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Electronic Goverment Using ASP (e-goverment)

Graduation Project COM-400

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Nicosia-2006





ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

"First, I would like to thank my supervisor Mr. Ümit İlhan for his invaluable advice and belief in my work and myself over the course of his Graduation Project.

Second, I would like to express my graduated to Near East University for the scholarship that made the work possible.

Third, I thank my family especially my mother frothier constant encouragement and support during the preparation of this project.

Finally, I would like to thank my friend Oğuzhan Çelik, Hulusi Köymen, Koray Altunkaya, Neval Bektaşi, Nebile Kırmızılar and other friends for their advice and support."

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ABSTRACT

Electronic goverment is a means of one part of a surrounded by reminders of the growth in the capabilities and the information and communication technologies. The internet allow client program on one computer to access a server on another computer.

There is specific user interface that is optimal for the hypertext problem of navigating a huge information space to find and read information. Not that we are anywhere close to an optimal hypertext interface in today's Web browsers but they do have some features like back and bookmarks that users quickly learn to rely on.

If the web becomes a single, universal interface to all internet service, we will either end up with a sub-optimal hypertext interface for the browsing tasks or get a sub-optimal user interface for all the non-browsing tasks.

There are services to access e-mail through a web browser, but they have a distinctly second class feel relative to the use of smoothly design e-mail interface like Outlook

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INTRODUCTION

This publication briefly illustrates the development of tourism in the destination and covers the performance and trends of the leading source markets to the country. In addition to all the available national tourism statistics for the past sixyears 1999 - 2005, the report contains some important tourism statistics at regional and global level and also highlights the performance of some similar destinations to the Cyprus. Explanatory notes are provided along with the figures, in order to make the data more comprehensive.

The opening part of this report represents some vital facts about the Cyprus which would be informative to the user and the details covering a brief profile of the Ministry of Tourism and the Cyprus Tourism Promotion Board is also presented.

Tourism Trends in the Cyprus. In this section Tourism Sector statistics is presented for Tourist Accommodation Capacity, Tourist Arrival Trends, Major Markets, Economic Importance of Tourism, Tourism Sector Employment and Statistical Updates of Tourism Indicators.

Over view of World Tourism Trends which covers Top Tourism Destinations, Top Earners, and Top Spenders in the world and Regional Results of the World.

Covers Tourism Highlights of 2005, Organization Chart of the Ministry of Tourism with its functional responsibilities and important contact details of different sections. Covers Tourism Highlights of 2005, Organization Chart of the Ministry of Tourism with its functional responsibilities and important contact details of different sections.

The objective of this project is to show you how the e-goverment works, you will get it through six chapters and conclusion.

Chapter five is talking about the electronic goverment, what is it, how does it works and alot of information about the electronic goverment.

CHAPTER ONE

WHAT IS THE INTERNET

1.1 What is the Internet?

The Internet is a Network of networks, linking computers to computers sharing the TCP/IP protocols. Each runs software to provide or "serve" information and/or to access and view information. The Internet is the transport vehicle for the information stored in files or documents on another computer. It can be compared to an international communications utility servicing computers. It is sometimes compared to a gaint international plumbing system. The Internet itself does not contain information. It is a slight misstatement to say a "document was not found on the Internet." It would be more correct to say it was found through or using the Internet. What it was found in (or on) is one of the computers linked to the Internet.

Computers on the Internet may use one or all of the following Internet services:

- Electronic mail (e-mail). Permits you to send and receive mail. Privides access to discussion groups often called Listservs® after the software they operate under.
- Telnet or remote login. Permits your computer to log onto another computer and use it as if you were there.
- FTP or File Transfer Protocol. Allows your computer to rapidly retreive complex files intact from a remote computer and view or save them on your computer.
- Gopher. An early, text-only method for accessing internet documents. Gopher has been almost entirely subsumed in the World Wide Web, but you may still find gopher documents liked to in web pages.

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• The World Wide Web (WWW or "the Web"). The largest, fastest growing activity on the Internet.

A commonly asked question is "What is the Internet?" The reason such a question gets asked so often is because there is no agreed upon answer that neatly sums up the Internet. The Internet can be thought about in relation to its common protocols, as a physical collectionrouters and circuits, as a set of shared resources, or even as an attitude about interconnecting and intercommunication. Some common definitions given in the past include:

- a network of networks based on the TCP/IP protocols,
- a community of people who use and develop those networks,
- a collection of resources that can be reached from those networks.

Today's Internet is a global resource connecting millions of users that began as an experiment over 20 years ago by the U.S. Department of Defense. While the networks that make up the Internet are based on a standard set of protocols (a mutually agreed upon method of communication between parties), the Internet also has gateways to networks and services that are based on other protocols.

To help answer the question more completely, the rest of his paper contains an updated second chapter from "The Whole Internet User's Guide and Catalog" BY Ed Krol (1992) that gives a more through explanation. (The excerpt is published through the gracious permission of the publisher, O'Reilly & Associates, Inc.)

1.2 What is a Browser?

A browser is a computer program that resides on your computer enabling you to use the computer to view WWW documents and access the Internet taking advantage of text formatting, hypertext links, images, sounds, motion and other features. Netscape and Internet explorer are currently the loading "graphical browsers" in the world (meaning they facilitate the viewing of graphics such as images and video and more.) There are other browsers (e.g.: Macweb, Opera). Most offer many of the same features and can be successfully used to retrieve documents and activate many kinds of programs.

Browsers all rely on "plug-ins" to handle the fancier files you find on the Web. Plug-ins are sub-programs stored within a browser or elsewhere in your computer especially to support special types of files you may click on. If you click on a link, and your computer does not currently have the plug-in neede for the file you clicked on, you are usually prompted with an opportunity to get the plug-in. Most plug-ins are free, and easy and safe to install on your computer; follow the instructions you are given.

The main way in which browsers differ is in the convenience features they offer for navigating and managing the Web and all the URLs you may want to keep track of. Netscape and Internet Explorer both offer the abbility to e-mail documents, download them to diskette, print them, and keep track of where you have been and sites you want to "bookmark".

1.3 What is the World Wide Web and what makes it work?

The WWW incorporates all of the services above and much more. You can retrieve documents, view images, animation, and video, listen to sound files, speak and hear voice, and view programs that run on practically any software in the world, providing your computer has the hardware and software to do these things.

When you log onto the Internet using Netscape or Microsoft's Internet Explorer or some other browser, you are viewing documents on the World Wide Web. The current foundation on which the WWW function is the programming language called HTML . It is HTML and other programming imbedded within HTML that make possible Hypertext. Hypertext is the ability to have web pages containing links, which are areas in a page or buttons or graphics on which you can click your mouse button to retrieve another document into your computer. This "clickability" using Hypertext links is the feature which is unique and revolutionary about the Web.

How the hypertext links work? Every document or file or site or movie or soundfile or anything you find on the Web has a unique URL (uniform resource locator) that identifies what computer the thing is on, where it is within that computer, and its specific file name. Every Hypertext link on every web page in the world contains one of the URLs. When you click on a link of any kind on a Web page, you send a request to retrieve the unique document on some computer in the world that is uniquely identified by that URL.URLs are like addresses of web peges. A whole cluster of internationally accepted standards(such as TCP/IP and HTML) make possible this global information retrieval phenomenon that transcends all language boundaries.

1.4 Getting Connected to the Internet

To access the Internet by computer, you need a computer, a modem or other telecommunications link, and software to connect to an Internet Service Provider(links to more about ISPs). If you are not affiliated with the University or wish a private ISP, here is a site where you can find ISPa of all kinds by area code. This type of technical information is beyond the scope of this tutorial and Teaching Library Workshops.

TV Set-Top Boxessuch as SONY's "WEB-TV" are emerging as an alternative to PCs and MACs for viewing the Internet. You may wish to consult Yahoo's links, including opinions, on WebTV computer hardware technology.

Confused by all this jagon? See GLOSSARY of WWW and Netscape Jargon. Want help and instructions? The Teachind Library offers free drop-in classes on the Internet, WWW, Netscape, and finding information using the Internat. Click here for schedule of Teaching Library Courses.

1.5 New Standard Protocols

When I was talking about how the Internet started, I mentioned the International Standards Organization (ISO) and their set of protocol standards. Well, they finally finished designing it. Now it is an international standard, typically refferd to as the ISO/OSI (Open Systems Interconnect) protocol suit. Many of the Internet's component networks allow use of OSI today. There isn't much demand, yet. The U.S. government has taken a position that government computers should be able to speak these protocols. Many have the software, but few are using it now.

It's really unclear how much demand there will be for OSI, not withstanding the government backing. Many people fell that the current approach isn't broke, so why fix it? They are just becoming comfortable with what they have, why should they have to learn a new set of commands and terminology just because it is the standard?

Currently there are no real advantages to moving to OSI. It is more complex and less mature than IP, and hence doesn't work as efficiently. OSI does offer hope of some additional features, but it also suffers from some of the same problems which will plague IP as the network gets much bigger and faster. It's clear that some sites will convert to the OSI protocols over the next few years.

1.6 Is IP Characteristic

We further choose to define the Internet as begin those networks that use IP to permit users to use both the comminication services and at least TELNET and FTP among the interactive services we have listed. This requirement for IP has been questioned by some on the basis that there are now application gateways for other protocol suites such as Novell Netware that permit use of such services. This kind of application gateway is actually nothing new, and is not yet widespread. We choose to think of such networks, at least for the moment, as yet another layer of the onion, outside the core and consumer layers of the Internet.

Other have objected to the use of IP as a defining characteristic of the Internet because they think it's too technical. Actually, we find far fewer people confused about wheter a software package or network support IP than about wether it's part of the Internet or not.

Some people point out that services like WWW, Gopher, FTP, TELNET, etc. Could easily be implemented on top of other protocol suites. This is true, and has been done. However, people seem to forget to ask why these services developed on top of IP in the first place. There seems to be something about IP and the Internet that is especially conducive to the development of new protocols. We make no apologies about naming IP, because we think it is important.

There is also the question of IP to where? If you have a UNIX shell login account on a computer run by an Internet access provider, and that system has IP access to the rest of the Internet, then you are an Internet user. However, you will not be able to use the full graphical capabilities of protocols such as WWW, because the provider's system cannot display on a bitmapped screen for you. For that, you need IP to your own computer with a bitmapped screen. These are two different degrees of Internet connectivity that are important to both end users and marketer. Some people refer to them as text-only

interactive access and graphical interactive access. Some people have gone so far to say have to have graphical capabilities to have a full service Internet connection. That may or may not be so, but in the interests of keeping the major categories to a minimum, we are simply going to note these degrees and say no more about them in this article. However, we agree that the distinction of graphical access is becoming more important with the spread of WWW and Mosaic.

CHAPTER TWO

HYPERTEXT MARKUP LANGUAGE (HTML)

2.1 Introduction to HTML?

HTML, or Hypertext Markup Language is designed to specify the logical organisation of a document, with important hypertext extensions. It is not designed to be the language of a WYSIWYG word processor such as Word or WordPerfect. This chioce was made because the same HTML document may be viewed by many different "browsers", of very different ability. Thus, for example, HTML allows you to mark selections of text as titles or paragraphs, and then the interpretation of these marked elements up to the browser. For example one browser may indent the begining of a paragraph, while another may only leave a blank line.

HTML instructions divided the text of a document into blocks called elements. These can be divided into two broad categories—those that define how the BODY of the document is to be displayed by the browser, and those that define information about the document, such as the title or relationships to other documents. The vacobulary of these element and a description of the overall design of HTML documents is given in the rest of section 2. the last part of the section also describes standard naming schemes for HTML documents and related files.

The detailed rules for HTML (the names of tags/elements, how they can be used) are defined using another language known as the standard generalized markup language, or SGML. SGML is wickedly difficult, and was designed for massive document collections, such as repair manuals for F-16 fighters, or maintenance plans for nuclear submarines. Fortunately, HTML is much simpler!

However, SGML has useful features that HTML lacks. For this reason, markup language and software experted have developed a new language, called XHTML (the extensible markup language) which has most of the most useful features HTML and SGML.

HTML is the lingua franca for publishing hypertext on the World Wide Web. It is a nonproprietary format based opon SGML, and can be created and processed by a wide range of tools, from simple plain plain text editors- you type it in from scratch- to sophisticated WYSIWYG authoring tools. HTML uses tags such as <h1> and </h1> to scructure text into headings, paragraphs, lists, hypertext links etc. Here is a 10-munite guide for newcomers to HTML. W3C's statement of direction for HTML is given on the HTML Activity Statement. See also the page on our work on the next generation of Web forms, and the section on Web history.

2.2 Elements in HTML Documents

The HTML instructions, along with the text to which the instructions apply, are called HTML elements. The HTML instructions are themselves called tags, and look like <element_name> -- is, they are simply the element name surrounded by left and right angle brackets.

Most elements mark blocks of the document for particular purpose or formatting: the above <element_name> tag marks the begining of such as section. The end of this section is then marked by the ending tag </element_name> -- note the leading slash characre "/" that appers in front of the element name in an end tag. End, or stop tags are always indicated by leading slash character.

For example, the heading at the top of this page ia an H2 element, (a level 2 heading) which is written as:

2.2.1 Empty Elements

Some elements are empty – that is, they do not affect a block of the document in some way. These elements do not require an ending tag. An example is the $\langle HR \rangle$ elements, which draws a horizontal line across the page. This element would simply be entered as

<HR>

2.2.2 Upper and Lower Case

Elements names are case insensitive. Thus, the horizontal rule element can be written as any of <hr>, <Hr> or <HR>.

2.2.3 Elements can have Attributes

Many elements can arguments that pass parameters to the interpreters handling this element. These arguments are called attributes of the elements of the element. For example, consider the element A, which marks a region of text as the begining (or end) of a hypertext link. This element can have several attributes. One of them, HREF, specifies the hypertext document to which the marked piece of text is linked. To specify this in the tag for A you write.

2.3 HTML Document Structure

HTML documents are structuredinto two parts, the HEAD, and the BODY. Both of these are contained within the HTML element – this element simply denotes this as an HTML document.

The head contains information about the document that is not generally displayed with the document, such as its TITLE. The BODY contains the body of the text, and is where you

place the document material to be displayed. Elements allowed inside the HEAD, such as TITLE, are not allowed inside the BODY, nad vice versa.

2.3.1 Example of Document Structure

<HTML>

<HEAD>

<TITLE>Environmental Change Project </TITLE>

</HEAD>

<BODY>

<H1> Environmental Change Project </H1>

<Pre>Welcome to the home page of the Environmental Change Progect.

This project is different from other projects with similar names.

In our case we actually wish to change the climate.

For example, we would like hot beaches in Northern Quebec,

and deserts near Chicago.</Pre>

So how will we do this. Well we do the following

< a href="burn.html">Burn

</BODY>

</HTML>

2.4 HTML Language(codes)

) Eile Edit View Insert Modify Iext Commands Site Window Help	
Common Layout Text, Tables Frames Forms Templates Characters Media Head Script ASP Application	San Star Share
<pre>< @LANGUAGE="VBSCRIPT" CODEPAGE="1252"%> <html> <head> <title>Untitled Document</title> <meta content="text/html; charset=utf-8" http-equiv="Content-Type"/></head></html></pre>	
<pre>cbody></pre>	
10	
Li	
	>
Untitled-1 <body></body>	1K / 1 sec
	No. 19
Format None 公園 Default Font Size None 日 Link 公園 合加 Target 語言語語	3
	<u>م</u>

Fig. 2.1: HTML using Macromedia Dreamweaver MX

In fig. It shows that how and the HTML user going to write the codes using macromedia deramweaver MX, it is one of the best programes in the internet programming.

And now the to show of HTML's codes and what does it means

Basic Tags

<html></html> Creates an HTML document <head></head> Sets off title and other information that isn't display on the Web page itself <body></body> Setsoff the visible portion of the document

Header Tags

<title></title> Puts the name of the document in the title bar

Body Attributes

<body bgcolor=?>

Set the background color, using name or hex value

<body text=?>

Sets the text color, using name or hex value

<body link=?>

Sets the color of links, using name or hex value

<body vlink=?>

Sets the color of followed links, using name or hex value

<body alink=?>

Sets the color of links on click

Text Tags

 Creates preformatted text <h1></h1> Creates the largest headline <h6></h6> Creates the smallest headline Creates bold text <i></i> Creates italic text Emphasizes a word(with italic or bold) Sets size of font, from 1 to 7 Sets font color, using name or hex value

-

Links

 Creates a hyperlink <a href=<u>mailto:EMAIL</u>> Creates a mailto link

Formatting

 Creates a new paragraph Aligns a paragraph to the left, right, or center
 Inserts a line break <d1></d1>

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Creates a definition list Precedes each list item, and adds a number Creates a bulleted list

Graphical Elements

 Adds an image Aligns an image:left, right, center; bottom, top, middle Sets size of border around an image <hr> Inserts a horizontal rule <hr size=?> Sets size (height) of rule <hr width=?> Sets width of rule, in percentagage or absolute value

Tabels

 Creates table Sets off each row in a table Sets off each cell in a row Sets off the table header(a normal cell with bold, centered text)

Table Attributes

 Sets width of border around table cells Sets amount of space between table cells Sets amount of space between a cell's border and its contents or Sets alignment for cell(s) (left, center, or right) or Sets vertical alignment for cell(s) (top, middle, or bottom)

Forms

<form></form> Creates all forms <select multiple name="NAME" size=?></select> Creates a scrolling menu. Size sets the number of menu items visible before you need to scroll. <option> Sets off each menu item <select name="NAME"></select>

Creates a pulldown menu

CHAPTER THREE

DATABASES USING ASP

3.1 The need for ASP

Microsoft's Active Server Pages (ASP) with IIS 3.0 offered the web developer flexible, easy to use, scaleable methods to interact with ODBC compliant databases for an Internet site or Internet application. In this article the basic methods that are needed to interact with a database are illustrated – namely, adding, editing and records.

Using ASP highly interactive pages can be developed independet of the type of browser that will be used to access these pages- from Lynx to Internat Explorer 3.0 ASP encompasses the capabilities of both jeve Script and VBScript with the added bonus that components can be easily added to extend the Internet application. Using ASP as part of your development not only means that you can initially develop in Microsoft's Access and scale up to a Microsoft SQL Server 6.5 database; but that you can access other vendor databases that are ODBC compliant. Its faster that using Visual Basic and the WinCGI interface – it will be interesting to compare performance with IDC and the use of an ISAPI filter to access ODBC database. Needless to say, anyone who likes programming in Visual Basic is going to have a ball using ASP.

In addition using Chili! ASP the function equivalent of Microsoft Active Server engine, can be used on a range of NT based Web server, including Netscape, lotus and some UNIX servers.

On the other hand ASP lacks the platform probability that PERL (Note that with advent of Chili! ASP its not true anymore), enjoys along with resources available to PERL programmers on the Internet but it is much easier to learn and develop in. When this the exception handling in VBScript leaves a bit to be desired – which would be critical if say there was an error inserting data into a database. I did not use the debugger in the development of the code and found that most of run time errors were due to the fact that 1 had variables spelled wrongly or 1 did not include the "=" sign as part of a variable when it was embedded in HTML.

The code is to used as a reference example, not a robust application. Conditions such as trying to delete or edit records when there are no records in the database have not been dealt with. The code was developed on Windows NT 4.0, with MS Access 7 as the database. You will need the 32 bit ODBC drivers for Microsoft Access 7.

To illustrate how can put ASP to work on your web pages I am going to show you how to use ASP to interact with a database that contains user information. The example covers the basic methods that would be needed by anyone working with a database. You will be able to add, edit and delete entries into this database.

3.2 What is ASP?

In the language of Microsoft, Active Server Pages is an open, compile- free application environment in which you can combine HTML, scripts, and reusable Active X server Components to create dynamic and powerful Web-based business solutions. Active Server Pages enables server side scripting for IIS with native support for both VBScript and Jscript.

Active Server Pages (ASPs) are Web pages that contain server- side scripts in addition to the usual mixture of and HTML tags. Server-side scripts are special commands you in <web pages that are processed before the pages are sent from the server to the web-browser of someone who's visiting your website. When you type a URL in the ADDRESS box or click a link on a webpage, you're asking a web-server on a computer somewhere to send a file to the web-browser (also called a "client") on your web-browser displays its contents as a combination of text, images, and sounds. In the case of an Active Server Page, the process is similar, except there's an extra processing step that takes place just before the server send the file.ASP is also an abbreviation for application service provider.

An Active Server Page (ASP) is an HTML page that includes one or more scripts (small embedded programs) that are processed on a Microsoft Web server before the page is sent to the user. An ASP is somewhat similar to a server-side include or a common gateway interface(CGI) application in that all involves programs that run on the server, uses input received as the result of the user's request for the page to access data from a database and then build or customizes the page on fly before sending it to the requestor.

ASP is a feature of the Microsoft Internet Information Server (IIS), but, since the serverside script is just building a regular HTML page, it can be delivered to almost any browser. You can create an ASP file by including a script written VBScript or Jscript in an HTML file. You name the HTML file with ".asp" file suffix. Microsoft recommends the use of the server-side ASP rather than a client-side, where there is actually a choice, because the server-side script will result in an easily displayable HTML page. Client-side scripts (for example, with javaScript) may not work as intended on older browsers.

3.3 Runing ASP

Since the server must do additional processing on the ASP scripts, it must have the ability to do so. The only servers which support this facility are Microsoft Internet Information Services & Microsoft Personal Web Server. Let us look at both in detail, so that you can decide which one is most suitable for you.

3.3.1 Internet Information Services (IIS)

This is Microsoft's web server designed for the Windows NT platform. It can only run on Microsoft Windows NT 4.0, Windows XP, Windows 2000 Professional, & Windows 2000 Server. The current version is 5.0, and it ships as a part of the Windows 2000 operation system.

IIS (Internet Information Server) is a group of Internet servers (including a Web or Hypertext Transfer Protocol server) with additional capabilities for Microsoft's Windows NT and Windows 200 Server operation system. IIS is Microsoft's entry to compete in the Internet server market that is also addressed by Aphache, sun Microsystems, O'Reilly, and others. With IIS, Microsoft including a set of programs for building and administering Web sites, a search engine, and support for writing Web_based applications that access databases. Microsoft points out that IIS is tightly integrated with the Windows NT and Windows 2000 Servers in a number of ways, resulting in faster Web page serving.

A typical company that buys IIS can create pages for Web sites using Microsoft's Front Page product (with its WYSIWYG user interface). Web developers can use Microsoft's Active Server Page (ASP) technology, which means that applications – including ActiveX controls- can be imbedded in Web pages that modify the content sent back to users. Developers can also write programs that filter requests and get the correct Web pages for different users by using Microsoft's Internet Information Server Application Program Inetrface (ISAPI) interface. ASPs and ISAPI programs run more efficiently than common gateway interface (CGI) and server –side include (SSI) programs, two current technologies. (However, there are comparable interfaces on other platforms.)

Microsoft includes special capabilities for server administrators designed to appleal to Internet Service Providers (ISPs). It includes a single windows (or "console") from which all service and users can be administered. It's designed to be easy to add components as snap- ins that you didn't initially install. The administrative windows can b consumized for access by individual customers.

3.3.1.1 Installing IIS

If you are running Windows XP Proffesional on your computer you can install Microsoft's web server, Internet Information Server 5.1 (IIS) for free from the Windows XP Pro installation CD and configure it to run on you system by following the instructions below:

1. Place the Windows XP Professional CD-Rom into your CD-Rom Drive.

2. Open 'Add/Remove Windows Components' found in 'Add/Remove Programs' in the 'Control Panel'.

3. Place a tick in the check box for 'Internet Information Services(IIS)' leaving all the default installation setting intact.

4. Once IIS is installed on your camputer you can view home pages in a web browser by typing 'http://localhost' (you can substitute 'localhost' for the name of your vomputer) into the adderss bar of your web browser. If you have not placed your web site into the default directory you should now be looking at the IIS documention.

5. If you are not sure of the name of your computer right- click on the 'My Computer' icon on your desktop, select 'properties' from the shortcut menu, anmd click on the 'Computer Name' tab.

6. your default web directory ta place your web site in is 'CÇ/Inetpub/wwwroot', but if you don't want to over write the IIS documentation found in this directory you can set up your virtual directory through the 'Internet Information Services' console.

7. the 'Internet Information Services' consule can be found in the 'Adminitration Tools' in the 'Control Panel' under 'Performance and Maintenance', if you do not have the control panel in Classic View.

8. Double-click on the 'Internet Information Sercices' icon.

🐂 Administrative Tools	_ ×
<u>Eile E</u> dit <u>V</u> iew F <u>a</u> vorites <u>T</u> ools <u>H</u> elp	1
🔘 Back 🔹 🕥 - 🎊 💭 Search 🕞 Folder	s »
Address Administrative Tools	Go
Component Services Shortcut 2 KB	
Internet Information Services Shorbout 2 KB	
Local Security Policy Shortcut 2 KB	
Event Viewer Shortcut 2 KB	•

Figure 3.1: Administrative tool

9. Once the 'Internet Information Servvices' console is open you will see any IIS web services you have running on your computer including the SMRP server and FTP server, if you chose to install them with IIS.

10. To add a new virtual directiry right click on 'Default Web Site' and select 'New', followed by 'Virtual Directory', from the drop down list.

			and a second sec
tes Nx aputer) S xplore open rowse tart top tause lew I Tasks	ame IISHelp vti_bin inters dmin B sfaultresmi ages cludes simler Virtual Directory	Path c:\windows\help\iishelp C:\Program Files\Common Files\Micr C:\WINDOWS\web\printers	
View Rename Refresh Export List Properties Help	Server Extensions Web Server Extensions Administr. vti_txt uynow.jpg pntact.asp ealer.asp efault.asp	ator	•
	ES N. puter) S xplore rowse tart top ause ew II Tasks iew ename efresh xport List roperties lelp	Image: Second	Image: Second

Figure 3.2: Internet Information Services

11. Next you will see the 'Virtual Directory Creation Wizard' from the first screen click the 'Next' button.

12. Next you will see a 'Browse.....' button, click on this to select the directory your web site pages are in on your computer, after which click on the 'next' button to continue.

13. On the final part of the wizard you will see a series of boxes, if you are not worried about security then select them all, if you are and want to run ASP script then check the first two, followed by the 'next' button.

3.3.2 Personal Web Server

This is a stripped- down version of IIS and supports most of the features of ASP. It can run on all Windows platforms, including Windows 95, Windows 98 & Windows Me. Typically, ASP developers use PWS to to develop their sites on their own machines and later upload their files to a server running IIS. If you are running Windows 9X or Me, your only option is to use Personal Web Server 4.0

3.4 Begining ASP

Here a few quick tips before you begin your ASP session!

Unlike normal HTML pages, you can not view Active Server Pages without running a webserver. To test your own pages, you should save your pages in a directory mapped as a virtual directory, and then use your web-browser to view the page.

3.4.1 Steps for Installation

- From the CD, run the SETUP.EXE program for starting the web-server installation.
- After the installation is complete, go to Start>Programs>Microsoft PWS> Personal Web Manager. And click the "Start" button under Publishing.
- Now your web-server is up & running.

3.4.2 Creating Virtual Directories

After you have installed the web-server, you can create virtual directories as follows:

- Right-click on the folder that you wish to add as a virtual directory.
- Select "Properties" from the cantext-menu.
- In the second tab titled "Web Sharing" click "Share this folder", then "Add Alias".(If you do not see these options enabled, your web-server is not properly running. Please see the steps above under "Istallation").

3.5 Accessing your Webpages

Now that your server is completely configured and ready to use. Start your web-browser, and enter the following address into the address-bar. <u>http://localhost/</u> you should see a page come up that tells you more about Microsoft IIS (or PWS, as the case may be).

3.5.1 Localhost

Let us first see, what we mean by a hostname. Whenever you connect to a remote computer using its URL, you are in effect calling it by its hostname. For example when you type in; <u>http://www.google.com/</u>

you are really asking the network to connect to a computer named www.google.com. It is called the "hostname" of that computer. Localhost is a special hostname. It always references your own machine. So what you just did, was to try to access a web page on your own machine (which is what you wanted to do anyway). For testing all your pages, you will need to use localhost as the hostname. By the way, there is also special IP address associated with local host, that is 127.0.0.1 so you could as well have typed: <u>http://127.0.0.1/</u> and would have received the same page. To access pages ina virtual directory called myscripts for exampe, you should type in;

http://localhost/myscripts/ in the address bar.

I hope the concept is now clear...

3.6 The Database

So lets start with the database – I used MS Access to develope the database.

3.6.1 DSN

Once you have designed you database the next step will be to create a DSN entry, UserDB1. to the this:

- Click on your "Start" Button, and go to Control Panel under Settings.
- Click on "32 ODBC", select "System DSN"
- Cilck "Add" to add a DSN entry, and then on "Microsoft Access Drive". If "Microsoft Access Driver" does not appear on the list, you possibly have not installed Microsoft Access 7's, 32 bit ODBC Drivers.

3.6.2 Connecting to the Database

So far we have developed a basic database and added a DSN entry in order that the database the accessed using ODBC-nothing to really write home about. ASP offers two methods to access the database. In the first each access to the database would have first connect to the database; once to connection has been established SQL statement can be used to manipulate data; once related objects are closed. There are a number of illustrations using the technique in the samples provided with the Active Server Pages. The snippet of code illustrates a connection to a database with "ADOSamples" as the DSN, obtain a record set based on a SQL query. Once the script has done with the data, the record set and the connection to the database are closed.

The first post-startup request is may to the web server for any *.asp file in an application causes the Global.asa to be read. So the moment a request is may to any *.asp in the directory in which the intranet application is stored a connection is established with the DSN User DB1. Following that the default document, in this case default.asp is processed.

In ASP based applications the programming logic, variables and HTML, can be maintained in a single file. Commonly used functions across an ASP application can be in one file that be included in different pages using the "include" statement. With regards to the logic of the example 1 have used a simple state space model to determine the state of the ASP pagei.e. is an addition, deletion or update taken place or not. The information of the current state of the page is dictated by the connects of the form element named "Action". The value element "Action" is obtained from the form in VBScripts with the statement in...

For developers familiar with Microsoft's Internet related products ASP will possibly the way to go to developed intranet applications-especially if you are Visual Basic Programmer. In a couple of months visual tools will be available that will give ASP a more robust development environment.

3.6.2.1 Creating the Guest Book Database

To cretae a database your first need to open Microsoft Access and choose "Blank Access Database" from the starting menu. You will be prompted for a name for the database and where you want it saved. Call the database "guestbook.mdb" and save it in the same directory as the web page connecting to the database is going to be.

You should now see the main Access dialog box, from here select "Create table in design view".
guestbook : Da	atabase (Access 2000 file format)
Objects Tables Queries Forms Pages Macros Modules Groups Favorites	 Create table in Design view Create table by using wizard Create table by entering data

Figure 3.3: Guestbook

You now need to create 3 fields for the database and select there data types.

Field 1 needs to be called 'ID_no' and have the data type of 'auto number'. Also set this field as the primary key.

Field 2 needs to be called 'Name' and have the data type of text.

Fiel 3 needs to be called 'Comments' and also has the data type of text, but this time you need to change the default field siz of 50 to 100 characters under the 'General' tab in the 'Field Propertis' box at the bottom of the screen.

C	tb1Comments : Table		_ [] ×
	Field Name	Data Type	Description
8	ID no Name	AutoNumber Text	
2	Comments	Text	
			-
		Field Properties	
	General Lookup		Carrow And Carbona Carl
	Field Size Format	100	

Figure 3.4: Database Table

Once all the field's have been created and the database types and primary key set, save the table as 'tb1Comments'.

Now the table has been created you need to enter some test data into the table. You can do this by double-clicking on the new table (tb1Comments) in the main dialog box. From here you can enter some test data. I would recommend entering at least 3 pieces of test data.

If you are having trouble creating the database then you can download this tutorial containing the Access Database with test data already entered.

Connecting to the Guestbook Database:

Now that the database is created and test data entered we can get on with creating the web page to display the data from the database.

First we need to start web page, open up your favourite text editor and type the following HTML.

<html> <head> <title>my First ASP Page</title> </head> <body >

Next we can begin writing the ASP to connect to the database. First we need to create the variables that we are going to use in the script.

<%

'Dimension variables

Dim adoCon 'Holds the Database Connection Object Dim rsGuestbook 'Holds the recordset for the records in the database Dim strSQL 'Holds the SQL query to query the database

Next we need to create a database connection ovject on the server using the ADO database connection object. 'Create an ADO connection object set adoCon=Server.CreateObject("ADODB.connection")

Now we need to open a connection to the database there are a couple of ways of doing this either by using a system DSN or a DSN-less connection. First I am going to show you how to make a DSN-less connection as this is faster and simpler to set up than a DSN connection.

To create a DSN-less connection to an Access database we need tell the connection object we created above to open the database by telling the connection object to use the 'Microsoft Access Driver' to open the database 'guestbook.mdb'.

You'll notice the ASP method 'Server.MapPath' in front of the database. This is used as we need to get the physical path to the database. Server.MapPath returns the physical path to

the script, e.g. 'c:/website/', as long as the database is in the same folder as the script it now has the physical path to the database and the database name. 'Set an active connection to the Connection object using a DSN-less connection adoCon.Open "DRIVER={Microsoft Access Driver (*.mdb)};DBQ="& Server.MapPath("guestbook.mdb").

If on the other hand want to use a slower DSN connection to the database then you will need to replace the line above with the one below. Also if you don't know how to setup a system DSN you will need to read my tutorial on, Setting up a system DSN 'Set an active connection to the Connection object using DSN connection adoCon.Open "DSN=guestbook". Next create ADO recordset object an Set rsGuestbook=Server.CreateObject("ADODB.Recordset"). To query a database we need to use SQL (Structured Query Languange). In the next line we initialise the variable 'strSQL' query to read in the fields 'Name' and 'Comments' form the 'tb1Comments' table. 'Initialise the strSQL variable with an SQL statement to query the database strSQL="SELECT tb1Comments. Name. tb1Comments. Comments FROM tb1Comments;"

Now we can open the recordset and run the SQL query on the database returning the results of query to the recordset. 'Open the recordset with the SQL query rsGuestbook.Open strSQL, adoCon. Using a 'Do While loop we can loop through the recordset returned by the database while the recordset is not at the end of file (EOF). The 'Response.write' method is used to output the recordset to the web page.the 'MoveNext'method of the recordset object is used to move to the next record in the recordset before looping back round to display the next record. 'Loop through the recordset Do While not rsGuestbook.EOF

'Write the HTML to display the current record in the recordset Response.Write ("
") Response.Write (rsGuestbook("Name")) Response.Write ("
") Response. Write (rsGuestbook("Comments")) Response. Write ("
") 'Move to the next record in the recordset rsGuestbook.MoveNext

Loop

And finally we need to close the recordset, reset the server objects, close the server side scripting tag, and close the HTML tags.

'Reset server objects rsGuestbook.Close

Set rsGuestbook=Nothing

Set adoCon=Nothing

%>

</body>

</html>

Now call the file you have created 'guestbook.asp' and directory folder as teh database, don't forget the '.asp' extension.

And that's about it, you have now created a connection to a database and display you Guestbook in a web page, now to find out how add comments to the Guestbook through a web form read the next tuorial on, Adding Data to an Access Database.

If you find that tou are getting errors connecting to the database then please read through th Access Database Errors FAQ's, pratically make sure you have the correct 'ODBC Drivers' installed on your system and if you are using the, 'NTFS file system', make sure the permissions are correct for the database and the directory the database in.

3.7 How can I create an SQL Server Database

In order to illustrate the process of connecting to a data source with ASP, we will need to do three things:

- Create a database
- Create an ODBC data source name (DSN)
- Create an ASP page

3.7.1 Creating an SQL Server Database

First we need a database. Since this article isn't about design, we will a very simple SQL Server database – one table! We'll name this database 15Seconds, and we will name our table t_articles.

To create the database:

1. Open SQL Server 7.0 Enterprise Manager (Start(Programs(SQL Server 7.0 (Enterprice Manager).

2. Expand the Enterprice Manager tree, selecting the SQL Server to which you would lik to add the database, until you see the "Database" node.

3. Right click on the "Database" node and select "New Database".

4. On the "Database Properties" dialog box, enter "15Seconds" in the "Name" field.

5. Click the "OK" button.

We now have a database named "15Seconds" to which we can add our table.

To create the table, t_articles, perform the following:

- 1. In Enterprice Manager, expand the "Database" node.
- 2. Right click on the "15Seconds" node.

3. Select "Table....."

4. On the "Choose Name" dialog, Enter "t_articles" in the "Enter a name for the table:" textbox.

5. On the "Choose Name" dialog, Enter "t_articles" in the "Enter a name for the table:" textbox.

6. click the "OK" button.

- 7. On the "Add Table" dialog box, enter the following information.
- 8. On the "New Table" dialog box.

Now we have a database and table. Let's add some sample data. We'll add one record. To add data to t_articles, perform the following:

1. In Enterprice Manager, expand the "15Seconds" database node.

- 2. Double click on "Tables".
- 3. On the right side of Enterprise Manager, right click on "t_articles".
- 4. Select "Open Table".
- 5. Select "Return all rows".
- 6. On the "Data in Table t_articles" enter the following data.

So, there is the entire database. Pretty impressive, huh? Now that we database and a table, we need to create an ODBC connection to our database.

3.7.2 Creating an ODBC Connection

To create an ODBC connection, perform the following task:

- 1. Open Control Panel (start(Setting(Control Panel).
- 2. Double click on the "Data Sources (ODBC)" icon in the Control Panel.
- 3. Select the "System DSN" tab on the "ODBC Data Source Administrator" dialog box.
- 4. Click the "Add" button.

5. On the "Create New Data Source" dialog box, highlight "SQL Server" and click "Finish".

Microsoft dBase Driver (*.dbf)4.00.3711.08Microsoft dBase VFP Driver (*.dbf)6.00.8428.00Microsoft Excel Driver (*.dbf)4.00.3711.08Microsoft FoxPro VFP Driver (*.dbf)6.00.8428.00Microsoft ODBC for Oracle2.573.3711.00Microsoft Paradox Driver (*.db)4.00.3711.08Microsoft Text Driver (*.db)4.00.3711.08Microsoft Text Driver (*.db)4.00.3711.08Microsoft Visual FoxPro Driver6.00.8428.00SUL Server3.70.06.23	***************************************		tank of the second seco	
Microsoft dBase VFP Driver (*.dbf)6.00.8428.00Microsoft Excel Driver (*.xls)4.00.3711.08Microsoft FoxPro VFP Driver (*.dbf)6.00.8428.00Microsoft ODBC for Oracle2.573.3711.00Microsoft Paradox Driver (*.db)4.00.3711.08Microsoft Text Driver (*.db)4.00.3711.08Microsoft Visual FoxPro Driver6.00.8428.00Microsoft Visual FoxPro Driver6.00.8428.00SDI Server3.70.06.23		Microsoft dBase Driver (*.dbf)	4.00.3711.08	
Microsoft Excel Driver (*.xls)4.00.3711.08Microsoft FoxPro VFP Driver (*.dbf)6.00.8428.00Microsoft ODBC for Oracle2.573.3711.00Microsoft Paradox Driver (*.db)4.00.3711.08Microsoft Text Driver (*.db)4.00.3711.08Microsoft Visual FoxPro Driver6.00.8428.00SDL Server3.70.06.23		Microsoft dBase VFP Driver (*.dbf)	6.00.8428.00	
Microsoft FoxPro VFP Driver (*.dbf) 6.00.8428.00 Microsoft ODBC for Oracle 2.573.3711.00 Microsoft Paradox Driver (*.db) 4.00.3711.08 Microsoft Text Driver (*.txt; *.csv) 4.00.3711.08 Microsoft Visual FoxPro Driver 6.00.8428.00 Microsoft Visual FoxPro Driver 3.70.06.23		Microsoft Excel Driver (*.xls)	4.00.3711.08	1
Microsoft ODBC for Oracle 2.573.3711.00 Microsoft Paradox Driver (*.db.) 4.00.3711.08 Microsoft Text Driver (*.txt; *.csv) 4.00.3711.08 Microsoft Visual FoxPro Driver 6.00.8428.00 SOIL Server 3.70.06.23		Microsoft FoxPro VFP Driver (*.dbf)	6.00.8428.00	
Microsoft Paradox Driver (*.db.) 4.00.3711.08 Microsoft Text Driver (*.txt; *.csv) 4.00.3711.08 Microsoft Visual FoxPro Driver 6.00.8428.00 Structurer 3.70.06.23		Microsoft ODBC for Oracle	2.573.3711.00	
Microsoft Text Driver (*.txt; *.csv) 4.00.3711.08 Microsoft Visual FoxPro Driver 6.00.8428.00 3.70.06.23		Microsoft Paradox Driver (*.db.)	4.00.3711.08	
Microsoft Visual FoxPro Driver 6.00.8428.00 370.06.23		Microsoft Text Driver (*.txt; *.csv)	4.00.3711.08	
3.70.06.23		Microsoft Visual FoxPro Driver	6.00.8428.00	
		SUL Server	3.70.06.23	
		4	States and the second	F
				_

Figure 3.5: Creating New Database

- 6. On the "Create a New Data Source to SQL Server" dialog box :
 - Enter "15Seconds" in the "Name" field. This is not the name of the database, but the name of the DSN. I kept it the same just for simplicity, however, this is not good practice for security reasons.
 - In the "Description" field enter a brief description for the DSN. I entered "15Seconds Sample DSN".
 - From the "Server" drop-down box, select the SQL Server to which you would like to connect. Since, my instance of SQL Server to which you would like to connect.

Since, my instance of SQL Server resides on the same machine where I am creating the DSN, I selected "(local)".

• Click the "Next" button.

Create a New Data Sou	rce to SQL Server	×
Select a dimention	This wizard will help you create an ODBC data source that connect to SQL Server.	you can use to
Coll Acces	What name do you want to use to refer to the data source?	2
on Excel E soft Excel E	Name: 15Seconds	
Sac 1 the store of the store	How do you want to describe the data source?	
CIL Saw	Description: 15Seconds sample DSN	
10 mm	Which SQL Server do you want to connect to?	
	<u>S</u> erver: Iocal	•
	Finish <u>N</u> ext > Cancel	Help

Figure 3.6: Create a New Data Source to SQL Server

- 7. On the second "Create a New Data Source to SQL Server" dialog box:
 - Select the "With SQL Server authentication using a login ID and password entered by the user" radio button to indicate that database security with be implemented by SQL Server rather than Windows NT.
 - Select the "Connect to SQL Server to obtain default setting for the additional configuration options" checkbox.
 - In the Login ID textbox, enter "bu".
 - Click the "Next" button.

Note: I used "bu" for login ID with a blank password for convenience. This is the default SQL Server administrator account. Again, this is not a good idea for security reasons.

Create a New Data Sou	rce to SQL Server 🛛 🗙	
Selact a diret in	How should SQL Server verify the authenticity of the login ID?	
Contraction of the second	C With Windows NT authentication using the network login ID. ★ With SQL Server authentication using a login ID and password	
h - 1000h FouPu h - 1000h FouPu h - 1000h FouPu h - 100 - 1008f	To change the network library used to communicate with SQL Server, click Client Configuration.	
SUL Serv	Client Configuration	
	Connect to SQL Server to obtain default settings for the additional configuration options.	
	Login ID: bu	
<u> </u>	Password:	
a traditional and	< <u>B</u> ack <u>N</u> ext > Cancel Help	

- Figure 3.7
- 8. On the third "Create a New Data Source to SQL Server" dialog box
 - Select the "Change the default database to" checkbox and select "15Secons" from the accompanying select box.
 - Click the "Next" button.

Create a New Data Sou	Create a New Data Source to SQL Server		
Selact a day of the	•	Change the default database to:	
5 - 5 5 300 ASS		155econds	
Sal de suel	Г	Attac <u>h</u> database filename:	
Former Former		Create temporary stored procedures for prepared SQL statements and drop the stored procedures:	
SQL Serv		 When you disconnect and as appropriate while you are connected. 	
	M	Use ANSI quoted identifiers.	
Without and all and	V	Use ANSI nulls, paddings and warnings.	
		Use the failover SQL Server if the primary SQL Server is not available.	
		< <u>B</u> ack <u>N</u> ext > Cancel Help	

Figure 3.8

- 9. On the fourth "Create a New Data Source to SQL Server" dialog box
 - Click the "Finish" button.

Create a Ne w Data Sou	rce	to SQL Server	X
Select a dirite	Г	Change the language of SQL Server system messages to	0
Doll maret	•	Perform translation for character data	
1800 Horotz H	Г	$\underline{U}_{\text{Se}}$ regional settings when outputting currency, number times.	s, dates and
A CONSOLT SERVICE	Г	Save long running queries to the log file:	Provena
		Long query time (milliseconds):	Lighter
	Г	Log ODBC driver statistics to the log file:	Browse
		< <u>B</u> ack Finish Cancel	Help

Figure 3.9

10. On the "ODBC Microsoft SQL Server Setup" dialog box, do one of the following:

- Click the "Test Data Source..." button to ensure that the ODBC connection has been created successfully.
- Click the "OK" button to complete the ODBC DSN setup process.

A new ODBC data source will be c configuratio	created with the follo	owing
Microsoft SQL Server ODBC Driver Vers Data Source Name: 15Seconds Data Source Description: 15Seconds sa	ion 03.70.0623 mple DSN	4
Server: local Database: 15Seconds Language: (Default) Targelate Character Data: Yoo		
Log Long Running Queries: No Log Driver Statistics: No Use Integrated Security: No		
Use Regional Settings: No Prepared Statements Option: Drop temp disconnect	orary procedures on	
Use Failover Server: No Use ANSI Quoted Identifiers: Yes Use ANSI Null, Paddings and Warnings:	Yes	
		-
Test Data Source	ОК	Cancel

Figure 3.10: ODBC Microsoft SQL Server setup

We have a database, a table, some data and an ODBC DSN. The next step is to create an ASP page to access the data.

CHAPTER FOUR

WEB SECURITY

4.1. Introduction to Web Security

The World Wide Web Consortium has been an active player in the Web Security debates since, or before, its inception. It has taken steps to enhance the security of passwords in HTTP, helped strengthen the privacy of "cookies," and proposed a larger HTTP Security Extension Architecture (SEA).

If you are a Webmaster, system administrator, or are otherwise involved with the administration of a network, the single most important step you can take to increase your site's security is to create a written security policy. This security policy should succinctly lay out your organization's policies with regard to:

- who is allowed to use the system
- when they are allowed to use it
- what they are allowed to do (different groups may be granted different levels of access)
- procedures for granting access to the system
- procedures for revoking access (e.g. when an employee leaves)
- what constitutes acceptable use of the system
- remote and local login methods
- system monitoring procedures
- protocols for responding to suspected security breaches

This policy need not be anything fancy. It need only be a succinct summary of how the information system work, reflecting your organization's technological and political realities. There are several benefits to having a written security policy:

1. You yourself will understand what is and is not permitted on the system. If you don't have a clear picture of what is permitted, you can never be sure when a violation has occurred.

2. Others in your organization will understand what the security policy is. The written policy raises the level of security consciousness, and provides a focal point for discussion.

3. The security policy serves as a requirements document against which technical solutions can be judged. This helps guard against the "buy first, ask questions later" syndrome.

4. The policy may help bolster your legal case should you ever need to prosecute for a security violation.

4.1.1 Security Risks and Its Affects

There are security risks that affect Web servers, the local area networks that host Web sites, and even innocent users of Web browsers.

The risks are most severe from the Webmaster's perspective. The moment you install a Web server at your site, you've opened a window into your local network that the entire Internet can peer through. Most visitors are content to window shop, but a few will try to to peek at things you don't intend for public consumption. Others, not content with looking without touching, will attempt to force the window open and crawl in. The results can range from the merely embarassing, for instance the discovery one morning that your site's home page has been replaced by an obscene parody, to the damaging, for example the theft of your entire database of customer information.

It's a maxim in system security circles that buggy software opens up security holes. It's a maxim in software development circles that large, complex programs contain bugs. Unfortunately, Web servers are large, complex programs that can (and in some cases have been proven to) contain security holes. Furthermore, the open architecture of Web servers allows arbitrary CGI scripts to be executed on the server's side of the connection in

response to remote requests. Any CGI script installed at your site may contain bugs, and every such bug is a potential security hole.

From the point of view of the network administrator, a Web server represents yet another potential hole in your local network's security. The general goal of network security is to keep strangers out. Yet the point of a Web site is to provide the world with controlled access to your network. Drawing the line can be difficult. A poorly configured Web server can punch a hole in the most carefully designed firewall system. A poorly configured firewall can make a Web site impossible to use. Things get particularly complicated in an intranet environment, where the Web server must typically be configured to recognize and authenticate various groups of users, each with distinct access privileges.

To the end-user, Web surfing feels both safe and anonymous. It's not. Active content, such as ActiveX controls and Java applets, introduces the possibility that Web browsing will introduce viruses or other malicious software into the user's system. Active content also has implications for the network administrator, insofar as Web browsers provide a pathway for malicious software to bypass the firewall system and enter the local area network. Even without active content, the very act of browsing leaves an electronic record of the user's surfing history, from which unscrupulous individuals can reconstruct a very accurate profile of the user's tastes and habits.

Finally, both end-users and Web administrators need to worry about the confidentiality of the data transmitted across the Web. The TCP/IP protocol was not designed with security in mind; hence it is vulnerable to network eavesdropping. When confidential documents are transmitted from the Web server to the browser, or when the end-user sends private information back to the server inside a fill-out form, someone may be listening in.

4.1.2 Briefly Security Risks;

There are basically three overlapping types of risk:

1. Bugs or misconfiguration problems in the Web server that allow unauthorized remote users to:

- Steal confidential documents not intended for their eyes.
- Execute commands on the server host machine, allowing them to modify the system.
- Gain information about the Web server's host machine that will allow them to break into the system.
- Launch denial-of-service attacks, rendering the machine temporarily unusable.
- 2. Browser-side risks, including:
 - Active content that crashes the browser, damages the user's system, breaches the user's privacy, or merely creates an annoyance.
 - The misuse of personal information knowingly or unknowingly provided by the end-user.

3. Interception of network data sent from browser to server or vice versa via network eavesdropping. Eavesdroppers can operate from any point on the pathway between browser and server including:

- The network on the browser's side of the connection.
- The network on the server's side of the connection (including intranets).
- The end-user's Internet service provider (ISP).
- The server's ISP.
- Either ISPs' regional access provider.

It's important to realize that "secure" browsers and servers are only designed to protect confidential information against network eavesdropping. Without system security on both browser and server sides, confidential documents are vulnerable to interception.

4.2 WHAT IS VBSCRIPT?

Microsoft Visual Basic Scripting Edition brings active scripting to a wide variety of environments, including Web client scripting in Microsoft Internet Explorer and Web server scripting in Microsoft Internet Information Service.

4.2.1 Easy to Use and Learn

If you already know Visual Basic or Visual Basic for Applications (VBA), VBScript will be very familiar. Even if you do not know Visual Basic, once you learn VBScript, you are on your way to programming with the whole family of Visual Basic languages. Although you can learn about VBScript in just these few Web pages, they do not teach you how to program. To learn programming, take a look at *Step by Step* books available from Microsoft Press.

4.2.2 Windows Script

VBScript talks to host applications using Windows Script. With Windows Script, browsers and other host applications do not require special integration code for each scripting component. Windows Script enables a host to compile scripts, obtain and call entry points, and manage the namespace available to the developer. With Windows Script, language vendors can create standard language run times for scripting. Microsoft will provide runtime support for VBScript. Microsoft is working with various Internet groups to define the Windows Script standard so that scripting engines can be interchangeable. Windows Script is used in Microsoft® Internet Explorer and in Microsoft® Internet Information Service.

4.2.3 VBScript in Other Applications and Browsers

As a developer, you can license VBScript source implementation at no charge for use in your products. Microsoft provides binary implementations of VBScript for the 32-bit

Windows® API, the 16-bit Windows API, and the Macintosh®. VBScript is integrated with World Wide Web browsers. VBScript and Windows Script can also be used as a general scripting language in other applications.

4.2.4 Adding VBScript Code to an HTML Page

You can use the SCRIPT element to add VBScript code to an HTML page.

4.2.4.1 The <SCRIPT> Tag

VBScript code is written within paired <SCRIPT> tags. For example, a procedure to test a delivery date might appear as follows:

<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="VBScript">

<!--

Function CanDeliver(Dt)

CanDeliver = (CDate(Dt) - Now()) > 2

End Function

--->

</SCRIPT>

Beginning and ending <SCRIPT> tags surround the code. The LANGUAGE attribute indicates the scripting language. You must specify the language because browsers can use other scripting languages. Notice that the CanDeliver function is embedded in comment tags (<!-- and -->). This prevents browsers that don't understand the <SCRIPT> tag from displaying the code.

Since the example is a general function — it is not tied to any particular form control — you can include it in the HEAD section of the page:

<HTML>

<HEAD>

<TITLE>Place Your Order</TITLE>

<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="VBScript">

<!---

Function CanDeliver(Dt)

CanDeliver = (CDate(Dt) - Now()) > 2

End Function

-->

</SCRIPT>

</HEAD>

<BODY>

...

You can use SCRIPT blocks anywhere in an HTML page. You can put them in both the BODY and HEAD sections. However, you will probably want to put all general-purpose scripting code in the HEAD section in order to keep all the code together. Keeping your code in the HEAD section ensures that all code is read and decoded before it is called from within the BODY section.

One notable exception to this rule is that you may want to provide inline scripting code within forms to respond to the events of objects in your form. For example, you can embed scripting code to respond to a button click in a form:

<HTML>

<HEAD>

<TITLE>Test Button Events</TITLE>

</HEAD>

<BODY>

<FORM NAME="Form1">

<INPUT TYPE="Button" NAME="Button1" VALUE="Click">

<SCRIPT FOR="Button1" EVENT="onClick" LANGUAGE="VBScript">

MsgBox "Button Pressed!"

</SCRIPT>

</FORM>

</BODY>

</HTML>

Most of your code will appear in either **Sub** or **Function** procedures and will be called only when specified by your code. However, you can write VBScript code outside procedures, but still within a SCRIPT block. This code is executed only once, when the HTML page loads. This allows you to initialize data or dynamically change the look of your Web page when it loads.

4.2.5 VBScript Data Types

VBScript has only one data type called a **Variant**. A **Variant** is a special kind of data type that can contain different kinds of information, depending on how it is used. Because **Variant** is the only data type in VBScript, it is also the data type returned by all functions in VBScript.

At its simplest, a **Variant** can contain either numeric or string information. A **Variant** behaves as a number when you use it in a numeric context and as a string when you use it in a string context. That is, if you are working with data that looks like numbers, VBScript assumes that it is numbers and does what is most appropriate for numbers. Similarly, if you're working with data that can only be string data, VBScript treats it as string data. You can always make numbers behave as strings by enclosing them in quotation marks (" ").

4.2.5.1 Variant Subtypes

Beyond the simple numeric or string classifications, a **Variant** can make further distinctions about the specific nature of numeric information. For example, you can have numeric information that represents a date or a time. When used with other date or time data, the result is always expressed as a date or a time. You can also have a rich variety of numeric information ranging in size from Boolean values to huge floating-point numbers. These different categories of information that can be contained in a **Variant** are called subtypes. Most of the time, you can just put the kind of data you want in a **Variant**, and the **Variant** behaves in a way that is most appropriate for the data it contains.

The following table shows subtypes of data that a **Variant** can contain.

Subtype	Description
Empty	Variant is uninitialized. Value is 0 for numeric variables or a zero-length string ("") for string variables.
Null	Variant intentionally contains no valid data.
Boolean	Contains either True or False.
Byte	Contains integer in the range 0 to 255.
Integer	Contains integer in the range -32,768 to 32,767.
Currency	-922,337,203,685,477.5808 to 922,337,203,685,477.5807.
Long	Contains integer in the range -2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647.



Single	Contains a single-precision, floating-point number in the range - 3.402823E38 to -1.401298E-45 for negative values; 1.401298E-45 to 3.402823E38 for positive values.
Double	Contains a double-precision, floating-point number in the range - 1.79769313486232E308 to -4.94065645841247E-324 for negative values; 4.94065645841247E-324 to 1.79769313486232E308 for positive values.
Date (Time)	Contains a number that represents a date between January 1, 100 to December 31, 9999.
String	Contains a variable-length string that can be up to approximately 2 billion characters in length.
Object	Contains an object.
Error	Contains an error number.

You can use conversion functions to convert data from one subtype to another. In addition, the VarType function returns information about how your data is stored within a Variant.

4.2.6 VBScript Variables

A variable is a convenient placeholder that refers to a computer memory location where you can store program information that may change during the time your script is running. For example, you might create a variable called ClickCount to store the number of times a user clicks an object on a particular Web page. Where the variable is stored in computer memory is unimportant. What is important is that you only have to refer to a variable by name to see or change its value. In VBScript, variables are always of one fundamental data type, Variant.

4.2.6.1 Declaring Variables

You declare variables explicitly in your script using the Dim statement, the Public statement, and the Private statement. For example:

Dim DegreesFahrenheit

You declare multiple variables by separating each variable name with a comma. For example:

Dim Top, Bottom, Left, Right

You can also declare a variable implicitly by simply using its name in your script. That is not generally a good practice because you could misspell the variable name in one or more places, causing unexpected results when your script is run. For that reason, the Option Explicit statement is available to require explicit declaration of all variables. The **Option Explicit** statement should be the first statement in your script.

4.2.6.2 Naming Restrictions

Variable names follow the standard rules for naming anything in VBScript. A variable name:

- Must begin with an alphabetic character.
- Cannot contain an embedded period.
- Must not exceed 255 characters.
- Must be unique in the scope in which it is declared.

4.2.6.3 Scope and Lifetime of Variables

A variable's scope is determined by where you declare it. When you declare a variable within a procedure, only code within that procedure can access or change the value of that variable. It has local scope and is a procedure-level variable. If you declare a variable

outside a procedure, you make it recognizable to all the procedures in your script. This is a script-level variable, and it has script-level scope.

The lifetime of a variable depends on how long it exists. The lifetime of a script-level variable extends from the time it is declared until the time the script is finished running. At procedure level, a variable exists only as long as you are in the procedure. When the procedure exits, the variable is destroyed. Local variables are ideal as temporary storage space when a procedure is executing. You can have local variables of the same name in several different procedures because each is recognized only by the procedure in which it is declared.

4.2.6.4 Assigning Values to Variables

Values are assigned to variables creating an expression as follows: the variable is on the left side of the expression and the value you want to assign to the variable is on the right. For example:

B = 200

4.2.6.5 Scalar Variables and Array Variables

Much of the time, you only want to assign a single value to a variable you have declared. A variable containing a single value is a scalar variable. Other times, it is convenient to assign more than one related value to a single variable. Then you can create a variable that can contain a series of values. This is called an array variable. Array variables and scalar variables are declared in the same way, except that the declaration of an array variable uses parentheses () following the variable name. In the following example, a single-dimension array containing 11 elements is declared:

Dim A(10)

Although the number shown in the parentheses is 10, all arrays in VBScript are zero-based, so this array actually contains 11 elements. In a zero-based array, the number of array

elements is always the number shown in parentheses plus one. This kind of array is called a fixed-size array.

You assign data to each of the elements of the array using an index into the array. Beginning at zero and ending at 10, data can be assigned to the elements of an array as follows:

A(0) = 256

A(1) = 324

A(2) = 100

. . .

A(10) = 55

Similarly, the data can be retrieved from any element using an index into the particular array element you want. For example:

• • •

SomeVariable = A(8)

Arrays aren't limited to a single dimension. You can have as many as 60 dimensions, although most people can't comprehend more than three or four dimensions. You can declare multiple dimensions by separating an array's size numbers in the parentheses with commas. In the following example, the MyTable variable is a two-dimensional array consisting of 6 rows and 11 columns:

Dim MyTable(5, 10)

In a two-dimensional array, the first number is always the number of rows; the second number is the number of columns.

You can also declare an array whose size changes during the time your script is running. This is called a dynamic array. The array is initially declared within a procedure using either the **Dim** statement or using the <u>ReDim</u> statement. However, for a dynamic array, no size or number of dimensions is placed inside the parentheses. For example:

Dim MyArray()

ReDim AnotherArray()

To use a dynamic array, you must subsequently use **ReDim** to determine the number of dimensions and the size of each dimension. In the following example, **ReDim** sets the initial size of the dynamic array to 25. A subsequent **ReDim** statement resizes the array to 30, but uses the **Preserve** keyword to preserve the contents of the array as the resizing takes place.

ReDim MyArray(25)

• • •

ReDim Preserve MyArray(30)

There is no limit to the number of times you can resize a dynamic array, although if you make an array smaller, you lose the data in the eliminated elements.

4.2.7 VBScript Operators

VBScript has a full range of operators, including arithmetic operators, comparison operators, concatenation operators, and logical operators.

4.2.7.1 Operator Precedence

When several operations occur in an expression, each part is evaluated and resolved in a predetermined order called operator precedence. You can use parentheses to override the order of precedence and force some parts of an expression to be evaluated before others. Operations within parentheses are always performed before those outside. Within parentheses, however, standard operator precedence is maintained.

When expressions contain operators from more than one category, arithmetic operators are evaluated first, comparison operators are evaluated next, and logical operators are evaluated last. Comparison operators all have equal precedence; that is, they are evaluated in the left-to-right order in which they appear. Arithmetic and logical operators are evaluated in the following order of precedence.

4.2.7.2 Arithmetic

Description	Symbol
Exponentiation	^
Unary negation	-
Multiplication	*
Division	/
Integer division	1
Modulus arithmetic	Mod
Addition	+
Subtraction	-
String concatenation	&

4.7.2.3 Comparison

Description	Symbol
Equality	=
Inequality	\diamond
Less than	<
Greater than	>
Less than or equal to	<=
Greater than or equal to	>=
Object equivalence	Is

4.2.7.4 Logical

Description	Symbol			
Logical negation	Not			
Logical conjunction	And			
Logical disjunction	Or			

Logical exclusion	Xor
Logical equivalence	Eqv
Logical implication	Imp

When multiplication and division occur together in an expression, each operation is evaluated as it occurs from left to right. Likewise, when addition and subtraction occur together in an expression, each operation is evaluated in order of appearance from left to right.

The string concatenation (&) operator is not an arithmetic operator, but in precedence it falls after all arithmetic operators and before all comparison operators. The **Is** operator is an object reference comparison operator. It does not compare objects or their values; it checks only to determine if two object references refer to the same object.

4.2.8 VBScript in Internet Explorer

4.2.8.1 A Simple VBScript Page

With Microsoft[®] Internet Explorer, you can view the page produced by the following HTML code. If you click the button on the page, you see VBScript in action.

<HTML>

<HEAD><TITLE>A Simple First Page</TITLE>

<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="VBScript">

<!--

Sub Button1_OnClick

| MsgBox "Mirabile v | visu." | | |
|--|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| End Sub | | | |
| > | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| <body></body> | | | |
| <h3>A Simple First I</h3> | Page <hr/> | | |
| <form><input< td=""><td>NAME="Button1"</td><td>TYPE="BUTTON"</td><td>VALUE="Click</td></input<></form> | NAME="Button1" | TYPE="BUTTON" | VALUE="Click |
| Here"> | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

The result is a little underwhelming: a dialog box displays a Latin phrase ("Wonderful to behold"). However, there's quite a bit going on.

When Internet Explorer reads the page, it finds the <SCRIPT> tags, recognizes there is a piece of VBScript code, and saves the code. When you click the button, Internet Explorer makes the connection between the button and the code, and runs the procedure.

The **Sub** procedure in the <SCRIPT> tags is an event procedure. There are two parts to the procedure name: the name of the button, Button1 (from the NAME attribute in the <INPUT> tag), and an event name, OnClick. The two names are joined by an underscore(_). Any time the button is clicked, Internet Explorer looks for and runs the corresponding event procedure, Button1_OnClick.

Internet Explorer defines the events available for form controls in the Internet Explorer Scripting Object Model documentation, which can be found on the Microsoft® Web site (http://www.microsoft.com).

Pages can use combinations of controls and procedures, too. <u>VBScript and Forms</u> shows some simple interactions between controls.

4.2.8.2 Other Ways to Attach Code to Events

Although the preceding way is probably the simplest and most general, you can attach VBScript code to events in two other ways. Internet Explorer allows you to add short sections of inline code in the tag defining the control. For example, the following <INPUT> tag performs the same action as the previous code example when you click the button:

<INPUT NAME="Button1" TYPE="BUTTON"

VALUE="Click Here" OnClick='MsgBox "Mirabile visu.">

Notice that the function call itself is enclosed in single quotation marks, and the string for the **MsgBox** function is enclosed in double quotation marks. You can use multiple statements as long as you separate the statements with colons (:).

You can also write a <SCRIPT> tag so that it applies only to a particular event for a specific control:

<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="VBScript" EVENT="OnClick" FOR="Button1">

<!--

MsgBox "Mirabile visu."

-->

</SCRIPT>

Because the <SCRIPT> tag already specifies the event and the control, you don't use **Sub** and **End Sub** statements.

4.2.8.3 Using VBScript with Objects

Whether you use an ActiveX[®] control (formerly called an OLE control) or a Java object, Microsoft Visual Basic Scripting Edition and Microsoft[®] Internet Explorer handle it the same way.

You include an object using the <OBJECT> tags and set its initial property values using <PARAM> tags. If you're a Visual Basic programmer, you'll recognize that using the <PARAM> tags is just like setting initial properties for a control on a form.

For example, the following set of <OBJECT> and <PARAM> tags adds an ActiveX control, called Label, to a page. This code is for illustrative purposes — for your script to work, the control or object you are using has to be installed on the client computer.

<OBJECT

classid="clsid:99B42120-6EC7-11CF-A6C7-00AA00A47DD2"

id=lblActiveLbl

width=250

height=250

align=left

hspace=20

vspace=0

>

<PARAM NAME="Angle" VALUE="90">

<PARAM NAME="Alignment" VALUE="4">

<PARAM NAME="BackStyle" VALUE="0">

<PARAM NAME="Caption" VALUE="A Simple Label">

<PARAM NAME="FontName" VALUE="Verdana, Arial, Helvetica">

<PARAM NAME="FontSize" VALUE="20">

<PARAM NAME="FontBold" VALUE="1">

<PARAM NAME="FrColor" VALUE="0">

</OBJECT>

You can get properties, set properties, and invoke methods just as with any of the form controls. The following code, for example, includes <FORM> controls you can use to manipulate two properties of the Label control:

<FORM NAME="LabelControls">

<INPUT TYPE="TEXT" NAME="txtNewText" SIZE=25>

<INPUT TYPE="BUTTON" NAME="cmdChangeIt" VALUE="Change Text">

<INPUT TYPE="BUTTON" NAME="cmdRotate" VALUE="Rotate Label">

</FORM>

With the form defined, an event procedure for the cmdChangeIt button changes the label text:

<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="VBScript">

<!--

Sub cmdChangeIt_onClick

Dim TheForm

Set TheForm = Document.LabelControls

lblActiveLbl.Caption = TheForm.txtNewText.Value

End Sub

-->

</SCRIPT>

The code qualifies references to controls and values inside the forms just as in the Simple Validation example.

Several ActiveX controls are available for use with Internet Explorer. You can find information about the properties, methods, events, and class identifiers (CLSID) for several controls on the Microsoft® Web site (http://activex.microsoft.com). You can find more information about the <OBJECT> tag by searching for "OBJECT element" at http://msdn.microsoft.com.

Note Internet Explorer version 3 and earlier required braces ({}) around the classid attribute and did not conform to the W3C specification. Using braces with Internet Explorer version 4 and later generates a "This page uses an outdated version of the <OBJECT> tag" message.

4.2.9 VBScript and Forms

4.2.9.1 Simple Validation

You can use Visual Basic Scripting Edition to do much of the form processing that you'd usually have to do on a server. You can also do things that just can't be done on the server. Here's an example of simple client-side validation. The HTML code is for a text box and a button. If you use Microsoft® Internet Explorer to view the page produced by the following code, you'll see a small text box with a button next to it.

<HTML>

```
<HEAD><TITLE>Simple Validation</TITLE>
```

```
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="VBScript">
```

<!--

Sub Validate

Dim TheForm

Set TheForm = Document.forms("ValidForm")

If IsNumeric(TheForm.Text1.Value) Then

If TheForm.Text1.Value < 1 Or TheForm.Text1.Value > 10 Then

MsgBox "Please enter a number between 1 and 10."

Else

MsgBox "Thank you."

End If

Else

MsgBox "Please enter a numeric value."

End If

End Sub-->

</SCRIPT>

</HEAD>

<BODY>

<H3>Simple Validation</H3><HR>

<form id="ValidForm" action="nothing.asp" onsubmit="Validate(); return false;" language="jscript">

Enter a value between 1 and 10:

<input name="Text1" TYPE="TEXT" SIZE="2">
<input name="Submit" TYPE="Submit" VALUE="Submit">

</form>

</BODY>

</HTML>

The difference between this text box and the examples on A Simple VBScript Page is that the **Value** property of the text box is used to check the entered value. To get the **Value** property, the code has to qualify the reference to the name of the text box.

You can always write out the full reference Document.ValidForm.Text1. However, where you have multiple references to form controls, you'll want to do what was done here. First declare a variable. Then use the Set statement to assign the form to the variable TheForm. A regular assignment statement, such as Dim, doesn't work here; you must use **Set** to preserve the reference to an object.

4.2.9.2 Using Numeric Values

Notice that the example directly tests the value against a number: it uses the IsNumeric Function function to make sure the string in the text box is a number. Although VBScript automatically converts strings and numbers, it's always a good practice to test a user-entered value for its data subtype and to use conversion functions as necessary. When doing addition with text box values, convert the values explicitly to numbers because the plus sign (\pm) operator represents both addition and string concatenation. For example, if Text1 contains "1" and Text2 contains "2", you see the following results:

A = Text1.Value + Text2.Value 'A is "12"

A = CDbl(Text1.Value) + Text2.Value 'A is 3

CHAPTER FIVE

Electronic Government (E- Government)

5.1 Introduction

This paper provides a brief introduction to electronic government. On behalf of the Ministry of Tourism, it is with utmost pleasure that I present the annual report of Tourism Statistics 2005. This report is published with the object of providing comprehensive statistical information on various aspects of tourism development in the Cyprus for the period under review 1999 - 2005. The need for accurate and timely dissemination of tourism statistics is an important economic tool for the rapidly growing industry. I believe that this publication is a valuable contribution towards future development and planning purposes not only for tourism industry but also for other tourism related activities and those who are interested in the Cyprus tourism research.

5.2 What is Electronic Goverment?

E-Government, is one part of a surrounded by reminders of the growth in the capabilities and the information and communication technologies (ICT). Some of these, like the Internet and World Wide Web and the imminent digital television (DTV) services enjoy a high profile and are the subject of much discussion, among enthusiasts and sceptics alike. Many other developments in ICT, however, are invisible and detectable only by their effects. Typical of these are the systems that increasingly drive 'back offices' in the financial and other industries; they allow companies to identify and target tightly focused segments of their market; they allow detailed customer profiles to be constructed from information harvested from a wide range of sources; and overall, they enable the improvements in efficiency and productivity required to survive in the global marketplace. Commercial enterprises increasingly use ICT to reach out to their customers and business partners, providing dramatic improvements in levels of service and convenience; thus the ATM has made 24 hour access to bank accounts the norm, and many companies now offer a wide range of services from telephone 'call centres'. The latest developments in the World Wide Web and DTV offer even more possibilities, and services such as home shopping look set to take off in the near future.

Such developments in the commercial world lead to the question of whether governments have yet to realise the full benefits from ICT. So far, in many respects, governments have lagged behind the commercial world in adopting ICT. Some Government Departments (such as the Department of Social Security) and Agencies have come to rely heavily on computer systems, but even in those parts of government where ICT has been deployed extensively, this has tended to involve the automation of existing manual procedures based on the movement of paper, and has not reflected the major shift in management practices seen in the commercial world where ICT has been used to move away from functional business units and to restructure organisations around the processes that support the core business. There are many different ICT-based management, and Just In Time (JIT) that have been used in industry and other businesses, which have hardly touched government and the organisation of departments. The new Government has taken this initiative up, but is fitting the concepts of government.direct into a much wider set of initiatives encompassing 'better government', parliamentary and constitutional reform.

Some of these initiatives are alreadyunderway, and the Government plans to issue a White Paper early in 1998 to bring the otheraspects together. Other forces are also coming to bear on these issues, such as Data globalisation.

In addition to potentially delivering improvements in the delivery of Government services, some see ICT as possibly having much wider and deeper effects on society and even affecting the nature of democracy.

5.3 Home Page

When human enters site, first of all, home page is displayed. At the top of the page, in banner place, name of the site, site logo, slogan, home link, statistics, place to visit link, hotels link, about cyprus link, contact us links appears. At the bottom of the page, contact which helps users to use the web page in most efficient way, is placed.



Figure 5.1: default.asp

5.4 Statistics



Figure 5.2: statistics.asp

Our statistics page shows, monthly arrival of tourism, list of arrivals by type of transportation and external line of arrivals and departure statistics.

5.5 Hotels

The hotel section, when visitor click on any hotel link thenvisitor can related with the hotels online system.

	Internet Explorer - [Working Offine]	
File Edit View Favorite	s Tools Help	and the second se
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Artabass http://ocabost/t	ntels aso	
	Ara + Sharada Saranakiar V Arila Densaralar Fonelland (52) + Hotmail * Marranar	
Also.	Ala Vukyuka jeçkinekler X Açılır Perkereter Eriyekerku (22) Photokek 🥥 Presserkyer	
Gave	waaant	
Gove	rinent (*	
tou	rism statics	
HOMEBAGE		
HOMEPHOE	STATISTICS HOTELS PERCETOVISTI ABOUT CIMPUS CONTACT US	
-		
THE DEE EUPEAN HOTEL		
Address		
Mustafa	Kemal St. Gazi Magusa, Mersin 10, Turkey	
Phone		
+90 392	3661222 - 3661010	
Fax		
+90 392	3661032	
E-mail		
deeeuro	pean@northcyprus.net	
www.dee	uropean.com	
ACAPULCO HOTEL		
ACAPULCO HOTEL Address		
ACAPULCO HOTEL Address Catalkoy	, Girne, Marsin 10, Turkey	
ACAPULCO HOTEL Address Catalkoy Phone	, Girne, Marsin 10, Turkey	
ACAPULED HOTEL Address Catalkoy Phone	, Girne, Marsin 10, Turkey	Local intranet

Figure 5.3: hotels.asp

5.6 Place To Visit

When we click the "place to visit" part we will seepicture of the cprus and cities on it. Then when we click the name of the cities we will see the touristics places for that city.



Figure 5.4: placetovisit.asp



Figure 5.4.1: nicosia.asp

5.7 Home Link

This link can be found at the top of each page. By using this link visitor can go back to the main page any time.

5.8 About.Asp

About Cyprus link user can read the Cyprus past



Figure 5.5: about.asp

5.9 Contactus.Asp

File Edit View F	rosoft Internet Explorer - [Working (avorites Tools Help)ffline]			
G Back - O	🗙 🗟 🟠 🔎 Search 👷 F	avorites Media	90.30.	***	
Address Address	alhost/contact.asp				✓ → Go Links ×
mani ^a ·	✓ 🖉 Ara → 🖋 Vu	irgula 👭 Seçenekler	💢 Açıkr Pencereler Engellendi (S	i2) 👻 Hotmail 👛 Messenger	
GB GOV	verment tourism statics	PLACE TO VISIT	ABOUT CYPRUS	CONTACT US	
		1.2	1 S 1		
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			Submit Clear		
DUYGU ÓZŞEN	the state of the s		and the second second		
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-					() in a

Figure 5.6: contactus.asp

5.10 Manage Panel Pages

In manage panel we enter the password and we can add new information.



Figure 5.7: ynt.asp

A menage stanles		1.216	12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 -	
File Edit View Favorites Tools Help			M 34 A	φ Įį
Back · Search Favori	tes Media 🖓 🗠	•••••••	958 Q B	
Ge Goverment tourism statistics			C.	
Homepage Statistics Hotels	PLACE TO VISIT	BOUT CYPRUS	CONTACT US	
Add new stancs:	Ē			
Remote statics :				
External line of arrivals and departure (11/23/2005) List of Arrivals by type of transportation (11/23/2005) Monthly Arrival of tourist (11/23/2005)				
icfault asp				
Start BESSE Marrison	🖉 manage statica	3 4	Ty water a series	R 🖉 🕽 15 8 94

Figure 5.7.1: ynt.asp

5.10.1 Add, Delete Information

Addition of a new information to site is carried by this section. By clicking "change" link, a form which is used to add a new information to the database of site, appears. Via this form all required information about desired product can be entered. After filling this form by clicking "change" button, new product can be added to the database.

1 mailings statics	
File Edit View Favorites Tools Help	1
🕜 Back 🔹 🕥 🙁 👔 🎾 Search 👷 Favorites 🐠 Media 🤗 📑 🚽 📓 👻 🔡 😵	
Adaress 🙍 http://localhost/ynt.asp?pid=9	🛩 🔛 Go
Goverment tourism statistics	~
HOMEPAGE STATISTICS HOTELS PLACE TO VISIT ABOUT CYPRUS CONTACT US Manage Panel	
- Add new states: add	
Remote statics :	
External line of annuals and departure (11/23/2005) List of Annuals by type of transportation (11/23/2005) Monthly Arrival of tourist (11/23/2005)	
- Name of statics: External line of arrivals and departure change clear	
- Options:	
arrival 33337 change clear	~
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Figure 5.7.2: ynt.asp

Administrator of the site can change or delete information about a product via this page.

2 menage statics	
File Edit View Favorites Tools Help	31
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istores 📳 http://localhost/ynt.asp?pid=7	~ 🔛 Go
Generation Statistics	^
HOMEPAGE STATISTICS HOTELS PLACE TO VISIT ABOUT CYPRUS CONTACT US	
Manage Panel check	
- Name of stance: List of Arrivals by type of transportation change clear	
- Options:	
seaway 105 change clear	
airway 100 change clear	
- Add new oprions:	
<u>default, asp</u>	
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Figure 5.7.3: ynt.asp

S namey statis	
Prile colic view Pavorites Tools Prep	60 Go
Goverment tourism statistics	A
HOMEPAGE STATISTICS HOTELS PLACE TO VISIT ABOUT CYPRUS CONTACT US Manage Panel Check	
- Name of statics: Monthly Arrival of tourist change clear	
- Opnous:	
january 153 clear	
february 120 change clear	
march 201 clear	
april 225 change clear	v
🖞 Start 🖇 Sin 🕲 👘 🖄 🖄 pais internation 🖉 nemage states 👘 🖓 👘 🖓 menage states	1 (F 🗘 🛢 19-05)

Figure 5.7.4: ynt.asp

CHAPTER SIX

Database Tables Needed For E-Goverment

6.1 Anket Table

Anket Table contains all of the information (eg:anket_id, anket_basligi, anket_acilis_tarihi etc.) about anket. (See Figure 1 in Appendix-B)

6.2 Scnk Table

Scnk Table contains all of the information (eg: scnk_ID, anket_ID, scnk_metni, scnk_oy etc.) about orders. (See Figure 2 in Appendix-B)

CONCLUSION

The Internet is much more than the Web, and usability will suffer if people try to make the Web do things it is not suited for and make it the only user interface to the Internet. The Internet allows any computer in the world to exchange data with any other computer in the world. As a result, a client program on one computer can access a server on another computer.

The Web is a hypertext system that runs over the Internet as one of its services. As a result, users can sit at any computer and browse documents that live anywhere in the world; furthermore, these documents can link to documents from any other place in the world. The reason that we chosen the web design was the great interest on the applications of Internet and focusing on the web design.

The computer programs such as swishmax, dreamweaver, flash, access, firework and it provides to develop and focus on these programs efficiently.

References

- 1 http://oracle.com
- 2 http://www.ge.com/plastics/index.html
- 3 http://www.asp.net/webmatrix
- 4 http://www.iisanswers.com/articles/IIS51.htm
- 5 www.asp101.com
- 6 www.aspfree.com
- 7 www.egovermenttimes.com
- 8 www.wilsonweb.com
- 9 www.morasp.net

APPENDIX – A

"Default.asp"

```
<html>
<head>
<title>..::statics</title>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-9">
<style type="text/css">
<!--
body {
      margin-left: 0px;
      margin-top: 0px;
      margin-right: 0px;
}
-->
</style>
k href="css.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css">
<style type="text/css">
<!--
body,td,th {
      color: #000000;
}
.style1 {color: #000000}
-->
</style></head>
<body>
<img src="images/sout.gif" width="780" height="109">
<a href="default.asp">HOMEPAGE</a>
   <td
                    width="150"
                                             bgcolor="#990000"><a
href="statistics.asp">STATISTICS</a>
   <a href="hotels.asp">HOTELS</a>
```

```
<a href="placetovisit.asp">PLACE TO VISIT </a>
   <a href="about.asp">ABOUT CYPRUS </a>
   <a href="contact.asp">CONTACT US </a>
   
align="center"><object
                            classid="clsid:D27CDB6E-AE6D-11cf-96B8-
   <td
444553540000"
codebase="http://download.macromedia.com/pub/shockwave/cabs/flash/swflash.cab#versio
n=6,0,29,0" width="500" height="300">
    <param name="movie" value="images/stats.swf">
   <param name="quality" value="high">
   <embed
                     src="images/stats.swf"
                                                quality="high"
pluginspage="http://www.macromedia.com/go/getflashplayer"
                                            type="application/x-
shockwave-flash" width="500" height="300"></embed>
   </object>
   
  W<span class="style1">elcome to GTS web
pages.</span>
     <span class="style1">Our web sites show that tourism statics and
informations and grows up tourism.</span>
    Our web sites includs hotels and can contact them.
```

```
83
```

```
 
DUYGU ÖZÞEN
```

"Statistics.asp"

```
<html>
<head>
<title>..::statics</title>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-9">
<style type="text/css">
<!--
body {
      margin-left: 0px;
      margin-top: 0px;
      margin-right: 0px;
}
-->
</style>
k href="css.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css">
<style type="text/css">
<!--
body,td,th {
      color: #000000;
}
.style1 {color: #000000}
-->
</style></head>
<body>
<img src="images/sout.gif" width="780" height="109">
```

```
<a href="default.asp">HOMEPAGE</a>
                                            bgcolor="#990000"><a
                    width="150"
   <td
href="statistics.asp">STATISTICS</a>
   <a href="hotels.asp">HOTELS</a>
   <a href="placetovisit.asp">PLACE TO VISIT </a>
   <a href="about.asp">ABOUT CYPRUS </a>
   <a href="contact.asp">CONTACT US </a>
   
 classid="clsid:D27CDB6E-AE6D-11cf-96B8-
   <td
          align="center"><object
444553540000"
codebase="http://download.macromedia.com/pub/shockwave/cabs/flash/swflash.cab#versio
n=6,0,29,0" width="500" height="300">
    <param name="movie" value="images/stats.swf">
    <param name="quality" value="high">
                      src="images/stats.swf"
                                                  quality="high"
    <embed
pluginspage="http://www.macromedia.com/go/getflashplayer"
                                              type="application/x-
shockwave-flash" width="500" height="300"></embed>
   </object>
   
  W<span class="style1">elcome to GTS web
pages.</span>
     <span class="style1">Our web sites show that tourism statics and
informations and grows up tourism.</span>
    Our web sites includs hotels and can contact them.
```

```
 
DUYGU ÖZÞEN 
</body>
</html>
"Hotels.asp"
<html>
<head>
<title>..::statics</title>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-9">
<style type="text/css">
<!--
body {
    margin-left: 0px;
    margin-top: 0px;
    margin-right: 0px;
}
-->
</style>
k href="css.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css">
</head>
<body>
<img src="images/sout.gif" width="780" height="109">
<a href="default.asp">HOMEPAGE</a>
  <a href="statistics.asp">STATISTICS</a>
  <a href="hotels.asp">HOTELS</a>
```

```
<a href="placetovisit.asp">PLACE TO VISIT </a>
```

```
<a href="about.asp">ABOUT CYPRUS </a>
  <a href="contact.asp">CONTACT US </a>
  
 THE DEE EUPEAN HOTEL
 
    <strong>Address</strong><br>
    <br>
     Mustafa Kemal St. Gazi Magusa, Mersin 10, Turkey<br>
     <br>
     <strong>Phone</strong><br>
     \langle br \rangle
     +90 392 3661222 - 3661010<br>
     <br>
     Fax<br>
     <br>
     +90 392 3661032<br>
     <br>
     <strong>E-mail</strong><br>
     <a href="mailto:deeeuropean@northcyprus.net"><strong><br>
     deeeuropean@northcyprus.net</strong></a><br>
     <br>
     <a href="http://www.deeuropean.com" target="_blank">www.deeuropean.com
</a>
```

```
  
    <strong>ACAPULCO HOTEL
</strong>
     
    <strong>Address </strong>
     Catalkoy, Girne, Mersin 10, Turkey 
     <strong>Phone </strong>
     +90 392 8244110-11 - 8244449 
     <strong>Fax </strong>
     +90 392 8244455 
     <strong>E-mail </strong>
     <a
href="mailto:acapulco@northcyprus.net%20"><strong>acapulco@northcyprus.net</strong
> 
     <strong>For More Information </strong>
     <a
                             href="http://www.acapulco.com.tr"
target=" blank">http://www.acapulco.com.tr </a>
      
     
    height="30"
               colspan="2"><strong class="beyaz10">ADA
                                            HOTEL
    <td
</strong>
     
    <strong>Address </strong>
     Karaoglanoglu Sehitlik St. Alsancak, Girne Mersin 10 Turkey 
     <strong>Phone </strong>
     +90 392 8218236-37-38-39 
     <strong>Fax </strong>
     +90 392 8212268 
       <a
```

href="mailto:adahotel@northcyprus.net%20">adahotel@northcyprus.net

```
<strong>For More Information </strong>
           href="http://www.ada-hotel.com"
                               target=" blank">http://www.ada-
     <a
hotel.com </a>
     
     
    <strong class="beyaz10">ALMOND HOTEL
</strong>
     
    <strong>Address </strong>
     Alsancak, Girne, Mersin 10 Turkey 
     <strong>Phone </strong>
     +90 392 8212885 (4 lines) 
     <strong>Fax </strong>
     +90 392 8212889 
     <strong>E-mail </strong>
     <a
href="mailto:almond@northcyprus.net%20"><strong>almond@northcyprus.net</strong><
/a>
     <strong>For More Information </strong>
                           href="http://www.almond-holidays.com"
     <a
target=" blank">http://www.almond-holidays.com </a> 
     
     
    <strong class="beyaz10">ALTINKAYA HOTEL
</strong>
     
    <strong>Address </strong>
     Kurtulub St.Girne, Mersin 10, Turkey 
     <strong>Phone </strong>
```

```
+90 392 8155001-2 
                    <strong>Fax </strong>
                    +90 392 8155003 
                    <a
href="mailto:altinkaya@northcyprus.net%20"><strong>altinkaya@northcyprus.net</strong
></a>
                    <strong>For More Information </strong>
                    <a
                                                                                                        href="http://www.altinkaya-cyprus.com"
target="_blank">http://www.altinkaya-cyprus.com </a>
                      
                 
                   
                <strong class="beyaz10">BELLAPAIS GARDENS
HOTEL </strong>
                   
                  <strong>Address </strong>
                     Beylerbeyi, Girne, Mersin 10 Turkey 
                    <strong>Phone </strong>
                    +90 392 8156066 - 8157668 
                    <strong>Fax </strong>
                    +90 392 8157667 
                     <strong>E-mail </strong>
                     <a
href="mailto:bellapaisgardens@northcyprus.net%20">bellapaisgardens@northcyprus.net%20">bellapaisgardens@northcyprus.net%20">bellapaisgardens@northcyprus.net%20">bellapaisgardens@northcyprus.net%20">bellapaisgardens@northcyprus.net%20">bellapaisgardens@northcyprus.net%20">bellapaisgardens@northcyprus.net%20">bellapaisgardens@northcyprus.net%20">bellapaisgardens@northcyprus.net%20">bellapaisgardens@northcyprus.net%20">bellapaisgardens@northcyprus.net%20">bellapaisgardens@northcyprus.net%20">bellapaisgardens@northcyprus.net%20">bellapaisgardens@northcyprus.net%20">bellapaisgardens@northcyprus.net%20">bellapaisgardens@northcyprus.net%20">bellapaisgardens@northcyprus.net%20">bellapaisgardens@northcyprus.net%20">bellapaisgardens@northcyprus.net%20">bellapaisgardens@northcyprus.net%20">bellapaisgardens@northcyprus.net%20">bellapaisgardens@northcyprus.net%20">bellapaisgardens@northcyprus.net%20">bellapaisgardens@northcyprus.net%20">bellapaisgardens@northcyprus.net%20">bellapaisgardens@northcyprus.net%20">bellapaisgardens@northcyprus.net%20">bellapaisgardens@northcyprus.net%20">bellapaisgardens@northcyprus.net%20">bellapaisgardens@northcyprus.net%20">bellapaisgardens@northcyprus.net%20">bellapaisgardens@northcyprus.net%20">bellapaisgardens@northcyprus.net%20">bellapaisgardens@northcyprus.net%20">bellapaisgardens@northcyprus.net%20">bellapaisgardens@northcyprus.net%20">bellapaisgardens@northcyprus.net%20">bellapaisgardens@northcyprus.net%20">bellapaisgardens@northcyprus.net%20">bellapaisgardens@northcyprus.net%20">bellapaisgardens@northcyprus.net%20">bellapaisgardens@northcyprus.net%20">bellapaisgardens@northcyprus.net%20">bellapaisgardens@northcyprus.net%20">bellapaisgardens@northcyprus.net%20">bellapaisgardens@northcyprus.net%20">bellapaisgardens@northcyprus.net%20">bellapaisgardens@northcyprus.net%20"</ap>
<br>
                    </a>
                    <strong>For More Information </strong>
                                                                                                                                                                               <a
href="http://www.bellapaisgardens.com"
target=" blank">http://www.bellapaisgardens.com </a>
```

```
height="30"
                   colspan="2"><strong class="beyaz10">ROYAL
                                                     HOTEL
     <td
</strong>
      
     <strong>Address </strong>
      19 Kemal Asik Cad. Lefkosa, Mersin 10, Turkey 
      <strong>Phone </strong>
      +90 392 2287621-30-11 
      <strong>Fax </strong>
      +90 392 2287580 
      <strong>E-mail </strong>
      <a
href="mailto:royalhotel@northcyprus.net">royalhotel@northcyprus.net</a> <br>
      <strong>For More Information </strong>
                                                        <a
                               target=" blank">http://www.city-royal.com
href="http://www.city-royal.com"
</a>
      
      
     height="30" colspan="2"><strong class="beyaz10">DENIZ
     <td
                                                      HOTEL
</strong>
      
      <strong>Address </strong>
      P.O. Box 230 Alsancak, Girne, Mersin 10 Turkey 
      <strong>Phone </strong>
      +90 392 8218710 - 8218711 
      <strong>Fax </strong>
      +90 392 8218433 
      <strong>E-mail </strong>
      <a href="mailto:denizkizi@northcyprus.net%20">denizkizi@northcyprus.net
</a><br>
<strong>For More Information </strong>
      <a
                                      href="http://www.denizkizi.com"
target=" blank">http://www.denizkizi.com </a>
```

```
 
     
    <strong class="beyaz10">DENIZKIZI HOTEL
</strong>
     
    <strong>Address </strong>
     P.O. Box 230 Alsancak, Girne, Mersin 10 Turkey 
     <strong>Phone </strong>
     +90 392 8212676 - 8212680 
     <strong>Fax </strong>
     +90 392 8212727 
     <strong>E-mail </strong>
     <a
href="mailto:denizkiziroyal@northcyprus.net%20">denizkiziroyal@northcyprus.net
</a><br>
     <strong>For More Information </strong>
     <a
                          target=" blank">http://www.denizkizi.com
href="http://www.denizkizi.com"
</a>
     
     
    height="30"
                colspan="2"><strong
                             class="beyaz10">DOME HOTEL
    <td
</strong>
     
    <strong>Address </strong>
     Kordonboyu Ave. P.O. Box 6 Girne, Mersin 10 Turkey 
     <strong>Phone </strong>
     +90 392 8152453 - 8152454 
     <strong>Fax </strong>
     +90 392 8152772
```

```
<strong>E-mail </strong>
     <a
href="mailto:domehotel@northcyprus.net%20">domehotel@northcyprus.net </a><br>
<strong>For More Information </strong>
     <a
                            href="http://www.domehotelcyprus.com"
target=" blank">http://www.domehotelcyprus.com </a>
     
      
    colspan="2"><strong
          height="30"
                                   class="beyaz10">DORANA
     <td
HOTEL</strong>
      
     <strong>Address </strong>
     143 Ziya Rizki Cad, Girne, Mersin 10, Turkey 
     <strong>Phone </strong>
     +90 392 8153521 -8153522 
     <strong>Fax </strong>
     +90 392 8155822 
     <strong>E-mail </strong>
      <a href="mailto:dorana@northcyprus.net">dorana@northcyprus.net</a><br>
      
      
    <strong class="beyaz10">GRANDAVRASYA
HOTEL </strong>
      
     <strong>Address </strong>
      Ecevit Ave. No.10 Girne Mersin 10 Turkey 
      <strong>Phone </strong>
      +90 392 8151172 - +90 392 8151174
```

```
<strong>Fax </strong>
    +90 392 8154989 
    <strong>E-mail </strong>
    <a
href="mailto:grandavrasya@northcyprus.net%20">grandavrasya@northcyprus.net
</a><br>
 
     
   <strong class="beyaz10">KARPAZVIEW HOTEL
</strong>
     
    <strong>Address </strong>
    Dipkarpaz Iskele, Mersin 10 Turkey 
    <strong>Phone </strong>
    +90 392 372 2234 
    <strong>Fax </strong>
    +90 392 372 2290 
    <strong>E-mail </strong>
     <a
href="mailto:karpazview@northcypurs.com%20">karpazview@northcypurs.com </a>
 
     
   <strong class="beyaz10">MAREMONTE HOTEL
</strong>
     
    <strong>Address </strong>
     Alsancak, Girne, Mersin 10, Turkey
```

```
<strong>Phone </strong>
```

```
+90 392 8218310 - 8218312 
     <strong>Fax </strong>
     +90 392 8218887 
     <strong>E-mail </strong>
     <a
href="mailto:maremonte@northcyprus.net%20">maremonte@northcyprus.net
                                             </a>
 
     
    height="30" colspan="2"><strong class="beyaz10">MERIT
                                             HOTEL
    <td
</strong>
     
     <strong>Address </strong>
     Alsancak, Girne, Mersin 10, Turkey 
     <strong>Phone </strong>
     +90 392 8212345 Pbx 
     <strong>Fax </strong>
     +90 392 8218774 
     <strong>E-mail </strong>
     <a
href="mailto:crystalcove@northcyprus.net%20">crystalcove@northcyprus.net <br>
     </a> 
     <strong>For More Information </strong>
                           href="http://www.meritcrystalcove.com/"
     <a
target=" blank">http://www.meritcrystalcove.com </a> 
     
      
    <strong class="beyaz10">DEDEMAN HOTEL
</strong>
```

```
<strong>Address </strong>
     Catalkoy, Girne, Mersin 10, Turkey 
     <strong>Phone </strong>
     +90 392 8244200-07 
     <strong>Fax </strong>
     +90 392 8244209 
     <strong>E-mail </strong>
      <a href="mailto:olivetree@northcyprus.net%20">olivetree@northcyprus.net</a>
</a>
      <strong>For More Information </strong>
                               href="http://www.dedemanhotels.com"
      <a
target=" blank">http://www.dedemanhotels.com </a>
     
      
    height="30" colspan="2"><strong class="beyaz10">ROCKS HOTEL
     <td
</strong>
      
     <strong>Address </strong>
      102 Kordonboyu Cad, Girne, Mersin 10, Turkey 
      <strong>Phone </strong>
      +90 392 8152238 - 8152379 
      <strong>Fax </strong>
      +90 392 8155712 
      <strong>E-mail </strong>
      <a href="mailto:info@rockshotel.com">info@rockshotel.com</a> 
      <strong>For More Information </strong>
                                  href="http://www.rockshotel.com"
      <a
target="_blank">http://www.rockshotel.com </a>
     
      
    <strong class="beyaz10">SALAMIS HOTEL
</strong>
```

```
96
```

```
 
     <strong>Address </strong>
     Gazi Magusa, Mersin 10, Turkey 
     <strong>Phone </strong>
     +90 392 3788201-8 
     <strong>Fax </strong>
     +90 392 3788209 
     <strong>E-mail </strong>
     <a
href="mailto:salamisbay@northcyprus.net%20">salamisbay@northcyprus.net </a>
     <strong>For More Information </strong>
     <a
                             href="http://www.salamisbayconti.com"
target=" blank">http://www.salamisbayconti.com </a>
     
      
    colspan="2"><strong class="beyaz10">SARAY
        height="30"
                                               HOTEL
     <td
</strong>
      
     <strong>Address </strong>
     Ataturk Meydani, PK 447 Lefkosa, Mersin 10, Turkey 
     <strong>Phone </strong>
     +90 392 2283115 - 002 
     <strong>Fax </strong>
     +90 392 2284808 
     <strong>E-mail </strong>
              href="mailto:saray@northcyprus.net%20">saray@northcyprus.net
     <a
</a>
```

```
height="30"
                  colspan="2"><strong
                                class="beyaz10">THE COLONY
     <td
</strong>
      
     <strong>Address </strong>
     Ecevit Ave. Girne Mersin 10 Turkey 
     <strong>Phone </strong>
     +90 392 8151518 
     <strong>Fax </strong>
     +90 392 8155988 
     <strong>E-mail </strong>
     <a
href="mailto:thecolony@northcyprus.net%20">thecolony@northcyprus.net </a><br/>br>
<strong>For More Information </strong>
                                href="http://www.parkheritage.com"
     <a
target=" blank">http://www.parkheritage.com</a>
                                        
      
    <strong class="beyaz10">GUZELYURT HOTEL
</strong>
      
     <strong>Address </strong>
      Bahcelievler Ave., Guzelyurt, Mersin 10, Turkey 
      <strong>Phone </strong>
      +90 392 7143412-13 
      <strong>Fax </strong>
      +90 392 7145085 
      <strong>E-mail </strong>
      <a
href="mailto:guzelyurt@northcyprus.net%20">guzelyurt@northcyprus.net</a><br>
```

```
98
```

```
 
    <strong class="beyaz10">LEFKE GARDEN
HOTEL </strong>
      
     <strong>Address </strong>
     Lefke, Guzelyurt, Mersin 10, Turkey 
     <strong>Phone </strong>
     +90 392 7288223-8 
     <strong>Fax </strong>
     +90 392 7288222 
     <strong>E-mail </strong>
     <a
href="mailto:lefkegardens@northcyprus.net%20">lefkegardens@northcyprus.net </a>
     <strong>For More Information </strong>
                            href="http://www.lefkegardenshotel.com"
     <a
                                         target=" blank">http://www.lefkegardenshotel.com </a>
     
      
    colspan="2"><strong class="beyaz10">BOGAZ
        height="30"
                                                HOTEL
     <td
</strong>
      
     <strong>Address </strong>
      Bogaz, Iskele. Mersin 10, Turkey 
      <strong>Phone </strong>
      +90 392 3712559 
      <strong>Fax </strong>
      +90 392 3712557 
      <strong>E-mail </strong>
             href="mailto:bogaz@northcyprus.net%20">bogaz@northcyprus.net
      <a
</a><br>
```

For More Information
```
href="http://www.bogazhotel.com"
     <a
target=" blank">http://www.bogazhotel.com </a>
     
     
    <strong class="beyaz10">EXOTIC
                                            HOTEL
</strong>
     
    <strong>Address </strong>
     Bogaz, Iskele, Mersin 10 Turkey 
     <strong>Phone </strong>
     +90 392 3712885-81 - 3713012 
     <strong>Fax </strong>
     +90 392 3713220 
     <strong>E-mail </strong>
     <a
            href="mailto:exotic@northcyprus.net%20">exotic@northcyprus.net
</a>
     <strong>For More Information </strong>
            href="http://www.cyprusexotic.com">http://www.cyprusexotic.com
     <a
</a>
           
     
    <strong class="beyaz10">THERESA HOTEL
</strong>
     
    <strong>Address </strong>
     Yeni Erenkoy, Iskele, Mersin 10 Turkey 
     <strong>Phone </strong>
     +90 392 3744266-67 
     <strong>Fax </strong>
     +90 392 3744009
```

```
<strong>E-mail </strong>
     <a
                    href="mailto:theresa%20@northcyprus.net%20">theresa
@northcyprus.net </a><br>
     <strong>For More Information </strong>
      <a
                          target=" blank">http://www.theresahotel.com
href="http://www.theresahotel.com"
</a>
     
      
    <strong class="beyaz10">JASMINE COURT
HOTEL </strong>
      
     <strong>Address </strong>
      Naci Talat Ave. P.O. Box 651 Girne, Mersin 10, Turkey 
      <strong>Phone </strong>
      +90 392 8151450 (20 lines) 
      <strong>Fax </strong>
      +90 392 8151488 
      <strong>E-mail </strong>
      <a
href="mailto:jasminecourt@northcyprus.net%20">jasminecourt@northcyprus.net
</a><br>
<strong>For More Information </strong>
      <a
                             href="http://www.jasminecourthotel.com"
target=" blank">http://www.jasminecourthotel.com </a>
     <strong>&nbsp; </strong>
```

```
align="center"> 

 

=  

DUYGU ÖZÞEN
```

"Placetovisit.asp"

```
<html>
<head>
<title>..::statics</title>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-9">
<style type="text/css">
<!--
body {
       margin-left: 0px;
       margin-top: 0px;
       margin-right: 0px;
}
-->
</style>
k href="css.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css">
<style type="text/css">
<!--
.style2 {font-family: Geneva, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif}
-->
</style>
</head>
<body>
<img src="images/sout.gif" width="780" height="109">
>
```

```
<a href="default.asp">HOMEPAGE</a>
  <a href="statistics.asp">STATISTICS</a>
  <a href="hotels.asp">HOTELS</a>
  <a href="placetovisit.asp">PLACE TO VISIT</a>
  <a href="about.asp">ABOUT CYPRUS </a>
  <a href="contact.asp">CONTACT US </a>
 width="189"
                         height="30"
                                      scope="col"><a
  <td
href="famagusta.asp">FAMAGUSTA</a>
  <a href="kyrenia.asp">KYRENIA</a>
  <a href="nicosia.asp">NICOSIA</a>
  <a href="morphou.asp">MORPHOU</a>
  <a href="iskele.asp">ISKELE</a>
   
<img src="harita.jpg" width="656" height="444" border="0"
usemap="#Map">
<tr>
 DUYGU ÖZÞEN 
<map name="Map">
<area shape="poly" coords="187,142" href="#">
                   coords="193,179,237,185,308,191,382,145,187,146"
        shape="poly"
<area
href="kyrenia.asp">
<area shape="poly" coords="440,121,597,34,597,51,487,128,439,168" href="iskele.asp">
                                        shape="poly"
<area
coords="410,255,368,225,359,174,391,138,431,128,448,232,478,261"
href="famagusta.asp">
```

```
<area shape="poly"
href="morphou.asp">
<area shape="poly"
href="nicosia.asp">
</map>
</body>
</html>
```

coords="124,210,161,247,234,215,220,187,195,184"

coords="235,206,309,208,333,246,386,252,342,184"

"About.asp"

```
<html>
<head>
<title>..::statics</title>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-9">
<style type="text/css">
<!--
body {
      margin-left: 0px;
      margin-top: 0px;
      margin-right: 0px;
}
-->
</style>
k href="css.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css">
<style type="text/css">
<!--
.style1 {
      font-family: Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
      font-size: 12px;
}
-->
</style>
</head>
<body>
<img src="images/sout.gif" width="780" height="109">
```

```
<a href="default.asp">HOMEPAGE</a>
<a href="statistics.asp">STATISTICS</a>
<a href="statistics.asp">STATISTICS</a>
<a href="hotels.asp">HOTELS</a>
<a href="hotels.asp">PLACE TO VISIT</a>
<a href="about.asp">PLACE TO VISIT</a>
<a href="about.asp">ABOUT CYPRUS </a>
<a href="about.asp">CONTACT US </a>
```

It s not possible to say when first inhabitants of cyprus lived, but it is belived possible tht as long as 8,500 B.C. there were settlements on Cyprus.

& mbsp;

<tspan class="style1">Cyprus has had a troubled history. The abundance of copper, timber, and the strategic location between East and West resulted in repeated invasions, changes of rules, and strife for the inhabitants.Before the annexation to Roma in 58 B.C. Phoenicians, Archaeans, Assyrians, Egyptions, Persians, and Greeks colonized Cyprus.

<tspan class="style1">In 1489 the Lusignan King James died leaving the Kingdom to his Venetion wife who abdicated giving the island to Venice. The Venetians sw Cyprus primarily as i military base and built fortifications all over the island. Cypriots, at that time, were seen merely as a populous to be taxed as much as possible .In fact, it is said that Venetion rule was so unpleasant that when the Ottomans arrived in Cyprus in 1571 the locals felt as if they had been liberated from slavery.

The Ottomans abolished serfdom and instated the Orthodox Church as the church, of Cyprus.

They lso made being Catholic a punishable offense , so chose Christianity, but the result was that the population began to take on the ethnic structure it stil possesses today, namely Grek and Turkish. <math display="inline">

```
& model in the second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second se
```


& where the second secon

Since this time the island has remained divided. On the 15th November 1983 The Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus was founded. It is a fully democratic state and with exception of a few border incidents, internal peace has been established.

```

 
 
DUYGU ÖZÞEN 
<div align="left"></div>
</body>
</html>
```

"Contact.asp"

```
<html>
<head>
<title>..::statics</title>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-9">
<style type="text/css">
<!--
body {
            margin-left: 0px;
            margin-top: 0px;
            margin-right: 0px;
}
-->
</style>
<link href="css.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css">
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
<img src="images/sout.gif" width="780" height="109">
<a href="default.asp">HOMEPAGE</a>
 <a href="statistics.asp">STATISTICS</a>
 <a href="hotels.asp">HOTELS</a>
 <a href="placetovisit.asp">PLACE TO VISIT </a>
 <a href="about.asp">ABOUT CYPRUS </a>
 <a href="contact.asp">CONTACT US </a>
  
<%=request.querystring("reqd")%>
 
<form method="post" action="formmail2.asp" name="Formmail">
 <div align="right">Name :
</div>
  size="20"
          type="text"
                   name="name"
  <input
value="<%=request.querystring("name")%>">
```

```
<div align="right">Why you
come to cyrprus : </div>
       valign="top"
                 class="biz01"><input
                               name="message"
                                           type="text"
   <td
value="<%=request.querystring("firma")%>" size="20">
  Country : 
                 class="biz01"><input
                               name="message"
                                           type="text"
   <td
       valign="top"
value="<%=request.querystring("telefon")%>" size="20">
  <div align="right">e-Mail :
</div>
   <input
                            name="email"
                                           size="20"
               type="text"
value="<%=request.querystring("email")%>">
  bgcolor="#CCCCCC" class="biz01"><div
      valign="top"
                                          align="right"
   <td
class="Text1">
    <div align="right">Message : </div>
   </div>
   cols="20"
                     name="message"
   <textarea
rows="2"><%=request.querystring("message")%></textarea>
   <span class="Text1">
    <input name="Submit" type="submit" class="siyah10" value="Submit">
    <input name="Submit2" type="reset" class="siyah10" value="Clear">
   </span>
  </FORM>
  
DUYGU ÖZÞEN
```

</body>
</html>

APPENDIX – B

2 Milerosoft Adeess - [sinket : Tables]	
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Figure 1: Anket Table

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37	6 january	150	
38	6 february	120	
39	6 march	200	
40	6 april	225	
41	6 may	300	
42	6 june	450	
43	6 july	650	
44	6 august	900	
45	6 september	900	
46	6 october	650	
47	6 november	400	
48	6 december	200	
50	9 income	500000	
51	9 expense	725000	
54	8 seaway	110000	
56	8 airlines	200000	
73	7 seaway	100	
75	7 airway	100	
85	9 balance	-250000	
Number)	0	0	
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Figure 2: Scnk Table