

System.out.println(a==b); O/P - true
System.out.println(c==d); false
System.out.println(x==y); true
System.out.println(p==q); false
3
3

③ class Demo

```
public static void main(String args)  
{  
    Double a=10.8;  
    Double b=10.8;  
    Double c=1000.8;  
    Double d=1000.8;
```

O/P - false
false

System.out.println(a==b);

System.out.println(c==d);

3
3

④ class Demo

```
public static void main(String args)  
{  
    Boolean b1=new Boolean("ram");  
    Boolean b2=new Boolean("sita");  
    Boolean b3=new Boolean("ram");
```

O/P - true
true

System.out.println(b1.equals(b2));

System.out.println(b3.equals(b1));

3
3

Boolean class of equals method by default true return

⑤ class Demo

{

public static void main (String args)

{

String s1=new String ("ram");

String s2=new String ("ram");

String s3=new String ("ramji");

System.out.println (s1==s2);

System.out.println (s1==s3);

3 3
3 3

s1, s2, s3 तीनो अलग-मालगा

object है इसलिए उनके लिए

अलग-मालगा memory create

होती है और तीनो नहीं reference

bhi अलग-मालगा है अर्थात (==) से operator

referring compare करता है.

⑥ class Demo

{

public static void main (String args)

{

String s1=new String ("ram");

String s2=new String ("ram");

String s3=new String ("ramji");

System.out.println (s1.equals (s2));

System.out.println (s1.equals (s3));

3 3
3 3

NOTE (==) equal operator इसकी reference
ko compare karta hai.

NOTE ⇒ String class की equals method Content

Comparison का कार्य करती है

12/08/23

Saturday

this == 0

जिससे call हो रहा है वो ref. variable

जो parameter से pass हो रहा है वो ref. variable

Q. equals method ko override क्या करते हैं?

* equals method ko override content comparision के purpose से किया गया है

String class ki equals method content comparision का काम करती है

String s1 → Primitive type

String s1 → Object type

(==) operator नहीं केवल parent child relation ने एक work करता है

(==) operator = reference comparision

Object class का equal method = reference comparision.

* Object class ki equal method नहीं reference comparision इमालिया करती है क्योंकि उसके अन्तर्बोर्ड नहीं working (==) operator से ही दिया है

① class Demo

{

public static void main (String args)

{

StringBuffer s1=new StringBuffer("ram");

StringBuffer s2=new StringBuffer ("ram");

StringBuffer s3=new StringBuffer ("ramji");

System.out.println(s1==s2);

System.out.println (s1==s3);

System.out.println (s1.equals(s2));

System.out.println (s1.equals(s3));

O/P False

False

False

False

StringBuffer ke pass equal method nahi hai. Isliye
false return o/p aayega

② class Employee
{
int id;
String name;
Employee(int id, String name)

{

this.id = id;

this.name = name;

}

public String toString()

{

return name;

class Demo

{

public static void main(String args)

{

Employee e1 = new Employee(101, "ram");

O/P - false

false

false

false

Employee e2 = new Employee(102, "sita");

false

Employee e3 = new Employee(101, "ram");

(H)

System.out.println(e1 == e2);

System.out.println(e1 == e3);

System.out.println(e1.equals(e2));

System.out.println(e1.equals(e3));

3

3

③ class Employee

{

int id;

String name;

Employee(int id, String name)

{

e1 []

100 ab

e2 []

200 cd

e3 []

300 ef

```
this.id=id;  
this.name=name;  
}  
public boolean equals (Object o)  
{  
    return true;  
}  
class Demo  
{  
    public static void main (String args)  
{  
        Employee e1=new Employee (101,"ram");  
        Employee e2=new Employee (102,"sita");  
        Employee e3=new Employee (101,"ram");  
        System.out.println (e1==e2); → ref comparison  
        System.out.println (e1==e3); → ref ==  
        System.out.println (e1.equals (e2));  
        System.out.println (e1.equals (e3));  
    }  
}
```

④ class Employee

```
int id;  
String name;  
Employee (int id, String name)  
{  
    this.id=id;  
    this.name=name;  
}  
public boolean equals (Object o)  
{  
    System.out.println (name+"...."+o.name);  
    return true; ? ?
```

cannot find symbol ↗

```
class Demo
{
    public static void main(String args)
    {

```

```
        Employee e1=new Employee(101,"Yam");
        Employee e2=new Employee(102,"Sita");

```

```
        System.out.println(e1.equals(e2));
    }
}
```

3 3 O/p- error: cannot find symbol

⑤ class Employee

```
{
    int id;
    String name;
}
```

```
Employee(int id, String name)
```

```

    {
        this.id=id;
        this.name=name;
    }
}
```

```
    public boolean equals(Object o)
```

```
    {
        Employee e=(Employee)o;
    }
}
```

```
    System.out.println(name+"..."+e.name);
    return true;
}
}
```

```
class Demo
{
    public static void main(String args)
    {

```

```
        Employee e1=new Employee(101,"Yam");
        Employee e2=new Employee(102,"Sita");

```

```
        System.out.println(e1.equals(e2));
    }
}
```

3 3

Object o super class ka
variable Ek hi store ho jata hai
store Employee class ka
variable hai so type
cast karna ke liye agar nahi
Employee ka Employee hoga

4 ET o variable he
Milt store ho jayega
A a=new B();
B b=(B)a;

O/p-Yam...Sita

⑥

class Employee

{

int id;

String name;

Employee(int id, String name)

{

this.id=id;

this.name=name;

}

public boolean equals(Object o) {
program compile
no jaye ga}

{

Employee e=(Employee)o;

4th condition यह ram

string(o) के पास आए

store ho jayega to

program compile

no jaye ga

A a=new c();

B b=(B)a;

if(id==e.id & name.equals(e.name)) {
like this type casting

{

return true;

}

else

{

return false;

}

}

class Demo

{

public static void main (String args)

{

Employee e1=new Employee(101, "ram");

Employee e2=new Employee(102, "sita");

Employee e3=new Employee(101, "ram");

Employee e4=e1;

System.out.println(e1==e2); reference comparison

System.out.println(e1==e3);

System.out.println(e1==e4);

System.out.println(e1.equals(e2)); - content

System.out.println(c1.equals("11));
System.out.println(c1.equals("14));

3 3

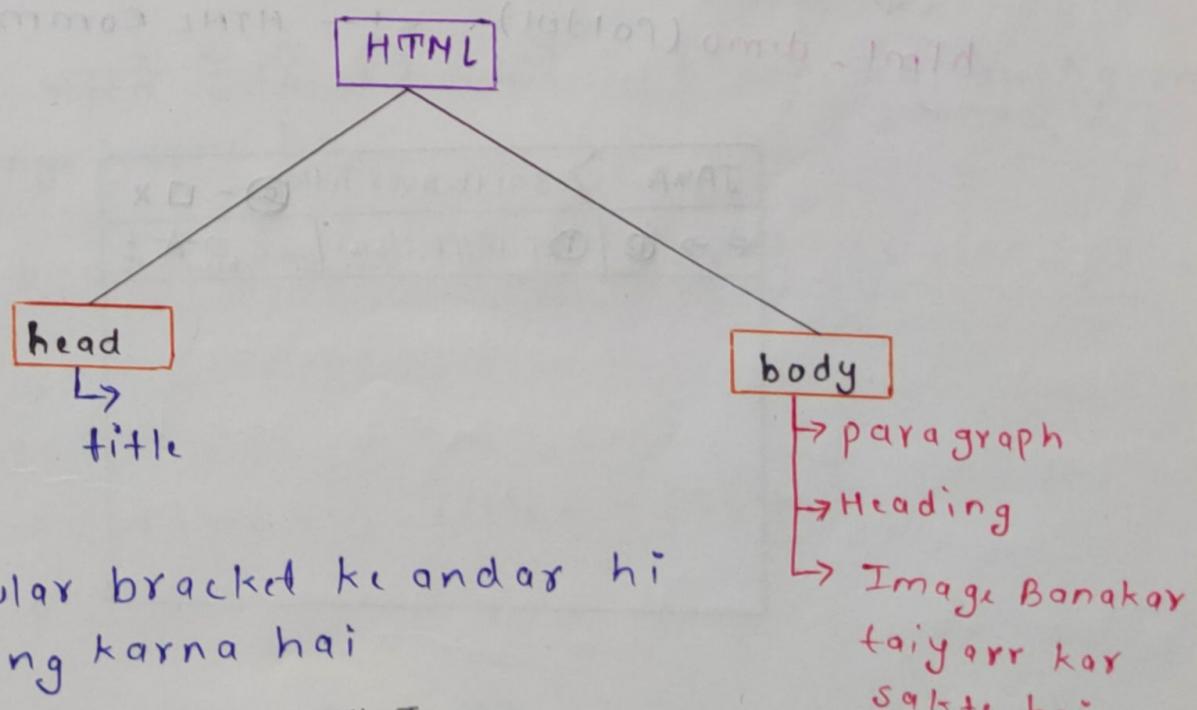
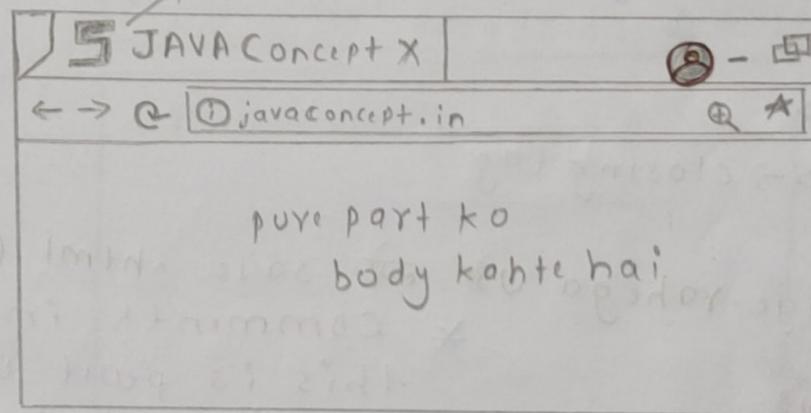
O/p - False
false
true
false
true
true

: HTML :

HTML - Hyper Text Markup language.

Ham daily website ka use karte hai bah HTML se bangkar taiyarr karte hai

Hame kisi bhi web page ka use karna haito ham us page ko html ki help se banakar taiyarr karte hai ye jo web page bankar taiyarr hai bah 2 part me bankar taiyar hota hai



< angular bracket ke andar hi
coding karna hai

`<html>` HTML Tag
`<head>` A container for some content or other HTML tag.

</head> ✓
<body> opening tag

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

* <!DOCTYPE html> HTML version 5.0 use koy rahi hai

① <html> → open tag (root of an html document)

<head> → Contains for metadata

<title> softwaves Title </title> → Page title

</head>

<body> * contains all data rendered by the browser

My first web page

```
</body>
```

```
</html> → closing tag
```

Hamara jo page rahaega use save .html (demo.html)

* Comments in HTML

F Drive

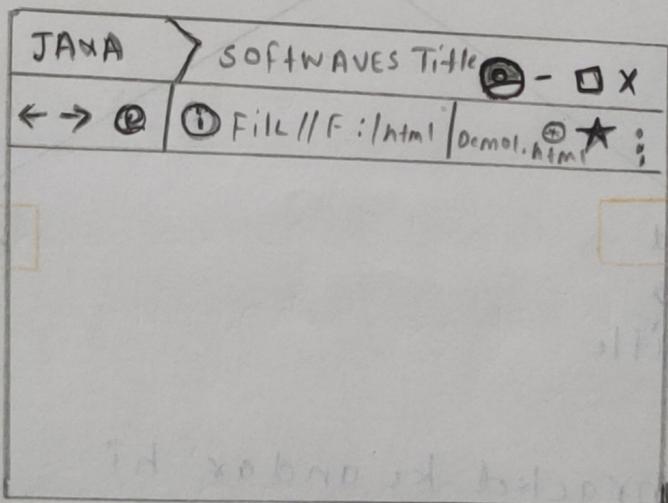


html-demo (folder)

JAVA

this is part of code that should not be parsed.

<!-- HTML Comment -->



② <html>

<head>

<title> softwaves Title </title>

</head>

<body>

My First Web Page 258

</body>

</html>

* HTML is NOT case sensitive

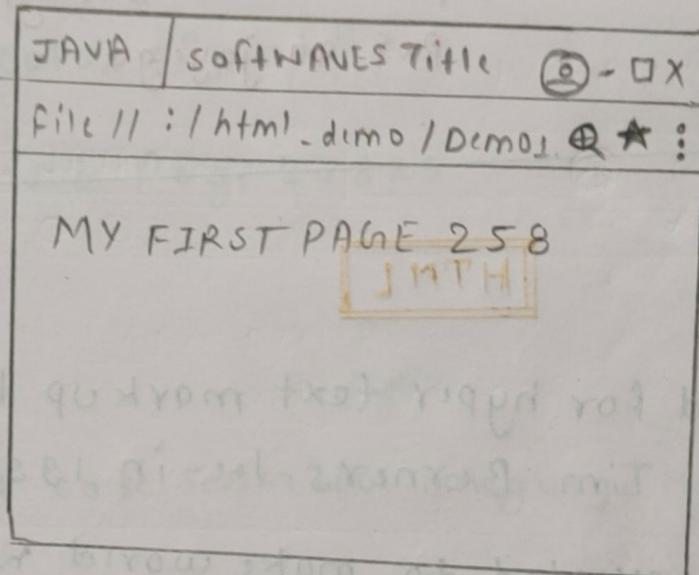
<html> = <HTML>

<p> = <P>

<head> = <HEAD>

<body> = <BODY>

अब यह page को हमें रिफ्रेश करना है।



अब इस बदलते हुए हमें इसके web page का background color change करना है।

<body bgcolor="pink">

③ <html>

<head>

<title> softwaves Title </title>

</head>

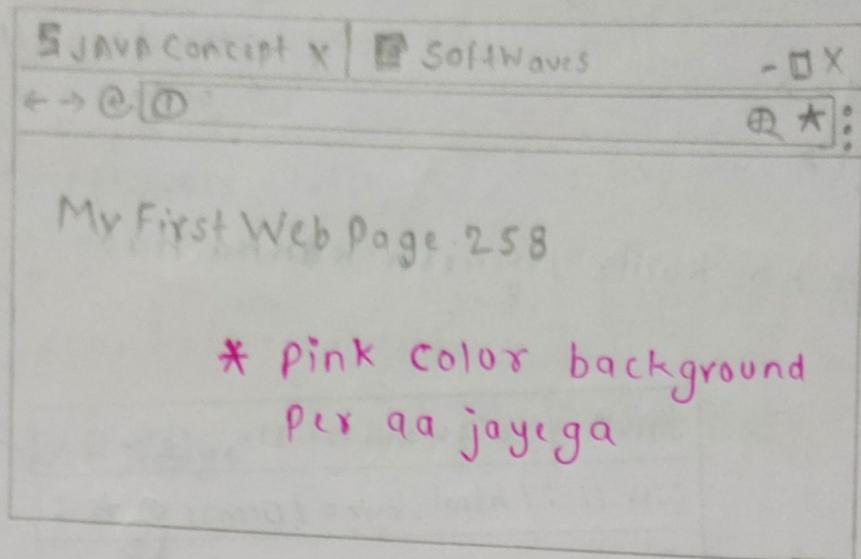
<body bgcolor="pink">

My First Web Page 258

</body>

</html>

* Save karne ke bad ham is page ko refresh kar dete hai.



HTML

* HTML stand for hyper text markup language

* Created By Tim Berners-lee in 1993

* Specifically created to make world wide web pages.

* File extension ".htm" or ".html".

* FEATURES OF HTML *

- * Html is non-case sensitive language.
- * Html tags are surrounded by the two character "<" and ">".
- * Html tags normally come in pairs like <html> and </html>.
- * the first tag in a pairs is the start tag (the second tag is the end tag).
- * the text between the start and end tags is the element content.

* jab bhi ham html page banate hai to esa koi jaruri nahi hai ki small mc hi sab kuch likhna hi ham capital mc bhi likh sakte hai

④ <HTML>

<head>

<title> softWAVES Title </title>

</head>

<body bgcolor="pink">

My first web Page 25825

</body>

</html>

सभी यह not case sensitive language kahte hai?

PART - 2

* ab is program ko notepad ft me run karte hai

① <html>

<head>

<title> SoftWaves Title </title>

</head>

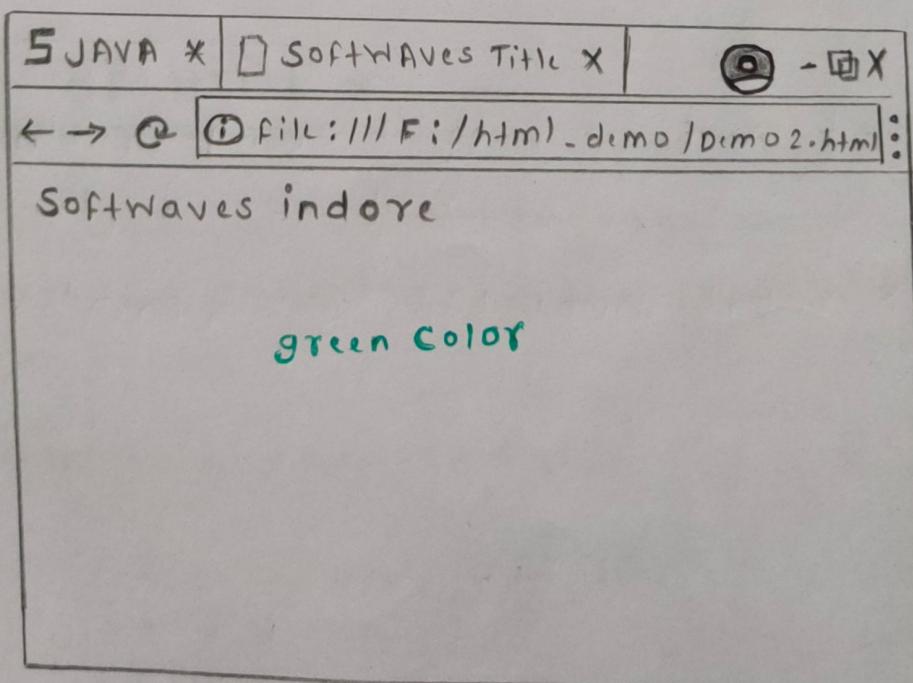
<body bgcolor="green">

Softwaves Indore

</body>

</html>

* 3rd ⚡ Demo2.html name ka page hai ⚡ us location
ko open karte hai or isko run karte hai apne
browser par



②

```
<html>
<head>
<title> softwaves Title </title>
</head>
<body bgcolor = "green">
Softwaves Indore
Softwaves Indore
Softwaves Indore
</body>
</html>
```

5 JAVA concept	Q - Q X
< - > @ @	Q * :
softwaves Indore softwaves Indore softwaves Indore softwaves Indore softwaves Indore	

* ~~31~~ output ek hi line me aakar display ho raha hai
hame content ek kniche ek display karana hai.
ek paragraph dusre line me aata hai isliye
ham paragraph ka use kare ge

<p> </p>

THE HTML ka predefine tag hai

③

```
<html>
<head>
<title> softwaves Title </title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="green">
<p> softwaves Indore </p>
<p> softwaves Indore </p>
<p> softwaves Indore </p>
</body>
</html>
```

5 JAVA concept	- □ X
↔@ ① file:///F:/html-demo2.html	⊕ ★ :
softwaves Indore	
softwaves Indore	
softwaves Indore	

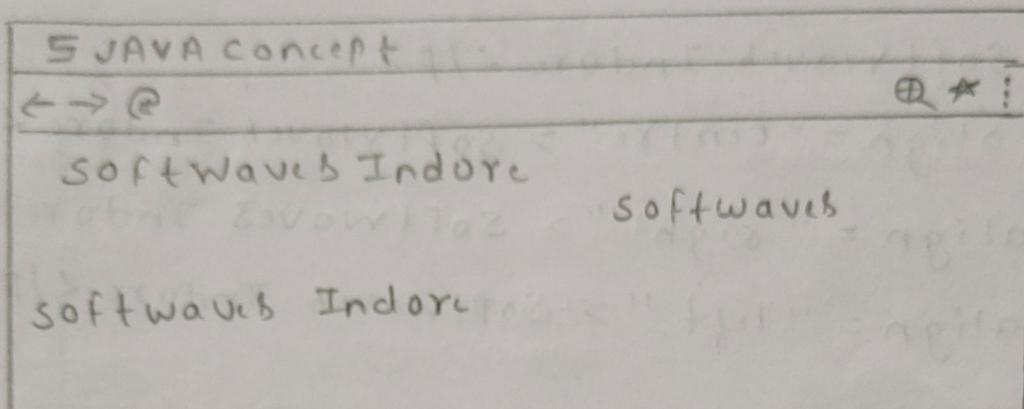
* ab hamne align ka use kiya hai ham tag ke andar property ka use karne ge

```
<p align="centre"> softwaves Indore </p>
```

④

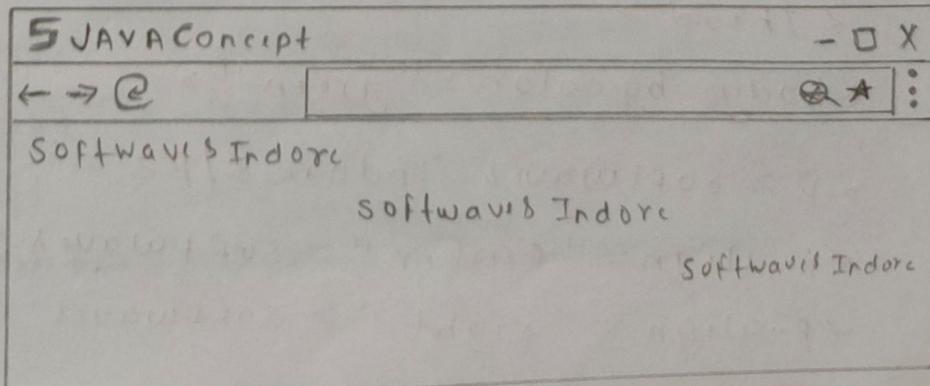
```
<html>
<head>
<title> softwaves Title </title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="green">
<p> softwaves Indore </p>
```

```
<p align="center">softwaves Indore</p>
<p> softwaves Indore </p>
</body>
</html>
```

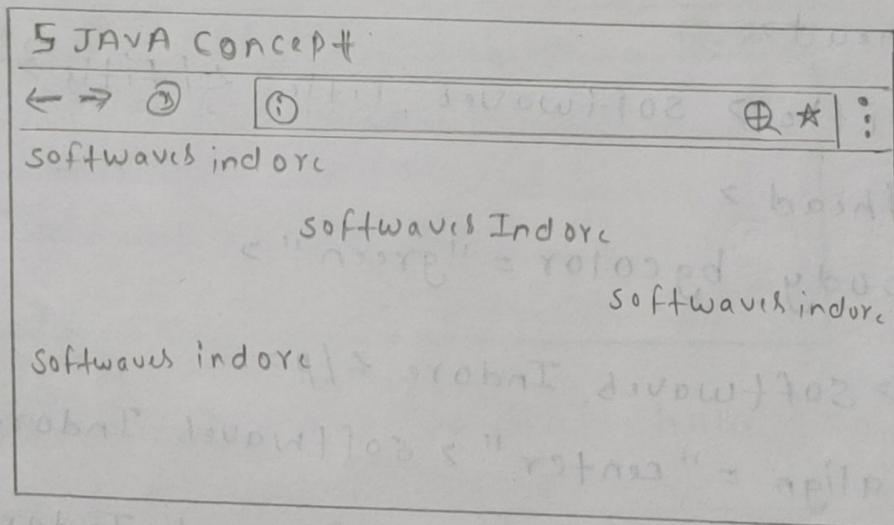


⑤ <html>

```
<head>
<title> softwaves Title </title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="green">
<p>softwaves Indore </p>
<p align="center">softwaves Indore </p>
<p align="right">softwaves Indore </p>
</body>
</html>
```



⑥ <html>
<head>
<title> Softwaves Title </title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="green">
<p> Softwaves Indore </p>
<p align="centre"> Softwaves Indore </p>
<p align="right"> Softwaves Indore </p>
<p align="left"> Softwaves Indore </p>
</body>
</html>

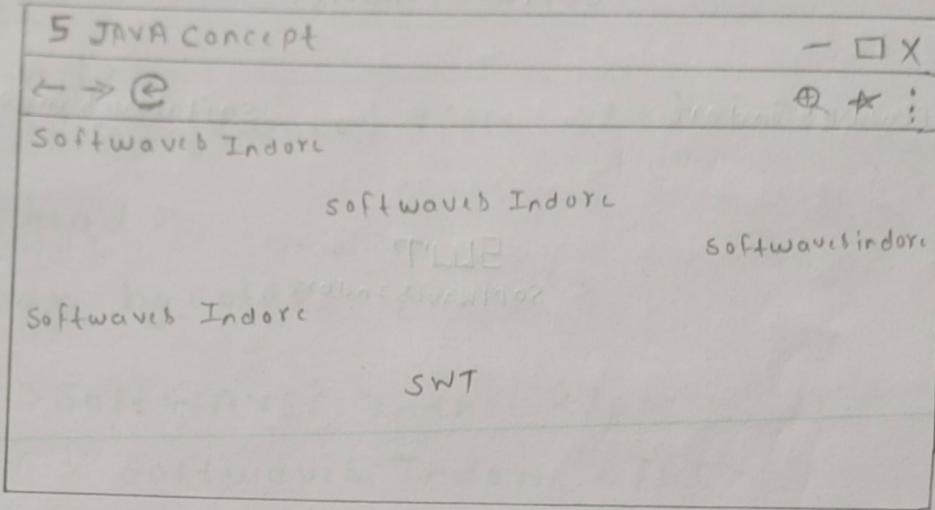


⑦ <html>
<head>
<title> softwaves Title </title>
</head>
<body bgcolor = "green">
<p> softwaves Indore </p>
<p align = "center" > softwaves Indore </p>
<p align = "right" > softwaves Indore </p>

```

<p align = "left" > softwaves Indore </p>
<p align = "center" > SWT </p>
</body>
</html>

```



* इस पाठ्यक्रम में जो softwaves लिखा है उस पर cursor के बहाव पर softwaves indore ताकि display hona chahiye

```

<p align = "center" title = "softwaves Indore" > SWT
</p>

```

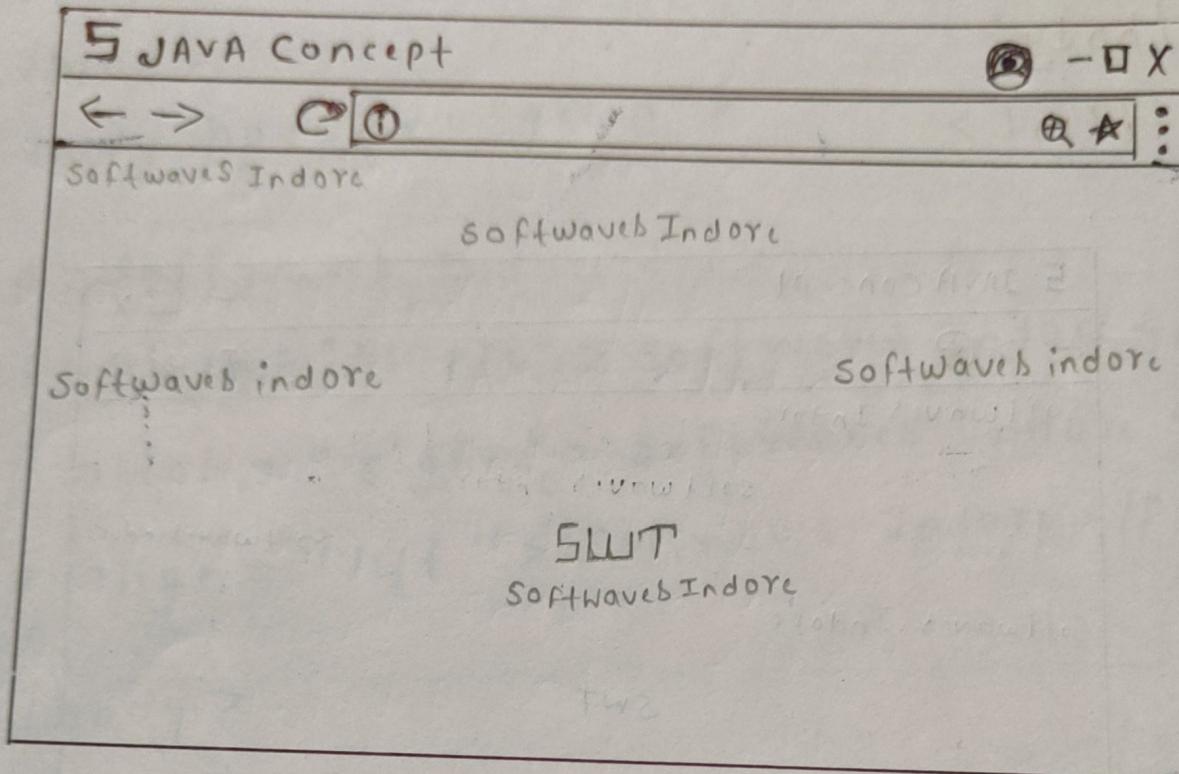
⑧

```

<html>
<head>
<title> softwaves Title </title>
</head>
<body bgcolor = "green" >
<p> softwaves Indore </p>
<p align = "center" > softwaves Indore </p>
<p align = "right" > softwaves Indore </p>
<p align = "left" > softwaves Indore </p>
<p align = "center" title = "softwaves Indore" > SWT
</p>

```

</body>
</html>



5 JAVA Concept

class Main {
public static void main(String[] args) {
int a=10, b=20, c=30;
for (int i=1; i<=10; i++)
System.out.println(i);
}}
Output:
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10

</main>

class

5 JAVA Concept

<body>

" Mary " Telos ed

Android app and web application

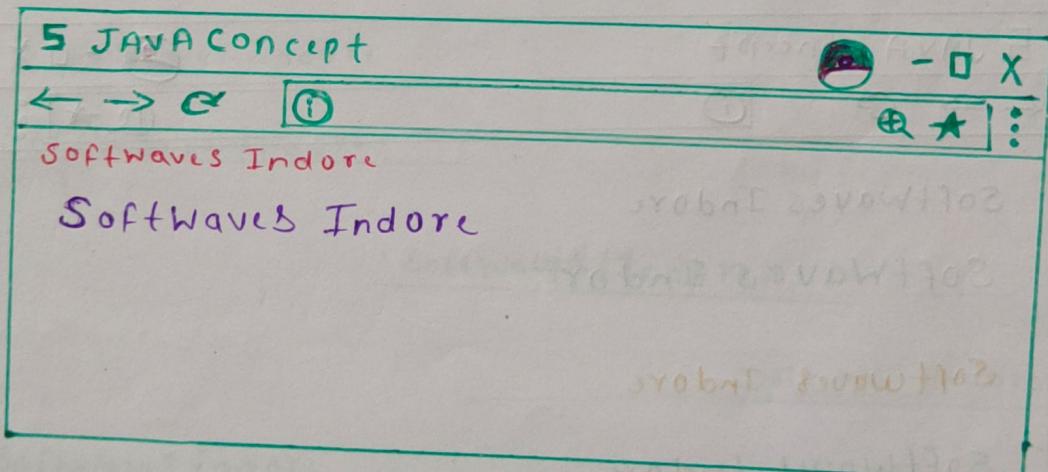
Mobile Application and Web Application

PART-3

* जैसे हमारे पास paragraph tag hota hai na वहाँ hamare heading tag bhi hote hai

`<h1></h1>` ka matlab heading one hota hai

① `<html>`
`<head>`
`<title> softwaves Title </title>`
`</head>`
`body bgcolor="green">`
`<p>SOFTWAVES Indore </p>`
`<h1> Softwaves Indore </h1>`
`</body>`
`</html>`



HTML ne hamne kafi tag provide kiye hai

like `<h1></h1>`

6 tag provide kiye hai

- `<h2></h2>`

* heading एवं new line se akar

- `<h3></h3>`

display hoti hai

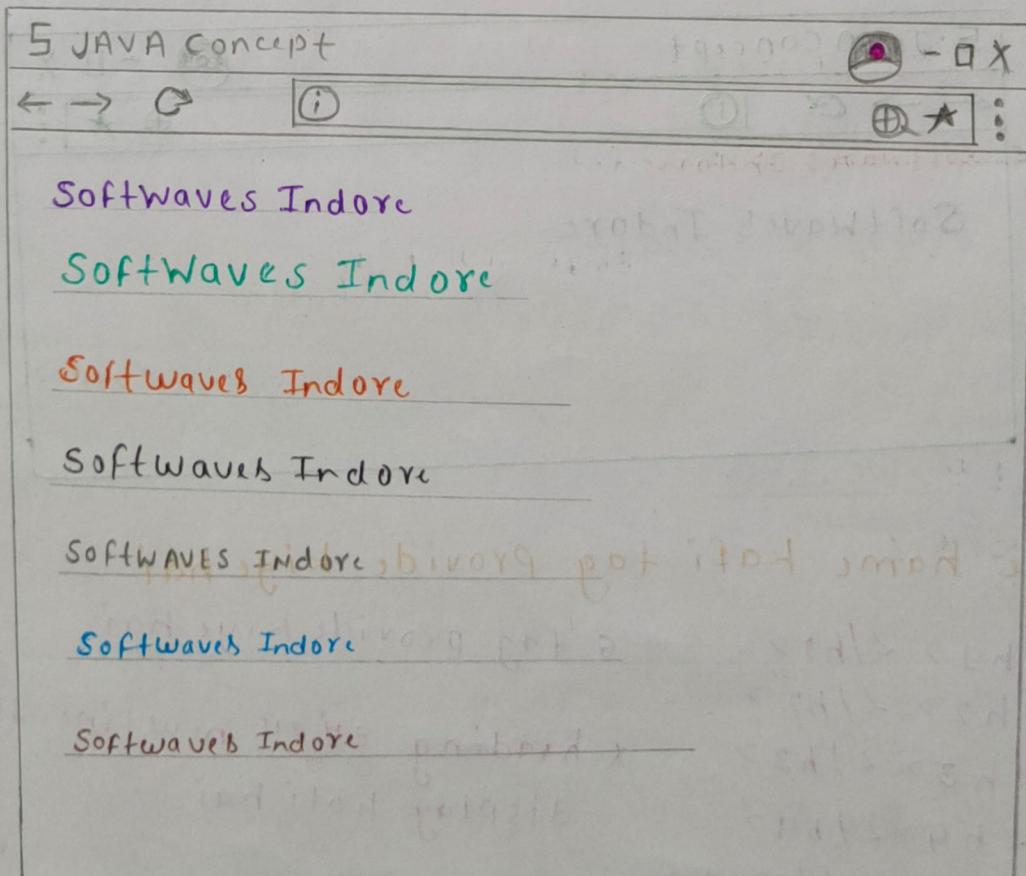
- `<h4></h4>`

- `<h5></h5>`

- `<h6></h6>`

②

```
<html>
<head>
<title> softwaves Title </title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="green">
<p>Softwaves Indore </p>
<h1> Softwaves Indore </h1>
<h2> Softwaves Indore </h2>
<h3> Softwaves Indore </h3>
<h4> Softwaves Indore </h4>
<h5> Softwaves Indore </h5>
<h6> Softwaves Indore </h6>
</body>
</html>
```



③ </head>
<body bgcolor="green">
<p>Softwaves Indore </p>
<h1> Softwaves Indore </h1>
<h2> Softwaves Indore </h2>
<h3> align="center" > Softwaves Indore </h3>
<h4> align="right" > Softwaves Indore </h4>
<h5> softwaves Indore </h5>
<h6> softwaves Indore </h6>
</body>
</html>

5 JAVA Concept

← → ⌂ ⓘ ☰ - + ⚡ ⚡ ⚡

softwaves Indore

* Heading ko create karne ke liye

<h3 align="center" title="sssss" > Softwaves Indore
</h3>

④ </head>
<body bgcolor="green">
<p> softwaves Indore </p>
<h1> softwaves Indore </h1>
<h2> softwaves Indore </h2>
<h3> align="center" title="ssssss" > Softwaves
Indore </h3>
<h4> align="right"> Softwaves Indore </h4>
<h5> softwaves Indore </h5>
<h6> softwaves Indore </h6>
</body>
</html>

5 JAVA Concept

⊖ - ⊖ X

← → ⊖ ⊕

⊕ ★] :

Softwaves Indore

SoftWaves Indore

Softwaveb Indore

Softwaveb Indore

Softwaveb Indore

Softwaveb Indore

Softwaveb Indore

PART - 4

• ab ham yah chahte hai ki is example peh kuch contain
display karana chate hai

① <html>

<head>

<title> softwaves Title </title>

</head>

<body bgcolor="green">

<p>

these tutorials are covering every basic topic in a
very deep way and basic topics are cleared to you
therefore unique practical java programming language

</p>

</body>

</html>

5 JAVA Concept

Q - □ X

← → Q []

Q ★ :

these tutorials are covering every basic topic
in a very deep way and if your basic topic are
cleared to you than you can be master in java...

अब यह चाहते हैं कि line change ho jani chahiye
To hamne is condition per paragraph tag ko
close kardiya </p> <p> open kar diya is condition
per ek paragraph dusre paragraph se line change
hokar aaye gی per dikkat yah hai ki bah beeche
me ek line ka gap chod deta hai per ham yah
chate hain ki ye gap na aaye

5 JAVA concept

← → ⌂ [i] ⌂ [x]

these tutorials are covering every basic topic in very deep way.

these are unique quizzes for checking yourself that how much you understanding java concept.

yaha per hamne dusre tag ka use karna hoga uska name hai (br) tag yeh br tag line ko change karne ka kam karta hai or ek line ka gap nahi chodega *
 tag ko close karne ki koi jarurat nahi hai

5 JAVA concept

← → ⓘ ⓘ ★ :

these tutorials are covering every basic topic in a very deep way.

these are unique for checking yourself that how much you understanding

① ham yah chate hai ki video tutorial ko bold karna hai to hamne video tutorial ko close kiya is condition per itna contain hi bold hona chahiye

 → bold

<i> </i> → italic

<u> </u> → underline

<s> </s> - striking tag ka use kar sakte hai

②

<html>

<body>

<title> software title </title>

</head>

<body bgcolor = "cyan">

<p>

these tutorial are covering every
 there
are unique practical

</p>

</body>

</html>

Java concept

← → ⌂

①

② □ - X

⊕ ★ :

cyan color

③ <html>
<body>
<title> softwaves Title </title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="cyan">
<p>
these tutorials are covering every basic topic
in very deep way video tutorial
has been prepared for the beginners
</p>
</body>
</html>

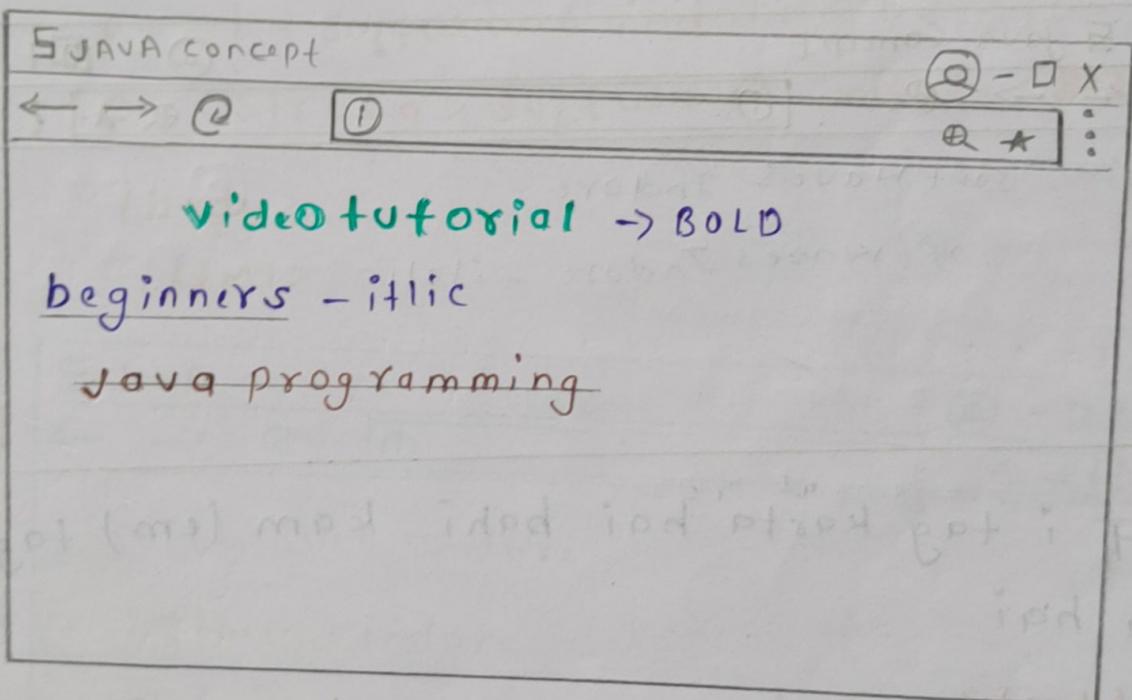
5 JAVA Concept

← →	⊖	①	⊖ - □ X
			⊕ ★ :

 Video tutorial

④ <html>
<body>
<title> softwaves Title </title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="cyan">
<p>

```
<br> there are unique  
<b> video tutorial </b>  
<i> beginners </i>  
<u> them understand </u>  
<s> Java programming </s>  
  
</p>  
</body>  
</html>
```



⑤ <html>
<head>
<title> softwaves Title </title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="cyan">
<p> softwaves Indore </p>
</body>
</html>

⑥ <html>

<head>

<title> softwaves Title </title>

</head>

<body bg color="cyan">

<p> softwaves Indore </p>

<p><i> softwaves Indore </i> </p>

</body>

</html>

5 java Concept

← → @ [①]

softwaves Indore

softwaves Indore - italic

* ये em tag karta hai baki kam (em) tag bhi karta hai

⑦ <html>

<head>

<title> softwaves Title </title>

</head>

<body bg color="cyan">

<p> softwaves Indore </p>

<p><i> softwaves indore </i> </p>

<p> softwaves indore </p>

</body>

</html>

⑧ जो काम bold tag karta hai baki kam (strong) tag karta hai

```
<html>
<head>
<title> softwaves Indore </title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="cyan">
<p> softwaves Indore </p>
<p><i> softwaves Indore </i> </p>
<p> <em> softwaves Indore </em> </p>
<p> <b> softwaves indore </b> </p>
<p> <strong> softwaves indore </strong> </p>
</body>
</html>
```

5 JAVA concept

← → ⌂ ⌂

✖ -

✖ *

Softwaves Indore

softwaves indore

softwave Indore

softwaves Endore

Softwaves indore

⑨ <html>
<head>
<title> SoftWaves Title </title>
</head>
<body bgcolor = "cyan">
<p> SoftWaves Indore </p>
<p><big> SoftWaves Indore </big></p>
<p><small> SoftWaves IND </small></p>
</body>
</html>

5 Java Concept

← → ⌂ ⓘ

② - ☒

⊕ ★ :

softwaves Indore

SoftWaves Indore

softwave Indore

PART - 5

① <html>
<head>
<title> softwave's title </title>
</head>
<body bg color = "cyan">
<p> H₂SO₄ </p>
</body>
</html>

JAVA	② - □ X
← → ②	①
H2SO4	④ ★ :

- * Subscript tag ka use karege issi output base me aakar display hoga

② display hogा

```
<html>
<head>
<title>softwave8 Title </title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="cyan">
<p> H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> </p>
```

5 JAVA	②	①	④	☆	:
← →	②	①	④	☆	:

* ab ham yah chate hai ki
 $2^5 = 32$ aakar display hona
chahiye

 script tag ka use karna hai

<sup>

③ <html>
<head>
<title>

```

</head>
<body bgcolor="cyan">
<p> H <sub>2</sub> <sub>50</sub> <sub>4</sub> </p>
<p> 2 <sup>5</sup> = 32 </p>
</body>
</html>

```

5JAVA	② -□×
← → ②	⊕
H ₂ SO ₄ → sub	⊕ ★ :
2 ⁵ = 32 → super	

- ④ HTML ने हमें अलग अलग font के size
diye hai size का (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7) वाला diye hai

```

<html>
<head>
<title> softwaves Title </title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="cyan">
<font size="1"> softwaves </font>
<font size="2"> softwaves </font>
<font size="3"> softwaves </font>
<font size="4"> softwaves </font>
<font size="5"> softwaves </font>
<font size="6"> softwaves </font>
<font size="7"> softwaves </font>
<font size="10"> softwaves </font>
</body>
</html>

```

ab hamne font ka color
set karna hai

* ek or property di he
font ne- face

5JAVA	② -□×
← → ②	⊕
softwaves	softwaves
2	3
softwaves	softwaves
5	6
softwaves	softwaves
7	10
Softwaves	Softwaves

Font type or uski property

⑤ <html>
<head>
<title> softwaves Title </title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="cyan">
 softwaves
 softwaves
 softwaves
 softwaves
 softwaves
 color="green"> Softwaves

" > softwaves
 softwaves

<body>

</html>

5 JAVA

← → ⌂

①

softwaves softwaves SoftWaves Softwaves

softwaves SoffWaves

Softwaves

PART - 6

① <html>
 <head>
 <title> softwaves Title </title>
 </head>
 <body bgcolor="cyan">
 <p> softwaves </p>
 </body>
</html>

S JAVAFX	@ - □ X
← → ⌂ ⓘ	ⓧ ⋮
softwaves	

<hr> tag horizontally line aakar display hogi

② <html>
 <head>
 <title> softwaves Title </title>
 </head>
 <body bgcolor="cyan">
 <p> softwaves </p>
 <hr>
 <p> softwaves </p>
 <hr color="red">
 </body>
</html>

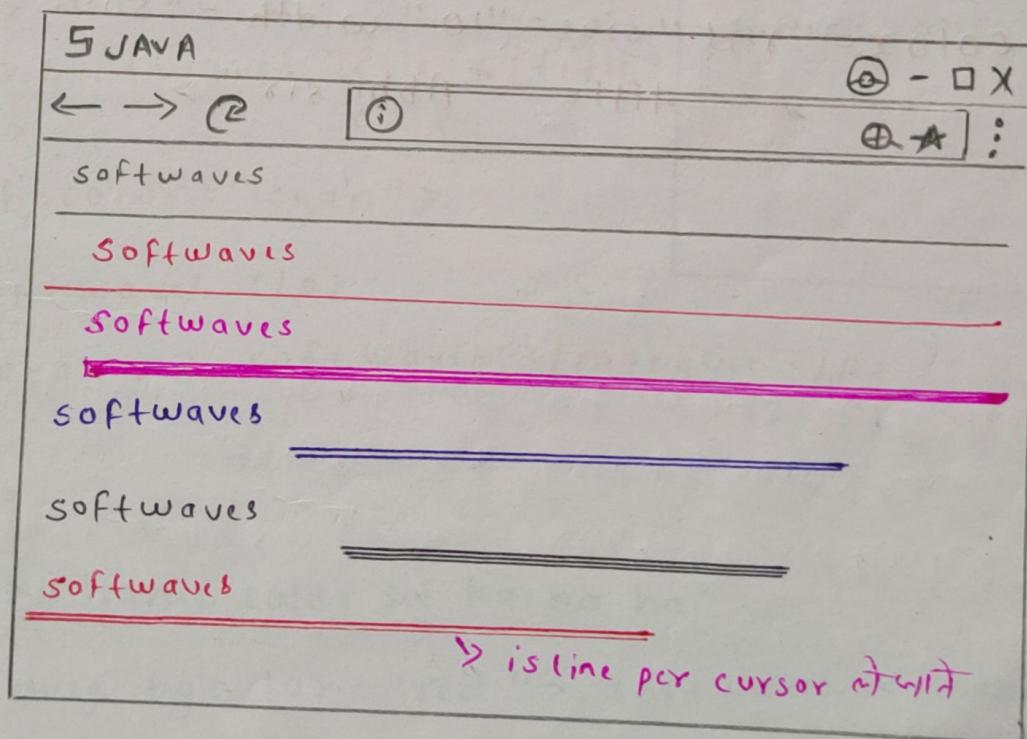
S JAVAFX	@ - □ X
→ ← ⌂ ⓘ	ⓧ ⋮
softwaves	
softwaves	

③ <html>
 <head>
 <title> softwaves Title </title>
 </head>
 <body bgcolor="cyan">
 <p> softwaves </p>
 <hr>

```

<hr>
<p> softwaves </p>
<hr color="red" >
<p> softwaves </p>
<hr color="red" size="10" >
<p> softwaves </p>
<hr color="red" size="10" width="500" >
<p> softwaves </p>
<hr color="red" size="10" width="500" align="left" title="Abhi" >
<p> softwaves </p>
<hr color="red" size="10" width="500" align="right" title="Abhi" >
</body>
</html>

```



HR abhi sir display
ho raha hai

HR tag kuch attribute name provide kige hai

color → <hr color="red" >

size ⇒ <hr color="Red" size="10" >

line ka size bada ho javega

width → <hr color="red" size="10" width="500">

* यहाँ horizontal Right centre से 500 pixel का aakar display होगा

<hr color="red" size="10" width="50%">

page का 50% Rule ho jata hai page छोटा होने पर
bhi यहाँ page का 50% ही aakar display होगा

jabki 500 width में page छोटा होने पर size
change नहीं होता।

⑤ align → direction ke liye left | right
<hr color="red" size="10" width="50%" align="left">

⑥ title Rule पर click करते ही message dega
<hr color="red" size="10" width="50%" align="left"
title="Abhi sir">

PART - 7

① <html>

<head>

<title> softwaves Title </title>

</head>

<body bgcolor="cyan">

<p> softwaves </p>

<p> softwaves </p>

</body>

</html>

5 JAVA	② - □ X
← → @ ①	ⓧ ★ :
softwaves	

② marquee tag ka matlab hota hai moving text yet right se left me move hoga.

③ <html>

<head>

<title> softwaves Title </title>

</head>

<body bgcolor="cyan">

<p> softwaves </p>

<p> <marquee> softwaves </marquee> </p>

</body>

</html>

• marquee ka hame color set karna hai

<p> <marquee bgcolor="red"> softwaves </marquee>

</p>

④ <html>

<head>

<title> softwaves Title </title>

</head>

<body bgcolor="cyan">

5 JAVA	② - □ X
← → @ ①	ⓧ ★ :
softwaves	

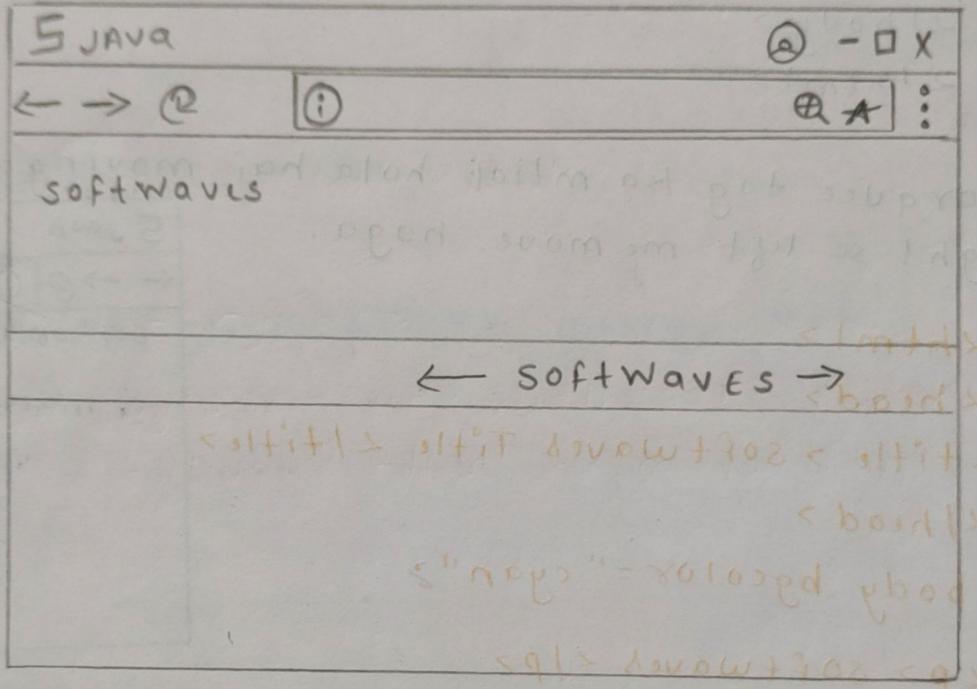
→ move softwaves ← softwaves

```

<p> softwaves </p>
<p> <marquee> soft </marquee> </p>
<p> <marquee bgcolor="red"> softwaves </marquee>
</p>
</body>
</html>

```

* jo softwaves move ho raha hai usme hamne background color change kar diya hai



(4) * ab ham yah chate hai softwaves likha he bo iska font ka color change karna hai

```

<p> <marquee bgcolor="red"> <font color="white">
    Softwaves </font> </marquee> </p>
    ka use karne ke

```

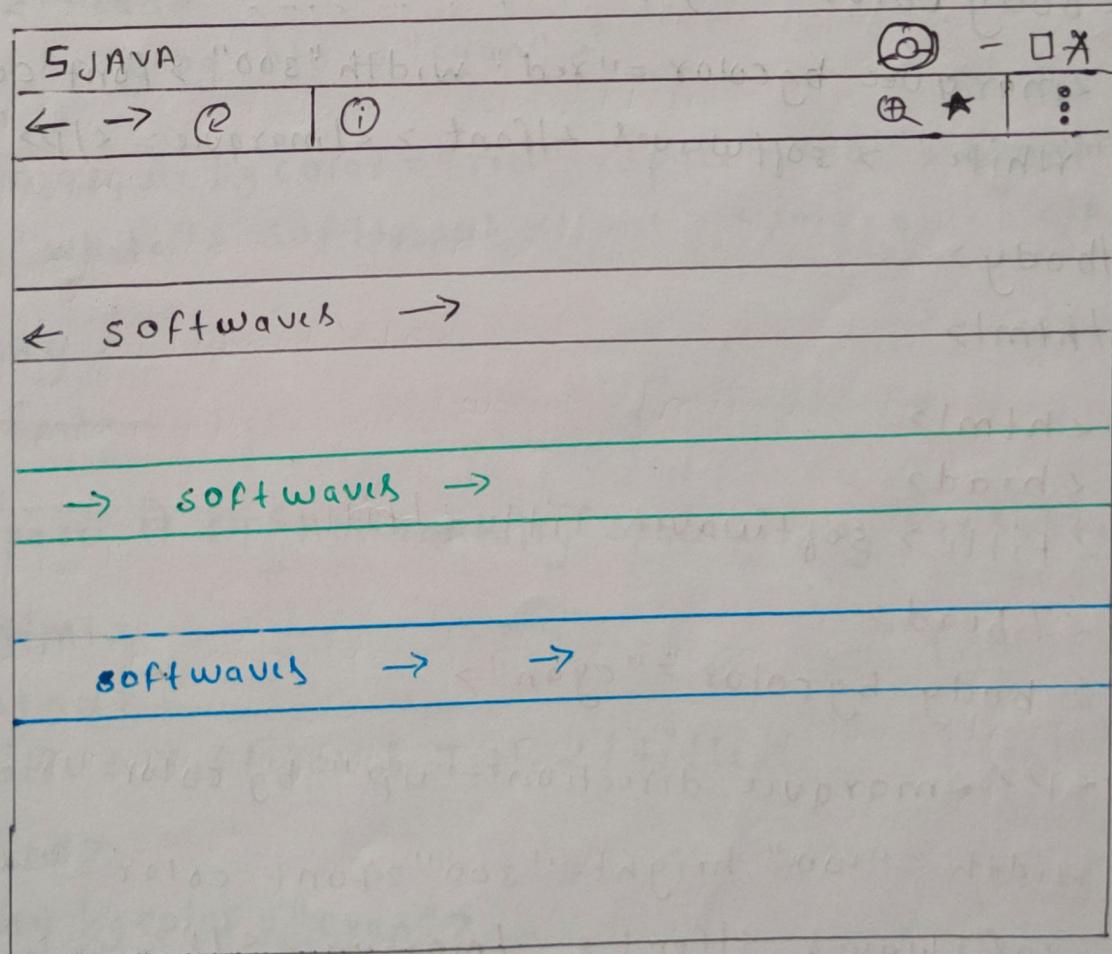
(5) ab hamne marquee ki direction change karna hai

```

<p> <marquee bgcolor="red" direction="right">
    <font color="white"> softwaves </font> </marquee>
    > </p>

```

⑥ <html>
 <head>
 <title> softwave's Title </title>
 </head>
 <body bgcolor = "cyan">
 <p> softwave's <p>
 <p> <marquee> softwave's </marquee> </p>
 <p> <marquee bgcolor = "red"> softwave's </marquee> </p>
 <p> <marquee bgcolor = "red" >
 softwave's </marquee> </p>
 <p> <marquee bgcolor = "red" direction = "right" > <font
 color = "white"> softwave's </p>
</body>
</html>



ab ham yeh chate hai ki marqu ki width height
 change karna hai

⑦

```
<html>
<head>
<title> softwaves Title </title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="cyan">
<p> <marquee bgcolor="red"><font color="white">
    softwaves </font> </marquee> </p>
</body>
</html>
```

⑧

```
<html>
<head>
<title> softwaves Title </title>
</head>
<body color="cyan">
<p> <marquee bgcolor="red" width="300"><font color="white">
    softwaves </font> </marquee> </p>
</body>
</html>
```

⑨

```
<html>
<head>
<title> softwaves Title </title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="cyan">
<p> <marquee direction="up" bg color="red"
    width="100" height="300"><font color="white">
    softwaves </font> </marquee> </p>
</body>
</html>
```

5 JAVA

← → ⌂

@ - □ ×

⊕ ★

<html> ①

<head>

<body>

<h1>

<p>

</body>

</html>

soft →

soft →

soft
↓

⑩ vspace से इस space vertically display कर सकते हैं <sub> <sub>

<html>

<head>

<title> softwave8 Title</title>

</head>

<body bgcolor="cyan">

<p> <marquee bgcolor="red" vspace="50" > softwave8 </marquee> </p>

</body>

</html>

⑪ hspace से इस horizontally space display कर सकते हैं

<html>

<head>

<title> softwave8 Title</title>

</head>

<body bgcolor="cyan">

<p> <marquee bgcolor="red" hspace="50" > softwave8 </marquee> </p>

</body>

</html>

SOF

↑ 50

SOF

↑ 50

SOF

↑ 50

gap

be

soft

author

display

hoga

PART - 8

① <html>
 <head>
 <title> softwaves Title </title>
 </head>
 <body bgcolor = "cyan">
 <p> softwaves Indore </p>
 </body>
 </html>

5 JAVA	@ - ए
← → ⌂ ⌂	★ / :
softwaves Indore	

* ham yah chote hai ki hame

softwaves ----- Indore ke bich me space dina hai

<p> softwaves Indore </p>

ऐसे जिते time
space dina hai

② <html>
 <head>
 <title> softwaves Title </title>
 </head>
 <body bgcolor = "cyan">

<p> softwaves Indore </p>

</body>

</html>

softwave---- Indore

hoga
5 char ka space
aajayega

③ <html>
 <head>
 <title> softwaves Title </title>
 </head>
 <body bgcolor = "cyan">
 <p>

Name	C.N.
aaa	111
bbb	222
ccc	333

</p>

</body>

</html>

④ <html>

<head>

<title> soft - Title </title>

</head>

<body bgcolor = "cyan">

<p>

Name C.N.
 से line change hogi

aaa 111

bbb 222

ccc 333

</p>

</body>

</html>

JAVA		QUESTION	ANSWER
←	→	①	Q★ :
Name C.N. aaa 111 bbb 222 ccc 333			

JAVA		QUESTION	ANSWER
←	→	①	Q★ :
Name C.N. aaa 111 bbb 222 ccc 333			

ए tag है <pre> </pre> tag preformative text से हम
जैसा लिखते हैं वैसे ही output में आयेगा

⑤ <html>

<head>

<title> softwaves </title>

</head>

<body bgcolor = "cyan">

<pre>

| Name | C.N. |
|------|------|
| aaa | 111 |
| bbb | 222 |
| ccc | 333 |

</pre>

</body>

</html>

⑥ <html>

<head>

<title>soft Title </title>

</head>

<body bgcolor="cyan">

<pre>

softwaves

softwaves

softwaves

</pre>

</body>

</html>

JAVA

← → ⌂ ⌂

Ⓐ - ☐ ✕

ⓐ *

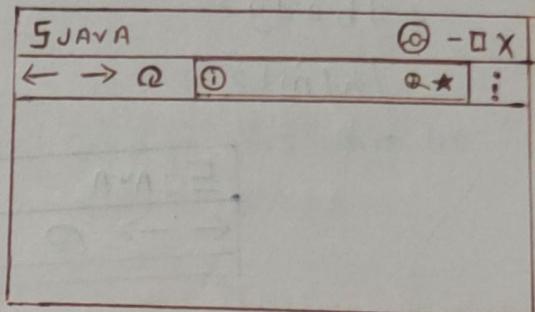
soft

soft

soft

PART-9

① <html>
 <head>
 <title> softWaves Title </title>
 </head>
 <body bgcolor="cyan">
 </body>
 </html>



* ham chate hai ki hame image ko display karana hai
 ↲ image ko ↲ apne folder me rakhna hai jaha piH hamara
 program rakhna hai

② <html>
 <head>
 <title> softWaves Title </title>
 </head>
 <body bgcolor="cyan">

 </body>
 </html>

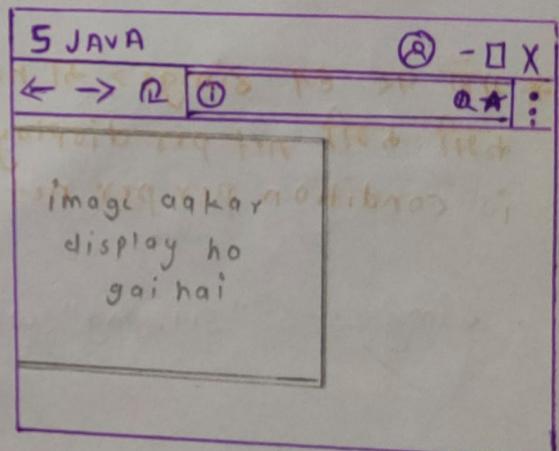


image ka hame weight or height set karna hai

③
 ↴ ↴
 source image ka name

* hamara folder mai ek or image hai use ham add karte
 hai

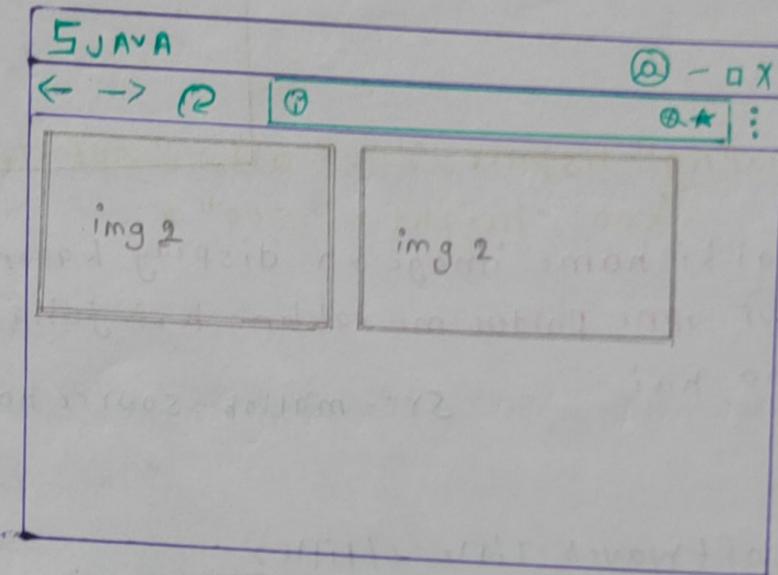
④ <html>
 <head>
 <title> soft Title </title>
 </head>

```

<body bgcolor="cyan">


</body>
</html>

```



* पर यह में name दिया नहीं दिया जा सकते हैं।
जब भी कभी net पर display में image display नहीं होती है तो
is condition पर पर net slow chalna ka hai karan hai।

```

 galofname
      ki image

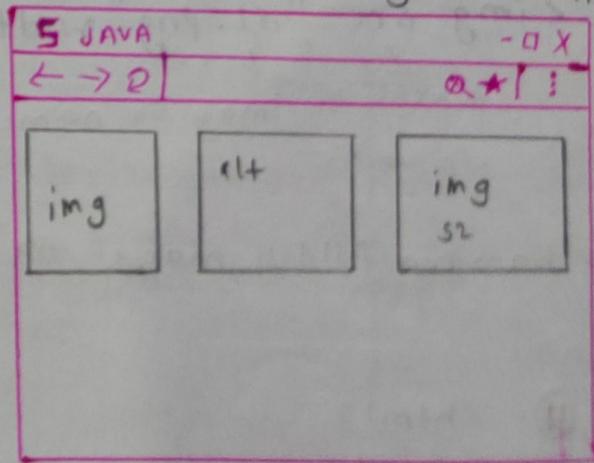
```

फिर सी condition पर image नहीं display होता एक tag का
use करते हैं <alt> alternative text नहीं display होता है।

alt = "soft Image"

⑤ <html>
<head>
<title> sof Title </title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="cyan">

![sof image](s1.png)

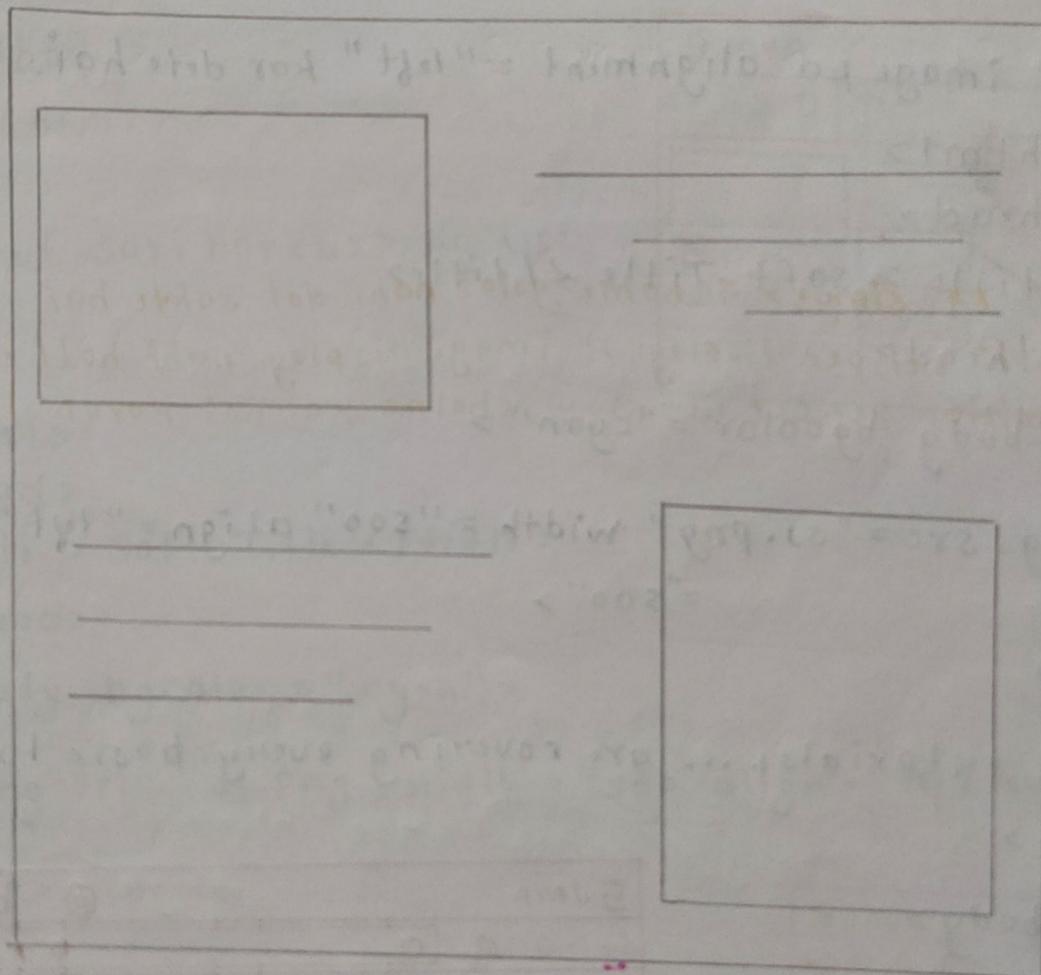


```
  
  
</body>  
</html>
```

hspace = "50" se ham dono image 1st image distance ho
⑥ jayega

```

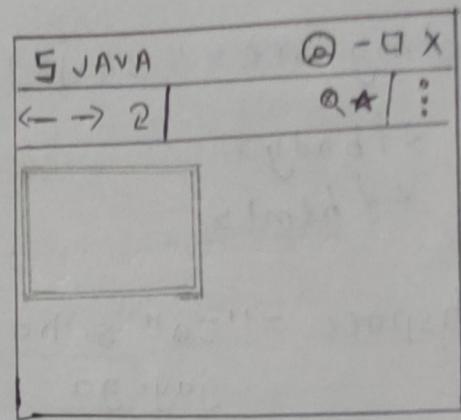
```



PART-10

① <html>
 <head>
 <title> soft Title </title>
 </head>
 <body bgcolor="cyan">

 </body>
 </html>



अब यह image का alignment = "left" कर देते हैं।

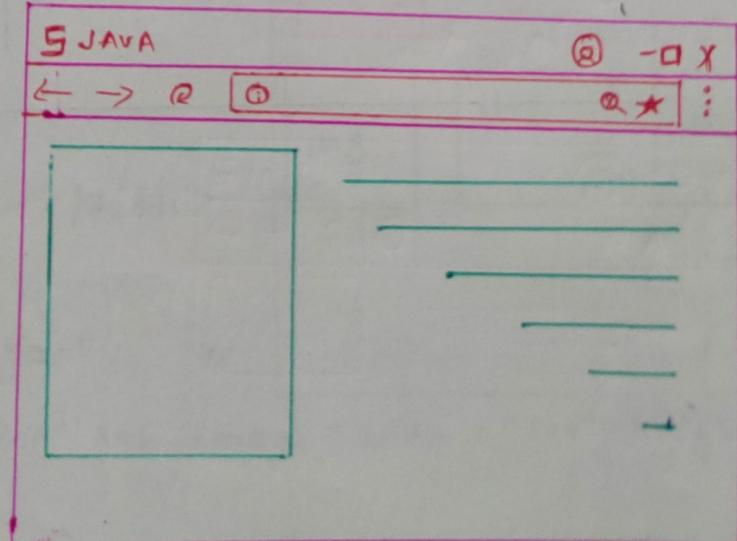
② <html>
 <head>
 <title> soft Title </title>
 </head>
 <body bgcolor="cyan">

 <p>

these tutorials... are covering every basic topic

</p>
 </body>
 </html>

यहाँ यह image के bad paragraph में display हो गया है।



③ <html>

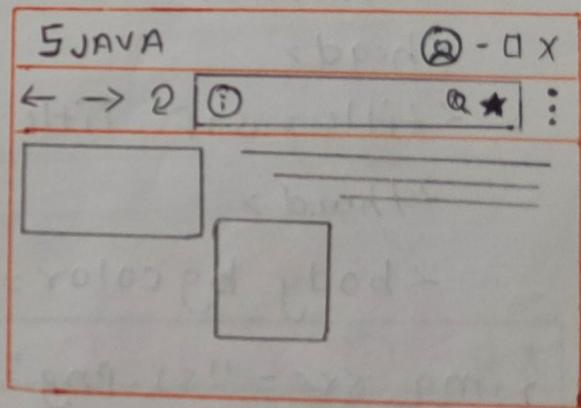
```

<head>
<title> soft Title </title>
</head>

<body bgcolor="cyan">
  
    <p>
      -----
      <br>
      
    </p>
  </body>
</html>

```

* ham bhut sare bar
 ka use
kare ge



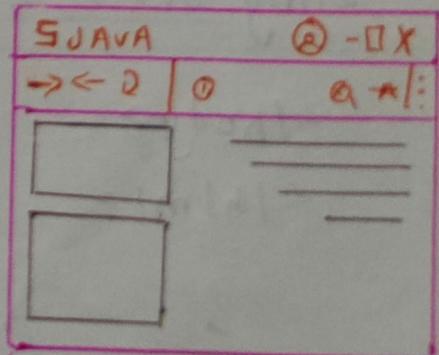
④ <html>

```

<head>
<title> soft Title </title>
</head>

<body bgcolor="cyan">
  
    <p>
      ...
      <br>
      <br>
      <br>
    </p>
  </body>
</html>

```



```

```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

ye
 ki process bhut ^{lambi} sari hai isliye ham kab tak
lagaye ge isliye ham chate haiki ek hi break
se kam ho jaye

```
<br clear="left"> kause kare ge
```

⑤ <html>

```
<head>
```

```
* <title> sof Title </title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body bgcolor="cyan">
```

```

```

```
<p>
```

```
-----  
</p>
```

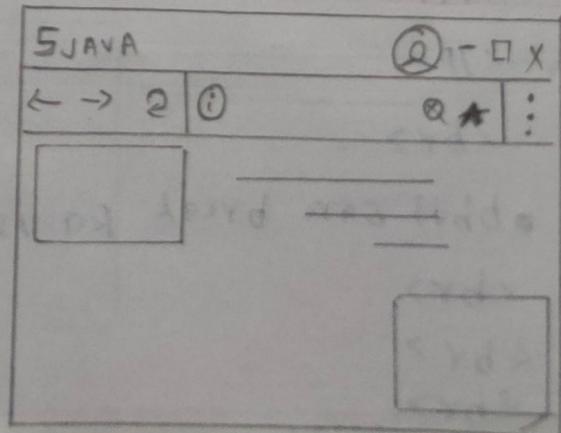
```
<br clear="left">
```

```

```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```



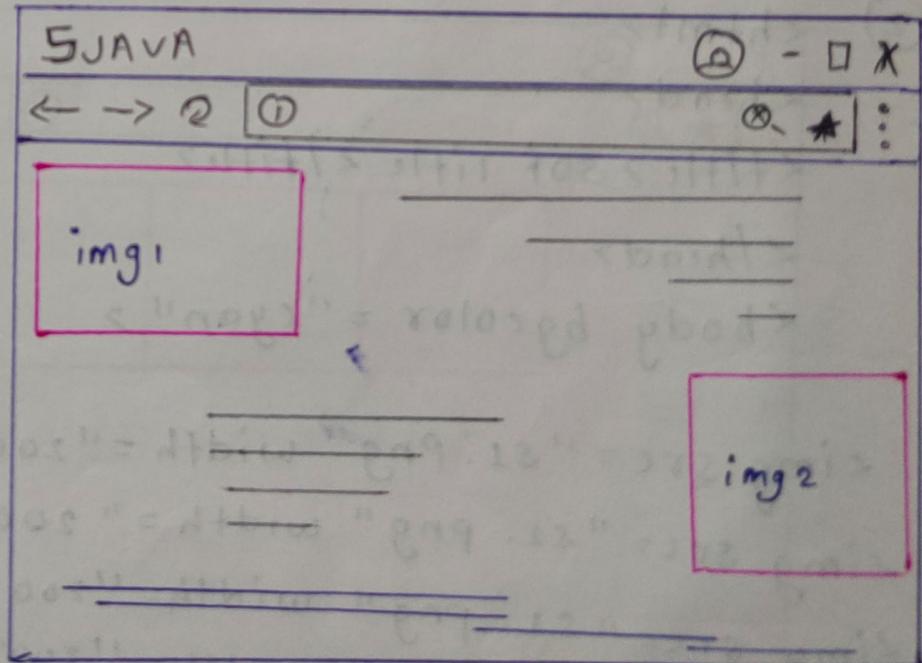
⑥ <html>
 <head>
 <title> sof Title </title>
 </head>
 <body style="background-color: cyan">

<p>

<p>

<br clear="right"/>

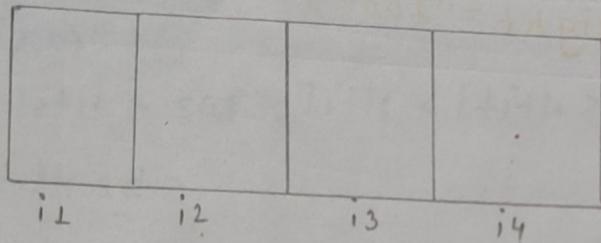
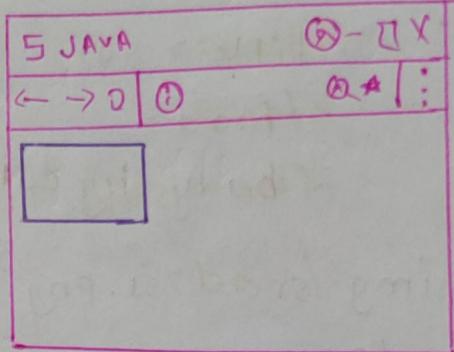
</body>
</html>



PART - 11

① <html>
 <head>
 <title> sof Title </title>
 </head>
 <body bgcolor="cyan">

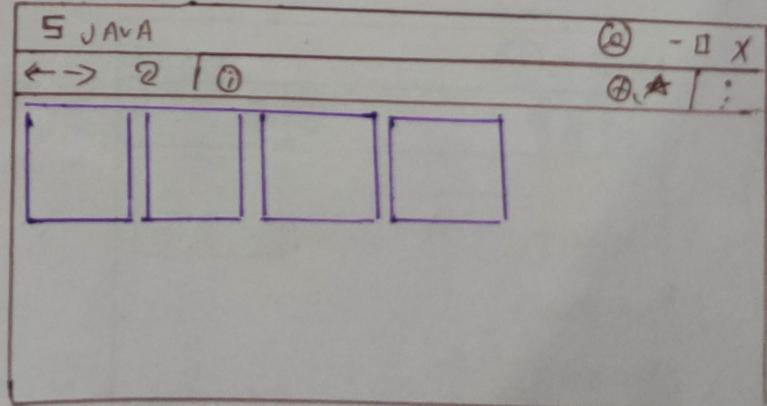
 </body>
 </html>



4NB Image hai
 4x image ko 4 part h
 4x 4x 4x

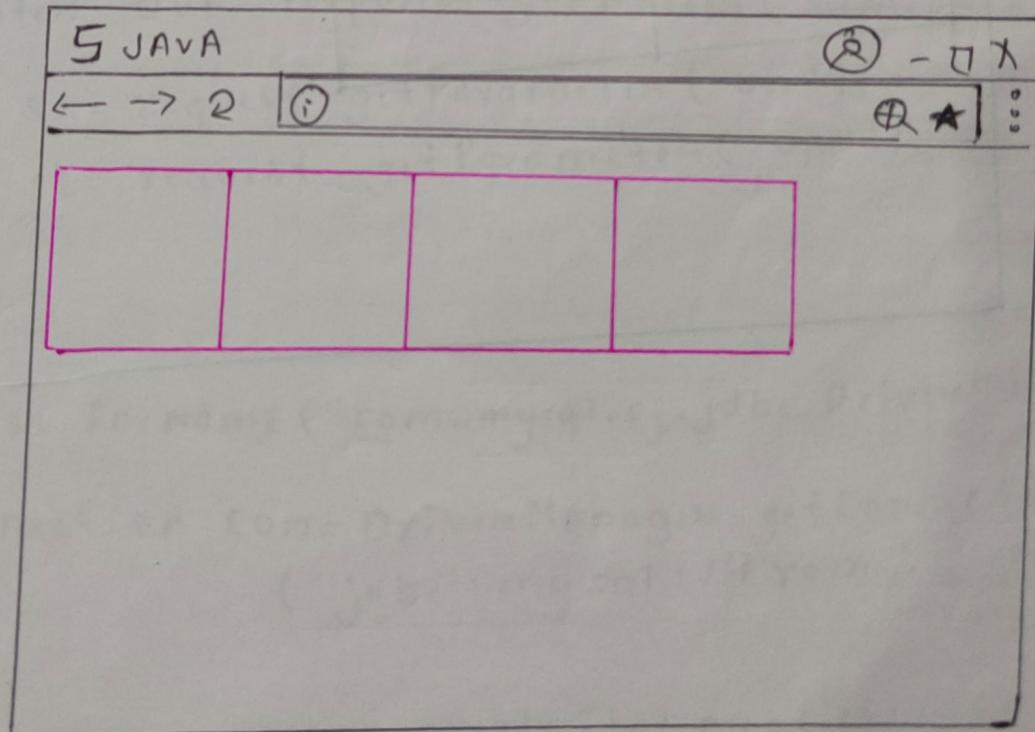
② <html>
 <head>
 <title> sof Title </title>
 </head>
 <body bgcolor="cyan">

 </body>
 </html>



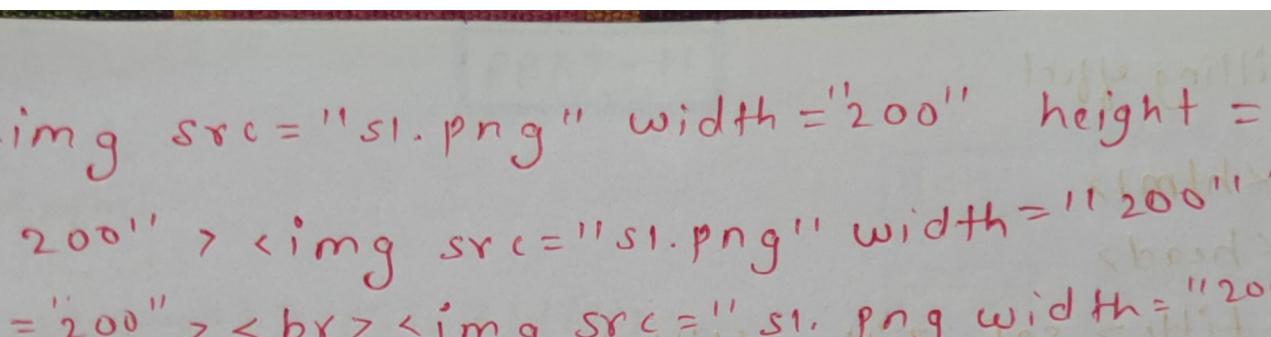
tiling effect

```
<html>
<head>
<title> soft Title </title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="cyan">
 <img src=
s1.png" width="200" height="200">  
</body>
</html>
```



④

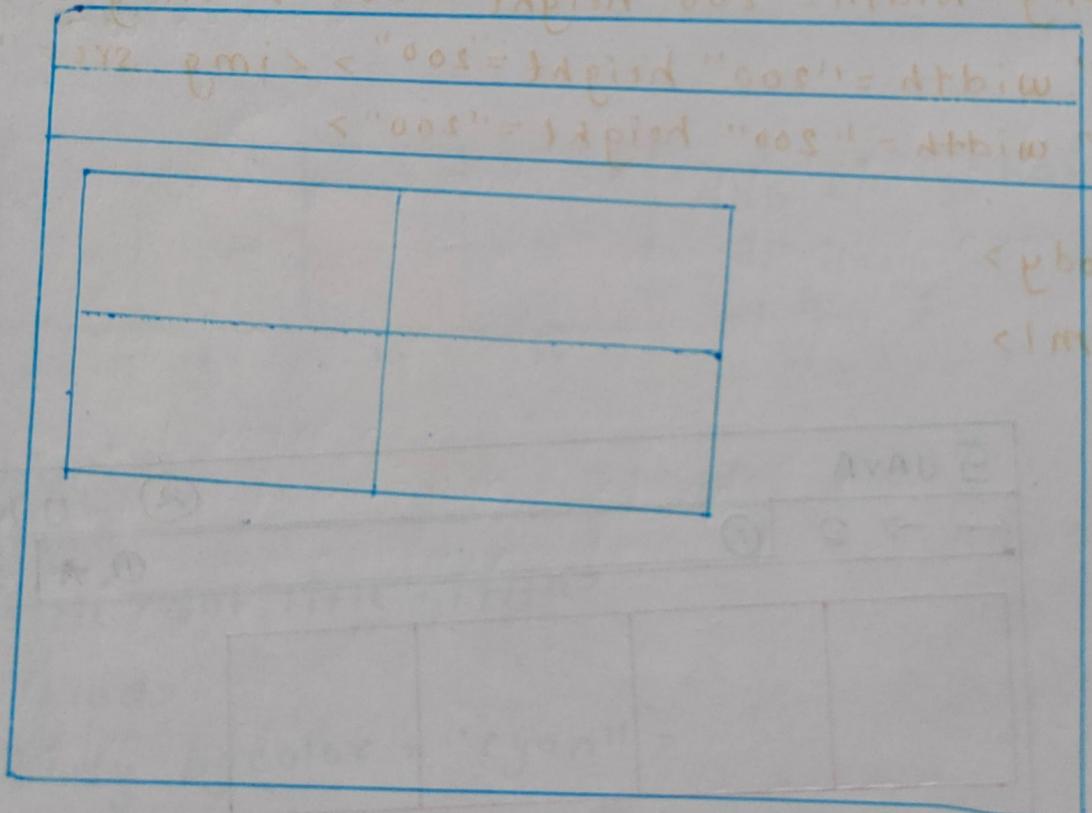
```
<html>
<head>
<title> soft Title </title>
</head>
```



<body>

</html>

<"a href="#" style="color: red; text-decoration: none; position: absolute; top: 0; left: 0; z-index: 3; font-size: 2em; opacity: 0.5; transition: opacity 0.5s; border-radius: 50%; background-color: black; width: 100px; height: 100px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; font-family: sans-serif;">>



14/08/23

Monday

Abhi ham url pr data ko show kara yahe the ab home database se data ko store karna hai

```
① import java.io.*;
import javax.servlet.*;
import javax.servlet.http.*;
import java.sql.*;

public class ServerDemo extends HttpServlet
{
    public void doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response) throws IOException, ServletException
    {
        PrintWriter out = response.getWriter("un");
        String s1 = request.getParameter("un");
        String s2 = request.getParameter("up");
        try
        {
            Class.forName("com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver");
            Connection con = DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:mysql://192.168.1.10", "root", "root");
            Statement st = con.createStatement();
            String s11 = "insert into ram values ('" + s1 + "','" + s2 + "')";
            st.executeUpdate(s11);
            out.println("data insert....");
        }
    }
}
```

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

web.xml

```
<web-app>  
    <servlet>  
        <servlet-name>abhis</servlet-name>  
        <servlet-class>SearchDemo</servlet-class>  
    </servlet>  
  
    <servlet-mapping>  
        <servlet-name>abhis</servlet-name>  
        <url-pattern>/abc</url-pattern>  
    </servlet-mapping>  
</web-app>
```

```
① class Employee
{
    int id;
    String name;
    Employee(int id, String name)
    {
        this.id=id;
        this.name=name;
    }
    public boolean equals(Object o)
    {
        Employee e=(Employee)o;
        if(id==e.id & name.equals(e.name))
        {
            return true;
        }
        else
        {
            return false;
        }
    }
}
```

Q1P - false
false
true
false
true
true

Exception in thread
classcastException

```
class Demo
{
    public static void main(String args)
    {
        Employee e1=new Employee(101,"Yam");
        Employee e2=new Employee(102,"Sita");
        Employee e3=new Employee(101,"Yam");
        Employee e4=e1;
        System.out.println(e1==e2);
        System.out.println(e1==e3);
        System.out.println(e1==e4);
    }
}
```

```
System.out.println(e1.equals(e2));
System.out.println(e1.equals(e3));
System.out.println(e1.equals(e4));
System.out.println(e1.equals("ram"));
3
```

* equal method ko override nahi hote PR

Object class ki equal method call hogi (class castException) if condition me false return karti hai

② class Employee

{

int id;

String name;

Employee(int id, String name)

{

this.id = id;

this.name = name;

}

class Demo

{

public static void main(String args)

{

Employee e1 = new Employee(101, "ram");

Employee e2 = new Employee(102, "sita");

Employee e3 = new Employee(101, "ram");

Employee e4 == e1;

System.out.println(e1 == e2);

System.out.println(e1 == e3);

System.out.println(e1 == e4);

System.out.println(e1.equals(e2));

System.out.println(e1.equals(e3));

obj - false
false
true
false
false
true
false

```
System.out.println(e1.equals(e4));
System.out.println(e1.equals("ram"));
```

3

3 2109 - 910

③ class Employee

{

int id;

String name;

Employee(int id, String name)

{

this.id=id;

this.name=name;

}

public boolean equals(Object o)

{

try

{

Employee e=(Employee)o;

if(id==e.id && name.equals(e.name))

{

return true;

3

catch(ClassCastException e)

{

return false;

3

3

3

class Demo

{

public static void main(String args)

{

```
Employee e1 = new Employee(101, "Ram");
Employee e2 = new Employee(102, "Sita");
Employee e3 = new Employee(101, "Ram");
Employee e4 = e1;

System.out.println(e1 == e2);          output - false
System.out.println(e1 == e3);          false
System.out.println(e1 == e4);          true
System.out.println(e1.equals(e2));      false
System.out.println(e1.equals(e3));      true
System.out.println(e1.equals(e4));      false
System.out.println(e1.equals("Ram"));   true
```

④ class Employee

```
{  
    int id;  
    String name;  
}  
Employee(int id, String name)  
{  
    this.name = name;  
    this.id = id;  
}
```

```
public boolean equals(Object o)
```

```
{  
    try  
    {  
        Employee e = (Employee)o;  
        if(id == e.id & name.equals(e.name))  
            return true;  
    }
```

```
    close  
}  
return false;  
}  
}  
}  
  
class Demo  
{  
public static void main(String args)  
{  
Employee e1 = new Employee(101, "ram");  
Employee e2 = new Employee(102, "sita");  
Employee e3 = new Employee(103, "ram");  
Employee e4 = e1;  
  
System.out.println(e1 == e2);  
System.out.println(e2 == e3);  
System.out.println(e3 == e4);  
System.out.println(e1.equals(e2));  
System.out.println(e1.equals(e3));  
System.out.println(e4.equals(e4));  
System.out.println("10.0"); // classCastException  
System.out.println(null); // nullPointerException
```

⑤ Object class ki equals method null ke case me false hi return karta hai

Object class ki equal method NULL ~~pointer~~ ke case me bhi false hi return karta hai

```
class Employee  
{  
int id;  
String name;
```

Employee(int id, String name)

{

 this.id=id;

 this.name=name;

}

public boolean equals(Object o)

{

 try

 {

 Employee e=(Employee)o;

 if(id==e.id && name.equals(e.name))

 {

 return true;

 }

 else

 {

 return false;

 }

}

 catch (ClassCastException e)

 {

 return true;

 }

 catch (NullPointerException e)

 {

 return false;

 }

}

class Demo

{

```
public static void main (String args[])
```

4

```
Employee e1 = new Employee (101, "ram");
```

```
Employee e2 = new Employee (102, "sita");
```

```
Employee e3 = new Employee (101, "ram");
```

```
Employee e4 = e1;
```

Output - false

```
System.out.println (e1 == e2);
```

```
System.out.println (e1 == e3);
```

```
System.out.println (e1 == e4);
```

```
System.out.println (e2.equals(e2));
```

```
System.out.println (e2.equals(e3));
```

```
System.out.println (e2.equals(e4));
```

```
System.out.println (e2.equals(null));
```

3
3

(e1.equals("ram")) → इस case में "ram" Employee class की equals method के object के ref. variable 0 में jakar store hoga then, compile hone में koi problem nahi hai compile ho jaye ga लेकिन run time peh Exception aayegi

(e1.equals("101")) इस case में भी same working hogi 101 int type ka hai तो 0 से जाकर store हो जायेगा। लेकिन type casting नहीं हो पाएगी अैक class cast exception आयेगी!

(e1.equals(null)) Object की default value null नहीं होती है कोई भी object हो भी कही null store करते हैं तो null pointer Exception ही आती है समीक्षा if (e.id) → e से जाकर null store hoga अैक null,

or null ki id तुम्हे नहीं होती है।

⑥ class A

{

A a1;

void show()

{

System.out.println(a1);

}

3

class Demo

{

public static void main(String ar[])

{

A a=new A();

a.show();

3

3

⑦ class Demo

{

public static void main(String ar[])

{

Object o=100;

System.out.println(o);

3

15/08/23
Tuesday -

माफ हमें form create करना है to
Demo.html नाम से file ko save karna
है

① <html>
<body>
<form>

Enter Name <input type = "text" >

Enter Password <input type = "password" >

<input type = "Button" > इससे सिर्फ एक button आयेगी

<input type = "Button" value = "click" >

</form>

</body>

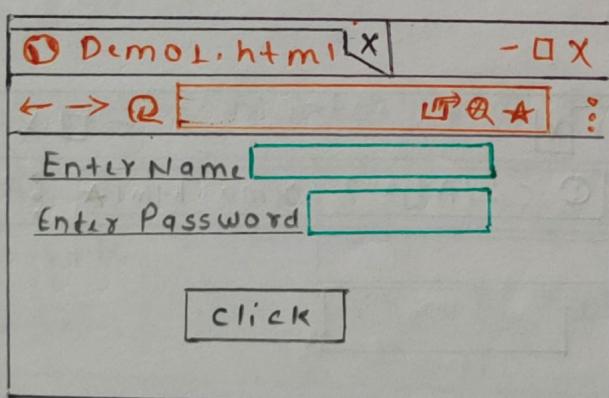
</html>

अद्य button per click लिखते हुए

आइटम

* How to make a form on HTML

 - the line Break element. the
 HTML element produces a line break in text.



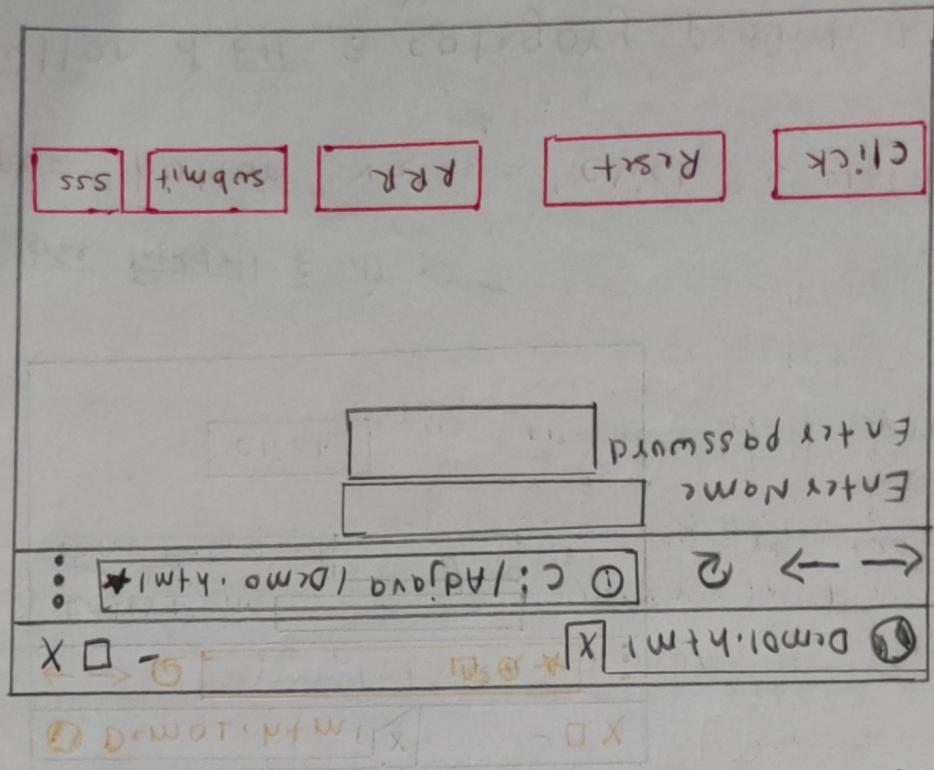
* Button पर क्षेत्र लिखना है तो :-

<input type = "button" value = "click" > अद्य लिखते हुए

NOTE : Button ते हमें 3 category provide की हैं

① button :: the button is clickable button

② submit :: the button is submit button
(submit from data)



<1 w+4|>

<6p091>

<msg1>

input type="checkbox" value="1" checked="checked"/> 1

$\langle \text{``} + i \sin \theta \cos \phi \text{''} = r d\theta + r d\phi \rangle$

`<input type="checkbox" value="RRPR">`

$\lambda^{input} \leftarrow \lambda^{old} + \alpha \Delta \lambda$

`Yinput + Ypc = "Button" value = "Click!!"`

`<,,button,, = > df + du: >`

Entia Name <input> <output> <xor> <password> <phr> <phr> <phr>

$\langle \omega_{\text{eff}} \rangle$

< fpoq >

<1w+4> *

* ~~कर्म~~ कार्य करना चाहिए। इस फॉर्म में चारों कार्यों का वर्णन होता है।

Method: the button is located at the top right of the initial value form

NOTE :- reset button पर by default ही reset likha hota hai
लेकिन हम याहे तो उसे change कर सकते हैं -
`<input type="reset" value="XXX">` ऐसा और
इस पर click करने से textfield clear ho jati
है।

ii) submit button पर भी by default submit किया होता है
लेकिन हम याहे तो उसे change कर सकते हैं
`<input type="submit" value="sss">` ऐसा और
इस पर click करने पर control form के action
पर चला जाएगा और वहाँ जो भी किया होगा वो
perform ho jayega.

`<form>` tag का use किये गिना भी form को बता सकते हैं
फिर क्यों इसका use किया ?
`<form>` tag का use किया गिना भी form को बताता है
पर हम असमें न तो कोई action perform करना सकते हैं
और न ही submit और reset button का use हो
सकते हैं तो क्यों page दिखवाने के लिए होगा हमें कैसे
perform नहीं करना सकते हैं।

* अब तब हमने URL से क्यों data ko show कर रहे हैं
यदि हम याहे हैं कि html वाले page से जाता काम data
servlet पर तो :-
i) html file अपनी adjava में ही होनी चाहिए।
ii) run करने के लिए url पर लिखवाना होगा :-

`localhost:8080/ajava/Demo.html`

↓

ऐसा करने से हमारी html file का data servlet पर
show होगा

* अब हम याहे हैं form से data को enter करेंगे और servle
वाले servle को page पर receive होगा

* उसे form से data को servle में भेज सकते हैं

SERVLET DEMO.java

```
import java.io.*;
import java.sql.*;
import javax.servlet.*;
import javax.servlet.http.*;
public class SERVLET DEMO extends HttpServlet
{
    public void doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response) throws IOException
    {
        PrintWriter out = response.getWriter();
        String s1 = request.getParameter("un");
        String s2 = request.getParameter("up");
        try
        {
            Class.forName("com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver");
            Connection con = DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:mysql://192.168.1.10:3306", "root", "root");
            Statement st = con.createStatement();
            String s11 = "insert into ram1 values ('" + s1 + "','" + s2 + "')";
            st.executeUpdate(s11);
            out.println("data... insert");
            con.close();
        }
        catch (Exception e)
        {
            out.println(e);
            out.close();
        }
    }
}
```

web.xml

<web-app>

< servlet >

< servlet-name > amits </servlet-name>

< servlet-class > serven Demo </servlet-class>

</servlet>

< servlet-mapping >

< servlet-name > amits </servlet-name>

< servlet-url-pattern > /ab </url-pattern>

</servlet-mapping >

</web-app>

Demo.html

<html>

<body>

<form action = "ab" >

Enter Name <input type = "text" name = "un" >

Enter Password <input type = "password" name = "up" >

<input type = "submit" value = "Insert" >

</form>

</html>

</body>

Run → local host : 8080 /adjava /Demo.html

localhost:8080/adjava/Demo.html

ENTER NAME abhi

ENTER PASSWORD 123

SUBMIT RESET

Select * from ram1;92it +@lib33 2146bmy

UNAME	UPASS
abhi	123

sql connector

ko paste

karna hai

Both get and post method is used to transfer data from client to server in HTTP protocol but Main difference between Post and GET carries request parameters appended in URL string while POST carries request parameters in message body which makes it more secure way of transforming data from client to server.

GET

In case of get request only limited amount of data can be sent because data is sent in header

- * Get request is not secure
- * Back button / Reload Harmless
- * Bookmarked - can be bookmarked
- * Cached - can be cached
- * Parameters remain in browser history
- * Restrictions on data length - yes when sending data the GET method adds the data to the URL and the length of a URL is limited.
- * Visibility - data is visible to everyone in the URL

POST

- * Data will be re-submitted
- * cannot be bookmarked
- * Not cached
- * parameters are not saved in browser history
- * NO restrictions Binary data is also allowed
- * data is not displayed in the URL

16/08/23

Wednesday

Web page से दूसरे web page में move करने का program

```
<html>
<body> <br><br> <br>
<form action="Demo1.html">
<input type="submit">
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

Demo1.html

```
<html>
<body> <h1>Hello!
<h1> My Demo page 2
</h1>
</html>
</body>
```

checkbox बनाने के लिए

```
<html>
<body>
<form>
JAVA <input type="checkbox" value="JAVA">
PYTHON <input type="checkbox" value="PYTHON">
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

JAVA PYTHON

```
<html>  
<body>  
<form>
```

JAVA <input type="checkbox" checked>

PYTHON <input type="checkbox" checked>

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

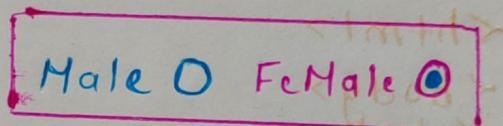
Radio Box

```
<html>  
<body>  
<form>
```

Male <input type="radio" name="x">

Female <input type="radio" name="x">

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



choice Box

HONDA AVANT

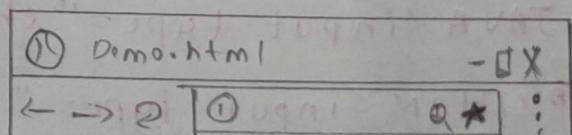
```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<form>
```

```
<select>
```

```
<option> JAVA </option>  
<option> PYTHON </option>  
<option> PHP </option>  
<option> HTML </option>
```



CSS ✓

JAVA
PYTHON
PHP
HTML
CSS
JS

```
<option> CSS </option>  
<option> JS </option>  
</select>  
</form>  
<body>  
</html>
```

choice List

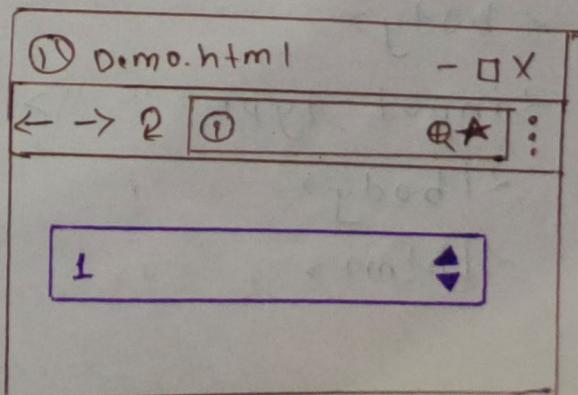
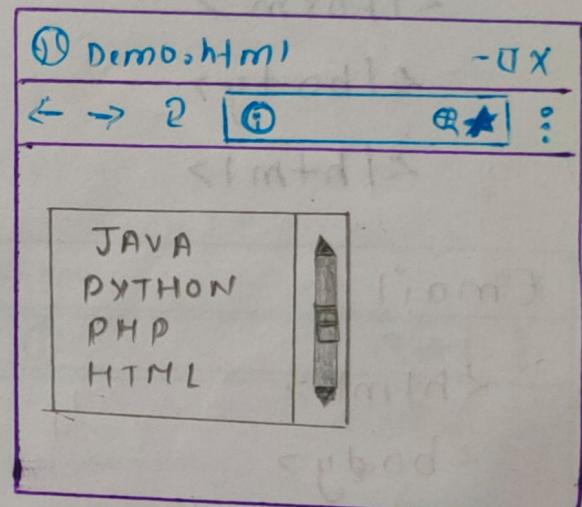
```
<html> www-math-bb  
<body>  
<form>  
<select multiple>  
<option> JAVA </option>  
<option> PYTHON </option>  
<option> PHP </option>  
<option> CSS </option>  
<option> JS </option>
```

```
</select multiple>
```

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

Number list

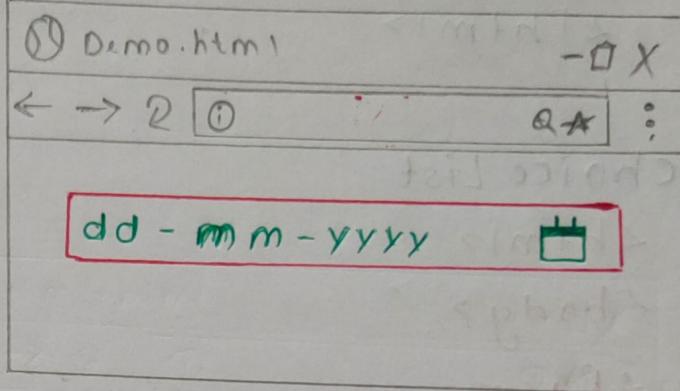
```
<html>  
<body>  
<form>  
<input type="number">  
</form>
```



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

Date

```
<html>  
<body>  
<form>  
<input type="date">  
</form>  
</body>  
</html>
```



Email

```
<html>  
<body>  
<form action="Demo2.html">  
Enter Email <input type="text" required>  
<input type="submit">
```

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

```
<html>  
<body>  
<input type=" " >  
</body>  
</html>
```

```

<html>
<body>
<form action="Demo.html">
Enter Email <input type="email" required>
<input type='submit'>
</form>
</body>
</html>

```

Demo.html

← → ⓘ

EMail abc@

please include @ in email add

UNORDERED LIST

```

<html>
<body>
<ul>
<li> JAVA </li>
<li> PYTHON </li>
<li> CSS </li>
<li> JS </li>
<li> HTML </li>

```

-
- Demo.html
- ← → ⓘ
- JAVA
 - PYTHON
 - CSS
 - JS
 - HTML

```

</ul>
</body>
</html>

```

```

<html>
<body>
<ol type="1">
<li> JAVA </li>
<li> PYTHON </li>

```

 CSS

1. JAVA

 JS

2. PYTHON

 HTML

3. CSS

4. JS

<body>

5. HTML

</html>

<html>

<body>

<ol type="A">

① Demo.html

 JAVA

②

 PYTHON

③

 CSS

A. JAVA

 HTML

B. PYTHON

C. CSS

D. JS

E. HTML

<body>

</html>

<html>

<body>

<ol type="a">

① Demo.html

 JAVA

②

 PYTHON

③

 CSS

a. JAVA

 JS

b. PYTHON

 HTML

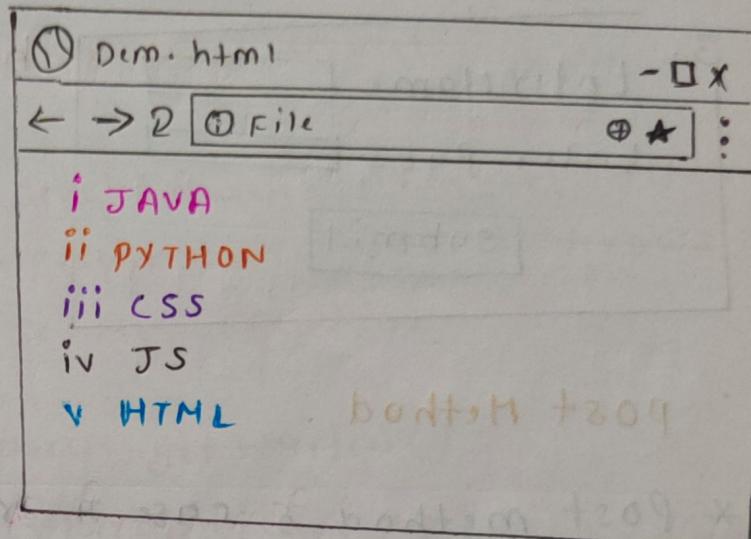
c. CSS

d. JS

e. HTML

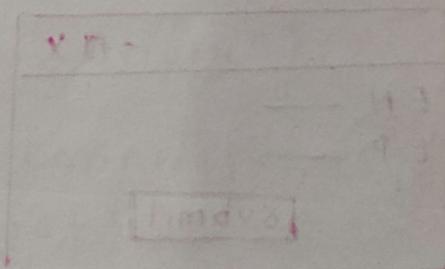
```
</ol>  
<body>  
</html>
```

```
<html>  
<body>  
<ol type="i">  
  <li> JAVA </li>  
  <li> PYTHON </li>  
  <li> CSS </li>  
  <li> JS </li>  
  <li> HTML </li>  
</ol>  
<body>  
</html>
```

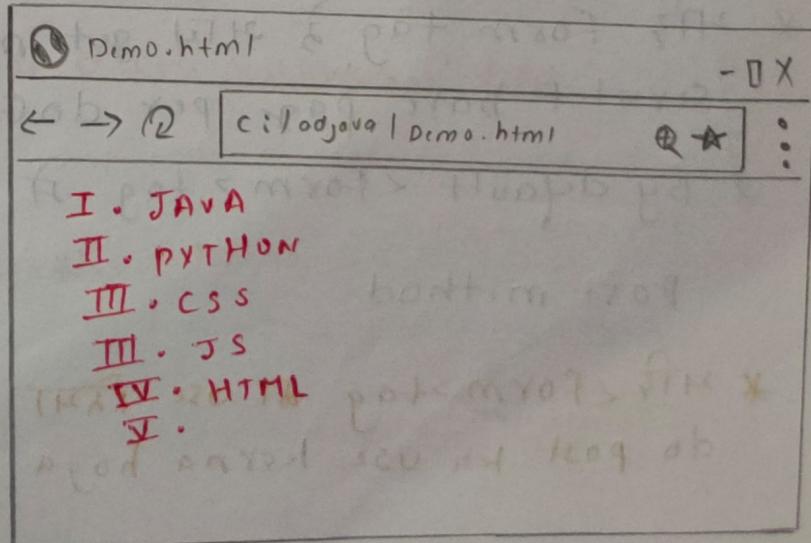


```
<html>  
<body>  
<ol type="I">
```

```
  <li> JAVA </li>  
  <li> PYTHON </li>  
  <li> CSS </li>  
  <li> JS </li>  
  <li> HTML </li>
```



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



Get Method.

जब get method ka use करते हैं तो जितना भी data get method से है उतना url से होता जाता है और वो string query पर show होता है।

2. Get method secure नहीं है मोटी string query पर data show karta hai.

3.

Enter Name	<input type="text"/>
Enter Pass	<input type="text"/>
<input type="submit" value="submit"/>	

http://localhost:8080/adjava
?un=Ram & up=123
data insert....

post Method

- * Post method के case में url के through नहीं जाता internal jata hai और string query पर show नहीं hota hai
- * Post method secure & मोटी string query पर data show nahi hota

-□-	X
EN —	
EP —	
<input type="submit" value="submit"/>	

http://localhost:8080/adjava/lab
data insert....

Get method

- * यदि form tag के साथ get method ka use किया है तो servlet base page per doGet ka use करता hoga
- * By default <form> tag में get method hota hai

Post method

- * यदि <form> tag का use किया है तो servlet page per do post ka use karna hoga

आदि दोनो जगह same नहीं hata hai to एक JSP सेट →
post है तो इस case में error आती है

```
import java.io.*;
import java.servlet.*;
import java.servlet.http.*;
import java.sql.*;

public class ServletDemo extends HttpServlet
{
    public void doPost(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response) throws
        IOException, ServletException
    {
        PrintWriter out = response.getWriter();
        String s1 = request.getParameter("un");
        String s2 = request.getParameter("up");
        try
        {
            Class.forName("com.mysql.jdbc.Driver");
            Connection con = DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/test", "root", "root");
            Statement st = con.createStatement();
            String s11 = "insert into data values ('" + s1 + "','" + s2 + "')";
            st.executeUpdate(s11);
            out.println("data insert ...");
            con.close();
        }
        catch(Exception e)
        {
        }
```

```
    out.println(e);
3
    out.close();
3
```

demo.html

```
<html>
<body>
<form action="lg" method="post">
Enter Name <input type="text" name="UN" > <br>
Enter Pass <input type="password" name="Up" > <br>
<input type="submit" value="Insert" >
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

Web.xml

```
<web-app>
< servlet>
< servlet-name> Amit </servlet-name>
< servlet-class> serverDemo </servlet-class>
</servlet>
< servlet-mapping>
< servlet-name> Amit </servlet-name>
< url-pattern>/lg </url-pattern>
</servlet-mapping>
</web-app>
```

<http://localhost:8080/adjava/demo.html>

ENTER NAME

ENTER PASS

Submit

top par karte hote next web page
open hoga

<http://localhost:80/adjava/lab>

data insert

17/08/23

thursday

1. class Employee

```
int id;
String name;
Employee(int id, String name)
{
    this.id=id;
    this.name=name;
}
public boolean equals(Object o)
{
    System.out.println(name);
    return true;
}
class demo
{
public static void main(String args)
{
    Employee e1=new Employee(101,"ram");
    Employee e2=new Employee(102,"sita");
    Employee e3=new Employee(101,"ram");
    System.out.println(e1.equals(e2));
    System.out.println(e1.equals(e3));
}
```

O/P - ~~ram~~
true
~~ram~~
true

same code;

* public boolean equals (Object e)

{

 System.out.println(c.id);

 return false; OIP → error: can't find symbol

}

* public boolean equals (Object o)

{

 Employee e = (Employee)o;

 System.out.println(e.id);

 return false;

}

OIP → 102
false

Employee e = (Employee)o; :- compile tym per check karega reference kiska kaise Employee type ka hai or o me type cast kiya hai to compile tym per koi problem nahi. Run tym per check karega einame 102 kadata aa jayega.

class Demo

{

 public static void main (String args)

{

 Object o = "Ramu";

 System.out.println(o);

}

class Demo

{

 public static void main (String args)

{

 Object o = 101;

 System.out.println(o);

}

OIP - 101

instance of Keyword

java में instanceof operator है जिसका यह object reference को check करने के liye kiya jata hai yaha check karte hai ki kisi bhi object ka reference diya gaya type के belong karta hai ya nahi dusre लिए me kahe to " instanceof " ek binary operator hai jo yaha check karta hai ki object diya gaya type का ek instance hai ya nahi

instance of = object (instanceof का result object)

① class A { }

class B extends A { }

class C extends A { }

class Demo

```
public static void main(String args[])
{
```

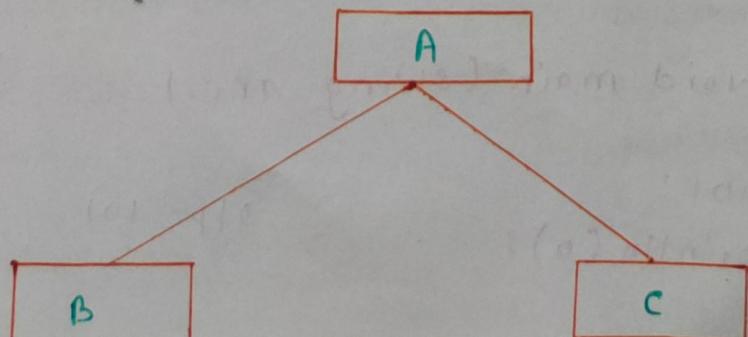
```
    A a=new A();
```

```
    System.out.println(a instanceof A);
```

```
    System.out.println(a instanceof B);
```

```
    System.out.println(a instanceof C);
```

Output
true
false
false



② class A 53

class B extends A 53

class C extends A²³

class Demo

۲

25 public static void main (String args)

Opp - true
true

$B \cdot b_1 = \text{new } B()$

```
System.out.println(b1 instanceof A);
```

System.out.println(b1 instanceof B);

```
System.out.println(b1 instanceof c); //error:
```

β cannot be converted to

2

3

* NOTE:- instance of keyword एमेशा parent-child relation
में ही use किया जा सकता है।

③ class A 53

class B extends A { }

class C extends A { }

Class Demo

۱۵

```
public static void main( String args )
```

5

```
C c = new C();
```

```
System.out.println(c instanceof A);
```

System.out.println (c instance of B); c cannot be

System.out.println(c instanceof c); output
B

33

④

class demo

{

public static void main (String args)

{

Object o=new Object();

String s=new String();

StringBuffer sb=new StringBuffer();

System.out.println (o instanceof Object); // true

System.out.println (o instanceof String); // false

System.out.println (o instanceof StringBuffer); // false

System.out.println (s instanceof Object); // true

System.out.println (s instanceof String); // true

System.out.println (s instanceof StringBuffer); // error
String can't be converted to StringBuffer

System.out.println (sb instanceof Object); // true

System.out.println (sb instanceof String); // error

System.out.println (sb instanceof StringBuffer); // true

Q1P - 3

false - true

false

false

true

true

error

true

error

true

* (s instanceof StringBuffer) इस case में error आया

ज्योंकि string s type के object StringBuffer में

instance of नहीं है (incompatible type: String cannot

be converted to StringBuffer)

(sb instanceof String) - इस case me bhi error aayegi kyuki instanceof ke case me parent-child relation hona compulsory hai

यदि हम चाहते हैं कि वहाँ error आ रही है तो false आए और program proper work करे

⑤ class Demo

```
public static void main (String args)
```

{

```
Object o = new Object();  
Object s = new String();  
Object sb = new StringBuffer();
```

System.out.println (o instanceof Object); T

System.out.println (o instanceof String); F

System.out.println (o instanceof StringBuffer); F

System.out.println (s instanceof Object); T

System.out.println (s instanceof String); T

System.out.println (sb instanceof StringBuffer); F

System.out.println (sb instanceof Object); T

System.out.println (sb instanceof String); F

System.out.println (sb instanceof StringBuffer); T

Q1P- true
false
false

true

true

false

true

false true

instanceof keyword hamesa parent child me work karta
hai

Sabse pahle reference check karega "is" kis type ka hai
is string type ka hai or object me parent child
ka relation hai to compile tym per koi problem
nahi fir run tym par object ke corresponding
checking hogi is' ka object string hai or
object parent hai to koi problem nahi hai to
true false karega or otherwise false karega

* NULL के case में instanceof एक्सेटा false हो
return karega!

⑥ class Demo

```
public static void main (String args)
```

```
{
```

```
    System.out.println (null instanceof Object);
```

```
    System.out.println (null instanceof String);
```

```
    System.out.println (null instanceof StringBuffer);
```

Output - false

false

false

⑦ class Employee

```
{
```

```
    int id;
```

```
    string name;
```

```
Employee (int id , string name)
```

```
{
```

```
    this.id = id;
```

```
    this.name = name;
```

```
}
```

```
public boolean equal(Object o)
{
    if (o instanceof Employee)
    {
        Employee e = (Employee)o;
        if (id == e.id & name.equals(e.name))
            return true;
        else
            return false;
    }
    return false;
}
```

```
class Demo
```

```
{
```

```
public static void main(String args)
{
    Employee e1 = new Employee(101, "ram");
    Employee e2 = new Employee(102, "sita");
    Employee e3 = new Employee(101, "ram");
    Employee e4 = e4;
```

System.out.println(e1 == e2);	F	False
System.out.println(e1 == e3);	F	False
System.out.println(e1 == e4);	T	True
System.out.println(e1.equals(e2));	F	False
System.out.println(e1.equals(e3));	+	False
System.out.println(e1.equals(e4));	+	False

System.out.println("ram"); F

System.out.println(null); F

System.out.println(101); F

3

3

class Demo

{

public static void main(String args)

{

Object o = "ram";

if(o instanceof Employee)

{

System.out.println("sita");

3

else

{

System.out.println("gita");

3

3

Op-gita

18/08/23

Friday -

HTML TAGS

<form> it is used to create an HTML form for user input

<form action> the action attribute specifies where to send the form-data when a form is submitted.

<table> The <table> tag defines an HTML table.

it consists <tr>, <th> and <td> elements

<tr> defines a row of cells in a table.

<td> defines the standard cells in the table which are displayed as normal-weight, left aligned text

<th> defines a header cell in an HTML table

<a> anchor tag

From page 2 to this page jump here के लिए

Demo.html

```
<html>
<body>
<h1> Demo1.page </h1>
<a href = "Demo2.html" > Demo2 click!! </a> <br>
<a href = "Demo3.html" > Demo3 click!! </a> <br>
</html>
</body>
```

Demo1.html

```
<html>
<body>
<h1> Demo2.page </h1>
</html>
</body>
```

Demo1.html

Demo3.page
Demo1.html click...
Demo2.html click...

Demo3.html

```
<html>
<body>
<h1> Demo3.html </h1>
</html>
</body>
```

Home.html

```
<html>
<body>
<h1> My Home Page </h1>
<a href = "Reg.html" > REGISTRATION <a><br>+>
<a href = "Login.html" > LogIn <a><br>
</body>
</html>
```

Reg.html

```
<html>
<body>
<form action = "rg" >
Enter Name <input type = "text" name = "UN" ><br>
Enter Password <input type = "password" name = "UP" ><br>
Enter Contact <input type = "text" name = "UC" ><br>
<input type = "submit" value = "Registration" ><br>
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

Reg Demo Program

```
import javax.servlet.*;
import javax.servlet.http.*;
import java.io.*;
```

```
import java.sql.*;
public class RegDemo extends HttpServlet
{
    public void doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response) throws IOException, ServletException
    {
        PrintWriter out = response.getWriter();
        String s1 = request.getParameter("UN");
        String s2 = request.getParameter("UP");
        String s3 = request.getParameter("UC");
        try
        {
            Class.forName("com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver");
            Connection con = DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:mysql://111.89.1.100:3306/test", "root", "root");
            Statement st = con.createStatement();
            String s11 = "insert into data values ('" + s1 + "','" + s2
                + "','" + s3 + "')";
            st.executeUpdate(s11);
            out.println("<h1>data insert </h1>");
            con.close();
        }
        catch (Exception e)
        {
            out.println(e);
            out.close();
        }
    }
}
```

Login Demo ...

```
<html>
<body>
<form action = "lg">
Enter Name <input type = "text" name = "u1" ><br>
Enter Password <input type = "password" name = "u2" ><br>
<input type = "submit" value = "LogIn" ><br>
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

Login Demo

```
import java.io.*;
import javax.servlet.*;
import javax.servlet.http.*;
import java.sql.*;
public class LoginDemo extends HttpServlet
{
```

```
    public void doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response) throws IOException, ServletException
```

```
}
```

```
PrintWriter out = response.getWriter();
String s1 = request.getParameter("u1");
String s2 = request.getParameter("u2");
```

```
try
```

```
{
```

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

```
Connection con = DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:mysql://111.111.111.111", "root", "root");
```

Login Demo ...

```
<html>
<body>
<form action="lg">
Enter Name <input type="text" name="u1"> <br>
Enter Password <input type="password" name="u2"> <br>
<input type="submit" value="LogIn"> <br>
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

Login Demo

```
import java.io.*;
import javax.servlet.*;
import javax.servlet.http.*;
import java.sql.*;

public class LoginDemo extends HttpServlet
{
    public void doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response) throws IOException, ServletException
    {
        PrintWriter out = response.getWriter();
        String s1 = request.getParameter("u1");
        String s2 = request.getParameter("u2");
        try
        {
            Class.forName("com.mysql.jdbc.Driver");
            Connection con = DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:mysql://111.111.111.111", "root", "root");
        }
        catch (Exception e)
        {
            out.println(e);
        }
    }
}
```

```
statement st = con.createStatement();
String s1 = "Select * from data where UNAME = '" + s1 +
           "' AND UPASS = '" + s2 + "'";
ResultSet rs = st.executeQuery(s1);
if (rs.next())
{
    response.sendRedirect("Menu.html");
}
else
{
    out.println("invalid user name and password");
}
con.close();
}
catch (Exception e)
{
    out.println(e);
}
out.close();
}
```

Menu.html

```
<html>
<body>
<h1> My Menu Demo </h1>
</body>
</html>
```

Servlet page.

```
<web-app>
< servlet >
```

```
< servlet-name > amit1 </servlet-name>
< servlet-class > RegDemo </servlet-class>
</servlet>

<servlet-mapping>
<servlet-name > amit1 </servlet-name>
<url-pattern > /rg </url-pattern>
</servlet-mapping>

<servlet>
<servlet-name > amit2 </servlet-name>
< servlet-class > /log</servlet-class>
</servlet>

<servlet-mapping>
<servlet-name > amit2 </servlet-name>
<url-pattern > /lg </url-pattern>
</servlet-mapping>

</web-app>
```

Servlet-Path
Servlet
Path

<td> /amit1.htm </td>

AppPath

20/08/23

Monday

1. <html>

<body>

outer layer
thickness



<table border="1">

head



<tr> <th> NAME </th> <th> C.N. </th> </tr>

<tr> <td> aaa </td> <td> 111 </td> </tr>

<tr> <td> bbb </td> <td> 222 </td> </tr>

</table>

↓
data

→ row

</body>

</html>

*Table ka Size Increase karna ka liye

<html>

<body>

<table border="1" width="200" height="200">

<tr> <th> NAME </th> <th> C.N </th> </tr>

</table>

</body>

</html>

Q. No.: Difference between th and td tag

TH	TD
TH is used for table heading cell	TD is used for table data cells.
TH is used to give the column attribute for heading of the column	TD tag is used for the data to be inserted in the cell.