:

EDIT	NAME	GENDER	MAILID	ADDRESS	MOBILE
	Bhavani	female	bhavani@gmail.com	Pondicherry	7896541230
	Arun	Male	arun@gmail.com	Pondicherry	9884561230

Below the table, a message says "row(s) 1 - 2 of 2". On the left, there is a sidebar with a "Tables" dropdown menu containing items like APEX\_ACL, APEX\_VS\_FILES, etc. At the bottom right, it says "Application Express 4.0.2.00.09".