Practical-2

Aim :- Create interactive webpages using Javascript.

Hardware

Requirement :-

1. Intel I5 System.
2. Good Graphics Card.
3. Internet Hardware ex-Wi-Fi, Wired Connection etc.

Software Requirement :-

1. Browser ex- Chrome, opera, firefox, etc,.
2. Application to code Html Commands ex- VS Code, Notpad, etc,.
3. Active Internet Connection with any Browser

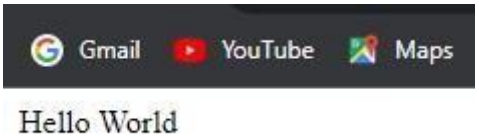
Knowledge Requirement :-

1. Basic knowledge of Html tags.
2. Basic knowledge of JavaScript.

1. Write a program to print hello world Code :

```
<html>
   <head>
      <script type="text/javascript">
document.write("Hello World");
      </script>
   </head>
   <body></body>
</html>
```

Output :



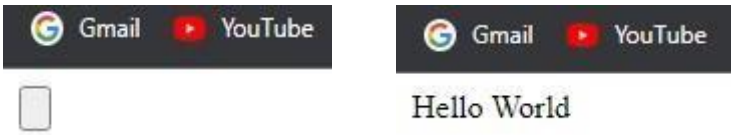
Hello World

2. Write a JavaScript to demonstrate user define function

:

```
<html>
  <head>
    <script type="text/javascript">
function Hello(){
document.write("Hello World");
    }
    </script>
  </head>
  <body>
    <input type="button" onclick="Hello()">
  </body>
</html>
```

Output :



3. Write a JavaScript to demonstrate Operators

Code :

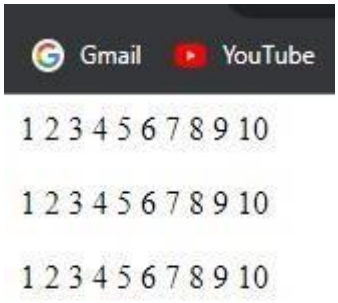
```
<html>
  <body>
    <script type="text/javascript">
a=5;  b=10;  c=a+b;
document.write("a+b="+c);
    </script>
  </body> </html>
```

Output :

4. Write a JavaScript to demonstrate loop statement

```
<html>
   <body>
      <script type="text/javascript">
         i=0;          do{
i++;
document.write(i+" ");
         }
while (i<10)
      </script>
<br><br>
      <script>          i=0;
while(i<10){              i++;
document.write(i+" ")
         }
      </script>
<br><br>
      <script>
for(i=1;i<10;i++)
document.write(i+" ")
      </script>
   </body>
</html>
```

Output :



5. Write a JavaScript to display alert pop up

:

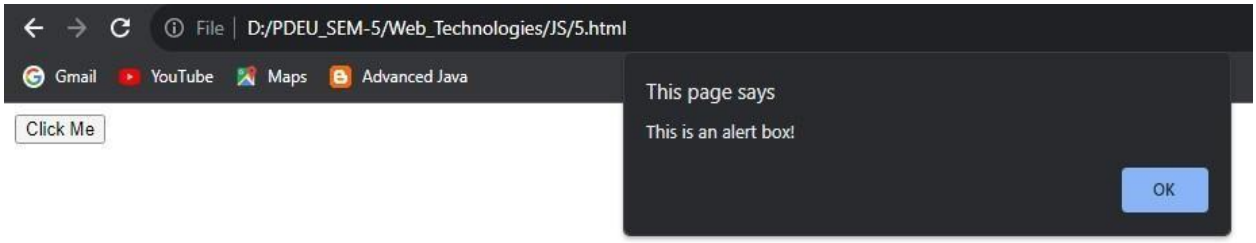
```
<html>
<head>
   <title>Alert Box Example</title>
</head>
<body>

<button onclick="showAlert()">Click Me</button>

<script>     function showAlert() {
alert("This is an alert box!");
   }
</script>

</body>
</html>
```

Output :



6. Write a JavaScript to get a prompt from user

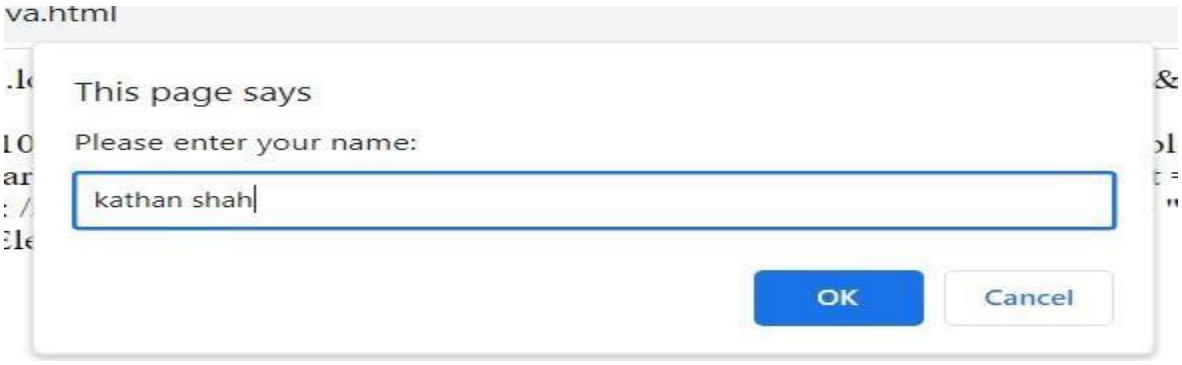
:

```
<html>
<head>
   <title>Prompt Box Example</title>
</head> <body>

<button onclick="showPrompt()">Click Me</button>

<script>     function showPrompt() {         var userInput
= prompt("Please enter your name:");             if
(userInput !== null) {             alert("Hello, " +
userInput + "!");
       } else {             alert("You
canceled the prompt.");
       }
   }
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

Output :



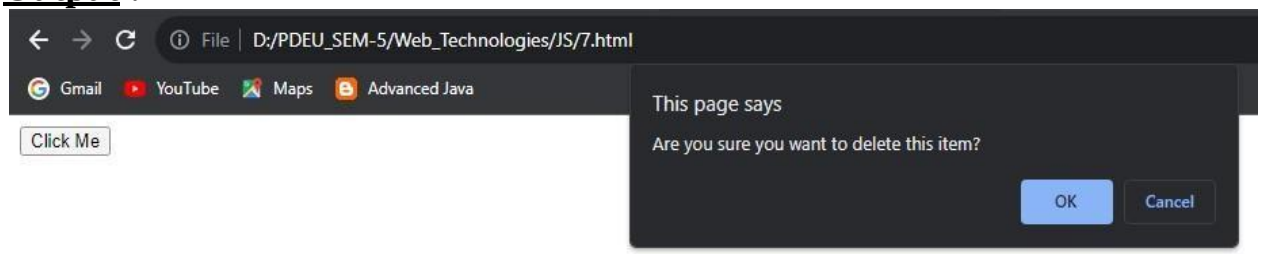
7. Write a JavaScript to display confirm pop up

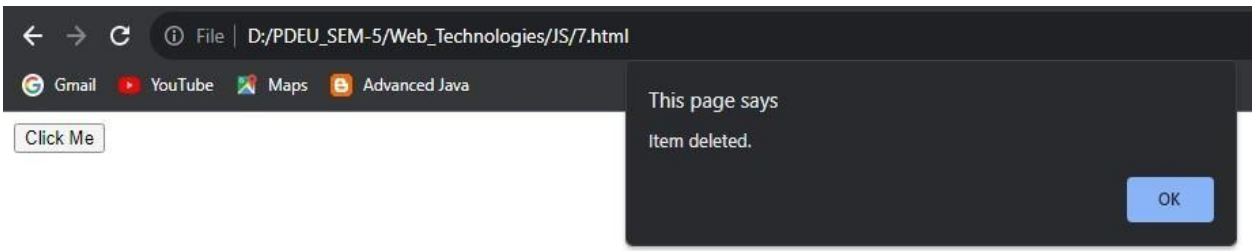
:

```
<html>
<head>
    <title>Confirm Box Example</title>
</head>
<body>
<button onclick="showConfirm()">Click Me</button>
<script>     function showConfirm() {         var result =
confirm("Are you sure you want to delete this item?");
                if       (result)       {
alert("Item deleted.");
        } else {
alert("Deletion canceled.");
        }
    }
</script>

</body>
</html>
```

Output :





8. Write a JavaScript to validate form input

:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
   <title>Basic Form Validation</title>
</head>
<body>
   <h2>Basic Form Validation</h2>

   <form id="myForm">
      <label for="name">Name:</label>
      <input type="text" id="name" name="name"><br><br>

      <label for="email">Email:</label>
      <input type="email" id="email" name="email"><br><br>
```

```
        <input type="submit" value="Submit">
    </form>

    <p id="error" style="color: red;"></p>

    <script>        var form =
document.getElementById('myForm');
form.addEventListener('submit', function (event) {
event.preventDefault();

            var name = document.getElementById('name').value;
var email = document.getElementById('email').value;
              if (name === '' || email
=== '') {
document.getElementById('error').textContent = 'Both fields are required!
```

```
        } else {
document.getElementById('error').textContent = '';          alert('Form
submitted successfully!');          form.reset();
        }
      });
  </script>
</body>
</html>
```

Output :

Conclusion :

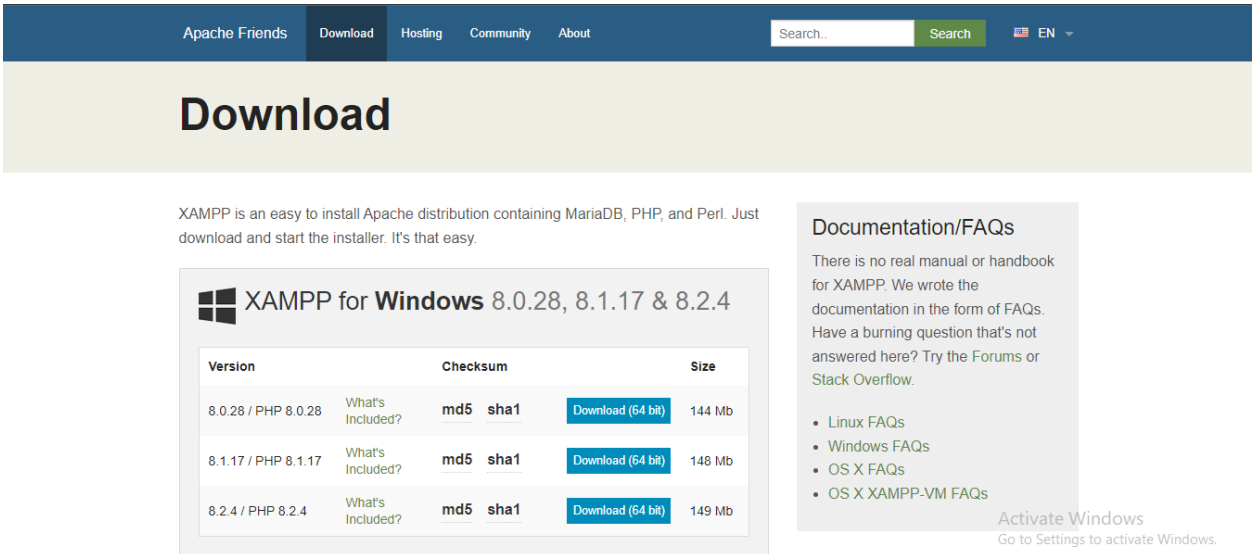
- In conclusion, acquiring a fundamental understanding of JavaScript provides a solid foundation for web development and opens the door to creating dynamic and interactive web applications.
- Further exploration and practice in this versatile language will undoubtedly enhance one's coding skills and career opportunities.

References :

https://www.w3schools.com/js/

https://www.javatpoint.com/javascripttutorial

Practical-3


Apache Friends
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EN
Download
XAMPP is an easy to install Apache distribution containing MariaDB, PHP, and Perl. Just download and start the installer. It's that easy.
XAMPP for Windows 8.0.28, 8.1.17 & 8.2.4
Version
Checksum
Size
8.0.28 / PHP 8.0.28
What's Included?
md5
sha1
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144 Mb
8.1.17 / PHP 8.1.17
What's Included?
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sha1
Download (64 bit)
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8.2.4 / PHP 8.2.4
What's Included?
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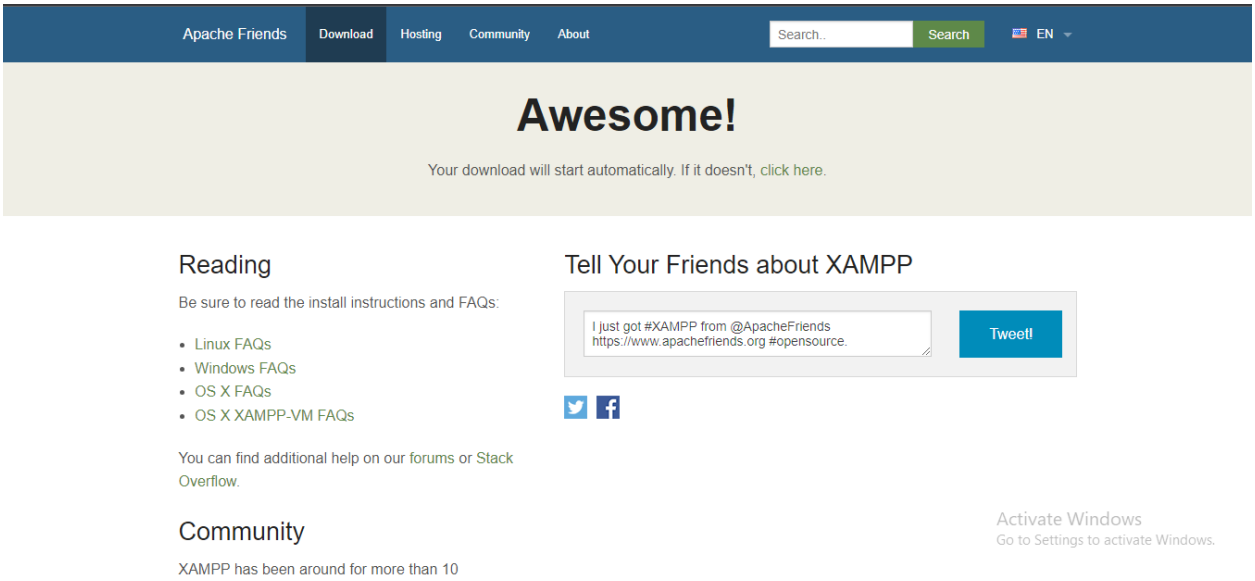
sha1
Download (64 bit)
149 Mb
Documentation/FAQs
There is no real manual or handbook for XAMPP. We wrote the documentation in the form of FAQs. Have a burning question that's not answered here? Try the Forums or Stack Overflow.
Linux FAQs
Windows FAQs
OS X FAQs
OS X XAMPP-VM FAQs
Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.


Apache Friends
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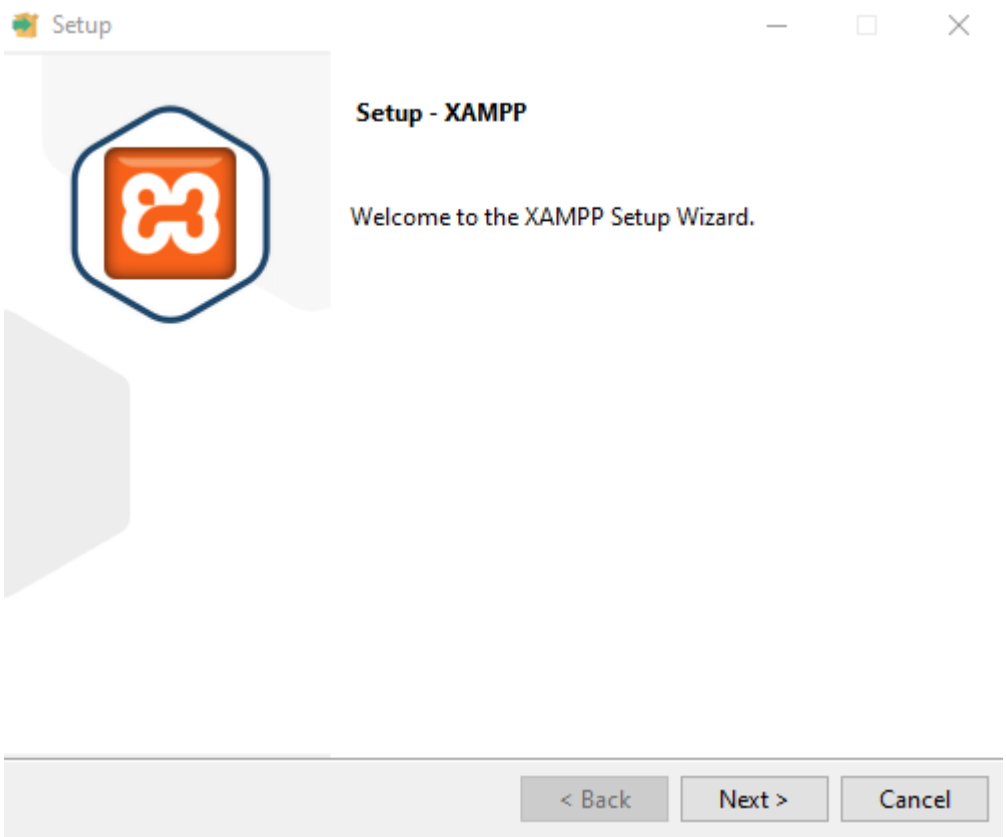
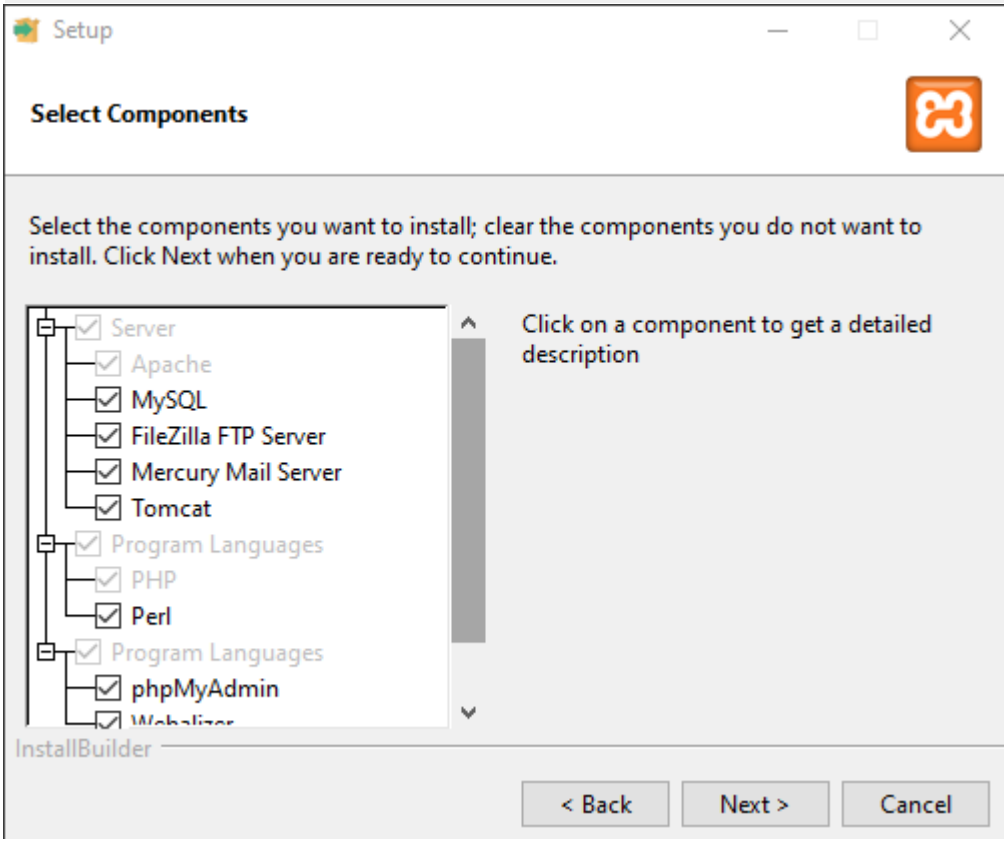
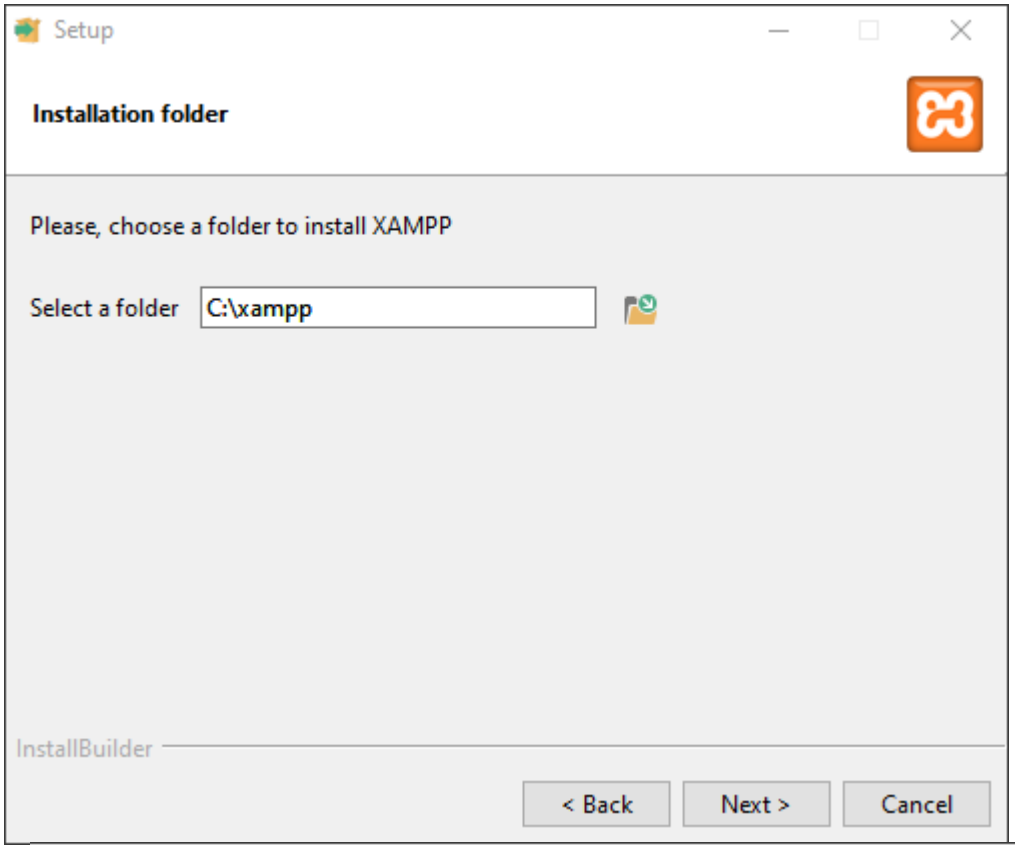
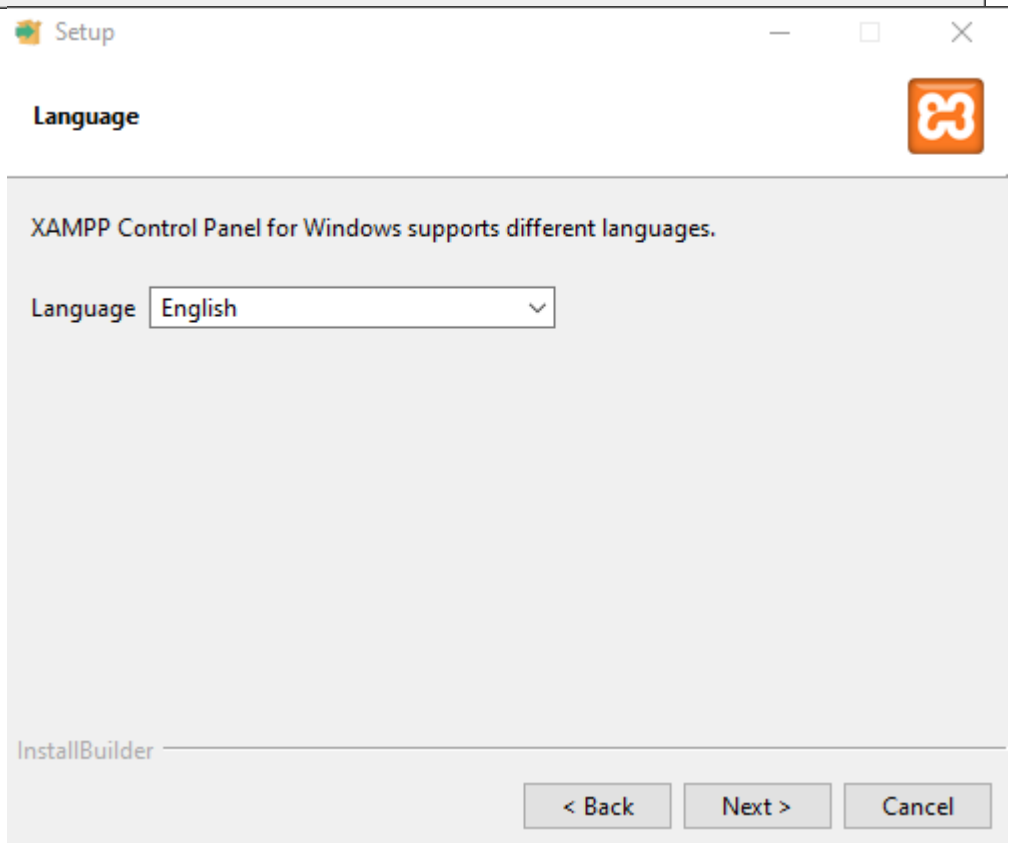
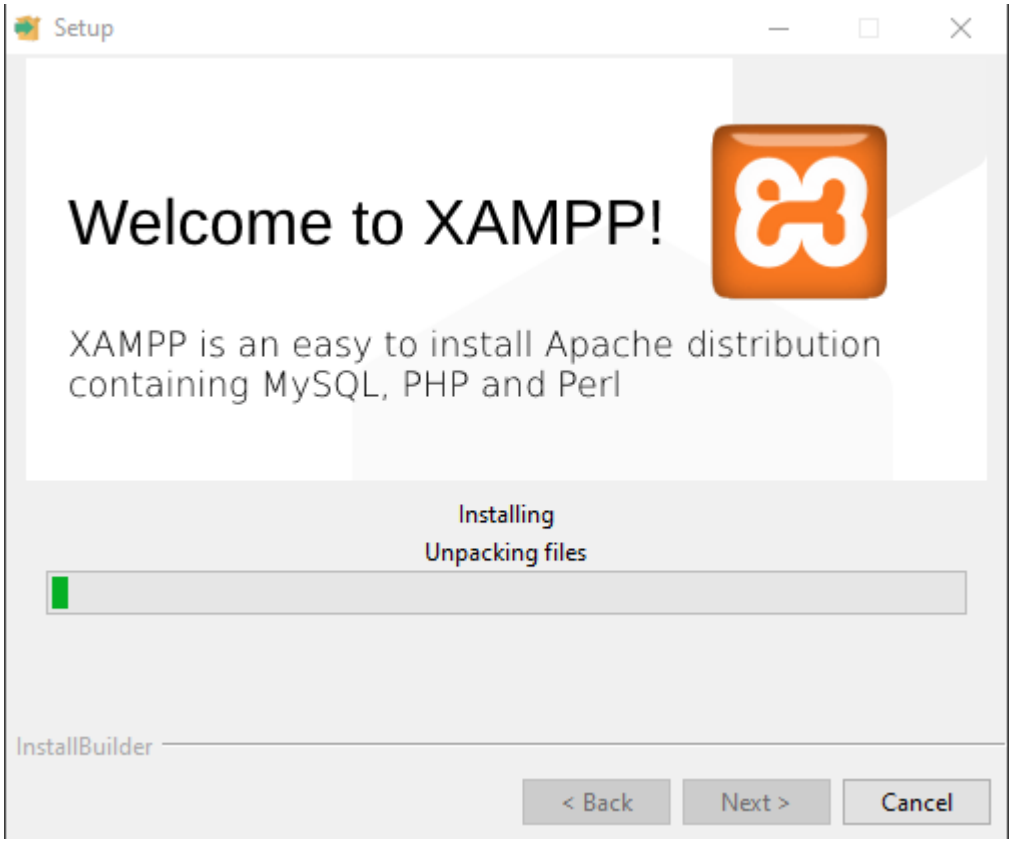
About
Search..
Search
EN
Awesome!
Your download will start automatically. If it doesn't, click here.
Reading
Be sure to read the install instructions and FAQs:
Linux FAQs
Windows FAQs
OS X FAQs
OS X XAMPP-VM FAQs
You can find additional help on our forums or Stack Overflow.
Community
XAMPP has been around for more than 10
Tell Your Friends about XAMPP
I just got #XAMPP from @ApacheFriends https://www.apachefriends.org #opensource.
Tweet!
Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

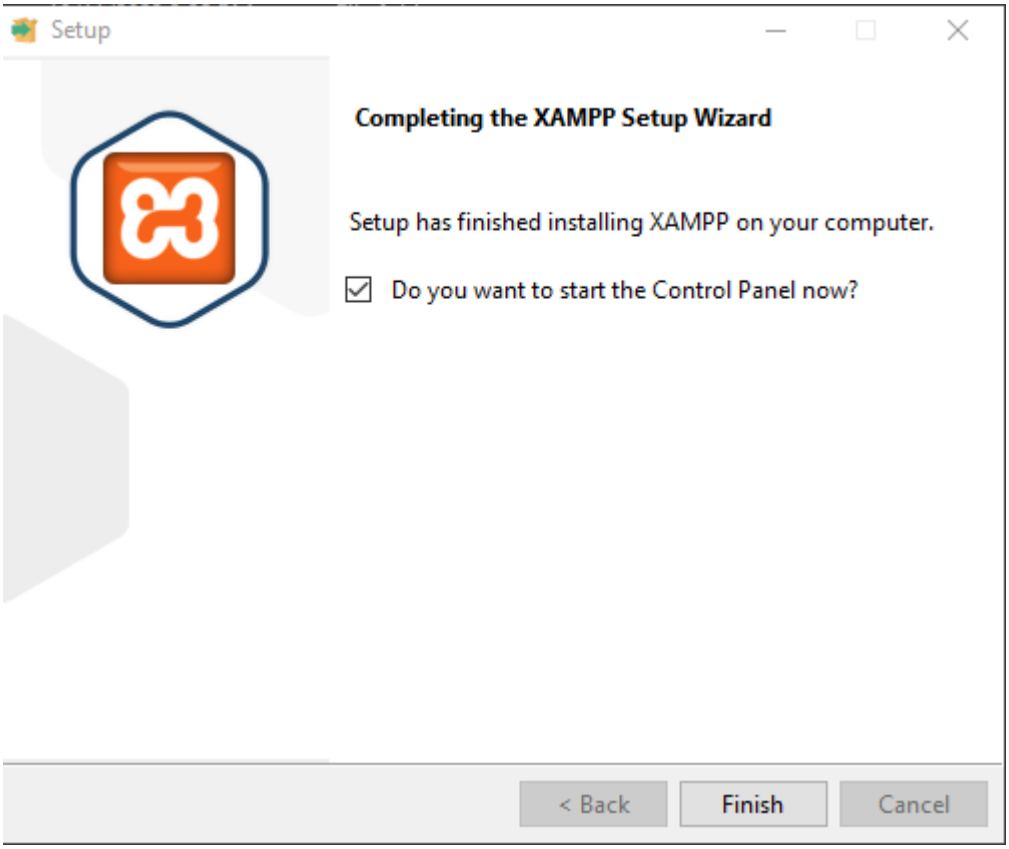

Setup
Setup - XAMPP
Welcome to the XAMPP Setup Wizard.
< Back
Next >
Cancel

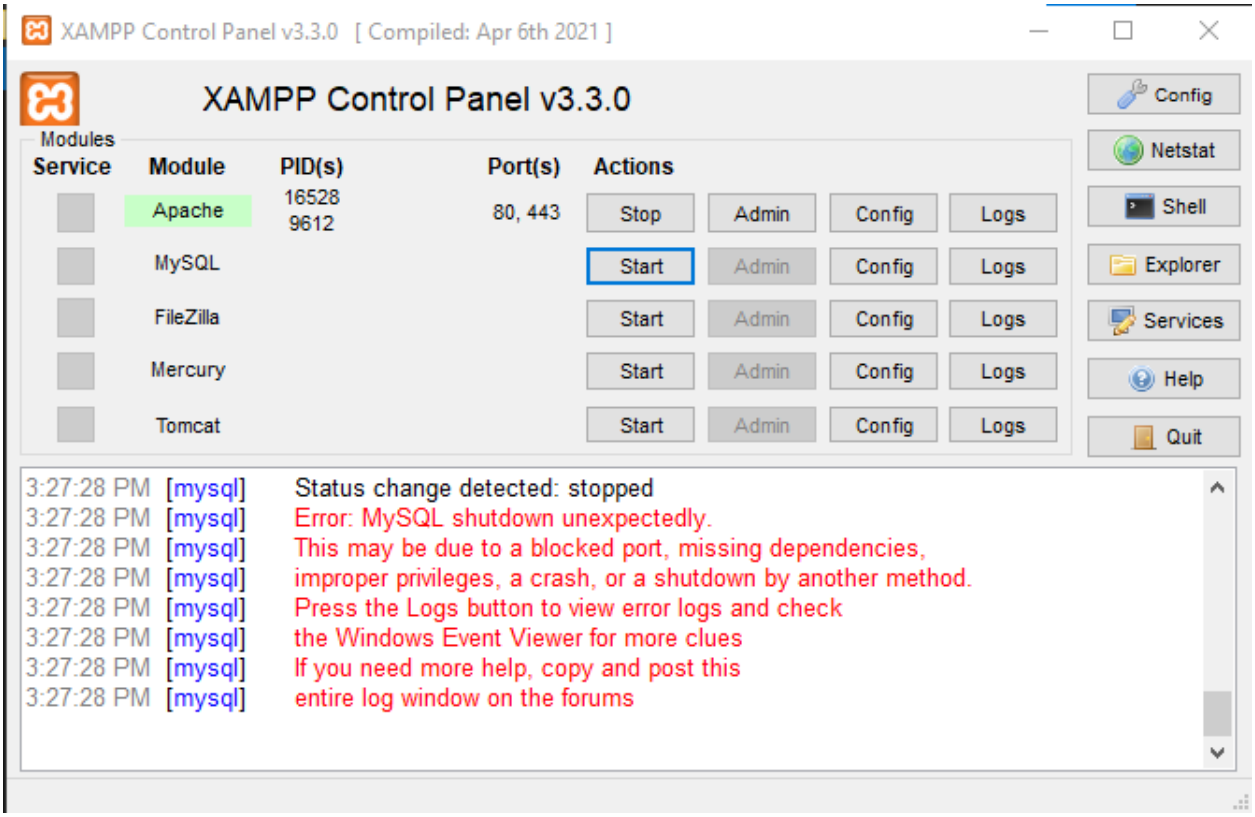

Setup
Select Components
Select the components you want to install; clear the components you do not want to install. Click Next when you are ready to continue.
Server
Apache
MySQL
FileZilla FTP Server
Mercury Mail Server
Tomcat
Program Languages
PHP
Perl
Program Languages
phpMyAdmin
Click on a component to get a detailed description
InstallBuilder
< Back
Next >
Cancel


Setup
Installation folder
Please, choose a folder to install XAMPP
Select a folder
C:\xampp
InstallBuilder
< Back
Next >
Cancel


Setup
Language
XAMPP Control Panel for Windows supports different languages.
Language
English
InstallBuilder
< Back
Next >
Cancel


Setup
Welcome to XAMPP!
XAMPP is an easy to install Apache distribution containing MySQL, PHP and Perl
Installing
Unpacking files
InstallBuilder
< Back
Next >
Cancel


Setup
Completing the XAMPP Setup Wizard
Setup has finished installing XAMPP on your computer.
Do you want to start the Control Panel now?
< Back
Finish
Cancel


XAMPP Control Panel v3.3.0 [Compiled: Apr 6th 2021]
XAMPP Control Panel v3.3.0
Modules
Service
Module
PID(s)
Port(s)
Actions
Apache
16528
9612
80, 443
Stop
Admin
Config
Logs
MySQL
Start
Admin
Config
Logs
FileZilla
Start
Admin
Config
Logs
Mercury
Start
Admin
Config
Logs
Tomcat
Start
Admin
Config
Logs
Config
Netstat
Shell
Explorer
Services
Help
Quit
3:27:28 PM [mysql] Status change detected: stopped
3:27:28 PM [mysql] Error: MySQL shutdown unexpectedly.
3:27:28 PM [mysql] This may be due to a blocked port, missing dependencies,
3:27:28 PM [mysql] improper privileges, a crash, or a shutdown by another method.
3:27:28 PM [mysql] Press the Logs button to view error logs and check
3:27:28 PM [mysql] the Windows Event Viewer for more clues
3:27:28 PM [mysql] If you need more help, copy and post this
3:27:28 PM [mysql] entire log window on the forums

Practical-4

Aim :- IMPLEMENT the server side scripting using php language

Hardware Requirement :-

1. **Computer:** A desktop or laptop computer with sufficient processing power and memory to run web applications. XAMPP is not resource-intensive, so most modern computers should suffice.
2. **Storage Space:** Adequate storage space for your web development projects and the XAMPP software. A few gigabytes of free space should be more than enough.
3. **RAM:** At least 2GB of RAM for smooth operation. More RAM may be required if you plan to run resource-intensive applications.

Software Requirement :-

1. **Operating System:** XAMPP is compatible with Windows, macOS, and Linux. Ensure your system meets the following OS-specific requirements:
   - Windows: XP, Vista, 7, 8, 10
   - macOS: 10.6 or later
- Linux: Any modern distribution with a 32- or 64-bit architecture.

2. **Web Browser:** You'll need a web browser for testing your web applications. Popular choices include Google Chrome, Mozilla Firefox, and Microsoft Edge.

3. **XAMPP Software:** Download and install the XAMPP software from the official website (https://www.apachefriends.org/). Make sure to download the version that matches your operating system.

4. **Text Editor or IDE:** A text editor or integrated development environment (IDE) for writing and editing your web application code. Popular options include Visual Studio Code, Sublime Text, and PHP Storm.

5. **Database Management Tool:** If your web application uses databases, you may need a database management tool such as phpMyAdmin (included in XAMPP) or MySQL Workbench.

6. **Optional: Version Control System:** Consider using a version control system (e.g., Git) for tracking changes in your code.

7. **Optional:** Content Management System (CMS):** If you plan to use a CMS like WordPress, Joomla, or Drupal, make sure to meet their specific software requirements.

Knowledge Requirement :-

1. Basic Programming Concepts:

- Variables, data types, and operators.
- Control structures (if statements, loops).
- Functions and procedures.

2. PHP Syntax:

- Familiarity with PHP syntax, including variables, arrays, loops, and functions.

3. Web Development Basics:

- Understanding of HTML and CSS.
- Knowledge of how web servers work.

4. Server-Side Scripting:

- Understanding of the difference between server-side and client-side scripting.

5. PHP Data Types:

- Scalars (int, float, string, boolean).
- Composite data types (arrays, objects).
- Special data types (NULL).

6. Functions and Control Structures:

- How to define and call functions.
- Conditional statements (if, else, switch).
- Looping (for, while, foreach).

7. Super Globals:

- Knowledge of PHP's superglobal arrays like `$_GET`, `$_POST`, `$_SESSION`, and `$_COOKIE`.

8. Error Handling:

- Understanding of error reporting and handling mechanisms.

9. Working with Databases:

- Connecting to databases using PHP (e.g., MySQL, PostgreSQL, SQLite).

- Executing SQL queries safely.

10. Form Handling:

- Handling form submissions and user input validation.

11. Sessions and Cookies:

- Working with sessions and cookies for user state management.

12. File Handling:

- Reading and writing files, and working with directories.

13. Security Best Practices:

- Awareness of common security vulnerabilities (e.g., SQL injection, XSS) and how to mitigate them.

14. Object-Oriented Programming (OOP):

- Basics of OOP in PHP, including classes, objects, inheritance, and encapsulation.

15. MVC (Model-View-Controller) Architecture:

- Understanding the concept of separating the application into models, views, and controllers.

16. API Integration:

- How to work with RESTful and other types of APIs in PHP.

17. Frameworks and Libraries:

- Familiarity with popular PHP frameworks (e.g., Laravel, Symfony, CodeIgniter) and libraries.

18. Composer:

- Dependency management using Composer, a PHP package manager.

19. Debugging and Profiling:

- Using debugging tools and techniques to find and fix issues in your code.

20. Version Control:

- Using version control systems like Git to manage your PHP projects.

21. Server Configuration:

- Knowledge of server configurations, such as PHP.ini settings.

22. Caching:

- Implementing caching mechanisms to improve application performance.

23. Web Security:

- Knowledge of best practices for securing PHP applications and servers.

24. Regular Expressions:

- Understanding and using regular expressions for pattern matching.

25. Web Application Deployment:

- Deploying PHP applications on web servers.

26. Performance Optimization:

- Techniques for optimizing PHP code and improving application performance.

27. API Documentation:

- How to create and document APIs in PHP.

28. Testing and Test-Driven Development (TDD):

- Strategies for testing PHP code and implementing TDD practices.

29. Continuous Integration/Continuous Deployment (CI/CD):

- Integrating PHP projects into CI/CD pipelines for automated testing and deployment.

Theory:

PHP, which stands for "Hypertext Preprocessor," is a popular server-side scripting language primarily used for web development. It was created by Rasmus Lerdorf in 1994 and has since

evolved into one of the most widely used languages for building dynamic web applications. Here are some key points about PHP:

1. Server-Side Scripting: PHP is executed on the web server, which means it processes code on the server side before sending the resulting HTML to the client's web browser. This allows for the generation of dynamic web content.

2. Open Source: PHP is an open-source language, which means it is freely available for anyone to use, modify, and distribute. This has contributed to its widespread adoption and the development of a vast community and ecosystem.

3. Embeddable in HTML: PHP code is typically embedded directly into HTML, allowing developers to mix dynamic and static content seamlessly. PHP code is enclosed in `<?php ... ?>` tags.

4. Cross-Platform: PHP is platform-independent, meaning it can run on various operating systems, including Windows, Linux, macOS, and more.

5. Extensive Community and Ecosystem: PHP has a large and active community of developers, which has led to the creation of numerous frameworks, libraries, and tools for web development.

6.Support for Databases: PHP supports various databases, such as MySQL, PostgreSQL, SQLite, and more, making it a popular choice for database-driven web applications.

7. Server Compatibility: PHP works with most web servers, with Apache being one of the most commonly used in combination with PHP.

8. Object-Oriented Programming (OOP): PHP has full support for OOP, allowing developers to write modular and maintainable code using classes and objects.

9. Popular Frameworks: PHP has several popular frameworks, including Laravel, Symfony, and CodeIgniter, which provide pre-built structures and libraries for building web applications.

10. Security Concerns: Like any web development language, PHP has security considerations, and developers must be aware of best practices to prevent common vulnerabilities like SQL injection, Cross-Site Scripting (XSS), and more.

11. Versatile: PHP can be used for various web-related tasks, including building websites, web applications, content management systems (CMS), e-commerce platforms, and APIs.

12. Community Support: PHP's extensive documentation and community forums make it relatively easy for developers to find help and resources when they encounter problems or have questions.

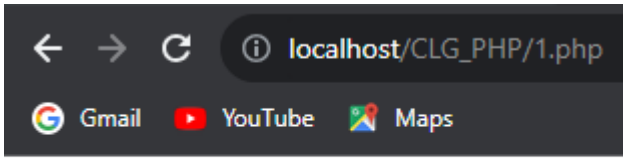
13. Continuous Development: PHP continues to evolve with new versions and features. As of my last knowledge update in September 2021, PHP 8 was the latest major release, bringing significant improvements to the language.

1. Basic code for Introduction of php

Code :

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<?php
echo "My first PHP script!";
?>
</body>
</html>
```

Output :



My first PHP script!

2. Variable Declaration

Code :

```
<?php
 $str="hello Kavit";
 $x=200;
 $y=44.6;
 echo "string is: $str <br/>";
 echo "integer is: $x <br/>";
 echo "float is: $y <br/>";
```

?>

Output :

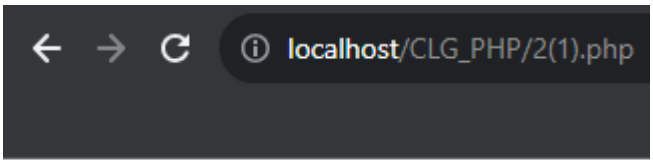
string is: hello PDEU
integer is: 200
float is: 44.6

3. Operator in PHP

Code :

```
<?php
$x=25;
$y=35;
$z=$x+$y;
echo $z;
?>
```

Output :



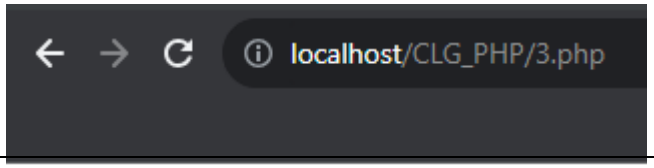
60

4. Check the given number is even or odd(control statement)

Code :

```
<?php
$num=12;
if($num%2==0){
echo "$num is even number";
}else{
echo "$num is odd number";
}
?>
```

Output :



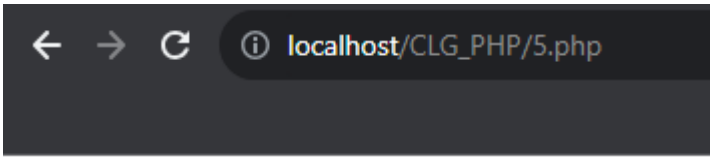
12 is even number

5. Write a program to Demonstrate the Array

Code :

```
<?php
$season=array("summer","winter","spring","autumn");
echo "Season are: $season[0], $season[1], $season[2] and $season[3]";
?>
```

Output :



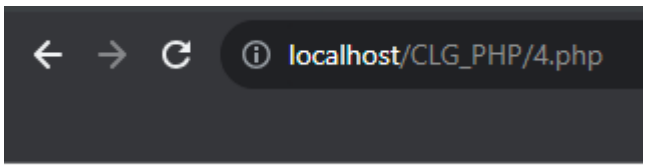
Season are: summer, winter, spring and autumn

6. Write a program to demonstrate the Loops

Code :

```
<?php
for($n=1;$n<=10;$n++){
echo "$n<br/>";
}
?>
```

Output :



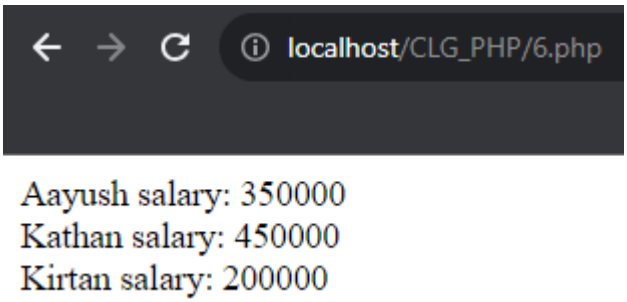
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10

7. Write a program to Demonstrate the Associative Array

Code :

```
<?php
$salary=array("Aayush"=>"350000","Kathan"=>"450000","Kirtan"=>"200000");
echo "Aayush salary: ".$salary["Aayush"]."<br/>";
echo "Kathan salary: ".$salary["Kathan"]."<br/>";
echo "Kirtan salary: ".$salary["Kirtan"]."<br/>";
?>
```

Output :



8. Write a program to Demonstrate the Form handling in PHP

Code :

(get method)

```
<form action="form1.php" method="get">
Name: <input type="text" name="name"/>
<input type="submit" value="visit"/>
</form>
<?php
$name=$_GET["name"];
echo "Welcome, $name";
?>
```

Output :

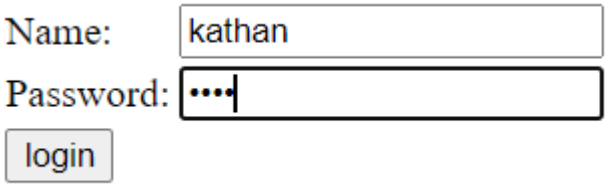
(post method)

Code :

```
<form action="form2.php" method="post">
   <table>
```

```
<tr><td>Name:</td><td> <input type="text" name="name"/></td></tr>
<tr><td>Password:</td><td> <input type="password" name="password"/></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2"><input type="submit" value="login"/> </td></tr>
</table>
</form>
<?php
$name=$_POST["name"];
$password=$_POST["password"];
echo "Welcome: $name, your password is: $password";
?>
```

Output :



Welcome: kathan, your password is: shah

9. Write a program in php for from validation

Code :

```
<html>
<head>
</head>
<body>
<?php
$name = $email = $gender = $comment = $website = "";
if ($_SERVER["REQUEST_METHOD"] == "POST") {
$name = test_input($_POST["name"]);
$email = test_input($_POST["email"]);
$website = test_input($_POST["website"]);
$comment = test_input($_POST["comment"]);
$gender = test_input($_POST["gender"]);
}
function test_input($data) {
$data = trim($data);
```

```
$data = stripslashes($data);
$data = htmlspecialchars($data);
return $data;
}
?>
<h2>PHP Form Validation Example</h2>
<form method="post" action="<?php echo
htmlspecialchars($_SERVER["PHP_SELF"]);?>">
Name: <input type="text" name="name">
<br><br>
E-mail: <input type="text" name="email">
<br><br>
Website: <input type="text" name="website">
<br><br>
Comment: <textarea name="comment" rows="5" cols="40"></textarea>
<br><br>
Gender:
<input type="radio" name="gender" value="female">Female
<input type="radio" name="gender" value="male">Male
<input type="radio" name="gender" value="other">Other
<br><br>
<input type="submit" name="submit" value="Submit">
</form>
<?php
echo "<h2>Your Input:</h2>";
echo $name;
echo "<br>";
echo $email;
echo "<br>";
echo $website;
echo "<br>";
echo $comment;
echo "<br>";
```

```
echo $gender;
?>
</body>
</html>
```

Output :

10. Write a program to perform Require validation on form

Code :

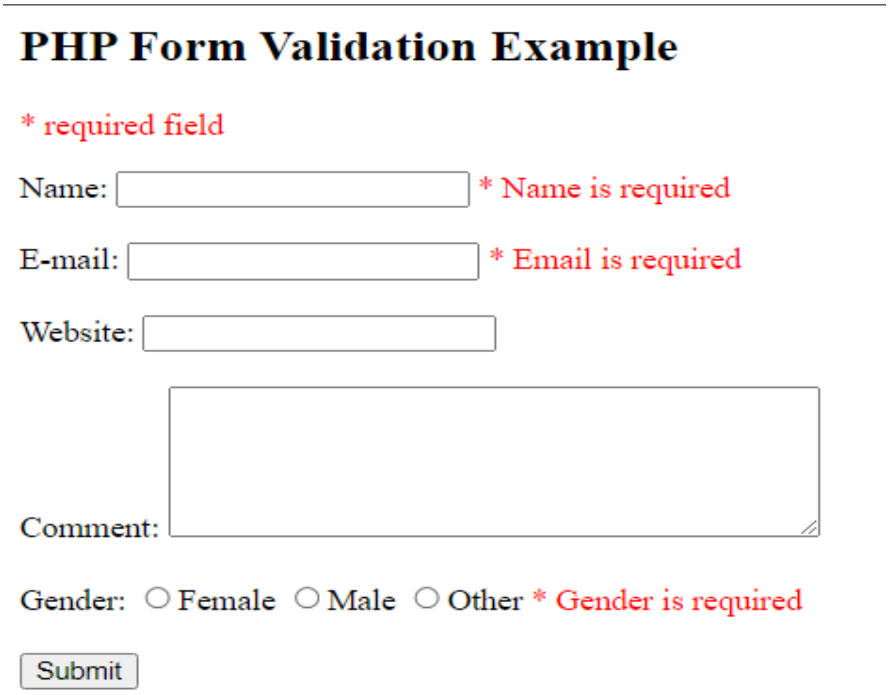
```
<html>
<head>
<style>
.error {color: #FF0000;}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<?php
// define variables and set to empty values
```

```
$nameErr = $emailErr = $genderErr = $websiteErr = "";
$name = $email = $gender = $comment = $website = "";
if ($_SERVER["REQUEST_METHOD"] == "POST") {
if (empty($_POST["name"])) {
$nameErr = "Name is required";
} else {
$name = test_input($_POST["name"]);
}
if (empty($_POST["email"])) {
$emailErr = "Email is required";
} else {
$email = test_input($_POST["email"]);
}
if (empty($_POST["website"])) {
$website = "";
} else {
$website = test_input($_POST["website"]);
}
if (empty($_POST["comment"])) {
$comment = "";
} else {
$comment = test_input($_POST["comment"]);
}
if (empty($_POST["gender"])) {
$genderErr = "Gender is required";
} else {
$gender = test_input($_POST["gender"]);}}
function test_input($data) {
$data = trim($data);
$data = stripslashes($data);
$data = htmlspecialchars($data);
return $data;
}
```

```
?>
<h2>PHP Form Validation Example</h2>
<p><span class="error">* required field</span></p>
<form method="post" action="<?php echo
htmlspecialchars($_SERVER["PHP_SELF"]);?>">
Name: <input type="text" name="name">
<span class="error">* <?php echo $nameErr;?></span>
<br><br>
E-mail: <input type="text" name="email">
<span class="error">* <?php echo $emailErr;?></span>
<br><br>
Website: <input type="text" name="website">
<span class="error"><?php echo $websiteErr;?></span>
<br><br>
Comment: <textarea name="comment" rows="5" cols="40"></textarea>
<br><br>
Gender:
<input type="radio" name="gender" value="female">Female
<input type="radio" name="gender" value="male">Male
<input type="radio" name="gender" value="other">Other
<span class="error">* <?php echo $genderErr;?></span>
<br><br>
<input type="submit" name="submit" value="Submit">
</form>
<?php
echo "<h2>Your Input:</h2>";
echo $name;
echo "<br>";
echo $email;
echo "<br>";
echo $website;
echo "<br>";
echo $comment;
```

```
echo "<br>";
echo $gender;
?>
</body>
</html>
```

Output :



11. Write a code to create cookie in PHP

Code :

```
<?php
setcookie("user", "Kavit");
?>
<html>
<body>
<?php
if(!isset($_COOKIE["user"])) {
echo "Sorry, cookie is not found!";
} else {
echo "<br/>Cookie Value: " . $_COOKIE["user"];
}
?>
```

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

Output :

Cookie Value: kathan

12. Write a code to delete a cookie In PHP

Code :

```
<?php
setcookie ("c1", "", time() - 3600);
echo "Cookie will be deleted in"
?>
```

Output :

Cookie will be deleted in

13. Write a program to demonstrate th session in php

Code :

```
<?php
session_start();
?>
<html>
<body>
<?php
$_SESSION["user"] = "Kavit";
echo "Session information are set successfully.<br/>";
?>
<a href="session2.php">Visit next page</a>
</body>
</html>
<?php
session_start();
?>
<html>
<body>
<?php
echo "User is: ".$_SESSION["user"];
```

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

Output :

Session information are set successfully.
Visit next page User is: kathan

14.Write a program to counter in php

Code :

```
<?php
session_start();
if (!isset($_SESSION['counter'])) {
$_SESSION['counter'] = 1;
} else {
$_SESSION['counter']++;
}
echo ("Page Views: ".$_SESSION['counter']);
?>
```

Output :

Page Views: 7

15.Write a php code to open a file

Code :

```
<?php
$filename = "C:\\xampp\\htdocs\\CLG_PHP\\file.txt";
$handle = fopen($filename, "r");
$contents = fread($handle, filesize($filename));
echo $contents;
fclose($handle);
?>
```

Output :

Hey, Good Morning!!

16.Write a PHP code to write a file

Code :

```
<?php
$fp = fopen("C:\\xampp\htdocs\\CLG_PHP\\file.txt", 'w');
fwrite($fp, 'hello ');
fwrite($fp, 'php file');
fclose($fp);
echo "File written successfully<br>";
echo "File Closed Successfully";
?>
```

Output :

```
File written successfully
File Closed Successfully
```

17.Write a php code to Read a file

Code :

```
<?php
$filename = "C:\\xampp\\htdocs\\CLG_PHP\\file.txt";
$handle = fopen($filename, "r");
$contents = fread($handle, filesize($filename));
echo $contents;
fclose($handle);
?>
```

Output :

```
hello php file
```

18.Write the a PHP code to Delete the File

Code :

```
<?php
unlink("C:\\xampp\\htdocs\\CLG_PHP\\file.txt");
echo "File deleted successfully"; ?>
```

Output :

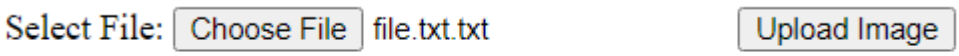
```
File deleted successfully
```

19.Write a PHP code to Upload a file

Code :

```
<form action="uploader.php" method="post" enctype="multipart/form-data">
   Select File:
   <input type="file" name="fileToUpload"/>
   <input type="submit" value="Upload Image" name="submit"/>
   </form>
<?php
$target_path = "e:/";
$target_path = $target_path.basename( $_FILES['fileToUpload']['name']);
if(move_uploaded_file($_FILES['fileToUpload']['tmp_name'], $target_path)) {
echo "File uploaded successfully!";
} else{
echo "Sorry, file not uploaded, please try again!";
}
?>
```

Output :



File uploaded successfully!

Conclusion:

- It is a versatile, and open-source scripting language commonly used for web development. It enjoys a large community, offers various frameworks for efficient development, and has improved in terms of performance and security over the years. It remains a popular choice for building web applications of all sizes.

References :

https://www.w3schools.com
https://www.javatpoint.com
https://www.apachefriends.org/download.html

Practical: 5

Aim: Create a web page that retrieves and displays info from the XML file

Requirement: Laptop /Computer

Software Requirement: -

- Windows 10/11 / Browser (Chrome, Brave, Firefox) / Winget

- PHP / XAMPP / VS code / Notepad

Knowledge Requirement: HTML, CSS, PHP

Ajax2.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>
  <style>
    table,
    th,
    td {
      border: 1px solid black;

      border-collapse: collapse;
    }

    th,
    td {
      padding: 5px;
    }
  </style>

  <body>
    <button type="button" onclick="loadXMLDoc()">Get my CD collection</button>

    <br /><br />

    <table id="demo"></table>

    <script>
      function loadXMLDoc() {
        var xmlhttp = new XMLHttpRequest();
```

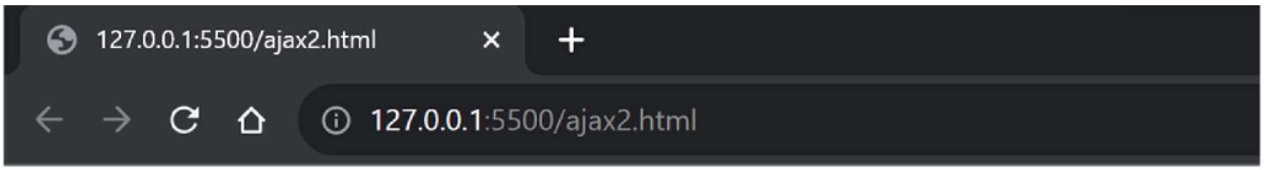
```
    xmlhttp.onreadystatechange = function () {

      if (this.readyState == 4 && this.status == 200) {
        myFunction(this);
      }
    };

    xmlhttp.open("GET", "cd_catalog.xml", true);

    xmlhttp.send();
  }

  function myFunction(xml) {
    var i;

    var xmlDoc = xml.responseXML;

    var table = "<tr><th>Artist</th><th>Title</th></tr>";

    var x = xmlDoc.getElementsByTagName("CD");

    for (i = 0; i < x.length; i++) {
      table +=
        "<tr><td>" +
        x[i].getElementsByTagName("ARTIST")[0].childNodes[0].nodeValue +
        "</td><td>" +
        x[i].getElementsByTagName("TITLE")[0].childNodes[0].nodeValue +
        "</td></tr>";
    }

    document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = table;
  }
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

Cd_catalog.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<CATALOG>
  <CD>
    <ARTIST>The Beatles</ARTIST>
    <TITLE>Abbey Road</TITLE>
  </CD>
  <CD>
    <ARTIST>Pink Floyd</ARTIST>
    <TITLE>The Dark Side of the Moon</TITLE>
  </CD>
  <CD>
    <ARTIST>Michael Jackson</ARTIST>
    <TITLE>Thriller</TITLE>
  </CD>
```

```
  <CD>
    <ARTIST>Led Zeppelin</ARTIST>
    <TITLE>Led Zeppelin IV</TITLE>
  </CD>
</CATALOG>
```

OUTPUT:



Get my CD collection

Artist	Title
The Beatles	Abbey Road
Pink Floyd	The Dark Side of the Moon
Michael Jackson	Thriller
Led Zeppelin	Led Zeppelin IV

Practical: 6

Aim: Create a web page that retrieves and displays info from the Json file

Requirement: Laptop /Computer

Software Requirement: -

- Windows 10/11 / Browser (Chrome, Brave, Firefox) / Winget

- VS code / Notepad

Knowledge Requirement: HTML, CSS, JS

Index.html

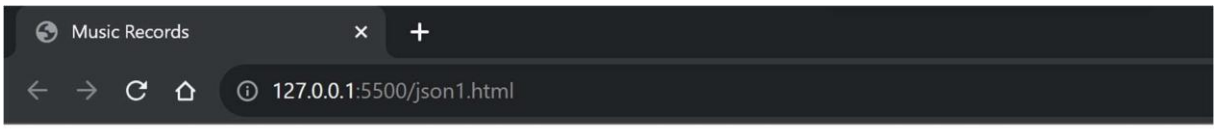
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8" />
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />
    <title>Music Records</title>
    <style>
      table,
      th,
      td {
        border: 1px solid black;
        border-collapse: collapse;
      }
      th,
      td {
        padding: 5px;
        text-align: left;
      }
      th {
        background-color: #f2f2f2;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <button type="button" onclick="loadMusicData()">Show Data</button>

    <br /><br />

    <table id="musicTable">
      <thead>
```

```
        <tr>
          <th>Artist</th>
          <th>Title</th>
          <th>Genre</th>
          <th>Album Year</th>
        </tr>
      </thead>
      <tbody>
        <!-- Data will be inserted here -->
      </tbody>
    </table>

    <script>
      function loadMusicData() {
        var xhr = new XMLHttpRequest();
        xhr.onreadystatechange = function () {
          if (this.readyState == 4 && this.status == 200) {
            var musicData = JSON.parse(this.responseText);
            populateTable(musicData);
          }
        };
        xhr.open("GET", "music_records.json", true);
        xhr.send();
      }

      function populateTable(data) {
        var table = document
          .getElementById("musicTable")
          .getElementsByTagName("tbody")[0];
        table.innerHTML = "";

        data.forEach(function (record) {
          var row = table.insertRow();
          row.insertCell(0).textContent = record.artist;
          row.insertCell(1).textContent = record.title;
          row.insertCell(2).textContent = record.genre;
          row.insertCell(3).textContent = record.albumYear;
        });
      }
    </script>
  </body>
</html>
```

music_records.json

```
[
  {
    "artist": "The
    Beatles","title":
    "Abbey Road",
    "genre": "Rock",
    "albumYear": "1969"
  },
  {
    "artist": "Michael
    Jackson","title":
    "Thriller",
    "genre": "Pop",
    "albumYear":
    "1982"
  },
  {
    "artist": "Pink Floyd",
    "title": "The Dark Side of the
    Moon","genre": "Progressive
    Rock", "albumYear": "1973"
  }
]
```

OUTPUT:



Show Data

Artist	Title	Genre	Album Year
The Beatles	Abbey Road	Rock	1969
Michael Jackson	Thriller	Pop	1982
Pink Floyd	The Dark Side of the Moon	Progressive Rock	1973

Practical: 7

Aim: Implement the web applications using PHP and add the AJAX feature into it.

Requirement: Laptop /Computer

Software Requirement: -

- Windows 10/11 / Browser (Chrome, Brave, Firefox) / Winget

- PHP / XAMPP / VS code / Notepad

Knowledge Requirement: HTML, CSS, PHP, XML

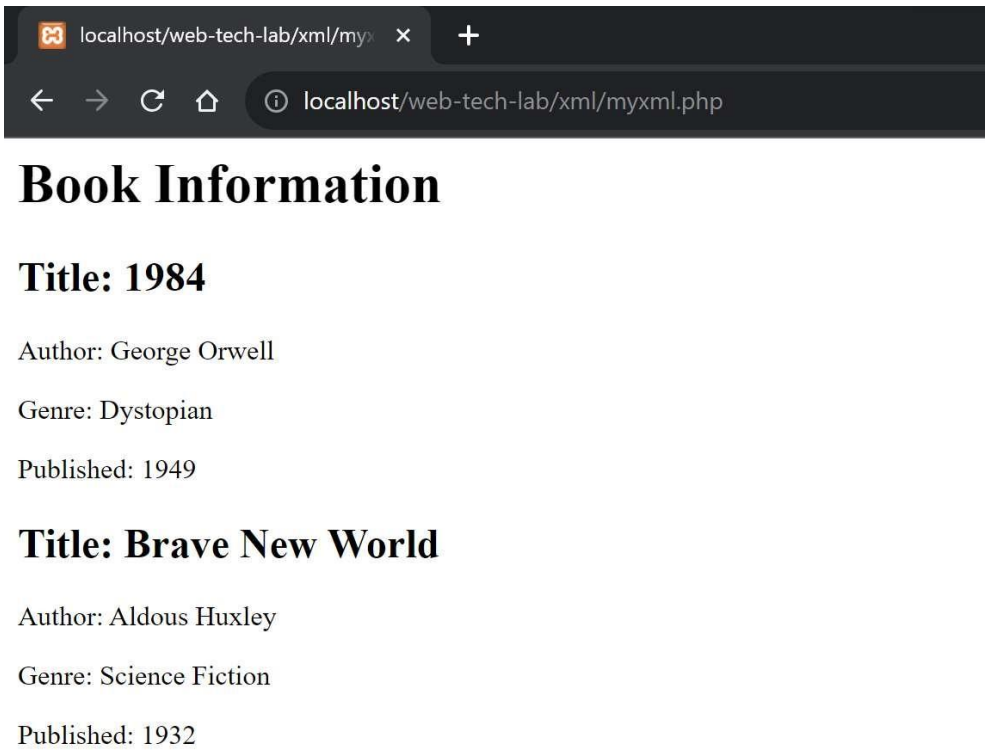
myxml.php

```
<?php
// Load and parse the XML file
$xml = simplexml_load_file('data.xml');

// Check if the XML was loaded successfullyif ($xml
=== false) {
     echo '<p>Failed to load XML data.</p>';
} else {
     // Output the information
     echo '<h1>Book Information</h1>';foreach
     ($xml->book as $book) {
          echo '<div class="book">';
          echo '<h2>Title: ' . htmlspecialchars($book->title) . '</h2>';echo
          '<p>Author: ' . htmlspecialchars($book->author) . '</p>';echo '<p>Genre: '
          . htmlspecialchars($book->genre) . '</p>'; echo '<p>Published: ' .
          htmlspecialchars($book->published) .
'</p>';
          echo '</div>';
     }
}
?>
```

data.xml

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<library>
    <book>
        <title>1984</title>
        <author>George Orwell</author>
        <genre>Dystopian</genre>
        <published>1949</published>
    </book>
    <book>
        <title>Brave New World</title>
        <author>Aldous Huxley</author>
        <genre>Science Fiction</genre>
        <published>1932</published>
    </book>
</library>
```

OUTPUT:



Practical: 8

Aim: Implement the web applications using JSP.

Requirement: Laptop /Computer

Software Requirement: -

- Windows 10/11 / Browser (Chrome, Brave, Firefox) / Winget

- JSP / XAMPP / VS code / Notepad

Knowledge Requirement: HTML, CSS, JSP

page.jsp

```
<html>
   <head>
      <title>JSP-1</title>
   </head>

   <body>
      <% double num=Math.random(); if (num> 0.95) { %>
      <h2>You'll have a luck day!</h2>
      <p>(<%= num %>)</p>
      <% } else { %>
      <h2>Well, life goes on ...</h2>
      <p>(<%= num %>)</p>
      <% } %>
      <a href="<%= request.getRequestURI() %>">
         <h3>Try Again</h3>
      </a>
   </body>
</html>
```

Well, life goes on ...

(0.00545915418581111)

Try Again

You'll have a luck day!

(0.9607230186581127)

Try Again

Index.html

```
<meta charset="ISO-8859-1" />
<title>This page will send a request to a Java JSP Page.</title>

<a> This page will <b>send a request</b> to a <b>Java JSPPage</b>. </a>
<p style="margin-top: 0; margin-bottom: 0"></p>

<form action="login.jsp">
   Name: <input type="text" name="name" />
   <br />
   Telephone#: <input type="text" name="telephone" />
   <input type="submit" value="Submit" />
</form>
```

This page will **send a request** to a **Java JSP Page**.
Name: UserName
Telephone#: 1234567890 Submit

Login.jsp

```
<title>This is a Java JSP Page - Example</title>

<b><big>This is a Java JSP Page - Example</big></b>
<br>
This is a clasic HTML content into a JSP Page !

<br><br>
From the index.html I have received into JSP Pagethe <b>name</b>
parameter. Name =
<%= request.getParameter("name") %>

<br>
From the index.html I have received into JSP Pagethe
<b>telephone</b> parameter. Telephone# =
<%= request.getParameter("telephone") %>
```

This is a Java JSP Page - Example
This is a clasic HTML content into a JSP Page !

From the index.html I have received into JSP Page the **name** parameter. Name = UserName
From the index.html I have received into JSP Page the **telephone** parameter. Telephone# = 1234567890