



**MIT Vishwaprayag University**  
**School of Computing**

**FULL STACK DEVELOPMENT ASSIGNMENTS**  
(HTML, CSS, JavaScript, React)

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## Assignment 01 – Basic Programs

Aim: Basic HTML Tags.

### Source Code

```
<html>
<head>
<title>WELCOME TO MY WEBSITE</title>
<body>
    <h1>Welcome Zaid</h1>
    <h1>This is heading tag<h1><br>
    <b>Bold tag</b><br>
    <strong>strong tag</strong><br>
    <i>Italic text</i><br>
    <em>Emphasized tag</em><br>
    <u>Underlined tag</u><br>
    <br>
    <P>This is paragraph</P><br>
</body>
</head>
</html>
```

### Output

**Welcome Zaid**

**This is heading tag**

**Bold tag**

**strong tag**

*Italic text*

*Emphasized tag*

**Underlined tag**

My Image

**This is paragraph**



**Aim:** Portfolio.

### Source Code

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Portfolio for Students </title>
</head>
<body>
    <h1>Welcome Zaid</h1>
    Name: <input type="text" name="name"><br>
    Age: <input type="text" name="Age"><br>
    Gender: <input type="text" name="Gender"><br>
    Contact: <input type="text" name="contact"><br>
    <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</body>
</html>
```

### Output

## Welcome Zaid

Name:

Age:

Gender:

Contact:



## Aim

Design an HTML page to create a simple **Student Survey Form**.

## Source Code

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    
    <body>
      <h1>Welcome Zaid</h1>
      <h1>Student Survey</h1>
      Name:<input type="text" name="name"><br>
      Age:<input type="text" name="age"><br>
      Gender:<input type="text" name="Gender"><br>
      Contact:<input type="text" name="contact"><br>

      Favourite Subject:
      <select name="subjects"><br>
        <option value="node js">node js</option>
        <option value="react js">react js</option>
        <option value="C++">C++</option><br>
      </select><br>

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



## Output



**Welcome Zaid**

**Student Survey**

Name:

Age:

Gender:

Contact:

Favourite Subject:  node js



## Assignment 02 – Forms with all Different Attribute.

**Aim:** Create an HTML page for a Student Registration Form

### Source Code

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

<head>
    <title>Student Registration</title>

</head>

<body>

    <h1>Student Registration</h1>

    <h1>Welcome Zaid</h1>
    <div class="container">
        <form>
            <label>name</label>
            <input type="text" id="name"><br>
            <label>email id</label>
            <input type="email" id="email"><br>
            <label>mobile</label>
            <input type="text" id="mobile"><br><br>
            <b>contact </b><br>
            <input type="radio" value="email">
            <label>email</label><br>
            <input type="radio" value="phone">
            <label>phone</label><br><br>
            <b>Do you want to subscribe newsletter?</b><br>
            <input type="checkbox" value="yes">
            <label>yes</label>
            <input type="checkbox" value="no">
            <label>no</label><br><br>
            <input type="submit" value="Submit">

        </form>
    </div>

</body>

</html>
```



## Output

## Student Registration

### Welcome Zaid

name

email id

mobile

**contact**

- email
- phone

**Do you want to subscribe newsletter?**

- yes
- no



## Assignment 03 – HTML Select Element

**Aim:** Write a program for HTML Selector Elements.

### Source Code

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
    <h1>This is example of textarea looks like</h1>
    <form>
        <fieldset>
            <h1>Welcome Zaid</h1>
            <input type="search" value="search" id="search1"><input type="button" name="button" value="Search" ><br><br>
            Role
            <select name="roles" >
                <option value="Designer">Designer</option>
                <option value="Tester">Tester</option>
                <option value="DevOps">DevOps</option>
                <option value="Engineer">Engineer</option>
            </select><br>
            <legend>Employee Details for accounting</legend>

            <textarea rows="3" cols="50">Please add your permanent address</textarea>
            <br><br>
            Bank Account No : <input type="password" name="baccount"><br><br>
            Email
            <input type="email" name="email"><br><br>
            Mobile No
            <input type="number" name="number"><br><br>
            Date
            <input type="date" name="date"><br><br>
            Month
            <input type="month" name="month"><br><br>
            WeekDays
            <input type="week" name="week"><br><br>
            Range
            <input type="range" min="5" max="10"><br><br>
            Color
            <input type="color" name="color"><br><br>
            Class
            <input type="text" name="en" value="MCA-I 2025" disabled><br><br>
            <input type="button" onclick="alert('your Details is submitted successfully')" value="click">
            <input type="reset" >
```



```
</fieldset>
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

## Output

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `127.0.0.1:5500/html-project/copy/mca/ClassPrograms/formElements.html`. The page title is "How Text Area Looks". The form is titled "Employee Details for Accounting :". It contains the following fields:

- Role:
- Email:
- Mobile No.:
- Range Example:
- Birth Date:
- Mouth:
- Choose your fav color:
- University Name:
- Please add your permanent address:
- Bank Account No:
- Search the Employee Id:
-



# Assignment 04 – CSS Selectors & Menu Driver Application

**Aim :** Demonstrate different CSS selectors.

## source code

```
Assignment 04
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Selector Example</title>
<style>
    p {
        font-size: 25px;
        color: blueviolet;
    }
    #heading {
        font-family: Consolas;
        color: rgb(19, 61, 201);
        font-size: 25px;
    }
    .section {
        font-family: "Times New Roman", Times, serif;
        font-size: 25px;
    }
    * {
        background-color: aliceblue;
        font-family: Consolas;
    }
    h1, h2 {
        color: blue;
        font-size: 25px;
    }
</style>
</head>
<body>
    <p>This is Element Selector</p><hr>
    <p id="heading">This is Id Selector</p><hr>
    <div class="section">
        <h3>This is class selector</h3><hr>
    </div>
    <h1>Welcome Zaid </h1>
    <h2>This is heading tag for group Selector</h2>
</body>
</html>
```



## Menu Driver Application (HTML + CSS + JS)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<title>Menu Driver Application</title>
<style>
    body {
        font-family: 'Segoe UI', Tahoma, Geneva, Verdana, sans-serif;
        margin: 0;
        padding: 0;
    }
    nav {
        background-color: #333;
    }
    nav ul {
        list-style-type: none;
        margin: 0;
        padding: 0;
        display: flex;
    }
    nav ul li {
        flex: 1;
    }
    nav ul li a {
        display: block;
        text-align: center;
        padding: 12px;
        color: white;
        text-decoration: none;
    }
    nav ul li a:hover {
        background: #ff9800;
    }
    section {
        display: none;
        padding: 20px;
    }
    .active {
        display: block;
    }
</style>
</head>
<body>
<nav>
    <ul>
        <li><a href="#" onclick="Showsection('home')">Home</a></li>
        <li><a href="#" onclick="Showsection('services')">Services</a></li>
        <li><a href="#" onclick="Showsection('about')">About</a></li>
```



```
<li><a href="#" onclick="Showsection('contact')">Contact</a></li>
</ul>
</nav>
<section id="home" class="active">
    <h2>Welcome Zaid!</h2>
    <p>Select any option from the menu above.</p>
</section>

<section id="services">
    <h2>Services</h2>
    <p>Perform simple operations here.</p>
</section>
<section id="about">
    <h2>About</h2>
    <p>This is a simple HTML & CSS based Menu Driver Application.</p>
</section>
<section id="contact">
    <h2>Contact</h2>
    <p>Email: support@example.com</p>
</section>
<script>
    function Showsection(id) {
        let section = document.querySelectorAll("section");
        section.forEach(sec => sec.classList.remove("active"));
        document.getElementById(id).classList.add("active");
    }
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

## Output

Welcome Zaid  
This is Element Selector

---

This is Id Selector

---

This is class selector

---

Welcome Zaid  
This is heading tag for group Selector

Home Services About Contact

About  
This is a simple HTML & CSS based Menu Driver Application.



# Assignment 05 – Integrated CSS Application for Student Database

**Aim:** Create a student database web page using HTML tables and integrated CSS .

## Source Code

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<title>Integrated CSS Application for Student Database</title>
<style>
    body{
        font-family: 'Times New Roman', Times, serif;
        line-height: 120%;
    }
    .container{
        width: 90%;
        max-width: 800px;
        min-width: 400px;
        margin: 20px auto;
        padding: 20px;
        background: rgb(54, 151, 170);
        color: white;
        opacity: 0.95;
    }
    table{
        border-collapse: collapse;
        width: 100%;
        margin-bottom: 20px;
    }
    th, td{
        border: solid black 1px;
    }
    th{
        background-color: rgb(78, 47, 47);
        color: aliceblue;
    }
    tr:hover{
        background-color: #efdd88;
        opacity: 0.7;
    }
    .demo-img:hover{
        opacity: 0.5;
    }
    .custom-textSm{
        background-color: rgb(255,255,255);
        margin: 20px auto;
    }

```



```
padding: 20px;
opacity: 0.5;
color: rgb(0,0,0);
font-style: bold;
text-align: center;
}
.custom-textms{
background-color: rgb(255,255,255);
margin: 20px auto;
padding: 20px;
opacity: 0.5;
color: rgb(0,0,0);
font-style: bold;
text-align: center;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div class="container">
<h2 align="center">Student Information</h2>
<table>
<tr>
<th>FirstName</th>
<th>LastName</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allen</td>
<td>William</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bob</td>
<td>Walker</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alex</td>
<td>Wallmer</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathews</td>
<td>Jaqler</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
</table>
<div class="image-box">
<p>Student should have minimum 80% attendance.</p>

</div>
```



```
<div class="custom-textSm">
    Minor Exam is Mandatory for everyone.
</div>
<div class="custom-textms">
    Minor Exam will start at 27th oct 10:00AM sharp.
</div>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

## Output

**Student Information**

**Welcome Zaid**

FirstName	LastName	Percentage (%)
Allen	William	90
Bob	Walker	100
Alex	Wallmer	80
Mathews	Jagler	75

Student should have minimum 80% attendance.



Minor Exam is Mandatory for everyone.

Minor Exam will start at 27th oct 10:00AM sharp.



## Assignment 06 – CSS Overflow and Positioning

**Aim:** Demonstrate different **overflow** properties and CSS **positioning** types (static, relative, absolute, sticky, fixed).

### Source Code

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<title>CSS Overflow property</title>
<style>
.box1{
    width: 200px;
    height: 100px;
    border: 2px dashed red;
    margin: 20px;
    padding: 10px;
    background-color: darkseagreen;
}
/* Overflow Types */
.overflow-visible{
    overflow: visible;
}
.overflow-hidden{
    overflow: hidden;
}
.overflow-scroll{
    overflow: scroll;
}
.overflow-auto{
    overflow: auto;
}
/* Position Container */
.container{
    position: relative;
    width: 400px;
    height: 300px;
    border: 2px dotted green;
    margin: 20px;
    background-color: #e5afe5;
}
/* Inner Boxes */
.box{
    width: 100px;
    height: 50px;
    padding: 10px;
    color: blue;
    font-weight: bold;
}
```



```
        text-align: center;
    }
/* Positions */
.static-box{
    position: static;
    background-color: aqua;
}
.relative-box{
    position: relative;
    top: 0px;
    left: 0px;
    background: green;
}
.absolute-box{
    position: absolute;
    top: 50px;
    right: 20px;
    background: red;
}
.sticky-box{
    position: sticky;
    top: 0;
    background-color: chartreuse;
}
.fixed-box{
    position: fixed;
    bottom: 10px;
    right: 10px;
    background: purple;
}

```

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h2>Overflow Property</h2>

<div class="box1 overflow-visible">

<b>Overflow: visible</b><br>

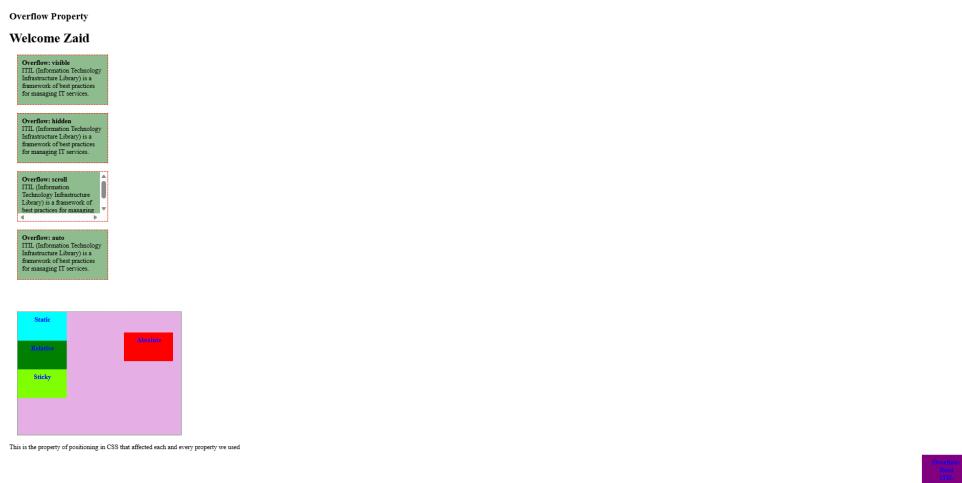
ITIL (Information Technology Infrastructure Library) is a framework of best practices for managing IT services.



```
ITIL (Information Technology Infrastructure Library) is a framework of best
practices for managing IT services.

</div>
<br><br>
<div class="container">
    <div class="box static-box">Static</div>
    <div class="box relative-box">Relative</div>
    <div class="box absolute-box">Absolute</div>
    <div class="box sticky-box">Sticky</div>
</div>
<p style="height: 800px;">
    This is the property of positioning in CSS that affected each and every
    property we used
</p>
<div class="box fixed-box">
    <b>Overflow: fixed</b><br>
    ITIL (Information Technology Infrastructure Library).
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

## Output





## Assignment 07 – CSS Box Model Demonstration

**Aim:** Demonstrate the **CSS box model** using content area, padding, border, and margin with a student information example.

### Source Code

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<title>Document</title>
<style>
.box{
    width: 250px;
    height: 100px;
    padding: 20px;
    border: 5px solid black;
    margin: 20px;
    background-color: rgb(58, 227, 211);
    color: rgb(159, 8, 59);
    font-weight: bold;
}
.info{
    font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
    background-color: brown;
    padding: 20px;
    margin: 20px 0;
    border: 2px dashed gray;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h2>Student Information CSS Box Model Demonstration</h2>
<div class="info">
    <p><b>Student Database:</b></p>
    <ul>
        <li>Contact - Student Name : Mr. John William</li>
        <li>Percentage - 90%</li>
        <li>Branch : MCA</li>
        <li>University - MITWPU</li>
    </ul>
</div>
<div class="box">
    This is the Student CONTENT AREA.<br>
    (250px 100px)<br>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```



## Output

---

Welcome Zaid

Student Information CSS Box Model Demonstration

Student Database:

- Contact : Student Name : Mr. John William
- Percentage : 90%
- Branch : MCA
- University - MITWPU

This is the Student CONTENT AREA.  
(250px x 100px)



## Assignment 08 – Pseudo Class Hover and Bootstrap Buttons

**Aim:** Create a web page demonstrating CSS pseudo-class `:hover` effects and use **Bootstrap button classes** for styled buttons.

### Source Code

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<title>This is pseudo class CSS hover effect and bootstrap buttons</title>

<link href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.3.3/dist/css/bootstrap.min.css" rel="stylesheet">

<style>
/* Basic Button Class */
.btn-class{
    background-color: #007bff;
    color: white;
    padding: 10px;
    border: 0;
    border-radius: 8px;
    font-size: 15px;
}
/* Hover Button */
.btn-hover{
    background-color: #007bff;
    color: white;
    padding: 10px;
    border: 0;
    border-radius: 8px;
    font-size: 15px;
}
/* Hover Animation */
.btn-hover:hover{
    background-color: #007bff;
    transform: scale(1.1);
    transition: 0.4s;
}
/* General Button Styling */
.btnf{
    display: inline-flex;
    padding: 10px;
    transition: all 0.5s ease;
    cursor: pointer;
}
```



```
/* Hover Translation Effect */
.bnfc:hover{
    transform: translateX(5px);
    box-shadow: 0px 8px 15px rgba(0,0,0,0.2);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Animated CSS Button Class Example</h1>
<button class="btn btn-class">Hover Me</button>
<hr>
<h1>CSS Hover Pseudo Class Example</h1>
<button class="btn-hover">Hover Me</button>
<hr>
<h2>Bootstrap Button Classes</h2>
<button type="button" class="btn btn-secondary">Secondary</button>
<button type="button" class="btn btn-success">Success</button>
<button type="button" class="btn btn-danger">Danger</button>
<button type="button" class="btn btn-warning">Warning</button>
<button type="button" class="btn btn-info">Info</button>
<button type="button" class="btn btn-light">Light</button>
<button type="button" class="btn btn-dark">Dark</button>
<button type="button" class="btn btn-link">Link</button>
</body>
</html>
```

## Output

Welcome Zaid  
Animated CSS Button Class Example  
[Hover Me](#)

CSS Hover Pseudo Class Example  
[Hover Me](#)

Bootstrap Button Classes  
[Secondary](#) [Success](#) [Danger](#) [Warning](#) [Info](#) [Light](#) [Dark](#) [Link](#)



# Assignment 09 – CSS 2D Transform & Attribute Selectors

**Aim:** Create a web page demonstrating **CSS 2D transform** effects (rotate, translate, scale, skew, combination) and another page demonstrating different **CSS attribute selectors**.

## Source Code – CSS 2D Transform Demo

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<title>CSS 2D Transform Demo</title>

<style>
body{
    font-family: 'Gill Sans', 'Gill Sans MT', Calibri, 'Trebuchet MS', sans-serif;
    background: #d0d6ce; /* light beige background */
    padding: 40px;
    margin: 0;
    color: #4a3e2e; /* dark brown text */
}

h2, p{
    text-align: center;
}

.container{
    display: flex;
    flex-wrap: wrap;
    gap: 15px;
    justify-content: center;
    align-items: center;
    margin-top: 40px;
}

.box{
    width: 140px;
    height: 140px;
    background: #8edbba; /* soft terracotta */
    border: 2px solid #4b2e2e; /* dark brown border */
    display: flex;
    justify-content: center;
    align-items: center;
    font-weight: bold;
    font-size: 1.1em;
    color: #4b2e2e;
}
```



```
border-radius: 10px;
box-shadow: 0px 4px 9px rgba(0,0,0,0.3);
transition: transform 0.5s ease-in-out;
}

/* Rotate */
.rotate:hover{
    transform: rotate(15deg);
}

/* Translate */
.translate:hover{
    transform: translate(15px, 25px);
}

/* Scale */
.scale:hover{
    transform: scale(1.3);
}

/* Skew */
.skew:hover{
    transform: skew(5deg, 3deg);
}

/* Combo combination of multiple transforms */
.combo:hover{
    transform: rotate(10deg) scale(1.2) translate(10px, 20px);
}
</style>
</head>

<body>

<h2>CSS 2D Transform Demo</h2>
<p>Hover over each box to see the transform effect.</p>

<div class="container">
    <div class="box rotate">Rotate</div>
    <div class="box translate">Translate</div>
    <div class="box scale">Scale</div>
    <div class="box skew">Skew</div>
    <div class="box combo">Combo</div>
</div>

</body>
</html>
```

## Source Code – CSS Attribute Selectors Demo



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

<style>
body{
    font-family: sans-serif;
    color: #333;
}

h1, h2{
    color: rgb(34,34,36);
}

/* 1. Exact match selector [attr="value"] */
a[target="_blank"]){
    color: red;
}

/* 2. Contains word selector [attr~="value"] */
p[title~="flower"]){
    border: 2px solid green;
    padding: 5px;
}

/* 3. Contains substring selector [attr*="value"] */
a[class*="link"]){
    background-color: purple;
    color: white;
    padding: 3px 5px;
    text-decoration: none;
}

/* 4. Starts with selector [attr^="value"] */
img[src^="pi"]){
    border: 3px solid blue;
    vertical-align: middle;
}

/* 5. Ends with selector [attr$=".pdf"] */
a[href$=".pdf"]){
    color: orange;
    font-weight: bold;
}
</style>
</head>

<body>
```



```
<h1>Welcome Zaid </h1>
<h1>CSS Attribute Selectors - Combined</h1>

<h2>1. Exact match selector [attr="value"]</h2>
<a href="#" target="_blank">Open in new tab</a>
<br>
<a href="#">Opens in same tab</a>

<h2>2. Contains word [attr~="value"]</h2>
<p title="This is a beautiful flower paragraph">This is para has 'flower' in
    title</p>
<p>This does not.</p>

<h2>3. Contains substring [attr*="value"]</h2>
<a href="#" class="google-link">Google Link</a>
<a href="#" class="yahoo-link">Yahoo Link</a>

<h2>4. Start with [attr^="value"]</h2>
 Home Icon
 Logo

<h2>5. End with [attr$="value"]</h2>
<a href="files/document.pdf">Download PDF</a>
<br>
<a href="files/document.docx">Download Document in word</a>

</body>
</html>
```

## Output

The screenshot shows a web page titled "CSS 2D Transform Demo". At the top, there are five green rectangular buttons labeled "Rotate", "Translate", "Scale", "Skew", and "Combo". Below these buttons, the text "Welcome Zaid" and "CSS Attribute Selectors - Combined" is displayed. A list of five numbered items describes different CSS selectors:

1. Exact match selector [attr="value"]  
Two blue links are shown: "Open in new tab" and "Opens in same tab".
2. Contains word [attr~="value"]  
A green rectangular box contains the text "This is para has 'flower' in title". Below it, the text "This does not." is shown.
3. Contains substring [attr\*="value"]  
Two blue links are shown: "Google Link" and "Yahoo Link".
4. Start with [attr^="value"]  
Two blue icons are shown: "Home Icon" and "Logo".
5. End with [attr\$="value"]  
Two blue links are shown: "Download PDF" and "Download Document in word".



## Assignment 10 – JavaScript Events Demo

**Aim:** Create a page demonstrating different **JavaScript events** like click, mouseover, mouseout, keyup, keydown, and form events.

### Source Code

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

<style>
body {
    font-family: "Franklin Gothic Medium", "Arial Narrow", Arial, sans-serif;
}

.Mouse-Events{
    background-color: rgb(118, 211, 226);
    width: 200px;
    height: 100px;
    text-align: center;
    margin-top: 10px;
    border-radius: 10px;
    transition: 0.3s ease;
    line-height: 100px;
}
</style>
</head>

<body>

<button type="button" id="Event1" onclick="info()">Click Me!</button>

<div class="Mouse-Events"
    onmouseover="chngClr(this)"
    onmouseout="rstClr(this)">
    Mouse Out Events!
</div>

<h2>Mouse Event</h2>
Type Here:
<input type="text" id="textInput" onkeyup="keyPress(event)">
<p id="keyMsg"></p>

<h2>Key down Events</h2>
<input type="text" id="keydown" onkeydown="keydown(event)">
<p id="keyMsg1"></p>
```



```
<form onclick="show(event)">
    Enter Name here:
    <input type="text" id="txt1"><br>
    <label id="lb1"></label>
</form>

<script>
// CLICK EVENT
function info() {
    document.getElementById("Event1").innerHTML =
        "Hello!! Welcome to click events";
}

// MOUSEOVER EVENT
function chngClr(ele) {
    ele.style.backgroundColor = "bisque";
    ele.innerHTML = "Mouse Over Events!";
}

// MOUSEOUT EVENT
function rstClr(ele) {
    ele.style.backgroundColor = "teal";
    ele.innerHTML = "Mouse Out Events!";
}

// KEYPRESS EVENT
function keyPress(event) {
    let name = document.getElementById("textInput").value;
    document.getElementById("keyMsg").innerHTML = "Hello " + name + " !";
}

// KEYDOWN EVENT
function keydown(event) {
    let input = event.target;
    document.getElementById("keyMsg1").innerHTML =
        "Key Pressed : " + input.value.length;
}

// FORM CLICK EVENT
function show(event) {
    let name = document.getElementById("txt1").value;
    document.getElementById("lb1").innerHTML = "name is " + name;
}
</script>

</body>
</html>
```



## Output

---

Welcome Zaid

Mouse Out Events!

Mouse Event

Type Here:

Key down Events

Enter Name here:



## Assignment 11 – JavaScript Strings

**Aim:** Write a JavaScript program to demonstrate various **string methods**, count vowels, count words in a sentence and check for **palindrome**.

### Source Code

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<title>JavaScript Strings</title>
</head>
<body>

<script>
let str = "Hello, World!";
let string1 = "JavaScript is OOP language";
let cnt = 0;

console.log("Original String: ", str);
console.log("Length of String: ", str.length);
console.log("Start With", str.startsWith("Hello"));
console.log("First Character: ", str[0]);
console.log("Uppercase: ", str.toUpperCase());
console.log("Lowercase: ", str.toLowerCase());
console.log("Index Of 'World': ", str.indexOf("World"));
console.log("Includes 'Hello': ", str.includes("Hello"));
console.log("SubString (0, 5):", str.substring(0, 5));
console.log("Slice (7, 12):", str.slice(7, 12));

console.log("Replaced String:", str.replace("World", "JavaScript"));

console.log("Concatenated String:",
    str.concat(" Welcome to JavaScript."))
);

console.log("Split String:", str.split(", "));

console.log("Searched Elements at ? ",
    str.search("World"))
);

// Count vowels
for (let char of str) {
    if ("aeiou".includes(char.toLowerCase())) {
        cnt += 1;
    }
}
console.log("Vowels:", cnt);
```



```
// Count words in second string
let wrd = string1.split(" ");
let wcnt = wrd.length;

console.log("Number of words:", wcnt);
console.log("First word:", wrd[0]);
console.log("Last word:", wrd[4]);

// Palindrome
let pstr = "wow";
let rev = "";

for (let i = pstr.length - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
    rev += pstr[i];
}

if (pstr === rev) {
    console.log("Palindrome");
} else {
    console.log("Not Palindrome");
}
</script>

</body>
</html>
```

## Output

```
Welcome Zaid
Original String: Hello, World!
Length of String: 13
Start with true
First Character: H
Uppercase: HELLO, WORLD!
Lowercase: hello, world!
Index Of 'World': 7
Includes 'Hello': true
Substring (0, 5): Hello
slice (7, 12): World
Replaced String: Hello, JavaScript!
Concatenated String: Hello, World! Welcome to JavaScript.
Split String: [ 'Hello', ' ', 'World!', '' ]
Searched Elements at ? []
Vowels: 3
Number of words: 4
First word: JavaScript
Last word: undefined
Palindrome
```



## Assignment 12 – JavaScript Conditional Statements

**Aim:** Demonstrate **if**, **if–else**, **if–else if–else**, **switch** statements and a simple calculator using **conditional statements**.

### Source Code

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

<script>
// 1. If Statement
let a = 10;
if (a > 0) {
    console.log("a is a positive number");
}

// 2. IfElse Statement
let age = 15;
if (age >= 18) {
    console.log("You are eligible to vote");
} else {
    console.log("You are not eligible to vote");
}

// 3. IfElse IfElse Statement
let marks = 85;
if (marks >= 90) {
    console.log("Grade A");
} else if (marks >= 75) {
    console.log("Grade B");
} else if (marks >= 50) {
    console.log("Grade C");
} else {
    console.log("Grade F");
}

// 4. Switch Statement
let day = 3;
switch (day) {
    case 1:
        console.log("Monday");
        break;
    case 2:
        console.log("Tuesday");
}
```



```
        break;
    case 3:
        console.log("Wednesday");
        break;
    case 4:
        console.log("Thursday");
        break;
    case 5:
        console.log("Friday");
        break;
    case 6:
        console.log("Saturday");
        break;
    case 7:
        console.log("Sunday");
        break;
    default:
        console.log("Invalid day");
}

// 5. Simple Calculator using Conditional Statements
let num1 = parseFloat(prompt("Enter the first number:"));
let operator = prompt("Enter operator (+, -, *, /)");
let num2 = parseFloat(prompt("Enter the second number:"));
let result;

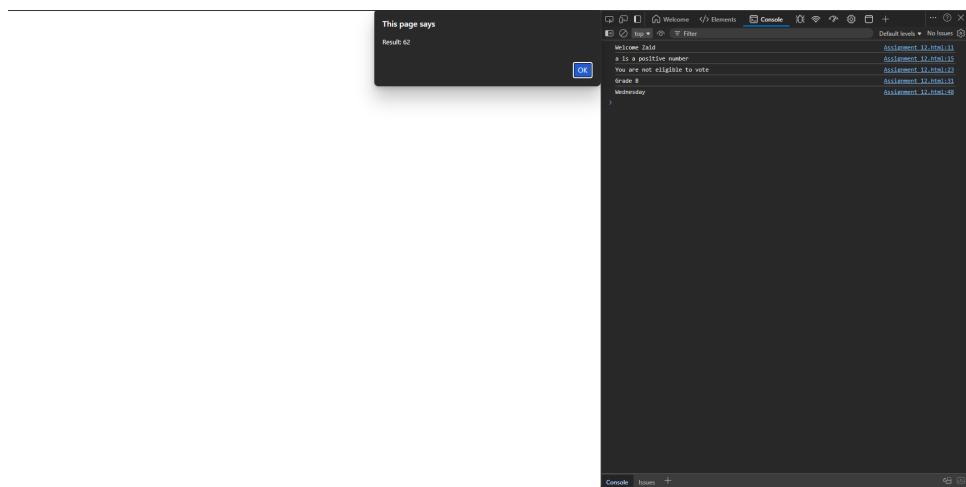
if (operator === "+") {
    result = num1 + num2;
} else if (operator === "-") {
    result = num1 - num2;
} else if (operator === "*") {
    result = num1 * num2;
} else if (operator === "/") {
    if (num2 === 0) {
        result = "Error: Division by zero is not allowed.";
    } else {
        result = num1 / num2;
    }
} else {
    result = "Invalid operator!";
}

alert("Result: " + result);
console.log("Result: " + result);
</script>

</body>
</html>
```



## Output





## Assignment 13 – JavaScript Arrays

**Aim:** Write a JavaScript program to demonstrate **array operations** such as push, pop, shift, unshift, traversing, sorting, slice, filter, map, reduce and average.

### Source Code

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

<script>
let nums = [10, 20, 20, 40];
console.log(nums.push(50)); // push
console.log(nums.unshift(5)); // unshift
console.log(nums.shift()); // shift
console.log(nums.pop()); // pop

console.log("Traversing array");
for (let i = 0; i < nums.length; i++) {
    console.log(nums[i]);
}

// Sorting Example
let marks = [74, 70, 23, 59, 67, 88, 95];

console.log("Ascending:");
marks.sort((a, b) => a - b);
console.log(marks);

console.log("Descending:");
marks.sort((a, b) => b - a);
console.log(marks);

// Slice (2 to 5)
console.log("Slice (2 to 5):", marks.slice(2, 5));

// Filter marks >= 60
let passed = marks.filter(m => m >= 60);
console.log("Marks >= 60:", passed);

// Map Add 5 to each marks
let newMarks = marks.map(m => m + 5);
console.log("Marks + 5:", newMarks);

// Reduce sum
```



```
let total = marks.reduce((sum, m) => sum + m, 0);
console.log("Total:", total);

// Average
let avg = total / marks.length;
console.log("Average:", avg.toFixed(2));
</script>

</body>
</html>
```

## Output

Welcome Zaid  
5  
6  
5  
50  
Traversing array  
10  
20  
40  
Ascending:  
▶ Array(7)  
Descending:  
▶ Array(7)  
Slice (2 to 5): ▶ Array(3)  
Marks >= 60: ▶ Array(5)  
Marks + 5: ▶ Array(7)  
Total: 476  
Average: 68.00

Assignment\_13.html:11  
Assignment\_13.html:13  
Assignment\_13.html:14  
Assignment\_13.html:15  
Assignment\_13.html:16  
Assignment\_13.html:18  
Assignment\_13.html:20  
Assignment\_13.html:20  
Assignment\_13.html:20  
Assignment\_13.html:26  
Assignment\_13.html:28  
Assignment\_13.html:30  
Assignment\_13.html:32  
Assignment\_13.html:35  
Assignment\_13.html:39  
Assignment\_13.html:43  
Assignment\_13.html:47  
Assignment\_13.html:51



## Assignment 14 – JavaScript Functions & Objects

**Aim:** (a) Demonstrate JavaScript **functions** for total, average, and grade calculation.  
(b) Demonstrate JavaScript **objects**, nested objects, array of objects, methods, and property manipulation.

### Source Code – Part A: JavaScript Functions

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8" />
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />
<title>JavaScript Functions</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Welcome Zaid </h1>
<script>
const marks = [85, 92, 78];

const Total = (arr) => arr.reduce((sum, m) => sum + m, 0);

const Avg = (arr) => Total(arr) / arr.length;

const Grade = (avg) => {
    if (avg >= 90)
        return "A";
    else if (avg >= 75)
        return "B";
    else if (avg >= 60)
        return "C";
    else
        return "D";
};

let total = Total(marks);
let avg = Avg(marks);
let grade = Grade(avg);

console.log("Marks:", marks);
console.log("Total:", total);
console.log("Average:", avg.toFixed(2));
console.log("Grade:", grade);
</script>

</body>
</html>
```



## Source Code – Part B: JavaScript Objects and Methods

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

<script>

let car = {
    brand: "Toyota",
    model: "Corolla",
    year: 2021,
    color: "White"
};

console.log(car);
console.log("Brand:", car.brand);
console.log("Model:", car["model"]);

car.owner = "Ravi";
car.year = 2024;
console.log("Updated Car:", car);

let person = {
    name: "John",
    age: 22,
    greet: function () {
        console.log("Hello, my name is " + this.name);
    }
};

person.greet();

for (let key in car) {
    console.log(key + ": " + car[key]);
}

let students = [
    { name: "A", age: 18, grade: "A" },
    { name: "B", age: 19, grade: "A" },
    { name: "C", age: 17, grade: "B" },
    { name: "D", age: 20, grade: "C" }
];

```



```
console.log(students);
console.log("Second Student Name:", students[1].name);

let employee = {
    name: "Zaid Vedi",
    address: {
        city: "Solapur",
        country: "India"
    },
    position: "Student"
};

console.log("Student City:", employee.address.city);

let student = {
    name: "Zaid Shaikh",
    rollNo: 12,
    marks: {
        english: 85,
        math: 90,
        science: 80
    },
    totalMarks: function () {
        return this.marks.english + this.marks.math + this.marks.science;
    },
    avgMarks: function () {
        return this.totalMarks() / 3;
    },
    calGrade: function () {
        let avg = this.avgMarks();
        if (avg >= 90) return "A";
        else if (avg >= 75) return "B";
        else if (avg >= 60) return "C";
        else return "D";
    },
    display: function () {
        console.log("Student Name:", this.name);
        console.log("TOTAL MARKS:", this.totalMarks());
        console.log("Average Marks:", this.avgMarks().toFixed(2));
        console.log("Grade:", this.calGrade());
    }
};

student.display();
</script>
```



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

## Output

The screenshot shows a browser's developer tools console window. At the top, it says "Welcome Zaid". Below that, there is a large amount of text output from a script. The text includes:

- Marks: > Array(3)
- Total: 255
- Average: 85.00
- Grade: B
- First Name: Zaid
- Brands: Toyota
- Model: Corolla
- Updated Car: <Object>
- Hello, my name is John
- Brands: Toyota
- model: Corolla
- year: 2024
- color: White
- owner: Ray
- Model: Corolla
- Second Student Name: B
- Student City: Solapur
- Student Name: Zaid Shakir
- TOTAL MARKS: 255
- Average Marks: 85.00
- Grade: B

At the bottom right of the console, there is a list of file names:

- Assignment\_4.html:15
- Assignment\_4.html:16
- Assignment\_4.html:17
- Assignment\_4.html:18
- Assignment\_4.html:19
- Assignment\_4.html:20
- Assignment\_4.html:21
- Assignment\_4.html:22
- Assignment\_4.html:23
- Assignment\_4.html:24
- Assignment\_4.html:25
- Assignment\_4.html:26
- Assignment\_4.html:27
- Assignment\_4.html:28
- Assignment\_4.html:29
- Assignment\_4.html:30
- Assignment\_4.html:31
- Assignment\_4.html:32
- Assignment\_4.html:33
- Assignment\_4.html:34
- Assignment\_4.html:35
- Assignment\_4.html:36
- Assignment\_4.html:37
- Assignment\_4.html:38
- Assignment\_4.html:39
- Assignment\_4.html:40
- Assignment\_4.html:41



## Assignment 15 – JavaScript DOM Selectors

**Aim:** Demonstrate different **DOM selectors** in JavaScript.

### Source Code

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

<body>

<h2 id="btn">Before button action</h2>
<h2 id="mainTitl">Dom selector Example</h2>
<h2 id="call">Zaid Shaikh</h2>
<p class="info">This is our 15th Assignment.</p>
<p class="info">This is second Example</p>

<button id="change">Click</button><br><br>

<label id="label">I am a web developer.</label><br>
<button id="click">Click</button><br><br>

<p id="demo"></p>

<button id="heading">Change Heading</button>

<script>

let a = document.getElementById("mainTitl");
console.log(a.outerText = "I am Zaid");

let par = document.getElementsByClassName("info");
console.log(par[0].innerText);

let tagName = document.getElementsByTagName("p");
console.log("Total paragraph in my program are :", tagName.length);

let firstPara = document.querySelector(".info");
console.log("First para :", firstPara.innerText);

let allInfo = document.querySelectorAll(".info");
allInfo.forEach(p => console.log("all parag :", p.innerText));

let b = document.getElementById("call");
```



```
document.getElementById("change").addEventListener("click", function () {
    console.log(b.innerText = "Zaid Shaikh");
    b.style.color = "green";
});

let label = document.getElementById("label");
let p = document.getElementById("demo");
document.getElementById("click").addEventListener("click", function () {
    p.innerText = label.innerText;
    p.style.fontSize = "50px";
});

let btn = document.getElementById("btn");

document.getElementById("heading").addEventListener("click", function () {
    btn.innerText = "After button action";
});
</script>

</body>
</html>
```

## Output

The screenshot shows a browser's developer tools console tab. The output in the console is as follows:

```
I am Zaid
Zaid Shaikh
This is our 15th Assignment.
This is second Example
Click
I am a web developer.
Click
Change Heading
```

The browser window displays the following content:

**After button action**

I am Zaid

**Zaid Shaikh**

This is our 15th Assignment.

This is second Example

**Click**

I am a web developer.

**Click**

**Change Heading**



## Assignment 16 – React Application

**Aim:** Create React Application

### Program 1 – React Hello World Component

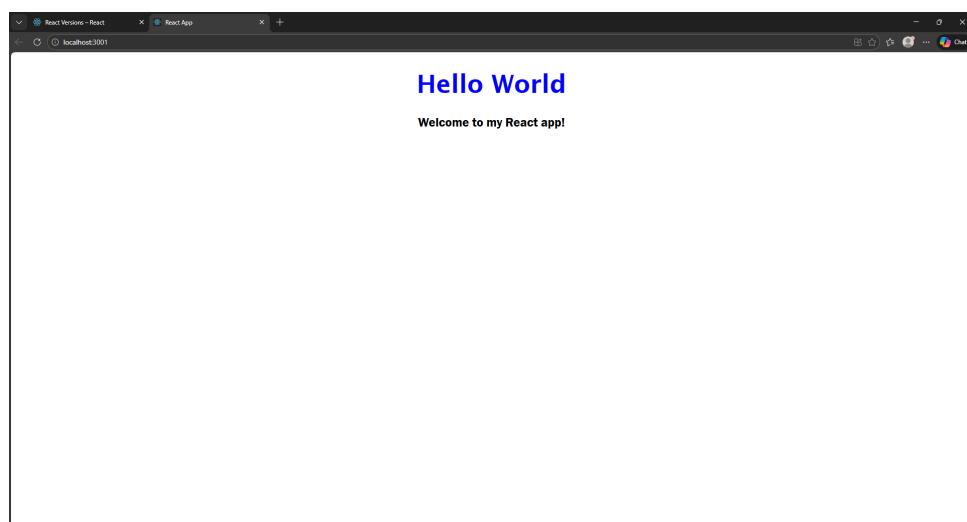
#### Source Code

```
import React from "react";

function App() {
  return (
    <div>
      <h1 style={{color:"blue"}}>Hello World</h1>
      <p>Welcome to my React app!</p>
    </div>
  );
}

export default App;
```

#### Output





## Program 2 – Display Student Information Using Props

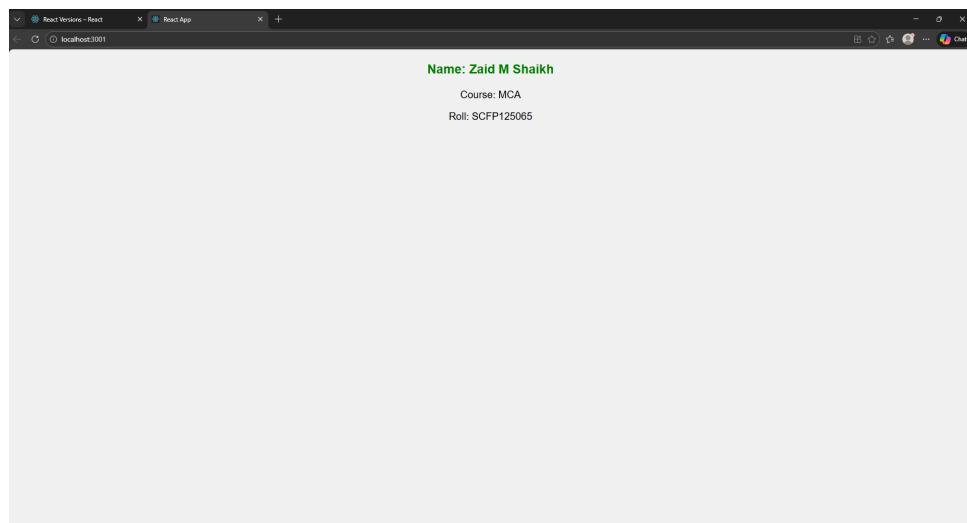
### Source Code

```
import React from "react";

function StudentInfo() {
  return (
    <div style={{textAlign:"center"}}>
      <h2 style={{color:"green"}}>Name: Zaid M Shaikh</h2>
      <p>Course: MCA</p>
      <p>Ref: SCFP125065</p>
    </div>
  );
}

export default function App() {
  return (
    <>
      <StudentInfo />
    </>
  );
}
```

### Output





## Program 3 – React Counter App

### Source Code

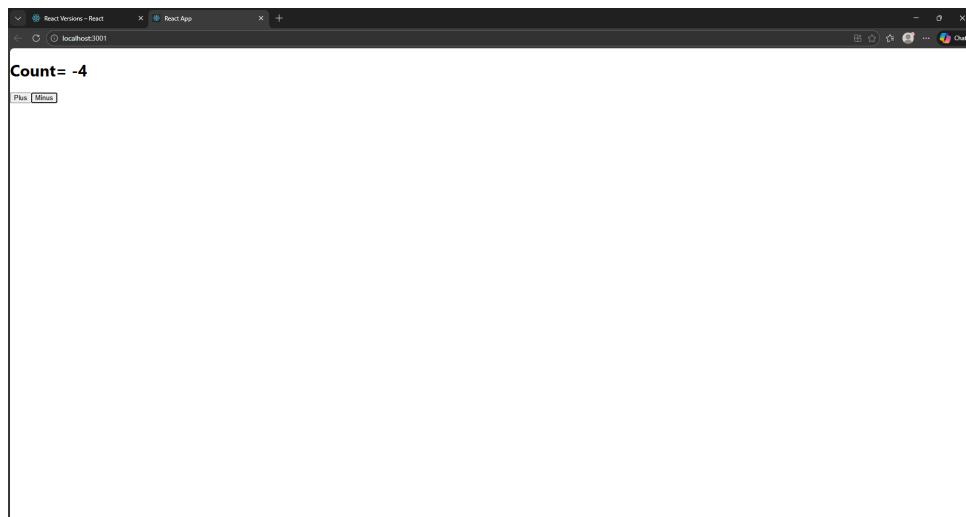
```
import React, { useState } from "react";

export default function App() {
  const [count, setCount] = useState(0);

  return (
    <>
      <h1>Count = {count}</h1>

      <button onClick={() => setCount(count + 1)}>Inc</button>
      <button onClick={() => setCount(count - 1)}>Dec</button>
    </>
  );
}
```

### Output





## Program 4 – React Toggle Message

### Source Code

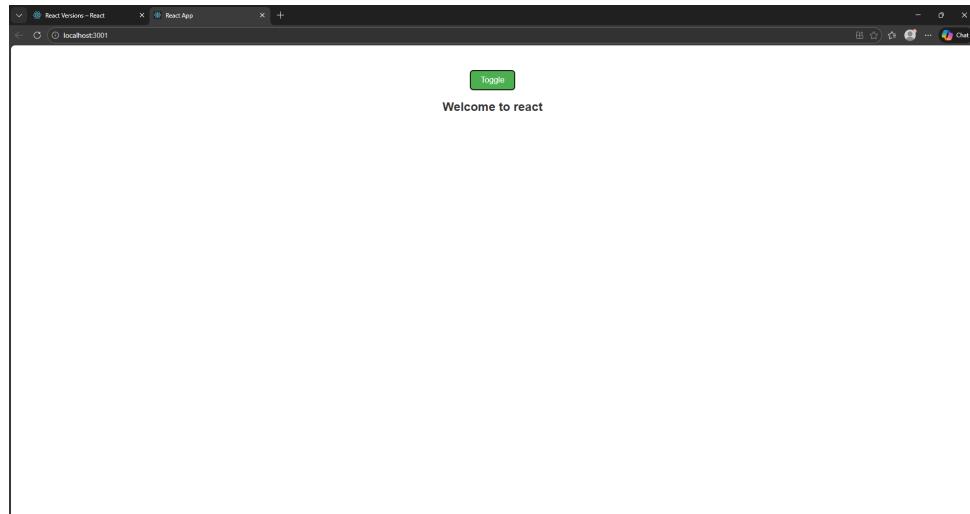
```
import React, { useState } from "react";

export default function App() {
  const [show, setShow] = useState(false);

  return (
    <>
      <button style={{background:"green", color:"white"}}
        onClick={() => setShow(!show)}>
        Toggle
      </button>

      {show && <h2>Welcome to react</h2>}
    </>
  );
}
```

### Output





## Program 5 – React Array Map Example

### Source Code

```
import React from "react";

export default function App() {
  let arr = [1, 2, 3, 4];

  return (
    <div>
      {arr.map((n) => (
        <h3>{n * 2}</h3>
      ))}
    </div>
  );
}
```

### Output

