

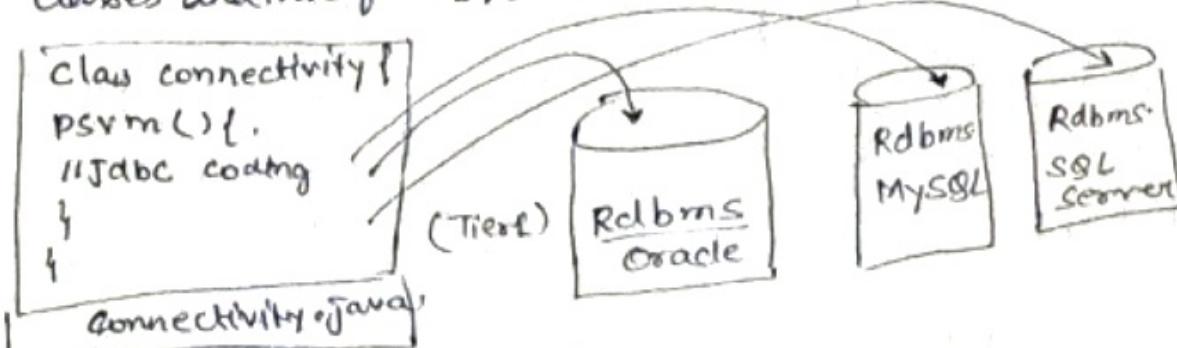
11.Jan.2023

Install:
Eclipse
JDK.

JDBC.

JDBC is an API which is used to connect Java Application with Specific database. Java Application with specific database.

API - Application Programming Interface: A set of Readymade Classes and interface is known As API.



JDBC API coding is for data to be used. Architecture common connectivity line → driver of specific Oracle, MySQL, SQL Server is used.

There is a difference btw Database language. Driver convert Java to DB specific. We want insert data using the Java app. In the db. SQL - (language/format) like High level language.

format. MySQL and Oracle db are Oracle.

The MySQLServer is of the Microsoft. SQL is the programming of all db. systems. (coding is done in the SQL format).

API are libraries of Java that help us to do connectivity.

import java.sql.*;

By * (asterisk) all subclasses of SQL classes are imported.

The Arch. is 2 tier and 3 tier.

There are 4 types of drivers: Type-1, Type-2, Type 3, Type 4. Type 4 are known as Thin Driver. (In JDBC)

There are 4 types of drivers.

Types of Drivers:

Tier1: Java App. will directly interact with dB, we have no Application Server. There is direct interaction so why called the Tier1 Architecture.

The below is Tier III.

The presentation layer:

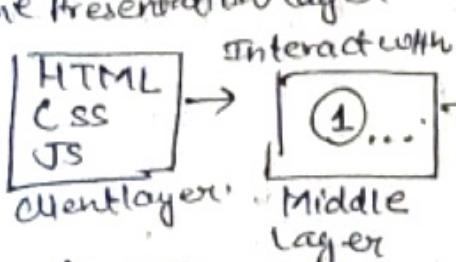


fig: 3 Tier Database.

① Application Server

↳ Server side
Coding

Java/Python/PHP

Provide Service (Business
Logic Code).

Connect with:

Database

Oracle

MySQL

PostgreSQL

DB2

SQL Server

Informix

Access

DBase

Paradox

Clipper

Visual FoxPro

PowerBuilder

In JDBC III Tier Architecture The Client delivers the commands to a middle tier which sends command to a database or another data source. The data source then processes the commands and the results are send back to the middle tier which finally sends the results back to the client.

11.Jan.2023.

E-Commerce

- E-commerce stands for electronic Commerce.
- E-Commerce has transformed the way we shop the Business.
- E-commerce has become increasingly popular in recent years due to widespread adoption of the Internet and the convenience it offers.
- E-commerce refers to buying and selling of goods and services online, typically through website, or online platform using the Internet.
- E-commerce allows businesses to reach customers in new ways and provides customization consumers with a more streamlined shopping experience.

The objectives of E-commerce are: multifunctioned goals. That is they can vary depending on the specific forms. They can vary due to and strategies of individual businesses whether it is increasing sales, expanding market reach, improving customer experiences or reducing costs etc. in which E-commerce plays a significant role in achieving these objectives in the digital age.

Some Key objectives and goals of E-commerce are: as follows:

(i) Increase Sales: (i) It is one of the primary objectives of e-commerce to expand a business's customer base and reach.

* E-commerce platforms enable businesses to sell products or services to a global customers 24x7 which increasing sales opportunities.

Cost Efficiency:
E-commerce can reduce operational costs compare to traditional brick and mortar stores.

Convenience

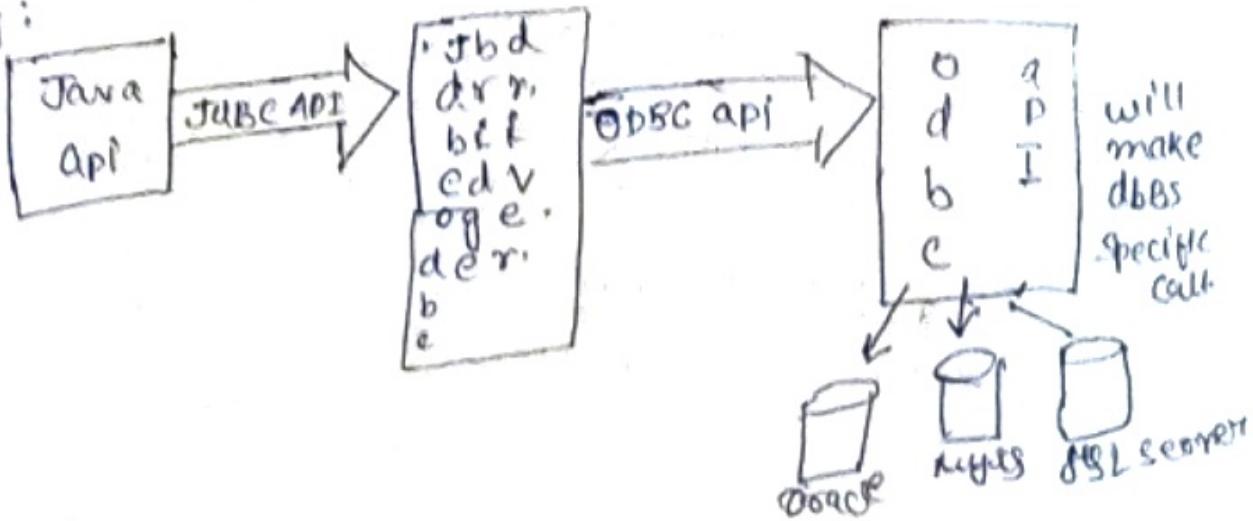
(Table continued):

12 January 2022:

Types of Drivers:

- Type 1 Drivers: This driver is often called as bridge Driver or JDBC ODBC Bridge Driver. JDBC ODBC Bridge Driver allows you to access databases using ODBC Driver. This driver helps the Java programmers to use JDBC and program Java Application to communicate with ODBC Driver. That converts JDBC calls into ODBC calls and redirect the request to the ODBC Driver and finally ODBC driver convert the calls into Database Specific Call. Advantages of Type 1 Drivers: ① It serves as a single driver that can be used to interact with different datastores / RDBMS. ② It allows you to communicate with all the database supported by the ODBC Driver. ③ It represents as a vendor Independent Driver and is Available along with jdk.

A/q:



- Disadvantages of Type I Driver:
- ☒ Decrease the execution speed due to more number of Translation.
 - ☒ It depends on the ODBC Driver due to which Java Application indirectly become dependent on the ODBC Driver.
 - ☒ ODBC runs only on the Microsoft Platform.
 - ☒ Programmer must be installed ODBC Binary code on every client machine to access data from the database.
- ~~EF~~

Type II Driver: Type II drivers converts JDBC call into Database Vendor specific Native call in a client Machine. This Type of Driver makes Java Native Interface call on Database Specific Native Client API and Database Native Client API are usually written in C/C++.

- Advantages of Type II Driver:
- ☒ It serves as the fastest Driver in compared to other Type I Driver.
 - ☒ It allows you to use the additional features provided by the specific database vendor to access the Database.

- Disadvantages:
- ☒ It requires Native Libraries which must be installed on the client machine. Since the conversion from JDBC Call to database specific Native calls on the client machine.
 - ☒ Type 2 Driver is vendor specific.
 - ☒ Which increase the cost of the Application if the Application Need to be run on a different platform.

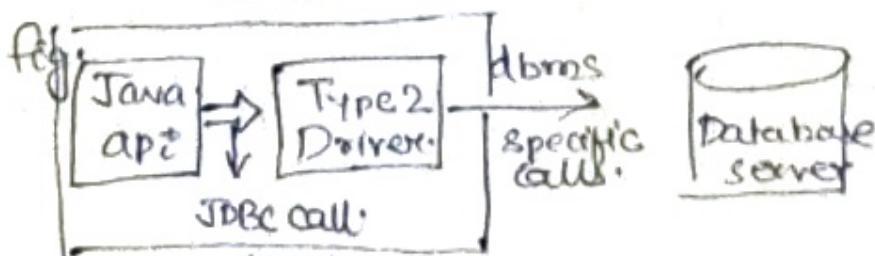


fig: Type II Driver.

Type II Driver ("Thin Driver"):

Type II Driver is a pure Java Driver which implements the database protocol to interact directly with a database. It does not require any native database libraries to retrieve the records from the database. The Type II Driver translates JDBC call into Database specific call.

Advantages:

- [i] It serves as a pure Java driver.
- [ii] It does not require any native databases.
- [iii] It is platform independent Driver.
- [iv] As well as vendor independent.
- [v] It does not require middleware servers to connect with database application.

6th Semester:

12 Jan 2024:

Employment Readiness:

12 Jan 2024:

E-commerce

Convenience:

E-commerce offers convenience to both businesses and consumers. That is customers can shop online from the comfort of their homes or mobile devices, whereas businesses can manage their operations remotely.

Market Expansion: E-commerce allows businesses to reach new markets and customers beyond their geographic location. This can finally lead to business growth and the exploration of new markets.

Customer Accessibility: E-commerce makes it easier for customers to access a wide variety of products and services, which can lead to increased customer satisfaction and loyalty.

(iv) Personalisation: E-commerce Platform mostly use Data Analytics and the concept of AI to personalise the shopping experience by providing product recommendation, marketing messages and several offers, to improve the higher conversion rates.

(V) Inventory Management:

E-commerce Systems can help Businesses efficiently by managing inventory. By Getting the Information of Inventory, we can regulate the stock that is we can reduce the overstock and improve the understock situations so that customer demands can be fulfilled easily.

(vi) Streamlined Processes: E-commerce uses the concept of Streamlined processes in which Automation and Integration of E-commerce Components along with other Businesses process are included for smoother running. The E-commerce market model is finally helpful for customers.

(vii) Global Reach: The use of E-commerce breaks down the geographical boundaries allowing businesses to sell the products to the customers worldwide. This can result the broader customer base and increased the revenue.

(viii) Data Collection and Analysis: E-commerce Platforms collect valuable customer data which can be analysed time to time. To gain the customer behaviour, preferences, choices, etc. which are helpful to prepare marketing strategies and products development.

Competitive Advantage: The use of E-commerce helps the customer to decide or select from the same products from different commerce site and chose the better one by comparing them. Thus, customer uses the competitive advantage of E-commerce site.

Reducing Marketing Time:

By using E-commerce site, we can place different types of Order faster anywhere easily, and also there is no need to wait for consulting physical stores neither the products order will delivered successfully to the given location.

Environmental Impact: The use of e-commerce saves environment at large scale by reducing the need for physical stores, transportation, packaging, etc. which can result a smaller carbon emission.

Innovation: E-commerce also help to innovate. New concept such as payment methods, delivery systems, Online customer experience, Marketing strategies, customer handling etc.

Customer Review and Feedback:

E-commerce Platform often uses the customer reviews and feedback structure helpful for shoppers to make fruitful decisions and strategies.

Disadvantage of E-commerce (contd.)

[January-2023]:

E-commerce:

1. Disadvantages of E-commerce:
While E-commerce offers numerous advantages but it also has some disadvantages. These are - (i)

(i) Lack of Physical Interaction:

It is one of the main disadvantage of e-commerce for which the lack of face-to-face interaction between buyers and sellers.

This can make it challenging for customers to evaluate the quality of products before purchasing and can lead to the ~~one~~ issues such as receiving products that do not meet expectations or are different from what was advertised.

(i) Security Concern/Issues:

As we know that in e-commerce online transactions usually occurs for paying the amount which include various sensitive, personal and financial information which may be considered as always risk situation regarding all the data breaches, hacking, unauthorised access etc. This can result in the compromise of the customer data and may finally lead into Identity Theft or financial loss.

(ii) Shipping and Delivery challenges: Truly Truly/Actually delivery is a crucial for for customer satisfaction for e-commerce. However logistical challenges such as delays, damaged goods during transit, or incorrect deliveries, can occur. These issues can lead to customer frustration, returns and additional costs for businesses.

(iv) Need for Internet Access:

The concept of the e-commerce mainly depends on stable and fast internet connection for customers to browse and make orders or purchasing in areas with limited or no/restricted internet access. Customers may face difficulties for accessing online stores or websites. The use of Internet helps in a successful complete transaction, giving order a tracking products status etc. Hence in the absence of Internet we cannot use all the facilities of e-commerce. Hence, it is necessary the use of Internet for successful commerce.

(v) Lack of personalised attention: In e-commerce there is lack of personalised attention during placing order or purchasing products.

wherever in traditional businesses, customers can receive personalised attention and assistance from sales staff that helps to reduce the price, at some extent.

(iii) Dependence on Technology: E-commerce heavily rely upon technology infrastructure such as websites, servers, payment gateways, supply chain management, delivery system etc. Anytime there any technical system failures or internet connectivity issues can disrupt the entire shopping experience which directly or indirectly affects the e-commerce system.

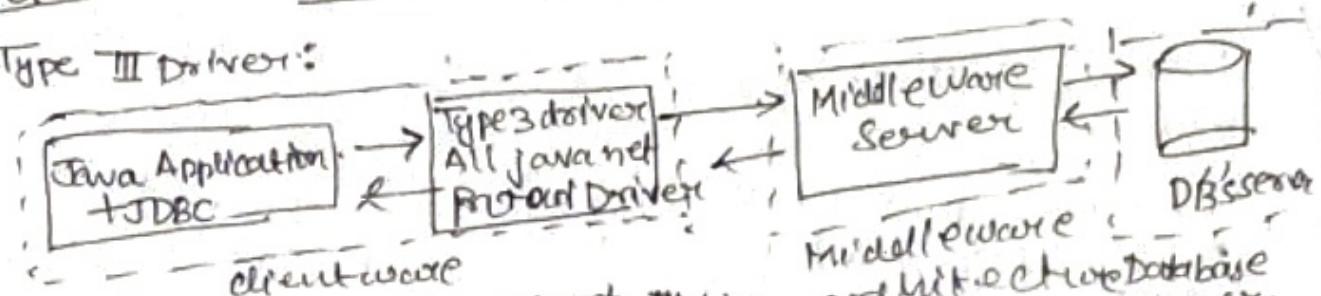
(iv) Social Isolation and reduced personal Interaction: Shopping in physical stores allows individuals to socialise, interact with sales associates and events personally and finally seek their advice. E-commerce eliminates all these opportunities for personal interaction as well as collective decisions. Thus e-commerce makes an individual in isolation state in the sense of family or social environment.

Factors of Growth of E-commerce:
The growth of commerce that means the buying and selling of goods and its related services using the Internet has been remarkable over the past few decades. At present time the growth of e-commerce is going to be increases in incremental order by using modern latest technologies, advancement of Internet, literacy in society etc..

These are: several important factors that are responsible for the growth of e-commerce world wide are as follows:

(i) Internet Penetration: Development of Internet.

(continued).

Type III Driver:

- 1st Architecture that support 3-tier architecture. rest all are II-Tier.
- Type 3 driver converts to middleware server then it will produce DB related process.
- This is database independent driver.
- This is written in pure java, so it is platform independent.
- To execute the application it is essential to install middleware server eg. 1 DS server.

Does not require native libraries on Client side.
* type II - had native libraries was used.

The Type II was platform dependent.

It allows a single Driver to access multiple database that is the reason why it is called database Indep. Driver.

Type 1: Need to ODBC be dependent. (ODBC come in Microsoft) comes with jdk, (Platform Dep.)

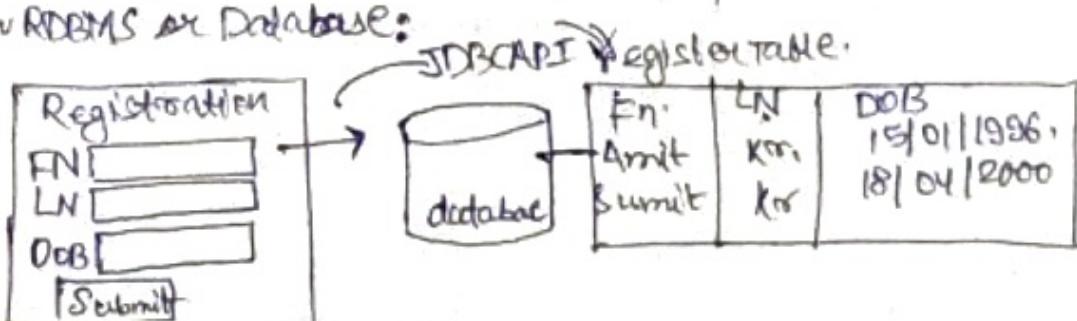
Type 2: DB specific native libraries are needed to be installed. (Database Dependent)

Type 3 above.

Type 4: Pure Java Driver, Direct communication

Disadvantages: It provides slow communication due to increased number of network calls.
It is also costly in cost to others.

Connectivity Steps: steps required to connect Java Application with RDBMS or Database:



Steps:

(1) Load and Register Driver - Register a driver with the driver manager class.

DriverManager is Inbuilt class of Java (no API between).

makes the registered driver available to the driver manager class. Why do we need to load and register Driver by DriverManager class.

Class.forName("____"); // naming method, specify name of driver inside the method
we want to register and load driver because the Java app. and DB, uses JDBC API to set up communication, converts Java to SQL statements. Java uses High level language and SQL is used in Database.

Class.forName("____"); It is a static method.

Class is a Super Class in Java.

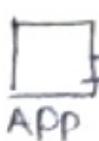
Driver manager object can use it to establish connection when a driver is registered with driver manager class. The ~~Driver~~ Manager creates Driver Information object to maintain the driver details and stores it into the class variable.

Class.forName("____"); method is used explicitly load the driver class.

Create Connection

DriverManager.getConnection(); when called, it calls return the object of Connection in Conn.

Connection conn = DriverManager.getConnection();
it creates object of Connection
it can't save it



to create connection from it above.
by help of it.

connection conn = DriverManager.getConnection("____");
After register the driver, the DriverManager will connect
Create or establish the connection with the database
by using getConnection(); method.

Parameters of getConnection (url,username,password);

17/10/24

Internet Penetration: The extensive growth of e-commerce is mainly due to the extensive development and use of broadband.

i) Internet: It fuelled the expansion of e-commerce. The internet has made it possible for a large portion of the geographical area to participate in E-commerce.

ii) Use of Mobile Devices: The proliferation of smartphone, laptops, tablets and digital watch has made it more convenient for people to shop online anytime and anywhere.

This facility very much helps in the development of E-commerce. Mobile Apps and responsive websites have also played an important role in the development of E-commerce.

iii) Digital Payment Systems: The development and adoption of secure online payment systems and digital wallets have boosted consumer confidence in making online transactions and thus, use of E-commerce at large scale.

Rough
guide

CJS BCS

W BCA
SIAI BCA

$$\begin{aligned} & 2+2=4 \\ & 2+2=4 \\ & 4-4=0 \end{aligned}$$

Pyth:

HQR

Mys

Informed Identity system, Enhanced security, measures including encryption, 2-factor authentication, verification and validation, API's, SSL (Security Secret Layer) etc. have reduced online fraud and have increased trust in online shopping. Also there are certain frauds were advised by other e-commerce system firms to have faith in delivering the products.

(V) Faster website development: these days there are so many user friendly website development tools and commerce platforms are available which helps in making a structured type of commerce website quickly. This also leads to fast and quick development of website about the commerce Development. The famous Shopify, Web-commerce, Magento etc. are world class e-commerce Developmental tool. Faster virtual search: as we know that e-commerce providers services to the large geographical Area quickly with user satisfaction that also helps in the development of e-commerce.

IV. E-commerce

E-commerce

(vi) Customer Reviews and Feedback:

- i) The ability for customers to leave important reviews and feedback along with recommendations has influenced purchase decisions of the customer and finally built trust for online shopping, while leads into commerce growth.
- ii) Personalisation: support growth e-commerce platforms uses user personal data, in fact, analysing user and with the help of AI concept, they suggest or offer selected product recommendations improving the shopping experience.

in the growing areas which finally may lead into growth of e-commerce.

e-commerce market place : Online e-commerce Market place like Amazon, flipkart, myntra etc. have created platforms for sellers and buyers to reach millions of potential customers, and founders of e-commerce for receiving customer orders.

Subscription services : subscription based e-commerce models have gained popularity offering recurring deliveries of products and services also helps.

Delivery of products and services also helps in the growth of e-commerce. At some extent.

Social commerce : These days most of the online e-commerce sites are integrated with social media platforms to allow businesses connect and engage regarding the sites to know the e-commerce at large scale by influencing users.

Emerging Technologies : Large number of modern technology come into existence everyday which are playing a major role to grow an e-commerce. The latest one are AR and VR Technologies which are being used to enhance the online shopping experience.

The e-commerce facilities and seller and producer.

18.01.2024

Web Technology

Establishing connection with connection manager. In JDBC connection Method three parameters we can pass: such as username, password where URL represents a unique name used to identify the driver obtain the connection. The JDBC URL even contains additional information such as: user name and password required to establish the connection.

Starting URL = "jdbc: oracle: thin:@localhost:1521 : sdb";

Starting Username = "system";

Starting password = "admin";

In the preceding statement it states that JDBC represents the protocol in the JDBC level and next specify the vendor specific name of the driver used to create the connection. The additional information which is the part of this URL is Username and password.

GetConnection() call it

3 parameter URL, username, ~~3rd parameter is optional~~ password;

URL = "jdbc: oracle : thin @ localhost: 1521 : sdb";

DriverManager.getConnection(URL, ~~username~~ optional, password);

Create Statement: Create a JDBC Statement object.

After the connection is made we need to create the JDBC Statement object to execute the SQL statements. There are various objects available to execute SQL statements such as

Statement: Statement

preparedst: Prepared Statement

callable st: Callable Statement

To create Statement object, it need to invoke create Statement method of the current connection object:

The following code snippet shows how to create object Statement object by using create Statement method for executing SQL statement.

Statement Stmt = Con.create Statement();

After the Statement object is created, it is used to execute the SQL statement, the Statement:

The Stmt. execute(); method

Stmt. executeUpdate(); method can be used

Stmt. executeQuery(); method

to execute the SQL statement.

Stmt represents the Statement class.

Stmt is reference variable of Statement class.

For the database operation such as Insert, update and delete for the database operation such as insert, update and delete.

The execute update method is used to execute the statement. The execute query method is only used to execute the select statement, whereas as the execute method is generic which can be used to execute any SQL statement.

Step IV execute() generic method
executeUpdate() Insert & Delete.
for select executeQuery()

If the statement produce result set, object after executing the SQL statement, the result set instance is used to retrieve the results.

After this closing the connection.

After executing all the required SQL statement and obtaining the results, we need to close the connection and release the session.

connection.close();

get code JDBC at try block of 'finally', its exception.
false that if connection.close() get finally it's hit,
it manually handle from 'finally' & \

try {

```
}  
catch (Exception)  
{  
    e.printStackTrace();  
}
```

```
finally {  
    connection.close();  
}
```

How to configure
Tomcat in Eclipse:
How to configure App
Server.

- ① Download Eclipse
- ② Install the EE version
(Software Required)
for Advance Java:
SE - Standard Edition.
EE - Enterprise Edition.

uninstall Tomcat & download version 10.

③ Configure Tomcat

Then how to configure Tomcat in Eclipse.

Install Oracle Database.

19.01.2024

E-commerce

E-commerce Rules and policies:

E-commerce Rules and policies: E-commerce platforms typically have a set of rules and policies to govern all the activities of sellers, buyers, and the overall admin type and the other operations of the platform.

- (ii) The specific rules and policies, may vary between e-commerce platforms. It is essential for users both seller and buyer to carefully read and understand the rules and policies of the e-commerce platforms, before engage into it.
- (iii) Some common rules and policies for a typical e-commerce are as follows:-

• Terms of Services.

The terms of service is also known as terms and conditions agreement.

- This policy outlines the legal Agreement between the e-commerce platform and its users.

This policy normally covers various aspects of e-commerce operations such as user responsibilities, platform uses, intellectual property rights, liability limitations, dispute resolution, termination of services etc.

- Users are typically required to agree these policies before using the platform.

Copyright
Patent
Trademark

• Privacy Policies

The privacy policy explains how the e-commerce platform collects, uses, stores and protects user data.

(ii) This policy details the type of personal information, the purpose of collection, data sharing practices and user rights regarding their data.

- Privacy policies are essential for building trust with customers and complying with data protection regulations.
- Seller policies: E-commerce platforms often establish specific policies for sellers to ensure a consistent and fair market place [for sellers].

These policies may cover topics such as:

- product listings: According to National / International standards.
- product quality: list of restricted item guidelines, price list, shipping and delivery requirements, return and refund policies, seller fees if any, commission categories, seller performance ratings, and several others depend on specific on time-to-time requirement.

(iii) Buyers Policies also comprise buyer policies.

- E-commerce platforms also comprise buyer policies that contain various policies such as buyer's behaviour, Dispute Resolution Mechanism, Buyer protection programs, return and refund mechanisms, mechanisms to prevent fraud or misleading etc.

- Buyers Policy may be specific according to specific geographical area or special occasion.

(iv) Intellectual properties. (To be continued).

9.01.2024

How to configure tomcat in eclipse (Application Server).

1. Install Tomcat in your system - version - 10.
2. Open Eclipse
3. Below the screen → select server.

[Tomcat v10] ✓

host name - local host

server name - V10.0 server at
local host.

} come on by itself.



next
Specify the installation directory

Name, [Apache Tomcat 10.0]

Installation directory

[Browse]

After this above process,

server status on.

Console.

do right click press

start.

Server will start.

↓
Finish.

↓
Finish.

JDBC code to insert data in db's
table, (SQL).

Open Oracle and make a table.

By DDL command we will make a table.

Emp Table

eno	ename	esal

①) connect System.;
password;
connected!

②) Connectivity

import java.sql.*;

public class DemoInsertid
main() { // here static method

① Class.forName("oracle.jdbc.driver.
OracleDriver");

② Connection conn = DriverManager.
getConnection("Jdbc:oracle:thin:
@localhost:1521:xe", "System",
"ilbm");

// A Java App. to database through JDBC to store data in DB

```
import java.util.Scanner;  
④ Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);  
while(true){  
    System.out.println("Enter Emp Id :");  
    sc.nextInt();  
    int eno  
    System.out.println("Enter Emp Name :");  
    String name = sc.next();  
    System.out.println("Enter Emp. Sal :");  
    int esal = sc.nextInt();
```

1,2,3,4 एवं दूसरी
लिखें।

#1 के जगह लिखें।
⑤ PreparedStatement pstmt = conn.prepareStatement
("Insert into emp values(?, ?, ?);")

```
pstmt.setInt(1, eno);  
pstmt.setString(2, name);  
pstmt.setInt(3, esal);  
int count = pstmt.executeUpdate();  
if(count > 0){  
    System.out.println("Record inserted!");  
}  
}  
} while  
} psym
```

How to add .jar file to oracle in Eclipse:

→ right click on project
click on build path.
Then click on configure build path.
Then new pop-up window will open. click on libraries
on the top of window → goes to classpath.
(select classpath) : ojdbc6.jar select **Remove** then remove.
click on classpath.

Add external jar (click on button) → Go to C drive →
Oracle folder → App → oracle folder select search "jar"
Then will list a lot of jar. search ojdbc6.jar.
Select it Apply and then close.

Referenced
libraries
ojdbc6.jar

Retrieval of Data from Database.

```
Class.forName("oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver");  
Connection conn = DriverManager.getConnection  
("jdbc:oracle:thin:@localhost:1521:xe", "system", "11bm");  
PreparedStatement pstmt = conn.prepareStatement  
("select * from temp");  
ResultSet rs = pstmt.executeQuery();
```

```
while(rs.next()) {  
    System.out.println(rs.getInt(1) + " " + rs.getString(2) + " " +  
        rs.getInt(3));  
}
```

→ Make it in the class.

Class Demo Retrieval {

 public void main() {

 System.out.println("Hello World");

 }

}

```

update
    emno = 121;
    int empno = sc.nextInt();
    preparedStatement pstmt = conn.prepareStatement(
        ("Update Emp set ename = ? where eno = " + empno));
    pstmt.executeUpdate();
    Result-set rs = pstmt.executeQuery();
    while(rs.next()){
        System.out.println(rs.getInt(1) + " " + rs.getString(2) + " " +
            rs.getInt(3));
    }
}

```

3) Update using Statement & Statement

```

} . replace of it:
preparedStatement pstmt = conn.prepareStatement(
    ("select * from emp"));
Statement stmt = conn.createStatement();
String SQL = "Update emp set ename = rawl where eno=121";
stmt.executeUpdate(SQL);
System.out.println("Record Updated");

```

```

class DemoUpdate{ main()
}

```

```

class Statement

```

Delete operation

```

class DemoDelete{ main()
}
class Statement
{
    Connection conn = DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:oracle:
        thin:@localhost:1521:xe","system","itbm");
    PreparedStatement pstmt = conn.prepareStatement(
        ("Delete from emp where eno = ?"));
    pstmt.setInt(1,124);
    pstmt.executeUpdate();
    System.out.println("Record Deleted");
}
}

```

Q4.01.24

Copyright Policy & Policies
 e-commerce platforms can be vulnerable to intellectual property features such as: the sale of unauthorised products, sale of duplicate products, sale of copyrighted products etc. Therefore a strong policies must be in favour of customers and others to prevent validated products etc. online market places need to implement effective measures to prevent the listing and sale of illegal goods, respond promptly to intellectual property claims, and establish mechanisms for right holders to enforce their property rights.

Privacy and Data Protection:

Normally e-commerce website collect and store vast amount of customers data including personal information and transaction details.

It is crucial for these platforms to comply with privacy and data protection laws to safeguard customer information. For this there are several steps are taken to protect the data, such as use of heavy firewalls, use of highly secure tools (SSL + One-twenty eight bits 128 bits or more), broad spectrum of antivirus, proper validation and ~~authorisation~~ authorisation and etc.

Online Payments and Financial regulations.

Online Payments and Financial regulations. Normally all e-commerce platforms facilitates several categories of online transactions through Bank or UPI's. that involves collection of processing fragment information per day.

Along with KYC informations which are essential to prevent illegal activities such as money laundering, Money frauds, Transaction failures etc. which must be protected with proper guidelines and using highly secure payment gateway system.



Trial and Jurisdiction challenges

- (i) A commerce business can file a suit in National Tax Tribunal challenging to determine the appropriate rules and jurisdiction.
- (ii) E-commerce Businesses Need to Navigate the complexities of International Tax Regulations and ensure compliance with applicable laws, related to sales taxes, Value added Taxes (VAT), Custom Duties Taxes, and other relevant taxes.
- (iii) Failure to comply these tax laws can result in legal and financial consequences within the boundary of that e-commerce website.

(N) Contractual Agreement

A standard e-commerce website generally includes certain open or hidden contracts between buyers and sellers to enhance the e-commerce businesses.

- (v) It is essential to have clear and enforceable terms and conditions, refund and return policies dispute resolution mechanisms etc.
- (vi) Standard contractual agreement certain mechanic signature clause can be implemented to ensure the validity and enforceability of digital contracts.
- (vii) The contractual agreements between seller and buyers helps in free and fair functioning.

(viii) Domain Name Disputes and Trademark Infringement

It requires business may encounter sometimes domain name and trademark disputes which may cause certain confusion for customers that the product is original or fake companies fear this in e-commerce site takes legal action against that companies under UDRP rules.

① Create table
`emp (`
`1eno number,`
`2ename Varchar(10),`
`3sal number);`

② Oracle -> APP
`qid#` → Add
`config` → Apply
`Apply cr.`

UDRP: Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy

E-commerce Business Model