

Experiment No.:1

Aim:To download and install the web servers on your system

Description:

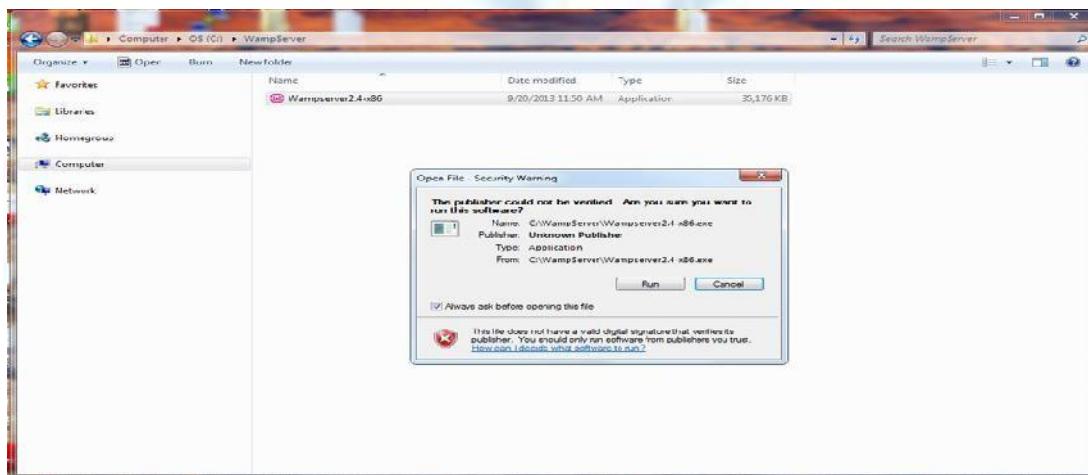
Step 1: Download the WAMP Server Files

You can download a free copy of WAMP at <http://www.wampserver.com/en>, you can find the download section about half way down the page or by clicking on the “DOWNLOAD” link in the main menu. Depending upon our computer either download the 32 or 64 bit download. If you are not sure you can check the system type under Control Panel->System and Security->System.



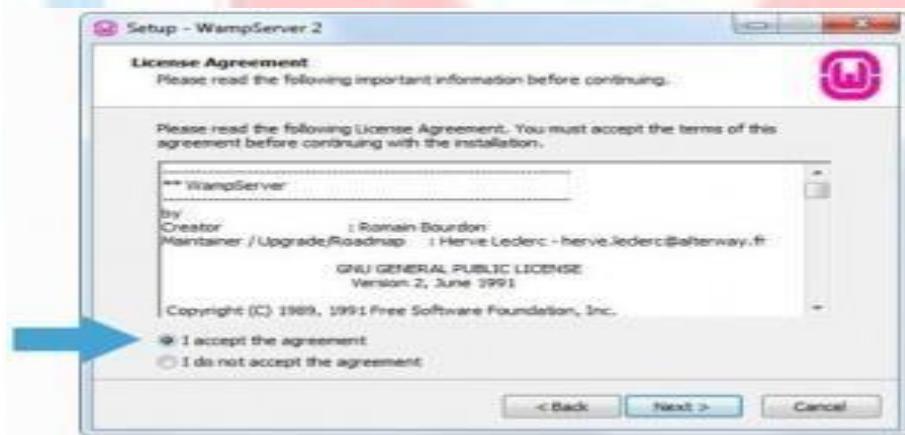
Step 2: Install WAMP on your computer

After you have downloaded your WAMP Server it's time to install. Go to your downloads folder and double click on the .exe WAMP file you just downloaded, and select “run” and follow the install prompts.





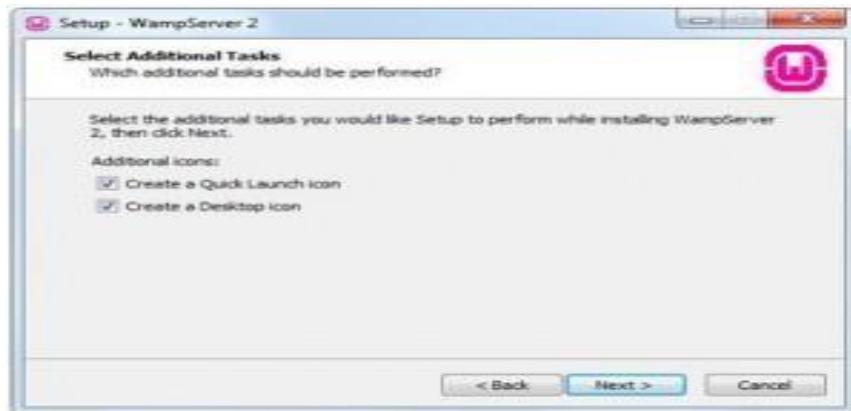
Click on the “Next” button.



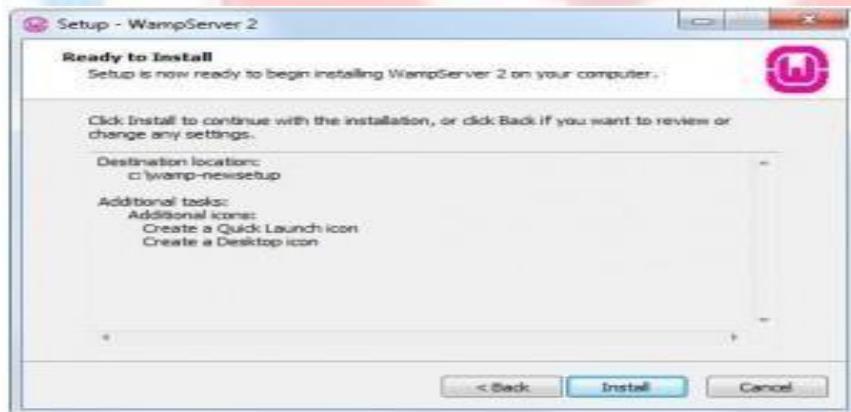
Accept the “Agreement” and click on “next”.



Select the folder destination for your WAMP install, or keep it as the default (shown below).

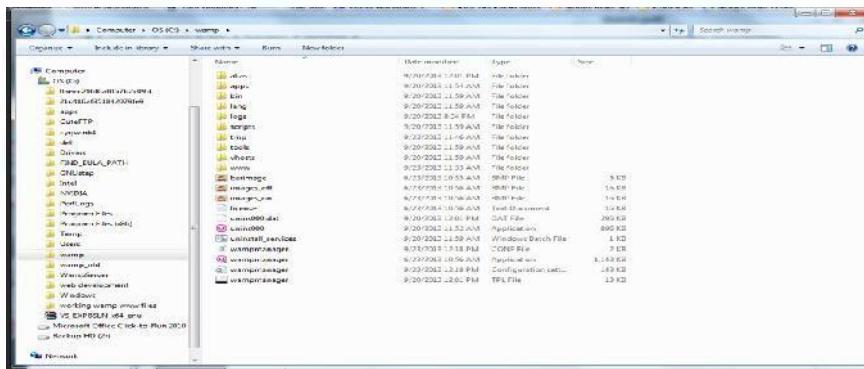


Choose if you want to have icons added to your desktop and quicklauch.



Click "install" and let WAMP work its magic.

After the install is complete you will be able to see the files located at C:/wamp/ or your custom install directory, if you changed it from the default setting.

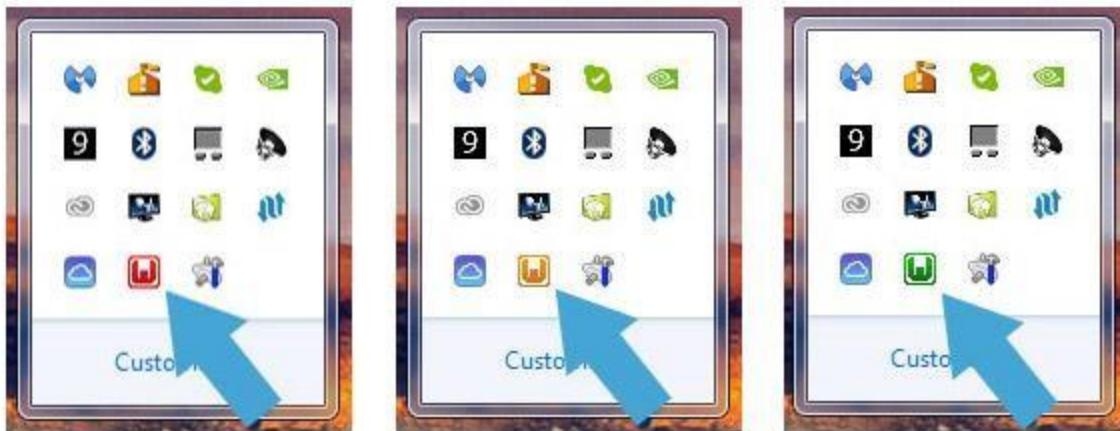


Step 3: Starting Your WAMP Server for the first time.

Ok, you now have the WAMP software installed, but in order to begin using the server we need to start it.

Just like any program you can either use one of the icons you created during the installation process or look under Start->All Programs->WampServer folder and click on “startWampServer”

After starting your WAMP server an icon will appear in your task bar. You will see it in 1 of 3 states.



Red, meaning no services on your WAMP server are currently running (when you first start the server it will be red, don't panic, let it boot up).

Orange, meaning the WAMP server has been started, but not all of the services are running .Green, meaning the WAMP server has been started and all it's services are running correctly

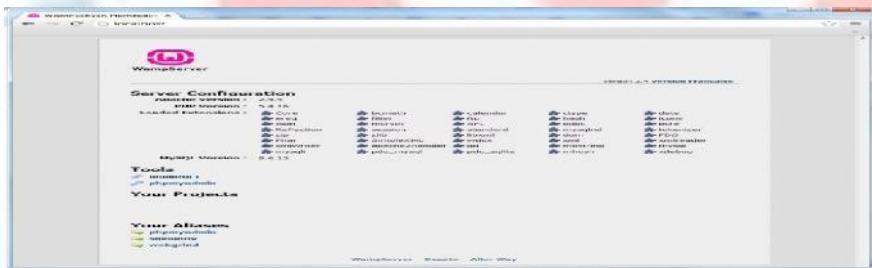
As the server starts up it will go from red to orange to green, it shouldn't take more than a minute. If it seems stuck on either red or orange you may need to reboot the server, or “Restart all Services”.



Restarting Your WAMP Server

**An important note here is that WAMP conflicts with the default Skype settings, so if you are signed into Skype, and then start your WAMP server you will see the orange WAMP icon, meaning that not all of the WAMP services are running. There are two easy ways around this. First, you can quit Skype, start your WAMP server and then sign into Skype after you have a green WAMP icon, but you may have to do this more often than you would like. The good news, there is a better alternative; and that is to simply change your Skype settings. You need to be logged into your Skype account, then click on Tools->Options->Advanced->Connection and un-check “Use port 80 and 443 as alternatives for incoming connections”. After you make the above changes to solve the Skype issue, or your not seeing a orange or red WAMP icon you can restart the server from the icon tray.

Step 4: Verify Your WAMP is Working If everything went according to plan and you have a “Green” WAMP icon you can now visit the url <http://localhost> and you should see the following:



Congratulations, you now have a fully functioning local development server setup and running! You can now add html files, php files, xml files, directories, ect to your www folder and they will be visible from your browser via <http://localhost/yourdirectory>, <http://localhost/filename.php>, <http://localhost/your-directory/filename.php>, ect. and behave as though they are on a live web server. If you here just to setup a local server on your computer and take it from there you are done, I hope you enjoyed it, but if you want go a little further and install your first WordPress website onto your brand new server installation you can follow the tutuorial here [Installing and Setting Up A WordPress Site On Your New WAMP Installation.](#):

INSTALLATION OF XAMPP:

XAMPP stands for Cross-Platform (X), Apache (A), MySQL (M), PHP (P) and Perl (P). It is a simple, lightweight Apache distribution that makes it extremely easy for developers to create a local web server for testing purposes. Everything you need to set up a web server – server application (Apache), database (MySQL), and scripting language (PHP) – is included in a simple extractable file. **XAMPP** is also cross-platform, which means it works equally well on Linux, Mac and Windows.. Web development using XAMPP is especially beginner friendly, as this popular [PHP and MySQL for beginners course](#) will teach you.

XAMPP has four primary components. These are:

1. Apache: Apache is the actual web server application that processes and delivers web content to a computer. Apache is the most popular web server online, powering nearly 54% of all websites.

2. MySQL: Every web application, howsoever simple or complicated, requires a database for storing collected data. MySQL, which is open source, is the world's most popular database management system. It powers everything from hobbyist websites to professional platforms like WordPress. You can learn how to master PHP with this [free MySQL database for beginners course](#).

3. PHP: PHP stands for PHP Hypertext Preprocessor. It is a server-side scripting language that powers some of the most popular websites in the world, including WordPress and Facebook. It is open source, relatively easy to learn, and works perfectly with MySQL, making it a popular choice for web developers.

4. Perl: Perl is a high-level, dynamic programming language used extensively in network programming, system admin, etc. Although less popular for web development purposes, Perl has a lot of niche applications. Different versions of XAMPP may have additional components such as phpMyAdmin, OpenSSL, etc. to create full-fledged web servers.

Head over to XAMPP for Windows homepage on ApacheFriends.org. Here, you will find multiple versions of XAMPP.

In this , we will install **XAMPP Windows 1.8.2** which includes:

Downloading XAMPP

XAMPP is available in three file formats:

.EXE – Self-executable file; easiest to install.

.7z – 7zip file. Favored by purists, although it requires working with more complicated .bat files to install.

.ZIP – Compressed zip file. Like .7z, installing through .ZIP files is considerably more difficult than using .EXE

Since .EXE is the easiest to install, we will use this file format for this tutorial.

You can download the XAMPP installer from Sourceforge here (102MB).

Installing XAMPP

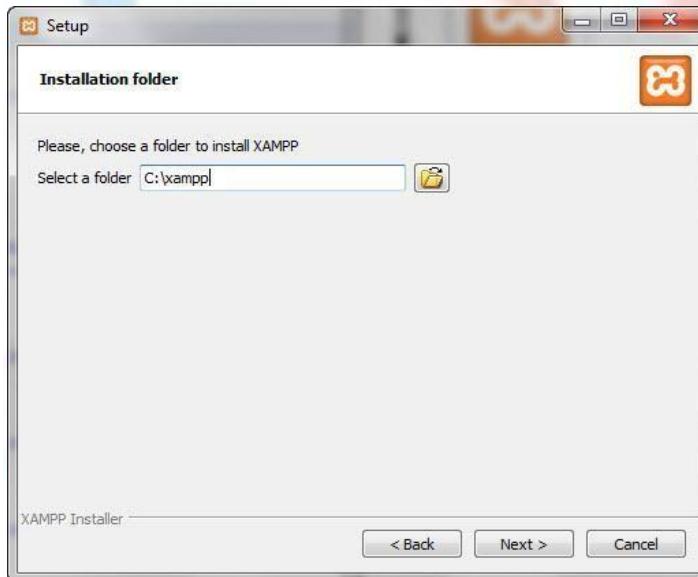
Follow these steps for installing XAMPP:

Step 1: Start the installation process by double-clicking on the XAMPP installer. Click ‘Next’ after the splash screen.

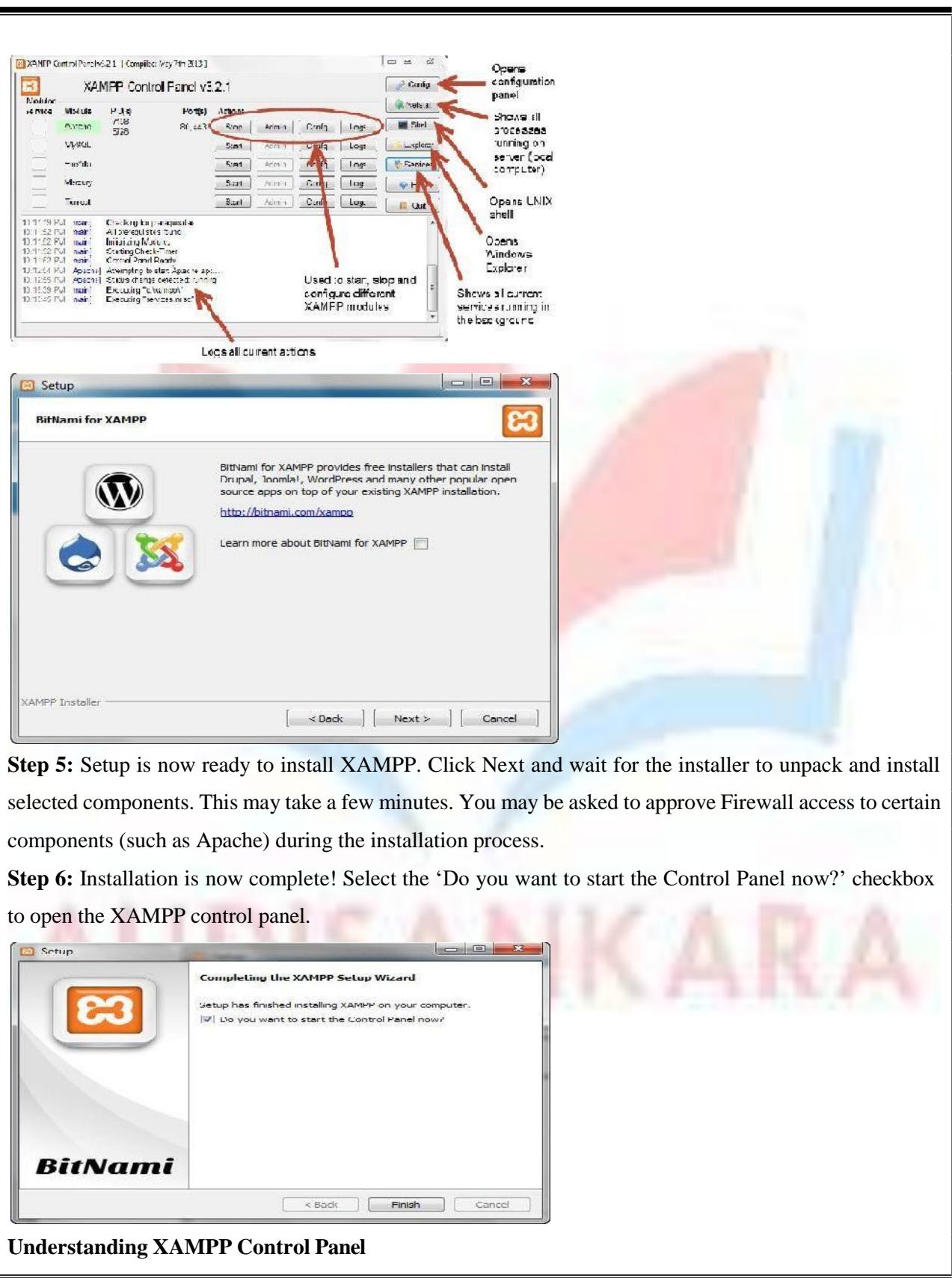
Step 2: Here, you can select the components you want to install. Choose the default selection and click ‘Next’.



Step 3: Choose the folder you want to install XAMPP in. This folder will hold all your web application files, so make sure to select a drive that has plenty of space.



Step 4: The next screen is a promo for BitNami, an app store for server software. Deselect the 'Learn more about BitNami for XAMPP' checkbox, unless you actually enjoy receiving promo mails.



The XAMPP control panel gives you complete control over all installed XAMPP components. You can use the CP to start/stop different modules, launch the Unix shell, open Windows explorer and see all operations running in the background.

Here is a quick overview of the Control Panel. For now, you only need to know how to start and stop an Apache server.

Testing Your XAMPP Installation

Follow these steps to test your XAMPP installation by launching the Apache web server and creating a simple PHP file.

Step 1: In the XAMPP control panel, click on ‘Start’ under ‘Actions’ for the Apache module. This instructs XAMPP to start the Apache webserver.

Step 2: Open your web browser and type in: <http://localhost> or 127.0.0.1

Step 3: Select your language from the splash screen.



Step 4: You should see the following screen. This means you've successfully installed XAMPP on your computer.



Step 5: We will now test whether XAMPP has installed PHP successfully. To do this, fire up Notepad and type the following into a new document:

```
<?php
echo 'Hello world';
?>
```

Save this file as ‘test.php’ in c:\xampp\htdocs\ (or whichever directory you installed XAMPP in).

Step 6: Navigate to localhost/test.php. You should see the “Hello World” message:

Hello world

Install IIS web server and APACHE..

Install IIS web server

Internet Information Services (IIS) – formerly called **Internet Information Server** – is a [web server](#) application and set of feature extension modules created by [Microsoft](#) for use with [Microsoft Windows](#). IIS 7.5 supports [HTTP](#), [HTTPS](#), [FTP](#), [FTPS](#), [SMTP](#) and [NNTP](#). It is an integral part of [Windows Server](#) family of products, as well as certain editions of [Windows XP](#), [Windows Vista](#) and [Windows 7](#). IIS is not turned on by default when Windows is installed.

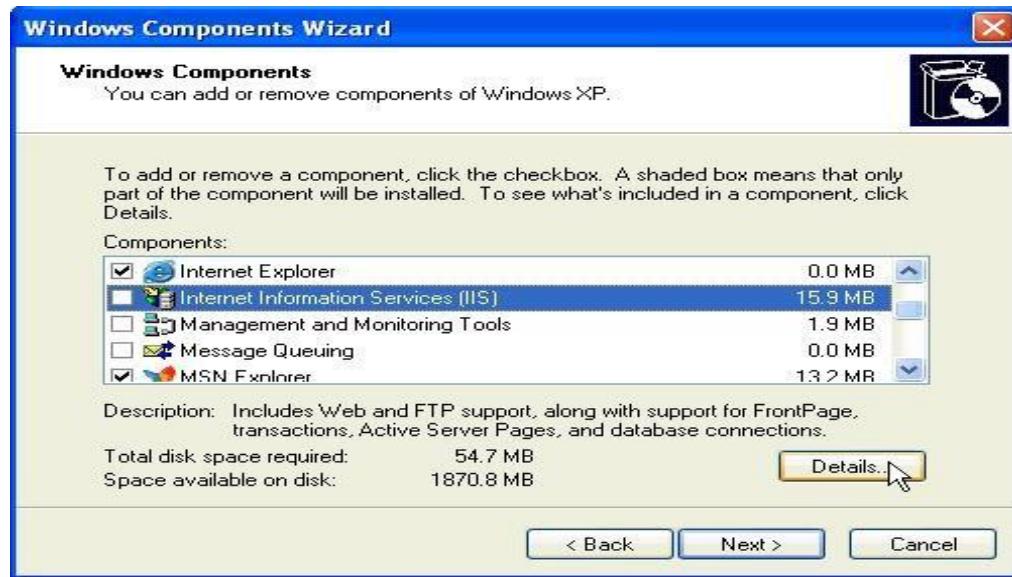
INSTALLATION STEPS :

On the Start menu, click Control Panel.

Double-click Add or Remove Programs.

Click Add/Remove Windows Components.

Click Internet Information Services (IIS) and then click Details.

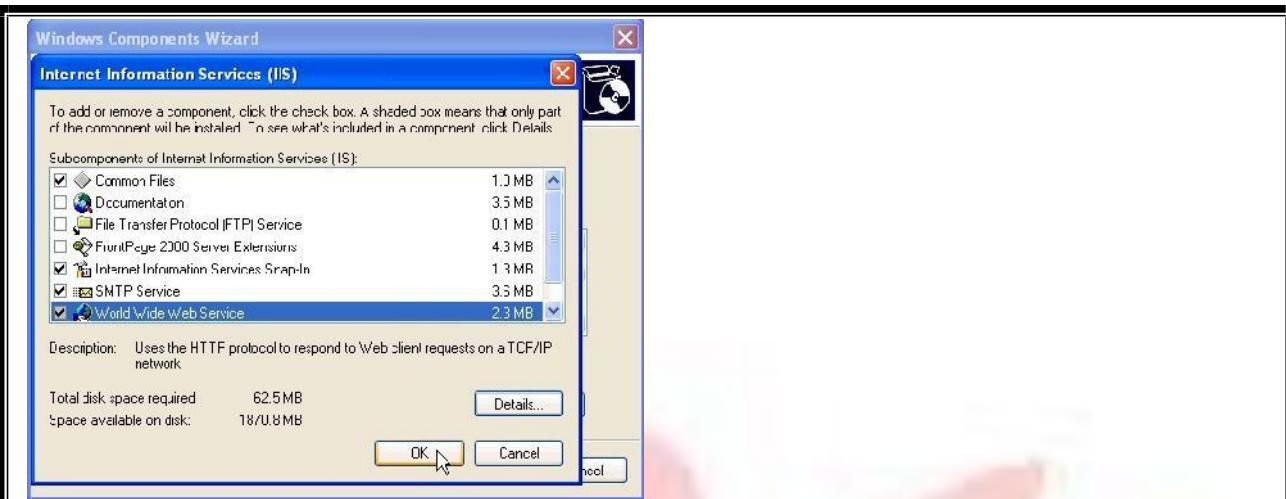


In Internet Information Services (IIS), select the check boxes for SMTP Service and World Wide Web Service, and then click OK.

Exp No:

Date:

Page No:

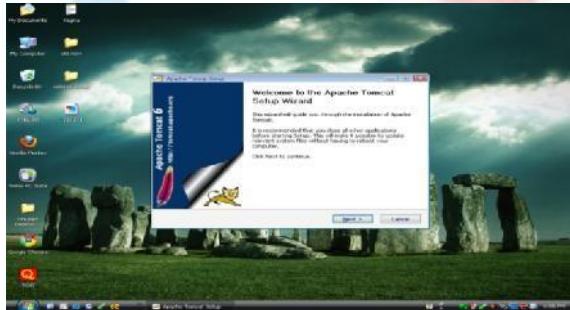


In Windows Component selection, ensure that the Internet Information Services (IIS) check box is selected, and then click OK to install the components that you selected.

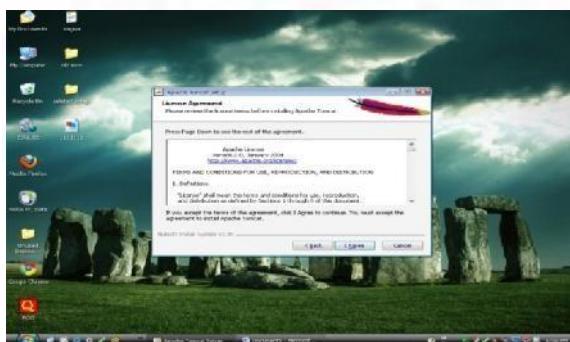
DESCRIPTION:

Installation of Tomcat server.

Step1): Double click on the Apache Tomcat setup file then we will get the following window.

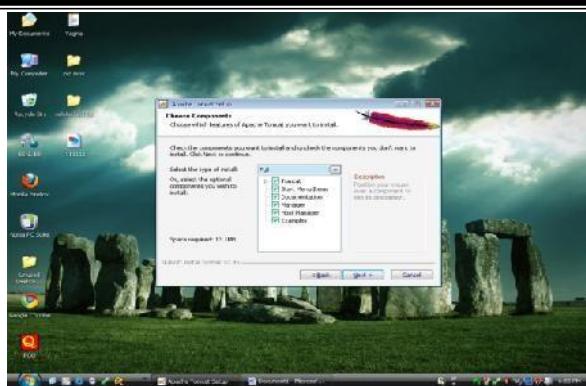


Step2: Now click on the Next button.

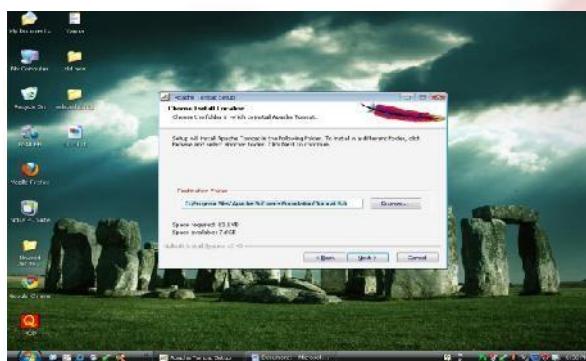


Step3): Now a window with License Agreement will be displayed as above. Then press I Agree option.

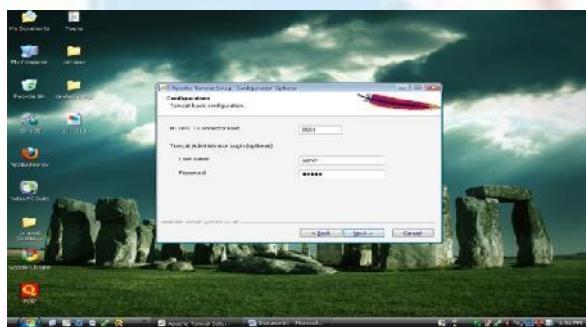
Step4): Now select type of the install as Full and then click on Next.



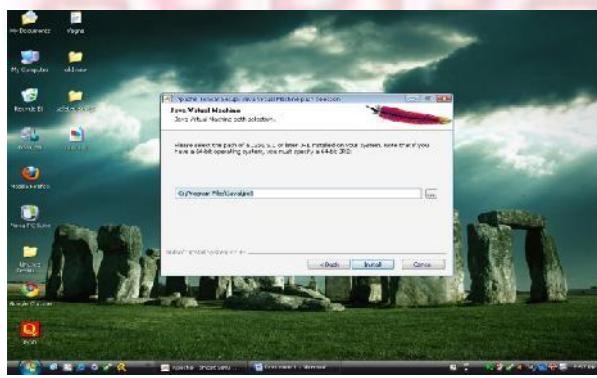
Step5: Now select the destination where the Tomcat has to be installed and click on Next.



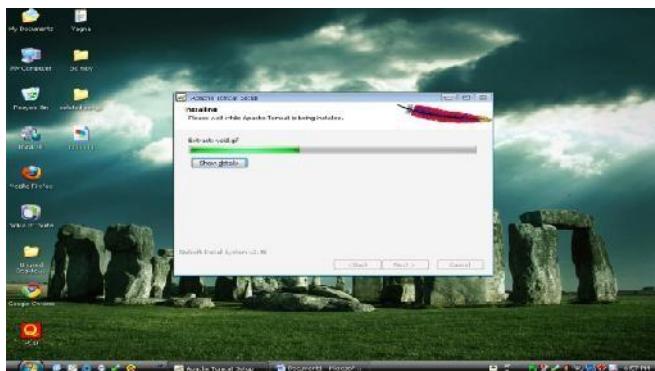
Step6: Now set the configuration, connector port as 8081 and set the username and password as admin and click on Next.



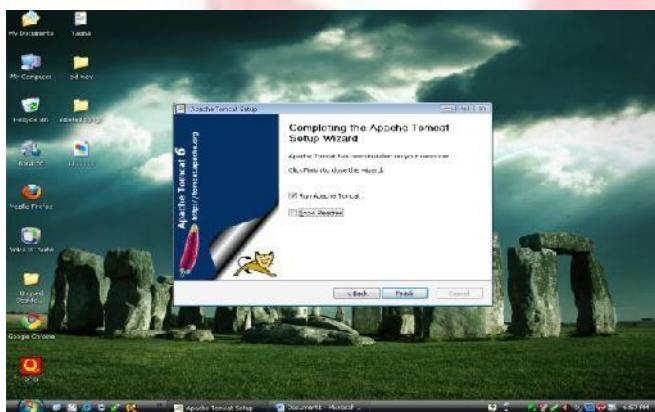
Step7: Now a window with Java Virtual Machine will be displayed and click Install option.



Step8: Now the window with installation process will be displayed as below.



Step9: select the Run Apache Tomcat option and click on Finish.



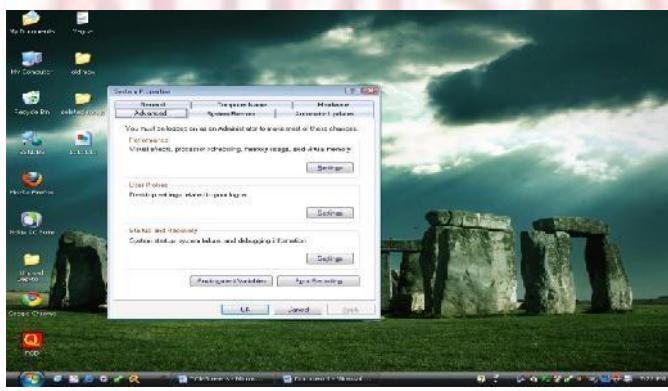
Setting the Java Environment Variable

Here are the steps for setting the environment variable on my computer (Windows XP Professional). The steps will probably be similar for other Windows computers.

1. Open the control panel under the start menu. Double-click on System. Click on the Advanced tab.

Click on the Environment Variables button. Under System Variables, click on the New button.

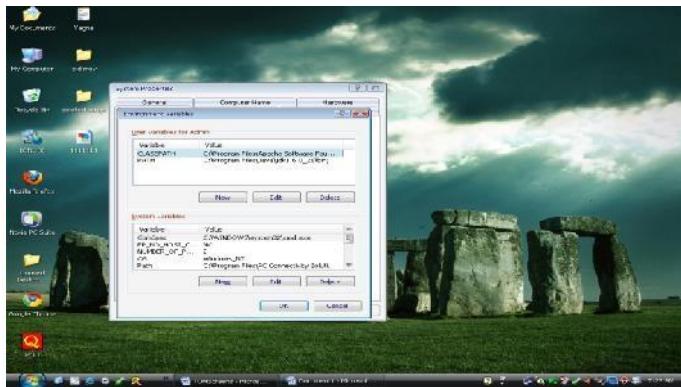
For variable name, type: JAVA_HOME For variable value, type: C:\j2sdk1.4.2_01, Continue to click OK to exit the dialog windows.



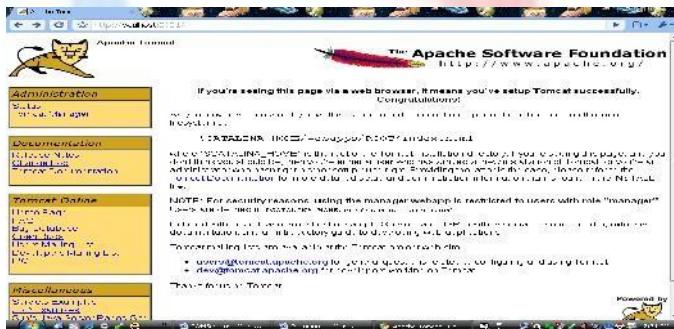
** Now set the following in Variable and value

Variable name: CLASSPATH; Variable value: C:\Program Files\Apache Software Foundation\Tomcat 6.0\bin; C:\Program Files\Apache Software Foundation\Tomcat 6.0\lib\servlet-api.jar; C:\Program Files\Apache Software Foundation\Tomcat 6.0\lib\jsp-api.jar;

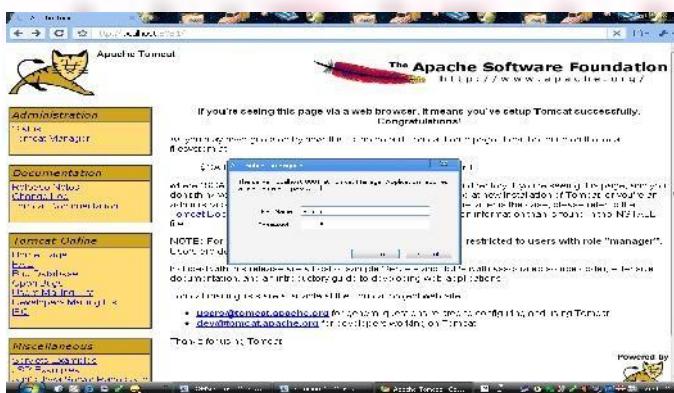
Variable name: PATH; Variable value: C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.6.0_21\bin; and then click on OK



*Now for checking whether the Tomcat has installed successfully or not, open the browser and type <http://localhost:8081/>. If it is installed successfully the following page will be displayed.



*After clicking the Tomcat Manager then will ask to enter username and password.



*After clicking the login option the Tomcat Web Application Manager page will be displayed as follows.

Exp No:

Date:

Page No:



RESULT:

EXPERIMENT – 2

Create a class time table using HTML

(a)

Aim :- Create a table to show your class time table.

Description :-

1. Create a table to show your class time table.
2. Use tables to provide layout to your HTML page describing your college infrastructure.
3. Use and tags to provide a layout to the above page instead of a table layout.

RESOURCES:

Notepad++, Web Browser, 1GB RAM, Hard Disk 80 GB.

PROGRAM LOGIC:

Time Table

- Create an HTML file
- Create a table tag using `<table> </table>`.
- Create the rows in the table .
- `<tr>dt</tr>`.
- Insert data into the rows.
- `<td>days</td>`
- Close table tag
- Close `</html>` tag

College Infrastructure using table tag

- Create an html file
- Create a table tag using `<table> </table>`.
- Create the rows in the table .
- `<tr>dt</tr>`.
- Insert data into the rows.
- `<td>college infrastructure</td>`
- Close table tag
- Close HTML tag

College Infrastructure without using table

- 2.1 Create an html file.
- 2.2 Create a pre tag .
- 2.3 Insert data in the form of a table.
- 2.4 Close the pre tag.
- 2.5 Close HTML tag.

Program :-

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<center><h1>TIME TABLE</h1></center>

<table border="5" cellspacing="0" align="center">

<!--<caption>Timetable</caption>-->

<tr>

<td align="center" height="50"

width="100"><br>

<b>Day/Period</b><br>

</td>

<td align="center" height="50"

width="100">

<b>I<br>9:30-10:20</b>

</td>

<td align="center" height="50"

width="100">

<b>II<br>10:20-11:10</b>

</td>

<td align="center" height="50"
```

<p>width="100"></p> <p>III
11:10-12:00</p> <p></td></p>
<p><td align="center" height="50" width="100"></p> <p>12:00-12:40</p> <p></td></p>
<p><td align="center" height="50" width="100"></p> <p>IV
12:40-1:30</p> <p></td></p>
<p><td align="center" height="50" width="100"></p> <p>V
1:30-2:20</p> <p></td></p>
<p><td align="center" height="50" width="100"></p> <p>VI
2:20-3:10</p> <p></td></p>
<p><td align="center" height="50" width="100"></p> <p>VII
3:10-4:00</p> <p></td></p>
<p></tr></p> <p><tr></p> <p><td align="center" height="50"></p>

Monday	Eng	Mat	Che	<h2>L U N C H</h2>
LAB				
Phy				
Tuesday				
LAB				
Eng				
Che				
Mat				
SPORTS				
Wednesday				

```
</td>

<td align="center" height="50">Mat</td>
<td align="center" height="50">phy</td>
<td align="center" height="50">Eng</td>
<td align="center" height="50">Che</td>
<td colspan="3" align="center"
    height="50">LIBRARY
</td>

</tr>

<tr>
    <td align="center" height="50">
        <b>Thursday</b>
    </td>
    <td align="center" height="50">Phy</td>
    <td align="center" height="50">Eng</td>
    <td align="center" height="50">Che</td>
    <td colspan="3" align="center"
        height="50">LAB
    </td>
    <td align="center" height="50">Mat</td>
</tr>

<tr>
    <td align="center" height="50">
        <b>Friday</b>
    </td>
    <td colspan="3" align="center"
```

```

height="50">LAB
</td>
<td align="center" height="50">Mat</td>
<td align="center" height="50">Che</td>
<td align="center" height="50">Eng</td>
<td align="center" height="50">Phy</td>

</tr>
<tr>
<td align="center" height="50">
<b>Saturday</b>
</td>
<td align="center" height="50">Eng</td>
<td align="center" height="50">Che</td>
<td align="center" height="50">Mat</td>
<td colspan="3" align="center"
height="50">SEMINAR
</td>
<td align="center" height="50">SPORTS</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

Output :-

The screenshot shows a Windows operating system desktop. A browser window titled "R20 CSE Regulations with Four" is open, displaying a time table for a week. The time table is organized by day (Monday to Saturday) and period (I to VII). The browser's address bar shows the path "C:/Users/rohit/OneDrive/Desktop/lab%20manual%20WT/lab/exper_1a.html". Below the browser is a taskbar with various pinned icons, including File Explorer, Microsoft Edge, and other utility programs. The system tray shows the date as 24-05-2023 and the time as 18:32.

Day/Period	I 9:30-10:20	II 10:20-11:10	III 11:10-12:00	12:00-12:40	IV 12:40-1:30	V 1:30-2:20	VI 2:20-3:10	VII 3:10-4:00	
Monday	Eng	Mat	Che	L U N C H	LAB		Phy		
Tuesday	LAB				Eng	Che	Mat	SPORTS	
Wednesday	Mat	phy	Eng		Che	LIBRARY			
Thursday	Phy	Eng	Che		LAB		Mat		
Friday	LAB				Mat	Che	Eng	Phy	
Saturday	Eng	Che	Mat		SEMINAR		SPORTS		

(b)

Aim :- Use tables to provide layout to your HTML page describing your college infrastructure.

Description :-

- Create a table to show your class time table.
- Use tables to provide layout to your HTML page describing your college infrastructure.
- Use and tags to provide a layout to the above page instead of a table layout.

RESOURCES:

Notepad++, Web Browser, 1GB RAM, Hard Disk 80 GB.

PROGRAM LOGIC:

Time Table

- Create an HTML file

- Create a table tag using <table> </table>.
- Create the rows in the table .
- <tr>dt</tr>.
- Insert data into the rows.
- <td>days</td>
- Close table tag
- Close </html> tag

College Infrastructure using table tag

- Create an html file
- Create a table tag using <table> </table>.
- Create the rows in the table .
- <tr>dt</tr>.
- Insert data into the rows.
- <td>college infrastructure</td>
- Close table tag
- Close HTML tag

College Infrastructure without using table

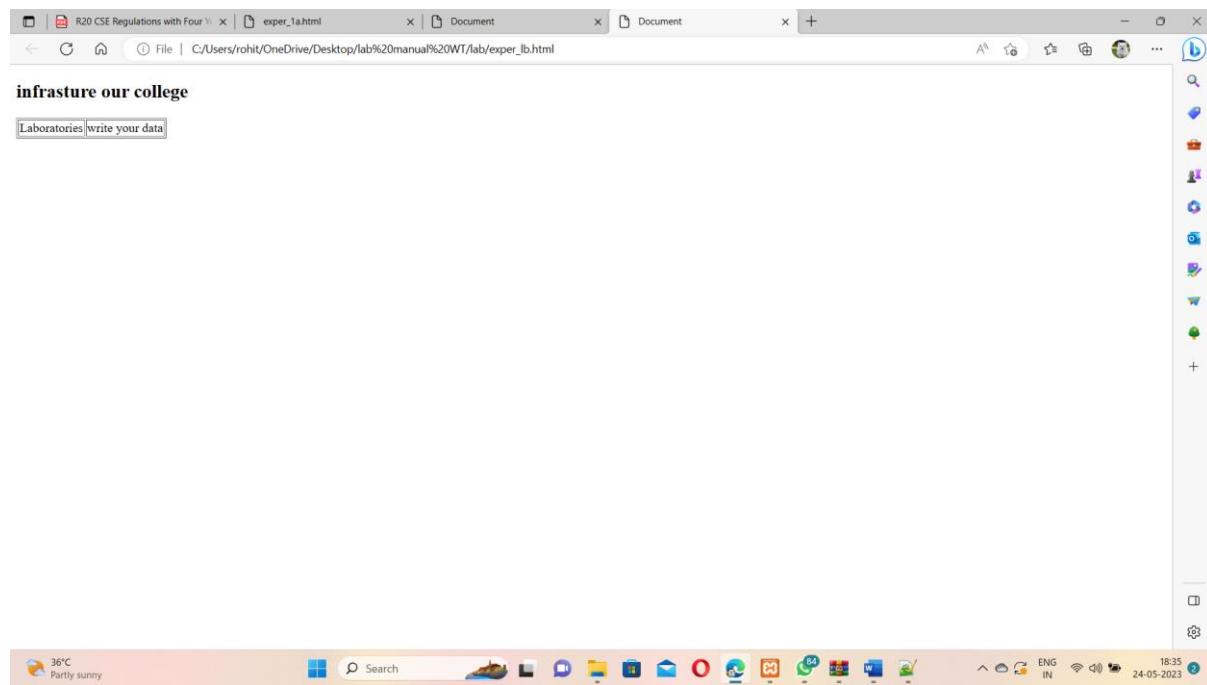
- Create an html file.
- Create a pre tag .
- Insert data in the form of a table.
- Close the pre tag.
- Close HTML tag.

Program :-

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Document</title>
</head>
```

```
<body>
<h2>infrasture our college</h2>
<table border="1">
<tr>
<td>
    Laboratories
</td>
<td>
    write your data
</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

Output :-



(c)

Aim :- Use and `` and `<div>` tags to provide a layout to the above page instead of a table layout.

Description :-

- Create a table to show your class time table.
- Use tables to provide layout to your HTML page describing your college infrastructure.
- Use and tags to provide a layout to the above page instead of a table layout.

RESOURCES:

Notepad++, Web Browser, 1GB RAM, Hard Disk 80 GB.

PROGRAM LOGIC:

Time Table

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- Create a table tag using `<table> </table>`.
- Create the rows in the table .
- `<tr>dt</tr>`.
- Insert data into the rows.
- `<td>days</td>`
- Close table tag
- Close `</html>` tag

College Infrastructure using table tag

- Create an html file
- Create a table tag using `<table> </table>`.
- Create the rows in the table .
- `<tr>dt</tr>`.
- Insert data into the rows.
- `<td>college infrastructure</td>`
- Close table tag
- Close HTML tag

College Infrastructure without using table

- Create an html file.
- Create a pre tag .
- Insert data in the form of a table.
- Close the pre tag.
- Close HTML tag.

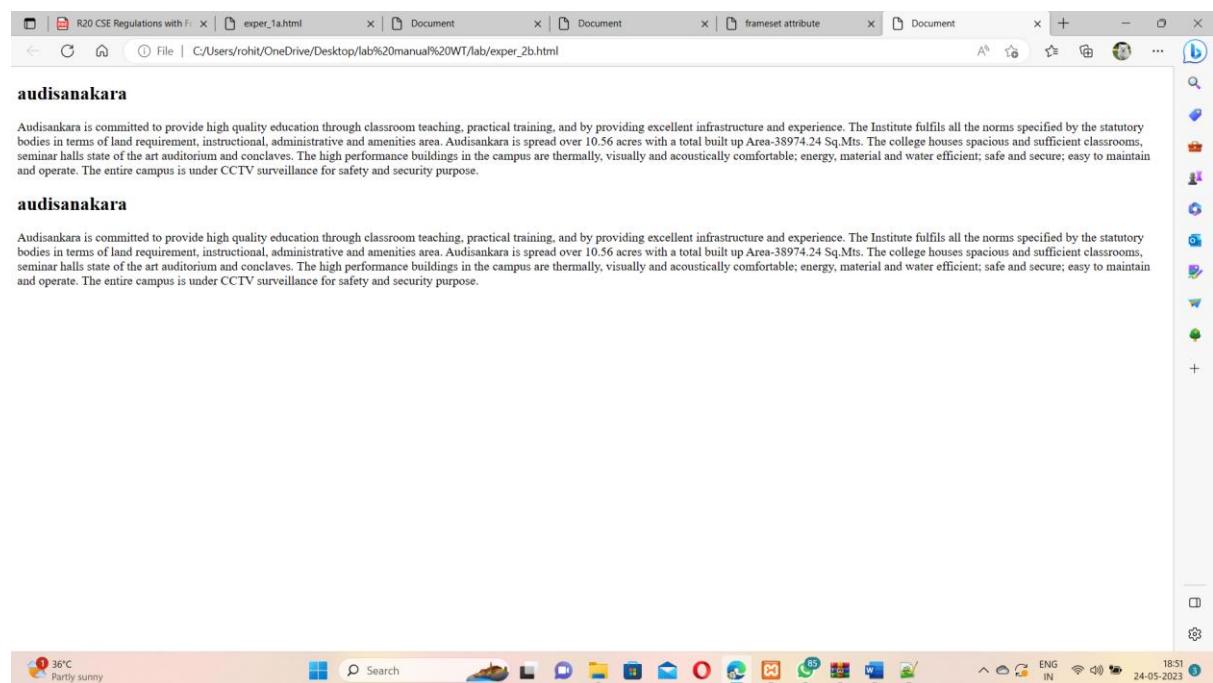
Program :-

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
  <div>
    <h2>audisanakara</h2>
    <p> Audisankara is committed to provide high quality education through classroom teaching, practical training, and by providing excellent infrastructure and experience. The Institute fulfils all the norms specified by the statutory bodies in terms of land requirement, instructional, administrative and amenities area. Audisankara is spread over 10.56 acres with a total built up Area-38974.24 Sq.Mts. The college houses spacious and sufficient classrooms, seminar halls state of the art auditorium and conclaves. The high performance buildings in the campus are thermally, visually and acoustically comfortable; energy, material and water efficient; safe and secure; easy to maintain and operate. The entire campus is under CCTV surveillance for safety and security purpose.</p>
  </div>
  <span>
    <h2>audisanakara</h2>
    <p> Audisankara is committed to provide high quality education through classroom teaching, practical training, and by providing excellent infrastructure
```

and experience. The Institute fulfils all the norms specified by the statutory bodies in terms of land requirement, instructional, administrative and amenities area. Audisankara is spread over 10.56 acres with a total built up Area-38974.24 Sq.Mts. The college houses spacious and sufficient classrooms, seminar halls state of the art auditorium and conclaves. The high performance buildings in the campus are thermally, visually and acoustically comfortable; energy, material and water efficient; safe and secure; easy to maintain and operate. The entire campus is under CCTV surveillance for safety and security purpose.</p>

</body>
</html>

Output :-



EXPERIMENT – 3

Create a form using HTML

(a)

Aim :- Use frames such that page is divided into 3 frames 20% on left to show contents of pages, 60% in center to show body of page, remaining on right to show remarks.

Description :-

1. Use frames such that page is divided into 3 frames 20% on left to show contents of pages, 60% in center to show body of page, remaining on right to show remarks.
2. Embed Audio and Video into your HTML web page.

RESOURCES:

Notepad++, web browser, 1GB RAM, Hard Disk 80 GB.

PROGRAM LOGIC:

Frames

3. Create an HTML file
4. Create Frames by using Frameset tag.
5. In Frameset tag create three frames for three columns.
6. In the first column load link.html file.
7. In third column load remarks.html file.
8. Close the html file.

Audio and Video

1. Create an HTML file.
2. Create an video tag for loading the videos.
3. Create an audio tag for loading the audios.
4. Close the HTML file.

Program :-

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
```

```

<title>frameset attribute</title>
</head>

<frameset rows = "20%, 60%, 20%">
    <frame name = "top" src = "exper_1c.html" />
    <frame name = "main" src = "exper_1a.html" />
    <frame name = "bottom" src = "exper_lb.html" />
</frameset>

</html>

```

Output :-

TIME TABLE

Day/Period	I 9:30-10:20	II 10:20-11:10	III 11:10-12:00	IV 12:00-12:40	V 12:40-1:30	VI 1:30-2:20	VII 2:20-3:10	VIII 3:10-4:00
Monday	Eng	Mat	Che		LAB		Phy	
Tuesday	LAB			Eng	Che	Mat	SPORTS	
Wednesday	Mat	phy	Eng	Che	LIBRARY			
Thursday	Phy	Eng	Che	LAB			Mat	
Friday	LAB			Mat	Che	Eng	Phy	
Saturday	Eng	Che	Mat	SEMINAR			SPORTS	

infrasture our college

Laboratories

36°C Partly sunny

Search

18:48 ENG IN 24-05-2023

(b)

Aim :- Embed Audio and Video into your HTML web page.

Description :-

- Use frames such that page is divided into 3 frames 20% on left to show contents of pages, 60% in center to show body of page, remaining on right to show remarks.
- Embed Audio and Video into your HTML web page.

RESOURCES:

Notepad++, web browser, 1GB RAM, Hard Disk 80 GB.

PROGRAM LOGIC:

Frames

- Create an HTML file
- Create Frames by using Frameset tag.
- In Frameset tag create three frames for three columns.
- In the first column load link.html file.
- In third column load remarks.html file.
- Close the html file.

Audio and Video

- Create an HTML file.
- Create an video tag for loading the videos.
- Create an audio tag for loading the audios.
- Close the HTML file.

Program :-

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Document</title>
```

```
</head>

<body>

<center>

<h2>video tag</h2>

<video width="200" height="200" controls >
  <source src="sad.mp4" type="video/mp4">
</video>

<h3>audio tag</h3>

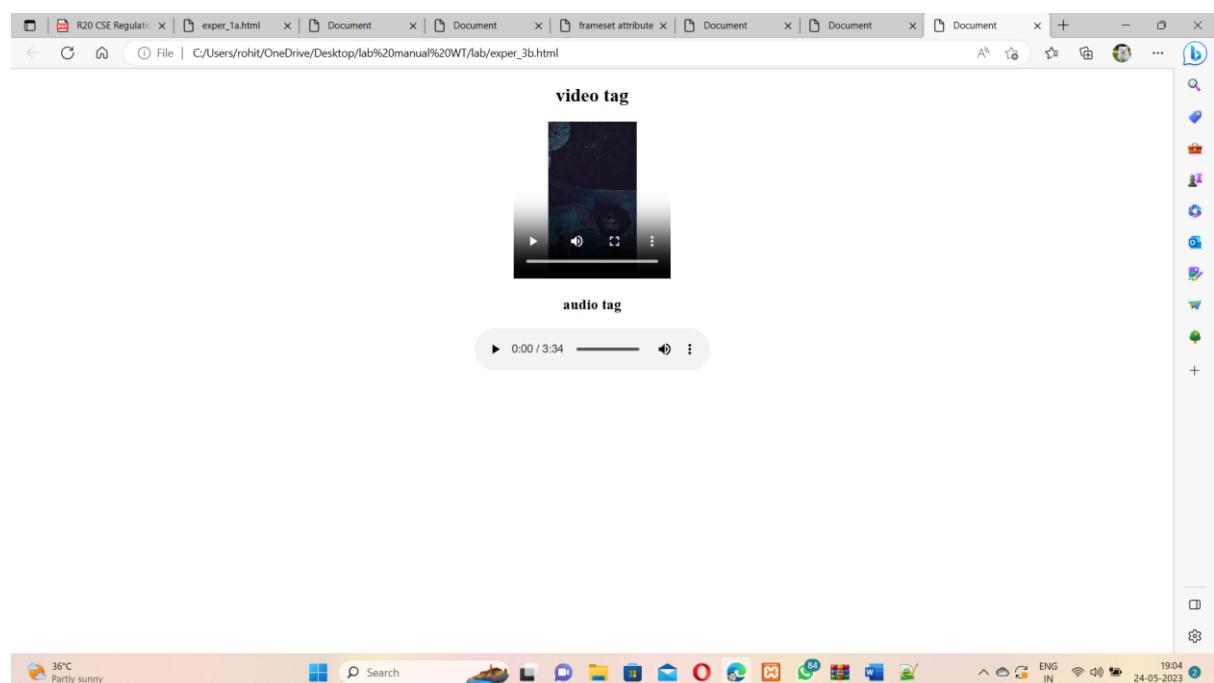
<audio controls loop autoplay>
  <source src="Ori Vaari.mp3" type="audio/mpeg">
    Your browser does not support the audio tag.
</audio>

</center>

</body>

</html>
```

Output :-



EXPERIMENT – 4

Create HTML PAGES

(a)

Aim :- Create a webpage with HTML describing your department use paragraph and list tags.

Description :-

1. Create a webpage with HTML describing your department use paragraph and list tags.
2. Apply various colors to suitably distinguish key words, also apply font styling like italics,underline and two other fonts to words you find appropriate, also use header tags.
3. Create links on the words e.g. —Wi-Fi and —LAN to link them to Wikipedia pages.
4. Insert an image and create a link such that clicking on image takes user to other page.
5. Change the background color of the page; At the bottom create a link to take user to the top ofthe page.

RESOURCES:

Notepad++, web browser, 1GB RAM, Hard Disk 80 GB.

PROGRAM LOGIC:

Describing department using Paragraph and list tags.

6. Create the HTML file.
7. Create Paragraph tag in the body section.
8. Create list tag in the body section.
9. Add list items in the list.
10. Apply color attribute to the tags.
11. Close paragraph tag, list tag and body section.
12. Close the HTML file.

Create links on the words

1. Create the HTML file.
2. Create links by using anchor tag.
3. Create link on the words WIFI and LAN in the body section.
4. Close the anchor tag and body section.
5. Close the HTML file.

Insert an image and create a link

1. Create the HTML file.
2. Create links by using anchor tag.
3. Create image tag in the anchor tag.
4. Close the anchor tag and body section.
5. Close the HTML file.

Change the background color

1. Create the HTML file.
2. In the body tag add bgcolor attribute.
3. Include two image tags in the body section.
4. Close the body section.
5. Close the HTML file

Program :-

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">

<meta name="viewport" content="width, initial-scale=1.0">

<title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

<h3>About our department</h3>
```

The Department of Computer Science & Engineering is established in the year 2001. The course is flexible and has been structured to meet the evolving needs of the IT industry. The Department is offering B.Tech (C.S.E) from the inception with the intake of 60 and increased to 180 in the year of 2016, M.Tech - (C.S.E) in the year of 2009 with the intake of 36. & M.Tech (S.E) in the year of 2010 with the intake of 18. The Department has obtained UGC-Autonomous Status in the year 2013 and is running the programmes successfully meeting all the requirements. The College Academic Committee (CAC), Board of Studies (BoS), Department Advisory Committee (DAC) of the department strive to provide quality education and most advanced curriculum and syllabus to make the students industry ready and excel in the contemporary business world. The B.Tech. Programme under Department of Computer Science & Engineering was accredited by the National Board of Accreditation (NBA) of All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE).</p>

The Department strives to give quality education to the students, and provide excellent career development. Our undergraduates are wonderfully strong, and interaction with the faculty is high. The department has the fortune of having the best students through various Entrance Examination conducted by parent and sister concern states. Their academic excellence is reflected in the best placement history of the department, as well as the significant number of students gaining admissions for higher studies in institutions of national and international repute. The department producing technically competent engineers since 2001 and it has renowned alumni occupying prominent positions in the industry, academia, research and startups.</p>

<h3>Educational Objectives & Outcomes</h3>

- Program Educational Objectives(PEO's)
- Program Specific Outcomes (PSO's)
- Program Outcomes

<p>Vision</p>

To excel the students as potential resources for industry and research in computer science and engineering towards serving the society.

<p>Mission</p>

M1: To achieve academic excellence by providing in-depth knowledge to the students through effective pedagogies with an emphasis on software development.

M2: To impart professional training on tools and technologies driven by advances in new-age industries and/or self-employability skills.

M3: To inculcate multidisciplinary approach in education to get more holistic understanding of the world.

M4: To educate students to be successful, ethical, and effective lifelong learners.

</body>

</html>

Output :-

The Department of Computer Science & Engineering is established in the year 2001. The course is flexible and has been structured to meet the evolving needs of the IT industry. The Department is offering B.Tech (C.S.E) from the inception with the intake of 60 and increased to 180 in the year of 2016, M.Tech - (C.S.E) in the year of 2009 with the intake of 36, & M.Tech (S.E) in the year of 2010 with the intake of 18. The Department has obtained UGC-Autonomous Status in the year 2013 and is running the programmes successfully meeting all the requirements. The College Academic Committee (CAC), Board of Studies (BoS), Department Advisory Committee (DAC) of the Department strive to provide quality education and most advanced curriculums and syllabus to make the students industry ready and excel in the contemporary business world. The B.Tech. Programme under Department of Computer Science & Engineering was accredited by the National Board of Accreditation (NBA) of All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE).

The Department strives to give quality education to the students, and provide excellent career development. Our undergraduates are wonderfully strong, and interaction with the faculty is high. The department has the fortune of having the best students through various Entrance Examination conducted by parent and sister concern states. Their academic excellence is reflected in the best placement history of the department, as well as the significant number of students gaining admissions for higher studies in institutions of national and international repute. The department producing technically competent engineers since 2001 and it has renowned alumni occupying prominent positions in the industry, academia, research and startups.

Educational Objectives & Outcomes

1. Program Educational Objectives(PEO's)
2. Program Specific Outcomes (PSO's)
3. Program Outcomes

Vision

- To excel the students as potential resources for industry and research in computer science and engineering towards serving the society.

Mission

- M1: To achieve academic excellence by providing in-depth knowledge to the students through effective pedagogies with an emphasis on software development.
- M2: To impart professional training on tools and technologies driven by advances in new-age industries and/or self-employability skills.
- M3: To inculcate multidisciplinary approach in education to get more holistic understanding of the world.
- M4: To educate students to be successful, ethical, and effective lifelong learners.

(b)

Aim :- Apply various colors to suitably distinguish key words , also apply font styling like italics, underline and two other fonts to words you find appropriate , also use header tags.

Description :-

- Create a webpage with HTML describing your department use paragraph and list tags.
- Apply various colors to suitably distinguish key words, also apply font styling like italics,underline and two other fonts to words you find appropriate, also use header tags.
- Create links on the words e.g. —Wi-Fi and —LAN to link them to Wikipedia pages.
- Insert an image and create a link such that clicking on image takes user to other page.
- Change the background color of the page; At the bottom create a link to take user to the top ofthe page.

RESOURCES:

Notepad++, web browser, 1GB RAM, Hard Disk 80 GB.

PROGRAM LOGIC:

Describing department using Paragraph and list tags.

- Create the HTML file.
- Create Paragraph tag in the body section.
- Create list tag in the body section.
- Add list items in the list.
- Apply color attribute to the tags.
- Close paragraph tag, list tag and body section.
- Close the HTML file.

Create links on the words

- Create the HTML file.
- Create links by using anchor tag.
- Create link on the words WIFI and LAN in the body section.
- Close the anchor tag and body section.
- Close the HTML file.

Insert an image and create a link

- Create the HTML file.
- Create links by using anchor tag.
- Create image tag in the anchor tag.
- Close the anchor tag and body section.
- Close the HTML file.

Change the background color

- Create the HTML file.
- In the body tag add bgcolor attribute.
- Include two image tags in the body section.
- Close the body section.
- Close the HTML file

Program :-

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>
<head>
<style>
div.a {
    font-size: 15px;
}

div.b {
    font-size: large;
}
```

```
}
```

```
div.c {  
    font-size: 150%;  
}  
  
body {  
    color: red;  
}
```

```
h1 {  
    color: #00ff00;  
}
```

```
p.ex {  
    color: rgb(0,0,255);  
}  
  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
<h1>The font-size Property</h1>
```

```
<div class="a">This is some text.</div>
```

```
<div class="b">This is some text.</div>
```

```
<div class="c">This is some text.</div>
```

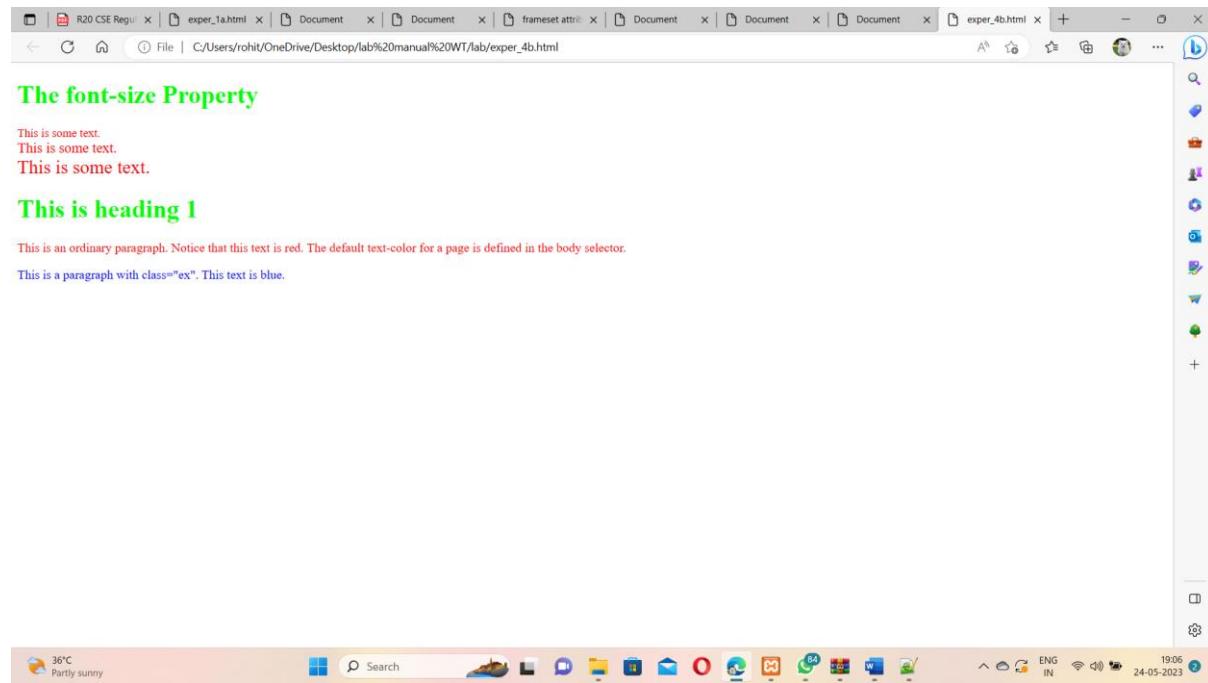
```
<h1>This is heading 1</h1>
```

```
<p>This is an ordinary paragraph. Notice that this text is red. The default text-color for a page is defined in the body selector.</p>
```

```
<p class="ex">This is a paragraph with class="ex". This text is blue.</p>
```

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

Output :-



(c)

Aim :- Create links on the words e.g. —Wi-Fi and —LAN||\ to link them to Wikipedia pages.

Description :-

- Create a webpage with HTML describing your department use paragraph and list tags.
- Apply various colors to suitably distinguish key words, also apply font styling like italics,underline and two other fonts to words you find appropriate, also use header tags.
- Create links on the words e.g. —Wi-Fi and —LAN to link them to Wikipedia pages.
- Insert an image and create a link such that clicking on image takes user to other page.
- Change the background color of the page; At the bottom create a link to take user to the top ofthe page.

RESOURCES:

Notepad++, web browser, 1GB RAM, Hard Disk 80 GB.

PROGRAM LOGIC:

Describing department using Paragraph and list tags.

- Create the HTML file.
- Create Paragraph tag in the body section.
- Create list tag in the body section.
- Add list items in the list.
- Apply color attribute to the tags.
- Close paragraph tag, list tag and body section.
- Close the HTML file.

Create links on the words

- Create the HTML file.
- Create links by using anchor tag.
- Create link on the words WIFI and LAN in the body section.
- Close the anchor tag and body section.
- Close the HTML file.

Insert an image and create a link

- Create the HTML file.
- Create links by using anchor tag.

- Create image tag in the anchor tag.
- Close the anchor tag and body section.
- Close the HTML file.

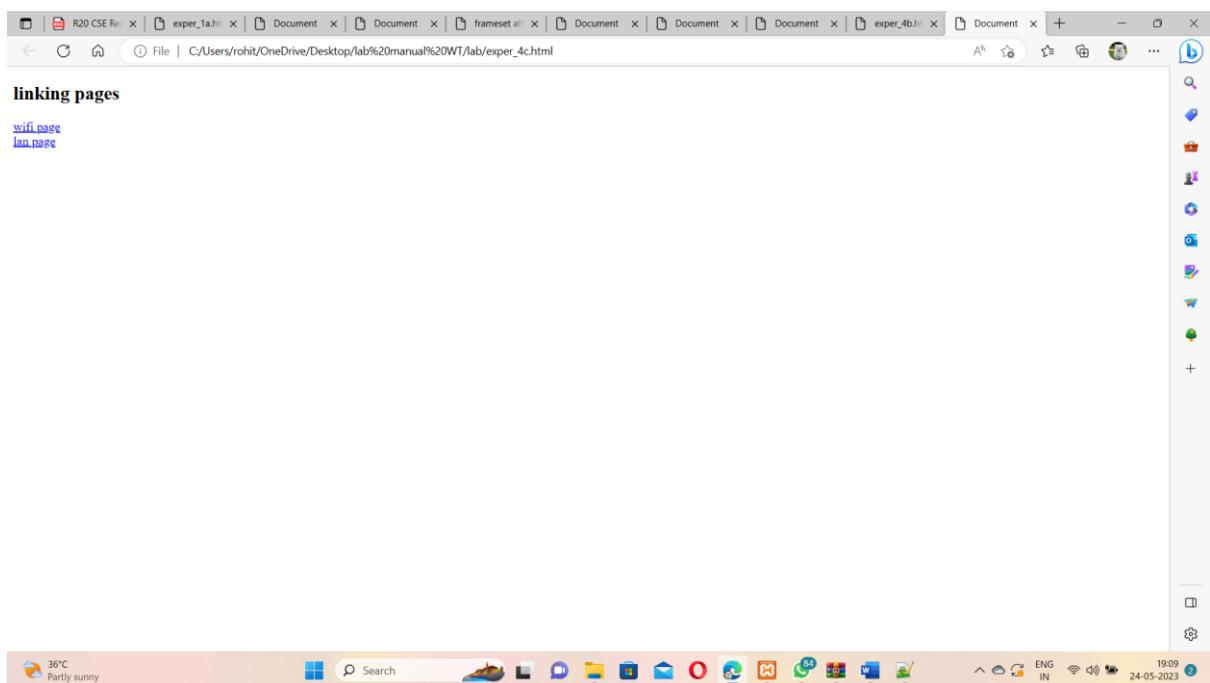
Change the background color

- Create the HTML file.
- In the body tag add bgcolor attribute.
- Include two image tags in the body section.
- Close the body section.
- Close the HTML file

Program :-

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
<h2>linking pages</h2>
<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wi-Fi">wifi page</a><br>
<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Local_area_network">lan page</a>
</body>
</html>
```

Output :-



(d)

Aim :- Insert an image and create a link such that clicking on image takes user to other page.

Description :-

- Create a webpage with HTML describing your department use paragraph and list tags.
- Apply various colors to suitably distinguish key words, also apply font styling like italics, underline and two other fonts to words you find appropriate, also use header tags.
- Create links on the words e.g. —Wi-Fi and —LAN to link them to Wikipedia pages.
- Insert an image and create a link such that clicking on image takes user to other page.
- Change the background color of the page; At the bottom create a link to take user to the top of the page.

RESOURCES:

Notepad++, web browser, 1GB RAM, Hard Disk 80 GB.

PROGRAM LOGIC:

Describing department using Paragraph and list tags.

- Create the HTML file.
- Create Paragraph tag in the body section.
- Create list tag in the body section.
- Add list items in the list.
- Apply color attribute to the tags.
- Close paragraph tag, list tag and body section.
- Close the HTML file.

Create links on the words

- Create the HTML file.
- Create links by using anchor tag.
- Create link on the words WIFI and LAN in the body section.
- Close the anchor tag and body section.
- Close the HTML file.

Insert an image and create a link

- Create the HTML file.
- Create links by using anchor tag.
- Create image tag in the anchor tag.
- Close the anchor tag and body section.
- Close the HTML file.

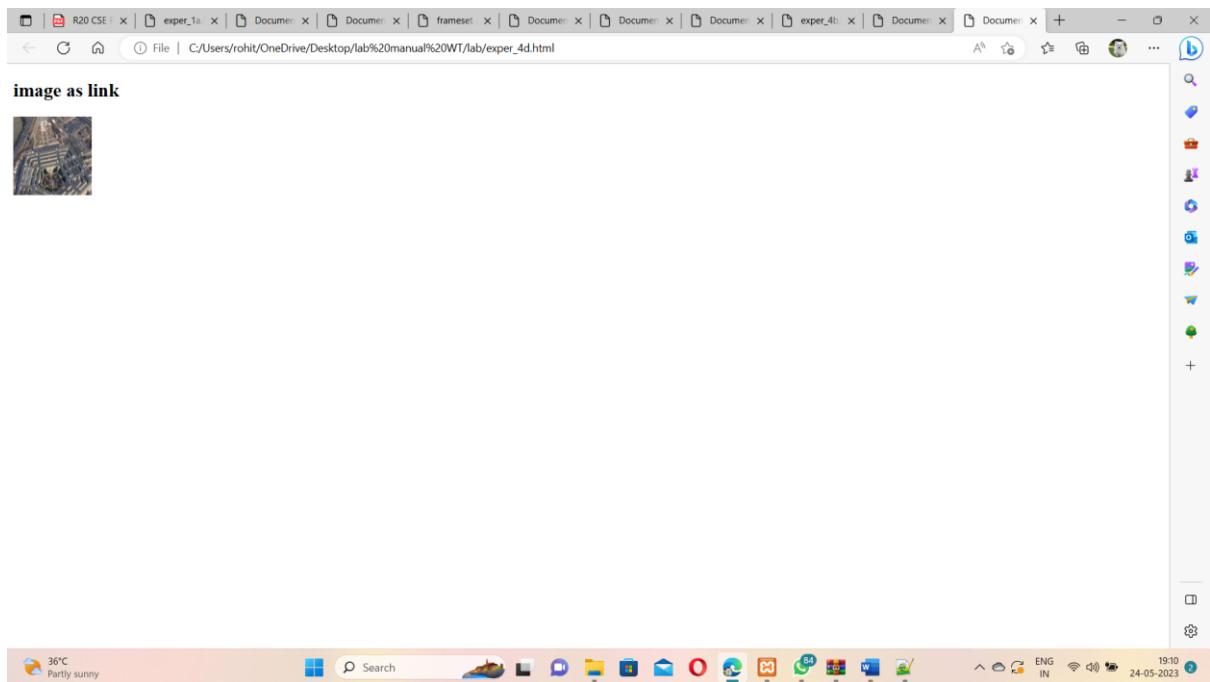
Change the background color

- Create the HTML file.
- In the body tag add bgcolor attribute.
- Include two image tags in the body section.
- Close the body section.
- Close the HTML file

Program :-

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
    <h2>image as link</h2>
    <a href="https://www.google.com/search?q=images&sxsrf=APwXEddFF6AUOhClzw8k0CRhn2vXkADA-A:1684909484971&source=lnms&tbo=isch&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjZ-dH6ql3_AhW5VmGHXopBc0Q_AUoAXoECAEQAw&biw=1536&bih=714&dpr=1.25"></a>
</body>
</html>
```

Output :-



(e)

Aim :- Change the background color of the page; At the bottom create a link to take user to the top of the page.

Description :-

13. Create a webpage with HTML describing your department use paragraph and list tags.
14. Apply various colors to suitably distinguish key words, also apply font styling like italics, underline and two other fonts to words you find appropriate, also use header tags.
15. Create links on the words e.g. —Wi-Fi and —LAN to link them to Wikipedia pages.
16. Insert an image and create a link such that clicking on image takes user to other page.
17. Change the background color of the page; At the bottom create a link to take user to the top of the page.

4.2 RESOURCES:

Notepad++, web browser, 1GB RAM, Hard Disk 80 GB.

4.3 PROGRAM LOGIC:

Describing department using Paragraph and list tags.

1. Create the HTML file.
2. Create Paragraph tag in the body section.
3. Create list tag in the body section.
4. Add list items in the list.
5. Apply color attribute to the tags.
6. Close paragraph tag, list tag and body section.
7. Close the HTML file.

Create links on the words

6. Create the HTML file.
7. Create links by using anchor tag.
8. Create link on the words WIFI and LAN in the body section.
9. Close the anchor tag and body section.
10. Close the HTML file.

Insert an image and create a link

7. Create the HTML file.
8. Create links by using anchor tag.
9. Create image tag in the anchor tag.
10. Close the anchor tag and body section.
11. Close the HTML file.

Change the background color

5. Create the HTML file.
6. In the body tag add bgcolor attribute.
7. Include two image tags in the body section.
8. Close the body section.
12. Close the HTML file

Program :-

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

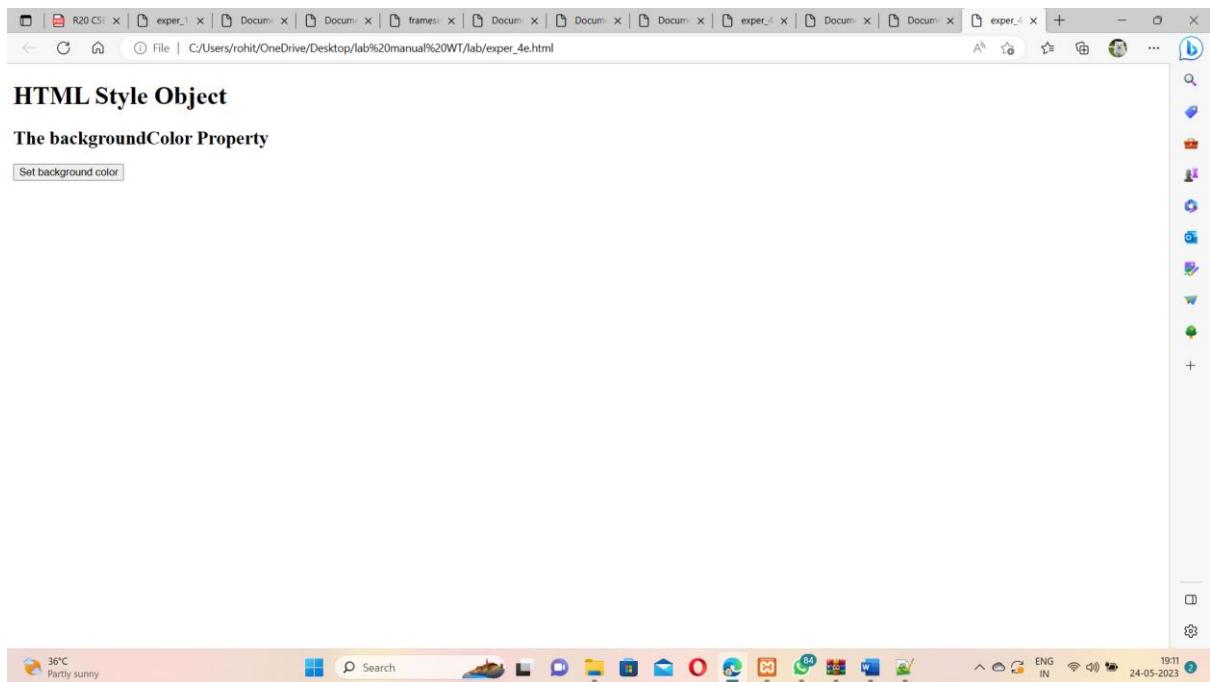
```
<html>
<body>
<h1>HTML Style Object</h1>
<h2>The backgroundColor Property</h2>

<button type="button" onclick="myFunction()">Set background color</button>

<script>
function myFunction() {
    document.body.style.backgroundColor = "red";
}
</script>

</body>
</html>
```

Output:-



EXPERIMENT -5

HTML

Aim :- Develop static pages (using only HTML) of an online book store, the pages should resemble: www.amazon.com, the website should consist the following pages, home page, registration and user login, user profile page, books catalog, shopping cart, payment by credit card, order confirmation.

Description :-

Develop static pages (using only HTML) of an online book store, the pages should resemble: www.amazon.com, the website should consist the following pages, home page, registration and user login, user profile page, books catalog, shopping cart, payment by credit card, order confirmation.

5.1 RESOURCES:

Notepad++, web browser, 1GB RAM, Hard Disk 80 GB.

5.2 PROGRAM LOGIC:

online book store

1. Create the HTML file.

2. Create the form and include the submit button.
3. Create the home page, registration and user login, user profile page, books catalog, shoppingcart, payment by credit card, order confirmation using various HTML tags.
4. Close the HTML file.

Program :-

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>
<head>
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
<style>
body {font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;}

/* Full-width input fields */
input[type=text], input[type=password] {
    width: 100%;
    padding: 12px 20px;
    margin: 8px 0;
    display: inline-block;
    border: 1px solid #ccc;
    box-sizing: border-box;
}

/* Set a style for all buttons */
button {
    background-color: #04AA6D;
    color: white;
```

```
padding: 14px 20px;  
margin: 8px 0;  
border: none;  
cursor: pointer;  
width: 100%;  
}  
  
}
```

```
button:hover {  
    opacity: 0.8;  
}
```

```
/* Extra styles for the cancel button */  
.cancelbtn {  
    width: auto;  
    padding: 10px 18px;  
    background-color: #f44336;  
}
```

```
/* Center the image and position the close button */  
.imgcontainer {  
    text-align: center;  
    margin: 24px 0 12px 0;  
    position: relative;  
}
```

```
img.avatar {
```

```
width: 40%;  
border-radius: 50%;  
}  
  
.container {  
padding: 16px;  
}  
  
span.psw {  
float: right;  
padding-top: 16px;  
}  
  
/* The Modal (background) */  
.modal {  
display: none; /* Hidden by default */  
position: fixed; /* Stay in place */  
z-index: 1; /* Sit on top */  
left: 0;  
top: 0;  
width: 100%; /* Full width */  
height: 100%; /* Full height */  
overflow: auto; /* Enable scroll if needed */  
background-color: rgb(0,0,0); /* Fallback color */  
background-color: rgba(0,0,0,0.4); /* Black w/ opacity */  
padding-top: 60px;
```

```
}
```

```
/* Modal Content/Box */
```

```
.modal-content {
```

```
background-color: #fefefe;
```

```
margin: 5% auto 15% auto; /* 5% from the top, 15% from the bottom and  
centered */
```

```
border: 1px solid #888;
```

```
width: 80%; /* Could be more or less, depending on screen size */
```

```
}
```

```
/* The Close Button (x) */
```

```
.close {
```

```
position: absolute;
```

```
right: 25px;
```

```
top: 0;
```

```
color: #000;
```

```
font-size: 35px;
```

```
font-weight: bold;
```

```
}
```

```
.close:hover,
```

```
.close:focus {
```

```
color: red;
```

```
cursor: pointer;
```

```
}
```

```
/* Add Zoom Animation */
.animate {
    -webkit-animation: animatezoom 0.6s;
    animation: animatezoom 0.6s
}

@-webkit-keyframes animatezoom {
    from {-webkit-transform: scale(0)}
    to {-webkit-transform: scale(1)}
}

@keyframes animatezoom {
    from {transform: scale(0)}
    to {transform: scale(1)}
}

/* Change styles for span and cancel button on extra small screens */
@media screen and (max-width: 300px) {
    span.psw {
        display: block;
        float: none;
    }
    .cancelbtn {
        width: 100%;
    }
}
```

```
</style>

</head>

<body>

<h2>Modal Login Form</h2>

<button onclick="document.getElementById('id01').style.display='block'" style="width:auto;">Login</button>

<div id="id01" class="modal">

    <form class="modal-content animate" action="/action_page.php" method="post">
        <div class="imgcontainer">
            <span onclick="document.getElementById('id01').style.display='none'" class="close" title="Close Modal">&times;</span>
            
        </div>

        <div class="container">
            <label for="uname"><b>Username</b></label>
            <input type="text" placeholder="Enter Username" name="uname" required>

            <label for="psw"><b>Password</b></label>
            <input type="password" placeholder="Enter Password" name="psw" required>
        </div>
    </form>
</div>
```

```
<button type="submit">Login</button>
<label>
    <input type="checkbox" checked="checked" name="remember">
Remember me
</label>
</div>
```

```
<div class="container" style="background-color:#f1f1f1">
    <button type="button"
onclick="document.getElementById('id01').style.display='none'"
class="cancelbtn">Cancel</button>
    <span class="psw">Forgot <a href="#">password?</a></span>
</div>
</form>
</div>
```

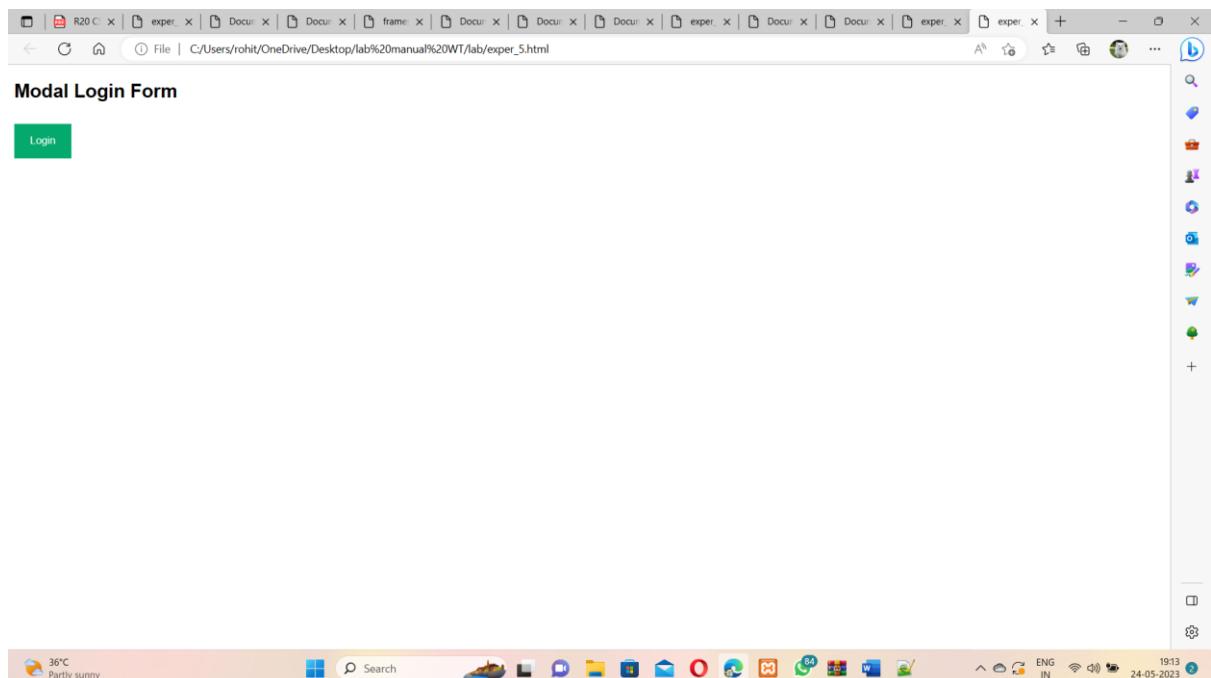
```
<script>
// Get the modal
var modal = document.getElementById('id01');
```

```
// When the user clicks anywhere outside of the modal, close it
window.onclick = function(event) {
    if (event.target == modal) {
        modal.style.display = "none";
    }
}
</script>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Output :-



EXPERIMENT-6

CASCADING STYLE SHEET

Aim :- Write an HTML page that contains a selection box with a list of 5 countries, when the user selects a country, its capital should be printed next to the list; Add CSS to customize the properties of the font of the capital (color, bold and font size).

Description :-

Write an HTML page that contains a selection box with a list of 5 countries, when the user selects a country, its capital should be printed next to the list; Add CSS to customize the properties of the font of the capital (color, bold and font size).

6.1 RESOURCES:

Notepad++, web browser, 1GB RAM, Hard Disk 80 GB.

6.2 PROGRAM LOGIC:

1. Create an HTML file from which select the country from the selection box.
2. Once the user selects the country it should display the selected country's capital.
3. Include the JavaScript display the capital for selected country.
4. Create the CSS file which includes the properties like color, bold and font size.

Program :-

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8">

    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">

    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

    <title>Document</title>

    <style>

        select{

            text-transform: capitalize;

        }

        select:hover{

            font-weight: bolder;

            text-transform: capitalize;

            font-size: larger;

        }

    </style>
```

```
</head>

<body>

<h2>select box</h2>

<select name="" id="">

    <option value="">India</option>

    <option value="">USA</option>

    <option value="">Russia</option>

    <option value="">japan</option>

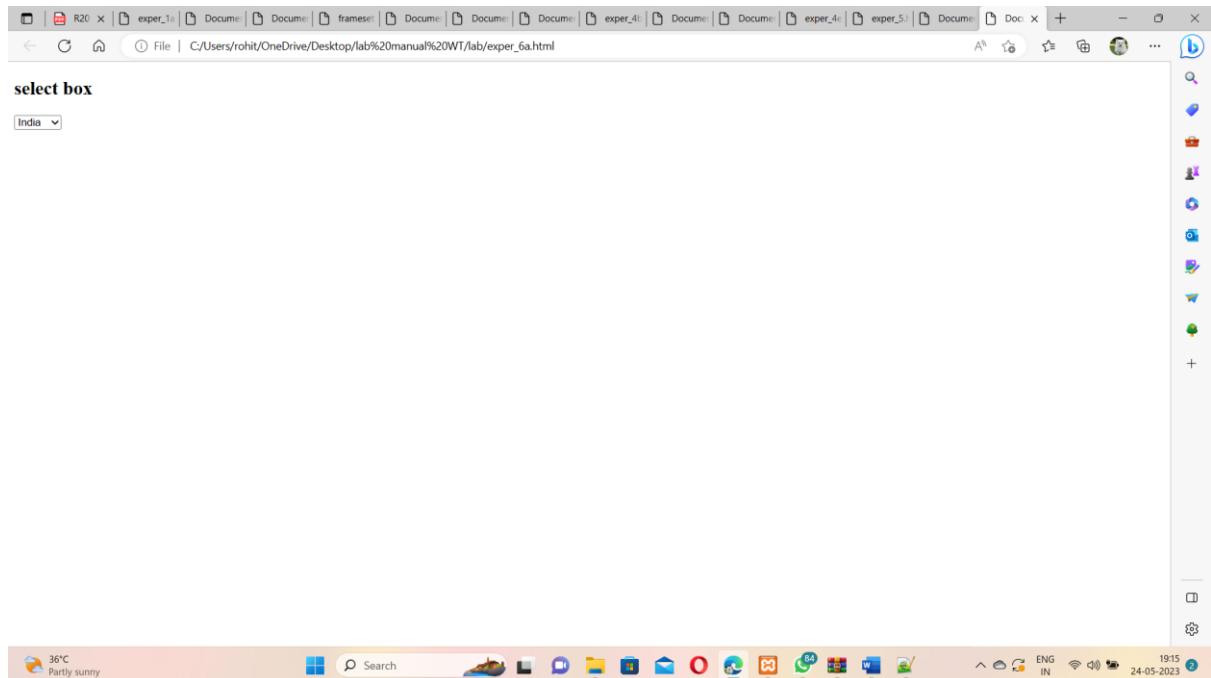
    <option value="">uk</option>

</select>

</body>

</html>
```

Output :-



EXPERIMENT-7

JAVASCRIPT-I

(a)

Aim :- Write a java script program to test the first character of a string is uppercase or not.

Description :-

1. Write a java script program to test the first character of a string is uppercase or not.
2. Write a pattern that matches e-mail addresses.
3. Write a java script function to print an integer with commas as thousands separators.

7.2 RESOURCES:

Notepad++, web browser, 1GB RAM, Hard Disk 80 GB.

7.3 PROGRAM LOGIC:

To test the first character of a string is uppercase or not:

1. Start the program.
2. Define a function upper_case in head section within the script
3. Declare and read the string variable using window.prompt in body section
4. Call the function upper_case in body section
5. Check the string for uppercase or not using if condition in head section
6. Display result in alert box

Pattern that matches e-mail addresses:

1. Start the program
2. Define a function valid_email in head section within the script
3. Declare and read a variable str in body section using window.prompt
4. Call a function valid_email in body section
5. Check the mailformat using if condition.

6. Mailformat should be “/^\\w+([\\.-]?\\w+)*@\\w+([\\.-]?\\w+)*(\\.\\w{2,3})+\\$”
To print an integer with commas as thousands separators.

1. Start the program
2. Define the function thousands_separators in body section within the script
3. Call the function thousands_separators from body section
4. Display the result based on the arguments passed to thousands_separators in document.write

Program :-

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
    <script>
        function my(){
            var x=document.getElementById("text").value;
            if(x[0]==x[0].toUpperCase()){
                document.getElementById("check").innerHTML="In word first character is in captical letter";
            }else{

```

```

        document.getElementById("check").innerHTML="In word first
character is in not captical letter";

    }

}

</script>

<input type="text" name="text" id="text">

<p id="check"></p>

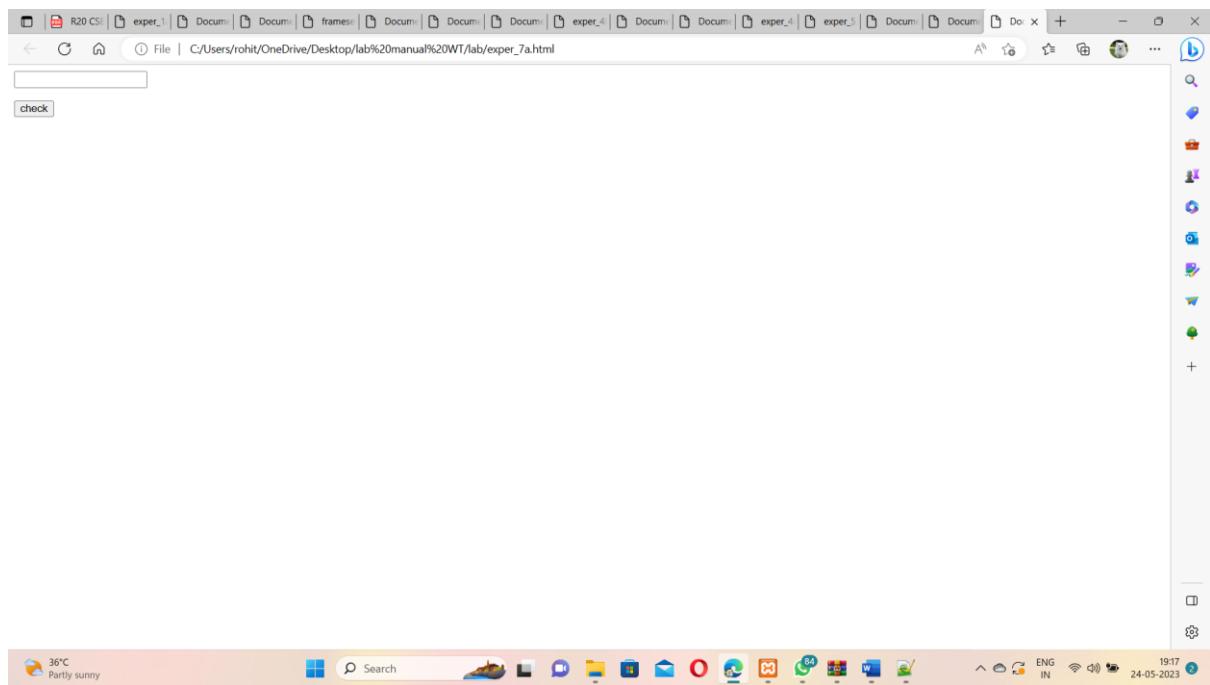
<button onclick="my()">check</button>

</body>

</html>

```

Output :-



(b)

Aim :- Write a pattern that matches e-mail addresses.

Description :-

1. Write a java script program to test the first character of a string is uppercase or not.
2. Write a pattern that matches e-mail addresses.
3. Write a java script function to print an integer with commas as thousands separators.

7.2 RESOURCES:

Notepad++, web browser, 1GB RAM, Hard Disk 80 GB.

7.3 PROGRAM LOGIC:

To test the first character of a string is uppercase or not:

1. Start the program.
2. Define a function upper_case in head section within the script
3. Declare and read the string variable using window.prompt in body section
4. Call the function upper_case in body section
5. Check the string for uppercase or not using if condition in head section
6. Display result in alert box

Pattern that matches e-mail addresses:

1. Start the program
2. Define a function valid_email in head section within the script
3. Declare and read a variable str in body section using window.prompt
4. Call a function valid_email in body section
5. Check the mailformat using if condition.
6. Mailformat should be “/^\\w+([\\.-]?)\\w+)*@\\w+([\\.-]?)\\w+)*(\\.\\w{2,3})+\$”

To print an integer with commas as

thousands separators.

1. Start the program
2. Define the function thousands_separators in body section within the script
3. Call the function thousands_separators from body section
4. Display the result based on the arguments passed to thousands_separators in document.write

Program :-

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="utf-8">
<title>JavaScript form validation - checking email</title>
<link rel='stylesheet' href='form-style.css' type='text/css' />
</head>
<body onload='document.form1.text1.focus()'>

<h2>Input an email and Submit</h2>
<form name="form1">

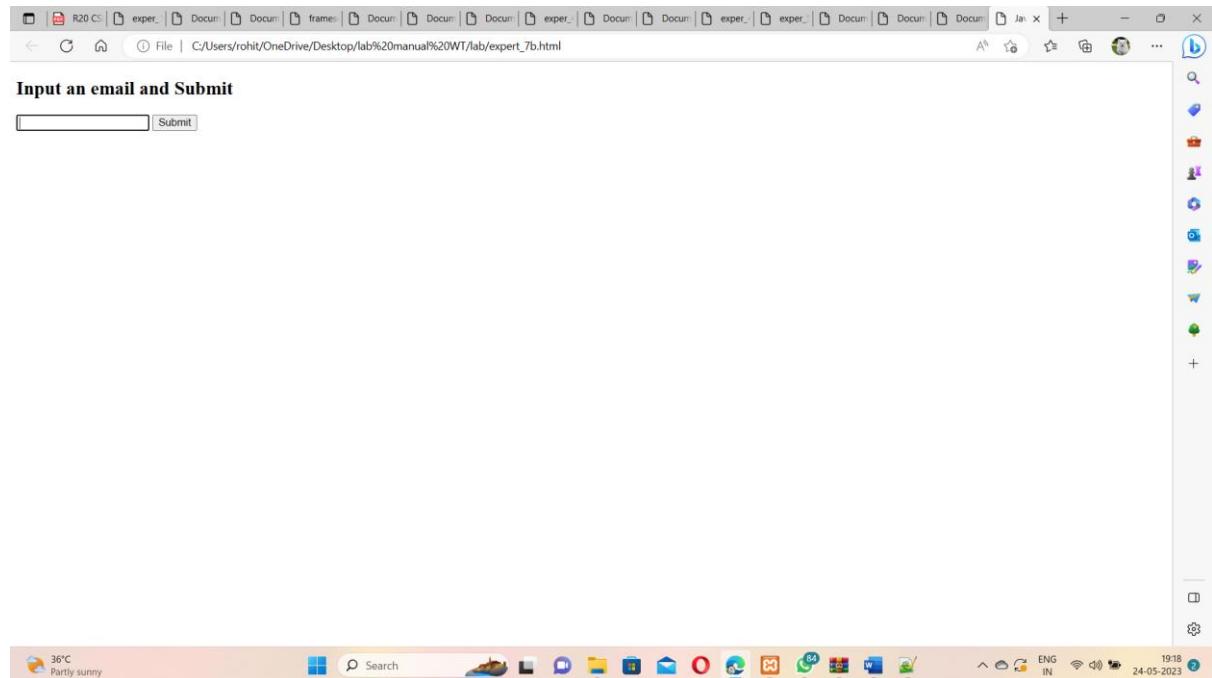
<input type='text' name='text1'/>

<input type="submit" name="submit" value="Submit"
onclick="ValidateEmail(document.form1.text1)"/>
</form>

<script>
    function ValidateEmail(inputText)
{
    var mailformat = /^[\w+([\.-]?\w+)*@\w+([\.-]?\w+)*(\.\w{2,3})+$];
    if(inputText.value.match(mailformat))
    {
        alert("Valid email address!");
        document.form1.text1.focus();
    }
}
```

```
return true;  
}  
else  
{  
    alert("You have entered an invalid email address!");  
    document.form1.text1.focus();  
    return false;  
}  
}  
  
</script>  
</body>  
</html>
```

Output :-



(c)

Aim :- Write a java script function to print an integer with commas as thousands separators.

Description :-

1. Write a java script program to test the first character of a string is uppercase or not.
2. Write a pattern that matches e-mail addresses.
3. Write a java script function to print an integer with commas as thousands separators.

7.2 RESOURCES:

Notepad++,web browser, 1GB RAM, Hard Disk 80 GB.

7.3 PROGRAM LOGIC:

To test the first character of a string is uppercase or not:

1. Start the program.
2. Define a function upper_case in head section within the script
3. Declare and read the string variable using window.prompt in body section
4. Call the function upper_case in body section
5. Check the string for uppercase or not using if condition in head section
6. Display result in alert box

Pattern that matches e-mail addresses:

1. Start the program
2. Define a function valid_email in head section within the script
3. Declare and read a variable str in body section using window.prompt
4. Call a function valid_email in body section
5. Check the mailformat using if condition.
6. Mailformat should be "/^\\w+([\\.-]?\\w+)*@\\w+([\\.-]?)\\w+.*\$/"

]?\w+*(\\.\\w{2,3})+\$/"To print an integer with commas as

thousands separators.

1. Start the program

2. Define the function thousands_separators in body section within the script
3. Call the function thousands_separators from body section
4. Display the result based on the arguments passed to thousands_separators in document.write

Program :-

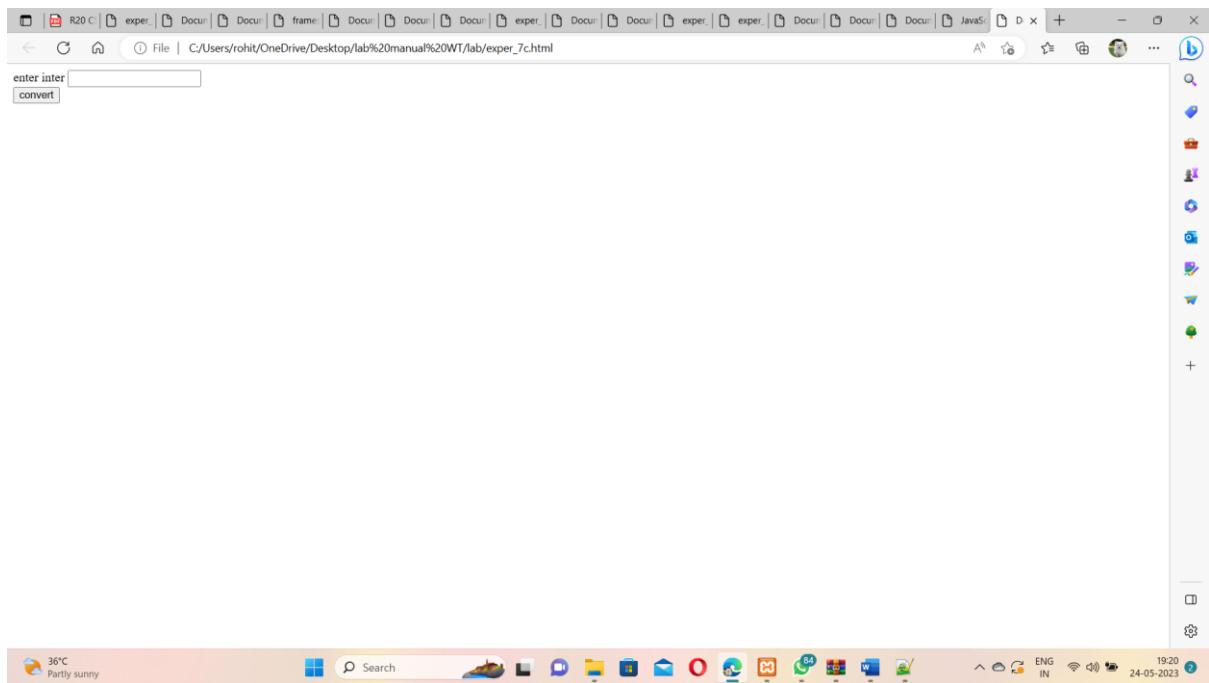
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
<label for="">enter inter</label>
<input type="text" id="price"><br>

<button onclick="conert()">convert</button>
<script>
function conert(){
var price=document.getElementById("price").value;
var a=new Intl.NumberFormat('en-IN').format(price);
document.getElementById("p").innerHTML=a;
}
</script>
<p id="p"></p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Output :-



EXPERIMENT-8

JAVASCRIPT-II

(a)

Aim :- Write a java script program to sort a list of elements using quick sort.

Description :-

1. Write a java script program to sort a list of elements using quick sort.
2. Write a java script for loop that will iterate from 0 to 15 for each iteration, it will check if the current number is odd or even, and display a message to the screen.

8.2 RESOURCES:

Notepad++, web browser, 1GB RAM, Hard Disk 80 GB.

8.3 PROGRAM LOGIC:

To sort a list of elements using quick sort

1. Start the program
2. Declare and Intialize the array in body section within the script
3. Define a function quick_Sort in head section
4. Call the quick_Sort function from body section
5. Sort the array using quicksort method.
6. Print the sorted list using document.write

current number is odd or even

1. Start the program
2. Declare and read a variable n using window.prompt in body section within the script
3. Check from initial value zero to n using for loop for tracing even or odd number.
4. Check the even or odd using if condition within for loop
5. Print the even or odd number using document.write

Program :-

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>
<head>
    <title>Implementation of Quick Sort</title>
</head>
<body>
<script>

function Quicksort(array){

    if (array.length < 2){

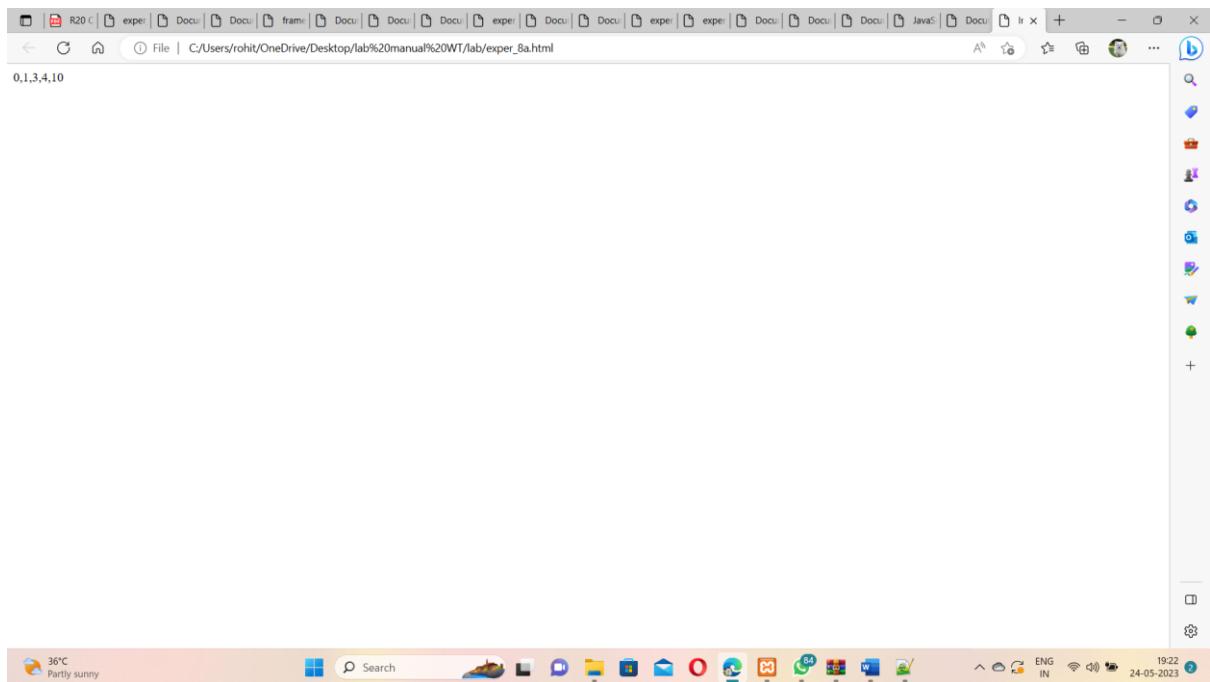
        return array;
    }

    let pivot_element = array[array.length - 1]
```

```
let left_sub_array = [];
let right_sub_array = [];
for (let i = 0; i < array.length - 1; i++){
    if (array[i] < pivot_element) {
        left_sub_array.push(array[i])
    } else {
        right_sub_array.push(array[i])
    }
}
return [...Quicksort(left_sub_array), pivot_element,
...Quicksort(right_sub_array)];
}

const array = [0, 10, 4, 1, 3];
document.write(Quicksort(array));
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

Output :-



(b)

Aim :- Write a java script for loop that will iterate from 0 to 15 for each iteration, it will check if the current number is odd or even, and display a message to the screen.

Description :-

7. Write a java script program to sort a list of elements using quick sort.
8. Write a java script for loop that will iterate from 0 to 15 for each iteration, it will check if the current number is odd or even, and display a message to the screen.

8.4 RESOURCES:

Notepad++, web browser, 1GB RAM, Hard Disk 80 GB.

8.5 PROGRAM LOGIC:

To sort a list of elements using quick sort

1. Start the program
2. Declare and Initialize the array in body section within the script
3. Define a function quick_Sort in head section

4. Call the quick_Sort function from body section
5. Sort the array using quicksort method.
6. Print the sorted list using document.write

current number is odd or even

6. Start the program
7. Declare and read a variable n using window.prompt in body section within the script
8. Check from initial value zero to n using for loop for tracing even or odd number.
9. Check the even or odd using if condition within for loop
10. Print the even or odd number using document.write

Program :-

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<title>Document</title>
<script>
for(i=1;i<=15;i++){
  if(i%2==0){
    document.writeln(i +" is even number<br>");
  }
  else{
    document.writeln(i +" is odd number<br>");
  }
}</script>
```

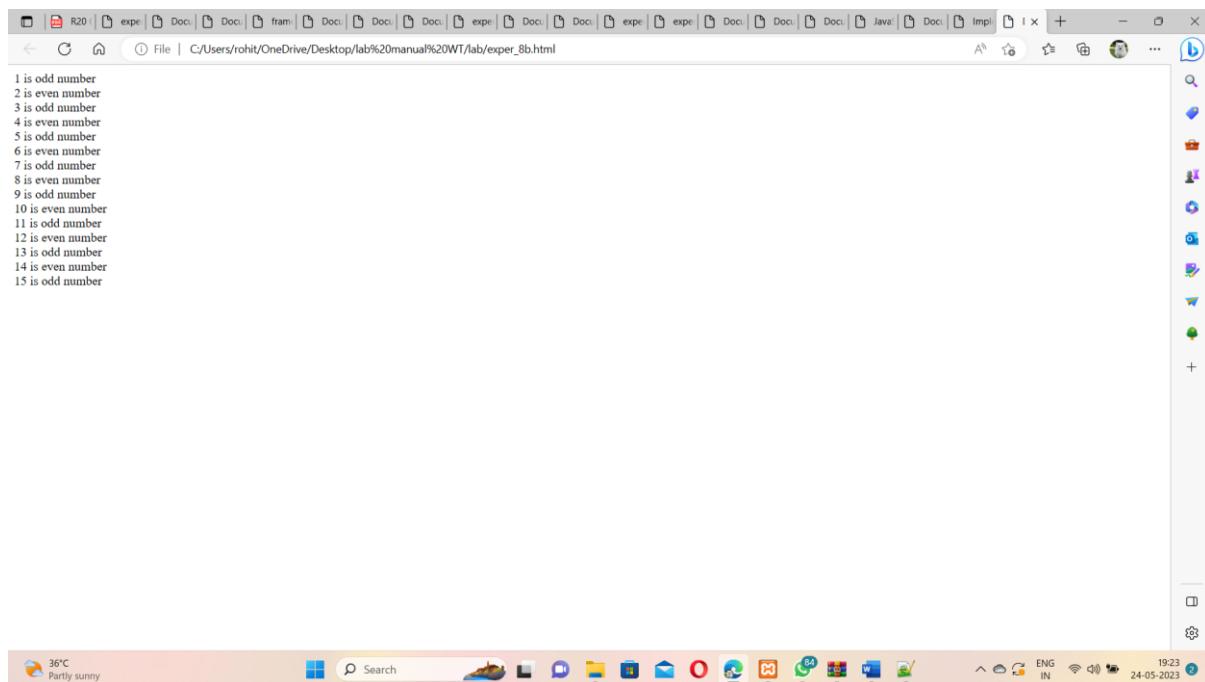
```
</head>

<body>

</body>

</html>
```

Output :-



EXPERIMENT-9

JAVASCRIPT-III

(a)

Aim :- Write a java script program which compute, the average marks of the following students then this average is used to determine the corresponding grade.

Description :-

1. Write a java script program which compute, the average marks of the following students then this average is used to determine the corresponding grade.

2. Write a java script program to sum the multiples of 3 and 5 under 1000.

9.2 RESOURCES:

Notepad++, web browser, 1GB RAM, Hard Disk 80 GB.

9.3 PROGRAM LOGIC:

Average marks

1. Create the HTML file
2. Declare the array for storing the marks.
3. Sum all the marks.
4. Compute Average of all the marks.
5. Close the HTML file.

sum the multiples of 3 and 5 under 1000.

1. Create the HTML file.
2. Check the number divisible by 3 and number divisible by 5.
3. Add all the values which are divisible by 3 and 5.
4. Close the HTML file.

Program :-

```
<head>
  <meta charset=utf-8 />
  <title>Compute the average marks and grade</title>
</head>
<body>
  <script>
    var students = [['David', 80], ['Vinoth', 77], ['Divya', 88], ['Ishitha', 95],
      ['Thomas', 68]];
    var Avgmarks = 0;
```

```

for (var i=0; i < students.length; i++) {
    Avgmarks += students[i][1];
    var avg = (Avgmarks/students.length);

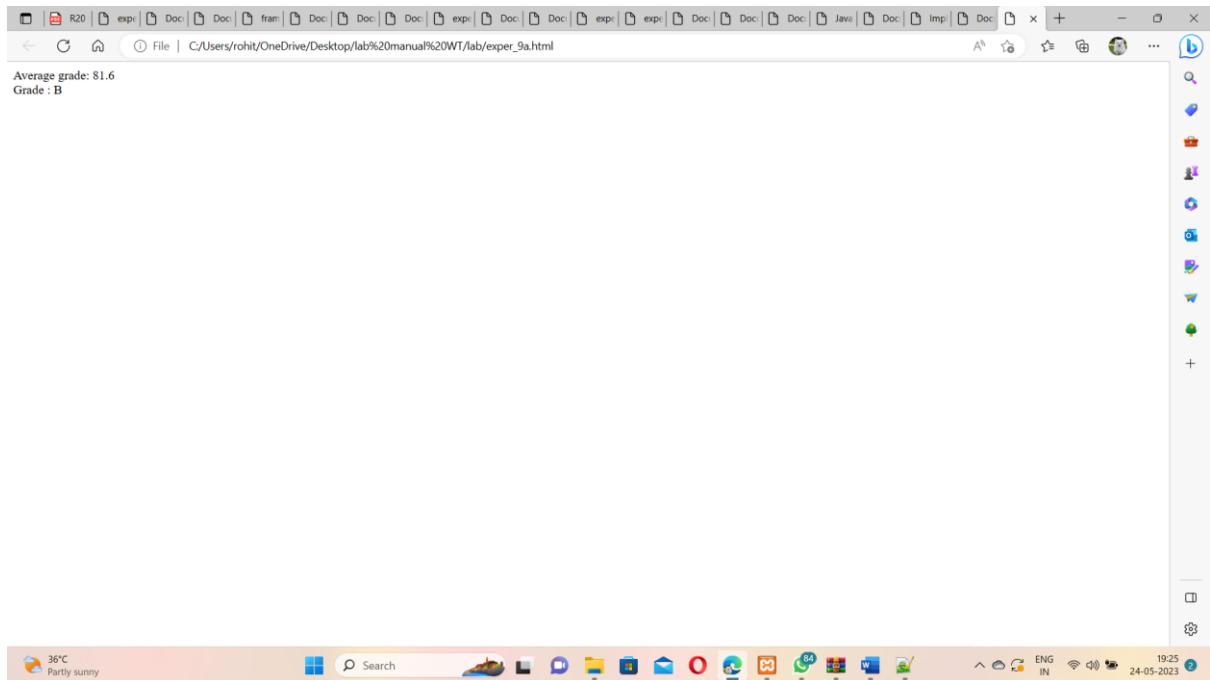
}

document.writeln("Average grade: " + (Avgmarks)/students.length+"<br>");

if (avg < 60){
    document.writeln("Grade : F");
}
else if (avg < 70) {
    document.writeln("Grade : D");
}
else if (avg < 80)
{
    document.writeln("Grade : C");
}
else if (avg < 90) {
    document.writeln("Grade : B");
}
else if (avg < 100) {
    document.writeln("Grade : A");
}
</script>
</body>

```

Output :-



(b)

Aim :- Write a java script program to sum the multiples of 3 and 5 under 1000

Description :-

1. Write a java script program which compute, the average marks of the following students then this average is used to determine the corresponding grade.
2. Write a java script program to sum the multiples of 3 and 5 under 1000.

9.2 RESOURCES:

Notepad++, web browser, 1GB RAM, Hard Disk 80 GB.

9.3 PROGRAM LOGIC: Average marks

1. Create the HTML file
2. Declare the array for storing the marks.
3. Sum all the marks.
4. Compute Average of all the marks.
5. Close the HTML file.

sum the multiples of 3 and 5 under 1000.

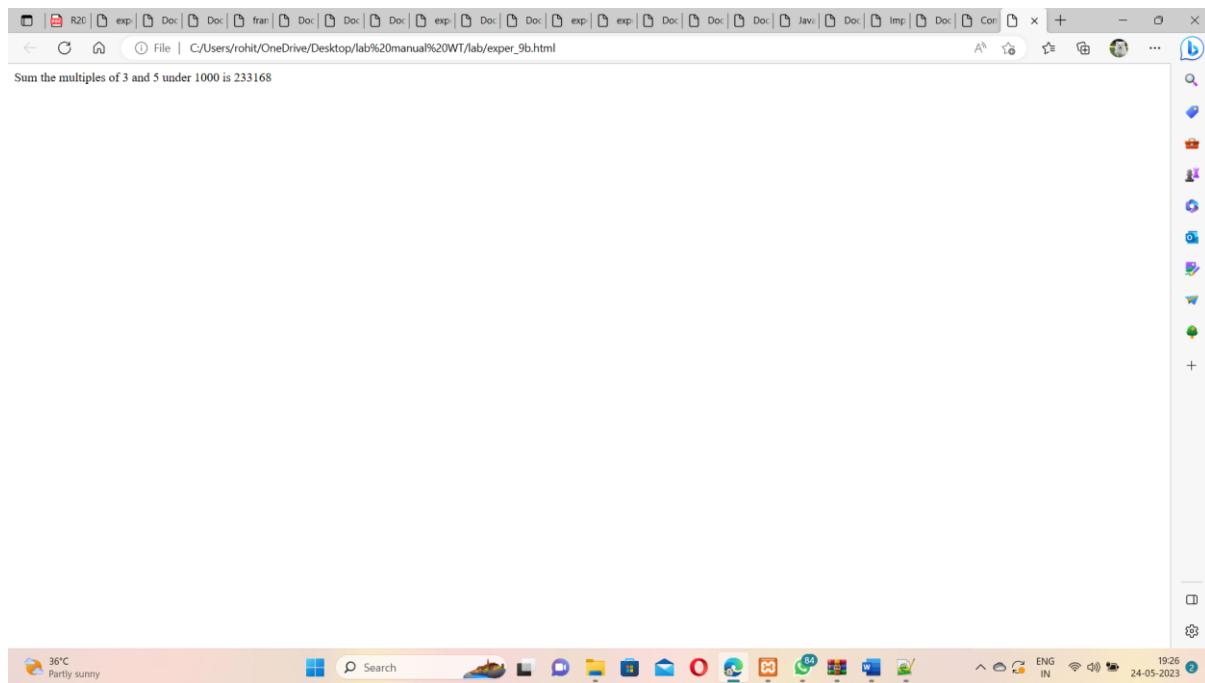
1. Create the HTML file.
2. Check the number divisible by 3 and number divisible by 5.
3. Add all the values which are divisible by 3 and 5.
4. Close the HTML file.

Program :-

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>
<head>
<meta charset="utf-8">
<title>Sum the multiples of 3 and 5 under 1000</title>
</head>
<body>
<script>
    var sum = 0;
    for (var x = 0; x < 1000; x++)
    {
        if (x % 3 === 0 || x % 5 === 0)
        {
            sum += x;
        }
    }
    document.write("Sum the multiples of 3 and 5 under 1000 is "+sum);
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:-



(c)

Aim :- To design the scientific calculator and make event for each button using java script.

Description :-

1. Write a java script program which compute, the average marks of the following students then this average is used to determine the corresponding grade.
2. Write a java script program to sum the multiples of 3 and 5 under 1000.

9.2 RESOURCES:

Notepad++, web browser, 1GB RAM, Hard Disk 80 GB.

9.3 PROGRAM LOGIC:

Average marks

1. Create the HTML file
2. Declare the array for storing the marks.
3. Sum all the marks.
4. Compute Average of all the marks.
5. Close the HTML file.

sum the multiples of 3 and 5 under 1000.

1. Create the HTML file.
2. Check the number divisible by 3 and number divisible by 5.
3. Add all the values which are divisible by 3 and 5.
4. Close the HTML file.

Program :-

```
!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>
    <title>
        Scientific Calculator using HTML, CSS and Js
    </title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">
    <script src="script.js"></script>
</head>

<body>
    <div class = title >
        Scientific Calculator
    </div>
    <form name = "calc">
        <table id = "calc" border = 2>
```

```
<tr>
<td colspan=5>
    <input id="btn"
        name="display"
        onkeypress="return event.charCodeAt >= 48 &&
event.charCodeAt <= 57"
        type="text">
</td>
</tr>

<tr>
<td>
    <input id="btn" type="button" value="1"
        OnClick="calc.display.value+='1'">
</td>

<td>
    <input id="btn" type="button" value="2"
        OnClick="calc.display.value+='2'">
</td>

<td>
    <input id="btn" type="button" value="3"
        OnClick="calc.display.value+='3'">
</td>

<td>
```

```
<input id="btn" type="button" value="C"
      OnClick="calc.display.value=''"
    >
</td>
<td>
  <input id="btn" type="button" value="-"
      OnClick="backspace(this.form)"
    >
</td>
<td>
  <input id="btn" type="button" value="="
      OnClick="calculate(this.form)"
    >
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>
  <input id="btn" type="button" value="4"
      OnClick="calc.display.value+='4'"
    >
</td>
<td>
  <input id="btn" type="button" value="5"
      OnClick="calc.display.value+='5'"
    >
</td>
<td>
  <input id="btn" type="button" value="6"
      OnClick="calc.display.value+='6'"
    >
</td>
<td>
```

```
<input id="btn" type="button" value="-"
      OnClick="calc.display.value='-'">
</td>
<td>
<input id="btn" type="button" value="%"
      OnClick="calc.display.value+= '%'">
</td>
<td>
<input id="btn" type="button" value="cos"
      OnClick="calc.display.value='Math.cos()'">
</td>
</tr>

<tr>
<td>
<input id="btn" type="button" value="7"
      OnClick="calc.display.value+='7'">
</td>
<td>
<input id="btn" type="button" value="8"
      OnClick="calc.display.value+='8'">
</td>
<td>
<input id="btn" type="button" value="9"
      OnClick="calc.display.value+='9'">
</td>
```

```
<td>
    <input id="btn" type="button" value="*"
        OnClick="calc.display.value+='*'">
</td>
<td>
    <input id="btn" type="button" value="n!"
        OnClick="calc.display.value+='!'">
</td>
<td>
    <input id="btn" type="button" value="sin"
        OnClick="calc.display.value='Math.sin()'">
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>
    <input id="btn" type="button" value="."
        OnClick="calc.display.value+='.'">
</td>
<td>
    <input id="btn" type="button" value="0"
        OnClick="calc.display.value+='0'">
</td>
<td>
    <input id="btn" type="button" value=","
        OnClick="calc.display.value+='\,'">
</td>
```

```
<td>
    <input id="btn" type="button" value="+" 
        OnClick="calc.display.value+=+'+'>
</td>

<td>
    <input id="btn" type="button" value="/" 
        OnClick="calc.display.value+= '/'>
</td>

<td>
    <input id="btn" type="button" value="tan" 
        OnClick="calc.display.value='Math.tan(''">
</td>
</tr>

<tr>
    <td>
        <input id="btn" type="button" value="E" 
            OnClick="calc.display.value+= 'Math.E'">
    </td>
    <td>
        <input id="btn" type="button" value="pi" 
            OnClick="calc.display.value+= 'Math.PI'">
    </td>
    <td>
        <input id="btn" type="button" value="^" 
            OnClick="calc.display.value+= 'Math.pow(''">
    </td>

```

```
<td>
    <input id="btn" type="button" value="("
        OnClick="calc.display.value+='('">
</td>

<td>
    <input id="btn" type="button" value=")"
        OnClick="calc.display.value+=')'">
</td>

<td>
    <input id="btn" type="button" value="log"
        OnClick="calc.display.value='Math.log(''">
</td>
</tr>

<tr>
<td>
    <input id="btn" type="button" value="sqrt"
        OnClick="calc.display.value+='Math.sqrt(''">
</td>

<td>
    <input id="btn" type="button" value="ln2"
        OnClick="calc.display.value+='Math.LN2'">
</td>
```

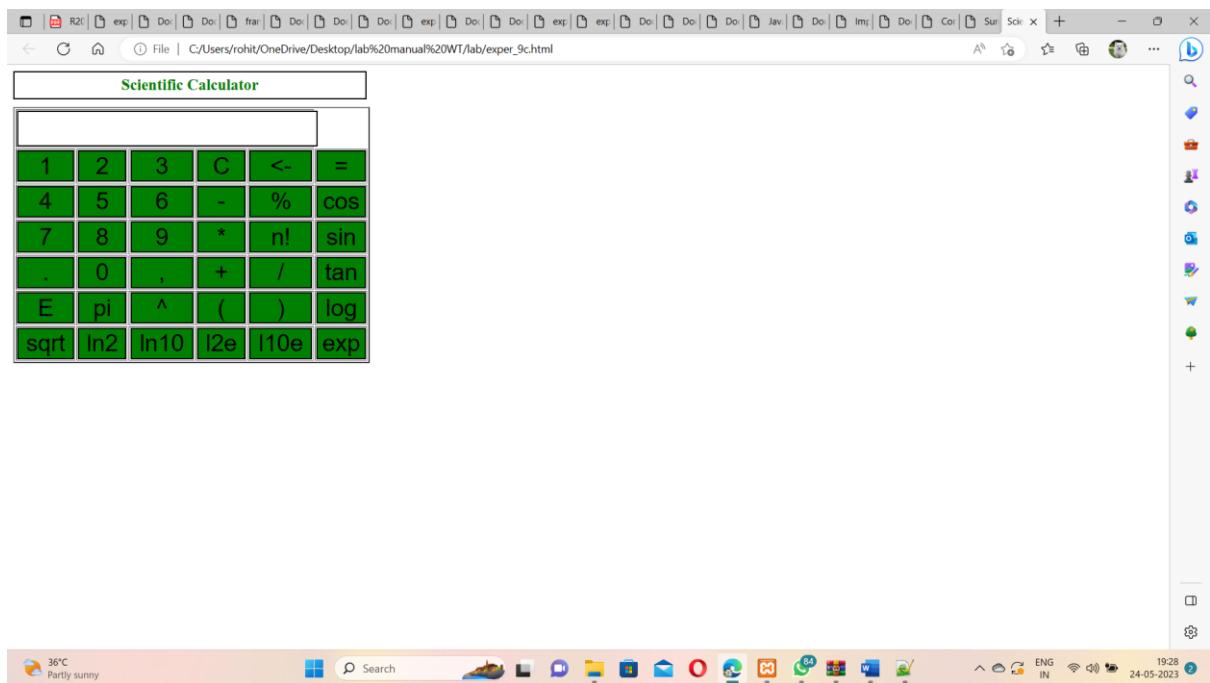
```
<td>
    <input id="btn" type="button" value="ln10"
        OnClick="calc.display.value+='Math.Log10'">
</td>

<td>
    <input id="btn" type="button" value="l2e"
        OnClick="calc.display.value+='Math.LOG2E'">
</td>

<td>
    <input id="btn" type="button" value="l10e"
        OnClick="calc.display.value+='Math.log10'">
</td>

<td>
    <input id="btn" type="button" value="exp"
        OnClick="calc.display.value='Math.exp(''">
</td>
</tr>
</table>
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

Output :-



EXPERIMENT-10

PHP-I

(a)

Aim :- A simple calculator web application that takes two numbers and an operator (+, /, *and %) from an HTML page and returns the result page with the operation performed on the operands.

Description :-

1. A simple calculator web application that takes two numbers and an operator (+, -, /, *, and %) from an HTML page and returns the result page with the operation performed on the operands.
2. Write php program how to send mail using PHP.

10.2 RESOURCES:

Notepad++, XAMPP Server, Web Browser, 1GB RAM, Hard Disk 80 GB.

10.3 PROGRAM LOGIC:

Simple calculator

1. Start the program.
2. Create a form with two textboxes and four buttons
3. create a php page for simple calculator
4. perform the add,sub mul, and div operations using if condition

To send mail

1. Start the program.
2. Create a PHP
3. Declare variables for storing to, message and subject.
4. Set content-type as when sending HTML email as MIME type.
5. Close the PHP.

Program :-

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8">

    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">

    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

    <title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

    <h2>simple Calculator</h2>

    <form action="result.php" method="post">

        <label for="a">first number</label><br>

        <input type="number" name="digit1" id="">

        <br>

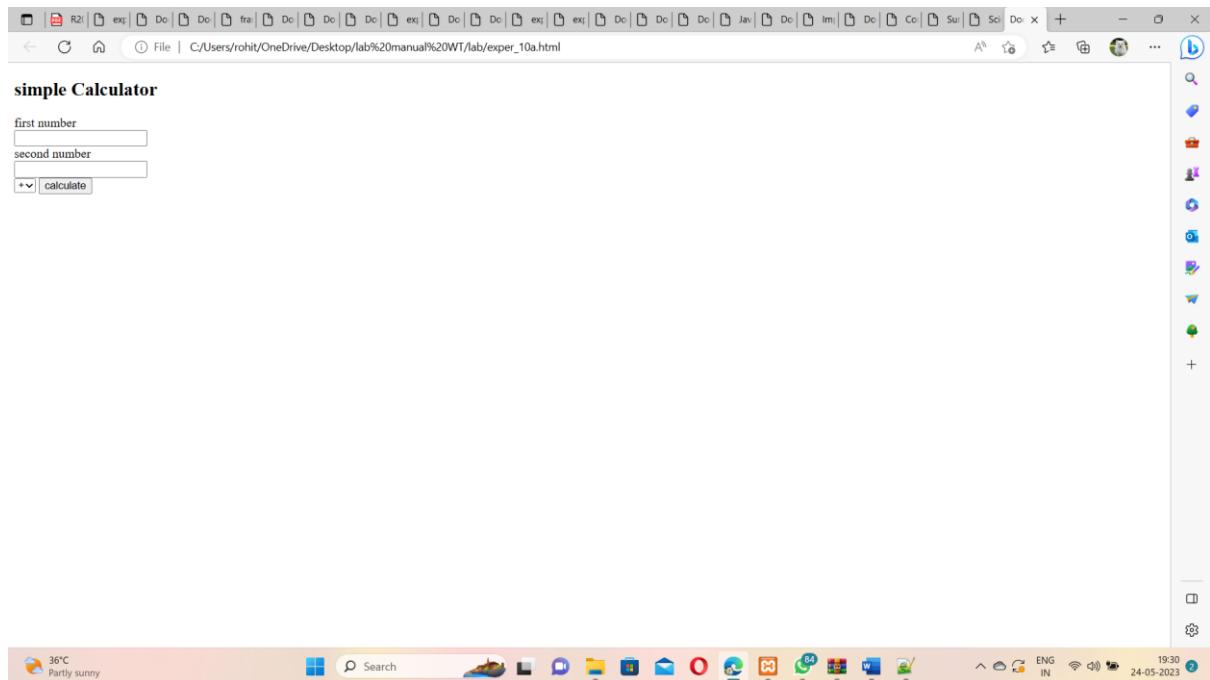
        <label for="">second number</label><br>
```

```

<input type="number" name="digit2" id=""><br>
<select name="syb" id="">
    <option value="+">+</option>
    <option value="-">-</option>
    <option value="*">*</option>
    <option value="/">/</option>
</select>
<input type="submit" value="calculate">
</form>
</body>
</html>

```

Output :-



(b)

Aim :- Write PHP program how to send mail using PHP.

Description :-

5. A simple calculator web application that takes two numbers and an operator (+, -, /, *, and %) from an HTML page and returns the result page with the operation performed on the operands.
6. Write php program how to send mail using PHP.

10.4 RESOURCES:

Notepad++, XAMPP Server, Web Browser, 1GB RAM, Hard Disk 80 GB.

10.5 PROGRAM LOGIC:

Simple calculator

1. Start the program.
2. Create a form with two textboxes and four buttons
3. create a php page for simple calculator
4. perform the add,sub mul, and div operations using if condition

To send mail

6. Start the program.
7. Create a PHP
8. Declare variables for storing to, message and subject.
9. Set content-type as when sending HTML email as MIME type.
10. Close the PHP.

Program :-

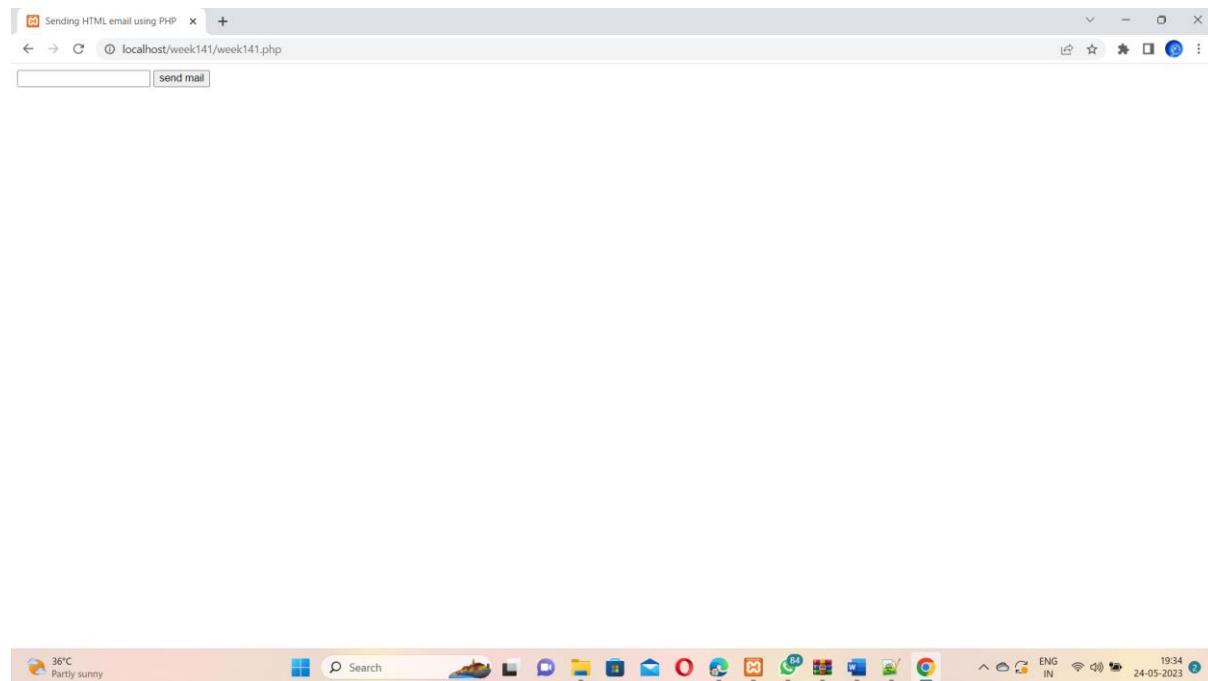
```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Sending HTML email using PHP</title>
  </head>
  <body>
```

```
<?php  
if(isset($_POST['email'])){  
  
    $email=$_POST['email'];  
    //$_date=$_POST['date'];  
    //$_to = "bhargavichowdary522@gmail.com";  
    $subject = "I am interested to join your Organization";  
    $message = "<b>i am ready to join your organisation.</b>";  
    $message .= "<h1>thank you.</h1>";  
  
    $header = "From:abc@somedomain.com \r\n";  
    $header .= "Cc:afgh@somedomain.com \r\n";  
    $header .= "MIME-Version: 1.0\r\n";  
    $header .= "Content-type: text/html\r\n";  
    $retval = mail ($email,$subject,$message,$header);  
    if( $retval == true ) {  
        echo "Message sent successfully...";  
    }else {  
        echo "Message could not be sent...";  
    }  
}  
?  
<form action="" method="post">  
    <input type="email" name="email" id="">  
    <input type="submit" name="mail" value="send mail">  
</form>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Output :-



EXPERIMENT -11

(a)

Aim :- Write PHP program to convert a string, lower to upper case and upper case to lower case or capital case.

Description :-

1. Write program to convert a string, lower to upper case and upper case to lower case or capital case.
2. Write php program to change image automatically using switch case.
3. Write php program to calculate current age without using any pre-define function.
4. Write php program to upload image to the server using html and PHP.

11.1 RESOURCES:

Notepad++, XAMPP Server, Web Browser, 1GB RAM, Hard Disk 80 GB.

11.2 PROGRAM LOGIC:

To convert a string, lower to upper case and upper case to lower case or capital case:

1. Create the PHP.
2. Convert the string to upper case.
3. Convert the string to lower case
4. Close the PHP tag.

To change image automatically using switch case.:

1. Create the PHP.
2. Declare a variable and assign an image to it.
3. By using the switch case change the image by using the image tag.
4. Close the PHP.

current age:

1. Create the PHP .
2. Declare an object to the date
3. Display the Date
4. Close the PHP.

upload image:

1. Create the PHP.
2. Assign an image in to the variable.
3. Store that image into the server by using PHP file.
4. Close the PHP.

Program :-

```
<?php  
if(isset($_POST['c'])){  
$str = $_POST['a'];
```

```
$str1=$_POST['b'];

echo strtolower($str."<br>");

echo strtoupper($str1."<br>");

?>

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

<title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

<form action="" method="post">

<label for="">enter upper case</label><input type="text" name="a"
id=""><br>

<label for="">enter lower case</label><input type="text" name="b"
id=""><br>

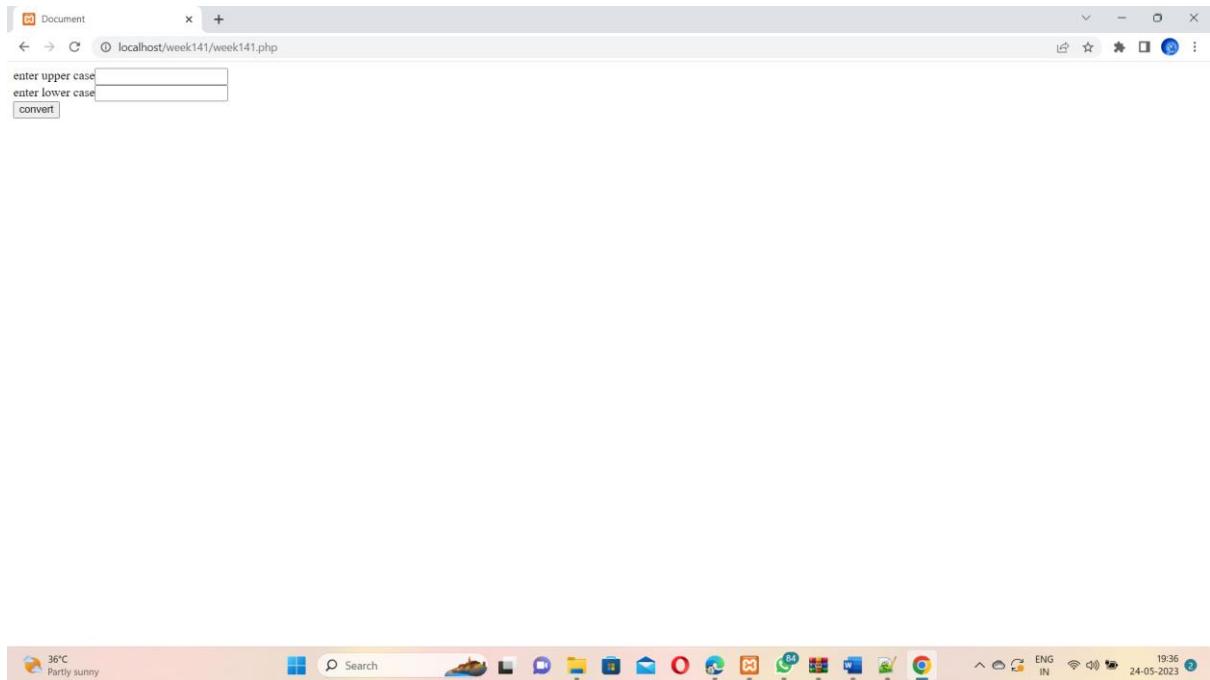
<input type="submit" value="convert" name="c">

</form>

</body>

</html>
```

Output :-



(b)

Aim :- Write PHP program to change image automatically using switch case

Description :-

5. Write program to convert a string, lower to upper case and upper case to lower case or capital case.
6. Write php program to change image automatically using switch case.
7. Write php program to calculate current age without using any pre-define function.
8. Write php program to upload image to the server using html and PHP.

11.3 RESOURCES:

Notepad++, XAMPP Server, Web Browser, 1GB RAM, Hard Disk 80 GB.

11.4 PROGRAM LOGIC:

To convert a string, lower to upper case and upper case to lower case or capital case:

1. Create the PHP.

2. Convert the string to upper case.
3. Convert the string to lower case
4. Close the PHP tag.

To change image automatically using switch case.:

1. Create the PHP.
2. Declare a variable and assign an image to it.
3. By using the switch case change the image by using the image tag.
4. Close the PHP.

current age:

5. Create the PHP .
6. Declare an object to the date
7. Display the Date
8. Close the PHP.

upload image:

5. Create the PHP.
6. Assign an image in to the variable.
7. Store that image into the server by using PHP file.
8. Close the PHP.

Program :-

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<form action="" method="post">
<select name="image" id="">
<option value="1">1</option>
<option value="2">2</option>
<option value="3">3</option>
```

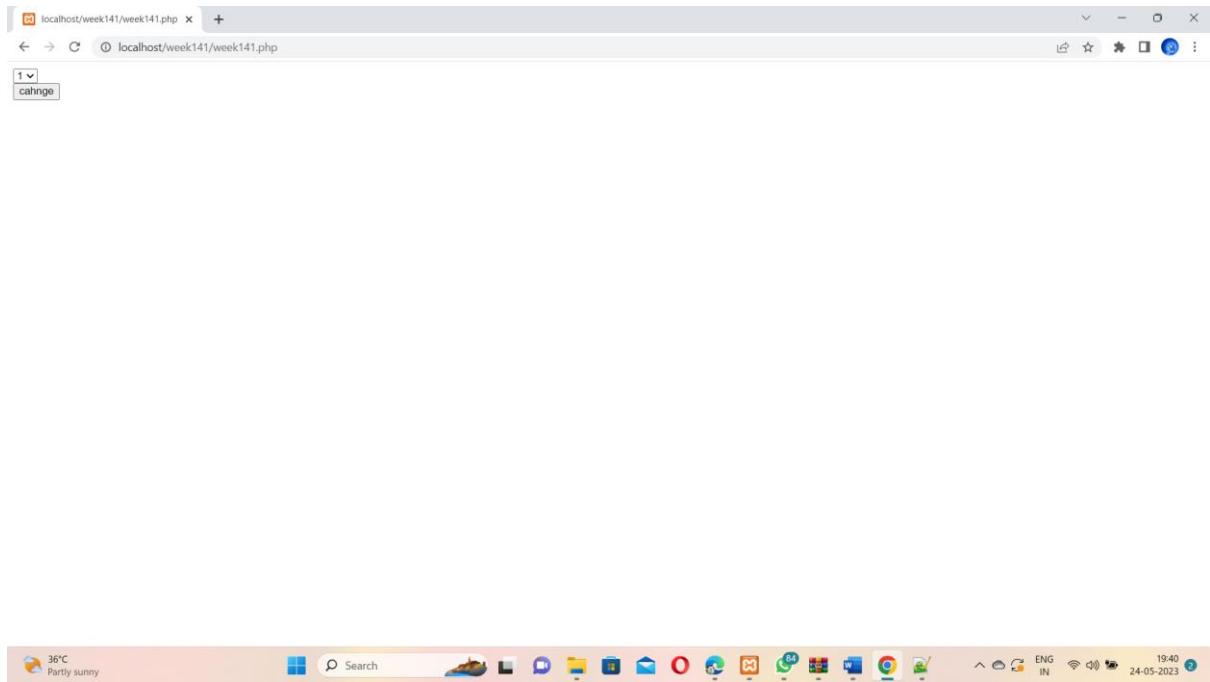
```
<option value="4">4</option>

</select><br>

<input type="submit" name="change" value="cahnge" id="">
</form>
</body>
</html>
<?php
if(isset($_POST['change'])){
$image = $_POST['image'];

switch ($image) {
    case "1":
        echo '';
        break;
    case "2":
        echo '';
        break;
    case "3":
        echo '';
        break;
    default:
        echo '';
}
?>
```

Output :-



(c)

Aim :- Write PHP program to calculate current age without using any pre-define function.

Description:-

9. Write program to convert a string, lower to upper case and upper case to lower case or capital case.
10. Write php program to change image automatically using switch case.
11. Write php program to calculate current age without using any pre-define function.
12. Write php program to upload image to the server using html and PHP.

11.5 RESOURCES:

Notepad++, XAMPP Server, Web Browser, 1GB RAM, Hard Disk 80 GB.

11.6 PROGRAM LOGIC:

To convert a string, lower to upper case and upper case to lower case

or capital case:

1. Create the PHP.
2. Convert the string to upper case.
3. Convert the string to lower case
4. Close the PHP tag.

To change image automatically using switch case.:

1. Create the PHP.
2. Declare a variable and assign an image to it.
3. By using the switch case change the image by using the image tag.
4. Close the PHP.

current age:

9. Create the PHP .
10. Declare an object to the date
11. Display the Date
12. Close the PHP.

upload image:

9. Create the PHP.
10. Assign an image in to the variable.
11. Store that image into the server by using PHP file.
12. Close the PHP.

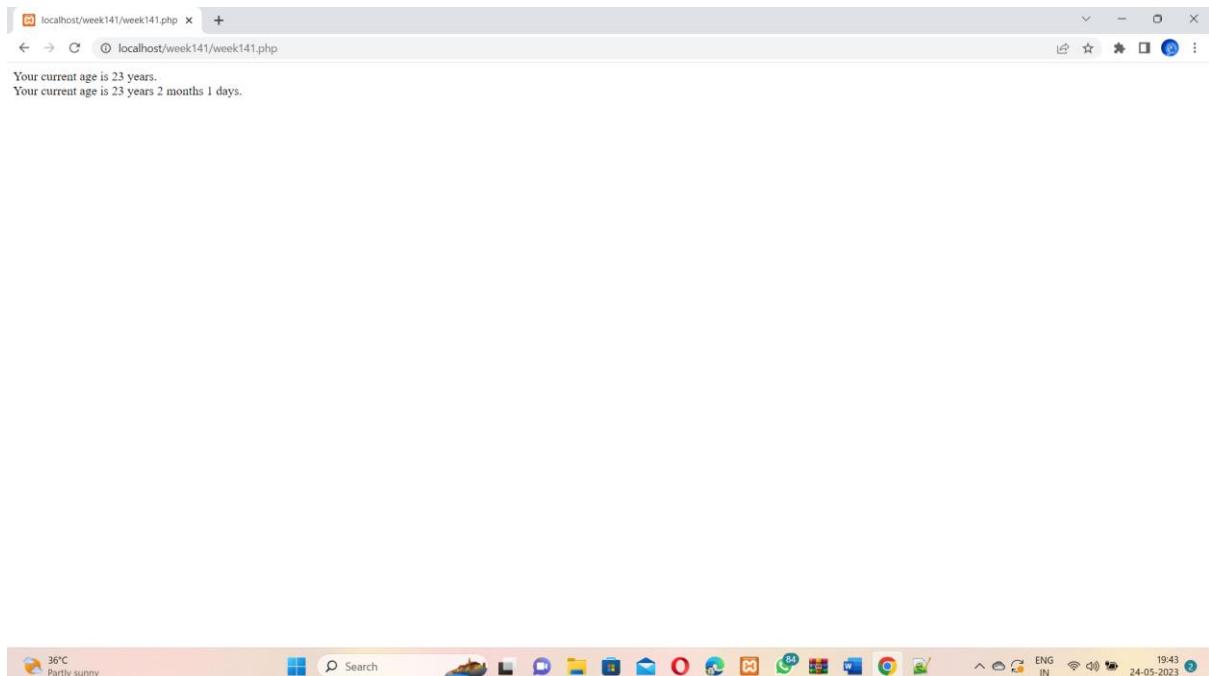
Program :-

```
<?php
```

```
$dateOfBirth = '23-03-2000';  
$dob = new DateTime($dateOfBirth);  
$now = new DateTime();  
$diff = $now->diff($dob);  
echo "Your current age is ".$diff->y." years.<br>";
```

```
echo "Your current age is ".$diff->y." years ".$diff->m." months ".$diff->d."  
days.";  
?>
```

Output :-



(d)

Aim :- Write PHP program to upload image to the server using html and PHP

Description :-

13. Write program to convert a string, lower to upper case and upper case to lower case or capital case.
14. Write php program to change image automatically using switch case.
15. Write php program to calculate current age without using any pre-define function.
16. Write php program to upload image to the server using html and PHP.

11.7 RESOURCES:

Notepad++, XAMPP Server, Web Browser, 1GB RAM, Hard Disk 80 GB.

11.8 PROGRAM LOGIC:

To convert a string, lower to upper case and upper case to lower case or capital case:

1. Create the PHP.
2. Convert the string to upper case.
3. Convert the string to lower case
4. Close the PHP tag.

To change image automatically using switch case.:

1. Create the PHP.
2. Declare a variable and assign an image to it.
3. By using the switch case change the image by using the image tag.
4. Close the PHP.

current age:

13. Create the PHP .
14. Declare an object to the date
15. Display the Date
16. Close the PHP.

upload image:

13. Create the PHP.
14. Assign an image in to the variable.
15. Store that image into the server by using PHP file.
16. Close the PHP.

Program :-

```
<?php  
if(isset($_FILES['image'])){  
    $errors= array();  
    $file_name = $_FILES['image']['name'];  
    $file_size =$_FILES['image']['size'];
```

```
$file_tmp = $_FILES['image']['tmp_name'];
$file_type = $_FILES['image']['type'];
@$file_ext = strtolower(end(explode('.',$_FILES['image']['name'])));

$extensions = array("jpeg", "jpg", "png");

if(in_array($file_ext,$extensions) === false){
    $errors[] = "extension not allowed, please choose a JPEG or PNG file.";
}

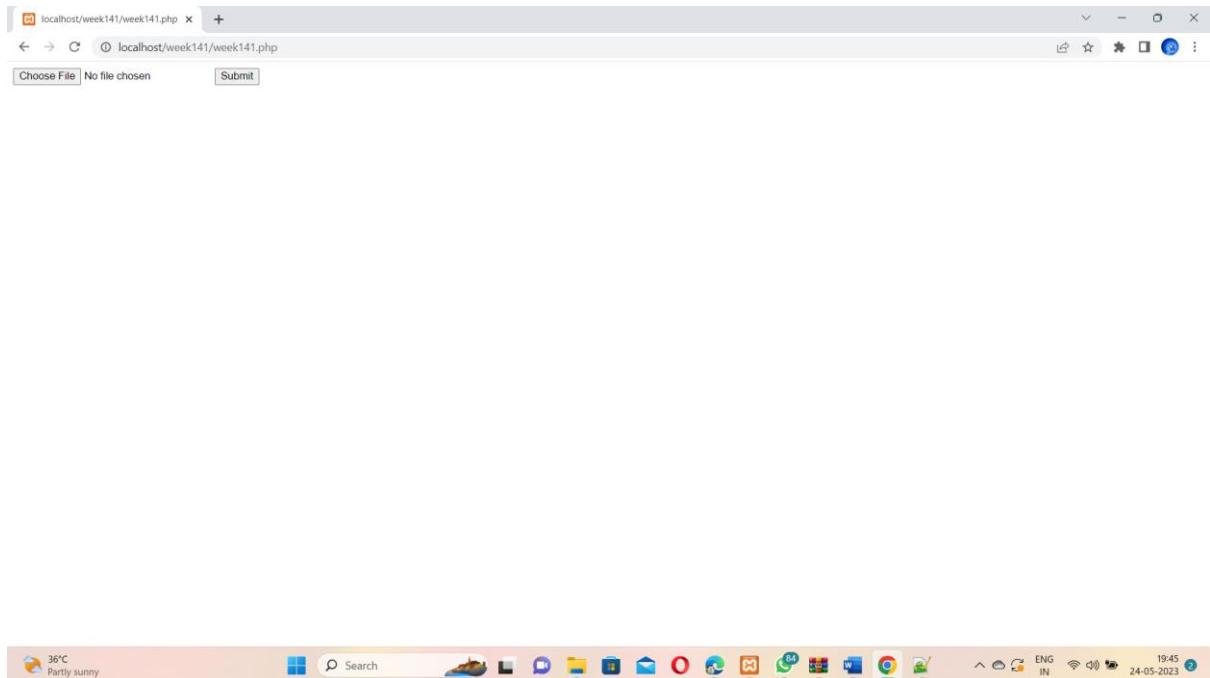
if($file_size > 2097152){
    $errors[] = 'File size must be exactly 2 MB';
}

if(empty($errors) == true){
    move_uploaded_file($file_tmp, "images/".$file_name);
    echo "Success";
} else{
    print_r($errors);
}
?>
<html>
<body>

<form action="" method="POST" enctype="multipart/form-data">
```

```
<input type="file" name="image" />  
<input type="submit"/>  
</form>  
  
</body>  
</html>
```

Output :-



EXPERIMENT -12

PHP-III

(a)

Aim :- Write PHP program to upload registration form into database

Description :-

1. Write php program to upload registration form into database.
2. Write php program to display the registration form from the

database.

12.2 RESOURCES:

Notepad++, XAMPP Server, Web Browser, 1GB RAM, Hard Disk 80 GB.

12.3 PROGRAM LOGIC:

To upload registration form into database.

1. Create a database First login to phpmyadmin, then click on Databases tab
2. In the input field enter database name and click on create database button.
3. Creating table with five fields(id,username,email,password,active)
4. Create form in html
Here this is simple html for generating form. This form contains user name field, email, password a submit button and a link to login.php file
5. Adding styles to form
6. Connect to the database using php
Create a file with name connect.php. Writing logic for user registration script inphp

To display the registration form from the database.

1. Create a database First login to phpmyadmin, then click on Databases tab
2. In the input field enter database name and click on create database button.
3. Creating table with five fields(id,username,email,password,active)
4. Create form in html
Here this is simple html for generating form. This form contains user name field, email, password a submit button and a link to login.php file
5. Adding styles to form
6. Connect to the database using php and retrieve the data from the database. Create a file with name connect.php.
Writing logic for user registration script inphp

Program :-

```
<?php  
$con=mysqli_connect("localhost","root","","user");  
if(isset($_POST["submit"]))  
{  
    $Roll_no=$_POST["phoneno"];  
    $emailid=$_POST["emailid"];  
    $firstname=$_POST["name"];  
    $lastname=$_POST["password"];  
  
    if(!$con)  
    {  
        die('could not connect:'.mysql_error());  
    }  
    $sql="INSERT INTO student (firstname, lastname, email, roll_no)  
VALUES('$firstname','$lastname','$emailid','$Roll_no')";  
    $result=mysqli_query($con,$sql);  
    if($result){  
        echo "<script>alert('data store in database...')</script>";  
    }  
    else{  
        echo "<script>alert('something went wrong...')</script>";  
    }  
}
```

```
?>

<html>

<head>

</head>

<body>

<table border="2" align="center">

<tr align="center">

<th align="center" colspan="2">EMAIL REGISTRATION FORM</th>

</tr>

<form name="form1" method="post" action="">

<tr align="center">

<td>firstName</td>

<td><input type="text" value=" " name="name" size="30"></td>

</tr>

<tr align="center">

<td>lastname</td>

<td><input type="text" value="" name="password" size="30"></td>

</tr>

<tr align="center">

<td>Email Id</td>

<td><input type="text" value="" name="emailid" size="30"></td>

</tr>

<tr align="center">

<td>Roll no</td>

<td><input type="text" value=" " name="phoneno" size="30"></td>
```

```
</tr>

<tr align="center">
<td colspan="2" align="center">
<input type="submit" value="submit" name="submit"></td>
</tr>
</form>
</table>
<center>
<form action="" method="post">
<label for="">enter email</label><br>
<input type="text" name="email"><br>
<input type="submit" value="fetch" name="fetch">
</form>
</center>
</body>
</html>
<?php
if(isset($_POST["fetch"])){
$Emailid=$_POST['email'];
$RESULT=mysqli_query($con,"SELECT * FROM student where
email='$Emailid'");
echo "
<center>
<h2> student data</h2>
<table border='1'>";
if(mysqli_num_rows($RESULT)>0){
```

```
while($row=mysqli_fetch_array($RESULT))
{
echo "<tr>";
echo "<td>".$row['firstname']."</td>";
echo "<td>".$row['lastname']."</td>";
echo "<td>".$row['email']."</td>";
echo "<td>".$row['roll_no']."</td>";
echo "</tr>";
}
echo "</table></center><br><br><br>";}
else{
echo "no data found...";}
}
mysqli_close($con);
?>
```

Output :-

