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SUMMER – 2024 EXAMINATION MODEL ANSWER

22519

Subject: Client Side Scripting Language Subject Code:

Important Instructions to examiners:

- 1) The answers should be examined by key words and not as word-to-word as given in the model answer scheme.
- 2) The model answer and the answer written by candidate may vary but the examiner may try to assess the understanding level of the candidate.
- 3) The language errors such as grammatical, spelling errors should not be given more Importance (Not applicable for subject English and Communication Skills.
- 4) While assessing figures, examiner may give credit for principal components indicated in the figure. The figures drawn by candidate and model answer may vary. The examiner may give credit for any equivalent figure drawn.

Q.	Sub	Answer	M arking
No	Q.N.		Scheme
1.	. \	Attempt any FIVE of the following:	10
	a)	Write features of JavaScript	2M
	Ans.	1. It is an object-based scripting language.	Any 2 features
		2. It gives the user more control over the browser.	1M each
	<	3. It is light weighted.	
		4. Client – Side Technology	
		5. JavaScript is interpreter based scripting language.	
		6. JavaScript is case sensitive.	
		7. JavaScript is object based language as it provides predefined objects.	





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	b)	List and describe any four methods of Math object	2M

- 5) Credits may be given step wise for numerical problems. In some cases, the assumed constant values may vary and there may be some difference in the candidate's answers and model answer.
- 6) In case of some questions credit may be given by judgement on part of examiner of relevant answer based on candidate's understanding.
- 7) For programming language papers, credit may be given to any other program based on equivalent concept.
- 8) As per the policy decision of Maharashtra State Government, teaching in English/Marathi and Bilingual (English + Marathi) medium is introduced at first year of AICTE diploma Programme from academic year 2021-2022. Hence if the students in first year (first and second semesters) write answers in Marathi or bilingual language (English +Marathi), the Examiner shall consider the same and assess the answer based on matching of concepts with model answer.

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Ans.	Math. round(value)- It returns value rounded to its nearest integer.
	Math.ceil(value)- It returns value rounded up to its nearest integer. Any 4 methods
	Math.floor(value)- It returns value rounded down to its nearest 1/2M each
	integer.
	Math.trunc(Value)- It returns value as integer part of value.
	Math.pow (number, power)- It returns value as power of specified
	number.
	Math.sqrt(value)- It returns square root of value.
	Math.abs(value)- It returns absolute –positive value for given value.
	Math.min ()- It returns lowest value in a list of values.
	Math.max ()- It returns highest value in a list of values.





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	c)	Write a JavaScript program that will print even numbers from 1	2M
		to 20	Correct
	Ans.	Note: Any other relevant logic shall be considered	program 2M
		<html></html>	
		<body></body>	
		<pre><script type="text/javascript"> vari;</pre></th><th></th></tr><tr><th></th><th>4</th><th>for(i=1; i<=20;i++)</th><th></th></tr><tr><th></th><th></th><th>{</th><th></th></tr><tr><th></th><th></th><th>if(i%2==0)</th><th></th></tr><tr><th></th><th></th><th>{</th><th></th></tr><tr><th></th><th>7</th><th>document.write(i+" ");</th><th></th></tr><tr><th></th><th>/</th><th></th><th></th></tr><tr><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th></tr><tr><th></th><th></th><th></script></pre>	
	d)	Write a JavaScript program to display the elements of array in	2M
		ascending and descending order.	
	Ans.	Note: Any other relevant logic shall be considered	Correct
		<script> function</th><th>program</th></tr><tr><th>1</th><th>\</th><th>func()</th><th>2M</th></tr><tr><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>,</th></tr><tr><th>Subj</th><th>ject: Clien</th><th>t Side Scripting Language Subject Code:</th><th></th></tr><tr><th></th><th></th><th>lot om = [45 12 22 78]</th><th></th></tr><tr><th></th><th></th><th>let arr = [45,12,32,78] document.write("Original Array="+arr);</th><th></th></tr><tr><th></th><th></th><th>document.write("original Array= +arr), document.write("original Array="+arr.sort());</th><th></th></tr><tr><th></th><th></th><th>document.write(" br>Reverse Array="+arr.reverse());</th><th></th></tr><tr><th></th><th></th><th>} func();</th><th></th></tr><tr><th></th><th></th><th></script>	
		F "	





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	e)	Give syntax of and explain function in JavaScript with suitable	2M
		example Function is a collection of one or more statements written to execute a	E1
	Ans.	specific task.	Explanation 1M
		specific task.	
		Syntax to define a function: function	Syntax 1M
	4	function_name([Arguments]) {	
		Statement block;	
		[return statement;]	
		}	
	/	Example: function	
	_/	display ()	
		{	
		alert (—WELCOME TO JAVASCRIPTI);	
		}	
	f)	Enlist and explain any two mouse events.	2M
	Ans.	onclickevent: This event occurs when a mouse button is clicked on or	
		over a form element.	
	\ \	Example: <input () ="" function="" onclick=" " type=" text "/>	
		ondblclickevent : This event occurs when a mouse button is double	Any two
		clicked on or over a form element.	mouse events with
		Example: <input () ="" function="" ondblclick=" " type=" text "/>	explanation
		Drample. Input type mean ondoloner— function ()	1M each
		onmousedownevent : This event executes when a mouse button is	
		clicked while cursor is over an element.	
		Example: <input () ="" function="" onmousedown=" " type=" text "/>	
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	<pre>onmouseupevent: This event executes when a mouse button is released while the cursor is over an element. Example:<input () ="" function="" onmouseup=" " type=" text "/> onmouseoverevent: This event executes when mouse cursor moves onto an element. Example:<input () ="" function="" onmouseover=" " type=" text "/> onmousemoveevent: This event executes when mouse cursor is</pre>	
	moved while over an element.	
	Example: <input () ="" function="" onmousemove=" " type=" text "/> onmouseoutevent: This event executes when mouse cursor is moved	
	away from an element.	
	Example: <input () ="" function="" onmouseout=" " type=" text "/>	
g)	Explain the term JavaScript URL	2M
Ans.	A URL (Uniform Resource Locator) is the address of a unique	
	resource on the internet. It is one of the key mechanisms used by	Correct explanation
	browsers to retrieve published resources, such as HTML pages, CSS	2M
	documents, images, and so on.	
	Examples of URLs:	
	https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/ https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/search?q=URL	
	https://developer.mozma.org/en-Os/search:q-ORL	





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2.		Attempt any THREE of the following:	12
	a)	State the use of Object, Method and Property in JavaScript	4M
	Ans.	Object: In JavaScript, almost everything is an object. In JavaScript,	
		an object is used to represent standalone entity, with properties and	Correct use of
		type. Each object has its unique identity based on fields, buttons,	all terms
		interface elements, etc.	<i>4M</i>
		For example, two forms placed on web page can have different	
		elements and interface with respect to their use. So, each form can	
		have unique name or id that can be referenced by JavaScript.	
Subj	ect: Clien	t Side Scripting Language Subject Code:	
	/	Property: A property is a value that is associated with an object. The	
I 4	/	properties of an object are used to define the characteristics of the	
		object. You access the properties of an object with a simple	
		dotnotation.	
		For example, A form object in a web page can have properties like	
		width, height, etc.	
		Method: A method is used to define a function associated with an	
		object to perform a specific task. Methods are defined the way normal	
		functions are defined, except that they have to be assigned as the	
		property of an object.	
		For example, A submit button placed on a form is an object. Clicking	
		on submit button causes the button to process a method i.e. when a	
		click event occurs an action is performed and method executes.	
		chek event occurs an action is performed and method executes.	





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```
firstname: _abc',
get getname()
{
    return this.firstname;
};

Example of setter

const student
{
    firstname: _abc',
    set changename(nm)
    {
        this.firstname=nm;
    }
};
```





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	c)	Write a JavaScript program to check whether a number is	4M
		positive, negative or zero using switch case. Note: Any other	
	Ans.	relevant logic shall be considered.	Correct logic
		<html></html>	2M
		<body></body>	
		<pre><script type="text/javascript"> var</pre></th><th></th></tr><tr><th></th><th></th><th>num=prompt("Enter number");</th><th>Correct syntax</th></tr><tr><th></th><th></th><th>switch (Math.sign(num))</th><th>2M</th></tr><tr><th></th><th></th><th>{ case</th><th></th></tr><tr><th></th><th></th><th>1:</th><th></th></tr><tr><th></th><th></th><th>alert("The number is</th><th></th></tr><tr><th></th><th>//</th><th>Positive"); break;</th><th></th></tr><tr><th>1 /</th><th>/</th><th>case -1:</th><th></th></tr><tr><th></th><th>/</th><th>alert("The number is Negative");</th><th></th></tr><tr><th></th><th></th><th>break;</th><th></th></tr><tr><th></th><th></th><th>default:</th><th></th></tr><tr><th></th><th></th><th>alert("The number is Zero");</th><th></th></tr><tr><th></th><th></th><th>}</th><th></th></tr><tr><th></th><th></th><th></script></pre>	
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	d)	State the use of following methods:	4M
		i) charCodeAt() ii)	
		fromCharCode ()	Use of each method
			2M
	A	1. charCodeAt() : This method is used to return a unicode of	
	Ans.	specified character.	
	•	Syntax: var code=letter.charCodeAt(); Example:	
		var ch='a';	
		document.write(ch.charCodeAt());	
	7	Output: 97	
- A	_/		
	- /	2. fromCharCode (): This method is used to return a character	
		for specified code.	
		Syntax: var character=String.fromCharCode(code);	
		Example: var character=String.fromCharCode(97);	
		Document.write(ch);	
		Output: a	





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3.		Attempt any THREE of the following:	12
	a)	Explain Associative arrays in detail.	4M
	Ans.	Associative arrays are basically objects in JavaScript where indexes	
		are replaced by user-defined keys.	
		Syntax: var arr = {key1:'value1', key2:'value2'}	Correct
		Here, arr, is an associative array with key1, key2 being its keys or	explanation 4M
		string indexes and value 1 & value 2 are its elements.	1112
		Example: var arr = { "Company Name": _Flexiple', "ID": 123};	
		The content or values of associative arrays is accessed by keys. An	
	/	associative array is an array with string keys rather than numeric keys.	
1 /	_/	For example: var	
		arrAssociative = {	
		"Company Name": 'Flexiple',	
		"ID": 123	
		};	
Subj	ect: Clien	t Side Scripting Language Subject Code:	
		var arrNormal = ["Flexiple", 123];	
		Here, the keys of the associative array are —Company Namel &	7
		—ID∥ whereas in the normal array. The keys or index is 0 & 1.	





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I	b)	Write a JavaScript function that checks whether a passed string	4M
		is palindrome or not.	
A		Note: Any other relevant logic shall be considered function	Correct logic 2M
		isPalindrome(str) {	
		str = str.replace(/[^A-Za-z0-9]/g, ").toLowerCase();	Correct syntax
	4	return str === str.split(").reverse().join(");	2M
		}	
		console.log(isPalindrome("A man, a plan, a canal, Panama"));	
		// Output: true console.log(isPalindrome("racecar")); // Output:	
		true console.log(isPalindrome("hello")); // Output: false	
	71		
		Explain how to add and sort elements in array with suitable	4M
		example.	
A		Adding Elements to an Array: In JavaScript, you can add elements to an array using various methods,	E1
		such as push(), unshift(), or direct assignment to a specific index.	Explanation of adding
		Using push():	elements with
		The push() method adds one or more elements to the end of an array	suitable example
		and returns the new length of the array.	cxumpte
		Using unshift():	Any one
		The unshift() method adds one or more elements to the beginning of	method 2M
		an array and returns the new length of the array.	21 VI
		Using splice():	
		This method can be used to add new items to an array, and removes	
		elements from an array. Syntax:	
		arr.splice(start_index,removed_elements,list_of_elemnts_to_be_add	
		ed);	





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Parameter:

- •The first parameter defines the position where new elements should be added (spliced in).
- •The second parameter defines how many elements should be removed.
- •The list_of_elemnts_to_be_added parameter define the new elements to be added(optional).

Using length property:

The length property provides an easy way to append a new element to an array.

Example

<script>

var fruits = ["Banana", "Orange", "Apple",

"Mango"]; document.write(fruits+"
");

fruits[fruits.length] = "Kiwi";

document.write(fruits+"
"); fruits[fruits.length] =

"Chikoo"; document.write(fruits);

</script>

Sorting Elements in an Array:

JavaScript provides the sort() method to sort the elements of an array in place and returns the sorted array.

Example

let numbers = [5, 2, 8, 1, 4];

numbers.push(7);

console.log("Array before sorting:", numbers);

numbers.sort($(a, b) \Rightarrow a - b$);

console.log("Array after sorting:", numbers);

Explanation of sorting elements with suitable example 2M

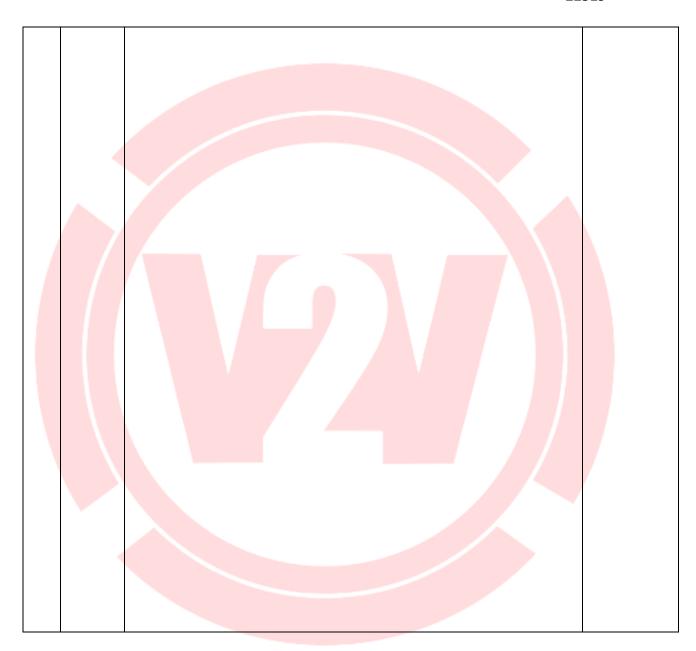




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d)	Explain the term browser location and history in details.	4M
Ans.	Window Location Object:	
	In JavaScript, the window.location object represents the current URL	
	of the browser window. It provides properties and methods to	
	manipulate the URL.	
	. *	Ans. Window Location Object: In JavaScript, the window.location object represents the current URL of the browser window. It provides properties and methods to







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window.location.href:

Returns the complete URL of the current page.

window.location.hostname:

Returns the domain name of the web server.

window.location.pathname:

Returns the path and filename of the current page.

window.location.protocol:

Returns the protocol (HTTP, HTTPS, etc.) of the current page.

window.location.assign(url):

Loads the specified URL.

window.location.reload(forceReload):

Reloads the current page.

// Example: Changing browser location

window.location.href = "https://example.com/page2";

Window History

The window.history object can be written without the window prefix. To protect the privacy of the users, there are limitations to how

JavaScript can access this object.

Some methods:

history.back() - same as clicking back in the browser

<u>history.forward()</u> - same as clicking forward in the browser

Window History Back

The history.back() method loads the previous URL in the history list.

This is the same as clicking the Back button in the browser.

Example:

<html>

<head> <script>

function goBack() {

window.history.back()

}

Explanation of history 2M

Explanation

of location

2M

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	<body></body>	
	<pre><input onclick="goBack()" type="button" value="Back"/></pre>	







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4.		Attempt any THREE of the following:	12
	a)	State what is frame? Explain how it can be created with suitable	4M
		example.	
	Ans.	Note: Explanation of either <frameset>, <frame/> or <iframe> shall</iframe></frameset>	
		be considered.	
		A frame refers to an HTML element that allows the display of another	Definition
		HTML document within the current web page. Frames are	<i>1M</i>
		implemented using the <frameset>, <frame/> and <iframe> (Inline</iframe></frameset>	Explanation
		Frame) element in HTML.	with example
			3M
		Frames are used to divide browser window into multiple sections	
		where each section is treated as window that can have independent	
		contents. A frame can load separate HTML document in each frame	
		in a window.	
	1	cfromerate tag . A framerat is defined as a set of frames inserted in	
		<pre><frameset> tag : A frameset is defined as a set of frames inserted in an HTML web page. These frames can be in the form of rows and</frameset></pre>	
		columns in different size. Frameset tells the browser how to divide the	
		screen into multiple areas.	
		<frameset> </frameset>	
		Attributes:	
		cols="pixels/percentage" Specify number and size of	
		columns in a frameset. Default	
		value is 100% (1 column).	
		rows="pixels/percentage" Specify number and size of rows in	
		a frameset. Default value is 100%	
		(1 row).	
		<frame/> tag : Frame tag is used to insert web page content in a frame.	
		It is an empty tag.	

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Attributes:

src="URL"	Specify address of a web page to be displayed in a frame.
name=" string"	Specify name of the frame which can be used as target to open a link.

Code:

<html>

<frameset cols="25%,75%" >

<frame src="page1.html" name="f1">

<frame src="page2.html" name="f2">

</frameset>

</html>

OR

Creating Frames with <iframe> in HTML:

To create a frame using the <iframe> element, you specify the URL of the document you want to embed as the value of the src attribute. Cross-Origin Restrictions: When embedding content from external sources, cross-origin restrictions may apply. This means that the embedded content must be served with appropriate CORS (CrossOrigin Resource Sharing) headers to allow it to be displayed within the frame.

Example:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">



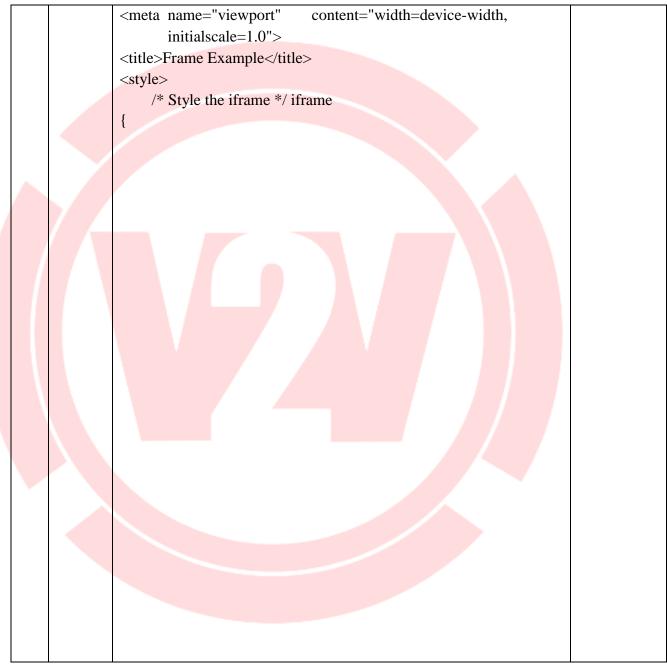


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width: 100%;
height: 300px; /* Set the height as desired */
border: 1px solid #ccc; /* Add a border for clarity */
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<!-- Create a frame with an embedded document -->
<iframesrc="https://www.example.com"></iframe>





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	b)	Explain the steps to create floating menu and chain select menu	4M
	Ans.	A floating menu is a menu that remains visible as the user scrolls	
		down a web page. It's often used for navigation or providing quick	Correct steps
		access to important content. Here's how you can create one:	of each 2M
		HTML Structure: Create the HTML structure for the menu. This	
		typically involves using <nav> or <div> elements for the menu</div></nav>	
		container, and and elements for the menu items.	
		CSS Styling: Use CSS to style the menu and make it float on the page.	
		You can use position: fixed to fix the menu in place and top, bottom,	
		left, or right properties to position it relative to the viewport.	
	/ /	JavaScript (Optional): You can enhance the functionality of the	
		floating menu with JavaScript. For example, you can add smooth	
- /		scrolling to anchor links within the menu, or you can add animations	
		to make the menu appear or disappear dynamically.	
	\	Example:	
		html	
		<html lang="en"></html>	
		<head></head>	
		<meta charset="utf-8"/>	
1		<meta content="width=device-width,</th><th></th></tr><tr><th></th><th></th><th>initialscale=1.0" name="viewport"/>	
		<title>Floating Menu Example</title>	
		<style></th><th></th></tr></tbody></table></style>	

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```
/* CSS styles for the floating menu */
.floating-menu {
      position: fixed;
      top: 0;
      left: 0;
      background-color: #333;
      padding: 10px;
width: 100%:
      z-index: 1000; /* Ensure it's above other content */
.menu-item {
      display: inline-block;
margin-right: 10px; color: #fff;
      text-decoration: none;
</style>
</head>
<body>
<nav class="floating-menu">
<l>
<a href="#section1">Section 1</a>
<a href="#section2">Section 2</a><!-</pre>
- Add more menu items as needed -->
</nav>
<section id="section1">
<h2>Section 1</h2>
This is the content of section 1.
</section>
<section id="section2">
```

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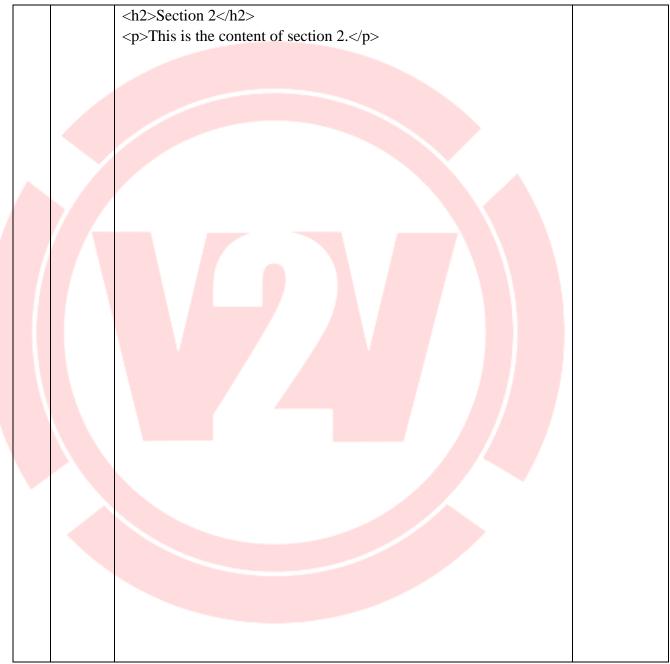


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		initial-	
		Chained Select Menu:	
		A chained select menu, also known as a dependent or cascading	
		menu, consists of multiple dropdown menus where the options	
		dropdown menu depend on the selection made in another dro	
		menu.	
		Example:	
	/ /	html	
		<html lang="en"></html>	
- //		<head></head>	
		<meta charset="utf-8"/>	
		<meta content="width=device-</th><th></th></tr><tr><th></th><th></th><th>width, scale=1.0" name="viewport"/>	
		<title>Chained Select Menu Example</title>	
		<body></body>	
1		<label for="country">Country:</label>	
		<select id="country"></select>	
		<pre><option value="">Select a country</option></pre>	
		<pre><option value="usa">USA</option></pre>	
		<pre><option value="uk">UK</option></pre>	
		<label for="city">City:</label>	
		<select disabled="" id="city"></select>	
		<pre><option value="">Select a city</option></pre>	
		<script></th><th></th></tr></tbody></table></script>	

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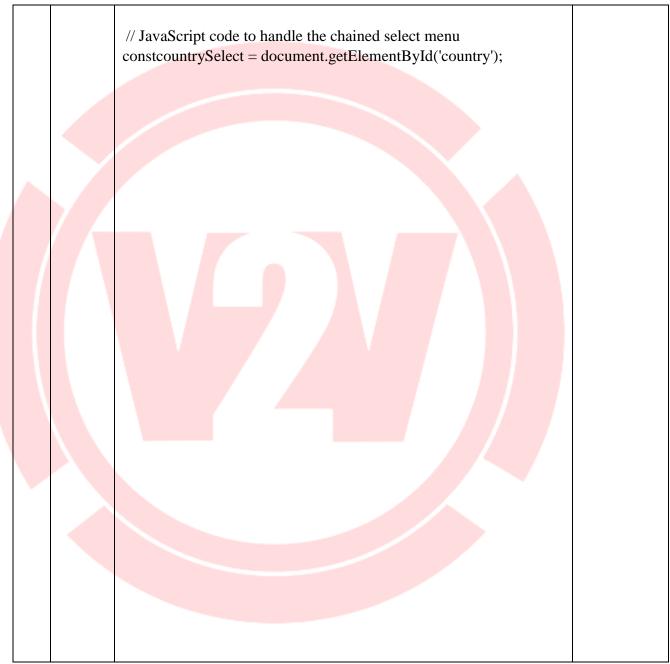


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```
constcitySelect = document.getElementById('city');
// Data source (for demonstration purposes) constcitiesByCountry
= {
       'usa': ['New York', 'Los Angeles', 'Chicago'],
       'uk': ['London', 'Manchester', 'Birmingham']
     };
countrySelect.addEventListener('change', function() {
constselectedCountry = this.value;
       if (selectedCountry) {
citySelect.innerHTML = ";
const cities = citiesByCountry[selectedCountry];
if (cities) {
citySelect.disabled = false;
citySelect.innerHTML += '<option value="">Select a
city</option>'; cities.forEach(city => { citySelect.innerHTML +=
`<option value="${city}">${city}</option>`;
            });
          } else {
citySelect.disabled = true;
       } else {
citySelect.disabled = true;
citySelect.innerHTML = '<option value="">Select a city</option>';
     });
</script>
</body>
</html>
```





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	c)	Explain how to use banners for displaying advertisement.	4M
	Ans.	Following are the steps to insert banner advertisement in webpage.	
Subj	ject: Clien	t Side Scripting Language Subject Code:	
		1) Create banner advertisement using a graphics tool such as	Correct
		PhototShop, Paint, etc.	explanation 4M
		2) Create an element in web page with height and width to	11/2
		display banner advertisement.	
4	/ /	3) Build JavaScript that loads and display banner advertisements.	
	/ A	<html></html>	
		<head></head>	
	V 1	<title>Banner Advertisements</title>	
	1		
		<body bgcolor="#EEEEEE"></body>	
			
		<imgsrc="ad.jpg"></imgsrc="ad.jpg">	





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	d)	Write a JavaScript function to check whether a given address is a	4M
		valid IP address or not.	
	Ans	Note: Any other relevant logic shall be considered function	
		isValidIPAddress(address) {	
		const ipv4Regex = $/^(\d{1,3})\.(\d{1,3})\.(\d{1,3})\.(\d{1,3})\$;	Correct logic
		<pre>const match = address.match(ipv4Regex); if (match) {</pre>	<i>2M</i>
		for (let $i = 1$; $i \le 4$; $i++$) { const	Correct syntax
		<pre>part = parseInt(match[i]);</pre>	2M
		if (part $< 0 \parallel$ part $> 255 \parallel$ isNaN(part)) {	
		return false; // Invalid part	
	1/ /	}	
	I = A	}	
		return true;	
		} else {	
		return false;	
		}	
		}	

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Explain process to create status bar in JavaScript. e) **4M** Ans. **Status Bar:** Correct The status bar is located at the bottom of the browser window and is explanation used to display a short message to visitors on a web page. Developers 4M who are clever to utilize the status bar employ various techniques to incorporate the status bar in the design of their web page. Some developers display a message on the status bar when the web page first opens. Other developers might change the message to reflect whatever the visitor is doing on the web page. For example, if a user is filling registration form then status bar will display a text as User is on form filling section'. **Building a Static Message:** A static message appears when the web page opens and remains on the status bar until the web page is closed. The content of the status bar is the value of the window object's status property. To display a message on the status bar, assign the message to the status property of the window object. Example:window.status= 'You are on home page'; <html> <head> <script type="text/javascript"> window.status='Welcome to Home Page'; </script> </head> <body> <h1>Hello welcome to JavaScript</h1> </body> </html>





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5.		Attempt any <u>TWO</u> of the following:	12	
	a)	Write HTML script that displays textboxes for accepting	6M	
		username and password. Write proper JavaScript such that when		
		the user clicks on submit button		

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```
All textboxes must get disabled and change the color to
        'RED; and with respective labels
               Prompt the error message if the password is less than six
        ii)
        characters
        Note: Any other relevant logic shall be considered
                                                                                 Create
Ans.
        <html>
                                                                                textboxes
                                                                                  2M
        <head> <script>
        function disableTxt()
                                                                                Disable
                                                                             textboxes with
                                                                                red color
        document.getElementById("un").disabled = true;
                                                                                  2M
        document.getElementById('un').style.color = "red";
                                                                               Password
        document.getElementById('aaa').style.color = "red";
                                                                               validation
        document.getElementById("pass").disabled = true;
                                                                                  2M
        document.getElementById('pass').style.color = "red";
        document.getElementById('bbb').style.color = "red";
        function validateform(){ var
        username=document.myform.username.value;
        var password=document.myform.password.value;
         if (username==null ||
        username==""){
                           alert("Name can't
        be blank"); return false;
        }else if(password.length<6){
         alert("Password must be at least 6 characters long.");
        return false;
         }
        </script>
        </head>
        <body>
```



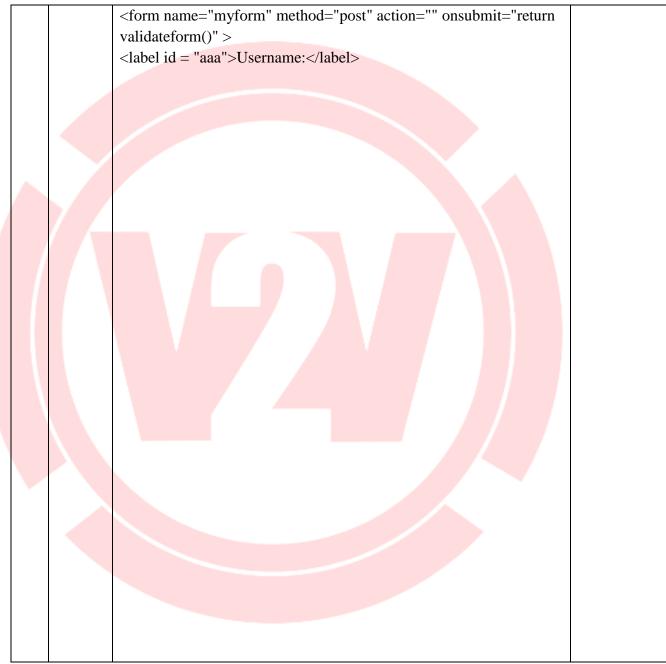


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	<input <="" id="un" th="" type="text"/>
	name="username"/> <label id="bbb"></label>
	Password:
	<pre><input id="pass" name="password" type="password"/></pre>
	<pre><button onclick="disableTxt()">Disable Text field</button> </pre>
/ /	





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b)	Write a webpage that displays a form that contains an input for students rollno and names user is prompted to enter the input student rollno and name and rollno becomes value of the cookie.	6M
Ans.	Note: Any other relevant logic shall be considered	
	<html></html>	
	<head><script> function</th><th></th></tr><tr><th></th><th>writeCookie()</th><th>Create input</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>{</th><th>text boxes for username and</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>var d=new Date();</th><th>password</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>d.setTime(d.getTime()+(1000*60*60*24));</th><th>2M</th></tr><tr><th>7</th><th>with(document.myform)</th><th>G</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>{</th><th>Set cookie 2M</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>document.cookie="Roll No=" + student.value + ";expires="</th><th>2171</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>+d.toGMTString();</th><th>display 2M</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>} }</th><th></th></tr><tr><th></th><th>function readCookie()</th><th></th></tr><tr><th></th><th>{</th><th></th></tr><tr><th></th><th>if(document.cookie=="")</th><th></th></tr><tr><th></th><th>document.write("cookies not found"); else</th><th></th></tr><tr><th></th><th>document.write(document.cookie);</th><th></th></tr><tr><th></th><th>}</th><th></th></tr><tr><th></th><th></script></head>	





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	<body></body>	
	<form action="" name="myform"> Enter</form>	
	your name:	
	<pre><input name="student" type="text"/> Enter</pre>	
	your Roll No:	
	<pre><input name="student" type="roll no"/> <input< pre=""></input<></pre>	
	type="Reset" value="Set C" type="button"	
	onclick="writeCookie()">	
	<pre><input <="" pre="" type="button" value="Get C"/></pre>	
	onclick="readCookie()">	
/ /		





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	c)	Write a JavaScript to create rollover effect that involves text and	6M
		images. When the user places his or her mouse pointer over a	
		book title, the corresponding book images appears <i>Note:</i>	
	Ans.	Any other relevant logic shall be considered	Correct logic
		<html></html>	<i>3M</i>
		<head></head>	
		<title></th><th><i>a</i></th></tr><tr><th></th><th></th><th>rollovers</title>	Correct syntax 3M
			3111
		<body></body>	
	7		
		<a><img <="" height="500" src="motivation.png" th="" width="900"/><th></th>	
		name="clr">	
		<a "="" blue.png"="" onmouseover="document.clr.src=">	
		<u>Motivational book</u>	
		 br>	
			
		<u>Educational book</u>	
		 br>	
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6.		Attempt any <u>TWO</u> of the following:	12
	a)	Explain following form control / elements with example Button,	6M
		Text, TextArea, Select, Checkbox, Form.	
	Ans.	Note: Combined example including all controls / elements shall be	Explanation
		considered.	of each
		Button is created by using following code:	control with example 1M
		$<$ form method = $-$ GET \parallel action = $ \parallel><$ input type = $-$ button \parallel name	example IM
		=	
	<i>Y</i>	—MyButton value = —Click onclick = —msg() > <form></form>	
		There are several types of button, which are specified by the type	
	7	attribute:	
	/ /-	1. Button which corresponds to the graphic component.	
		2. Submit, which is associated to the form and which starts the	
		loading of the file assigned to the action attribute. 3. Image button in	
		which an image loaded from a file.	
		A Button object also represents an HTML <button> element which is</button>	
		specified as follows:	
		<pre><button name="—btn " onclick="—msg() " value="—MyButton "></button></pre>	
		Example:	
		<html></html>	
		<body></body>	
		<h2>Show a Push Button</h2>	
		The button below activates a JavaScript when it is clicked.	
		<form></form>	
		<pre><input onclick="msg()" type="button" value="Click me"/></pre>	
		<script> function</th><th></th></tr><tr><th></th><th></th><th>msg()</th><th></th></tr><tr><th></th><th></th><th>1 (</th><th></th></tr><tr><th></th><th></th><th>alert("Hello world!");</th><th></th></tr><tr><th></th><th></th><th>alert Tieno world: /,</th><th></th></tr><tr><th></th><th></th><th>\(\langle \) \(\langle \) \(</th><th></th></tr><tr><th></th><th></th><th></script>	





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		Text:	
		Input —text is an object to enter a single line of text whose content	
		will be part of form data.	
		In html a text is created by following code:	
		<pre><input id=" textid " name=" textname " type=" text " value=" </pre"/></pre>	
		assign_value />	
		Everyole	
	7	Example: <script type="text/javascript"> function</th><th></th></tr><tr><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th></tr><tr><th></th><th></th><th>changeText()</th><th></th></tr><tr><th>- //</th><th></th><th>vor usorInput –</th><th></th></tr><tr><th></th><th></th><th>var userInput =</th><th></th></tr><tr><th></th><th></th><th>document.getElementById('userInput').value;</th><th></th></tr><tr><th></th><th></th><th>document.getElementById('vp').innerHTML = userInput; }</th><th></th></tr><tr><th></th><th></th><th></ri></th><th></th></tr><tr><th></th><th></th><th><pre><input type='text' id='userInput' value='Enter Text Here' /></pre></th><th></th></tr><tr><th>\ \</th><th></th><th>Welcome <b id='vp'>JavaScript</th><th></th></tr><tr><th></th><th></th><th><input type='button' onclick='changeText()' value='Change Text'/></th><th></th></tr><tr><th></th><th></th><th></script>	
		TD 4A	
		TextArea:	
		The Textarea object represents an HTML <textarea> element. The <textarea> tag indicates a form field where the user can enter a large</th><th></th></tr><tr><th></th><th></th><th>amount of text.</th><th></th></tr><tr><th></th><th></th><th>You can access a <textarea> element by using getElementById()</th><th></th></tr><tr><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th></tr><tr><th></th><th></th><th>Example:</th><th></th></tr><tr><th></th><th></th><th><html></th><th></th></tr><tr><th></th><th></th><th><body></th><th></th></tr><tr><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th></tr></tbody></table></textarea>	





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		<pre><textarea <="" cols="30" pre="" rows="5" wrap="hard"></th></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>readonly="yes" disabled="yes"></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>As you can see many times word wrapping is often the desired look</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>for your textareas. Since it makes everything nice and easy to read and</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>preserves line breaks.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>/ /</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>\ \</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td></td><td></td></tr></tbody></table></textarea></pre>





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	Checkbox:
	<input/> elements of type checkbox are rendered by default as boxes
	that are checked (ticked) when activated. A checkbox allows you to
	select single values for submission in a form (or not).
	Syntax for creating checkbox is:
	<pre><input id="myCheck" onclick="myFunction()" type="checkbox"/> A checkbox can have only two states:</pre>
	1. Checked
	2. Unchecked
- /	2. Cheheeked
	Example:
	<html></html>
	<body></body>
	<div></div>
	 br>
-1	<pre><input id="it" name="program" type="checkbox" value="IT"/></pre>
1	<label for="it">Information Tech</label>
	<input <="" id="co" name="program" th="" type="checkbox" value="CO"/>
	checked>
	<label for="co">Computer Engg</label>
	<pre><input id="ej" name="program" type="checkbox" value="EJ"/></pre>
	<label for="ej">Electronics</label>
	<button onclick="validate();">Validate</button>
	<div id="status"></div>
	<script></th></tr><tr><th></th><th>function validate()</th></tr></tbody></table></script>



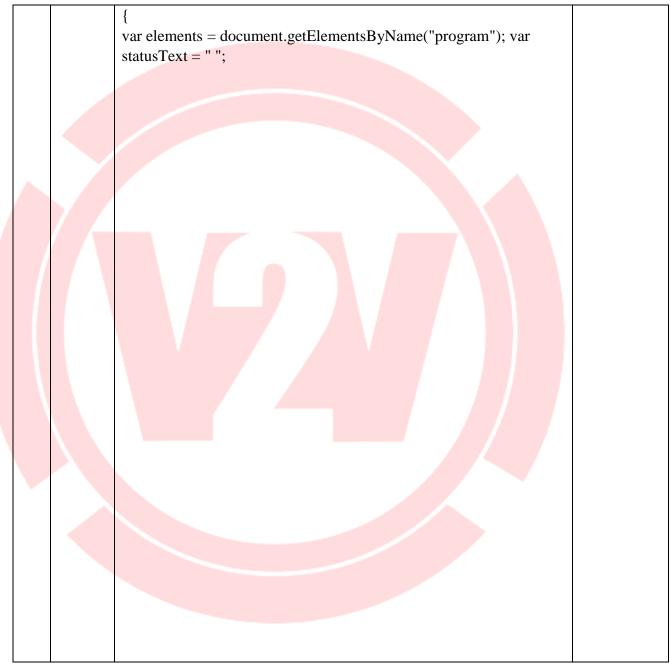


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```
for (var index=0;index <elements.length;index++)</pre>
statusText = statusText +
elements[index].value+"="+elements[index].checked+"<br>";
document.getElementById("status").innerHTML = statusText; }
</script>
</body>
</html>
Select:
Form SELECT elements (<select>) within your form can be accessed
and manipulated in JavaScript via the corresponding Select object.
To access a SELECT element in JavaScript, use the syntax:
document.myform.selectname //where myform and selectname are
names of your form/element. document.myform.elements[i] //where i
          position
                     of
                          the
                                select
                                        element
                                                   within
document.getElementById("selectid") //where "selectid" is the ID of
the SELECT element on the page. Example:
<html>
<body>
<select id="programs" size="5">
<option>Computer Engineering</option>
<option>Information Technology</option>
<option>Chemical Engineering</option>
<option>Electronics &TeleComm.</option>
</select>
Click the button to disable the third option (index 2) in the
dropdown list.
<button onclick="myFunction()">Disable Option</button> <script>
```





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```
function myFunction()
{
  var x = document.getElementById("programs").options[2].disabled
  = true;
  document.getElementById("programs").options[2].style.color =
  "red";
  }
  </script>
  </body>
  </html>
```

Form:

A form is a section of an HTML document that contains elements such as radio buttons, text boxes and option lists. HTML form elements are also known as controls.

Elements are used as an efficient way for a user to enter information into a form. Typical form control objects also called —widgets includes the following:

- Text box for entering a line of text.
- Push button for selecting an action.
- Radio buttons for making one selection among a group of options.
- Check boxes for selecting or deselecting a single, independent option.

The <form> element can contain one or more of the following form elements:

- · <input> · <textarea> · <button> · <select> · <option> · <fieldset> ·
 <label>
- · <legend> Syntax:
- <form name = —myform \parallel id = —myform \parallel action = —page.html \parallel onSubmit = —test() \parallel > -----objects---- </form>





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b)	Write a JavaScript for protecting web page by implementing the	6M
	following steps:	
	i) Hiding your source code	

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ii) Disabling the right MouseButton iii) **Hiding JavaScript**

Ans.

i) Hiding your source code:

- Every developer has to admit that, on occasion, they've peeked at the code of a web page or two by right-clicking and choosing View Source from the context menu.
- In fact, this technique is a very common way for developers to learn new techniques for writing HTML and Javascript. However, some developers don't appreciate a colleague snooping around their code and then borrowing their work without permission. This is particularly true about javascript, which are typically more time-consuming to develop than using HTML to build a web page.
- In reality, you cannot hide your HTML code and JavaScript from prying eyes, because a clever developer can easily write a program that pretends to be a browser and calls your web page from your web server, saving the web page to disk, where it can then be opened using an editor. Furthermore, the source code for your web page—including your JavaScript—is stored in the cache, the part of computer memory where the browser stores web pages that were requested by the visitor.
- A sophisticated visitor can access the cache and thereby gain access to the web page source code.
- However, you can place obstacles in the way of a potential peeker. First, you can disable use of the right mouse button on your site so the visitor can't access the View Source menu option on the context menu. This hide both your HTML code and your JavaScript from the visitor. Nevertheless, the visitor can still use the View menu's Source option to display your source code. In addition, you can store your JavaScript on your web server instead of building it into your web page. The browser calls the JavaScript from the web server when it is needed by your web page.
- Using this method, the JavaScript isn't visible to the visitor, even if the visitor views the source code for the web page.

ii) Disabling the right Mouse Button:

Hiding source code 2M

Disabling Mouse button 2M

Hiding **JavaScript** 2M



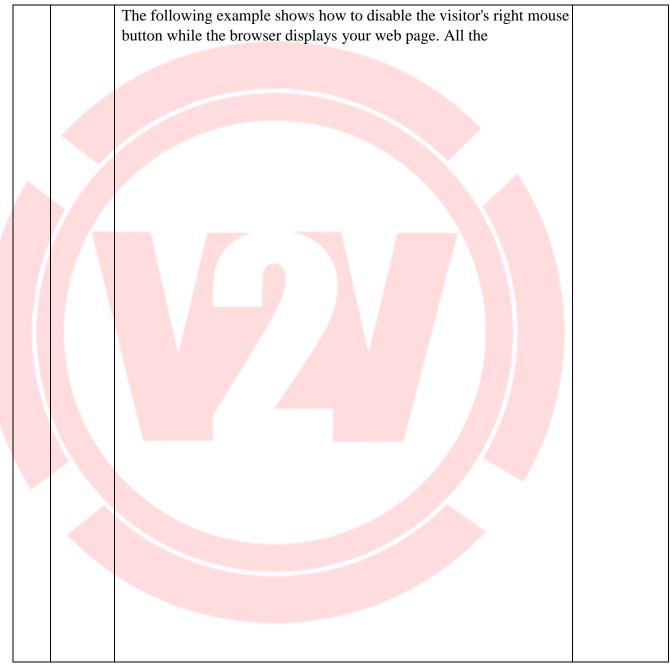


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```
action occurs in the JavaScript that is defined in the <head> tag of the
web page. Example:
<html>
<head> <script>
window.onload = function()
document.addEventListener("contextmenu", function(e)
e.preventDefault();
}, false);}
</script>
<body>
<h3>Right click on screen, Context Menu is disabled</h3>
</body>
</html>
The preventDefault() method cancels the event if it is cancelable,
meaning that the default action that belongs to the event will not
occur.
```

iii) Hiding JavaScript:

You can hide your JavaScript from a visitor by storing it in an external file on your web server. The external file should have the .js file extension. The browser then calls the external file whenever the browser encounters a JavaScript element in the web page. If you look at the source code for the web page, you'll see reference to the external .js file, but you won't see the source code for the JavaScript.

The next example shows how to create and use an external JavaScript file. First you must tell the browser that the content of the JavaScript is located in an external file on the web server rather than



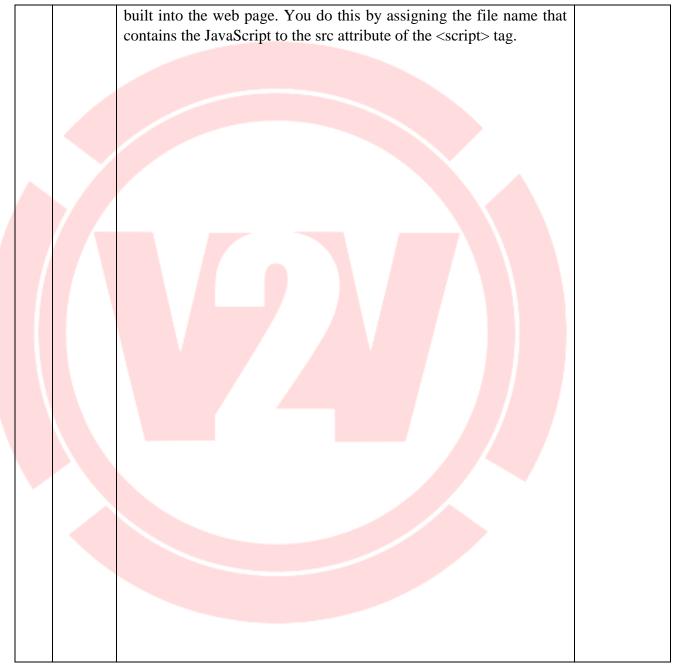


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Next, you need to define empty functions for each function the

```
Next, you need to define empty functions for each function that you
define in the external JavaScript file.
webpage.html
<html>
<head>
<script src="mycode.js" languages="javascript" type = "text /</pre>
javascript">
</script>
<body>
<h3> Right Click on screen, Context Menu is disabled</h3>
</body> </html>
mycode.js
window.onload=function()
document.addEventListener("contextmenu", function(e)
e.preventDefault();
}, false);
```





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c)	Develop a JavaScript to create rotating Banner Ads with URL	6M
	links.	
Ans.		
	<html></html>	
	<head></head>	
	<title>Link Banner Ads</title>	G
	<pre><script language="Javascript" type="text/javascript"></pre></th><th>Correct program 6M</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>Banners = new Array('1.jpg','2.jpg')</th><th>program on</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>BannerLink = new Array('google.com/', 'msbte.org.in/');</th><th></th></tr><tr><th></th><th>CurrentBanner = 0;</th><th></th></tr><tr><th>/ /</th><th>NumOfBanners = Banners.length;</th><th></th></tr><tr><th></th><th>function LinkBanner()</th><th></th></tr><tr><td>V 1</td><td>{</td><td></td></tr><tr><th></th><th>document.location.href ="http://www." +</th><th></th></tr><tr><th>1</th><th></th><th></th></tr><tr><th></th><th></th><th></th></tr></tbody></table></script></pre>	





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```
BannerLink[CurrentBanner];
function DisplayBanners() {
if (document.images) {
CurrentBanner++
if (CurrentBanner == NumOfBanners) {
CurrentBanner = 0
document.RotateBanner.src= Banners[CurrentBanner]
setTimeout("DisplayBanners()",1000)
} }
</script>
</head>
<body onload="DisplayBanners()" >
<center>
<a
      href="javascript:
                          LinkBanner()"><imgsrc="1.jpg"
width="400" height="75" name="RotateBanner" /></a>
</center>
</body></html>
```