



# Indian Institute of Information Technology Sonapat

## AP LAB FILE

**NAME- TUSHAR UPADHAYAY**

**ROLL NO.- 11911050**

**BRANCH- CSE**

## PROGRAM 1

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en" dir="ltr">
<head>
<meta charset="utf-8">
<title>Register</title>
</head>
<body>
<center><h1>REGISTRATION FORM</h1></center>
<h5><time></time></h5>
<feildset>
<form      action="meta.html"    method="post"
autocomplete="on">
<!--hidden input type contains hidden
information that will also be processed in
action browser-->
<input      type="hidden"        name="recipient"
value="">

<input type="hidden" name="subject" value="">

<input      type="hidden"        name="redirect"
value="">

<!--input type text inserts a text feild to
be input by user-->

<p><feildset><label>First Name:
<input type="text" placeholder="First Name"
id="firstname" name="name"          size="25"
maxlength="30">
</label>(First name)</feildset></p>

<p><label>Last Name:
<input type="text" placeholder="Last Name"
id="lastname" name="name"          size="25"
maxlength="30">
</label>(Last name)</p>
<p>
<label>Date:
```

```
<input type="date"/>
(yyyy-mm-dd)
</label>
</p>
<p><label>E-mail address:
<input      type="email"      name="details"
placeholder="name@domain.com"
required></label>
</p>
<p><label>Phone Number
<input      type="tel"      name="details"
placeholder="#####"      pattern="\d{10}"
required></label>
</p>
<p>
<label>Datetime Local:
<input type="datetime-local"/>
(yyyy-mm-ddThh:mm, such as 2012-01-27T03:15)
</label>
</p>
<p>
<label for="txtList">Qualifications:
<input      type="text"      id="txtList"
placeholder="Qualifications"
list="Qualifications">
<datalist id="Qualifications">
<option value="Matric">
<option value="High School">
<option value="UG">
<option value="PG">
</datalist>
</label>
</p>
<p>
<strong>Team you liked</strong><br>
<label>Programming team
<input type="checkbox" name="teamselection"
value="programming">
</label>
<label>Creative team
<input type="checkbox" name="teamselection"
value="creative">
```

```

</label>
<label>Multimedia team
<input type="checkbox" name="teamselection"
value="multimedia">
</label>
<label>Testing team
<input type="checkbox" name="teamselection"
value="testing">
</label>
</p>
<p>
<strong>Confirm</strong>
<label>Yes
<input type="radio" name="confirmation"
value="yes" checked>
</label>
<label>No
<input type="radio" name="confirmation"
value="no">
<!--name class must be same in a given
paragraph-->
</label>
</p>
<p>
<label>Rate our site
<select name="rating">
<option selected>Amazing</option>
<option>10</option>
<option>9</option>
<option>8</option>
<option>7</option>
<option>6</option>
<option>5</option>
<option>4</option>
<option>3</option>
<option>2</option>
<option>1</option>
<option>Awful</option>
</select>
</label>
</p>
<p>

```

```
<label>
Comments<br>
<textarea      name="comments"      rows="4"
cols="40">Enter your comment</textarea>
</label>
</p>
<p>
<input type="submit"  value="Submit">
<input type="reset"  value="Clear">
</p>
</form>
</fieldset>
</body>
</html>
```

### OUTPUT:

file:///E:/1.html

## REGISTRATION FORM

First Name:  (First name)

Last Name:  (Last name)

Date:  (yyyy-mm-dd)

E-mail address:

Phone Number

Datetime Local:  (yyyy-mm-ddThh:mm, such as 2012-01-27T03:15)

Qualifications:

**Team you liked**

Programming team ☐ Creative team ☐ Multimedia team ☐ Testing team ☐

**Confirm** Yes ☒ No ☐

Rate our site

**Comments**

Enter your comment

## PROGRAM-2

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Hello World!!</title>
    <style type = "text/css">
      #h1 {
        text-decoration-color: rgb(57, 99, 238);
      }
      #h2 {
        text-emphasis-color: rgb(84, 119, 226);
        position: relative;
        left: 2000px;
      }
      body {
        margin: 0px 0px 0px 0px;
        background-color: black;
        color: aliceblue ;
      }
      #frame {
        padding-top: 50px;
        padding-right: 10px;
      }
      #earth {
        border-radius: 300px;
        float: center;
        padding-left: 10px;
      }
```

```
#whole {
background-color: gray;
border-radius: 12px;
margin: 0px 100px 0px 100px;
padding-left: 10px;
padding-bottom: 10px;
padding-right: 10px;
padding-top: 50px;

}

#about-earth {
    text-align: center;
    text-size-adjust:150%;
}

#ribon {
    position: fixed;
    background-color: lightslategray;
    border-radius: 20px;
    margin-left: auto;
    margin-right: auto;
    width: 100%;
    text-align: center;
    font-size: large;
}

#button {
    border-radius: 10px;
```

```

        font-family: 'Franklin Gothic Medium', 'Arial
Narrow', Arial, sans-serif;
        font-weight: 200;
        background-color: dodgerblue;
        height: 7%;
        width: 7%;
    }
    #button:hover {
        background-color: darkblue;
        color: antiquewhite;
    }
    #moon {
        text-decoration: none;
    }
    #moon:hover {
        color:darkblue;
        text-decoration: underline;
        text-transform: uppercase ;
    }
</style>
</head>
<body>
    <div id="ribon"><p>Welcome to the 1<sup>st</sup>
website . Please suggest changes &#123Only Those that I can
change&#125</p></div>
    <div id="whole"><p id="h1"><h1 align="center">Hello
World!!</h1></p>
    <p id="h2"><h2 align="center">A few facts about world we
live in</h2></p>

```



`<iframe id="frame" width="560" height="315" src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/FG0fTKAqZ5g" frameborder="0" allow="accelerometer; autoplay; encrypted-media; gyroscope; picture-in-picture" allowfullscreen align="right"></iframe>`

`<p></p>`

`<p id="about-earth">Earth is a third planet from the Sun and is the largest of terrestrial planets. Unlike the other planets in solar system that are named after classic deities the Earth's name comes from the<br>`

`Anglo-Saxon word <strong>erda</strong> which means ground or soil. The earth was formed approximately 4.54 billion years ago and is only known planet to support life.`

`<hr>`

`<h2>About earth</h2>`

`<ul>`

`<li><b>Mass</b>:5.972&#215;10<sup>24</sup>kg`

`<li><b>Diameter at equator</b>:12,756km</li>`

`<li><b>Satellites</b>:<a id="moon" href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moon">The moon</a>`

`</ul>`

`<hr>`

`<p><h2>Top 3 earth facts</h2></p>`

`<ol>`

`<li>The earth rotation is gradually slowing.</li>`

`<li>A year isn't exactly 365 days, and the earth doesn't take 24 hours to rotate.</li>`

`<li>70&#37; of Earth's surface is water, and only one third of its fresh water is unfrozen.</li>`

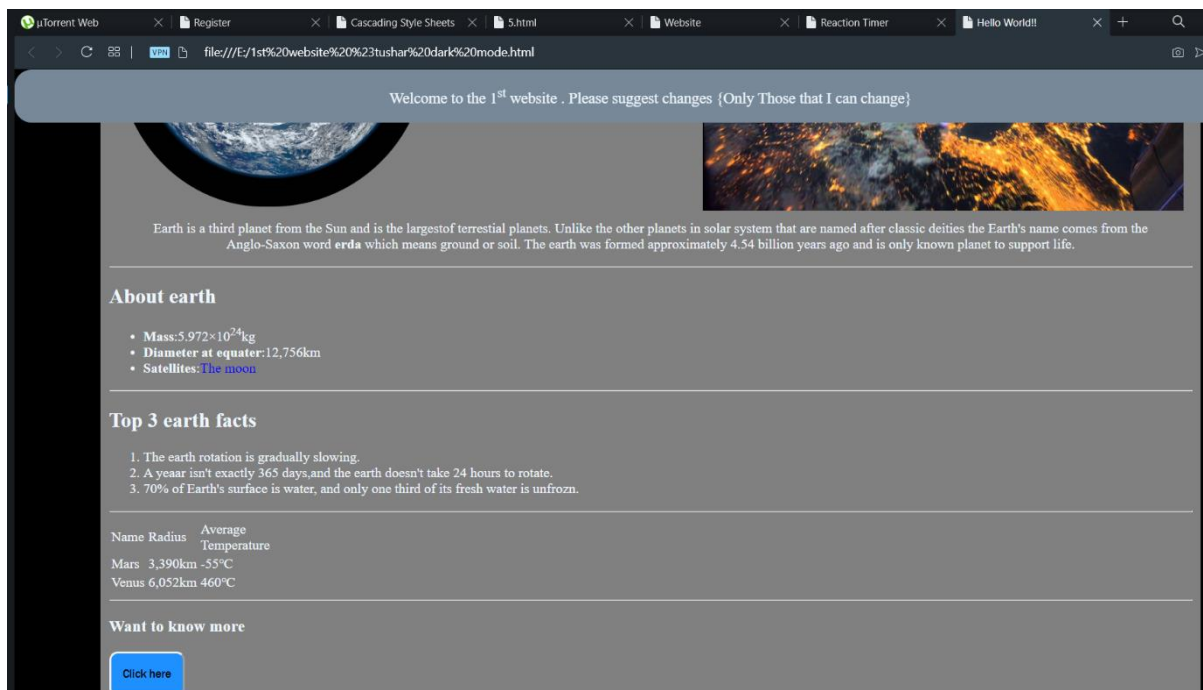
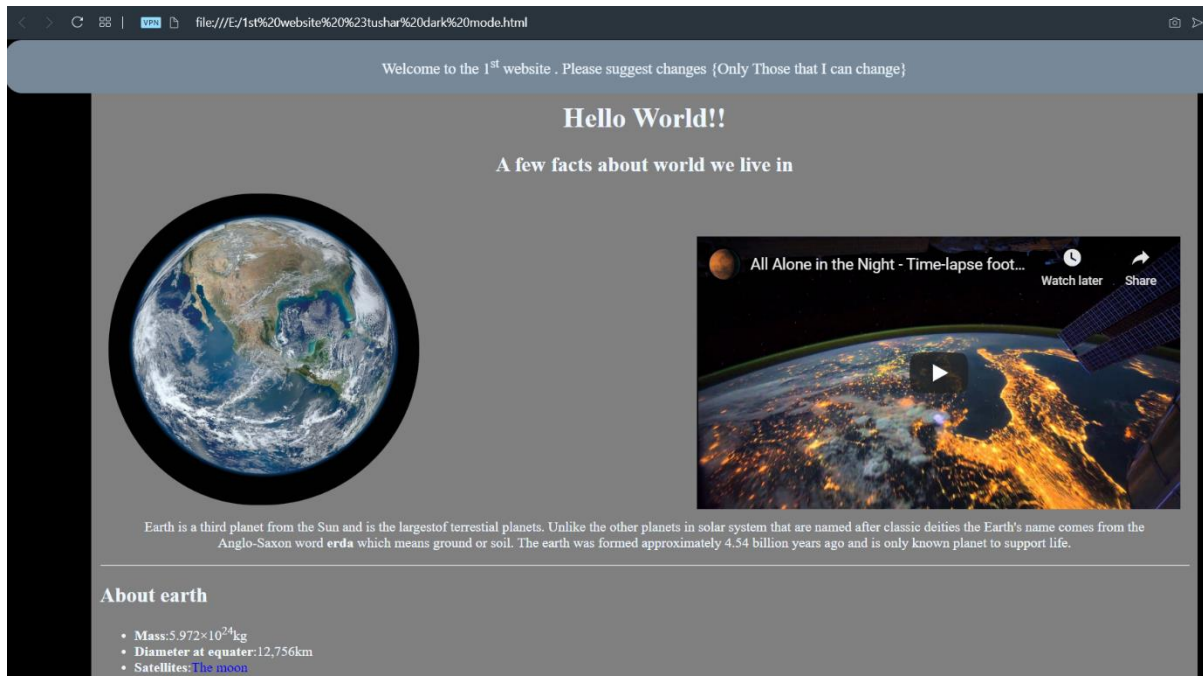
```

</ol>
</ul>
<hr>
<table>
  <tbody>
    <thead>
      <tr>
        <td>Name</td>
        <td>Radius</td>
        <td>Average<br>Temperature</td>
      </tr>
    </thead>
    <tr>
      <td>Mars</td>
      <td>3,390km</td>
      <td>-55&#8451</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>Venus</td>
      <td>6,052km</td>
      <td>460&#8451</td>
    </tr>
  </tbody>
</table>
<hr>
<p><h3>Want to know more</h3></p>

```

```
<p><form      action="https://www.livescience.com/19102-amazing-
facts-earth.html">
      <input  id="button"  type="submit"  value="Click  here"
target="_blank">
    </form></p></div>
  </body>
</html>
```

# OUTPUT:



## PROGRAM-3

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en" dir="ltr">
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <title>Cascading Style
    Sheets</title>
    <style media="screen"
    type="text/css">
      body
      {
        background-color:
        rgb(0,0,122,0.3);
        //background-image:
        url(img1.png);
        // background-repeat: no-repeat;
        // background-size: contain;
      }
      p
      {
        padding-top:10pt;
        paddind-bottom:10pt;
        text-indent: 1em;
      }
      em
      {
        font-weight : normal;
        color : #6F0F0F;
      }
      h1
      {
        font-family : tahoma,san-
        serif,Helvetica;
        border-bottom:2px dotted blue;
      }
      p
      {
        font-size : 12pt;
        font-family : san-serif,arial;
      }
      .special
```

```

{
    color : purple;
}
a
{
    text-decoration:none;
}
a:hover
{
    text-decoration: underline;
    font-weight:bold;
    color:green;
}
a:visited
{
    color:hotpink;
}
a:active
{
    background-color:rgba(126, 0, 0,
0.4);
}
li
{
    margin-left: 40px;
}
aside
{
    font-size: .8em;
    float:right;
}
table
{
    border-collapse: collapse;
    border-style:outset;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1
class="special"><center>Cascading Style
Sheets(CSS3)</center></h1>

```

```

    <a href="#W3C">Go to W3C</a>
    <h3>WHAT IS CSS3?</h3>
    <p>Formatting and presentation of
any HTML document is done by using
cascading style sheets(CSS3).</p>
    <p style="font-size: 18pt;">The
th\ree way of using CSS3 are : </p>
    <ul>
        <li>INLINE STYLING</li>
        <li>EMBEDDED STYLE SHEETS</li>
        <li>LINKING EXTERNAL STYLE
SHEETS</li>
    </ul>
    <p>This page is to demonstrate the
use of CSS3 in our HTML document. The
CSS is used to style your html doc. file
as it can be used in three ways by
embedding it in your element tag the
second way is to use the style element
tag in the head of your HTML file and
then calling the following tag for
styling the last method is to create a
seperate file of css and then linking it
to yur html doc. file using link tag and
href attribute. </p>
    <p>The process of linking external
style sheets to your HTML document is
also known as skinning.</p>
    <h3>Benefits of using CSS3</h3>
    <ol>
        <li>Improved control over
formatting</li>
        <li>Improves site
maintainability</li>
        <li>Improves page download
speed</li>
        <li>Improves output
flexibility</li>
    </ol>
    <h3 >CSS3 Properties</h3>
    <table border="1px" width="50%">
    <thead>

```

```

<td>Property Type</td>
<td>Property</td>
</thead>
<tr>
<td rowspan="5">FONTS</td>
<td>font-family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>font-size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>font-style</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>font-weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>font-face</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td rowspan="5">TEXT</td>
<td>letter-spacing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>line-height</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>text-align</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>text-decoration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>text-indent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td rowspan="2">COLOR AND
BACKGROUND</td>
<td>background-color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>background-image</td>

```



```

</tr>
<tr>
<td>background-position</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>background-repeat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td rowspan="6">BORDERS</td>
<td>border-color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>border-width</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>border-style</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>border-top</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>border-top-color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>border-top-width</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td rowspan="4">SPACING</td>
<td>padding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>padding-top,padding-
bottom,padding-right,padding-left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>margin</td>
</tr>
<tr>

```

<td>margin-top,margin-bottom,margin-left,margin-right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td rowspan="5">SIZING</td>
<td>max-height</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>max-width</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>min-height</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>min-width</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>width</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td rowspan="5">LAYOUTS</td>
<td>bottom,left,top and right</td>
</tr>
<tr>Overflow</tr>
<tr>
<td>position</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>visibility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z-index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td rowspan="3">LISTS</td>
<td>list-style</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>list-style-image</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>list-style-type</td>

```

</tr>
</table>
<h3>Applying style class</h3>
<p>To apply style class to specify
the special style to a particular
paragraph over a html document
containing several paragraph element in
the html document user shall declare the
class attribute in that particular html
element and then call it later in the
embedded style sheet by using
period(.)class. </p>
<details><summary>Psuedo Class</summary>
<p>Psuedo class gives you access to
information that's not declared in the
document, such as whether the mouse
hovering over an element or whether the
user previously clicked(visited) a
particular hyperlink</p>
</details>
<h3>Measurement Unit in CSS</h3>
<p>You can classify the measurement in
CSS3 in the following type :</p>
<ol>
  <li>Relative : A pixel is a relative-
length measuement- it varies in size,
based on screen resolution. Other
relative length includes em(which, as a
measurement means the font's uppercase M
height-the most frequently used font
measurement), ex(the font's x-height-
usually set to a lowercase x's heighth)
and percentage(e.g., font-size:50%)</li>
  <li>Absolute : They do not vary in
size based on the system. These units
are inches(in), centimeter(cm),
millimeter(mm), point(pt;
1pt=1/72inches), and picas(pi;
1pc=12points)</li>
</ol>
<p>Whenever possible, use relative-
length measurement. If you use absolute-

```

length measurement, your document may not scale well on some client browsers(e.g., smartphones) </p>

<aside id="W3C">

To ensure that your style sheets work in various web browsers, test them on many web browsers, and use the <a href="http://www.google.com"

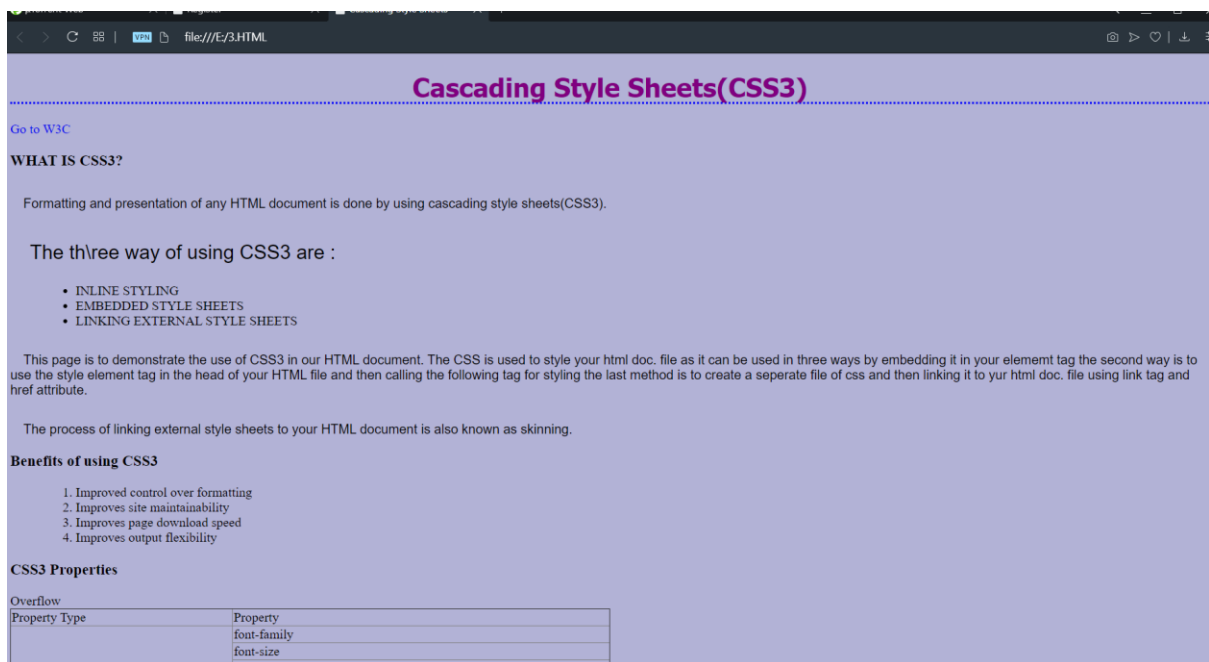
target="\_blank">W3C CSS validator.</a>

</aside>

</body>

</html>

## OUTPUT:



file:///E:/3.HTML

	border-top-color
	border-top-width
	padding
SPACING	padding-top,padding-bottom,padding-right,padding-left
	margin
	margin-top,margin-bottom,margin-left,margin-right
	max-height
SIZING	max-width
	min-height
	min-width
	width
	bottom,left,top and right
LAYOUTS	position
	visibility
	z-index
	list-style
LISTS	list-style-image
	list-style-type

### Applying style class

To apply style class to specify the special style to a particular paragraph over a html document containing several paragraph element in the html document user shall declare the class attribute in that particular html element and then call it later in the embedded style sheet by using period(.)class.

► Paused Class

### Measurement Unit in CSS

You can classify the measurement in CSS3 in the following type :

1. Relative : a pixel is a relative-length measurement- it varies in size, based on screen resolution. Other relative length includes em(which, as a measurement means the four's uppercase M height-the most frequently used font measurement), ex(the font's x-height-usually set to a lowercase x's height) and percentage(e.g., font-size:50%)
2. Absolute : They do not vary in size based on the system. These units are inches(in), centimeter(mm), point(pt; 1pt=1/72inches), and pica(pi; 1pc=12points)

Whenever possible, use relative-length measurement. If you use absolute-length measurement, your document may not scale well on some client browsers(e.g., smartphones)

To ensure that your style sheets work in various web browsers, test them on many web browsers, and use the [W3C CSS validation](#)

file:///E:/3.HTML

## CSS3 Properties

Overflow

Property	Type	Property
		font-family
		font-size
FONTS		font-style
		font-weight
		font-face
		letter-spacing
		line-height
TEXT		text-align
		text-decoration
		text-indent
		background-color
		background-image
COLOR AND BACKGROUND		background-position
		background-repeat
		color
		border-color
		border-width
		border-style
BORDERS		border-top
		border-top-color
		border-top-width
		padding
		padding-top,padding-bottom,padding-right,padding-left
SPACING		margin
		margin-top,margin-bottom,margin-left,margin-right
		max-height
		max-width
SIZING		min-height
		min-width
		width
		bottom,left,top and right
		position

## **PROGRAM-4**

### **Procedure:-**

#### **Step 1**

##### **Download and Install Tomcat**

1. Go to <http://tomcat.apache.org/download-70.cgi> then go to the Binary Distribution/Core/ and download the "zip" package (for example "apache-tomcat-7.0.40.zip")
2. Now **unzip** the downloaded file into a directory of our choice.

#### **Step 2**

Check the installed directory to ensure it contains the following sub-directories:

- a. bin folder
- b. logs folder
- c. webapps folder
- d. work folder
- e. temp folder
- f. conf folder
- g. lib folder

#### **Step 3**

Create Environment variable JAVA\_HOME.

##### **Configure Tomcat Server**

The configuration files of the Apache Tomcat Server are located in the "conf" sub-directory of our

Tomcat installed directory, for example "E:\myserver\tomcat7.0.40\conf". There are 4 configuration

XML files:

1. context.xml file
2. tomcat-users.xml file
3. server.xml file
4. web.xml file

Before proceeding, make a BACKUP of the configuration files.

##### **Step 4(a) "conf\web.xml"; Enabling a Directory Listing**

Open the configuration file "web.xml". We shall enable the directory listing by changing "listings" from

"false" to "true" for the "default" servlet.

<param-value>**true**</param-value> like:

**Step 4(b) "conf\server.xml file"; set the TCP Port Number**

Open the file "server.xml" in a text editor.

The default port number of Tomcat is 8080. We can change it according to our need.

**Step 4(c) "conf\context.xml"; Enabling Automatic Reload**

In that we set reloadable="true" to the <Context> element to enable automatic reload after code

**Step 4(d) (Optional) "conf\tomcat-users.xml"**

It is used to manage Tomcat by adding the highlighted lines, inside the <tomcat-users> elements.

In that we can add a password and username as an optional step.

**Step 5**

Now, start the tomcat server

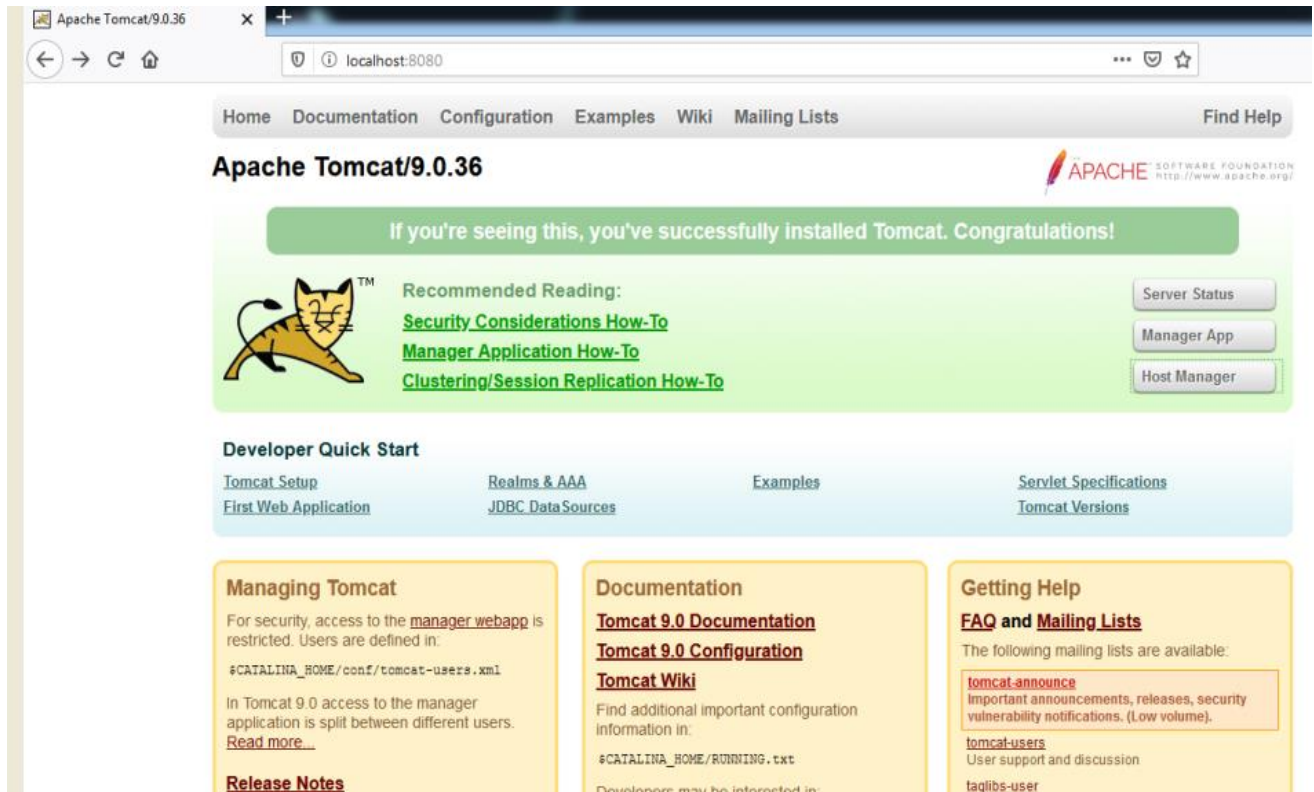
Executable programs and scripts are kept in the "bin" sub-directory of the Tomcat installed directory

**Step 5(a) Start Server**

**Step 5(b) Access the Server**

Open a browser then enter the URL "http://localhost:8080" to access the Tomcat server's welcome page.

## Output-




The screenshot shows the Apache Tomcat/9.0.36 web interface in a browser window. The browser's address bar shows 'localhost:8080'. The page has a navigation bar with links: Home, Documentation, Configuration, Examples, Wiki, Mailing Lists, and a 'Find Help' button. The main heading is 'Apache Tomcat/9.0.36'. Below this, a green banner states: 'If you're seeing this, you've successfully installed Tomcat. Congratulations!'. To the left of this banner is the Tomcat logo (a cat). To the right, under 'Recommended Reading', are three links: 'Security Considerations How-To', 'Manager Application How-To', and 'Clustering/Session Replication How-To'. Further right are three buttons: 'Server Status', 'Manager App', and 'Host Manager'. Below the banner is a 'Developer Quick Start' section with links: 'Tomcat Setup', 'First Web Application', 'Realms & AAA', 'JDBC Data Sources', 'Examples', 'Servlet Specifications', and 'Tomcat Versions'. At the bottom, there are three yellow boxes. The first box, 'Managing Tomcat', contains text about security and access to the manager webapp, a code snippet for the tomcat-users.xml file, and links for 'Read more...' and 'Release Notes'. The second box, 'Documentation', contains links for 'Tomcat 9.0 Documentation', 'Tomcat 9.0 Configuration', and 'Tomcat Wiki', followed by text about configuration information and a link to the RUNNING.txt file. The third box, 'Getting Help', contains links for 'FAQ and Mailing Lists' and lists three mailing lists: 'tomcat-announce', 'tomcat-users', and 'taglibs-user'.

Apache Tomcat/9.0.36

Home Documentation Configuration Examples Wiki Mailing Lists Find Help

### Apache Tomcat/9.0.36

If you're seeing this, you've successfully installed Tomcat. Congratulations!

 Recommended Reading:

- [Security Considerations How-To](#)
- [Manager Application How-To](#)
- [Clustering/Session Replication How-To](#)

Server Status  
Manager App  
Host Manager

#### Developer Quick Start

- [Tomcat Setup](#)
- [First Web Application](#)
- [Realms & AAA](#)
- [JDBC Data Sources](#)
- [Examples](#)
- [Servlet Specifications](#)
- [Tomcat Versions](#)

#### Managing Tomcat

For security, access to the `manager webapp` is restricted. Users are defined in:

```
$CATALINA_HOME/conf/tomcat-users.xml
```

In Tomcat 9.0 access to the manager application is split between different users.

[Read more...](#)

[Release Notes](#)

#### Documentation

[Tomcat 9.0 Documentation](#)

[Tomcat 9.0 Configuration](#)

[Tomcat Wiki](#)

Find additional important configuration information in:

```
$CATALINA_HOME/RUNNING.txt
```

Developers may be interested in:

#### Getting Help

[FAQ and Mailing Lists](#)

The following mailing lists are available:

- [tomcat-announce](#)  
Important announcements, releases, security vulnerability notifications. (Low volume).
- [tomcat-users](#)  
User support and discussion
- [taglibs-user](#)



## **PROGRAM-5**

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
```

### **Advantages of web.xml files**

- The first benefit of the xml is we can write it in our own markup language. There is no restriction to limited sets of tags. By defining our own tag we can create a markup language in terms of specific problem.
- Searching the data is easy and efficient.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
```

```
<note>
```

```
  <to>Paras</to><br>
```

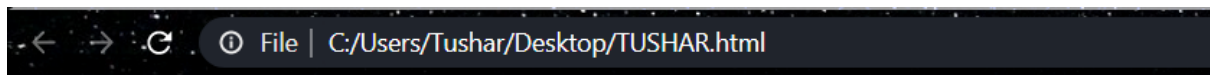
```
  <from>Tushar</from><br>
```

```
  <heading>Reminder</heading><br>
```

```
  <body>Have a great day!</body>
```

```
</note>
```

## OUTPUT:



Paras  
Tushar  
Reminder  
Have a great day!

## PROGRAM-6

```
<html>
    <head>
        <meta charset="UTF-8">
        <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width,
initial-scale=1.0">
        <title>Website</title>
    </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>Check Your Entry:</h2>";
echo $name;
echo "<br>";
echo $email;
echo "<br>";
echo $website;
echo "<br>";
echo $comment;
echo "<br>";
echo $gender;
?>
    </body>
</html>
```

## OUTPUT:



PHP Form Validation Example

Name:

E-mail:

Website:

Comment:

Gender: ☐ Female ☐ Male ☐ Other

## PROGRAM-7

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Reaction Timer</title>
<style type="text/css">
body {
font-family: sans-serif;
}
#shape {
width: 200px;
height: 200px;
background-color: red;
display: none;
position: relative;
}
.bold {
font-weight: bold;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Test Your Reactions!</h1>
<p>Click on the boxes and circles as quickly as you can!</p>
<p class="bold">Your time: <span
id="timeTaken"></span></p>
```

```
<div id="shape"></div>
<script type="text/javascript">
var start = new Date().getTime();
function getRandomColor() {
var letters = '0123456789ABCDEF'.split('');

var color = '#';

for (var i = 0; i < 6; i++ ) {

color += letters[Math.floor(Math.random() * 16)];

}

return color;

}

function makeShapeAppear() {

var top = Math.random() * 400;

var left = Math.random() * 400;

var width = (Math.random() * 200) + 100;

if (Math.random() > 0.5) {
```

```
document.getElementById("shape").style.borderRadius = "50%";

} else {

document.getElementById("shape").style.borderRadius = "0";

}

document.getElementById("shape").style.backgroundColor =
getRandomColor();

document.getElementById("shape").style.width = width + "px";
document.getElementById("shape").style.height = width + "px";

document.getElementById("shape").style.top = top + "px";
document.getElementById("shape").style.left = left + "px";

document.getElementById("shape").style.display = "block";

start = new Date().getTime();

}

function appearAfterDelay() {

setTimeout(makeShapeAppear, Math.random() * 2000);
```



```
}
```

```
appearAfterDelay();
```

```
document.getElementById("shape").onclick = function() {
```

```
document.getElementById("shape").style.display = "none";
```

```
var end = new Date().getTime();
```

```
var timeTaken = (end - start) / 1000;
```

```
document.getElementById("timeTaken").innerHTML = timeTaken +  
"s";
```

```
appearAfterDelay();
```

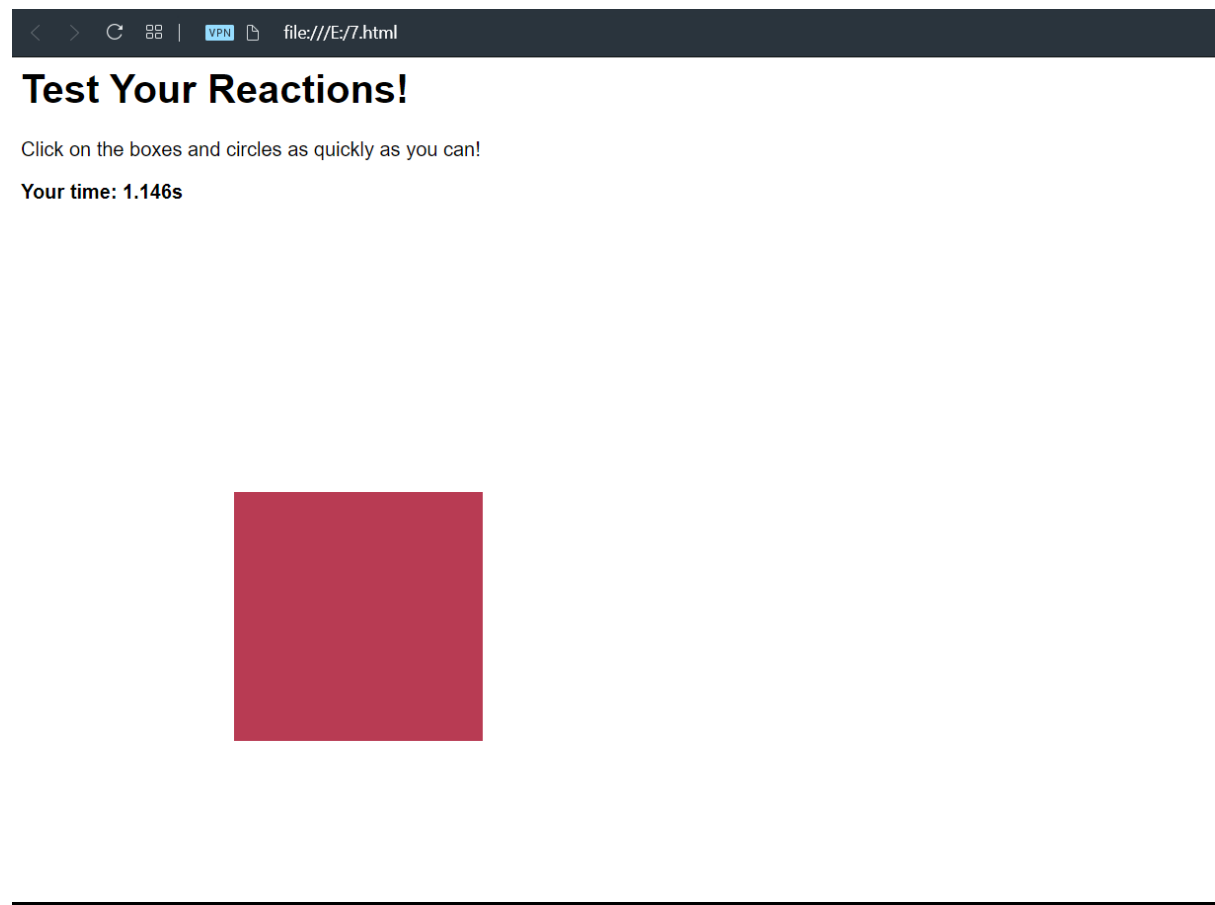
```
}
```

```
</script>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

## OUTPUT:



## **PROGRAM-8**

### **(i) PYTHON PROGRAM TO ADD TO NUMBERS**

```
Num1= 1.5
```

```
Num2= 6.3
```

```
Sum= num1 +num2
```

```
Print(' sum of {0} and {1} is  
{2}'.format(num1,num2,sum))
```

### **OUTPUT:**

Shell

The sum of 1.5 and 6.3 is 7.8

>>> |

(ii) PYTHON PROGRAM TO CHECK NUMBER IS ODD OR EVEN

```
Num = int(input("enter a number:"))  
If( num%2==0:  
    Print ("{0} is even".format(num))  
Else:  
    Print("{0} is odd".format(num))
```

OUTPUT:

```
Shell  
Enter a number: 5  
5 is Odd  
>>> |
```

(iii) PYTHON PROGRAM TO CHECK WHETHER A STRING IS PALINDROME OR NOT

```
My_str = 'mom'
My_str = my_str.casefold()
Rev_str = reversed(my_str)
If list (my_str) == list(rev_str):
    Print("the string is palindrome")
Else:
    Print ("the string is not a palindrome")
```

OUTPUT:


```
Shell
The string is a palindrome.
>>>
```

## **PROGRAM -9**

- (i) USE PYTHON TO CREATE PROGRAMS FOR SCIENTIFIC COMPUTATIONS:

```
import math
```

```
print ("Log value for base 2: ")  
print (math.log2(20))
```

	Shell
	<pre>Log value for base 2: 4.321928094887363 &gt;&gt;&gt;  </pre>

## (ii) USING PYTHON TO CALCULATE SCIENTIFIC COMPUTATIONS:


```
import math

print("What Do You Want To Calculate?")
print("A - Sine")
print("B - Cosine")
print("C - Tangent")
t = input()
print("Enter Angle In Degrees: ")
ang = float(input())
pi = math.acos(-1)
if t == "A" or t == "a":
    print("sin(" + str(ang) + ") = " +
          str(math.sin(ang*pi/180)))

elif t == "B" or t == "b":
    print("cos(" + str(ang) + ") = " +
          str(math.cos(ang*pi/180)))

elif t == "C" or t == "c":
    print("tan(" + str(ang) + ") = " +
          str(math.tan(ang*pi/180)))
```

## OUTPUT:

 Run	Shell
	<pre>What Do You Want To Calculate? A - Sine B - Cosine C - Tangent A Enter Angle In Degrees: 90 sin(90.0) = 1.0 &gt;&gt;&gt;  </pre>