

## Assignment - 4

①

<context>

<Resource name = jdbc/mydatasource>

auth = "container"

type = "javax.sql.DataSource"

maxTotal = "20"

maxIdle = "10"

maxWaitMillis = "10000"

username = "dbuser"

password = "dbpassword"

driverClassName = "com.mysql.jdbc.Driver"

url = "jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/mydatasource"

/>

</context>

Collable Statement

import java.sql.collable statement;

import java.sql.connection;

import java.sql.SQLException;

import java.sql.Types;

public class CollableStatementExample {

public void callStoredProcedure (int EmployeeId,

String sql) { call get Employee Name  
(1, 2) }

try (connection conn = DatabaseUtility.get

connection())

Employee Name = stmt.getString(2);

System.out.println("Employee Name: " + Employee Name);

} catch (SQLException e) {

} } C.printStack();

Output:-

Employee ID: 1, Name: John.

Employee ID: 2, Name: John.

Employee ID: 3, Name: Emily.

Rows updated: 3

Employee Name: John.

## ② Lifecycle of phases of a JSP page:-

### 1.) Translation Phase:-

The ~~JSP~~ JSP page is translated into a Java servlet by the JSP engine (e.g., HML). mixed with JSP tags.

### Significance:-

This phase ensures that the JSP content is converted into a form that the Java Servlet container can execute.

### Compilation Phase:-

The Java source code generated from the translation phase.

Compilation ensures that the JSP is converted into an executable.

### Initialization phase:-

The servlet container initializes the servlet in the servlet instance.



### Request Processing Page:-

The servlet process incoming client requests by calling the service()

This phase is where the dynamic content generation occurs.

### Destroy Phase:-

The servlet container contains destroy the servlet instance the destroy()

The phase during that resources are properly released.

③

### Php code:-

```
<!doctype html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport"
  content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
  <title> chess board </title>
  <style>
    table {
      border-collapse: collapse;
      width: 400px;
      height: 400px;
    }
    td {
      width: 30px;
      height: 30px;
    }
    for ($row=0; $row<8; $row++) {
      echo "<tr>";
      for ($col=0; $col<8; $col++) {
        echo "<td>";
```

1. Create a class named `XMLParser` with a constructor that takes a file path as an argument.  
 2. Create a method `parseXML` that takes a file path as an argument and returns a list of XML elements.  
 3. Create a method `extractData` that takes a list of XML elements and returns a dictionary of extracted data.

```

[{"id": 1, "name": "John", "age": 30, "gender": "Male"},
{"id": 2, "name": "Jane", "age": 25, "gender": "Female"},
{"id": 3, "name": "Mike", "age": 35, "gender": "Male"},
{"id": 4, "name": "Sarah", "age": 28, "gender": "Female"},
{"id": 5, "name": "David", "age": 32, "gender": "Male"}
  
```

- \* We use `getElementsByTagName` to get all the elements.
- \* We use `getAttribute` to get the value of an attribute.

### Program for XML Parsing

```

<?xml>
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<input file="input.txt">
  <xml file path="output.xml">
  <file content=file-get-content ( < text file path >
  < email pattern=" / ( [a-zA-Z0-9-_.+ ] + @ [a-
    0-9-_.+ ] + ( [a-zA-Z ] + )? . [a-z.]* ) / i";
  < phone pattern=" / ( [0-9 ] + ) / i";
  preg_match_all ( $email pattern, $txt-content,
    $emails;
  $xml = simplexml_load_file ( $data );
  < phone element = $xml->phone->data;
  echo "Data extracted and saved to xml
  file successfully."
  
```