REVENUE SHARING SYSTEM

Vinayaka IT Parkx (P) Limited, Chennai.

Project Report : 2001 - 2002

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the Degree of

BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING

Of

BHARATHIAR UNIVERSITY

Coimbatore.

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Certificate

Revenue Sharing System

Department of Computer Science & Engineering

KUMARAGURU COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

(Affiliated to Bharathiar University)
COIMBATORE – 641 006.

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify the project work entitled

REVENUE SHARING SYSTEM

is a bonafied record of work done by

Bhuvaneshwari.S
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And submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the Degree of

Bachelor Of Engineering (Computer Science & Engineering)

Head Of The Department 18/3/02
Dr. S . Thangasamy

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Submitted for the University Examination held on .....

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Excellence in Infotech

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Project Completion Certificate.

28th February, 2002.

To whom so ever it may concern that,

Ms. Bhuvaneshwari.S.
Ms. Krishnaveni.S
Ms. Nasrin Shahidha.M
Ms. Vijayalakshimi.K

B.E Computer Science and Engineering students of Kumaraguru College of Technology, Chinna Vedampatti, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, developed "REVENUE SHARING SYSTEM". We wish them all the best.

Regards,

Dr. R. Ramadas
C.E.O.

Dedicated to our

Beloved parents

Who

Sacrificed their today

For our better

Tomorrow

Acknowledgement

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

An endeavor over a long period can be successful only with the Almighty's blessings and support of many

Well wishers. We take this opportunity to express our gratitude and appreciation of all of them.

Our heartfelt thanks to ***Mr.Ramadas CEO*** for having given us this opportunity to work in

VINAYAKA IT PARKX PVT LTD. We are bound to express our gratitude to him for his inspiring

advice,immensive help and whole-hearted support throughout the project.

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We wish to thank our internal guide ***Mrs.S.Devaki, MS.***, *Assistant Professor, CSE Dept* for constantly encouraging us to pursue new goals, ideas and who was behind the development of this project and maintained the

schedules and ensured that the missing pieces were found and put in places.

We express our sincere thanks to our external guide to ***Mr.Sudhakar,B.E.,*** *Project Leader,* for being with us throughout our project and providing us his timely suggestions and support.

Last but not least we thank our friends for their comments and suggestions during the development of this project.

Synopsis

Revenue Sharing System

SYNOPSIS

Revenue Sharing System called as RSS is steering to establish a world class web store on variety of comics. The Internet market is voluminous that more than 50% of the population are netizens. RSS is involved in hostingcomics and the users can view the contents of the selected comics.

If one wishes to read a comic of his choice, he can enter the world of fantasy through mouse clicks and view the comic selecting his favorites themes. These comics are available at the client workstation without much strain but with fingertips to key in the data. The proposed web site attempts to quench the thirst of the comic lovers.

The contents should be copy protected. By copy protection we mean the content should not be allowed to be copied, and it can be viewed only online. This feature makes the craze for this website to remain intact.

This site provides services like Flash News, E-Mails, E-Cards, Chat, feedback. In the feedback, the users can post their messages about the book as well as the authors and it will be shown to the public as the credential for the site. The chat is an emotional event of users interacting with their beloved ones.

Contents

Revenue Sharing System

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Introduction

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 .OBJECTIVE

This project aims at creation of an interactive and dynamic website with multiple features. Simultaneous request from the clients are resolved through connection pooling. Additional objectives of the project includes:

- Flash news that makes user aware of the current affairs.
- E-mails and E-cards to exchange the users views and greetings.
- Feedback to post the user's suggestions.
- Chat creates a very lively atmosphere.

1.2. SCOPE

The scope of this project is to entertain the clients with fascinating comics and other traditional web features, which can be used only online.

1.3. ORGANISATIONAL PROFILE

1.3.1.Vinayaka IT Parkx (P) Ltd., Chennai

Vinayaka IT Parkx (P) Ltd., a part of Vinayaka Missions, Salem, was started in Tidel Park, Taramani, Chennai with their objective to excel in infotech. They are involved in both

onshore and offshore projects. Their main clients are in Korea. They are marching to achieve the top most place in IT industry by extending their firm to various places. Thus they fulfill their urge to set their mark and shine in all the fields.

1.3.2 Mission of the Organisation

Excellence in Infotech.

1.3.3. Quality Policy

They are committed to provide IT solutions conforming to international standards, through constant upgradation of technology and processes, in order to ensure consistent quality for their customers.

System Requirements

Revenue Sharing System

2.1.PRODUCT DEFINITION:

2.1.1. Problem Statement :

The product is concerned with the development of an "all facility providing" fascinating website specially designed for comic lovers. The unique feature to be incorporated in this website is that the comics can only be viewed online.

2.1.2. Functional Specification :

The functional aspect of this product is maintaining user information like messages and server information like bookdetails in an integrated and consistent form .The timely retrival of the apt information at the appropriate position should be made possible.

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2.1.3. Processing Environment :

Hardware specification :

Processor	: Pentium III 450 MHz
System RAM	: 64 MB
Hard Disk	: 10 GB
Floppy Disk Drive	: 1.44 MB
Mouse	: Microsoft Compatible PS/2 mouse
Keyboard	: 104, Standard
System Adapter	: VGA card with onboard 8 MB V RAM supporting a resolution of 1024 * 768 with 16-bit color

Software Specification:

Java 2 enterprise Edition

JSP

HTML

ORACLE

2.1.4. User Characteristics :

Any user with minimal computing skills can use this application. GUIs are developed with great care and are adorned with animations to invoke the interest of the users. Interactive dialogs are displayed to the user to guide them through the site.

2.1.5. Solution Strategy :

The problem was approached in a systematic manner pertaining to the software developmental cycle followed in the industry. The problem statement was first studied and the requirements were analyzed. The SRS was prepared followed by case diagrams, HDD and prototype for the screen layouts. The steps followed can be illustrated as :

Ananlysis ⟶ Design ⟶ Implementation ⟶ Testing == Solution

2.1.6. Glossary Of Terms :

GUI - Graphical User Interface

SRS - Software Requirements Specification

HDD – High Level Design

2.2. PROJECT PLAN

2.2.1. Life Cycle Model :

The Spiral Model is the life cycle model followed while developing the product. It provides the potential for the rapid development of incremental versions of the software. The software is developed in a series of incremental releases. The Spiral model has six task regions.

Task Region 1 :

Terminology : customer communication

Work Product : Interviews with the user to know their expectations, requirements and interests.

Task Region 2 :

Terminology : Planning

Work Product : Analysis of the Product definition. The functions and features that the product has to perform, the languages to be used and determined and understood.

Task Region 3 :

Terminology : Risk Analysis

Work Product :

Technical Risk: In developing any software the design phase consumes more than 60% of the development time. The correctness of the product to be released depends on the correctness of the design. The design phase decides the logic and concepts that must be implemented in the project. If the design is correct coding can proceed without any hassle.

Managerial Risk: The product is to be developed within a semester. To complete within the specified duration, time slots for each module is fixed. Some modules are independent in a sense that their development would not affect the other modules while some are sequential. The input and output of such modules may be forwarded from or to another module. Time specification for such modules must be strictly maintained.

Task Region 4 :

Terminology : Engineering and Design documents

Work Product : SRS is prepared which includes Product characteristics, Processing environment and

Functional specification. Design documents decide on the logic to be used while code generation.

Task Region 5:

Terminology : Construction and Release

Milestones	**Work Product**
Dec 16th - 24th 2001	Front end creation –the user interface with various options available.
Dec 25th – 29th 2001	Creation of database
Dec 30th 2001– Jan 11th 2002	Coding for registration & login
Jan 12th – 17th 2002	Coding for administrative maintenance
Jan 18th – 31st 2002	Code for mail , E - cards
Feb 1st – 9th 2002	Code for E-books
Feb 10th – 24th 2002	Code for chat
Feb 25th – 28th 2002	Testing with multiple clients
March 4th 2002	Demo of the whole project

Task Region 6 :

Terminology : Customer Evaluation

Milestones : Mar 5th –9th 2002

Work Product : The feedback from the customers were satisfactory. The product met the specified requirements.

Software Requirements Specification

Revenue Sharing System

3.1. PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS:

3.1.1 Operating Environment :

The following are the Hardware and Software specifications for the operating environment

3.1.1.1 Hardware :

Pentium III, 10 GB HDD, 128 MB RAM

3.1.1.2 Software :

Win 98, J2EE , OC4J , Java platform

3.2. FUNCTIONAL SPECIFICATION:

3.2.1. Administrative Maintenance:

Scope:

This module stores the book details and updates the flash news. Security is provided by means of passwords, so that only the authorized administrator can make the modifications.

Inputs:

Provision for entering all the required information is provided by the interactive GUIs.

Process:

The details are stored in the database. Incorrect, invalid or missing input values must be reported back to the user and

the transaction must occur only after receiving all the relevant and correct data.

Output:

Feedback messages are given to the user informing him of the invalid, incorrect or missing data. After the transaction the user must be provided with the message confirming the entry or updation.

3.2.2. MAILING REGISTERED USERS:

Scope:

This module provides fascinating web pages for registration ,in which the user furnishes the required details to be validated. After successful registration user is allowed to enjoy the mailing facility.

Inputs:

The registration form includes various options like text fields, combo boxes, buttons etc using which the inputs are given.

Process:

After authenticating the users , he is presented with the various facilities like checking and composing mails. Mails can be forwarded as carbon copy, blank carbon copy or to a single recipient.

Output :

Any invalid data is reported the user through appropriate messages. The list of mails received by the user is tabulated, on click of which detailed messages can be displayed. After a message is send the success or failure of delivery is reported to the user.

3.2.3 E-books and Cards online :

Scope:

The thumbnail views of all the books and cards are made available. Category based search is performed to easily select books or cards.

Input :

Inputs are given by simple mouse clicks on the thumbnail images of the books to be selected. The user can view a particular page by clicking on the respective page numbers. The user is also given the facility of selecting his favorite display themes.

Process:

Authenticated user can choose the desired cards and send to their beloved ones. The abstract of the selected book can be viewed and links can be made to the appropriate pages. The images are displayed in applet so that it can neither be copied nor viewed offline.

Output:

Message confirming the delivery of cards is reported to the user. Display of books in the selected theme is presented to the user.

3.2.4. Chat :

Scope :

This module designed to operate in administrative as well as client side. The administrative part of this module opens a new chatroom with the specified features. The client side includes exchanging messages within the selected chatroom.

Input :

The inputs given in the administrative part is stored in the database. The client side displays the messages entered at the specified refresh rate.

Process :

The users are grouped according to the chatroom they select and messages are exchanged within the group. Private messages are send between any two users. The administrator can make the display to be refreshed after a time interval or refreshed after the trigger of an event.

Design

Revenue Sharing System

4.1 DATABASE DESIGN

TABLES

1. TABLE NAME : AUTHOR MASTER
DETAILS ABOUT THE AUTHORS

FIELD NAME	*DATATYPE*	*CONSTRAINTS*
NAME	VARCHAR2(30)	PRIMARY KEY
PLACE	VARCHAR2(30)	NOT NULL
DOB	DATE	NOT NULL
SPEC	VARCHAR2(15)	NOT NULL

2. TABLE NAME : BOOKSTORE
DETAILS ABOUT THE BOOKS

FIELD NAME	**DATATYPE**	**CONSTRAINTS**
AUTHOR	VARCHAR2(30)	NOT NULL
BOOK	VARCHAR2(40)	PRIMARY KEY
PUBLISHER	VARCHAR2(15)	NOT NULL
CATEGORY	VARCHAR2(10)	NOT NULL
LOCATION	VARCHAR2(50)	NOT NULL
ABSTRACT	VARCHAR2(100)	NOT NULL
MAXPG	NUMBER(2)	NOT NULL

TABLE NAME : REGISTER
DETAILS ABOUT THE NEW USERS

FIELD NAME	DATATYPE	CONSTRAINTS
FNAME	VARCHAR2(25)	NOT NULL

FIELD NAME	DATATYPE	CONSTRAINTS
LNAME	VARCHAR2(25)	NOT NULL
NNAME	VARCHAR2(25)	NOT NULL
UNAME	VARCHAR2(25)	PRIMARY KEY
PWD	VARCHAR2(6)	NOT NULL
HQ	VARCHAR2(25)	NOT NULL
HANS	VARCHAR2(25)	NOT NULL
DOB	DATE	NOT NULL

4. TABLE NAME : MAIL
DETAILS ABOUT THE MAIL TO REGISTERED USERS

FIELD NAME	DATATYPE	CONSTRAINTS
REC_UID	VARCHAR2(25)	NOT NULL
SEN_UID	VARCHAR2(25)	PRIMARY KEY
SUBJECT	VARCHAR2(20)	NOT NULL
MESSAGE	VARCHAR2(100)	NOT NULL
MSGDT	VARCHAR2(30)	NOT NULL
CCOPY	VARCHAR2(50)	NOT NULL
C_ID	VARCHAR2(50)	NOT NULL

5. TABLE NAME : FORGOTPWD
DETAILS ABOUT RETRIEVAL OF FORGOTTEN PASSWORD

FIELD NAME	DATATYPE	CONSTRAINTS
UNAME	VARCHAR2(25)	NOT NULL
PWD	VARCHAR2(6)	NOT NULL
HQ	VARCHAR2(25)	NOT NULL
HANS	VARCHAR2(25)	NOT NULL

6. TABLE NAME : FEEDBACK
DETAILS ABOUT FEEDBACK TO AUTHORS & THEIR BOOKS

FIELD NAME	DATATYPE	CONSTRAINTS
AUTHORNAME	VARCHAR2(30)	NOT NULL
BOOKNAME	VARCHAR2(40)	NOT NULL
FEEDBACK	VARCHAR2(50)	NOT NULL

7. TABLE NAME : FLASHNEWS
TO MAINTAIN THE FLASH NEWS

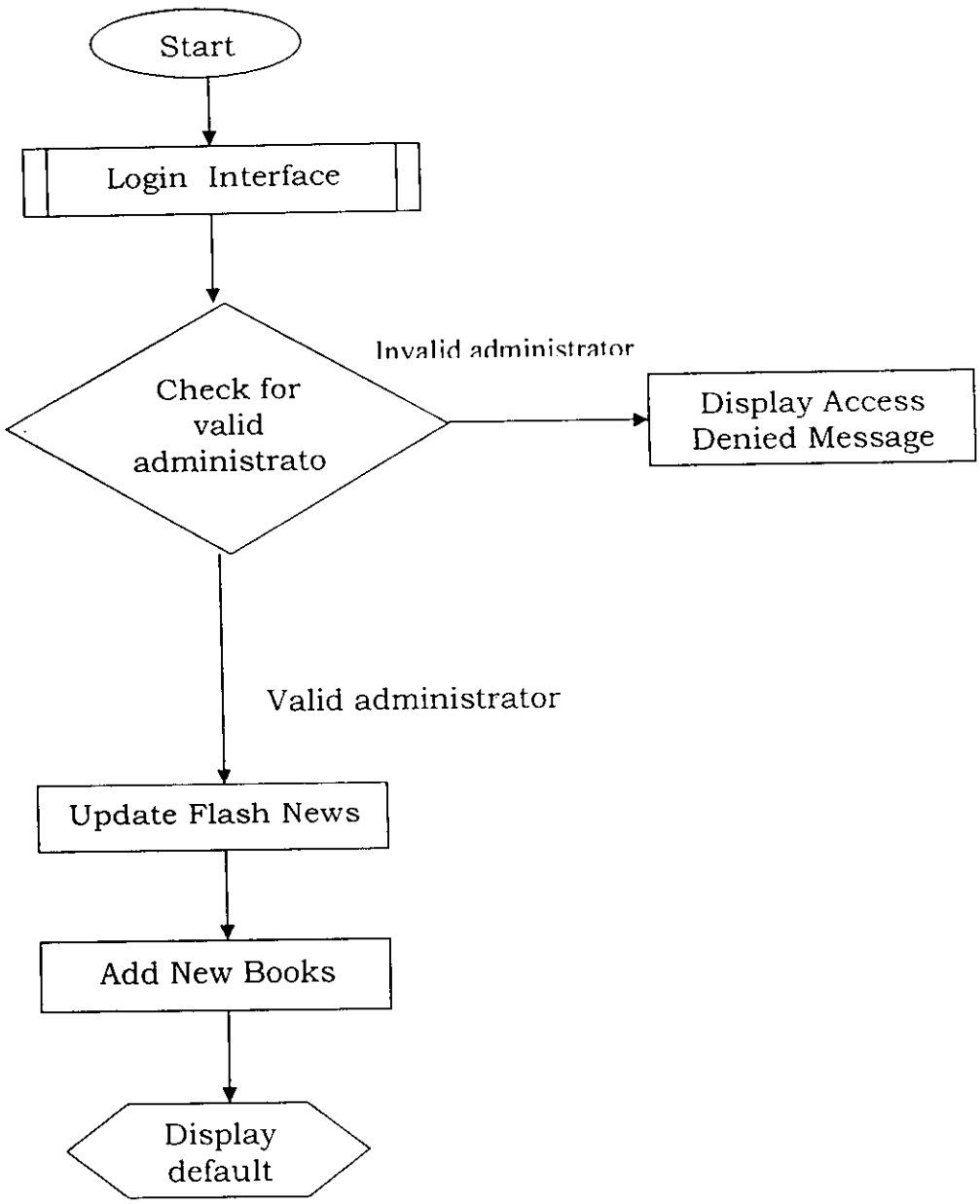
FIELD NAME	DATATYPE	CONSTRAINTS
F_NEWS	VARCHAR2(100)	NOT NULL

8. TABLE NAME : ECARDS
DETAILS ABOUT THE E-CARDS

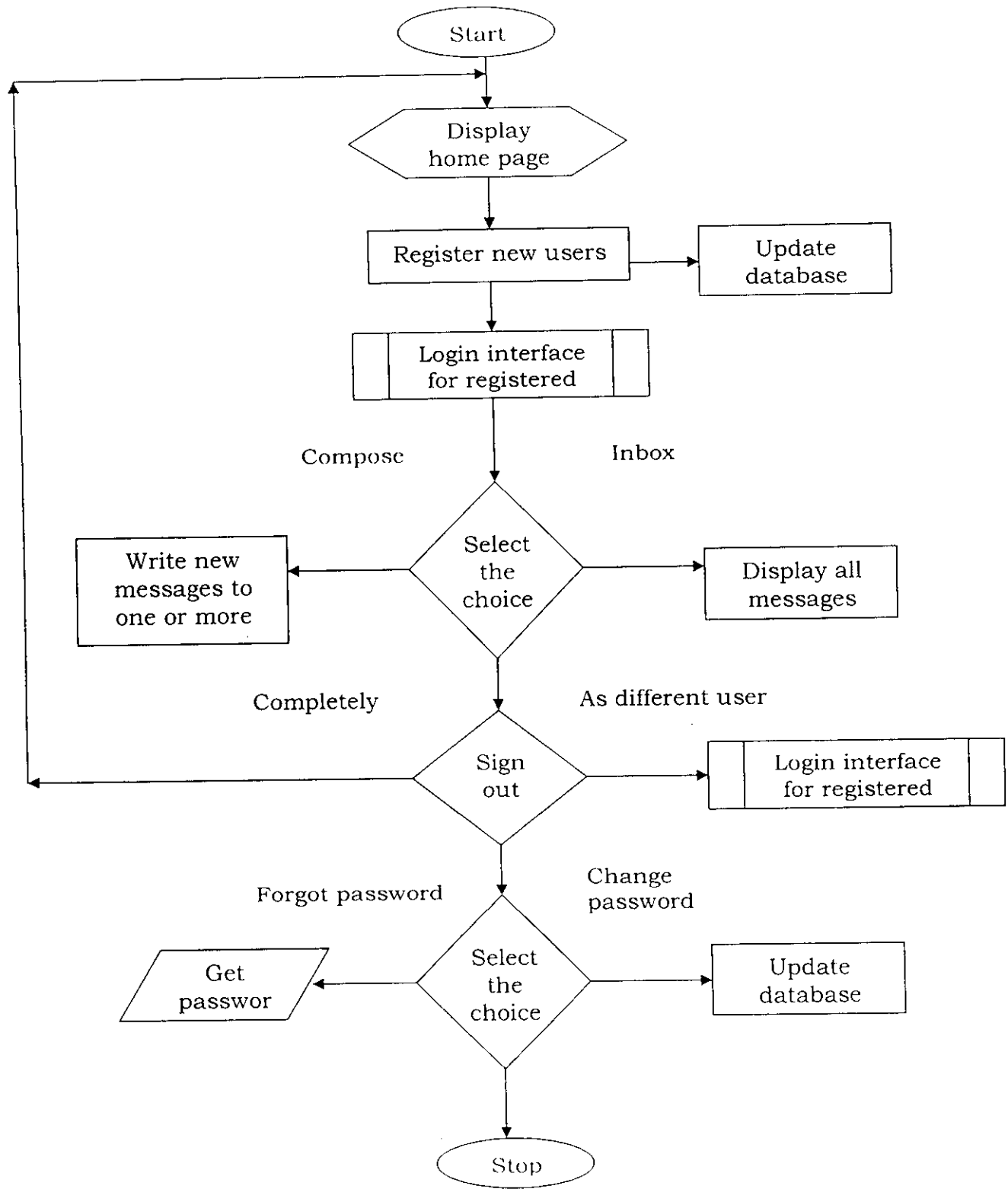
FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	CONSTRAINTS
CATEGORY	VARCHAR2(20)	NOT NULL
CARD_ID	VARCHAR2(60)	NOT NULL

4.2 DATAFLOW DIAGRAMS

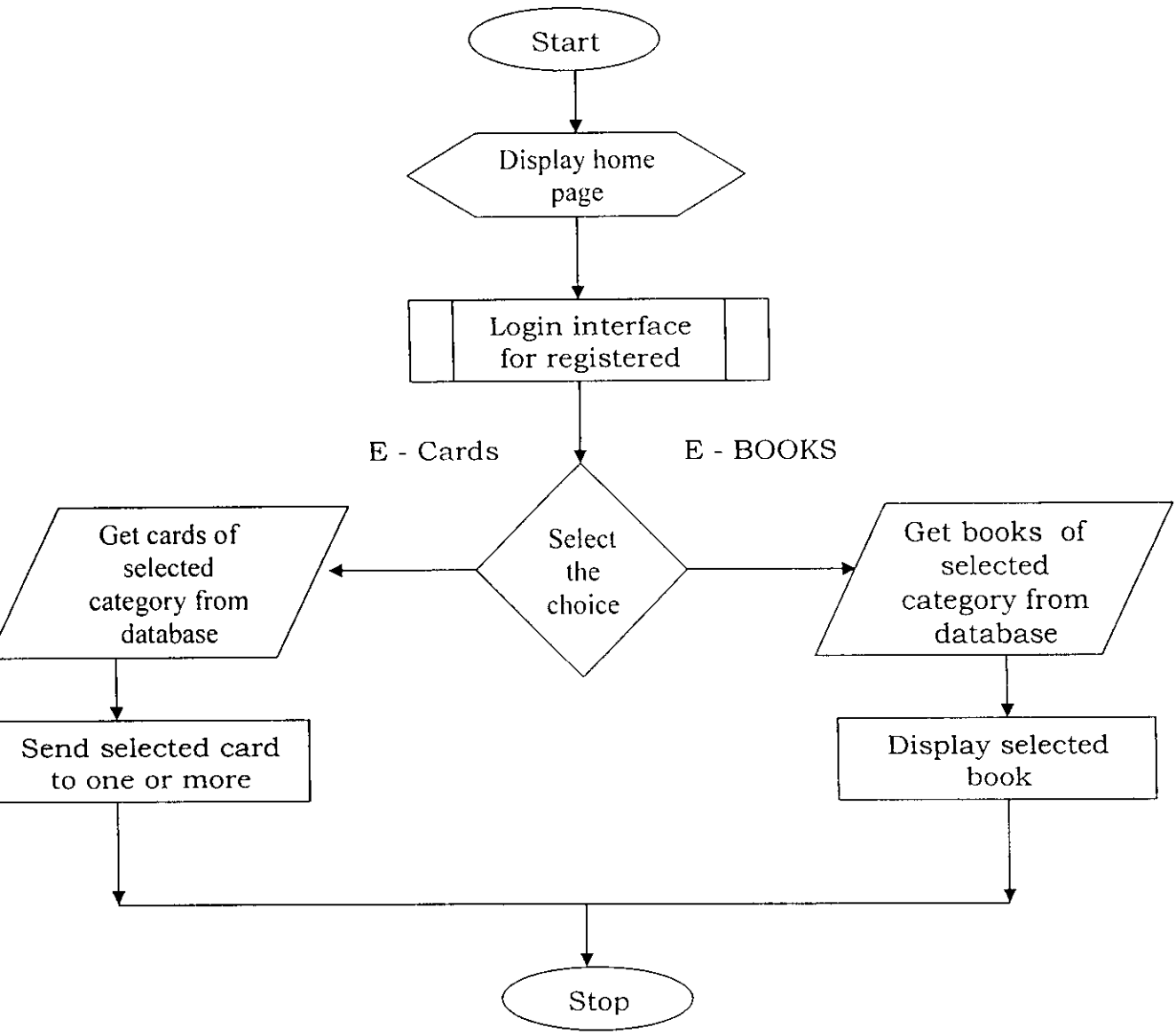
4.2.1 SERVER SIDE



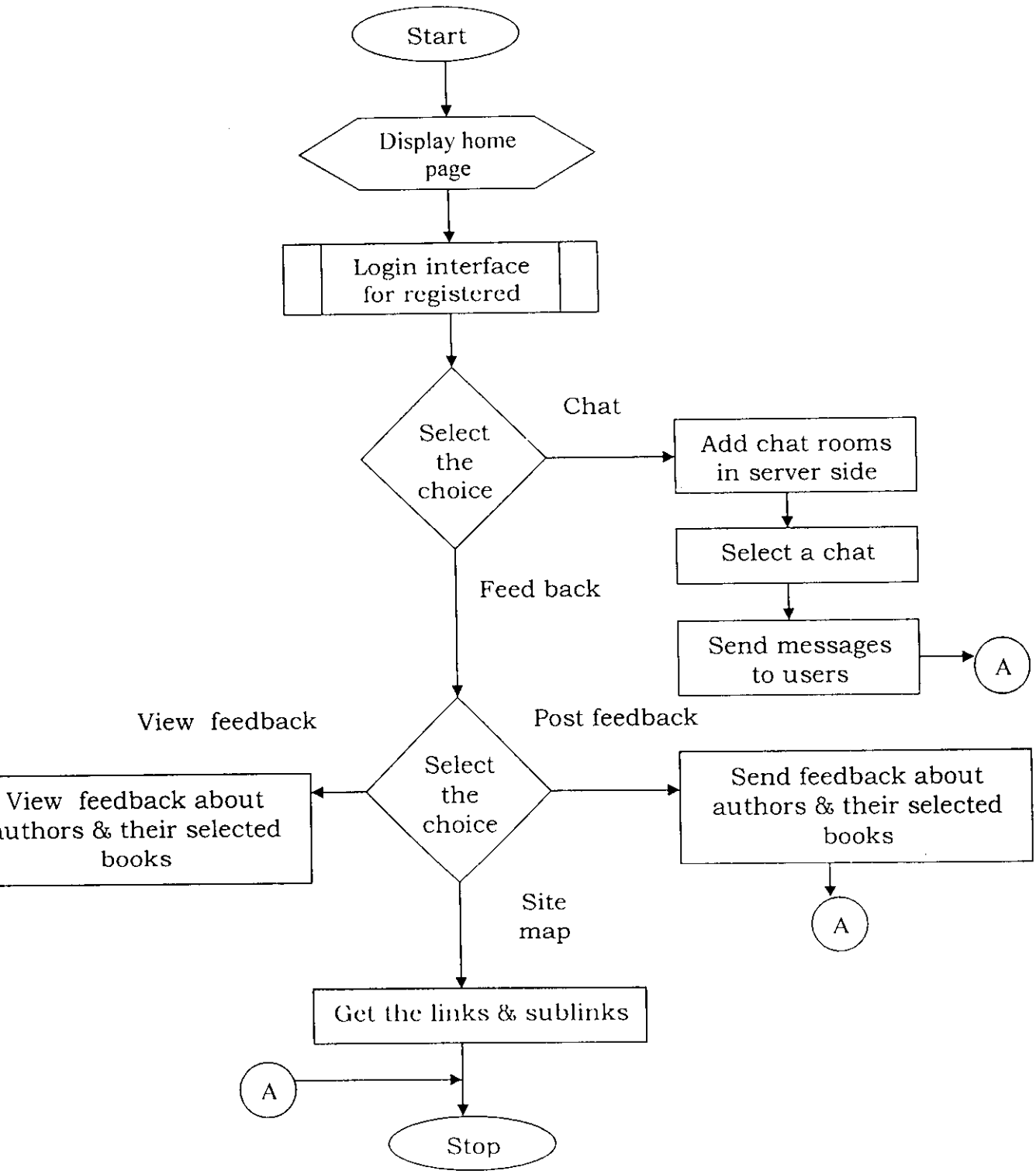
4.2.2 MAIL FOR REGISTERED USERS



4.2.3 BOOKS & CARDS ONLINE



4.2.4 CHAT , FEEDBACK & SITEMAP



Technical Overview

Revenue Sharing System

5. TECHNICAL OVERVIEW

RSS was build using the following softwares

a) Programming language - JDK
b) Database - Oracle 8.0
c) Creating Interactive Web Pages - HTML
d) Browser - Internet Explorer

The major concepts we have dealt with in developing the RSS product are the following :

a) JDBC
b) JSP
c) RDBMS

In this section ,we provide a brief account of the above-mentioned concepts and in the sections that follow we discuss how these concepts have been implemented with respect to this project.

5.1 JDBC(Java Database Connectivity)

5.1.1 Introduction:

JDBC is a Java API for executing SQL statements. It consists of a set of classes and interfaces written in the java programming language. JDBC provides a standard API for tool/database developers and makes it possible to write database applications using a pure Java API.

Using JDBC, it is easy to send SQL statements to virtually any relational database One can write a single

program using the JDBC API and the program will be able to send SQL statements to the appropriate database. And with an application written in the Java programming language, one also doesn't have to worry about writing different applications to run on different platforms. The combination of Java and JDBC lets a programmer write it once and run it anywhere.

5.1.2 Why Java for Database Connectivity ?

Java, being robust, secure, easy to use, easy to understand and automatically downloadable on a network, is an excellent language basis for database applications. What is needed is a way for Java applications to talk to a variety of different databases JDBC is the mechanism for doing this, JDBC extends what can be done in Java .For example, with Java and the JDBC API, it is possible to publish a web page containing an applet that uses information obtained from a remote database, or an enterprise can use JDBC to connect all its employees (even if they are using a conglomeration of Windows, Macintosh and UNIX machines)to one or more internal database via an Intranet. With more and more programmers using the Java programming language, the need for easy database access for Java is continuing to grow.

MIS managers like the combination of Java and JDBC because it makes disseminating information easy and economical. Businesses can continue to use their

installed databases and access information easily even if it is stored on different database management systems. Development time for new applications is short. Installation and version control are greatly simplified. A programmer can write an application or an update once, put it on the server and everybody has access to the latest version . And for businesses selling information services , Java and JDBC offer a better way getting out information updates to external customers.

5.1.3. What does JDBC do?

Simply put , JDBC makes it possible to do three things:

- Establish a connection with a database;
- Send SQL statements to database for execution;
- Process the results;

5.1.4 Why use JDBC ?

At this point , Microsoft's ODBC (Open Database Connectivity) API is probably the most widely use programming interface for access in relational databases . It offers the ability to connect to almost all databases on almost all platforms. So why not just use ODBC from Java?

The answer is that you can ODBC from Java, but this is best done with the help of JDBC in the form of the JDBC-ODBC Bridge, which we will cover shortly .The question now becomes, "why do you need JDBC ?".

There are several answers to this question:

1) ODBC is not appropriate for direct use from Java because it uses a C interface. Calls from Java to native C code have a number of drawbacks in the security, implementation, robustness and automatic portability of applications.

2) A literal translation of the ODBC C API into a Java API would not be desirable. For example, Java has no pointers and ODBC makes copious use of them, including the notoriously error-prone generic pointer "void *".You can think of JDBC as ODBC translated into an object oriented interface that is natural for Java programmers.

3) ODBC is hard to learn. It mixes simple and advanced features together and it has complex options even for simple queries. JDBC, on the other hand ,was designed to keep simple things simple while following more advanced capabilities where required.

4) A Java API like JDBC is needed in order to enable a "pure Java" solution. When ODBC is used, the ODBC driver manager and drivers must be manually installed on every client machine. When the JDBC driver is written completely in Java, however, JDBC code is automatically installed, portable and secure on all Java platforms from network computers to mainframes.

In summary , the JDBC API is a natural Java interface to the basic SQL abstractions and concepts. It builds on ODBC rather than starting from scratch , so programmers familiar with ODBC will find it very easy to learn JDBC . JDBC retains the basic design features of ODBC. The big difference is that JDBC builds on and reinforces style and virtues of Java and of course , it is easy to use.

5.2 JSP (Java Server Pages)

5.2.1 BASICS :

JSP is a Java-based technology that simplifies the process of developing dynamic websites . JSP provides web developers with a framework to create dynamic content to the server which is secure, fast and independent of server platform. With JSP, web designers and developers can quickly incorporate dynamic elements into the web pages, using embedded java and simple markup tags. These tags provide the HTML designer with a way to access data and business logic stored inside java objects.

JSP is also a presentation layer technology that sits on top of a java servlets model and makes working with HTML easier. It allows you to mix static HTML content with server-side scripting to produce dynamic output By default, JSP uses Java as its scripting language just as ASP can use other languages (such as JavaScript and VBScript).JSP with Java

will be more flexible and robust than scripting platforms based on simple languages. JSP provides a robust web application platform and a number of server-side tags that allow developers to perform most dynamic content operation.

5.2.2 Magic Of JSP :

To understand how JSP can accomplish the magic act of ease of use combined with "unlimited" power, one must first understand the difference between component- centric and page-centric web development. The page-centric model allowed for fairly rapid development. The logic written for the scripted environment was locked inside the pages. Presentation logic was regularly mixed with business and data logic.

HTML and graphic designers handed over the implementations of the designs to web scriptures because no decent tools existed for combining server-side scripting with HTML content generation. JSP provides tags and scripting platform for exposing the content generated or returned by HTML pages. Because of the component- centric nature of JSP, it can be used by non-Java and Java developers alike. Java developers cannot only make and use beans but also use Java in JSP pages for finger-grained control over presentation logic.

5.2.3 Features Of JSP :

JSP offers several benefits as a system for dynamic content generation. As a Java-based technology, it enjoys all the advantages that the Java language provides with respect to development and deployment. As an object-oriented language with strong typing, encapsulation, exception handling, and automatic memory management ,use of Java leads to increased programmer productivity and most robust code.

Write Once, Run Anywhere properties Compiled Java byte code is portable across all platforms that support a JVM, use of JSP page does not lock us into using a specific hardware platform, operating system, or server software. If a switch in any of these components becomes necessary, all JSP pages and associated Java classes can be migrated over as such.

- **High Quality Tool Support**

  Write Once, Run Any where properties of JSP allow the user choose best-of-breed tools.JSP enables creation of high portable tools.

- **Reuse of Components and Tag Libraries**

  These components can be used as interactive tools for component development and page composition .This saves considerable development time while giving the

cross-platform power and flexibility of the Java programming language and other scripting languages.

- **Separation of Dynamic and Static content**

  The Java Server Pages technology enables the separation of static content from dynamic content that is inserted into the static template. This greatly simplifies the creation of content .

- **Support for Scripting and Actions**

  Scripts provide a mechanism to glue together this functionality in a per-page manner. Actions permit the encapsulation of useful functionality in a convenient form that can also be manipulated by tools .

- **Splitting up Presentation and Implementation**

  JSP's separation between data presentation –the display of information to the end user – and program implementation - the code used to generate that information in the first place. Benefit of decoupling these two aspects that changes to one can be made without requiring any change to the other. Customer tags provide a well-defined interface between the presentation and implementation, without contaminating the JSP files with implementation code.

5.2.4 JSP's Edge Over Other Technology :

- **Vs Active Server Pages(ASP)**

The advantage of JSP is twofold. First, the dynamic part is written in Java, not in Visual Basic or other MS-specific language, so it is more powerful and easier to use. Second, it portable to other operating systems and Microsoft Web servers.

- **Vs Pure Servlets**

JSP is more convenient to write and to modify regular HTML than to have a zillion printing statements that generates the HTML. Also Web page design experts can build HTML, leaving. Places for your Servlet programmers to insert the dynamic content.

- **Vs Server-Side Include(SSI)**

SSI is a widely supported technology for including externally defined pieces into a static Web page.JSP is better because it lets you Servlets instead of a separate program to generate that dynamic part.

- **Vs JavaScript**

JavaScript can generate HTML dynamically on the client. This is useful capability, but only handles situations where the dynamic information is based on the clients environment. JavaScript cannot access server-side resources like databases, catalogs etc.

- **Vs Static HTML**

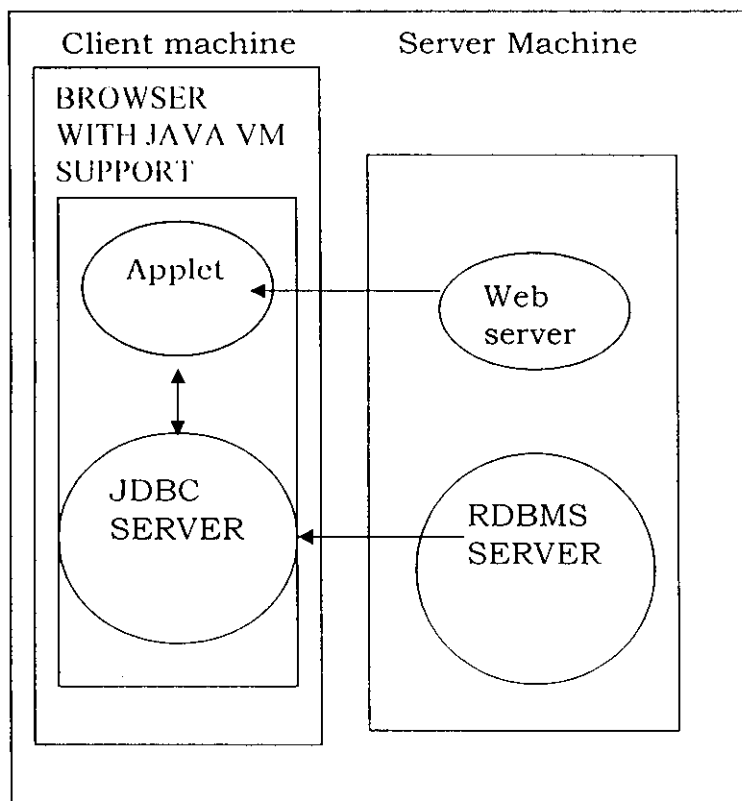
JSP is so easy and convenient that it is quite feasible to augment HTML pages that only benefit marginally by the insertion of small amounts data.

- **Vs Common Gateway Interface(CGI)**

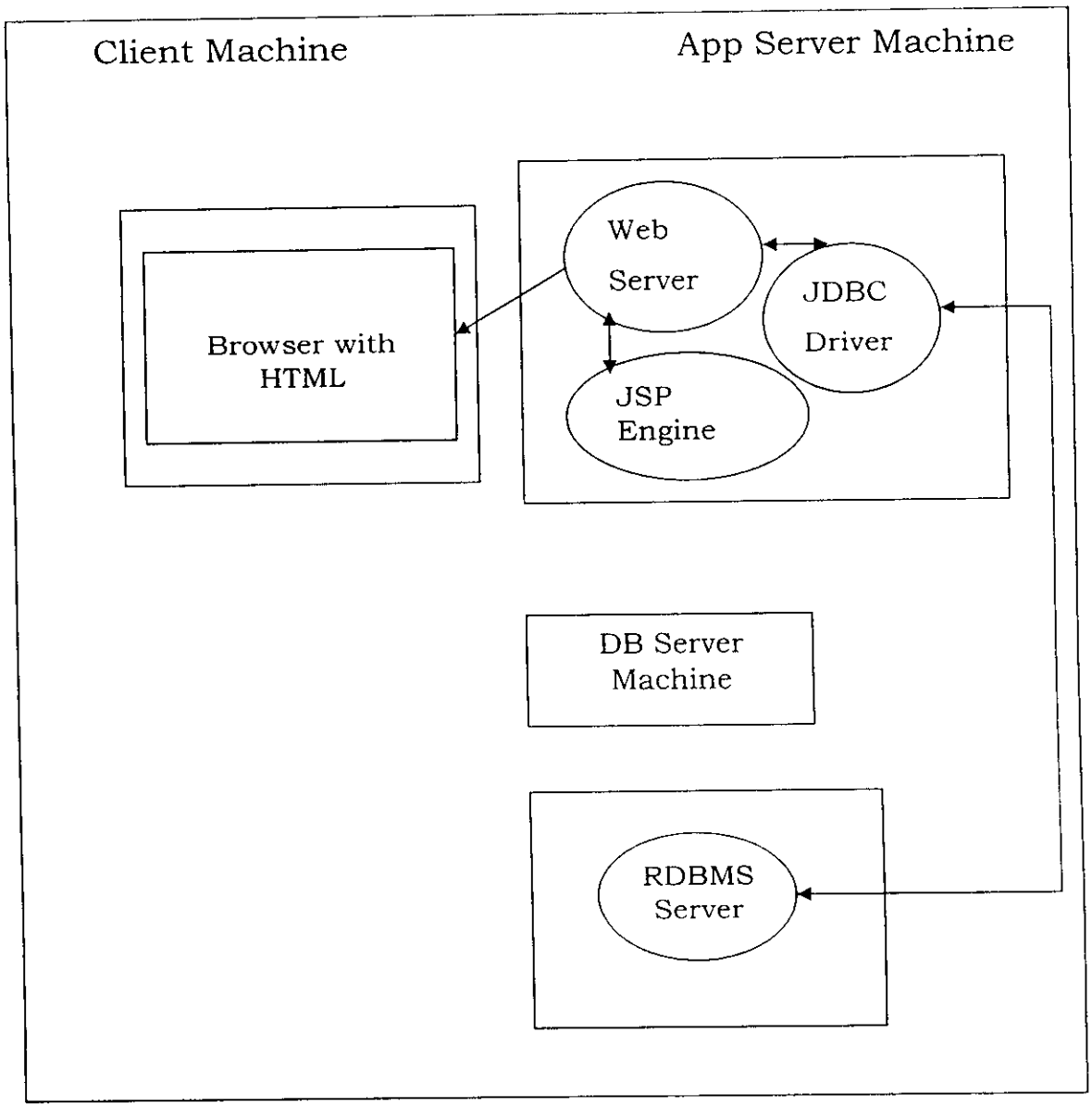
CGI only request the server to pass request information to the script and to be prepared for receiving the output to be returned to the client . JSP can maintain state on the server between request. It spawns a new thread for each request. It runs in a ready loaded JVM(Java Virtual Machine) as an extension to the web server.

5.2.5. How JSP and JDBC Fit Together :

TWO – TIER ARCHITECTURE :



THREE-TIER ARCHITECTURE



- JDBC driver need not be downloaded to the client.
- Browser using web application need not support Java.
- JDBC controls many JSP connections.
- Client do not make direct JDBC connections to the server.

ESTABLISHING CONNECTION:

- Create an instance of JDBC driver.
- Create connection to RDBMS thru' JDBC instance.
- Create statements using RDBMS connections.
- Execute the statements obtaining resultsets.
- Iterate thru' the rows of resultset to extract the information.
- Process the data.
- Release the resultset.
- Release the statement
- Disconnect the database

Future Enhancement

6. FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS

The product can be upgraded in the future to include the excellent facilities like:

- The user make the request for a download and store the book in the user's hard disk for a stipulated period after which it should be deleted.

- The payments can be made through hand phones or credit cards for which the website will tie-up with third party agencies like mobile phone services or credit card services.

Conclusion

7. CONCLUSION

With the exposure of the technical knowledge of computers and its languages, whatever we gained is fully applied in the design and implementation of the Revenue Sharing System.

The Revenue Sharing System has been done to reduce the difficulties of the Comic lovers. This system has an added advantage of reliability and accuracy.

All the suggestions forwarded in the software proposal have been successfully completed and the final thresholds of the application have been created.

During the design phase of the Revenue Sharing System. many difficulties were encountered. All these difficulties were analysed deeply. And great efforts were taken to bring out an accurate and credible software package.

This user-friendly software overcame strict and severe validations checks performed using the test data. A great effort was made to attain .Maximum perfection in documenting the software in a simple, precise and self-explanatory.

Bibliography

Appendix

Revenue Sharing System

SAMPLE CODE

```
/* Code for the home page */

<html>
<head>
<title>WELCOME TO OUR FASCINATING SITE FOR COMIC
LOVERS!!!</title>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html;
charset=iso-8859-1">
</head>
<body bgcolor="#000000" text="#0000FF" link="#0000FF"
vlink="#FF0099" alink="#FF0000"
background="back_sterne.gif">
<h1> </h1>
<h1><font face="Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-
serif"><i>WELCOME</i></font> <i><font face="Verdana, Arial,
Helvetica, sans-serif">TO
  OUR WEBSITE!!!</font></i></h1>
<h1> </h1>
<h1>        
        &nb
sp;       &
nbsp; <img src="car.gif" width="305"
height="299"></h1>
<h1 align="center"> </h1>
<h3 align="center"><a
href="http://localhost:8000/flashnews.jsp"><img
src="minnal.gif" width="299" height="137" align="absmiddle"
border="0"></a><font face="Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-
serif"><i>
   FLASH NEWS!!!</i></font></h3>
<h3> </h3>
<h3>        
        &nb
sp;       &
nbsp;        
```

```
;        &nb
sp;<object classid="clsid:D27CDB6E-AE6D-11cf-96B8-
444553540000"
codebase="http://download.macromedia.com/pub/shockwave
/cabs/flash/swflash.cab#version=4,0,2,0" width="313"
height="271">
  <param name=movie value="RSS.swf">
  <param name=quality value=high>
  <embed src="RSS.swf" quality=high
pluginspage="http://www.macromedia.com/shockwave/downl
oad/index.cgi?P1_Prod_Version=ShockwaveFlash"
type="application/x-shockwave-flash" width="313"
height="271">
  </embed>
 </object></h3>
<h3>  NEW USER :
        &nb
sp;        &
nbsp;        
;        &nb
sp;        &
nbsp;        
;        &nb
sp;        &
nbsp;        
;     REGISTERED
 USERS:</h3>
<p><b><u><i>WANNA SIGN UP???</i></u></b>
<i>        &
nbsp;        
;        &nb
sp;        &
nbsp;        
;        &nb
sp;        &
nbsp;        
;        &nb
sp;        &
nbsp;        
```

```
;        &nb
sp;       <b><u>S
IGN
  IN !!!</u></b></i></p>
<p align="left"><a href="hsign.html"><img src="enter.gif"
width="145" height="77"
border="0"></a>      &
nbsp;        
;        &nb
sp;        &
nbsp;        
;        &nb
sp;        &
nbsp;        
;        &nb
sp;        &
nbsp;        
;        &nb
sp;       <a
href="signin2.html"><img src="EMAIL.gif" width="110"
height="58" border="0"></a>

        &nb
sp;        &
nbsp;        
;        &nb
sp;        &
nbsp;        
;        &nb
sp;        &
nbsp;        
;        &nb
sp;        &
nbsp;        
;  
        </p>
<p align="right"><a href="changepwdfrm.html">CHANGE
PASSWORD</a></p>
<p align="left"> </p>
```

```
<p align="center"><i><u>FORGOT
PASSWORD???</u></i></p>
<p align="center"><a href="jforgot.html"><img
src="question.gif" width="72" height="72" align="absmiddle"
border="0"></a></p>
<p align="center"> </p>
<p align="left"> </p>
<p align="left"> </p>
<h4 align="left"><font face="Comic Sans MS"
size="3"><b><i><a
href="http://localhost:8000/public_html/bksignin.jsp">E-
BOOKS</a></i></b></font></h4>
<h4 align="left"><font face="Comic Sans MS"
size="3"><b><i><a href="cardsignin.html">E-
CARDS</a></i></b></font></h4>
<h4 align="left"><font face="Comic Sans MS"
size="3"><b><i><a
href="http://localhost:8888/rsschat/skin_classic/login.jsp">C
HAT</a></i></b></font></h4>
<h4 align="left"><font face="Comic Sans MS"
size="3"><b><i><a
href="fbsignin.html">FEEDBACK</a></i></b></font></h4>
<h4 align="left"><font face="Comic Sans MS" size="3"><b><a
href="sitemap.html"><i>SITE
  MAP --- WANNA HAVE A FREE
TOUR???</i></a></b></font></h4>


<p align="left"> </p>
<h5>        
        &nb
sp;        &
nbsp;        
;        &nb
sp;        &
nbsp;  &copy;<font size="2">ALL
  RIGHTS ARE RESERVED</font> &reg;&#153; TO VINAYAKA
IT PARKX PVT LTD.,CHENNAI.</h5>
<p> </p>
```

```
<p> </p>
</body>
</html>
```

/* Code for inbox : */

```
<html>
<head>
<title>INBOX</title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="#000000" text="#FF3399" link="cyan" vlink=
"yellow" alink="pink">
<%@ page language="java" import=" java.sql.* "  %>
<jsp:include page="flashnews.jsp" flush="true" />

<%
Class.forName("sun.jdbc.odbc.JdbcOdbcDriver");
Connection con=null;
PreparedStatement retrivemsg=null;
ResultSet rs=null;
int count=0;
int i=0;
try
{
String uid=request.getParameter("un");
%>

<div align="center">
<p> </p>
<p> </p>
<h2><font face="Comic Sans MS">Inbox for <%= uid %></font></h2>
</div>
<div align="center">
<table border="2" cell padding="20" cell spacing="40">
<tr>
<th><b>DELETE<b></th>
<th><b>SENDER</b></th>
```

```
<td><%= dt %></td>
<td><%= msg_size %> char</td>
<td><a href="http://localhost:8000/message.jsp?msg_id=<%= recmsg
%>"><%= sub %></a><td>
</tr>
<% }
out.println("<br><br>");
out.println("NO.OF.MESSAGES= " + no_of_mess);
out.println("<br><br>");
}
catch (Exception e)
{
out.println(e);
}
if(con!=null)
{
rs.close();
retrivemsg.close();
con.close();
}
%>
</table>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

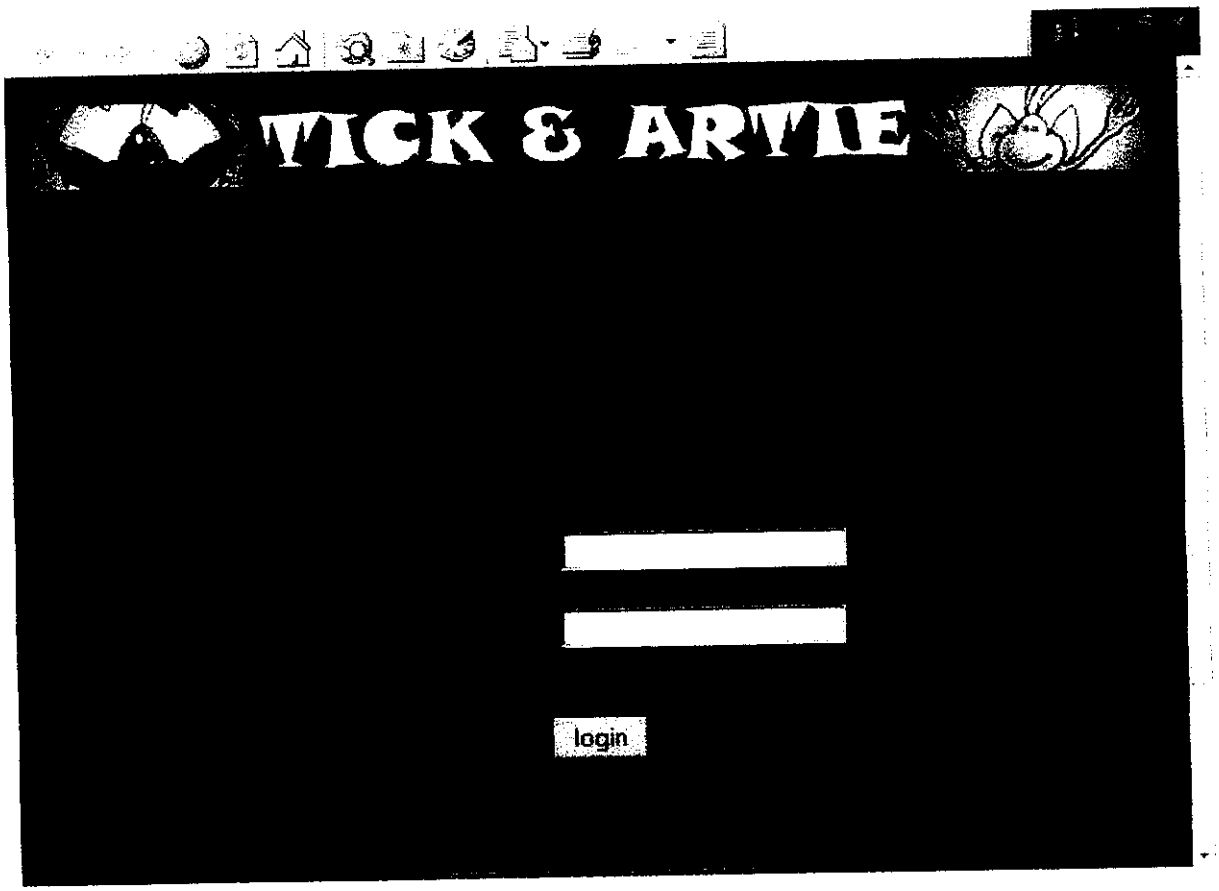
```
/*  code for displaying E – Books : */

<html>
<body>
<%@ page language="java" import=
"java.sql.*,java.io.*,java.lang.*,java.util.StringTokenizer " %>
<%
String pg_id=request.getParameter("pgloc");
%>
<h1 align = center>
```

```
<applet code=ImageFilterDemo.class width=350
height=450>
<param name=img value=<%= pg_id %> >
<param name=filters
value="GrayScale+Invert+Contrast+Blur+Sharpen" >
</applet>
</h1>
</body>
</html>

/* Code for displaying books categorically */


<html>
<%@ page language="java" import="
java.sql.*,java.util.StringTokenizer " %>
<%
String cat=request.getParameter("search");
%>
<title><%= cat %></title>
<body bgcolor="#000000" text="#990033" link="#0000FF"
vlink="#00FF00" alink="#FF6666"
background="back_sterne.gif">
<jsp:include page="flashnews.jsp" flush="true" />
<p> </p>
<div align="center">
<p> </p>
<h2><font face="Comic Sans MS"><%= cat %>
comics.....</font></h2>
<h2> </h2>
<%
Class.forName("sun.jdbc.odbc.JdbcOdbcDriver");
Connection con=null;
PreparedStatement retbk=null;
ResultSet rs=null;
try
{
con=DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:odbc:rss","scott",
"tiger");
```


TICK & ARTIE
login