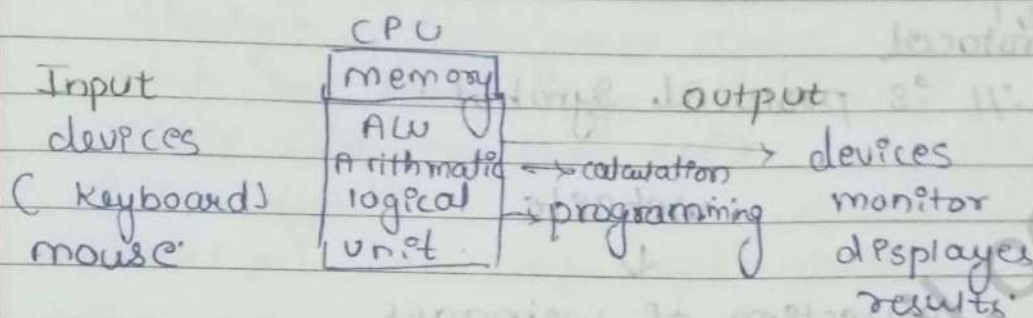


* What is computer ?

→ Computer is a device which takes input using input devices and process the raw data into information or organised data and gives output through output devices.



memory → Ram → Temporary / volatile memory
ROM → Permanent Memory

* Connection of computers

LAN : local Area Network
WAN : wide Area Network
MAN : Metropolis Area Network

Web : www → world wide web

<https://www.google.com>

↳ hyper text transfer protocol Secure

Internet :- Networks of Network.

Intranet :- Network of network within some stipulated distance.

url :- uniform Resource Locator.

https://www. . . . com

↓
protocol

:// is protocol symbol.

website

↓

collection of webpages

↓

HTML Pages

↓

→ pages shown by
html extension.

Defined type world consist -

* Designed the page or formatting the HTML Basic format or system to create html page or website are as follows:

<html>

<head>

<title>

</title>

</head>

<body>

{

</>

for closing

< >

for opening.

</body>

</html>

1) My first HTML Page

```

<html>
  <head>
    <title> My first html page </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1> My html Page </h1>
    <p> I study in PCU </p>
  </body>
</html>

```

2) My Name Page

```

<html>
  <head>
    <title> my name title page page </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1> welcome to PCU </h1>
    <p> My name is Tanmay </p>
  </body>
</html>

```

3) Demo for bold

```

<html>
  <head>
    <title> my "name" page </title>
  </head>

```

```

<body>
<h1> Welcome to Pw </h1>
<p><b> my name is xyz </b> </p>
</body>
</html>

```

4.

Demo for Italic letters

```

<html>
  <head>
    <title> Demo for italic tag </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p><b> <p> I am studing in BCA course </p>
  </body>
</html>

```

5.

Demo for heading :

```

<html>
  <head>
    <title> Demo for heading </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1> This is heading 1 </h1>
    <h2> This is heading 2 </h2>
    <h3> " " " 3 </h3>
    <h4> " " " 4 </h4>
    <h5> " " " 5 </h5>
    <h6> " " " 6 </h6>
  </body>
</html>

```

Heading tags :- Heading tags are used to define Head of the document. You can use different size for your heading. HTML also has 6 levels for heading which use the elements h_1, h_2, h_3, h_4, h_5 and h_6 . While displaying any heading browser add one line before and one line after that heading.

6) Demo for anchor tag

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <a href = "www.google.com"> Google.com </a>
  </body>
</html>
```

7) Demo for image tag

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title> Demo for Image tag </title>
  </head>
  <img src = "image.jpg" alt = "alternate logo" />
  Image </img>
  </body>
</html>
```

8. Demo for Image tag with height & width

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<img src = "image.jpg" alt = "www"
```

```
height = "400px"
```

```
width = "500px" >
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

9.

order list

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title> orderlist </title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h2> morning drinks </h2>
```

```
<ul>
```

```
<li> coffee </li>
```

```
<li> Tea </li>
```

```
<li> milk </li>
```

```
</ul>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

OUTPUT :-

1) Banana

2) Apple

1) Green apple

2) Red apple

1) Pineapple

2) Orange

<html>

<head>

<title> orderlist </title>

</head>

<body>

<h2> fruits </h2>

<ol type="1">

 Banana

 apple

 Green apple

 Red apple

 Pineapple

 Orange

</body>

</html>

Subtag:

★

Table Tag :- <table>

<caption>

<tr>

<th>

<td>

table row

table head

table data.

2	2	1
F	2	2
01	P	8

```

<html>
<head>
<style> table,th,td
{ border:1px
solid black;}
</style>
</head>
<table>
<tr>
<th> Monthly
<th> Expenses
</tr>
<tr>
<td> Jan
<td> $ 180
</tr>
<tr>
<td> Feb
<td> $ 240
</tr>
<tr>
<td> Mar
<td> $ 160
</tr>
</table>

```

#

1	2		3
4	5	6	7
	8	9	10

2 Column & 2 row are merged

```
< table rows = "3" colspan = "4" >
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td> 1 </td>
```

```
<td colspan = "2" > 2 </td>
```

```
<td> 3 </td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td rowspan = "2" > 4 </td>
```

```
<td> 5 </td>
```

```
<td> 6 </td>
```

```
<td> 7 </td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td> 8 </td>
```

```
<td> 9 </td>
```

```
<td> 10 </td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
</table>
```

* Form Tag *

First Name
 Last Name

```

*
<html>
  <head> <title> My first form </title> </head>
  <body>
    <form>
      <label for = "fname"> first name </label>
      <input type = "text" name = "tname">
      <label for = "lname"> last name </label>
      <input type = "text" name = "last name">
    </form>
  </body>
</html>

```

```

*
<html>
  <head> <title> Default values given in textbox
  at the time of loading a page </title> </head>
  <body>
    <form>
      <label for = "fname"> first name </label>
      <input type = "text" name = "tname" value = "ish">
      <label for = "lname"> last name </label>
      <input type = "text" name = "last name" value =
      Murtuk
    </form>
  </body>
</html>

```

```
</form>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

* Gmail form *

User name

password

Submit

we can also use login

```
<html>
```

```
<head> <title> Gmail form </title> </head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<form>
```

```
<label> username </label>
```

```
<input type = "text" id = "username" name = "user"
```

```
<label> password </label> id = "pwd" name = "pass"
```

```
<input type = "password" id = "pwd" name = "pass">
```

```
<input type = "submit" name = "submit" value = "Submit">
```

```
</form>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

* Reset form *

User name

~~last name~~

password

login

Reset

<html>

<head> <title> Gmail form </title> </head>

<body>

<form>

<label> username </label>

<input type = "text" id = "username" name = "user">

<label> password </label>

<input type = "Submit" name = "Submit" value = "login">

<input type = "Reset" value = "Reset">

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

* language

- o C language
- o HTML
- o WT

<form>

<input type = "radio" name = "Subject" value = "C language">

<label> C language </label>

<input type = "radio" name = "Subject" value = "HTML">

<label> HTML </label>

<input type = "radio" name = "Subject" value = "WT">

```

< label > WT </label> <br>
<input type = "submit" value = "Submit" >
</form>

```

* check box demo
Demo for checkbox
Hobbies

- ☐ cycling
- ☐ swimming
- ☐ Reading
- ☐ Dancing
- ☐ Singing

```
<html>
```

```
<head> <title> check box Demo </title> </head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<form>
```

```
<h1> Demo for checkbox Input type </h1>
```

```
<p> <b> <i> Hobbie </i> </b> </p> <br>
```

```
<input type = "checkbox" name = "cycling" value = "cycling"
```

```
<label> cycling </label>
```

```
<input type = "checkbox" name = "swimming" value = "swimming"
```

```
<label> swimming </label> <br>
```

```
<input type = "checkbox" name = "Reading" value = "Reading"
```

```
<label> Reading </label> <br>
```

```
<input type = "submit" value = "Submit" >
```

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

*

Employee Registration form

Employee Details

Emp-ID text boxName text boxAddress text boxEmail gmailContact text boxHobbies ☐ checkboxGender ☐Submit

```

<html>
<head>
<title> Employee Registration form </title>
</head>
<body>
<form>
<h1> Employee Details </h1>
<label> Emp-ID </label>
<input type="text" name="Emp-ID"> <br>
<label> Name </label>
<input type="text" name="name"> <br>
<label> Address </label>
<input type="text" name="address"> <br>
<label> Email </label>
<input type="text" name="email"> <br>
<label> Contact </label>
<input type="text" name="contact"> <br>
<label> Hobbies </label>
<input type="checkbox" name="hobbies"> <br>
<label> Gender </label>
<input type="checkbox" name="gender"> <br>
<input type="submit" value="Submit" />
</form>
</body>
</html>

```

```

<input type = "email" name = "email" > <br>
<input type = "text" name = "contact number" > <br>
<label> Hobbies </label>
<input type = "checkbox" name = "cycling"
      value = "cycling"

```

```

<label> Gender </label>
<input type = "radio"
      name = "r1"
      value = "male" >
<input type = "radio"
      name = "r1"
      value = "female" > <br>
<input type = "submit" value = "Submit" >
</form> </body> </html> .

```

*

```

<html>
<body>
  <h2> Input Button </h2>
  <form>
    <input type = "button" on click = "alert('hello world')"
    value = "clickMe" >
  </form>
</body>
</html> .

```

Input
button
clickme

alt+box
Hello world

value =
"clickMe"

<html>

<body>

<h2> Data field </h2>

<p> The input type = "date" is used for input field that should contain a date </p>

<form name = "f1">

<label> birthday </label>

<input type = "date" name = "birthday">

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

</form>

</body>

</html>

Data field
The input type = date
Birthday

date
calendar

<html>

<body>

<h1> A hidden form field </h1>

<form>

<label> first name </label>

<input type = "text" name = "fname">

<input type = "hidden" name = "cust id" value = "3421">

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

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

A hidden field
 first name hidden
 form field
 invisible
 ↳ but data is submitted to server

Q.

```
<html>
<body>
  <h1> Drop down Menu through select tag </h1>
  <form>
    <label> Choose the car of your liking </label> <br>
    <select name = "cars">
      <option value = "BMW"> BMW </option>
      <option value = "Audi"> Audi </option>
      <option value = "Mercedes"> Mercedes </option>
    </select>
  </form>
</body> </html>
```

Dropdown Menu .
 choose the car
 BMW
 Audi
 Mercedes

you can choose only one option
 if multiple attribute not given

Name

Gender male
☐ female
☐

login form

username:

password:

calculator.

Number 1

Number 2

name:

Pet

→ Add ur opinion
 Add paragraph
 between text area
 using paragraph tag.

1)

<html>

<head>

<title> form for Name & gender </title>

</head>

<body>

<form>

<label> Name </label>

<input type = "text" name = "name" value = "Ish" >

<label> Gender </label>

<input type = "~~text~~" name = "Gender = Male or Female" value

Radio

male or
female

<input type = "radio"

<input type = "Radio" name = "r" value = "male" >

<input type = "radio" name = "r" value = "female" >

<input type = "Submit" value = "Submit" >

</form>

</body>

</html>

2)

<html>

<head> <title> Login form </title> </head>

<body>

<form>

<label> Username </label>

<input type = "text" name = "name" >

<label> password </label>

<input type = "password" name = "pass" >

<input type = "Submit" value = "Submit" >

</html>

</body>

</form>

</html>

3.)

<html>

<body>

<h2> Input button </h2>

<form>

<input type="button" on click="alert('Good Morning') value="Good Morning">

</form>

</body>

</html>

4.)

<html>

<body>

<form> Name form </form>

<label> Name </label>

<input type="text" name="fname">

<input type="Reset" value="reset">

</form>

</body>

</html>

5)

<html>

<head> <title> Drop down list </title>

</head>

</body>

<form>

<label> Pet </label>

<select name="Pets">

```
<option value = "Dog"> Dog </option>  
<option value = "cat"> cat </option>  
<option value = "parrot"> parrot </option>
```

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

⑥

```
<html>  
<head> <title> text area </title> </head>
```

~~Cascading~~

* CSS = Cascading Style Sheet

Also known as CSS.

- It is cascading style sheet used for styling HTML document.

- It describes how HTML element to be displayed

* Inline - style

* Internal = <style>

* external = <link>

CSS Syntax :

h1 { color: red ; background: blue ; }

selector property value property value

declaration

block.

- The selector points to HTML element you want to style.

- The declaration box contain 1 or more declarations separated by semi colon (;)

- each declaration includes css property name and a value separated by (:)
- multiply css declaration are separated by (,)
- and declaration block are surrounded by { }

* Example

```
h1 { text-align : center ;  
      Colour : red ; }
```

- * h1 is selector in css [it points to the html element you want to style]

- * Colour is the property and Red is property value in similar way "text-align" is property and Center is property value

3/10/24

- * In css an element selector (also called a type selector) is used to select HTML element by their tag name. This allows you to apply styles to all elements of a certain type.

ex: If you want to style ~~or pre-tag~~ <P> tag and <h1> tag in a html doc you can use a element selector.

Element Selector.

ex:

```
p { color: Red;
    font-style: 16px; }
```

```
h1 { font-family: Arial, San-serif; }
```

The P selector targets all P elements and make their text blue and font size of 16 px.

ID Selector :-

The Id selector is used to select a single, unique, html element by its ID attribute, since ID values are meant to be unique within html document.

The ID selector is ~~also~~ ideal for styling specific elements.

ex:

Syntax

```
# id { property: value; }
```

The # symbol is used to note the ID selector followed by actual ID of the HTML document.

Each ID value in an doc of an element should be unique.

eg :- If ID = { property : value ; }

ex :-

<div id = "header"> This is 'header' </div>

<p id = "intro"> welcome to CSS </p>

#header {

background colour : light grey ;

padding : 20px ; }

#intro

{ font size : 18px ;

color : blue ; }

The header selector targets the div tag <div> element with id = "header" and applies light grey background with 20px padding.

The #intro selector targets the <p> element with id intro and sets the font size and color.

In CSS a class selector is used to select the HTML element based on their class attributes. Classes are applied to multiple elements making them reusable for different elements for HTML element.

Syntax:

class name {
property : value ; }

The dot symbol is used to denote class selector followed by class name. Unlike ID, the same class can be used on multiple elements.

ex: `<div class = "container"> This is container </div>`
`<p class = "text"> This is text </p>`

• contain { width: 100%;
background-color: light blue; }

• text { font-size: 18px;
color: green; }

• The CSS Universal Selector

The universal selector selects all the elements

• * { color: red;
background: blue; }

* What is CSS ?

- It stands for ^{cascading} ~~casted~~ style sheets.
- It describes how html elements are to be displayed on screen, paper or other media.
- CSS save lot of work.
- It can control the layout of multiple webpages all at once.
- external style sheet are save or stored in CSS files.

* Types of CSS

CSS can be added to HTML document in three ways.

- 1) Inline :- By using "style" attribute inside HTML element.
- 2) Internal :- By using "style" tag or "style" element in head section.
- 3) external :- By using a link element to link to an ~~external~~ external CSS file.

* example of Inline cascading style sheet

```
<html>
<body>
<h1 style="color: blue;">
```

This is heading style in color blue. </h1>

```
<P style="color: red;" >
  A red paragraph </P>
</body>
</html>
```

Internal cascading style.

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
body { background-color powder blue; }

h1 { color: blue; }

p { color: red; }
```

```
</style>
</head>
</body>
```

```
<h1> This is heading </h1>
<p> This is a paragraph </p>
</body>
</html>
```

external cascading style

Style.css

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
```

style.css

```
body { background-color: powderblue; }
```

```
h1 { color: blue; }
```

```
p { color: red; }
```

external demo.html

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
<link rel="stylesheet"
```

```
href="style.css">
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1> This is heading </h1>
```

```
<p> This is paragraph </p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Railway Reservation form .

Name ✓

Gender ✓

age

date

design Railway Reservation form ::

Train no .

<HTML>

<head>

<title> Railway Reservation form </title>

</head>

<body>

<label> Name </label>

<input type="text" Name="fname" value="priya">

<label> Gender </label>

<input type="Radio" Name="r1" value="female">

<label> Gender </label>

<label> male </label>

<input type="Radio" Name="r1" value="male">

<label> age </label>

<input type="text" Name="age" value="18 yrs">

<label> time of departure </label>

<input type="time" Name="time of departure" value="10">

<label> time of arrival </label>

<input type="time" Name="time of arrival" value="6:30">

<label> Contact </label>

<input type="text">

Javascript is worlds most popular programming language. Javascript is programming of web. It is easy to learn.

- *. using Javascript you can make HTML page dynamic.
How to create variable value? variable $\rightarrow$ used to store data.
ex: , some { var x ; declaration of variable .
let y ; How to use the variable $x=5; y=10;$
let z = x+y ;

The Java script Syntax defines two types of value

- 1) Fixed value
- 2) variable value .

- 1) Fixed value are called literals .
- 2) variable value are called variables .

* Java script numbers

There are two types of number

- 1) Integer type
- 2) Decimal type .

<html> <body>

<h2> Java script numbers </h2>

<P> number can be written with or without decimal </P>

<P id = "demo"> </P>

< script >

document . get element By Id ("demo") . inner HTML =
10.50 ;

< / script >

< / body >

< / html >

* Java script variables : In programming language variables are used to store data values. Java script uses the keywords like ~~var~~ var, let and ~~constant~~ and ~~to declare~~ equal "=" sign is used to assign value to variables.

In this 'x' is define as variable and 'x' is assign as value '6'.

```
<html> <body>
<h2> Java script variables </h2>
<p> In this ex x is defined as variable, then x is assigned
as value 6 </p>
<p id = "demo"> </p>
<script> let x; x = 6;
document . get element By Id ("demo") . innerhtml = x;
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

*.

```
<html>
<body>
<script>
document . write ("Hello world") ;
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

* Write Java script programme to display your own name.



< HTML >

< Body >

< script >

document.write ("Ishwari")

< /html >

< /body >

< /script >

< /body >

< /html >

* print a value

< html >

< body >

< script >

var a = 10;

document.write ("value of a is "+a);

< /script >

< /body >

< /html >

#

Sum of 2 numbers

< html >

< body >

< script >

var a = 10;

var b = 20;

```
document.write ("sum of a and b=" + (a+b));
```

```
</script>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

```
*. <html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<script>
```

```
var a = 10;
```

```
var b = 20;
```

```
document.write ("a=" + a + " + b=" + b);
```

```
document.write ("<br>");
```

```
document.write ("a+b=" + (a+b));
```

```
</script>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

```
*. <html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<script>
```

```
var a = 10;
```

```
var b = 20;
```

```
document.write ("sum of a & b is : " + (a+b));
```

```
</script>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Product of 3 variable

✱.

<html>

<body>

<script>

~~document.write("Product of 3 variable is: " + (a*b*c));~~

var a = 10;

var b = 20;

var c = 30;

document.write("product of a,b,c is: " + (a*b*c));

</script>

</body>

</html>

~~Product of~~ Print Hello world with the help of variables

✱.

<html> <body>

<script>

var a = "hello";

var b = "world";

var c = a+b;

document.write("Sum of a and b is: " + (a+b));

</script>

</body>

</html>

write area of rectangle

✱.

<html>

<body>

<script>

var length = 5;

var breadth = 10;

document.write ("area of rectangle = " + ~~(a x b)~~
(length x breadth));

</script>

</body>

</html>

Write a java script programme to find perimeter of a rectangle

Hint:- (perimeter = $2 \times (\text{length}) + (\text{breadth})$)

<html>

<body>

<script>

var length = 40

var breadth = 80

document.write ("perimeter of a rectangle = " + $(2 \times \text{length})$
+ $(2 \times \text{breadth})$);

</script>

</body>

</html>

* Write a java script programme area of circle and circumference of circle taking radius value
radius = "7".

```

</html>
<body>
<script>
var r = 5 ;
var pi = 3.14 ;
document.write("Area of circle = " + (pi * r * r));
document.write("Circumference of circle = " + (2 * pi * r));
</script>
</body>
</html>

```

~~design a text~~

Looping format :

Looping format is used for repetitive task or repetitive instruction due to this the code get manageable.

Syntax for Loop :-

for (initialization ; condition , increment / decrement)

ex :

```

var num = 1 ;
for (num = 1 ; num <= 10 ; num++)
{
    document.write (num);
}

```

Initialization: Start of the loop condition: checking the condition to enter the loop.

Increment/decrement:

to increment/decrement the value by 1 or decrement
 said increment/parameter by default it is increment
 decrement by 1.

Displaying Hello world for 5 time using loop.

```
<script>
for (let i=1; i<=5; i++)
{
  console.log("Hello world");
}
</script>
```

Displaying natural number from 1 to 10.

```
<script>
for (let i=1, i<=10; i++)
{
  document.write(i);
}
</script>
```

Accept name from the user at Runtime & display it.

```
<html>
<body>
<script>
  var name;
  name = prompt("enter your name");
  console.log("my name is : " + name);
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

Display sum of 1 to 10 natural number.

```
<script>
  var sum = 0;
  for (let i = 1; i <= 10; i++)
  {
    sum = sum + i;
  }
  document.write("Sum of 1 to 10 natural number is : " + sum);
</script>
```

Display the table of 2.

```
<html> <body> <script>
  var sum = 0;
  for (let i = 1; i <= 10; i++)
  {
    document.write("2 x " + i + " = " + (2 * i));
  }
</script>
```

output will be

$$2 \times 1 = 2$$

$$2 \times 2 = 4$$

$$2 \times 3 = 6$$

$$2 \times 10 = 20$$

* It will not print $2 \times 11 = 22$, as the condition become false.

* using for loop display factorial of number

<html>

<body>

<script>

let num = prompt("enter the number");
let num = parseInt(prompt("enter the number"));

for (let i = num; i >= 1; i--)

{

fact = fact * i;

document.write("factorial of a number = " + fact);

</script>

*

Array

let arr = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];

for (let i = arr.length - 1; i >= 0; i--)

{

document.write(arr[i]);

}

Displaying element of array / DATE / / /

arr of 5 :-

```
<html> <body> <script>
```

```
let arr [5]
```

```
arr = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];
```

```
for (let i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {
```

```
document.write (arr[i]);
```

```
}
```

```
</script>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

- Displaying sum of array elements

```
<html> <body> <script>
```

```
let arr [5];
```

```
for (let i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {
```

```
arr[i] = parseInt(prompt("enter the element"));
```

```
}
```

```
let sum = 0
```

```
for (let i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {
```

```
sum = sum + arr[i];
```

```
document.write ("sum of elements in an array = " + sum);
```

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

```
<html> <body> <script>
```

```
let arr[5]
```

```
for (let i=0; i < arr.length; i++)
```

```
{
  arr[i] = parseInt(prompt("enter the element"));
}
```

```
arr[0] = 2
```

```
arr[1] = 4
```

```
arr[2] = 1
```

```
arr[3] = 3
```

```
arr[4] = 2
```

```
sum = sum arr[3]
```

```
10 = 7 + 3
```

```
let sum = 0;
```

```
for (let i=0; i < arr.length; i++)
```

```
{
  sum = sum + arr[i];
}
```

```
document.write("sum of elements in an array = " + sum);
```

```
</script>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Accepting and reversing the array element.

```
let arr[10]
```

" Accepting: array elements

```
for (let i=0; i < arr.length; i++)
```

```
{
  arr[i] = parseInt(prompt("enter the element"));
}
```

// Reversing of an array

```
for (i = arr.length - 1; i >= 0; i--)  
{  
  document.write(arr[i]);  
}
```

</script>

</body>

</html>

* Declaration and assignment of values :-

```
let colors = ['Red', 'blue', 'Green']
```

```
console.log(colors);
```

// Iteration of array

```
let arr = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];
```

```
for (let i = 0; i < arr.length; i++)
```

```
{
```

```
  console.log(arr[i]);
```

```
}
```

// Adding element to an array

```
let fruits = ['apple', 'banana'];
```

```
fruits.push('orange'); // pushing elements at the end  
                        of the array.
```

```
console.log(fruits); // op is : ['apple', 'banana', 'orange']  
                      (output)
```

fruits.unshift('grapes'); // this will add the element at the ~~end~~ beginning of an array.

console.log(fruits); // output: ['grapes', 'apple', 'banana', 'orange']

// Removing the element from an array

let arr = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];
arr.pop(); // pop() will remove last element.
console.log(arr); // output: [1, 2, 3, 4]

// Removing first element from an array

arr.shift(); console.log(arr);
// output [2, 3, 4, 5]

• Finding index of an element

```
let arr = [10, 20, 30, 40, 50];  
let index = arr.indexOf(30);  
if (index !== -1)  
{  
  document.write("30 is present in an array");  
}  
else  
{  
  document.write("30 is not found");  
}
```

Finding ~~array~~ element in array:

```
<html>
<body>
<script>
let arr = [a, e, i, o, u];
```

```
let index = arr.indexOf(e);
```

```
if (index != -1)
```

```
{
  document.write("e is present");
```

```
}
else
```

```
{
  document.write("e is not present");
```

```
}
```

check whether element is present or not.

```
let arr = [10, 20, 30, 40, 50];
```

```
let num = parseInt(prompt("enter the number"));
```

```
for (let i = 0; i < arr.length; i++)
```

```
{
  if (arr[i] == num)
```

```
{
  document.write("num is present" + num);
}
```

H.W.

Take a array of element and check how many time it repeat.

Notes

provided

by

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