

Indian Institute of Information Technology, Sonepat



Applied Programming Practical File

Submitted By:
Pulkit Goyal
11912066(IT)

Submitted To:
Mr. Md. Arqam

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1. Creating an HTML Web page forms.

Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Sign Up</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css" />
</head>
<style>
    body {
        background-image: url("bg3.jpg");
        height: 100%;
        background-repeat: no-repeat;
        background-size: cover;
        font-weight: bold;
    }

    input {
        height: 25px;
        border-radius: 10px;
    }

    #btn {
        border-radius: 30px;
    }
</style>
<body >
    <h1 style="text-align: center;"> Register Yourself</h1>
    <br>
    <form action="data.php">
        <table border="0" align="center" cellspacing="4">
            <tr>
                <td><h3>First Name: </h3></td>
                <td><input type="text" name="fname" placeholder="First Name" required></td>
            </tr>
            <tr>
```

```
<td><h3>Last Name: </h3></td>
<td><input type="text" name="lname" placeholder="Last Name"
required></td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td><h3>Date of Birth</h3></td>
    <td><input type="Date" name="dob" placeholder="01/01/2001"
required></td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td><h3>Gender:</h3></td>
    <td>
        <input type="radio" name="Gender" value="m" required>Male
        <input type="radio" name="Gender" value="f"
required>Female
        <input type="radio" name="Gender" value="o" required>Other
    </td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td><h3>E-mail: </h3></td>
    <td><input type="email" name="email" placeholder="abc@xyz.com"
required></td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td><h3>Password:</h3></td>
    <td><input type="password" name="password"
placeholder="*****" required></td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td><h3>Confirm Password: </h3></td>
    <td><input type="password" name="cpassword"
placeholder="*****" required></td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td><h3>Contact No.: </h3></td>
    <td><input type="tel" name="phone" placeholder="9999999999"
pattern="[0-9]{10}" ></td>
</tr>
<tr>
```

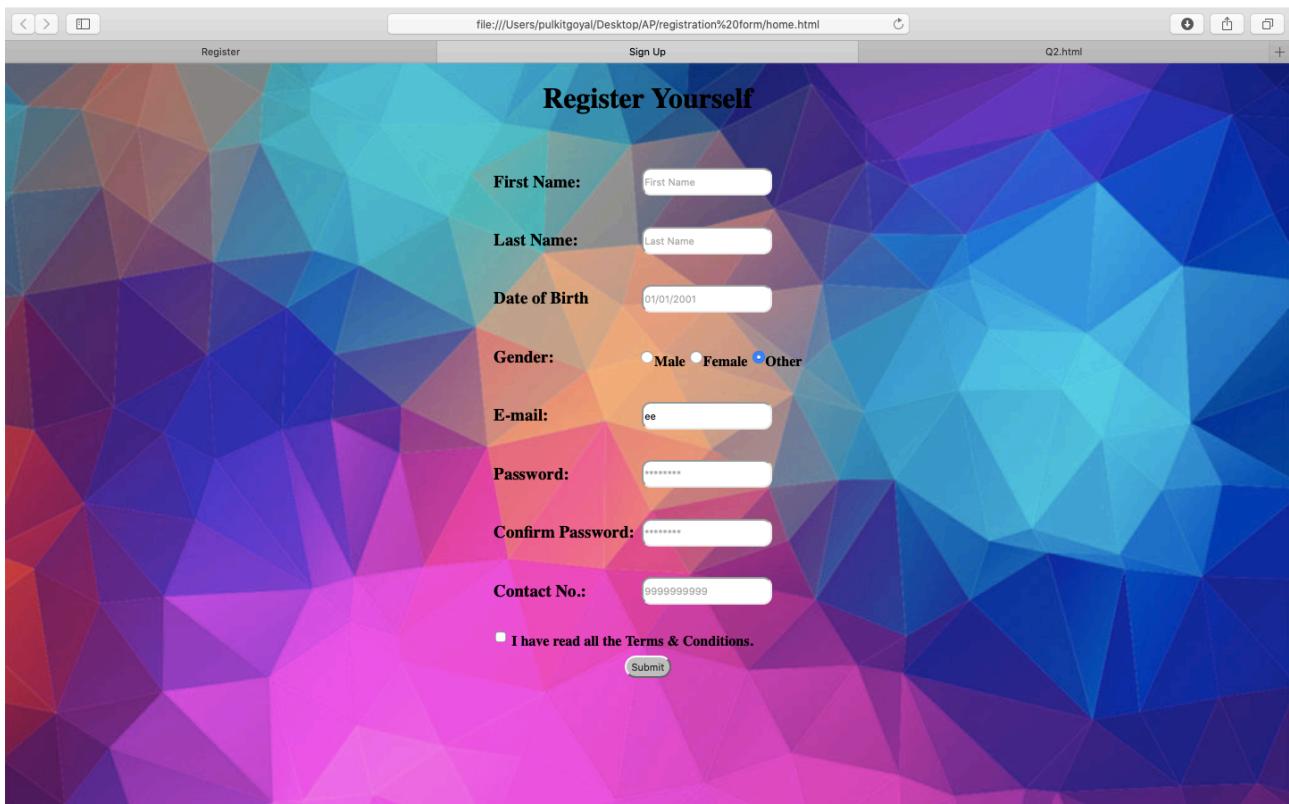
```

        <td colspan="2"><input type="checkbox" name="tc" value="1" required> I have read all the Terms & Conditions.</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td align="center" colspan="2"><input type="Submit" name="" id="btn"></td>
    </tr>
</table>
</form>

</body>
</html>

```

Output:



2. Creating Home Page using HTML

Code:

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en" dir="ltr">

```

```

<head>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <title></title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="2(Html_homepage_Styling).css" type="text/css">
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Daily Blog</h1>
  <hr align="center" width="40%">
  <div class="abc">
    <time>MAY 28 2020</time>
    <p>
      <h2>Linear harmonic oscillator</h2> <article>
        In a classical mechanics, a linear harmonic oscillator is a system that, when displaced from its equilibrium position, experiences a restoring force  $F$  proportional to the displacement  $x$ . , where  $k$  is a positive constant. If  $F$  is the only force acting on the system, the system is called a simple linear harmonic oscillator, and it undergoes simple harmonic motion. Sinusoidal oscillations about the equilibrium point, with a constant amplitude and a constant frequency (which does not depend on the amplitude). If a frictional force (damping) proportional to the velocity is also present the harmonic oscillator is described as a damped oscillator.</article>
        <br> Depending on the friction coefficient, the system can ;
      <ol style="list-style-type: none;" type="1">
        <li>(1) Oscillate with a frequency lower than in the undamped case, and an amplitude decreasing with time (underdamped oscillator).<br>
        <li>(2) Decay to the equilibrium position, without oscillations (overdamped oscillator).<br>
      
      The bounded or the boundary solution between an underdamped oscillator and an overdamped oscillator occurs at a particular value of the friction coefficient and is called the critically damped. If an external time-dependent force is present, the linear harmonic oscillator is described as a driven oscillator. Mechanical examples include pendulums (with small angles of displacement), masses connected to springs and acoustical systems. Other analogous systems include electrical harmonic oscillators such as RLC circuits. The harmonic oscillator model is very important in Physics , because any mass subject to a force in stable equilibrium acts as a linear harmonic oscillator for small variations. Harmonic oscillation occur widely in nature and are exploited in many manmade devices, such as clocks and radio circuits. They are the source of virtually all sinusoidal vibrations and waves.
    </p>
    <hr width="90%" align="center">
    <time>MAY 28 2020</time>
    <p>
      <h2>Simple linear harmonic oscillator</h2>
      <article>A simple linear harmonic oscillator is an oscillator that is neither driven nor damped. It consists of a mass  $m$ , which experiences a single force  $F$ , which pulls the mass in the direction of the point  $x=0$  and depends only on the position  $x$  of the mass and a constant  $k$ . Balance of forces (Newton's second law) for the system is
    </article>
  

```

F=ma=-kx</article>

Solving this differential equation, we can find that the motion is described by the function $x(t)=A\cos(\omega t+\phi)$, where $\omega = \sqrt{k/m}$. The motion is periodic, repeating itself in a sinusoidal fashion with constant amplitude A. In addition to its amplitude, the motion of a simple linear harmonic oscillator is characterised by its period $T=2\pi/\omega$, the time for a single oscillation or its frequency $f=1/T$, the number of cycles per unit time. The position at a given time t also depends on the phase ϕ , which determines the starting point on the sine wave. The period and frequency are determined by the size of the mass m and the constant i.e. force constant k, while the amplitude and phase are determined by the starting position and velocity.

The velocity and acceleration of a simple linear harmonic oscillator oscillate with the same frequency as the position, but with shifted phases. The velocity is maximal for zero displacement, while the acceleration is in the direction opposite to the displacement. The potential energy stored in a simple linear harmonic oscillator at position x is $U=\frac{1}{2}kx^2$.

</p>

<hr width="90%" align="center">

<time>MAY 28 2020</time>

<p>

Simple Harmonic Motion </h2>

<article>Introduction :- It is to be familiar with many examples of repeated motion in our daily life. If an object returns to its original position a number of times, we call its motion repetitive. Typically in examples of repetitive motion of the human body are heartbeat and breathing. Many objects move in a repetitive way, a swing, a rocking chair and a clock pendulum, for example.</article> Probably the first understanding the ancients had of repetitive motion grew out of their observations of the motion of the sun and the phases of the moon. Strings undergoing repetitive motion are the physical basis of all stringed musical instruments.

Kinematics of Simple Harmonic Motion :- One common characteristic of the motions of the heartbeat, clock pendulum, violin string, and the rotating phonograph turntable is that each motion has a well-defined time interval for each complete cycle of the motion. Any motion that repeats itself with equal time intervals is called periodic motion. Its period is the time required for one cycle of the motion.

</p>

<p><button class="xs" name="button">Click Me</button></p>

</div>

</body>

</html>

Output:



Daily Blog

MAY 28 2020

Linear harmonic oscillator

In a classical mechanics, a linear harmonic oscillator is a system that, when displaced from its equilibrium position, experiences a restoring force F proportional to the displacement x , where k is a positive constant. If F is the only force acting on the system, the system is called a simple linear harmonic oscillator, and it undergoes simple harmonic motion. Sinusoidal oscillations about the equilibrium point, with a constant amplitude and a constant frequency (which does not depend on the amplitude). If a frictional force (damping) proportional to the velocity is also present the harmonic oscillator is described as a damped oscillator.

Depending on the friction coefficient, the system can :

- (1) Oscillate with a frequency lower than in the undamped case, and an amplitude decreasing with time (underdamped oscillator).
- (2) Decay to the equilibrium position, without oscillations (overdamped oscillator).

The bounded or the boundary solution between an underdamped oscillator and an overdamped oscillator occurs at a particular value of the friction coefficient and is called the critically damped. If an external time-dependent force is present, the linear harmonic oscillator is described as a driven oscillator. Mechanical examples include pendulums (with small angles of displacement), masses connected to springs and acoustical systems. Other analogous system include electrical harmonic oscillators such as RLC circuits. The harmonic oscillator model is very important in Physics, because any mass subject to a force in stable equilibrium acts as a linear harmonic oscillator for small variations. Harmonic oscillation occur widely in nature and are exploited in many manmade devices, such as clocks and radio circuits. They are the source of virtually all sinusoidal vibrations and waves.

MAY 28 2020

Simple linear harmonic oscillator

A simple linear harmonic oscillator is an oscillator that is neither driven nor damped. It consists of a mass m , which experiences a single force F , which pulls the mass in the direction of the point $x=0$ and depends only on the position x of the mass and a constant k . Balance of forces (Newton's second law) for the system is $F=ma=-kx$. Solving this differential equation, we can find that the motion is described by the function $x(t)=A\cos(\omega t+\phi)$, where $\omega = \sqrt{k/m}$. The motion is periodic, repeating itself in a sinusoidal fashion with constant amplitude A . In addition to its amplitude, the motion of a simple linear harmonic oscillator is characterised by its period $T=2\pi/\omega$, the time for a single oscillation or its frequency $f=1/T$, the number of cycles per unit time. The position at a given time t also depends on the phase ϕ , which determines the starting point on the sine wave. The period and frequency are determined by the size of the mass m and the constant i.e. force constant k , while the amplitude and phase are determined by the starting position and velocity. The velocity and acceleration of a simple linear harmonic oscillator oscillate with the same frequency as the position, but with shifted phases. The velocity is maximal for zero displacement, while the acceleration in the direction opposite to the displacement. The potential energy stored in a simple linear harmonic oscillator at position x is $U=\frac{1}{2}kx^2$.

MAY 28 2020

Simple Harmonic Motion

Introduction :- It is to be familiar with many examples of repeated motion in our daily life. If an object returns to its original position a number of time, we call its motion repetitive. Typically in examples of repetitive motion of the human body are heartbeat and breathing. Many objects move in a repetitive way, a swing, a rocking chair and a clock pendulum, for example. Probably the first understanding the ancients had of repetitive motion grew out of their observations of the motion of the sun and the phases of the moon. Strings undergoing repetitive motion are the physical basis of all stringed musical instruments. Kinematics of Simple Harmonic Motion :- One common characteristics of the motions of the heartbeat, clock pendulum, violin string, and the rotating phonograph turntable is that each motion has a well-defined time interval for each complete cycle of the motion. Any motion that repeat itself with equal time intervals is called periodic motion. Its period is the time required for one cycle of the motion.

[Click Me](#)

3. Creating XHTML and CSS and understanding its use in creating web pages.

Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en" dir="ltr">
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <title>Cascading Style Sheets</title>
    <style media="screen" type="text/css">
      body
      {
        background-color: rgb(154, 188, 245);
      }
      p
      {

```

```
padding-top:10pt;  
paddind-bottom:10pt;  
text-indent: 1em;  
}  
em  
{  
font-weight : normal;  
color : #6F0F0F;  
}  
h1  
{  
font-family : tahoma,san-serif,helvetica;  
border-bottom:2px dotted blue;  
}  
p  
{  
font-size : 12pt;  
font-family : san-serif,arial;  
}  
.special  
{  
color : purple;  
}  
a  
{  
text-decoration:none;  
}  
a:hover  
{  
text-decoration: underline;  
font-weight:bold;  
color:green;  
}  
a:visited  
{  
color:hotpink;  
}  
a:active
```

```

{
    background-color:rgba(126, 0, 0, 0.4);
}
li
{
    margin-left: 40px;
}
aside
{
    font-size: .8em;
    float:right;
}
table
{
    border-collapse: collapse;
    border-style: outset;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
    <h1 class="special"><center>Cascading Style Sheets(CSS3)</center></h1>
    <a href="#W3C">Go to W3C</a>
    <h3>WHAT IS CSS3?</h3>
    <p>Formatting and presentation of any HTML document is done by using cascading style sheets(CSS3).</p>
    <p style="font-size: 18pt;">The three way of using CSS3 are : </p>
    <ul>
        <li>INLINE STYLING</li>
        <li>EMBEDDED STYLE SHEETS</li>
        <li>LINKING EXTERNAL STYLE SHEETS</li>
    </ul>
    <p>This page is to demonstrate the use of CSS3 in our HTML document. The CSS is used to style your html doc. file as it can be used in three ways by embedding it in your element tag the second way is to use the style element tag in the head of your HTML file and then calling the following tag for styling the last method is to create a separate file of css and then linking it to your html doc. file using link tag and href attribute. </p>
    <p>The process of linking external style sheets to your HTML document is also known as skinning.</p>
    <h3>Benefits of using CSS3</h3>
    <ol>

```

```
<li>Improved control over formatting</li>
<li>Improves site maintainability</li>
<li>Improves page download speed</li>
<li>Improves output flexibility</li>
</ol>
<h3>CSS3 Properties</h3>
<table border="1px" width="50%">
<thead>
<td>Property Type</td>
<td>Property</td>
</thead>
<tr>
<td rowspan="5">FONTS</td>
<td>font-family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>font-size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>font-style</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>font-weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>font-face</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td rowspan="5">TEXT</td>
<td>letter-spacing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>line-height</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>text-align</td>
</tr>
<tr>
```

```
<td>text-decoration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>text-indent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td rowspan="5">COLOR AND BACKGROUND</td>
<td>background-color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>background-image</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>background-position</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>background-repeat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td rowspan="6">BORDERS</td>
<td>border-color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>border-width</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>border-style</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>border-top</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>border-top-color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
```

```
<td>border-top-width</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td rowspan="4">SPACING</td>
<td>padding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>padding-top,padding-bottom,padding-right,padding-left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>margin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>margin-top,margin-bottom,margin-left,margin-right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td rowspan="5">SIZING</td>
<td>max-height</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>max-width</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>min-height</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>min-width</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>width</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td rowspan="5">LAYOUTS</td>
<td>bottom,left,top and right</td>
</tr>
<tr>Overflow</tr>
<tr>
<td>position</td>
```

```

</tr>
<tr>
<td>visibility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z-index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td rowspan="3">LISTS</td>
<td>list-style</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>list-style-image</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>list-style-type</td>
</tr>
</table>

```

Applying style class

<p>To apply style class to specify the special style to a particular paragraph over a html document containing several paragraph element in the html document user shall declare the class attribute in that particular html element and then call it later in the embedded style sheet by using period(.)class. </p>

<details><summary>Psuedo Class</summary>

<p>Psuedo class gives you access to information that's not declared in the document, such as whether the mouse hovering over an element or whether the user previously clicked(visited) a particular hyperlink</p>

</details>

Measurement Unit in CSS

<p>You can classify the measurement in CSS3 in the following type :</p>

Relative : A pixel is a relative-length measurement- it varies in size, based on screen resolution. Other relative length includes em(which, as a measurement means the font's uppercase M height-the most frequently used font measurement), ex(the font's x-height-usually set to a lowercase x's height) and percentage(e.g., font-size:50%)

Absolute : They do not vary in size based on the system. These units are inches(in), centimeter(cm), millimeter(mm), point(pt; 1pt=1/72inches), and picas(pi; 1pc=12points)

<p>Whenever possible, use relative-length measurement. If you use absolute-length measurement, your document may not scale well on some client browsers(e.g., smartphones) </p>

```
<aside id="W3C">
```

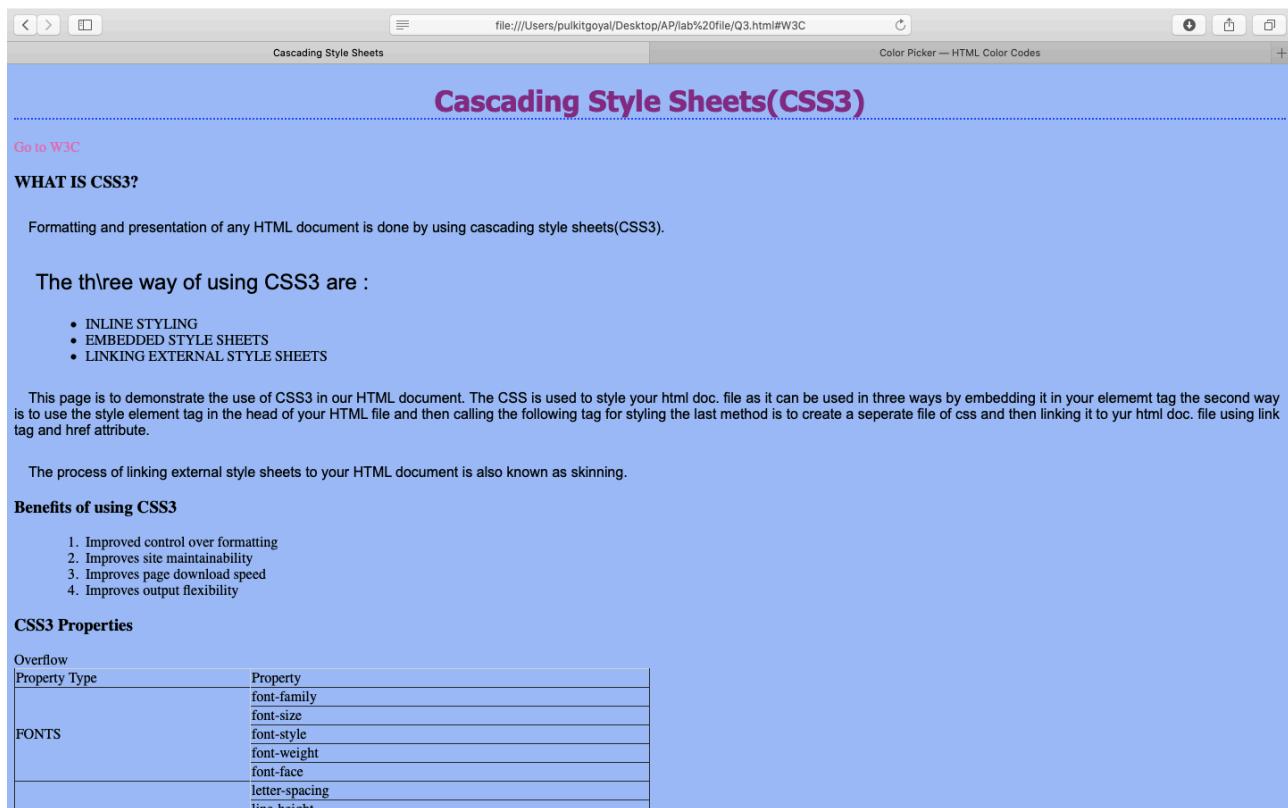
To ensure that your style sheets work in various web browsers, test them on many web browsers, and use the W3C CSS validator.

```
</aside>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Output:



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title "Cascading Style Sheets(CSS3)". The page content includes a link to "Go to W3C", a section titled "WHAT IS CSS3?", and a note about the three ways to use CSS3: inline styling, embedded style sheets, and linking external style sheets. It also contains a note about linking external style sheets being known as "skinning". Below this is a section titled "Benefits of using CSS3" with four points: improved control over formatting, site maintainability, page download speed, and output flexibility. The final section, "CSS3 Properties", displays a table for the "FONTS" category with properties like font-family, font-size, font-style, font-weight, font-face, letter-spacing, and line-height.

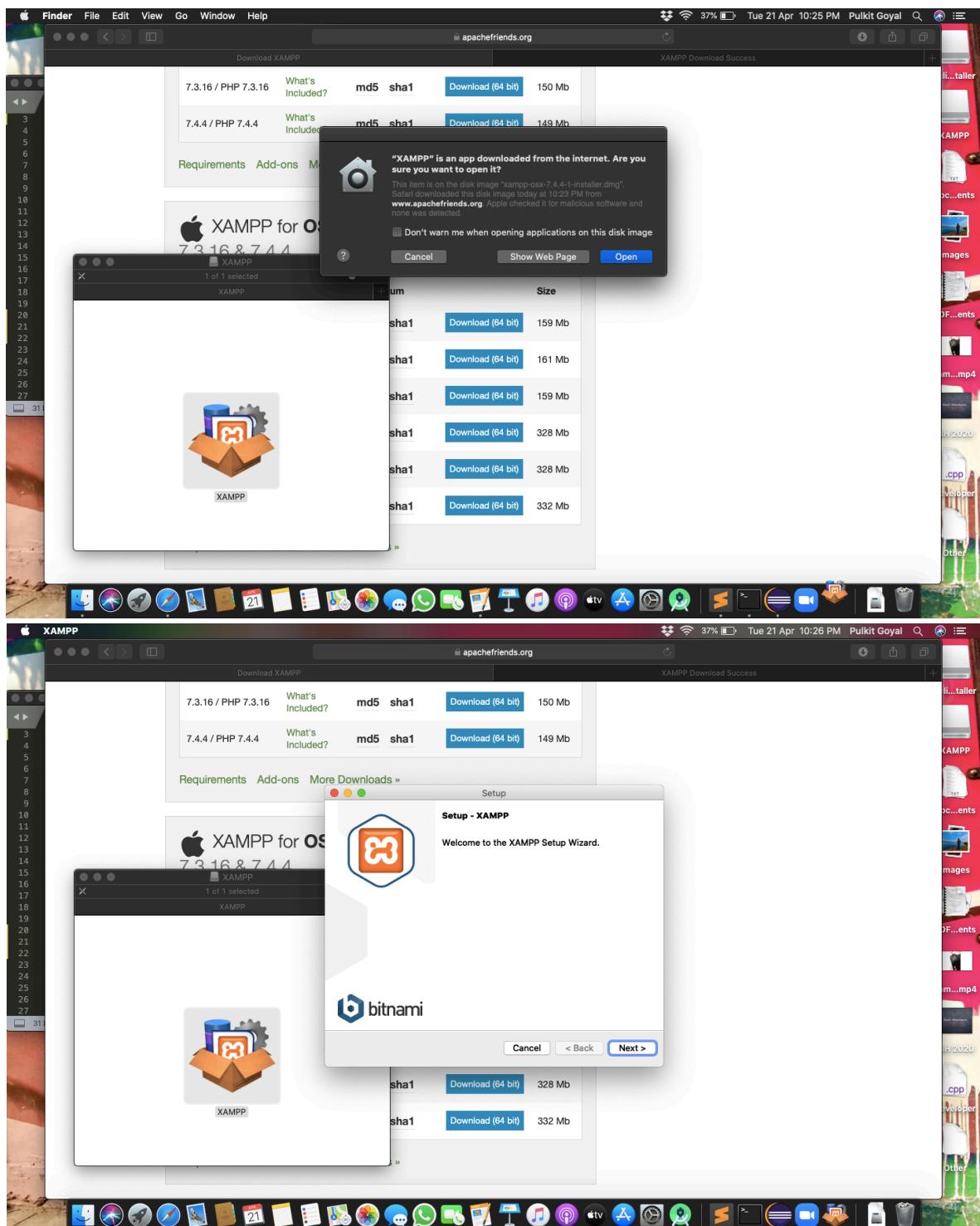
Overflow	
Property Type	Property
FONTS	font-family
	font-size
	font-style
	font-weight
	font-face
	letter-spacing
line-height	

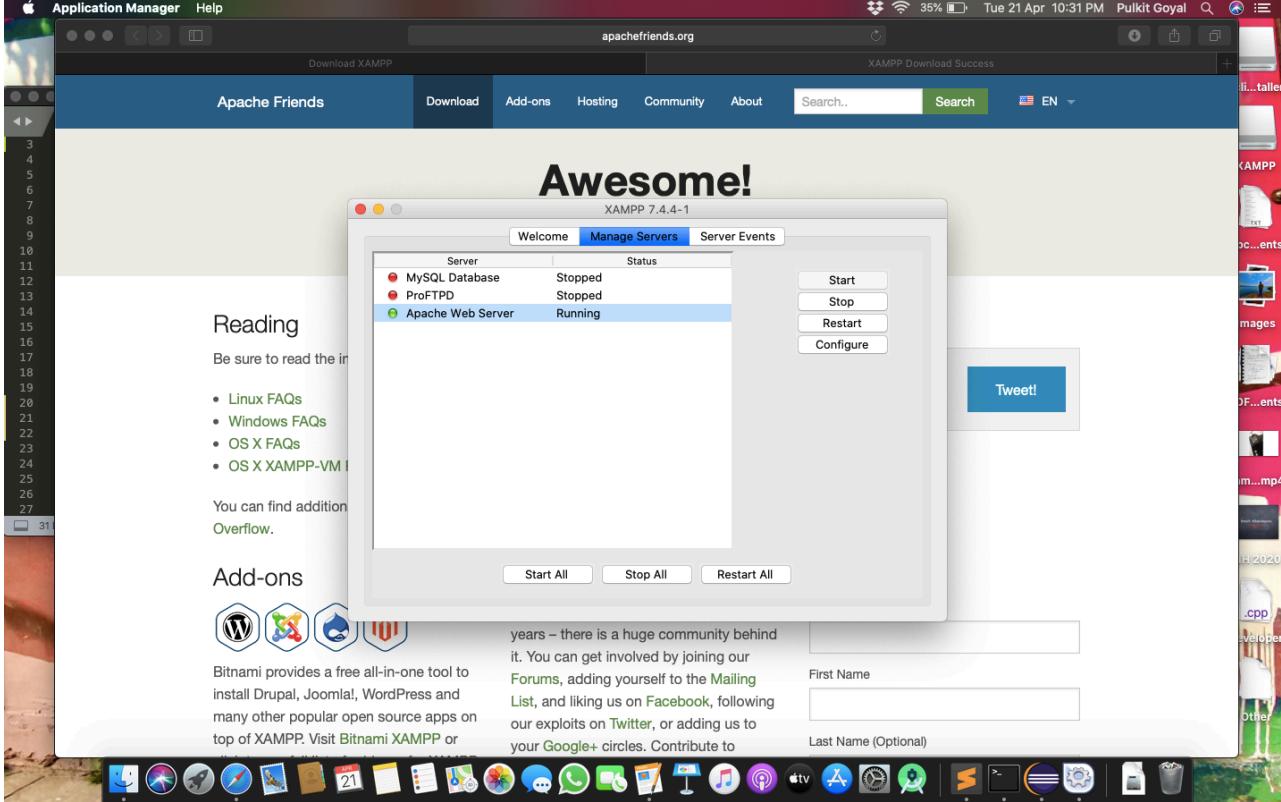
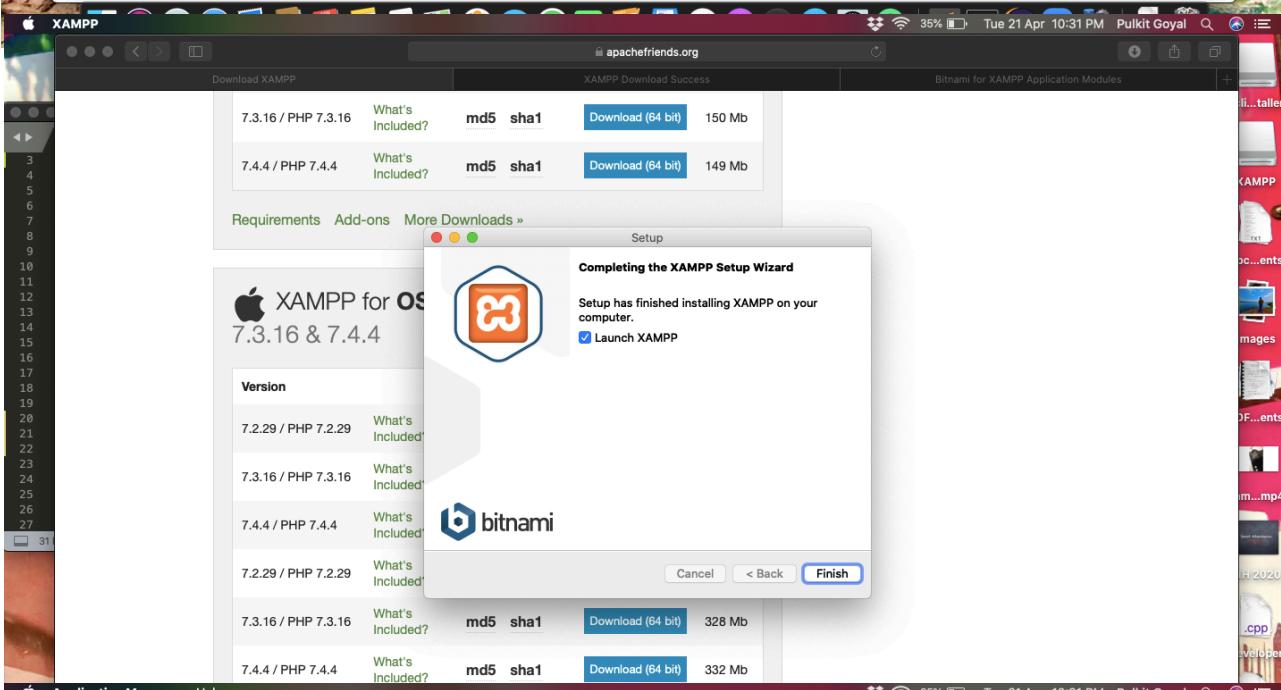
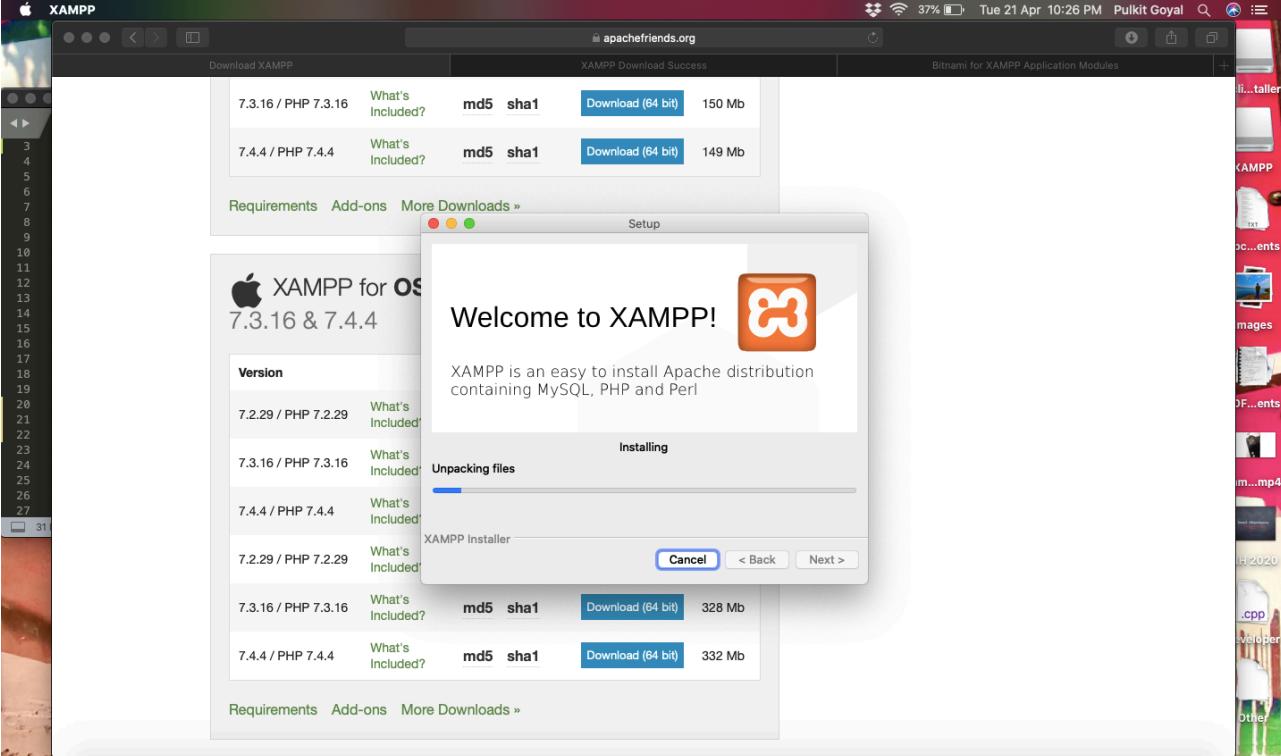
4. Setting up and configuration of XAMPP Server

Name : **Pulkit Goyal**

Roll No. : **11912066**

Branch : **IT**





5. Understanding modification to Web.XML

WEB.XML

1. What is the Default Servlet ?

The default servlet is the servlet which serves static resources as well as serves the directory listings (if directory listings are enabled). It is declared globally in `$CATALINA_BASE/conf/web.xml`.

2. What is Web XML?

The web .xml file is the deployment descriptor for a Servlet-based Java **web** application (which most Java **web** apps are). Among other things, it declares which Servlets exist and which URLs they handle. The part you cite defines a Servlet Filter. Servlet filters can do all kinds of preprocessing on requests.

3. Why we use web .xml?

Generally speaking, this is the configuration file of web applications in java. It instructs the servlet container (tomcat for ex.) which classes to load, what parameters to set in the context, and how to intercept requests coming from browsers. There you specify:

- what servlets (and filters) you want to use and what URLs you want to map them to
- listeners - classes that are notified when some events happen (context starts, session created, etc)
- configuration parameters (context-params)
- error pages, welcome files
- security constraints

4. How to modify web.xml to enable https?

To modify the web.xml file to enable HTTPS

1. Open the web.xml file usually located in the `$CATALINA_HOME/webapps/moab/WEB-INF/` directory.
2. Add a `<security-constraint>` section to cause all pages to be hosted with HTTPS.

Code:

```
<web-app> ...
<security-constraint>
<web-resource-collection>
<web-resource-name>Viewpoint Secure URLs</web-resource-name> <url-
pattern>/*</url-pattern>
```

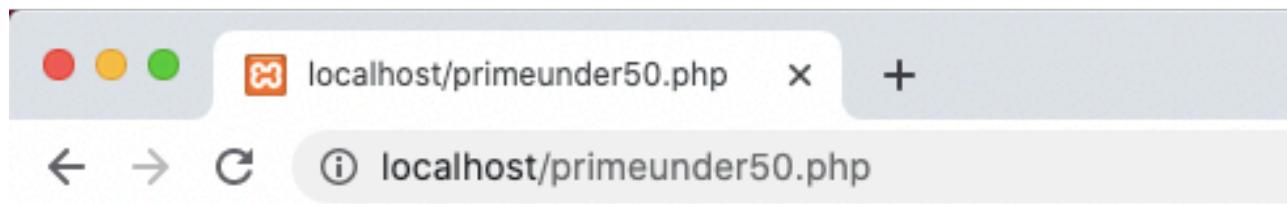
```
</web-resource-collection> <user-data-constraint>
<transport-guarantee>CONFIDENTIAL</transport-guarantee> </user-data-
constraint>
</security-constraint> </web-app>
```

6. Find Prime Numbers using PHP

Code:

```
<html>
<body>
<?php
echo("<strong><h2>Prime Integers under 50 are: </h2></strong><br/><ol>");
$n=2;
while( $n <= 50 )
{
    $flag=0;

    for( $i=2 ; $i < ($n/2) ; $i++ )
    {
        if($n % $i == 0)
        {
            $flag=1;
            break;
        }
        if($flag == 0 )
        {
            echo "<li> $n</li>";
            $n=$n+1;
        }
        else
            $n=$n+1;
    }
?>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:**Prime Integers under 50 are:**

1. 2
2. 3
3. 4
4. 5
5. 7
6. 11
7. 13
8. 17
9. 19
10. 23
11. 29
12. 31
13. 37
14. 41
15. 43
16. 47

7. Understanding Javascript

Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title>Document</title>
  <style>
    #dd1 {
      width: 520px;
      height: 550px;
      border: 2px solid black;
      box-shadow: -5px -5px 5px gray;
      margin: auto;
      margin-top: 25px;
      background-color: linen;
    }

    #dd {
      text-align: center;
      text-decoration: underline;
      font-weight: bolder;
      border: 2px solid black;
      width: 350px;
      height: 30px;
      margin: auto;
      margin-top: 15px;
      padding: 20px;
      font-size: 25px;
      background-color: olivedrab;
    }

    input[type="checkbox"] {
      width: 30px;
      margin-top: 10px;
      height: 15px;
    }

    input[type="number"] {
      background-color: lavender;
```

```
height: 30px;  
  
}  
  
input[type="radio"] {  
    margin-top: 20px;  
    margin-left: 72px;  
    height: 18px;  
}  
  
input[type="button"] {  
    width: 90px;  
    font-family: cursive;  
    font-weight: bolder;  
    font-size: 16px;  
    height: 30px;  
    margin-top: 20px;  
    margin-left: 25px;  
    background-color: chocolate;  
    outline: none;  
}  
  
input[type="text"] {  
    margin-top: 20px;  
    text-align: center;  
}  
</style>  
<script>  
    function ac() {  
        document.getElementById("ac").disabled = false;  
    }  
  
    function fan() {  
        document.getElementById("fan").disabled = false;  
    }  
  
    function cooler() {  
        document.getElementById("cooler").disabled = false;  
    }  
    function doTot()  
    {  
        var a=document.getElementById("ac").value;  
        var b=document.getElementById("fan").value;  
    }
```

```

var c=document.getElementById("cooler").value;
  var acBill=a*100;
  var fanBill=b*50;
  var colBill=c*80;
  document.getElementById("acb").value=acBill;
  document.getElementById("fb").value=fanBill;
  document.getElementById("cb").value=colBill;
  d=acBill+fanBill+colBill;
  e=d*5;
  document.getElementById("unit").value=d;
  document.getElementById("total").value=e;
}

function doDis()
{
  var f=document.getElementById("com");
  var g=document.getElementById("res");
  if(f.checked==true)
  {
    res=e/10.0;
  }
  if(g.checked==true)
  {
    res=e/20;
  }
  document.getElementById("dis").value=res;
}

function doNet()
{
  var net=e-res;
  document.getElementById("nb").value=net;
}

</script>
</head>

<body>
<div id="dd1">
  <div id="dd">ELECTRICITY BILL</div>
  <center>
    <table>
      <tr>
        <td> <input type="checkbox" value="AC" id="a" onclick="ac();"><b>Ac</b></td>
      </tr>
    </table>
  </center>
</div>
</body>

```

```

<td> <input type="checkbox" value="fan" onclick="fan();" id="f"><b>Fan</b></td>
<td><input type="checkbox" value="cooler" onclick="cooler();"
id="c"><b>Cooler</b></td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td> <input type="number" id="ac" disabled></td>
  <td> <input type="number" id="fan" disabled></td>
  <td><input type="number" id="cooler" disabled></td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td> <input type="radio" id="com" name="rad"><b>Commercial</b></td>
  <td> <input type="radio" id="res" name="rad"><b>Residential</b></td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td> <input type="button" id="bill" value="Bill" onclick="doTot();"></td>
  <td> <input type="button" id="disc" value="Discount" onclick="doDis();"></td>
<td>
  <td><input type="button" id="net" value="Net" onclick="doNet();"></td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td> <input type="text" id="acb" placeholder="Ac Bill" disabled></td>
  <td> <input type="text" id="fb" placeholder="Fan Bill" disabled></td>
  <td><input type="text" id="cb" placeholder="Cooler Bill" disabled></td>
</tr>
<br>
<tr>
  <td> <input type="text" id="unit" placeholder="Units Bill" disabled></td>
  <td> <input type="text" id="total" placeholder="Total Bill" disabled></td>
</tr>
<br>
<tr>
  <td> <input type="text" id="dis" placeholder="Discount" disabled></td>
  <td> <input type="text" id="nb" placeholder="Net Bill" disabled></td>
</tr>
</table>
</center>
</div>
</body></html>

```

Output:

ELECTRICITY BILL

Ac Fan Cooler

Commercial Residential

Bill **Discount** **Net**

Ac Bill	Fan Bill	Cooler Bill
Units Bill	Total Bill	
Discount	Net Bill	

ELECTRICITY BILL

Ac Fan Cooler

Commercial Residential

Bill **Discount** **Net**

400	100	80
580	2900	
290	2610	

8. WebPage using HTML & CSS

Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<title>Virtual Lab- IIIT Sonepat</title>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
<style>
* {
  box-sizing: border-box;
}
body {
  font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
  margin: 0;
}
.header {
  padding: 20px;
  text-align: center;
  background: #FFFFFF;
  color: white;
}
.header h1 {
  font-size: 40px;
}
.navbar {
  overflow: hidden;
  background-color: #111;
  position: sticky;
  position: -webkit-sticky;
  top: 0;
}
.navbar a {
  float: left;
  display: block;
  color: white;
  text-align: center;
  padding: 14px 20px;
  text-decoration: none;
}
.navbar a.right {
```

```
    float: right;
}
.navbar a:hover {
    background-color: #FFFFFF;
    color: black;
}
.navbar a.active {
    background-color: #666;
    color: white;
}
.row {
    display: -ms-flexbox;
    display: flex;
    -ms-flex-wrap: wrap;
    flex-wrap: wrap;
}
.side {
    -ms-flex: 30%;
    flex: 30%;
    background-color: #f1f1f1;
    padding: 20px;
}
.main {
    -ms-flex: 70%;
    flex: 70%;
    background-color: white;
    padding: 20px;
}
.fakeimg1 {
    background-color: #aaa;
    background-image: url(instimg.jpg);
    background-size: 390px 220px;
    width: 100%;
    padding: 20px;
}
.fakeimg {
    background-color: #aaa;
    width: 100%;
    padding: 20px;
}
```

```

.footer {
  position: fixed;
  bottom: 0;
  width: 100%;
  height: 20px;
  background: #222;
}

@media screen and (max-width: 700px) {
  .row {
    flex-direction: column;
  }
}

@media screen and (max-width: 400px) {
  .navbar a {
    float: none;
    width: 100%;
  }
}

</style>
</head>
<body>

<div class="header">
  
</div>

<div class="navbar">
  <a href="http://iitsonepat.ac.in" class="right">Home</a>
</div>

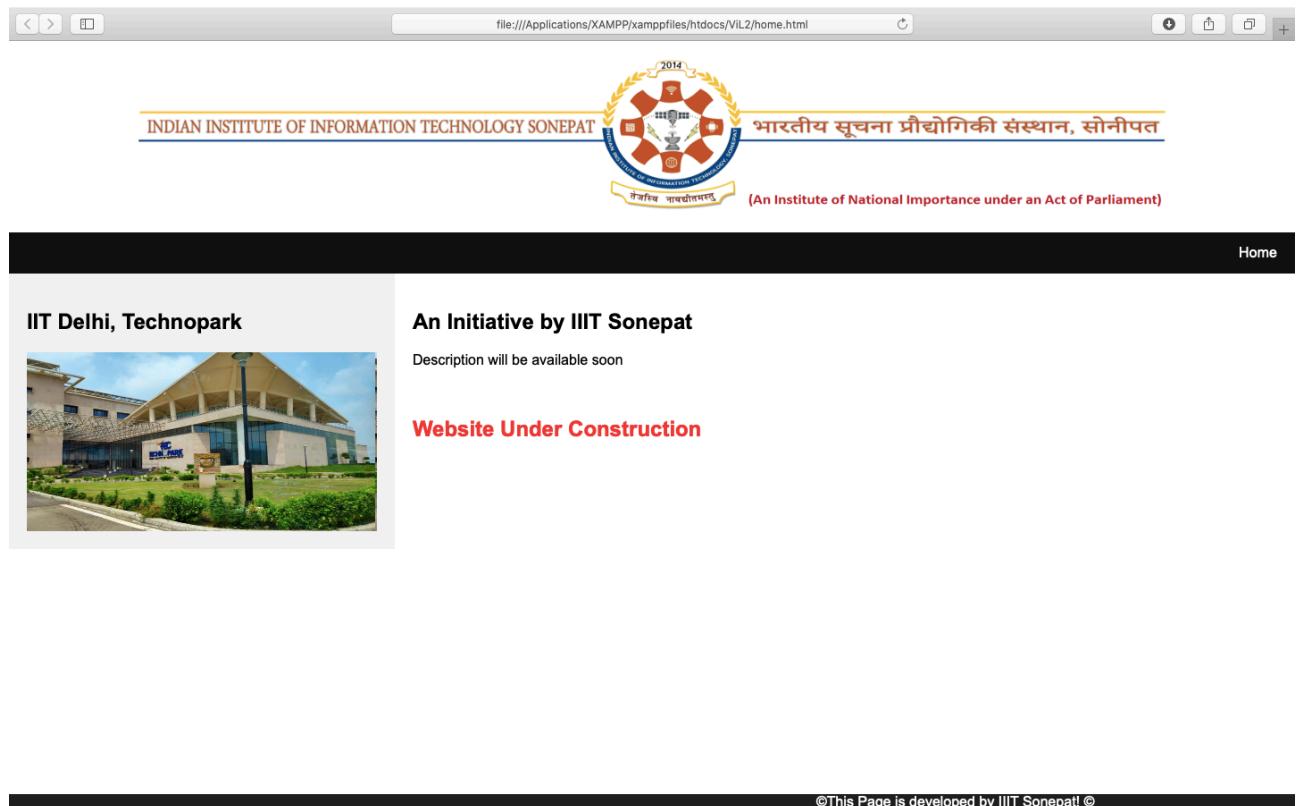
<div class="row">
  <div class="side">
    <h2>IIT Delhi, Technopark</h2>
    <div class="fakeimg1" style="height:200px;"></div>
  </div>
  <div class="main">
    <h2>An Initiative by IIIT Sonepat</h2>
    <p>Description will be available soon</p>
    <br>
    <h2><font color="red"> Website Under Construction</font></h2>
  </div>
</div>

```

```
<div class="footer">
<marquee width="100%" direction="left" ><font color="#FFFFFF">
©This Page is developed by IIIT Sonepat! ©</font>
</marquee>
</div>

</body>
</html>
```

Output:



The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the homepage of the Indian Institute of Information Technology Sonepat. The title bar indicates the file path: file:///Applications/XAMPP/xamppfiles/htdocs/V1/Z/home.html. The page features a prominent logo at the top center, which includes a circular emblem with the year 2014, the text "INDIAN INSTITUTE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SONEPAT", and the motto "तेजर्वेष नारदसीतमर्दु". To the right of the logo, the text "भारतीय सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, सोनीपत" and "(An Institute of National Importance under an Act of Parliament)" are displayed. Below the header, there is a black navigation bar with a "Home" link. The main content area contains two sections: one for "IIT Delhi, Technopark" featuring an image of a modern building, and another for "An Initiative by IIIT Sonepat" with the sub-section "Website Under Construction". A footer bar at the bottom of the page contains the text "©This Page is developed by IIIT Sonepat! ©".