Department of

Computer Science & Engineering

LAB MANUAL

FREE SOURCE SOFTWARE LAB

B.Tech– VI Semester

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INDEX

PRACTICAL NO: 1

Aim: - Explain the Introduction to web development.

WEBSITE

Website can have many purposes & aim of your websites i.e. what you wish to achieve with your websites important to establish before any work is begun.
A website is a tool. A tool that potentially has many functions. It is the aims of the websites that defines the functions. Your website may be informational websites aiming to educate and simulate on the line community where people share ideas and the thoughts in the forums or chat rooms. You can be thinking about a website your business to increases your client base. A big plus is that allow a company or service to work more efficiently and effectively by communications. This could be a private area of your public website with staff only access or a dedicated site for your staff. Your website may be public or may have restricted access.
The content may be free to anyone or people may use their credit card to pay for a subscription to your site content. It may be commercial or non- profit. You may wish to have sponsors. We advertise on the site in the form of banners or pop-up:"Web vets" there are three main elements to websites the organization of the content and low. It is navigated the appearance of the web page and the content in its own right. This is a very much a pre-production planning stages which is very important if we are to implement a websites effectively with in a time cat and budget.

WEB PAGE

Web pages are a presentation of information which can be presented in carefully chosen media most appropriate for your content. Web pages can be static or dynamic meaning that the content is the same each time someone with the webpage are is taken some one from a data base which is update with the new content.
FOR EXAMPLE: - if a webpage say the home page had a "news "area describing current news in the relation to a company or event then when a new news item came up or expired new news item would appear and old news section on the home page example of media that can be used in your website are text, picture, animation, photos, video sound etc.

What Is a Static Site generation?

A static site generation is a program that generates in HTML website as an output. This is a usually achieved using template language and code that separates out the layout of the website from its content and style.

Security: - There's no data base layer's or rails pylons layer of code so security is excellent.

Performance: - Under load, less memory/CPU usage to server your websites. So your website stages up longer.

- Having a copy of your content separate from your server
- Easily move your website to another host copy and paste the HTML and re-route the domain name should you have done.
- Easily choose website hosting you don't have to worry about which technology they use because you only need to serve HTML.
- Web site hosting is cheaper

Disadvantage of Static Site generation

- You cannot update your website unless you are at your computer where the Static Site generation software is installed.
- You cannot have local comment ping block, non-Google site which search, contact us forms.

A Dynamic Web Page

A Dynamic Web Page is a web page that display different content each time it is viewed For Example the page may change with the time of day, or the type of user interaction. These are two types of Dynamic Web Pages.

Client side Scripting:-

Webpage that change in response to an action. Within that webpage such as a keyboard or a mouse action use client side scripting. Client side script generates client side content. Client side content is a content that generate on the user computer rather than the server. In these cases the user web browser would down load the webpage content from the server .in this case the users process the code that is embedded in the web- page and then display the update content

the user. Scripting language such as a java script and flash allow a web page to respond to client side event.

Server Side Scripting:-

Web page that change when a web pages loaded or visited use server side scripting server side content that's generated. When a web pages is loaded .For example login page, forms, submission forms and shopping carts, all use server side scripting since those webpage changes according to what is submitted to it.

Scripting language such as PHP, ASP.Net, JSP function and panel allow a webpage to respond to submission event.

PRACTICAL NO:2

Aim: - What is the introduction to HTML. And it's various Tags.

Introduction to HTML

HTML is a set of standardized code or tags that have been derived from SGML (Slandered Generalized Markup Language). Slandered HTML defines and describes the structure of web page and it is used to purpose document for the worldwide.
HTML is stands for Hyper Text Markup Language.HTML are not a programming language. It is a markup language it is not a case sensitive language that mains tags upper case result the same output.
HTML reader is the top most part of the HTML file is a text file containing small markup tags.

- The markup tag tells the web browser now to display the page.
- An HTML file must have an html or html file extension.

An HTML file can be created using any simple any text editor like "Note Pad" of the Microsoft window

HTML Tags

1. <HTML> …….. </HTML
   These tags are used to delimit beginning and end of entire HTML document.

2. <HEAD> ……..</HEAD>
   These tags are used to indicate starts and end of the head section with the expression of information placed within the head tag not display the browser.

3. <TITLE> …….</TITLE>
   A webpage can be having a title that describes. What the page is about without being to Woodley. This can be done by using the title tag. This tag show up the title bar of the browser window.

4. <BODY> ……. </BODY>

These tags are used to indicate the start and end of the main body at textual window.

- **BG Color**: - it change the default back ground color to whatever color is specified with this tag.
- **BACK GROUND**: - it specified name of the image life that will be used as the back ground of the document. This image file tiles up across the page to give a background.
- **TEXT**: - it changes the body text color from its default value. The color specified with this attributes.
- **A LINK**: - it sets the color of visited links in the documents.

When text need to start from a new line and not continue on the same line. Then the
 is used. This tag simply jumps to the start of next line.

PRACTICAL NO: 3

Aim: - Write a program for structure of HTML programs.

Basic of HTML

The HTML file can be dividing into three parts.

- HTML Header
- HTML Body
- HTML Footer

So let us see the body of the HTML file

<HTML>
<Header> ← HTML Header
</head> ←
<BODY> ← HTML BODY
</BODY> ←
</html> ← HTML FOOTER

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE> MY PAGE <title>
<BODY>
<B> My page </B><BR>
<I> my page </I><BR>
<U> My page </O><BR>
</HEAD>
</HTML>
```

HTML header is the part of the top most part of the HTML file in this section of the file we define the header of the file and also. Title of the file can be premised. HTML body is the middle part of the file in this section. We define all the text and element. Which to display on web page.HTML footer is the end section of the file.

PRACTICAL NO: 4

Aim: - WAP to give the attributes in html.

Attributes

- HTML elements can have attributes
- Attributes provide additional information about an element
- Attributes are always specified in the start tag
- Attributes come in name/value pairs like: name="value"

Program

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<a href="http://www.w3schools.com">
This is a link</a>
</body>
</html>
```

PRACTICAL NO: 5

Aim: - WAP to given heading on paragraphs.

Program

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1>This is heading 1</h1>
<h2>This is heading 2</h2>
<h3>This is heading 3</h3>
<h4>This is heading 4</h4>
<h5>This is heading 5</h5>
<h6>This is heading 6</h6>
</body>
</html>
```

Output

<h1>This is heading 1</h1>
<h2>This is heading 2</h2>
<h3>This is heading 3</h3>
<h4>This is heading 4</h4>
<h5>This is heading 5</h5>
<h6>This is heading 6</h6>

PRACTICAL NO: 6

Aim: - WAP to making the paragraphs on a program.

HTML Paragraphs

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Output

This is a paragraph.

This is a paragraph.

This is a paragraph.

Line Breaks

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<p>This is<br>a para<br>graph with line breaks</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Output

This is
a para
graph with line breaks

PRACTICAL NO: 7

Aim: - WAP is using Formatting to text.

Text Formatting :-

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<p><b>This text is bold</b></p>
<p><strong>This text is strong</strong></p>
<p><i>This text is italic</i></p>
<p><em>This text is emphasized</em></p>
<p><code>This is computer output</code></p>
<p>This is<sub> subscript</sub> and <sup>superscript</sup></p>
</body>
</html>
```

Output

This text is bold

This text is strong

This text is italic

This text is emphasized

This is computer output

This is $_{\text{subscript}}$ and $^{\text{superscript}}$

PRACTICAL NO: 8

Aim: - WAP is using linking on web page for new browser.

Program

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<a href="http://www.w3schools.com" target="_blank">Visit W3Schools.com!</a>
<p>If you set the target attribute to "_blank", the link will open in a new browser window/tab.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

OUTPUT

Visit W3Schools.com!

If you set the target attribute to "_blank", the link will open in a new browser window/tab.

PRACTICAL NO: 9

Aim: - WAP to makes the tables.

Program

```
<table border="1">
<tr>
<th>Header 1</th>
<th>Header 2</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>row 1, cell 1</td>
<td>row 1, cell 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>row 2, cell 1</td>
<td>row 2, cell 2</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

OUTPUT

Header 1	Header 2
row 1, cell 1	row 1, cell 2
row 2, cell 1	row 2, cell 2

PRACTICAL NO: 10

Aim: - WAP to make the different types of lists using HTML

HTML Unordered Lists

An unordered list starts with the <ul> tag. Each list item starts with the <li> tag.

The list items are marked with bullets (typically small black circles).

```
<ul>
<li>Coffee</li>
<li>Milk</li>
</ul>
```

output:

- Coffee
- Milk

HTML Ordered Lists

An ordered list starts with the <ol> tag. Each list item starts with the <li> tag.

The list items are marked with numbers.

```
<ol>
<li>Coffee</li>
<li>Milk</li>
</ol>
```

Output

1. Coffee
2. Milk

HTML Description Lists

A description list is a list of terms/names, with a description of each term/name.

The <dl> tag defines a description list.

The <dl> tag is used in conjunction with <dt> (defines terms/names) and <dd> (describes each term/name):

```
<dl>
<dt>Coffee</dt>
<dd>- black hot drink</dd>
<dt>Milk</dt>
<dd>- white cold drink</dd>
</dl>
```

OUTPUT

Coffee
    - black hot drink
Milk
    - white cold drink

PRACTICAL NO: 11

Aim: - WAP to make the different types of Forms using HTML

Text Field

```
<form>
First name: <input type="text" name="firstname"><br>
Last name: <input type="text" name="lastname">
</form>
```

Output

First name:
Last name:

Password Field

```
<form>
Password: <input type="password" name="pwd">
</form>
```

Output

Password:

Radio Buttons

```
<form>
<input type="radio" name="sex" value="male">Male<br>
<input type="radio" name="sex" value="female">Female
</form>
```

Output

- Male
- Female

Checkboxes

```
<form>
<input type="checkbox" name="vehicle" value="Bike">I have a bike<br>
<input type="checkbox" name="vehicle" value="Car">I have a car
</form>
```

OUTPUT

- I have a bike
- I have a car

SUBMIT BUTTON

```
<form name="input" action="html_form_action.asp" method="get">
Username: <input type="text" name="user">
<input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>
```

OUTPUT

Username:

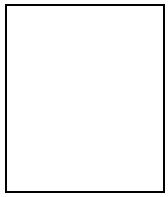
PRACTICAL NO: 12

Aim: - WAP to make the different types of If frames using HTML

If frame - Set Height and Width

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<iframe src="demo_iframe.htm" width="200" height="200"></iframe>
<p>Some older browsers don't support iframes.</p>
<p>If they don't, the iframe will not be visible.</p>
</body>
<html>
```

OUTPUT



REMOVE BOARDER

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<if frame src =”demo_iframe.htm” frame boarder=”0”><iframe>
<p>Some older browser do not support iframe </p>
<p>if the don’t  </p>the iframe will not visible</p>
<body>
<html>
```

PRACTICAL NO: 13

Aim: - WAP to insert the image on web pages

Program

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>Norwegian Mountain Trip</h2>
<img border="0" src="/images/pulpit.jpg" alt="Pulpit rock" width="304"
height="228">
</body>
</html>
```

Output

Norwegian Mountain Trip

PRACTICAL NO: 14

Aim: - WAP to insert the layout uses CSS.

Program

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<div id="container" style="width:500px">
<div id="header" style="background-color:#FFA500;">
<h1 style="margin-bottom:0;">Main Title of Web Page</h1></div>
<div id="menu" style="background-
color:#FFD700;height:200px;width:100px;float:left;">
<b>Menu</b><br>
HTML<br>
CSS<br>
JavaScript</div>
<div id="content" style="background-
color:#EEEEEE;height:200px;width:400px;float:left;">
Content goes here</div>
<div id="footer" style="background-color:#FFA500;clear:both;text-align:center;">
Copyright © W3Schools.com</div>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

OUTPUT

Main Title of Web Page

Menu
HTML
CSS
JavaScript

Content goes here

Copyright © W3Schools.com

PRACTICAL NO: 15

Aim: - What is a JAVA script and how we put the code in java script code.

JavaScript is a Scripting Language

- A scripting language is a lightweight programming language.
- JavaScript is programming code that can be inserted into HTML pages.
- JavaScript code can be executed by all modern web browsers.
- JavaScript is easy to learn.

Program

A JavaScript Function in <head>

```
<! DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<script>
function myFunction()
{
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML="My First JavaScript Function";
}
</script>
</head>
<body>
<h1>My Web Page</h1>
<p id="demo">A Paragraph.</p>
<button type="button" onclick="myFunction()">Try it</button>
</body>
</html>
```

OUTPUT

My Web Page

A Paragraph.

Button

A JavaScript Function in <body>

```
<! DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1>My First Web Page</h1>
<p id="demo">A Paragraph.</p>
<button type="button" onclick="myFunction()">Try it</button>
<script>
function myFunction()
{
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML="My First JavaScript Function";
}
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

OUTPUT

My Web Page

A Paragraph.

Button

PRACTICAL NO: 16

Aim: - WAP to assign the statement on paragraphs.

JavaScript Statements

JavaScript statements are "commands" to the browser.

The purpose of the statements is to tell t e browser what to do.

This JavaScript statement tells the browser to write "Hello Dolly" inside an HTML element with id="demo":

document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML="Hello Dolly";

Program

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1>My Web Page</h1>
<p id="demo">A Paragraph.</p>
<div id="myDIV">A DIV.</div>
<script>
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML="Hello Dolly";
document.getElementById("myDIV").innerHTML="How are you?";
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

Output

My Web Page

Hello Dolly

How are you?