WEB PROGRAMMING Lab Manual PCS693

Exp No: 1 : Basic Html Tags
Aim: To create a simple html file to demonstrate the use of different tags.

Problem Statement :-

Create an html page named as "**:** Basic_Html_Tags.html" Add the following tags detail.
1. Set the title of the page as "Basic Html Tags"
2. Within the body perform the following

a) Moving text = "Basic HTML Tags"

b) Different heading tags (h1 to h6)

c) Paragraph
d) Horizontal line

e) Line Break
f) Block Quote
g) Pre tag
h) Different Logical Style (<b>, <u>, <sub>, <sup>....)
i) Different Physical style (<code>, <del>, <kbd>...)
j) Listing tags (2 types with, & each type provide different "type" attribute)

HTML Document Structure:

<html>
<head>
<title>
</title>
</head>
<body>
</body>
</html>

Formatting and Fonts:

 - break tag – makes output on the next line.
<p> - paragraph tag – places a blank line before the line it is on. <hr> - horizontal tag – creates a line or horizontal rule.

<pre> - preformatted tag - enables one to embed text that is already formatted . <i> - Italic font
<b> - Bold font
 - Emphasis

<sup> - Superscript
<sub> - Subscript

Font Size:
<font> tag and <h....> tag

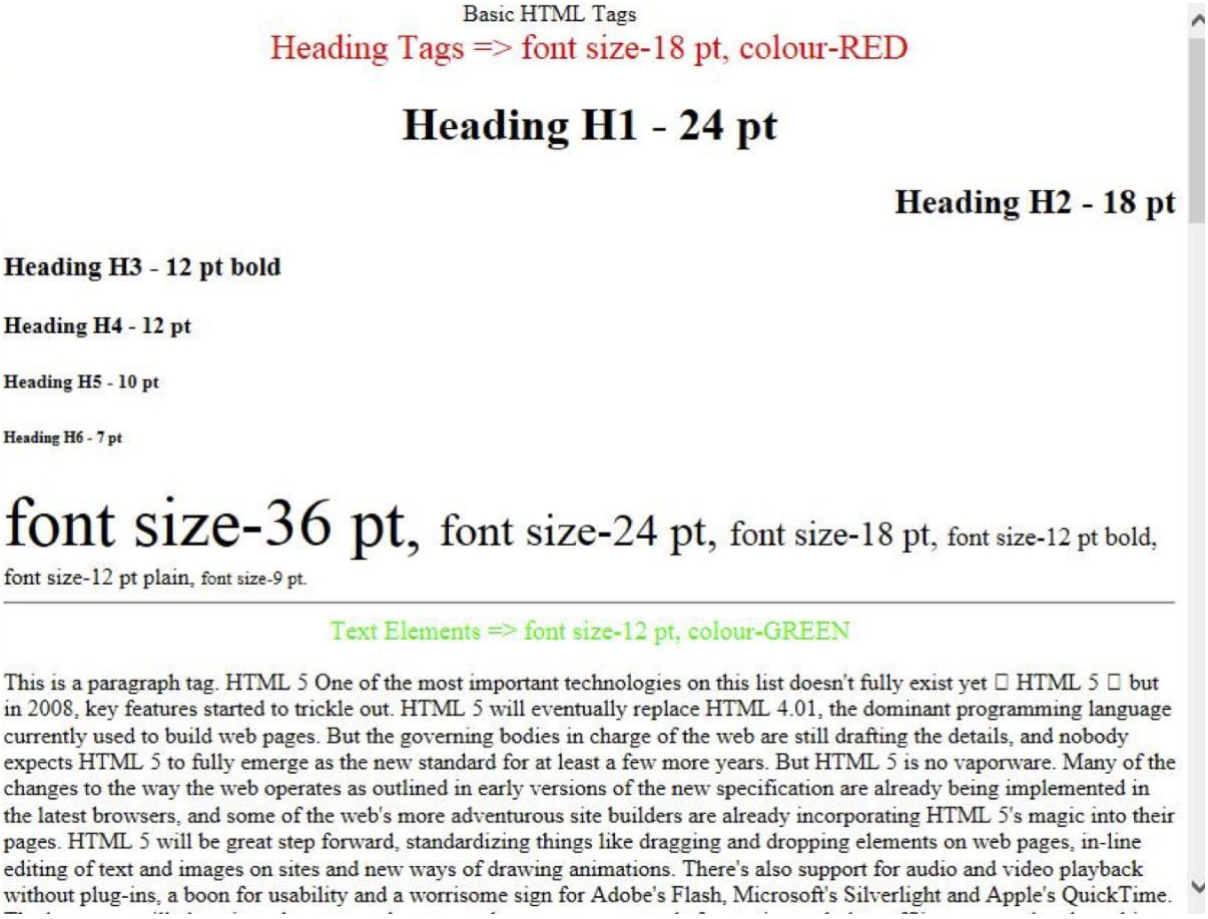
<h1> - 24 pt <font size=7> - 36 pt
<h2> - 18 pt <font size=6> - 24 pt
<h3> - 12 pt <font size=5> - 18 pt
<h4> - 12 pt bold <font size=4> - 12 pt bold <h5> - 10 pt <font size=3> - 12 pt plain <h6> - 7 pt <font size=2> - 9 pt

Text alignment:

<p align=”center”> - align the text in center.
<h1 align=”left”> - align the text in left.
<h2 align=”right”> - align the text in right.
The “align” tag can be used with <p> tag and <h....> tag **Color:**

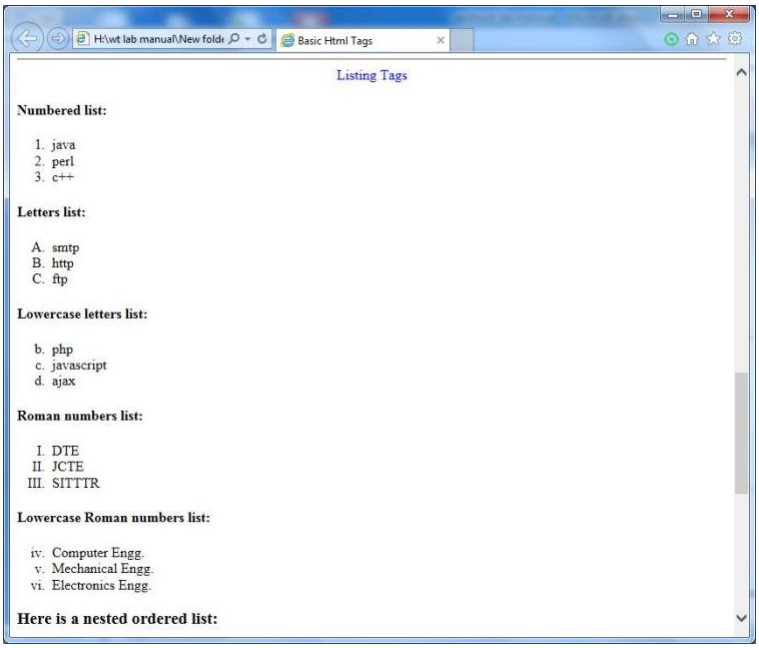
1. Set background color and text color - <body bgcolor=”blue” text=”red”> <body bgcolor=”#800000”>
2. Set text color only - <font color=”brown”>

Output

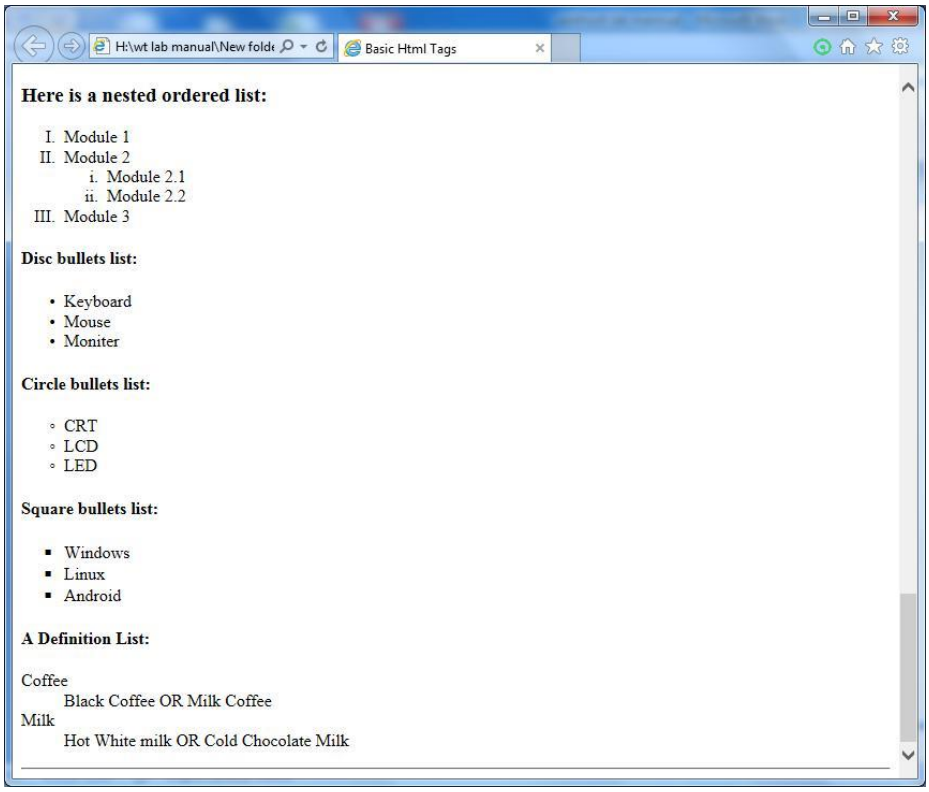


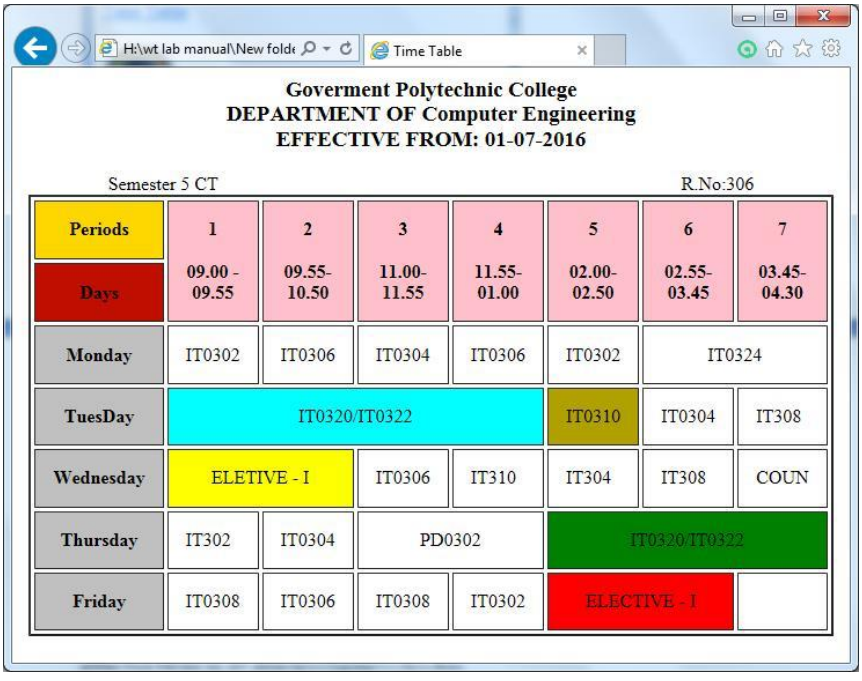
Exp No: 2 : Html Tags (List, Table)
Aim: To create a simple html file to demonstrate the use of different tags.

```
<center><FONT COLOR="#0000FF"> Listing Tags</FONT></center> <h4>Numbered list:</h4>

<ol> <li>java</li>

<li>perl</li>

<li>c++</li>
</ol>
<h4>Letters list:</h4> <ol type="A">

<li>smtp</li> <li>http</li> <li>ftp</li>

</ol>
<h4>Lowercase letters list:</h4> <ol type="a" start="2">

<li>php</li> <li>javascript</li> <li>ajax</li>

</ol>

<h4>Roman numbers list:</h4> <ol type="I">
<li>DTE</li>
<li>JCTE</li>

<li>SITTTR</li>
</ol>
<h4>Lowercase Roman numbers list:</h4> <ol type="i" start="4" >
<li>Computer Engg.</li>
<li>Mechanical Engg.</li>
<li>Electronics Engg.</li>
</ol>
```



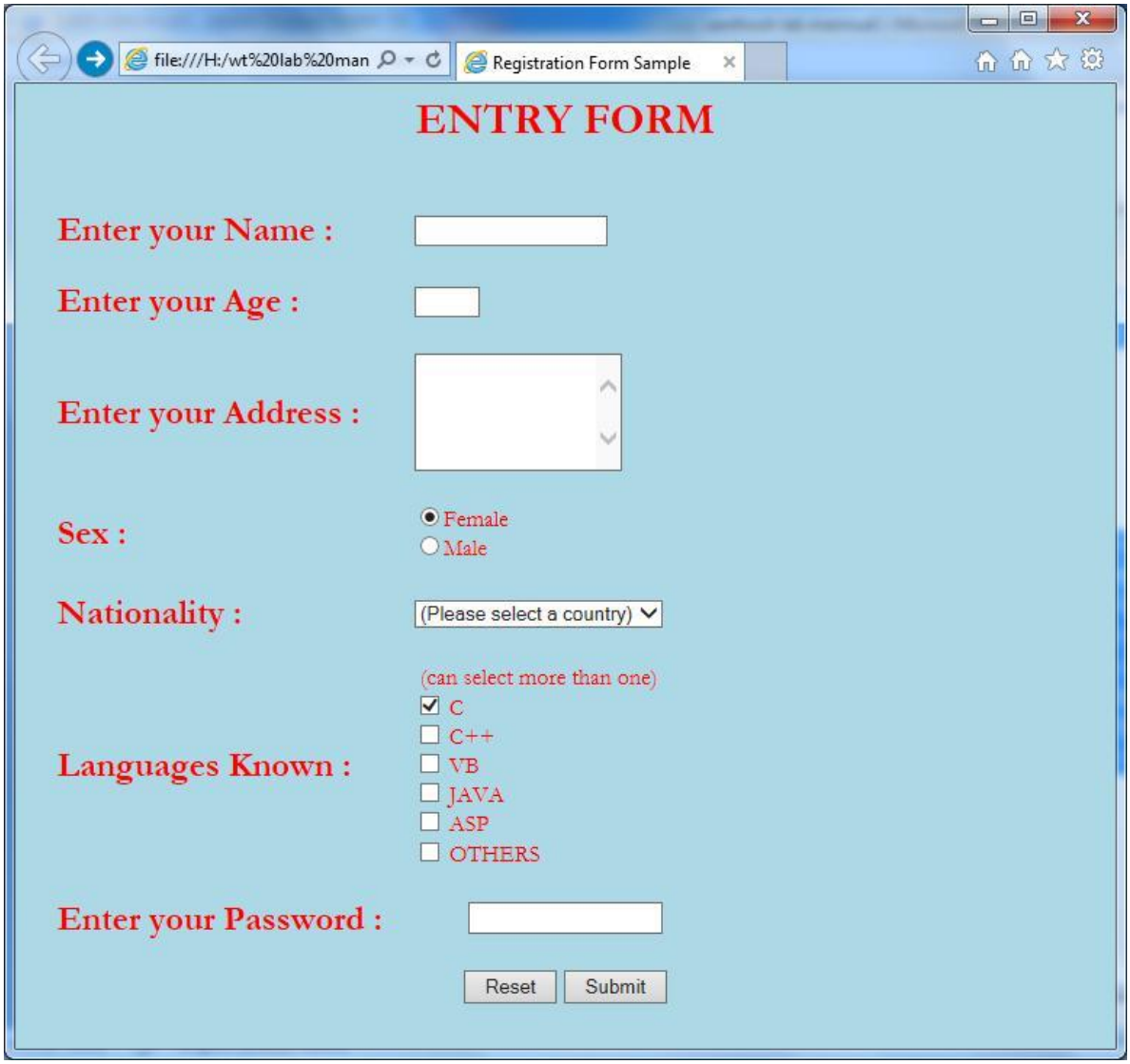
Problem Statement :-





Exp No: 3 : Html Tags (Form)

Aim: To create a simple html file to demonstrate the use of different tags.



Exp No: 4 : Frames & iFrames
Aim: To create an html page with different types of frames such as floating frame, navigation frame & mixed frame.

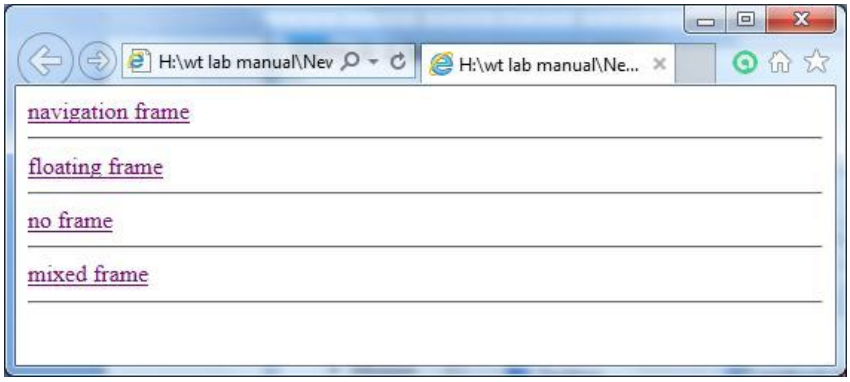
Problem Statement :

1. Create an html page named as “frames.html”. Divide the page into two columns of 20%, 80% size. In 20% size call the hyperlinks for “navigationframes.html”, “floatingframes.html”, “mixedframe.html”, “noframe” and make the page to be get displayed on the other column when these links are clicked.
2. Create an html page named as “navigationframe.html”. Divide the page into two columns of 40%, 60% size. In 40% size call the hyperlink file created in above exercise , and make the page to be get displayed on the other column when the link is clicked.
3. Create an html page named as “floatingframes.html”. In this file include a paragraph to explain floating frame, and in floating frame include the any html file created in the above exercise as inline.

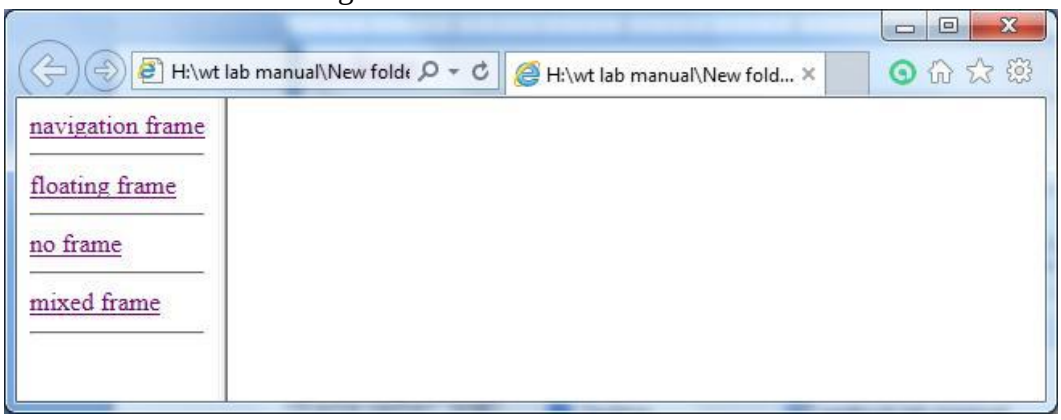
4. Create an html page named as “mixedframe.html” . Divide the page into two columns of 25% & 75% size. In 25% display an image and divide the 75% into two rows. (50% & 50%). In the first 50% display the video file created in previous exercise and other 50% the time table created in previous exercise.

WEB Technology Author: Date:	
TOC 1.Link1 2.Link2 . .	CONTENT

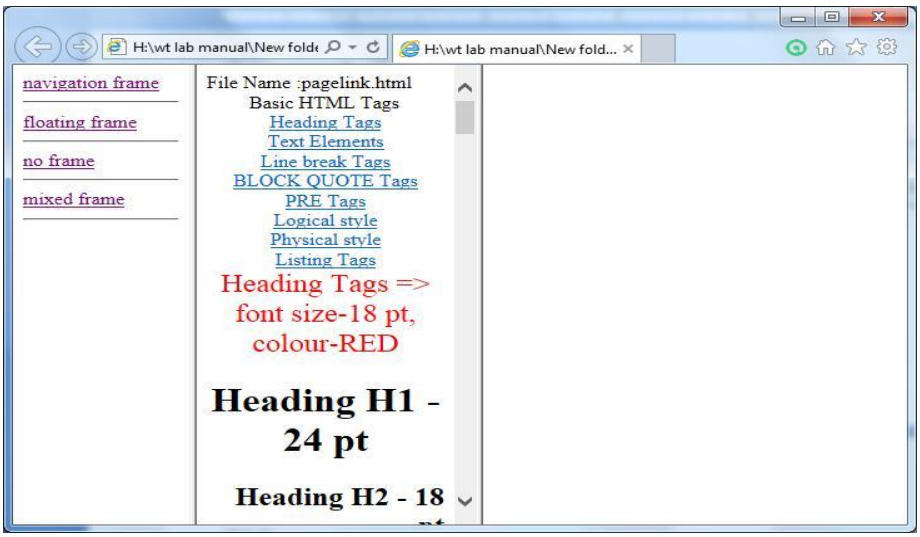
Frame



Navigation Frame



Floating Frame



iframe

Code	Output
<html> <body> <iframe src="Image4.html" frameborder="0"> </iframe> <iframe src="Image5.html" frameborder="1"> </iframe> </body> </html>	

HTML Iframes Demo

Here we are showing example of Iframe which containing specifc Height and width in pixels format

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Exp No: 5 : Map
Aim: To create an html page with different types of image map such as circle, rect , poly & mixed map.

Problem Statement :

1. To display an image on the website and construct a map for all circle buttons, develop the "dialler.html" HTML page. When you click on a circle, a message with a button number, such as "you push button 1," will appear.

Exp No: 6 : : Inline, Internal and External Style sheets
Aim: To create an html file by applying the different styles using inline, external & internal style sheets.

Problem Statement :-

1. Create a external style sheet named as “external_css.css” and provide some styles for h2, hr, p & a tags.
2. Create an html file named as “4Style_sheet.html”
    1. Include the external style sheet with necessary tag.
    2. Include the internal style sheet for body tags & also use class name, so that the style can be applied for all tags.
    3. Include a <p> tags with inline style sheet.

Theory:

Basic syntax:
selector {property:value; property:value; .....}
selector => identifier of the element
e.g.
body {background : yellow; color : yellow}
p {font-family: “Times New Roman”; font-size: 14px}
h1,h3 {color : red}

CSS Selectors

In CSS, selectors are patterns used to select the element(s) you want to style.

Use our CSS Selector Tester to demonstrate the different selectors.

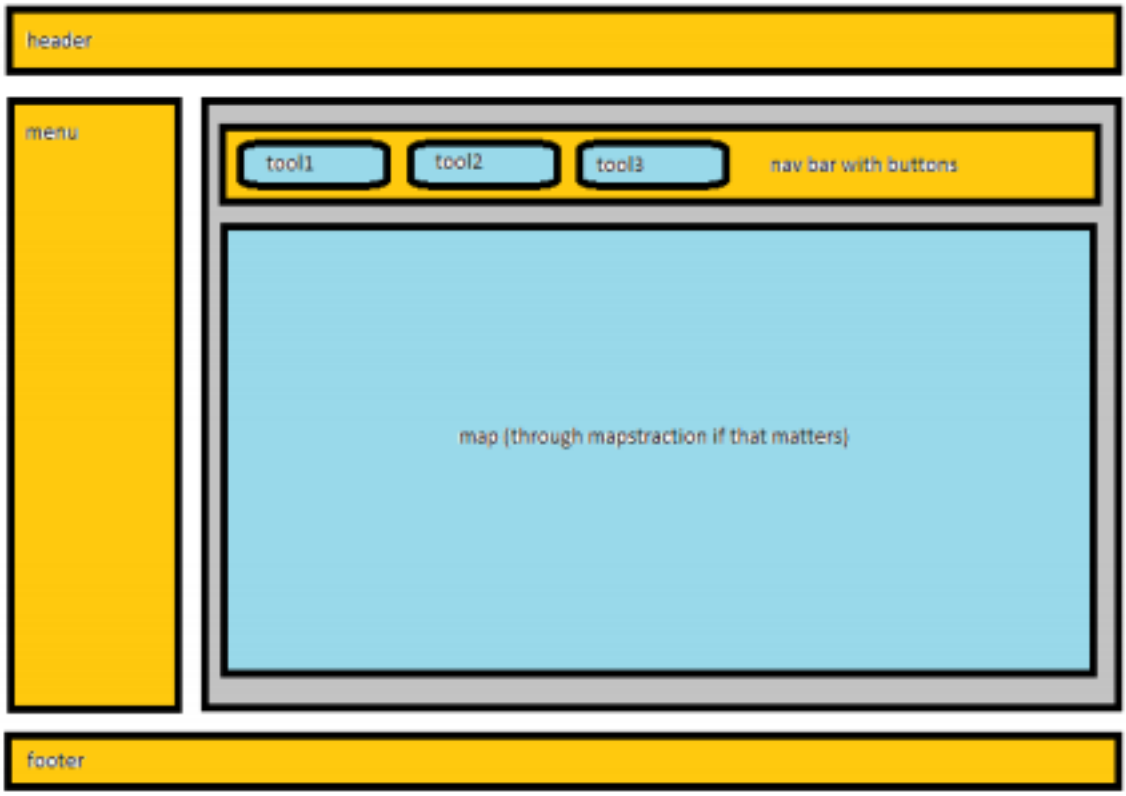
Selector	Example	Example description
.class	.intro	Selects all elements with class="intro"
#id	#firstname	Selects the element with id="firstname"
*	*	Selects all elements
element	p	Selects all <p> elements

element,element	div, p	Selects all elements and all <p> elements
element element	div p	Selects all <p> elements inside elements
element>element	div > p	Selects all <p> elements where the parent is a element
element+element	div + p	Selects all <p> elements that are placed immediately after elements
element1~element2	p ~ ul	Selects every <ul> element that are preceded by a <p> element
[*attribute*]	[target]	Selects all elements with a target attribute
[*attribute=value*]	[target=_blank]	Selects all elements with target="_blank"
[*attribute~=value*]	[title~=flower]	Selects all elements with a title attribute containing the word "flower"
[*attribute|=value*]	[lang|=en]	Selects all elements with a lang attribute value starting with "en"
[*attribute^=value*]	a[href^="https"]	Selects every <a> element whose href attribute value begins with "https"
[*attribute$=value*]	a[href$=".pdf"]	Selects every <a> element whose href attribute value ends with ".pdf"
[*attribute*=value*]	a[href*="w3schools"]	Selects every <a> element whose href attribute value contains the substring "w3schools"
:active	a:active	Selects the active link
::after	p::after	Insert something after the content of each <p> element
::before	p::before	Insert something before the content of each <p> element
:checked	input:checked	Selects every checked <input> element
:disabled	input:disabled	Selects every disabled <input> element
:empty	p:empty	Selects every <p> element that has no children (including text nodes)
:enabled	input:enabled	Selects every enabled <input> element
:first-child	p:first-child	Selects every <p> element that is the first child of its parent
::first-letter	p::first-letter	Selects the first letter of every <p> element
::first-line	p::first-line	Selects the first line of every <p> element
:first-of-type	p:first-of-type	Selects every <p> element that is the first <p> element of its parent
:focus	input:focus	Selects the input element which has focus

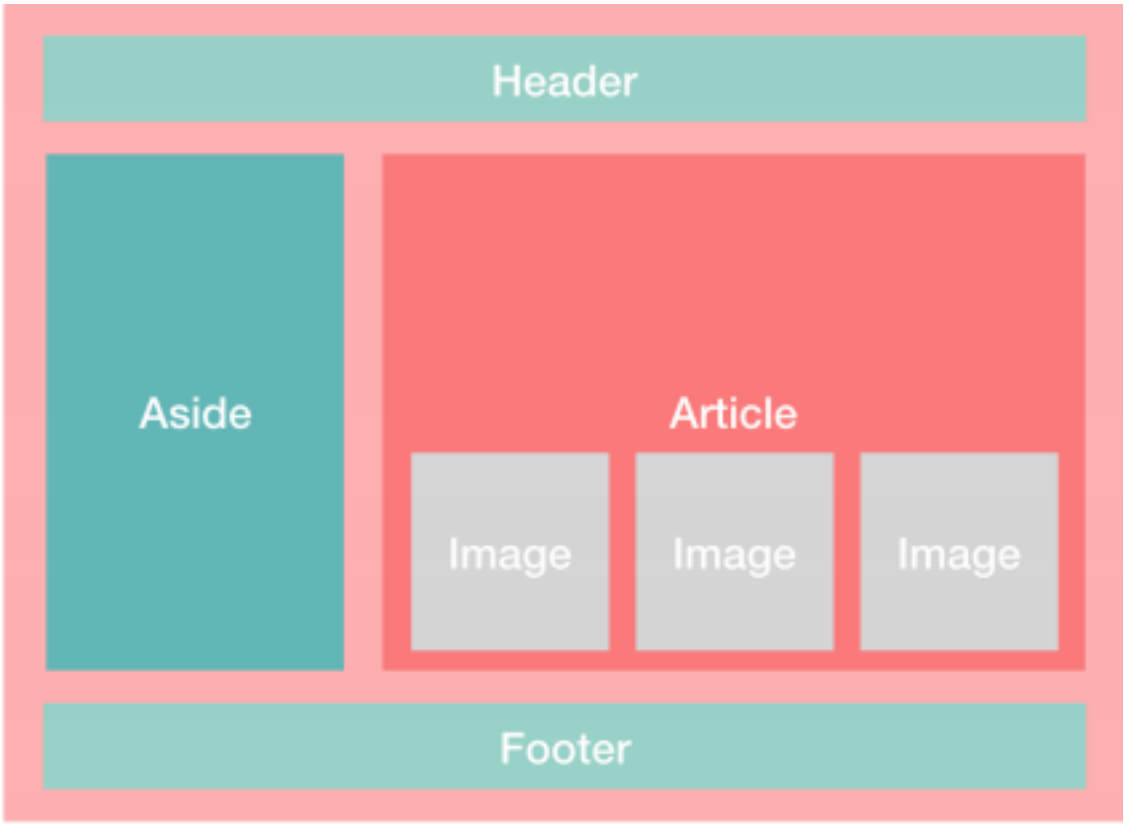
Selector	Example	Example description
:hover	a:hover	Selects links on mouse over
:in-range	input:in-range	Selects input elements with a value within a specified range
:invalid	input:invalid	Selects all input elements with an invalid value
:lang(*language*)	p:lang(it)	Selects every <p> element with a lang attribute equal to "it" (Italian)
:last-child	p:last-child	Selects every <p> element that is the last child of its parent
:last-of-type	p:last-of-type	Selects every <p> element that is the last <p> element of its parent
:link	a:link	Selects all unvisited links
:not(*selector*)	:not(p)	Selects every element that is not a <p> element
:nth-child(*n*)	p:nth-child(2)	Selects every <p> element that is the second child of its parent
:nth-last-child(*n*)	p:nth-last-child(2)	Selects every <p> element that is the second child of its parent, counting from the last child
:nth-last-of-type(*n*)	p:nth-last-of-type(2)	Selects every <p> element that is the second <p> element of its parent, counting from the last child
:nth-of-type(*n*)	p:nth-of-type(2)	Selects every <p> element that is the second <p> element of its parent
:only-of-type	p:only-of-type	Selects every <p> element that is the only <p> element of its parent
:only-child	p:only-child	Selects every <p> element that is the only child of its parent
:optional	input:optional	Selects input elements with no "required" attribute
:out-of-range	input:out-of-range	Selects input elements with a value outside a specified range
:read-only	input:read-only	Selects input elements with the "readonly" attribute specified
:read-write	input:read-write	Selects input elements with the "readonly" attribute NOT specified
:required	input:required	Selects input elements with the "required" attribute specified
:root	:root	Selects the document's root element
::selection	::selection	Selects the portion of an element that is selected by a user
:target	#news:target	Selects the current active #news element (clicked on a URL containing that anchor name)
:valid	input:valid	Selects all input elements with a valid value
:visited	a:visited	Selects all visited links

Q6a. Output

Q6b. Output

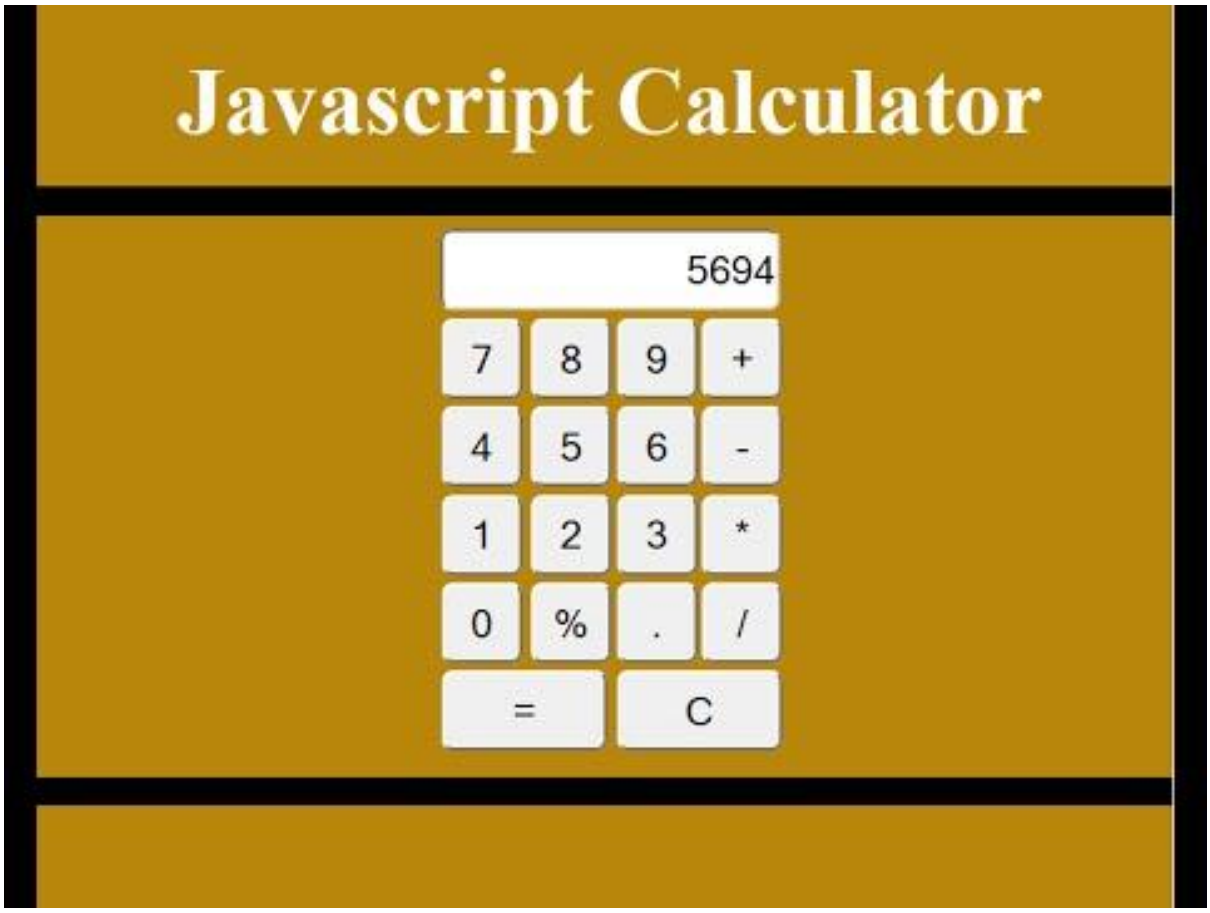


Q6C. Output

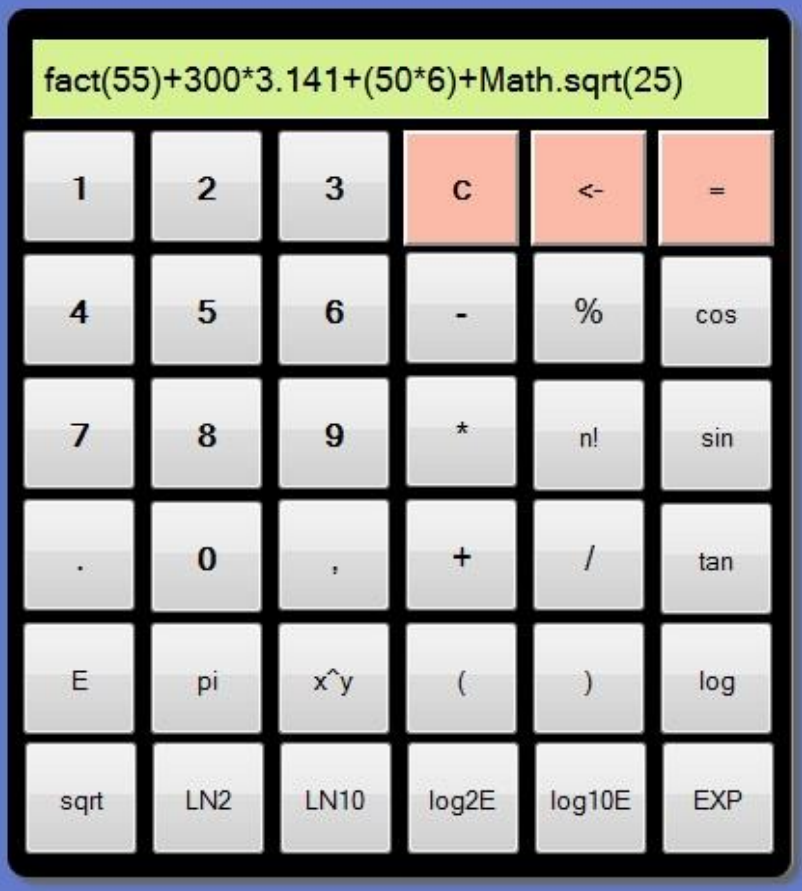


Ex No: 9 Input Output In JavaScript

Aim: To create an HTML page to explain input and output using a calculator with the use of various predefined functions and objects in Javascript.



SIMPLE SCIENTIFIC CALCULATOR



Ex No: 10 Window Object methods alert() , prompt() , confirm(), open(), close() , print(),

Aim: To create an html page to explain the use of various predefined functions in window object in java script.

Create an html page named as “window.html” and within the script tag.

1. Use different window object.

Ex No: 11 : Event Handling - Background Color Change

Aim: To create an html page to change the background color for every click of a button using

javascript.

Problem Statement:

1. Create a html page named as changebackground_color.html
2. Define a method named as random_color() which is to be called when you click on the body.

This method should generate random number, which is used to set the background color.

Output :-

Ex No: 12 : Event Handling - calendar for the month and year by combo box

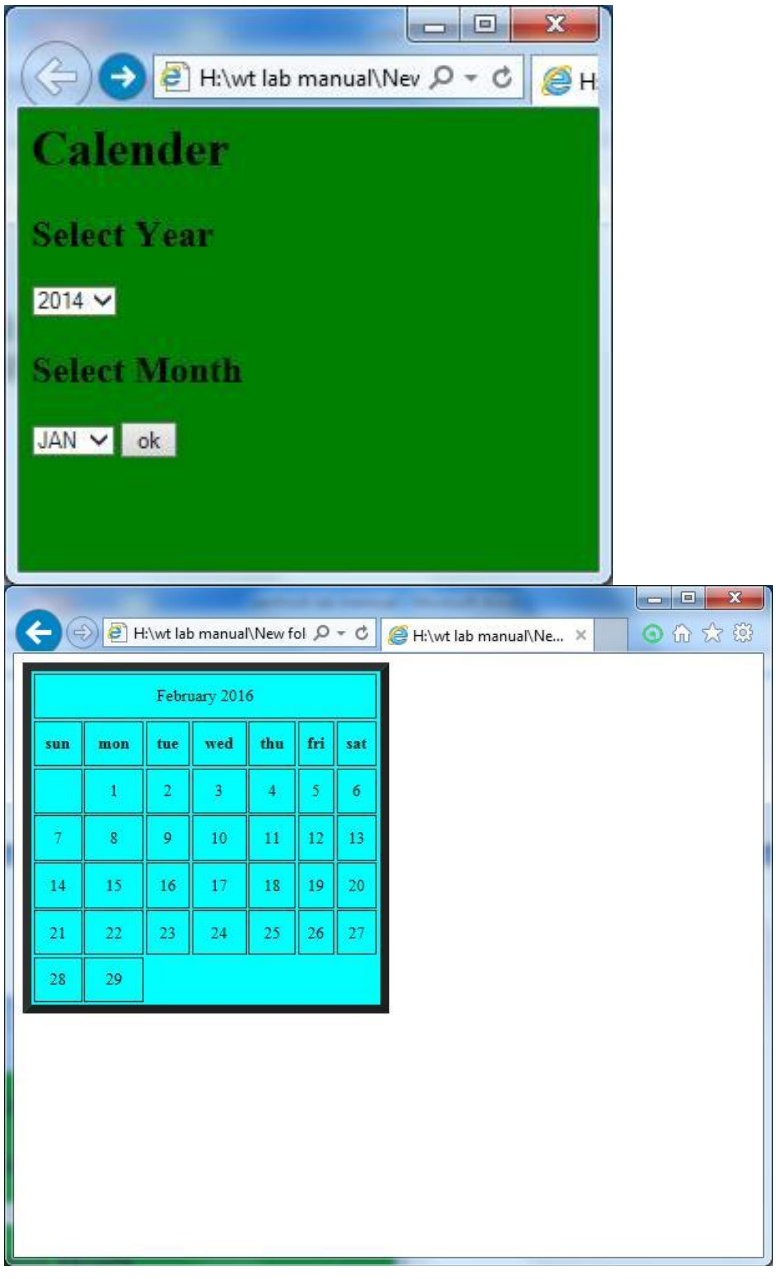
Aim: To create an html page with 2 combo box populated with month & year, to display the calendar for the selected month & year from combo box using javascript.

Problem Statement:

Create a html file named as “Claendar_month.html”

1. Add two combo box one to display month & another for year and one button.
2. When the button is clicked display the calendar for the selected values.

Output :-



Ex No: 13 : Date Handling - calendar for the month and year by combo box

Aim: To understand the date in java Script.

a) Write a JavaScript program to display the current day and time in the following format.
Sample Output :
Today is : Friday.
Current time is : 4 PM : 50 : 22

b) Write a JavaScript program to get the current date.
Expected Output :
mm-dd-yyyy,
mm/dd/yyyy or dd-mm-yyyy,
dd/mm/yyyy

c) Write a JavaScript function to get difference between two dates in days.

Test Data :
console.log(date_diff_indays('04/02/2014', '11/04/2014'));
console.log(date_diff_indays('12/02/2014', '11/04/2014'));
Output :
216
-28

d) **16.** Write a JavaScript function to count the number of days passed since beginning of the year. Go to the editor

Test Data :
console.log(days_passed(new Date(2015, 0, 15)));
15
console.log(days_passed(new Date(2015, 11, 14)));
348

e) Write a JavaScript program to find 1st January is being a Sunday between year1 and year2.

f) Write a JavaScript program to calculate days left until next Christmas.

g) Write a JavaScript program to calculate days remains in your birthday.

Ex No: 14 : Window object method setInterval, clearInterval

Aim: To create an html page with three button START PAUSE and RESET

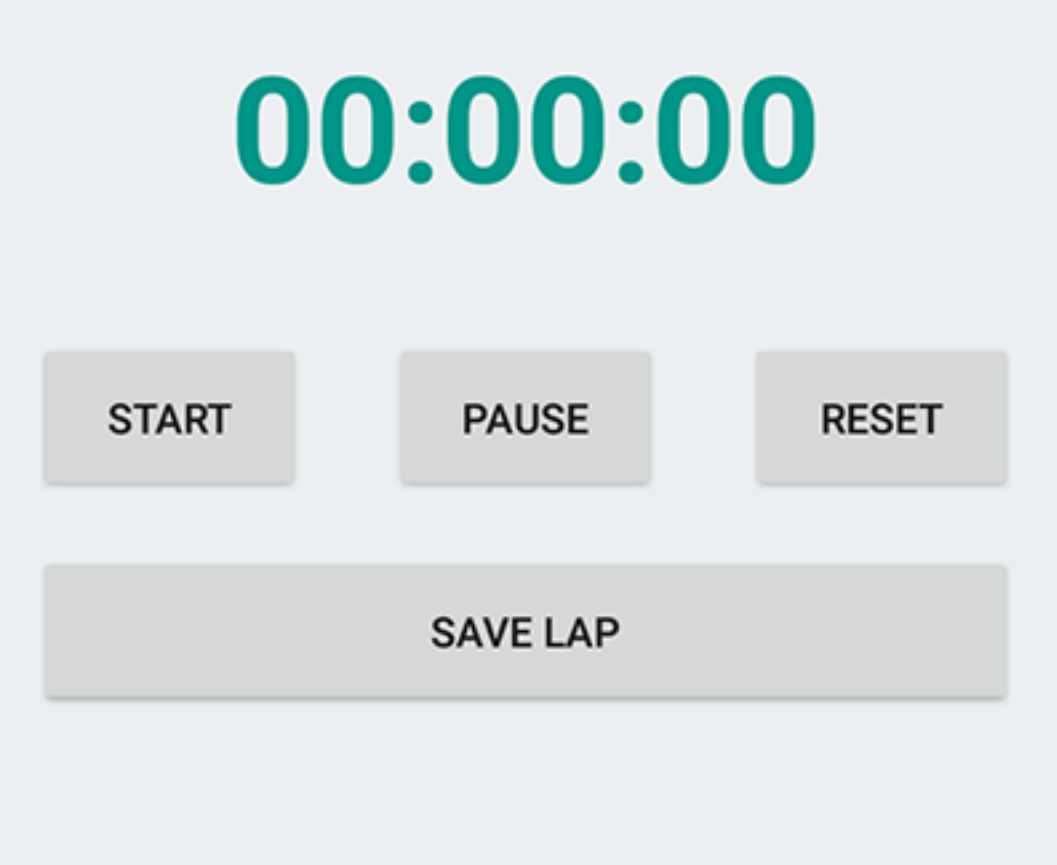
for controlling stopwatch

Problem Statement:

Create a html file named as “stopwatch.html”

1. Add number div display HH MM SS.
2. When the button is clicked START start watch.
3. When the button is clicked PAUSE stop watch.
4. When the button is clicked RESET reset div values 00:00:00.
5.

Output :-



PHP

Exp 15:

a. Install and configure PHP, web server, MYSQL (XAMPP)
b. Write a program to print "Welcome to PHP"
c. Create a php program to find odd or even number from given number.
d. Write a php program to find maximum of three numbers.

Exp 16:

PHP Basic : Write a program to enter TWO numbers and print the Swap Numbers using PHP Example.

OUTPUT of the above given Example is as follows:

Numbers before swapping:

Num1=10 Num2=20

Numbers after swapping:

Num1=20 Num2=10

Exp 17:

a. Write a PHP Program to demonstrate the variable function: gettype() and settype()
b. Write a PHP Program to demonstrate the variable unction: isset()
c. Write a PHP Program to demonstrate the variable unction: unset()

Exp 18: Electricity Bill Using PHP (To Understand Form Handling in PHP)

Aim:

Prepare Electricity bill from user input based on a given tariff.

Problem Statement

Write a PHP program to input previous reading and present reading and prepare an electricity bill using the following conditions .

Units Consumed	Rate
<100	Rs. 3/ Unit
Between 100 and 200	Rs. 4/ Unit
Between 200 and 300	Rs. 5/ Unit
>300	Rs. 6/ Unit

PHP **Form Handling**

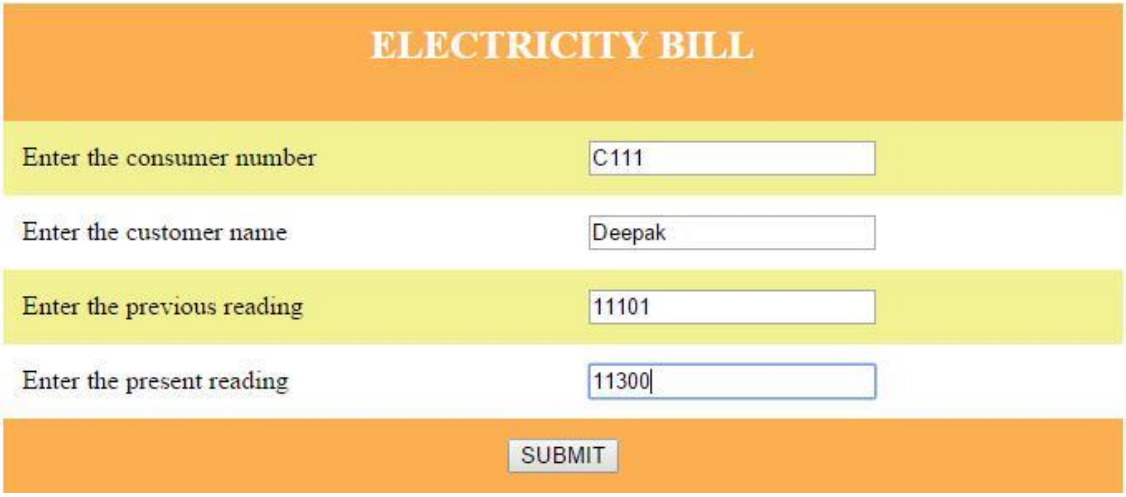
The PHP superglobals $_GET and $_POST are used to collect form-data.

Both GET and POST create an array (e.g. array(key => value, key2 => value2, key3 => value3, ...)). This array holds key/value pairs, where keys are the names of the form controls and values are the input data from the user.

Both GET and POST are treated as $_GET and $_POST. These are super globals, which means that they are always accessible, regardless of scope - and you can access them from any function, class or file without having to do anything special.

$_GET is an array of variables passed to the current script via the URL parameters. $_POST is an array of variables passed to the current script via the HTTP POST method.

Input



Output

ELECTRICITY BILL	
Consumer Number	C111
Customer Name	Deepak
Previous Reading	11101
Present Reading	11300
Unit consumed	199
Amount	796

Exp No: 19 **Name of Experiment** : Session Handling Using PHP

Aim:

Write PHP program to implement a cookie and session based counter.

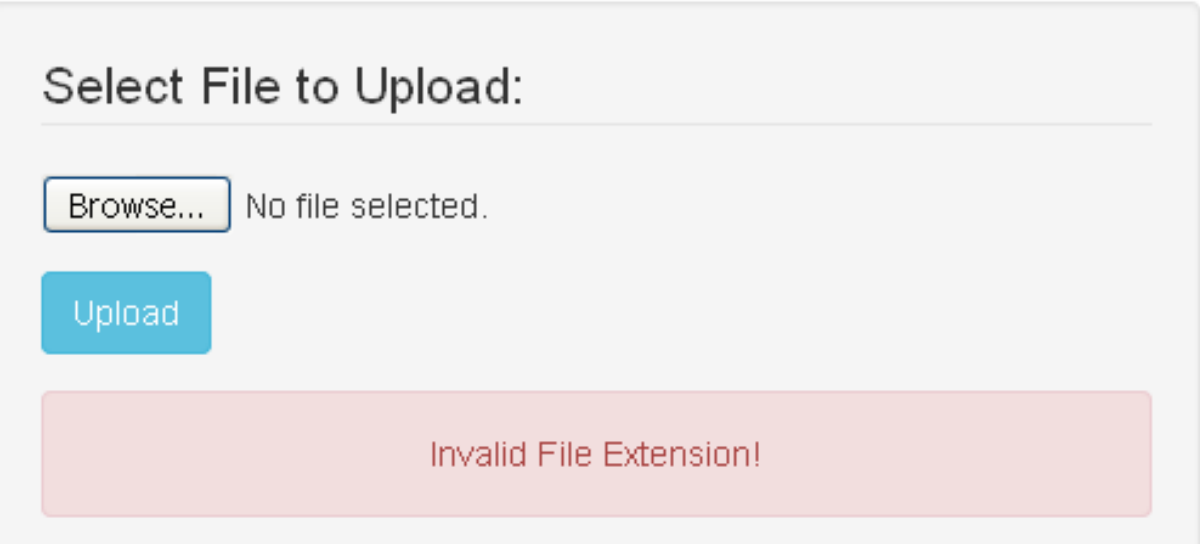
- Create Cookies variable using PHP
- Create a session variable using PHP
- Display the session variable using PHP
- Display the cookies variable using PHP
-

Exp No: 20 **Name of Experiment** : File Uploading Using PHP (To Understand File Uploading in PHP)

Aim:

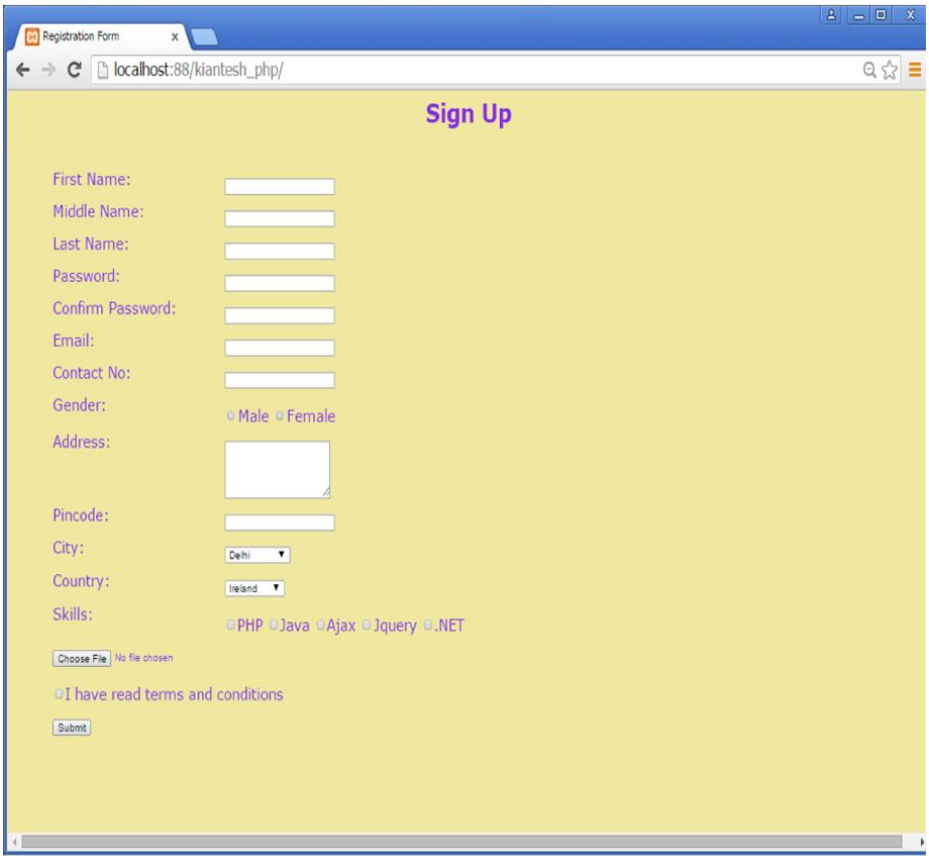
To upload the user input file and using constraints file type, file size.

UI

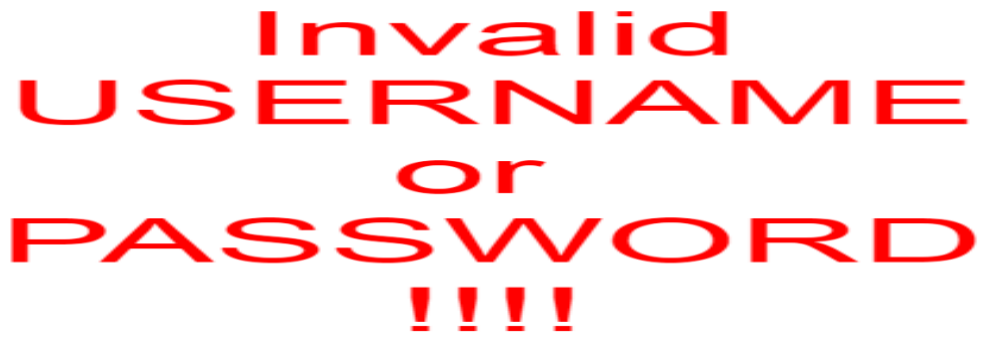


Exp No: 21 PHP with MySQL Develop a simple application to -

a. Enter data into database
b. Retrieve and present data from database
c. Develop a simple application to Update, Delete table data from database.



Exp No: 22 Create a PHP page for login page with sql connection.



Exp No: 23 File Handling Using PHP

a. Write a php program to Read from existing file.
b. Write a php program to Write a file
c.