



SET -2

1	You are updating a legacy web application to take advantage of modern web standards. The project involves transitioning from an earlier HTML version to HTML5. The goal is to leverage HTML5's new features to improve web development practices and enhance the functionality of web forms.	10	CO1	2
2	Designing a user registration form for a new web application. The form needs to capture essential information such as name, email, and a message from users. It is crucial to implement client-side validation to ensure that the data entered is accurate and complete before the form is submitted.	10	CO1	3
3	Designing a website that needs to function effectively across various devices and screen sizes. The design should include different types of layouts such as fixed, fluid, and responsive. To achieve this, you need to use CSS techniques like Flexbox or Grid to ensure that the layout adapts well to different screen sizes and maintains a consistent user experience.	10	CO1	2
4	To create a webpage that offers a seamless user experience across devices, responsive design principles must be applied. This involves using fluid grids, flexible images, and media queries to ensure the layout adjusts gracefully to different screen sizes. For instance, on a desktop, the webpage might display multiple columns with detailed content, while on a smartphone, the same content could stack vertically for easy scrolling. Navigation menus should transform into a hamburger icon on smaller screens, ensuring they remain accessible without taking up too much space. Additionally, touch-friendly elements and optimized images ensure fast loading times and a smooth experience on all devices.	10	CO1	3
5	Given a scenario (e.g., creating a blog post, a product listing), design a webpage using appropriate elements, tables, lists, and images for optimal readability and user experience. Also, describe step-by-step the sequence of HTTP requests and responses that occur when a user accesses a webpage containing multiple resources (HTML, CSS, JavaScript, images).	10	CO1	3

## Assignment-1

1. Your updating a leg web application to take advantage of modern web standards. The projects involve transitioning from an earlier HTML version.

### Solution :

Some key HTML5 introduces new semantic elements that provide better structure to web pages, made more enhance web form functionality

#### 1. semantic elements:

to provide better structure to web pages, making them more accessible and easier to maintain ex: <header>, <nar>, <main>, <sections>, <article>; <aside>, <footer> etc.,

2. Form validation: HTML5 introduces built in form validation, which allows developers to define validation rules: required, pattern, min, max.. etc.,

3. New input types: It Introduces new input types like date, time, datetime, month, week etc,

4. place holder attributes: The attributes allows developers to provide a hint (or) example values from feilds, making easier to users.

5. autofocus attributes: The auto famous attribute allows developers to specify feild should receive focus when the page loads.

6. label element: <label> element which allows developers to associate a label with a form feild, improving accessibility and user experience.

7. feildset and legend element: `<fieldset>` and `<legend>` elements allows developers to group related form feilds together making it easier for users.
8. HTML 5 validation API: It provides a set of methods and properties that allow developers to validate form feild programmatically, making it easier to implement custom validate logic.
9. CSS3 Selectors: It can be used in conjunction with css3 Selectors to style form elements providing a more visually appealing.
10. Accessibility features: It includes several accessibility features, such as ARIA attribute that make web forms more accible to users.

By following these steps and leveraging HTML5 new features, you can improve web development practices and enhance the functionality of web forms.

- (2) Designing a user registration form for a new web application. the form needs to capture essential information such as name, email..

HTML form:

```
<html>
<head>
<title> registration form </title>
</head>
<body>
```

```
<form id = "registration form">
<h2> user reqd form </h2>
<div class = "form group">
<label for = "name"> Name: </label>
<input type = "text" id = "name" required>
<span class = "error message" id = "nameerror">
</span>
</div>
<div class = "form group">
<label for = "email"> Email: </label>
<input type = "email" id = "email" name = "email"
required>
<span class = "error message" id = "email">
</span>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

### Javascript validation:

```
const form = document.getElementById("reg. form")
form.addEventListener('submit', (e) => { e.preventDefault()
const name = document.getElementById('name')
const email = document.getElementById('email'),
const message = document.getElementById('message')
const nameerror = document.getElementById
('nameerror')
const emailerror = document.getElementById
('emailerror')
if(name.value.trim() == '') {
  name.error.textContent = 'enter name' ;
```

```

nameError.textContent = 'enter name';
nameError.style.display = 'block';

} else {
  nameError.style.display = 'none';
}

if (email.value.trim() === '') {
  emailError.style.display = 'block';
  console.log('form Submitted');
}

});

function validateEmail(email) {
  const emailReg = /^[a-zA-Z0-9._-]+\@[a-zA-Z0-9]+\.[a-zA-Z]{2,3}\$/;
  return emailReg.test(email);
}

```

Output: Registration form

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

message: \_\_\_\_\_

**Submit**

- Designing a web page that offers the function effecting across various devices and screen size. the design include diff types of layouts.

```

<html>
<head>
<title> Responsive layout </title>
<style>
  fixed container {
    width: 800px; margin: 0 auto; background-color: #fufufu;
  }

```

```

}
field = container {
width = 100% ; padding : 20px;
background = colour # e2e2e2;
}
</body>
</html>

```

fixed layout

field layout

Responsive

Responsive 2

Responsive  
3

Responsive  
4

### Assignment - 2

4. TO create a web page that refers a seamless user experience across device, respective design principles must be applied.

```

<html>
<head>
<title> Responsive webpage </title>
<style>
<body>
    font-family: Arial, sans-serif ;
    margin 0; padding 0; box-sizing ;
    border-box;
}
header {
    background-color : #333 ;
    color:white ; padding: 10px ; text-align :
    center ;
}
nav {
    display:flex;

```

```
Justify-content: space-around;
background-color: #444;
padding: 10px;
}
nav a {
color: white; text-decoration: none;
padding: 10px;
}
menu-icon {
display: none;
cursor: pointer;
}
content {
display: grid;
grid-template-columns: repeat(3, 1fr);
gap: 10px;
padding: 20px;
}
Content div {
background-color: #fufuf4;
padding: 20px;
}
@media (max-width: 768px) {
content {
grid-template-columns: 1fr;
}
nav.archive a {
display: block;
width: 100%;
padding: 10px;
}
```

```

</style>
</head>
<body>
  <header>
    <h1> Responsive webpage </h1>
  </header>
  <nav>
    <dir class = "menu-icon" onclick="toggle
      menu() " > ≡ minu </dir>
    <a href = "# home" > Home </a>
    <a href = "# about" > about </a>
    <a href = "# services" > services </a>
  </nav>
  <dir class = "content" >
    <dir>
      <h2> Column </h2>
      <p> Content goes here. </p>
    </dir>
    <script>
      function togglemenu () {
        const nav: document. query selector ('nav');
        nav.classList.toggle ('active');
      }
    </script>
  </body>
</html>

```

Output:

Responsive webpage

Home

About

Service

Contact

Column 1

Content goes here.

5. Given a scenario (eq: blog post) - design a webpage using appropriate elements, tables etc.,

```
<html>
<head>
<title> my Blog Post </title>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">
</head>
<body>
<header>
<h1> my awesome Blog </h1>
<nav>
<ul>
<li><a href = "index.html">Home</a> </li>
<li><a href = "about.html"> about </a> </li>
<li><a href = "blog.html"> Blog </a> </li>
<li><a href = "contact.html"> contact </a> </li>
</ul>
</nav>
</header>
<article>
<h2> the title of my Blog post </h2>
<p> published on <time datetime="2024-08-27, Aug 27, 2024" > by <a href = "about.html"> Author Name </a> </p>

<p> This is the introduction to my blog post </p>
```

It's engaging and gives a brief overview of what the post is about. </p>

<h3> subheading </h3>

<p> Here is some detailed content about the first topic for the blog post. </p>

<h3> subheading 2 </h3>

<p> more detailist content. </p>

<table>

<caption> comparison table </caption>

<thead>

<tr>

<th> Feature </th>

<th> option A </th>

<th> option B </th>

</tr>

</thead>

</body>

<tr>

<td> price </td>

<td> \$100 </td>

<td> \$150 </td>

</tr>

</head>

</body>

<tr>

<td> performance </td>

<td> Good </td>

<td> Excellent </td>

</tr>

<tr>

```
<td> support </td>
<td> 2u/l7 </td>
<td> Business Hours </td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
<h3> Subheading 3 </h3>
<p> this section might includes a list </p>
<ul>
<li> key point one. </li>
<li> key point two. </li>
<li> key point three </li>
</ul>
<p> conclusion: summarize the blog post
</p>
</article>
<footer>
<p> &copy; 2024 My Awesome Blog. </p>
</footer>
<script src="script.js"></script>
</body>
</html>
```

## Output:

My Awesome blog

- Home
- About
- Blog
- Contact

the title of my blog post.

published on Aug 27, 2024 by Author Name

a descriptive image related to the blog post

this is the introduction to my blog post.

### Subheading 1:

- Here is some detailed content

### Subheading 2:

- More detailed about content

### Comparison table:

feature	option A	option B
Price	\$100	\$150
Performance	Good	Excellent
Support	24/7	Business hours

### Subheading 3:

- Keypoint 1
- Keypoint 2
- Keypoint 3

Conclusion: summarize the blog post

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Rubrics	Split up	Marks obtained	Total Marks
1. From Design But button Design			
features of HTML			
(2) form design			
validation			
lay out look			
(3) lay out design			
CSS background			
(4) form design			
layout design			
navigation			
(5) form design			
CSS			
layout design			
Java script			

### ASSIGNMENT-3

1. Implementing a feature in a web application that tracks the number of access by a client with a single session. Their session and retrieve information about the session. Such as the ID, time and layout accessed time.

```
import javax.servlet.ServletException;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.PrintWriter;
public class tracksession servlet extends HttpServlet {
    @Override
    protected void doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
        throws ServletException, IOException {
        response.setContentType("text/html");
        HttpSession session = request.getSession(true);
        Integer accesscount = (Integer)
```

```

session.getAttribute("accesscount")
if (accesscount == null) {
    accesscount = 0;
}
accesscount++;
String sessionId = session.getId();
long creationTime = long lastCreationTime;
Session.getAccessedTime();
PrintWriter out = response.getWriter();
out.println("<html><body>");
out.println("<h2> session tracking </h2>");
I, " + sessionId + "</p>";
Time : " + new Acess : " + accesscount + "</p>";
out.println("</body> </html>");
}
}

```

## Output

```

<p> session ID : 1234567890abc </p>
<p> creation Time : Mon Sep 10 15:12:30
    2024 </p>
<p> last accessed time : mon sep 10
    15:25:10 2024 </p>
<p> Number of Access : 5 </p>

```

- 2) write a scenario where you had to use `<% %>` to solve a complex problem and how you went about it. How to create custom functions

### Scenario using JSTL:

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

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

### Solution using JSTL:

```
import javax.servlet.ServletException;
import javax.servlet.annotation.WebServlet;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet;
import javax.servlet.Request;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.HashMap;

public class
ProductListServlet extends HttpServlet {
    protected void
doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response) {
        Product("Laptop", "Electronics", 1000, true);
        new
        Product("shirt", "Clothing", 30, true),
        new
        Product("washing machine", "Home appliance", 500);
        false
        ProductList.jsp").forward(request, response);
    }
}
```

### Output:

```
<strong>aptop </strong>- $ 1000 - Available  
<clothing> shirt - $30 - Available  
<Home appliance> washing machine - $500 -  
Out of stock.
```

- (3) A page of stock market quotes uses script to refresh the page every five minutes in order to ensure the largest statistics remain available.

To achieve this setup the HTML page add Javascript for Automatic Refresh and confirm Dialog.

### HTML and Javascript 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();  
    } else {  
        setTimeout(refreshPage, 30000);  
    }  
, 20000);
```

```
window.location.reload();
3, refresh Internal;
<h1> stock market quotes </h1>
<p> Here you can display ref-time
stock market quotes </p>
- </body>
</html>
```

### Output:

Page display:

The page will refresh in 20 seconds

Do you need more time?

- (ii) you are developing an e-commerce application that needs to integrate with an external payment gateway service. Describe the steps involved in generating the client code.

steps to integrate a payment Gateway using WSDL:

For Java:

```
import java· package· name· payment service ;
import · Package· name · payment service port type;
public class payment client {
    public static void main (String [ ] args) {
        PaymentService service = new payment
            service();
        String response = port · process payment
            ("amount", "currency", "Payment Details")
```

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

```
}
```

```
}
```

### Output:

Payment response : payment successful for amount 100.00 usd

	Rubrics	Splitup	Marks obtained	total Marks
(1)	Code implementation	8M		
	Session Data accuracy	5M		
	Efficiency and clarity	3M		
	Explanation	4M		
(2)	Scenario Explanation	6M		
	Function library explanation	5M		
	Custom Functions	5M		
(3)	Clarity and organisation	4M		
	Script functionality	8 M		
	User Interaction Design	5M		
	Code efficiency	4M		
(4)	Explanation understanding of wsdl	3M		
	Client code generation	6M		
	Error Handling	6M		
	Clarity and depth	4M		

## Assignment - 4

1. From a developer's perspective, discuss why JDBC is essential in building database-driven applications. Provide examples of executing SQL queries.

```
<context>
  <resource name="jdbc / myData source"
    auth="Container"
    type="javax.sql.DataSource"
      maxTotal="20"
      maxIdle="10"
      maxWaitMillis="1000"
      username="dbuser"
      password="dbpassword"
    driverClassName="com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver"
    url="jdbc:mysql://localhost"
  />
</context>
```

### Callable Statement:

```
import java.sql.CallableStatement;
import java.sql.Connection;
import java.sql.SQLException;
import java.sql.Types;
public class CollabStatement {
    public void callStored procedure (int employeeId) {
        String sql = "{call getEmployeeName
                      (?,?)}";
        try {
            Connection conn = DatabaseUtility.getConnection();
            Employeeename = stmt.getString(2);
        } catch (SQLException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
}
```

```
        System.out.println("Employee Name :" + employeeName);
    } catch (SQLException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    }
}
```

## Output:

Employee ID : 1, Name: John

Employee ID: 2, Name: Jane

Employee ID: 3, Name: Emily

Rows updated: 1

Employee Name: John

- (2) Describe the life cycle of phases of JSP Page  
Explain the significance of each phase in the JSP execution.

## Life cycle of JSP Page:

### 1. Translation Phase:

Description: The JSP page is translated into a Java servlet by the JSP engine (e.g. HTML mixed with JSP tags)

Significance: This phase ensures that the JSP content is converted into a form that the Java servlet containers can execute.

### Compilation Phase:

Description: The Java source code generated from the translation phase.

Significance: Compilation ensures that the JSP is converted into executable.

### 3. Initialization phase:

The servlet container initializes the servlet instance.

Initialization sets up any resource the JSP might need such as db.

### 4. Requesting processing phase:

The servlet process incoming client requests by calling the service();

This phase is where the dynamic content generation occurs.

### 5. Destroy phase:

The servlet contains destroy the servlet instance the destroy()

This phase ensures that resources are properly displayed

- (3) you need to develop a PHP program that generates chessboard that generates table should have a total width of this program.

PHP code :

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport"
      content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0"
      >
```

<title>chess board </title>

</head>

<body>

```

table {
    border-collapse: collapse;
    width: 400px;
    height: 400px;
}
td {
    width: 300px;
    height: 30px;
}
for ($row = 0; $row < 8; $row++) {
    echo "<tr>";
    for ($col = 0; $col < 2; $col++) {
        echo "</td>";
    }
}

```

### Output:

```

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

```

\* w - white  
\* B - Black.

4. You are developing a PHP application that reads content from a text file and uses regular expression to extract specific such as steps provided code.

### PHP Code:

```

<? PHP
$textfilepath = "input.txt";
$xmlfilepath = "Output.xml";
$textcontent = file_get_contents($textfilepath);
$pattern = "[0-9.-]+|[a-zA-Z]{2,}|[.,;]";
$phone pattern = "/\b\d{10}\b/";
preg-match-all($email pattern, $text content
$phones),

```

```

preg-match-all ($ phone pattern, $ text content,
                $ phones);

$xml = new
SimpleXMLElement ('<Data>');
$emails Element = $xml -> add child ('Emails');
SimpleXMLElement ('<Data>');
$phonesElements = $xml -> add child ('Phone
Numbers');

echo "Data extracted and saved to xml file
successfully.";
?>

```

### Output:

Email : support@example.com

Phone number: 1234567890

Rubrics	Marks split up	Marks obtained	Total marks
Explanation of JDBC	5m		
(1) Connection pooling	6m		
SQL Queries	5m		
Statement types	4M		
(2) JDBC Java code	5M		
lifecycle phases explanation	6m		
Advantages & Disadvantages	5m		
Clarity and Depth	4M		
Code implementation	3M		
3 HTML Table structure	5M		
Alternative colours logic	4M		
Explanation	3M		
Code Implementation	2M		
pattern extraction	5M		
XML File generation	4M		
DTD vs XML Schema comparison	3M		