### PRACTICAL NO. 03

#### **OBJECTIVE:**

Develop a web application using HTML,CSS and JAVASCRIPT to implement a graphical calculator which perform only addition,substraction,multiplication and division.

#### THEORY:

#### TAGS IN HTML:

**SCRIPT:**The <script> element either contains scripting statements, or it points to an external script file through the src attribute.

**STYLE:**The <style> tag is used to define style information (CSS) for a document.Inside the <style> element you specify how HTML elements should render in a browser.

**INPUT:**The <input> tag specifies an input field where the user can enter data.

**BUTTON:**The <button> tag defines a clickable button.Inside a <button> element you can put.That is not possible with a button created with the <input> element

#### **CSS SELECTORS:**

1.Class Selector

- 2.ID Selector
- 3. Element Selector

#### **TYPE OF CSS:**

- 1.Inline CSS
- 2.Internal CSS
- 3.External CSS

#### **TYPE OF SCRIPTING:**

- 1.Internal scripting
- 2.External scripting

#### ATTRIBUTE OF <INPUT> TAG:

- 1.ID: The id attribute specifies a unique id for an HTML element. The value of the id attribute must be unique within the HTML document. The id attribute is used to point to a specific style declaration in a style sheet. It is also used by JavaScript to access and manipulate the element with the specific id.
- **2.ONCLICK:** The onclick event occurs when the user clicks on an HTML element.
- 3.NAME: The name attribute specifies a name for an HTML element. This name attribute can be used to reference the element in a JavaScript. For a <form> element, the name attribute is used as a reference when the data is submitted.

# THIS EXPERIMENT ARE DIVIDED INTO THREE PARTS:

- 1.HTML:TO DEFINE THE STRUCTURE CREATING BUTTONS ETC.
- **2.CSS:**TO MAKE CACULATOR STYLISH
- **3.JAVASCRIPT:** FOR FUNCTIONING OF CALCULATOR

#### CODE

```
<html>
<head>
<title>calculator</title>
<script type="text/javascript">

function display(value) {
  document.getElementById("result").value += value;
}

function calculate() {
  var p = document.getElementById("result").value;
```

```
var q = eval(p);
 document.getElementById("result").value = q;
 }
 </script>
</style>
 </head>
 <body>
 rgba(34, 102, 76, 0.467);color: white;border: solid black 0.5px;width:
15;border-radius: 5px;" align="center" border="5">
   <input class="display-box" type="text" id="result"
disabled /> 
  <input type="button" value="1" onclick="display('1')" /> 
 <input type="button" value="2" onclick="display('2')" /> 
 <input type="button" value="3" onclick="display('3')" /> 
 <input type="button" value="/" onclick="display('/')" />
```

```
<input type="button" value="4" onclick="display('4')" /> 
 <input type="button" value="5" onclick="display('5')" /> 
 <input type="button" value="6" onclick="display('6')" /> 
 <input type="button" value="-" onclick="display('-')" /> 
  <input type="button" value="7" onclick="display('7')" /> 
 <input type="button" value="8" onclick="display('8')" /> 
 <input type="button" value="9" onclick="display('9')" /> 
 <input type="button" value="+" onclick="display('+')" /> 
 <input type="button" value="." onclick="display('.')" /> 
 <input type="button" value="0" onclick="display('0')" /> 
 <input type="button" value="=" onclick="calculate()" id="btn" />
<input type="button" value="*" onclick="display('*')" />
```

```
</body>
```

**NOTE:**THIS CODE ALSO CONTAIN CSS AND JAVASCRIPT INTERNALLY:

#### **CODE FOR JAVASCRIPT:**

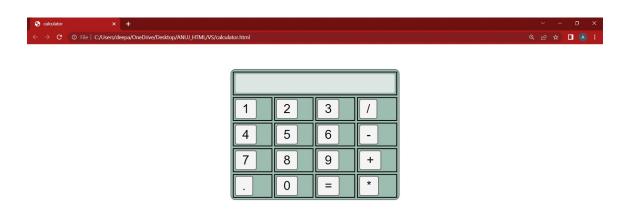
```
function display(value) {
  document.getElementById("result").value += value;
}

function calculate() {
  var p = document.getElementById("result").value;
  var q = eval(p);
  document.getElementById("result").value = q;
}
```

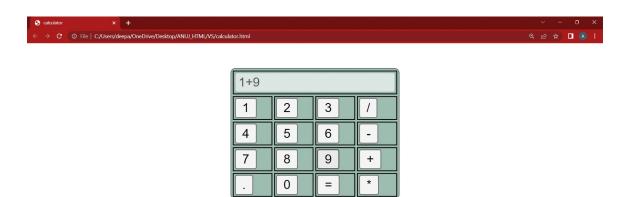
#### **CODE FOR CSS:**

font-family: 'Orbitron', sans-serif;background-color: rgba(34, 102, 76, 0.467);color: white;border: solid black 0.5px;width: 15;border-radius: 5px;

## **OUTPUTS:**

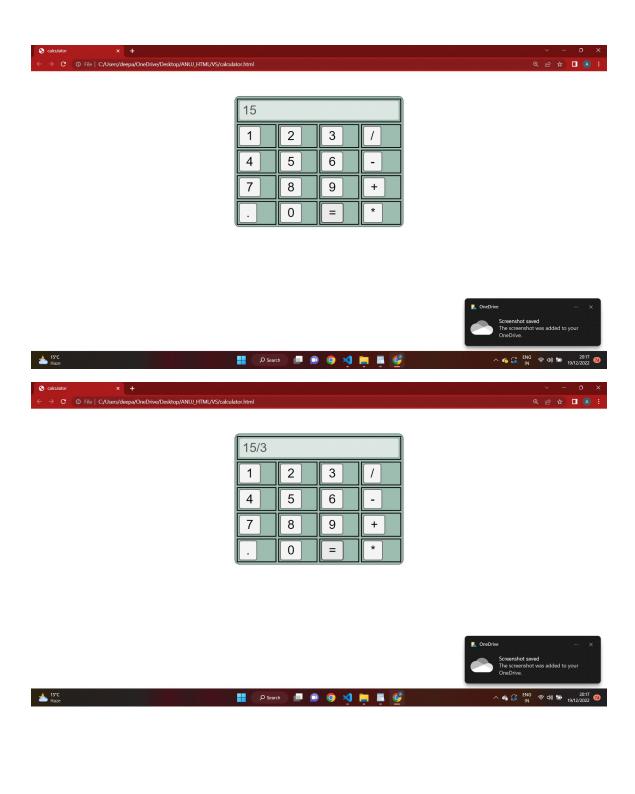


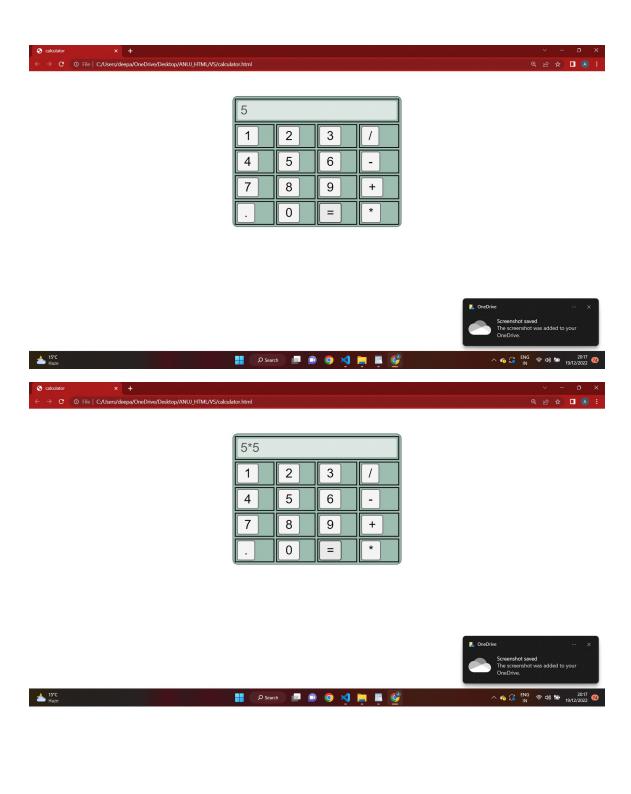








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