Web-Technologies

Practical File

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Practical-1

Aim: Configuration and administration of IIS and Apache Web Server.

Manual Installation of Apache Server

Manual installation offers several benefits:

- Backing up, reinstalling, or moving the web server can be achieved in seconds.
- You have more control over how and when Apache starts .
- You can install Apache anywhere, such as a portable USB drive (useful for client demonstrations).

Step 1: Configure IIS, Skype and other software (optional)

If you have a Professional or Server version of Windows, you may already have IIS installed. If you would prefer Apache, either remove IIS as a Windows component or disable its services. Apache listens for requests on TCP/IP port 80. The default installation of Skype also listens on this port and will cause conflicts. To switch it off, start Skype and choose Tools > Options > Advanced > Connection. Ensure you untick "Use port 80 and 443 as alternatives for incoming connections".

Step 2: Download the files

We are going to use the unofficial Windows binary from Apache Lounge. This version has performance and stability improvements over the official Apache distribution, although I am yet to notice a significant difference. However, it is provided as a manually installable ZIP file from www.apachelounge.com/download/ You should also download and install the Windows C++ runtime from Microsoft.com. You may have this installed already, but there is no harm installing it again. As always, remember to virus scan all downloads.

Step 3: Extract the files

We will install Apache in C:Apache2, so extract the ZIP file to the root of the C: drive. Apache can be installed anywhere on your system, but you will need to change the configuration file paths accordingly.

Step 4: Configure Apache

Apache is configured with the text file confhttpd.conf contained in the Apache folder. Open it with your favourite text editor. Note that all file path settings use a forward-slash rather than the Windows

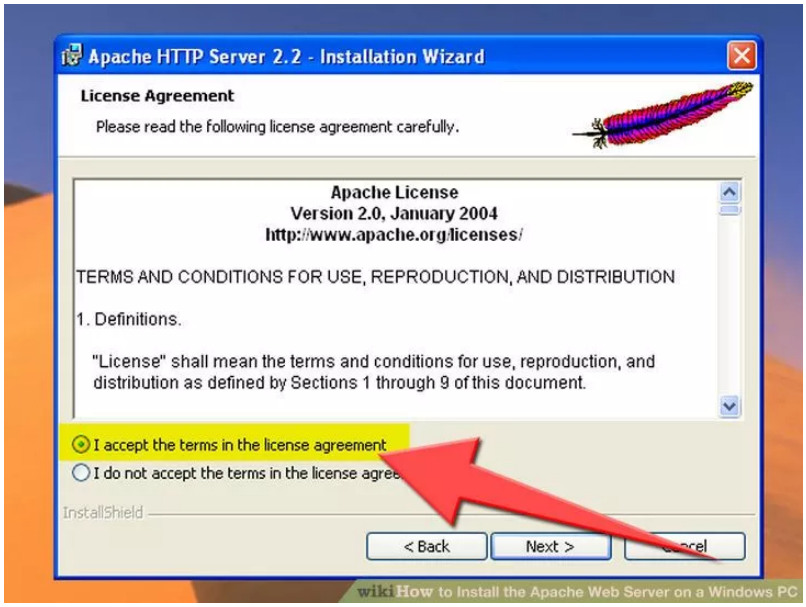

Figure 1.1: Installation of Apache

backslash. If you installed Apache anywhere other than C:Apache2, now is a good time to search and replace all references to "C:/Apache2". There are several lines you should change for your production environment. Some of them are:
Line 46, listen to all requests on port 80:
Listen *:80
Line 172, specify the server domain name:
Line 224, allow .htaccess overrides:
AllowOverride All

Step 5: Change the web page root (optional)

By default, Apache return files found in its htdocs folder. I would recommend using a folder on an another drive or partition to make backups and re-installation easier. For the purposes of this example, we will create a folder called D:WebPages and change httpd.conf accordingly:
Line 179, set the root:
DocumentRoot "D:/WebPages"
and line 204:
<Directory "D:/WebPages">

Step 6: Test your Installation

Your Apache configuration can now be tested. Open a command box (Start > Run > cmd) and enter:
cd Apache2bin
httpd -t

Correct any httpd.conf configuration errors and retest until none appear.

Step 7: Install Apache as Windows Service

The easiest way to start Apache is to add it as a Windows service. From a command prompt, enter:
cd Apache2bin
httpd -k install
Open the Control Panel, Administrative Tools, then Services and double-click Apache2.2. Set the Startup type to "Automatic" to ensure Apache starts every time you boot your PC.
Alternatively, set the Startup type to "Manual" and launch Apache whenever you choose using the command "net start Apache2.2".

Step 8: Test the Web Server

Create a file named index.html in Apache's web page root (either htdocs or D:WebPages) and add a little HTML code:
<html>
<head><title>testing Apache</title></head>
<body> Apache is working! </body>
</html>
Ensure Apache has started successfully, open a web browser and enter the address http://localhost/. If all goes well, your test page should appear.
In general, most problems will be caused by an incorrect setting in the httpd.conf configuration file. Refer to the Apache documentation if you require further information.

Manual Installation of PHP

Manual installation offers several benefits:

- Backing up, reinstalling, or moving the web server can be achieved in seconds
- You have more control over PHP and Apache configuration.

Step 1: Download the files

Download the latest PHP 5 ZIP package from www.php.net/downloads.php
As always, virus scan the file and check its MD5 checksum using a tool such as fsum.

Step 2: Extract the files

We will install the PHP files to C:php, so create that folder and extract the contents of the ZIP file into it. PHP can be installed anywhere on your system, but you will need to change the paths referenced in the following steps.

Figure 1.2: Installation of php

Step 3:Configure php.ini

Copy C:phpphp.ini-recommended to C:phpphp.ini. There are several lines you will need to change in a text editor (use search to find the current setting).
Define the extension directory:
extensiondir = "C:phpext"
Enable extensions. This will depend on the libraries you want to use, but the following extensions should be suitable for the majority of applications (remove the semi-colon comment):
extension=phpcurl.dll
extension=phpgd2.dll
extension=phpmbstring.dll
extension=phpmysql.dll
extension=phpmysqli.dll
extension=phppdo.dll
extension=phppdomysql.dll
extension=phpxmlrpc.dll
If you want to send emails using the PHP mail() function, enter the details of an SMTP server (your ISP's server should be suitable):
For Win32 only.
SMTP = mail.myisp.com
smtp port = 25
For Win32 only.
sendmail from = my@emailaddress.com

Step 4: Add C:php to the path environment variable

To ensure Windows can find PHP, you need to change the path environment variable. From the Control Panel, choose System, (then "Advanced system settings" in Vista), select the "Advanced" tab, and click the "Environment Variables" button.
Scroll down the System variables list and click on "Path" followed by the "Edit" button. Enter ";C:php" to the end of the Variable value line (remember the semi-colon).
Now OK your way out. You might need to reboot at this stage.

Step 5: Configure PHP as an Apache module

Ensure Apache is not running (use "net stop Apache2.2" from the command line) and open its confhttpd.conf configuration file in an editor. The following lines should be changed: Line 239, add index.php as a default file name:
DirectoryIndex index.php index.html At the bottom of the file, add the following lines (change the PHP file locations if necessary):
PHP5 module
LoadModule php5 module "c:/php/php5apache2_2.dll"
AddType application/x-httpd-php .php
PHPIniDir "C:/php"
Save the configuration file and test it from the command line (Start > Run > cmd):
cd Apache2bin
httpd -t

Step 6: Test a PHP file

Create a file named index.php in Apache's web page root (either htdocs or D:WebPages) and add this code:
<?php phpinfo(); ?>
Ensure Apache has started successfully, open a web browser and enter the address http://localhost/. If all goes well, a "PHP version" page should appear showing all the configuration settings.

Manual Installation of MySQL

Manual installation offers several benefits:

- Backing up, reinstalling, or moving databases can be achieved in seconds (see 8 Tips for Surviving PC Failure)
- You have more control over how and when MySQL starts
- You can install MySQL anywhere, such as a portable USB drive (useful for client demonstrations).

Step 1: Download MySQL

Download MySQL from dev.mysql.com/downloads/.
Follow MySQL Community Server, Windows and download the "Without installer" version.
As always, virus scan the file and check the its MD5 checksum using a tool such as fsum.

Step 2: Extract the files

We will install MySQL to C:mysql, so extract the ZIP to your C: drive and rename the folder from "mysql-x.x.xx-win32" to "mysql".
MySQL can be installed anywhere on your system. If you want a lightweight installation, you can remove every sub-folder except for bin, data, scripts and share.

Step 3: Move the data folder (optional)

I recommend placing the data folder on another drive or partition to make backups and re-installation easier. For the purposes of this example, we will create a folder called D:MySQLdata and move the contents of C:mysqldata into it.
You should now have two folders, D:MySQLdatamysql and D:MySQLdatatest. The original C:mysqldata folder can be removed.

Step 4: Create a configuration file

MySQL provides several configuration methods but, in general, it is easiest to to create a my.ini file in the mysql folder. There are hundreds of options to tweak MySQL to your exact requirements, but the simplest my.ini file is:
installation directory:
basedir="C:/mysql/"
data directory:
datadir="D:/MySQLdata/"
(Remember to change these folder locations if you have installed MySQL or the data folder elsewhere.)

Step 5: Test your Installation

The MySQL server is started by running C:mysqlbinmysqld.exe. Open a command box (Start > Run > cmd) and enter the following commands:
cd mysqlbin
mysqld
This will start the MySQL server which listens for requests on localhost port 3306. You can now start the MySQL command line tool and connect to the database. Open another command box and enter:
cd mysqlbin
mysql -u root

This will show a welcome message and the mysql> prompt. Enter "show databases;" to view a list of the pre-defined databases.

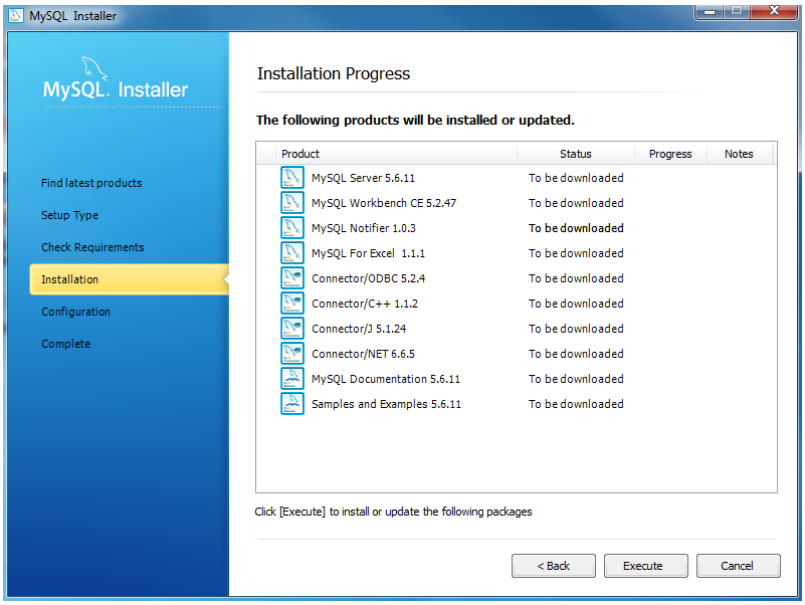

Figure 1.3: Installation of MySQL

Step 6: Change the root password

The MySQL root user is an all-powerful account that can create and destroy databases. If you are on a shared network, it is advisable to change the default (blank) password. From the mysql> prompt, enter:
UPDATE mysql.user SET password=PASSWORD("my-new-password") WHERE User='root';
FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
You will be prompted for the password the next time you start the MySQL command line.
Enter "exit" at the mysql> prompt to stop the command line client. You should now shut down MySQL with the following command:
mysqladmin.exe -u root shutdown

Step 7: Install MySQL as Windows Service

The easiest way to start MySQL is to add it as a Windows service. From a command prompt, enter:
cd mysqlbin
mysqld –install
Open the Control Panel, Administrative Tools, then Services and double-click MySQL. Set the Startup type to "Automatic" to ensure MySQL starts every time you boot your PC.
Alternatively, set the Startup type to "Manual" and launch MySQL whenever you choose using the command "net start mysql".

Manual Installation of IIS

Configure a default Web site

When you install IIS, it is preconfigured to serve as a default Web site; however, you may want to change some of the settings. To change the basic settings for the Web site and to emulate the steps that are required to set up Apache for the first time by using the configuration file:

- Log on to the Web server computer as an administrator.
- Click Start, point to Settings, and then click Control Panel.
- Double-click Administrative Tools, and then double-click Internet Services Manager.
- Right-click the Web site that you want to configure in the left pane, and then click Properties.
- Click the Web site tab.
- Type a description for the Web site in the Description box.
- Type the Internet Protocol (IP) address to use for the Web site or leave the All (Unassigned) default setting.
- Modify the Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) port as appropriate.
- Click the Home Directory tab.
- To use a folder on the local computer, click A directory on this computer, and then click Browse to locate the folder that you want to use.
- To use a folder that has been shared from another computer on the network, click A share located on another computer, and then either type the network path or click Browse to select the shared folder.
- Click Read to grant read access to the folder (required).
- Click OK to accept the Web site properties.

Create a new Website

To create a new Web site in Apache, you must set up a virtual host and configure the individual settings for the host. If you are using IIS, you can create a new Web site by translating the following terms to the IIS equivalents:

Apache Term	IIS Term
Document Root	IIS Web Site Home Directory
Server Name	IIS Host Header
Listen	IIS IP Address and TCP Port

To create a new Web site in IIS, follow these steps:

- Log on to the Web server computer as an administrator.
- Click Start, point to Settings, and then click Control Panel.
- Double-click Administrative Tools, and then double-click Internet Services Manager.
- Click Action, point to New, and then click Web Site.
- After the Web Site Creation Wizard starts, click Next.
- Type a description for the Web site.
- This description is used internally to identify the Web site in Internet Services Manager only.
- Select the IP address to use for the site.
- If you select All (unassigned), the Web site is accessible on all interfaces and all configured IP addresses.
- Type the TCP port number to publish the site on.
- Type the Host Header name (the real name that is used to access this site).
- Click Next.
- Either type the path to the folder that is holding the Web site documents or click Browse to select the folder, and then click Next.
- Select the access permissions for the Web site, and then click Next.
- Click finish.

Apache listens for requests on TCP/IP port 80. The default installation of Skype also listens on this port and will cause conflicts. To switch it off, start Skype and choose Tools > Options > Advanced > Connection. Ensure you untick "Use port 80 and 443 as alternatives for incoming connections".

Practical-2

Aim: Develop an HTML page to demonstrate the use of basic HTML Tags.

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>
GNDEC College
</title>
</head>
<body>
<h2>
About GNDEC
</h2>
Guru Nanak Dev Engineering Collegeis an engineering institution situated at Gill Park, Ludhiana, Punjab, India. It is one of the oldest engineering institutions in the northern region, established in 1956. Guru Nanak Dev Engineering College was established by the Nankana Sahib Education Trust [NSET]. NSET was founded in memory of the temple of Nankana Sahib, birthplace of Guru Nanak Dev ji. This college always got good Ranking from Times of India, Outlook etc. Some of the Courses offered in College are:

Bachelor of Technology
Master of Technology
Master in Computer Application
Master of Business Administration

Lets figure out its academics part. Its having a technical function held around November every year. Apart from this, GENESIS is the annual cultural and arts festival held in February or March. Even NCC and NSS wings are also established here.
</body>
</html>

Practical-3

Aim: Create an HTML file to link to different HTML page and also within a page.

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>HTML Links</title>
</head>
<body>
<h2>About HTML Links</h2>
So lets explore little bit more about various courses offered by GNDEC. If you want to get more information about below courses, you can click on it and can read about it. I had already told about some of the UG and PG courses in my last Experiment's HTML Page. I had used both External & Internal links here.

Bachelor of Technology
Master of Technology
Master in Computer Application
Master of Business Administration

For getting more information related to the College, you may refer My First HTML Page
</body>
</html>

Practical-4

Aim: Write an HTML file to demonstrate the insertion of images.

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html><head>
<title>Playing with Images</title></head>
<body background="/home/deepti/Desktop/gr.png">
<link rel="icon" href="/home/deepti/Desktop/ht.jpeg" type="image/x-icon"/>
<center><a href="http://gndec.ac.in/"><img src="/home/deepti/Desktop/clg.png" alt="College" align="middle"
border="pixels"></center></a>
</br>
<b>Guru Nanak Dev Engineering College</b> is an engineering institution situated at Gill Park, Ludhiana, Punjab, India. It is one of the oldest engineering institutions in the northern region, established in 1956.
Guru Nanak Dev Engineering College was established by the Nankana Sahib Education Trust [NSET].
NSET was founded in memory of the temple of Nankana Sahib, birthplace of Guru Nanak Dev ji.
This college always got good Ranking from Times of India, Outlook etc.
<center><img src="/home/deepti/Desktop/er.jpeg" alt="College" align="middle" ></center>
Some of the Courses offered in College are:
<ul>
<li>Bachelor of Technology</li>
<li>Master of Technology</li>
<li>Master in Computer Application</li>
<li>Master of Business Administration</li></ul>
Lets figure out its academics part.
Its having a technical function held around November every year. Apart from this,<b> GENESIS</b> is the annual cultural and arts festival held in February or March.Even NCC and NSS wings are also established here.
</body>
</html>
```

Practical-5

Aim: Demonstrate the creation of tables and frames in a web page using HTML.

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
<head>
<style>
.cenposition:absolute;left:70</style>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="/home/deepti/Desktop/theme.css">
<title>Tables & Frames</title></head><body>
<center><h2>Lets Explore More</h2></center>
<p><b>Various Subjects in Btech. are as follows: </p></b></br>
<table class="table1"><tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Semester</th>
</tr><tr>
<td>OS</td>
<td>IV</td>
</tr><tr>
<td>CNS</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr><tr>
<td>DCLD</td>
<td>III</td></tr>
</table></br>
<p><b>Now let us see some more using different table styles.</b></p></br>
<table align="left" class ="table2"><tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Semester</th></tr>
<tr>
<td>DS</td>
<td>IV</td>
</tr><tr>
<td>WT</td>
```

```
<td>V</td></tr>
</table></br>
</br><table class="table2">
<tr>
<th rowspan="3">Phone no.</th>
<td>2307860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2307960</td></tr><tr>
<td>2378860</td></tr>
</table>
</br><br><br>
<table class="table2"><tr>
<th colspan="3">Some Streams</th></tr><tr>
<td>BTech.</td>
<td>MBA</td>
<td>Phd</td></tr>
</table>
<p><b>Here is the iframe</b></p>
<iframe src="http://gndec.ac.in" height="470" width="375"></iframe>
</body>
</html>
```

External CSS file saved as "theme.css"

```
table.table1,tr,td
{
border: 1px solid black;
}

table.table2,tr,td
{
border: 1px solid black;
border-collapse: collapse;
}
```

Practical-6

Aim: Develop a registration form by using various font elements like input box, text area, radio buttons, check boxes etc.

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
<head>
<title>HTML Form</title>
</head>
<center><h2><u>Event Registration form</u></h2></center>
<form>
First name:<br>
<input type="text" name="firstname"><br>
Last name:<br>
<input type="text" name="lastname"><br><br>
Gender:<br>
<input type="radio" name="gender" value="male">Male<br>
<input type="radio" name="gender" value="female">Female<br><br>
Interest:<br>
<input type="text" name="firstname"><br>
Education:<br>
<input type="text" name="firstname"></br><br>
Achievements:<br>
<div class="form-group">
<label for="comment"></label>
<textarea class="form-control" rows="5" id="comment"></textarea>
</div><br>
<h3>Type of event you want to organise:</h3>
<label class="checkbox-inline">
<input type="checkbox" value="">Technical</label> <label class="checkbox-inline">
<input type="checkbox" value="">Cultural
</label><br><br>
<input type="submit" value="Submit"><br></form>
</body>
</html>
```

Practical-7

Aim: Implement Login page contains the username and the password of the user to authenticate.

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
<head>
<title>Login Page</title>
</head>
<body>
<center><img src='/home/deepti/Desktop/2.jpg' height="200" width="500"><br><br><center>
<h2>Welcome to my Site</h2>
<br>
<p>Hey! You can enter your name and password below for the access.</p><br>
<form>
<fieldset>
<legend>Login Page:</legend>
Username: <input type="text"><br>
Password: <input type="text"><br>
<input type="submit" value="Login">
</fieldset>
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

Practical-8

Aim: Design an HTML page by using the concept of internal, inline, external style sheets.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
.cenposition:absolute;left:70</style>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="/home/deepti/Desktop/style.css">
<title>CSS Styling</title>
</head>
<body>
<center><h2 style=color:Red;><u>CSS Styling</u></h2></center>
<p><b>Various Subjects in Btech. are as follows: </p></b>
</br>
<table class="table1">
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Semester</th>
</tr><tr>
<td>OS</td>
<td>IV</td>
</tr><tr>
<td>CNS</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr><tr>
<td>DCLD</td>
<td>III</td></tr>
</table></br>
<p><b>Now let us see some more using different table styles.</b></p></br>
<table align="left" class ="table2"><tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Semester</th></tr><tr>
<td>DS</td>
```

```
<td>IV</td></tr><tr>
<td>WT</td>
<td>V</td></tr>
</table></br><br><br>
</br><br><br><table class="table2"><tr>
<th rowspan="3">Phone no.</th>
<td>2307860</td></tr><tr>
<td>2307960</td></tr><tr>
<td>2378860</td></tr>
</table><br><br>
<table class="table2"><tr>
<th colspan="3">Some Streams</th></tr><tr>
<td>BTech.</td>
<td>MBA</td>
<td>Phd</td></tr>
</table></br>
<div class="cen">
<img src=’/home/deepti/Desktop/css.jpeg’ height="520" width="375"> </div>
</body>
</html>
```

External CSS file saved as "style.css"

```
table.table1,tr,td
{
border: 1px solid black;
color: black;
}

table.table2,tr,td
{
border: 1px solid black;
border-collapse: collapse;
}
```

Practical-9

Aim: Create an HTML file to implement the styles related to text, font, links using CSS.

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
<head>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="css.css">
<title>Styling</title>
<body>
<div class=cen><br>
<img src="bom.jpg" alt="Linux">
</div><br>
<H1>This page is all about an interactive session related to Linux </H1>
<p><b>Linux</b> is a kernel normally used by many of the computer persons.You will rarely see a person who is unaware of the term Linux. From perspective of a computer simpleton the one who uses linux mostly shall be having a good knowledge regarding the working of shell,kernel etc. Linux was created by Linus Torvalds. One of a gem of computer scientist who is popular for his OS.</p>
<H3>Linus was one of the student in Finland</H3>
<p class=c1>Now lets move furthur</p>
<div class=c2>
<p>To get in touch with linux, you can refer to the following links:</p>
<ul>
<li><a href="http://www.computerhope.com/unix/link.htm">UNIX & Linux</a></li><br>
<li><a href="http://www.linux-tutorial.info/links.html">Commands</a></li>
</ul>
<p>Desktop environments do not offer the full array of apps. Just like Windows and Mac, Linux offers thousands upon thousands of high-quality software titles that can be easily found and installed. Most modern Linux distributions (more on this in a moment) include App Store-like tools that centralize and simplify application installation. For example: Ubuntu Linux has the Ubuntu Software Center which allows you to quickly search among the thousands of apps and install them from one centralized location.
</p>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

External CSS file saved as "css.css"

```
p { font-family: "Times New Roman", Times,serif ;}
H3 {
text-decoration: overline;
color: Red;
text-align: center;}
body {
text-align: justify; }
.cen{
text-align: center}
H1 {
text-align: center;
text-decoration: underline;}
.c1 {
text-decoration: line-through;
text-align: center;}
.c2 {
font-family: "Arial Verdana",sans-serif;}
a:link {
color: green;
background-color: transparent;
text-decoration: none;
font-weight: 100;}
a:visited {
color: dark-grey;
background-color: transparent;
text-decoration: none;}
a:hover {
color: red;
background-color: transparent;
text-decoration: underline;}
a:active {
color: yellow;
background-color: transparent;
text-decoration: underline;
}
```

Practical-10

Aim:Develop an HTML file to imlement the styles related to lists, tables using cascading style sheets.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html> <head>
<title>tali</title>
<link rel=stylesheet href=exp10.css type=text/css>
</head> <body>
<p><u>Example of unordered lists:</u></p>
<p>Shapes as bullets</p>
<ul class="a">
<li>Coffee</li>
<li>Tea</li>
<li>CocaCola</li> </ul><br>
<p>Images as bullets</p>
<ul class="b">
<li>Coffee</li>
<li>Tea</li>
<li>Coca Cola</li> </ul>
<div style=position:absolute;top:0;left:70 %>
<p><u>Example of ordered lists:</u></p>
<p>Alphabets as numbers</p>
<ol class="c">
<li>Coffee</li>
<li>Tea</li>
<li>Coca Cola</li> </ol> </div>
<div style=position:absolute;top:27%;left:70%>
<p>Roman numberas numbers</p>
<ol class="d">
<li>Coffee</li>
<li>Tea</li>
<li>Coca Cola</li> </ol> </div>
<div style="overflow-x:auto;">
<table>
```

<caption>Table Styling</caption><tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Contact</th>
<th>Country</th> </tr> <tr>
<td>Alfreds Futterkiste</td>
<td>Maria Anders</td>
<td>Germany</td> </tr> <tr>
<td>Centro comercial Moctezuma</td>
<td>Francisco Chang</td>
<td>Mexico</td> </tr>
<tr>
<td>Ernst Handel</td>
<td>Roland Mendel</td>
<td>Austria</td> </tr> <tr>
<td>Island Trading</td>
<td>Helen Bennett</td>
<td>UK</td> </tr>
</table> </body> </html>

External CSS file saved as "exp10.css"

ul.a { list-style-type: circle;
list-style-position: inside; }
ul.b { list-style-image: url('sub.png');
list-style-position: outside; }
ol.c { list-style-type: lower-alpha;
padding: 5px;
margin-left: 50px; }
ol.d { list-style-type: upper-roman;
margin: 30px;
background: ff9999; }
table { width: 100%;
font-family:aerial,sans-serif;
border-collapse:collapse; }
th { text-align: left;
border-bottom: 1px solid green; } td { height: 50px;
vertical-align: bottom;
border-bottom: 1px solid blue; }
tr:hover {background-color:grey}

Practical-11

Aim: Create a PHP file to print text using Variables.

using variables. <!DOCTYPE html>

```
<html>
<body>
<?php
$txt = "PHP";
$x = 5;
$y = 10.5;
echo "<center>$txt</center>";
echo "<br><br>";
echo "Download the latest $txt $x ZIP package from www.php.net/downloads.php
<br ><br>
As always, virus scan the file and check its MD $x checksum using a tool such ass fsum.
<br><br>";
echo "<br>";
echo "Your score in PHP is $y";
echo "<br>";
?>
</body>
</html>
```

Practical-12

Aim: Demonstrate the use of loops and arrays in PHP.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<title>Loops</title>
<body>
<?php
$t = date("sec");
$k=date("H");
$v=date("D,M,Y");
echo "<b>Current Timing: </b> $t";
echo "<p align=right>$v</p> ";
echo "<h2><center>PHP Loops and Statements</center></h2>";
echo "<b>if loop</b><br>";
if ($k < "10") {
echo "Have a good morning!";
}
elseif ($k < "20") {
echo "Have a good day!";
} else {
echo "Have a good night!";
}
echo "<br>";
echo "<div style=position:absolute;left:60%;top:19%>";
$favcolor = "red";
echo "<b>Switch Case</b><br>";
switch ($favcolor) {
case "red":
echo "Your favorite color is red!";
break;
case "blue":
echo "Your favorite color is blue!";
break;
case "green":
echo "Your favorite color is green!";
```

```
break;
default:
echo "Your favorite color is neither red, blue, nor green!";
}
echo "</div>";
echo "<br>";
$x = 1;
echo "<b>while loop</b><br>";
while($x <= 2)
echo "The number is: $x <br>";
$x++; }
echo "<div style=position:absolute;left:60%;top:29%>";
echo "<b>do while loop</b> <br>";
do {
echo "The number is: $x <br>";
$x++;
} while ($x <= 2);
echo "</div>";
echo "<h2><center>Playing with Arrays</center></h2>";
echo "<b>Original Array1</b><br>";
$cars = array("Volvo", "BMW", "Toyota");
{echo "I like " . $cars[0] . ", " . $cars[1] . " and " . $cars[2] . "."; }
echo "<div style=position:absolute;left:60%;top:47%>";
echo "<b>Original Array2</b><br>";
$age = array("Peter"=>"35", "Ben"=>"37", "Joe"=>"43");
foreach($age as $x => $x_value) {
echo "$x is $x_value years old";
echo "<br>";
}
echo "</div>";
$n=count($cars);
echo "<br><br><br>";
sort($cars);
echo "<b>sort()</b><br>";
for($x = 0; $x < $n; $x++) {
echo $cars[$x];
echo "<br>";
}
echo "<br>";
echo "<div style=position:absolute;left:45%;top:60%>";
```

```
echo "<b>rsort()</b> <br>";
rsort($cars);
for($x = 0; $x < $n; $x++) {
echo $cars[$x];
echo "<br>";
}
echo "</div>";
echo "<div style=position:absolute;left:75%;top:60%>";
echo "<b>asort() </b><br>";
asort($age);
foreach($age as $x => $x_value) {
echo "Key=" . $x . ", Value=" . $x_value;
echo "<br>";
}
echo "</div>";
echo "<b>ksort </b><br>";
ksort($age);
foreach($age as $x => $x_value)
echo "Key=" . $x . ", Value=" . $x_value;
echo "<br>";

echo "<div style=position:absolute;left:45%;top:73%>";
echo "<b>arsort</b><br>";
echo arsort($age);
foreach($age as $x => $x_value) {
echo "Key=" . $x . ", Value=" . $x_value;
echo "<br>";
}
echo "</div>";
echo "<div style=position:absolute;left:75%;top:73%>";
echo "<b>krsort()</b><br>";
echo krsort($age);
foreach($age as $x => $x_value) {
echo "Key=" . $x . ", Value=" . $x_value;
echo "<br>";
echo "</div>";
}
?>
</body>
</html>
```

Practical-13

Aim: Demonstrate the use of statements, functions and operators in php.

```
<!Doctype html>
<html>
<body>
<?php
function sum($x,$y){
$z=$x + $y;
return $z;}
echo "Arithmetic Operators:<br>";
$x = 100;
$y = 200;
echo "x + y= ".($x+$y)."<br>";
echo "x - y= ".($x-$y)."<br>";
echo "x * y= ".($x*$y)."<br>";
echo "x / y= ".($x/$y)."<br>";
echo "<br>";
echo "Comparison Operators:<br>";
$x = "100";
$y = 100";
echo "x == y= ";
echo var_dump($x==$y)."<br>";
echo "x === y= ";
echo var_dump($x===$y)."<br>";
echo "x != y= ";
echo var_dump($x!=$y)."<br>";
echo "x !== y= ";
echo var_dump($x!==$y)."<br>";
echo "x > y= ";
echo var_dump($x>$y)."<br>";
echo "<br>";
echo "Increment Operators:<br>";
$x = "100";
$y = 100;
```

```
echo "x++ = ".$x++."<br>";
echo "y– = ".$y–."<br>";
echo "<br>";
echo "If - else:<br>";
$t = 90;
if ($t < 90) {
echo "Less than 90<br>";
} else{
echo "Greater than 90<br>";
}echo "<br>";
echo "switch statement:<br>";
$subject = "math";
switch ($subject) {
case "english":
echo "English<br>";
break;
case "math":
echo "Mathematics<br>";
break;
case "hindi":
echo "Hindi<br>";
}echo "<br>";

    echo "while loop:<br>";
$x = 100;
while($x <= 105) {
echo "x is: $x <br>";$x++;
}echo "<br>";

    echo "for loop:<br>";
$subjects = array("Physics", "Chemistry", "Mathematics", "Computer");
foreach ($subjects as $value) {
echo "$value <br>";
echo "<br>";

    echo "Functions:<br>";
echo "90 + 200 = ".sum(90,200) . "<br>";
?>
</body>
</html>
```

Practical-14

Aim: Implement the concept of session in PHP.

Index.php

```
    <?php
session_start();
if( isset( $_SESSION['counter'] ) ) {
$_SESSION['counter'] += 1;
}else
{
$_SESSION['counter'] = 1;
}
$msg = "You have visited this page ". $_SESSION['counter'];
$msg .= " in this session.";
?>
<html>
<head>
<title>Setting up a PHP session</title>
</head>
<body>
<?php echo ( $msg ); ?>
</body>
</html>
```

Practical-15

Aim: Demonstrate the use of control statements and loops in javascript.

```
<html>
<body>
<script type="text/javascript">
document.write("For switch<br />");
var grade='A';
switch (grade)
{ case 'A': document.write("Good job<br />"); break;
case 'B': document.write("Pretty good<br />"); break;
case 'C': document.write("Passed<br />"); break;
case 'D': document.write("Not so good<br />"); break;
case 'F': document.write("Failed<br />"); break;
default: document.write("Unknown grade<br />")}
document.write("<br><br>");
document.write("If else statement <br>");
var age = 20; if( age > 18 ){
document.write("<b>Qualifies for driving</b>");}
document.write("<br /><br>");
document.write("For loop <br>");
var count;
document.write("Starting Loop" + "<br />");
for(count = 0; count < 10; count++){
document.write("Current Count : " + count );
document.write("<br />");}
document.write("Loop stopped!");
document.write("<br><br>");
document.write("While Loop<br> ");
var count = 0;
document.write("Starting Loop ");
while (count < 6){
document.write("Current Count : " + count + "<br />"); count++;}
document.write("Loop stopped!");
</script> </body> </html>
```

Practical-16

Aim: Implement a user defined function in javascript to get an array of values and show them in ascending order.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<p>Click the button to sort the array.</p>
<button onclick="mysort()">Try it</button>
<p id="sorting"></p>
<script>
var arr = [23,42,56,73,65,55,32,11,12,47,39,87,22,64,81,15,75];
document.getElementById("sorting").innerHTML = arr;
function mysort()
{
arr.sort();
document.getElementById("sorting").innerHTML = arr;
}
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

Practical-17

Aim: Demonstrate the string and math object predefined methods using javascript.

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Javascript String and Math functions</title></head>
<body>
<h2>String and Math functions</h2>
<script>
document.write("Math functions:<br>");
document.write("Math.round(4.7)= "+Math.round(4.7)+"<br>");
document.write("Math.pow(24,2)= "+Math.pow(24,2)+"<br>");
document.write("Math.sqrt(64)= "+Math.sqrt(64)+"<br>");
document.write("Math.abs(-4.7)= "+Math.abs(-4.7)+"<br>");
document.write("Math.ceil(8.5)= "+Math.ceil(8.5)+"<br>");
document.write("Math.floor(8.12)= "+Math.floor(8.12)+"<br>");
document.write("Math.sin(90 * Math.PI / 180)= "+Math.sin(90 * Math.PI / 180)+"<br>");
document.write("Math.min(0,12,34,2,34)= "+Math.min(0,12,34,2,34)+"<br>");
document.write("<br>String functions:<br>");
var str = "Learning Javascript";
document.write("str.length= "+str.length+"<br>");
document.write("str.indexOf(J̈avascript)̈= "+str.indexOf("Javascript")+"<br>");
document.write("str.search(s̈cript)̈= "+str.search("script")+"<br>");
document.write("str.slice(7,13)= "+str.slice(7,13)+"<br>");
document.write("str.substring(7,13)= "+str.substring(7,13)+"<br>");
document.write("str.substr(7,6)= "+str.substr(7,6)+"<br>");
document.write("str.replace(J̈avascript,J̈s)̈= "+str.replace("Javascript","Js")+"<br>");
document.write("str.toUpperCase()= "+str.toUpperCase()+"<br>");
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

Practical-18

Aim: Demonstrate the use of PHP and AJAX in a php file.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html><head><script>
function showHint(str) {
if (str.length == 0) {
document.getElementById("txtHint").innerHTML = ""; return;
} else {
var xmlhttp = new XMLHttpRequest();
xmlhttp.onreadystatechange = function() {
if (this.readyState == 4 && this.status == 200) {
document.getElementById("txtHint").innerHTML = this.responseText; } }
xmlhttp.open("GET", "gethint.php?q="+str, true);
xmlhttp.send(); } }
</script> </head>
<body>
<p><b>Start typing a name in the input field below:</b></p>
<form>
First name: <input type="text" onkeyup="showHint(this.value)"> </form>
<p>Suggestions: <span id="txtHint"></span></p> </body>
</html>
```

Gethint.php

```
<?php
// Array with names
$a[] = "Anna";
$a[] = "Brittany";
$a[] = "Cinderella";
$a[] = "Diana";
$a[] = "Eva";
$a[] = "Fiona";
$a[] = "Gunda";
$a[] = "Hege";
```

```
$a[] = "Inga";
$a[] = "Johanna";
$a[] = "Kitty";
$a[] = "Linda";
$a[] = "Nina";
$a[] = "Ophelia";
$a[] = "Petunia";
$a[] = "Amanda";
$a[] = "Raquel";
$a[] = "Cindy";
$a[] = "Doris";
$a[] = "Eve";
$a[] = "Evita";
$a[] = "Sunniva";
$a[] = "Tove";
$a[] = "Unni";
$a[] = "Violet";
$a[] = "Liza";
$a[] = "Elizabeth";
$a[] = "Ellen";
$a[] = "Wenche";
$a[] = "Vicky";
// get the q parameter from URL
$q = $_REQUEST["q"];
$hint = "";
// lookup all hints from array if $q is different from ""
if ($q !== "") {
$q = strtolower($q);
$len=strlen($q);
foreach($a as $name) {
if (stristr($q, substr($name, 0, $len))) {
if ($hint === "") {
$hint = $name;
} else { $hint .= ", $name"; } } } }
// Output "no suggestion" if no hint was found or output correct values
echo $hint === "" ? "no suggestion" : $hint; ?>
```

Practical-19

Aim: Create an HTML file to implement alert and confirm dialog box.

Confirmation Dialog Box

```
<html>
<head>
<script type="text/javascript">
<!–
function getConfirmation(){
var retVal = confirm("Do you want to continue ?");
if( retVal == true ){
document.write ("User wants to continue!");
return true;
}
else{
document.write ("User does not want to continue!");
return false; } }
//–>
</script>
</head>
<body>
<p>Click the following button to see the result: </p>
<form>
<input type="button" value="Click Me" onclick="getConfirmation();" />
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

Alert Dialog Box

```
<html>
<head>
<script type="text/javascript">
<!–
function Warn() {
alert ("This is a warning message!");
```

```
document.write ("This is a warning message!"); }
//–>
</script>
</head>
<body>
<p>Click the following button to see the result: </p>
<form>
<input type="button" value="Click Me" onclick="Warn();" />
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

Practical-20

Aim: Create an HTML file to display the various arithmetic operations on variables using Javascript.

```
<html>
<head><title>Javascript Arithmetic</title>
</head>
<body>
<h2> Arithmetic operators in Javascript</h2>
<script>
var x=100,y=20;
document.write("x = "+x+"<br>");
document.write("y = "+y+"<br>");
document.write("x + y = "+(x+y)+"<br>");
document.write("x * y = "+(x*y)+"<br>");
document.write("x++ = "+(x++)+"<br>");
document.write("y– = "+(y–)+"<br>");
document.write("x % y = "+(x%y)+"<br>");
document.write("x / y = "+(x/y)+"<br>");
document.write("x - y = "+(x-y)+"<br>");
</script>
</html>
```

Practical-21

Aim: Create PHP file using GET and POST methods.

post.php

```
<html>
<head>
<title>get</title>
</head>
<body>
<form method="post" action="get.php">
Name: <input type="text" name="fname">
<br/>
<br/>
Password: <input type="Password" name="password">
<input type="submit">
</form>
<?php
if ($_SERVER["REQUEST_METHOD"] == "POST") {
// collect value of input field
$name = $_POST[’fname’]
$password = $_POST[’password’];
if (empty($name)  empty($password)) {
echo "Complete the form";
} else {
echo "Name: ", $name," <br/>";
echo "Password: ", $password," <br/>";
}} ?>
</body>
</html>
```

get.php

```
<html>
<head>
<title>get</title>
</head>
<body>
<form method="get" action="<?php echo $_SERVER[’PHP_SELF’];?>">
Name: <input type="text" name="fname">
<br/><br/>
Roll No.: <input type="text" name="Rno">
<input type="submit">
</form>
<?php
if ($_SERVER["REQUEST_METHOD"] == "GET") {
// collect value of input field
$name = $_GET[’fname’];
$roll = $_GET[’RNo’];
if (empty($name) && empty($roll)) {
echo "Complete the form";
} else {
echo "Name: ", $name," <br/>";
echo "Roll No.". $roll." <br/>";
}}?>
</body></html>
```

Practical-22

Aim: Develop a concept of Email in PHP.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<script>
function sendEmail() {
var xmlhttp = new XMLHttpRequest();
xmlhttp.onreadystatechange = function() {
if (this.readyState == 4 && this.status == 200) {
document.getElementById("response").innerHTML = this.responseText; } }
xmlhttp.open("GET", "sendEmail.php", true);
xmlhttp.send();}
</script>
</head>
<body>
<center>
<p>Press button to send Email to kajalthakurldh@gmail.com</p> <br>
<button id="btnEmail" onclick="sendEmail()">Send</button>
<p id="response"></p>
</center>
</body>
</html>
```

sendEmail.php

```
<?php
$msg = "First line of text Second line of text";
// use wordwrap() if lines are longer than 70 characters
$msg = wordwrap($msg,70);
// send email
if(mail("kajalthakurldh @gmail.com","My subject",$msg)){
echo "Email sent successfully";
}else{
echo "Unable to sent Email successfully"; } ?>
```

Practical-23

Aim: Implement the concept of PHP and MySQL.

```
<?php
error_reporting(0);
echo "concept of php and mysql"."<br>";
$first_name="mitaly";
$email_id=" mitaly @gmail.com";
$password="m";
@mysql_connect("localhost","root","");
@mysql_select_db("college");
$s="insert into project(name,email,password) VALUES('$first_name','$email_id','$password')";
$query=@mysql_query($s);
if(!$query){
echo "failed!".mysql_error(); }
else{
echo "successfully.'<br>';}
?>
<?php
@mysql_connect("localhost","root","");
@mysql_select_db("college");
$select = "Select * from project";
$results = mysql_query($select);
if($results){
while($result=mysql_fetch_assoc($results)){
?>
<tr>
<td><a href=""><?php echo $result['name']?></a></td>
<td><a href=""><?php echo $result['email']?></a></td>
<td><a href=""><?php echo $result['password']?></a></td>
</tr>
<?php } }
?>
```

Practical-25

Aim: Demonstrate the use of functions and arrays in javascript.

```
<html>
<head>
<script>
function showHint(str) {
if (str.length == 0) {
document.getElementById("txtHint").innerHTML = "";
return;
} else {
var xmlhttp = new XMLHttpRequest();
xmlhttp.onreadystatechange = function() {
if (this.readyState == 4&& this.status == 200) {
document.getElementById("txtHint").innerHTML = this.responseText;
}
}
xmlhttp.open("GET", "gethint.php?q="+str, true);
xmlhttp.send();
}
}
</script>
</head>
<body>

    <p><b>Start typing a name in the input field below:</b></p>
<form>
First name: <input type="text" onkeyup="showHint(this.value)">
</form>
<p>Suggestions: <span id="txtHint"></span></p>
</body>
</html>
```

Practical-26

Aim: Create an HTML file to implement the concept of document object model using Javascript.

Index.html

```
<html>
<head>
<script>
// run this function when the document is loaded
window.onload = function() {
// create a couple of elements in an otherwise empty HTML page
var heading = document.createElement("h1");
var heading_text = document.createTextNode("Big Head!");
heading.appendChild(heading_text);
document.body.appendChild(heading);
}
</script>
</head>
<body>
</body>
</html>
```