



# Sardar Patel College of Engineering, Bakrol

Date:

## Practical No: 1

### Aim: Introduction of HTML.

### HTML

- **HTML** (Hypertext Markup Language) is the most basic building block of the Web. It defines the meaning and structure of web content.
- Other technologies besides HTML are generally used to describe a web page's appearance/presentation (CSS) or functionality/behaviour (JavaScript).
- "Hypertext" refers to links that connect web pages to one another, either within a single website or between websites.
- Links are a fundamental aspect of the Web. By uploading content to the Internet and linking it to pages created by other people, you become an active participant in the World Wide Web.
- HTML uses "markup" to annotate text, images, and other content for display in a Web browser. HTML markup includes special "elements" such as `<head>`, `<title>`, `<body>`, `<header>` and many others.
- An HTML element is set off from other text in a document by "tags", which consist of the element name surrounded by "<" and ">". The name of an element inside a tag is case insensitive. That is, it can be written in uppercase, lowercase, or a mixture. For example, the `<title>` tag can be written as `<Title>`, `<TITLE>`, or in any other way.



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## Practical No: 2

### Aim: Basic tags in HTML

Tag	Description
<!DOCTYPE>	Defines the document type
<html>	Defines an HTML document
<head>	Defines information about the document
<title>	Defines a title for the document
<body>	Defines the document's body
<h1> to <h6>	Defines HTML headings
<p>	Defines a paragraph
 	Inserts a single line break
<hr>	Defines a thematic change in the content
<!--...-->	Defines a comment

### Formatting

Tag	Description
<acronym>	Not supported in HTML5. Use <abbr> instead. Defines an acronym
<abbr>	Defines an abbreviation or an acronym
<address>	Defines contact information for the author/owner of a document/article
<b>	Defines bold text
<bdi>	Isolates a part of text that might be formatted in a different direction from other text outside it
<bdo>	Overrides the current text direction
<big>	Not supported in HTML5. Use CSS instead. Defines big text
<blockquote>	Defines a section that is quoted from another source
<center>	Not supported in HTML5. Use CSS instead. Defines centered text



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<cite>	Defines the title of a work
<code>	Defines a piece of computer code
<del>	Defines text that has been deleted from a document
<dfn>	Represents the defining instance of a term
<em>	Defines emphasized text
<font>	Not supported in HTML5. Use CSS instead. Defines font, color, and size for text
<i>	Defines a part of text in an alternate voice or mood
<ins>	Defines a text that has been inserted into a document
<kbd>	Defines keyboard input
<mark>	Defines marked/highlighted text
<meter>	Defines a scalar measurement within a known range (a gauge)
<pre>	Defines preformatted text
<progress>	Represents the progress of a task
<q>	Defines a short quotation
<rp>	Defines what to show in browsers that do not support ruby annotations
<rt>	Defines an explanation/pronunciation of characters (for East Asian typography)
<ruby>	Defines a ruby annotation (for East Asian typography)
<s>	Defines text that is no longer correct
<samp>	Defines sample output from a computer program
<small>	Defines smaller text
<strike>	Not supported in HTML5. Use <del> or <s> instead. Defines strikethrough text
<strong>	Defines important text
<sub>	Defines subscripted text
<sup>	Defines superscripted text
<template>	Defines a template
<time>	Defines a date/time
<tt>	Not supported in HTML5. Use CSS instead. Defines teletype text
<u>	Defines text that should be stylistically different from normal text

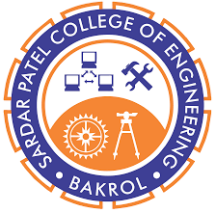


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<var>	Defines a variable
<wbr>	Defines a possible line-break

### Forms and Input

Tag	Description
<form>	Defines an HTML form for user input
<input>	Defines an input control
<textarea>	Defines a multiline input control (text area)
<button>	Defines a clickable button
<select>	Defines a drop-down list
<optgroup>	Defines a group of related options in a drop-down list
<option>	Defines an option in a drop-down list
<label>	Defines a label for an <input> element
<fieldset>	Groups related elements in a form
<legend>	Defines a caption for a <fieldset> element
<datalist>	Specifies a list of pre-defined options for input controls
<output>	Defines the result of a calculation



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## Frames

Tag	Description
<frame>	Not supported in HTML5. Defines a window (a frame) in a frameset
<frameset>	Not supported in HTML5. Defines a set of frames
<noframes>	Not supported in HTML5.

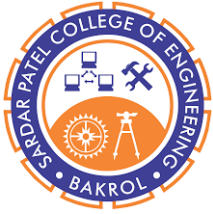
	Defines an alternate content for users that do not support frames
<iframe>	Defines an inline frame

## Images

Tag	Description
<img>	Defines an image
<map>	Defines a client-side image-map
<area>	Defines an area inside an image-map
<canvas>	Used to draw graphics, on the fly, via scripting (usually JavaScript)
<figcaption>	Defines a caption for a <figure> element
<figure>	Specifies self-contained content
<picture>	Defines a container for multiple image resources
<svg>	Defines a container for SVG graphics

## Audio / Video

Tag	Description
<audio>	Defines sound content



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<source>	Defines multiple media resources for media elements (<video>, <audio> and <picture>)
<track>	Defines text tracks for media elements (<video> and <audio>)
<video>	Defines a video or movie

## Links

Tag	Description
<a>	Defines a hyperlink
<link>	Defines the relationship between a document and an external resource (most used to link to style sheets)
<nav>	Defines navigation links

## Lists

Tag	Description
<ul>	Defines an unordered list
<ol>	Defines an ordered list
<li>	Defines a list item
<dir>	Not supported in HTML5. Use <ul> instead.
	Defines a directory list
<dl>	Defines a description list
<dt>	Defines a term/name in a description list
<dd>	Defines a description of a term/name in a description list

## Tables

Tag	Description
<table>	Defines a table
<caption>	Defines a table caption
<th>	Defines a header cell in a table
<tr>	Defines a row in a table



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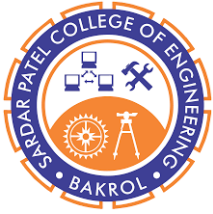
<td>	Defines a cell in a table
<thead>	Groups the header content in a table
<tbody>	Groups the body content in a table
<tfoot>	Groups the footer content in a table
<col>	Specifies column properties for each column within a <colgroup> element
<colgroup>	Specifies a group of one or more columns in a table for formatting

## Styles and Semantics

Tag	Description
<style>	Defines style information for a document
<div>	Defines a section in a document
<span>	Defines a section in a document
<header>	Defines a header for a document or section
<footer>	Defines a footer for a document or section
<main>	Specifies the main content of a document
<section>	Defines a section in a document
<article>	Defines an article
<aside>	Defines content aside from the page content
<details>	Defines additional details that the user can view or hide
<dialog>	Defines a dialog box or window
<summary>	Defines a visible heading for a <details> element
<data>	Links the given content with a machine-readable translation

## Meta Info

Tag	Description
<head>	Defines information about the document
<meta>	Defines metadata about an HTML document
<base>	Specifies the base URL/target for all relative URLs in a document



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<code>&lt;basefont&gt;</code>	Not supported in HTML5. Use CSS instead. Specifies a default color, size, and font for all text in a document
-------------------------------	--

## Programming

Tag	Description
<code>&lt;script&gt;</code>	Defines a client-side script
<code>&lt;noscript&gt;</code>	Defines an alternate content for users that do not support client-side scripts
<code>&lt;applet&gt;</code>	Not supported in HTML5. Use <code>&lt;embed&gt;</code> or <code>&lt;object&gt;</code> instead.
	Defines an embedded applet
<code>&lt;embed&gt;</code>	Defines a container for an external (non-HTML) application
<code>&lt;object&gt;</code>	Defines an embedded object
<code>&lt;param&gt;</code>	Defines a parameter for an object





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## Practical No: 3

**Aim: Create html page to create list. (ALL)**

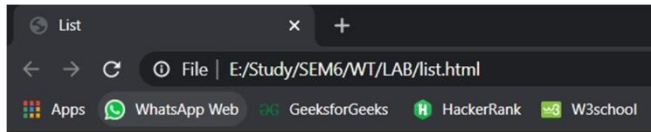
### HTML code

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head><title>List</title></head>
<body>
    <H1>ordered List</H1>
    <ol>
        <li>item-1</li>
        <li>item-2</li>
        <li>item-3</li>
    </ol><br>
    <h1>unordered list</h1>
    <ul>
        <li>item-1</li>
        <li>item-2</li>
        <li>item-3</li>
    </ul>
</body>
</html>
```

### Output



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## Ordered List

1. item-1
2. item-2
3. item-3

## unordered list

- item-1
- item-2
- item-3



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## Practical No: 4

**Aim: Create HTML page to create following table.**

### HTML code

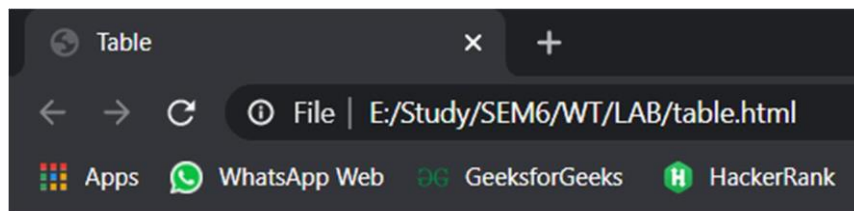
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head><title>Table</title></head>
<body>
<table border="2">
  <thead><tr>
    <th><th rowspan="2"></th>
    <th colspan="2">Average</th>
    <th rowspan="2">Red <br> Eyes</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <th>Height</th>
    <th>Weight</th>
  </tr></thead>
  <tbody><tr>
    <th>Males</th>
    <td>1.9</td>
    <td>0.003</td>
    <td>40%</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
```



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```
<th>Females</th>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr></tbody>
</table>
</body></html>
```

### Output



	Average		Red Eyes
	Height	Weight	
Males	1.9	0.003	40%
Females	1.7	0.002	43%



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## Practical No: 5

### Aim: Introduction to CSS.

Cascading Style Sheets, fondly referred to as CSS, is a simply designed language intended to simplify the process of making web pages presentable. CSS allows you to apply styles to web pages. More importantly, CSS enables you to do this independent of the HTML that makes up each web page.

CSS is easy to learn and understood but it provides powerful control over the presentation of an HTML document.

### Why CSS?

- **CSS saves time:** You can write CSS once and reuse same sheet in multiple HTML pages.
- **Easy Maintenance:** To make a global change simply change the style, and all elements in all the webpages will be updated automatically.
- **Search Engines:** CSS is considered as clean coding technique, which means search engines won't have to struggle to "read" its content.
- **Superior styles to HTML:** CSS has a much wider array of attributes than HTML, so you can give a far better look to your HTML page in comparison to HTML attributes.
- **Offline Browsing:** CSS can store web applications locally with the help of offline cache. Using of this we can view offline websites.

### CSS Syntax

A CSS comprises of style rules that are interpreted by the browser and then applied to the corresponding elements in your document.

A style rule set consists of a selector and declaration block.

**Selector => h1**

**Declaration => {color:blue;font size:12px;}**

- The selector points to the HTML element you want to style.
- The declaration block contains one or more declarations separated by semicolons.
- Each declaration includes a CSS property name and a value, separated by a colon.



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- A CSS declaration always ends with a semicolon, and declaration blocks are surrounded by curly braces.

## CSS Selectors

1. **THE UNIVERSAL SELECTORS:** Rather than selecting elements of a specific type, the universal selector quite simply matches the name of any element type.

```
* {  
  color: #000000;  
}
```

This rule renders the content of every element in our document in black.

2. **THE ELEMENT SELECTOR:** The element selector selects elements based on the element name. You can select all p elements on a page like this (in this case, all p elements will be center-aligned, with a red text color):

```
p {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}
```

3. **THE DESCENDANT SELECTOR:** Suppose you want to apply a style rule to a particular element only when it lies inside a particular element. As given in the following example, style rule will apply to em element only when it lies inside ul tag.

```
ul em {  
  color: #000000;  
}
```

4. **THE ID SELECTOR:**

- The id selector uses the id attribute of an HTML element to select a specific element.
- The id of an element should be unique within a page, so the id selector is used to select one unique element!
- To select an element with a specific id, write a hash (#) character, followed by the id of the element.
- The style rule below will be applied to the HTML element with id="para1":



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```
#para1 {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}
```

The true power of id selectors is when they are used as the foundation for descendant selectors, For example:

```
#black h2 {  
  color: #000000;  
}
```

In this example all level 2 headings will be displayed in black color when those headings will lie with in tags having id attribute set to black.

### 5. THE CLASS SELECTORS:

- The class selector selects elements with a specific class attribute.
- To select elements with a specific class, write a period (.) character, followed by the name of the class.
- In the example below, all HTML elements with class="center" will be red and centeraligned:

```
.center {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}
```

You can apply more than one class selectors to given element. Consider the following example:

```
<p class="center large">This paragraph refers to two classes.</p>
```

### GROUPING SELECTORS

It will be better to group the selectors, to minimize the code. To group selectors, separate each selector with a comma. In the example below we have grouped the selectors from the code above:

```
h1, h2, p {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}
```

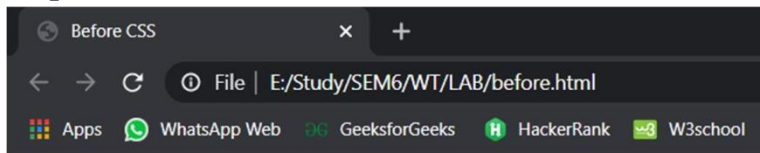
Before CSS



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```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Example</title>
</head>
<body>
<main>
<h1>HTML Page</h1>
<p>This is a basic web page.</p>
</main>
</body>
</html>
```

## Output



## HTML Page

This is a basic web page.

## After CSS

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head><title>Example</title>
<style> main {
width: 200px;
height: 200px;
padding: 10px;
background: beige;
}
```

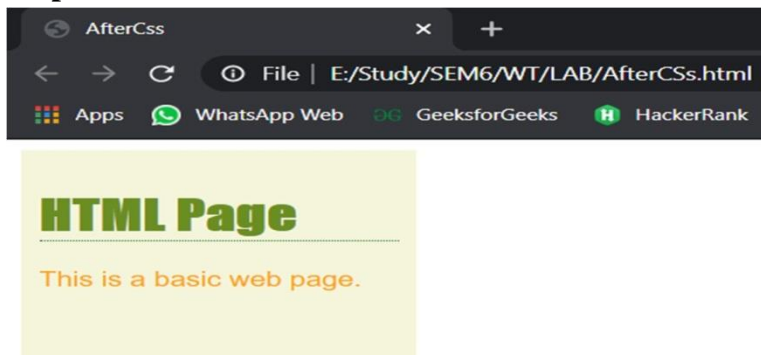




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```
h1 { font-family: fantasy, cursive,  
    serif; color: olivedrab; border-  
    bottom: 1px dotted darkgreen;  
} p { font-family:  
    sans-serif; color:  
    orange;  
}  
</style></head>  
<body>  
<main>  
<h1>HTML Page</h1>  
<p>This is a basic web page.</p>  
</main>  
</body>  
</html>
```

### Output





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Date :

## Practical No: 6

**Aim: Create HTML page to create menu using HTML and CSS.**

### HTML code

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html><head><style> body { margin: 0;
font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;}

.topnav { overflow:
hidden; background-
color: #333;}

.topnav a {
float: left; color:
#f2f2f2; text-align:
center; padding: 14px
16px; text-decoration:
none; font-size: 17px;}

.topnav a:hover {
background-color: #ddd;
color: black;}

.topnava.active { background-
color: #4CAF50; color: white;}

</style></head>

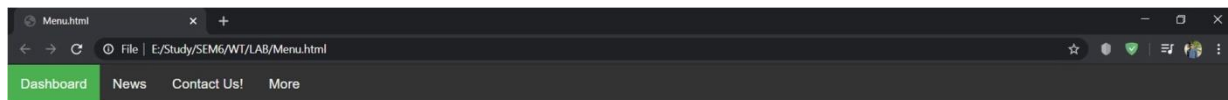
<body>
```



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```
<div class="topnav">  
<a class="active" href="#">Dashboard</a>  
<a href="#">News</a>  
<a href="#">Contact Us!</a>  
<a href="#">More</a>  
</div>  
</body></html>
```

### Output





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Date:

## Practical No: 7

**Aim: Design a simple form to register for new user including username, password, email, mobile number, gender, hobbies and address.**

### HTML code

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head><title>Form</title>

<style type="text/css">

input[type=text]{border: 3px solid #555;}

        .container {border-radius: 5px;

        background-color: #f2f2f2;

padding: 20px;}

div {border-radius: 5px;

background-color: #f2f2f2;

padding: 20px;}</style>

</head>

<body>

    <div class="container"><form>

        <p><label for="fname">UserName: </label>

        <input type="text" placeholder="Your UserName"/></p>

        <p>
```



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<label for="fname">PassWord: </label>

<input type="password" placeholder="Your PassWord"></p>

<p><label for="fname">Email: </label>

<input type="email" placeholder="Your Email"/></p>

<p><label for="fname">Mobile Number: </label>

<input type="number" placeholder="Your Mobile Number"/></p>

<p><label for="fname">Gender: </label>

Male<input type="radio" name="g" value="male" checked="checked"/>

Female <input type="radio" name="g" value="female"/></p>

<p><label for="fname">Hobbies: </label>

Reading <input type="checkbox" value="reading" />

Swimming <input type="checkbox" value="swimming" />

Singing <input type="checkbox" value="singing" /></p>

<p><label for="fname">Address: </label>

<textarea placeholder="Your Address"></textarea></p>

<input type="submit"/>

</form></div>

</body></html>



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## Output

A screenshot of a web browser window displaying a form titled "Form". The browser's address bar shows the file path "E:/Study/SEM6/WT/LAB/form.html". The form contains the following fields and controls:

- UserName:
- PassWord:
- Email:
- Mobile Number:
- Gender: Male ☒ Female ☐
- Hobbies: Reading ☐ Swimming ☐ Singing ☐
- Address:
- Submit:



# Sardar Patel College of Engineering, Bakrol

Date:

## Practical No: 8

### Aim: Introduction to JavaScript.

JavaScript is a dynamic computer programming language. It is lightweight and most commonly used as a part of web pages, whose implementations allow client-side script to interact with the user and make dynamic pages. It is an interpreted programming language with object-oriented capabilities.

JavaScript was first known as LiveScript, but Netscape changed its name to JavaScript, possibly because of the excitement being generated by Java. JavaScript made its first appearance in Netscape 2.0 in 1995 with the name LiveScript. The general-purpose core of the language has been embedded in Netscape, Internet Explorer, and other web browsers.

The ECMA-262 Specification defined a standard version of the core JavaScript language.

- JavaScript is a lightweight, interpreted programming language.
- Designed for creating network-centric applications.
- Complementary to and integrated with Java.
- Complementary to and integrated with HTML.
- Open and cross-platform

### Client-Side JavaScript

Client-side JavaScript is the most common form of the language. The script should be included in or referenced by an HTML document for the code to be interpreted by the browser.

It means that a web page need not be a static HTML, but can include programs that interact with the user, control the browser, and dynamically create HTML content.

The JavaScript client-side mechanism provides many advantages over traditional CGI server-side scripts. For example, you might use JavaScript to check if the user has entered a valid e-mail address in a form field.

The JavaScript code is executed when the user submits the form, and only if all the entries are valid, they would be submitted to the Web Server.



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JavaScript can be used to trap user-initiated events such as button clicks, link navigation, and other actions that the user initiates explicitly or implicitly.

## Advantages of JavaScript

The merits of using JavaScript are –

- **Less server interaction** – You can validate user input before sending the page off to the server. This saves server traffic, which means less load on your server.
- **Immediate feedback to the visitors** – They don't have to wait for a page reload to see if they have forgotten to enter something.
- **Increased interactivity** – You can create interfaces that react when the user hovers over them with a mouse or activates them via the keyboard.
- **Richer interfaces** – You can use JavaScript to include such items as dragand-drop components and sliders to give a Rich Interface to your site visitors.

## Limitations of JavaScript

We cannot treat JavaScript as a full-fledged programming language. It lacks the following important features –

- We cannot treat JavaScript as a full-fledged programming language. It lacks the following important features.
- JavaScript cannot be used for networking applications because there is no such support available.
- JavaScript cannot be used for networking applications because there is no such support available.





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Date:

## Practical No: 9

**Aim: Write a program to show use of alert, confirm and prompt box.**

### HTML code

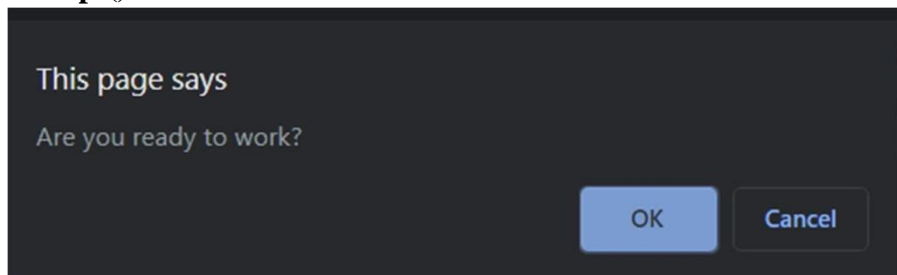
```
<html>
<body><script type="text/javascript">
alert("Welcome to JavaScript");          var c =
confirm("Are you ready to work?");
    if(c==true){
        var n = prompt("Enter your name","");
document.write("Your name is: "+n); }
</script></body></html>
```

### Output

#### Alert():-



#### Prompt():-





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## Practical No: 10

**Aim: Write a program to redirect, popup and print function in JavaScript.**

### HTML code

#### 1.html:

```
<html>
<head><title>Redirect, Popup, Print Function</title></head>
<body>
    <form action="2.html">
        <input type="submit" value="Go To Page">
    </form></body></html>
```

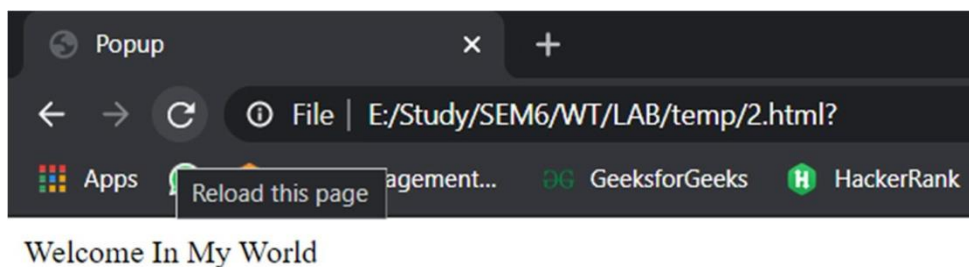
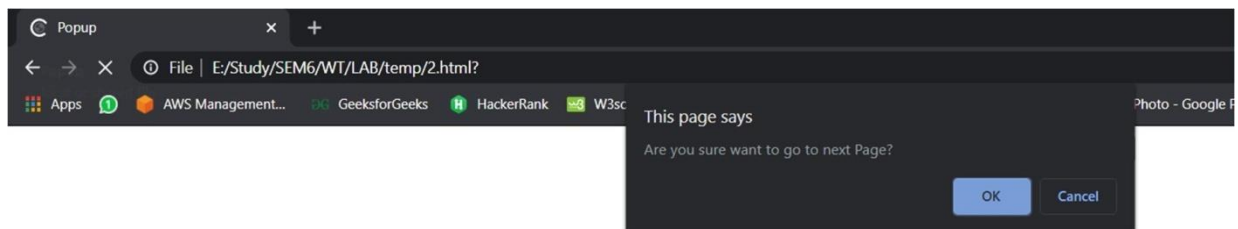
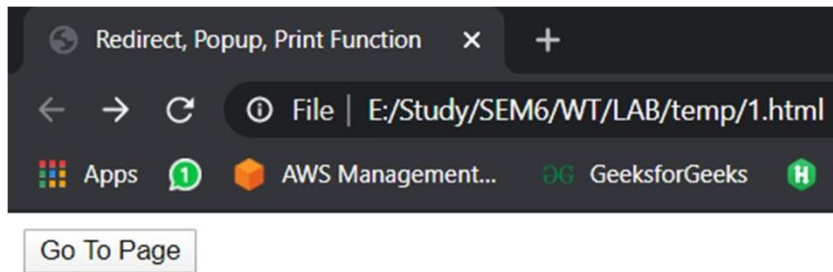
#### 2.html:

```
<html>
<head><title>Popup</title></head>
<body>
    <p id="demo"></p>
    <script>
        var x=confirm("Are you sure want to go to next Page?");
        if(x==true){
            print(); }
        function print() {
            document.getElementById('demo').innerHTML="Welcome In My World";
        }
    </script></body></html>
```

### Output:



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## Practical No: 11

**Aim: Create validation Form in JavaScript.**

**HTML code**

```
<html>
<head><title> Form Validation </title></head>
<body>
    <form name="myForm" onSubmit="return check()" method="post">
        Enter Username: <input type="text" name="uname" required><br><br>
```

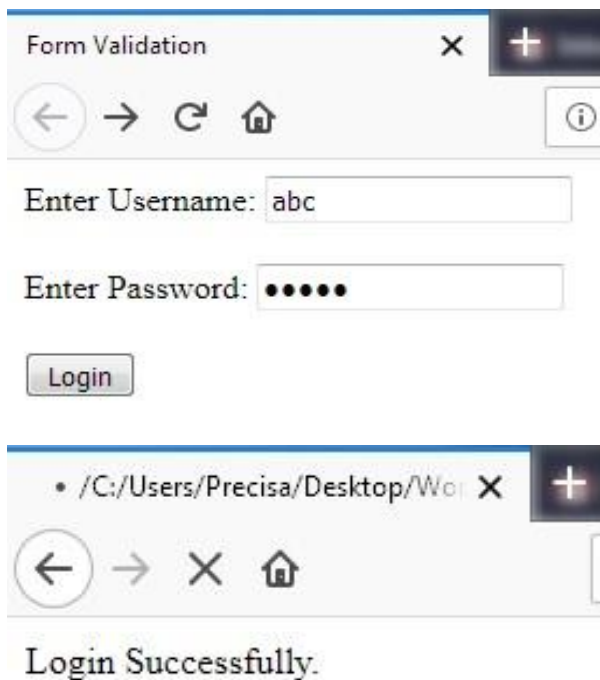


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```
Enter Password: <input type="password" name="pwd" required><br><br>
<input type="submit" value="Login">
</form>
<script type="text/javascript">
    function check() {
        var c=false;                var x=document.myForm;
        if(x.pwd.value=="admin") {
            document.write("Login Successfully.");
                c = true;
        } else {
            alert("Wrong Password.");
            x.pwd.focus(); }          return c;
        } </script></body></html>
```

### Output:

If password is “admin” then,





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If password is not “admin” then,

Form Validation

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Enter Username:

Enter Password:

Login

Wrong Password.

OK



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Date:

## Practical No: 12

### Aim: Introduction to php.

#### HTML code

#### What is PHP?

- PHP is an acronym for "PHP: Hypertext Pre-processor".
- PHP is a widely-used, open source scripting language.
- PHP scripts are executed on the server.
- PHP is free to download and use.

#### What is a PHP File?

- PHP files can contain text, HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and PHP code.
- PHP code are executed on the server, and the result is returned to the browser as plain HTML.
- PHP files have extension ".php".

#### What Can PHP Do?

- PHP can generate dynamic page content
- PHP can create, open, read, write, delete, and close files on the server
- PHP can collect form data
- PHP can send and receive cookies
- PHP can add, delete, modify data in your database
- PHP can be used to control user-access
- PHP can encrypt data

With PHP you are not limited to output HTML. You can output images, PDF files, and even flash movies. You can also output any text, such as XHTML and XML.

#### Why PHP?

- PHP runs on various platforms (Windows, Linux, Unix, Mac OS X, etc.)



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- PHP is compatible with almost all servers used today (Apache, IIS, etc.)
- PHP supports a wide range of databases
- PHP is free. Download it from the official PHP resource: [www.php.net](http://www.php.net) PHP is easy to learn and runs efficiently on the server side.

**Conclusion:** From this practical, we have acquired basic knowledge of PHP.



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## Practical No: 13

**Aim: Write a program to Addition of two numbers using php.**

**HTML code**

```
<html>

<head><title>Add Two Number</title></head>

<body><form method="POST"></br>

        Number1:<input type="text" name="num1"></br>

        Number2:<input type="text" name="num2"></br>

        <input type="submit" value="Add"></form>

<?php if(isset($_POST['num1']) &&isset($_POST['num2'])) {

        $num1=$_POST['num1'];

        $num2=$_POST['num2'];

        $ans=$num1+$num2;

echo "Sum is: ".$ans; } ?></body></html>
```

**Output:**

Number1: 10

Number2: 5

Add

Sum is: 15





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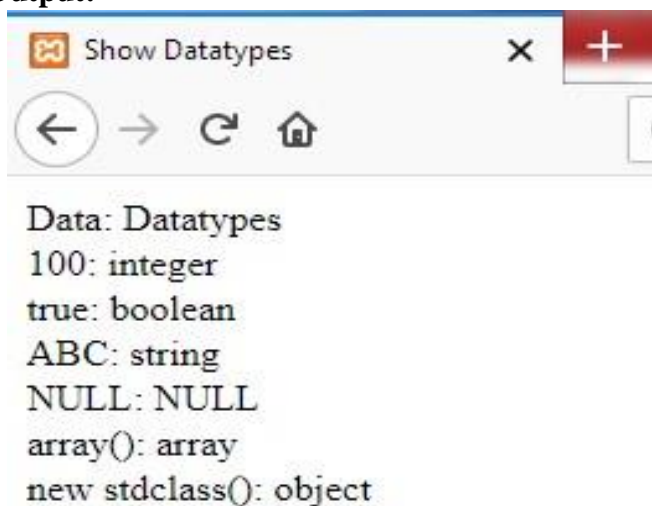
## Practical No: 14

**Aim: Write a program to show data types in php.**

### HTML code

```
<html>
<head><title> Show Datatypes </title></head>
<body>
<?php
echo "Data: ", "Datatypes", '<br>';
echo "100: ", gettype(100), '<br>';
echo "true: ", gettype(true), '<br>';
echo "ABC: ", gettype('ABC'), '<br>';
echo "NULL: ", gettype(null), '<br>';
echo "array(): ", gettype(array()), '<br>';
echo "new stdClass(): ",
gettype(new stdClass());
?>
</body></html>
```

### Output:





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## Practical No: 15

**Aim: Write a program to use arithmetic operator in php.**

### HTML code

```
<html>
<head><title> Arithmetic Operators </title></head>
<body><form action="" method="post">
    Enter Number 1: <input type="number" name="num1"><br><br>
    Enter Number 2: <input type="number" name="num2"><br><br>
    <input type="submit" value="Submit"></form>
</body></html>

<?php if(isset($_POST['num1'])
&&isset($_POST['num2'])) {
    $num1 = $_POST['num1'];
    $num2 = $_POST['num2'];
    $add=$num1 + $num2;
    $sub=$num1 - $num2;

    $mul=$num1 * $num2;
    $div=$num1 / $num2;
    $mod=$num1 % $num2;
    echo 'Addition= ' . $add . "<br>";    echo
    'Subtraction= ' . $sub . "<br>";    echo
    'Multiplication= ' . $mul . "<br>";    echo
    'Division= ' . $div . "<br>";    echo 'Modulo= '
    . $mod . "<br>";
} ?>
```



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**Output:**

A screenshot of a web browser window displaying a web application titled "Arithmetic Operators". The window has a standard title bar with a close button (X) and a maximize button (+). Below the title bar is a navigation bar with four icons: a back arrow, a forward arrow, a refresh/circular arrow, and a home icon. To the right of these icons is an information icon (i). The main content area of the application contains two input fields. The first field is labeled "Enter Number 1:" and contains the value "20". The second field is labeled "Enter Number 2:" and contains the value "10". Below these fields is a button labeled "Submit".

Addition= 30  
Subtraction= 10  
Multiplication= 200  
Division= 2  
Modulo= 0



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## Practical No: 16

**Aim: Write a program to using class in php.**

### HTML code

```
<html><head><title>Class</title></head><body>  
<form method="POST"><br>  
Username:<input type="text" name="name"><br><br>  
Password:<input type="password" name="pass"><br><br>  
<input type="submit" value="Add"></form>
```

```
<?php class  
userdet{  
  
public $name;      public  
$password;  function  
userdetails(){  
$name=$_POST['name'];  
$password=$_POST['pass'];      echo  
"Username: " . $name. "<br>";      echo  
"Password: " . $password; } }
```

```
$user=new userdet;  
$user->userdetails();  
?></body></html>
```



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Output:

A screenshot of a web browser window titled "Class". The window has a light gray header bar with a close button (X) and a maximize button (+). Below the header, there is a navigation bar with four icons: a back arrow, a forward arrow, a refresh/circular arrow, and a home icon.

Username:

Password:

Username: ABC  
Password: admin



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## Practical No: 17

**Aim: Write a program to connect to database.**

### HTML code

```
<?php
$servername = "localhost";
$username = "root";
$password = "";
$db = "practical";

$conn = new mysqli($servername, $username, $password, $db);
if ($conn->connect_error) { die("Connection failed: " .
$conn->connect_error);
}
echo "Connected successfully";
?>
```

### Output:





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## Practical No: 18

**Aim: Write a program to insert data in database.**

### HTML code

```
<?php
$servername = "localhost";
$username = "root";
$password = "";
$dbname = "student";

$conn = new mysqli($servername, $username, $password, $dbname);
if ($conn->connect_error) {    die("Connection failed: " . $conn-
>connect_error);
}

$sql = "INSERT INTO details (name, erno) VALUES ('XYZ', '10')";
if ($conn->query($sql) === TRUE) {    echo "New record created
successfully";
} else {    echo "Error: " . $sql . "<br>" . $conn-
>error; }

$conn->close();

?>
```



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**Output:**

