

NEAR EAST UNIVERSITY



Faculty of Engineering

**Department of Computer
Engineering**

**WEB PAGE DESIGN WITH
ASP**

**Graduation Project
COM – 400**

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

"In the name of Allah, the Compassionate, the Merciful."

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ABSTRACT

Business World is rocked by Web based applications (WBAD). Unlike client server applications, web based applications are characterized by processing at both client and server end. Server side scripting refers to coding that is done for processing client's request at the server end.

With the increased popularity of the internet, computer technologies are receiving more and more attention as a means of delivering distance learning. Especially web based education is more referred method to reach people. So the web can be used to enhance education through remote access to resources or experts or it can be used to deliver educational programs.

Prominent among the server side scripting languages are Active Server Pages (ASP) and Java Server Pages (JSP). ASP is the default scripting language compatible to Microsoft web development tools like Visual Interdev and FrontPage. This project is also conducted using ASP, HTML and Xara Web Style 3.0 technology.

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INTRODUCTION

World Wide Web has opened a whole new arena for distances and access to remote resources. Internet is the biggest communication tool in our country. In this project the web site that is designed contains information about the companies concerning with the Travel, Real Estate, Rent a car. This project consists of four chapters.

The first chapter presents basic concepts of ASP, ASP compatibilities, ASP files. It describes ASP syntax and VBScript and what we have to learn while learning the ASP, the ASP directives, ASP forms, ASP variables and data types and also the ASP commands in general.

The second chapter describes that what the HTML stands for, and how it works by using the basic functions of HTML such as tags, tables, frames, forms, headers.

The third chapter investigates the reasons why and how we use database, database files, tables and objects, and also describes how can we enter, edit, filter and sort data into the tables. It also explains that why and how we use relationships among tables created in the project.

The fourth chapter illustrates the web site 'HOT CARE' which uses the windows based operating system, Windows XP and IIS. ASP and HTML programming languages are used as a front end (Interface), and to connect with Microsoft Access, which is used as a back end (Data-Base).

CHAPTER ONE

1. ACTIVE SERVER PAGES

1.1 What Are Active Server Pages?

Active Server Pages (ASPs) are Web pages that contain server-side scripts in addition to the usual mixture of text and HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) tags. Server-side scripts are special commands you put in Web pages that are processed before the pages are sent from your Personal Web Server to the Web browser of someone who's visiting your Web site. . When you type a URL in the Address box or click a link on a Web page, you're asking a Web server on a computer somewhere to send a file to the Web browser (sometimes called a "client") on your computer. If that file is a normal HTML file, it looks exactly the same when your Web browser receives it as it did before the Web server sent it. After receiving the file, 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 Web server sends the file. Before the Web server sends the Active Server Page to the Web browser, it runs all server-side scripts contained in the page. Some of these scripts display the current date, time, and other information. Others process information the user has just typed into a form, such as a page in the Web site's guestbook.

To distinguish them from normal HTML pages, Active Server Pages are given the ".asp" extension.

1.2 ASP Compatibilities

- ASP is a Microsoft Technology.
- To run IIS you must have windows NT 4.0 or later.
- To run PWS you must have windows 95 or later.
- Chilli-ASP is a technology that runs ASP without windows OS.
- Instant-ASP is another technology that runs ASP without windows.

1.3 ASP Syntax

An ASP document has an .asp filename extension and can have combination of HTML, client-side script, server-side script, ASP objects, applets and ActiveX components. When an asp file is displayed in a browser, the HTML syntax is executed and the page is displayed in the browser. The server based script is executed on the server and the resulting HTML is sent to the browser. The server based code is identified by *<% opening tags and %> closing tags.*

e.g ;

<HTML>

<BODY>

<CENTER><I>

<% If Time >= #12:00:00 AM# And Time< #12:00:00 PM# Then %>

"Abracadabra !! Good Morning and Welcome to Magic land"

<% Else %>

"Abracadabra !! It is Past noon"

<% Else If %>

</I></CENTER>

<BODY>

<HTML>

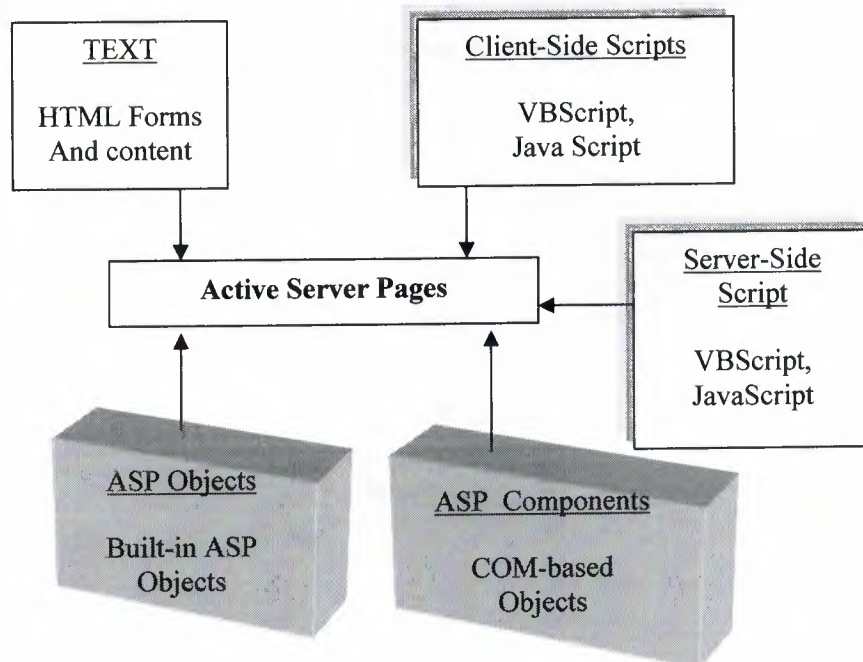
Executed on server

1.4 ASP File

An Active Server Page (ASP) file is essentially an HTML file with extra features. An ASP file can include:

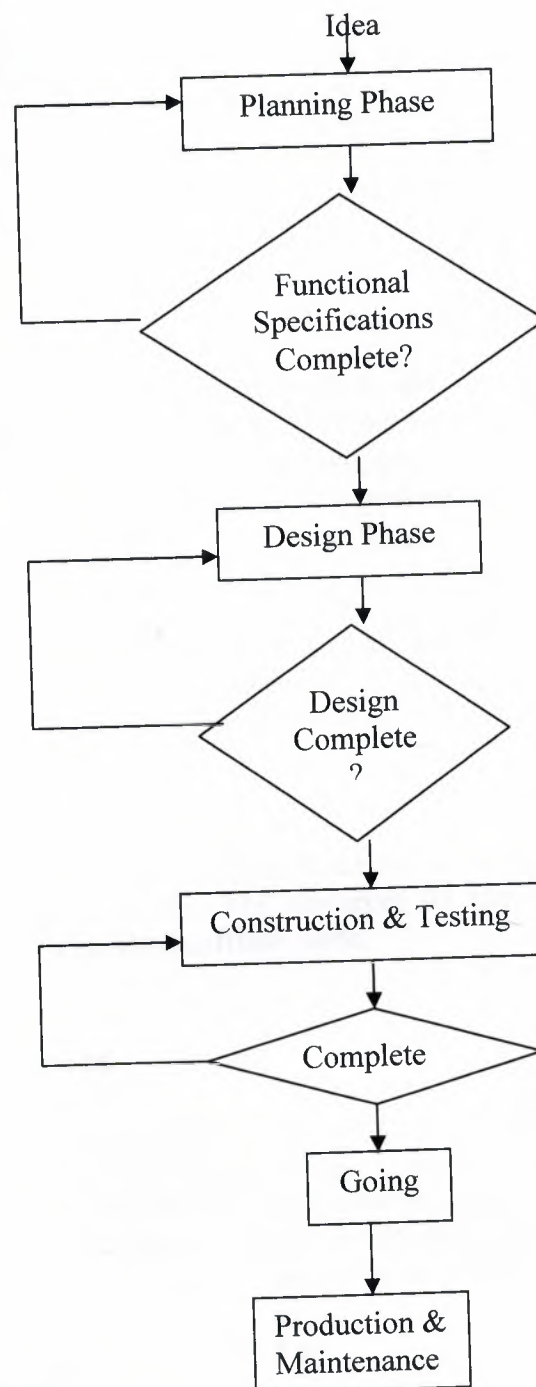
- Text
- HTML tags
- ASP objects
- ActiveX Components
- Java Applets
- Client-Side Scripts and Server-Side Scripts

A typical ASP application.



1.5 Web Application Development Cycle

Web-based applications may differ from traditional client / server applications in many ways. However, the phases of application development are the same. Typically, the phases include:



1.6 The Development Modes of Visual InterDev

Visual InterDev has a feature that supports team development. We can work online or offline. when we work online we are connected to the web server. We have the option of working in local mode or master mode. In offline mode we are not connected to the web server. we can change the working mode as and when required through the Project Explorer window.

Let us understand the working modes of Visual InterDev. An application can be developed in one of three modes. They are:

- a. Local Mode
- b. Master Mode
- c. Offline Mode

a. Local Mode

In local mode, the changes that are made to the application are stored locally on the developers workstation. These changes are not written to the master files. To update the master files you have to release the working copy or synchronis the project. Working in local mode is useful if you want to create a prototype of master application.

b. Master Mode

This is the default working mode for Visual InterDev. If we are deloping a project in master mode, the changes made to the files in the application are saved simultaneously in the local version and in the master version.

c. Offline Mode

It is similar to the local mode. The difference is that options to update or restructure the application are not available. The resources on the master web server will not be available to the application in offline mode.

1.7 ASP Directives

IIS uses some default settings and configuration parameters to execute its various functions. The settings and configurations parameters of the web server are stored in the Metabase or the Registry. We can change the settings for individual ASP files. Directives are used within an ASP file to specify how IIS should process the particular ASP file. An ASP directive must be specified in the first line of the ASP file.

The ASP directives can be specified as:

- a. OUT-Put Directive
- b. PROCESSING Directive

1.8.1 OUT-PUT Directive

It is used to display the value of an expression. we can use the output directive in the place of Response.Write to display information. The Syntax is:

```
<%= expression %>
```

Where expression is the value that is to be displayed in the browser.

1.8.2 PROCESSING Directive

It is used to give ASP information that is required to process the .asp file. The syntax is:

```
<%@ Directive=Value %>
```

Where 'Directive' is a valid ASP directive and 'Value' is the value that is assigned to the directive. For example

```
<%@ LANGUAGE="VBScript" %>
```

1.8 Understanding VBScript

1.8.1 ASP Variables

A variable is a container that refers to a memory location or is used to store information. It is used to hold values that may change while the script is executing. A variable does not have to be declared before it is used in the script. The Dim, Public, or Private statements are used to declare a variable.

```
<% Dim / Public / Private x %>
```

The public and private keywords specifies the scope of the variable. If the variable is declared as public, then the variable is within a page scope and if it is private, then it is within the script where the variable is declared.

The Option Explicit is used to ensure that all variables are declared before they are used. This statement is included after the ASP directives and before any HTML text or script commands.

1.8.2 Data Types

VBScript supports only one data type , variant. The data type can hold any type of data that is supported by Visual Basic.

For example strings, integers, and so on.

1.3.3 Operators

JavaScript provides a lot of operators that help in manipulating the variables in a page. These operators are logically grouped into :

- a. Arithmetic Operators
- b. Comparison Operators
- c. Logical Operators
- d. Concatenation Operators

a. Arithmetic Operators

Symbol	Operator
+	Addition
-	Subtraction
*	Multiplication
/	Division
\ or Mod	Integer Division or Modulus Operator
^	Exponentiation

b. Comparison Operators

Symbol	Operator
=	Equality
<>	Inequality
>	Greater than
<	Lesser than
>=	Greater than or Equal to
<=	Less than or Equal to
IS	Compare two objects

c. Logical Operators

Symbol	Operator
AND	Conjunction
OR	Disjunction
NOT	Logical Negation
XOR	Exclusion

d. Concatenation Operators

Symbol	Operator
&	String Concatenation
+	String and Numeric Operation

1.8.4 Comments

Comments are used to document the HTML page. It enables users and other developers to understand the code. There are two types of comments that can be included within the `<SCRIPT>` tag.

- a. VBScript Comment
- b. HTML Comment

a. VBScript Comment

A single quote (') is used to tell the browser to ignore statements that follow the symbol while processing the code.

b. HTML Comment

The `<!--` and `-->` are used to suppress code if the browser does not support the specific scripting language.

1.8.5 Server Side Includes

While creating the pages in a web application, there may be instances, when common blocks of text are displayed in more than one page. This is where Server Side Includes step in. We can use the server side `#INCLUDE` directive to insert the contents of a file into your web page, dynamically. That is, the contents are included when the page is displayed at the specified position. Therefore, if the content is modified at any time, the changes would be reflected all the pages when they are displayed.

We can insert the content of one ASP file into another ASP file before the server executes it, with `#include` directive. It is used to create functions, headers, footers, or elements that will be reused on multiple pages.

The following syntax is used to insert a file into the ASP script:

```
<! -- #include virtual | file = "filename" -->
```

We can use the `virtual` or the `file` keywords to indicate the type of path that is used to include the file. The `virtual` keyword indicates that the path begins with a virtual directory. The file can be stored in any directory within the web site.

For example, if the virtual directory is `MyPages`, then the path would be specified as:

```
<! -- #include virtual = "/MyPages/Headings.inc" -->
```

The `file` keyword is used to indicate a relative path to the file. The path begins with the directory that contains the ASP script file. The file must be located in the current directory or in sub-directory of the current directory.

For example, to include `Headings.inc` in the script file stored in `my pages` directory:

```
<! -- #include file = "Headings.inc" -->
```

"Filename" is the name of the file to be included. An included file does not have a specific file name extension. So as a common practice and to make the things easier we can use .inc filename extension.

1.8.6 Control Statements

The statements that control decisions and loops in your scripts are called Structures. That is because they are used to control execution of the program and make it perform the way you want it to perform at run time.

1.8.6.1 Decision Structures

These are used to select between two or more alternative blocks of code during run time. There are two main types of Decision Structures:

- a. IF Structure
- b. Select Case Structure

a. IF Structure

The If statement make their decision by evaluating logical conditions as TRUE or FALSE.

The syntax is:

If condition Then statements [Else elsestatements]

b. Select Case Structure

The select case structure chooses a block of code by comparing a single test value with lists of case values. When a match is found a corresponding block of code is performed.

The syntax is:

```
Select Case X
  Case Expression list 1
    Statements
  Case Expression list n
    Statements
  Case else
    Statements
End Select
```

1.8.6.2 Loop

Structures that control repetition in a program are known as loops. There are several kinds of loops:

- a. Do ... Loop
- b. While ... Wend

a. For ... Next
b. Exit Statement

a. Do ... Loop

The Do ... Loop statement is used to run a block of statements for an indefinite number of times. The statements repeat a block of statements while a condition is True or until a condition becomes True.

It is written as

```
<%  
  Do while x < 5  
    Document.write("This good fun" & "<br>")  
    X = x + 1  
  loop  
>%
```

b. While ... Wend

This loop executes a block of statements as long as a given condition is True, Control is then passed to the While statement and condition is again checked. If condition is still True, the process is repeated. If condition is not True then execution resumes with the statement following the Wend statement. If the condition is Null, then it is treated as False.

It is written as

```
<%  
  X = 0  
  while not x = 5  
    Document.write("This good fun" & "<br>")  
    X = x + 1  
  wend  
>%
```

c. For ... Next

The For ... Loop repeats a group of instructions a specified number of times. The for...loop uses a counter variable that increases or decreases in value during each repetition of the loop.

It is written as:

```
<SCRIPT language = "VBScript">  
<!--  
  For I = 1 to 10  
    Document.write("I am having fun" & "<BR>")  
  Next  
--> </SCRIPT>
```


4. Exit Statement

To change the navigational flow from the normal sequence, an exit statement can be used. For eg :To interrupt and exit out of for loop, we have to use

```
For i = 0 to 10
```

```
.....
```

```
Exit For
```

```
Next
```

1.8.6.3 Case Sensitivity

VBScript is not case sensitive. So you can use Document .Write or document .write when sending output to the browser.

1.9 Using the ASP Request and Response objects

To understand the use of Request and Response objects ,let us understand the HTTP protocol and virtual directories.

1.9.1 The HTTP Protocol

The client browser and the web server communicate using the HTTP protocol. When the client browser opens a page from a web site, the browser opens a connection to the web server and issues a request. The web server processes the request and responds by sending the required page. Thus the communication between the client and the server take place through a series of requests and responses.

A request contains information about the client and some parameters. The parameters are essentially the data is to be processed at the server. A HTTP request is divided into two parts:

1. The header contains the following information about the client:

- Date and Time of request
- Details about the browser making the request
- The location/URL of the requested page
- The IP address of the client machine

2. The message body typically contains the contents of the HTML form. The METHOD attribute of the FORM element specifies that the data in the form is being sent to the server for processing.

e.g; <FORM method="POST">

3. A status line that indicates the protocol being used, a status code and text message. If the server is able to process the request, it sends the requested page. If it can not, it displays an error message.

4. One or more headers include information about the content or information about the web server that sends the response.

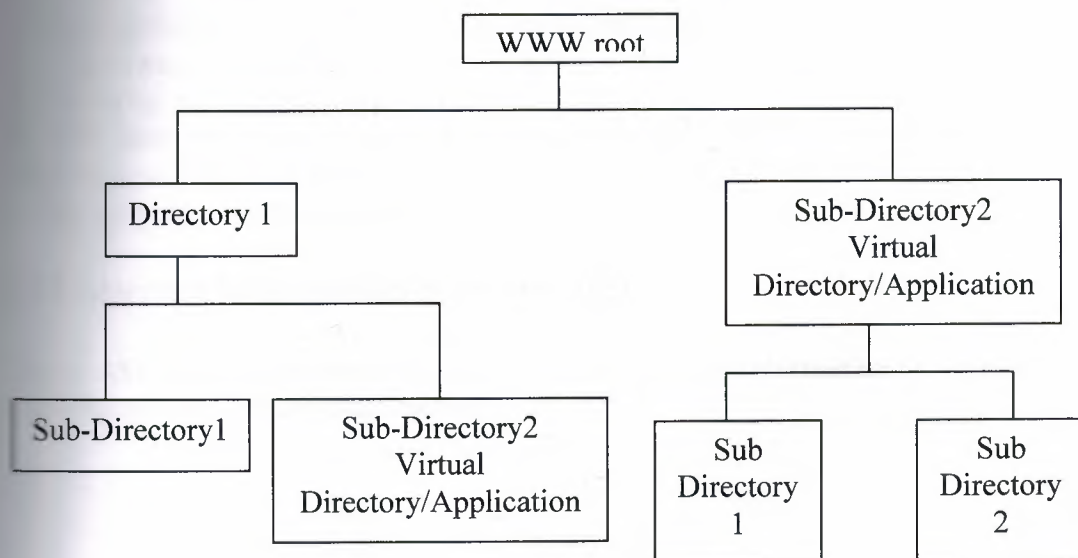
5. The message body that contains the contents of the requested web page. The message body can also contain other data like a word document or even a text file.

ASP recognizes this request-and-response communication between the client and the server followed by the HTTP protocol.

1.9.2 Virtual Directories

An ASP application is a collection of text files that are stored in a directory and its subdirectories, if required, on the web server. The base directory is called the virtual root and the directory in which you store the application is called the virtual directory.

Let us take an example to understand how it works. You create a web page called `page1.htm`. This page is stored on the web server at `c:\inetpub\wwwroot\MyDirectory`. This path is the Physical Directory since it points to the actual location of the file on the web server. When the user requests the page, he or she enters the URL of the page as `http://someserver/Directory/page1.html`. `Directory` is a Virtual Directory and acts as an alias to the physically directory called `MyDirectory`. The web server maps the virtual path of the file to its physical location on the web server.



The above figure illustrates the relationship between physical and virtual directories.

1.9.3 Web Server Permissions and User Access

The web server manage the virtual directory settings, permissions and user access. The advantage of using a virtual directory is that the user does not have to know the exact path of a page when making a request. Also, the web server's underlying systems are hidden from the user. By setting permissions for the directory on the web server, you can control user access.

a. Read Permissions

It allow the user to read files from the virtual directory. If you want users to access the directory check the read permission.

b. Script Permission

These are set if you want to include ASP files in the directory. Scripts can be executed on the server only if the script permission is checked.

c. Execute Permissions

These are set if you want to execute programs in addition to the ASP files within the directory.

d. Write Permissions

It allow users to upload files to the directory.

1.10 How ASP Works

When we incorporate ASP into your web site here is what happens:

1. The User brings up a web site where the default page has the extension .asp.
2. The browser requests the ASP file from the web server.
3. The server side script begins to run with ASP.
4. ASP processes the requested file sequentially (top-down), executes any script commands contained in the file, and produces an HTML web page.
5. The web page is sent to the browser.

1.11 Internet Information Services (IIS)

To run ASP on your computer you will need the Internet Information Services (IIS) Component installed on your machine.

CHAPTER TWO

2. HTML (HYPER TEXT MARKUP LANGUAGE)

2.1 Understanding HTML

HTML stands for **HyperText Markup Language**.

Hyper

You may have heard the expression "hyper" in describing someone. In simplest terms, it means active, kind of "all over the place". The word "Hyper" as part of HTML is similar in context. It simply means that when you are on the internet using a browser such as Netscape Navigator or Internet Explorer, you can in fact, go "all over the place". In browsing through the World Wide Web (WWW), if you see something you like, you can go immediately to it. There is no set order to do things in. Hyper is the opposite of "linear". Linear means that there is a certain order you must follow such as "you must do this before you can do that". Programming languages such as BASIC and FORTRAN are linear. HTML does not hold to that and allows you to jump to any page on the WWW and at any time. Thus the word HYPER refers to the idea that the text in HTML is not linear.

Text

We are working with text only files. More on that in Lesson Two.

Markup

"Markup" comes from the fact that in order to create web pages, we will be typing in the text and then "marking up" the text. If you are familiar with WordPerfect, consider this example. Suppose you just typed a document in WordPerfect. If you choose REVEAL CODES from the VIEW menu, the monitor screen or Window splits into two parts. The top half of the screen shows the text you typed in and the bottom half shows the same text but with the words marked up with "codes" or "tags". For example, suppose you typed the following three lines in WordPerfect:

Language

"Language" means that we are using a language with all its syntax. Note that HTML is not a programming language such as BASIC or FORTRAN. These are linear programming languages and are based on a whole different set of rules and are far more complicated to learn.

2.1.1 Different Versions Of HTML

- HTML 1.0
- HTML 2.0
- HTML 3.0
- HTML 3.2 (WILBUR)
- HTML 4.0 (COUGAR)
- XHTML 1.0

The next version of HTML after HTML 4 is **XHTML**.

HTML stands for EXtensible HyperText Markup Language.

2.2 How HTML Works

1. Create your web page in a text editor such as NotePad (typing in all the text and tags)
2. Save your web page as an HTML file using any appropriate name
3. Load the HTML file into the browser to see how your web page looks and works

Switch back to NotePad to make any corrections, changes, etc

2.3 Netscape Navigator & Explorer

Netscape Navigator (also called Netscape Communicator) and Internet Explorer are among today's most popular browsers for viewing web pages and for surfing the internet. There are other browsers also but they are not nearly as popular as Netscape and Explorer.

2.4 HTML TAGS

HTML works in a very straightforward manner. You type in your text and your tags. To get large print, centered text, bold text, text in italics, indented sentences, colored text, etc., is nothing more than inserting tags around your text. These tags are more accurately called **ELEMENTS** and you should think of these elements as describing the meaning of the text they contain, rather than how the enclosed text should be displayed. This concept is called **content-based** markup, as opposed to **presentational** markup. We will get more into this in Lesson Four when we study web page design. Because we don't want the tags (elements) to appear in the browser, we need a way to tell the browser that something is a tag - and this is easy to do. To tell the browser that something is a tag, you simply place "less than" and "greater than" symbols around them. The LESS THAN symbol is "<" and the GREATER THAN symbol is ">". These symbols are also called "Angle Brackets". Thus we have an opening angle bracket "<" and a closing angle bracket ">" around each tag. I have also heard them called "pointed brackets".

, <P> and <HR> TAGS

 tells your browser to go to the beginning of the next line. **BR** stands for line break.
 acts in the same way as the ENTER key on your keyboard. When you press the ENTER key, the cursor goes to the beginning of the next line. With
, the browser is also told to go to the beginning of the next line. Remember that when you save an HTML document, you are saving it as TEXT ONLY which means that no codes are saved and so your browser will not know when to end a line and continue on to the next line. The
 tag does this for you.

<P>

<P> for Paragraph tells your browser to insert a blank or empty line and then begin a

new line (a new paragraph).
 tells the browser when a line has ended while <P> tells the browser to leave a blank line and begin a new paragraph.

<HR> puts a line across the page. **HR** stands for **H**orizontal **R**ule. The two lines you see below were put there with <HR> tags.

<HTML> and </HTML> tags

Before we can try out the
, <P>, and <HR> features, we first need to learn how to set things up properly in an HTML document (or file as it is also called). Every HTML document should first be declared that it is in fact an HTML document. When the document is completed we also need to indicate this. You do this with the tags <HTML> and </HTML>. Recall that **HTML** stands for **H**yper**T**ext **M**arkup **L**anguage which is the language of web page design.

<HTML> is the beginning tag and </HTML> is the ending tag. The forward slash before the tag (</ >) cancels the effect of the tag. This is true for all tags that affect text. Thus <HTML> tells the browser that what follows is an HTML document and </HTML> tells the browser that the HTML document is completed. You can therefore think of the <HTML> and </HTML> tags as "containers", containing the entire HTML document. Therefore HTML is called a **container element**. You should use the HTML element for each of your web pages.

<HEAD>, </HEAD>, <TITLE>, </TITLE>, <BODY> and </BODY> tags

In this section we will study the HEAD, TITLE and BODY container elements and we will learn about these tags (most people still refer to "elements" as "tags") by studying the following web page (HTML document). It is good to be actively involved in each lesson, so please SWITCH to NOTEPAD, and type in the following HTML web page. After you have typed it in, you will save the document and then view it in your browser.

Here is the web page:

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>BASIC TAGS</TITLE>
<HEAD>
<BODY>
<P>Hi, my name is John Gilson.<BR>
This is my first attempt at a Web page.<HR>
<P>Why did the lobster blush?<HR>
Because it saw the salad dressing.<BR><BR><HR>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

<HEAD> and </HEAD> tags

Next comes the HEAD element which, like the HTML element, also has an opening and closing tag. Each web page must have the HEAD element. Statements (or tags) that give

information to a person visiting your website, or information such as those needed for a Search Engine are placed between the <HEAD> and </HEAD> tags. Thus the HEAD part of a document provides information about the document. The HEAD tag must not contain any text or normal markup tags. If it does, the browser will assume that it is in the BODY part of the document (studied below). The HEAD element can actually be omitted, but only if you group all the tags that go in it at the top of the document.

<TITLE> and </TITLE> tags

One of the statements that **must** be included between the <HEAD> and </HEAD> tags is the **TITLE** of your web page. The title in our example (line 3) is "WEB PAGE DESIGN - BASIC TAGS". Notice that this title is placed by the browser at the very top of the screen - above the menu choices.

The TITLE of your web page must occur between the <TITLE> and </TITLE> tags and you are only allowed one TITLE element per page. The information you provide in the title is also used to label the bookmark entry for your web page. That is, when a visitor bookmarks your site (adds it to their favorites list), it is the title that appears in the list. Most search engines also use the title in search engine results. Therefore you should take time to make up a good descriptive title for each of your web pages. You will notice that each of my lessons has its own title that describes the general content of the lesson. In general, the title should be short. Most search engines insist on a short title and a general rule of thumb is no more than 75 characters including spaces. Because we do not want the title to be displayed on the browser screen, the <TITLE> and </TITLE> tags must be placed between the <HEAD> and </HEAD> tags.

<BODY> and </BODY> tags

After the title comes the main body of your Web page. It contains all the text and tags. It is the part that will be displayed on the browser screen. Thus the BODY element contains the actual contents of the document. Of course the tags will not be displayed on the browser screen. The tags only tell the browser how to display the information. The body of each of your Web pages is declared through the BODY element. <BODY> tells your browser that what follows is to be the body of the Web page and </BODY> tells the browser that the body part of the page has ended. Thus the <BODY> and </BODY> tags are container tags, containing the body of your document. The BODY tag can actually be left out. If you place all the HEAD elements first, the browser will know where the actual body begins. I believe it is still a good rule to include the BODY tag - and the latest web standard (XHTML) demands that it be included. I also like the idea of declaring things for what they are. This way there will be no confusion for any HTML version that relies on these declarations.

The basic HTML tags are shown below:

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE> BASIC TAGS </TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
```


Non-breaking space		
Copyright	©	©
Trademark	™	™
Registered	®	® or ®
Less Than	<	<
Greater Than	>	>
Ampersand	&	&
Quote	"	"
Apostrophe	'	'
Cent	¢	¢
Euro	€	€ or €
One quarter	¼	¼
One half	½	½
Three quarters	¾	¾
Degrees	°	°
Larger middle dot	•	•

24.3 Creating a List

Lists are often used to present information in an easy to read fashion. Lists can also be used to collect information. Lists can be bulleted, numbered or printed without bullets and numbers. It should also be noted that in any type of list, you can still use the line break and paragraph tags and the normal text markup tags to emphasize text, etc.

There are three types of lists:

- 1. UNORDERED LISTS (uses bullets)
- 2. ORDERED LISTS (uses numbers)
- 3. DEFINITION LISTS (no numbers or bullets).

24.3.1 Creating An Unordered List

Unordered Lists are **bulleted** lists. You use the opening tag `` to indicate the beginning of an Unordered List. To indicate the end of the Unordered List, you use the closing tag ``. Furthermore, each item in your bulleted list must begin with the tag ``. `` stands for List Item. This is how you do it then:

```
<UL>  
<LI>  
<LI>  
<LI>  
<LI>  
</UL>
```

24.3.2 Creating An Ordered List (A Numbered List)

An Ordered List is a **numbered list** where the numbers are in order beginning with the number 1. In other words, instead of using bullets, numbers are used to number each item in the list. You treat an Ordered List in the same way as an Unordered List, except that you use `` instead of ``. `OL` stands for Ordered List.

24.4 Links

You use links to:

1. jump from section to section within the same web page (also called Page Jump)
2. link to a different page within your own website (such as my linking this lesson to the next lesson or to my home page)
3. link to another web page or website anywhere in the world

24.5 Forms

24.5.1 Introduction

One of the most powerful parts of a web page is the **form**. A form allows you to gather information from a visitor or customer for immediate or for later use. The person fills in the form and then **SUBMITS** the information (which is also called the form **data**) to your server.

One way to have the information from a form sent to you is through the **mailto:** command. An example using this method is given later in the "Creating a form" section. With the **mailto:** command, the information that a visitor fills in is sent immediately to your e-mail address when the "submit" button is clicked. However, using the **mailto:** command is **not** a recommended.

2A.5.2 Creating a Form

While you may need to find an internet company offering free forms and guestbooks to interpret the data, writing the HTML code to make the forms is easy. Every form has three parts:

- A. the **FORM** tag
- B. the actual **form elements** where the visitor enters the information
- C. the **SUBMIT** tag which creates the button that sends all the collected information to the server (usually to be interpreted by a CGI script).

A. The FORM Tag

```
<FORM METHOD="POST" ACTION="...URL">
```

This command line does three things:

1. It tells the browser that a **form** is starting now. **FORM** is a **container element** in that it has an opening tag (**<FORM>**) and a closing tag (**</FORM>**). Everything contained between these opening and closing tags is part of the form.
2. It tells the browser that the **METHOD** of dealing with the form data is to **POST** it. **METHOD** is a form **attribute** and **POST** is called the "**value**" of the attribute **METHOD**.
3. It tells the browser to post all the data from the visitor to the URL. This is **ACTION** part. Giving the e-mail address will only work in Netscape style browsers. There are two basic problems associated with using an e-mail address with the **ACTION** attribute:

There are two Form Methods that can be used. That is, there are two values for the **METHOD** attribute. One is **POST** as shown and the other is **GET**. **GET** is the **default value** if you don't use the **METHOD** attribute (the only required attribute for the **FORM** tag is **ACTION**).

B. The FORM Elements

a. Text Box

is a box that allows for one line of text. The visitor will first have to click into the box to activate it.

```
<INPUT TYPE="text" NAME="T1" SIZE="20">
```

a. Pop-Up Menu Boxes

Creating menus for your visitors makes it easy for them to enter information or to provide criteria for a search without having to type anything.

c. Radio Buttons

These are the little round buttons that you see in our form for rating the website.

Please rate my website!

☒ It's Great! ☐ It's Good! ☐ It's Fair! ☐ It's Poor!

d. Check Boxes

I used the **CHECK BOX** to determine the visitor's interests. The given list in our form is only for illustration purposes and is by no means meant to be a complete list. Often with lists such as these, there is also the choice of "**Other**" and then allowing the visitor to type in what the "other" is.

Please indicate your interests. Check off as many as you wish!

☐ skiing ☐ swimming ☐ jogging ☐ reading ☐ movies ☐ surfing the net
☐ sports in general ☐ other

e. Text Area Boxes

It is also known as the **TEXT BLOCK** and it allows the visitor to type in a block of text. The text area box is also called the **COMMENT BOX**.

f. Password Boxes

Type = "**password**" creates a single line text box except that when the visitor types in the box, the letters are hidden by bullets or asterisks.

Here is the HTML code to set up a password into your form:

```
<INPUT TYPE="password" NAME="visitor_password">
```

C. The SUBMIT Tag

a. Submit and Reset Buttons

Finally we need something to allow the visitor to send the visitor information (that is, the contents of the form) to the server and to allow the visitor the option of starting over. Two buttons are then needed - one to **SUBMIT** the information or data to the server and one to **REDO** the information. Here are these two buttons again beginning with a "thank you":

Thanks for visiting!

Submit!	Start over
---------	------------

2.4.6 Frames

Since all browsers do not support fancy fonts. Frames will be easier to understand if you understand how HTML TABLES work. On this browser screen, the frames are set up like a table with two rows as in:

frame 1
frame 2

With frames you are not writing web pages in the traditional sense. What you are in fact doing is creating a **template** where more than one web page can sit. Frame commands allow you to display more than one web page **at the same time** on the browser screen. In other words, each frame contains its own web page. In addition, you also need a separate document that creates the frames. In below we are using two frames

1. The HTML document that creates the frames.
2. The document that goes into the top frame ("frame1.htm")
3. The document that goes into the lower frame ("frame2.htm")

Here is the complete HTML document that created these two frames:

```
<HTML>
<HEAD><TITLE>FRAMES </TITLE></HEAD>
<FRAMESET ROWS="20%,80%">
<NOFRAMES>Sorry, but your browser does not support
frames. <A HREF="Normal13.htm">Please click here to see this lesson without
frames.</A></NOFRAMES>
<FRAME SRC="frame1.htm" NORESIZE SCROLLING="NO">
<FRAME SRC="frame2.htm">
</FRAMESET>
</HTML>
```

2.4.6.1 Leaving the Frames Pages

If you use links in a frames window, the web page that you are linking to will appear in the frame when the viewer clicks on the link. For example, if you click on the Home link, my alternate home page will load into this frame.

To do this, simply add the TARGET attribute with the value "_top" to the URL. For example, to go to my alternate home page and at the same time eliminate the frames, it is:

```
<A HREF="altern.htm" TARGET="_top">
```

Note the underline before the word "top". It must be there. The TARGET attribute targets the hypertext link to be its own web page.

24.6.2 Sending Information From One Frame to Another

It is not uncommon to see two frames on the screen at the same time - a smaller frame on the left containing mainly links and a larger frame on the right to display the information when a link is chosen.

24.6.3 Frameset and Frame Attributes

We used two container elements and each have their own attributes.

- a. **FRAMESET**
- b. **FRAME**

a. Frameset Attributes

1. **BORDER=" "** specifies the width in pixels of the border drawn around the frames. (Netscape only)
2. **COLS=" "** creates the frames as columns. The width of each column may be specified as a percent (%), in pixels, or in relative size (*).
3. **FRAMEBORDER=" "** specifies whether or not a 3-D border is displayed around the frames. Possible values are 0 for no frame, or 1 which is the default value. (Internet Explorer only)
4. **FRAMESPACING=" "** specifies the amount of space between the frames in pixels.
5. **ROWS=" "** creates the frames as rows. The height of each row may be specified as a percent, in pixels, or in relative size.
6. **SCROLLING=" "** to determine whether or not scroll bars are to be displayed on all the frames. Values are either "yes", "no" or "auto".

b. Frame Attributes

1. **BORDER=" "** specifies the width in pixels of the border drawn around the frame. (Netscape only)
2. **FRAMEBORDER=" "** specifies whether or not a 3-D border is displayed around the frame. Possible values are 0 for no frame, or 1 which is the default value. (Internet Explorer only)
3. **MARGINHEIGHT=" "** specifies the top and bottom margins of the frame in pixels
4. **MARGINWIDTH=" "** specifies the left and right margins of the frame in pixels
5. **NORESIZE** prevents the frame from being resized by the viewer
6. **SCROLLING=" "** determines whether or not scroll bars are to be displayed along the frame. Values are either "yes", "no" or "auto".
7. **SRC=" "** specifies the source document to be placed in the frame.

Also, don't forget the following two points:

1. **<NOFRAMES>** and **</NOFRAMES>** tags to be placed inside the **FRAMESET** tags. Anything placed between the **NOFRAMES** tags is printed only by browsers not supporting frames.
2. **TARGET="_top"** is to be used as part of the URL of a link to ensure that the frames page is properly exited. For example,

allows the browser to exit the frames screen and load the web page called "index.htm". Without the TARGET attribute, "index.htm" will be loaded into the current frame.

2.4.7 Tables

Tables are great for summarizing large amounts of information and for structuring data. Tables allow viewers to find what they need quickly and easily. Tables are part of HTML 3.2 specifications and most of the popular browsers now support them.

2.4.7.1 A Basic Table

Here is a basic table. Note that there is no border around the table and that there are no lines separating the data in the table.

VOLUNTEER SCHEDULE

	9 A.M.	12 P.M.	2 P.M.
NURSERY	John	Mary	Marcia
SECURITY	Kimberly	George	Ken
TICKETS	Jacob	Nancy	Adam

Note that even though there are no lines to separate the items in the table and that some names are longer than others, everything still nicely lines up

2.5 Designing Your Web Page

Just how should you design your web pages? Well, you should not design your pages only for *appearance*. You also need to design your pages for *content*. For example, you could add color to certain portions of text or you can highlight certain words with color to make them stand out. In your browser, it may look great. However, many people still use browsers that do not support coloring portions of text. So while it looks great in your browser, it will not give the same looks in other browsers, and text that you thought were highlighted by color will not be highlighted in these other browsers. Color is used to change the *appearance* of text. If a browser can't perform the appearance change, it has no way to determine an alternative. As a result the color attribute is simply ignored.

2.5.1 Header Tags

Headings are controlled by HEADER tags. HEADER tags are logical tags and used extensively in HTML documents to display headings.

There are only six HEADER tags and they range from H1 to H6.

H1 produces the largest size heading and is called the "**level 1 heading**".
H3 produces the largest size heading and is called the "**level 3 heading**".
H6 produces the smallest size heading and is called the "**level 6 heading**".


```

<HTML>
<HEAD> <TITLE>HEADING LEVELS</TITLE> </HEAD>
<BODY>
<H1>THIS IS H1.</H1> THIS IS NORMAL SIZE.
<BODY>
</HTML>

```

2.5.2 Centering Text

The center command is: ALIGN="CENTER" (no spaces around the equal sign) and must be used in conjunction with a HEADER tag or the PARAGRAPH tag as in:

```

<H2 ALIGN="CENTER">a heading goes here</H2>
or
<P ALIGN="CENTER">a paragraph or block of text goes here</P>

```

2.5.3 Emphazing Text

There are two ways to emphasize text t. One is called *ITALICS* and the other is called **BOLDFACE**.

- = *EMPHASIZE TEXT*
- = **STRONGLY EMPHASIZE TEXT**
- Using for **Boldface** or <I> for *Italics* (Netscape Extension Tags)

CHAPTER THREE

3. MICROSOFT ACCESS DATABASE

3.1 What is Access?

Microsoft Access is a computer application used to create and manage computer-based databases on desktop computers and/or on connected computers (a network). Microsoft Access can be used for personal information management (PIM), in a small business to organize and manage all data, or in an enterprise to communicate with servers.

Database management programs allow you to define relationships between your data sets, customize screens for input and editing of data, perform queries to quickly locate certain records and design reports.

Access is integrated with the other components of the Office suite like Word, Excel, etc. So that information can be shared between them.

If you have a Microsoft Access database such as an E-Mail attachment, a file on a floppy disk, on the network, or in any other means, once you see its icon, you can double-click it. Not only will this action launch Microsoft Access, but also it will open the file.

3.2 Ms-Access Database File

A Microsoft Access database is primarily a Windows file like any other. It must have a location, also called a path, which indicates how the file can be retrieved and made available. Although you can create a database on the root directory such as the C: drive, it is usually a good idea to create your files, including your databases, in an easily recognizable folder.

There are different techniques of creating a database. For now, a database is first of all a Windows file. It is mainly created from Microsoft Access. If you are just starting Microsoft Access, you can use one of the two top radio buttons. If Microsoft Access is already opened, to create a database, you can display the New dialog box and select an option from the icons on the property pages. Like every file in the computer, a database must have a name that identifies it. This name must be specified when creating the database.

To open a database, if you are just starting Microsoft Access, from the Microsoft Access dialog box, you can click the bottom radio button, Open An Existing File, locate the folder that contains the database, select the database file and click Open.

3.2.1 Databases: What they are and how they work ?

A database is a collection of information related to a particular subject or purpose, such as student records in student database. Using Microsoft Access you can manage all your information from a single database file. Every time we open either an existing or a blank Access Database, you will see the tables, Queries, Forms, Reports, Macros and Modules tabs. Because tables are the most important feature of databases, that tab is always first.

3.2.2 Databases: Operators & Operands

The data fields we have used so far were created in tables and then made available to other objects, queries, forms, and reports, so those objects can implement their own functionality without worrying about displaying empty or insignificant fields. In various scenarios, you will need to display a field that is a combination of other fields. For example, you may need to combine a FirstName to a LastName fields in order to create a FullName field. Most, if not all, of these expressions use what we call operators and operand.

An operation is a technique of using a value or a field, or to combine two or more values or data fields to either modify an existing value or to produce a new value.

3.2.3 Database Objects

A Microsoft Access database is a file made of various internal objects: tables, queries, forms, reports, etc. All these are managed from an object called the Database Window. The objects are kept in categories. To access an object, you click the button that corresponds to its category.

Tables

A table is the central point of a database, because all data is stored in tables. For better organization, you will have various tables in your database, each for a different purpose. Tables organize data into columns (called Fields) and rows (called Records), very similar to an excel spread sheet.

Reports

A report provides an object used to print a database records. Although you can print tables, queries, or forms, reports are customized to be printer friendly. They can perform and display calculations. Once again, Microsoft Access provides wizards to quickly create reports.

Queries

A query is a request you present to the database, and the database displays its response to you. The whole purpose of creating a query lies on how you formulate that request. A query can also Update or Delete records at the same time, and perform built-in or custom calculations on your data. It can also combines pieces of information from more than one tables.

Forms

Tables are used to create the data in your database, but they are usually not friendly looking, as far as the users are concerned. Forms are windows objects used to view and/or enter data in your database. A form can combine data that is part of one or more tables or queries. Forms are the window interfaces that you usually will ask your users to access when performing data entry in your database. Additionally you can not edit the information from more than one table at the same time. To easily view, enter and change data directly in a table, create a form. When you open a form Ms-Access retrieves the data from one or more tables and displays it on screen using the layout you choose in the form wizard or using a layout that you created from scratch.

Pages

Starting with Microsoft Access 2000, Data Access Pages allow you to publish your forms as web pages on the Internet or on an Intranet. Their use is not as common as the other database objects but they provide thoughtful functionality.

Macros

When creating Microsoft Access databases, you can customize certain behaviors of your products. Some of these behaviors can be automated through a combination of buttons. For example, you may want to open one document (form) from another. You can use macros to do that. In such case, you would not have to write code.

Modules

Modules are pieces of code used to impose particular behaviors to your application to make it better. They are written in Microsoft Visual Basic. Modules are more flexible and extensive than macros, although they are usually written for various and particular circumstances. One example is to print a receipt after a customer has bought paint in a store.

3.3 Working with Tables

Although a table is primarily recognized as an arranged list of columns and rows, these are hardly important to the user. Each column and each row intersect to create a rectangular box called a cell. The cell is actually the object that holds data of a table. A cell holds only one piece of information. The database developer decides what type of information would go into a cell.

3.3.1 Entering and Editing in Tables

In the table view, you will be able to enter new data, edit your existing data, and apply formatting commands (bold, italic, underline, etc) .To enter or edit data, position the mouse pointer in the blank cell or cell to be edited and click once with the left mouse button. At the blinking cursor, type in your new or revised data.

3.3.2 Sorting and Filtering Data in a Table

In order to **sort** data in your table, first you need to select the cell, column or row on which you want to base your sort. Sorting can be done on either text (alphabetically) or on numbers (Numerically). To sort records, highlight the field that you want to sort all of the records by choosing the pull-down menu records sort, and select either ascending or descending. If you make a mistake and need to undo the sort, go to records menu again and choose remove filter/sort.

Filtering is similar to sorting in that it requires you to choose a letter, word or cell to that is the basis for applying the filter. Unlike sorting, filtering hides all records that do not match the filter. Sorting just rearranges the rows of the table into the new order. so you can save a filtered table as another document or print it out for review.

3.3.3 Setting Up Tables

The Table Wizard

Microsoft Access is filled with wizards which are step-by-step dialog boxes that allow you to create objects or fields on a database. Like the Database Wizard, Microsoft Access provides the Table Wizard used to easily create a table. It allows you to add fields that are necessary for a particular table. The fields have been configured in the general sense so you can use them in your database. Of course you can modify any field that was created using the wizard.

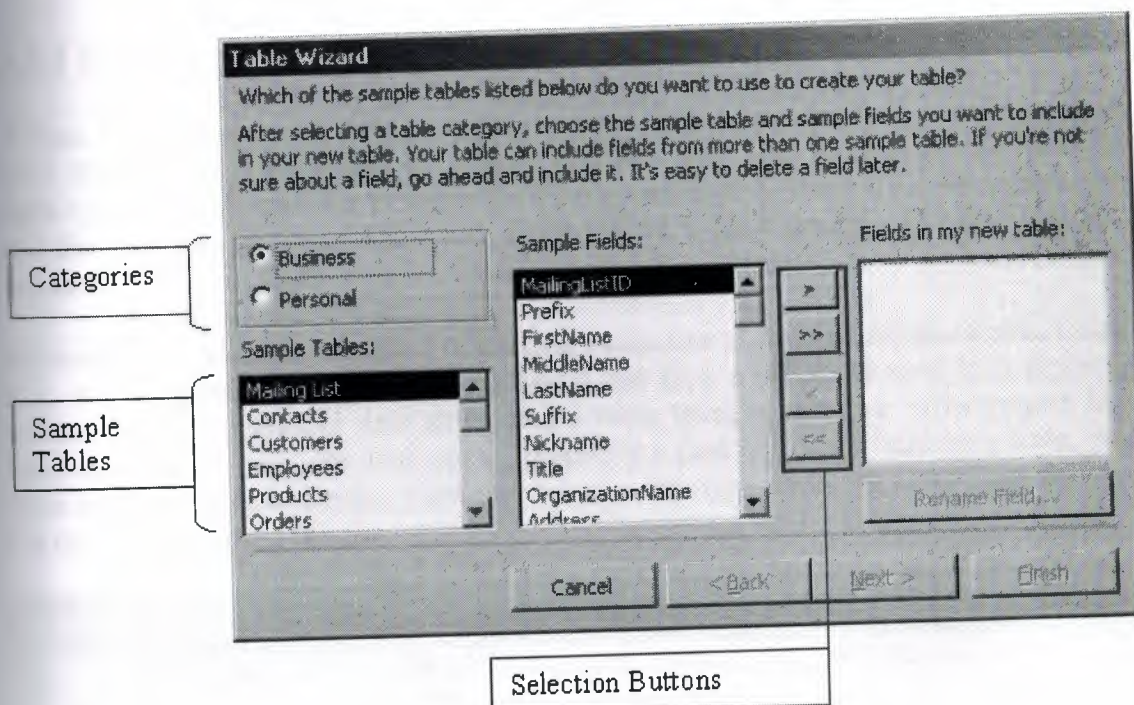


Figure 3.1

If you use the table wizard, access will walk you through the creation of tables, allowing you to select from many choices of layouts.

There are two *views* for tables:

- Design View** : is the window in which we set up the rules for the table's entry.
- Data-Sheet View** : is the window in which we enter data into its cells.

When you will save the table, you will notice that Access has set a Primary Key for you. This is to prevent duplication of records and corruption of your database. You can also apply child key by making relation between two tables.

Some rules that we can apply to field properties :

Data type	
Description	
Field Size	
Format	
Input Mask	Set this to phone number
Caption	
Default Value	
Allow Zero Length	
Validation Rules	

3.3.4 Data Types Used in Tables

A data type represents the kind of information that a particular field should or must hold. Every field in your database objects (tables, forms, and reports) should have the right type and it is your role to select the most appropriate of them. This helps both you and the user who performs data entry. Furthermore, a good design will cause you less headache when creating calculated expressions.

Microsoft Access helps you allow or exclude categories of data in database fields. Using this, we can make sure that the user would not type a contract's date in a project's contact name. To control data entry at the table level, a database environment like Microsoft Access provides data types. To specify a data type for a field on a table, you must open the table in Design View and select a data type under the Data Type column for the corresponding column.

Employees : Table

Field Name	Data Type	Description
EmployeeID	AutoNumber	
DateHired	Date/Time	
FirstName	Text	
LastName	Text	
GenderID	Number	
Salary	Currency	

Field Properties

General | **Lookup**

Field Size: 50

Format:

Input Mask:

Caption: First Name

Default Value:

Validation Rule:

Validation Text:

Required: No

Allow Zero Length: No

Indexed: No

Unicode Compression: No

A field name can be up to 64 characters long, including spaces. Press F1 for help on field names.

3.3.5 Relationships between Tables

The concept of relational database insures data reliability on the concept of data moving from one source to another. There are many goals behind this theory. Data in your resources needs to be as much accurate as possible. Provided your database is made of various objects, mainly tables, you should avoid any redundancy possible. In other words, data from one source should be unique. To accomplish these goals, you inter-relate the various components of your database, namely tables (remember, data in your database depends on, or is originating from, tables). Relationship window is shown below :

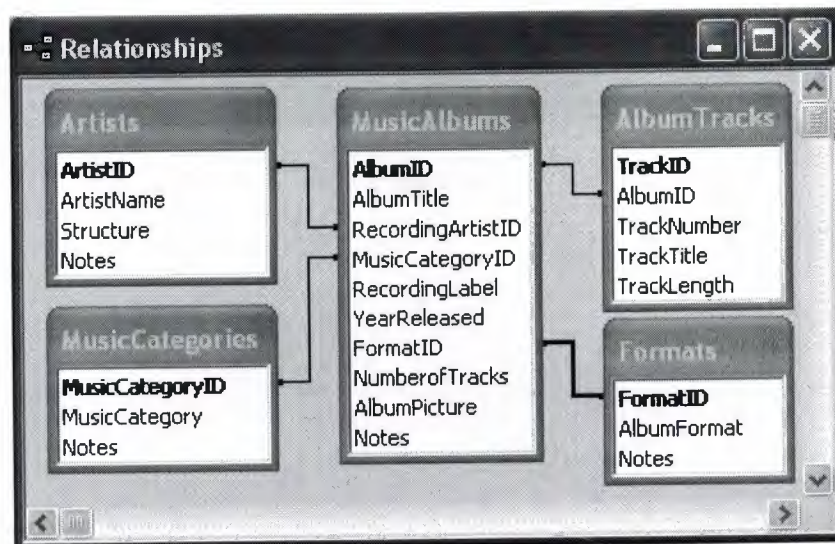


Figure3.3

3.3.5.1 The Direction of a Relationship

You can make relationships in three directions illustrated below:

- a. A One-to-One Relationship
- b. A One-to-Many Relationship
- c. A Many-to-Many Relationship

a. A One-to-One Relationship

A one-to-one relationship is the type of junction between two tables A and B so that one record in a table can have only one corresponding entry in table B and vice versa. Because this is similar to one table of records, this type of relationship is hardly used since you can as well simply create one table.

b. A One-To-Many Relationship

It is the most common type of relationship. In this relationship, a record in table A can have many matching records in table B, but a record in table B has only one matching record in table A.

c A Many-To-Many Relationship

Although one-to-many is the most common type of relationship applied on tables, in some databases, you may need to create a relationship in which many records from one table A can have many related records in another table B and vice versa. This type of relationship is known as many-to-many. For example, in our Video Collection database:

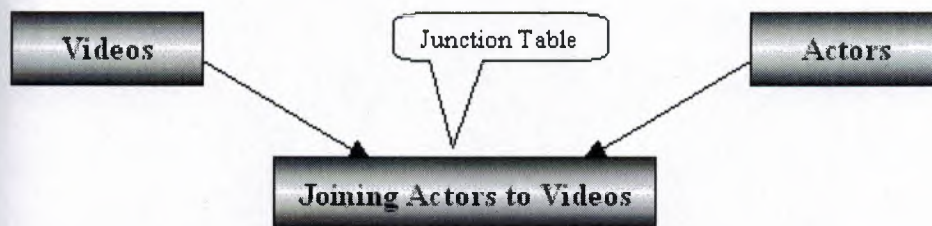


Figure3.4

CHAPTER 4

WEB PAGE WITH ASP

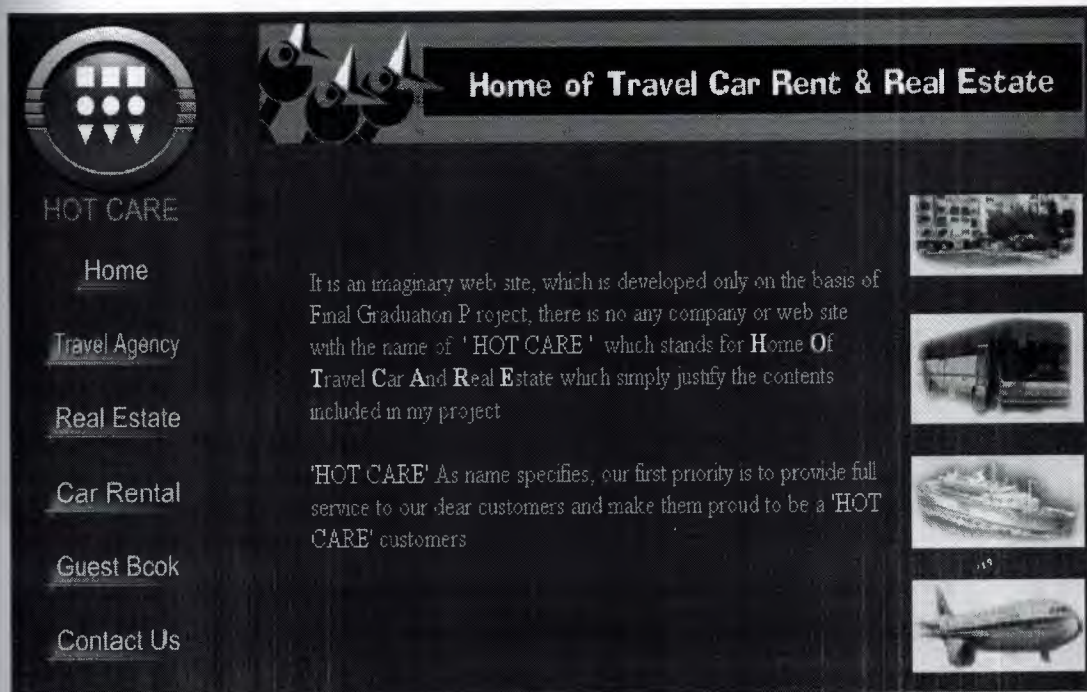



Figure 4.1 Home Page


The above web page (Figure 4.1) is the homepage of "HOT CARE" web site which is named as 'home.htm'. This page consists of three frame (left, top, main) panels. The left panel consists of some links which user can see and named as 'index.htm'. The top and main panel represents the 'banner.htm' & 'main.htm' web pages respectively, which contained the publicity and information about web site.

By clicking the 'Travel Agency' link the 'Travel.htm' web page will be open as shown in the following Figure 4.2. This page consists of four links named as (Air Tickets, Sea Tickets, Accommodation and Bus Service) and some information about each link of this page.




Air Tickets

We are offering very reasonable fares. Our travel agency is directly linked with most international airlines.




Sea Tickets

Mini cruises to Mumbai, karachi, Dubai and Bahrin. It will be a pleasant experience to travel on our Cruises.



Accommodation

Accommodation in traditional village houses, furnished in the old country style.



Local Excursions

A daily bus service with fully air- conditioned, modern coaches to any destination.

Figure 4.2

Air Tickets, Sea Cruise, Accommodation & Bus reservation form will be open, on by, clicking the links (Air Tickets, Sea Tickets, Accommodation & Bus Service), respectively, as shown in figure 4.3, Figure 4.4, Figure 4.5 & Figure 4.6.

AIR TICKET RESERVATION

Name:*

SurName:*

Phone:*

Address:*

Travel Preference

From

Period

To

AirPort

Departure

Destination

Return Flight ☐

Send Form

Reset Form

Figure 4.3

SEA CRUISE

Name:* Sure Name:*

Phone No:* Address:*

Destination:

Date:

No.of Persons: Adults Childeren

No.of Cabins:

2-Berth

3-Berth

Figure 4.4

Accomodation Form

Name:* Sure Name:*

Phone No.* Address:*

No. of Persons: Adult
 Childeren

Resort:

Hotel:

No. of Rooms:

Single Studio Twin Apartm.

☒ Sea View
 ☐ Side View
 ☐ InLand View

Meals:

Special Requests:

Maximal amount you want to spend per person/day.

\$

Figure 4.5

Bus Service Form

form

Name:* Sur Name:*

Phone NO.* Address:*

Class:

Rental Period: to

Delivery to: ☒ Air Port ☐ Hotel

Driver's name:

Age (min.24):*

Figure 4.6

By clicking the 'Real Estate' link the 'Realestate.htm' web page will be open as shown in the following Figure 4.7. This web page consists of two links named as (Special Offers & Inquiry Form) as shown in Figure 4.8 & Figure 4.9 respectively.

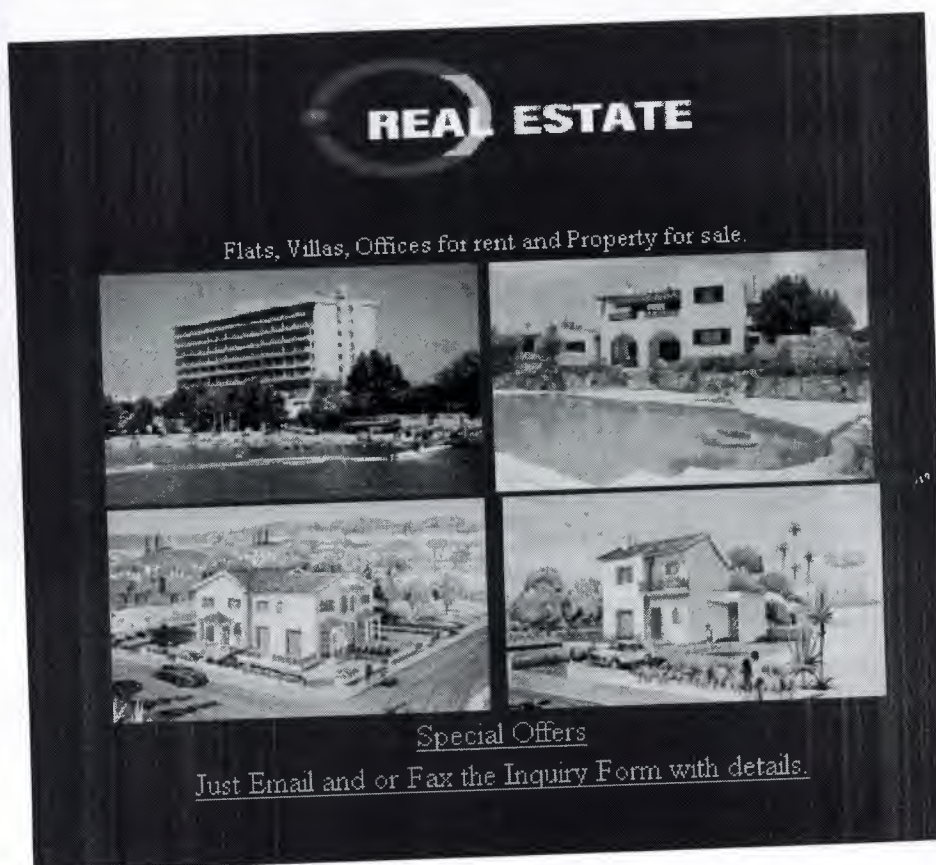


Figure 4.7

Special Offers

StudioAppartment	Area	Size	Price
	Lahore	--	29,000 \$
	Gujrat	--	21,000 \$
	Karachi	--	31,000 \$
	--	--	--
1Bed Room	Area	Size	Price "
	Karachi	--	25,000 \$
	Sialkot	--	24,000 \$
	--	--	--
2 Bed Room	Area	Size	Price
3 Bed Room	Area	Size	Price
HOUSES	Area	Size	Price
LANDS	Area	Size	Price

Figure 4.8

From special offers web page user can choose and / or select the Houses, Lands and Appartments at very competitive prices.

INQUIRY FORM

First Name.*

Last Name.*

E-Mail.*

Address.*

City,Country.*

Zip Code:

Phone.*

Fax:

Company

Position

Property In Which You Are Interested: ▼

Figure 4.9

This is just only an inquiry form, which includes information about customer and the property in which he/she is interested.(Figure 4.9)

This web site also includes a web page named as 'car_rent.htm', on by, clicking the link 'Car Rental' from the index page as shown in Figure 4.10. This web page shows some information and tells the conditions about 'how to rent a car?' and also linked with the web pages 'car_types.htm' & 'carrent.asp' as shown below in the Figure 4.11 & Figure 4.12 respectively.





speed over to hol care.com

CAR HIRE INFORMATION

- All rates are in USA \$, per day and include:
- Maintenance
- Oil
- Road maps
- Safety belts
- Radio

Car types and prices

To make a reservation

CONDITIONS OF RENTAL

1. Driver's age: minimum age 22 years old.
2. Driver's license: International or National.
3. Every hour in excess is calculated at USA 30 \$
4. Traffic Fines: Renters responsibility

Minimum 3 days rental period

Figure 4.10

<u>Car Types And Prices</u>				
	Rent A Car (All Prices include V.A.T.)	Period A		
CAR GROUP	MAKE AND TYPE	DAYS 3-7	DAYS 8-12	OVER 12 DAYS
A	A Mini Mehran or Suzuki Alto Fx 800cc	USA 8.00	USA 7.50	USA 7.00
B	Suzuki Cultus or Suzuki Khyber 1000cc	9.00	8.50	8.00
C	Toyota Corolla or Honda Civic 1300cc	10.00	9.50	9.00
D	Nissan 1100cc with A/C	11.00	10.00	9.00
E	Suzuki Jeep, Safari Jeep 1300cc	12.00	11.50	11.00
F	Mitsubishi Pajero-Diesel 4x4 W.D. — 9 seater Fully Air-Conditioned 2900cc	26.00	27.00	28.00

BACK

Figure 4.11

CAR RENT FORM

First Name:*	<input type="text"/>
Last Name:*	<input type="text"/>
E-Mail:*	<input type="text"/>
Address:*	<input type="text"/>
City,Country:*	<input type="text"/>
Zip Code:	<input type="text"/>
Phone:*	<input type="text"/>
Fax:	<input type="text"/>
Credit Card Type:	<input type="text"/>
CreditCard Number:	<input type="text"/>
CreditCard Expiry Date:	<input type="text"/>
Car Group 1st choice: A ▾	Car Group 2nd choice: A ▾
From Date: <input type="text"/>	To Date: <input type="text"/>
Hotel:	<input type="text"/>
Hotel Phone No:	<input type="text"/>
Comments/Requests:	<input type="text"/>
Flight Number:	<input type="text"/>
For airport delivery & Pick Up an extra charge of 10.00 \$ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="button" value="Send Form"/>	<input type="button" value="Discard Changes"/>

Figure 4.12

In this web site, there is also an interactive web page named as 'GuestB.asp', this web page is basically design to take or pass the comments about this web site as illustrates in the Figure 4.13.

OUR GUEST BOOK

Please take a few moments to let us know you were here today .

Please Give Us Your Name*

Please Give Us Your Email Address*

Pass Your comments !!!

Can we contact you with information about our services.

☐ Yes ☒ No ,Thanks!

Submit

Thank You For Stopping By Our Web Site

Figure 4.13

Users must have to fill the name and email fields to submit or send the information, otherwise, user will be face an error / warning page as shown below in Figure 4.14. So users must have to fill the fields mentioned with ‘*’, means its necessary to fill this field.

Guest Book

Error !!! Please re-enter the information

Mistake : 2 <<< you must fill E_mail field >>>

BACK

Figure 4.14

The above error / warning web page is used for all reservation and inquiry forms and the fields with '*' are necessary to fill.

The following figure 4.15 is the contact page which gives you information about designer contact address and email address to send message.

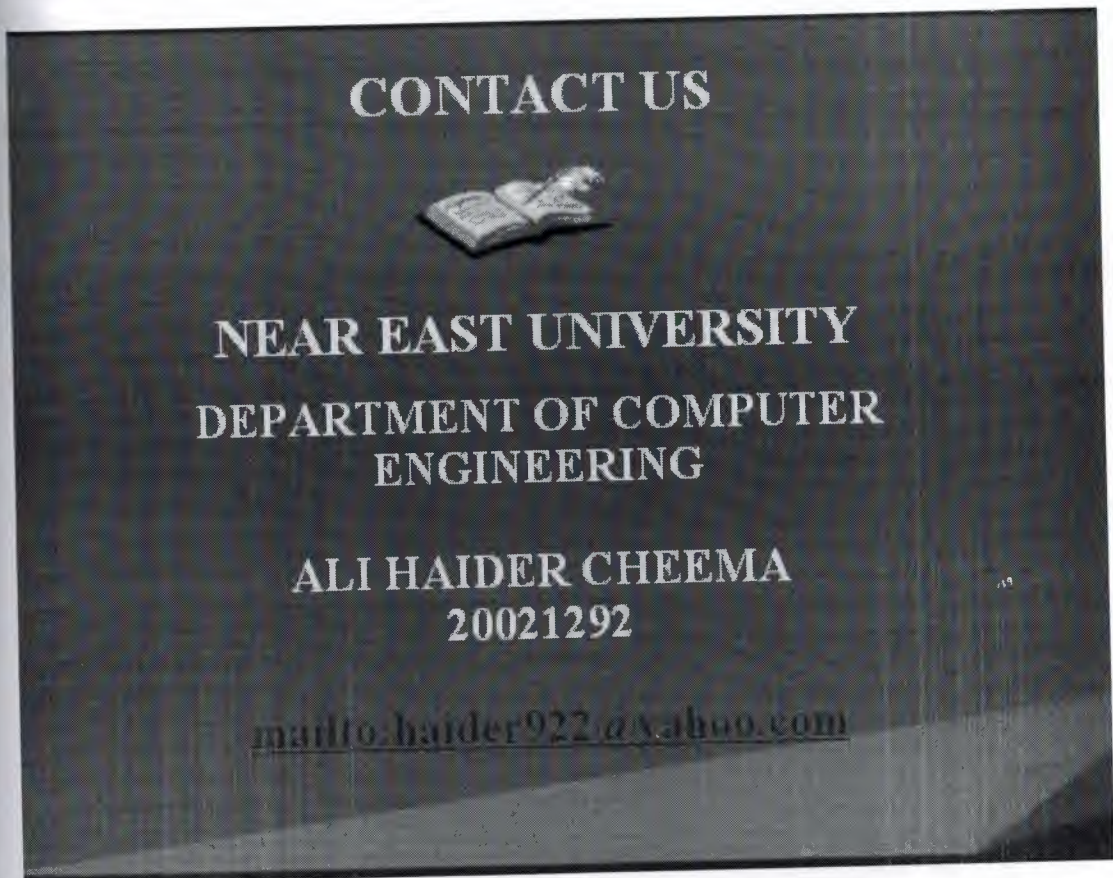


Figure 4.15

CONCLUSION

The web hyper-text 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.

In order to accomplish this project ASP technology is used. The most important aspect of the ASP in database management system is that all the information of the users have been saved to a database for later processes and references.

While designing web interfaces with programs such as FrontPage that necessarily do not need programming background, but integrating ASP to HTML codes requires a scripting and background knowledge.

The most important reason that ASP appealed that it is a key to the future while internet is spreading in every segment of life and millions of people are getting online everyday.

REFERENCES

1. Server Side Scripting with ASP BOOK (Ist Edition – July 2000)
2. Practical ASP Book (IVAN BAYROSS)
3. www.w3scools.com/asp/default.asp
4. www.asptutorials.info
5. www.htmltutorials.ca/
6. www.functionx.com/access

APPENDIX A: PROGRAM CODES

Home.html

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<META NAME="GENERATOR" Content="Microsoft Visual Studio 6.0">
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=windows-1252">
<title>HOT CARE</title>
</head>
<frameset framespacing="0" border="0" frameborder="0" cols="163,*">
<frame name="left" scrolling="auto" noresize target="rtop" src="index.htm">
<frameset rows="23%,*">
<frame name="rtop" target="rbottom" src="banner.htm" scrolling="no" noresize>
<frame name="rbottom" scrolling="auto" noresize src="main.htm">
</frameset>
</frameset>
<noframes>
<body>
<p>This page uses frames, but your browser doesn't support them.</p>
</body>
</noframes>
</frameset>
</html>
```

Index.htm

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<META NAME="GENERATOR" Content="Microsoft Visual Studio 6.0">
<meta http-equiv="Content-Language" content="en-us">
<meta name="GENERATOR" content="Microsoft FrontPage 6.0">
<meta name="ProgId" content="FrontPage.Editor.Document">
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=windows-1252">
<title>index page</title>
<style fprolloverstyle>A:hover {color: red; font-weight: bold}</style>
<base target="main">
</head>
<body bgcolor="#333333">
<p align="center"><IMG src="images\MWORD.gif" >
<P align="center">&nbsp;<p align="center">&nbsp;<A href="main.htm"
target=rbottom><IMG height=21 src="images\home.gif" width=57
border=0></A></p><p align="center">&nbsp;<A href="travel.htm"
target=rbottom><IMG height=21 src="images\trav_ag.gif" width=100
border=0></A></p><p align="center">&nbsp;
<A href="realestate.htm" target=rbottom><IMG id=IMG1 height=21
src="images\real_estate.gif" width=100 border=0 ></A></p>
<p align="center">&nbsp;<A href="car_rent.htm" target=rbottom><IMG height=21
src="images\car_rent.gif" width=100 border=0></A></p>
```



```

<p align="center">&nbsp;<a href="GUESTB.asp" target=rbottom><IMG height=21
src="images\guest_b.gif" width=100 border=0></a></p><p align="center">&nbsp;<a href="CONTACT.htm" target=rbottom><IMG height=21 src="images/contact.gif"
width=100 border=0></a></p>
</body>
</html>

```

Main.htm

```

<HTML>
<HEAD>
<META NAME="GENERATOR" Content="Microsoft Visual Studio 6.0">
<meta http-equiv="Content-Language" content="en-us">
<!-- #BeginEditable "doctitle" -->
<TITLE>Untitled Page</TITLE>
<!-- #EndEditable -->
<META NAME="Generator" CONTENT="Created by BlueVoda">
</HEAD>
<BODY bgcolor="#333333">
<strong> <DIV align=left>
<TABLE style="WIDTH: 767px; HEIGHT: 301px" cellSpacing=1 cellPadding=1
width=767 border=0>
<TR><TD><P align=center><FONT color=#bcc8e0>It is an imaginary web site, which
is developed only on the basis of <FONT color=white>F</FONT>inal <FONT
color=white>G</FONT>raduation <FONT color=white>P</FONT>roject, there is no
any company or web site with the name of&nbsp;<
<FONT color=white>' HOT </FONT><FONT color=white>CARE </FONT>
&nbsp;<which stands for <STRONG><FONT color=white>H</FONT>
</STRONG>ome <STRONG><FONT color=white>O</FONT></STRONG>
f&nbsp;<FONT color=white> <STRONG>T</STRONG></FONT>ravel
<STRONG><FONT color=white>C</FONT></STRONG>ar <STRONG><FONT
color=white>A</FONT></STRONG>nd <STRONG><FONT color=white>
R</FONT></STRONG>eal <STRONG><FONT color=white>E</FONT>
</STRONG>state which simply justify the&nbsp;contents included in my project.
</FONT></P>
<P align=center><FONT color=#bcc8e0><FONT color=white>'HOT CARE'
</FONT> As name specifies, our first priority is to&nbsp;provide full service to
our dear customers and make them proud to be a
<FONT color=white>'HOT CARE'</FONT> customers.</FONT></P>
<BR></TD><TD><FONT color=#ccccff>
<DIV align=right>
<MARQUEE style="LEFT: 8px; WIDTH: 154px; TOP: 15px; HEIGHT: 289px"
scrollAmount=5 scrollDelay=80 direction=up loop=0 bgColor=#333333
height=289 align="top">
<P align=center><BR><IMG height=60
src="images\accomodation.jpg" width=120 border=0><BR><BR>
<IMG height=65 src="images\bus.jpg" width=120 border=0><BR><BR>
<IMG height=55 src="images\ship.jpg" width=120 border=0><BR><BR>
<IMG height=55 src="images\plane.jpg" width=120 border=0></P>

```

```
<P align=center><FONT color=red>HOT CARE</FONT></P>
</MARQUEE></DIV></FONT></TD></TR></TABLE></DIV></strong>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

[illegible]


```

Cruises.&nbsp;</font></td></tr>
<tr><td width="50%">
<font color="#ffff00" face="Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif" size="2">
<strong><A href="accomodation.asp" target=_self>
<IMG style="WIDTH: 100px; HEIGHT: 46px" height=55
src="images\accomodation.jpg" width=100 border=0 >&nbsp;  
<font color="#ffff00">&nbsp;  Accommodation</font></A></strong></font></td>
<td width="50%"><font color="#ffff00" face="Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif" size="2">
<strong><A href="car_hire.asp" target=_self>
<IMG style="WIDTH: 94px; HEIGHT: 47px" height=65 src="images\bus.jpg"
width=94 border=0 >&nbsp;  &nbsp;  <font color="#ffff00">Bus Service</font></A>
</strong></font></td></tr>
<tr><td vAlign="top" width="50%"><P>
<font face="Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif" size="2" color="#ffffff">
Accommodation in traditional village houses,furnished in the old countrystyle.
</font></P></td>
<td vAlign="top" width="50%">
<font color="#ffffff" face="Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif" size="2">
A daily bus service with fully air-conditioned, modern coaches to any destination.<br>
&nbsp;  </font></td></tr>
</table>
</center></div>
<p>&nbsp;  </p>
</body>
</html>

```

Air_tickets.asp

```

<%@ Language=VBScript %>
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<META NAME="GENERATOR" Content="Microsoft Visual Studio 6.0">
<meta http-equiv="Content-Language" content="en-us">
<meta name="GENERATOR" content="Microsoft FrontPage 6.0">
<meta name="ProgId" content="FrontPage.Editor.Document">
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=windows-1252">
<title>New Page 1</title>
</head>

<body bgcolor="#333333">

<div align="center"><STRONG><FONT color=khaki size=5 face="Courier New">
AIR TICKET RESERVATION</FONT></STRONG></div>
<STRONG><FONT size=4></FONT></STRONG>
<DIV align=center><FORM METHOD="post" ACTION="confair.asp" id=form1
name=form1><P align=center>
<TABLE cellSpacing=1 cellPadding=1 width="450" border=0 style="WIDTH: 450px;
HEIGHT: 237px">
<TR><TD><FONT color=khaki>Name:</FONT></TD>
<TD><INPUT id=text1 name=name><FONT color=khaki></FONT></TD>

```



```

<TD><FONT color=khaki>SurName:*/</FONT></TD>
<TD><INPUT id=text2 name=sname><FONT color=khaki></FONT></TD></TR>
<TR><TD><FONT color=khaki>Phone:*/</FONT></TD>
<TD><INPUT id=text3 name=phone><FONT color=khaki></FONT></TD>
<TD><FONT color=khaki>Address:*/</FONT></TD>
<TD><INPUT id=text4 name=add><FONT color=khaki></FONT></TD></TR>
<TR><TD colspan=4><FONT color=khaki>Travel Preference:</FONT></TD></TR>
<TR><TD colspan=4>
<DIV align=center>
<TABLE cellSpacing=1 cellPadding=1 width="75%" border=0 align=center>
<TR>
<TD colspan=2>
<P align=center><FONT color=khaki><EM><U>Period</U></EM></FONT></P>
</TD>
<TD colspan=2>
<P align=center><FONT color=khaki><EM><U>AirPort</U></EM></FONT></P>
</TD></TR>
<TR><TD><P align=center><FONT color=khaki>From</FONT></P></TD>
<TD><P align=center><FONT color=khaki>To</FONT></P></TD>
<TD><P align=center><FONT color=khaki>Departure</FONT></P></TD>
<TD><P align=center><FONT color=khaki>Destination</FONT></P></TD></TR>
<TR><TD><FONT ><INPUT id=text5 name=fd size=13><FONTcolor=khaki>
</FONT></FONT></TD>
<TD><FONT ><INPUT id=text6 size =13 name=td><FONTcolor=khaki></FONT>
</FONT></TD>
<TD><FONT ><INPUT id=text7 size=13 name=dep><FONT color=khaki></FONT>
</FONT></TD>
<TD><FONT ><INPUT id=text8 size=13 name=dest><FONT color=khaki>
</FONT></FONT></TD></TR></TABLE></DIV>
<TABLE cellSpacing=1 cellPadding=1 width="75%" border=0>
<TR><TD><P align=center><FONT color=khaki>Return Flight
<INPUT type=checkbox value=ON name=RFlight>
</FONT></P></TD></TR></TABLE></TD></TR>
<TR><TD colspan=4><FONT color=khaki><INPUT id=submit1 style="WIDTH:
96px; HEIGHT: 24px" type=submit size=19 value="Send Form" name=submit1>
&nbsp;
<INPUT id=reset1 type=reset value="Reset Form" name=reset1></FONT>
</TD></TR></TABLE></P>
</FORM>
</DIV>
</body>
</HTML>

```

Confair.asp

```

<%@ Language=VBScript %>
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<META NAME="GENERATOR" Content="Microsoft Visual Studio 6.0">
</HEAD>

```

```
<BODY bgcolor="#333333">
```

```
<% dim name,sname,add,phone,fd,td,dep,dest,rflight
```

```
name=Request.Form("name")
sname=Request.Form("sname")
add=Request.Form("add")
fd=Request.Form("fd")
td=Request.Form("td")
phone=Request.Form("phone")
dep=Request.Form("dep")
dest=Request.Form("dest")
rflight=Request.Form("rflight")
```

```
if name="" then
Response.Redirect "error.asp?error=1"
Response.End
end if
```

```
if sname="" then
Response.Redirect "error.asp?error=2"
Response.End
end if
```

```
if add="" then
Response.Redirect "error.asp?error=3"
Response.End
end if
```

```
if phone="" then
Response.Redirect "error.asp?error=4"
Response.End
end if
```

```
%>
```

```
<%
```

```
Set con=Server.CreateObject("ADODB.Connection")
con.Open("DRIVER={MICROSOFT ACCESS DRIVER (*.mdb)};DBQ=" & _
Server.MapPath("hotcare.mdb"))
```

```
sqlquery="SELECT * FROM air_t"
```

```
Set rs=Server.CreateObject("ADODB.Recordset")
rs.ActiveConnection = cn
rs.CursorType = adOpenStatic
rs.LockType = adLockOptimistic
rs.Source = sqlquery
rs.Open
```

rs.AddNew

```
rs("name")=name  
rs("sname")=sname  
rs("email")=email  
rs("add")=add  
rs("fd")=fd  
rs("td")=td  
rs("phone")=phone  
rs("dep")=dep  
rs("dest")=dest  
rs("rflight")=rflight
```

rs.Update
rs.MoveFirst

rs.Close
set rs=nothing

con.Close
set con=nothing %>

```
<P align=center><FONT face=Tahoma ><EM><FONT color=khaki><STRONG>Your  
Information Is stored Success-Fully</STRONG> </FONT> </EM>  
</FONT> </P>  
<div align="center">  
<center>  
<TABLE cellSpacing=1 cellPadding=1 width="75%" border=1>  
<TR><TD><FONT color=khaki>Name:</FONT></TD>  
<TD><FONT color=khaki><%=name%></FONT></TD></TR>  
<TR><TD><FONT color=khaki>Sur Name:</FONT></TD>  
<TD><FONT color=khaki><%=sname%></FONT></TD></TR>  
<TR><TD><FONT color=khaki>Address:</FONT></TD>  
<TD><FONT color=khaki><%=add%></FONT></TD></TR>  
<TR><TD><FONT color=khaki>Phone:</FONT></TD>  
<TD><FONT color=khaki><%=phone%></FONT></TD></TR>  
<TR><TD><FONT color=khaki>From</FONT></TD>  
<TD><FONT color=khaki><%=fd%></FONT></TD></TR>  
<TR><TD><FONT color=khaki>To</FONT></TD>  
<TD><FONT color=khaki><%=td%></FONT></TD></TR>  
<TR><TD><FONT color=khaki>Departure:</FONT></TD>  
<TD><FONT color=khaki><%=dep%></FONT></TD></TR>  
<TR><TD><FONT color=khaki>Destinition:</FONT></TD>  
<TD><FONT color=khaki><%=dest%></FONT></TD></TR>  
<TR><TD><FONT color=khaki>Return Flight:</FONT></TD>  
<TD><FONT color=khaki><%=rflight%></FONT></TD></TR>  
</TABLE>  
</div></CENTER>  
</BODY>  
</HTML>
```


Sea_cruise.asp

```
<%@ Language=VBScript %>
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<META NAME="GENERATOR" Content="Microsoft Visual Studio 6.0">
<meta http-equiv="Content-Language" content="en-us">
<meta name="GENERATOR" content="Microsoft FrontPage 6.0">
<meta name="ProgId" content="FrontPage.Editor.Document">
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=windows-1252">
<title>New Page 1</title>
</head>

<body bgcolor="#333333">

<div align="center"><STRONG><FONT color=khaki
size=5 face="Courier New">
<FORM id=form1 name=form1 action=Csea.asp method=post>
<TABLE cellSpacing=1 cellPadding=1 width="75%" border=0>
<TR><TD colSpan=4>
<P align=center><STRONG><FONT face="Courier New" color=khaki size=5>SEA
CRUISE</FONT></STRONG></P></TD></TR>
<TR><TD colSpan=4>
<P align=center><STRONG><FONT face="Courier New" size=5>
<TABLE style="WIDTH: 477px; HEIGHT: 61px" cellSpacing=1 cellPadding=1
width=477 border=0>
<TR><TD><FONT color=khaki>Name:*</FONT></TD>
<TD><INPUT id=text7 size=12 name=name><FONT color=khaki></FONT></TD>
<TD><FONT color=khaki>Sure Name:*</FONT></TD>
<TD><INPUT id=text9 size=12 name=sname><FONT color=khaki>
</FONT></TD></TR>
<TR><TD><FONT color=khaki>Phone No:*</FONT></TD>
<TD><INPUT id=text8 size=12 name=phone><FONT color=khaki></FONT></TD>
<TD><FONT color=khaki>Address:*</FONT></TD>
<TD><INPUT id=text10 size=12 name=add><FONT color=khaki>
</FONT></TD></TR></TABLE></STRONG></P></TD></TR>
<TR><TD colSpan=4><FONT size=+0>
<P align=center><TABLE style="WIDTH: 313px; HEIGHT: 88px" cellSpacing=1
cellPadding=1 width=313 border=0>
<TR><TD><FONT color=khaki>Destination:&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;</FONT></TD>
<TD><SELECT style="WIDTH: 113px" size=1 name=cond1> <OPTION
value=Mumbai selected>Mumbai</OPTION> <OPTION
value=Karachi>Karachi</OPTION> <OPTION value=Dubai>Dubai</OPTION>
<OPTION value=Bahrin>Bahrin</OPTION></SELECT>
<FONT color=khaki></FONT></TD></TR>
<TR><TD><FONT color=khaki>Date:</FONT></TD>
<TD><INPUT id=text1 size=15 name=date1><FONT color=khaki></FONT>
</TD></TR>
<TR><TD><FONT color=khaki>No.of Persons:</FONT></TD>
```

```

>><INPUT id=text2 size=2 name=adults><FONT color=khaki><FONT
size=+0><FONT size=+0>Adults<FONT size=+0></FONT></FONT>
</FONT></FONT><INPUT id=text3 size=2 name=child>
<FONT color=khaki>Childeren</FONT></TD></TR></TABLE></P>
align=center><TABLE style="WIDTH: 307px; HEIGHT: 171px" cellSpacing=1
Padding=1 width=307 border=0>
R><TD colSpan=2><FONT color=khaki>No.of Cabins:</FONT></TD></TR>
R><TD><P align=right><FONT color=khaki>2-Berth </FONT>
<INPUT id=text4 size=2 name=berth1></P></TD>
D><P align=left><FONT size=+0><SELECT size=1 name=Cond2>
<OPTION value="washing basin" selected>washing basin</OPTION>
<OPTION value=shower/toilet>shower/toilet</OPTION>
<OPTION value=shower/toilet/window>shower/toilet/window</OPTION>
<SELECT>
<FONT color=khaki></FONT></FONT></P></TD></TR>
R><TD><P align=right><FONT color=khaki>3-Berth </FONT>
<INPUT id=text5 size=2 name=berth2></P></TD>
D><P align=left><FONT size=+0><FONT size=+0></FONT>
<SELECT style="WIDTH: 145px" size=1 name=Cond3>
<OPTION value="washing basin" selected>washing basin</OPTION>
<OPTION value=shower/toilet>shower/toilet</OPTION>
<OPTION value=shower/toilet/window>shower/toilet/window</OPTION>
<SELECT><FONT color=khaki></FONT></FONT></P></TD></TR>
R><TD>
align=right><INPUT id=submit1 style="WIDTH: 86px; HEIGHT: 24px"
type=submit size=17 value="Send Form" name=submit1>
<FONT color=khaki></FONT></P></TD>
TD>
align=left><INPUT id=reset1 style="WIDTH: 88px; HEIGHT: 24px" type=reset
size=16 value="Reset Form" name=reset1><FONT color=khaki></FONT>
</P></TD></TR></TABLE></P></FONT>
P><FONT color=khaki></FONT>&nbsp;</P></TD></TR></TABLE></FORM>
</FONT></STRONG></div>
</body>
</HTML>

```

sea.asp

```

% @ Language=VBScript %>
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<META NAME="GENERATOR" Content="Microsoft Visual Studio 6.0">
</HEAD>
<BODY bgcolor="#333333">

<% dim name,sname,add,phone,date1,berth1,berth2,cond2,cond3,cond4,berth3

name=Request.Form("name")
phone=Request.Form("phone")
date1=Request.Form("date1")

```



```

add=Request.Form ("add")
berth1=Request.Form("berth1")
cond2=Request.Form("cond2")
berth2=Request.Form("berth2")
cond3=Request.Form("cond3")
berth3=Request.Form("berth3")
cond4=Request.Form("cond4")
sname=Request.Form("sname")

if name="" then
Response.Redirect "errors.asp?error=1"
Response.End
end if

if sname="" then
Response.Redirect "errors.asp?error=2"
Response.End
end if

if add="" then
Response.Redirect "errors.asp?error=3"
Response.End
end if

if phone="" then
Response.Redirect "errors.asp?error=4"
Response.End
end if

%>

<% Set con=Server.CreateObject("ADODB.Connection")
con.Open("DRIVER={MICROSOFT ACCESS DRIVER (*.mdb)};DBQ="&_
Server.MapPath("hotcare.mdb"))

sqlquery="SELECT * FROM sea_t"

Set rs=Server.CreateObject("ADODB.Recordset")
rs.ActiveConnection = cn
rs.CursorType = adOpenStatic
rs.LockType = adLockOptimistic
rs.Source = sqlquery
rs.Open

rs.AddNew

rs("cond1")=cond1
rs("date1")=date1
rs("adults")=adults
rs("child")=child

```

```
rs("berth1")=berth1
rs("cond2")=cond2
rs("berth2")=berth2
rs("cond3")=cond3
rs("berth3")=berth3
rs("cond4")=cond4
rs("name")=name
rs("sname")=sname
rs("add")=add
rs("phone")=phone
```

```
rs.Update
rs.MoveFirst
```

```
rs.Close
set rs=nothing
```

```
con.Close
set con=nothing %>
```

```
<P align=center><FONT face=Tahoma><EM><FONT color=thistle><STRONG>
Your Information Is stored Success-Fully</STRONG> </FONT> </EM>
</FONT> </P>
<div align="center"><center><TABLE cellSpacing=1 cellPadding=1 width="75%"
border=1>
<TR><TD colSpan=3><FONT color=thistle>Name:</FONT></TD>
<TD><FONT color=thistle><%=name%></FONT></TD></TR>
<TR><TD colSpan=3><FONT color=thistle>Sure Name:</FONT></TD>
<TD><FONT color=thistle></FONT><%=sname%></TD></TR>
<TR><TD colSpan=3><FONT color=thistle>Phone:</FONT></TD>
<TD><FONT color=thistle></FONT><%=phone%></TD></TR>
<TR><TD colSpan=3><FONT color=thistle>Address:</FONT></TD>
<TD><FONT color=thistle></FONT><%=add%></TD></TR>
<TR><TD colSpan=3><FONT color=thistle>Destinition:</FONT></TD>
<TD><FONT color=thistle><%=cond1%></FONT></TD></TR>
<TR><TD colSpan=3><FONT color=thistle>Date:</FONT></TD>
<TD><FONT color=thistle><%=date1%></FONT></TD></TR>
<TR><TD colSpan=4><FONT color=thistle>Number Of&nbsp;Persons:
</FONT></TD></TR>
<TR><TD colSpan=3><FONT color=thistle>Adults:</FONT></TD>
<TD><FONT color=thistle><%=adults%></FONT></TD></TR>
<TR><TD colSpan=3><FONT color=thistle>Childeren:</FONT></TD>
<TD><FONT color=thistle><%=child%></FONT></TD></TR>
<TR><TD colSpan=4><FONT color=thistle>No. Of Cabins:</FONT></TD></TR>
<TR><TD colSpan=2><FONT color=thistle>2-Berth</FONT></TD>
<TD><FONT color=thistle><%=berth1%></FONT></TD>
<TD><FONT color=thistle><%=cond2%></FONT></TD></TR>
<TR><TD colSpan=2><FONT color=thistle>3-Berth</FONT></TD>
<TD><FONT color=thistle><%=berth2%></FONT></TD>
<TD><FONT color=thistle><%=cond3%></FONT></TD></TR>
```



```

<INPUT id=text2 size=2 name=child><FONT color=palegoldenrod></FONT>
</TR>
<TD><FONT color=palegoldenrod>Resort:</FONT></TD>
colSpan=2><P align=left>
ECT size=1 name=Resort>
ION value=PC selected>PC</OPTION>
ION value=shimla>Shimla</OPTION>
ION value=Kargil>Kargil</OPTION>
ION value=Shalimar>Shalimar</OPTION>
ION value=K-2>K-2</OPTION>
ION value="Mountain">Mountain</OPTION></SELECT>
NT color=palegoldenrod></FONT></P></TD></TR>
<TD><FONT color=#eee8aa>Hotel:</FONT></TD>
colSpan=2><SELECT size=1 name=Hotel>
TION value="5* Hotel" selected>5* Hotel</OPTION>
TION value="4* Hotel">4* Hotel</OPTION>
TION value="3* Hotel">3* Hotel</OPTION>
TION value="2* Hotel">2* Hotel</OPTION>
TION value="Traditional Houses">Traditional
uses</OPTION></SELECT></TD></TR>
R><TD colSpan=3><P align=left>
ABLE cellSpacing=1 cellPadding=1 width="384" border=0 style="WIDTH: 384px;
HEIGHT: 85px">
R><TD colSpan=5><FONT color=palegoldenrod>No.of Rooms:</FONT>
TD></TR>
R><TD><FONT color=palegoldenrod>Single&nbsp;
INPUT id=text3 size=2 name=singl></FONT></TD>
TD><FONT color=palegoldenrod>Studio&nbsp;
INPUT id=text4 size=2 name=studio></FONT></TD>
TD><FONT color=palegoldenrod>Twin&nbsp;
INPUT id=text5 size=2 name=twin></FONT></TD>
TD colSpan=2><FONT color=palegoldenrod>Apartm.&nbsp;
INPUT id=text6 size=2 name=appt></FONT>
TD></TR></TABLE></P></TD></TR>
TR><TD><P align=left><FONT color=palegoldenrod>
INPUT type=checkbox CHECKED value=ON name=seav>Sea View</FONT>
</P></TD>
TD><FONT color=palegoldenrod>
INPUT type=checkbox value=ON name=sidev>&nbsp;Side
View</FONT></TD>
TD><FONT color=palegoldenrod>
INPUT type=checkbox value=ON name=inlandv>InLandView</FONT>
</TD></TR>
<TR><TD colSpan=3>
<TABLE style="WIDTH: 351px; HEIGHT: 73px" cellSpacing=1
cellPadding=1 width=351 border=0>
<TR><TD><FONT color=palegoldenrod>Meals:</FONT></TD>
<TD><SELECT size=1 name=Meals>
<OPTION value="only Accommodation" selected>onlyAccommodation</OPTION>
<OPTION value="Bed & Breakfast">Bed & Breakfast</OPTION>

```



```

if name="" then
Response.Redirect "errora.asp?error=1"
Response.End
end if

```

```

if sname="" then
Response.Redirect "errora.asp?error=2"
Response.End
end if

```

```

if add="" then
Response.Redirect "errora.asp?error=3"
Response.End
end if

```

```

if phone="" then
Response.Redirect "errora.asp?error=4"
Response.End
end if %>

```

```

<% Set con=Server.CreateObject("ADODB.Connection")
con.Open("DRIVER={MICROSOFT ACCESS DRIVER (*.mdb)};DBQ="&_
Server.MapPath("hotcare.mdb"))

```

```

sqlquery="SELECT * FROM accom_t"

```

```

Set rs=Server.CreateObject("ADODB.Recordset")
rs.ActiveConnection = cn
rs.CursorType = adOpenStatic
rs.LockType = adLockOptimistic
rs.Source = sqlquery
rs.Open

```

```

rs.AddNew

```

```

rs("adult")=adult
rs("child")=child
rs("resort")=resort
rs("hotel")=hotel
rs("singl")=singl
rs("studio")=studio
rs("twin")=twin
rs("appt")=appt
rs("seav")=seav
rs("sidev")=sidev
rs("inlandv")=inlandv
rs("meals")=meals
rs("spec")=spec
rs("price")=price
rs("name")=name

```


name")=sname
dd")=add
hone")=phone

update
oveFirst

lose
s=nothing

Close
con=nothing %>

align=center><FONT
=darkcyan>SUCCESSFULLY REGISTERED!!
NT>
NT> </P>

align="center"><center>
BLE cellSpacing=1 cellPadding=1 width="75%" border=1>
><TD>Name:</TD>
><%=name%></TD></TR>
><TD>Sure Name:</TD>
><%=sname%></TD></TR>
><TD>Address:</TD>
><%=add%></TD></TR>
><TD>Phone:</TD>
><%=phone%></TD></TR>
><TD colSpan=2>Number of
sons:<%=fname%></TD></TR>
><TD>Adults</TD>
><%=adult%></TD></TR>
><TD>Childeren</TD>
><%=child%></TD></TR>
><TD>Resort:</TD>
><%=resort%></TD></TR>
><TD>Hotel:</TD>
><%=hotel%></TD></TR>
><TD>single: </TD>
><%=singl%></TD></TR>
><TD>studio:</TD>
><%=studio%></TD></TR>
><TD>twin:</TD>
><%=twin%></TD></TR>
><TD>Appt: </TD>
><%=appt%></TD></TR>
><TD>Sea View: </TD>
><%=seav%></TD></TR>
><TD>Side View: </TD>
><%=sidev%></TD></TR>
><TD>InLand View: </TD>

```

<FONT color=darkcyan><%=inlandv%></FONT></TD></TR>
<TD><FONT color=darkcyan>Meals: </FONT></TD>
<FONT color=darkcyan><%=meals%></FONT></TD></TR>
<TD><FONT color=darkcyan>Special Requests: </FONT></TD>
<FONT color=darkcyan><%=spec%></FONT></TD></TR>
<TD><FONT color=darkcyan>Price: </FONT></TD>
<FONT color=darkcyan><%=price%></FONT></TD></TR>
BLE>
</CENTER>
DY>
ML>

```

hire.asp

```

) Language=VBScript %>
ML>
AD>
TA NAME="GENERATOR" Content="Microsoft Visual Studio 6.0">
ta http-equiv="Content-Language" content="en-us">
ta name="GENERATOR" content="Microsoft FrontPage 6.0">
ta name="ProgId" content="FrontPage.Editor.Document">
ta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=windows-1252">
e>New Page 1</title></head>

dy bgcolor="#333333">

v align="center"><STRONG><FONT color=khaki
=5 face="Courier New"> Bus
vice&nbsp;Form </FONT></STRONG></div><STRONG><FONT size=4
FONT></STRONG>
IV align=center>
ORM METHOD="post" ACTION="Conhire.asp" id=form1 name=form1>
enter>
ble width="402" border=0 id="table2" style="WIDTH: 402px; HEIGHT: 249px">
R><TD width="950%" colSpan=3><P>
TABLE cellSpacing=1 cellPadding=1 width="376" border=0 style="WIDTH: 376px;
HEIGHT: 60px">
R><TD><FONT color=khaki>Name:*</FONT></TD>
TD><FONT color=khaki><INPUT id=text5 name=name size=12></FONT></TD>
TD><FONT color=khaki>Sur Name:*</FONT></TD>
TD><FONT color=khaki><INPUT id=text7 name=sname size=12></FONT>
TD></TR>
TR><TD><FONT color=khaki>Phone NO:*</FONT></TD>
TD><FONT color=khaki><INPUT id=text6 name=phone size=12></FONT></TD>
TD><FONT color=khaki>Address:*</FONT></TD>
TD><FONT color=khaki><INPUT id=text8 name=add size=12></FONT>
TD></TR></TABLE></P></TD></TR>
<tr><td width="950%"><font color="khaki">Class:</font></td>
<td width="3001%" colSpan=2><font >
<select size="1" name="Clas">

```



```

TD><FONT color=darkcyan><%=inlandv%></FONT></TD></TR>
TR><TD><FONT color=darkcyan>Meals: </FONT></TD></TR>
TD><FONT color=darkcyan><%=meals%></FONT></TD></TR>
TR><TD><FONT color=darkcyan>Special Requests: </FONT></TD></TR>
TD><FONT color=darkcyan><%=spec%></FONT></TD></TR>
TR><TD><FONT color=darkcyan>Price: </FONT></TD></TR>
TD><FONT color=darkcyan><%=price%></FONT></TD></TR>
</TABLE>
</div></CENTER>
</BODY>
</HTML>

```

Car_hire.asp

```

<%@ Language=VBScript %>
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<META NAME="GENERATOR" Content="Microsoft Visual Studio 6.0">
<meta http-equiv="Content-Language" content="en-us">
<meta name="GENERATOR" content="Microsoft FrontPage 6.0">
<meta name="ProgId" content="FrontPage.Editor.Document">
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=windows-1252">
<title>New Page 1</title></head>

<body bgcolor="#333333">

<div align="center"><STRONG><FONT color=khaki
size=5 face="Courier New"> Bus
Service&nbsp;Form </FONT></STRONG></div><STRONG><FONT size=4
></FONT></STRONG>
<DIV align=center>
<FORM METHOD="post" ACTION="Conhire.asp" id=form1 name=form1>
<center>
<table width="402" border=0 id="table2" style="WIDTH: 402px; HEIGHT: 249px">
<TR><TD width="950%" colSpan=3><P>
<TABLE cellSpacing=1 cellPadding=1 width="376" border=0 style="WIDTH: 376px;
HEIGHT: 60px">
<TR><TD><FONT color=khaki>Name:*</FONT></TD>
<TD><FONT color=khaki><INPUT id=text5 name=name size=12></FONT></TD>
<TD><FONT color=khaki>Sur Name:*</FONT></TD>
<TD><FONT color=khaki><INPUT id=text7 name=sname size=12></FONT>
</TD></TR>
<TR><TD><FONT color=khaki>Phone NO:*</FONT></TD>
<TD><FONT color=khaki><INPUT id=text6 name=phone size=12></FONT></TD>
<TD><FONT color=khaki>Address:*</FONT></TD>
<TD><FONT color=khaki><INPUT id=text8 name=add size=12></FONT>
</TD></TR></TABLE></P></TD></TR>
<tr><td width="950%"><font color="khaki">Class:</font></td>
<td width="3001%" colSpan=2><font >
<select size="1" name="Clas">

```



```

<option value="Class A - up to 800cc" selected>Class A - up to 800cc</option>
<option value="Class B - up to 1000cc">Class B - up to 1000cc</option>
<option value="Class C - up to 1300cc">Class C - up to 1300cc</option>
<option value="Class D - up to 1500cc">Class D - up to 1500cc</option>
<option value="Class E - Automatic cars up to 1600cc">Class E - Automatic cars up to
1600cc</option>
<option value="Class F - Jeeps up to 1300cc">Class F - Jeeps up to 1300cc</option>
</select><FONT color=khaki></FONT></td></tr>
<tr><td width="950%"><font color="khaki">Rental Period:</font></td>
<td width="4584%" colSpan=2><font>
<input id=text1 size="13" name=date1><FONT color=khaki> to </FONT>
<input id=text2 size="13" name=date2></font></td></tr>
<tr><td width="950%"><FONT color=khaki>Delivery to:</FONT></td>
<TD width="950%"><FONT color=khaki>
<INPUT type=checkbox CHECKED value=ON name=airport>&nbsp;Air
Port</FONT></TD>
<TD width="950%"><FONT color=khaki>
<INPUT type=checkbox value=ON name=hotel>&nbsp;Hotel</FONT></TD></tr>
<tr><td width="950%"><font color="khaki">Driver's name:</font></td>
<td width="4584%" colSpan=2><font><FONT ></FONT>
<input id=text3 size="35" name="Driver"><FONT color=khaki></FONT>
</font></td></tr>
<tr><td width="950%"><font color="khaki">Age (min.24):*</font></td>
<td width="4584%" colSpan=2><font>
<input id=text4 size="15" name="DAge"><FONT color=khaki></FONT>
</font></td></tr>
<tr><td width="5534%" colspan="2"><p align="left">
<font ><INPUT id=submit1 style="WIDTH: 86px; HEIGHT: 24px" type=submit
size=17 value="Send Form" name=submit1>
<FONT color=khaki>&nbsp;</FONT></font></p></td></tr>
</table></center>
</FORM></TD></TR></TABLE>
<CENTER><FONT color=khaki></FONT></CENTER></DIV>
<p><FONT color=khaki></FONT>&nbsp;</p>
</body>
</html>
</body>
</html>

```

Conhire.asp

```

<%@ Language=VBScript %>
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<META NAME="GENERATOR" Content="Microsoft Visual Studio 6.0">
</HEAD>
<BODY bgcolor="#333333">

<% dim name,sname,add,phone,clas,date1,date2,airport,hotel,driver,dage

```

```

name=Request.Form("name")
sname=Request.Form("sname")
add=Request.Form("add")
phone=Request.Form("phone")
clas=Request.Form("clas")
date1=Request.Form("date1")
date2=Request.Form("date2")
airport=Request.Form("airport")
hotel=Request.Form("hotel")
driver=Request.Form("driver")
dage=Request.Form("dage")

```

```

if name="" then
Response.Redirect "errorh.asp?error=1"
Response.End
end if

```

```

if sname="" then
Response.Redirect "errorh.asp?error=2"
Response.End
end if

```

```

if add="" then
Response.Redirect "errorh.asp?error=3"
Response.End
end if

```

```

if phone="" then
Response.Redirect "errorh.asp?error=4"
Response.End
end if

```

```

if dage="" then
Response.Redirect "errorh.asp?error=5"
Response.End
end if %>

```

```

<% Set con=Server.CreateObject("ADODB.Connection")
con.Open("DRIVER={MICROSOFT ACCESS DRIVER (*.mdb)};DBQ=" & _
Server.MapPath("hotcare.mdb"))

```

```

sqlquery="SELECT * FROM hire_car"

```

```

Set rs=Server.CreateObject("ADODB.Recordset")
rs.ActiveConnection = cn
rs.CursorType = adOpenStatic
rs.LockType = adLockOptimistic
rs.Source = sqlquery
rs.Open

```

rs.AddNew

rs("hotel")=hotel
rs("airport")=airport
rs("clas")=clas
rs("driver")=driver
rs("dage")=dage
rs("date1")=date1
rs("date2")=date2
rs("name")=name
rs("sname")=sname
rs("add")=add
rs("phone")=phone

rs.Update
rs.MoveFirst

rs.Close
set rs=nothing

con.Close
set con=nothing %>

<P align=center><FONT
color=darkcyan>SUCCESSFULLY REGISTERED!!
 </P><div align="center"><center>
<TABLE cellSpacing=1 cellPadding=1 width="75%" border=1>
<TR><TD>Name:</TD>
<TD><%=name%></TD></TR>
<TR><TD>Sure Name:</TD>
<TD><%=sname%></TD></TR>
<TR><TD>Address:</TD>
<TD><%=add%></TD></TR>
<TR><TD>Phone:</TD>
<TD><%=phone%></TD></TR>
<TR><TD>Class:</TD>
<TD><%=clas%></TD></TR>
<TR><TD>Date of Issu:</TD>
<TD><%=date1%></TD></TR>
<TR><TD>Last
Date:</TD>
<TD><%=date2%></TD></TR>
<TR><TD>AirPort:</TD>
<TD><%=airport%></TD></TR>
<TR><TD>Hotel: </TD>
<TD><%=hotel%></TD></TR>
<TR><TD>Driver Name::</TD>
<TD><%=driver%></TD></TR>
<TR><TD>Age Of driver:</TD>
<TD><%=dage%></TD></TR>


```
</A></td></tr></table></DIV>
</body>
</html>
```

Cinquiry.asp

```
<%@ Language=VBScript %>
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<META NAME="GENERATOR" Content="Microsoft Visual Studio 6.0">
</HEAD>
<BODY bgcolor="#333333">
<% dim fname,lname,email,address,cc,zip,phone,fax,comp,pos,propty
```

```
fname=Request.Form("fname")
lname=Request.Form("lname")
email=Request.Form("email")
address=Request.Form("address")
cc=Request.Form("cc")
zip=Request.Form("zip")
phone=Request.Form("phone")
fax=Request.Form("fax")
pos=Request.Form("pos")
comp=Request.Form("comp")
propty=Request.Form("propty")
```

```
if fname="" then
Response.Redirect "errori.asp?error=1"
Response.End
end if
```

```
if lname="" then
Response.Redirect "errori.asp?error=2"
Response.End
end if
```

```
if address="" then
Response.Redirect "errori.asp?error=3"
Response.End
end if
```

```
if phone="" then
Response.Redirect "errori.asp?error=4"
Response.End
end if
```

```
if email="" then
Response.Redirect "errori.asp?error=5"
Response.End
end if %>
```

```

set con=Server.CreateObject("ADODB.Connection")
on.Open("DRIVER={MICROSOFT ACCESS DRIVER(*.mdb)};DBQ="&_
server.MapPath("hotcare.mdb"))

```

```

query="SELECT * FROM inquiry_t"

```

```

rs=Server.CreateObject("ADODB.Recordset")
ActiveConnection = cn
CursorType = adOpenStatic
LockType = adLockOptimistic
Source = sqlquery
Open

```

```

AddNew

```

```

("fname")=fname
("lname")=lname
("email")=email
("address")=address
("cc")=cc
("zip")=zip
("phone")=phone
("fax")=fax
("comp")=comp
("pos")=pos
("propty")=propty

```

```

rs.Update
rs.MoveFirst

```

```

rs.Close
set rs=nothing

```

```

con.Close
set con=nothing %>

```

```

P align=center><FONT face=Tahoma ><FONT color=mistyrose>
EM><STRONG>Your Information Is stored Success-Fully</STRONG>
/EM></FONT> </FONT> </P>
div align="center"><center>
TABLE cellSpacing=1 cellPadding=1 width="75%" border=1>
TR><TD><FONT color=mistyrose>FirstName:</FONT></TD>
TD><FONT color=mistyrose><%=fname%></FONT></TD></TR>
TR><TD><FONT color=mistyrose>LastName:</FONT></TD>
TD><FONT color=mistyrose><%=lname%></FONT></TD></TR>
TR><TD><FONT color=mistyrose>E_Mail:</FONT></TD>
TD><FONT color=mistyrose><%=email%></FONT></TD></TR>
TR><TD><FONT color=mistyrose>Address:</FONT></TD>
TD><FONT color=mistyrose><%=address%></TD></TR>
TR><TD><FONT color=mistyrose>City,Country:</FONT></TD>

```



```
ign="center">&nbsp;</p>
m>
ign="center">&nbsp;</p>
dy>
nl>
```

hotc.asp

```
@ Language=VBScript %>
<!--
<!--
ETA NAME="GENERATOR" Content="Microsoft Visual Studio 6.0">
<!--
<!--
BODY bgcolor="#333333">
dim name,email,m1,m2,comments,moreinfo,error

name=Request.Form("name")
comments=Request.Form("comments")
email=Request.Form("email")

if request.form("moreinfo")="y" then
    moreinfo="y"
else
    moreinfo="n"
end if

if name="" then
    response.Redirect"errorg.asp?error=1"
    response.End
end if

if email="" then
    response.Redirect"errorg.asp?error=2"
    response.End
end if %>

%
set con=Server.CreateObject("ADODB.Connection")
con.Open("DRIVER={MICROSOFT ACCESS DRIVER (*.mdb)};DBQ="&_
Server.MapPath("hotc.mdb"))

sqlquery="INSERT INTO
tblcomments(name,email,comments,res)VALUES('"&name&"','"&email&"','"&comments&"','"&_
res&"')"

set rs=Server.CreateObject("ADODB.Recordset")
rs=con.Execute(sqlquery)

rs.Update
```



```
Close
rs=nothing

n.Close
con=nothing %>
```

```
align=center><FONT face=Tahoma ><FONT ><EM>
NT color=sandybrown><STRONG>Your Information Is stored Success-Fully
RONG> </FONT> </EM></FONT> </FONT>
> <div align="center"><center>
BLE cellSpacing=1 cellPadding=1 width="75%" border=1>
R><TD><FONT color=sandybrown>Name:</FONT></TD>
><FONT ><%=name%><FONT color=sandybrown></FONT>
ONT></TD></TR>
><TD><FONT color=sandybrown>Email:</FONT></TD>
D><FONT ><%=email%><FONT color=sandybrown></FONT>
ONT></TD></TR>
R><TD><FONT color=sandybrown>Comments:</FONT></TD>
D><FONT ><%=comments%><FONT color=sandybrown>
ONT></FONT></TD></TR>
R><TD><FONT color=sandybrown>Information(Yes/No):</FONT></TD>
D><FONT color=sandybrown></FONT><%=moreinfo%></TD></TR>
TABLE>
div></CENTER>
BODY>
HTML>
```

error.asp

```
%@ Language=VBScript %>
```

```
% dim error
error = request.querystring("error")
if error = 1 then
    message = "<<< you must fill name field >>>"
else if error=2 then
    message = "<<< you must fill E_mail field >>>"
end if %>
```

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<META NAME="GENERATOR" Content="Microsoft Visual Studio 6.0">
</HEAD>
<BODY bgcolor="#333333">
<P align=center><STRONG><FONT color=navajowhite size=5>
Guest Book</FONT></STRONG></P>
<P align=center><STRONG><FONT color=orangered><HR><p align=center>Error
!!!</FONT> </STRONG>
<FONT color=antiquewhite>Please re-enter the information</FONT></P>
<P align=center>
```

```

ABLE cellSpacing=1 cellPadding=1 width="75%" border=0>
R><TD colSpan=2><P align=center><FONT color=antiquewhite>
R><P align=center>&nbsp;<STRONG>Mistake :
STRONG>&nbsp;<%=error%>&nbsp;<BR></P>
%=message%><HR><BR></P>
FONT></P></TD></TR></TABLE></P>
o align="center"><i><b><a target="_self" href="GUESTB.asp">
ont color="#FFFFFF">BACK</font></a></b></i></P>
o align="center">&nbsp;</p>
BODY>
HTML>

```

Contact.htm

```

html xmlns:v="urn:schemas-microsoft-com:vml"
xmlns:o="urn:schemas-microsoft-com:office:office"
xmlns:w="urn:schemas-microsoft-com:office:word"
xmlns:st1="urn:schemas-microsoft-com:office:smarttags"
xmlns="http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-html40">

<head>
<meta http-equiv=Content-Type content="text/html; charset=windows-1252">
<meta name=ProgId content=Word.Document>
<meta name=Generator content="Microsoft Word 11">
<meta name=Originator content="Microsoft Word 11">
<link rel=File-List href="CONTACT_files/filelist.xml">
<link rel=Edit-Time-Data href="CONTACT_files/editdata.mso">
<!--[if !mso]>
<style>
v\:.* {behavior:url(#default#VML);}
o\:.* {behavior:url(#default#VML);}
w\:.* {behavior:url(#default#VML);}
.shape {behavior:url(#default#VML);}
</style>
<![endif]--><o:SmartTagType
namespaceuri="urn:schemas-microsoft-com:office:smarttags" name="place"/>
<o:SmartTagType namespaceuri="urn:schemas-microsoft-com:office:smarttags"
name="PlaceName"/>
<o:SmartTagType namespaceuri="urn:schemas-microsoft-com:office:smarttags"
name="PlaceType"/>
<!--[if gte mso 9]><xml>
<o:DocumentProperties>
<o:Author>Haider</o:Author>
<o:Template>Normal</o:Template>
<o:LastAuthor>Haider</o:LastAuthor>
<o:Revision>2</o:Revision>
<o:TotalTime>50</o:TotalTime>
<o:Created>2006-12-29T18:59:00Z</o:Created>
<o:LastSaved>2006-12-29T18:59:00Z</o:LastSaved>
<o:Pages>1</o:Pages>

```

```

characters>1</o:Characters>
mpany>neu</o:Company>
es>1</o:Lines>
paragraphs>1</o:Paragraphs>
charactersWithSpaces>1</o:CharactersWithSpaces>
version>11.6360</o:Version>
documentProperties>
<![endif]--><!--[if gte mso 9]><xml>
/ordDocument>
unctuationKerning/>
DrawingGridHorizontalSpacing>6 pt</w:DrawingGridHorizontalSpacing>
DisplayHorizontalDrawingGridEvery>2</w:DisplayHorizontalDrawingGridEvery>
DisplayVerticalDrawingGridEvery>2</w:DisplayVerticalDrawingGridEvery>
/validateAgainstSchemas/>
SaveIfXMLInvalid>>false</w:SaveIfXMLInvalid>
IgnoreMixedContent>>false</w:IgnoreMixedContent>
AlwaysShowPlaceholderText>>false</w:AlwaysShowPlaceholderText>
Compatibility>
BreakWrappedTables/>
SnapToGridInCell/>
WrapTextWithPunct/>
UseAsianBreakRules/>
DontGrowAutofit/>
v:Compatibility>
v:BrowserLevel>MicrosoftInternetExplorer4</w:BrowserLevel>
v:WordDocument>
xml><![endif]--><!--[if gte mso 9]><xml>
v:LatentStyles DefLockedState="false" LatentStyleCount="156">
w:LatentStyles>
xml><![endif]--><!--[if !mso]><object
assid="clsid:38481807-CA0E-42D2-BF39-B33AF135CC4D" id=ieooui></object>
style>
1\.* {behavior:url(#ieooui) }
/style>
![endif]-->
style>
!--
* Style Definitions */
p.MsoNormal, li.MsoNormal, div.MsoNormal
{mso-style-parent:"";
margin:0in;
margin-bottom:.0001pt;
mso-pagination:widow-orphan;
font-size:12.0pt;
font-family:"Times New Roman";
mso-fareast-font-family:"Times New Roman";}
a:link, span.MsoHyperlink
{color:blue;
text-decoration:underline;
text-underline:single;}

```


ed, span.MsoHyperlinkFollowed
color:purple;
text-decoration:underline;
text-decoration:underline:single;}

margin-top-alt:auto;
margin-right:0in;
margin-bottom-alt:auto;
margin-left:0in;
orphans:widow-orphan;
font-size:12.0pt;
font-family:"Times New Roman";
font-variant-east-asian-family:"Times New Roman";}

Page Section1
font-size:595.45pt 841.7pt;
margin:42.5pt 42.5pt 42.5pt 42.5pt;
margin-top-header:0.5in;
margin-top-footer:0.5in;
font-size-paper-source:0;}

Section1
Page:Section1;}

</style>
<!--[if gte mso 10]>
</style>

Style Definitions */
table.MsoNormalTable
mso-style-name:"Table Normal";
mso-tstyle-rowband-size:0;
mso-tstyle-colband-size:0;
mso-style-noshadow:yes;
mso-style-parent:"";
mso-padding-alt:0in 5.4pt 0in 5.4pt;
mso-para-margin:0in;
mso-para-margin-bottom:0.0001pt;
mso-pagination:widow-orphan;
font-size:10.0pt;
font-family:"Times New Roman";
mso-ansi-language:#0400;
mso-fareast-language:#0400;
mso-bidi-language:#0400;}

</style>
<!--[endif]--><!--[if gte mso 9]><xml>
<o:shapedefaults v:ext="edit" spidmax="2050" fillcolor="black" stroke="f">
<v:fill color="black"/>
<v:stroke on="f"/>
<v:shadow on="t" type="perspective" opacity=".5" origin=".5,.5" offset="0,0"
matrix=",-92680f,,,-95367431641e-17"/>
<o:colormru v:ext="edit" colors="#ffc"/>
</o:shapedefaults></xml><!--[endif]--><!--[if gte mso 9]><xml>

```

<o:shapelayout v:ext="edit">
<o:idmap v:ext="edit" data="1"/>
</o:shapelayout></xml><![endif]-->
</head>

```

```

<body lang=EN-US link=blue vlink=purple style="tab-interval: .5in"
BGCOLOR="#333333">

```

```

<div class=Section1>

```

```

<p class=MsoNormal align=center style="TEXT-ALIGN: center"><!--[if gte vml
1]><v:shapetype id=_x0000_t65 coordsize =
"21600,21600" o:spt = "65" path =
" m0,0 l0,21600@0,21600,21600@0,21600,0 x e m@0,21600 nf l@3@5
c@7@9@11@13,21600@0 e"
adj = "18900"><v:formulas><v:f eqn = "sum #0 0 0 "></v:f><v:f eqn =
"sum 21600 0 @0 "></v:f><v:f eqn = "prod @1 8481 32768 "></v:f><v:f eqn =
"sum @2 @0 0 "></v:f><v:f eqn = "prod @1 1117 32768 "></v:f><v:f eqn =
"sum @4 @0 0 "></v:f><v:f eqn = "prod @1 11764 32768 "></v:f><v:f eqn =
"sum @6 @0 0 "></v:f><v:f eqn = "prod @1 6144 32768 "></v:f><v:f eqn =
"sum @8 @0 0 "></v:f><v:f eqn = "prod @1 20480 32768 "></v:f><v:f eqn =
"sum @10 @0 0 "></v:f><v:f eqn = "prod @1 6144 32768 "></v:f><v:f eqn =
"sum @12 @0 0 "></v:f></v:formulas><v:path o:extrusionok = "f" gradientshapeok =
"t" o:connecttype = "rect" textboxrect =
"0,0,21600,@13"></v:path><v:handles><v:h xrange="10800,21600"
position="#0,bottomRight"></v:h></v:handles><o:complex
v:ext="view"></o:complex></v:shapetype><v:shape id=_x0000_s1045
style="MARGIN-TOP: 9pt; Z-INDEX: 1; LEFT: 0px; MARGIN-LEFT: 36pt; WIDTH:
438pt; POSITION: absolute; HEIGHT: 315pt; TEXT-ALIGN: left"
type = "#_x0000_t65" coordsize = "21600,21600" fillcolor = "#5e9eff" stroked =
"f"><v:fill type = "gradient" opacity = "23593f" color2 = "#ffebfa" o:opacity2 =
"23593f" focus = "-50%" focusposition = ".5,.5" focussize = "0,0" method =
"none" colors =
"0 #5e9eff;26214f #85c2ff;45875f #c4d6eb;1 #ffebfa"></v:fill><v:shadow on = "t"
type = "perspective" opacity = ".5" matrix =
",-92680f,,0,-1072883605957031e-21" origin = ".5,.5" offset =
"0,0"></v:shadow><v:textbox
style="MARGIN-TOP: 3.593pt; LEFT: auto; MARGIN-LEFT: 7.937pt; WIDTH:
423.625pt; TOP: auto; HEIGHT: 276.531pt"><![if !mso]>
<TABLE cellSpacing=0 cellPadding=0 width="100%">
<TBODY>
<TR>
<TD><![endif]>
</DIV>
<P class=MsoNormal style="TEXT-ALIGN: center" align=center><B
style="mso-bidi-font-weight: normal"><SPAN
style="FONT-SIZE: 8pt; COLOR: blue"><o:p>&nbsp;</o:p></SPAN></B></P>
<P class=MsoNormal style="TEXT-ALIGN: center" align=center><B
style="mso-bidi-font-weight: normal"><SPAN

```


e="FONT-SIZE: 22pt; COLOR: #ff6600"><FONT
 r=lavenderblush>CONTACT
 <o:p></o:p></P>
 class=MsoNormal style="TEXT-ALIGN: center" align=center><B
 e="mso-bidi-font-weight: normal"><SPAN
 e="FONT-SIZE: 8pt; COLOR: #ff6600"><o:p><FONT
 r=lavenderblush> </o:p></P>
 class=MsoNormal style="TEXT-ALIGN: center" align=center><SPAN
 le="FONT-SIZE: 10pt; COLOR: #ff6600"><SPAN
 le="COLOR: #ff6600; TEXT-DECORATION: none; text-underline:
 ne"><v:shapetype
 _x0000_t75 coordsize = "21600,21600" o:preferrelative = "t" o:spt =
 5" filled = "f" stroked = "f" path =
 m@4@5 l@4@11@9@11@9@5 xe"><v:stroke jointstyle =
 niter"></v:stroke><v:formulas><v:f eqn =
 f lineDrawn pixelLineWidth 0 "></v:f><v:f eqn = "sum @0 1 0 "></v:f><v:f
 qn = "sum 0 0 @1 "></v:f><v:f eqn = "prod @2 1 2 "></v:f><v:f eqn =
 prod @3 21600 pixelWidth "></v:f><v:f eqn =
 prod @3 21600 pixelHeight "></v:f><v:f eqn = "sum @0 0 1 "></v:f><v:f eqn
 "prod @6 1 2 "></v:f><v:f eqn = "prod @7 21600 pixelWidth "></v:f><v:f
 qn = "sum @8 21600 0 "></v:f><v:f eqn =
 prod @7 21600 pixelHeight "></v:f><v:f eqn =
 sum @10 21600 0 "></v:f></v:formulas><v:path o:extrusionok = "f"
 gradientshapeok = "t" o:connecttype = "rect"></v:path><o:lock v:ext="edit"
 aspectratio="t"></o:lock></v:shapetype><v:shape id=_x0000_i1025
 style="WIDTH: 98.25pt; HEIGHT: 55.5pt" type = "#_x0000_t75" coordsize =
 "21600,21600" alt = ""><v:imagedata src =
 "CONTACT_files/image001.gif" o:href =
 "images/GBOOK.gif"></v:imagedata><o:lock v:ext="edit"
 cropping="t"></o:lock></v:shape><o:p></o:p>
 </P>
 <P class=MsoNormal style="TEXT-ALIGN: center" align=center><SPAN
 style="FONT-SIZE: 20pt; COLOR: #ff6600">NEAR
 <st1:place w:st="on"><st1:PlaceName w:st="on">EAST</st1:PlaceName>
 <st1:PlaceType
 w:st="on">UNIVERSITY</st1:PlaceType></st1:place><o:p></o:p></SPAN
 ></P>
 <P class=MsoNormal style="TEXT-ALIGN: center" align=center><SPAN
 style="FONT-SIZE: 8pt; COLOR: #ff6600"><o:p><FONT
 color=lavenderblush> </o:p></P>
 <P class=MsoNormal style="TEXT-ALIGN: center" align=center><SPAN
 style="FONT-SIZE: 18pt; COLOR: #ff6600"><FONT
 color=lavenderblush>DEPARTMENT OF
 COMPUTER<o:p></o:p></P>
 <P class=MsoNormal style="TEXT-ALIGN: center" align=center><SPAN
 style="FONT-SIZE: 18pt; COLOR: #ff6600"><FONT
 color=lavenderblush>ENGINEERING<o:p></o:p></P>
 <P class=MsoNormal style="TEXT-ALIGN: center" align=center><SPAN
 style="FONT-SIZE: 18pt; COLOR: #ff6600"><o:p><FONT

lavenderblush> </o:p></P>

class=MsoNormal style="TEXT-ALIGN: center" align=center><SPAN

"FONT-SIZE: 18pt; COLOR: #ff6600">ALI

DER CHEEMA<o:p></o:p></P>

class=MsoNormal style="TEXT-ALIGN: center" align=center><SPAN

"FONT-SIZE: 18pt; COLOR: #ff6600"><FONT

=lavenderblush>20021292<o:p></o:p></P>

class=MsoNormal style="TEXT-ALIGN: center" align=center><SPAN

"FONT-SIZE: 18pt; COLOR: #ff6600"><o:p><FONT

=#0033ff> </o:p></P>

class=MsoNormal style="TEXT-ALIGN: center" align=center><SPAN

"FONT-SIZE: 18pt; COLOR: #ff6600"><SPAN

= "mso-spacerun: yes"> <A

= "mailto:haider922@yahoo.com"><FONT

or=#0033ff>mailto:haider922@yahoo.com<o:p></o:p></S

N></P>

class=MsoNormal style="TEXT-ALIGN: center" align=center><SPAN

e="FONT-SIZE: 18pt; COLOR: #ffff99"><o:p><FONT

or=aliceblue> </o:p></P>

class=MsoNormal style="TEXT-ALIGN: center" align=center><SPAN

le="FONT-SIZE: 16pt; COLOR: blue"><o:p> </o:p></P>

class=MsoNormal style="TEXT-ALIGN: center" align=center><SPAN

le="FONT-SIZE: 18pt; COLOR: #3333ff"><o:p> </o:p></P>

class=MsoNormal style="TEXT-ALIGN: center" align=center><B

yle="mso-bidi-font-weight: normal"><SPAN

yle="FONT-SIZE: 18pt"><o:p> </o:p></P></DIV><![if

ns0]></TD></TR></TBODY></TABLE><![endif]></v:textbox></v:shape><![endif]

><![if !vml]><span style='mso-ignore:vglayout'

table cellpadding=0 cellspacing=0 align=left>

tr>

td width=47 height=12></td>

</tr>

tr>

td></td>

<td></td>

</tr>

</table>

<![endif]><o:p> </o:p></p></div>

</body>

</html>

E STUDY AND DATABASE TABLES

web site, which is developed only on the basis of Final Graduation Project, there is y company or web site with the name of HOT CARE, which stands for **H**ome **O**f **C**ar And **R**eal **E**state which simply justify the contents & services included in project.

home page of this web site consists of a banner add, a HOT CARE logo, a marquee n describes the services offered by this site. This page also contains attractive ns that provide links to various pages in the site. Users can view the details and can avail the services offered by this web site. Users can also post queries.

t from user interaction the application also allows the administrator to maintain the base of this site. The administrator can edit records and add new ones if required.

implement the solution, a database is created. The tables are:

abase Name: hotcare

air_t : Table		
	Field Name	Data Type
	name	Text
	sname	Text
	phone	Number
	add	Text
	fd	Date/Time
	td	Date/Time
	dep	Text
	dest	Text
	RFlight	Yes/No

Table1: air_t

sea_t : Table		
	Field Name	Data Type
	name	Text
	sname	Text
	phone	Number
	add	Text
	cond1	Memo
	date1	Date/Time
	adults	Number
	child	Number
	berth1	Number
	Cond2	Memo
	berth2	Number

Table2: sea_t

accom_t : Table		
	Field Name	Data Type
	name	Text
	sname	Text
	phone	Number
	add	Text
	adult	Number
	child	Number
	Resort	Memo
	Hotel	Memo
	singl	Number
	studio	Number
	twin	Number
	appt	Number
	seav	Yes/No
	sidev	Yes/No
	inlandv	Yes/No
	Meals	Memo
	Spec	Text
	price	Currency

Table3: accom_t

hire_car : Table		
	Field Name	Data Type
	name	Text
	sname	Text
	phone	Number
	add	Text
	Clas	Memo
	date1	Date/Time
	date2	Date/Time
	airport	Yes/No
	hotel	Yes/No
	Driver	Text
	DAGE	Number

Table4: hire_car

inquiry_t : Table		
	Field Name	Data Type
	fname	Text
	lname	Text
	email	Text
	address	Text
	cc	Text
	zip	Number
	phone	Number
	fax	Number
	comp	Text
	pos	Text
	propty	Memo

Table5: inquiry_t

Microsoft Access - [rent_car : Table]

File Edit View Insert Tools Window

Favorites Go

Field Name	Data Type
fname	Text
lname	Text
email	Text
address	Text
cc	Text
zip	Number
phone	Number
fax	Number
cctype	Text
con	Text
cced	Date/Time
FirstChoice	Memo
SecChoice	Memo
fdate	Date/Time
tdate	Date/Time
hotel	Text
hotelpn	Number
Comment	Text
flightn	Text
charges	Currency

Table6: rent_car

gest_t : Table

	name	email	comments	m1	m2
▶	ali haider	haider922@yahoo.com	I love this site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	ali shah	shah67@yahoo.com	good try	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
*				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Table7: gest_t