GURU NANAK DEV ENGG COLLEGE

Practical File

Web-Technology Lab

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D2-ITA2

Submitted to :

Prof.Hanit Kaur

SERIAL NO.	TITLE	DATE	PAGE NO	REMARKS
1	Create a simple web page by writing HTML using asimple text editor, Notepad.	04/02/22	3	
2	Demonstrate the use of Links, Lists and Tables in HTML. You should be able to link separate pages andcreate named links within a document, using them to build a “table of contents”.	11/02/22	4-5	
3	Create simple Forms in HTML and demonstrate the useof various form elements like input box, text area, submit and radio buttons etc.	11/02/22	6-8	
4	Demonstrate the use of cascading style sheets (CSS) (inline, internal and external) to specify various aspectsof style, such as colors and text fonts and sizes, in HTML document.	11/02/22	9-10	
5	Create an html file to implement the concept of document object model, different operations and eventhandling using JavaScript.	18/03/22	11-13	
6	Demonstrate the use of various selectors, filters andevent handling in jQuery.	18/03/22	14-16	
7	Demonstrate the use of AJAX to retrieve and manipulate the web page content.	25/03/22	17	
8	Demonstrate the use of GET and POST methods ofAJAX.	04/03/22	18-20	
9	Creation of Web pages using HTML5 and CSS3 .	04/04/22	21-22	
10	Demonstrate the use of Bootstrap Framework	11/04/22	23-24	
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Practical No. -1

Aim- To Create a simple web page by writing HTML using a simple text editor, Notepad.

Input:

```
<DOCTYPE HTML>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<title> my first website</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>This is a heading </h1>
<p> This is a paragraph </p>
<img src="image.jpg" width=600/>
<br>
<img src="https://www.pachd.com/free-images/nature-images/sunset-05.jpg" width=600/>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:

This is a heading

This is a paragraph

Practical No. -2

Aim- To Demonstrate the use of Links, Lists and Tables in HTML.

Input:

```
<!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>
</head>

<body>
   <p1>syllabus of web technologies:</p1>
<ul>
   <li>Introduction to web browsers:
      <ol>
         <li>HTML</li>
         <li>XML</li>
         <li>XHTML</li>
         <li>forms</li>
      </ol>
   <li>Style Sheets: </li>
   <ol>
      <li>introduction to css</li>
      <li>features </li>
      <li>external css</li>
      <li>internal css</li>
   </ol>
   <li>JavaScript</li>
   <ol>
      <li>introduction</li>
      <li>dom </li>

   </ol>
   <li>jQuery:</li>
   <ol>
      <li>introduction</li>
      <li>selectors</li>
      <li>syntax</li>
      <li>plugins</li>
   </ol>
   <li>AJAX:</li>
   <ol>
```

```
        <li>concept of ajax</li>
        <li>post methods</li>

    </ol>
</ul>
<p>
click here to view the details of the students appeared for the examination
</p>
<a href="student.html"> click here </a>


</body>

</html>
```

OUTPUT:

syllabus of web technologies:

- Introduction to web browsers:
    1. HTML
    2. XML
    3. XHTML
    4. forms
- Style Sheets:
    1. introduction to css
    2. features
    3. external css
    4. internal css
- JavaScript
    1. introduction
    2. dom
- jQuery:
    1. introduction
    2. selectors
    3. syntax
    4. plugins
- AJAX:
    1. concept of ajax
    2. post methods

click here to view the details of the students appeared for the examination

click here

details of the students appeared for examination:

first name	last name	age	city	contact_no
mayank	srivastav	21	ludhiana	9856644546
asha	singh	23	moga	8967234512
sunita	chauhan	15	muksar	9876567843
nisha	agarwal	25	faridkot	9785638965

Practical No. -3

Aim- To Create simple Forms in HTML and demonstrate the use of various form elements like input box, textarea, submit and radio buttons etc.

Input:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

<head>
   <style>
      h1 {
         font-family: Georgia, serif;
         font-size: 40px;
         color: white;
         text-align: center;
      }

      h2 {
         font-family: Georgia, serif;
         font-size: 30px;
         color: white;

      }

      div {
         div-align:center;
         background-color: grey;
         width: 500px;
         border: 30px solid white;
         padding: 50px;
         margin: 20px;
         text-align: center;
      }

      body {
         background-color: grey;
         background-image: url("img_tree.gif");
      }

      img {
         text-align: center;
         opacity: 5.0;
      }
   </style>
</head>

<body>
```

```
   <img src="https://gndec.ac.in/book_search_cse/images/sm_logo.png"
style="width:750px;height:100px;">

   <h1><b><u>SPORTS REGISTRATION FORM</u></b></h1>
   <h2>Fill your details:</h2>

   <form>
      <div>
         First name: <input type="text" value="">
         last name : <input type="text" value=""><br><br>
         E-mail id : <input type="email" value="">
         password : <input type="password" value=""><br><br>
         URN : <input type="number" value="">
         CRN : <input type="number" value=""><br><br>
         Department: <input type="text" value=""><br><br>
         mobile number:<input type="number" value=""><br><br>

         gender : <input type="radio" name="gender" value="male">male
         <input type="radio" name="gender" value="Female">Female
         <input type="radio" name="gender" value="Other">Other

         <h2>Select Game:</h2>
         <b>Race :</b><br>
         <input type="checkbox" name="Race" value="100m race">100m race<br>
         <input type="checkbox" name="Race" value="200m race">200m race<br>
         <input type="checkbox" name="Race" value="400m race">400m race<br>
         <input type="checkbox" name="Race" value="1500m race">1500m race<br>
         <input type="checkbox" name="Race" value="3000m race">3000m race<br>
         <input type="checkbox" name="Race" value="Huddle race">Huddle race<br>

         <b>Jump :</b><br>
         <input type="checkbox" name="Jump" value="high jump">High jump<br>
         <input type="checkbox" name="Jump" value="long jump">Long jump<br>
         <b> <input type="checkbox" name="Tug of War" value="Tug of War">Tug of
War<br><b>
               <h2>Instructions:</h2>
               <p>1.you can enroll in atmost three games.<br>
                  2.Participants should be present on time along with their chest number.<br>
                  3.The event will begin at 9:30am. <br>
                  4.The prize distribution ceremony will be start from 3:30pm.<br><br>
                  <button type="submit">Submit</button>

</body>

</html>
```

Output:

SPORTS REGISTRATION FORM

Fill your details:

First name: last name :

E-mail id : password :

URN : CRN :

Department:

mobile number:

gender : male Female Other

Select Game:

Race :

- 100m race
- 200m race
- 400m race
- 1500m race
- 3000m race
- Huddle race

Jump :

- High jump
- Long jump

Tug of War

Instructions:

1.you can enroll in atmost three games.
2.Participants should be present on time along with their chest number.
3.The event will begin at 9:30am.
4.The prize distribution ceremony will be start from 3:30pm.

Submit

Practical No. -4

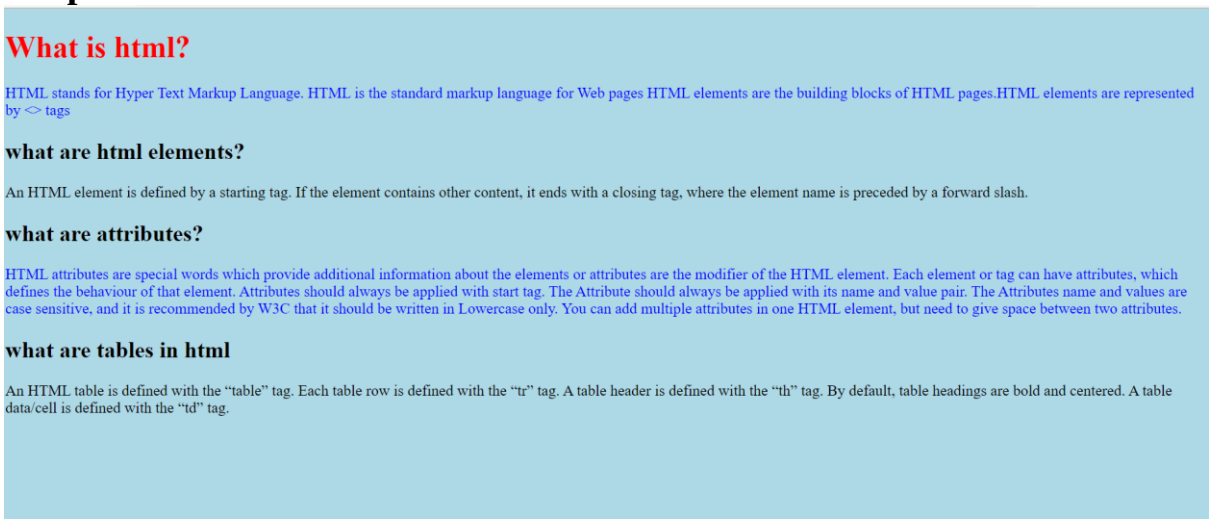
Aim- To Demonstrate the use of cascading style sheets (CSS) (inline, internal and external) to specify various aspects of style, such as colours and text fonts and sizes, in HTML document.

INPUT:

```
<!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>
</head>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mystylesheet.css">
<style>
#para{
   color:blue

}

</style>
<body>
   <h1 style="color:red">What is html? </h1>
   <p id="para">HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language. HTML is the standard markup language for Web pages
       HTML elements are the building blocks of HTML pages.HTML elements are represented by <> tags</p>
<h2>what are html elements?</h2>
<p>An HTML element is defined by a starting tag. If the element contains other content,
   it ends with a closing tag, where the element name is preceded by a forward slash. </p>
   <h2>what are attributes?</h2>
   <p id="para">HTML attributes are special words which provide additional information about the elements or attributes are the modifier of the HTML element.
       Each element or tag can have attributes, which defines the behaviour of that element.
       Attributes should always be applied with start tag.
       The Attribute should always be applied with its name and value pair.
       The Attributes name and values are case sensitive, and it is recommended by W3C that it should be written in Lowercase only.
       You can add multiple attributes in one HTML element, but need to give space between two attributes.</p>
       <h2>what are tables in html</h2>
       <p>An HTML table is defined with the “table” tag. Each table row is defined with the
          “tr” tag. A table header is defined with the “th” tag. By default, table headings
          are bold and centered. A table data/cell is defined with the “td” tag.</p>
```

```
    </body>
</html>
```

Output:



What is html?

HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language. HTML is the standard markup language for Web pages HTML elements are the building blocks of HTML pages.HTML elements are represented by <> tags

what are html elements?

An HTML element is defined by a starting tag. If the element contains other content, it ends with a closing tag, where the element name is preceded by a forward slash.

what are attributes?

HTML attributes are special words which provide additional information about the elements or attributes are the modifier of the HTML element. Each element or tag can have attributes, which defines the behaviour of that element. Attributes should always be applied with start tag. The Attribute should always be applied with its name and value pair. The Attributes name and values are case sensitive, and it is recommended by W3C that it should be written in Lowercase only. You can add multiple attributes in one HTML element, but need to give space between two attributes.

what are tables in html

An HTML table is defined with the “table” tag. Each table row is defined with the “tr” tag. A table header is defined with the “th” tag. By default, table headings are bold and centered. A table data/cell is defined with the “td” tag.

Practical No. -5

Aim- To Create an html file to implement the concept of document object model,

different operations and event handling using JavaScript.

Input:

```
<!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>
   <style>
      #heading {
         color: royalblue;
         font-size: 100px;
      }


   </style>

</head>

<body style="background-color:grey;"></body>>


<h1 id="heading">Java script</h1>

<h2 id="head"> what is java script?</h2>
<p id="para">JavaScript is a lightweight programming language that web developers commonly
   use to create more dynamic interactions when developing web pages, applications,
   servers, and or even games.</p>
<h3> advantages of javascript</h3>
<p class="1st">Speed. Client-side JavaScript is very fast because it can be run immediately
within the client-side
   browser. Unless outside resources are required, JavaScript is unhindered by network calls to a
backend server.
   Simplicity. JavaScript is relatively simple to learn and implement.
   Popularity. JavaScript is used everywhere on the web.
   Interoperability. JavaScript plays nicely with other languages and can be used in a huge variety
of
   applications.Server Load. Being client-side reduces the demand on the website server.
   Gives the ability to create rich interfaces. </p>
<h3> disadvantages of javascript</h3>
```

```
<p id="dis">Disadvantages of JavaScript
   Client-Side Security. Because the code executes on the users'
   computer, in some cases it can be exploited for
   malicious purposes. This is one reason some people choose to disable Javascript.
   Browser Support. JavaScript is sometimes interpreted differently by different browsers.
   This makes it somewhat difficult to write cross-browser code.</p>
   <img id="image"
      src="https://www.bing.com/th?id=OIP.A1NeLedXmlhb7at1_Z9xbgHaE7&w=306&h=204
&c=8&rs=1&qlt=90&o=6&dpr=1.5&pid=3.1&rm=2" style="width:300px">

      <p id="use">

   1. Web and Mobile and apps
   2. Building Web Servers and Server Applications
   3. Interactive Behavior on Websites
   4. Game Development

</p>

<button type="button" onclick="document.getElementById('use').style.display='none'">Uses of
js</button>
<br>
<button type="button" onclick="document.getElementById('head').style.color='red'">
   clickme!
</button>
<br>
<button type="button" onclick="document.getElementById('dis').style.display='none'">
   disadvantages hide!
</button>
<br>
<button id="buttons" type="button"
onclick="document.getElementById('dis').style.display='block'">
   disadvantages show!
</button>
<script>
   document.getElementById("head").innerHTML = "Define javascript";
   document.getElementById("heading").style.textAlign = "center";
    document.getElementById("image").src="https://www.bing.com/th?q=JavaScript+Developer
&w=100&h=100&c=7&o=5&dpr=1.5&pid=1.7&mkt=en-
IN&cc=IN&setlang=en&adlt=moderate "
</script>
</body>

</html>
```

Output:

>

Java script

Define javascript

JavaScript is a lightweight programming language that web developers commonly use to create more dynamic interactions when developing web pages, applications, servers, and or even games.

advantages of javascript

Speed. Client-side JavaScript is very fast because it can be run immediately within the client-side browser. Unless outside resources are required, JavaScript is unhindered by network calls to a backend server. Simplicity. JavaScript is relatively simple to learn and implement. Popularity. JavaScript is used everywhere on the web. Interoperability. JavaScript plays nicely with other languages and can be used in a huge variety of applications.Server Load. Being client-side reduces the demand on the website server. Gives the ability to create rich interfaces.

disadvantages of javascript

Disadvantages of JavaScript Client-Side Security. Because the code executes on the users' computer, in some cases it can be exploited for malicious purposes. This is one reason some people choose to disable Javascript. Browser Support. JavaScript is sometimes interpreted differently by different browsers. This makes it somewhat difficult to write cross-browser code.

1. Web and Mobile and apps 2. Building Web Servers and Server Applications 3. Interactive Behavior on Websites 4. Game Development

Uses of js
clickme!
disadvantages hide!
disadvantages show!

Practical No. -6

Aim- Demonstrate the use of various selectors, filters and event handling in jQuery.

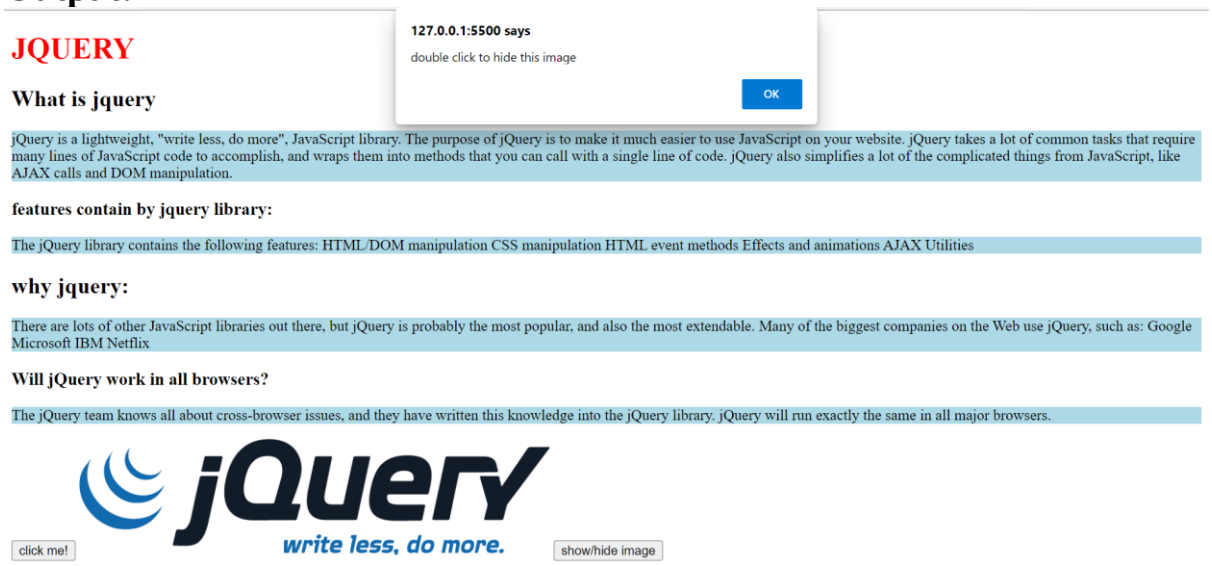
INPUT:

```
<!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="https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/3.4.1/jquery.min.js"></script>
    <script>
        $(document).ready(function () {
            $("button").click(function () {
                $("p").toggle();
            });
            $("h1").css("color", "red");
            $("h2").click(function () {
                $(this).hide();
            });
            $("h2").click(function () {
                $(this).hide();
            })
            $("img").dblclick(function () {
                $(this).toggle();

            });
            $("#button").mouseenter(function () {
                alert("click to hide the content");
            });
            $("#img").hover(function () {
                alert("double click to hide this image");
            },
                function () {
                    alert("you leave imgage");


            });
            $("p").on({
                mouseenter:function(){
                    $(this).css("background-color","lightgray");
            },
                mouseleave:function(){
$(this).css("background-color","lightblue");
                }
```

```
        });
        $("#imgtogle").click(function(){
           $("#img").toggle();
        })


        });
    </script>

</head>

<body>
    <h1> JQUERY</h1>
    <h2 id="head">What is jquery</h2>
    <p>jQuery is a lightweight, "write less, do more", JavaScript library.

        The purpose of jQuery is to make it much easier to use JavaScript on your website.

        jQuery takes a lot of common tasks that require many lines of JavaScript code to accomplish, and wraps them into
        methods that you can call with a single line of code.

        jQuery also simplifies a lot of the complicated things from JavaScript, like AJAX calls and DOM manipulation.
    </p>

    <h3> features contain by jquery library:</h3>
    <p>The jQuery library contains the following features:

        HTML/DOM manipulation
        CSS manipulation
        HTML event methods
        Effects and animations
        AJAX
        Utilities </p>
    <h2>why jquery:</h2>
    <p>
        There are lots of other JavaScript libraries out there, but jQuery is probably the most popular, and also the
        most extendable.

        Many of the biggest companies on the Web use jQuery, such as:

        Google
        Microsoft
        IBM
        Netflix
    </p>
```

```
    <h3>Will jQuery work in all browsers?</h3>
    <p>The jQuery team knows all about cross-browser issues, and they have written this
knowledge into the jQuery
        library. jQuery will run exactly the same in all major browsers.</p>
    <button id="button" type="button">click me!</button>

    <img id="img" src="https://logonoid.com/images/jquery-logo.png" width="500">
<button id="imgtogle" type="button">
    show/hide image
</button>



</body>

</html>
```

Output:



Practical No. -7

Aim- To the use of AJAX to retrieve and manipulate the web page content.

INPUT:

```
!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<div id="demo">
<h1>The XMLHttpRequest Object</h1>
<button type="button" onclick="loadDoc()">Change Content</button>
</div>

<script>
function loadDoc() {
  var xhttp = new XMLHttpRequest();
  xhttp.onreadystatechange = function() {
    if (this.readyState == 4 && this.status == 200) {
      document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML =
      this.responseText;
    }
  };
  xhttp.open("GET", "content.txt", true);
  xhttp.send();
}
</script>

</body>
</html>
```

Output:

this is ajax

PRACTICAL NO.:8

Aim-Demonstrate the use of GET and POST methods of AJAX.

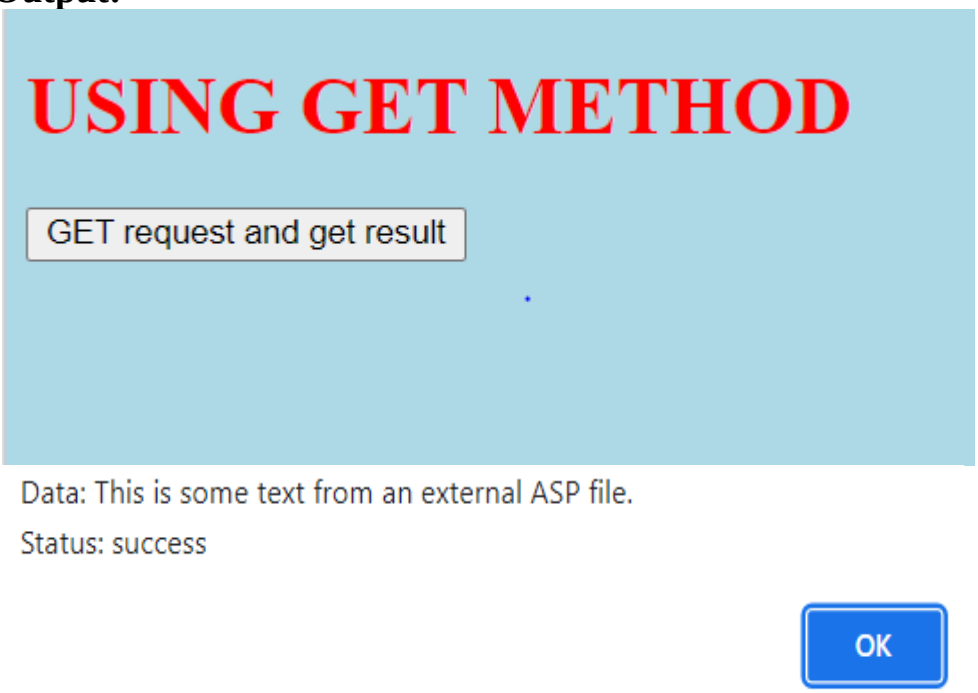
CODE:

GET METHOD:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1{
color: red;
}
body {
background-color: lightblue;
}
alert {
background-color: lightblue;
}
</style>
<script src="https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/3.6.0/jquery.min.js"></script>
<script>
$(document).ready(function(){
  $("button").click(function(){
    $.get("demo_test.asp", function(data, status){
      alert("Data: " + data + "\nStatus: " + status);
    });
  });
});
</script>
</head>
<body>
<h1>USING GET METHOD</h1>
<button >GET request and get result</button>
```

```
</body>
</html>
```

Output:



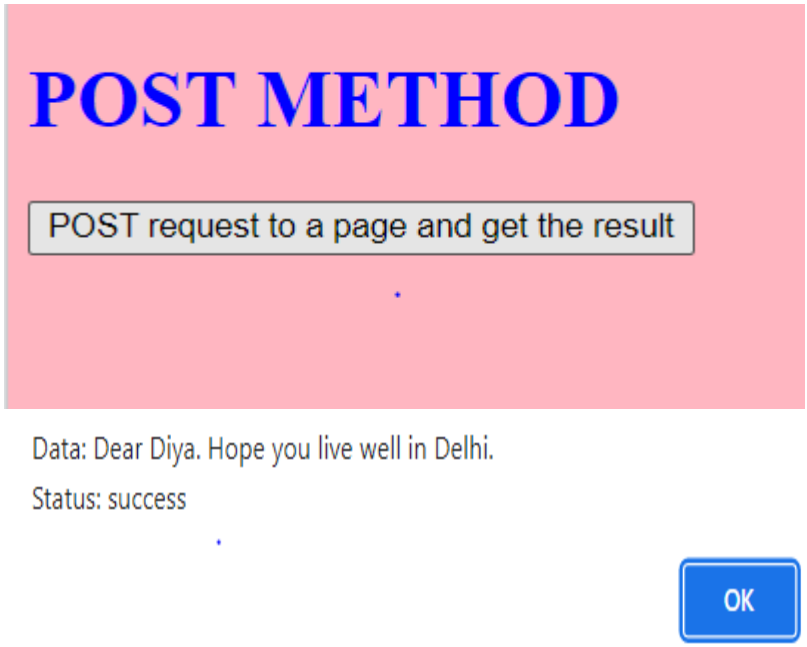
CODE:

POST METHOD:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1{
color:blue;}
body{
background-color: lightpink;}
</style>
<script src="https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/3.6.0/jquery.min.js"></script>
<script>
$(document).ready(function(){
  $("button").click(function(){
    $.post("demo_test_post.asp",
    {
      name: "Diya",
      city: "Delhi"
    },
    function(data, status){
      alert("Data: " + data + "\nStatus: " + status);
    });
  });
});
```

```
</script>
</head>
<body>
<h1>POST METHOD</h1>
<button>POST request to a page and get the result</button>

</body>
</html>
```

OUTPUT:



PRACTICAL NO.:9

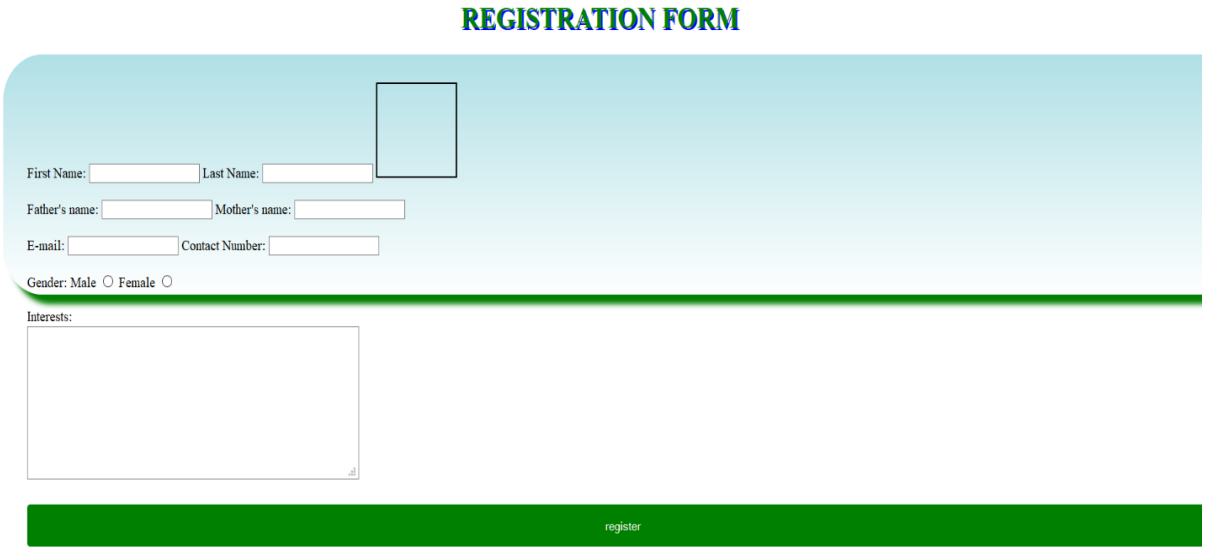
Aim-Creation of Web pages using HTML5 and CSS3.

CODE:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
  <style>
  h1{
  color:green;
  text-align :center;
   text-shadow: 2px 2px blue;
  }
input[type=submit] {
  width: 100%;
  background-color:green;
  color: white;
  padding: 14px 20px;
  margin: 8px 0;
  border: none;
  border-radius: 4px;
  cursor: pointer;
  }
div {
  height: 200px;
  background-color: powderblue;
  background-image: linear-gradient(powderblue, white);
  border-radius: 50px;
   width: 100%;
  background-color: #f2f2f2;
  padding: 30px;
  box-shadow: 10px 10px 5px green;
}
</style>
<script>
var canvas = document.getElementById("myCanvas");
var ctx = canvas.getContext("2d");
ctx.font = "30px Arial";
ctx.strokeText("photo", 10, 50);
</script>
  </head>
  <body>
 <h1>REGISTRATION FORM </h1>
  <div id="d1">
    <form>
      <label for="fname">First Name:</label>
      <input type="text" id="name" name="name">
       <label for="lname">Last Name:</label>
      <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname">
```

```
    <canvas id="myCanvas" width="100" height="100" style="border:2px solid
black;"></canvas><br><br>
    <label for="father's name">Father's name:</label>
    <input type="text" id="name" name="name">
    <label for="mother's name">Mother's name:</label>
    <input type="text" id="name" name="name"><br><br>
    <label for="user-email">E-mail:</label>
    <input type="email" id="user-email" name="user-email">
    <label for="cnumber">Contact Number:</label>
    <input type="number" id="cnumber" name="cnumber"><br><br>
    <label for="gender">Gender:</label>
    Male <input type="radio" id="gender" name="gender">
     Female <input type="radio" id="gender" name="gender"><br><br>
    <label for="content">Interests:</label><br>
    <textarea rows="10" cols="50" id="content"  name="content" ></textarea><br><br>
    <input type="submit" value="register">
   </form>
   </div>
  </body>
</html>
```

Output:



PRACTICAL NO.:10

Aim-Demonstrate the use of Bootstrap Framework.

CODE:

```
<!doctype html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <!-- Required meta tags -->
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">

    <!-- Bootstrap CSS -->
    <link href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.0.2/dist/css/bootstrap.min.css"
rel="stylesheet" integrity="sha384-
EVSTQN3/azprG1Anm3QDgpJLIm9Nao0Yz1ztcQTwFspd3yD65VohhpuuCOmLASjC"
crossorigin="anonymous">

    <title>Hello, world!</title>
    <nav class="navbar navbar-expand-lg navbar-dark bg-dark">
      <div class="container-fluid">
        <a class="navbar-brand" href="#">Navbar</a>
        <button class="navbar-toggler" type="button" data-bs-toggle="collapse" data-bs-
target="#navbarSupportedContent" aria-controls="navbarSupportedContent" aria-
expanded="false" aria-label="Toggle navigation">
          <span class="navbar-toggler-icon"></span>
        </button>
        <div class="collapse navbar-collapse" id="navbarSupportedContent">
          <ul class="navbar-nav me-auto mb-2 mb-lg-0">
            <li class="nav-item">
              <a class="nav-link active" aria-current="page" href="#">Home</a>
            </li>
            <li class="nav-item">
              <a class="nav-link" href="#">Link</a>
            </li>
            <li class="nav-item dropdown">
              <a class="nav-link dropdown-toggle" href="#" id="navbarDropdown" role="button"
data-bs-toggle="dropdown" aria-expanded="false">
                Dropdown
              </a>
              <ul class="dropdown-menu" aria-labelledby="navbarDropdown">
                <li><a class="dropdown-item" href="#">Action</a></li>
                <li><a class="dropdown-item" href="#">Another action</a></li>
                <li><hr class="dropdown-divider"></li>
                <li><a class="dropdown-item" href="#">Something else here</a></li>
              </ul>
            </li>
            <li class="nav-item">
              <a class="nav-link disabled" href="#" tabindex="-1" aria-disabled="true">Disabled</a>
            </li>
```

```
        </ul>
        <form class="d-flex">
          <input class="form-control me-2" type="search" placeholder="Search" aria-
label="Search">
          <button class="btn btn-outline-success" type="submit">Search</button>
        </form>
       </div>
     </div>
   </nav>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Hello, world!</h1>
   <script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.0.2/dist/js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js"
integrity="sha384-
MrcW6ZMFYlzcLA8Nl+NtUVF0sA7MsXsP1UyJoMp4YLEuNSfAP+JcXn/tWtIaxVXM"
crossorigin="anonymous"></script>


  </body>
  <div class="container">
    hello, how are you!
  </div>
</html>
```

OUTPUT:

Hello, world!

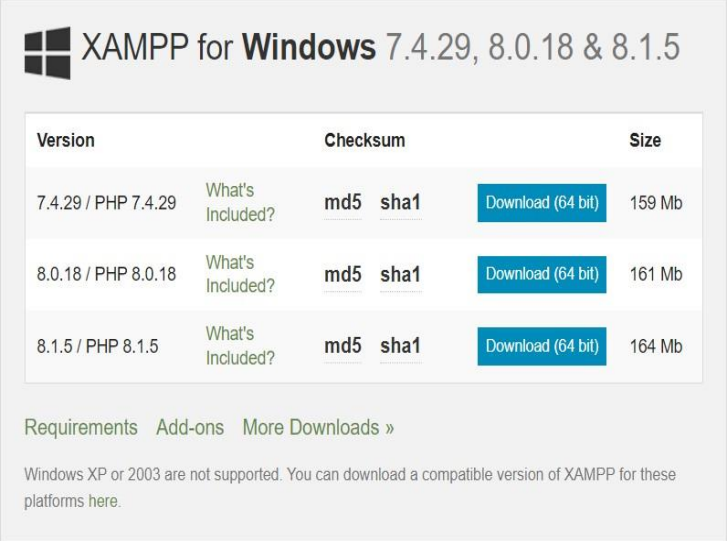
hello, how are you!

PRACTICAL NO.:11

Aim- Set up of development server like XAMP/ WAMP in Windows

STEP 1: Open Apache Friends Website.

STEP 2: Click the download button for the windows version of XAMPP and save file on your pc.

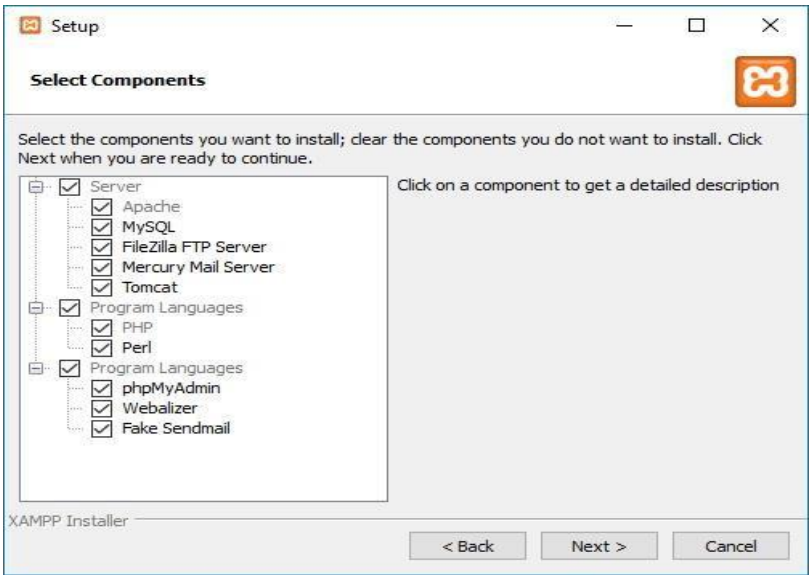


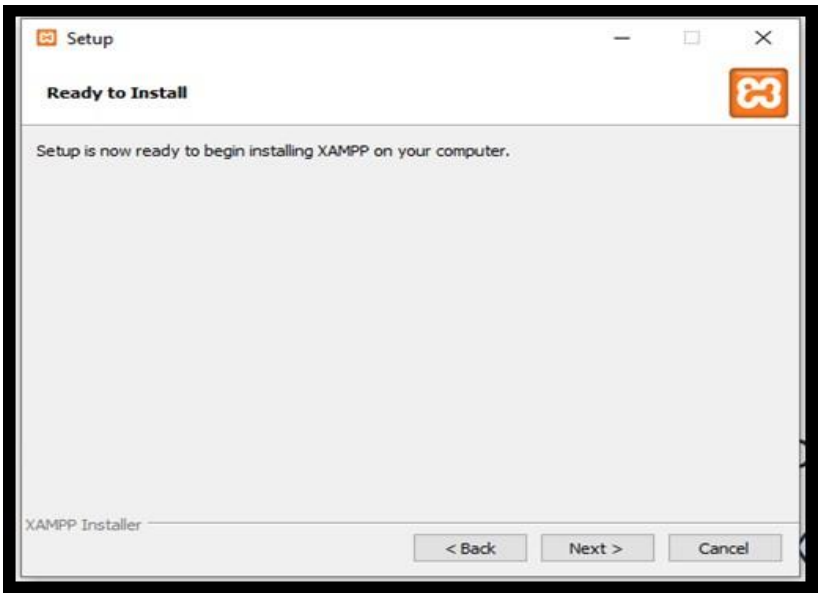
STEP 3: Double click the downloaded file to launch

installer.STEP 4: Click ok button.

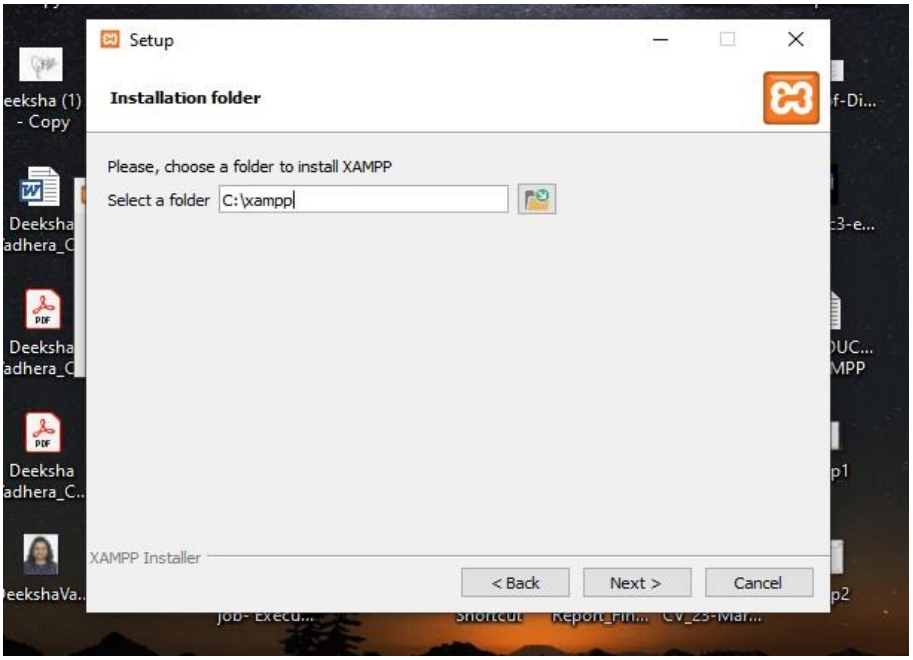
STEP 5: Click next button.

STEP 6: XAMPP offers various components, we can install such MySQL, PHP, phpMyAdmin..etc.STEP 7: Click next button.



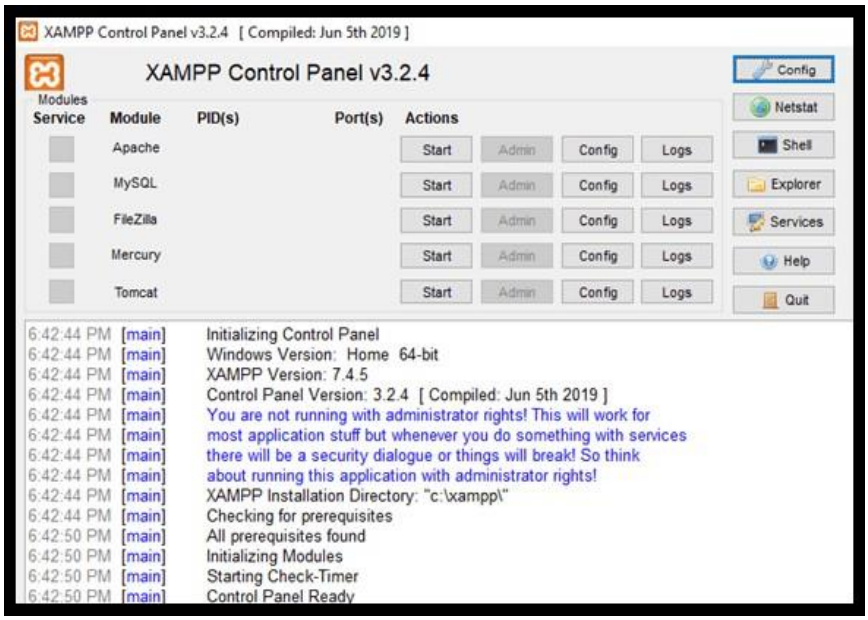


STEP 8: Use the default installed location.



STEP 9: Click next.

STEP 10: Select language for XAMPP control panel.



STEP 11:Click next button.

STEP 12: clear the Learn more about Bitnami for XAMPP

option.STEP 13: Click next.

STEP 14: Click again Next button.

STEP 15: Allow access.
STEP 16: Click on Finish button.

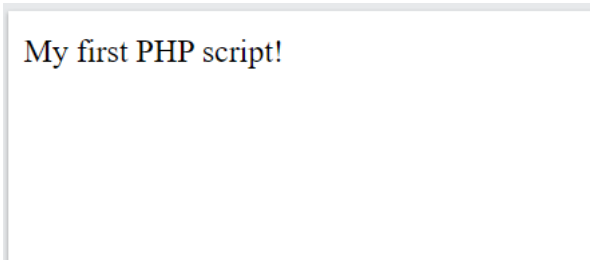
Practical No.-12

Aim- Creating web pages using PHP

Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<?php
echo "My first PHP script !";
?>

</body>
</html>
```

Output:



Practical No.13

Aim-Handling database queries with PHP.

1. Connect to MySQL and creating a Database:

Code:-

```
<?php
§servername
§username
$password
=
"localhost":
"username":
password";
//    Create connection §conn
new mysqli($servername, $username, $password);
//    Check connection
if (sconn-›connect_error)!
die( "Connection failed:
§conn->connect error ;
}
//    Create database $sql
-
"CREATE DATABASE mYDB";
if ($conn-›query ($sql) TRUE) {
echo
"Database created successfully"; } else {
echo
"Error
creating database: §conn-
›error;
}
$conn-›close(); ?>
```

2. Create Table:

```
<?php
§servername = "localhost"
§username
"username" ;
$password
=  "password";
§dbname
=
"myDB";
// Create connection

$conn
new mysqli($servername, $username, $password, $dbname); // Check
connection
if ($conn-›connect_error) {
```

```
die("Connection failed:
$conn-›connect error) ;
}
//    sq1 to create table $sq1
-
"CREATE TABLE MyGuests (
id INT(6) UNSIGNED AUTO INCREMENT PRIMARY
KEY, firstname VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,
lastname VARCHAR (30) NOT
NULL, email VARCHAR(50),
reg_ date TIMESTAMP DEFAULT CURRENT TIMESTAMP ON
UPDATE CURRENT TIMESTAMP
)"


if ($conn-›query ($sq1) === TRUE)
TRUE) {
echo
"Table MyGuests created successfully"; } else {
echo "Error creating table: $conn-
›error;
}
‡conn->close(); ?>
```

3. Insert Data:

```
<?php
§servername
fusername
$password
§dbname
=
"localhost";
"username"
"password";
"myDB";
//    Create connection
§conn
= new mysqli ($servername, $username, $password, $dbname);
//    Check connection
if (conn-›connect_error) {
die( "Connection failed:
$conn->connect error):
}
$sal
VALUES ('John',
```

```
"INSERT INTO MyGuests (firstname, lastname, email)
"Doe'.
,
'john@example.com')";
if ($conn-›query ($sq1)
TRUE) {
echo
"New record created successfully";
} else {
echo "Error: " . $sal . "‹br>" . $conn-›error; §conn-›close();
?
```

4. Select Data:

```
<?php
§servername
Susername
§password
$dbname
=
"localhost";
"username"
"password"
"myDB";

//    Create connection
§conn
= new mysqli($servername, $username, $password, $dbname);
//    Check connection
if ($conn->connect_error) {
die( "Connection failed:
§conn->connect error) ;
}
$sql
=
"SELECT id, firstname,
$result
$conn-›query ($sql);
lastname FROM MyGuests";
if ($result-›num rows >
0) f
//    output data of each row
while($row
= $result-›fetch assoc()) f echo
"id:
```

```
$row["id"].
I
Name:$row["lastname'").
"<br>"
}
} else {
echo "0 results":
". $row ["firstname"]." ".
}
$conn-›close();
?>
```

5. Delete Data:

```
<?php
$servername = "localhost";
§username
"username";
$password
"password":
§dbname
"myDB";

// Create connection
$conn = new mysqli( $servername, $username, $password, $dbname); // Check
connection
if ($conn-›connect error) {
die ("Connection failed:
§conn-›connect error);
//    sal to delete a record $sq1 =
"DELETE FROM MyGuests WHERE
id=3"; if ($conn-›query ($sql) === TRUE) {
        echo
        "Record deleted successfully"; } else
        {
        echo
        "Error deleting record:
        ".   §conn-›error;
        }
        $conn-›close(); ?>
```

6. Update Data:

```
<?php
§servername="localhost";
§username="username" ;
$password="password";
§dbname="mVDB";
```

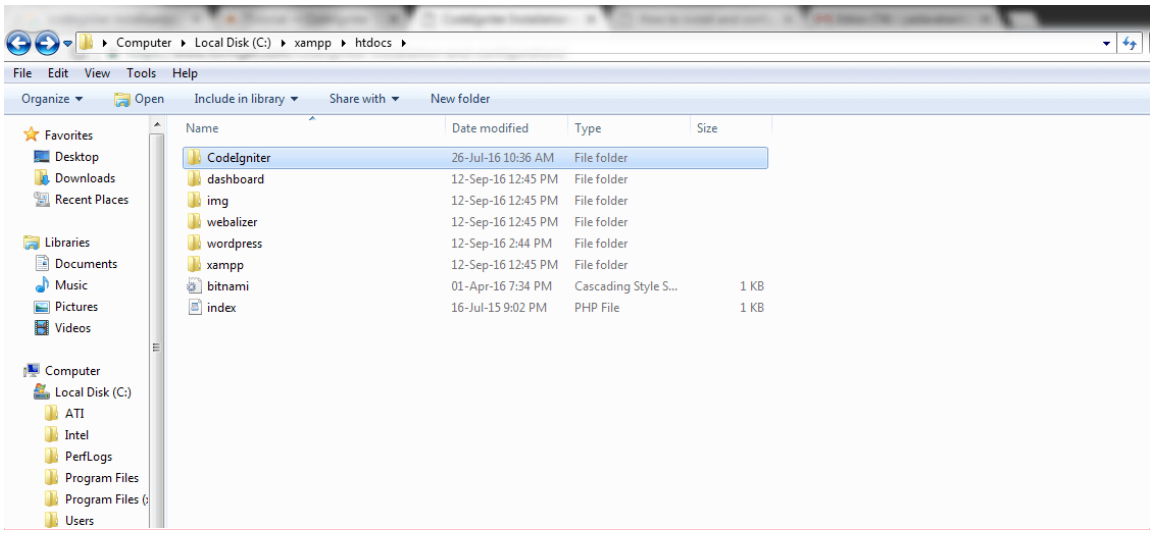
```
// Create connection
§conn=new mysqli($servername,fusername,$password,$dbname); //
Check connection
if ($conn-›connect error) {
die( "Connection failed:
$conn-›connect_error);
}

$sql
"UPDATE MyGuests SET lastname= 'Doe
WHERE id=2":
if ($conn-›query ($sq1)
TRUE) {
echo
"Record updated successfully";
} else
{
echo "Error updating record"; ‡conn-
›error:
}
§conn-›close(); ?>
```

PRACTICAL NO.:14

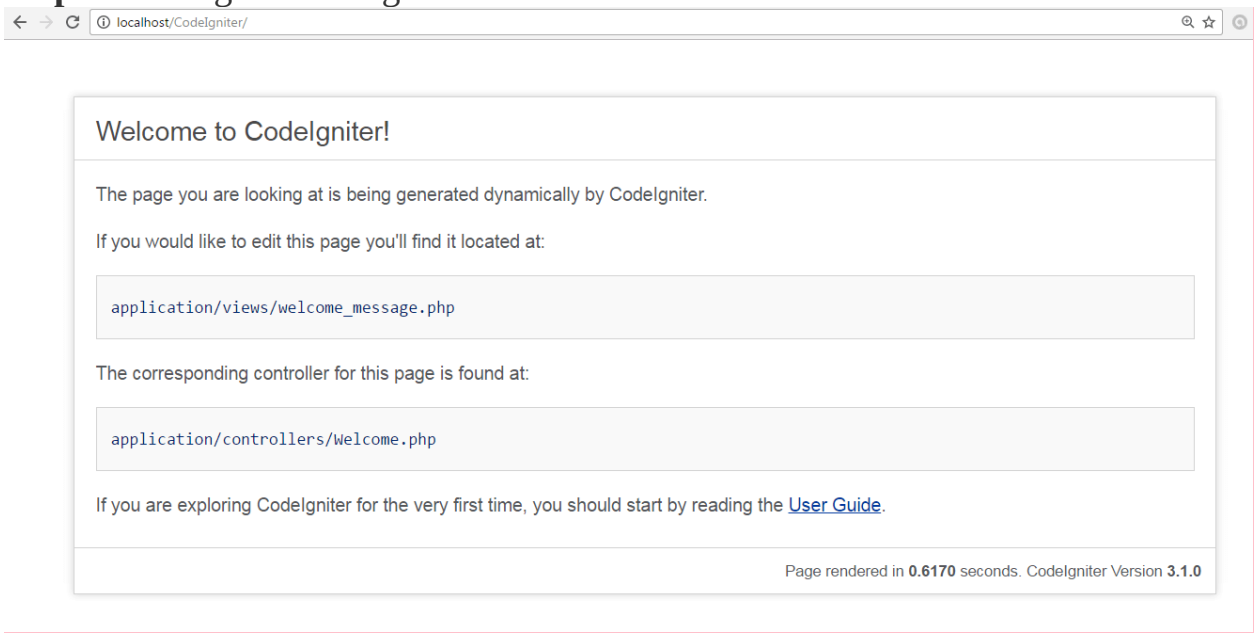
Aim-Setup of CodeIgniter framework and to study its different components.

Step1: Download current version of CodeIgniter from its official website https://www.codeigniter.com

Step 2: Unzip CodeIgniter package.
Downloaded CodeIgniter will be in zip format. Copy it and place it in your htdocs folder. Unzip and rename it. We are naming it as CodeIgniter.



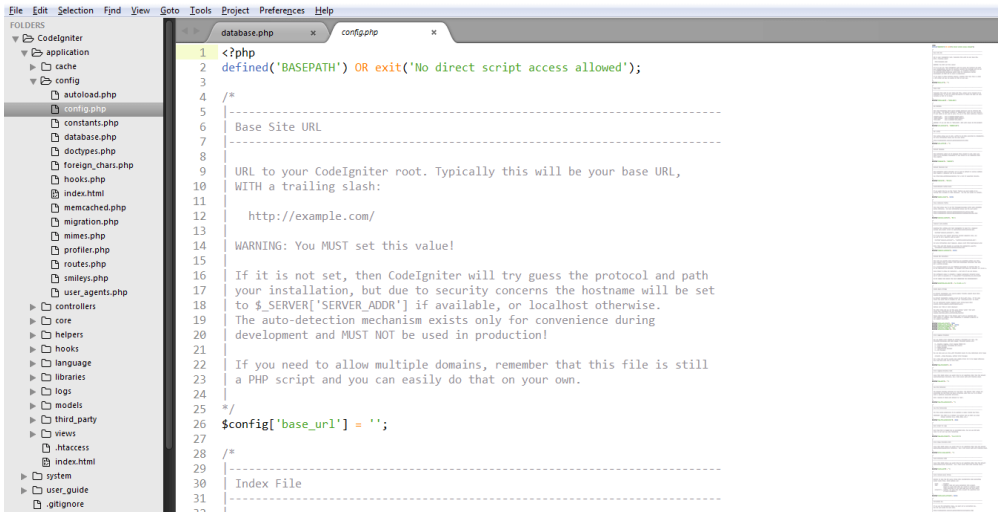
Step 3: CodeIgniter user guide



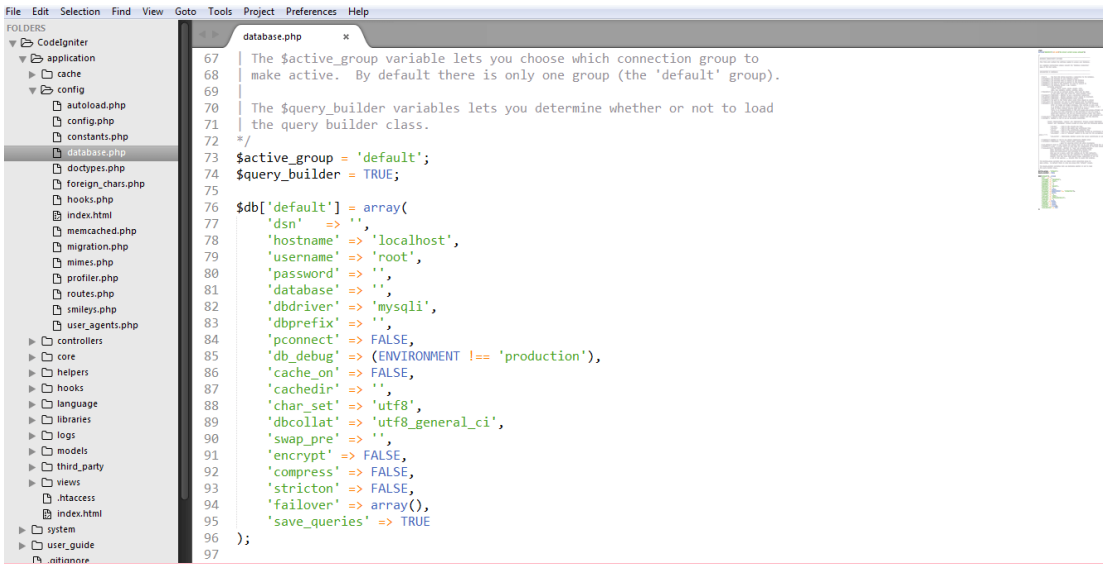
On browser type localhost/CodeIgniter/ (after localhost type name of your unzipped

folder). If the above snapshot page appears then it means your file is successfully installed.

Step 4: Set the base URL in the application/config/config.php file with any text editor.



Step 5: You need to establish the connectivity to your database. Go to the path application/config/database.php file.



Look at the above snapshot, fill in the details about your database like hostname, username, password and database name which completes the setup.

- **Components of codeigniter framework:**

There are three central components: the data model (Model), the presentation (View), and the controller (Controller).

- The **data model (Model)** represents the data structure of a web application developed on the basis of CodeIgniter. For this purpose, model classes are defined in the source code. These include special functions with which information from a database can be accessed, stored, or updated.

- The **presentation (View)** is the part of the application that is presented to users. As a rule, this is an HTML document in which content is dynamically integrated via PHP. A view is basically a kind of template. CodeIgniter provides the opportunity to define webpage elements like the header and footer or RSS-sites in the view. Generally, web applications use multiple views to refer to content using the same data model. This allows different program features to be presented in different views.

- The **controller (Controller)** serves as a mediating entity between the model, view, and any other resource that is required to process an HTTP request or dynamically generate a website. This component takes inbound requests, validates the input, selects the desired view, and passes on content that the data model has loaded from a database.