



SAVEETHA SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING
SIMATE, CHENNAI



Course Code /Title: CSA4399 – Internet Programming
Programme : Computer Science and Engineering

ASSIGNMENT QUESTIONS
SET - 1

S.N o	Questions	Marks	CO	BTL
1	You are tasked with creating a web page for a bike showroom. The showroom wants a clean and interactive design where customers can easily navigate through different bike brands and view the specific models and their specifications. The page should be divided into three frames using a frameset: a top row for displaying the showroom name, a left column for listing bike brands with hyperlinks, and a right column for showing the corresponding bike models and specifications when a brand is selected.	10	C01	3
2	You are tasked with designing a job application form for a company's career page. The form should be user-friendly and visually appealing. The form needs to capture the applicant's personal information, including their name, highest qualified degree, and gender. Additionally, it should have a "Submit" button to send the application and a "Cancel" button to reset the form or go back to the previous page.	10	C01	3
3	You have been assigned the task of establishing a development environment for a new web application project. The team is considering whether to utilize the LAMP stack or the WAMP stack. They need a clear understanding of the essential components of these stacks, their functions, and the installation procedures on both Linux and Windows systems. Additionally, they seek to grasp the role of the Apache web server within the stack and how it integrates with the other components.	10	C01	2

Assignment - 1

Assignment - 1

- ① you are tasked with creating a webpage for a bike showroom. The showroom wants a clean and interactive design where customers can easily navigate through different brands and view specific models and their specifications. The page should be divided into 3 frames using a frameset a top row for displaying the showroom name, a left column for showing the corresponding bike models and specifications when a brand is selected.

index.html:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title> Bike Showroom </title>
</head>
<frameset rows="15%, 85%">
    <frame src="header.html" name="header frame" noresize scrolling="no">
    <frameset cols="20%, 80%">
        <frame src="brands.html" name="brands frame" noresize>
        <frame src="models.html" name="models frame">
    </frameset>
</frameset>
</html>
```

header.html:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title> Bike showroom </title>
    <style>
        body{
            background-color: blue;
            color: white;
            text-align: center;
            font-family: Arial;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <h1>welcome to Reva Showroom </h1>
</body>
</html>
```

brands.html:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title> Bike Brands </title>
    <style>
        body{
            font-family: Arial;
            background-color: green;
            color: white;
            text-decoration: none;
            display: black;
        }
        a{
            color: pink;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
```

```
<style>
```

```
</head>
<body>
    <h2>B
    <a href=">
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

models.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>
        <style>
```

```
</title>
</head>
<body>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

```
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
    <h2>Bike Brands </h2>  
    <a href="honda.html" target="model frame">  
        Honda </a>  
    <a href="yamaha.html" target="model frame">  
        Yamaha </a>  
</body>  
</html>
```

models.html:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
    <head>  
        <title>Bike Models </title>  
        <style>  
            body {  
                background-color: pink;  
                font-family: Arial;  
            }  
        </style>  
    </head>  
    <body>  
        <h2>Welcome to the Bike showroom </h2>  
        <p>Please select a brand to view the  
            available models and specifications. </p>  
    </body>  
</html>
```

output webpage:

Welcome to Reva Showroom

Bike Brands	Welcome to the Bike showroom Please select a brand to view the available brands and their models and specifications.
<u>Honda</u>	
<u>Yamaha</u>	

② You are tasked with designing a job application form for a Company's career page. The form should be user-friendly and visually appealing. The form needs to capture the applicant's personal information including their name, highest qualified degree and gender. Additionally it should have a "submit" button to send the application and a "cancel" button to reset the form or go to previous page.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title> Job Application </title>
<style>
body {
    font-family: Arial;
    background-color: white;
```

```
display: flex;  
justify-content: center;  
align-items: center;  
height: 100vh;  
margin: 0;  
}  
· form Container {  
background-color: white;  
padding: 20px;  
border-radius: 8px;  
width: 100%;  
}  
· for Container h2 {  
text-align: center;  
color: black;  
}  
· form group {  
margin-bottom: 15px;  
}  
· form group label {  
display: block;  
margin-bottom: 5px;  
color: black;  
}  
· form group input [type="radio"] {  
margin-right: 10px;  
}  
· form group select {  
width: 100%;  
padding: 10px;  
border: 1px solid white;  
border-radius: 5px;  
}  
· form buttons {
```

```
display: flex;  
justify-content: center;  
}  
.form-buttons button[type="submit"]  
{  
background-color: green;  
color: white;  
}  
.form-buttons button[type="button"]  
{  
background-color: white;  
color: black;  
}  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
<div class="form-container">  
<h2>Job Application Form</h2>  
<form action="/submit/application"  
method="post">  
<div class="form-group">  
<label for="name">Full Name  
</label>  
<input type="text" id="name" required>  
</div>  
<div class="form-group">  
<label for="degree">Highest Degree  
</label>  
<select id="degree" name="degree" required>
```

option va

option va

option va

option

</select>

</div>

<div class="form-group">

<label for="experience">Experience (in years)</label>

<input type="text" id="experience" required>

</div>

</div>

<div class="form-group">

</div>

<form>

</div>

</body>

</html>

```
<option value=""> Select your Degree  
</option>  
<option value=" High school"> High school  
</option>  
<option value=" Bachelor Degree"> Bachelor's Degree</option>  
<option value=" Master's Degree"> Master  
Degree</option>  
</select>  
</div>  
<div class="form-group">  
    <label> Gender </label>  
    <label> <input type="radio" name="  
        gender" value="Male" required> Male </label>  
    <label> <input type="radio" name="gender"  
        value="Female" > Female </label>  
</div>  
<div class="form-buttons">  
    <button type="submit"> Submit </button>  
    <button type="reset"> Cancel </button>  
</div>  
</form>  
</div>  
</body>  
</html>
```

Job Application Form

Full name	<input type="text"/>
Highest Degree	<input type="text"/>
Select Your Degree	
Gender	
<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female
<input type="button" value="Submit"/>	<input type="button" value="Cancel"/>

③ Compare LAMP vs WAMP stacks. Explain components, functions and installation on Linux/windows. Discuss Apache's role in web server integration.

LAMP stack (Linux, Apache, MySQL/MariaDB, PHP/perl):

Linux: The operating system that provides the foundation for the stack.

Apache: The web server that handles requests and serves web content.

MySQL/Maria DB: The database management system for storing and managing data.

.PHP/perl/python: Server generating dynamic content
WAMP stack (Windows, MySQL, Apache, PHP/perl):

Windows: The operating system

Apache: Same role as in LAMP

MySQL/Maria DB: Same like in LAMP

BHP/perl/python: Interaction with other components

Component Functions:
Operating System:

- provides the basic environment for other components

- Handles resource allocation and security and user authentication

Apache web server:

- Apache is responsible for dynamic web content

- It listens on appropriate ports for incoming requests

MySQL/Maria DB:

- These are relational database management systems (RDBMS). They store data in tables.

- They handle data storage and retrieval for PHP to interact with the database.

PHP / Perl / Python: Server-side languages for generating dynamic content.

WAMP Stack (Windows, Apache, MySQL / Maria DB, PHP / Perl / Python):

Windows: The operating system for the stack

Apache: same role as in LAMP, serving web content

MySQL / Maria DB: Handles database operations, like in LAMP.

PHP / Perl / Python: For server-side logic and interaction with databases.

Component Functions:

Operating System (Linux / Windows):

- provides the underlying environment for all other components.

- Handles resource management, file system security and user management.

Apache Web Server:

- Apache is responsible for serving static and dynamic web pages to users.
- It listens to incoming requests and sends the appropriate response.

MySQL / Maria DB:

- These are relational database management systems (RDBMS) that store and manage data in tables.

- They handle CRUD operations and work with PHP to retrieve and store data.

PHP/Perl/Python:

- These scripting languages process server-side code, handle logic and interact with the database.
- PHP generates HTML dynamically from MySQL.

Installation steps:

LAMP stack on Linux (ex: Ubuntu):

- ① Update system packages
- ② Install Apache
- ③ Install MySQL/MariaDB
- ④ Secure installation
- ⑤ Install PHP
- ⑥ Restart Apache
- ⑦ Test PHP

Apache's Role in

stack:

→ Core web Server

→ PHP integration

→ Database connection

Interaction

→ Configuration

WAMP stack on windows:

- ① Download WAMP
- ② Run the installer
- ③ Test Apache
- ④ Test PHP
- ⑤ Visit "http://localhost/test.php"
- ⑥ Manage MySQL: Use PHP Admin at "http://localhost:

Conclusion: Choosing between LAMP and WAMP depends on the team's OS preferences. Both with Apache acting as a bridge b/w web server, server side scripting and database management.

Q) Explain Hi
understand HT
effective web
shooting.

HTTP Request
Structure and

HTTP Requests

1. Request Line

- Method:
- URI / URL
- HTTP version

2. Headers:

- Provide information
- communication

3. Blank Line

• Separates headers

4. Body:

- Contains data
- in a structured

HTTP Request

1. Status Line

- HTTP status code
- Status message
- Response body

④ Explain HTTP request/response structure.
Understand HTTP response status codes for
effective web application development and trouble-
shooting.

Assignment-2

HTTP Request and Response Messages:

Structure and Key Concepts:

HTTP Request Message Structures:

1. Request Line:

- Method: Defines the action.
- URI/URL: specifies the resources
- HTTP version: protocol version

2. Headers:

- provide metadata about the request
- common headers
 - * Host
 - * User-Agent
 - * Accept

3. Blank line:

- separates headers from the body.

4. Body:

- Contains data sent to the server (e.g. form data in a 'POST' requests)

HTTP Response Message Structures:

1. Status line:

- HTTP version
- Status code
- Reason phrase

Assignment Rubrics	Marks split up	Mark score	Total marks
Assignment 1	form design	4	4
	button design	4	4
	layout look & field	2	2
Question - 1	form design	4	4
	button design	4	4
	layout look & field	2	2
Question - 2	form design	4	4
	button design	4	4
	layout look & field	2	2
Question - 3	MySQL database	3	3
	PHP script	3	3