

1. Create a Simple Admission Form for University admission

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
  <head>
```

```
    <title>Admission Form</title>
```

```
  </head>
```

```
  <body>
```

```
    <form>
```

```
      <p><h1><center>Admission Form</center></h1></p>
```

```
      <table align="center">
```

```
        <tr>
```

```
          <td>
```

```
            Name :</td>
```

```
          <td>
```

```
            <input type="text" placeholder="Name" name="" required>
```

```
          </td>
```

```
        </tr>
```

```
        <tr>
```

```
          <td>
```

```
            Password :
```

```
          </td>
```

```
          <td>
```

```
            <input type="Password" placeholder="Password" name="" required>
```

```
          </td>
```

```
        </tr>
```

```
        <tr>
```

```
          <td>
```

```
            Gender :
```

```
          </td>
```

```
          <td>
```

```
            <input type="radio" name="Gender">Male
```

```
            <input type="radio" name="Gender">Female
```

`<input type="radio" name="Gender">Other`

`</td>`

`</tr>`

`<tr>`

`<td>`

`DOB :`

`</td>`

`<td>`

`<select name="Day" id="Day">`

`<option value="-1">Day:</option>`

`<option value="1">1</option>`

`<option value="2">2</option>`

`<option value="3">3</option>`

`<option value="4">4</option>`

`<option value="5">5</option>`

`<option value="6">6</option>`

`<option value="7">7</option>`

`<option value="8">8</option>`

`<option value="9">9</option>`

`<option value="10">10</option>`

`<option value="11">11</option>`

`<option value="12">12</option>`

`<option value="13">13</option>`

`<option value="14">14</option>`

`<option value="15">15</option>`

`<option value="16">16</option>`

`<option value="17">17</option>`

`<option value="18">18</option>`

`<option value="19">19</option>`

`<option value="20">20</option>`

`<option value="21">21</option>`

`<option value="22">22</option>`

<option value="23">23</option>

<option value="24">24</option>

<option value="25">25</option>

<option value="26">26</option>

<option value="27">27</option>

<option value="28">28</option>

<option value="29">29</option>

<option value="30">30</option>

<option value="31">31</option>

</select>

<select id="Month" name="Month">

<option value="-1">Month : </option>

<option value="January">Jan</option>

<option value="February">Feb</option>

<option value="March">Mar</option>

<option value="April">Apr</option>

<option value="May">May</option>

<option value="June">Jun</option>

<option value="July">Jul</option>

<option value="August">Aug</option>

<option value="September">Sep</option>

<option value="October">Oct</option>

<option value="November">Nov</option>

<option value="December">Dec</option>

</select>

<select id="Year" name="Year">

<option value="-1">Year</option>

<option value="2004">2004</option>

<option value="2003">2003</option>

<option value="2002">2002</option>

<option value="2001">2001</option>

`<option value="2000">2000</option>`

`<option value="1998">1998</option>`

`<option value="1997">1997</option>`

`<option value="1996">1996</option>`

`<option value="1995">1995</option>`

`<option value="1994">1994</option>`

`<option value="1993">1993</option>`

`</select>`

`</td>`

`</tr>`

`<tr>`

`<td>`

Email :

`</td>`

`<td>`

`<input type="mail" placeholder="Email" name="" required>`

`</td>`

`</tr>`

`<tr>`

`<td>`

Phone no :

`</td>`

`<td>`

`<select>`

`<option>+90</option>`

`<option>+91</option>`

`<option>+92</option>`

`<option>+93</option>`

`<option>+94</option>`

`<option>+95</option>`

`<option>+96</option>`

```
        </select>

        <input type="Phone" placeholder="98480*****" name="" required>
    </td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td>
        Marks Class X:
    </td>
    <td>
        <input type="Number" placeholder="%" name="">
    </td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td>
        Marks Class XII:
    </td>
    <td>
        <input type="Number" placeholder="%" name="">

    </td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td>
        Address :
    </td>
    <td>
        <textarea name="Address" rows="5" cols="25" required></textarea>
    </td>
</tr>
<br>
<tr>
    <td>
```

```

        <input type="Submit" value="Submit" name="">
    </td>
</tr>

</table>

</form>

</body>

</html>

```

Output:

Admission Form

Name :	<input style="width: 90%;" type="text" value="Name"/>
Password :	<input style="width: 90%;" type="text" value="Password"/>
Gender :	<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female <input type="radio"/> Other
DOB :	<input style="width: 30%;" type="text" value="Day: ▼"/> <input style="width: 30%;" type="text" value="Month : ▼"/> <input style="width: 30%;" type="text" value="Year ▼"/>
Email :	<input style="width: 90%;" type="text" value="Email"/>
Phone no :	<input style="width: 20%;" type="text" value="+90 ▼"/> <input style="width: 80%;" type="text" value="98480*****"/>
Marks Class X:	<input style="width: 90%;" type="text" value="Marks(approx)"/>
Marks Class XII:	<input style="width: 90%;" type="text" value="Marks(approx)"/>
Address :	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 60px; width: 100%;"></div>
<input type="button" value="Submit"/>	

2. Write a simple HTML Script to make your Time Table

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

  <head>

    <title>Table HTML Script</title>

  </head>

  <body>

    <p><h1><center><u>Time Table SEC - F</u></center></h1></p>

    <table align="center" border="3" cellpadding="20" bgcolor="Yellow" >

      <tr bgcolor="orange"><th></th><th>9.00 - 9.55</th><th>9.55 - 10.50</th><th>11.10 - 12.05</th><th>12.05 - 1.00</th><th>1.00 - 1.55</th><th>1.55 - 2.50</th><th>3.10 - 4.05</th><th>4.05 - 5.00</th></tr>

      <tr><th bgcolor="orange">Monday</th><th bgcolor="Light Green">TCS - 602</th><th bgcolor="Purple">TCS - 693</th><th bgcolor="red">TCS - 601</th><th bgcolor="Light Brown">TCS - 691 /<BR>TCS - 651 /<BR>TCS - 619</th><th bgcolor="White">LUNCH</th><th>XCS - 601(PDP)</th><th colspan="2">Career Excellence Classes<br>(CEC)</th></tr>

      <tr><th bgcolor="orange">Tuesday</th><th bgcolor="Light Green">TCS - 602</th><th bgcolor="Purple">TCS - 693</th><th bgcolor="red">TCS - 601</th><th bgcolor="Light Brown">TCS - 691 /<BR>TCS - 651 /<BR>TCS - 619</th><th bgcolor="White">LUNCH</th><th>XCS - 601(QAR)</th><th bgcolor="Sky Blue">TCS - 604</th><th bgcolor="Sky Blue">TCS - 604</th></tr>

      <tr><th bgcolor="orange">Wednesday</th><th bgcolor="Light Green">TCS - 602</th><th bgcolor="Purple">TCS - 693</th><th bgcolor="red">TCS - 601</th><th bgcolor="Light Brown">TCS - 691 /<BR>TCS - 651 /<BR>TCS - 619</th><th bgcolor="White">LUNCH</th><th>Lib</th><th bgcolor="Sky Blue">TCS - 604</th><th bgcolor="Sky Blue">TCS - 604<BR>(Discussion <br> Class)</th></tr>

      <tr><th bgcolor="orange">Thrusday </th><th bgcolor="Light Green">TCS - 602</th><th bgcolor="Purple">TCS - 693</th><th bgcolor="red">TCS - 601</th><th bgcolor="Light Brown">TCS - 691 /<BR>TCS - 651 /<BR>TCS - 619<BR>(Discussion <br> Class)<br></th><th bgcolor="White">LUNCH</th><th colspan="3">SWAYAM/Training/Extra-Curricular<br> Activities/LIB</th></tr>

      <tr><th bgcolor="orange">Friday</th><th colspan="2" bgcolor="Light Green">Software Engineering Lab</th><th colspan="2" bgcolor="red">Compiler Design Lab</th><th bgcolor="White">LUNCH</th><th>Lib</th><th colspan="2" bgcolor="Purple">Web Development Lab</th></tr>

    </table>

    <br>

    <br>
```

Subject Code			Subject Name	Faculty
TCS-601	Compiler Design	Dr. Aditya P.		
TCS-602	Software Engineering	Dr. Jyoti Aggarwal		
TCS-604	Computer Networks	Ms. Vishu Tyagi		
TCS-693	Full Stack Web Development	Mr. Ashwini Kumar		
XCS-601	Career Skills(QAR/PDP)	PDP Department		
Elective				
TCS-691	Image Processing and Computer Vision	Dr. Manoj Diwarkar & Dr. Vishan Gupta		
TCS-651	Develops on Cloud	Dr. Vijay Singh		
TCS-619	Network and System Security	Dr. Mohammad Wazid & Dr. Priya Matta		
LAB				
PCS-601	Compiler Design Lab	Dr. Aditya P.		
PCS-602	Software Engineering Lab	Dr. Surendra Kumar Shukla		
PCS-693	Web Development Lab	Mr. Ashwini Kumar		

OUTPUT:

Time Table SEC - E

	9.00 - 9.55	9.55 - 10.50	11.10 - 12.05	12.05 - 1.00	1.00 - 1.55	1.55 - 2.50	3.10 - 4.05	4.05 - 5.00
Monday	TCS - 602	TCS - 693	TCS - 601	TCS - 691 / TCS - 651 / TCS - 619	LUNCH	XCS - 601(PDP)	Career Excellence Classes (CEC)	
Tuesday	TCS - 602	TCS - 693	TCS - 601	TCS - 691 / TCS - 651 / TCS - 619	LUNCH	XCS - 601(QAR)	TCS - 604	TCS - 604
Wednesday	TCS - 602	TCS - 693	TCS - 601	TCS - 691 / TCS - 651 / TCS - 619	LUNCH	Lib	TCS - 604	TCS - 604 (Discussion Class)
Thursday	TCS - 602	TCS - 693	TCS - 601	TCS - 691 / TCS - 651 / TCS - 619 (Discussion Class)	LUNCH	SWAYAM/Training/Extra-Curricular Activities/LIB		
Friday	Software Engineering Lab		Compiler Design Lab		LUNCH	Lib	Web Development Lab	

Subject Code	Subject Name	Faculty
TCS-601	Compiler Design	Dr. Aditya P.
TCS-602	Software Engineering	Dr. Anand Kumar
TCS-604	Computer Networks	Mr. Vishu Tyagi
TCS-603	Full Stack Web Development	Mr. Ashwini Kumar
XCS-601	Career Skills(QAR/PDP)	PDP Department
Elective		
TCS-691	Image Processing and Computer Vision	Dr. Manoj Divarkar & Dr. Vishal Gupta
TCS-651	Develop on Cloud	Dr. Vijay Singh
TCS-619	Network and System Security	Dr. Mohammad Wazid & Dr. Priya Marra
LAB		
PDS-601	Compiler Design Lab	Dr. Aditya P.
PDS-602	Software Engineering Lab	Dr. Anand Kumar & Dr. Ashwini Kumar
PDS-603	Web Development Lab	Mr. Ashwini Kumar

3. WAP in HTML to implement a frame.

File - Frame.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

  <head>

    <title>HTML Frame</title>

  </head>

  <frameset cols="230,*" >

    <frame src="menu.html" name="menu_page"/>

    <frame src="main.html" name="main_page"/>

  </frameset>

  <noframes>

    <body>Your browser does not support frames</body>

  </noframes>

</frameset>

</html>
```



menu.html

```
<html>

<body bgcolor="#E8BEAC">

    <h1 align="center"><b style="color: brown;">Selected Planets</b></h1>

    <h3>Read essential details about the following planets</h3>

    <ul>

        <li><a href="Venus.html" target="main_page">Venus</a></li><br>

        <li><a href="Earth.html" target="main_page">Earth</a></li><br>

        <li><a href="Jupiter.html" target="main_page">Jupiter</a></li>

    </ul>

</body>

</html>
```

main.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

    <body bgcolor="#b5dcb3">

        <br>

        <h3>Know More</h3>

        <p>Select the planets name for more details in side menu</p>

    </body>

</html>
```



Venus.html

<!Doctype html>

<html>

<head>

<title>VENUS</title>

<h1 align="center" style="color: aliceblue;">Venus</h1>

</head>

<body bgcolor="red">

<p>

<h3 style="color: burlywood;"> Venus is the second planet from the Sun. It is named after the Roman goddess of love and beauty. As the brightest natural object in Earth's night sky after the Moon, Venus can cast shadows and can be visible to the naked eye in broad daylight. Venus lies within Earth's orbit, and so never appears to venture far from the Sun. Most of the time, Venus is either a morning star or an evening star, when it rises in the east a little while before dawn or sets in the west just after dusk, respectively. Venus orbits the Sun every 224.7 Earth days. It has a synodic day length of 117 Earth days and a sidereal rotation period of 243 Earth days. As a consequence, it takes longer to rotate about its axis than any other planet in the Solar System, and does so in the opposite direction to all but Uranus. This means the Sun rises in the west and sets in the east. Venus does not have any moons, a distinction it shares only with Mercury among the planets in the Solar System.

<p>Venus is a terrestrial planet and is sometimes called Earth's "sister planet" because of their similar size, mass, proximity to the Sun, and bulk composition. It is radically different from Earth in other respects. It has the densest atmosphere of the four terrestrial planets, consisting of more than 96% carbon dioxide. The atmospheric pressure at the planet's surface is about 92 times the sea level pressure of Earth, or roughly the pressure at 900 m (3,000 ft) underwater on Earth. Even though Mercury is closer to the Sun, Venus has the hottest surface of any planet in the Solar System, with a mean temperature of 737 K (464 °C; 867 °F). Venus is shrouded by an opaque layer of highly reflective clouds of sulfuric acid, preventing its surface from being seen from space in light. It may have had water oceans in the past, but these would have vaporized as the temperature rose under a runaway greenhouse effect. The water has probably photodissociated, and the free hydrogen has been swept into interplanetary space by the solar wind because of the lack of a planetary magnetic field.</p>

<p>As one of the brightest objects in the sky, Venus has been a major fixture in human culture for as long as records have existed. It has been made sacred to gods of many cultures, and has been a prime inspiration for writers and poets as the "morning star" and "evening star". Venus was the first planet to have its motions plotted across the

sky, as early as the second millennium BC.

Its proximity to Earth has made Venus a prime target for early interplanetary exploration. It was the first planet beyond Earth visited by a spacecraft (Venera 1 in 1961), and the first to be successfully landed on (by Venera 7 in 1970). Venusian thick clouds render observation of its surface impossible in visible spectrum, and the first detailed maps did not emerge until the arrival of the Magellan orbiter in 1991. Plans have been proposed for rovers or more complex missions, but they are hindered by Venus's hostile surface conditions. The possibility of life on Venus has long been a topic of speculation, and in recent years has received active research.

Venus is one of the four terrestrial planets in the Solar System, meaning that it is a rocky body like Earth. It is similar to Earth in size and mass, and is often described as Earth's "sister" or "twin". The diameter of Venus is 12,103.6 km (7,520.8 mi)—only 638.4 km (396.7 mi) less than Earth's—and its mass is 81.5% of Earth's. Conditions on the Venusian surface differ radically from those on Earth because its dense atmosphere is 96.5% carbon dioxide, with most of the remaining 3.5% being nitrogen. The surface pressure is 9.3 megapascals (93 bar) and the average surface temperature is 737 K (464 °C; 867 °F), above the critical points of both major constituents and making the surface atmosphere a supercritical fluid.

<h3>Selected Planets</h3> <p>Read essential details about the following planets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">VenusEarthJupiter	<h2>Venus</h2> <p>Venus is the second planet from the Sun. It is named after the Roman goddess of love and beauty. As the brightest natural object in Earth's night sky after the Moon, Venus can cast shadows and can be visible to the naked eye in broad daylight. Venus lies within Earth's orbit, and so never appears to venture far from the Sun. Most of the time, Venus is either a morning star or an evening star, when it rises in the east a little while before dawn or sets in the west just after dusk, respectively. Venus orbits the Sun every 224.7 Earth days. It has a synodic day length of 117 Earth days and a sidereal rotation period of 243 Earth days. As a consequence, it takes longer to rotate about its axis than any other planet in the Solar System, and does so in the opposite direction to all but Uranus. This means the Sun rises in the west and sets in the east. Venus does not have any moons, a distinction it shares only with Mercury among the planets in the Solar System.</p> <p>Venus is a terrestrial planet and is sometimes called Earth's "sister planet" because of their similar size, mass, proximity to the Sun, and bulk composition. It is radically different from Earth in other respects. It has the densest atmosphere of the four terrestrial planets, consisting of more than 96% carbon dioxide. The atmospheric pressure at the planet's surface is about 92 times the sea level pressure of Earth, or roughly the pressure at 900 m (3,000 ft) underwater on Earth. Even though Mercury is closer to the Sun, Venus has the hottest surface of any planet in the Solar System, with a mean temperature of 737 K (464 °C; 867 °F). Venus is shrouded by an opaque layer of highly reflective clouds of sulfuric acid, preventing its surface from being seen from space in light. It may have had water oceans in the past, but these would have vaporized as the temperature rose under a runaway greenhouse effect. The water has probably photodissociated, and the free hydrogen has been swept into interplanetary space by the solar wind because of the lack of a planetary magnetic field.</p> <p>As one of the brightest objects in the sky, Venus has been a major fixture in human culture for as long as records have existed. It has been made sacred to gods of many cultures, and has been a prime inspiration for writers and poets as the "morning star" and "evening star". Venus was the first planet to have its motions plotted across the sky, as early as the second millennium BC.</p> 
---	--

Earth.html

```
<!Doctype html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
  <head>
```

```
    <title>EARTH</title>
```

```
    <h1 align="center" style="color: aliceblue;">Earth</h1>
```

```
  </head>
```

```
  <body bgcolor="sky blue">
```

```
    <p>
```

```
      <h3>
```

```
        
```

Earth is the third planet from the Sun and the only astronomical object known to harbor life. While large amounts of water can be found throughout the Solar System, only Earth sustains liquid surface water. About 71% of Earth's surface is made up of the ocean, dwarfing Earth's polar ice, lakes and rivers. The remaining 29% of Earth's surface is land, consisting of continents and islands. Earth's surface layer is formed of several slowly moving tectonic plates, interacting to produce mountain ranges, volcanoes and earthquakes. Earth's liquid outer core generates the magnetic field that shapes Earth's magnetosphere, deflecting destructive solar winds.

<p>Earth's atmosphere consists mostly of nitrogen and oxygen. More solar energy is received by tropical regions than polar regions and is redistributed by atmospheric and ocean circulation. Water vapor is widely present in the atmosphere and forms clouds that cover most of the planet. Greenhouse gases in the atmosphere like carbon dioxide (CO₂) trap a part of the energy from the Sun close to the surface. A region's climate is governed by latitude, but also by elevation and proximity to moderating oceans. Severe weather, such as tropical cyclones, thunderstorms, and heatwaves, occurs in most areas and greatly impacts life.</p>

<p>Earth is an ellipsoid with a circumference of about 40,000 km. It is the densest planet in the Solar System. Of the four rocky planets, it is the largest and most massive. Earth is about eight light minutes away from the Sun and orbits it, taking a year (about 365.25 days) to complete one revolution. Earth rotates around its own axis in a day. Earth's axis of rotation is tilted with respect to its orbital plane with the Sun, producing seasons. Earth is orbited by one permanent natural satellite, the Moon, which orbits Earth at 380,000 km (1.3 light seconds) and is roughly a quarter as wide as Earth. The Moon always faces the Earth with the same side through tidal locking and causes tides, stabilizes Earth's axis and gradually slows its rotation.

Earth formed over 4.5 billion years ago. During the first billion years of Earth's history, the ocean formed and then life developed within it. Life spread globally and began to affect Earth's atmosphere and surface, leading to Earth's Great Oxidation Event two billion years ago. Humans emerged 300,000 years ago, and have reached a population of almost 8 billion today. Humans depend on Earth's biosphere and natural resources for their survival, but have increasingly impacted Earth's environment. Today, humanity's impact on Earth's climate, soils, waters and ecosystems is unsustainable, threatening people's lives and causing widespread extinction of other life.

<h3 style="color: brown;">Formation</h3>

<h3>

<p>The oldest material found in the Solar System is dated to 4.5682 ± 0.0002

-0.0004 Ga (billion years) ago. By 4.54 ± 0.04 Ga the primordial Earth had formed. The bodies in the Solar System formed and evolved with the Sun. In theory, a solar nebula partitions a volume out of a molecular cloud by gravitational collapse, which begins to spin and flatten into a circumstellar disk, and then the planets grow out of that disk with the Sun. A nebula contains gas, ice grains, and dust (including primordial nuclides). According to nebular theory, planetesimals formed by accretion, with the primordial Earth being estimated as likely taking anywhere from 70 to 100 million years to form.

</p>

<p> Estimates of the age of the Moon range from 4.5 Ga to significantly younger. A leading hypothesis is that it was formed by accretion from material loosed from Earth after a Mars-sized object with about 10% of Earth's mass, named Theia, collided with Earth. It hit Earth with a glancing blow and some of its mass merged with Earth. Between approximately 4.1 and 3.8 Ga, numerous asteroid impacts during the Late Heavy Bombardment caused significant changes to the greater surface environment of the Moon and, by inference, to that of Earth.</p></h3>

</h3>

</p>

</body>

</html>

<h2 style="color: red; text-align: center;">Selected Planets</h2> <p>Read essential details about the following planets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Venus • Earth • Jupiter 	<h2 style="text-align: center;">Earth</h2> <p>Earth is the third planet from the Sun and the only astronomical object known to harbor life. While large amounts of water can be found throughout the Solar System, only Earth sustains liquid surface water. About 71% of Earth's surface is made up of the ocean, dwarfing Earth's polar ice, lakes and rivers. The remaining 29% of Earth's surface is land, consisting of continents and islands. Earth's surface layer is formed of several slowly moving tectonic plates, interacting to produce mountain ranges, volcanoes and earthquakes. Earth's liquid outer core generates the magnetic field that shapes Earth's magnetosphere, deflecting destructive solar winds.</p> <p>Earth's atmosphere consists mostly of nitrogen and oxygen. More solar energy is received by tropical regions than polar regions and is redistributed by atmospheric and ocean circulation. Water vapor is widely present in the atmosphere and forms clouds that cover most of the planet. Greenhouse gases in the atmosphere like carbon dioxide (CO₂) trap a part of the energy from the Sun close to the surface. A region's climate is governed by latitude, but also by elevation and proximity to moderating oceans. Severe weather, such as tropical cyclones, thunderstorms, and heatwaves, occurs in most areas and greatly impacts life.</p> <p>Earth is an ellipsoid with a circumference of about 40,000 km. It is the densest planet in the Solar System. Of the four rocky planets, it is the largest and most massive. Earth is about eight light minutes away from the Sun and orbits it, taking a year (about 365.25 days) to complete one revolution. Earth rotates around its own axis in a day. Earth's axis of rotation is tilted with respect to its orbital plane with the Sun, producing seasons. Earth is orbited by one permanent natural satellite, the Moon, which orbits Earth at 380,000 km (1.3 light seconds) and is roughly a quarter as wide as Earth. The Moon always faces the Earth with the same side through tidal locking and causes tides, stabilizes Earth's axis and gradually slows its rotation. Earth formed over 4.5 billion years ago. During the first billion years of Earth's history, the ocean formed and then life developed within it. Life spread globally and began to affect Earth's atmosphere and surface, leading to Earth's Great Oxidation Event two billion years ago. Humans emerged 300,000 years ago, and have reached a population of almost 8 billion today. Humans depend on Earth's biosphere and natural resources for their survival, but have increasingly</p> 
---	--

Jupiter.html

```
<!Doctype html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
  <head>
```

```
    <title>JUPITER</title>
```

```
    <h1 align="center" style="color: aliceblue;">Jupiter</h1>
```

```
  </head>
```

```
  <body bgcolor="orange">
```

```
    
```

```
    <h3>
```

```
      <p>Jupiter is the fifth planet from the Sun and the largest in the Solar System. It is a gas giant with a mass more than two and a half times that of all the other planets in the Solar System combined, but slightly less than one-thousandth the mass of the Sun. Jupiter is the third brightest natural object in the Earth's night sky after the Moon and Venus. People have been observing it since prehistoric times; it was named after the Roman god Jupiter, the king of the gods, because of its observed size.</p>
```

```
    <p>
```


Jupiter is primarily composed of hydrogen, but helium constitutes one-quarter of its mass and one-tenth of its volume. It likely has a rocky core of heavier elements,[16] but, like the other giant planets, Jupiter lacks a well-defined solid surface. The ongoing contraction of its interior generates heat greater than the amount received from the Sun. Because of its rapid rotation, the planet's shape is an oblate spheroid; it has a slight but noticeable bulge around the equator. The outer atmosphere is visibly segregated into several bands at different latitudes, with turbulence and storms along their interacting boundaries. A prominent result of this is the Great Red Spot, a giant storm known to have existed since at least the 17th century when telescopes first saw it.

</p>

<p> Surrounding Jupiter is a faint planetary ring system and a powerful magnetosphere. Jupiter's magnetic tail is nearly 800 million km (5.3 AU; 500 million mi) long, covering the entire distance to Saturn's orbit. Jupiter has 80 known moons and possibly many more, including the four large Galilean moons discovered by Galileo Galilei in 1610: Io, Europa, Ganymede, and Callisto. Io and Europa are about the size of Earth's Moon; Callisto is almost the size of the planet Mercury, and Ganymede is even larger.

</p>

<p>Pioneer 10 was the first spacecraft to visit Jupiter, making its closest approach to the planet in December 1973. Jupiter has since been explored on several occasions by robotic spacecraft, beginning with the Pioneer and Voyager flyby missions from 1973 to 1979, and later by the Galileo orbiter, which arrived at Jupiter in 1995. In 2007, the New Horizons visited Jupiter using its gravity to increase its speed, bending its trajectory en route to Pluto. The latest probe to visit the planet, Juno, entered orbit around Jupiter in July 2016.[19][20] Future targets for exploration in the Jupiter system include the probable ice-covered liquid ocean of Europa.</p>

</p><p><h3>Composition</h3><h3>Jupiter's upper atmosphere is about 90% hydrogen and 10% helium by volume. Since helium atoms are more massive than hydrogen molecules, Jupiter's atmosphere is approximately 75% hydrogen and 24% helium by mass, with the remaining one percent consisting of other elements. The atmosphere contains trace amounts of methane, water vapour, ammonia, and silicon-based compounds. There are also fractional amounts of carbon, ethane, hydrogen sulfide, neon, oxygen, phosphine, and sulfur. The outermost layer of the atmosphere contains crystals of frozen ammonia. Through infrared and ultraviolet measurements, trace amounts of benzene and other hydrocarbons have also been found. The interior of Jupiter contains denser materials—by mass it is roughly 71% hydrogen, 24% helium, and 5% other elements.

The atmospheric proportions of hydrogen and helium are close to the theoretical composition of the primordial solar nebula. Neon in the upper atmosphere only consists of 20 parts per million by mass, which is about a tenth as abundant as in the Sun. Helium is also depleted to about 80% of the Sun's helium composition. This depletion is a result of precipitation of these elements as helium-rich droplets deep in the interior of the planet.

Based on spectroscopy, Saturn is thought to be similar in composition to Jupiter, but the other giant planets Uranus and Neptune have relatively less hydrogen and helium and relatively more of the next most abundant elements, including oxygen, carbon, nitrogen, and sulfur. As their volatile compounds are mainly in ice form, they are called ice giants.

</h3>

</p>

</h3>

</body>

</html>

<h3>Selected Planets</h3> <p>Read essential details about the following planets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Venus• Earth• Jupiter	<h2>Jupiter</h2> <p>Jupiter is the fifth planet from the Sun and the largest in the Solar System. It is a gas giant with a mass more than two and a half times that of all the other planets in the Solar System combined, but slightly less than one-thousandth the mass of the Sun. Jupiter is the third brightest natural object in the Earth's night sky after the Moon and Venus. People have been observing it since prehistoric times; it was named after the Roman god Jupiter, the king of the gods, because of its observed size.</p> <p>Jupiter is primarily composed of hydrogen, but helium constitutes one-quarter of its mass and one-tenth of its volume. It likely has a rocky core of heavier elements,[16] but, like the other giant planets, Jupiter lacks a well-defined solid surface. The ongoing contraction of its interior generates heat greater than the amount received from the Sun. Because of its rapid rotation, the planet's shape is an oblate spheroid; it has a slight but noticeable bulge around the equator. The outer atmosphere is visibly segregated into several bands at different latitudes, with turbulence and storms along their interacting boundaries. A prominent result of this is the Great Red Spot, a giant storm known to have existed since at least the 17th century when telescopes first saw it.</p> <p>Surrounding Jupiter is a faint planetary ring system and a powerful magnetosphere. Jupiter's magnetic tail is nearly 800 million km (5.3 AU; 500 million mi) long, covering the entire distance to Saturn's orbit. Jupiter has 80 known moons and possibly many more, including the four large Galilean moons discovered by Galileo Galilei in 1610: Io, Europa, Ganymede, and Callisto. Io and Europa are about the size of Earth's Moon; Callisto is almost the size of the planet Mercury, and Ganymede is even larger.</p> <p>Pioneer 10 was the first spacecraft to visit Jupiter, making its closest approach to the planet in December 1973. Jupiter has since been explored on several occasions by robotic spacecraft, beginning with the Pioneer and Voyager flyby missions from 1973 to 1979, and later by the Galileo orbiter, which arrived at Jupiter in 1995. In 2007, the New Horizons visited Jupiter using its gravity to increase its speed, bending its trajectory en route to Pluto. The latest probe to visit the planet, Juno, entered orbit around Jupiter in July 2016.[19][20] Future targets for exploration in the Jupiter system include the probable ice-covered liquid ocean of Europa.</p> 
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4. WAP in HTML to implement a table

```
<html>

  <head>

<title>Table HTML Script</title>

  </head>

  <body>

    <p><h1><center><u>Table HTML</u></center></h1></p>

    <table align="center" border="3" cellpadding="7" bgcolor="white" >

      <tr><th rowspan="3">Day</th>

        <th colspan="4">Seminar</th></tr>

      <tr><th colspan="2">Schedule</th>

        <th rowspan="2" colspan="2">Topic</th></tr>

      <tr><th>Begin</th>

        <th>End</th></tr>

      <tr><td rowspan="2">Monday</td>

        <td rowspan="2" bgcolor="yellow">8.00 a.m</td>

        <td rowspan="2" bgcolor="#CF9FFF">5.00 p.m</td>

        <td>Introduction to XML</td></tr>

      <tr><td>Validity: DTD and Relax NG</td></tr>

      <tr><td rowspan="3">Tuesday</td>

        <td bgcolor="yellow">8.00 a.m</td>

        <td bgcolor="yellow">11.00 a.m</td>

        <td colspan="2">XPath</td></tr>

      <tr><td bgcolor="yellow">11.00 a.m</td>

        <td bgcolor="90EE90">2.00 p.m</td>

        <td colspan="2" rowspan="2">XSL Transformations</td></tr>

      <tr><td bgcolor="90EE90">2.00 p.m</td><td bgcolor="#CF9FFF">5.00
p.m</td></tr>

      <tr><td>Wednesday</td>

        <td bgcolor="yellow">8.00 a.m</td>

        <td bgcolor="90EE90">12.00 p.m</td>

        <td colspan="2">XSL Formatting Objects</td></tr>
```

</table>

</table>

</body>

</html>

Table HTML

Day	Seminar		
	Schedule		Topic
	Begin	End	
Monday	8.00 a.m	5.00 p.m	Introduction to XML
			Validity: DTD and Relax NG
Tuesday	8.00 a.m	11.00 a.m	XPath
	11.00 a.m	2.00 p.m	XSL Transformations
	2.00 p.m	5.00 p.m	
Wednesday	8.00 a.m	12.00 p.m	XSL Formatting Objects

5. Write a JavaScript function to check whether an `input` is an interger or not.

Test Data:

'ABCD' false

[17, 52, 94, 60] true

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
    <title>Document</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
    <input type="text" id="text1" placeholder="Enter String"/>
```

```
    <button id="button1" onclick="clicked()">Submit</button>
```

```
    <script src="Integer.js">
```

```
    </script>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Integer.js

```
const arr=[17,52,94,60]
```

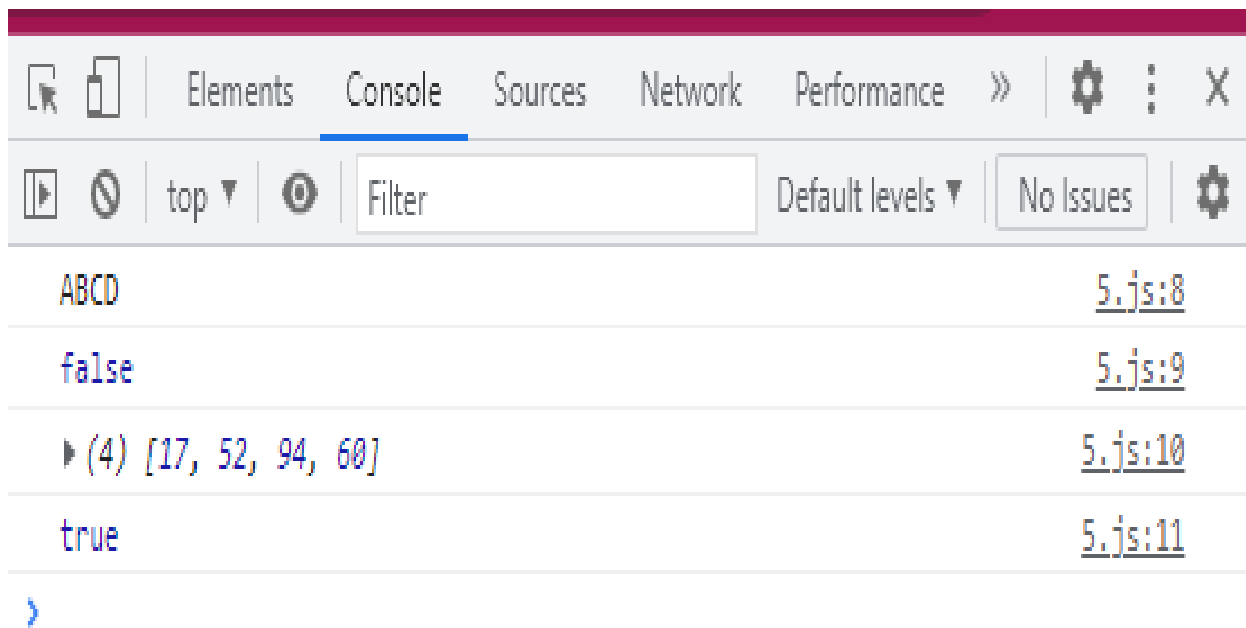
```
x=arr.every(isInt);
```

```
function isInt(value){
```

```
    return Number.isInteger(value);
```

```
}
```

```
y=isNaN('ABCD');  
console.log('ABCD');  
console.log(y);  
console.log(arr);  
console.log(x);
```



6. Write a java script function to move a circle from top to bottom with 50 px;

circle attributes:

background color: blue

border color: red

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

  <title>Move Circle</title>

  <style>

    .circle{

      border: 1px solid red;

      border-color: red;

      background-color: blue;

      height: 200px;

      width: 200px;

      border-radius: 100px;

      position: absolute;

      text-align: center;

      line-height: 100px;

    }

  </style>

</head>

<body>

  <div class="circle">

    click to move

  </div>

  <script>

    const circle1=document.querySelector(".circle");
```

```
inc=0;

circle1.addEventListener('click', ()=>{

    inc=inc+50;

    circle1.style.top=inc+"px";

})

</script>

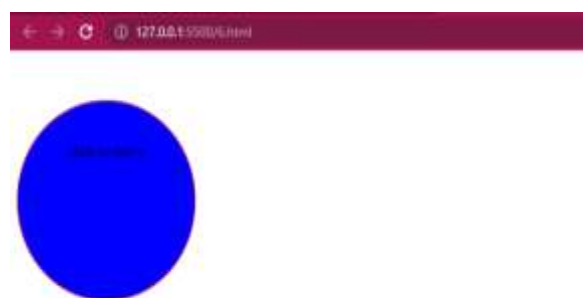
</body>

</html>
```

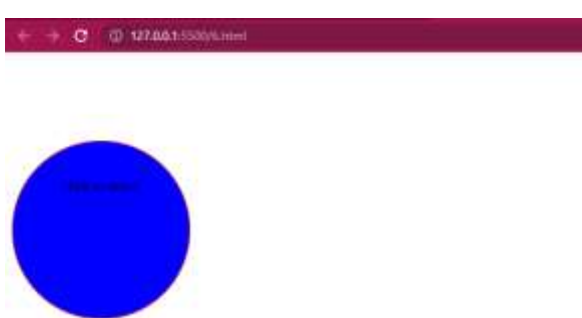
Click 1



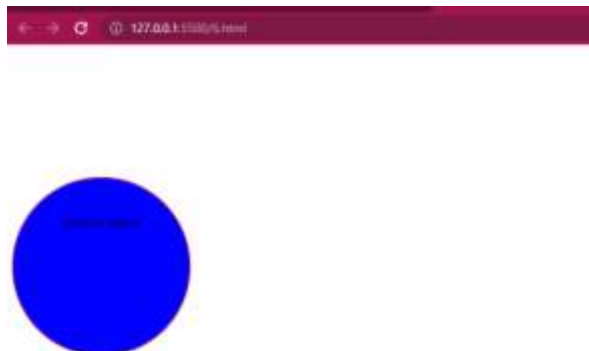
Click 2



Click 3

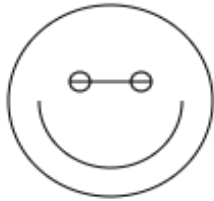


Click 4



7. Write a JavaScript program to draw the following diagram [use moveTo() function].

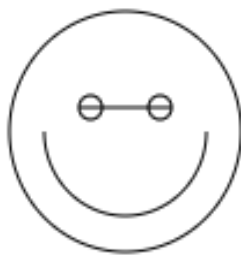
Expected Output:



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Draw</title>
</head>
<body onload="draw();">
  <canvas id="canvas" width="250" height="250"> hello</canvas>
  <script>
    function draw(){
      var canvas=document.getElementById('canvas');
      if(canvas.getContext){
        var context=canvas.getContext('2d');
        context.beginPath();
        //Outer Circle
        context.arc(75,75,50,0,Math.PI*2,true);
        context.moveTo(110,75);
        //Mouth

        context.arc(75,75,35,0,Math.PI,false);
        //Left and Right Eye
```

```
context.moveTo(55,65);  
context.arc(60,65,5,0,Math.PI*2,true);  
context.arc(90,65,5,0,Math.PI*2,true);  
context.stroke();  
}  
}  
</script>  
</body>  
</html>
```



8. Write a JavaScript program to calculate the volume of cube using form.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

  <title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

  <div align="center">

    <h3>Enter the side of the cube </h3>

    <input type="text" id="volume">

    <button id="vol" onclick="clicked()">click me</button>

  </div>

  <script>

    function clicked(){

      const vol=document.querySelector('#volume').value;

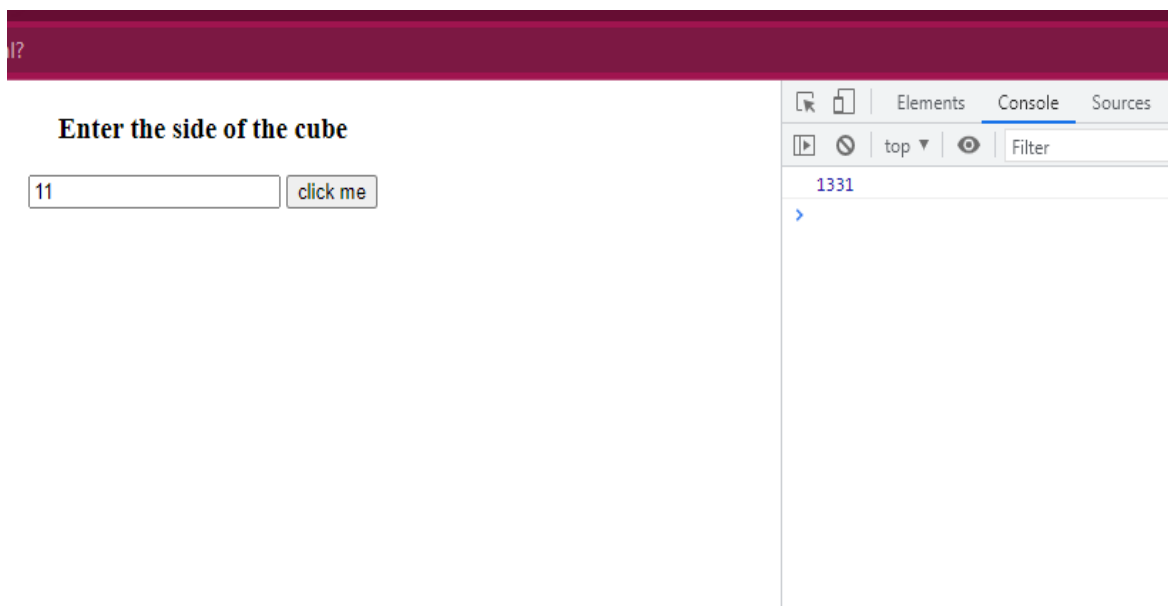
      side=vol*vol*vol;

      console.log(side);  }

  </script>

</body>

</html>
```



9. Write a JavaScript for loop that will iterate from 0 to 100. For each iteration, it will check if the current number is perfect square or not, and display a message to the screen/console.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html >

<head>

  <title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

  <script>

    for(i=0;i<=100;i++){

      x=Math.sqrt(i);

      if(Number.isInteger(x))

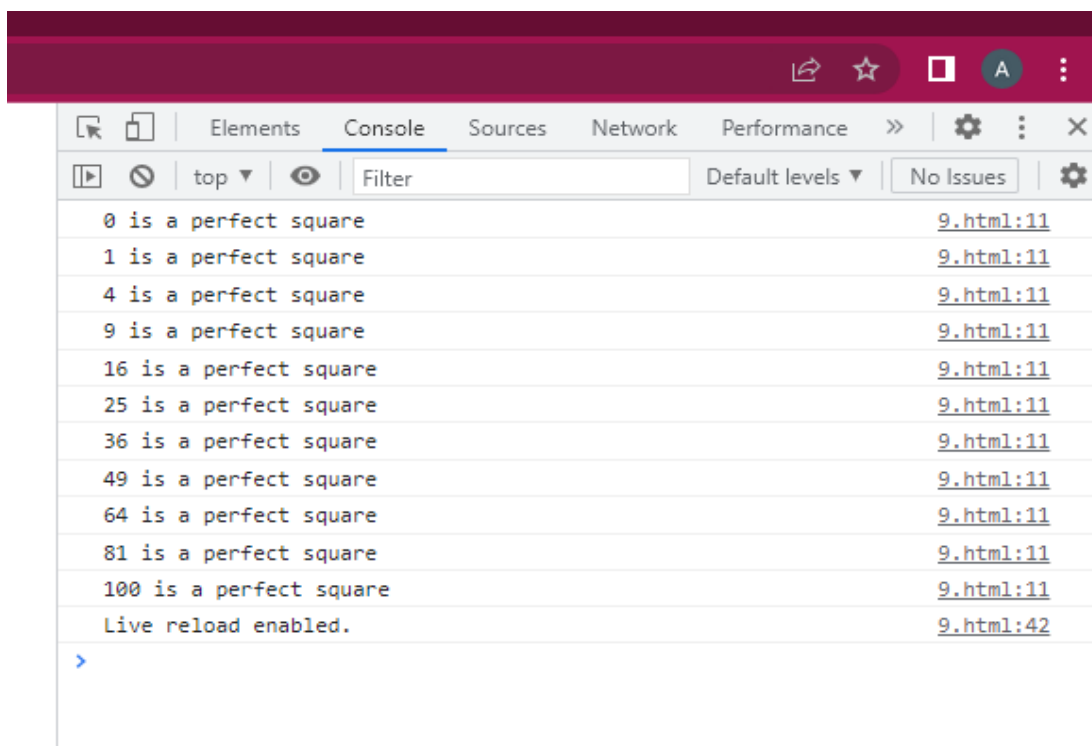
        console.log(i+" is a perfect square");

    }

  </script>

</body>

</html>
```



10: Write a JavaScript function to check whether a given value is an valid password & mail-id or not.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

  <meta charset="UTF-8">

  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">

  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

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

  <title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

  <h1>Check Validity</h1>

  <div id="check-cred">

    <label for="email">Input the Email</label><br>

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

    <label for="password">Input the Password</label><br>

    <input type="password" id="pass" name="password"><br>

    <button id="submitButton">Submit</button>

  </div>

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

</body>

</html>
```

Style.css

```
#check-cred{

  padding: 20px;

  margin: 0 auto;

  width: 50%;

  border-width: 1px;

  border-style: solid;

  border-color: black;
```

```
border-radius: 10px;  
}
```

```
h1 {  
  text-align: center;  
  font-weight: bold;  
  font-size: 60px;  
}
```

```
input {  
  width: 100%;  
  border-radius: 20px;  
  height: 30px;  
}
```

```
label {  
  font-size: 25px;  
}
```

```
#submitButton {  
  display: block;  
  height: 45px;  
  width: 150px;  
  font-size: 30px;  
  font-weight: bold;  
  margin: 15px auto;  
  border-radius: 20px;  
}
```

Filename.js

```
let res_div = document.getElementById("res-div");  
let input_email = document.getElementById("email");  
let input_password = document.getElementById("pass");  
btn_submit = document.getElementById("submitButton");  
btn_submit.addEventListener("click",()=>{  
  var reg_email = /^[a-zA-Z0-9_]+@[a-zA-Z]+\..com$/;
```

```
if(reg_email.test(input_email.value) == false)
    alert("invalid email");
if(input_password.value == "")
    alert("Please fill the password field");
else if(input_password.value.length < 8)
    alert("minimum password length is 8");
else if(input_password.value.length > 15)
    alert("maximum password length is 15");
else
    alert("Thank you for filling the form");
});
```

