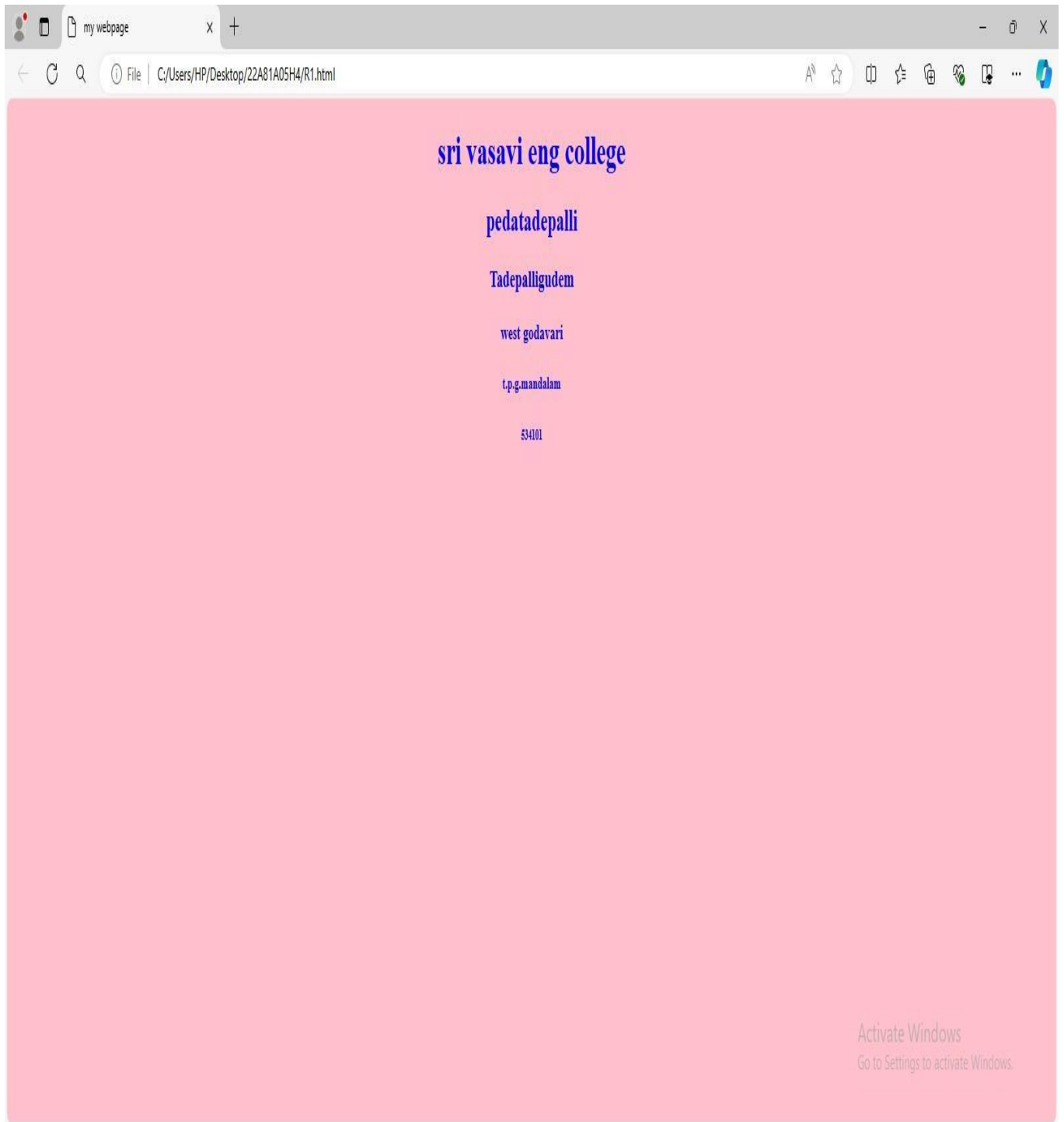


Output:



EXERCISE-1**Design HTML Fundamentals constructs****i) Headings:**

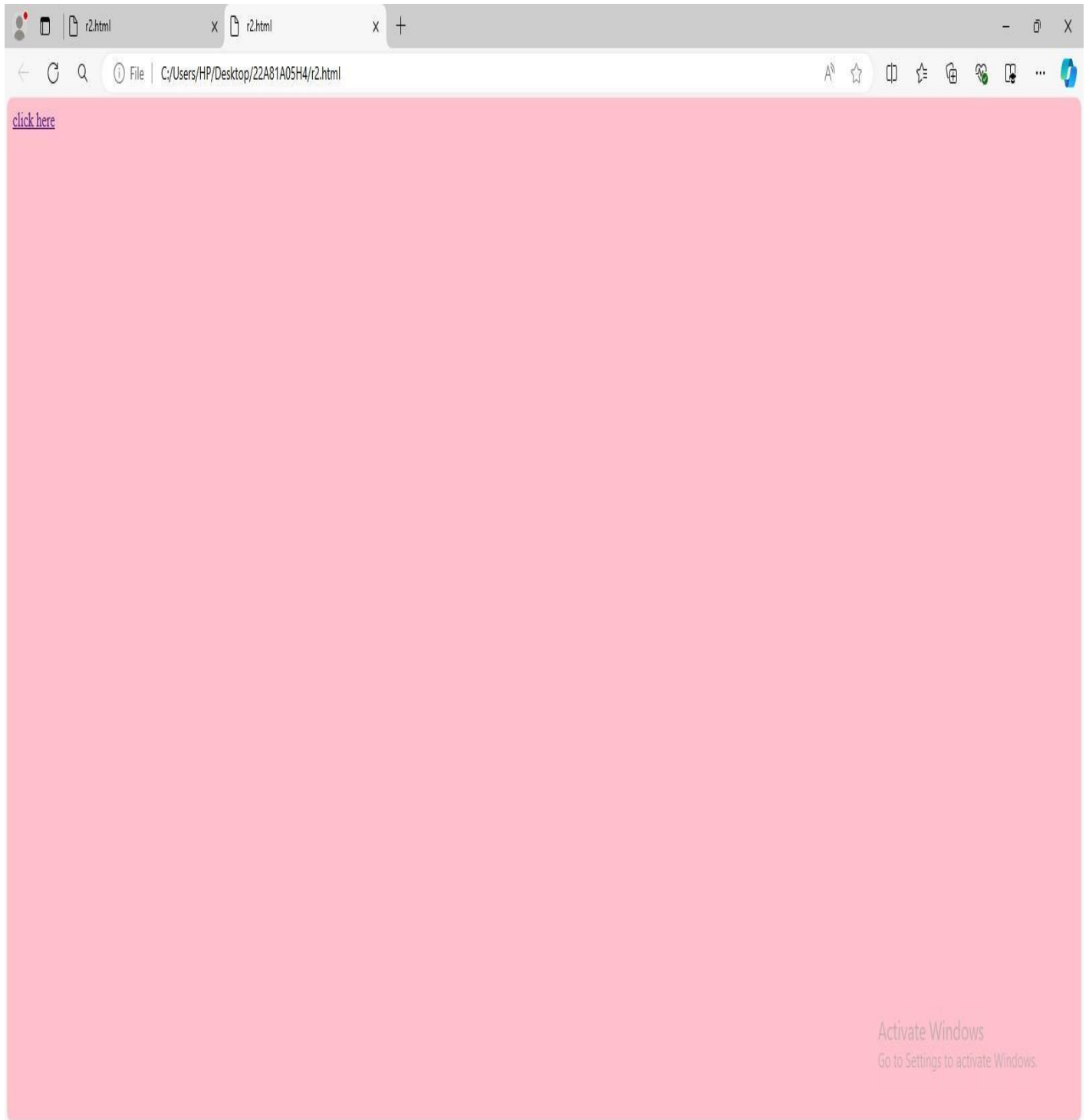
Aim: Write a HTML program with use of Headings(<h1>,<h2>,<h3>,<h4>,<h5>,<h6>)

Description: HTML headings are titles or subtitles that you want to display on a webpage.

Code:

```
<!DOCTYPEhtml>
<html>
<head>
<title>MyWebpage</title>
</head>
<bodybgcolor="pink"text="blue">
<h1align=center>WelcomeTo</h1>
<h2align=center>Srivasaviengineeringcollege</h2>
<h3align=center>Tadepalligudem</h3>
<h4align=center>pedatadepalli</h4>
<h5align=center>WestGodavari</h5>
<h6align=center>AndhraPradesh</h6>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:



i) Links:

Aim: Write a HTML program with the use of <a> (anchor) tag.

Link: The <a> tag defines a hyperlink, which is used to link from one page to another. The most important attribute of the <a> element is the href attribute, which indicates the link's destination.

Syntax:

```
<ahref="URL" target="_self/_blank/_parent/_top/frameName">  
    Link Text
```

```
</a>
```

href attribute of HTML anchor tag The href attribute is used to define the address of the file to be linked. In other words, it points out the destination page.

Code:

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
</head>
```

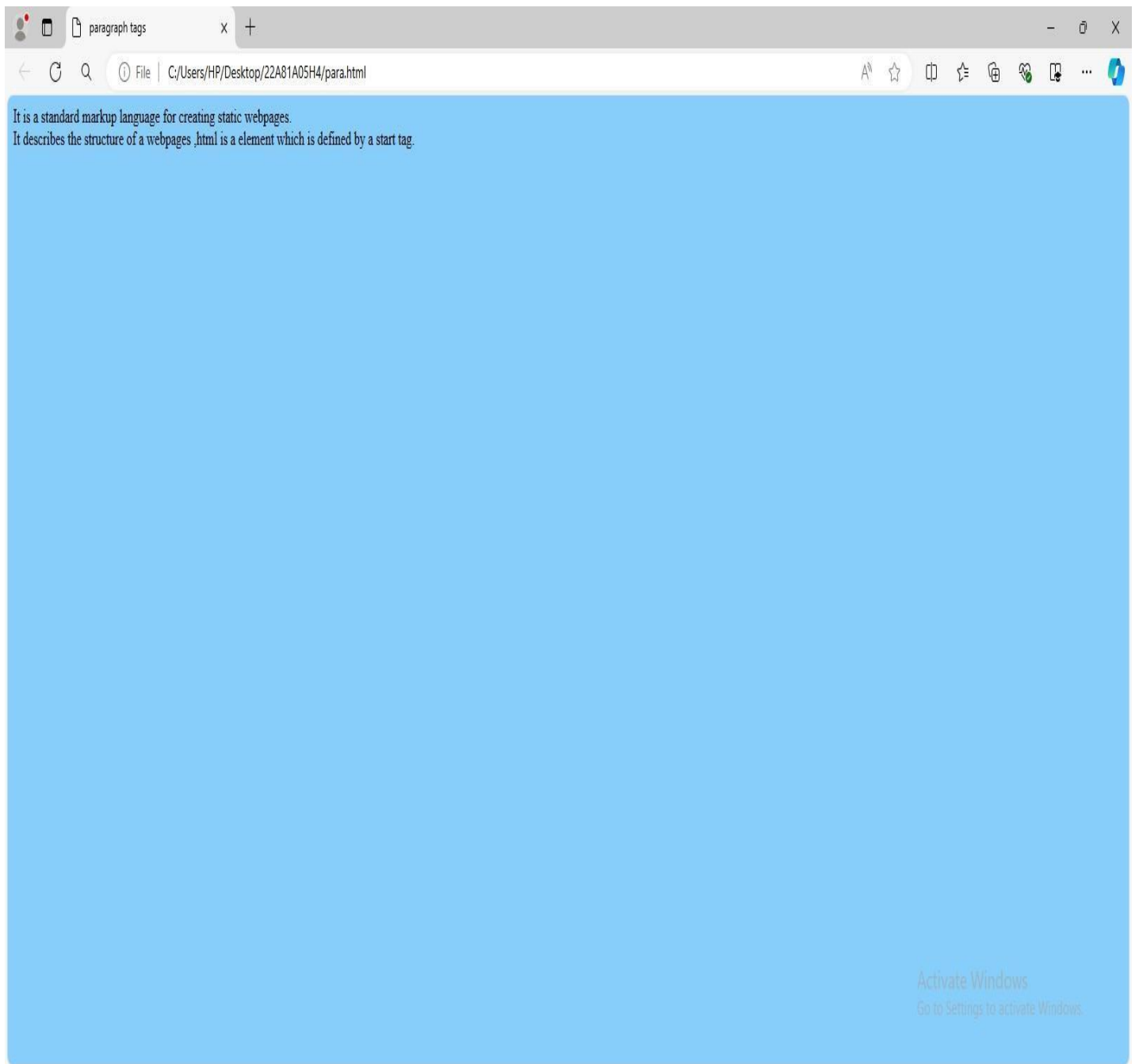
```
<body>
```

```
    <ahref=https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_images.asp>click here</a>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Output:



ii) Paragraphs:

Aim: Write a HTML program with the use of <p> (paragraph) tag.

Description: The HTML <p> element defines a paragraph. A paragraph always starts on a new line, and browsers automatically add some white space (a margin) before and after a paragraph.

Code:

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
    <title>paragraph tags</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>
```

It is a standard markup language for creating static web pages.

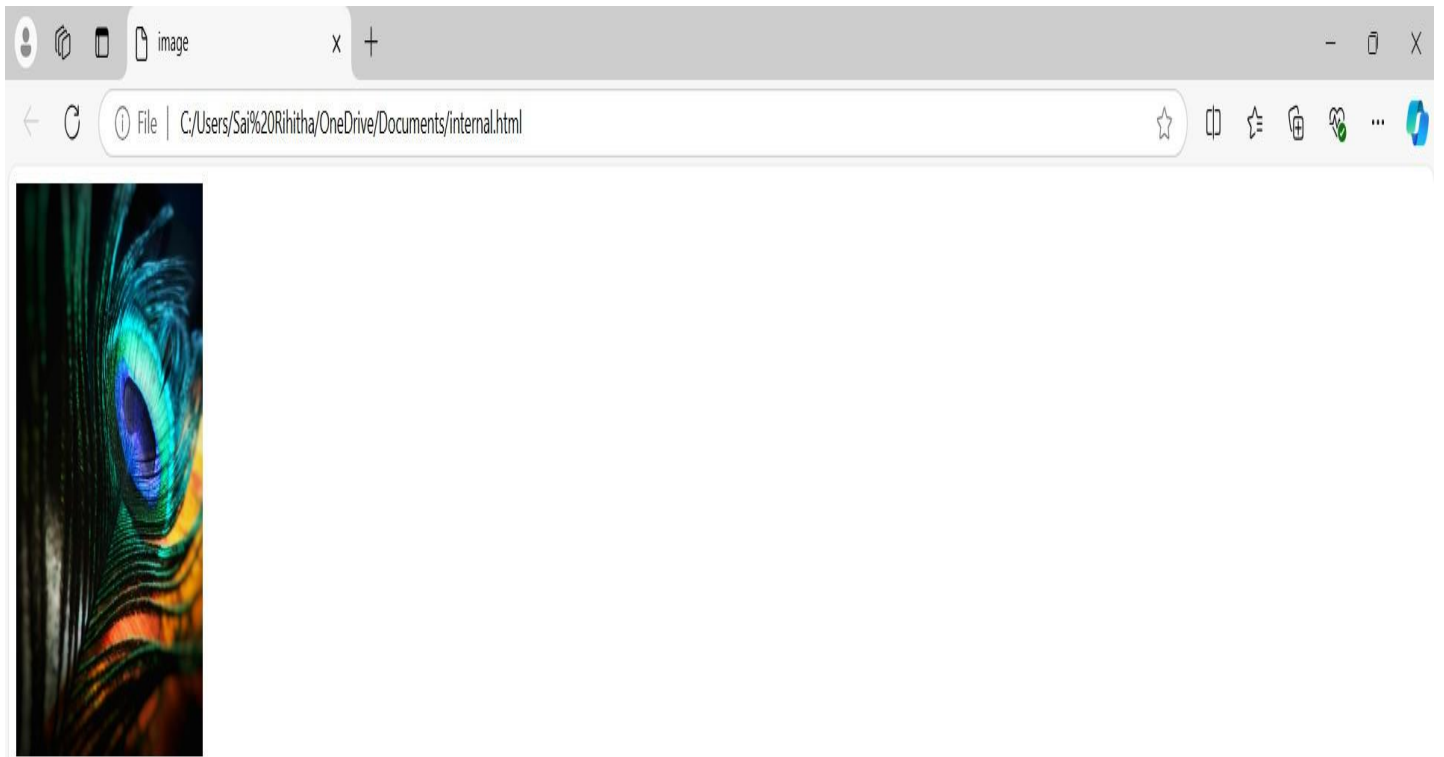
```
<br>
```

It describes the structure of a web page, HTML is an element which is defined by a start tag.

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Output:



The HTML tag is used to embed an image in a web page. Images are not technically inserted into a web page; images are linked to web pages.

iii) Images:

Aim: Write a HTML program with the use of (image) tag.

Description: The tag is used to embed an image in an HTML page. Images are not technically inserted into a web page; images are linked to web pages. The tag creates a holding space for the referenced image.

The tag has two required attributes:

- src - Specifies the path to the image
- alt - Specifies an alternate text for the image, if the image for some reason cannot be displayed

Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html lang="en">
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>image</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```

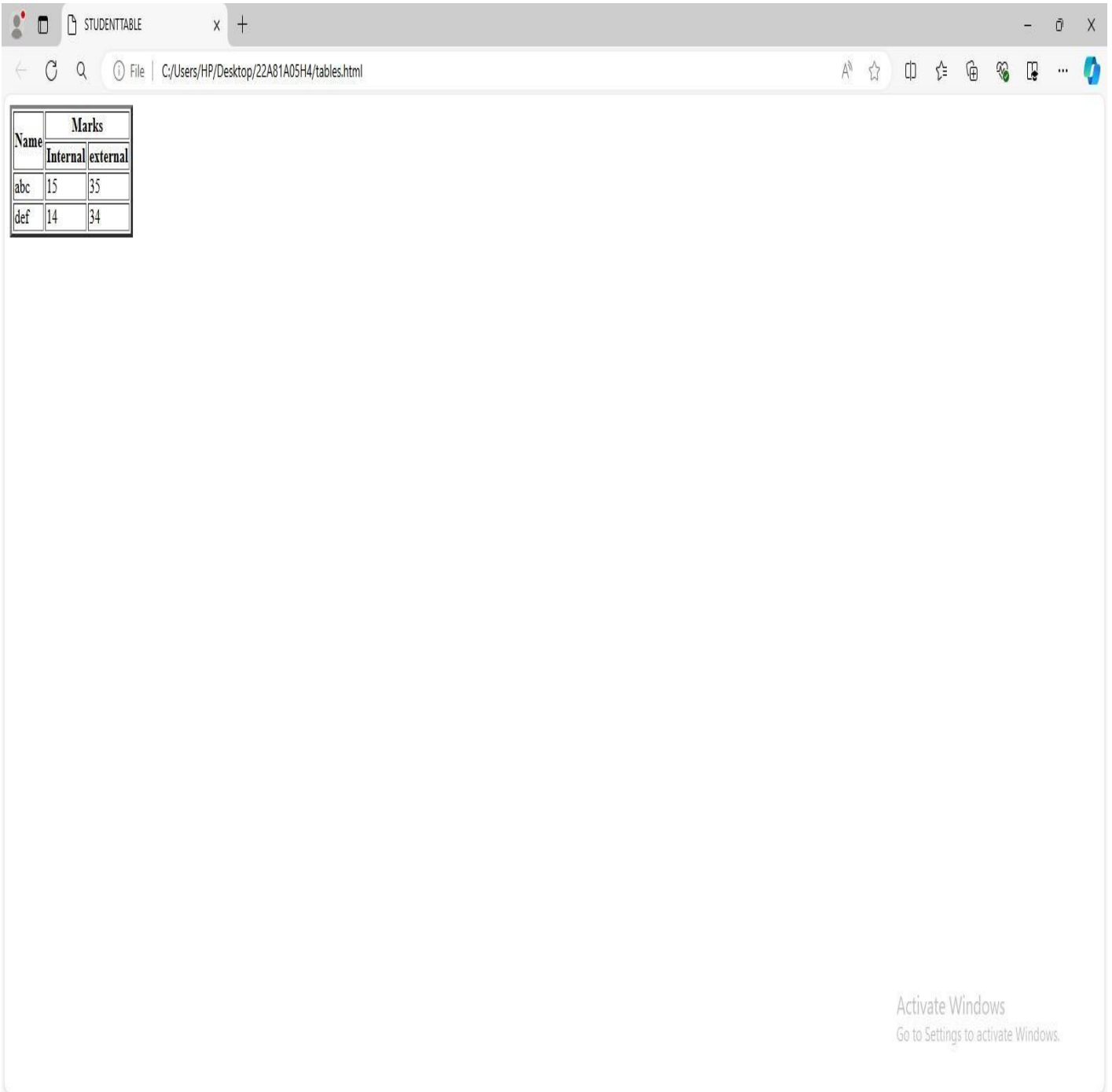
```

```
<p>The HTML <img> tag is used to embed an image in a web page. Images are not technically  
inserted into a web page; images are linked to web pages.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Output:



The screenshot shows a web browser window with a single tab titled 'STUDENTTABLE'. The address bar displays the file path 'C:/Users/HP/Desktop/22A81A05H4/tables.html'. The browser's toolbar includes navigation and utility icons. The main content area displays an HTML table with the following structure:

Name	Marks	
	Internal	external
abc	15	35
def	14	34

An 'Activate Windows' watermark is visible in the bottom right corner of the browser window, with the text 'Go to Settings to activate Windows.'

V)Tables:

Aim: Write a HTML program with the use of <table> (table) tag.

Description: The <table> tag defines an HTML table. An HTML table consists of one <table> element and one or more <tr>, <th>, and <td> elements. The <tr> element defines a table row, the <th> element defines a table header, and the <td> element defines a table cell.

Code:

```
<!DOCTYPEhtml>

<html>

<head>

    <title>STUDENTTABLE</title>

</head>

<body>

    <tableborder="3">

        <tr><th rowspan="2">Name</th><th colspan="2">Marks</th></tr>

        <tr><th>Internal</th><th>external</th></tr>

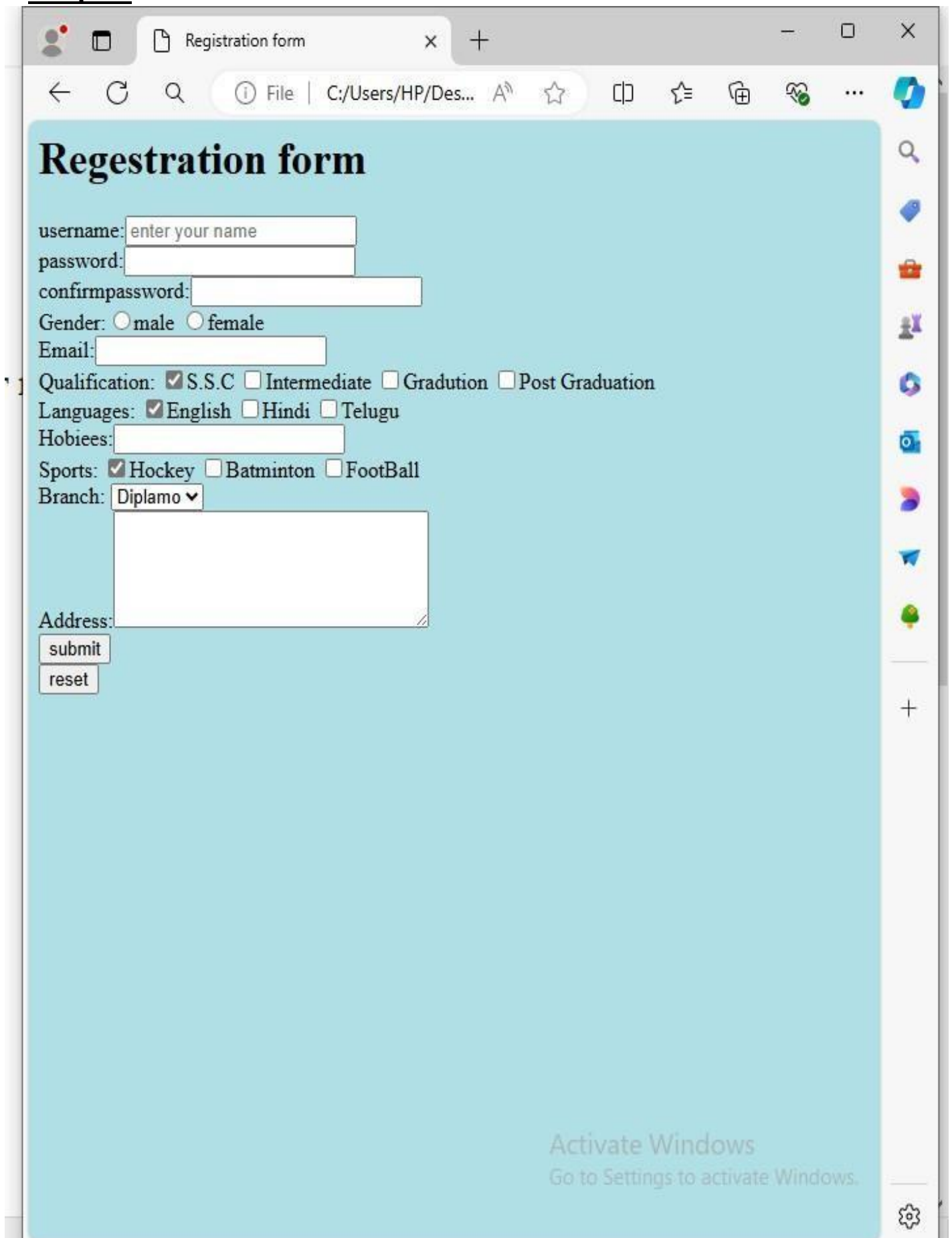
        <tr><td>abc</td><td>15</td><td>35</td></tr>

        <tr><td>def</td><td>14</td><td>34</td></tr>

    </table>

</body>

</html>
```

Output:

The screenshot shows a web browser window with a single tab titled "Registration form". The address bar shows the file path "C:/Users/HP/Des...". The form itself is titled "Regestration form" (note the typo) and is set against a light blue background. It contains several input fields and checkboxes. The "username:" field has a placeholder "enter your name". The "password:" and "confirmpassword:" fields are empty. The "Gender:" section has radio buttons for "male" and "female". The "Email:" field is empty. The "Qualification:" section has checkboxes for "S.S.C" (checked), "Intermediate", "Gradution" (typo for Graduation), and "Post Graduation". The "Languages:" section has checkboxes for "English" (checked), "Hindi", and "Telugu". The "Hobiees:" (typo for Hobbies) field is empty. The "Sports:" section has checkboxes for "Hockey" (checked), "Batminton" (typo for Badminton), and "FootBall". The "Branch:" dropdown menu is set to "Diplamo" (typo for Diploma). Below the form fields is a large empty text area for an "Address:". At the bottom left of the form are "submit" and "reset" buttons. In the bottom right corner of the browser window, there is a watermark that says "Activate Windows Go to Settings to activate Windows." and a gear icon for settings.

Registration form

username: enter your name

password:

confirmpassword:

Gender: ☐ male ☐ female

Email:

Qualification: ☒ S.S.C ☐ Intermediate ☐ Gradution ☐ Post Graduation

Languages: ☒ English ☐ Hindi ☐ Telugu

Hobiees:

Sports: ☒ Hockey ☐ Batminton ☐ FootBall

Branch: Diplamo

Address:

submit

reset

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

EXERCISE-2**Design the html fundamentals concepts****a)Forms:**

Aim: Write a HTML program to design Frames.

Description:HTML frames are used to divide your browser window into multiple sections where each section can load a separate HTML document. A collection of frames in the browser window is known as a frameset. The window is divided into frames in a similar way the tables are organized: into rows and columns.

Code:

```

<html>
<head>
<title>Registrationform</title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="powderblue">
<form>
<h1>Regestrationform</h1>
username:<input type="text" maxlength=15 size=20 placeholder="enteryourname">
<br>password:<input type="password" maxlength=15 size=20>
<br>Confirm password:<input type="password" maxlength=15 size=20>
<br>Gender:<input type="radio" name="a"/>male
<input type="radio" name="a"/>female
<br>Email:<input type="text" maxlength=15>
<br>Qualification:<input type="checkbox" checked="true">S.S.C
<input type="checkbox">Intermediate
<input type="checkbox">Gradution
<input type="checkbox">Post Graduation
<br>Languages:<input type="checkbox" checked="true">English
<input type="checkbox">Hindi
<input type="checkbox">Telugu
<br>Hobiees:<input type="text" maxlength=15><br>Sports:
<input type="checkbox" checked="true">Hockey
<input type="checkbox">Batminton
<input type="checkbox">FootBall
<br>Branch:
<select><option>Diplamo<option>CSE<option>ECE<option>EEE</select>
<br>Address:<text area rows=5 cols=30></text area><br>
<input type="submit" value="submit">
<br><input type="reset" value="reset">
</form>
</body>
</html>

```

Output:

The screenshot shows a web browser window with a single tab titled 'frame.html'. The address bar shows the file path 'C:/Users/HP/Desktop/22A81A05H4/frame.html'. The page content is divided into three main sections:

- Registration form** (left side, light blue background):
 - username:
 - password:
 - confirmpassword:
 - Gender: ☐ male ☐ female
 - Email:
 - Qualification: ☒ S.S.C ☐ Intermediate ☐ Gradution ☐ Post Graduation
 - Languages: ☒ English ☐ Hindi ☐ Telugu
 - Hobbies:
 - Sports: ☒ Hockey ☐ Batminton ☐ FootBall
 - Branch:
 - Address:
 -
 -
- click here** (top middle): A text link.
- student information** (top right):

No	Name
1	vinayaka
2	Siva
3	Parvathi
- text** (bottom middle):

1	2
3	4

An 'Activate Windows' watermark is visible in the bottom right corner of the browser window.

b) Frames:

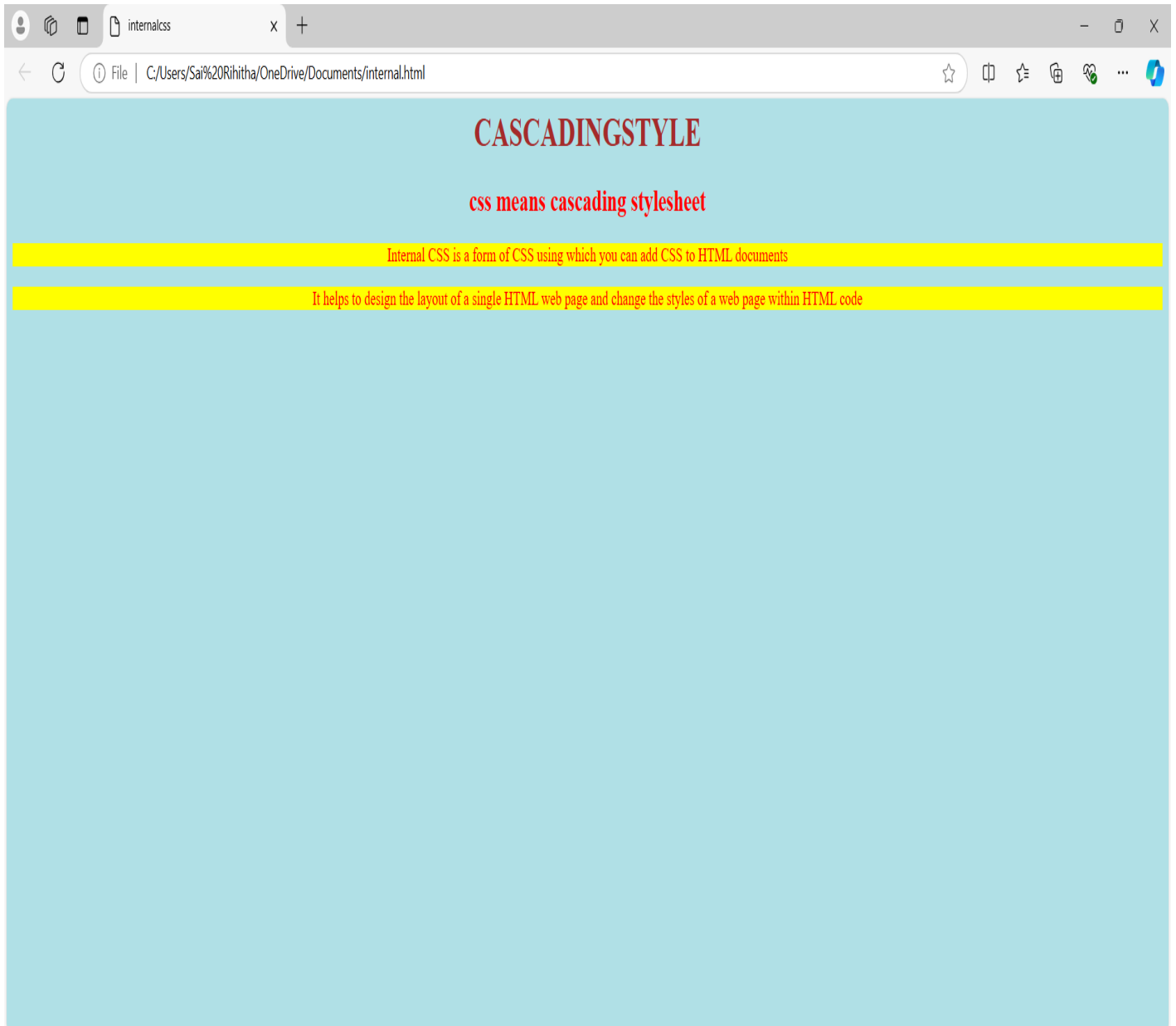
Aim: Write a HTML program to design Forms and HTML constructs.

Description: <form> is a HTML element to collect input data with containing interactive controls. It provides facilities to input text, number, values, email, password, and control fields such as checkboxes, radio buttons, submit buttons, etc., or in other words, form is a container that contains input elements like text, email, number, radio buttons, checkboxes, submit buttons, etc. Forms are generally used when you want to collect data from the user.

Code:

```
<html>
<framesetcols="33%,33%,34%">
<framesrc="C:\Users\HP\Desktop\22A81A05H4\forms.html">
<framesetrows="50%,*1">
<framesrc="C:\Users\HP\Desktop\22A81A05H4\r2.html">
<framesrc="C:\Users\HP\Desktop\22A81A05H4\rowspan.html">
</frameset>
<framesrc="C:\Users\HP\Desktop\22A81A05H4\table.html">
</frameset>
</html>
```

Output:



EXERCISE-3

Design Cascading Stylesheets

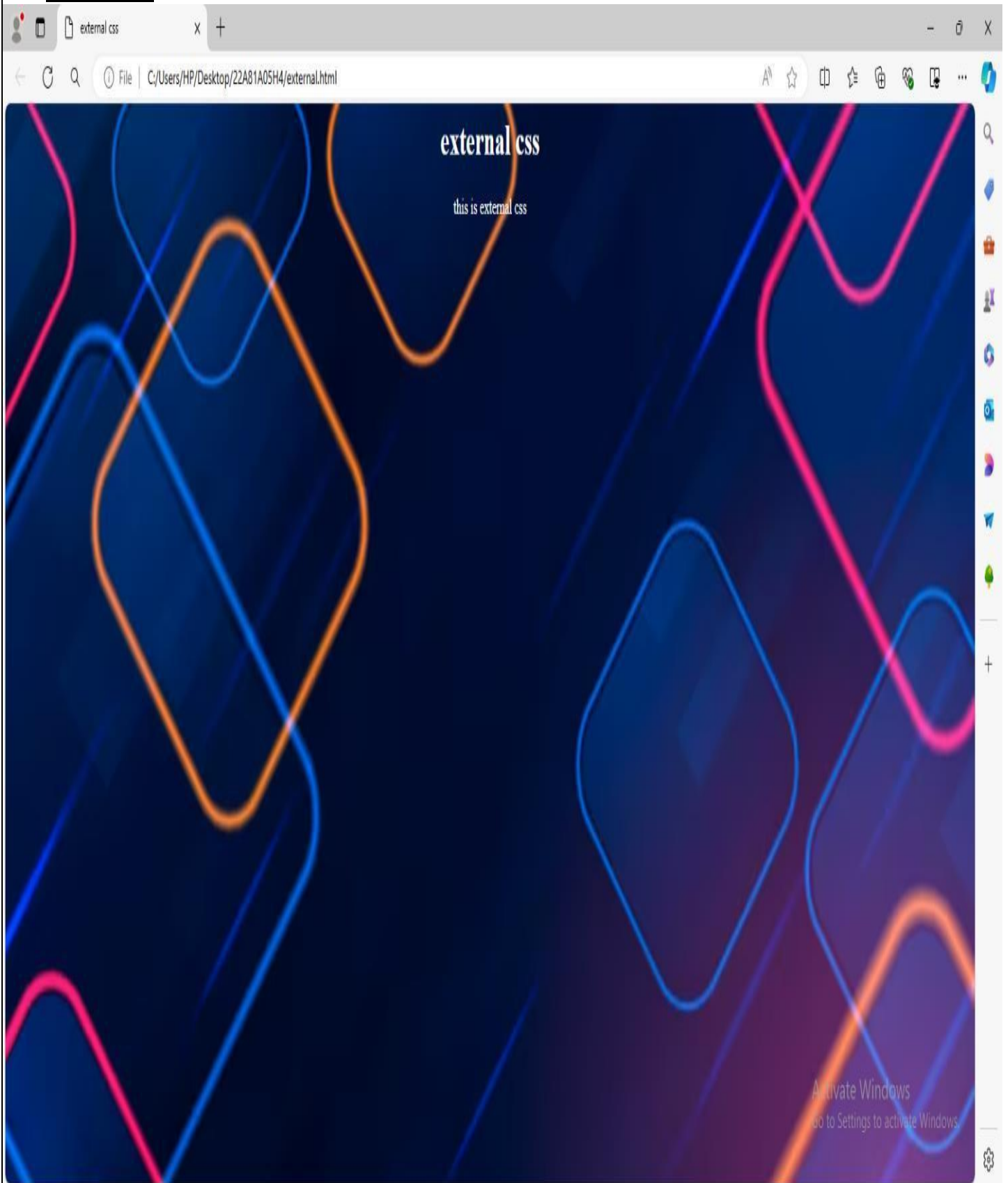
i) Internalcss:

Aim: Write a code to design an INTERNALCSS.

Description: An internal CSS is used to define a style for a single HTML page. An internal CSS is defined in the <head> section of an HTML page, within a <style> element.

Code:

```
<html lang="en">
<head>
<title>internalcss</title>
<style>p{
color:red;
background-color:yellow;
}
h1{
color:Brown;
}
body{
text-align:center;
background-color:powderblue;
}
h2{
color:Red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>CASCADINGSTYLE</h1>
<h2>cssmeanscascadingstylesheet</h2>
<p>Internal CSS is a form of CSS using which you can add CSS to HTML
documents</p><p>It helpstodesignthelayoutofasingleHTMLwebpageandchange the
styles of a web page within HTML code</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:

ii) Externalcss:

Aim: Write a code to design an EXTERNALCSS.

Description: With an external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire website by changing just one file. Each HTML page must include a reference to the external style sheet file inside the <link> element, inside the head section.

Code:

external.css

```
.main{  
color:white;  
text-align:center;  
}  
  
body{  
background-image:url(https://img.freepik.com/free-vector/realistic-neon-lights-  
background_23-2148907367.jpg);  
background-size:cover;  
background-attachment:fixed;  
}
```

External.html:

```
<html>  
<head>  
<title>externalcss</title>  
<linkrel="stylesheet"href="external.css">  
</head>  
<body>  
<divclass=main>  
<h1>externalcss</h1>  
<p>thisisexternalcss</p>  
</body>  
</html>
```

Output:



ii) Inlinecss:

Aim: Write a code to design an INLINECSS.

Description: An inline style may be used to apply a unique style for a single element. To use inline styles, add the style attribute to the relevant element. The style attribute can contain any CSS property.

Code:

```
<html>
<head>
<title>inlinecss</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1 style="color:maroon;text-transformation;font-style:italic">Inlinecss</h1>
<h1 style="color:blue;text-align:center;">Inlinecss is very easy</h1>
<p style="color:blue;background-color:pink"> InlineCSS is the technique to define the single
element with the insert style sheets in an HTML document.</p>
<p style="color:red;"> We can add CSS in three approaches: Inline, Internal, and
External. It has the interactive and unique style to create a single HTML element; we can
define the inline CSS on the style attribute. </p>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:

BookDetails

Title	Author	ISBN	Publisher	edition	price
C	Balaguruswamy	Edition-II	Mc Graw Graw hill	Edition-IX	\$30.00
C++	yaswanth kanethkar	345678	Himalaya publisher	Edition-I	\$35.00
JAVA	Herbert Schildt	987456	Mc Graw Graw hill	Edition-IV	\$150.00

EXERCISE-4

Write an XML file which will display the book information which includes the following:i)Titleofthebookii)AuthorNameiii)ISBNnumberiv)Publishername
v)Edition vi)price

Aim:Program to display Book information using XMLfile.

Description:

XML:XML stands for extensible Markup Language.XML was designed to store and transport data.XML was designed to be both human- and machine-readable.

Syntax:<?xmlversion="1.0"encoding="UTF-8"?>

<!DOCTYPERoot-elementSYSTEM"Root-element.dtd">

DTD:DTD stands for Document Type Definition.A DTD defines the structureandthe legal elements and attributes of an XML document.

Syntax:<!DOCTYPEroot-element[elementdeclaration]>

Code:**Book.xml**

```
<?xmlversion="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPEbookdetailsSYSTEM"book.dtd">
<?xml-stylesheettype="text/xsl"href="book.xsl"?>
<bookdetails>
<book>
<title>C</title>
<author>Balaguruswamy</author>
<isbn>Edition-II</isbn>
<publisher>McGrawGrawhill</publisher>
<edition>Edition-IX</edition>
<price>$30.00</price>
</book>
<book>
<title>C++</title>
<author>yaswanthkanethkar</author>
<isbn>345678</isbn>
<publisher>Himalayapublisher</publisher>
<edition>Edition-I</edition>
<price>$35.00</price>
</book>
<book>
<title>JAVA</title>
<author>HerbertSchildt</author>
<isbn>987456</isbn>
<publisher>McGrawGrawhill</publisher>
<edition>Edition-IV</edition>
<price>$150.00</price>
</book>
```


</bookdetails>Book.dtd

:

<!Elementbookdetails(book+)>

<!Elementbook(title,author,isbn,publisher,edition,price)>

<!Elementtitle(#PCDATA)>

<!Elementauthor(#PCDATA)>

<!Elementisbn(#PCDATA)>

<!Elementpublisher(#PCDATA)>

<!Elementedition(#PCDATA)>

<!Elementprice(#PCDATA)>Bo

ok.xsl:

<?xmlversion="1.0"encoding="UTF-8"?>

<xsl:stylesheetversion="1.0"xmlns:xsl="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Transform">

<xsl:templatematch="/">

<html>

<head><center>BookDetails</center></head>

<body>

<hrwidth="50%"/>

<tableborder="1"align="center">

<tr>

<th>Title</th><th>Author</th><th>ISBN</th><th>Publisher</th><th>edition</th>

<th>price</th></tr>

<xsl:for-eachselect="bookdetails/book">

<tr>

<tdstyle="color:green;font-weight:bpld;align=center;"><xsl:value-of
select="title"/></td>

<tdstyle="color:orange;font-weight:bpld;align=center;"><xsl:value-of
select="author"/></td>

<tdstyle="color:voilet;font-weight:bpld;align=center;"><xsl:value-of
select="isbn"/></td>

<tdstyle="color:maroon;font-weight:bpld;align=center;"><xsl:value-of
select="publisher"/></td>

<tdstyle="color:blue;font-weight:bpld;align=center;"><xsl:value-of
select="edition"/></td>

<tdstyle="color:green;font-weight:bpld;align=center;"><xsl:value-of
select="price"/></td>

</tr>

</xsl:for-each>

</table>

</body>

</html>

</xsl:template>

</xsl:stylesheet>

Output:

BookDetails

Title	Author	ISBN	Publisher	edition	price
C	Balaguruswamy	Edition-II	Mc Graw Graw hill	Edition-IX	\$30.00
C++	yaswanth kanethkar	345678	Himalaya publisher	Edition-I	\$35.00
JAVA	Herbert Schildt	987456	Mc Graw Graw hill	Edition-IV	\$150.00

b)Write a XML schema definition(XSD)**Aim:**Program to display book information using XSD.**Description:****XSD:**XML schema definition is commonly known as XSD to describe the XML language to check the validity or structure and vocabulary of the XML document against the dramatical rules of the appropriate XML language.**Code:****Book xsd.xml:**

```

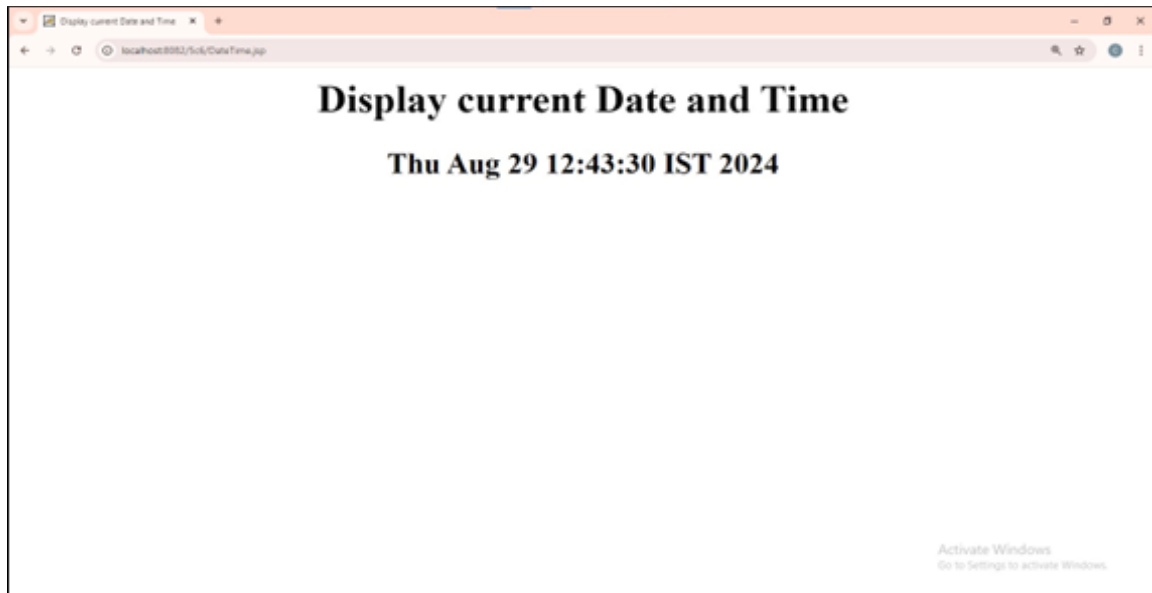
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<bookdetails
xmlns="http://www.w3schools.com"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xsi:schemaLocation="book1.xsd">
<book>
<title>C</title>
<author>Balaguruswamy</author>
<isbn>Edition-II</isbn>
<publisher>McGrawGrawhill</publisher>
<edition>Edition-IX</edition>
<price>$30.00</price>
</book>
<book>
<title>C++</title>
<author>yaswanthkanethkar</author>
<isbn>345678</isbn>
<publisher>Himalayapublisher</publisher>
<edition>Edition-I</edition>
<price>$35.00</price>
</book>
<book>
<title>JAVA</title>
<author>HerbertSchildt</author>
<isbn>987456</isbn>
<publisher>McGrawGrawhill</publisher>
<edition>Edition-IV</edition>
<price>$150.00</price>
</book>
</bookdetails>

```

Book1.xsd:

```
<?xmlversion="1.0?">
<xs:schemaxmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
<xs:elementname="bookdetails">
<xs:complexType>
<xs:sequence>
<xs:elementname="book"maxoccurs="unbounded"minoccurs="0">
<xs:complexType>
<xs:sequence>
<xs:elementname="title"type="xs:string"/>
<xs:elementname="author"type="xs:string"/>
<xs:elementname="isbn"type="xs:int"/>
<xs:elementname="publisher"type="xs:string"/>
<xs:elementname="edition"type="xs:string"/>
<xs:elementname="price"type="xs:string"/>
</xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>
</xs:element>
```


Output:



EXERCISE-5

Create a simple JSP to print the current Date and Time.

Aim:To CreateasimpleJSPto printthecurrentDateandTime.

Description:

- **new Date():** This creates an instance of the Date class, which represents the current date and time based on the system clock.
- **out.print():** This outputs the string representation of the date to the web page, allowing the current date and time to be displayed within the HTML content.

Code:

```
<%@ page import="java.io.*,java.util.*,javax.servlet.*"%>
<html>
<head>
<title>Display Current Date and Time </title>
</head>
<body>
<center>
<h1> Display Current Date and Time</h1>
</center>
<%
Date date=new Date();
out.print("<h2 align=\"center\">"+date.toString()+"</h2>");
%>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:

EXERCISE-6

a) Create a simple JSP to display current IP-Address of the System

Aim: To create a simple JSP to display current IP-Address of the System

Description:

- **request.getRemoteAddr():** It is a method in Java that retrieves the IP address of the client making the request. It can be used to identify the user's location or for logging and security purposes.
- **out.println():** It is a method in Java used to send output to the client, typically in a web application. It prints the specified text followed by a new line to the response stream.

Code:

```
<html>
<head>
<title>HelloWorld!</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Helloworld!!</h1>
<br/>
<%
out.println("your IP address is "+request.getRemoteAddr());
%>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:



b) Find out the square root for a number.

Aim: To find out the square root for a number.

Description:

- **Math.sqrt():** This method computes the square root of the specified number and returns the result as a double value.
- **out.write():** It is a method in Java that writes character data to the output stream without automatically appending a newline.

Code:

```
<html>

<head>

<title>Example on Experience,comments,Scriptlets</title>

</head>

<body>

<p> the square root of 5 is <%= Math.sqrt(5)%></p>

<!--Example of sqrt function using two ways--%>

<h2>using scriptlets the same example is derived</h2>

<%

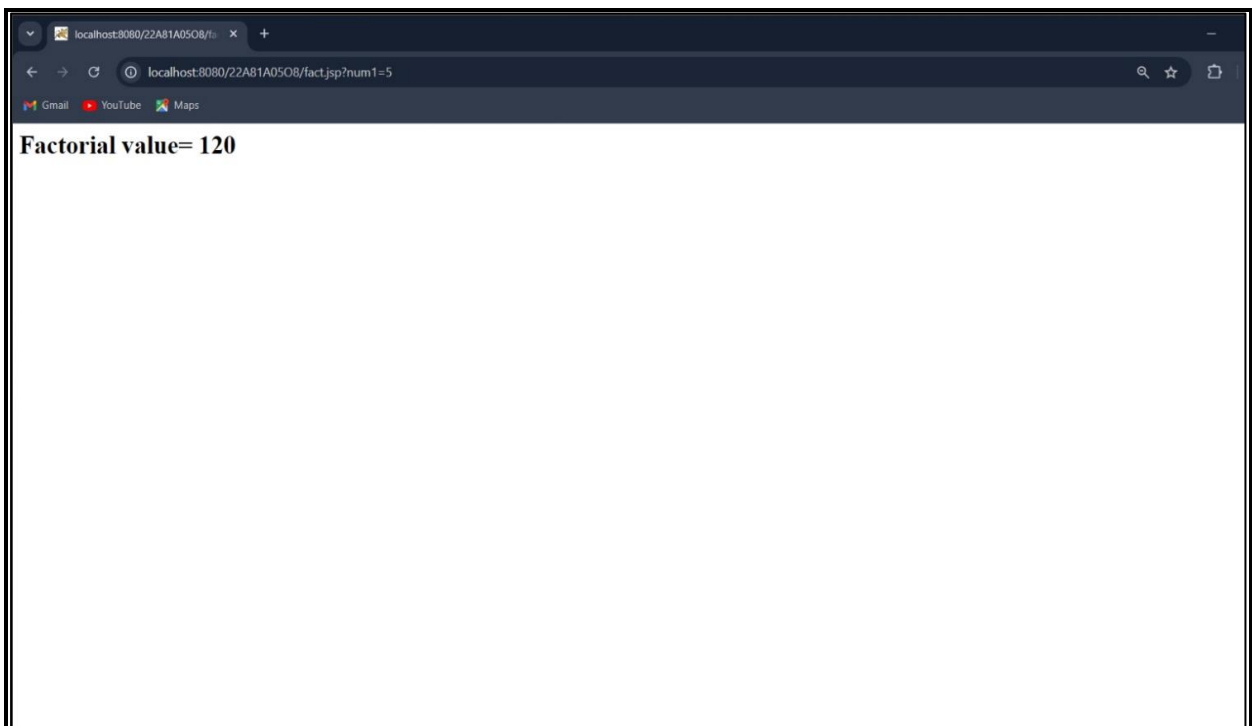
out.write("<p>the square root of 5 is"); out.print(Math.sqrt(5));

%>

</body>

</html>
```

Output:



EXERCISE -7

Develop JSP Program calculates factorial values for an integer number, while the input is taken from html form.

Aim: To Develop JSP program to calculate the factorial values for an integer number, while the input is taken from an html form.

Description:

- **request.getParameter():** It is a method in Java that retrieves the value of a specified request parameter from the HTTP request, typically used to access form data sent by the client
- **out.print():** This outputs the string representation of the date to the web page, allowing the current date and time to be displayed within the HTML content.

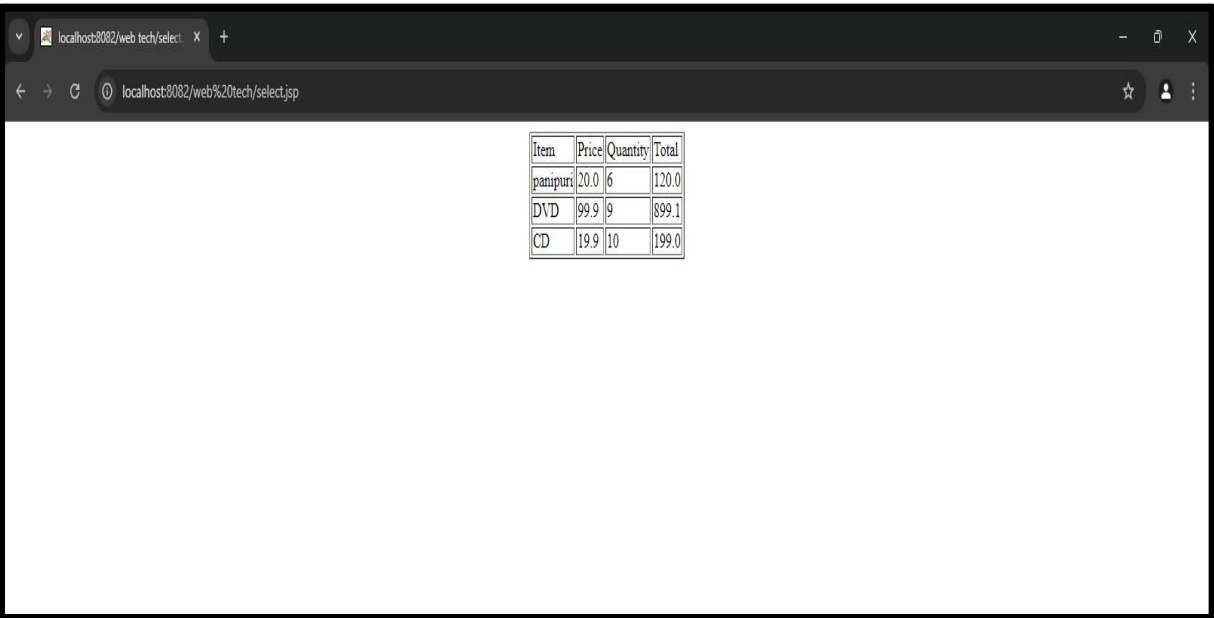
Factorial. Jsp

```
<!--calculates factorial values for an integer number-->
<html>
  <body>
    <%!
      long fact(long n1)
      {
        if(n1==1 || n1==0)
          return (1);
        else
          return (fact(n1-1)*n1);
      }
    %>
    <%!
      long result,n;
    %>
    <% n= Long.parseLong(request.getParameter("num1"));
```

```
        result=fact(n);
        out.println("<h1><b>Factorial value=</b>" +result);
    %>
</body>
</html>
```

Factorial.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html >
<html>
    <head>
        <title>Factorial</title>
    </head>
    <body>
        <h2 align=center>Factorial Calculation</h2>
        <form action = "fact.jsp">
            <center>
                Enter number:<input type="text"
name="num1"><br>
                                <input type="submit" value="factorial">
            </center>
        </form>
    </body>
</html>
```

OUTPUT:

A screenshot of a web browser window. The address bar shows the URL `localhost:8082/web%20tech/select.jsp`. The browser displays a table with the following data:

Item	Price	Quantity	Total
panipuri	20.0	6	120.0
DVD	99.9	9	899.1
CD	19.9	10	199.0

EXERCISE-8

Aim: Develop JSP program shows a Sample Order Form.

A Sample Order Form			
Item	Price	Quantity	Total Price
DVD	19.99	2	39.98
CD	12.99	9	116.91
Diskette	1.99	24	47.76

Description:

- ☐ Imports and Declarations: The code imports classes from the java.sql package to manage SQL connections and queries.
- ☐ Database Connection: It establishes a connection to a MySQL database named "college" using JDBC, with "root" as the username and password.
- ☐ Executing a Query: A SQL query (SELECT * FROM order1) is executed to retrieve all records from the "order1" table, and results are stored in a ResultSet.
- ☐ Generating HTML Table: An HTML table is created, and a loop iterates through the ResultSet to display item details (name, price, quantity, total) in the table.
- ☐ Closing the Connection: The database connection is closed after retrieving the data to free up resources.
- ☐ Error Handling: Any exceptions that occur during the process are caught and printed to the console for debugging purposes.

Here's a short note about the methods used in the code:

1. Class.forName(): Loads the MySQL JDBC driver to enable database connectivity.
2. DriverManager.getConnection(): Establishes a connection to the MySQL database using the URL, username, and password.
3. Connection.createStatement(): Creates a Statement object for executing SQL queries.

QLqueries.

4. `Statement.executeQuery()`: Executes a SELECT query and returns the result in a `ResultSet`.
5. `ResultSet.next()`: Moves to the next row in the `ResultSet` and checks if more rows exist.
6. `ResultSet.getString()`, `ResultSet.getFloat()`, `ResultSet.getInt()`: Retrieves data from the current row of the `ResultSet` as a string, float, or integer.
7. `Connection.close()`: Closes the database connection to free resources.
8. `System.out.println()`: Prints exception details to the console for error handling.

Code:

```
<html>

<body>

<%@page import="java.sql.*"%>

<%

try

{

    Class.forName("com.mysql.jdbc.Driver");

    Connection
con=DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/college","root","root");

    Statement stmt=con.createStatement();

    ResultSet rs=stmt.executeQuery("select * from order1");%>

<table border="1" align="center">

<tr>

    <td>Item</td>
```

```
<td>Price</td>

<td>Quantity</td>

<td>Total</td>

</tr>

<% while(rs.next()){%>

<tr>

    <td><%out.print(rs.getString(1));%></td>

    <td><%out.print(rs.getFloat(2));%></td>

    <td><%out.print(rs.getInt(3));%></td>

    <td><%out.print(rs.getFloat(4));%></td>

</tr>

<%}%>

</table>

<%

    con.close();

}

catch(Exception e){

    System.out.println(e);}

%>

</body>

</html>
```

OUTPUT:

```
mysql> select * from student2;
```

sno	sname	sbranch
1	Appu	CSE
2	Sitara	CST
3	Harika	ECE
4	Vinitha	EEE

```
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

EXERCISE:9

Aim:CreateJSPtoinsert,delete,andupdatethedetailsofstudentintothedatabas
eusing JDBC connectivity.

Insert.javaDesc**ription:**

Thisprogramisusedtoinsert newrecordsinto thestd1tableinthecompany1
database.

- **Functionality:** It establishes a connection to the MySQLdatabase using JDBC. Three INSERT SQLstatements are created to add new student records, each containing a studentnumber,name,anddepartment.Theserecordsareinsertedone byoneintothe std1 table.
- **Purpose:**Thisprogramdemonstrateshowtoaddnewdatatoadatabaseus
ingINSERT queries in JDBC.

Code:

```
import

java.sql.*;

publicclassInser

t{

    publicstaticvoidmain(Stringar

        gs[]){ try{

            Class.forName("com.mysql.jdbc.Driver");

            Connection con =

            DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/company

            1","root","root");

            Statementstmt =con.createStatement();
```

```
Strings="INSERTINTOstd1VALUES(6,'mahitha','cse')";  
  
Strings1="INSERTINTOstd1VALUES(1,'mouni','aiml')";  
  
String s2 = "INSERT INTO std1 VALUES (2, 'sriya', 'eee')";  
  
stmt.executeUpdate(s);  
stmt.executeUpdate(s1);  
stmt.executeUpdate(s2);  
  
System.out.println("Recordinserted  
");  
  
    }  
  
    catch(Exception  
  
        e) {  
  
        System.out.print(  
  
            e); }  
  
    }  
}
```

OUTPUT:

```
mysql> select * from student2;
```

sno	sname	sbranch
1	Appu	CSE
2	Sitara	CST
3	Harika	ECE
4	Vinitha	EEE

```
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Update.java:**Description:**

This program updates a specific student's record in the std1 table.

- **Functionality:** It connects to the company1 database and uses an UPDATE SQL statement to change the student name from 'appu' to 'Appu' for the matching record in the std1 table.
- **Purpose:** This program demonstrates how to modify existing data in a database using an UPDATE query in JDBC.

Code:

```
import
java.sql.*;

Public
class Update
{

    public static void main(String args[]){

        try {
            Class.forName("com.mysql.jdbc.Driver");
            Connection con

=DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/company1","root"
,"root");

            Statement stmt =con.createStatement();

            String s="update std1 set sname='mounika' where sname like 'mouni'";
            stmt.executeUpdate(s);

            System.out.println("Record updated successfully");

            con.close();

        }

catch (Exception e)
{
```

```
        System.out.println(e);  
    }  
}  

```


OUTPUT:

```
mysql> select * from student2;
```

sno	sname	sbranch
2	Sitara	CST
3	Harika	ECE
4	Vinitha	Electrical

```
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Delete.java:**Description:**

This program deletes a record from the std1 table in the company1 database.

- **Functionality:** It connects to the database and executes a DELETE SQL statement to remove the record where the student number (sno) is 1.
- **Purpose:** This program demonstrates how to delete specific data from a database using a DELETE query in JDBC.

Code:

```
import
java.sql.*;

Public class
Delete
{

    public static void main(String args[]){

        try {

            Class.forName("com.mysql.jdbc.Driver");

            Connection con

=DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/company1","root","root");

            Statement stmt =

            con.createStatement();

            String s="delete from std1 where sno

=6"; stmt.executeUpdate(s);

            System.out.println("Record Deleted successfully"); con.close();}
```

```
        catch(Exception e)
        {
            System.out.println(e);
        }
    }
}
```