



NEAR EAST UNIVERSITY

Faculty of Engineering

Department of Computer Engineering

E-GOVERNMENT

**Graduation Project
COM- 400**

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INTRODUCTION

The project is based on two part. The first part is about the registration of offences. This part is designed specially for the police who is charged to write the committed traffic offences.

Before any registration of crimes and offenders name, it is searched whether the person who has committed the crime, has a database registration. If it is found any registration about that person, the traffic offence is written on "Add Panishment Data" page. If in the list there is not any offence the person committed before, the information about that person is registrated "Add Personal Data" page, and then to "Add Punishment" page.

Moreover, the update or delete functions give the opportunity to authorized person to correct the wrong information written on Personal or Punishment Data page. The page is quite dependable because of its hindrance the actors to enter the page when they give wrong username or password.

The second part is about the traffic news, information about individuals traffic offences and remained points. This part is arranged for the actors, who want to get some informations, either about themselves or about the traffic news.

The most important advantage of the page is its providing the actors to pay their fine on the internet by credit card.

The page are entered just by writting the correct identity or passport number.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to thank Mr Ümit İlhan for this helping to my project. The other masters of the Computer Engineering Department also had a great deal of help in my project. I am also grateful to my father, mother, brother and grandmather for their support and encouragement during my studies in the university.

ABSTRACT

Internet, there is not any certain definitions about the internet but some common definition are said about it that; a network of networks based on the TCP/IP protocols, a community of people and a collection of resource.

A browser is a continually developing software program. It interprets and display information located on the internet and www.

WWW, which means world wide web, distributes information and links to resource via web pages.

HTTP, stands for Hyper Text Transfer Protocol. It is the language that web serves and web browser use to speak to each other.

TCP is responsible for verifying the correct delivery of data from client to server. IP is responsible for moving packet of data from node to node.

Database specifies the particular action users want to perform to the database. SQL, there are four basic SQL statements that can be based to the database. The first SQL Select Statement, second SQL Insert Statement, third SQL Update Statement and fourth SQL Deeelete Statement. Access can store large amounts of record-based data in a structured and organised fashion. It is suitable for both simple 'flat-file' and user databases for storing names and addresses.

Internet security, it departments become important for the communities such as government programs, corporation and universities in order to protect their users and corporate information from being revealed.

The main characteristic difference between ASP and HTML is ASP's giving the advantage of creating the ASP content on the fly where as HTML content is static. When ASP pages is written, it should be saved with the asp file extention. HTML, is based on SGML, the standard Generalized Markup Language. Scripting language has 2 common types that are Javascript and VBScript. VBScript code is interpreted as an script by the browser.

The system, which aims to enchange the access and the delivery of government services to citizens, business partners and employers, is called on e-government.

This project is designed built both for authorized people, police officers and actors to save their time. The process designed in the project is easy to use and does not last long for users to reach the page they demand.

Actors reach the page, that is arranged for a specific purpose, to get the essential information about their traffic offences, fines and about the traffic news by entering the links and filling the forms correctly.

The main advantage of the project is its providing the actors to pay their fine on the internet link by their credit card.

Thus, police officers do their job by looking at the computer. It becomes easy for them to control which one is in the list provides them to registrate the offender's name and so on easily just by doing the necessary things.

Any given missing or wrong password or username, will block the entering to the "Administrator Page" on the internet to prevent any possible tumult that may cause problems. In this point, the actors are warned to correct their errors. This feature of the project makes it trustworthy.

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CHAPTER 1 INTERNET

1.1. What is the Internet?

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

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

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

The Internet was born about 20 years ago, trying to connect together a U.S. Defense Department network called the ARPAnet and various other radio and satellite networks. The ARPAnet was an experimental network designed to support military research--in particular, research about how to build networks that could withstand partial outages (like bomb attacks) and still function. (Think about this when I describe how the network works; it may give you some insight into the design of the Internet.) In the ARPAnet model, communication always occurs between a source and a destination computer. The network itself is assumed to be unreliable; any portion of the network could disappear at any moment (pick your favorite catastrophe--these days backhoes cutting cables are more of a threat than bombs). It was designed to require the minimum of information from the computer clients. To send a message on the network, a computer only had to put its data in an envelope, called an Internet Protocol (IP) packet, and "address" the packets correctly. The communicating computers--not the network

itself--were also given the responsibility to ensure that the communication was accomplished. The philosophy was that every computer on the network could talk, as a peer, with any other computer.

These decisions may sound odd, like the assumption of an "unreliable" network, but history has proven that most of them were reasonably correct. Although the Organization for International Standardization (ISO) was spending years designing the ultimate standard for computer networking, people could not wait. Internet developers in the US, UK and Scandinavia, responding to market pressures, began to put their IP software on every conceivable type of computer. It became the only practical method for computers from different manufacturers to communicate. This was attractive to the government and universities, which didn't have policies saying that all computers must be bought from the same vendor. Everyone bought whichever computer they liked, and expected the computers to work together over the network. At about the same time as the Internet was coming into being, Ethernet local area networks ("LANs") were developed. This technology matured quietly, until desktop workstations became available around 1983. Most of these workstations came with Berkeley UNIX, which included IP networking software. This created a new demand: rather than connecting to a single large timesharing computer per site, organizations wanted to connect the ARPAnet to their entire local network. This would allow all the computers on that LAN to access ARPAnet facilities. About the same time, other organizations started building their own networks using the same communications protocols as the ARPAnet: namely, IP and its relatives. It became obvious that if these networks could talk together, users on one network could communicate with those on another; everyone would benefit. One of the most important of these newer networks was the NSFNET, commissioned by the National Science Foundation (NSF), an agency of the U.S. government. In the late 80's the NSF created five supercomputer centers. Up to this point, the world's fastest computers had only been available to weapons developers and a few researchers from very large corporations. By creating supercomputer centers, the NSF was making these resources available for any scholarly research. Only five centers were created because they were so expensive--so they had to be shared. This created a communications problem: they needed a way to connect their centers together and to allow the clients of

these centers to access them. At first, the NSF tried to use the ARPAnet for communications, but this strategy failed because of bureaucracy and staffing problems. In response, NSF decided to build its own network, based on the ARPAnet's IP technology. It connected the centers with 56,000 bit per second (56k bps) telephone lines. (This is roughly the ability to transfer two full typewritten pages per second. That's slow by modern standards, but was reasonably fast in the mid 80's.) It was obvious, however, that if they tried to connect every university directly to a supercomputing center, they would go broke. You pay for these telephone lines by the mile. One line per campus with a supercomputing center at the hub, like spokes on a bike wheel, adds up to lots of miles of phone lines. Therefore, they decided to create regional networks. In each area of the country, schools would be connected to their nearest neighbor. Each chain was connected to a supercomputer center at one point and the centers were connected together. With this configuration, any computer could eventually communicate with any other by forwarding the conversation through its neighbors.

This solution was successful--and, like any successful solution, a time came when it no longer worked. Sharing supercomputers also allowed the connected sites to share a lot of other things not related to the centers. Suddenly these schools had a world of data and collaborators at their fingertips. The network's traffic increased until, eventually, the computers controlling the network and the telephone lines connecting them were overloaded. In 1987, a contract to manage and upgrade the network was awarded to Merit Network Inc., which ran Michigan's educational network, in partnership with IBM and MCI. The old network was replaced with faster telephone lines (by a factor of 20), with faster computers to control it.

The process of running out of horsepower and getting bigger engines and better roads continues to this day. Unlike changes to the highway system, however, most of these changes aren't noticed by the people trying to use the Internet to do real work. You won't go to your office, log in to your computer, and find a message saying that the Internet will be inaccessible for the next six months because of improvements. Perhaps even more important: the process of running out of capacity and improving the network

has created a technology that's extremely mature and practical. The ideas have been tested; problems have appeared, and problems have been solved.

For our purposes, the most important aspect of the NSF's networking effort is that it allowed everyone to access the network. Up to that point, Internet access had been available only to researchers in computer science, government employees, and government contractors. The NSF promoted universal educational access by funding campus connections only if the campus had a plan to spread the access around. So everyone attending a four year college could become an Internet user.

The demand keeps growing. Now that most four-year colleges are connected, people are trying to get secondary and primary schools connected. People who have graduated from college know what the Internet is good for, and talk their employers into connecting corporations. All this activity points to continued growth, networking problems to solve, evolving technologies, and job security for networkers.

1.2 New Standard Protocols

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

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

Currently there are no real advantages to moving to OSI. It is more complex and less mature than IP, and hence doesn't work as efficiently. OSI does offer hope of some

additional features, but it also suffers from some of the same problems which will plague IP as the network gets much bigger and faster. It's clear that some sites will convert to the OSI protocols over the next few years. The question is: how many?

1.3 International Connections

The Internet has been an international network for a long time, but it only extended to the United States' allies and overseas military bases. Now, with the less paranoid world environment, the Internet is spreading everywhere. It's currently in over 50 countries, and the number is rapidly increasing. Eastern European countries longing for western scientific ties have wanted to participate for a long time, but were excluded by government regulation. This ban has been relaxed. Third world countries that formerly didn't have the means to participate now view the Internet as a way to raise their education and technology levels.

In Europe, the development of the Internet used to be hampered by national policies mandating OSI protocols, regarding IP as a cultural threat akin to EuroDisney. These policies prevented development of large scale Internet infrastructures except for the Scandinavian countries which embraced the Internet protocols long ago and are already well-connected. In 1989, RIPE (Reseaux IP Europeens) began coordinating the operation of the Internet in Europe and presently about 25% of all hosts connected to the Internet are located in Europe.

At present, the Internet's international expansion is hampered by the lack of a good supporting infrastructure, namely a decent telephone system. In both Eastern Europe and the third world, a state-of-the-art phone system is nonexistent. Even in major cities, connections are limited to the speeds available to the average home anywhere in the U.S., 9600 bits/second. Typically, even if one of these countries is "on the Internet," only a few sites are accessible. Usually, this is the major technical university for that country. However, as phone systems improve, you can expect this to change too; more and more, you'll see smaller sites (even individual home systems) connecting to the Internet.

1.4 Web Browsers

1.4.1 What is a browser:

A browser is a software program that interprets and displays information located on the Internet and WWW in a particular way. Text-only browsers such as lynx do not display images or sounds, while fully-featured browsers such as Mosaic, Netscape Navigator, and Microsoft's Internet Explorer can display graphics and animation, play movies and sounds and movie clips, and run software programs that are imbedded in Web pages, access different parts of the Internet, and with the right "helper" applications, view 3_D worlds and more. Browser are continually developing, so the possible uses of the browsers are always expanding. HTML tags and attributes are interpreted differently by different types of browsers. The appearances of the various page elements may differ from browser to browser. However, the structural relationship between elements will be the same.

1.4.2 URL:

URL stands for Uniform Resource Locator. It is the standard way to give the address of any resource (files, images, etc.) on the Internet that is accessible through the World Wide Web (WWW). URLs tell you what kind of site you are accessing (Web page, gopher site, ftp site, telnet link, etc.) and where the site is located.

1.4.3 Domain Name:

Domain name is the unique name that identifies an Internet site. Domain Names always have 2 or more parts, separated by dots. The part on the left is the most specific, and the part on the right is the most general. If the address ends in .edu it is an educational institution, .com is a company, .gov a government organization, and so on.

edu : educational institution (Hunter College: hunter.cuny.edu)

com : commercial business (CNN: cnn.com)

org : non profit organization (United Nations: un.org)

net : for companies or organizations that run large networks (Teachers Net: teachers.net)

gov : government (US Dept. of Edu.: ed.gov)

mil: military agencies (US Navy: navy.mil)

There are also two letter international country codes (Geographical Domain names) as part of domain names. (In the U.S. country codes are not used in Higher education) -- (Ex: us, ca, uk, de, tr, at, jp, il, etc.)

1.5. What is Internet Information Services 6.0 Product ?

Internet Information Services (IIS) 6.0 is a complete Web server available in all versions of Windows Server 2003. Designed for intranets, the Internet, and extranets, IIS 6.0 makes it possible for organizations of all sizes to quickly and easily deploy powerful Web sites and applications. In addition, IIS 6.0 provides a high-performance platform for applications built using the Microsoft .NET Framework.

1.6. What is the WWW ?

WWW stands for World Wide Web. The World Wide Web distributes information and links to resources via Web pages. These documents are often called home pages, because many represent a starting point from which to explore Web sites; home page s can incorporate formatted text, color graphics, digitized sound, and digital video clips. WWW clients can display Web pages with the various data, using external utility programs to view or handle data formats they do not process themselves.

1.7. What is HTTP?

HTTP stands for Hyper Text Transfer Protocol, the language that Web servers and Web clients (browsers) use to speak to each other.

HTTP allows your browser to send a message to a Web server that says, "Excuse me, but can I have the such-and-such Web page?" The Web server sends back a message that says, "Sure, here it is" or "Sorry, there's no such page". HTTP has lots of messages that servers and browsers can use, such as a message for a browser to send to ask if a page was last modified. Web pages can include fill-in-the-blank forms, and browsers can send the filled-in information back to the Web server for processing.

CHAPTER 2 NETWORK

2.1 Introduction to TCP/IP

Summary: TCP and IP were developed by a Department of Defense (DOD) research project to connect a number different networks designed by different vendors into a network of networks (the "Internet"). It was initially successful because it delivered a few basic services that everyone needs (file transfer, electronic mail, remote logon) across a very large number of client and server systems. Several computers in a small department can use TCP/IP (along with other protocols) on a single LAN. The IP component provides routing from the department to the enterprise network, then to regional networks, and finally to the global Internet. On the battlefield a communications network will sustain damage, so the DOD designed TCP/IP to be robust and automatically recover from any node or phone line failure. This design allows the construction of very large networks with less central management. However, because of the automatic recovery, network problems can go undiagnosed and uncorrected for long periods of time.

As with all other communications protocol, TCP/IP is composed of layers:

- **IP** - is responsible for moving packet of data from node to node. IP forwards each packet based on a four byte destination address (the IP number). The Internet authorities assign ranges of numbers to different organizations. The organizations assign groups of their numbers to departments. IP operates on gateway machines that move data from department to organization to region and then around the world.
- **TCP** - is responsible for verifying the correct delivery of data from client to server. Data can be lost in the intermediate network. TCP adds support to detect errors or lost data and to trigger retransmission until the data is correctly and completely received.
- **Sockets** - is a name given to the package of subroutines that provide access to TCP/IP on most systems.

2.2 Network of Lowest Bidders

The Army puts out a bid on a computer and DEC wins the bid. The Air Force puts out a bid and IBM wins. The Navy bid is won by Unisys. Then the President decides to invade Grenada and the armed forces discover that their computers cannot talk to each other. The DOD must build a "network" out of systems each of which, by law, was delivered by the lowest bidder on a single contract.

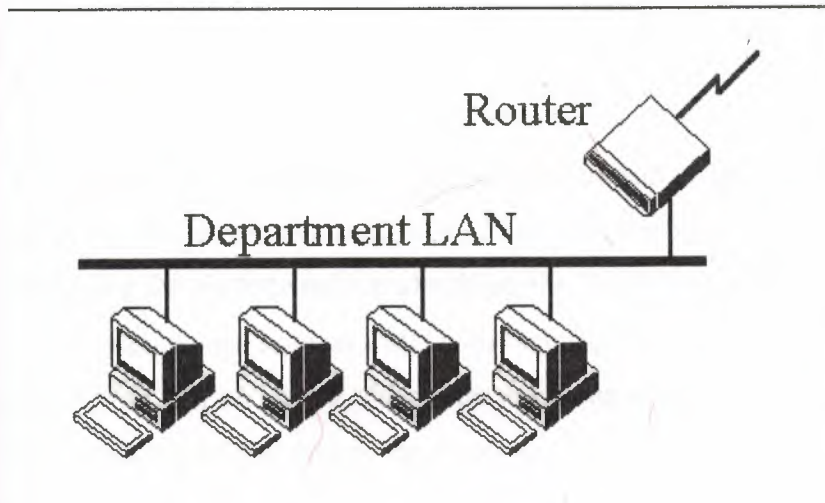


fig. 2.2.1

The Internet Protocol was developed to create a Network of Networks (the "Internet"). Individual machines are first connected to a LAN (Ethernet or Token Ring). TCP/IP shares the LAN with other uses (a Novell file server, Windows for Workgroups peer systems). One device provides the TCP/IP connection between the LAN and the rest of the world.

To insure that all types of systems from all vendors can communicate, TCP/IP is absolutely standardized on the LAN. However, larger networks based on long distances and phone lines are more volatile. In the US, many large corporations would wish to reuse large internal networks based on IBM's SNA. In Europe, the national phone companies traditionally standardize on X.25. However, the sudden explosion of high speed microprocessors, fiber optics, and digital phone systems has created a burst of new options: ISDN, frame relay, FDDI, Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM). New technologies arise and become obsolete within a few years. With cable TV and phone

companies competing to build the National Information Superhighway, no single standard can govern citywide, nationwide, or worldwide communications.

The original design of TCP/IP as a Network of Networks fits nicely within the current technological uncertainty. TCP/IP data can be sent across a LAN, or it can be carried within an internal corporate SNA network, or it can piggyback on the cable TV service. Furthermore, machines connected to any of these networks can communicate to any other network through gateways supplied by the network vendor.

2.3 Addresses

Each technology has its own convention for transmitting messages between two machines within the same network. On a LAN, messages are sent between machines by supplying the six byte unique identifier (the "MAC" address). In an SNA network, every machine has Logical Units with their own network address. DECNET, Appletalk, and Novell IPX all have a scheme for assigning numbers to each local network and to each workstation attached to the network.

On top of these local or vendor specific network addresses, TCP/IP assigns a unique number to every workstation in the world. This "IP number" is a four byte value that, by convention, is expressed by converting each byte into a decimal number (0 to 255) and separating the bytes with a period. For example, the PC Lube and Tune server is 130.132.59.234.

An organization begins by sending electronic mail to Hostmaster@INTERNIC.NET requesting assignment of a network number. It is still possible for almost anyone to get assignment of a number for a small "Class C" network in which the first three bytes identify the network and the last byte identifies the individual computer. The author followed this procedure and was assigned the numbers 192.35.91.* for a network of computers at his house. Larger organizations can get a "Class B" network where the first two bytes identify the network and the last two bytes identify each of up to 64 thousand individual workstations. Yale's Class B network is 130.132, so all computers with IP address 130.132.*.* are connected through Yale.

The organization then connects to the Internet through one of a dozen regional or specialized network suppliers. The network vendor is given the subscriber network number and adds it to the routing configuration in its own machines and those of the other major network suppliers.

There is no mathematical formula that translates the numbers 192.35.91 or 130.132 into "Yale University" or "New Haven, CT." The machines that manage large regional networks or the central Internet routers managed by the National Science Foundation can only locate these networks by looking each network number up in a table. There are potentially thousands of Class B networks, and millions of Class C networks, but computer memory costs are low, so the tables are reasonable. Customers that connect to the Internet, even customers as large as IBM, do not need to maintain any information on other networks. They send all external data to the regional carrier to which they subscribe, and the regional carrier maintains the tables and does the appropriate routing.

New Haven is in a border state, split 50-50 between the Yankees and the Red Sox. In this spirit, Yale recently switched its connection from the Middle Atlantic regional network to the New England carrier. When the switch occurred, tables in the other regional areas and in the national spine had to be updated, so that traffic for 130.132 was routed through Boston instead of New Jersey. The large network carriers handle the paperwork and can perform such a switch given sufficient notice. During a conversion period, the university was connected to both networks so that messages could arrive through either path.

2.4 Subnets

Although the individual subscribers do not need to tabulate network numbers or provide explicit routing, it is convenient for most Class B networks to be internally managed as a much smaller and simpler version of the larger network organizations. It is common to subdivide the two bytes available for internal assignment into a one byte department number and a one byte workstation ID.

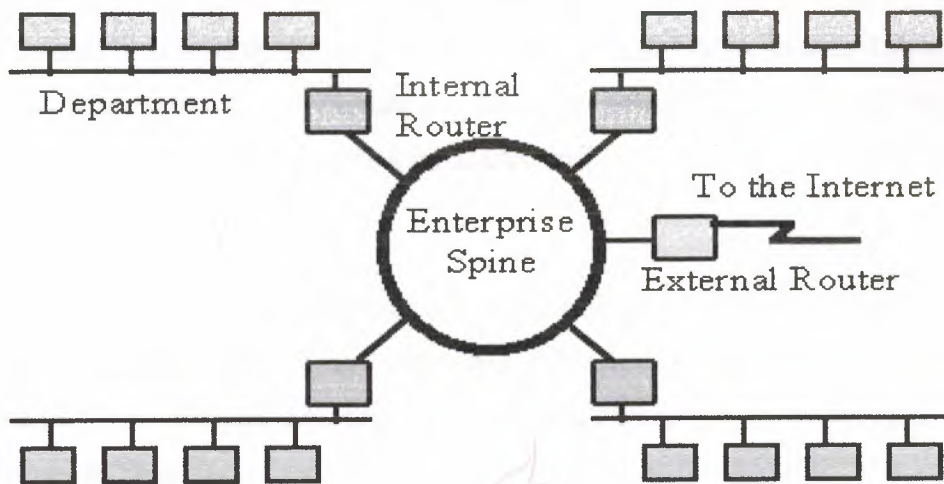


fig. 2.4.1

The enterprise network is built using commercially available TCP/IP router boxes. Each router has small tables with 255 entries to translate the one byte department number into selection of a destination Ethernet connected to one of the routers. Messages to the PC Lube and Tune server (130.132.59.234) are sent through the national and New England regional networks based on the 130.132 part of the number. Arriving at Yale, the 59 department ID selects an Ethernet connector in the C& IS building. The 234 selects a particular workstation on that LAN. The Yale network must be updated as new Ethernets and departments are added, but it is not effected by changes outside the university or the movement of machines within the department.

2.5 A Uncertain Path

Every time a message arrives at an IP router, it makes an individual decision about where to send it next. There is concept of a session with a preselected path for all traffic. Consider a company with facilities in New York, Los Angeles, Chicago and Atlanta. It could build a network from four phone lines forming a loop (NY to Chicago to LA to Atlanta to NY). A message arriving at the NY router could go to LA via either Chicago or Atlanta. The reply could come back the other way.

How does the router make a decision between routes? There is no correct answer. Traffic could be routed by the "clockwise" algorithm (go NY to Atlanta, LA to Chicago). The routers could alternate, sending one message to Atlanta and the next to Chicago. More sophisticated routing measures traffic patterns and sends data through the least busy link.

If one phone line in this network breaks down, traffic can still reach its destination through a roundabout path. After losing the NY to Chicago line, data can be sent NY to Atlanta to LA to Chicago. This provides continued service though with degraded performance. This kind of recovery is the primary design feature of IP. The loss of the line is immediately detected by the routers in NY and Chicago, but somehow this information must be sent to the other nodes. Otherwise, LA could continue to send NY messages through Chicago, where they arrive at a "dead end." Each network adopts some Router Protocol which periodically updates the routing tables throughout the network with information about changes in route status.

If the size of the network grows, then the complexity of the routing updates will increase as will the cost of transmitting them. Building a single network that covers the entire US would be unreasonably complicated. Fortunately, the Internet is designed as a Network of Networks. This means that loops and redundancy are built into each regional carrier. The regional network handles its own problems and reroutes messages internally. Its Router Protocol updates the tables in its own routers, but no routing updates need to propagate from a regional carrier to the NSF spine or to the other regions (unless, of course, a subscriber switches permanently from one region to another).

2.6 Undiagnosed Problems

IBM designs its SNA networks to be centrally managed. If any error occurs, it is reported to the network authorities. By design, any error is a problem that should be corrected or repaired. IP networks, however, were designed to be robust. In battlefield conditions, the loss of a node or line is a normal circumstance. Casualties can be sorted out later on, but the network must stay up. So IP networks are robust. They

automatically (and silently) reconfigure themselves when something goes wrong. If there is enough redundancy built into the system, then communication is maintained.

In 1975 when SNA was designed, such redundancy would be prohibitively expensive, or it might have been argued that only the Defense Department could afford it. Today, however, simple routers cost no more than a PC. However, the TCP/IP design that, "Errors are normal and can be largely ignored," produces problems of its own.

Data traffic is frequently organized around "hubs," much like airline traffic. One could imagine an IP router in Atlanta routing messages for smaller cities throughout the Southeast. The problem is that data arrives without a reservation. Airline companies experience the problem around major events, like the Super Bowl. Just before the game, everyone wants to fly into the city. After the game, everyone wants to fly out.

Imbalance occurs on the network when something new gets advertised. Adam Curry announced the server at "mtv.com" and his regional carrier was swamped with traffic the next day. The problem is that messages come in from the entire world over high speed lines, but they go out to mtv.com over what was then a slow speed phone line.

Occasionally a snow storm cancels flights and airports fill up with stranded passengers. Many go off to hotels in town. When data arrives at a congested router, there is no place to send the overflow. Excess packets are simply discarded. It becomes the responsibility of the sender to retry the data a few seconds later and to persist until it finally gets through. This recovery is provided by the TCP component of the Internet protocol.

TCP was designed to recover from node or line failures where the network propagates routing table changes to all router nodes. Since the update takes some time, TCP is slow to initiate recovery. The TCP algorithms are not tuned to optimally handle packet loss due to traffic congestion. Instead, the traditional Internet response to traffic problems has been to increase the speed of lines and equipment in order to stay ahead of growth in demand.

TCP treats the data as a stream of bytes. It logically assigns a sequence number to each byte. The TCP packet has a header that says, in effect, "This packet starts with byte 379642 and contains 200 bytes of data." The receiver can detect missing or incorrectly sequenced packets. TCP acknowledges data that has been received and retransmits data

that has been lost. The TCP design means that error recovery is done end-to-end between the Client and Server machine. There is no formal standard for tracking problems in the middle of the network, though each network has adopted some ad hoc tools.

2.7 Need to Know

There are three levels of TCP/IP knowledge. Those who administer a regional or national network must design a system of long distance phone lines, dedicated routing devices, and very large configuration files. They must know the IP numbers and physical locations of thousands of subscriber networks. They must also have a formal network monitor strategy to detect problems and respond quickly.

Each large company or university that subscribes to the Internet must have an intermediate level of network organization and expertise. A half dozen routers might be configured to connect several dozen departmental LANs in several buildings. All traffic outside the organization would typically be routed to a single connection to a regional network provider.

However, the end user can install TCP/IP on a personal computer without any knowledge of either the corporate or regional network. Three pieces of information are required:

1. The IP address assigned to this personal computer
2. The part of the IP address (the subnet mask) that distinguishes other machines on the same LAN (messages can be sent to them directly) from machines in other departments or elsewhere in the world (which are sent to a router machine)
3. The IP address of the router machine that connects this LAN to the rest of the world.

In the case of the PCLT server, the IP address is 130.132.59.234. Since the first three bytes designate this department, a "subnet mask" is defined as 255.255.255.0 (255 is the largest byte value and represents the number with all bits turned on). It is a Yale convention (which we recommend to everyone) that the router for each department have

station number 1 within the department network. Thus the PCLT router is 130.132.59.1. Thus the PCLT server is configured with the values:

- My IP address: 130.132.59.234
- Subnet mask: 255.255.255.0
- Default router: 130.132.59.1

The subnet mask tells the server that any other machine with an IP address beginning 130.132.59.* is on the same department LAN, so messages are sent to it directly. Any IP address beginning with a different value is accessed indirectly by sending the message through the router at 130.132.59.1 (which is on the departmental LAN).

CHAPTER 3 DATABASE

3.1. What is a database ?

A database command specifies which particular action you want to perform to the database.

3.2 SQL

The commands are in the form of SQL (Structured Query Language). There are four basic SQL statements that can be passed to the database.

3.2.1 SQL SELECT Statement

This query is used to select certain columns of certain records from a database table.

```
SELECT * from emp
```

selects all the fields of all the records from the table name 'emp'

```
SELECT empno, ename from emp
```

selects the fields empno and ename of all records from the table name 'emp'

```
SELECT * from emp where empno < 100
```

selects all those records from the table name 'emp' that have the value of the field empno less than 100

```
SELECT * from article, author where article.authorId=author.authorId
```

selects all those records from the table name 'article' and 'author' that have same value of the field authorId

3.2.2 SQL INSERT Statement

This query is used to insert a record to a database table.

```
INSERT INTO emp(empno, ename) values(101, 'John Gutttag')
```

inserts a record to emp table and set its empno field to 101 and its ename field to 'John Gutttag'

3.2.3 SQL UPDATE Statement

This query is used to edit an already existing record in a database table.

```
UPDATE emp SET ename='Eric Gamma' WHERE empno=101
```

updates the record whose empno field is 101 by setting its ename field to 'Eric Gamma'

3.2.4 SQL DELETE Statement

This query is used to delete the existing record(s) from the database table

```
DELETE FROM emp WHERE empno=101
```

deletes the record whose empno field is 101 from the emp table

3.3 What is Microsoft Access ?

The first version of Access was added to the Microsoft Office suite of packages in 1992 (the same year that EMA Technology was started!) and since then it has become the most widely used commercial database system.

Although programs like Excel can hold and manipulate large amounts of data, Access is optimised for storing large amounts of record-based data in a structured and organised fashion.

There are a number of other database systems, a few are more complex and powerful, and some are more basic and slightly simpler to use, but none match Access for its ability to operate at so many different levels. Access is suitable for both simple 'flat-file' end-user databases for storing names and addresses, through to complex multi-user client-server applications development.

There are versions of Access to run on any version of Windows and it is fully compatible with all the major networks, such as Windows 2000 Server, NT Server and Novell.

3.3.1 Database Access using ADO

ADO stands for ActiveX Data Objects. ADO technology allows Visual Studio applications to interact with relational databases. Older technologies included DAO (Data Access Objects), and ADO. In ADO we had RecordSets, which are replaced by DataSets in ADO.

There are two broad approaches for data access using ADO

1. The connected approach
2. The disconnected approach

In the connected approach, the application passes direct command to the database.

In the disconnected approach, the application does not directly interact with a database. It interacts through a dataset object, which is a copy of the subset of the actual database.

Schematic diagrams for the two approaches:

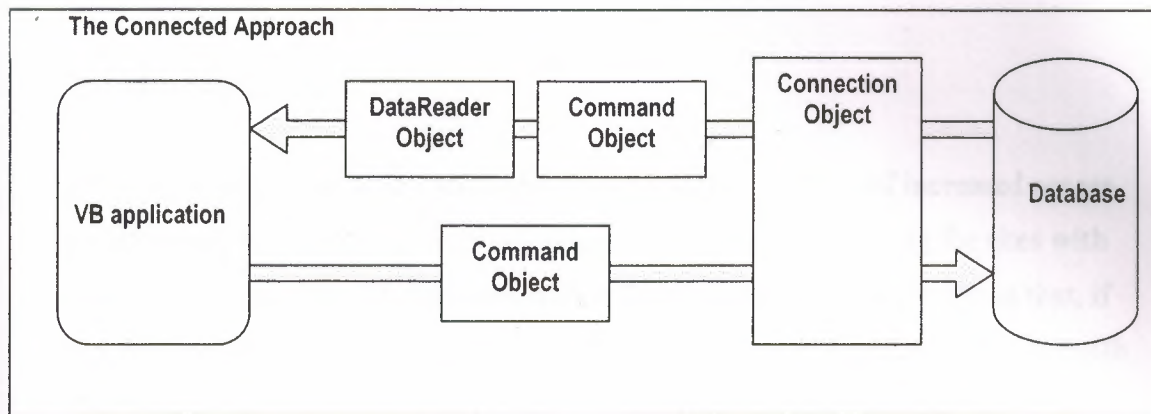


fig. 3.3.1.1

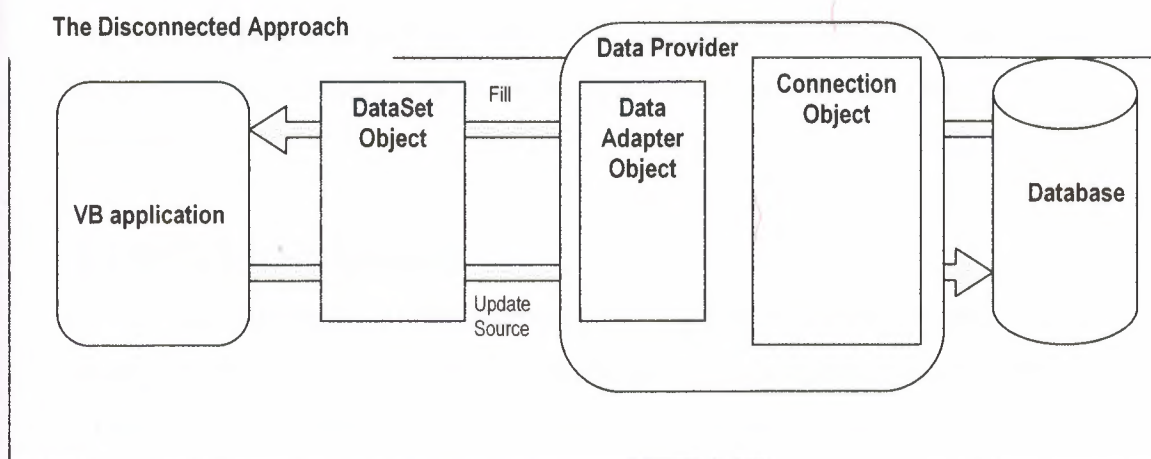


fig. 3.3.1.2

The Connection Object is used to establish connection to a data source. The only trick is using the right connection string.

An example of the connection string used for interacting with Access databases is:

Provider=Microsoft.Jet.OLEDB.4.0;Data Source=databasename.mdb

CHAPTER 4 SECURITY

4.1 Introduction

While Internet connectivity offers enormous benefits in terms of increased access to information, Internet connectivity is not necessarily a good thing for sites with low levels of security. The Internet suffers from glaring security problems that, if ignored, could have disastrous results for unprepared sites. Inherent problems with TCP/IP services, the complexity of host configuration, vulnerabilities introduced in the software development process, and a variety of other factors have all contributed to making unprepared sites open to intruder activity and related problems.

The security problems of a big Internet site can be divided into three parts: base security of Unix system, local network security and security of Internet connections

4.2 INTERNET Security

Since the origin of the Internet in the late 1960's, the role of security has transformed. With the formation of ARPANET by the military sector of the United States government, the need for a secure transmission of information was essential. The government was relying on the Internet to transfer important data accessed through research and development groups over various geographic regions. The operating systems developed for ARPANET's multi-user systems were intended for communication only with workstations within the ARPANET's authorized community of users. The manner in which the military would access information was achieved through the use of certain technical and social protocol. A community was established in which only certain people were granted physical access to the network based on sensitivity levels (secret, top secret, etc). In this sense, the Internet was initially secure because the physical aspect of access was very well protected, and there was a shared purpose among authorized users.

As operating systems developed in the direction of the personal computer in the 1970's, every individual would define their own sense of security. Personal

computers were originally viewed as single-user systems, not connected to networks, and thus their operating systems offered less security than the Department of Defense's multi-user ARPANET systems. With a new reliance on the Internet by many different people, the physical protection previously provided would become less useful. The original security model developed did not address the problems that became evident with systems handling unclassified data over public connections. Here, the line between the "good guys" and the outsiders becomes vague. A sense of anonymity between users creates an environment in which information can be accessed without accurately revealing one's identity. User's motivations and intentions are also hidden. Initially there was a group of extremely knowledgeable experts abiding by regulations in order to keep information secure. The information, in this case was extremely sensitive, and it was a matter of national defense to keep it private. Today the Internet provides basically everything to anyone. Each person, the amount of knowledge they have acquired, and the sensitivity of their information, dictates the amount of security they can establish. There is no shared goal or purpose for the Internet users of today, as every user defines their own purpose.

Communities such as corporations, government programs, and universities emerge providing security for their respective networks based on the importance of protecting their users and corporate information from being revealed. They spend large amounts of money employing IT departments comprised of technically knowledgeable individuals. These individuals have acquired knowledge through their studies, and largely through practice, that is the experience actually implementing technical and social security measures.

4.3 Security of the Unix and Windows system

The Unix operating system, although now in widespread use in environments concerned about security, was not really designed with security in mind. The reasons for this state are largely historical. Unix was originally designed by programmers for use by other programmers. This does not mean that Unix does not provide any security mechanisms: indeed, several very good ones are

available. The only problem is that host security rely only on proper configuration of the system by system administrator.

Unix system security can be divided into three main areas of concern. Two of these areas, account security and network security, are primarily concerned with keeping unauthorized users from gaining access to the system. This section describes the Unix security tools provided to make each of these areas as secure as possible.

4.3.1 Account security

One of the easiest ways for a cracker to get into a system is by breaking into someone's account. This is usually easy to do, since many accounts whose users have left the organization, accounts with easy-to-guess passwords, and so on. The following describes how to configure password security.

When setting password, several rules are to be kept in mind:

- don't use your login name in any form
- don't use your first or last name in any form
- don't use other information easily obtained about you
- don't use password of all digits
- don't use a word contained in dictionaries
- don't use a password shorter than 6 characters
- do use a password with mixed-case alphabets
- do use a password with nonalphanumeric characters
- do use a quickly-typed password
- do use a password that is easy to remember for you.

The second important feature is expiration dates for passwords. If your system have many users, it's not easy to guess which of them use the system and which do not. These accounts are major security hole: not only can they be broken into if the password is insecure, but because nobody is using the account anymore, it is unlikely that a break-in will be noticed.

Guests accounts present still another security hole. The best way to deal with this problem is to never use guest accounts. Accounts without passwords also must be prohibited.

4.3.2 Network security

One of the most convenient features of the Berkeley (and Sun) Unix networking software is the concept of "trusted hosts". The software allows the specification of other hosts (and possibly users) who are to be considered trusted, i.e remote logins and remote command execution from this hosts will be granted without requiring the user to enter a password.

The trusted hosts concept represent potential security problem: if you allow users to specify trusted hosts for each of them, you'll lose control of the access to your system. Trusted hosts are usually specified in `.rhosts` file in user's home directory. The compromise between security and advantages of 'r' functions can be found by specifying trusted hosts for you system in one file: `/etc/hosts.equiv`, which must be only under control of the administrator, and forbidding `.rhosts` files in user's home directories.

Under newer versions of Unix, the concept of "secure terminal" has been introduced. Simply put, the super-user (root) may not log in on a nonsecure terminal even with a password. The best solution is to leave only one secure terminal: console, and all other terminals must be unsecure.

The Network File System (NFS) is designed to allow several hosts to share files over network. `/etc/exports` file defines which filesystems are exported and permissions of read, write, execute for exported filesystems. Also it is possible to specify hosts, subnets, to which only a filesystem will be exported. The secure rule is: never export filesystems with write permissions to anyone. Export only that filesystems, which indeed are to be exported.

Many security problems appear because of nonsecure configuration of FTP daemon. To get your daemon secure, try to obtain it's latest version and carefully

install it according to manual. Many problems with ftp security begin from misconfiguration and wrong permissions.

Sendmail - Unix mail system is known to have security problems. The only way to solve them is to constantly update the distribution.

Such services, as finger, sysstat can provide cracker with important information about your system. So, where such services are not absolutely necessary, don't use them.

4.3.3 Host Security

1. The ASP must disclose how and to what extent the hosts (Unix, NT, etc.) comprising the <Company Name> application infrastructure have been hardened against attack. If the ASP has hardening documentation for the CAI, provide that as well.
2. The ASP must provide a listing of current patches on hosts, including host OS patches, web servers, databases, and any other material application.
3. Information on how and when security patches will be applied must be provided. How does the ASP keep up on security vulnerabilities, and what is the policy for applying security patches?
4. The ASP must disclose their processes for monitoring the integrity and availability of those hosts.
5. The ASP must provide information on their password policy for the <Company Name> application infrastructure, including minimum password length, password generation guidelines, and how often passwords are changed.
6. <Company Name> cannot provide internal usernames/passwords for account generation, as the company is not comfortable with internal passwords being in the hands of third parties. With that restriction, how

will the ASP authenticate users? (e.g., LDAP, Netegrity, Client certificates.)

7. The ASP must provide information on the account generation, maintenance and termination process, for both maintenance as well as user accounts. Include information as to how an account is created, how account information is transmitted back to the user, and how accounts are terminated when no longer needed.

4.4. FireWalls

Fortunately, there are readily-available solutions that can be used to improve site security. A firewall system is one technique that has proven highly effective for improving the overall level of site security. A firewall system is a collection of systems, routers, and policy placed at a site's central connection to a network. A firewall forces all network connections to pass through the gateway where they can be examined and evaluated, and provides other services such as advanced authentication measures to replace simple passwords. The firewall may then restrict access to or from selected systems, or block certain TCP/IP services, or provide other security features. A well-configured firewall system can act also as an organization's "public-relations vehicle" and can help to present a favorable image of the organization to other Internet users.

A simple network usage policy that can be implemented by a firewall system is to provide access from internal to external systems, but little or no access from external to internal systems. However, a firewall does not negate the need for stronger system security. There are many tools available for system administrators to enhance system security and provide additional logging capability. Such tools can check for strong passwords, log connection information, detect changes in system files, and provide other features that will help administrators detect signs of intruders and break-ins. A firewall system can be a router, a personal computer, a host, or a collection of hosts, set up specifically to shield a site or subnet from protocols and services that can be abused from hosts outside the subnet. A firewall system is usually located at a higher-level gateway, such as a site's connection to

the Internet, however firewall systems can be located at lower-level gateways to provide protection for some smaller collection of hosts or subnets. Firewall

Components:

1. network policy,
2. advanced authentication mechanisms,
3. packet filtering,
4. application gateways

1. Network Policy

There are two levels of network policy that directly influence the design, installation and use of a firewall system. The higher-level policy is an issue-specific, network access policy that defines those services that will be allowed or explicitly denied from the restricted network, how these services will be used, and the conditions for exceptions to this policy. The lower-level policy describes how the firewall will actually go about restricting the access and filtering the services that were defined in the higher level policy.

2. Advanced authentication

Advanced authentication measures such as smartcards, authentication tokens, biometrics, and software-based mechanisms are designed to counter the weaknesses of traditional passwords. While the authentication techniques vary, they are similar in that the passwords generated by advanced authentication devices cannot be reused by an attacker who has monitored a connection. Given the inherent problems with passwords on the Internet, an Internet-accessible firewall that does not use or does not contain the hooks to use advanced authentication makes little sense. Some of the more popular advanced authentication devices in use today are called one-time password systems. A smartcard or authentication token, for example, generates a response that the host system can use in place of a traditional password. Because the token or card works in conjunction with software or hardware on the host, the generated response is unique for every login. The result is a one-time password that, if monitored, cannot be reused by an intruder to gain access to an account.

3. Packet Filtering

IP packet filtering is done usually using a packet filtering router designed for filtering packets as they pass between the router's interfaces. A packet filtering router usually can filter IP packets based on some or all of the following fields:

- source IP address,
- destination IP address,
- TCP/UDP source port
- TCP/UDP destination port.

4. Application Gateways

To counter some of the weaknesses associated with packet filtering routers, firewalls need to use software applications to forward and filter connections for services such as TELNET and FTP. Such an application is referred to as a proxy service, while the host running the proxy service is referred to as an application gateway. Application gateways and packet filtering routers can be combined to provide higher levels of security and flexibility than if either were used alone.

4.5 Web Security

1. At <Company Name>'s discretion, the ASP may be required to disclose the specific configuration files for any web servers and associated support functions (such as search engines or databases).
2. Please disclose whether, and where, the application uses Java, Javascript, ActiveX, PHP or ASP (active server page) technology.
3. What language is the application back-end written in? (C, Perl, Python, VBScript, etc.)
4. Please describe the ASP process for doing security Quality Assurance testing for the application. For example, testing of authentication,

authorization, and accounting functions, as well as any other activity designed to validate the security architecture.

5. Has the ASP done web code review, including CGI, Java, etc, for the explicit purposes of finding and remediating security vulnerabilities? If so, who did the review, what were the results, and what remediation activity has taken place? If not, when is such an activity planned?

CHAPTER 5 ASP

5.1 What is ASP?

Definition

Active Server Pages (ASP) are dynamic web pages where the content of the page is created “on the fly”, unlike normal web pages where the HTML content is static.

When a browser requests a normal HTML file, the server simply delivers that file, but with an ASP page the browser first checks the file line by line and runs any server-side code (script) in that file. When the scripts are executed the page is finally returned to the browser as pure HTML.

As such ASP isn't a language itself but more a technology which uses scripting languages like VBscript or Javascript to dynamically create web pages.

Usage

ASP pages can be used for a variety of uses, including web pages that display the current date and time, or pages that can be used to process information from a form on a web site. Another common use for ASP is the integration of databases into web sites and an example of this type will be looked at later.

ASP pages are therefore extremely versatile in what they allow web developers to achieve, but the difficulty arises from the number of separate elements needed to build a functioning ASP page.

Obviously you've need to know HTML, but as we mentioned above, a knowledge of a scripting language like VBscript or Javascript is also essential. If you want to start dealing with databases then you will also need to learn about SQL: the Structured Query Language that allows ASP pages to “talk” to databases.

When you write an ASP page make sure it is saved with the .asp file extension as opposed to .htm for HTML pages.

5.2 Scripting

The two common types of scripting language are Javascript and VBscript, where VBscript is the default language when writing an ASP page. However, there are browser compatibility issues with VBscript as currently Netscape will not support any VBscript code unless extra files are downloaded for the browser. Javascript is also case sensitive whereas VBscript is not.

When writing an ASP page the scripting code is contained within the <% and the %> brackets and can be placed anywhere with an HTML document.

We can see below an example of a basic ASP page using VBscript

Example

```
<%@ Language=VBScript %>
<html>
<body>
<% response.write ("My first ASP page") %>
</body>
</html>
```

We can see that in the first line of code the scripting language used is defined. In this case it is strictly unnecessary as VBscript is the default language, but it's still good practice. The following lines are then familiar HTML code with some VBscript embedded in the middle.

In this instance it's obvious what the VBscript does: the server reads the page, executes the script and returns an HTML file which will read

My first ASP page

With much more complicated code more dramatic results can be achieved but the principle is still the same. Scripting code is executed by the server and a resulting HTML page is returned to the browser.

5.3 Running ASP pages

If you now want to run an ASP page on your local machine you have to save it in the right place and make sure that your machine has either **Personal Web Server** or **Internet Information Server** installed. These allow your own PC to behave as a server and execute any ASP files written. Fortunately most PC's have Personal Web Server already set up but it often needs to be enabled. Search your hard drive for a file named pws.exe double click and enable the personal web manager.

Any ASP file should then be saved as a .asp file in the **C:\inetpub\wwwroot** folder of your hard drive or a subfolder of this directory. Only files saved in under this directory will run ASP script.

To run the file load up a browser and point it at <http://localhost/pagename.asp> where local host is the identity of your machine (Net 6 for example), and the page name is obviously the name of your ASP page. If you have saved your file in a subfolder of **wwwroot** then include this in the URL.

5.4 Introducing Query strings

The above example of a simple ASP page is a perfectly acceptable dynamic web page but it does nothing that we couldn't have achieved with traditional HTML. We will now show some of the power of ASP by looking at an example where we take information inputted by a user in an HTML form and process the data with an ASP page.

Example

Imagine we create a basic web page with a form to take the name of the user and we wish to process that information. In the form examples we've seen so far all form information was emailed to an email account to be processed by somebody, but if we use ASP we can make the computer process the information instead. Take a look at the form below.

```
<html>
  <body>
    <form action="nextpage.asp" method="post">
      What is your name? <input type="text" size="20" name="username">
      <input type="submit" value="submit">
    </form>
  </body>
</html>
```

This simple form asks the user for input and passes this information onto a second page called nextpage.asp, and it passes it in the form of a **query string**.

If we now look at the second page we can see how we can process this information.

```
<html>
  <body>
    <%
      name=Request.form("username")
      Response.Write(" " & name & " ")
    %>
  </body>
</html>
```


This page now reads the query string passed from the first page and prints it out on the screen. This is the basis of how query strings and ASP can be used to process information from users via forms.

GET or POST?

At this point it is worth discussing the different methods of passing information from a form and how these affect working with ASP.

The two methods of passing information are GET and POST as seen in the METHOD modifier of a form, and each of these methods passes in a different way.

The GET method will send the form input in the URL, whereas the POST method sends it in the body of the submission. This difference means that the URL will show the passed information when GET is used and not when POST is used. The GET method also has a limit on the length of string it can pass of 255 characters, but the POST method does not.

Another consequence of choosing one method or another is how we deal with the query string in our ASP page.

Method	VBscript syntax
GET	Request.querystring("username")
POST	Request.form("username")

5.5 More Scripting

We can achieve a lot with the small amount of scripting already shown, but we can do a lot more by introducing a couple of key programming elements: If statements and Do loops.

5.5.1 If Statements

If statements conditionally execute a group of statements depending on the value of an expression.

The syntax for this is the following:

If condition Then

statements

End if

It is also possible to include an Else statement which allows for a different set of commands to be executed for different conditions

Example

```
If age > 80 then
    Response.write("Are you sure snowboarding's for you?")
Else
    Response.write("Pack your thermals.")
End If
```

The above code works as follows: if the condition age is greater than 80 is found to be true then the next line is executed, and the screen prints “Are you sure snowboarding’s for you?”

If the condition is found to be false (ie age is less than 80) then the other

Response.write line would be executed and the screen would print “Pack your thermals.”

The final line simply closes the whole If statement.

We can also build up our If statements by using the Else If command. We can use as many Else If commands as we like but only one Else command.

Example

```
If pet="dog" then
    Response.write("You have a dog?")
    Else if pet="cat" then
        Response.write("You have a cat?")
    Else
        Response.write("Why don't you have a cat or dog?")
End If
```


Here we can imagine a scenario where the user is being asked what pet they have. If they user replies “dog” one message is shown, if they reply “cat” another is shown, and if they reply with something else entirely the final message is shown.

If statements are very useful in ASP use because they allow the programmer to create web pages that react differently depending on the actions or input from the user

5.6 Do Loops

Another useful tool in the VBscript library is the Do loop. This comes in a number of different varieties but the one we will concentrate on here is the most common: **Do While Loop** This performs the same function over and over again as long as certain conditions are met.

The syntax for this is the following:

Do while conditions

Statements

Loop

Example

```
i=0
do while i < 10
    Response.write(i & "<br>")
    i=i+1
loop
```

To understand this code go through it line by line. The initial line sets a value $i=0$. The next line then begins the do loop and it states that it will perform the statements below over and over as long as i is less than 10.

The code then prints the value of i (At this stage it is 0)

A value of 1 is then added to the current value i . This gives us $i=0+1=1$.

The loop then goes back to the beginning and will again print out the value i (now 1) and again add another 1 to i . This means $i=1+1=2$, and again we go back to the start of the loop.

This process repeats until $i=10$, at which point it will stop.

The overall outcome is that the program prints the numbers 1 to 9 on the screen.

5.7 Writing to a text file.

We have already seen how the user input from a form can be passed in a query string and displayed on a web page, but what if we want other people to be able to see this information. Up until now the information will only be displayed in the browser you are using but we will now look at how we can write the contents of a form to a simple **text file**, which can then be viewed by other people.

The code for this at first looks complicated but shall be explained line by line and can often just be duplicated every time you want to write to a text file.

Example

```
txtfile= Request.ServerVariables ( "APPL_PHYSICAL_PATH" ) & "message.txt"

Set fileObject = Server.CreateObject( "Scripting.FileSystemObject" )

Set textFile = fileObject.OpenTextFile( txtfile, 2,True )

Call textFile.WriteLine( Request( "comment" ) )

Call textFile.Close()
```

If we imagine that a previous part of a website a user filed in a text box called **comment**. The above code will create a text file called message.txt and fill it with the contents "comment".

The first line:

```
txtfile= Request.ServerVariables ( "APPL_PHYSICAL_PATH" ) & "message.txt"
```

Defines a location for the file "**message.txt**". The second line

```
Set fileObject = Server.CreateObject( "Scripting.FileSystemObject" )
```

creates an object that is used for File Access.

The next line then opens the text file which we defined earlier or creates the file if it does not already exist.

```
Set textFile = fileObject.OpenTextFile( txtfile, 2,True )
```

The "**txtfile**" refers to the object we defined in the first line, the number "**2**" refers to the fact that we are writing to the file and the "**True**" allows for the creation of the text file if it doesn't already exist.

The next line then fills the text file with the “**comment**” taken from the form on the previous page, and the final line closes the textFile object.

Although this all looks complicated it can just be cut and pasted each time you use it.

5.8 Why is this all useful?

While the If statements, do loops and text file writing may seem of no use to someone who isn't interested in programming they are actually crucial if we want to manage the information from a database that we will use on a website. This will be looked at in the next module.

5.9 What is HTML?

HTML is the Hyper Text Markup Language that describes Web pages. HTML is based on SGML, the Standard Generalized Markup Language, which is “an international standard for the definition of device-independent, system-independent methods of representing texts in electronic form” (according to the international standard that defines it, ISO 8879:1986, available from ISO, the International Organization for Standardization). HTML allows you to define a Web page by using ASCII characters (letters, numbers, and punctuation without any other codes).

Using HTML commands a Web page author indicates the title and headings, where to put pictures, words or phrases that link to their pages, and the URLs of the linked pages.

5.10 VB Script

VBScript is a script version of visual basic supported by Internet Explore 3.0 and above. With VB Script, you can make your web site dynamic and interactive. VB Script code is interpreted as an script by the browser and Visual Basic terms are used. For example declaring a variable, writing sub, or function in VB Script is done similar to Visual Basic but keep in mind that Visual Basic is programming language for applications while VB Script is small script version coded with HTML or ASP documents.

To place VB Script with ASP or HTML document, use `<script language = "vbscript">`. With this term script tells the browser that the content from this tag to the end tag `</script>` to be interpreted as script language. We also inform the browser that this is a VB Script by setting the language equal to "vbscript". VB Script code can be placed in head or body section of any HTML document depend on the favored result. The head section is good place to insert any procedures while the body section is good place to execute the final results.

Here is an small example that defines a variable, uses input box to grab the users name, stores the user name in the defined variable and places it on the page.

CHAPTER 6 E-GOVERNMENT

6.1 Introduction

During this last five years, many governments in the world have become aware of the potential of the new Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in enhancing their services and increasing their efficiency. They have deployed Web Portals and Government Online Services in order to make the government's services and employees directly and easily accessible to the citizens and to make a better use and a better dissemination of information.

A Government information system that heavily relies on the new Information Technology and that aims to enhance the access and the delivery of government services to citizens, business partners and employees is called an E-Government system.

In Morocco, there exist several Government Portals (ANRT, the Finance ministry, the Customs office, etc.) that allow citizens to get informed about a specific ministry's mission and/or administrative structure and points of contact. Many of these portals allow also downloading data and forms. Yet, these portals are not considered as EGov systems because their primary goal is to inform and not to deliver online services. At local collectivities (local governments), the situation is even worse since there is no one single web portal that has been developed by any specific local collectivity. Indeed, since the collectivities and Wilayas are becoming the major actors in the economic development of regions, it is crucial for them to take advantage of the new information technology in order to inform and to disseminate the information, to promote Investments and to be close and accessible to the citizens.

Being aware of the importance and the interest E-Government technology for its citizens, the city of Ifrane and Alakhawayn University, have launched a Pilot EGov project that will significantly contribute in enhancing the living of the citizens of the region and that will be used as the reference in Morocco for other cities to demonstrate the feasibility of this technology and to give clear guidelines on how to proceed.

6.2 Objectives and Research

The different deliverables of our project as stated in the Deliverables and Timetable section of this document, aim at:

- Simplifying procedures to request and receive services;
- Speeding up the delays of requesting and receiving services;
- Achieving an equal opportunity for processing requests and delivering services;
- Attracting investors and enhancing businesses;
- Increasing transparency/Visibility of administrative procedures;
- Making an efficient use of the government human resources by simplifying/reorganizing tasks.

A parallel purpose of this project is to look at the ways in which the principles of good governance, which are generally associated with e-government, can affect different segments of Moroccan society. Our research intends to raise series of research questions concerning the social impact and political implications of e-government:

- Given the high rate of illiteracy (69 %), to what extent would e-government be compatible with the context of Moroccan society in the long run?
- If we agree that the use of modern ICT has a great potential for facilitating government services to citizens, what segments of Moroccan society are more likely to benefit or to be excluded from such technologies?
- In order to meet the expectations of wider segments of the Moroccan society at large, what kinds of political, social and economic strategies can be thought of and utilized so as to integrate a greater number of people into ICT and “democratize” access to them.

6.3 Development Methodology and outcomes evaluation

Clearly we had to choose between the two well-known strategies in implementing EGov systems:

- The top-down approach, which implies executive directive and/or legislative mandate driven projects;
- The Bottom-Up approach, which implies perceived need driven projects.

If implemented as part of a state effort and an institutionalized policy, the gradual introduction of ICT into Morocco (top down approach), and e-government more specifically, will very likely contribute to a significant transformation of the traditional administrative structures of the country. An important goal of this research is to conceptualize a strategy of change as new technologies start to pave their way into different working environments. Within the past ten years, Morocco has witnessed the emergence of a vibrant civil society. It is our contention in this project that a more successful implementation of ICT would have to take advantage of the growing role of the civil society as an important tool for social mobilization (bottom up approach). Our perspective will bridge the gap between these two conventional approaches that we believe to be complementary and not mutually exclusive. Therefore, our concept of "e-government" does not preclude the potential of a coordinating strategy to make e-government more effective by recurring to alternative forms of social organization such as the civil society.

As we want our system to be the reference in EGov in Morocco for local collectivities, we shall find out clear measurement and quantitative evaluation criterion to know:

- How much does it contribute in simplifying procedures to request and receive services?
- How much does it contribute in speeding up the delays of requesting and receiving services?
- How much does it contribute in achieving an equal processing of requests and delivery of services?
- How much does it contribute in attracting investors and enhancing businesses?

Answers to these questions will not only consider technical benchmarks but also, and more importantly, the socio-cultural dimension of Moroccan citizens and how their cultural background and the education level will impact positively or negatively the acceptance and the use of the system.

6.4 Deliverables

The deliverables of this project fall in two categories that are equally important: the technical deliverables and research driven deliverables.

The technical deliverable of this project is a portal that provides citizens with the following information and services:

Information to help the citizen understanding the role of local collectivities, their organization with contact points, the services that they render, etc.;

Information about the collectivity's facilities (education, entertainment, transportation, health, security, etc.) and online access to these facilities whenever this is possible;

Information to investors about the collectivity's facilities and advantages;

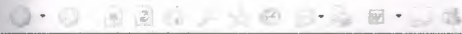
On-line access to forms (empty forms to be remotely downloaded, printed and filled by citizens/investors, and brought to officers in order to validate and sign) as a first step towards On-line public services;

On-line procedures to get a specific service (a step by step online guide that allows citizens to know exactly what to do and what to bring to get a specific service or document);

On-line public services request/delivery including transaction services such as requests for certificates (de naissance...)

CHAPTER 7 E-GOVERNMENT PROJECT

7.1 Logon The System



You are not allowed to see this page
[Click here to login](#)

This page is arranged for the administrator actors. The page is open by clicking on the link.



Ara

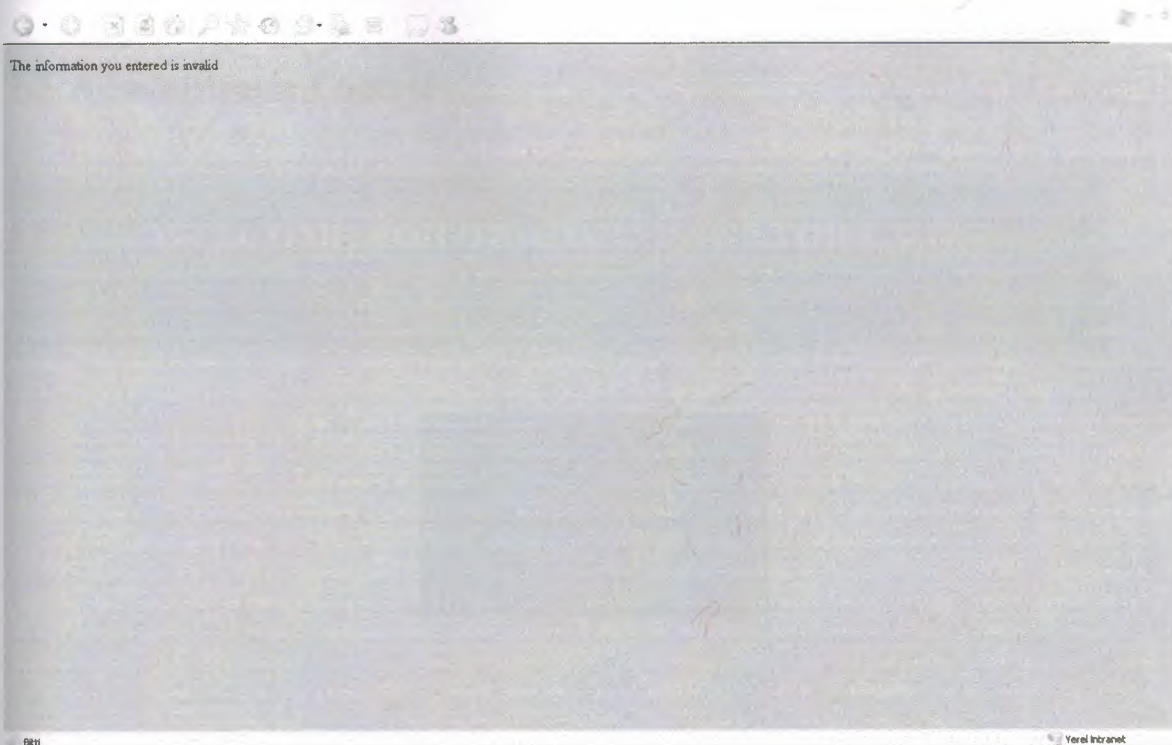
Username: serkan

Password: *****

Login

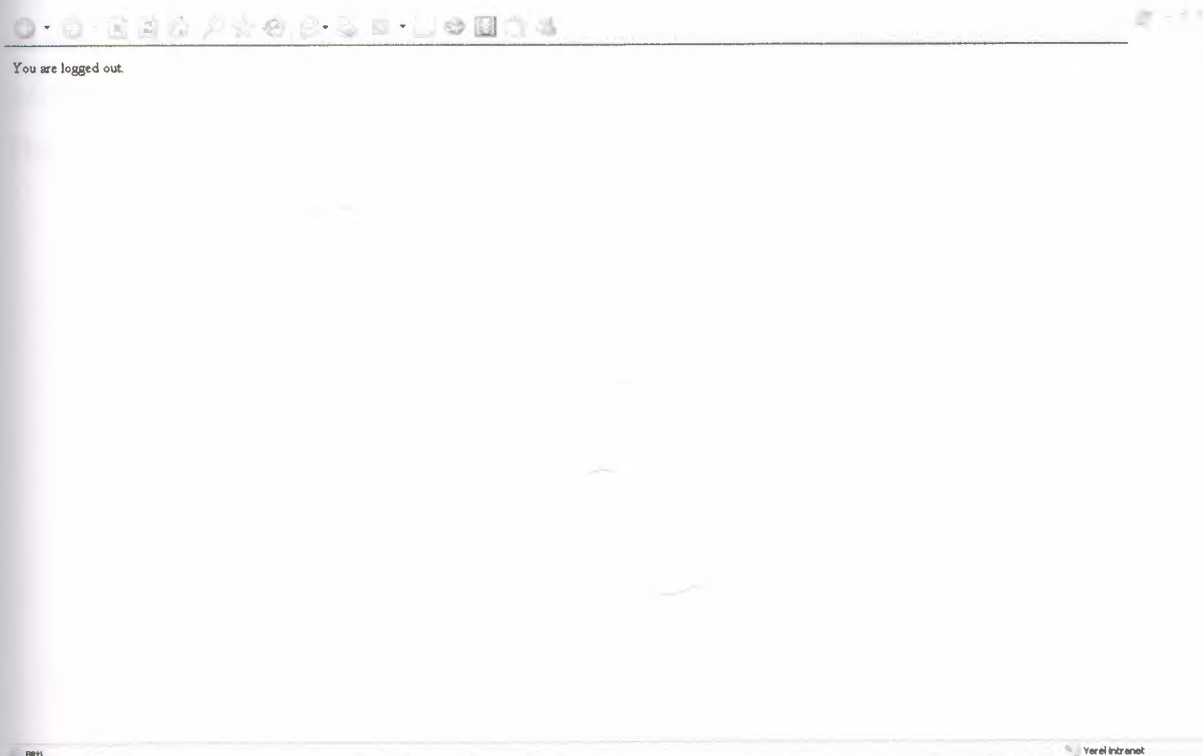
8811 Yerel Intranet

After the click link is clicked, it is demanded from actors to write their username and password as the figure as above.



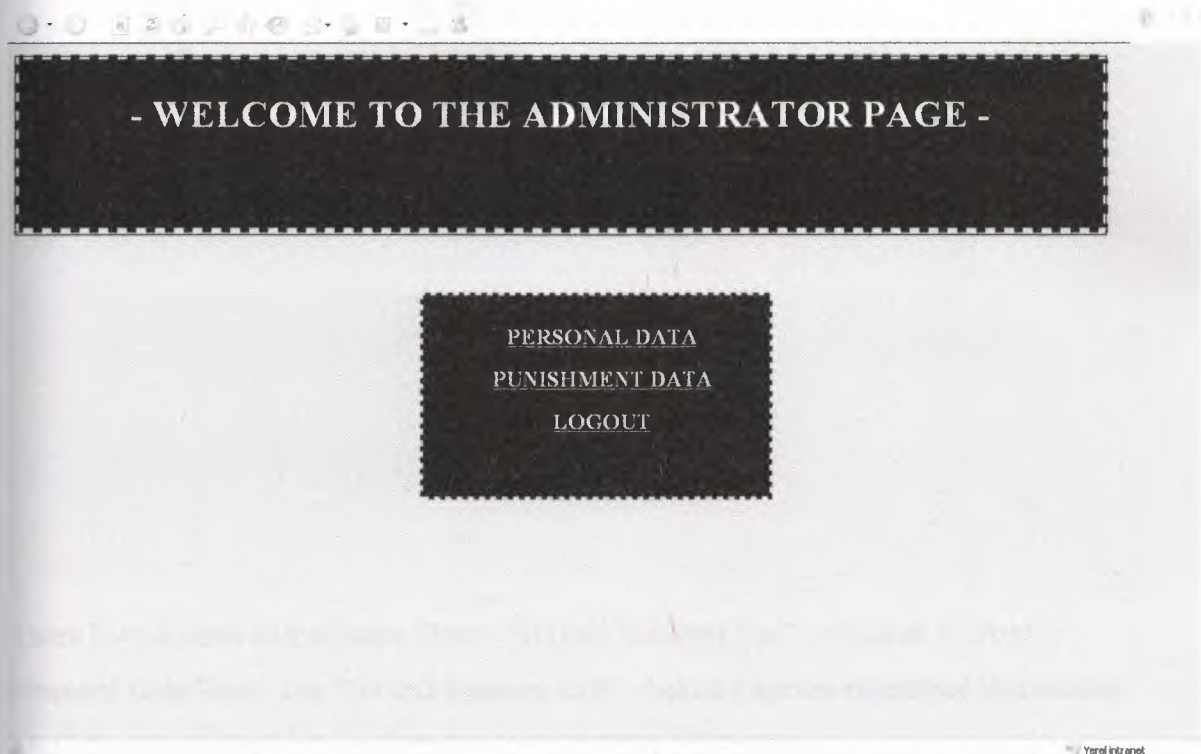
If the username or password are given wrong, it is blocked to enter the administrator_page.

7.2 Log Out From The System



This page is designed to log out the administrator page in security. The aim of the page is to ask for password and username from the new actors when the former actor logs out.

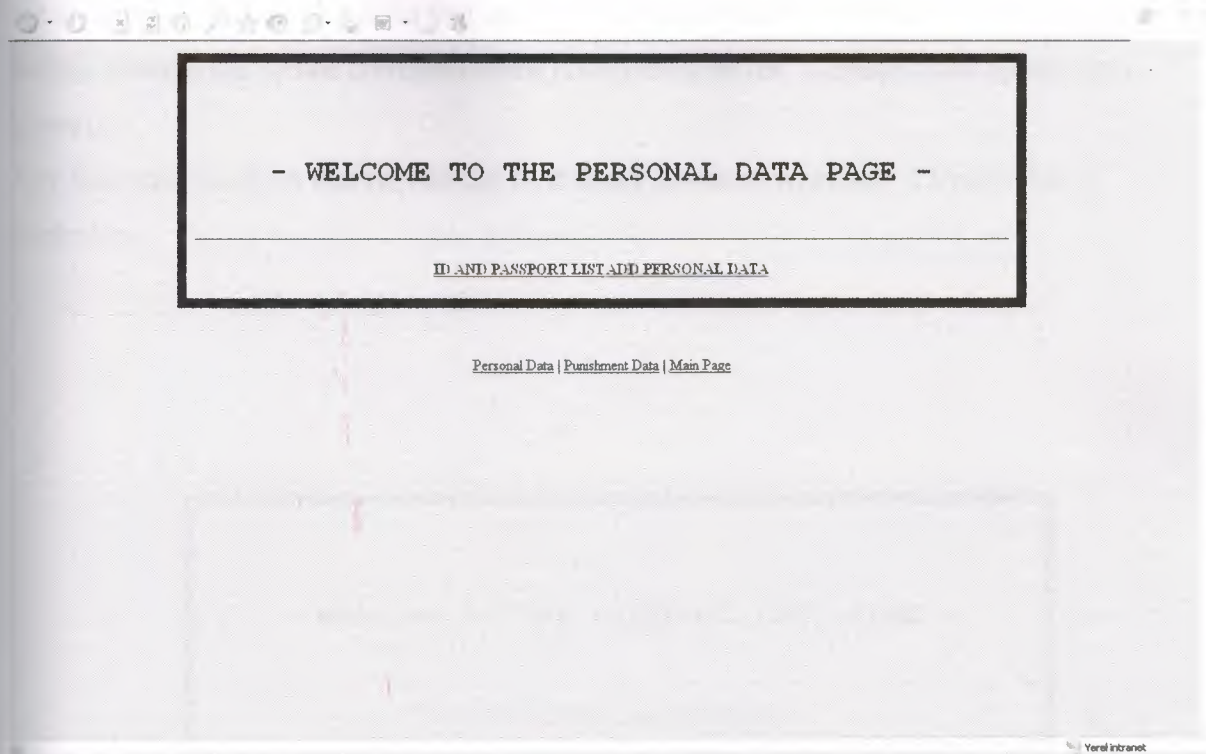
7.3 Administrator Control



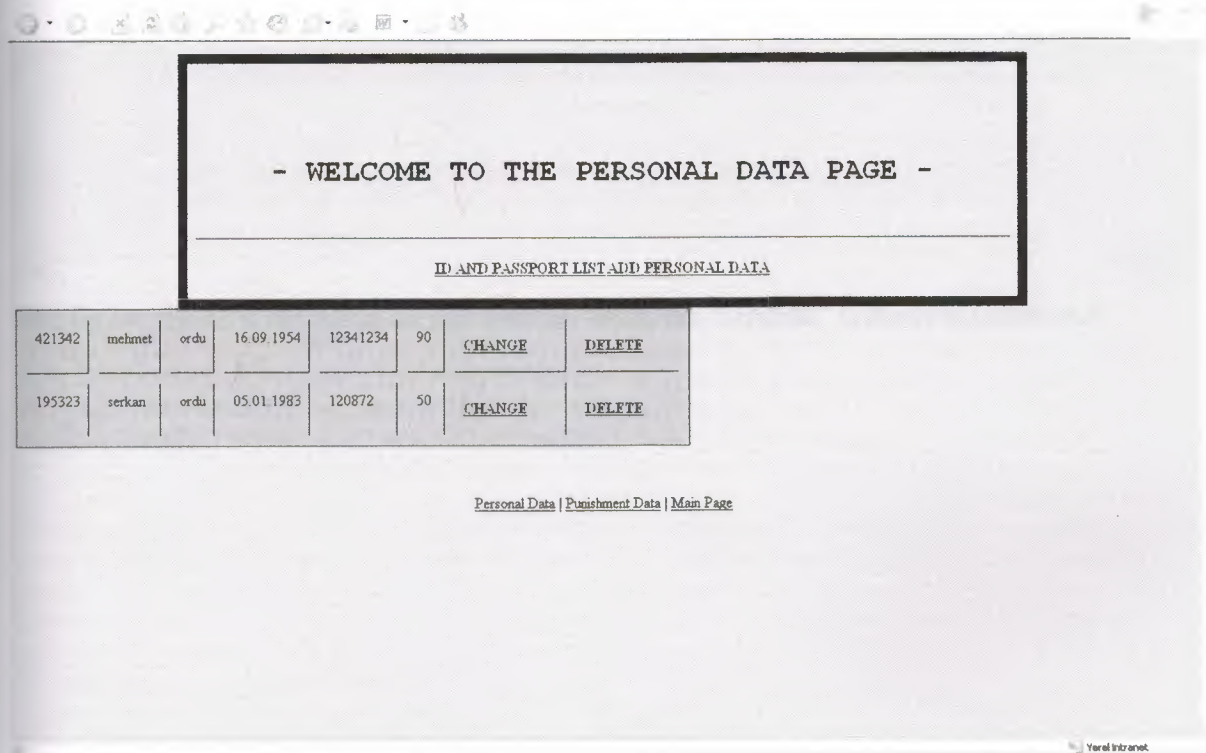
If the username and password are written correctly, the administrator_page is appeared on the desktop. There is a “Personal Data” link in the page to be entered to the persona informations.

The “Log Out” link in the provides to be out from tha page in security.

7.4 Entering Personal Data

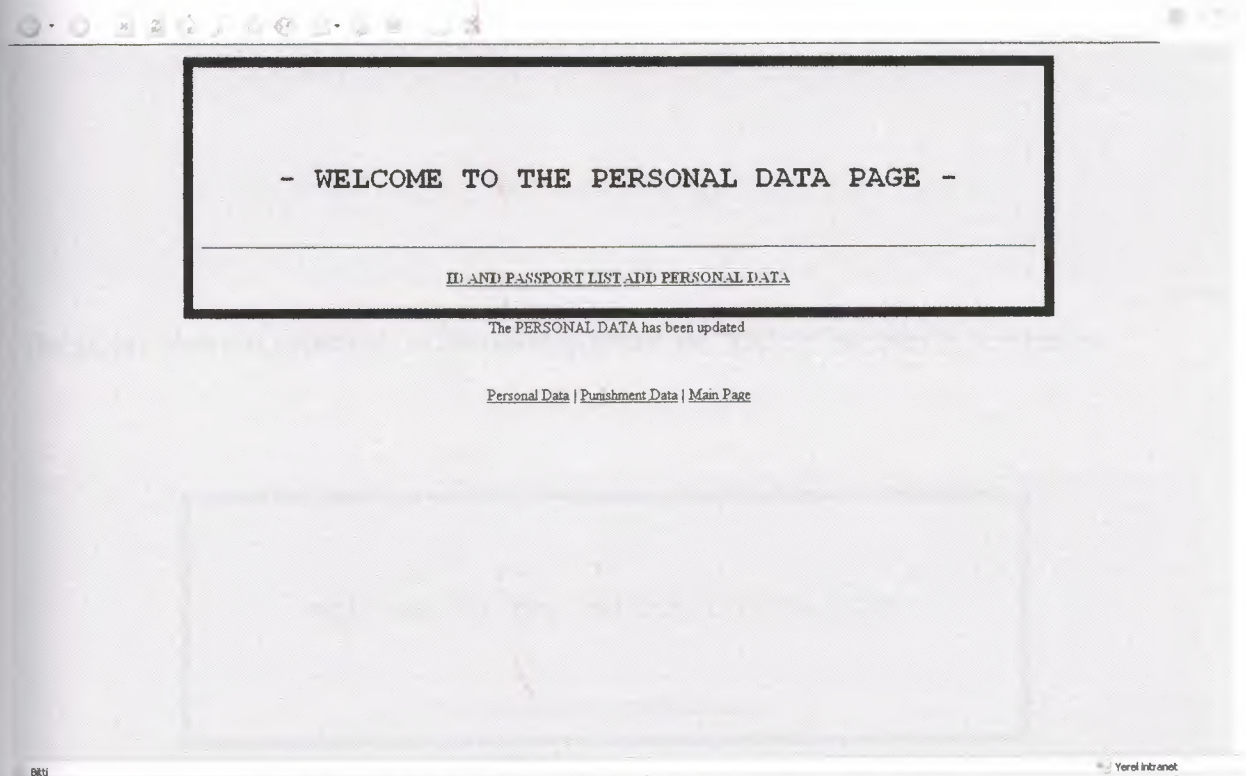


There is two links in this page. One is "ID and Passport List", the other is "Add Personal Data" link. The "ID and Passport List" clicked to see the registered individuals, "Add Personal Data" link is clicked to form a new registration.

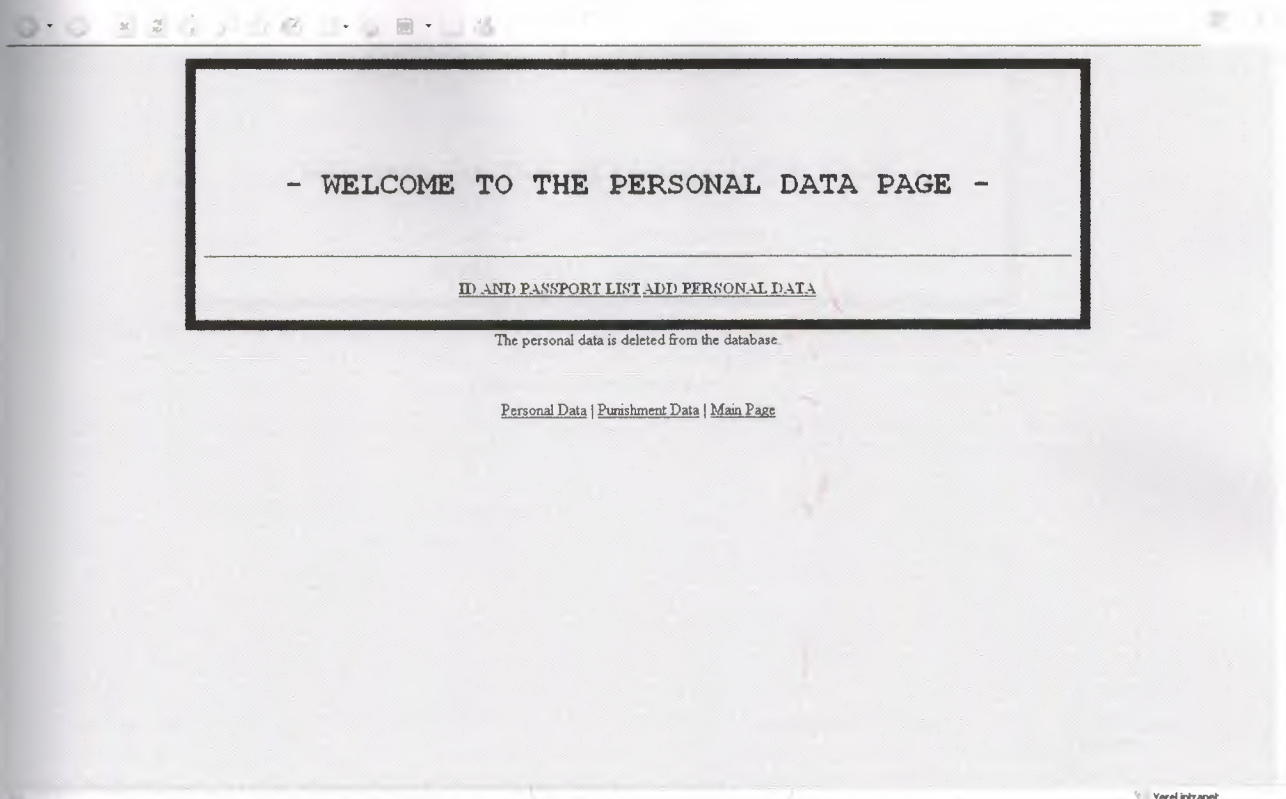


When the “ID and Passport List” link is clicked, the whole registered people in the list are shown. There will be 2 links that are “Change” and “Delete” near each person. Any wrong information can be corrected when it is clicked on the “Change” link by the actor himself.

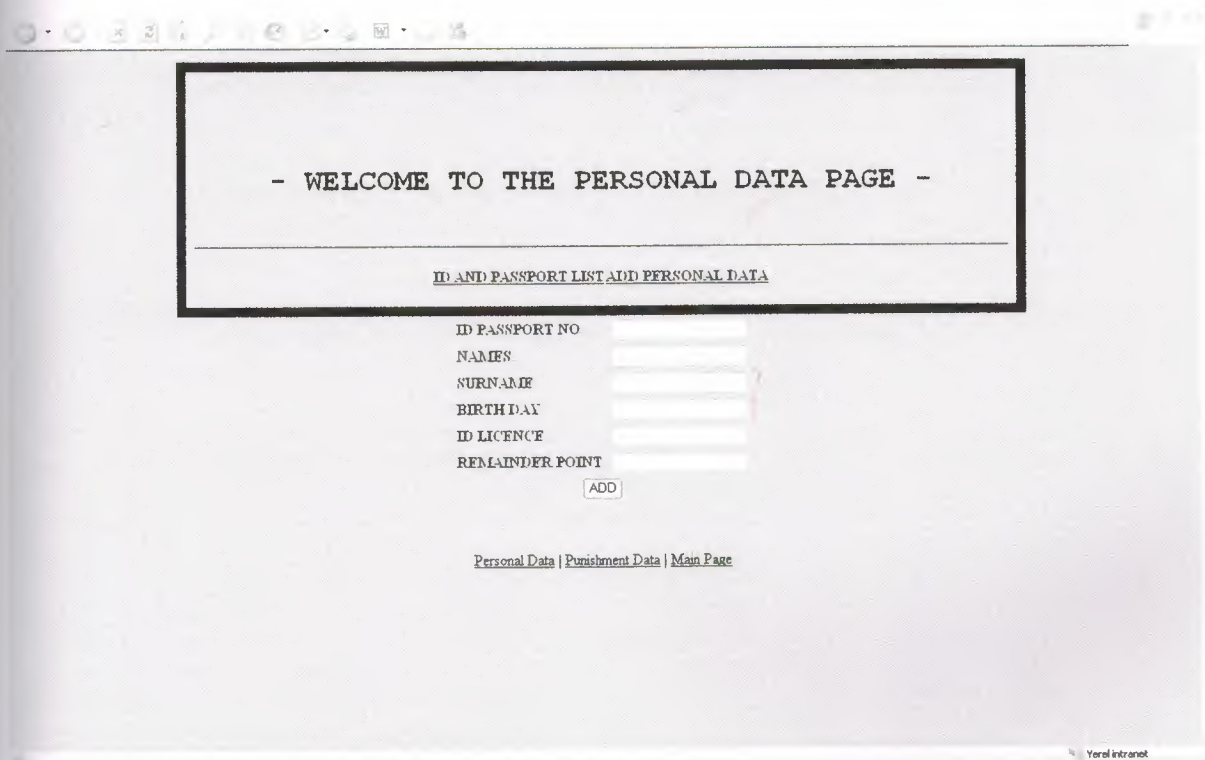
Any information about that person can be deleted or erased when the “Delete” link is clicked on.



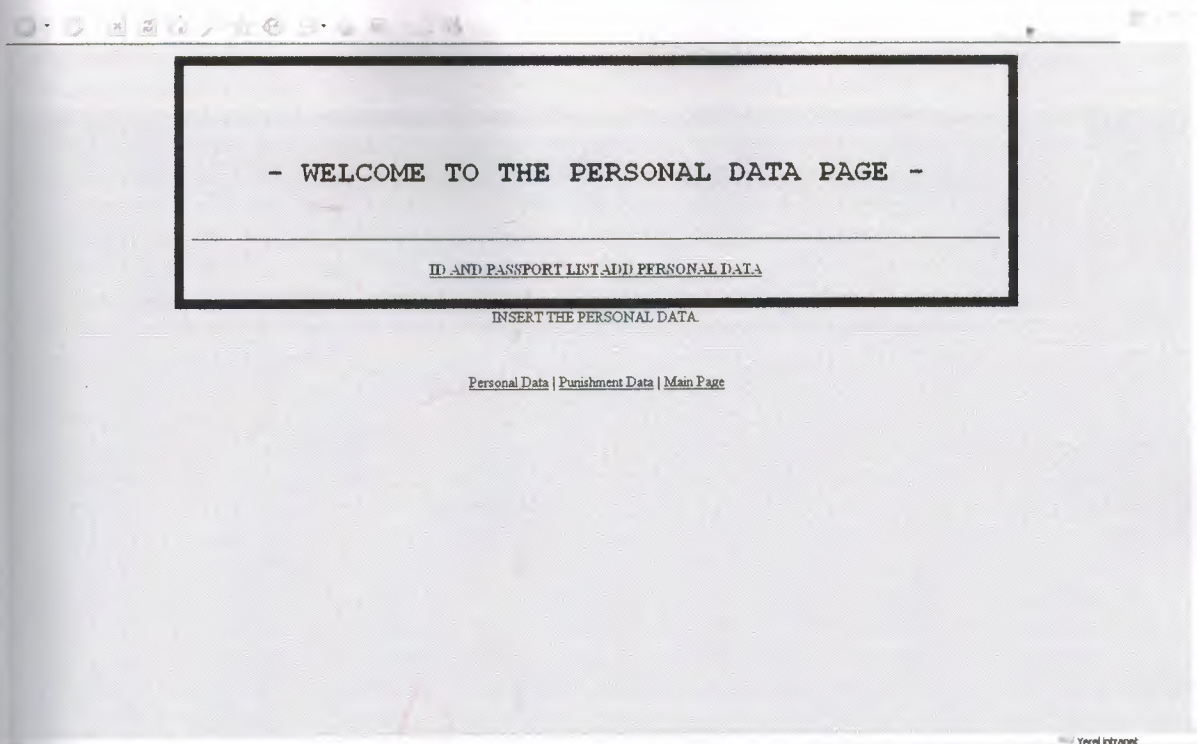
The figure above is appeared on the desktop when the “Update” process is completed.



The figure above is appeared on the desktop when the “Delete” process is completed.

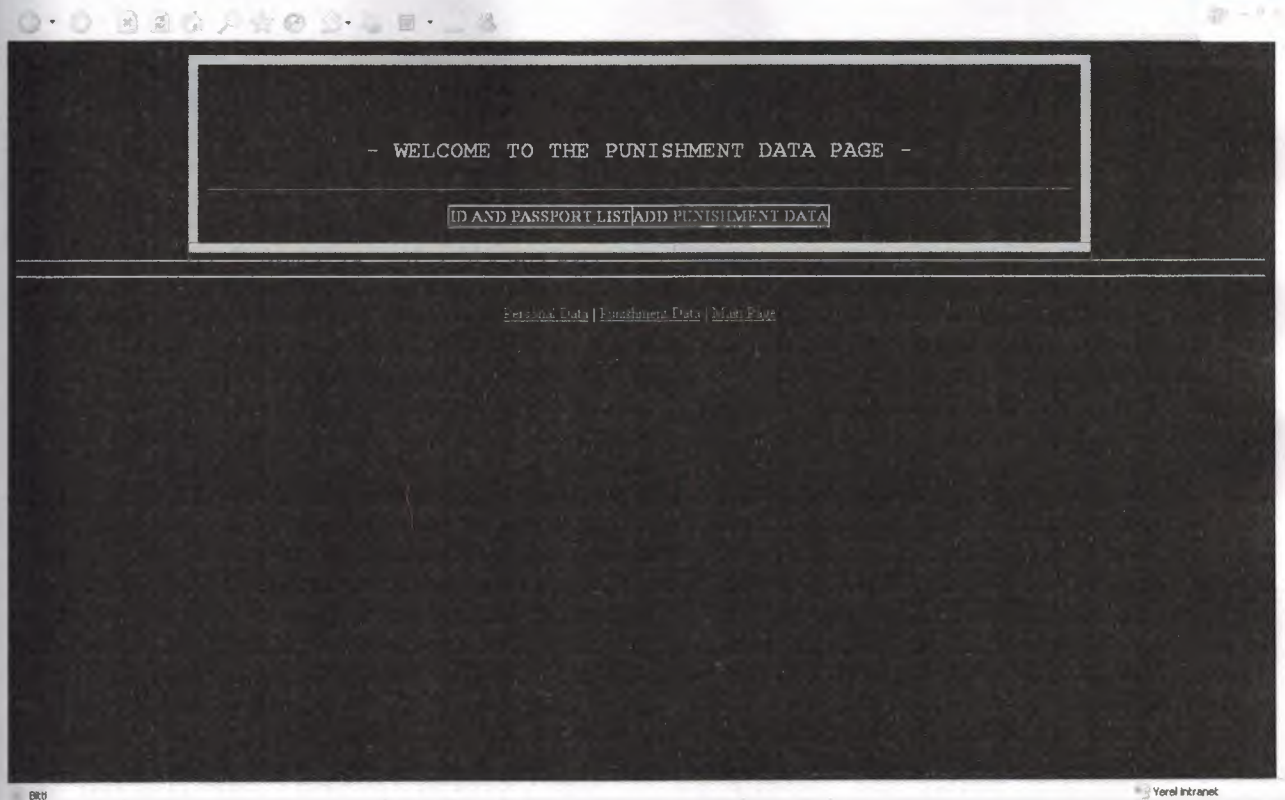


A form comes onto the desktop, when “Add Personal Data” link is clicked. The form above is filled by the necessary information and is cliced on the add key.

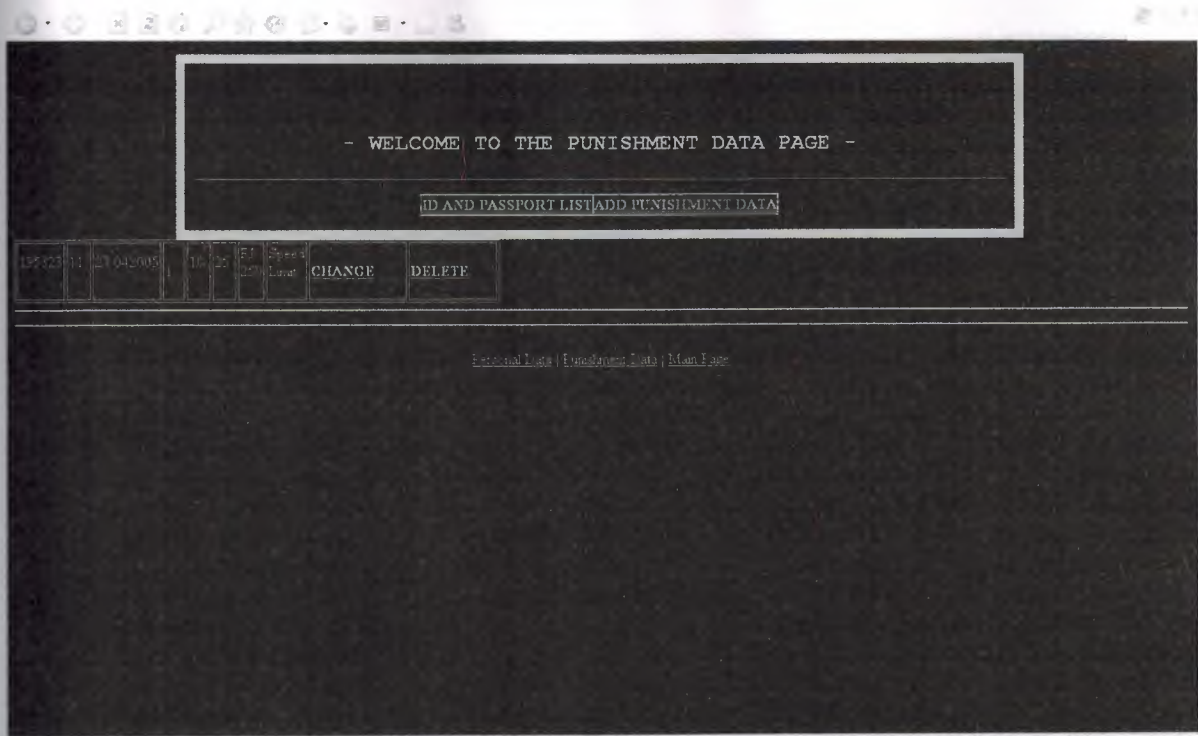


If the “add” process is completed, the form above is seen.

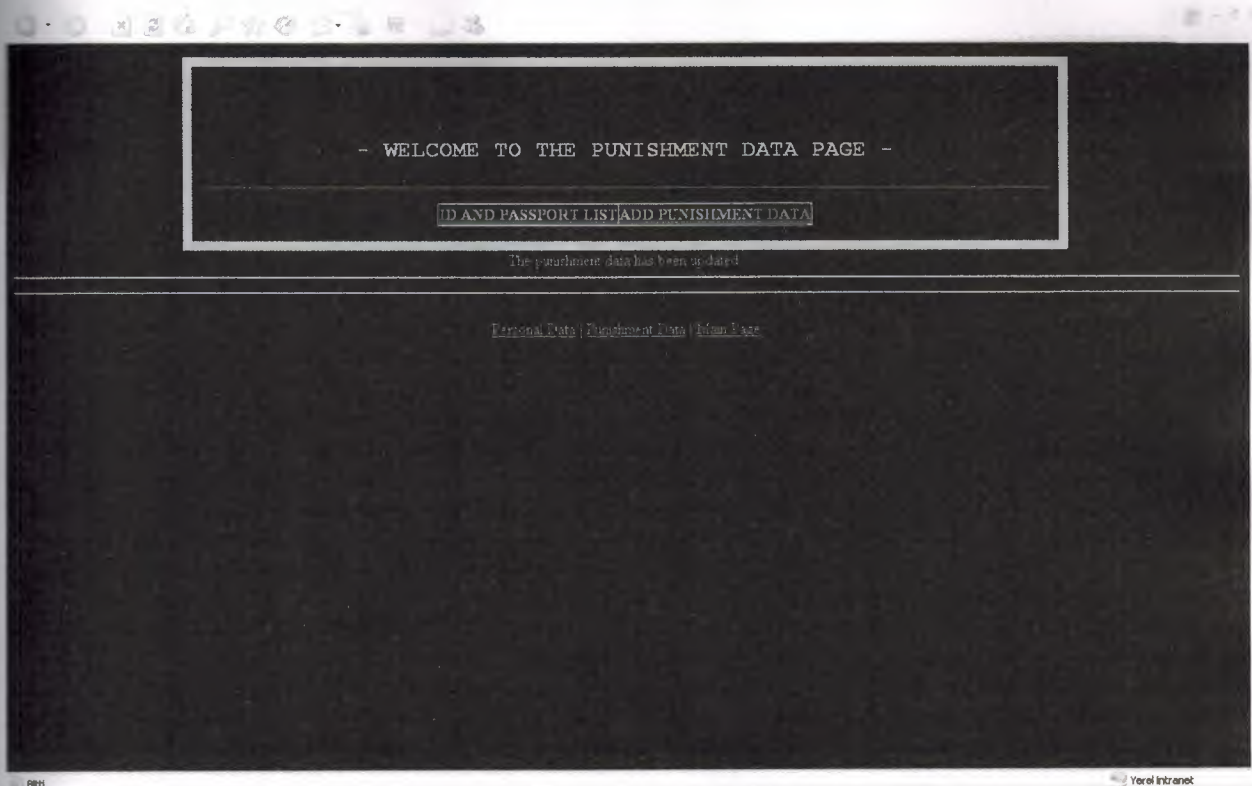
7.5 Entering Punishment Data



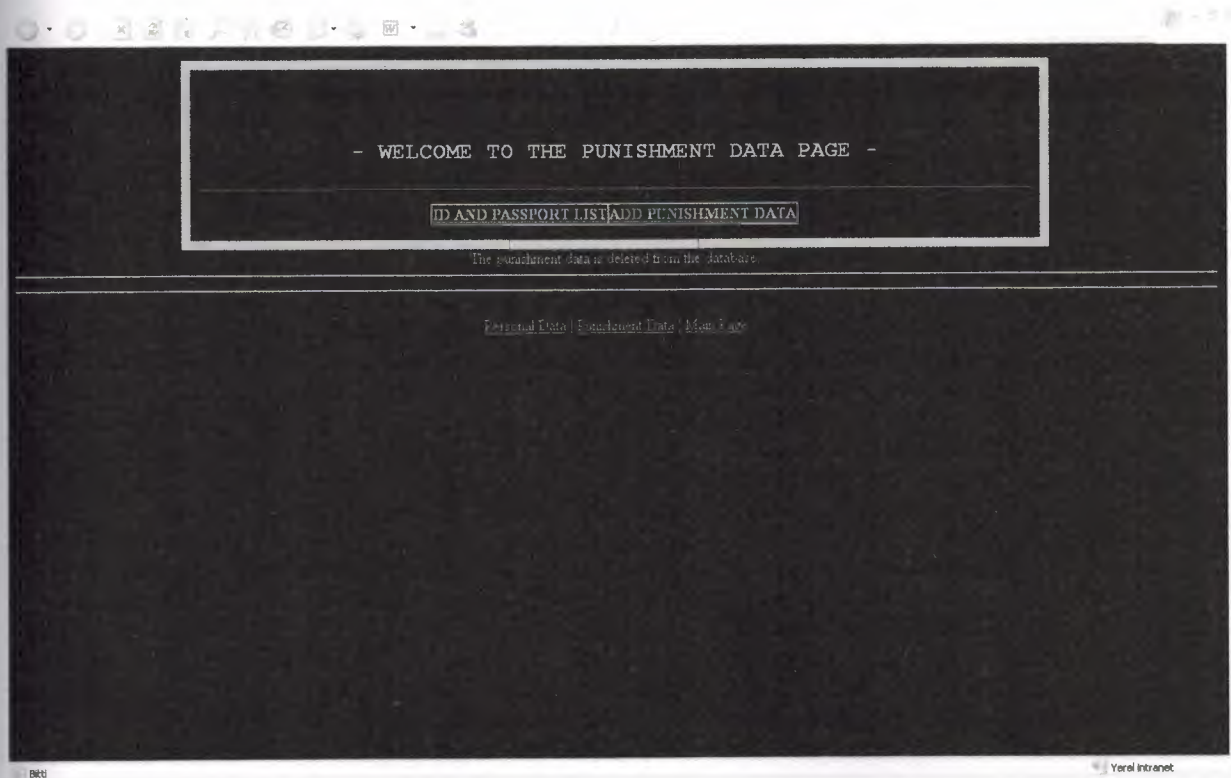
There are 2 links in this page. One is "ID and Passport List" and the other is "Add Punishment Data" links. The registered people and their offence can be seen when "ID nad Passport List" is clicked. "Add Punishment Data" link is clicked in order to register a new offence of the registered person.



Whole the registered people and their offences will be shown when “ID and Passport List” link is clicked. There will be exist 2 links that are “Change” and “Delete” near the eople name in the list. When the “Change” link is clicked, a wrong information about a person can be changed. A person’s fine can be erased or deleted when the “Delete” link is clicked.



If the "Update" process is completed, a message above will appear on the desktop.



if the "Delete" process is completed, a message above will appear on the desktop.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with a dark background. At the top, a light-colored box contains the text "- WELCOME TO THE PUNISHMENT DATA PAGE -". Below this, a navigation bar has two links: "ID AND PASSPORT LIST" and "ADD PUNISHMENT DATA". The main form area contains several labels and input fields:

- ID PASSPORT NO: [input field]
- F 121 NO: [input field]
- THE DATE OF THE CRIME: [input field]
- OFFENCE CODE: [input field]
- OFFENCE POINT: [input field]
- FIXED FLNE: [input field]
- NUMBER PLATE: [input field]
- THE NAMES AND POINTS OF THE CRIMES: [input field]

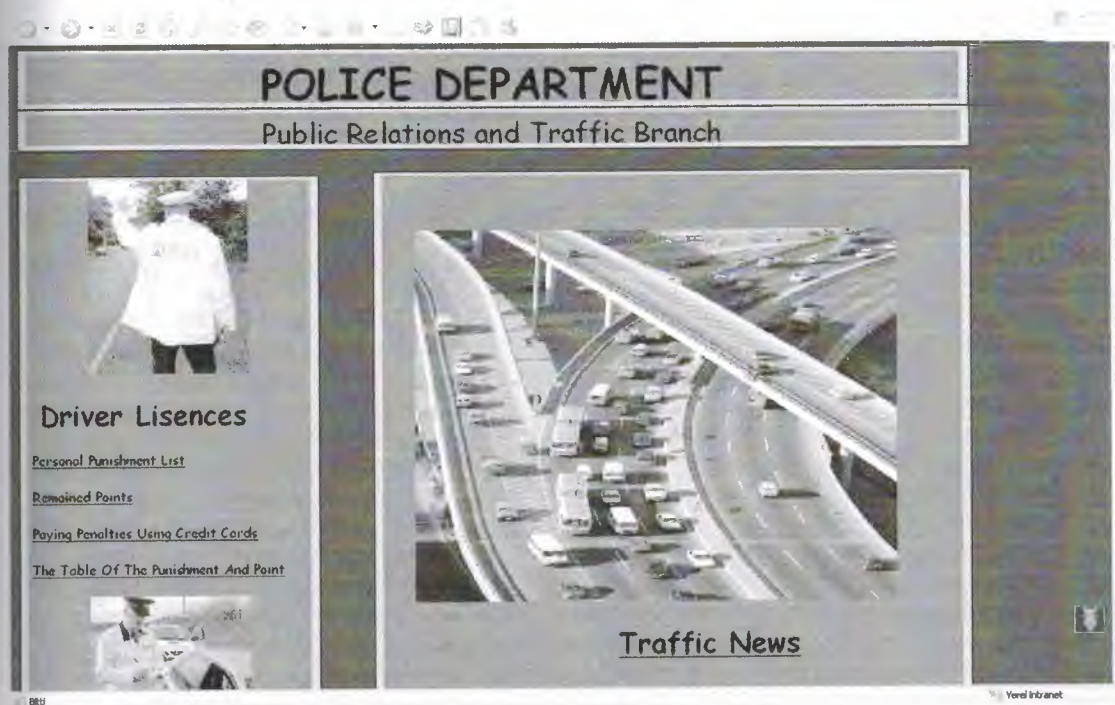
Below the input fields is a small "ADD" button. At the bottom of the page, there is a breadcrumb trail: "Personal Data | Punishment Data | Main Page". In the bottom right corner, there is a small logo and the text "Yerel Intranet".

A form will be shown when "Add Punishment Data" link is clicked. In this form, it is entered the wanted information and click on the the "add" key.



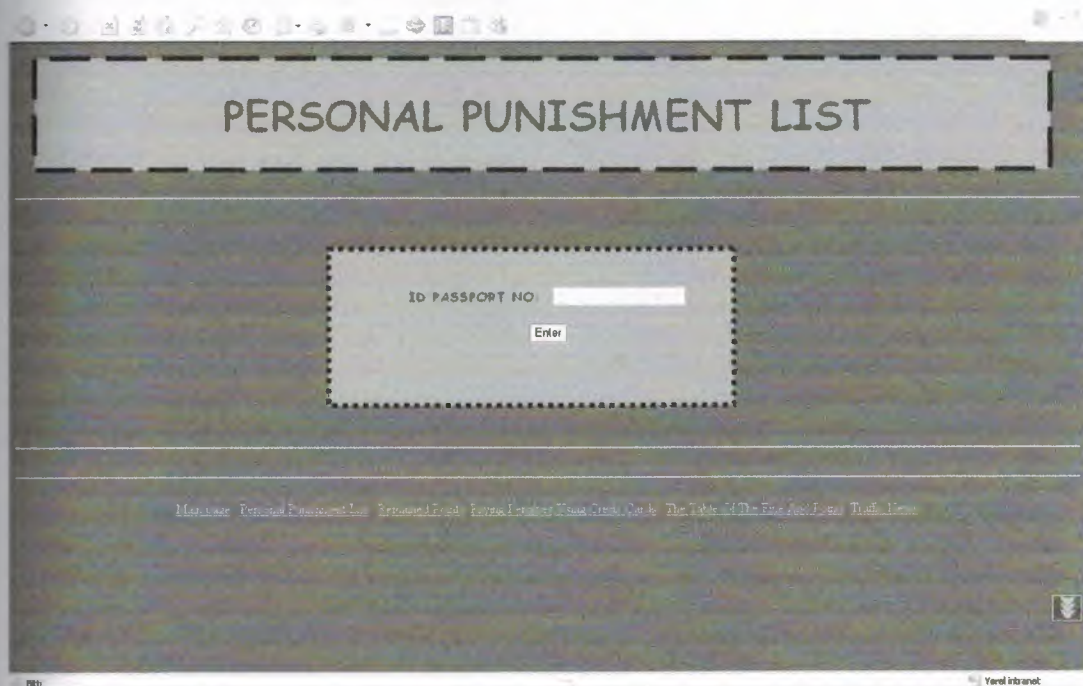
If “add” process completed, the form above will be appeared on the desktop.

7.6 Main Page



This page contains links “Personal Punishment List”, “Remained Points”, “Paying Penalties Using Credit Cards”, “The Table of Punishment and Point” and “Traffic News”.

7.7 Personal Punishment List

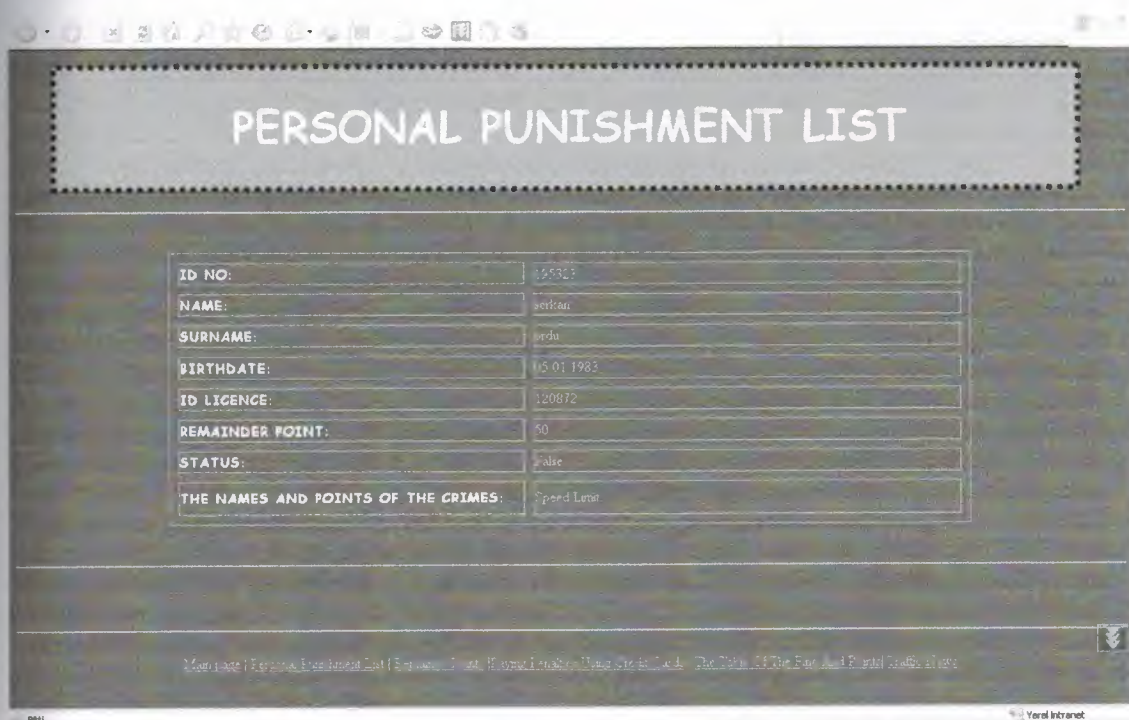


The screenshot shows a web browser window with a title bar at the top. The main content area has a dark background. At the top, there is a light gray rectangular box with a dashed border containing the text "PERSONAL PUNISHMENT LIST". Below this, there is a search form with a dashed border. Inside the form, the text "ID PASSPORT NO:" is followed by a white input field. Below the input field is a small button labeled "Enter". At the bottom of the form area, there is a horizontal line of small, faint text that reads: "Main Page Personal Punishment List Remained Points Paying Penalties Using Credit Cards The Table of Punishment and Point Traffic News". In the bottom right corner of the browser window, there is a small icon and the text "Yarol intranet".

The “Personal Punishment List” will be appeared on the desktop, when it is click on the main page. The aim of the page is to provide individuals to see the offences they committed one can have these information s by written their identity or passport number and clicking on the enter key.



If a person has never committed any crime, an error message ,which says; “you are not in the list” will appear.

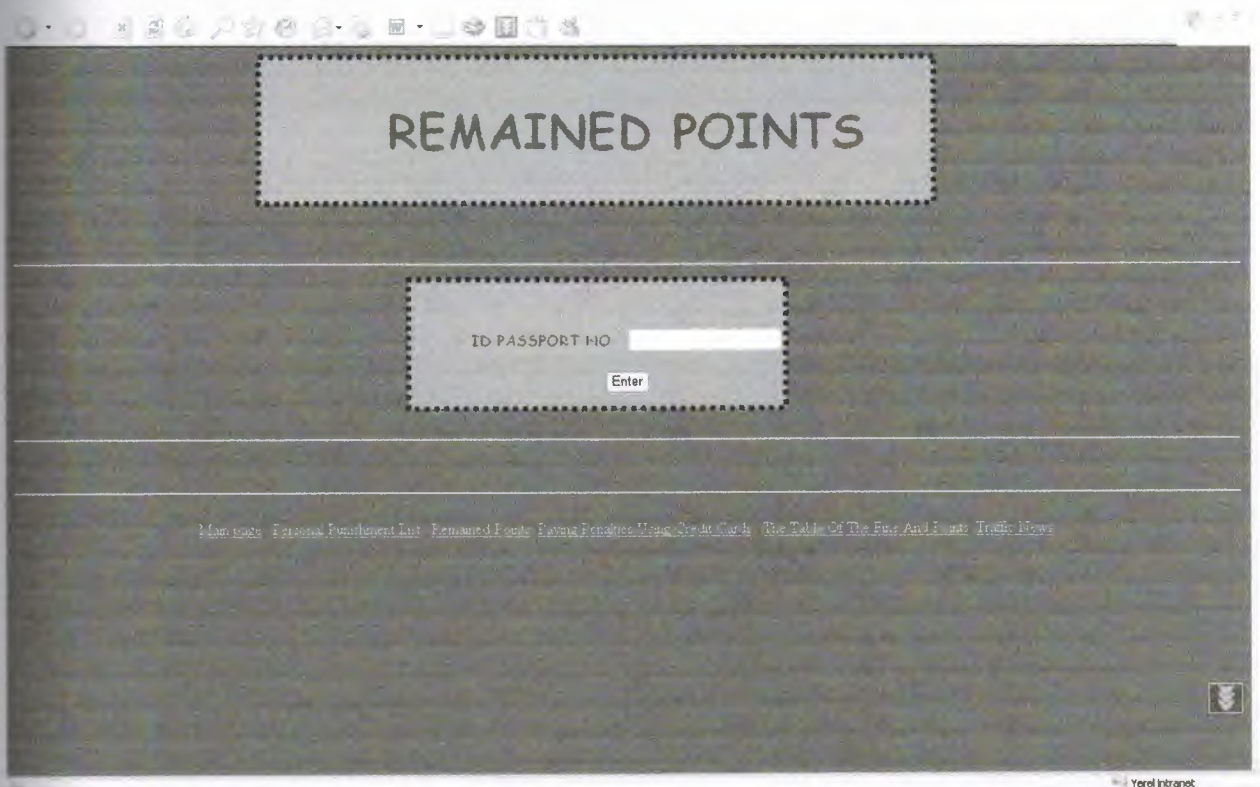


If a person has has committed any crime, whole the crimes are shown in the list. The list

contains the information below;

1. ID NO
2. NAME
3. SURNAME
4. BIRTH DAY
5. ID LICENCE
6. REMAINDER POINT
7. STATUS
8. THE NAME AND POINTS OF THE CRIMES

7.8 Personal Point

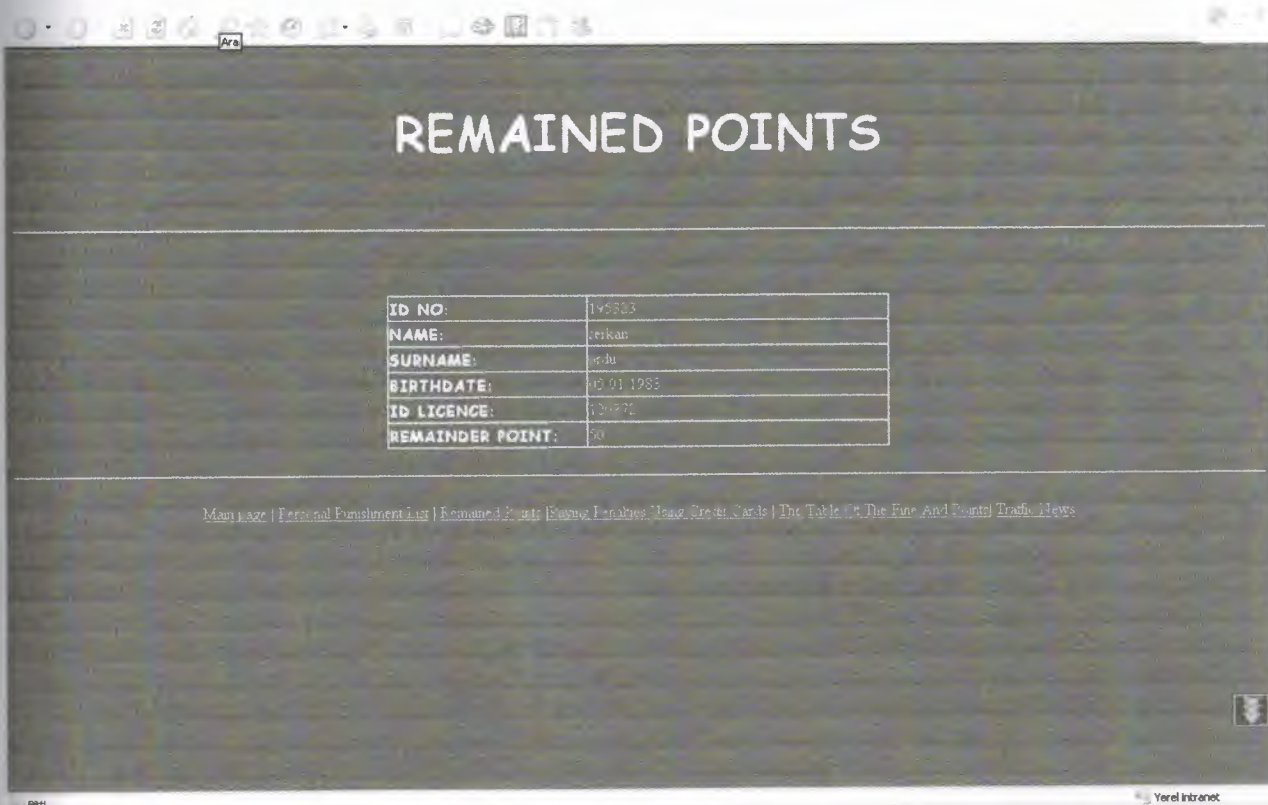


The screenshot shows a web browser window with a dark background. At the top, there is a navigation bar with several icons. Below the navigation bar, the main content area has a large, light-colored box with the text "REMAINED POINTS" in a bold, sans-serif font. Below this box, there is a smaller, light-colored box containing the text "ID PASSPORT NO" followed by a text input field. Below the input field, there is a small button labeled "Enter". At the bottom of the page, there is a footer with a small logo and the text "Yarol Intranet".

When the “Remained Points” is clicked, it will appear on the desktop. The aim of the page is to give the information about how many points are remained. one can see the information about points by written his\her identity or passport number into the blank and clicking on the enter key



If a person has never committed any crimes since today, a message which says; "There is not an id in the list you entered. You have 100 points." Will be appeared.



If a person commits a crime, the information below will be given in this page;

1. ID NO
2. NAME
3. SURNAME
4. BIRTH_DAY
5. ID_LICENCE
6. REMAINDER_POINT

If a person thinks that his remained points are given wrong, he can see the crime he committed by entering the “Personal Punishment List”.

7.9 Paying Page

PAYING PENALTIES USING CREDIT CARD

ID PASSPORT NO

Enter

[Main page](#) [Personal Punishment List](#) [Remained Points](#) [Paying Penalties Using Credit Card](#) [The Table of The Fine and Points](#) [The New](#)

Yerel Intranet

When the “Paying Penalties Using Credit Card” is clicked on, the page appears on the desktop. On this page, unpaid fine points are shown in order to be paid by the actors. These information can be seen on the desktop by writing identity or passport number in the blank shown and then clicking on the enter key.

If a person has an unpaid fine, the information below will be show;

1. ID NO
2. THE NAMES AND POINTS OF THE CRIMES
3. F-121 NO
4. PAYMENT AMAUNT

"The Names and Points of The Crimes" in this page has a ink that provides to be passed tothe payment page.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with a title bar. The main content area has a header box with the text "PAYING PENALTIES USING CREDIT CARD". Below this, a message states "The amount you have to pay is 25 YTL". The form contains the following fields: NAME, SURNAME, TEL, ADDRESS, CARD TYPE (with a dropdown menu showing "Master"), EXPIRATION DATE(dd/mm/yyyy), and CREDIT CARD NO. A "SUBMIT" button is located below the CREDIT CARD NO field. At the bottom of the page, there is a navigation menu with links: "Home", "Personal Penalties List", "Business Penalties", "Traffic Penalties", "Home", "About Us", "The Table Of The Fines And Points", "Traffic Fines", and "Home".

A form will be appeared for the chosen crime to pay the fine. The form is to be filled by the person who will pay the fine. The form that will be filled requires the personal information about the one who wants to pay. The form should be filled completely and correctly. Otherwise, the payment can not be done because of the wrong credit card number.



INVALID CREDIT CARD NUMBER ENTRY

If the demanded information are missing, an error message as above will be appeared.



ONE OF THE REQUIRED FIELDS IS MISSING GO BACK AND FILL ALL THE FIELDS

If it is entered a wrong credit card number in the payment page form, it is given an error message as above.

NAME	serkan
SURNAME	ordu
ID PASSPART NO	195323
TEL	8687200
ADDRESS	leBosa
F 121 NO	11
PRICE	25

If the information given, are correct in the payment page, a receipt page will be appeared on the desktop. The time the payment has done, the information about the “Remained Points” and “Status” will be updated. The “Personal Punishment List” page is chosen to control these information in this page, on “ID Passport No” with blank is shown. After the number is written by the actor, it is clicked on the enter key to see the list.

7.10 The Table Of The Punishment And Points

Get: http://localhost/intranet.asp?ID_PASS=1953236/121=11

CODE NO	BRIEF EXPLANATION OF OFFENCE	FIXED FINE	THE POINT OF FINE
01	Pass speed limit till 20 km	35	15
02	Pass speed more than 20 km	45	20
03	Driving by dangerous	45	20
04	Driving by uncarefully	45	20
05	Driving by alcohol	100	100
06	Driving without permission by vehicle owner	30	10
07	Dangerous parking on highway	25	20
08	Make any changings on vehicle engine or body parts	100	10
09	Must give first driving on the way to ambulance, fireman car and police cars	35	10
10	Driving unreserved vehicle	30	10
11	Driving show cars (by TR plate) without show permission	45	20
12	A person who buys a vehicle must be owner in 7 days	45	5
13	A person who sales a vehicle must give information to the vehicle booking office	30	5
14	Driving by illegal plates	30	10
15	Driving without roll tax	25	3
16	Driving without roll tax rules	30	5
17	Driving vehicle without test	45	15
18	Driving vehicle without plate	45	10
19	Driving without driving licence	75	30
20	Deaf and wonky people drive without signson vehicle	15	-
21	Driving by student licence without person who have a licence	45	-
22	Driving without 'L' plate	15	-
23	Driving by student licence bearing passenger on motor bike	25	10
24	Driving without TRNC driving licence	50	30
25	Driving without driving licence with on	10	-
26	Driving vehicle with worn wheels	15	5
27	Driving hornless vehicle	10	3
28	Driving motorless vehicle	25	5
29	Driving with illegal lamps or not enough lamps	30	10
30	Illegal lamps on vehicle	50	20
31	Projector on vehicle	25	10
32	Driving faulty vehicle	30	5
33	Driving with faulty exhaust	15	-
34	Driving by overload or dangerous load	50	15
35	There is no silencer on exhaust	30	5
36	Take off gas and smoke to exhaust	30	10
37	Driving vehicle without frontglass or strike some thing on glasses	15	-
38	A person who is owner the vehicle don't take any precaution when not hear of vehicle	25	5
39	Make bus on public way	15	-
40	Driving while driving don't show direction	25	5
41	Do not adjust the directions by police officer with uniform	25	5
42	Wrong parking	25	-
43	Try to pass vehicle and dangerous way	45	15
44	Do not stop on intersection	25	5
45	Give primacy on circle and intersection without control to who comes on right hands	25	5
46	Do not give primacy to opposite coming turn right	25	5
47	Do not get slow while coming near of intersection	25	-
48	Wrong parking to front of fireman office, police station, cinema, hospital, school and garage	30	-
49	Vehicle without vaper	15	5
50	Do not written that empty weight on vehicle	10	-
51	Without reflection on the trucks back side	20	5
52	Take passenger on trucks	25	10
53	Without reflection on buses back glass	20	5
54	Without curtain on buses	10	-
55	Take passenger on anywhere without sittings on vehicle	30	15
56	Driver, who put something on front side, that can't see the way	30	15

52	Take passenger on trucks	15	10
53	Without reflection on buses back glass	20	5
54	Without curtain on buses	10	-
55	Take passenger on anywhere without sitting on vehicle	30	15
56	Driver, who put something on front side, that can't see the way	30	15
57	For older than 5 years old and younger than 10 years old children has private belt on vehicle by driving	30	15
58	Take passenger who is younger than 5 years old on front	30	15
59	Driving pulling bike or motorbike	25	10
60	Driver don't give primacy on cross road pedestrian	25	10
61	A vehicle without save triangle	10	5
62	While changing side dangerous driving	15	5
63	Pass the vehicle on the left hand that it goes same way	25	10
64	Take passenger on motorbikes front side	30	15
65	Take 12 years old passenger on motorbike which power less than 50 cc and up	15	-
66	Don't take helmet which road haven't got speed limit	30	15
67	Don't take helmet while driving motorbike which is powered 100 cc and up	50	20
68	Do not give any information to the policeman had been any accident	40	10
69	Driving without taking seatbelt	30	10
70	Driving without insurance	60	30
71	Driving without 'A' permission	75	25
72	Driving without 'B' private permission	15	5
73	While driving using mobile phone	30	15
74	While driving don't respect the signs	30	15
75	Driving with licence which times finish	25	-
76	Do not respect the special plate rules	45	10
77	Do not respect the traffic lamps	50	20
78	Pass speed limit more than 40 km.	80	50

Main Page Personal Permission List Estimated Points Paying Penalties Using Check Cards The Table of The Fine As It Goes Traffic News

In this page the item 78 contains; "BRIEF_EXPLANATION_OF_OFFENCE", "FIXED_FINE" and "THE_POINT_OF_FINE" that are the real informations. The crimes are the most important ones. The aim of the page is to provide individuals to see their offence, point and fixed fine.

7.11 Road News

TRAFFIC NEWS		
NICOSIA		
TIME 16/06/2005 08:00-17:00	ADDRESS Mehmet Akif Avenue	Closed to traffic for the drainage work
TIME 17/06/2005 11:00-21:00	ADDRESS Mersin boulevard	Closed to traffic for paving the road
TIME 18/06/2005 12:00-18:00	ADDRESS Bedrettin Demirel Avenue	Closed to traffic for the drain repavement
LYRNIA		
TIME 16/06/2005 08:00-17:00	ADDRESS Ersin Aydın Avenue	Closed to traffic for the drainage work
TIME 18/06/2005 09:00-13:00	ADDRESS Haruriyet Avenue	Closed to traffic for paving the road
FAMAGUSTHA		
TIME 18/06/2005 09:00-19:00	ADDRESS Istiklal Avenue	Closed to traffic for paving the road

Main Page Personal Permission List Estimated Points Paying Penalties Using Check Cards The Table of The Fine As It Goes Traffic News

This page shows the condition of road in local places that concerns the drivers. You can get the information about which road is closed to traffic in what reason and so on.

CONCLUSION

Internet, which has become worldwide recently, gives the opportunity of making communication, doing shopping and doing other different processes on the line. In this point, the project provides the easiness by its simple way of using a page for actors to pay their traffic fine from a web page, that is arranged specially, on the internet line.

I learned a great deal of information about ASP, Database, VBScript and ISS during the arrangement of the project. ISS is formed in order to test the arranged web page in the project. Thus, ISS gives the advantage of investigating the project whether it works well or not. As Database becomes the base of every useful program and web pages nowadays, it is avoidable for me to use database in the project. ASP language programming is used when the project is written. Also, VBScript is used into ASP by making various processes.

The project, in general made me to improve the information about VBScript and Database, that is essential knowledge, that should be known.

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APENDIX

A- DATABASE TABLE LAYOUT

Table1

Microsoft Access - [Table1 - Table (Replicated)]

File Edit View Insert Tools Window Help

Field Name	Data Type	Description
ID_PASS	AutoNumber	
F_I21_NO	Text	
THE_DATE_OF_THE_CRIME	Text	
OFFENCE_CODE	Number	
OFFENCE_POINT	Number	
FIXED_FINE	Number	
NUMBER_PLATE	Text	
THE_NAMES_AND_POINTS_C	Text	
STATUS	Yes/No	

Field Properties

General Lookup

Field Size: Long Integer

New Values: Random

Format:

Caption:

Indexed: Yes (No Duplicates)

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

Design view. F6 = Switch panes. F1 = Help.

Table2

Microsoft Access - [Table2 - Table (Replicated)]

File Edit View Insert Tools Window Help

Field Name	Data Type	Description
ID_PASS	AutoNumber	
F_I21_NO	Text	
THE_DATE_OF_THE_CRIME	Text	
OFFENCE_CODE	Number	
OFFENCE_POINT	Number	
FIXED_FINE	Number	
NUMBER_PLATE	Text	
THE_NAMES_AND_POINTS_C	Text	
STATUS	Yes/No	

Field Properties

General Lookup

Field Size: Long Integer

New Values: Random

Format:

Caption:

Indexed: Yes (No Duplicates)

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

Design view. F6 = Switch panes. F1 = Help.

Table3

Microsoft Access - [Table3 - Table (Replicated)]

File Edit View Insert Tools Window Help

Field Name	Data Type	Description
COMPATRIOT_ID	AutoNumber	
ID_PASS	Text	
COMPATRIOT_NAME	Text	
COMPATRIOT_SURNAME	Text	
COMPATRIOT_TEL	Text	
COMPATRIOT_ADDRESS	Text	
CONO	Text	
COMPATRIOT_QUANTITY	Text	
PRICE	Number	
CCTYPE	Text	
EXDATE	Text	
PAYMENT_DATE	Text	

Field Properties

General Lookup

Field Size: Long Integer
New Values: Random
Format:
Caption:
Indexed: Yes (No Duplicates)

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

Design view. F6 = Switch panes. F1 = Help.

Users

Microsoft Access - [Users - Table (Replicated)]

File Edit View Insert Tools Window Help

Field Name	Data Type	Description
Username	Text	
Password	Text	

Field Properties

General Lookup

The field description is optional. It helps you describe the field and is also displayed in the status bar when you select this field on a form. Press F1 for help on descriptions

Design view. F6 = Switch panes. F1 = Help.

B- SOURCE CODE

Login.asp

```
<%@LANGUAGE="VBSCRIPT" CODEPAGE="1252"%>
<html xmlns:v="urn:schemas-microsoft-com:vml" xmlns:o="urn:schemas-microsoft-
com:office:office" xmlns="http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-html40">
<head>
<title>Admin Login page</title>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1">
<link rel="File-List" href="login_files/filelist.xml">
<!--[if !mso]>
<style>
v\:*      { behavior: url(#default#VML) }
o\:*      { behavior: url(#default#VML) }
.shape    { behavior: url(#default#VML) }
</style>
<![endif]--><!--[if gte mso 9]>
<xml><o:shapedefaults v:ext="edit" spidmax="1027"/>
</xml><![endif]-->
</head>
<body bgcolor="#808080">
<%
if request.QueryString("p") = "login" then
    username = request.Form("Username")
    password = request.Form("Password")
    Set conn = Server.CreateObject("ADODB.Connection")
    conn.provider = "Microsoft.JET.OLEDB.4.0"
    conn.connectionstring = Server.MapPath("../db/projetable.mdb")
    conn.open
    sql = "SELECT * FROM Users WHERE username = '" & username & "' AND
password = '" & password & "'"
    set rs = conn.execute(sql)
    if rs.eof then
        Response.Write("The information you entered is invalid")
```

```

else
    Session("Admin") = "logged"
    response.Redirect("administrator_page.asp")
end if
response.End()
end if
%>
<form method="post" action="?p=login">
    <p align="center">&nbsp;</p>
    <p align="center">&nbsp;</p>
    <p align="center">&nbsp;</p>
    <p align="center">&nbsp;</p>
    <p align="center">&nbsp;</p>
    <p align="center"><!--[if gte vml 1]><v:rect id="_x0000_s1026"
alt="" style='position:absolute;left:294.75pt;top:117pt;width:300pt;height:162pt;
z-index:-1' fillcolor="#333" strokecolor="silver" strokeweight="7.5pt">
<v:stroke dashstyle="1 1"/>
</v:rect><![endif]--><![if !vml]><span style='mso-ignore:vglayout;position:
absolute;z-index:-1;left:388px;top:151px;width:410px;height:226px'></span><![endif]>Username:&nbsp;  
    <input type="text" name="username" size="18"><br>
    Password:&nbsp;  &nbsp;  <input type="password" name="password"
size="20"><br>
    &nbsp;</p>
    <p align="center">
        <input type="submit" value="Login"> </p>
</form>
</body>
</html>

```


logout.asp

```
<%@LANGUAGE="VBSCRIPT" CODEPAGE="1252"%>
<html>
<head>
<title>Untitled Document</title>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1">
</head>
<body>
<%
Session("Admin") = ""
%>
You are logged out.
</body>
</html>
```

administrator_page.asp

```
<!--[if !mso]>
<style>
v\:*      { behavior: url(#default#VML) }
o\:*      { behavior: url(#default#VML) }
.shape    { behavior: url(#default#VML) }
</style>
<![endif]-->
<%
p=request.QueryString("p")
if not Session("Admin") = "logged" then
%> <!--[if gte mso 9]>
<xml><o:shapedefaults v:ext="edit" spidmax="1027"/>
</xml><![endif]-->
<font color="#FFFFFF"><!--[if gte vml 1]><v:rect id="_x0000_s1025"
alt="" style='position:absolute;left:298.5pt;top:251.25pt;width:280.5pt;
height:162pt;z-index:-1' fillcolor="black"/><![endif]--><![if !vml]><span
```

```

style='mso-ignore:vglayout;position:absolute;z-index:-1;left:397px;top:334px;
width:376px;height:218px'></span><![endif]></font><font face="cursive"
size="4"><b>You are not allowed to see this page.<br>
<a href="login.asp">Click</a> here to login.
<%
response.end
else
%>
<html xmlns:v="urn:schemas-microsoft-com:vml" xmlns:o="urn:schemas-microsoft-
com:office:office" xmlns="http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-html40">
<head>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Language" content="tr">
<meta name="GENERATOR" content="Microsoft FrontPage 5.0">
<meta name="ProgId" content="FrontPage.Editor.Document">
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=windows-1254">
<link rel="File-List" href="administrator_page_files/filelist.xml">
<title>New Page 1</title>
</head>
<body link="#000000" vlink="#000000" alink="#000000" bgcolor="#C0C0C0">
</b></font>
<div style="width: 1158; height: 191; border-style: solid; border-width: 1; padding-left:
4; padding-right: 4; padding-top: 1; padding-bottom: 1">
<p align="center"><font face="cursive" size="4"><b><!--[if gte vml 1]><v:rect
id="_x0000_s1027" alt="" style='position:absolute;left:332.25pt;top:201.75pt;
width:276pt;height:160.5pt;z-index:-2' fillcolor="black" strokeweight="4.5pt">
<v:stroke dashstyle="1 1"/>
</v:rect><![endif]><!--[if !vml]><span style='mso-ignore:vglayout;position:
absolute;z-index:-2;left:440px;top:266px;width:374px;height:220px'></span><![endif]></b></font><font color="#FFFFFF"><!--
[if gte vml 1]><v:rect

```

```

id="_x0000_s1026" alt="" style='position:absolute;left:6.75pt;top:9.75pt;
width:870pt;height:142.5pt;z-index:-1' fillcolor="black" strokecolor="silver"
strokeweight="7.5pt">
<v:stroke dashstyle="1 1"/>
</v:rect><![endif]--><![if !vml]><span style='mso-ignore:vglayout;position:
absolute;z-index:-1;left:4px;top:8px;width:1170px;height:200px'></span><![endif]></font></p>
<p align="center">&nbsp;</p>
<p align="center"><strong><font style="font-size: 30pt" color="#FFFFFF">-
WELCOME TO THE ADMINISTRATOR PAGE -</font></strong></div>
<p align="center">&nbsp;</p>
<p align="center">&nbsp;</p>
<p align="center"><b><font size="5"><a href="personal_data.asp">
<font color="#FFFFFF">PERSONAL DATA</font></a></font></b></p>
<p align="center"><b><font size="5"><a href="punishment_data.asp">
<font color="#FFFFFF">PUNISHMENT DATA</font></a></font></b></p>
<p align="center"><b><font size="5"><a href="logout.asp"><font
color="#FFFFFF">LOGOUT</font></a></font></b></p>
</body>
</html>
<%
end if
%>

```

personal_data.asp

```

<body link="#000000" vlink="#000000" alink="#000000" bgcolor="#C0C0C0">
<div align="center">
<center>
<table width="900px" border="10" cellpadding="10" cellspacing="10"
bordercolorlight="#000000" bordercolordark="#000000" bgcolor="#C0C0C0"
bordercolor="#000000" style="border-collapse: collapse" height="200">
<tr>

```



```

        <td align="center"
height="176"><b><br><br><br></b><PRE><h2><strong><font size="6">-
WELCOME TO THE PERSONAL DATA PAGE -</font><br></strong></h2></PRE>
        </td>
    </tr>
</tr>
    <td height="23">
<table align="center" border="1" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="0">
    <tr>
        <td>
            <b>
<a href="personal_data.asp?p=plist">ID AND PASSPORT
LIST</a> </b>
        </td>
        <td>
            <b>
<a href="personal_data.asp?p=pnew">ADD PERSONAL
DATA</a> </b>
        </td>
    </tr>
</table>
</td>
</tr>
</table>
</center>
</div>
<%
p=request.QueryString("p")
if p="plist" then
set conn = server.CreateObject("ADODB.Connection")
conn.provider = "Microsoft.JET.OLEDB.4.0"
conn.connectionstring = Server.MapPath("../db/projetable.mdb")

```

```

conn.open
sql="select * from Table1"
set rs=conn.execute(sql)
%>
<table border="1" bordercolorlight="#000000" cellspacing="12" cellpadding="8"
bordercolordark="#000000" bgcolor="#808080" style="border-collapse: collapse"
bordercolor="#111111">
<%
while not rs.eof
%><b> </b>
    <tr>
        <td width="21">
            <%=rs("ID_PASS")%><b> </b>&nbsp;</td>
        <td width="22">
            <%=rs("ISIM")%><b> </b>&nbsp;</td>
        <td width="21">
            <%=rs("SURNAME")%><b> </b>&nbsp;</td>
        <td width="20">
            <%=rs("BIRTH_DAY")%><b> </b>&nbsp;</td>
        <td width="21">
            <%=rs("ID_LICENCE")%><b> </b>&nbsp;</td>
        <td width="21">
            <%=rs("REMAINDER_POINT")%><b> </b>&nbsp;</td>
        <td width="100">
            <b>
            <a
href="?p=pupdate&ID=<%=rs("ID_PASS")%>">CHANGE</a> </b>
            </td>
        <td width="90">
            <b>
            <a
href="?p=pdelete&ID=<%=rs("ID_PASS")%>">DELETE</a>
            </td>

```

```

        </tr>
<%
rs.movenext
wend
elseif p="pupdate" then
ID=request.querystring("ID")
set conn = server.CreateObject("ADODB.Connection")
conn.provider = "Microsoft.JET.OLEDB.4.0"
conn.connectionstring = Server.MapPath("../db/projetable.mdb")
conn.open
sql="select * from Table1 where ID_PASS='"&ID&'"
set rs1 = conn.execute(sql)
while not rs1.eof
%> </b>
<table align="center">
<form action="?p=update&ID=<%=ID%>" method="post">
    <tr>
        <td>
            <b>ID PASSPORT NO: </b>
        </td>
        <td>
            <b>
                <input type="text" name="ID_PASS"
value="<%=rs1("ID_PASS")%>" size="20">
            </b>
        </td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>
            <b>NAMES: </b>
        </td>
        <td>
            <b>

```



```

        <input type="text" name="ISIM" value="<%=rs1("ISIM")%>"
size="20">
    </b>
    </td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td>
        <b>SURNAME: </b>
    </td>
    <td>
        <b>
        <input type="text" name="SURNAME"
value="<%=rs1("SURNAME")%>" size="20">
    </b>
    </td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td>
        <b>BIRTH_DAY: </b>
    </td>
    <td>
        <b>
        <input type="text" name="BIRTH_DAY"
value="<%=rs1("BIRTH_DAY")%>" size="20">
    </b>
    </td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td>
        <b>ID_LICENCE: </b>
    </td>
    <td>
        <b>
    </td>
    </tr>

```

```

        <input type="text" name="ID_LICENCE"
value="<%=rs1("ID_LICENCE")%>" size="20">
    </b>
        </TD>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>
            <b>REMAINDER_POINT: </b>
        </td>
        <TD>
            <b>
                <input type="text" name="REMAINDER_POINT"
value="<%=rs1("REMAINDER_POINT")%>" size="20">
            </b>
        </TD>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td colspan="2" align="center">
            <b>
                <input type="submit" value="Update"> </b>
            </td>
        </tr>
</form>
</table>
<%
rs1.movenext
wend
elseif p="update" then
set conn = server.CreateObject("ADODB.Connection")
conn.provider = "Microsoft.JET.OLEDB.4.0"
conn.connectionstring = Server.MapPath("../db/projetable.mdb")
conn.open
'ID_PASS = request.FORM("ID")

```

```

ISIM=request.form("ISIM")
SURNAME=request.form("SURNAME")
BIRTH_DAY=request.form("BIRTH_DAY")
ID_LICENCE=request.form("ID_LICENCE")
REMAINDER_POINT=request.form("REMAINDER_POINT")

sql = "update Table1 set
ISIM='"&ISIM&"',SURNAME='"&SURNAME&"',BIRTH_DAY='"& BIRTH_DAY
&"',ID_LICENCE='"&ID_LICENCE&"',REMAINDER_POINT='"&REMAINDER_PO
INT&" WHERE ID_PASS='"&request.QueryString("ID")&"'"
conn.execute(sql)

response.Write("<CENTER>The PERSONAL DATA has been updated.</CENTER>")
CONN.CLOSE

elseif p="pdelete" then
set conn = server.CreateObject("ADODB.Connection")
conn.provider = "Microsoft.JET.OLEDB.4.0"
conn.connectionstring = Server.MapPath("../db/projetable.mdb")
conn.open
sql = "DELETE from Table1 WHERE ID_PASS='"&request.QueryString("ID")&"' "
conn.execute(sql)
response.Write("<CENTER>The personal data is deleted from the
database.</CENTER>")

elseif p="pnew" then
%>
<table align="center">
<form action="?p=new&ID=<%=ID%>" method="post">
    <tr>
        <td>
            <b>ID PASSPORT NO: </b>
        </td>
        <td>
            <b>
                <input type="text" name="ID_PASS" size="20"> </b>
            </td>
    </tr>

```



```

</tr>
<tr>
  <td>
    <b>NAMES: </b>
  </td>
  <td>
    <b>
      <input type="text" name="ISIM" size="20"> </b>
    </td>
  </tr>
<tr>
  <td>
    <b>SURNAME: </b>
  </td>
  <td>
    <b>
      <input type="text" name="SURNAME" size="20"> </b>
    </td>
  </tr>
<tr>
  <td>
    <b>BIRTH DAY: </b>
  </td>
  <td>
    <b>
      <input type="text" name="BIRTH_DAY" size="20">
    </b>
  </td>
  </tr>
<tr>
  <td>
    <b>ID LICENCE: </b>
  </td>

```

```

        <TD>
            <b>
                <input type="text" name="ID_LICENCE" size="20"> </b>
            </TD>
        </tr>
    </tr>
    <td>
        <b>REMAINDER POINT: </b>
    </td>
    <TD>
        <b>
            <input type="text" name="REMAINDER_POINT"
size="20"> </b>
        </TD>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td colspan="2" align="center">
            <b>
                <input type="submit" value="ADD"> </b>
            </td>
        </tr>
    </tr>
</form>
</table>
<%

```

```

elseif p="new" then
set conn = server.CreateObject("ADODB.Connection")
conn.provider = "Microsoft.JET.OLEDB.4.0"
conn.connectionstring = Server.MapPath("../db/projetable.mdb")
conn.open
ID_PASS=request.FORM("ID_PASS")
ISIM=request.form("ISIM")
SURNAME=request.form("SURNAME")
BIRTH_DAY=request.form("BIRTH_DAY")

```

```

ID_LICENCE=request.form("ID_LICENCE")
REMAINDER_POINT=request.form("REMAINDER_POINT")
sql="INSERT INTO Table1
(ID_PASS,ISIM,SURNAME,BIRTH_DAY,ID_LICENCE,REMAINDER_POINT)
VALUES
('&ID_PASS&','&ISIM&','&SURNAME&','&BIRTH_DAY&','&ID_LICENC
E&','&REMAINDER_POINT&')"
Conn.execute(sql)
response.Write("<CENTER>INSERT THE PERSONAL DATA.</CENTER>")
end if
%></table>
<hr>
<!--#include virtual="../includes/buttom1.asp"-->

```

punishment_data.asp

```

<body link="#FFFFFF" vlink="#FFFFFF" alink="#FFFFFF" text="#FFFFFF"
bgcolor="#000000">
<div align="center">
<center>
<table width="900px" border="10" cellpadding="5" cellspacing="10"
bordercolorlight="#808080" bordercolordark="#808080" bgcolor="#000000"
bordercolor="#000000" style="border-collapse: collapse">
<tr>
<td align="center"><b><font
color="#C0C0C0"><br><br><br></font></b><PRE><h2><font
color="#C0C0C0"><strong>- WELCOME TO THE PUNISHMENT DATA PAGE -
<br></strong></font></h2></PRE>
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>
<table align="center" border="1" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="0">

```



```

        <tr>
            <td>
                <b>
                    <a href="punishment_data.asp?p=plist"><font
color="#C0C0C0">ID AND PASSPORT LIST</font></a><font color="#C0C0C0">
                </font></b>
            </td>
            <td>
                <b>
                    <a href="punishment_data.asp?p=pnew"><font
color="#C0C0C0">ADD PUNISHMENT DATA</font></a><font color="#C0C0C0">
                </font></b>
            </td>
        </tr>
    </table>
</td>
</tr>
</table>
</center>
</div>
<%
p=request.QueryString("p")
if p="plist" then
set conn = server.CreateObject("ADODB.Connection")
conn.provider = "Microsoft.JET.OLEDB.4.0"
conn.connectionstring = Server.MapPath("../db/projetable.mdb")
conn.open
sql="select * from Table2"
set rs=conn.execute(sql)
%>
<table border="1">
<%

```

while not rs.eof

%>

<tr>

<td width="21">

<%=rs("ID_PASS")%>

 </td>

<td width="22">

<%=rs("F_121_NO")%>

 </td>

<td width="21">

<%=rs("THE_DATE_OF_THE_CRIME")%><font
color="#C0C0C0">

 </td>

<td width="20">

<%=rs("OFFENCE_CODE")%>

 </td>

<td width="21">

<%=rs("OFFENCE_POINT")%>

 </td>

<td width="21">

<%=rs("FIXED_FINE")%>

 </td>

<td width="21">

<%=rs("NUMBER_PLATE")%>

 </td>

<td width="21">

<%=rs("THE_NAMES_AND_POINTS_OF_THE_CRIMES")%><font
color="#C0C0C0">

 </td>

<td width="100">


```

        <a href="?p=pupdate&f121=<%=rs("F_121_NO")%>"><font
color="#C0C0C0">CHANGE</font></a><font color="#C0C0C0">
    </font></b>
    </td>
    <td width="90">
        <b>
            <a href="?p=pdelete&f121=<%=rs("F_121_NO")%>"><font
color="#C0C0C0">DELETE</font></a><font color="#C0C0C0">
        </td>
    </tr>
<%
rs.movenext
wend
%>
<%
elseif p="pupdate" then
f121=request.QueryString("f121")
set conn = server.CreateObject("ADODB.Connection")
conn.provider = "Microsoft.JET.OLEDB.4.0"
conn.connectionstring = Server.MapPath("../db/projetable.mdb")
conn.open
sql="select * from Table2 where F_121_NO="&f121&" "
set rs1 = conn.execute(sql)
%> </font></b>
<table align="center">
<form action="?p=update&f121=<%=f121%>" method="post">
    <tr>
        <td>
            <b><font color="#C0C0C0">ID PASSPORT NO: </font></b>
        </td>
        <td>
            <b><font color="#C0C0C0">

```



```

        <input type="text" name="ID_PASS"
value="<%=rs1("ID_PASS")%>" size="20">
        </font></b>
        </td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>
            <b><font color="#C0C0C0">F-121 NO: </font></b>
            </td>
            <td>
                <b><font color="#C0C0C0">
                <input type="text" name="F_121_NO"
value="<%=rs1("F_121_NO")%>" size="20">
                </font></b>
            </td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <td>
                <b><font color="#C0C0C0">THE DATE OF THE CRIME:
</font></b>
            </td>
            <td>
                <b><font color="#C0C0C0">
                <input type="text" name="THE_DATE_OF_THE_CRIME"
value="<%=rs1("THE_DATE_OF_THE_CRIME")%>" size="20">
                </font></b>
            </td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <td>
                <b><font color="#C0C0C0">OFFENCE CODE: </font></b>
            </td>
            <td>

```

```

        <b><font color="#C0C0C0">
        <input type="text" name="OFFENCE_CODE"
value="<%=rs1("OFFENCE_CODE")%>" size="20">
        </font></b>
        </td>

</tr>
<tr>
<td>
        <b><font color="#C0C0C0">OFFENCE POINT: </font></b>
        </td>
        <TD>
        <b><font color="#C0C0C0">
        <input type="text" name="OFFENCE_POINT"
value="<%=rs1("OFFENCE_POINT")%>" size="20">
        </font></b>
        </TD>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>
        <b><font color="#C0C0C0">FIXED FINE: </font></b>
        </td>
        <TD>
        <b><font color="#C0C0C0">
        <input type="text" name="FIXED_FINE"
value="<%=rs1("FIXED_FINE")%>" size="20">
        </font></b>
        </TD>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>
        <b><font color="#C0C0C0">NUMBER PLATE: </font></b>
        </td>
        <TD>

```

```

        <b><font color="#C0C0C0">
        <input type="text" name="NUMBER_PLATE"
value="<%=rs1("NUMBER_PLATE")%>" size="20">
        </font></b>
        </TD>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>
            <b><font color="#C0C0C0">THE NAMES AND POINTS OF
THE CRIMES: </font>
            </b>
        </td>
        <TD>
            <b><font color="#C0C0C0">
            <input type="text"
name="THE_NAMES_AND_POINTS_OF_THE_CRIMES"
value="<%=rs1("THE_NAMES_AND_POINTS_OF_THE_CRIMES")%>" size="20">
            </font></b>
        </TD>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td colspan="2" align="center">
            <b><font color="#C0C0C0">
            <input type="submit" value="Update"> </font></b>
        </td>
    </tr>
</form>
</table>
<%

```

```

elseif p="update" then
set conn = server.CreateObject("ADODB.Connection")

```



```

conn.provider = "Microsoft.JET.OLEDB.4.0"
conn.connectionstring = Server.MapPath("../db/projetable.mdb")
conn.open

ID_PASS = request.form("ID_PASS")
F_121_NO=request.form("f121")
THE_DATE_OF_THE_CRIME=request.form("THE_DATE_OF_THE_CRIME")
OFFENCE_CODE=request.form("OFFENCE_CODE")
OFFENCE_POINT=request.form("OFFENCE_POINT")
FIXED_FINE=request.form("FIXED_FINE")
NUMBER_PLATE=request.form("NUMBER_PLATE")
THE_NAMES_AND_POINTS_OF_THE_CRIMES=request.form("THE_NAMES_AND_POINTS_OF_THE_CRIMES")

sql = "update Table2 set ID_PASS =" & ID_PASS & ",THE_DATE_OF_THE_CRIME =" & THE_DATE_OF_THE_CRIME & ",OFFENCE_CODE=" & OFFENCE_CODE & ", OFFENCE_POINT = " & OFFENCE_POINT & " & _
", FIXED_FINE = " & FIXED_FINE & ", NUMBER_PLATE = " & NUMBER_PLATE & ", THE_NAMES_AND_POINTS_OF_THE_CRIMES = " & THE_NAMES_AND_POINTS_OF_THE_CRIMES & " WHERE F_121_NO=" & request.QueryString("f121") & ""
conn.execute(sql)
response.Write("<CENTER>The punishment data has been updated.</CENTER>")
conn.close
elseif p="pdelete" then
set conn = server.CreateObject("ADODB.Connection")
conn.provider = "Microsoft.JET.OLEDB.4.0"
conn.connectionstring = Server.MapPath("../db/projetable.mdb")
conn.open
sql = "DELETE from Table2 WHERE F_121_NO=" & request.QueryString("f121") & ""
conn.execute(sql)

```

```
response.Write("<CENTER>The punishment data is deleted from the  
database.</CENTER>")
```

```
elseif p="pnew" then
```

```
%>
```

```
<table align="center">
```

```
<form action="?p=new&ID=<%=ID%>" method="post">
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td>
```

```
<b><font color="#C0C0C0">ID PASSPORT NO:
```

```
</font></b>
```

```
</td>
```

```
<td>
```

```
<b><font color="#C0C0C0">
```

```
<input type="text" name="ID_PASS" size="20"> </font></b>
```

```
</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td>
```

```
<b><font color="#C0C0C0">F-121 NO: </font></b>
```

```
</td>
```

```
<td>
```

```
<b><font color="#C0C0C0">
```

```
<input type="text" name="F_121_NO" size="20"> </font></b>
```

```
</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td>
```

```
<b><font color="#C0C0C0">THE DATE OF THE CRIME:
```

```
</font></b>
```

```
</td>
```

```
<td>
```

```
<b><font color="#C0C0C0">
```

```

        <input type="text" name="THE_DATE_OF_THE_CRIME"
size="20"> </font>
    </b>
</td>
</tr>

<tr>
    <td>
        <b><font color="#C0C0C0">OFFENCE CODE: </font></b>
    </td>
    <td>
        <b><font color="#C0C0C0">
        <input type="text" name="OFFENCE_CODE"
size="20"> </font></b>
    </td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td>
        <b><font color="#C0C0C0">OFFENCE POINT: </font></b>
    </td>
    <TD>
        <b><font color="#C0C0C0">
        <input type="text" name="OFFENCE_POINT"
size="20"> </font></b>
    </TD>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td>
        <b><font color="#C0C0C0">FIXED FINE: </font></b>
    </td>
    <TD>
        <b><font color="#C0C0C0">

```



```

        <input type="text" name="FIXED_FINE" size="20">
</font></b>
        </TD>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>
            <b><font color="#C0C0C0">NUMBER PLATE: </font></b>
        </td>
        <TD>
            <b><font color="#C0C0C0">
            <input type="text" name="NUMBER_PLATE"
size="20"> </font></b>
        </TD>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>
            <b><font color="#C0C0C0">THE NAMES AND POINTS OF
THE CRIMES: </font>
        </b>
        </td>
        <TD>
            <b><font color="#C0C0C0">
            <input type="text"
name="THE_NAMES_AND_POINTS_OF_THE_CRIMES" size="20">
            </font></b>
        </TD>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td colspan="2" align="center">
            <b><font color="#C0C0C0">
            <input type="submit" value="ADD"> </font></b>
        </td>
    </tr>

```

```

        </tr>
</form>
</table>
<%

elseif p="new" then
set conn = server.CreateObject("ADODB.Connection")
conn.provider = "Microsoft.JET.OLEDB.4.0"
conn.connectionstring = Server.MapPath("../db/projetable.mdb")
conn.open
ID_PASS=request.FORM("ID_PASS")
F_121_NO=request.form("F_121_NO")
THE_DATE_OF_THE_CRIME=request.form("THE_DATE_OF_THE_CRIME")
OFFENCE_CODE=request.form("OFFENCE_CODE")
OFFENCE_POINT=request.form("OFFENCE_POINT")
FIXED_FINE=request.form("FIXED_FINE")
NUMBER_PLATE=request.form("NUMBER_PLATE")
THE_NAMES_AND_POINTS_OF_THE_CRIMES=request.form("THE_NAMES_AND_POINTS_OF_THE_CRIMES")

sql="INSERT INTO Table2
(ID_PASS,F_121_NO,THE_DATE_OF_THE_CRIME,OFFENCE_CODE,OFFENCE_POINT,
FIXED_FINE,NUMBER_PLATE,THE_NAMES_AND_POINTS_OF_THE_CRIMES) VALUES ('" & ID_PASS & "','" & F_121_NO & "','" &
THE_DATE_OF_THE_CRIME & "','" & OFFENCE_CODE & "','" &
OFFENCE_POINT & "','" & FIXED_FINE & "','" & NUMBER_PLATE & "','" &
THE_NAMES_AND_POINTS_OF_THE_CRIMES & "')"
conn.execute(sql)
response.Write("<CENTER>INSERT THE PUNISHMENT DATA.</CENTER>")
end if
%></table>

```

<hr>

<!--#include virtual="includes/buttom1.asp"-->

default.asp

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

<head>

<meta name="GENERATOR" content="Microsoft FrontPage 5.0">

<meta name="ProgId" content="FrontPage.Editor.Document">

<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-9">

<link rel="File-List" href="default_files/filelist.xml">

<title>POLICE DEPARTMENT</title>

<!--[if !mso]>

<style>

v\:* { behavior: url(#default#VML) }

o\:* { behavior: url(#default#VML) }

.shape { behavior: url(#default#VML) }

</style>

<![endif]--><!--[if gte mso 9]>

<xml><o:shapedefaults v:ext="edit" spidmax="1027"/>

</xml><![endif]-->

</head>

<body bgcolor="#0000CC" link="#000000" vlink="#C0C0C0" alink="#000000">

<p><!--[if gte vml 1]><v:rect id="_x0000_s1025"

alt="" style='position:absolute;left:9pt;top:11.25pt;width:819pt;height:50.25pt;
z-index:1' fillcolor="#9cf">

<v:textbox>

<table cellpadding="0" cellspacing="0" width="100%" height="100%">

<tr>

<td align="center" bgcolor="#3333FF">


```

<div style="background-color: #3333FF">
  <font face="cursive">&nbsp;&nbsp;</font>
</div>
<p align="left"><b><font size="6" face="cursive">&nbsp;<Driver
Licences</font></b></p>
<p align="left"><font face="cursive">&nbsp;<a
Href="Point_Deducted_Through_Punishment.asp"><font color="#000000">Personal
Punishment List</font></a></font></p>
<p align="left"><font face="cursive">&nbsp;<a
Href="Points_Remaining.asp"><font color="#000000">Remained
Points</font></a></font></p>
<p align="left"><font face="cursive">&nbsp;<a
Href="Paying_Penalties_Using_Credit_Cards.asp"><font color="#000000">Paying
Penalties Using Credit Cards</font></a></font></p>
<p align="left"><font face="cursive">&nbsp;<a
Href="The_Table_Of_The_Punishment_And_Points.asp"><font color="#000000">The
Table Of The Punishment And Point</font></a></font></p>
<p><font face="cursive">&nbsp;</td>
</tr>
</table>
</v:textbox>
</v:rect><![endif]--><![if !vml]><span style='mso-ignore:vglayout;position:
absolute;z-index:3;left:12px;top:159px;width:351px;height:638px'></span><![endif]></font></p>
<p><!--[if gte vml 1]><v:rect
id="_x0000_s1029" alt="" style='position:absolute;left:315.75pt;top:117pt;
width:513.75pt;height:475.5pt;z-index:4' fillcolor="#9cf">
<v:textbox>
<table cellspacing="0" cellpadding="0" width="748" height="100%">
<tr>

```



```

v\:*      { behavior: url(#default#VML) }
o\:*      { behavior: url(#default#VML) }
.shape    { behavior: url(#default#VML) }
</style>
<![endif]--><!--[if gte mso 9]>
<xml><o:shapedefaults v:ext="edit" spidmax="1027"/>
</xml><![endif]-->
</head>
<body bgcolor="#0000FF">
<p align="center">&nbsp;</p>
<p align="center"><b><font size="7" face="Comic Sans MS">PERSONAL
PUNISHMENT LIST</font></b></p>
<p align="center">&nbsp;</p>
<hr>&nbsp;<p>&nbsp;</p>
<p><br>
</p>
<FORM ACTION="Point_detail.asp" METHOD="post" >
<p align="center"><!--[if gte vml 1]><v:rect id="_x0000_s1026"
alt="" style='position:absolute;left:24.75pt;top:15pt;width:891pt;height:98.25pt;
z-index:-1' fillcolor="#36f" strokeweight="4.5pt">
<v:stroke dashstyle="longDash"/>
</v:rect><![endif]--><![if !vml]><span style='mso-ignore:vglayout;position:
absolute;z-index:-1;left:30px;top:17px;width:1194px;height:137px'></span><![endif]></p>
<p align="center"><b><font face="Comic Sans MS">ID PASSPORT
NO:&nbsp;</font>&nbsp;</p>
<INPUT TYPE=text NAME=ID size=20 ></b></p>
<p align="center"><b><!--[if gte vml 1]><v:rect id="_x0000_s1025"
alt="" style='position:absolute;left:283.5pt;top:183pt;width:354.75pt;
height:137.25pt;z-index:-1' fillcolor="#36f" strokeweight="4.5pt">
<v:stroke dashstyle="1 1"/>

```

```
</v:rect><![endif]--><![if !vml]><span style='mso-ignore:vglayout;position:
absolute;z-index:-1;left:375px;top:241px;width:479px;height:189px'></span><![endif]>&nbsp;<INPUT TYPE="submit"
VALUE="Enter"><br>
</b>&nbsp;<br>
</FROM>
```

```
</p>
```

```
<p align="center">&nbsp;</p>
```

```
<p align="center">&nbsp;</p>
```

```
<hr>
```

```
<!--#include virtual="includes/bottom.asp"-->
```

```
</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

point_detail.asp

```
<html xmlns:v="urn:schemas-microsoft-com:vml" xmlns:o="urn:schemas-microsoft-
com:office:office" xmlns="http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-html40">
<head>
<title>Untitled Document</title>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1">
<link rel="File-List" href="Point_detail_files/filelist.xml">
<!--[if !mso]>
```

```

<style>
v\:*      { behavior: url(#default#VML) }
o\:*      { behavior: url(#default#VML) }
.shape    { behavior: url(#default#VML) }
</style>
<![endif]--><!--[if gte mso 9]>
<xml><o:shapedefaults v:ext="edit" spidmax="1027"/>
</xml><![endif]-->
</head>

<body link="#C0C0C0" vlink="#C0C0C0" alink="#C0C0C0" bgcolor="#0000FF"
text="#FFFFFF">
<%
ID=Request.form("ID")

set conn = Server.CreateObject("ADODB.Connection")
conn.provider = "Microsoft.JET.OLEDB.4.0"
conn.connectionstring = Server.MapPath("db/projetable.mdb")
conn.open
sql = "SELECT * FROM Table1,Table2 WHERE Table1.ID_PASS = Table2.ID_PASS
and Table1.ID_PASS = "&ID&""
set rs = conn.execute(sql)
%>

<p align="center">&nbsp;</p>
<p align="center"><b><font face="Comic Sans MS" size="7">PERSONAL
PUNISHMENT LIST</font></b></p>
<p align="center">&nbsp;</p>
<p align="center"><!--[if gte vml 1]><v:rect id="_x0000_s1025"
alt="" style='position:absolute;left:40.5pt;top:15.75pt;width:861.75pt;
height:102.75pt;z-index:-1' fillcolor="#36f" strokeweight="4.5pt">
<v:stroke dashstyle="1 1"/>
</v:rect><![endif]--><![if !vml]><span style='mso-ignore:vglayout;position:
absolute;z-index:-1;left:51px;top:18px;width:1155px;height:143px'><img

```



```

width=1155 height=143 src="Point_detail_files/image001.gif"
v:shapes="_x0000_s1025"></span><![endif]></p>
<hr>
<%
if not rs.eof then
%>

<%
while not rs.eof
%>

<br><br>
<table border="1" cellspacing="10" cellpadding="0" align="center" width="900"
height="255">
    <tr>
        <td height="19" width="386">
            <font face="Comic Sans MS" color="#FFFFFF"><b>
<span style="background-color: #0000FF">ID NO: </span> </b></font>
            </td>
            <td width="478" height="19">
                <%=rs("Table1.ID_PASS")%><font face="cursive"
color="white"><b>
                </b></font>&nbsp;</td>
            </tr>
            <tr>
                <td height="7" width="386">
                    <font face="Comic Sans MS" color="#FFFFFF"><b>NAME:
</b></font>
                </td>
                <td height="7" width="478">
                    <%=rs("ISIM")%><b><font color="#FFFFFF">
</font></b></td>
            </tr>

```

```

<tr>
  <td height="19" width="386">
    <font face="Comic Sans MS" color="#FFFFFF"><b>SURNAME:
</b></font>
  </td>
  <td height="19" width="478">
    <%=rs("SURNAME")%><b><font color="#FFFFFF">
</font></b>&nbsp;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td height="19" width="386">
    <font face="Comic Sans MS"
color="#FFFFFF"><b>BIRTHDATE: </b></font>
  </td>
  <td height="19" width="478">
    <%=rs("BIRTH_DAY")%><b><font color="#FFFFFF">
</font></b>&nbsp;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td height="19" width="386">
    <font face="Comic Sans MS" color="#FFFFFF"><b>ID
LICENCE: </b>
    </font>
  </td>
  <td height="19" width="478">
    <%=rs("ID_LICENCE")%><b><font color="#FFFFFF">
</font></b>&nbsp;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td height="19" width="386">
    <font face="Comic Sans MS"
color="#FFFFFF"><b>REMAINDER POINT: </b>
    </font>

```

```

        </td>
        <td height="19" width="478">
            <%=rs("REMAINDER_POINT")%><b><font
color="#FFFFFF"> </font></b>&nbsp;</td>
        </tr>
    </tr>
        <td height="19" width="386">
            <font face="Comic Sans MS" color="#FFFFFF"><b>STATUS:
</b></font>
        </td>
        <td height="19" width="478">
            <%=rs("STATUS")%><b><font color="#FFFFFF">
</font></b>&nbsp;</td>
        </tr>
    </tr>
        <td height="38" width="386">
            <font face="Comic Sans MS" color="#FFFFFF"><b>THE
NAMES AND POINTS OF THE CRIMES:
</b></font>
        </td>
        <td height="38" width="478">
            <%=rs("THE_NAMES_AND_POINTS_OF_THE_CRIMES")%><b><font
color="#FFFFFF">
</font></b>&nbsp;</td>
        </tr>
    </table>
    <br><br><hr>
    <p align="center"><br><br>
    <%
rs.movenext
wend
%>

```



```

<font face="cursive" size="5" color="#FFFFFF">
<b>
<%
else
%> <font size="5"><font color="white"><p align=center>YOU ARE NOT IN THE
LIST.</font></p>
<%
end if
rs.close
set rs=nothing
conn.close
set conn = nothing
%> </font></b></p>
</font>
<!--#include virtual="includes/bottom.asp"-->
</body>
</html>

```

points_remaining.asp

```

<html xmlns:v="urn:schemas-microsoft-com:vml" xmlns:o="urn:schemas-microsoft-
com:office:office" xmlns="http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-html40">
<head>
<!--[if !mso]>
<style>
v\:*      { behavior: url(#default#VML) }
o\:*      { behavior: url(#default#VML) }
.shape    { behavior: url(#default#VML) }
</style>
<![endif]--><!--[if gte mso 9]>
<xml><o:shapedefaults v:ext="edit" spidmax="1027"/>
</xml><![endif]-->
<p align="center">&nbsp;</p>

```

<p align="center">REMAINED
POINTS</p>

<p align="center"> </p>

<p align="center"> </p>

<p align="center"><!--[if gte vml 1]><v:rect
id="_x0000_s1026"

alt="" style='position:absolute;left:309pt;top:178.5pt;width:287.25pt;
height:98.25pt;z-index:-1' fillcolor="#36f" strokeweight="3.75pt">

<v:fill opacity="62259f"/>

<v:stroke dashstyle="1 1"/>

</v:rect><![endif]><![if !vml]><span style='mso-ignore:vglayout;position:

absolute;z-index:-1;left:409px;top:235px;width:389px;height:137px'><![endif]></p>

<p align="center"><!--[if gte vml 1]><v:rect

id="_x0000_s1025" alt="" style='position:absolute;left:195pt;top:9pt;width:513.75pt;
height:111.75pt;z-index:-1' fillcolor="#36f" strokeweight="3.75pt">

<v:fill opacity="62259f"/>

<v:stroke dashstyle="1 1"/>

</v:rect><![endif]><![if !vml]><span style='mso-ignore:vglayout;position:

absolute;z-index:-1;left:257px;top:9px;width:691px;height:155px'><![endif]></p>

<hr>

<p align="center"> </p>

<meta name="GENERATOR" content="Microsoft FrontPage 5.0">

<meta name="ProgId" content="FrontPage.Editor.Document">

<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=windows-1252">

<link rel="File-List" href="Points_Remaining_files/filelist.xml">

```

</head>

<body bgcolor="#0000FF">
<FORM METHOD="post" ACTION="Driver_info.asp">
<p align="center"><font face="Comic Sans MS">ID PASSPORT
NO:&nbsp;</font>&nbsp;</p>
<INPUT TYPE="text" NAME="ID" size="20" ></p>
<p align="center">&nbsp;<INPUT TYPE="submit" VALUE="Enter"><br>
&nbsp;<br>
</FROM>
<br>
</p>
<hr>
<br>
<br>
</form>
<!--#include virtual="includes/bottom.asp"-->
</body>
</html>

```

driver_info.asp

```

<html xmlns:v="urn:schemas-microsoft-com:vml" xmlns:o="urn:schemas-microsoft-
com:office:office" xmlns="http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-html40">
<head>
<title>Untitled Document</title>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1">
<link rel="File-List" href="Driver_info_files/filelist.xml">
<!--[if !mso]>
<style>
v\:.*      { behavior: url(#default#VML) }
o\:.*      { behavior: url(#default#VML) }

```



```

.shape      { behavior: url(#default#VML) }
</style>
<![endif]--><!--[if gte mso 9]>
<xml><o:shapedefaults v:ext="edit" spidmax="1027"/>
</xml><![endif]-->
</head>

<body bgcolor="#0000FF" text="#FFFFFF">
<%
ID = request.Form("ID")

set conn = Server.CreateObject("ADODB.Connection")
conn.provider = "Microsoft.JET.OLEDB.4.0"
conn.connectionstring = Server.MapPath("db/projetable.mdb")
conn.open
sql = "SELECT * FROM Table1 WHERE ID_PASS = '" & ID & "'"
set rs = conn.execute(sql)
%>
<p align="center">&nbsp;</p>
<p align="center"><b><font size="7" face="Comic Sans MS">REMAINED
POINTS</font></b></p>
<p align="center">&nbsp;</p>
<hr>&nbsp;<p><br>
<%
if not rs.eof then
%> </p>
<table border="1" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="0" align="center" width="500">
  <tr>
    <td width="196">
      <font face="cursive"><b>ID NO: </b></font>
    </td>
    <td width="298">
      <%=rs("ID_PASS")%> &nbsp;</td>

```

```

</tr>
<tr>
  <td width="196">
    <font face="cursive"><b>NAME: </b></font>
  </td>
  <td width="298">
    <%=rs("ISIM")%> &nbsp;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td width="196">
    <font face="cursive"><b>SURNAME: </b></font>
  </td>
  <td width="298">
    <%=rs("SURNAME")%> &nbsp;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td width="196">
    <font face="cursive"><b>BIRTHDATE: </b></font>
  </td>
  <td width="298">
    <%=rs("BIRTH_DAY")%> &nbsp;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td width="196">
    <font face="cursive"><b>ID LICENCE: </b></font>
  </td>
  <td width="298">
    <%=rs("ID_LICENCE")%> &nbsp;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td width="196">
    <font face="cursive"><b>REMAINDER POINT: </b></font>
  </td>

```



```

<head>
<meta name="GENERATOR" content="Microsoft FrontPage 5.0">
<meta name="ProgId" content="FrontPage.Editor.Document">
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=windows-1252">
<link rel="File-List" href="Paying_Penalties_Using_Credit_Cards_files/filelist.xml">
<!--[if !mso]>
<style>
v\:.*      { behavior: url(#default#VML) }
o\:.*      { behavior: url(#default#VML) }
.shape     { behavior: url(#default#VML) }
</style>
<![endif]--><!--[if gte mso 9]>
<xml><o:shapedefaults v:ext="edit" spidmax="1027"/>
</xml><![endif]-->
</head>

<body bgcolor="#0000FF">

<p align="center">&nbsp;</p>

<p align="center"><font size="7" face="Comic Sans MS"><b>PAYING PENALTIES
USING CREDIT CARD</b></font></p>

<p align="center">&nbsp;</p>

<hr>&nbsp;<p><br>

</p>

<p align="center">&nbsp;</p>

<p align="center"><!--[if gte vml 1]><v:rect id="_x0000_s1026"
alt="" style='position:absolute;left:293.25pt;top:188.25pt;width:336pt;

```

```

height:106.5pt;z-index:-1' fillcolor="#36f" strokeweight="4.5pt">
<v:stroke dashstyle="1 1"/>
</v:rect><![endif]--><![if !vml]><span style='mso-ignore:vglayout;position:
absolute;z-index:-1;left:388px;top:248px;width:454px;height:148px'></span><![endif]><!--[if gte vml 1]><v:rect
id="_x0000_s1025" alt="" style='position:absolute;left:30.75pt;top:8.25pt;
width:875.25pt;height:102.75pt;z-index:-1' fillcolor="#36f"
strokeweight="4.5pt"/><![endif]--><![if !vml]><span
style='mso-ignore:vglayout;position:absolute;z-index:-1;left:38px;top:8px;
width:1173px;height:143px'></span><![endif]></p>

```

```

<FORM METHOD="post" ACTION="not_to_pay_punishment.asp">
<p align="center"><font face="Comic Sans MS">ID PASSPORT
NO:&nbsp;</font>&nbsp;<br>
<INPUT TYPE="text" NAME="ID" size="20" ></p>
<p align="center">&nbsp;<INPUT TYPE="submit" VALUE="Enter"><br>
&nbsp;<br>
</FROM>
<br>
</p>

```

```

<br>
<br>
</form>
<!--#include virtual="includes/bottom.asp"-->

```

```

</body>

```

not_to_pay_punishment.asp

```
<html xmlns:v="urn:schemas-microsoft-com:vml" xmlns:o="urn:schemas-microsoft-com:office:office" xmlns="http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-html40">
<head>
<title>Untitled Document</title>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1">
<link rel="File-List" href="not_to_pay_punishment_files/filelist.xml">

<!--[if !mso]>
<style>
v\:*      { behavior: url(#default#VML) }
o\:*      { behavior: url(#default#VML) }
.shape    { behavior: url(#default#VML) }
</style>
<![endif]--><!--[if gte mso 9]>
<xml><o:shapedefaults v:ext="edit" spidmax="1027"/>
</xml><![endif]-->
</head>

<body bgcolor="#0000FF" link="#C0C0C0" vlink="#C0C0C0" alink="#C0C0C0"
text="#FFFFFF">
<%
ID = request.Form("ID")
set conn = Server.CreateObject("ADODB.Connection")
conn.provider = "Microsoft.JET.OLEDB.4.0"
conn.connectionstring = Server.MapPath("db/projetable.mdb")
conn.open
sql="select * from Table2 WHERE ID_PASS = "&ID&" and STATUS = False"
set rs = conn.execute(sql)
%>
<p align="center">&nbsp;</p>
<p align="center"><b><font size="7" face="Comic Sans MS">PAYING
PAGE</font></b></p>
```



```

<p align="center">&nbsp;</p>
<p align="center"><!--[if gte vml 1]><v:rect id="_x0000_s1025"
alt="" style='position:absolute;left:265.5pt;top:3.75pt;width:402.75pt;
height:105.75pt;z-index:-1' fillcolor="#36f" strokeweight="4.5pt"/><![endif]--
><![if !vml]><span
style='mso-ignore:vglayout;position:absolute;z-index:-1;left:351px;top:2px;
width:543px;height:147px'></span><![endif]></p>
<hr><br>
<%
if not rs.eof then
%>

<%
while not rs.eof
%>
<p>&nbsp;</p>
<table border="5" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="0" align="center" width="900">
<tr>
<td width="360">
ID NO:
</td>
<td width="526">
<%=rs("ID_PASS")%> &nbsp;</td>
</tr>

<tr>
<td width="360">
THE NAMES AND POINTS OF THE CRIMES:
</td>
<td width="526">

```

```

<A
HREF="paying_page.asp?ID_PASS=<%=ID%>&f121=<%=rs("F_121_NO")%>&amo
unt=<%=rs("FIXED_FINE")%>"><%=rs("the_names_and_points_of_the_crimes")%>
</a> &nbsp;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td width="360">
F-121 NO:
</td>
<td width="526">
<%=rs("F_121_NO")%> &nbsp;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td width="360">
Payment Amount
</td>
<td width="526">
<%=rs("FIXED_FINE")%> &nbsp;</td>
</tr>
</table>
<p align="center">
<br>
<br>
<%
rs.movenext
wend
%>
<%
else
%> <font size="5"> <b><font color="white"><p align=center>There is not any unpaid
fine under the name of this id card.</font></b></p>
</font>
<%

```

```

end if
rs.close
set rs=nothing
conn.close
set conn = nothing
%>
<!--#include virtual="includes/bottom.asp"-->

```

paying_page.asp

```

<html xmlns:v="urn:schemas-microsoft-com:vml" xmlns:o="urn:schemas-microsoft-
com:office:office" xmlns="http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-html40">
<link rel="File-List" href="paying_page_files/filelist.xml">
<!--[if !mso]>
<style>
v\:*      { behavior: url(#default#VML) }
o\:*      { behavior: url(#default#VML) }
.shape    { behavior: url(#default#VML) }
</style>
<![endif]-->
<%
ID_PASS = request.QueryString("ID_PASS")
f121 = request.QueryString("f121")
%> <!--[if gte mso 9]>
<xml><o:shapedefaults v:ext="edit" spidmax="1027"/>
</xml><![endif]-->
<body bgcolor="#0000FF">
    <p align="center">&nbsp;<p align="center"><b>
    <font size="6" face="Comic Sans MS">PAYING PENALTIES USING CREDIT
CARD</font><font face="Comic Sans MS"><br>
    </font>

    </b>

```



```

        <p align="center"><br><HR>&nbsp;<p><!--[if gte vml 1]><v:rect
id="_x0000_s1025"
alt="" style='position:absolute;left:142.5pt;top:11.25pt;width:605.25pt;
height:86.25pt;z-index:-1' fillcolor="#36f" strokeweight="4.5pt"/><![endif]>
><![if !vml]><span
style='mso-ignore:vglayout;position:absolute;z-index:-1;left:187px;top:12px;
width:813px;height:121px'></span><![endif]><br>

```

```

</p>

```

```

</p>

```

```

<p></p>

```

```

<p></p>

```

```

<p></p>

```

```

<p></p>

```

```

<table width="900" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="0" align="center"
border="1">

```

```

    <tr align="center"><td>

```

```

        <form method="post"

```

```

action="receipt.asp?ID_PASS=<%=ID_PASS%>&f121=<%=f121%>"

```

```

style="background-color: #3333FF">

```

```

    <table height="178">

```

```

        <caption><font face="cursive"><b>The amount you have to pay is

```

```

<%=response.Write(request.QueryString("amount"))%> YTL</b></font></caption>

```

```

    <tr>

```

```

        <td height="22">

```

```

            <font face="cursive"><b>NAME: </b></font>

```

```

        </td>

```

```

        <td height="22">
            <font face="cursive"><b>
                <input type="text" name="COMPATRIOT_NAME"
maxlength="50" size="20">
            </b></font>
        </td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td height="18">
            <font face="cursive"><b>SURNAME: </b></font>
        </td>
        <td height="18">
            <font face="cursive"><b>
                <input type="text" name="COMPATRIOT_SURNAME"
maxlength="50" size="20">
            </b></font>
        </td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td height="22">
            <font face="cursive"><b>TEL: </b></font>
        </td>
        <td height="22">
            <font face="cursive"><b>
                <input type="text" name="COMPATRIOT_TEL"
maxlength="12" size="20">
            </b></font>
        </td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td height="22">
            <font face="cursive"><b>ADDRESS: </b></font>
        </td>

```

```

        <TD height="22">
            <font face="cursive"><b>
                <input type="text" name="adres" maxlength="500"
size="20"> </b>
            </font>
        </TD>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td height="22">
            <font face="cursive"><b>CARD TYPE: </b></font>
        </td>
        <td height="22">
            <font face="cursive"><b>
                <select name="cc_type">
                    <option value="master">Master</option>
                    <option value="Visa">Visa</option>
                </select> </b></font>
            </td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <td height="22">
                <font face="cursive"><b>EXPIRATION DATE(dd/mm/yyyy):
</b></font>
            </td>
            <td height="22">
                <font face="cursive"><b>
                    <input type="text" name="ccexp_day" size="2"
maxlength="2"><input type="text" name="ccexp_month" size="2"
maxlength="2"><input type="text" name="ccexp_year" size="4" maxlength="4">
                </b></font>
            </td>
        </tr>
    <tr>

```



```

        <td height="22">
            <font face="cursive"><b>CREDIT CARD NO: </b></font>
        </td>
        <TD height="22">
            <font face="cursive"><b>
                <input type="text" name="compatriot_ccno" size="16"
maxlength="16">
            </b></font>
        </TD>
    </tr>
</table>
    <font face="cursive"><b>
<input type="Submit" align="center" value="SUBMIT"> </b></font>
    <p>&nbsp;</p>
</form>
    </td>
</tr>
</table>
<!--#include virtual="includes/bottom.asp"-->
</body>

```

receipt.asp

```

<%
ID_PASS = request.QueryString("ID_PASS")
COMPATRIOT_NAME = request.Form("COMPATRIOT_NAME")
COMPATRIOT_SURNAME = request.Form("COMPATRIOT_SURNAME")
COMPATRIOT_TEL = request.Form("COMPATRIOT_TEL")
adres = request.Form("adres")
COMPATRIOT_CCNO = request.Form("COMPATRIOT_CCNO")
control=true
if request.form("COMPATRIOT_NAME")="" then
    control=false

```

```

        end if
    if request.form("COMPATRIOT_SURNAME")="" then
        control=false
    end if
    if request.form("COMPATRIOT_TEL")="" then
        control=false
    end if
    if request.form("COMPATRIOT_ADDRESS")="" then
        control=false
    end if
    CCTYPE = request.Form("CC_TYPE")
    ccexp_day = request.Form("ccexp_day")
    ccexp_month = request.Form("ccexp_month")
    ccexp_year = request.Form("ccexp_year")
    expdate = ccexp_day + "/" + ccexp_month + "/" + ccexp_year
    CCNO=request.Form("compatriot_ccno")
    f121 = request.QueryString("f121")
    ID_PASS = request.QueryString("ID_PASS")
    f121 = request.QueryString("f121")
    REMAINDER_POINT=request.QueryString("REMAINDER_POINT")
    set conn = server.CreateObject("ADODB.Connection")
    conn.provider = "Microsoft.JET.OLEDB.4.0"
    conn.connectionstring = Server.MapPath("db/projetable.mdb")
    conn.open
    if control then
        if IsCreditCard(CCTYPE,CCNO)then
            sql="SELECT * FROM Table2 WHERE F_121_NO =" & f121
            set rs=conn.execute(sql)
            PRICE = cdbl(rs("FIXED_FINE"))
            PRICE = cdbl(PRICE)
            r=int(rs("OFFENCE_POINT"))

            com_ad = request.form("adres")

```

```
sql = "insert into
Table3(COMPATRIOT_NAME,COMPATRIOT_SURNAME,COMPATRIOT_TEL,C
OMPATRIOT_ADDRESS,CCNO,ID_PASS,PRICE,CCTYPE,EXDATE,PAYMENT_
DATE) Values('" & COMPATRIOT_NAME & "','" & COMPATRIOT_SURNAME &
"', '&COMPATRIOT_TEL&','" & com_ad &
"', '&CCNO&','" & ID_PASS&','&PRICE&','&CCTYPE&','&EXPD&','" &
DATE & "')
```

```
conn.execute(sql)
```

```
sql = "UPDATE table2 SET status=true WHERE F_121_NO = " & f121
```

```
conn.execute(sql)
```

```
sql="update Table1 set REMAINDER_POINT=REMAINDER_POINT - "&r&" where
ID_PASS="&ID_PASS&""
```

```
conn.execute(sql)
```

```
%>
```

```
<body bgcolor="#3366FF">
```

```
<div align="center">
```

```
<center>
```

```
<table width="900" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="0" border="5"
```

```
bgcolor="#3366FF" bordercolor="#000000" style="border-collapse: collapse"
```

```
bordercolorlight="#000000" bordercolordark="#000000">
```

```
<tr align="center">
```

```
<td bordercolorlight="#C0C0C0" colspan="6" rowspan="3" bgcolor="#3366FF">
```

```
<table border="5" cellspacing="5" cellpadding="5" width="500"
```

```
bgcolor="#FFFFFF" bordercolor="#000000" style="border-collapse: collapse">
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td>
```

```
<font face="cursive">NAME: </font>
```

```
</td>
```

```
<td>
```



```

        <%response.write(COMPATRIOT_NAME)%><font
face="cursive"> </font>&nbsp;</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>
            <font face="cursive">SURNAME: </font>
        </td>
        <td>
            <%response.write(COMPATRIOT_SURNAME)%><font
face="cursive"> </font>&nbsp;</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>
            <font face="cursive">ID PASSPART NO: </font>
        </td>
        <td>
            <%response.write(ID_PASS)%><font face="cursive">
</font>&nbsp;</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>
            <font face="cursive">TEL: </font>
        </td>
        <TD>
            <%response.write(COMPATRIOT_TEL)%><font
face="cursive"> </font>&nbsp;</TD>
    </tr>
    <TR>
        <td>
            <font face="cursive">ADDRESS: </font>
        </td>
        <td>

```

```

        <%response.write(adres)%><font face="cursive">
</font>&nbsp;</td>
    <tr>

        <td><font face="cursive">F 121 NO:</font></td>
        <td>
            <%response.write(F121)%><font face="cursive"> </font>&nbsp;</td>

    </tr>

    <tr>

        <td><font face="cursive">PRICE:</font></td>
        <td>
            <%response.write(PRICE)%><font face="cursive">
</font>&nbsp;</td>
    </tr>

</table>
</form>
<%
else
'ccno hatalidir tekrar giriniz
%><font face="cursive"> </font>
<table align="center" width="900" border="1" cellpadding="0" cellspacing="0">
    <tr>
        <td align="center" height="400px" valign="middle">
            <font face="cursive">
                
                    <strong><font color="#FF0000">INVALID CREDIT
CARD NUMBER ENTRY</font></strong>
            </td>
        </tr>
    </tr>
</table>

```

```

</table>
<%
end if
else
'cezan&#305;z yoksa hata msg verecek
%> </font>
<table align="center" width="900" border="1" cellpadding="0" cellspacing="0">
    <tr>
        <td align="center" height="400px" valign="middle">
            <font face="cursive">
                
                    <strong><font color="#FF0000">ONE OF THE
REQUIRED FIELDS IS MISSING GO BACK AND FILL ALL THE
FIELDS</font></strong>
            </td>
        </tr>
    </table>
<%
end if
conn.close
set conn=nothing

```

```

function IsCreditCard(ByRef asCardType, ByRef anCardNumber)
    ' Performs a Mod 10 check To make sure the credit card number
    ' appears valid
    ' Developers may use the following numbers as dummy data:
    ' Visa: 430-00000-00000
    ' American Express: 372-00000-00000
    ' Mastercard: 521-00000-00000
    ' Discover: 620-00000-00000

```



```

Dim lsNumber          ' Credit card number stripped of all spaces,
dashes, etc.

Dim lsChar            ' an individual character
Dim lnTotal           ' Sum of all calculations
Dim lnDigit           ' A digit found within a credit card number
Dim lnPosition        ' identifies a character position In a String
Dim lnSum             ' Sum of calculations For a specific Set

' Default result is False
IsCreditCard = False

' =====
' Strip all characters that are Not numbers.
' =====

' Loop through Each character inthe card number submitted
For lnPosition = 1 To Len(anCardNumber)
    ' Grab the current character
    lsChar = Mid(anCardNumber, lnPosition, 1)
    ' if the character is a number, append it To our new number
    if IsNumeric(lsChar) Then lsNumber = lsNumber & lsChar

Next ' lnPosition

' =====
' The credit card number must be between 13 and 16 digits.
' =====
' if the length of the number is less Then 13 digits, then Exit the routine
if Len(lsNumber) < 13 Then Exit function

' if the length of the number is more Then 16 digits, then Exit the routine
if Len(lsNumber) > 16 Then Exit function

```

'====

' The credit card number must start with:

' 4 For Visa Cards

' 37 For American Express Cards

' 5 For MasterCard

' 6 For Discover Cards

'====

' Choose action based on Type of card

Select Case LCase(asCardType)

 ' VISA

 Case "visa", "v"

 ' if first digit Not 4, Exit function

 if Not Left(lsNumber, 1) = "4" Then Exit function

 ' American Express

 Case "american express", "americanexpress", "american", "ax",

"a"

 ' if first 2 digits Not 37, Exit function

 if Not Left(lsNumber, 2) = "37" Then Exit function

 ' Mastercard

 Case "mastercard", "master card", "master", "m"

 ' if first digit Not 5, Exit function

 if Not Left(lsNumber, 1) = "5" Then Exit function

 ' Discover

 Case "discover", "discovercard", "discover card", "d"

 ' if first digit Not 6, Exit function

 if Not Left(lsNumber, 1) = "6" Then Exit function

 Case Else

End Select ' LCase(asCardType)

'====

' if the credit card number is less Then 16 digits add zeros

' To the beginning to make it 16 digits.

' =====

' Continue Loop While the length of the number is less Then 16 digits

While Not Len(lsNumber) = 16

 ' Insert 0 To the beginning of the number

 lsNumber = "0" & lsNumber

Wend ' Not Len(lsNumber) = 16

' =====

' Multiply Each digit of the credit card number by the corresponding digit

of

' the mask, and sum the results together.

' =====

' Loop through Each digit

For lnPosition = 1 To 16

 ' Parse a digit from a specified position In the number

 lnDigit = Mid(lsNumber, lnPosition, 1)

 ' Determine if we multiply by:

 ' 1 (Even)

 ' 2 (Odd)

 ' based On the position that we are reading the digit from

 lnMultiplier = 1 + (lnPosition Mod 2)

 ' Calculate the sum by multiplying the digit and the Multiplier

 lnSum = lnDigit * lnMultiplier

' (Single digits roll over To remain single. We manually have to

Do this.)

' if the Sum is 10 or more, subtract 9

if lnSum > 9 Then lnSum = lnSum - 9

' Add the sum To the total of all sums

lnTotal = lnTotal + lnSum

Next ' lnPosition

' =====

' Once all the results are summed divide

' by 10, if there is no remainder Then the credit card number is valid.

' =====

IsCreditCard = ((lnTotal Mod 10) = 0)

End function ' IsCreditCard

%>

</td>

</tr>

</table>

</center>

</div>

<!--#include virtual="includes/bottom.asp"-->

the_table_of_the_punishment_and_points.asp

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

<head>

<!--[if !mso]>

<style>

v\:* { behavior: url(#default#VML) }

```

o\:*      { behavior: url(#default#VML) }
.shape    { behavior: url(#default#VML) }
</style>
<![endif]--><!--[if gte mso 9]>
<xml><o:shapedefaults v:ext="edit" spidmax="1027"/>
</xml><![endif]-->
<p align="center">&nbsp;</p>
<p align="center"><font size="7" face="Comic Sans MS"><b>THE TABLE OF THE
PUNISHMENT & POINT</b></font></p>
<p align="center">&nbsp;</p>
<p align="center">&nbsp;</p>
<p align="center">&nbsp;</p>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Language" content="tr">
<meta name="GENERATOR" content="Microsoft FrontPage 5.0">
<meta name="ProgId" content="FrontPage.Editor.Document">
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=windows-1254">
<link rel="File-List"
href="The_Table_Of_The_Punishment_And_Points_files/filelist.xml">
<title>The_Table_Of_The_Punishment_And_Points.asp</title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="#0000FF">
<p align="center"><!--[if gte vml 1]><v:rect id="_x0000_s1025"
alt="" style='position:absolute;left:15.75pt;top:22.5pt;width:910.5pt;
height:87pt;z-index:-1' fillcolor="#36f"/><![endif]--><![if !vml]><span
style='mso-ignore:vglayout;position:absolute;z-index:-1;left:20px;top:29px;
width:1216px;height:118px'></span><![endif]></p>
<hr>
<p>&nbsp;</p>
<table border="1" cellpadding="0" cellspacing="0" style="border-collapse: collapse"
bordercolor="#111111" width="100%" id="AutoNumber2" height="1616">
<tr>

```

```

<td width="11%" height="19"><!--[if gte vml 1]><v:rect
id="_x0000_s1026" alt="" style='position:absolute;left:.75pt;top:222pt;
width:944.25pt;height:1237.5pt;z-index:-1' fillcolor="#36f"/><![endif]--
><![if !vml]><span
style='mso-ignore:vglayout;position:absolute;z-index:-1;left:0px;top:295px;
width:1261px;height:1652px'></span><![endif]>CODE_NO</td>
<td width="38%" height="19">BRIEF_EXPLANATION_OF_OFFENCE</td>
<td width="12%" height="19">FIXED_FINE</td>
<td width="19%" height="19">THE_POINT_OF_FINE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td width="11%" height="19">01</td>
<td width="38%" height="19">Pass speed limit till 20 km.</td>
<td width="12%" height="19">25</td>
<td width="19%" height="19">15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td width="11%" height="19">02</td>
<td width="38%" height="19">Pass speed more than 20 km.</td>
<td width="12%" height="19">45</td>
<td width="19%" height="19">20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td width="11%" height="19">03</td>
<td width="38%" height="19">Driving by dangerous.</td>
<td width="12%" height="19">45</td>
<td width="19%" height="19">20</td>
</tr>

```


| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | | |
| <td width="11%" height="18">04</td> | <td width="38%" height="18">Driving by uncarefully.</td> | <td width="12%" height="18">45</td> | <td width="19%" height="18">20</td> |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | | |
| <td width="11%" height="19">05</td> | <td width="38%" height="19">Driving by alchol.</td> | <td width="12%" height="19">100</td> | <td width="19%" height="19">100</td> |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | | |
| <td width="11%" height="19">06</td> | <td width="38%" height="19">Driving without permission by vehicle owner.</td> | <td width="12%" height="19">30</td> | <td width="19%" height="19">10</td> |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | | |
| <td width="11%" height="19">07</td> | <td width="38%" height="19">Dangerous parking on highway.</td> | <td width="12%" height="19">25</td> | <td width="19%" height="19">20</td> |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| | | | |
| <td width="11%" height="19">08</td> | <td width="38%" height="19">Make any changings on vehicle engine or body parts.</td> | <td width="12%" height="19">100</td> | |

| | | |
|----|--|--|
| 10 | | |
|----|--|--|

| | | | |
|----|---|----|----|
| 09 | Must give first driving on the way to ambulance, fireman car and police cars. | 35 | 10 |
|----|---|----|----|

| | | | |
|----|-----------------------------|----|----|
| 10 | Driving unreserved vehicle. | 30 | 10 |
|----|-----------------------------|----|----|

| | | | |
|----|--|----|----|
| 11 | Driving show cars (by TR plate) without show permission. | 45 | 20 |
|----|--|----|----|

| | | | |
|----|--|----|---|
| 12 | A person who buys a vehicle must be owner in 7 days. | 45 | 5 |
|----|--|----|---|

</tr>

<tr>

<td width="11%" height="19">13</td>

<td width="38%" height="19">A person who sales a vehicle must give information
to the
vehicle booking office.</td>

<td width="12%" height="19">30</td>

<td width="19%" height="19">5</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td width="11%" height="19">14</td>

<td width="38%" height="19">Driving by illegal plates.</td>

<td width="12%" height="19">30</td>

<td width="19%" height="19">10</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td width="11%" height="19">15</td>

<td width="38%" height="19">Driving without roll tax.</td>

<td width="12%" height="19">25</td>

<td width="19%" height="19">3</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td width="11%" height="19">16</td>

<td width="38%" height="19">Driving without roll tax rules.</td>

<td width="12%" height="19">30</td>

<td width="19%" height="19">5</td>

</tr>

<tr>

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <td width="11%" height="19">17</td> | <td width="38%" height="19">Driving vehicle without test.</td> | <td width="12%" height="19">45</td> | <td width="19%" height="19">15</td> |
|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <td width="11%" height="19">18</td> | <td width="38%" height="19">Driving vehicle without plate.</td> | <td width="12%" height="19">45</td> | <td width="19%" height="19">10</td> |
|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <td width="11%" height="19">19</td> | <td width="38%" height="19">Driving without driving licence.</td> | <td width="12%" height="19">75</td> | <td width="19%" height="19">30</td> |
|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <td width="11%" height="19">20</td> | <td width="38%" height="19">Deaf and wonky people drive without signson vehicle.</td> | <td width="12%" height="19">15</td> | <td width="19%" height="19">-</td> |
|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| <td width="11%" height="19">21</td> | <td width="38%" height="19">Driving by student licence without person who have a licence.</td> | <td width="12%" height="19">45</td> |
|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|

| | | | |
|----|---|----|----|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| 22 | Driving without 'L' plate. | 15 | |
| | | | |
| 23 | Driving by student licence bearing passenger on motor bike. | 25 | 10 |
| | | | |
| 24 | Driving without TRNC driving licence. | 50 | 30 |
| | | | |
| 25 | Driving without driving licence with on. | 10 | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <td width="11%" height="19">26</td> | <td width="38%" height="19">Driving vehicle with worn wheels.</td> | <td width="12%" height="19">15</td> | <td width="19%" height="19">5</td> |
|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <td width="11%" height="19">27</td> | <td width="38%" height="19">Driving hornless vehicle.</td> | <td width="12%" height="19">10</td> | <td width="19%" height="19">2</td> |
|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <td width="11%" height="19">28</td> | <td width="38%" height="19">Driving mirsorless vehicle.</td> | <td width="12%" height="19">25</td> | <td width="19%" height="19">5</td> |
|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <td width="11%" height="19">29</td> | <td width="38%" height="19">Driving with illegal lampsor not enough lamps.</td> | <td width="12%" height="19">30</td> | <td width="19%" height="19">10</td> |
|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <td width="11%" height="19">30</td> | <td width="38%" height="19">Illegal lamps on vehicle.</td> | <td width="12%" height="19">50</td> | <td width="19%" height="19">20</td> |
|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|

<tr>

<td width="11%" height="19">31</td>

<td width="38%" height="19">Projector on vehicle.</td>

<td width="12%" height="19">25</td>

<td width="19%" height="19">10</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td width="11%" height="19">32</td>

<td width="38%" height="19">Driving faulty vehicle.</td>

<td width="12%" height="19">30</td>

<td width="19%" height="19">5</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td width="11%" height="19">33</td>

<td width="38%" height="19">Driving with faulty exhaust.</td>

<td width="12%" height="19">15</td>

<td width="19%" height="19">-</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td width="11%" height="19">34</td>

<td width="38%" height="19">Driving by overload or dangerous load.</td>

<td width="12%" height="19">50</td>

<td width="19%" height="19">15</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td width="11%" height="19">35</td>

<td width="38%" height="19">There is no silencer on exhaust.</td>

<td width="12%" height="19">30</td>

<td width="19%" height="19">5</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td width="11%" height="19">36</td>

<td width="38%" height="19">Take off gas and smoke to exhaust.</td>

<td width="12%" height="19">30</td>

<td width="19%" height="19">10</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td width="11%" height="19">37</td>

<td width="38%" height="19">Driving vehicle without frontglass or strike some
thing on

glasses.</td>

<td width="12%" height="19">15</td>

<td width="19%" height="19">.</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td width="11%" height="19">38</td>

<td width="38%" height="19">A person who is owner the vehicle don't take any
precaution

when not hear of vehicle.</td>

<td width="12%" height="19">25</td>

<td width="19%" height="19">5</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td width="11%" height="19">39</td>

<td width="38%" height="19">Make bar on public way.</td>

<td width="12%" height="19">15</td>

<td width="19%" height="19">.</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td width="11%" height="19">40</td>

<td width="38%" height="19">Driving while driving don't show direction.</td>

<td width="12%" height="19">25</td>

<td width="19%" height="19">5</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td width="11%" height="19">41</td>

<td width="38%" height="19">Do not adjust the directions by police officer with uniform.</td>

<td width="12%" height="19">25</td>

<td width="19%" height="19">5</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td width="11%" height="19">42</td>

<td width="38%" height="19">Wrong parking.</td>

<td width="12%" height="19">25</td>

<td width="19%" height="19">.</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td width="11%" height="19">43</td>

<td width="38%" height="19">Try to pass vehicle and dangerous way.</td>

<td width="12%" height="19">45</td>

<td width="19%" height="19">15</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td width="11%" height="19">44</td>

<td width="38%" height="19">Do not stop on intersection.</td>

<td width="12%" height="19">25</td>

<td width="19%" height="19">5</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td width="11%" height="19">45</td>

<td width="38%" height="19">Give primacy on circle and intersection without control to

who comes on right hands.</td>

<td width="12%" height="19">25</td>

<td width="19%" height="19">5</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td width="11%" height="19">46</td>

<td width="38%" height="19">Do not give primacy to opposite comming turn right.</td>

<td width="12%" height="19">25</td>

<td width="19%" height="19">5</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td width="11%" height="19">47</td>

<td width="38%" height="19">Do not get slow while coming near of intersection.</td>

<td width="12%" height="19">25</td>

<td width="19%" height="19">-</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td width="11%" height="38">48</td>

<td width="38%" height="38">Wrong parking to front of fireman office, police station,

cinema, hospital, school and garage.</td>

```
<td width="12%" height="38">30</td>
<td width="19%" height="38">-</td>
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
<td width="11%" height="19">49</td>
<td width="38%" height="19">Vehicle without viper.</td>
<td width="12%" height="19">15</td>
<td width="19%" height="19">5</td>
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
<td width="11%" height="19">50</td>
<td width="38%" height="19">Do not written that empty weight on vehicle.</td>
<td width="12%" height="19">10</td>
<td width="19%" height="19">-</td>
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
<td width="11%" height="19">51</td>
<td width="38%" height="19">Without reflection on the trucks back side.</td>
<td width="12%" height="19">20</td>
<td width="19%" height="19">5</td>
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
<td width="11%" height="19">52</td>
<td width="38%" height="19">Take passenger on trucks.</td>
<td width="12%" height="19">25</td>
<td width="19%" height="19">10</td>
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
```

<td width="11%" height="19">53</td>	<td width="38%" height="19">Witout reflection on buses back glass.</td>	<td width="12%" height="19">20</td>	<td width="19%" height="19">5</td>
-------------------------------------	---	-------------------------------------	------------------------------------

<td width="11%" height="19">54</td>	<td width="38%" height="19">Without curtion on buses.</td>	<td width="12%" height="19">10</td>	<td width="19%" height="19">-</td>
-------------------------------------	--	-------------------------------------	------------------------------------

<td width="11%" height="19">55</td>	<td width="38%" height="19">Take passenger on anywhere without sittings on vehicle.</td>	<td width="12%" height="19">30</td>	<td width="19%" height="19">15</td>
-------------------------------------	--	-------------------------------------	-------------------------------------

<td width="11%" height="19">56</td>	<td width="38%" height="19">Driver, who put something on front side, that can't see the way.</td>	<td width="12%" height="19">30</td>	<td width="19%" height="19">15</td>
-------------------------------------	---	-------------------------------------	-------------------------------------

<td width="11%" height="19">57</td>

<td width="38%" height="38">For older than 5 years old and younger than 10 years old

children has private belt on vehicle by driving.</td>

<td width="12%" height="38">30</td>

<td width="19%" height="38">15</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td width="11%" height="19">58</td>

<td width="38%" height="19">Take passenger who is younger than 5 years old sit on front.</td>

<td width="12%" height="19">30</td>

<td width="19%" height="19">15</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td width="11%" height="19">59</td>

<td width="38%" height="19">Driving pulling bike or motorbike.</td>

<td width="12%" height="19">25</td>

<td width="19%" height="19">10</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td width="11%" height="19">60</td>

<td width="38%" height="19">Driver don't give primacy on cross road pedestrian.</td>

<td width="12%" height="19">25</td>

<td width="19%" height="19">10</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td width="11%" height="19">61</td>

<td width="38%" height="19">A vehicle without save triangle.</td>

```
<td width="12%" height="19">10</td>
<td width="19%" height="19">5</td>
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
<td width="11%" height="19">62</td>
<td width="38%" height="19">While changing side dangerous driving.</td>
<td width="12%" height="19">15</td>
<td width="19%" height="19">5</td>
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
<td width="11%" height="19">63</td>
<td width="38%" height="19">Pass the vehicle on the left hand that it goes same
way.</td>
<td width="12%" height="19">25</td>
<td width="19%" height="19">10</td>
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
<td width="11%" height="19">64</td>
<td width="38%" height="19">Take passenger on motorbikes front side.</td>
<td width="12%" height="19">30</td>
<td width="19%" height="19">15</td>
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
<td width="11%" height="19">65</td>
<td width="38%" height="19">Take 12 years old passenger on motorbike which
power less
than 50 cc and up.</td>
<td width="12%" height="19">15</td>
<td width="19%" height="19">.</td>
```

</tr>

<tr>

<td width="11%" height="19">66</td>

<td width="38%" height="19">Don't take helmet which road haven't got speed
limit.</td>

<td width="12%" height="19">30</td>

<td width="19%" height="19">15</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td width="11%" height="19">67</td>

<td width="38%" height="19">Don't take helmet while driving motorbike which is
powered

100 cc and up.</td>

<td width="12%" height="19">50</td>

<td width="19%" height="19">20</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td width="11%" height="19">68</td>

<td width="38%" height="19">Do not give any information to the policethat had
been any

accident.</td>

<td width="12%" height="19">40</td>

<td width="19%" height="19">10</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td width="11%" height="19">69</td>

<td width="38%" height="19">Driving without taking seatbelt.</td>

<td width="12%" height="19">30</td>

<td width="19%" height="19">10</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td width="11%" height="19">70</td>

<td width="38%" height="19">Driving without insurance.</td>

<td width="12%" height="19">60</td>

<td width="19%" height="19">30</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td width="11%" height="19">71</td>

<td width="38%" height="19">Driving without 'A' permission.</td>

<td width="12%" height="19">75</td>

<td width="19%" height="19">25</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td width="11%" height="19">72</td>

<td width="38%" height="19">Driving without 'B' private permission.</td>

<td width="12%" height="19">15</td>

<td width="19%" height="19">5</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td width="11%" height="19">73</td>

<td width="38%" height="19">While driving using mobile phone.</td>

<td width="12%" height="19">30</td>

<td width="19%" height="19">15</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td width="11%" height="19">74</td>

<td width="38%" height="19">While driving don't respect the signs.</td>

```
<td width="12%" height="19">30</td>
<td width="19%" height="19">15</td>
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
<td width="11%" height="19">75</td>
<td width="38%" height="19">Driving with licence with times finish.</td>
<td width="12%" height="19">25</td>
<td width="19%" height="19">-</td>
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
<td width="11%" height="19">76</td>
<td width="38%" height="19">Do not respect the special plate rules.</td>
<td width="12%" height="19">45</td>
<td width="19%" height="19">10</td>
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
<td width="11%" height="19">77</td>
<td width="38%" height="19">Do not respect the traffic lamps.</td>
<td width="12%" height="19">50</td>
<td width="19%" height="19">20</td>
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
<td width="11%" height="19">78</td>
<td width="38%" height="19">Pass speed limit more than 40 km.</td>
<td width="12%" height="19">80</td>
<td width="19%" height="19">50</td>
</tr>
```

```
</table>
```

```
<br>
```

```

<p>
<br>
</p>
<hr>
<br>
<br>
<!--#include virtual="includes/bottom.asp"-->
</p>
</body>
</html>

```

traffic_news.asp

```

<html xmlns:v="urn:schemas-microsoft-com:vml" xmlns:o="urn:schemas-microsoft-
com:office:office" xmlns="http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-html40">
<head>
<meta name="GENERATOR" content="Microsoft FrontPage 5.0">
<meta name="ProgId" content="FrontPage.Editor.Document">
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=windows-1252">
<link rel="File-List" href="traffic_news_files/filelist.xml">
<title>TRAFIC NEWS</title>
<!--[if !mso]>
<style>
v\:*      { behavior: url(#default#VML) }
o\:*      { behavior: url(#default#VML) }
.shape    { behavior: url(#default#VML) }
</style>
<![endif]--><!--[if gte mso 9]>
<xml><o:shapedefaults v:ext="edit" spidmax="1027"/>
</xml><![endif]-->
</head>
<body bgcolor="#0000FF">

```


 <p align="center">TRAFFIC
NEWS</p>

<p align="center"> </p>

<HR>

<p><!--[if gte vml 1]><v:rect id="_x0000_s1026"
alt="" style='position:absolute;left:90pt;top:147.75pt;width:759.75pt;
height:325.5pt;z-index:-1' fillcolor="#36f" strokeweight="4.5pt">
<v:stroke dashstyle="1 1"/>
</v:rect><![endif]--><![if !vml]><span style='mso-ignore:vglayout;position:
absolute;z-index:-1;left:117px;top:194px;width:1019px;height:440px'><![endif]></p>

<p> </p>

<table border="3" cellpadding="0" cellspacing="0" align="center" width="900">

<tr>

<td><!--[if gte vml 1]><v:rect
id="_x0000_s1025" alt="" style='position:absolute;left:268.5pt;top:3pt;
width:393.75pt;height:107.25pt;z-index:-1' fillcolor="#36f"
strokeweight="3.75pt"/><![endif]--><![if !vml]><span
style='mso-ignore:vglayout;position:absolute;z-index:-1;left:355px;top:1px;
width:531px;height:149px'><![endif]>NICOSIA</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>TIME: 16/06/2005 08:00-17:00</td>
<td>ADDRESS: Mehmet Akif Avenue</td>
<td>Closed to traffic for the drainage work.</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>TIME: 17/06/2005 11:00-21:00</td>
<td>ADDRESS: inönü boulevard</td>
<td>Closed to traffic for paving the road.</td>

```

</tr>
<tr>
  <td><font face="cursive">TIME: 18/06/2005 12:00-18:00</font></td>
  <TD><font face="cursive">ADDRESS: Bedrettin Demirel Avenue</font></td>
  <td><font face="cursive">Closed to trafic for the drain reparation.</font></td>
</tr>
</table>
<font face="cursive">
<br>
</font>
<table border="3" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="0" align="center" width="900">

<tr>
<td><strong> <font face="cursive">KYRINIA </font> </td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td><font face="cursive">TIME: 16/06/2005 08:00-17:00</font></td>
  <TD><font face="cursive">ADDRESS: Ersin Ayd&#305;n
Avenue</font></td>
  <td><font face="cursive">Closed to trafic for the drainage work.</font></td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td><font face="cursive">TIME: 18/06/2005 09:00-13:00</font></td>
  <TD><font face="cursive">ADDRESS: Hürriyet Avenue</font></td>
  <td><font face="cursive">Closed to trafic for paving the road.</font></td>
</tr>

<font face="cursive">

<br>
</font>
</table>

```

```

<font face="cursive">
<br>
</font>
<table border="3" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="0" align="center" width="900">

<tr>
<td><strong><font face="cursive">FAMAGUSTHA</font></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><font face="cursive">TIME: 18/06/2005 09:00-19:00</font></td>
<td><font face="cursive">ADDRESS: istiklal Avenue</font></td>
<td><font face="cursive">Closed to traffic for paving the road.</font></td>
</tr>
</table>
&nbsp;<p>
&nbsp;</p>
<hr>
<!--#include virtual="includes/bottom.asp"-->
</body>
</html>

```

bottom.asp

```

<html xmlns:v="urn:schemas-microsoft-com:vml" xmlns:o="urn:schemas-microsoft-com:office:office" xmlns="http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-html40">
<link rel="File-List" href="bottom_files/filelist.xml">
<!--[if !mso]>
<style>
v\:*      { behavior: url(#default#VML) }
o\:*      { behavior: url(#default#VML) }
.shape    { behavior: url(#default#VML) }
</style>
<![endif]--><!--[if gte mso 9]>

```



```

<xml><o:shapedefaults v:ext="edit" spidmax="1027"/>
</xml><![endif]-->
<body link="#C0C0C0" vlink="#C0C0C0" alink="#C0C0C0" text="#000080">
<p><!--[if gte vml 1]><v:rect id="_x0000_s1025"
alt="" style='position:absolute;left:40.5pt;top:27pt;width:796.5pt;height:34.5pt;
z-index:-1' filled="f" fillcolor="blue" stroked="f" strokecolor="#36f"
strokeweight="4.5pt"/><![endif]--></p>
<hr>
<p align="center"><A Href="default.asp">Main page</A> |
<A Href="Point_Deducted_Through_Punishment.asp">Personal Punishment List</A> |
<A Href="Points_Remaining.asp">Remained Points</A> |
<A Href="Paying_Penalties_Using_Credit_Cards.asp">Paying Penalties Using Credit
Cards</A> |
<A Href="The_Table_Of_The_Punishment_And_Points.asp">The Table Of The Fine
And Points</A>|
<A Href="traffic_news.asp">Traffic News</A>
</p>
</body>

```

buttom1.asp

```

<html>
<head>
<meta name="GENERATOR" content="Microsoft FrontPage 5.0">
<meta name="ProgId" content="FrontPage.Editor.Document">
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=windows-1254">
<title>New Page 1</title>
</head>
<body>
<hr>
<p align="center"><A Href="personal_data.asp">Personal Data</A> |
<A Href="punishment_data.asp">Punishment Data</A> |
<A Href="administrator_page.asp">Main Page</A>

```


</p>

</body>

</html>