

## **Table of Contents**

1. Implementation of HTML tags and CSS properties
2. Types of CSS
3. Box Shadow in CSS
4. Responsive Designs using media queries (media types, viewports)
5. Inline Javascript
6. External Javascript
7. Javascript Functions
8. Document Object Model (DOM)
9. Finding HTML elements by ID
10. Finding elements by TagName
11. Finding HTML elements by Class Name
12. JavaScript Objects and Methods
13. Creating empty object and adding properties
14. Implementing 'this' keyword in object
15. Conditional Statements in JavaScript
16. Loops in JavaScript
17. Functions in JavaScript
18. Form validation in HTML with Javascript
19. JQuery
20. XML document creation
21. XSL transformation
22. Internal DTD creation
23. External DTD creation
24. XML schema creation
25. PHP Data Types
26. String functions
27. Operators in PHP
28. Control Structure in PHP
29. if- else condition
30. Switch statement
31. PHP Loops
32. While loop
33. do-while loop
34. for loop
35. for-each loop
36. Break
37. Continue
38. Functions in PHP
39. Array
40. Form Validation using PHP
41. Add data to Database with PHP

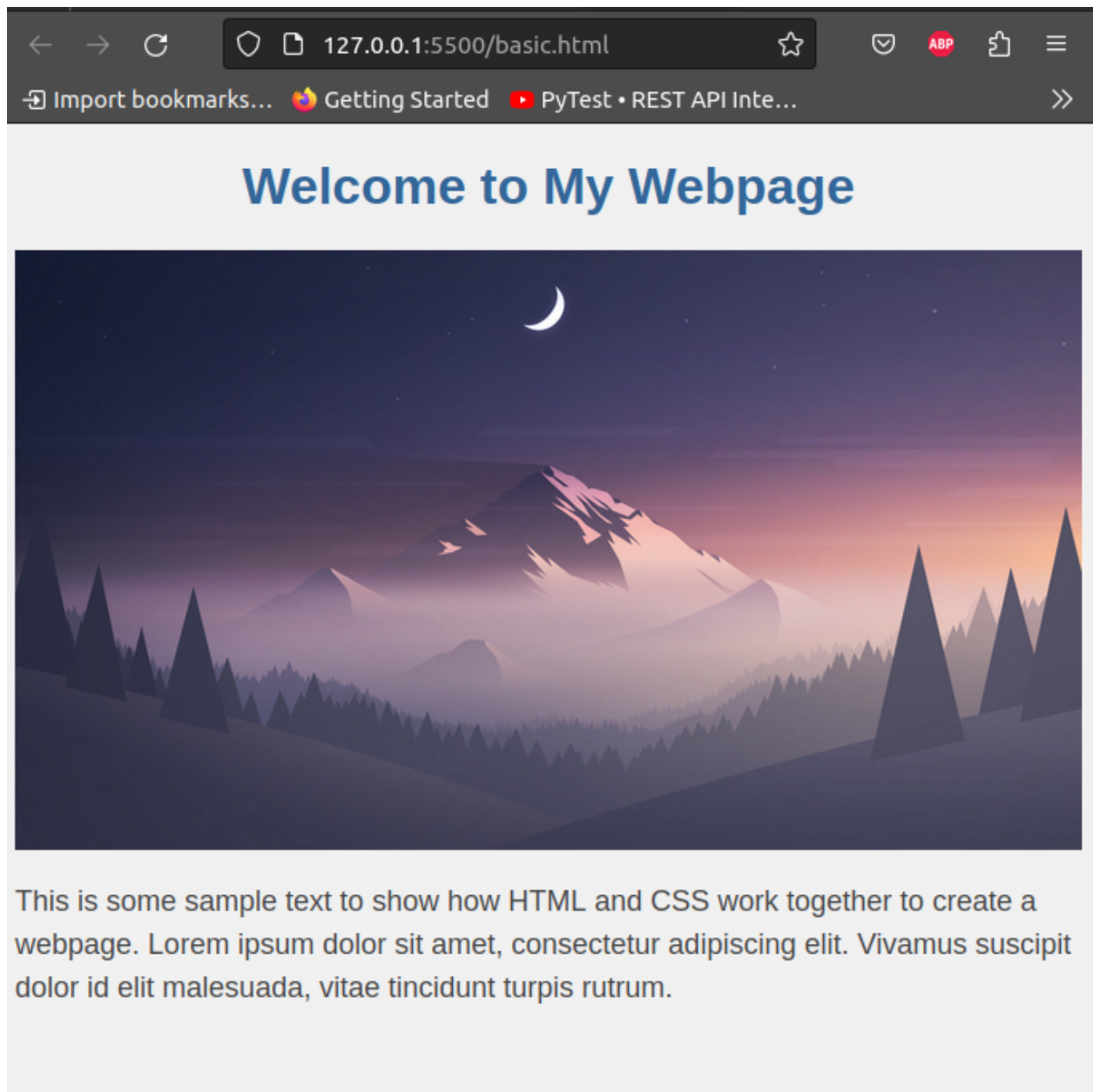
## Implementation of HTML tags and CSS properties

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>My Webpage</title>
  <style>
    body {
      background-color: #f0f0f0;
      font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
    }

    h1 {
      color: #336699;
      text-align: center;
    }

    p {
      color: #444444;
      font-size: 18px;
      line-height: 1.5;
      margin-bottom: 20px;
    }

    img {
      display: block;
      margin: 0 auto;
      max-width: 100%;
      height: auto;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Welcome to My Webpage</h1>
  
  <p>This is some sample text to show how HTML and CSS work together to create a webpage. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Vivamus suscipit dolor id elit malesuada, vitae tincidunt turpis rutrum.</p>
</body>
</html>
```



## Types of CSS

### Inline CSS

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Inline CSS Example</title>
```

```
</head>
<body>
  <h1 style="color: blue; font-size: 2em;">This is a heading with inline CSS</h1>
  <p style="color: red;">This is a paragraph with inline CSS</p>
</body>
</html>
```

## Internal CSS

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Internal CSS Example</title>
<style>
body {
background-color: lightblue;
font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
font-size: 16px;
color: white;
}
h1 {
font-size: 30px;
color: navy;
text-align: center;
margin-top: 50px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Welcome to my website!</h1>
<p>This is an example of internal CSS.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

## External CSS

```
#html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>External CSS Example</title>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="styles.css">
</head>
```

```
<body>
<h1>Welcome to my website!</h1>
<p>This is an example of external CSS.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

#css

```
body {
```

```
background-color: lightblue;
```

```
font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
```

```
font-size: 16px;
```

```
color: white;
}
```

```
h1 {
```

```
font-size: 30px;
```

```
color: navy;
```

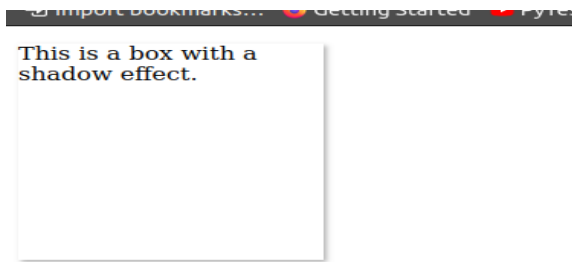
```
text-align: center;
```

```
margin-top: 50px;
}
```

## Box Shadow in CSS

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Box Shadow Example</title>
<style>
  .box {
    width: 200px;
    height: 200px;
    background-color: #fff;
    box-shadow: 2px 2px 4px rgba(0,0,0,0.3);
  }
</style>
</head>
```

```
<body>
<div class="box">
  <p>This is a box with a shadow effect.</p>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```



## **Responsive Designs using media queries (media types, viewports)**

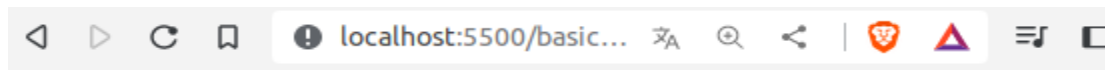
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Responsive Design Example</title>
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<style>
  /* Styles for desktop devices */
  h1 {
    font-size: 3em;
    margin-bottom: 20px;
  }

  p {
    font-size: 1.5em;
    line-height: 1.5;
    margin-bottom: 20px;
  }

  /* Styles for mobile devices */
  @media screen and (max-width: 767px) {
    h1 {
      font-size: 2em;
```

```
}

p {
  font-size: 1.2em;
}
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Welcome to our website</h1>
  <p>This is our website.</p>
</body>
</html>
```



# Welcome to our website

This is our website.

## Inline Javascript

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Inline JavaScript</title>
</head>
<body>
  <button onclick="alert('Hello, world!')">Click me</button>
</body>
</html>
```

## External Javascript

```
// script.js
function changeColor() {
  document.getElementById("myText").style.color = "red";
}
#html
<!-- index.html -->
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>External JavaScript</title>
  <script src="script.js"></script>
</head>
<body>
  <p id="myText" onclick="changeColor()">Click me to change my color!</p>
</body>
</html>
```

## Javascript Functions

```
function addNumbers(a, b) {
  return a + b;
}
```

```
console.log(addNumbers(2, 3)); // Output: 5
```

## Document Object Model (DOM)

### Finding HTML elements by ID

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Find Element by ID</title>
</head>
<body>
  <p id="myParagraph">Hello, world!</p>
  <script>
    var element = document.getElementById("myParagraph");
    element.style.color = "red";
  </script>
</body>
</html>
```

### Finding elements by TagName



```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Find Elements by Tag Name</title>
</head>
<body>
  <p>Paragraph 1</p>
  <p>Paragraph 2</p>
  <script>
    var elements = document.getElementsByTagName("p");
    for (var i = 0; i < elements.length; i++) {
      elements[i].style.color = "blue";
    }
  </script>
</body>
</html>

```

### **Finding HTML elements by Class Name**

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Find Elements by Class Name</title>
  <style>
    .myClass {
      color: green;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <p class="myClass">Paragraph 1</p>
  <p class="myClass">Paragraph 2</p>
  <script>
    var elements = document.getElementsByClassName("myClass");
    for (var i = 0; i < elements.length; i++) {
      elements[i].style.fontWeight = "bold";
    }
  </script>
</body>
</html>

```

## **JavaScript Objects and Methods**

```

var person = {

```

```
    firstName: "John",
    lastName: "Doe",
    age: 30,
    fullName: function() {
        return this.firstName + " " + this.lastName;
    }
};

console.log(person.firstName); // Output: John
console.log(person.age); // Output: 30
console.log(person.fullName()); // Output: John Doe
```

```
# output
John
30
John Doe
```

## **Creating empty object and adding properties**

```
var car = {};
car.make = "Honda";
car.model = "Civic";
car.year = 2022;

console.log(car.make); // Output: Honda
console.log(car.year); // Output: 2022
```

## **Implementing 'this' keyword in object**

```
var person = {
    firstName: "John",
    lastName: "Doe",
    fullName: function() {
        return this.firstName + " " + this.lastName;
    }
};

console.log(person.fullName()); // Output: John Doe
```

## **Conditional Statements in JavaScript**

### **1. Example of if condition**

### **2. if- else condition**

### **3. if- else ladder**

### **4. Switch statement**

#### 1. If condition

```
var age = 18;
```

```
if (age >= 18) {  
    console.log("You are eligible to vote.");  
}
```

#### 2. If-else condition

```
var age = 15;
```

```
if (age >= 18) {  
    console.log("You are eligible to vote.");  
} else {  
    console.log("You are not eligible to vote yet.");  
}
```

#### 3. If-else ladder

```
var score = 85;
```

```
if (score >= 90) {  
    console.log("You got an A!");  
} else if (score >= 80) {  
    console.log("You got a B!");  
} else if (score >= 70) {  
    console.log("You got a C!");  
} else if (score
```

#### 4. Switch case

```
var day = "Monday";
```

```
switch (day) {  
    case "Monday":  
        console.log("Today is Monday.");  
        break;  
    case "Tuesday":  
        console.log("Today is Tuesday.");  
        break;  
    case "Wednesday":
```

```
    console.log("Today is Wednesday.");
    break;
case "Thursday":
    console.log("Today is Thursday.");
    break;
case "Friday":
    console.log("Today is Friday.");
    break;
case "Saturday":
    console.log("Today is Saturday.");
    break;
case "Sunday":
    console.log("Today is Sunday.");
    break;
default:
    console.log("Invalid day.");
    break;
}
```

## **Loops in JavaScript**

**for loop**

**while loop**

**Break statement**

**continue statement**

### **1. For loop with break**

```
for (var i = 1; i <= 10; i++) {
    if (i === 5) {
        break;
    }
    console.log(i);
}
```

### **2. For loop with continue**

```
for (var i = 1; i <= 10; i++) {
    if (i === 5) {
        continue;
    }
    console.log(i);
}
```

### **3. while loop with continue**

```
var i = 0
while(i < 10)
```

```

{
  if (i == 5){
    continue;
  }
  console.log(i);
  i++;
}

```

## **Functions in JavaScript**

```

function findMax(numbers) {
  var max = numbers[0];
  for (var i = 1; i < numbers.length; i++) {
    if (numbers[i] > max) {
      max = numbers[i];
    }
  }
  return max;
}

```

```

var myNumbers = [3, 7, 2, 10, 5];
var maxNumber = findMax(myNumbers);

```

```

console.log("The maximum number is " + maxNumber);

```

# Output

The maximum number is 10

52

54

## **Methods used in array**

1. push ()
 

```

var fruits = ["apple", "banana", "orange"];
fruits.push("grape");
console.log(fruits);
// Output: ["apple", "banana", "orange", "grape"]

```
2. pop()
 

```

var fruits = ["apple", "banana", "orange"];
var lastFruit = fruits.pop();
console.log(lastFruit); // Output: "orange"
console.log(fruits);
// Output: ["apple", "banana"]

```
3. sort()
 

```

var fruits = ["orange", "apple", "banana", "grape", "mango"];
fruits.sort();
console.log(fruits);
// Output: ["apple", "banana", "grape", "mango", "orange"]

```

#### 4. slice()

```
var fruits = ["apple", "banana", "orange", "grape", "mango"];
var slicedFruits = fruits.slice(2, 4);
console.log(slicedFruits); // Output: ["orange", "grape"]
```

## Form validation in HTML with Javascript

```
# html
<!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">
  <title>Document</title>
  <script src="./inline_js.js"></script>
</head>
<body>

<form>
  <label for="name">Name:</label>
  <input type="text" id="name" name="name"><br><br>
  <label for="email">Email:</label>
  <input type="email" id="email" name="email"><br><br>
  <label for="password">Password:</label>
  <input type="password" id="password" name="password"><br><br>
  <button type="button" onclick="validateForm()">Submit</button>

</form>
</body>

</html>

# javascript
function validateForm() {
  var name = document.forms[0]["name"].value;
  var email = document.forms[0]["email"].value;
  var password = document.forms[0]["password"].value;
  if (name == "") {
    alert("Name must be filled out");
    return false;
  }
  if (email == "") {
    alert("Email must be filled out");
    return false;
  }
}
```

```
if (password == "") {  
    alert("Password must be filled out");  
    return false;  
}  
if (password.length < 8) {  
    alert("Password must be at least 8 characters long");  
    return false;  
}  
alert("Form validated successfully");  
return true;  
}
```

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying "127.0.0.1:5500/basic.html". The browser's bookmark bar includes "Import bookmarks...", "Getting Started", and "PyTest • REST API Inte...". The main content area features a form with three input fields: "Name:" (containing "hari"), "Email:", and "Password:". A "Submit" button is located below the "Password:" field. A dark gray modal dialog box is open in the foreground, displaying a globe icon, the text "127.0.0.1:5500", the error message "Email must be filled out", and a red "OK" button.

Name:

Email:

Password:

127.0.0.1:5500

Email must be filled out

## Jquery

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>jQuery Example</title>
  <script src="https://code.jquery.com/jquery-3.6.0.min.js"></script>
  <script>
    $(document).ready(function() {
      $("button").click(function() {
        $("p").hide();
      });
    });
  </script>
</head>
<body>

  <h1>jQuery Example</h1>

  <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
  <p>This is another paragraph.</p>

  <button>Hide Paragraphs</button>

</body>
</html>
```

## **XML document creation**

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<employees>
  <employee>
    <id>1001</id>
    <name>John Doe</name>
    <department>Marketing</department>
    <salary>50000</salary>
  </employee>
  <employee>
    <id>1002</id>
    <name>Jane Smith</name>
    <department>Finance</department>
    <salary>60000</salary>
  </employee>
</employees>
```



## **XSL transformation**

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<xsl:stylesheet version="1.0"
xmlns:xsl="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Transform">
```

```
  <xsl:template match="/">
    <html>
      <body>
        <h2>Employee Information</h2>
        <table border="1">
          <tr>
            <th>ID</th>
            <th>Name</th>
            <th>Department</th>
            <th>Salary</th>
          </tr>
          <xsl:for-each select="employees/employee">
            <tr>
              <td><xsl:value-of select="id"/></td>
              <td><xsl:value-of select="name"/></td>
              <td><xsl:value-of select="department"/></td>
              <td><xsl:value-of select="salary"/></td>
            </tr>
          </xsl:for-each>
        </table>
      </body>
    </html>
  </xsl:template>
```

```
</xsl:stylesheet>
```

## **Internal DTD creation**

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE catalog [
  <!ELEMENT catalog (book+)>
  <!ELEMENT book (title, author, year, price)>
  <!ELEMENT title (#PCDATA)>
  <!ELEMENT author (#PCDATA)>
  <!ELEMENT year (#PCDATA)>
  <!ELEMENT price (#PCDATA)>
]>
<catalog>
  <book>
    <title>Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone</title>
    <author>J.K. Rowling</author>
    <year>1997</year>
    <price>20.00</price>
  </book>
  <book>
    <title>The Great Gatsby</title>
    <author>F. Scott Fitzgerald</author>
    <year>1925</year>
    <price>15.00</price>
  </book>
</catalog>
```

## **External DTD creation**

### **# sample.dtd**

```
<!ELEMENT catalog (book+)>
<!ELEMENT book (title, author, year, price)>
<!ELEMENT title (#PCDATA)>
<!ELEMENT author (#PCDATA)>
<!ELEMENT year (#PCDATA)>
<!ELEMENT price (#PCDATA)>
```

### **# sample.xml**

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE catalog SYSTEM "books.dtd">
<catalog>
  <book>
    <title>Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone</title>
```

```

    <author>J.K. Rowling</author>
    <year>1997</year>
    <price>20.00</price>
  </book>
  <book>
    <title>The Great Gatsby</title>
    <author>F. Scott Fitzgerald</author>
    <year>1925</year>
    <price>15.00</price>
  </book>
</catalog>

```

## **XML schema creation**

### **#sample.xsd**

```

<?xml version="1.0"?>
<xs:schema xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema">
  <xs:element name="catalog">
    <xs:complexType>
      <xs:sequence>
        <xs:element name="book" maxOccurs="unbounded">
          <xs:complexType>
            <xs:sequence>
              <xs:element name="title" type="xs:string"/>
              <xs:element name="author" type="xs:string"/>
              <xs:element name="year" type="xs:int"/>
              <xs:element name="price" type="xs:decimal"/>
            </xs:sequence>
          </xs:complexType>
        </xs:element>
      </xs:sequence>
    </xs:complexType>
  </xs:element>
</xs:schema>

```

### **#sample.xml**

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<catalog xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema" xsi:noNamespaceSchemaLocation="books.xsd">
  <book>
    <title>Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone</title>
    <author>J.K. Rowling</author>
    <year>1997</year>
  </book>
</catalog>

```

```
<price>20.00</price>
</book>
<book>
  <title>The Great Gatsby</title>
  <author>F. Scott Fitzgerald</author>
  <year>1925</year>
  <price>15.00</price>
</book>
</catalog>
```

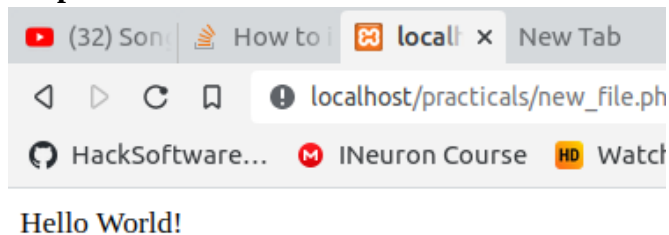
## Lab Report on PHP

PHP is a server scripting language, and a powerful tool for making dynamic and interactive Web pages. PHP is a widely-used, free, and efficient alternative to competitors such as Microsoft's ASP.

### Basic PHP Program: Printing Hello World

```
<?php  
echo "Hello World!";  
?>
```

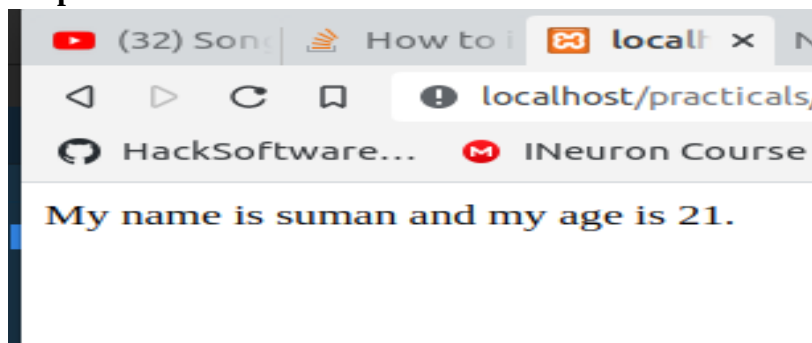
#### Output



### Using Variable in PHP

```
<?php  
$name="suman";  
$age=21;  
  
echo "My name is $name and my age is $age.";  
?>
```

#### Output



## PHP Data Types

Data Types define the type of data a variable can store. PHP allows eight different types of data types. All of them are discussed below. There are pre-defined, user-defined, and special data types.

The predefined data types are:

- Boolean
- Integer
- Double
- String

The user-defined (compound) data types are:

- Array
- Objects

The special data types are:

- NULL
- resource

## String functions

There are various functions that is associated with strings in PHP. But some of the mostly used functions are:

**strlen():** This function gives the length of the given string.

**str\_word\_count():** This function gives the number of words present in the given string.

**strrev():** This function reverses the given string.

**strpos(\$var, "word"):** This function finds the position of the given word in the given variable.

**str\_replace("word1", "word2", \$var):** This function replaces word1 with word2 in the given variable.

### Implementation of some of the functions of string in PHP

```
<?php
```

```
$stmt="It's a skateboarding penguin with a sunhat!";
```

```
echo $stmt;
```

```
echo "<br>";
```

```
echo "The length of the statement is ".strlen($stmt);
```

```
echo "<br>";
```

```
echo "No. of words= ".str_word_count($stmt);
```

```
echo "<br>";
```

```
echo "Reverse of the above statement: ".strrev($stmt);
```

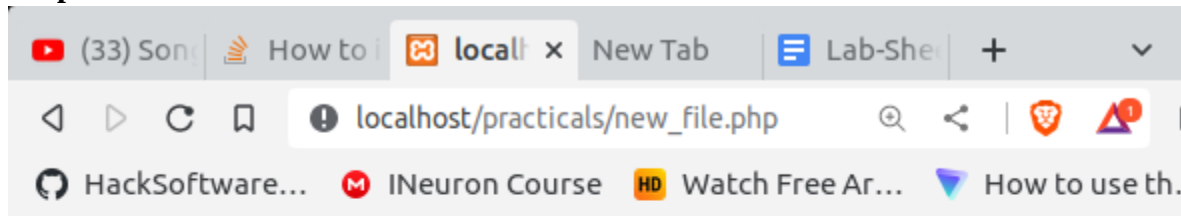
```
echo "<br>";
```

```
echo "Where does the word skateboarding starts from? ".strpos($stmt,  
"skateboarding");
```

```
echo "<br>";
echo str_replace("sunhat", "sunglass", $stmt);
echo "<br>";

?>
```

## Output



It's a skateboarding penguin with a golegang!  
The length of the statement is 45  
No. of words= 7  
Reverse of the above statement: !gnagelog a htiw niugnep gnidraobetaks a s'tI  
Where does the word skateboarding starts from? 7  
It's a skateboarding penguin with a tamanggang!

## Operators in PHP

Operators are same in PHP as in other programming languages. Implementation of some operators in PHP is as follows:

```
<?php
    $a=20;
    $b=10;
    //Arithmetic Operators
    echo "Add= ". ($a+$b). "<br>";          //Addition
    echo "Subtract= ". ($a-$b). "<br>";
    echo "Multiply= ". ($a*$b). "<br>";
    echo "Divide= ". ($a/$b). "<br>";
    echo "Modulo= ". ($a%$b). "<br>";
    echo "Power= ". ($a**$b). "<br>";

    //Comparison Operators
    echo "For a==b, the result is ";
```

```
echo var_dump($a==$b);  
echo "<br>";
```

```
echo "For a<b, the result is ";  
echo var_dump($a<$b);  
echo "<br>";
```

```
echo "For a>b, the result is ";  
echo var_dump($a>$b);  
echo "<br>";
```

```
echo "For a!=b, the result is ";  
echo var_dump($a<>$b);  
echo "<br>";
```

```
//Logical Operator  
$m=true;  
$n=false;
```

```
echo "For m and n, result= ";  
echo var_dump($m&&$n);  
echo "<br>";
```

```
echo "For m or n, result= ";  
echo var_dump($m||$n);  
echo "<br>";
```

```
echo "For m, not m is";  
echo var_dump(!$m);  
echo "<br>";
```

?>



## Output

```
localhost/practicals/n
HackSoftware... INeuron Course

Add = 30
Subtract = 10
Multiply = 200
Divide = 2
Modulo = 0
Power = 10240000000000
For a==b, the result is bool(false)
For a>b, the result is bool(true)
For a!=b, the result is bool(true)
For m and n, result= bool(false)
For m or n, result= bool(true)
For m, not m is bool(false)
```

## Control Structure in PHP

if- else condition

To print “Have a good day” if time is less than 20:00 and “Have a good night” if time is more than 20:00

```
<?php
$t = date("H");
if ($t < "22") {
    echo "Have a good day!";
} else {
    echo "Have a good night!";
}
?>
```

## Output

```
localhost/practicals/n
HackSoftware... INeuron Course

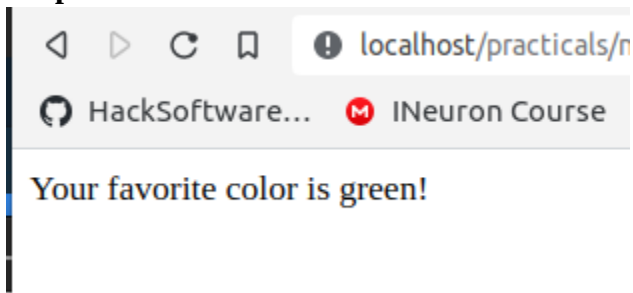
Have a good day!
```

## Switch statement

```
<?php
$favcolor = "red";

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!";
}
```

## Output



## PHP Loops

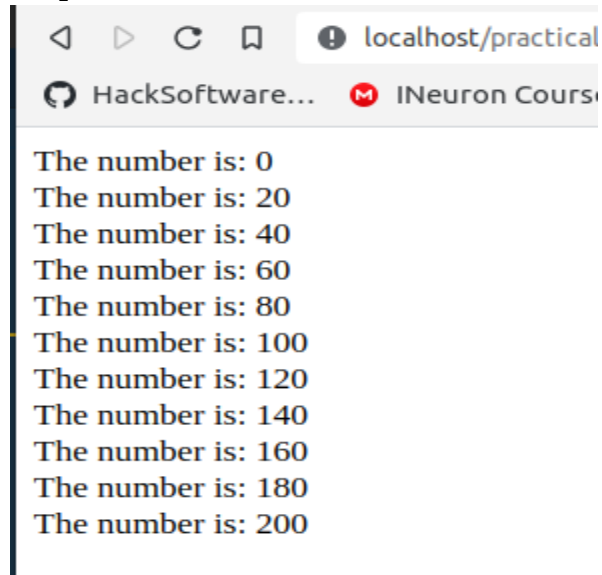
### While loop

To print the multiple of 10 less than 100

```
<?php
$x = 0;

while($x <= 100) {
    echo "The number is: $x <br>";
    $x+=10;
}
?>
```

## Output



```
localhost/practical
HackSoftware... INeuron Coursi

The number is: 0
The number is: 20
The number is: 40
The number is: 60
The number is: 80
The number is: 100
The number is: 120
The number is: 140
The number is: 160
The number is: 180
The number is: 200
```

## do-while loop

To print the numbers from 10 to 0

```
<?php
```

```
$x = 10;
```

```
do {
```

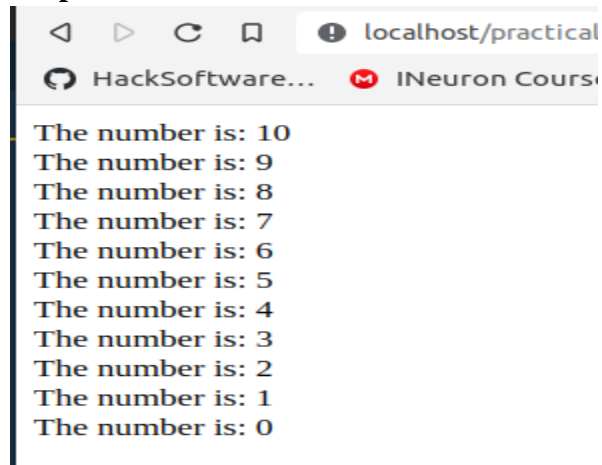
```
    echo "The number is: $x <br>";
```

```
    $x--;
```

```
} while ($x >= 0);
```

```
?>
```

## Output



```
localhost/practical
HackSoftware... INeuron Coursi

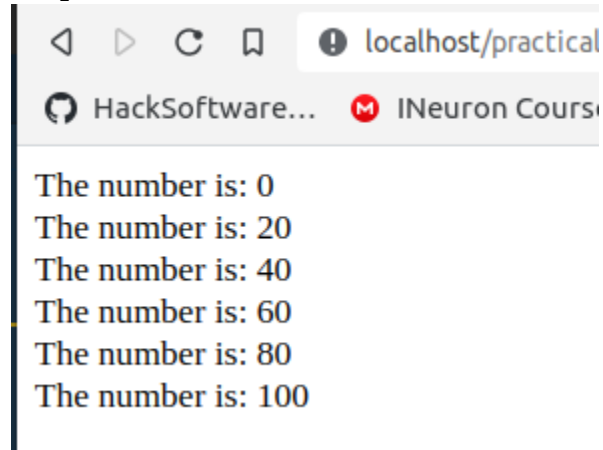
The number is: 10
The number is: 9
The number is: 8
The number is: 7
The number is: 6
The number is: 5
The number is: 4
The number is: 3
The number is: 2
The number is: 1
The number is: 0
```

## for loop

Prints the multiple of 20 less than 100

```
<?php
for ($x = 0; $x <= 100; $x+=20) {
    echo "The number is: $x <br>";
}
?>
```

## Output



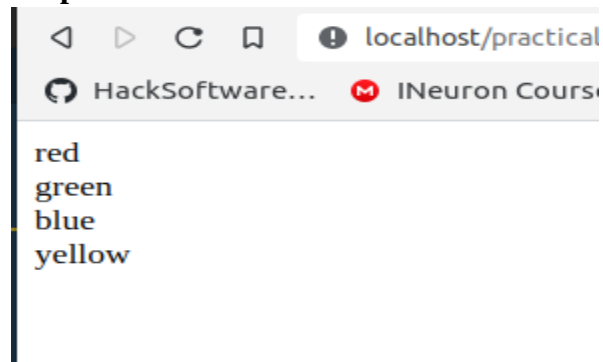
## for-each loop

Prints all the elements of an array

```
<?php
$colors = array("red", "green", "blue", "yellow");
```

```
foreach ($colors as $value) {
    echo "$value <br>";
}
?>
```

## Output

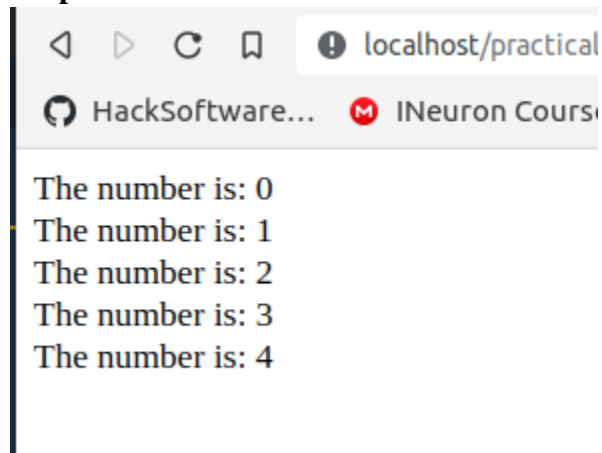


## Break

This example jumps out of the loop when **x** is equal to 5

```
<?php
for ($x = 0; $x < 10; $x++) {
    if ($x == 4) {
        break;
    }
    echo "The number is: $x <br>";
}
?>
```

## Output



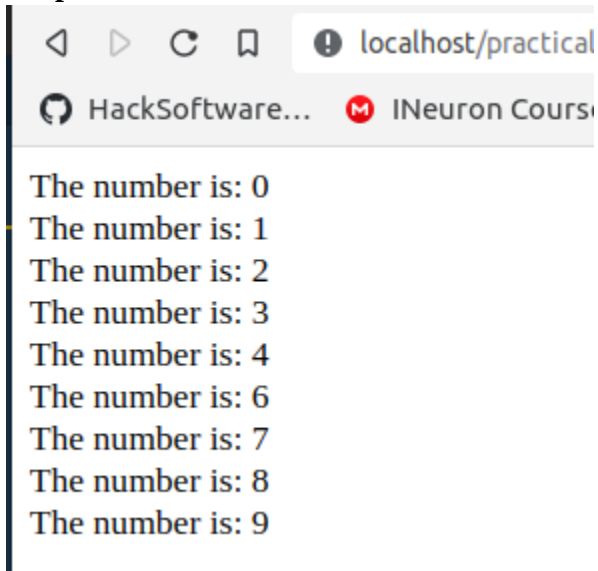
## Continue

The continue statement breaks one iteration (in the loop), if a specified condition occurs, and continues with the next iteration in the loop.

This example skips the value of **4**.

```
<?php
for ($x = 0; $x < 10; $x++) {
    if ($x == 5) {
        continue;
    }
    echo "The number is: $x <br>";
}
?>
```

## Output



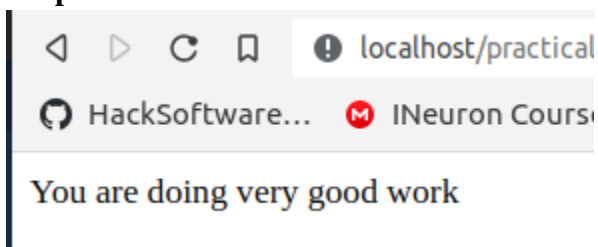
## Functions in PHP

Function to greet

```
<?php
function writeMsg() {
    echo "You are doing very good work";
}

writeMsg();
?>
```

## Output

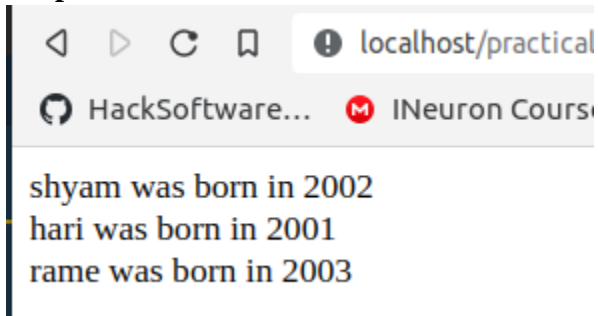


## Function with Arguments

```
<?php
function familyName($fname, $year) {
    echo "$fname was born in $year <br>";
}
familyName("shyam", "2002");
familyName("hari", "2001");
```

```
familyName("rame", "2003");  
?>
```

### Output

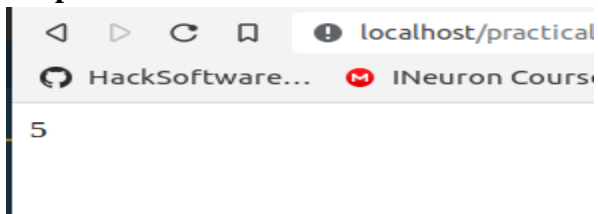


### Array

**count():** returns the number of elements in an array

```
<?php  
$cars = array("Volvo", "BMW", "Toyota", "Mahindra", "Tata");  
echo count($cars);  
?>
```

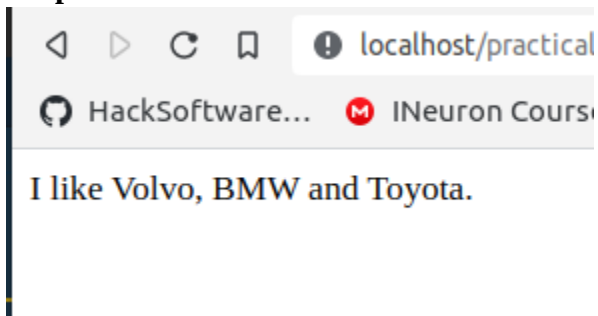
### Output



### Indexed Array example

```
<?php  
$cars = array("Volvo", "BMW", "Toyota");  
echo "I like " . $cars[0] . ", " . $cars[1] . " and " . $cars[2] . ".";  
?>
```

### Output



## Form Validation using PHP

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
<head>
</head>
<body>
    <?php
    // define variables and set to empty values
    $name = $email = $gender = $comment = $website = "";

    if ($_SERVER["REQUEST_METHOD"] == "POST") {
        $name = test_input($_POST["name"]);
        $email = test_input($_POST["email"]);
        $website = test_input($_POST["website"]);
        $comment = test_input($_POST["comment"]);
        $gender = test_input($_POST["gender"]);
    }

    function test_input($data)
    {
        $data = trim($data);
        $data = stripslashes($data);
        $data = htmlspecialchars($data);
        return $data;
    }
    ?>

    <h2>PHP Form Validation Example</h2>
    <form method="post" action="<?php echo
htmlspecialchars($_SERVER["PHP_SELF"]); ?>">
        Name: <input type="text" name="name">
        <br><br>
        E-mail: <input type="text" name="email">
        <br><br>
        Website: <input type="text" name="website">
        <br><br>
        Comment: <textarea name="comment" rows="5"
cols="40"></textarea>
        <br><br>
        Gender:
```



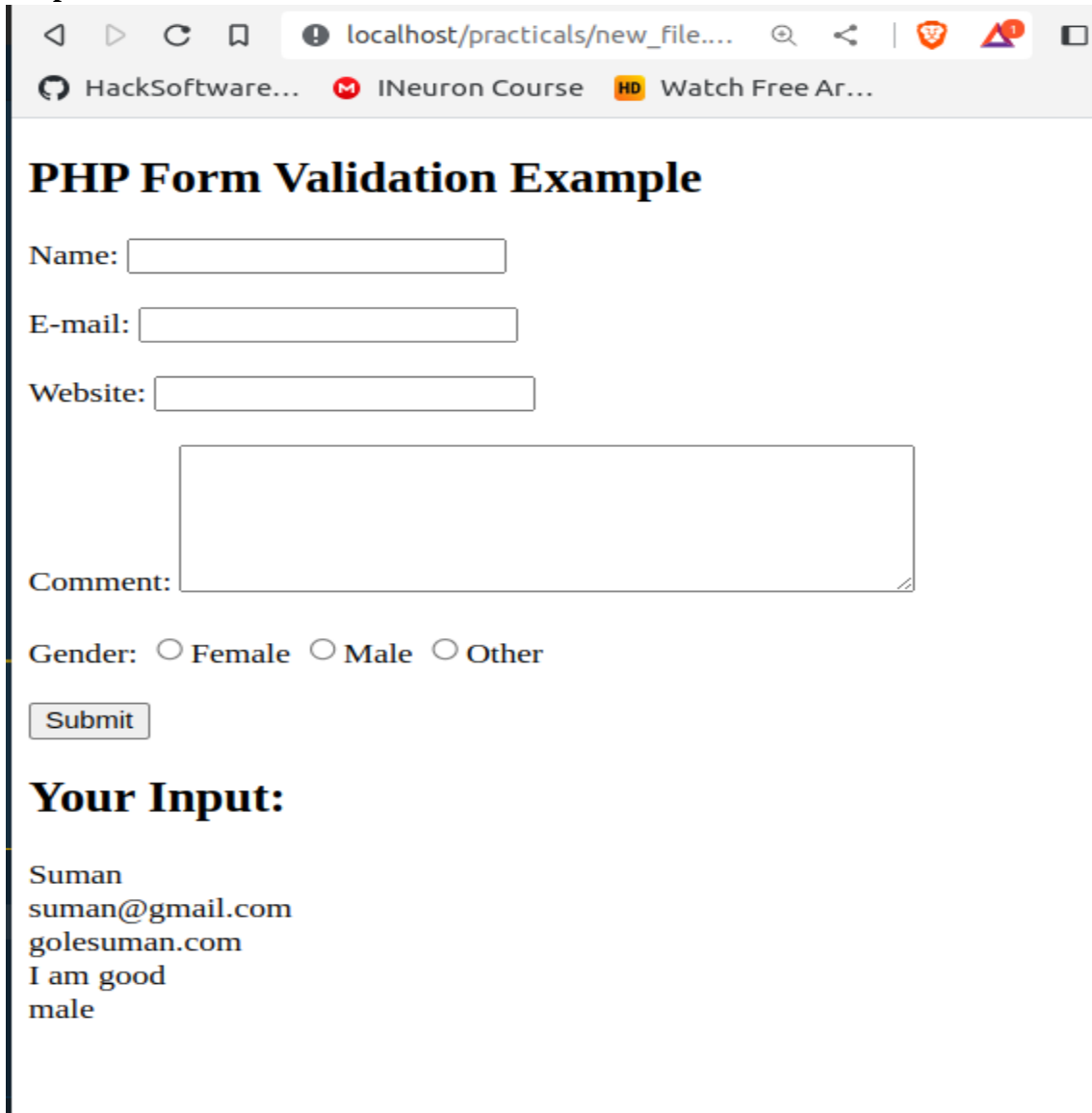
```
        <input type="radio" name="gender" value="female">Female
        <input type="radio" name="gender" value="male">Male
        <input type="radio" name="gender" value="other">Other
        <br><br>
        <input type="submit" name="submit" value="Submit">
    </form>
```

```
<?php
echo "<h2>Your Input:</h2>";
echo $name;
echo "<br>";
echo $email;
echo "<br>";
echo $website;
echo "<br>";
echo $comment;
echo "<br>";
echo $gender;
?>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

## Output



localhost/practicals/new\_file....

HackSoftware... INeuron Course HD Watch Free Ar...

### PHP Form Validation Example

Name:

E-mail:

Website:

Comment:

Gender: ☐ Female ☐ Male ☐ Other

### Your Input:

Suman  
suman@gmail.com  
golesuman.com  
I am good  
male

After Submitting,

## **Add data to Database with PHP**

# form

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Form Example</title>
</head>
<body>
  <form action="./students.php" method="post">
    <label>Name:</label>
    <input type="text" name="name"><br><br>

    <label>Email:</label>
    <input type="email" name="email"><br><br>

    <label>Address:</label>
    <input type="text" name="address"><br><br>

    <input type="submit" value="Submit">
  </form>
</body>
</html>
```

# php

```
<?php

// Connect to the database
$host = 'localhost';
$user = 'root';
$password = '';
$dbname = 'test_db';
$conn = mysqli_connect($host, $user, $password, $dbname);

// Check connection
if (!$conn) {
  die("Connection failed: " . mysqli_connect_error());
}

// Retrieve form data
```

```

$name = $_POST['name'];
$email = $_POST['email'];
$address = $_POST['address'];

// Insert data into database
$sql = "INSERT INTO students (name, email, address) VALUES ('$name', '$email', '$address')";

if (mysqli_query($conn, $sql)) {
    echo "Data inserted successfully.";
} else {
    echo "Error: " . mysqli_error($conn);
}

// Close connection
mysqli_close($conn);

```

Name:

Email:

Address:

HackSoftware... INeuron Course HD

Data inserted successfully.

name	email	address
suman	subash@gmail.com	Satdobato, Lalitpur
suman	suman@gmail.com	Satdobato, Lalitpur
suman	suman@gmail.com	Satdobato, Lalitpur