A Project Report

ON

E-Shop

Partial Fulfillment of Requirement for the Award of Degree

of

Bachelor of Computer Applications

Submitted To

BARKATULLAH VISHWAVIDYALAYA
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CERTIFICATE

This is to Certified that this project report **"E - SHOP"** is the bonafide work of "**ABHIJEET SINGH RATHOUR, SHIVANI SAHU"** who carried out the project work under my supervision. I approve this project for submission of the Bachelor of Computer Applications in the Department of Computer Science & Application, Extol College, affiliated to BU, Bhopal (M.P.).

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This Project work entitled **"E-Shop "**, submitted by **Mr. Abhijeet Singh Rathore (Roll. No: 162320175), Mis.Shivani Shau (Roll. No: 162320011)** is approved for the award of degree of Bachelor of Computer Applications.

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ABSTRACT

The business-to-consumer aspect of electronic commerce (e-commerce) is the most visible business use of the World Wide Web. The primary goal of an e-commerce site is to sell goods and services online. This project deals with developing an e-commerce website for Online Book Sale. It provides the user with a catalog of different books available for purchase in the store. In order to facilitate online purchase a shopping cart is provided to the user. The system is implemented using a 3-tier approach, with a backend database, a middle tier of Microsoft Internet Information Services (IIS) and ASP.NET, and a web browser as the front end client. In order to develop an e-commerce website, a number of Technologies must be studied and understood. These include multi-tiered architecture, server and client side scripting techniques, implementation technologies such as ASP.NET, programming language (such as C#, VB.NET), relational databases (such as MySQL, Access).This is a project with the objective to develop a basic website where a consumer is provided with a shopping cart application and also to know about the technologies used to develop such an application .This document will discuss each of the underlying technologies to create and implement an e-commerce website.

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INTRODUCTION

Briefly understanding E-commerce:-

Electronic commerce, commonly known as **e-commerce** or **e-comm**, refers to the buying and selling of products or services over electronic systems such as the Internet and other computer networks. Electronic commerce draws on such technologies as electronic funds transfer, supply chain management, Internet marketing, online transaction processing, electronic data inter change (EDI), inventory management systems, and automated data collection systems. Modern electronic commerce typically uses the World Wide Web at least at one point in the transaction's life-cycle, although it may encompass a wider range of technologies such as e-mail, mobile devices and telephones as well.

Electronic commerce is generally considered to be the sales aspect of e-business. It also consists of the exchange of data to facilitate the financing and payment aspects of business transactions.

E-commerce can be divided into:

1. E-tailing or "virtual storefronts" on Web sites with online catalogs, sometimes gathered into a "virtual mall".
2. The gathering and use of demographic data through Web contacts.
3. Electronic Data Interchange (EDI), the business-to-business exchange of data.
4. E-mail and fax and their use as media for reaching prospects and established customers (for example, with newsletters).
5. Business-to-business buying and selling.
6. The security of business transactions.

The Internet has created a new economic ecosystem, the e-commerce marketplace, and it has become the virtual main street of the world. Providing a quick and convenient way of exchanging goods and services both regionally and globally, e-commerce has boomed. Today, e-commerce has grown into a huge industry with US online retail generating $175B in revenues in 2007, with consumer-driven (B2C) online transactions impacting industries from travel services to consumer electronics, from books and

media distribution to sports & fitness. With more than 70% of Americans using the Internet on a daily basis for private and/or business use and the rest of the world also beginning to catch on, e-commerce's global growth curve is not likely to taper off anytime soon. However, the US recession has taken its toll on online sales. Although early 2008 estimates by Forrester Research were very strong with 2008 revenues upwards of $204B (a 17% growth rate),2008 holiday sales showed the first decrease in the last 7 years. Research by ComScore shows sales declining by 1% for the first 49 days of the holiday season.

In the last decade, many startup e-commerce companies have rapidly stolen market share from traditional retailers and service providers, pressuring these established traditional players to deploy their own commerce websites or to alter company strategy in retaliation. This effect is most pronounced in travel services and consumer electronics. According to comScore, online leisure travel bookings reached about $51B in 2005, or 44% of all online sales, which were around $122B in the same year. Roughly 30% of all travel bookings currently occur online. Consumer electronics, which includes the purchase of digital cameras, mobile phones, and home PC's, accounted for nearly $26B of worldwide e-commerce sales occurring in 2006, according to the NPD Group. As traditional brick and mortar firms continue to lose market share to e-commerce players, they will likely see continued declines in their revenues, operating margins, and profits. It is important to note that most e-commerce players are at a competitive advantage to retailers. They have lower operating expenses and better inventory management due to operating in a virtual commerce environment. For example, Amazon.com (AMZN) has revenue per employee of nearly $850k while its retail counterpart, Best Buy (BBY), generates revenue per employee of only $270k. Clearly, e-commerce vendors will have the most to gain if they successfully disrupt retail customer acquisition, disintermediate distributors/resellers, and under-price retail establishments. As a consequence of e-commerce vendor gains, financial transaction processors and parcel shipping companies are among ancillary vendors who will gain.

History

Early development:-

Originally, electronic commerce was identified as the facilitation of commercial transactions electronically, using technology such as Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) and Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT). These were both introduced in the late 1970s, allowing businesses to send commercial documents like purchase orders or invoices electronically. The growth and acceptance of credit cards, automated teller machines (ATM) and telephone banking in the 1980s were also forms of electronic commerce. Another form of e-commerce was the airline reservation system typified by Sabre in the USA and Travicom in the UK.

Beginning in the 1990s, electronic commerce would include enterprise resource planning systems (ERP), data mining and data warehousing.In 1990, Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web web browser and transformed an academic telecommunication network into a worldwide everyman everyday communication system called internet/www. Commercial enterprise on the Internet was strictly prohibited by NSF until 1995. Although the Internet became popular worldwide around 1994 with the adoption of Mosaic web browser, it took about five years to introduce security protocols (i.e. SSL encryption enabled on Netscape 1.0 Browser in late 1994) and DSL allowing continual connection to the Internet. By the end of 2000, many European and American business companies offered their services through the World Wide Web. Since then people began to associate a word "e-commerce" with the ability of purchasing various goods through the Internet using secure protocols and electronic payment services.

Timeline

The timeline for e-commerce progression is shown below.

- 1979: Michael Aldrich invented online shopping.
- 1981: Thomson Holidays, UK is first B2B online shopping.
- 1982: Minitel was introduced nationwide in France.
- 1984: Gateshead SIS/Tesco is first B2C online shopping and Mrs Snowball, 72, is the first online home shopper.
- 1984: In April 1984, CompuServe launches the Electronic Mall in the USA and Canada. It is the first comprehensive electronic commerce service.
- 1985: Nissan UK sells cars and finance with credit checking to customers online from dealers' lots.
- 1987: Swreg begins to provide software and shareware authors means to sell their products online through an electronic Merchant account.
- 1990: Tim Berners-Lee writes the first web browser, WorldWideWeb, using a NeXT computer.
- 1992: Terry Brownell launches first fully graphical, iconic navigated Bulletin board system online shopping using RoboBOARD/FX.
- 1994: Netscape releases the Navigator browser in October under the code name Mozilla. Pizza Hut offers online ordering on its Web page. The first online bank opens. Attempts to offer flower delivery and magazine subscriptions online. Adult materials also become commercially available, as do cars and bikes. Netscape 1.0 is introduced in late 1994 SSL encryption that made transactions secure.
- 1995: Thursday 27 April 1995, the purchase of a book by Paul Stanfield, Product Manager for CompuServe UK, from W H Smith's shop within CompuServe's UK Shopping Centre is the UK's first national online shopping service secure transaction. The shopping service at launch featured WH Smith, Tesco, Virgin/Our Price, Great Universal Stores/GUS, Interflora, Dixons Retail, Past Times, PC World (retailer) and Innovations.
- 1995: Jeff Bezos launches Amazon.com and the first commercial-free 24 hour, internet-only radio stations, Radio HK and NetRadio start broadcasting. Dell and Cisco begin to aggressively use Internet for commercial transactions. eBay is founded by computer programmer Pierre Omidyar as AuctionWeb.

- 1998: Electronic postal stamps can be purchased and downloaded for printing from the Web.
- 1998: Alibaba Group is established in China.
- 1999: Business.com sold for US $7.5 million to e-Companies, which was purchased in 1997 for US $149,000. The peer-to-peer files haring software Napster launches. ATG Stores launches to sell decorative items for the home online.
- 2000: The dot-com bust.
- 2001: Alibaba.com achieved profitability in December 2001.
- 2002: eBay acquires PayPal for $1.5 billion. Niche retail companies Wayfair and NetShops are founded with the concept of selling products through several targeted domains, rather than a central portal.
- 2003: Amazon.com posts first yearly profit.
- 2004: DHgate.com, China's first online b2b transaction platform, is established, forcing other b2b sites to move away from the "yellow pages" model.
- 2005: Yuval Tal founds Pioneer- a secure online payment distribution solution.
- 2007: Business.com acquired by R.H. Donnelley for $345 million.
- 2009: Zappos.com acquired by Amazon.com for $928 million. Retail Convergence, operator of private sale website RueLaLa.com, acquired by GSI Commerce for $180 million, plus up to $170 million in earn-out payments based on performance through 2012.
- 2010: Groupon reportedly rejects a $6 billion offer from Google. Instead, the group buying websites plans to go ahead with an IPO in mid-2011.
- 2011: Quidsi.com, parent company of Diapers.com, acquired by Amazon.com for $500 million in cash plus $45 million in debt and other obligations.[12] GSI Commerce, a company specializing in creating, developing and running online shopping sites for brick and mortar businesses, acquired by eBay for $2.4 billion.
- 2012: US eCommerce and Online Retail sales projected to reach $226 billion, an increase of 12 percent over 2011.

E-Commerce: Age of "Virtual Window Shopping"

E-Commerce is a reality. Organizations worldwide, ranging from small businesses to Fortune 500 companies, are successfully transacting business on the web. The advantages of electronic commerce are clear. Barriers imposed by geography and time-zones are erased. Buyers and sellers interact via the internet seven days a week, twenty-four hours a day. Potential customers get instantaneous answers to their questions via web sites and FAQs, and make instantaneous purchase decisions while the information is fresh in their minds. This model is so engaging that eCommerce is expected to grow by 300% in the next two years. IDC predicts by the year 2000 that 46 million people will be buying products on-line and eCommerce will grow to $333 billion by 2002.

The foundation of eCommerce is the hardware and software used to run your site. Tenon and Pacific Coast have joined together to create a secure commerce foundation that is not only easy to set up and use, but one that provides high-performance, industrial-strength web delivery. The recommended secure commerce platform is a G3 Power Macintosh with WebTen and WebCatalog.

Although the Macintosh is typically touted as a friendly home computer, it can be a solid business platform as well. All current Macintosh models based on the G3 chip can easily handle a secure web commerce site. Apple's new G3 machines have been shown to be twice as fast as Intel's Pentium IIs. This G3 performance, coupled with WebTen's ability to sustain over 1000 hits/second, gives you the foundation you need to support multiple, secure web-based storefronts. Moreover, the cost of setting up and maintaining a Macintosh secure commerce server is so far below the cost on other platforms, businesses are able to rapidly increase sales by spending money on marketing, rather than on web site maintenance. Likewise, web service providers can direct their energy and resources toward growing their business, rather than on systems administration.

Secure pages are an important part of a secure commerce website. Savvy internet surfers want to make sure that the site with which they're doing business is safe and protected by encryption. The infrastructure for secure internet transactions includes Secure Sockets Layer (SSL3) and digital IDs. The SSL standard enables secure transactions over the web and is required to provide a secure environment for eCommerce. WebTen incorporates SSL3 to encrypt web server transactions. The secure

sockets layer included in WebTen encrypts data between the web server and the browser.

Each secure storefront is associated with a particular storefront name, for example, www.YourStoreFront.com. Associated with this web address (or URL) is an internet address, for example, 206.179.82.5. WebTen has the capability of handling any number of web addresses, each with their own unique internet or IP address. This enables web service providers to accommodate multiple clients, giving each client their own private SSL "virtual host".

Each SSL virtual host requires a server certificate with a unique digital ID. A server certificate is issued by a Certificate Authority or CA. The CA is considered a 'trusted higher authority' who ensures the identity of the server. In a typical commercial virtual host set up, each virtual host would have its own unique server certificate. WebTen can support an unlimited number of virtual hosts, each with their own IP address and private SSL server certificate. If you want to create multiple storefronts on a single server, you'll appreciate this ability to handle multiple SSL certificates. WebTen also has the flexibility to support virtual hosts all sharing the same IP address and sharing a common SSL certificate, so, if desired, related storefronts can share a single certificate.

Applying for and receiving a certificate is part of the WebTen SSL setup. There are two popular Certificate Authorities, Verisignand Thawte . Verisign has already issued over 750,000 certificates for authenticating users on web sites. This is a strong indicator of how popular SSL on the internet has become.

When accessing an SSL server through Netscape or Internet Explorer, the key or lock icon in the browser will 'close' or come together. This tells your customer that the transaction they are about to initiate is secure. Additionally, 'http' in the URL is replaced with 'https'. Since SSL encrypts all data transferred between the server and browser, it should only be used for pages that collect sensitive information, such as pages where customers enter their credit card account information. This way pages that do not carry sensitive information will not suffer any performance degradation imposed by encryption and decryption algorithms.

Ideally you want to be able to interact with as many browsers as possible. WebTen supports HTTP/1.1. HTTP/1.1 has many new features that enhance web operations, such as persistent connections and built-in support for byte serving of pdf documents. WebTen's Apache HTTP/1.1 implementation is backward compatible with browsers that only support HTTP/1.0 or 0.9, making it the only Macintosh-based web server that supports this level of browser compatibility.

An attractive, flexible "shopping cart" capability is a necessity. In addition to security and browser compatibility, you want to make sure that your customers can submit their information and buy your products without a problem. You want customers not only to buy your products, but to return to your storefront for subsequent purchases. Eighty percent of cyber-shoppers visit several sites before making a purchase. Often a visitor will decide to buy your products, or come back a second time, only if they enjoyed using your site. Storefront software needs to be highly configurable -- able to handle simple sites with a single product, and complex sites with hundreds of thousands of products. Your storefront must be fast. Customers will lose interest if they are constantly waiting for a simple catalog search to finish.

Your G3/WebTen secure foundation requires a well-constructed, high-performance commerce package. WebCatalog provides the speed and stability needed in so critical a piece of software. WebCatalog not only has the eye-popping speed necessary to handle many shoppers searching through thousands of products at once, but also has important features that will make your storefront competitive: integrated email notification; complex calculation capability; form handling; and conditional operations. All features that help you be successful.

With your success will come expansion of your business. An important question to ask at the onset is "If I am successful can I expand and open up more stores?" Expansion can often lead to large, unexpected costs. If you're not careful, Web storefront software can be like a Trojan Horse. When establishing a site, licensing is often more important than the cost of the software. Software that limits the number of shoppers or charges additional fees to set up more than one storefront on a single server can exact an ongoing toll that goes far beyond your initial purchase price. In addition, you'll want to make sure that your software can be extended to perform automated on-line transactions. WebCatalog supports an unlimited number credit card processing services, to support credit card verification.

Automated on-line transactions are supported by WebCatalog. If you want to automate the entire sales process, you'll enjoy using the automated payment verification capabilities of WebCatalog. The first step is to set up a relationship with a financial institution and establish a credit card merchant account. (You may already have such an account for your off-line business.) WebCatalog can be configured to work in conjunction with MacAuthorize to authorize purchases through your existing merchant account, or to use on-line authorization services such as the Internet Billing Company.

WebCatalog sends email notification of all purchases to people inside of your organization as well as to the customer. Products that require traditional shipping are accommodated by sending emails to the shipping department. For electronic delivery of products, WebCatalog can create a temporary downloadable file from a secure stockroom folder.

Think secure commerce. WebTen & WebCatalog are the ideal combination for secure commerce. WebTen is the fastest Macintosh web server on the market. WebCatalog is the most complete storefront solution on the Mac market. Don't be afraid to experiment. Look at other storefront sites and talk to their Webmasters. A site can be deceiving -- a lot of work is often required to create a simple, enjoyable experience. Even though you may have a particular vision for your web site, look at the way other people do things. Both Tenon and Pacific Coast will be happy to help you with your secure commerce needs. If you're looking for a turnkey secure commerce solution, contact us and we'll be happy to help you configure your storefront. On the other hand, WebTen and WebCatalog are so intuitive that you might just want to purchase the components and create your own site. Whether we simply advise you or provide full-scale engineering support, we look forward to working with you and to helping you grow your on-line business.

E-COMMERCE VARIANTS :-

- Products
- Pricing
- Ordering
- Accounting
- Fulfillment
- Assorted

1. PRODUCTS

- How many products?
- How many categories and/or subcategories?
- How many attributes per product? e.g. color, size, accessories.

2. PRICING

- Is all pricing the same, regardless of who is making the purchase?
- Do different groups of customers see different pricing on the same items?
- Do you ever offer promotional or temporary pricing or price reductions?
- What is your pricing strategy for other channels?

3. ORDERING

- Can you build custom orders? Do you want to let customers specify the components of the products they want to purchase?
- Do you plan to allow your customers to ask product questions? If you offer complex products that have many variations, how will you guide your customer through the decision-making process toward the right solution for him or her?
- How many unique items typically comprise an order?
- Do your customers typically purchase the same items again and again to replenish their stock? Do you want to enable registered users or groups to save a permanent shopping list from which they can reorder items they've ordered in the past?
- Do you want to offer for sale only items that are in your immediate inventory?
- Or do you want to offer items for sale even if they are not immediately on hand?
- When should customers be notified that the items they selected are either out of stock, not available for immediate delivery, or can be back-ordered?

- When do you want to notify the user of a back order? When they are checking out? After they have placed the order? Do you want to recommend a substitution if one is available?
- Do you let users know what accessory items are compatible with a purchase about to be made? Do you recommend a substitution if an item is not in stock?
- What categories and subcategories do you envision? What are the words your customers use to categorize your products?

4. ACCOUNTING

- What accounting software do you use?
- What types of payments do you need to support for your customers? Credit cards? Cybercash? Debit cards? Procurement cards? Purchase orders?
- Corporate credit accounts? Private label cards?
- Will orders outside the U.S. be accepted?
- How much authentication do you want to force upon the user?
- Do you want to authorize cards and transaction amounts with a bank, and then reserve funds, before issuing order numbers?
- How many daily transactions do you forecast?
- In what states is tax applicable to your sales? Are all items taxable or only certain items?

5. FULFILLMENT

- What fulfillment and inventory management systems do you presently use?
- Where will products come from? Will they be new, re-purposed, or both?
- How often will new products be added?
- What shipping options do you want to offer? FedEx? UPS? USPS?
- When do you stop offering items for sale? When inventory count is at a minimum or when there are none left in inventory? Is this policy consistent for all products?

- How often should orders be sent to order entry?
- How will your fulfillment center let the system know that an order has shipped? Do you need to let the system know? Is there a shipping number that needs to get attached to the order? Does shipping status need to be updated more than once, if at all?
- Do you want to enable customers to look up the shipping status of their order online? Do you want to provide UPS, FedEx, or USPS tracking numbers?
- Would you prefer to be proactive and email changes in the order status to the recipient? Do you want to send messages upon inventory is confirmed or a back order needs to be authorized?

6. ASSORTED

- Technical Support ?
- Do you plan to provide online support materials for the products you sell? Is technical support a product or service in and of itself?
- Does it need to be processed as an order?
- Localization ?
- Do you need to support multiple languages? Multiple currencies?
- Regional pricing structures?
- Legal ?
- What types of policies and disclaimers do you need to make available to your customers? What are the terms and conditions of a sale? What is your return policy? Do you offer a guarantee or a limited warranty on purchases? What should customers do if they need to return items? Are there any locations where you cannot legally sell your products and services?
- Site Metrics
- What metrics will you use to manage the site? What reports will you want to see regarding your customers, orders, online merchandise, site traffic analysis, etc.?

OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT

Before understanding what are the basic objectives of the project we need to emphasize on how the project works. In what direction is it required by the developer to take the project to. What all is needed and how could the goals be achieved?

The project has the e-commerce services that has summarized the descriptions of ecommerce business models in a way which is easy to understand and can help business owners clarify their own ecommerce objectives. The following questions are geared to guide you through ecommerce planning steps:-

- Do you plan to offer "content" (information) online?
- Is your aim to be the dominant player in your field? Will you be the first in your field to seriously invest in Ecommerce?
- Are there existing Ecommerce sites in your category? Do your customers expect you to have an Ecommerce site? Do you need to figure out how to compete?
- Is the purpose of Ecommerce site attract new customers - or supplement or replace an existing way of reaching new or existing customers?
- Will your Ecommerce site be speeding up or improving traditional business services by offering more convenient or money-saving e-business capabilities?
- Will you be simplifying major events (such as buying a home or car) for consumers by offering one-stop shopping for all related services?
- Will you be segmenting your customer base - and tailoring customized services to each segment?
- Will you be using the Internet to improve communication and collaboration between all parties in your supply chain?
- Will you be using Ecommerce to make your internal or external processes more efficient?
- Do you want to improve your overall marketing efforts by getting to know your customers and prospects better?
- Can your product be delivered more profitably online?

Contemporary electronic commerce involves everything from ordering "digital" content for immediate online consumption, to ordering conventional goods and services, to "meta" services to facilitate other types of electronic commerce.

On the institutional level, big corporations and financial institutions use the internet to exchange financial data to facilitate domestic and international business. Data integrity and security are very hot and pressing issues for electronic commerce.

Integration:-

Imagine a web site that would allow your customers to place an order for your goods and when they sent their order to you, your stock or inventory database was updated immediately, outwards goods were notified and the customer was sent an advice from packing staff when the goods were shipped.

Many businesses do each of these things but few join them together or "integrate" them. As businesses become familiar with the Internet, it won't take long for business people to see that their order-taking, stock control and delivery systems should be merged into one seamless function.

Indeed Microsoft Retail Manager offers precisely this function. Maintain one database in your store and synchronise it in real time with your online database... meaning your web site is constantly up to date.

Distribution Channeling :-

E-commerce has grown in importance as companies have adopted Pure-Click and Brick and Click channel systems. We can distinguish between pure-click and brick and click channel system adopted by companies.

- Pure-Click companies are those that have launched a website without any previous existence as a firm. It is imperative that such companies must set up and operate their e-commerce websites very carefully. Customer service is of paramount importance.
- Brick and Click companies are those existing companies that have added an online site for e-commerce. Initially, Brick and Click companies were skeptical whether or not to add an online e-commerce channel for fear that selling their products might produce channel conflict with their off-line retailers, agents, or their own stores.

Security:-

On the Internet, security is handled by passing "keys" between Internet server and client browser. When entering a secure site your browser is passed a public key by which transactions between you and the web server are encrypted. The servers key is always kept private.

On your web site security can be handled two ways - depending on your budget. You can "piggyback" on someone else's "key" or you can register and pay for your own key or SSL certificate at Thwate or Verisign.

Generally today businesses who host web sites offer access to a secure server and you can use their server and secure certificate for less than if you registered and paid for your own key.

Finding an ecommerce Provider/Partner:-

Generally your web developer will advise you on the various security options. Their recommendation will consider things like:-

- volume of sales
- amount of data that needs to be captured per sale
- number of products in your store
- how often you need to change the product prices or other details
- your special freight requirements
- whether ordering has to interface with your banking/accounting system and so on

Smaller businesses generally only required a secure form that returns results to the business owner, while a larger company with multiple products and locations will require a solution that takes the order, banks the money and sends a message to outwards goods to dispatch the goods.

Banks:-

Banks were slow at first to embrace Internet technologies citing security fears. More recently though in the drive for higher profits and greater shareholder return they have been moving more and more of their business online.

Mostly this transition has gone smoothly. The only real difficulty is phishing scams where people are tricked into logging into a web site designed to look like their bank, but instead traps their login details. Banks have warned people not to click links in their email to login into the bank's web site, but to type the URL into their browser window every time.

In Australia banks will soon issue a usb device required in conjunction with a PIN to access a bank account. This will tighten security further.

Ecommerce is enabling or achieving your business objectives by using information technology to enhance or transform your business processes.
Ecommerce includes business to business (B2B); cutting costs in transactions between businesses and, business to consumer (B2C); sales of goods and services. Ecommerce is carried out on the Internet and has become the vehicle driving the phenomenal growth of the Internet industry.

It is important to keep in mind that the Internet is a medium for communications with your customer. It does NOT exempt or exclude the need for good business strategy. A good business medium whether it be the Internet, television or printed media must communicate value to your customer.

This is not an attempt to cover all areas of ecommerce but to provide a generic guide for Pacific SMEs towards establishing an effective ecommerce online presence.

1. Business Plan

Do not start without a business plan. Understand your product, your market, competition, obstacles, cost of effective delivery and a time frame for implementation.

- **Determine Your Objectives**

What do you wish to achieve with a web site? Is it to enhance awareness of your company brand/s, sell goods online, provide customer support or develop and sell an electronic product. Your objectives will determine your approach to ecommerce.

- **Understand your Market**

Local access is currently limited to less the 2% of the population in Pacific Island countries. This limits the effectiveness of the Internet for local usage.

The overseas market is the immediate opportunity. It is important to understand the intricacies of your market. A category such as handicrafts / gifts can appeal to expatriate Pacific Islanders, collectors, bargain hunters or upper exotic art collectors. Identify your key markets and tailor your web strategy to reach them effectively.

- **Product**

Your product could be services (tourism), electronic (software) or selling artifacts or gifts via a web store. Understanding the market determines how you package, present and price your product. Distance and isolation of the Pacific islands means ideal products should be portable and relatively inexpensive to deliver. Consider the value instant communications and global reach adds to your product. For some the Internet may not offer added value for your product.

VALUE to the customer is still bottom line, so avoid false expectations that the Internet is an opportunity to deliver at inflated prices or the illusion that there is a pot of gold on the end of your Internet connection.

1. <u>Domain Name</u>

Your domain name (www.yoursite.com) is your calling card on the web. Choose a domain name that is easy to remember. Generic domain names (*.com .net .org .edu .info .biz*) can be registered for US$35 / year at www.networksolutions.com or numerous other sites such as www.enom. If you find that your preferred domain has been taken, check other domain services such as .nu (Niue), .tv (Tuvalu), *.to* (Tonga) at tonic.to. Your web hosting service will register your domain name as part of their services if you decide to look for a hosting service at the same time.

2. <u>Hosting Your Web site</u>

Once you have decided on your domain name, you need to host your web pages on the Internet. There are thousands of Internet Service Providers (ISPs) that offer hosting. Host your service where your clientele or target audience will have the fastest access and you can guarantee the "up time" (reliability of service). It is usually practical to host your site on an overseas server.

Hosting costs vary with the amount of space (megabytes), traffic (how busy your site is measured in Gigabytes per month) and extra services (number of email addresses, ecommerce tools, site management tools, etc.). 30-250mb of space on a US based server (computer) will cost approximately $15 – 50 per

month depending on your choice services. Ecommerce services such as shopping cart, secure transaction form and credit card processing will cost more. With a credit card one can usually register a host account within 15 minutes and have your domain name and host working within 3 days.

3. Design and Development

Design and content of your web site must be aimed at communicating with your customers. Speed of access, logical navigation and attractive look and feel are key objectives. Often fancy graphics will result in slow download times and result in impatient customers moving away. Your website is the only impression the customer has of your company or organization. Make sure they can see professionalism immediately. Your web site should be designed according to your customer expectations. While a travel / tourism site is expected to have lots of flashy pictures this may not be necessary for a academic web site or a web directory. A website with too much graphics will frustrate those looking for quick information by increasing download time of the web pages.

Outsourcing your web design may be the choice if you desire a professional look right from the start. For small companies, if you choose to out source your web design, insist on full access to the web site once it is launched and training on how to make basic changes. Eg. Announcements on the front page or changing product prices.

4. Managing Content

Many SMEs (Small businesses) rush to implement an online presence without considering the work involved with keeping content fresh and useful. Too often a website is literally "tacked on" as an additional task without considering the effort needed to update and maintain content. Unless a website is seen as essential for the future of your business it is probably not worth doing. An effective strategy includes the costs and process of integrating your web presence with your everyday business processes. This will ensure that information remains fresh and relevant and enables your organization to adapt to meet the demands of your online customer.

As the site gets busier, interaction with customers and order processing can take some serious staffing time. For some this is a good problem to have but be realistic and budget for employee time at all levels of your web site development.

5.**Electronic Transactions**

The key objective of selling is to deliver a product and receive payment. The challenge for many small companies is being able to make online transactions for credit cards. Usually this can be done by capturing necessary credit card details via a secure web then manually inputting to your local merchant account in daily batches. The process can be automated with credit cards verified online and payment immediately credited to your account.

For small businesses without merchant accounts there are online sites that provide merchant account services as well as credit card processing for a monthly fee and individual transaction charge. The websites www.itransact.com and www.iescrow.com are examples of transactions services.

New services have developed that now enable transactions via email. By opening an account with these services you are able to arrange for them to receive funds on your behalf and then they pay it directly into your own account. A great example of this is found at www.paypal.com. There are several other services so find the one that suits your needs.

5. Marketing your website– Online and Off-line

The key to a successful ecommerce website is effectively reaching your target market with services that they perceive offer value. Getting online users to visit your website will depend on your ability to raise awareness amongst potential customers. This can be done with a good online AND off-line strategy.

Online:

- List your link with key sites relevant to your target market. Online linkages from other web sites are the most effective means of bringing people to your site. A regional travel site will want to be linked from all key Pacific Island sites. .
- Pay for advertising on sections of popular websites visited by your target clientele.
- Place your site on search engines and portal sites such as Yahoo.com, Google.com, altavista.com and others – NOTE: Remember that search engines have people who are constantly developing methods to prevent others like you from "cheating" by biasing there ranking criteria to place your site. Criteria constantly changes. The best bet is to ensure you have a good set of key words in your meta data and you are linked

and recognized by as many other sites as possible. Recognition will come the better your site is.

Off-line:

- Include your URL (web address) on ALL stationary of the firm
- Utilize conventional media through targeted press releases
- Place print advertisements in **appropriate** media.
- Utilize trade shows, travel agents and other means to publicize your URL overseas

The recent demise or fall of the "dot com" e commerce companies in the USA and Europe is not an indicator of the lack of potential of e commerce in the Pacific Islands. The e commerce bubble burst because basic business principles were not applied to the new ideas and investors provided funding speculating profits without considering the real value of the product to the consumer. The immediate potential in the Pacific for e commerce is the ability to communicate with overseas consumers or businesses and develop this communications into a transaction.

Pacific Island tourism has seen the immediate benefits of the Internet with a large percentage of travelers using the Internet to find island destinations and make their bookings. The challenge is how to tailor the Pacific experience into products which we know may have niche markets around the globe and then develop a strategy to reach the market. The Internet provides opportunities here that were not available to the small operator in the past. Eco tourism in the most remote parts of the Pacific now has access to a more cost effective marketing medium.

Fijian crafts company, Sandollars received recognition when some of their products were included in the gift packs provided to celebrities at the Academy awards (Oscars) in California. The exposure to that market was through their web site. Exposure for Pacific Island arts and crafts, music and other selected products are ideal for the Internet.

The potential for ecommerce to open new opportunities for overseas markets is unlimited. The challenge is for our Governments to recognize telecommunications infrastructure as an essential service. Affordable Internet access is necessary to build local human capacity and enable small businesses to participate effectively on the web. Local businesses need to understand the potential of having 400 million users on the Internet and what that could

mean for selling their product. Finally, It's early days in terms of ecommerce in the Pacific islands region. This provides opportunities for SMEs to test and establish a competitive ecommerce presence. Be creative and have fun in the process - starting today begins the learning process.

The following questions will provide a foundation for understanding the requirements for building an e-commerce website :-

- **OBJECTIVES + STRATEGY**
- **CORPORATE PROFILE**
- **SALES**
- **AUDIENCE**
- **CONTENT/FUNCTIONALITY**
- **E-COMMERCE**
- **MARKETING**
- **MAINTENANCE**
- **APPROVAL PROCESS**

1.OBJECTIVES + STRATEGY

- What is the goal for this project?
- What outcome will make this project a success?
- How competitive is the online marketplace for the products being sold?
- How great is the demand for the products online? Has any research been done
- to see how often the products are being searched for?
- What is the strategy for selling the products? If there is a bricks and mortar store, how does this strategy dovetail with that store's strategy?
- What are some of the obstacles/challenges that could hinder the success of this project?
- Is there a long-term plan for developing the site?

2.CORPORATE PROFILE

- Briefly describe the story behind your organization.
- Is there a mission statement?
- What values best describe your organization?
- Who are the customers?
- Who are the competitors?
- How does your organization distinguish itself from competitors?
- Why will people shop at your online store? Price? Selection? Service? Speed?
- Availability? What do you offer customers that makes you competitive? How is your organization viewed from within the industry?
- What are the pros and cons of your organization's image?
- What other brands are relevant and why?

3.SALES

- How are sales most often generated – offline or online?
- Do you have a database of past clients, existing clients, partners etc.?
- What role will the web site play in the overall marketing plan and how does it integrate/complement other marketing programs?

4.AUDIENCE

- Who is the target audience?
- What will each user group want to see and do?
- How educated are they about your product? How much assistance do they need to make a purchasing decision?
- Are they individuals or companies or both?
- What are the age ranges of customers? Gender breakdown? Job titles?

- Modem Speed [dial-up or high speed]?

5.CONTENT/FUNCTIONALITY

- List the main sections and subsections outside of the e-commerce store that will comprise the site and how many pages each section will have.
- Describe the functional features besides e-commerce such as a blog, webinar, e-mail marketing integration or other dynamic page content.
- How often will the site be revised? What sections?
- Does the site need to integrate, either functionally or creatively, with any other sites?
- Is any content presently served from a database or will it be in the future? If so describe the database functionality.
- Is a search tool being considered?
- Are there other dynamic/database driven features being considered?

6. MARKETING

- Will the web site be integrated with e-mail marketing or any other type of marketing program whether online or offline?
- How will people be driven to the site?
- What possible keywords would be entered into a search engine to find the site?
- Is an affiliate marketing program being considered?
- How important are search engines for generating traffic? Is there a Search?
- Engine Optimization [SEO] program in place?
- Do you plan to target future offers to customers based upon their past purchasing histories or browsing habits with your business? Do you plan to automate these marketing features?
- Do you plan to offer the same set of products to all your customers? Will you sell to anyone or only to people and groups you know?

7.MAINTENANCE

- Who will maintain the site after it is launched?
- How much training will be required?
- Will marketing programs be automated?

8.APPROVAL PROCESS

- Who will be managing the project on the client side?
- Who is responsible for approving work? Will there be more than one group who will approve work?
- Is there a hard deadline for this project? Are there other events/initiatives that will influence the schedule [e.g. marketing campaigns, industry events, etc.]?

SCOPE OF THE PROJECT

What's e-commerce? E-Commerce, often referred to as eCommerce, is short for'electronic commerce.' Great. So what's'electronic commerce,' then? Easy. It's purchasing and selling stuff over the internet. 'Stuff' can include goods, services, or both. It has become one of the most significant results of the growth.

Think about it. You can go online, purchase a book, and have it brought to your door the following day, without ever setting foot in a Waterstone's. It appears so natural now, but folks could not always do that. When it comes to buying and selling stuff, barriers of time and distance mean little anymore. E-Commerce has grown astonishingly fast over the last few years. Expect this to keep on, or maybe accelerate. Also, you can expect the line between 'regular' and 'e' commerce to blur more. Nearly every type of business will be done will be at least partially over web.

The likelihood of making money affects folks to invent new and better methods of doing all this.Business to business e-commerce is mostly known as'B2B'. Manufacturers buy parts, retail outlets buy from wholesalers, everybody hires programmers, and more of this is getting done over the net. E-Commerce has a large amount of edges over old-fashioned approaches for B2B. Done correctly e-commerce is faster, cheaper, more handy.

It isn't just selling, e-Commerce also includes passing data back and forth for financing and payment to happen. Of course , what is the point of selling stuff if you do not get paid for it?

India is currently in the midst of an e-commerce revolution. The arrival of the Internet followed by the escalating growth of Web-based businesses is leading to e-commerce both on the B2B and the B2C sides. The e-commerce trends in India are in perfect accordance with the sweeping changes taking place in the global markets. Even the IT friendly Government has taken significant strides in the past few months to ensure that the economic climate is ripe for e-business. As per a Nasscom - McKinsey study 1999, India has the potential to earn revenues worth US$ 10 billion by 2008 from e-business solutions. (Both the domestic and export markets put together).

Some of the areas of e-commerce services available are:

1.Legacy application integration

2.Internet application integration

3.EDI

4.Migration to Web-based models

5.New IT frameworks

6.Integration with business strategies

7. E-commerce training services

India is showing tremendous growth in the Ecommerce. Rival tradeindia.com has 700,000 registered buyers and it has the growth rate of 35% every year which is likely to double in the year 2010. Indiamart.com claims revenues of Rs. 38 crores and has a growing rate of 50 every year.
It receives around 500,000 enquiries per month.

Undoubtedly, with the middle class of 288 million people, online shopping shows unlimited potential in India. The real estate costs are touching the sky. The travel portals' share in the online business contributed to 50% of Rs 4800 crore online market in 2007-08. The travel portal MakeMyTrip.com has attained Rs 1000 crores of turnovers which are around 20% of total e-commerce market in India. Further an annual growth of 65% has been anticipated annually in the travel portals alone.

Today E-commerce is a byword in Indian society and it has become an integral part of our daily life. There are websites providing any number of goods and services. Then there are those, which provide a specific product along with its allied services.Multi-product e-commerce- These Indian E-commerce portals provide goods and services in a variety of categories. To name a few: Apparel and accessories for men and women, Health and beauty products , Books and magazines, Computers and peripherals, Vehicles, Software, Consumer electronics, Household appliances, Jewelry, Audio/video, entertainment, goods, Gift articles, Real estate and services Single-product e-commerce.

Some Indian portals/websites deal in a specialized field:-
For example:

1) Automobiles- On these sites we can buy and sell fourwheelers and two-wheelers, new as well as used vehicles, online. Some of the services they provide are: Car research and reviews, Online evaluation, Technical specifications, Vehicle Insurance, Vehicle Finance.

2) Stocks and shares and e-commerce- In India today, we can even deal in stocks and shares through e-commerce. Some of the services offered to registered members are:
Online buying/selling of stocks and shares, Market analysis and research, Company information, Comparison of companies, Research on Equity and Mutual Funds.

3) Real estate and e-commerce- They provide information on new properties as well as properties for resale. One can deal directly with developer through consultant. Allied services: Housing Finance, Insurance companies,Architects & Interior Designers, NRI services, Packers & Movers.

4) Travel & tourism and e-commerce- India has a rich history and heritage and e-commerce is instrumental, to a large extent, in selling India as a product, encouraging Indians as well as foreigners to see its multifaceted culture and beauty. The tourist destination sites are categorized according to themes like: Adventure - trekking, mountain climbing etc, Eco-Themes pertains to jungles, flora and fauna.

5) Gifts and e-commerce- In the bygone days, one had to plan what to gift a loved one, trudge across to your favorite shop, and browse for hours before purchasing a gift. The gifts are categorized as: Collectibles like paintings and sculptures, Luxury items like leather goods,perfumes, jewelry boxes, etc, household curios and carpets, etc, Toys & games, Chocolates, Flowers, Woodcraft & metal-craft.

6) Hobbies and e-commerce- The most popular hobbies from time immemorial are reading, music and films. The books cover a wide range of topics like Business, Art, Cookery, Engineering, Children's Stories, Health, Medicine, Biographies, Horror, Home & Garden, etc.

7) Matrimony and E- commerce- It is said that marriages are made in heaven, but in the world of E-commerce they are made on marriage portals One can search for a suitable match on their websites by region of residence (India or abroad), religion or caste. Allied services for registered members: Astrological services, Information on Customs and Rituals, Legal issues, Health & Beauty, Fashion & Style, Wedding Planners.

8) Employment and e-commerce- Two major portals like www. Monsterindia.com and www.naukri.com (meaning job.com in Hindi) are instrumental in providing job seekers with suitable employment at the click of a mouse. The service for job seekers is free and for Employers they charge a nominal fee. Jobs are available online in fields ranging from secretarial to software development, and from real estate to education.

Facilitators of e-commerce in India:-

A.Information directories: The products and services are listed with appropriate sub-headings to make it easy for a serious information-seeker to find what he wants. Allied services provided by them: Message boards, chat rooms, forums, etc.

B. Banks:

1) Net banking/phone banking: This is an online banking facility available for savings account holders as well as current account holders. Some of the special Net banking services are: Demat accounts for sale/purchase of stocks and shares, Foreign Exchange services, Direct/Instant payment of bills on the account-holder's behalf, Financial Planning & advice, Electronic Funds Transfer, Loans to account-holders.

2) Credit/Debit Cards: Banks facilitate E-commerce by providing the most vital trade instrument, namely the Credit or Debit Card, without which E-commerce would be impossible.

Future of E-Commerce in India:-

Today, we are talking about e-commerce progress level of India, the seventh-largest by geographical area, the second-most populous country, and the most populous democracy in the world. Indian eCommerce space percentage is getting higher as more and more online retailers enter the market. Although this level of entry in the e-commerce market is good from a long term perspective, the challenge is that most entrepreneurs don't have the resources or capital to wait for years before they can get profits.

The past 2 years have seen a rise in the number of companies' embracing e-commerce technologies and the Internet in India. Most e-commerce sites have been targeted towards the NRI's with Gift delivery services, books, Audio and videocassettes e.t.c. Major Indian portal sites have also shifted towards e-commerce instead of depending on advertising revenue. The web communities built around these portal sites with content have been effectively targeted to sell everything from event and movie tickets the grocery and computers.

This is not to say that the e-commerce scenario has been bad in India as highly successful e-business like baba bazaar and India mart have proved. Indian Banks too have been very successful in adapting EC and EDI Technologies to provide customers with real time account status, transfer of funds between current and checking accounts, stop payment facilities. ICICI Bank, Global TRUST BANK AND UTI-Bank also have put their electronic banking over the internet facilities in place for the up coming e-commerce market speed post also plain to clone the federal express story with online package status at any moment in time .

The future does look very bright for e-commerce in India with even the stock exchanges coming online providing a online stock portfolio and status with a fifteen minute delay in prices. The day cannot be far when with RBI regulations will able to see stock transfer and sale over the Net with specialized services.

Prospects of using E-commerce:-

The greatest and the most important advantage of e-commerce, is that it enables a business concern or individual to reach the global market. It caters to the demands of both the national and the international market, as your business activities are no longer restricted by geographical boundaries. With the help of electronic commerce, even small enterprises can access the global

market for selling and purchasing products and services. Even time restrictions are nonexistent while conducting businesses, as e-commerce empowers one to execute business transactions 24 hours a day and even on holidays and weekends. This in turn significantly increases sales and profit.

Electronic commerce gives the customers the opportunity to look for cheaper and quality products. With the help of e-commerce, consumers can easily research on a specific product and sometimes even find out the original manufacturer to purchase a product at a much cheaper price than that charged by the wholesaler. Online commerce also offers buyers a wider range of products and services to choose from, as opposed to conventional shopping, without the hassles of lugging around heavy shopping bags and getting stuck in messy traffic jams, which turns out to be more convenient and time-saving. Besides these, people also come across reviews posted by other customers, about the products purchased from a particular e-commerce site, which can help make purchasing decisions.

For business concerns, e-commerce significantly cuts down the cost associated with marketing, customer care, processing, information storage and inventory management. It reduces the time period involved with business process re-engineering, customization of products to meet the demand of particular customers, increasing productivity and customer care service. Electronic commerce reduces the burden of infrastructure to conduct businesses like physical store setups and thereby raises the amount of funds available for profitable investment. It also enables efficient customer care service by collecting and managing information related to customer behavior, which in turn helps develop and adopt an efficient marketing and promotional strategy.

Electronic commerce is also characterized by some technological and inherent limitations which has restricted the number of people using this revolutionary system. One important disadvantage of e-commerce is that the Internet has still not touched the lives of a great number of people, either due to the lack of knowledge or trust. A large number of people do not use the Internet for any kind of financial transaction. Some people simply refuse to trust the authenticity of completely impersonal business transactions, as in the case of e-commerce. Many people have reservations regarding the requirement to disclose personal and private information for security concerns. Many times, the legitimacy and authenticity different.

Another limitation of e-commerce is that it is not suitable for perishable commodities like food items. People prefer to shop in the conventional way than to use e-commerce for purchasing food products and objects that need to be felt and touched before actually making the purchase. So e-commerce is not suitable for such business sectors. The time period required for delivering physical products can also be quite significant in case of e-commerce. A lot of phone calls and e-mails may be required till you get your desired products. However, returning the product and getting a refund can be even more troublesome and time-consuming than purchasing, in case you are not satisfied with a particular product.

Thus, on evaluating the various pros and cons of electronic commerce, we can say that the advantages of e-commerce have the potential to outweigh the disadvantages. A proper strategy to address the technical issues and to build up customers' trust in the system can change the scenario.

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF ECOMMERCE

The invention of faster internet connectivity and powerful online tools has resulted in a new commerce arena – Ecommerce. Ecommerce offered many advantages to companies and customers but it also caused many problems.

ADVANTAGES OF ECOMMERCE:-

- Faster buying/selling procedure, as well as easy to find products.
- Buying/selling 24/7.
- More reach to customers, there is no theoretical geographic limitations.
- Low operational costs and better quality of services.
- No need of physical company set-ups.
- Easy to start and manage a business.
- Customers can easily select products from different providers without moving around physically.

DISADVANTAGES OF ECOMMERCE :-

- Any one, good or bad, can easily start a business. And there are many bad sites which eat up customers' money.
- There is no guarantee of product quality.
- Mechanical failures can cause unpredictable effects on the total processes.
- As there is minimum chance of direct customer to company interactions, customer loyalty is always on a check.

LANGUAGE USED

.NET Framework :-

The language used in developing the website is .NET. The Microsoft .NET Framework is the predominant implementation of .NET technologies. Other implementations for parts of the framework exist. Although the runtime engine is described by an ECMA/ISO specification, other implementations of it may be encumbered by patent issues; ISO standards may include the disclaimer, "Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights."[25] It is more difficult to develop alternatives to the base class library (BCL), which is not described by an open standard and may be subject to copyright restrictions. Additionally, parts of the BCL have Windows-specific functionality and behavior, so implementation on non-Windows platforms can be problematic.

Some alternative implementations of parts of the framework are listed here.

- Microsoft's .NET Micro Framework is a .NET platform for extremely resource-constrained devices. Suman includes a small version of the .NET CLR and supports development in C# (though some developers were able to use VB.NET, albeit with an amount of hacking, and with limited functionalities) and debugging (in an emulator or on hardware), both using Microsoft Visual Studio. It also features a subset of the .NET base class libraries (about 70 classes with about 420 methods), a GUI framework loosely based on Windows Presentation Foundation, and additional libraries specific to embedded applications.
- Mono is an implementation of the CLI and the .NET Base Class Library (BCL), and provides additional functionality. It is dual-licensed under free software and proprietary software licenses. It includes support for ASP.NET, ADO.NET, and Windows Forms libraries for a wide range of architectures and operating systems. It also includes C# and VB.NET compilers.
- Portable.NET (part of DotGNU) provides an implementation of the Common Language Infrastructure (CLI), portions of the .NET Base Class Library (BCL), and a C# compiler. It supports a variety of CPUs and operating systems.
- Microsoft's Shared Source Common Language Infrastructure is a non-free implementation of the CLR component of the .NET Framework. However, the last version only runs on Microsoft Windows XP SP2,

and was not updated since 2006, therefore it does not contain all features of version 2.0 of the .NET Framework.

- CrossNet is an implementation of the CLI and portions of the .NET Base Class Library (BCL). It is free software using the open source MIT License.

In computer programming, a **software framework** is an abstraction in which software providing generic functionality can be selectively changed by user code, thus providing application specific software. It is a collection of software libraries providing a defined application programming interface (API).

A software framework is a universal, reusable software platform used to develop applications, products and solutions. Software Frameworks include support programs, compilers, code libraries, an application programming interface (API) and tool sets that bring together all the different components to enable development of a project or solution.

Frameworks contain key distinguishing features that separate them from normal libraries:

1. **Inversion of control** - In a framework, unlike in libraries or normal user applications, the overall program's flow of control is not dictated by the caller, but by the framework.
2. **Default behavior** - A framework has a default behavior. This default behavior must actually be some useful behavior and not a series of no-ops.
3. **Extensibility** - A framework can be extended by the user usually by selective overriding or specialized by user code providing specific functionality.
4. **Non-modifiable framework code** - The framework code, in general, is not allowed to be modified. Users can extend the framework, but not modify its code.

The various versions developed till date :- Shown below is the table describing all the versions developed classified under the release date and version number. Latest being the V4.5!

Version	Version Number	Release Date	Visual Studio	Default in Windows
1.0	1.0.3705.0	2002-02-13	Visual Studio .NET	Windows XP Tablet and Media Center Editions[4]
1.1	1.1.4322.573	2003-04-24	Visual Studio .NET 2003	Windows Server 2003
2.0	2.0.50727.42	2005-11-07	Visual Studio 2005	Windows Server 2003 R2
3.0	3.0.4506.30	2006-11-06		Windows Vista, Windows Server 2008
3.5	3.5.21022.8	2007-11-19	Visual Studio 2008	Windows 7, Windows Server 2008 R2
4.0	4.0.30319.1	2010-04-12	Visual Studio 2010	Windows 7(Recommended)
4.5	4.5.40805	2012-02-29 (consumer preview)	Visual Studio '11'	Windows 8, Windows Server 8

Architecture

Common Language Infrastructure (CLI):-

The purpose of the Common Language Infrastructure (CL) is to provide a language-neutral platform for application development and execution, including functions for Exception handling, Garbage Collection, security, and interoperability. By implementing the core aspects of the .NET Framework within the scope of the CL, this functionality will not be tied to a single language but will be available across the many languages supported by the framework. Microsoft's implementation of the CLI is called the Common Language Runtime, or CL.

The CIL code is housed in .NET assemblies. As mandated by specification, assemblies are stored in the Portable Executable (PE) format, common on the Windows platform for all DLL and EXE files. The assembly consists of one or more files, one of which must contain the manifest, which has the metadata for the assembly. The complete name of an assembly (not to be confused with the filename on disk) contains its simple text name, version number, culture, and public key token. Assemblies are considered equivalent if they share the same complete name, excluding the revision of the version number. A private key can also be used by the creator of the assembly for strong naming. The public key token identifies which public key an assembly is signed with. Only the creator of the keypair (typically the .NET developer signing the assembly) can sign assemblies that have the same strong name as a previous version assembly, since he is in possession of the private key. Strong naming is required to add assemblies to the Global Assembly Cache.

DATABASE USED

Front end:-

.NET Framework

The **.NET Framework** (pronounced *dot net*) is developed by Microsoft. The **.NET Framework** is a software framework that runs primarily on Microsoft Windows. It includes a large library and provides language interoperability (each language can use code written in other languages) across several programming languages. Programs written for the .NET Framework execute in a software environment (as contrasted to hardware environment), known as the Common Language Runtime (CLR), an application virtual machine that provides important services such as security, memory management, and exception handling. The class library and the CLR together constitute the .NET Framework.

The .NET Framework's Base Class Library provides user interface, data access, database connectivity, cryptography, web application development, numeric algorithms, and network communications. Programmers produce software by combining their own source code with the .NET Framework and other libraries. The .NET Framework is intended to be used by most new applications created for the Windows platform. Microsoft also produces a popular integrated development environment largely for .NET software called Visual Studio.

History:-

Microsoft started the development on the .NET Framework in the late 1990s originally under the name of Next Generation Windows Services (NGWS). By late 2000 the first beta versions of .NET 1.0 were released.

Version 3.0 of the .NET Framework is included with Windows Server 2008 and Windows Vista. Version 3.5 is included with Windows 7, and can also be installed on Windows XP and the Windows Server 2003 family of operating systems. On 12 April 2010, .NET Framework 4 was released alongside Visual Studio 2010.

The .NET Framework family also includes two versions for mobile or embedded device use. A reduced version of the framework, the .NET Compact Framework, is available on Windows CE platforms, including Windows Mobile devices such as smart phones. Additionally, the .NET Micro Framework is targeted at severely resource-constrained devices.

Design Features

Interoperability

Because computer systems commonly require interaction between newer and older applications, the .NET Framework provides means to access functionality implemented in programs that execute outside the .NET environment. Access to COM components is provided in the System.Runtime. Interop Services and System.EnterpriseServices namespaces of the framework; access to other functionality is provided using the P/Invoke feature.

Common Language Runtime Engine

The Common Language Runtime (CLR) is the execution engine of the .NET Framework. All .NET programs execute under the supervision of the CLR, guaranteeing certain properties and behaviors in the areas of memory management, security, and exception handling.

Language Independence

The .NET Framework introduces a Common Type System, or CTS. The CTS specification defines all possible datatypes and programming constructs supported by the CLR and how they may or may not interact with each other conforming to the Common Language Infrastructure (CLI) specification. Because of this feature, the .NET Framework supports the exchange of types and object instances between libraries and applications written using any conforming .NET language.

Base Class Library

The Base Class Library (BCL), part of the Framework Class Library (FCL), is a library of functionality available to all languages using the .NET Framework. The BCL provides classes that encapsulate a number of common functions, including file reading and writing, graphic rendering, database interaction, XML document manipulation, and so on.

Simplified Deployment

The .NET Framework includes design features and tools which help manage the installation of computer software to ensure it does not

interfere with previously installed software, and it conforms to security requirements.

Security

The design is meant to address some of the vulnerabilities, such as buffer overflows, which have been exploited by malicious software. Additionally, .NET provides a common security model for all applications.

Portability

While Microsoft has never implemented the full framework on any system except Microsoft Windows, the framework is engineered to be platform agnostic, and cross-platform implementations are available for other operating systems (see Silverlight and the Alternative implementations section below). Microsoft submitted the specifications for the Common Language Infrastructure (which includes the core class libraries, Common Type System, and the Common Intermediate Language), the C# language, and the C++/CLI language to both ECMA and the ISO, making them available as official standards. This makes it possible for third parties to create compatible implementations of the framework and its languages on other platforms.

Security

.NET has its own security mechanism with two general features: Code Access Security (CA), and validation and verification. Code Access Security is based on evidence that is associated with a specific assembly. Typically the evidence is the source of the assembly (whether it is installed on the local machine or has been downloaded from the intranet or Internet). Code Access Security uses evidence to determine the permissions granted to the code. Other code can demand that calling code is granted a specified permission. The demand causes the CL to perform a call stack walk: every assembly of each method in the call stack is checked for the required permission; if any assembly is not granted the permission a security exception is thrown.

The .NET Framework includes a set of standard class libraries. The class library is organized in a hierarchy of namespaces. Most of the built-in APIs are part of eitherSystem.* or Microsoft.* namespaces. These class libraries implement a large number of common functions, such as file reading and writing, graphic rendering, database interaction, and XML document manipulation, among others. The .NET class libraries are available to all CLI

compliant languages. The .NET Framework class library is divided into two parts: the Base Class Library and the Framework Class Library

The Base Class Library (BC) includes a small subset of the entire class library and is the core set of classes that serve as the basic API of the Common Language Runtime. The classes in mscorlib.dll and some of the classes in System.dll and System.core.dll are considered to be a part of the BCL. The BCL classes are available in both .NET Framework as well as its alternative implementations including .NET Compact Framework, Microsoft Silverlight and Mono.

The Framework Class Library (FCL) is a superset of the BCL classes and refers to the entire class library that ships with .NET Framework. It includes an expanded set of libraries, including Windows Forms, ADO.NET, ASP.NET, Language Integrated Query, Windows Presentation Foundation, Windows Communication Foundation among others. The FCL is much larger in scope than standard libraries for languages like C++, and comparable in scope to the standard libraries of Java.

Memory management

The .NET Framework CL frees the developer from the burden of managing memory (allocating and freeing up when done); it handles memory management itself by detecting when memory can be safely freed. Memory is allocated to instantiations of .NET types (objects) from the managed heap, a pool of memory managed by the CL. As long as there exists a reference to an object, which might be either a direct reference to an object or via a graph of objects, the object is considered to be in use. When there is no reference to an object, and it cannot be reached or used, it becomes garbage, eligible for collection. NET Framework includes a garbage collector which runs periodically, on a separate thread from the application's thread, that enumerates all the unusable objects and reclaims the memory allocated to them.

The .NET Garbage Collector (GC) is a non-deterministic, compacting, mark-and-sweep garbage collector. The GC runs only when a certain amount of memory has been used or there is enough pressure for memory on the system. Since it is not guaranteed when the conditions to reclaim memory are reached, the GC runs are non-deterministic. Each .NET application has a set of roots, which are pointers to objects on the managed heap (*managed objects*). These include references to static objects and objects defined as local variables or method parameters currently in scope, as well as objects referred to by CPU registers.[13] When the GC runs, it pauses the application, and for each object referred to in the root, it recursively enumerates all the

objects reachable from the root objects and marks them as reachable. It uses .NET metadata and reflection to discover the objects encapsulated by an object, and then recursively walk them. It then enumerates all the objects on the heap (which were initially allocated contiguously) using reflection. All objects not marked as reachable are garbage. This is the *mark* phase.[14] Since the memory held by garbage is not of any consequence, it is considered free space. However, this leaves chunks of free space between objects which were initially contiguous. The objects are then *compacted* together to make used memory contiguous again.[13][14] Any reference to an object invalidated by moving the object is updated by the GC to reflect the new location. The application is resumed after the garbage collection is over.

The GC used by .NET Framework is actually *generational*. Objects are assigned a *generation*; newly created objects belong to *Generation 0*. The objects that survive a garbage collection are tagged as *Generation 1*, and the Generation 1 objects that survive another collection are *Generation 2* objects. The .NET Framework uses up to Generation 2 objects.[15] Higher generation objects are garbage collected less frequently than lower generation objects. This helps increase the efficiency of garbage collection, as older objects tend to have a larger lifetime than newer objects. Thus, by removing older (and thus more likely to survive a collection) objects from the scope of a collection run, fewer objects need to be checked and compacted.

Criticism

More technical concerns and criticism relating to .NET include:

- Applications running in a managed environment tend to require more system resources than similar applications that access machine resources more directly.
- Unobfuscated managed CIL bytecode can often be easier to reverse-engineer than native code. One concern is over possible loss of trade secrets and the bypassing of license control mechanisms. Since Visual Studio .NET (2002), Microsoft has included a tool to obfuscate code (Dotfuscator Community Edition).
- The .NET Framework currently does not provide support for calling Streaming SIMD Extensions (SSE) via managed code. However, Mono has provided support for SIMD Extensions as of version 2.2 within the Mono.Simd namespace; Mono's lead developer Miguel de Icaza has expressed hope that this SIMD support will be adopted by the CLR ECMA standard. Streaming

SIMD Extensions have been available in x86 CPUs since the introduction of the Pentium III. Some other architectures such as ARM and MIPS also have SIMD extensions. In case the CPU lacks support for those extensions, the instructions are simulated in software.

- While the standards that make up .NET are inherently cross-platform, Microsoft's full implementation of .NET is only supported on Windows. Microsoft does provide limited .NET subsets for other platforms such as XNA for Windows, Xbox 360 and Windows Phone 7, Silverlight for Windows and Mac OS X. Alternative implementations of the CLR, base class libraries, and compilers also exist (sometimes from other vendors).

Back End:-

SQL Server

Referred to as **Structured Query Language** is a programming language designed for managing data in relational database management systems (RDBMS).

Originally based upon relational algebra and tuple relational calculus, its scope includes data insert, query, update and delete, schema creation and modification, and data access control.

SQL was one of the first commercial languages for Edgar F. Codd's relational model, as described in his influential 1970 paper, "A Relational Model of Data for Large Shared Data Banks". Despite not adhering to the relational model as described by Codd, it became the most widely used database language. Although SQL is often described as, and to a great extent is, a declarative language, it also includes procedural elements. SQL became a standard of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) in 1986, and of the International Organization for Standards (ISO) in 1987. Since then, the standard has been enhanced several times with added features. However, issues of SQL code portability between major RDBMS products still exist due to lack of full compliance with, or different interpretations of, the standard. Among the reasons mentioned are the large size and incomplete specification of the standard, as well as vendor lock-in.

History

SQL was initially developed at IBM by Donald D.

Chamberlin and Raymond F. Boyce in the early 1970s. This version, initially called **SEQUEL** (*Structured English Query Language*), was designed to manipulate and retrieve data stored in IBM's original quasi-relational database management system, System R, which a group at IBM San Jose Research Laboratory had developed during the 1970s. The acronym SEQUEL was later changed to SQL because "SEQUEL" was a trademark of the UK-based Hawker Siddeley aircraft company.

The first *Relational Database Management System* (RDBMS) was RDMS, developed at MIT in the early 1970s, soon followed by Ingres, developed in 1974 at U.C. Berkeley. Ingres implemented a query language known as QUEL, which was later supplanted in the marketplace by SQL.

In the late 1970s, Relational Software, Inc. (now Oracle Corporation) saw the potential of the concepts described by Codd, Chamberlin, and Boyce and developed their own SQL-based RDBMS with aspirations of selling it to the U.S. Navy, Central Intelligence Agency, and other U.S. government agencies. In June 1979, Relational Software, Inc. introduced the first commercially available implementation of SQL, Oracle V2 (Version2) for VAX computers. *Oracle V2* beat IBM's August release of the System/38 RDBMS to market by a few weeks.

After testing SQL at customer test sites to determine the usefulness and practicality of the system, IBM began developing commercial products based on their System R prototype including System/38,SQL/DS, and DB2, which were commercially available in 1979, 1981, and 1983, respectively.

This chart shows several of the SQL language elements that compose a single statement.

The SQL language is subdivided into several language elements, including:

- **Clauses**, which are constituent components of statements and queries. (In some cases, these are optional.)
- **Expressions**, which can produce either scalar values or tables consisting of columns and rows of data.
- **Predicates**, which specify conditions that can be evaluated to SQL three-valued logic (3VL) or Boolean (true/false/unknown) truth values and which are used to limit the effects of statements and queries, or to change program flow.
- **Queries**, which retrieve the data based on specific criteria. This is the most important element of **SQL**.
- **Statements**, which may have a persistent effect on schemata and data, or which may control transactions, program flow, connections, sessions, or diagnostics. SQL statements also include the semicolon (";") statement terminator. Though not required on every platform, it is defined as a standard part of the SQL grammar.
- **Insignificant whitespace** is generally ignored in SQL statements and queries, making it easier to format SQL code for readability.

Queries

The most common operation in SQL is the query, which is performed with the declarative SELECT statement. SELECT retrieves data from one or more tables, or expressions. Standard SELECT statements have no persistent effects on the database. Some non-standard implementations of SELECT can

have persistent effects, such as the SELECT INTO syntax that exists in some databases.

Queries allow the user to describe desired data, leaving the database management system (DBMS) responsible for planning, optimizing, and performing the physical operations necessary to produce that result as it chooses.

A query includes a list of columns to be included in the final result immediately following the SELECT keyword. An asterisk ("*") can also be used to specify that the query should return all columns of the queried tables. SELECT is the most complex statement in SQL, with optional keywords and clauses that include:

- The FROM clause which indicates the table(s) from which data is to be retrieved. The FROM clause can include optional JOIN subclauses to specify the rules for joining tables.
- The WHERE clause includes a comparison predicate, which restricts the rows returned by the query. The WHERE clause eliminates all rows from the result set for which the comparison predicate does not evaluate to True.
- The GROUP BY clause is used to project rows having common values into a smaller set of rows. GROUP BY is often used in conjunction with SQL aggregation functions or to eliminate duplicate rows from a result set. The WHERE clause is applied before the GROUP BY clause.
- The HAVING clause includes a predicate used to filter rows resulting from the GROUP BY clause. Because it acts on the results of the GROUP BY clause, aggregation functions can be used in the HAVING clause predicate.
- The ORDER BY clause identifies which columns are used to sort the resulting data, and in which direction they should be sorted (options are ascending or descending). Without an ORDER BY clause, the order of rows returned by an SQL query is undefined.

The following is an example of a SELECT query that returns a list of expensive books. The query retrieves all rows from the Book table in which the price column contains a value greater than 100.00. The result is sorted in ascending order by title. The asterisk (*) in the select list indicates that all columns of the Book table should be included in the result set.

Data Types

Each column in an SQL table declares the type(s) that column may contain. ANSI SQL includes the following data types.

Character strings

- CHARACTER(*n*) or CHAR(*n*) — fixed-width *n*-character string, padded with spaces as needed
- CHARACTER VARYING(*n*) or VARCHAR(*n*) — variable-width string with a maximum size of *n* characters
- NATIONAL CHARACTER(*n*) or NCHAR(*n*) — fixed width string supporting an international character set
- NATIONAL CHARACTER VARYING(*n*) or NVARCHAR(*n*) — variable-width NCHAR string

Bit strings

- BIT(*n*) — an array of *n* bits
- BIT VARYING(*n*) — an array of up to *n* bits

Numbers

- INTEGER and SMALLINT
- FLOAT, REAL and DOUBLE PRECISION
- NUMERIC(*precision*, *scale*) or DECIMAL(*precision*, *scale*)

For example, the number 123.45 has a precision of 5 and a scale of 2. The *precision* is a positive integer that determines the number of significant digits in a particular radix (binary or decimal). The *scale* is a non-negative integer. A scale of 0 indicates that the number is an integer. For a decimal number with scale S, the exact numeric value is the integer value of the significant digits divided by 10^S.

SQL provides a function to round numerics or dates, called TRUNC (in Informix, DB2, PostgreSQL, Oracle and MySQL) or ROUND (in Informix, Sybase, Oracle, PostgreSQL and Microsoft SQL Server).

Date and time

- DATE — for date values (e.g., 2011-05-03)
- TIME — for time values (e.g., 15:51:36). The granularity of the time value is usually a *tick* (100 nanoseconds).

- TIME WITH TIME ZONE or TIMETZ — the same as TIME, but including details about the time zone in question.
- TIMESTAMP — This is a DATE and a TIME put together in one variable (e.g., 2011-05-03 15:51:36).
- TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE or TIMESTAMPTZ — the same as TIMESTAMP, but including details about the time zone in question.

SQL provides several functions for generating a date / time variable out of a date / time string (TO_DATE, TO_TIME, TO_TIMESTAMP), as well as for extracting the respective members (seconds, for instance) of such variables. The current system date / time of the database server can be called by using functions like NOW.

Data control

The Data Control Language (DCL) authorizes users and groups of users to access and manipulate data. Its two main statements are:

1. GRANT authorizes one or more users to perform an operation or a set of operations on an object.

2. REVOKE eliminates a grant, which may be the default grant.

Example:

```
GRANT SELECT, UPDATE
   ON My_table
   TO some_user, another_user;

REVOKE SELECT, UPDATE
   ON My_table
   FROM some_user, another_user;
```

Procedural extensions:-

SQL is designed for a specific purpose: to query data contained in a relational database. SQL is a set-based, declarative query language, not an imperative language such as C or BASIC. However, there are extensions to Standard SQL which add procedural programming language functionality, such as control-of-flow constructs. These include:

SQL Server	Common Name	Full Name
ANSI/ISO Standard	SQL/PSM	SQL/Persistent Stored Modules
Interbase/ Firebird	PSQL	Procedural SQL
IBM	SQL PL	SQL Procedural Language (implements SQL/PSM)
Microsoft/ Sybase	T-SQL	Transact-SQL
Mimer SQL	SQL/PSM	SQL/Persistent Stored Module (implements SQL/PSM)
MySQL	SQL/PSM	SQL/Persistent Stored Module (implements SQL/PSM)
Oracle	PL/SQL	Procedural Language/SQL (based on Ada)
PostgreSQL	PL/pgSQL	Procedural Language/PostgreSQL Structured Query Language (based on Oracle PL/SQL)

In addition to the standard SQL/PSM extensions and proprietary SQL extensions, procedural and object-oriented programmability is available on many SQL platforms via DBMS integration with other languages. The SQL standard defines SQL/JRT extensions (SQL Routines and Types for the Java Programming Language) to support Java code in SQL databases. SQL Server 2005 uses the SQLCLR (SQL Server Common Language Runtime) to host managed .NET assemblies in the database, while prior versions of SQL Server were restricted to using unmanaged extended stored procedures which were primarily written in C. PostgreSQL allows functions to be written in a wide variety of languages including Perl, Python, Tcl, and C.

SOFTWARE USED

Shopping Cart Software:-

Shopping cart software is software used in e-commerce to assist people making purchases online, analogous to the American English term 'shopping cart'. In British English it is generally known as a shopping basket, almost exclusively shortened on websites to 'basket'.

The software allows online shopping customers to accumulate a list of items for purchase, described metaphorically as "placing items in the shopping cart" or "adding to cart". Upon checkout, the software typically calculates a total for the order, including shipping and handling (i.e. postage and packing) charges and the associated taxes, as applicable.

The development of web shop systems took place directly after the Internet or the World Wide Web had become a mass medium. This was a result of the launch of the browser Mosaic in 1993 and Netscape in 1994. It created an environment in which web shops were possible. The Internet and WWW therefore acted as the key infrastructure developments that contributed to the rapid diffusion of the e-commerce. E-commerce (as a subset of e-business) describes all computer-aided business transactions. In 1998 a total of 11 e-business models were observed, one of which was the e-shop business model for a B2C(Business-to-consumer) business - also called the "online shop". The two terms "online shop" and "electronic" or "e-shop" are used synonymously. The term "online shopping" was invented much earlier in 1984; in example for TV based systems. In these days, the term already referred to the B2C transactional business model. In order to enable "online shopping" a software system is needed. Since "online shopping", in the context of the B2C business model, became broadly available to the end consumer, WWW-based "online shops" evolved. For online shopping systems in this context the narrower term "web shop" is used. No term has become solidly established for a B2C e-commerce software system. Whereas in the German-speaking region terms such as "web shop software" or "online shop software" are used, the term "shopping cart software" has become established in the USA.

Technical Definition :-

These applications typically provide a means of capturing a client's payment information, but in the case of a credit card they rely on the software module of the secure gateway provider, in conjunction with the secure payment gateway, in order to conduct secure credit card transactions online.

Some setup must be done in the HTML code of the website, and the shopping cart software must be installed on the server which hosts the site, or on the secure server which accepts sensitive ordering information. E-shopping carts are usually implemented using HTTP cookies or query strings. In most server based implementations however, data related to the shopping cart is kept in the Session object and is accessed and manipulated on the fly, as the user selects different items from the cart. Later at the process of commit, the information is accessed and an order is generated against the selected item thus clearing the shopping cart.

Although the most simple shopping carts strictly allow for an item to be added to a basket to start a checkout process (e.g. the free PayPal shopping cart), most shopping cart software actually provides additional features that an Internet merchant uses to fully manage an online store. Data (products, categories, discounts, orders, customers, etc.) is normally stored in a database and accessed in real time by the software.

Shopping Cart Software is also known as e-commerce software, e-store software, online store software or storefront software and online shop.

Components :-

- **Storefront**: the area of the Web store that is accessed by visitors to the online shop. Category, product, and other pages (e.g. search, best sellers, etc.) are dynamically generated by the software based on the information saved in the store database. The look of the storefront can normally be changed by the store owner so that it merges with the rest of the Web site (i.e. with the pages not controlled by the shopping cart software in use on the store).
- **Administration**: the area of the Web store that is accessed by the merchant to manage the online shop. The amount of store management features changes depending on the sophistication of the shopping cart software chosen by the merchant, but in general a store manager is able to add and edit products, categories, discounts, shipping and payment settings, etc. Order management features are also included in many shopping cart programs. The administration area can be:

- Web-based (accessed through a Web browser)
- Desktop-based (a desktop application that runs on the user's computer and then transfers changes to the storefront component).

PCI Compliance :-

The PCI security standards are a blanket of regulations set in place to safeguard payment account data security. The council that develops and monitors these regulations is composed of the leading providers in the payment industry: American Express, Discover Financial Services, JCB International, MasterCard Worldwide and Visa Inc. Inc. International. Essentially, they define the best practices for storing, transmitting, and handling of sensitive information over the internet.

VISA International can hold shopping cart software providers responsible for liability that may occur as a result of non-compliance to VISA's regulations. For this reason, VISA may require that online merchants use shopping cart software providers from their List of PCI DSS Validated Service Providers.

Ecommerce Software Services & Packages

Visible.net ecommerce software services and packages have helped many Online merchants to realize the potential of their business, while at the same time improving web store visibility and how shoppers interact with the website. Our advanced ecommerce technology blended with support from our staff of experts, is the perfect solution for businesses of all sizes. Through years of real world experience, thousands of hours of research and testing, and by listening to feedback from users, we are able to provide our clients with the results required to become a successful merchant seller.

We currently use a variety of specific service aspects along with our proprietary ecommerce strategies and technical assistance to achieve the results our clients have come to expect. Through the power of our advanced ecommerce software, shopping cart technology, built-in marketing and SEO, custom web design and a dashboard packed full of tools that make managing your store a breeze, we hope to help you realize your potential for ecommerce success and improve your brand and product exposure.

- Novice Ecommerce
- Pro Ecommerce
- Expert Ecommerce
- Compare Packages

Ecommerce Service Details:-

The various ecommerce service details listed below currently make up the core of our ecommerce solution. We have spent countless hours investing in the development of these core ecommerce aspects, including the feature functionality, usability, aesthetic appeal and speed. To make things convenient for our clients, we have gone beyond just developing technology and tools that are easy to use and deliver results quickly. In addition, we have taken all the guess work out by grouping our services together into affordable ecommerce packages that are designed to meet the needs of different sellers, whether based on industry, company size, number of products, features or budget.

Ecommerce Software:-

The Visible.net ecommerce software comes complete with most everything a new or existing merchant needs to design, create, configure, customize, open, manage and promote their Online storefront. Each aspect of our software platform is designed to make nearly any process on the back-end administrative dashboard as simple as possible to use and understand. Much of our time is spent making it easy for users of different skill levels to learn, comprehend and feel comfortable using our ecommerce software or tools.

Shopping Cart :-

Our proprietary shopping cart features all of the elements and tools needed to transform your newly created design and product catalog into a fully functional ecommerce storefront, capable of accepting a variety of popular payment methods. Everything needed to checkout, accept payments, apply shipping or tax rules, customize, configure and manage orders are included in our shopping cart out of the box. As soon as your website is setup and products are available, you can begin using all of the shopping cart tools.

CODING

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         <td style="width: 100px">
            <asp:Label ID="lblno" runat="server"></asp:Label></td>
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            </asp:DropDownList></td>
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            Brand</td>
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OnClick="Button1_Click" Text="ADD" /></td>
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</asp:Content>

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      </tr>
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            Product Name</td>
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transform: uppercase"></asp:TextBox></td>
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            <td style="width: 100px">
                <asp:Button ID="Button1" runat="server"
OnClick="Button1_Click" Text="ADD" /></td>
        </tr>
    </table>
</asp:Content>

<%@ Master Language="C#" AutoEventWireup="true"
CodeFile="admin.master.cs" Inherits="admin" %>

<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">

<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" >
<head runat="server">
    <title>Untitled Page</title>
</head>
<body BACKGROUND="IMG/back.JPG">
    <form id="form1" runat="server">
    <center>
    <div>
        <table>
            <tr>
                <td style="width: 100px; color: #ffffcc; background-color:
#993333" rowspan="2">
                    <asp:HyperLink ID="HyperLink1" runat="server" Font-
Bold="False" Font-Names="Times New Roman"
                        ForeColor="#FFFFCC"
NavigateUrl="~/admin.aspx">HOME</asp:HyperLink></td>
                <td style="width: 100px; color: #ffffcc; background-color:
#993333">
```

```
            <asp:HyperLink ID="HyperLink6" runat="server"
ForeColor="#FFFFC0" NavigateUrl="~/addbrand.aspx"
                Width="96px">ADD BRAND</asp:HyperLink></td>
          <td style="width: 100px; color: #ffffcc; background-color:
#993333">
            <asp:HyperLink ID="HyperLink9" runat="server"
ForeColor="#FFFFC0" NavigateUrl="~/addproduct.aspx"
                Width="119px">ADD PRODUCT</asp:HyperLink></td>
          <td style="width: 100px; color: #ffffcc; background-color:
#993333">
            <asp:HyperLink ID="HyperLink8" runat="server"
ForeColor="#FFFFC0" NavigateUrl="~/addsubproduct.aspx"
                Width="147px">ADD SUB-
PRODUCT</asp:HyperLink></td>
          <td style="width: 100px; color: #ffffcc; background-color:
#993333">
            <asp:HyperLink ID="HyperLink10" runat="server"
ForeColor="#FFFFC0" NavigateUrl="~/addprdetail.aspx"
                Width="169px">ADD PRODUCT
DETAIL</asp:HyperLink></td>
          <td style="width: 100px; color: #ffffcc; background-color:
#993333">
            <asp:HyperLink ID="HyperLink2" runat="server"
ForeColor="#FFFFCC" NavigateUrl="~/ADMINCMPLAIN.aspx"
Width="143px">SHOW COMPLAIN</asp:HyperLink></td>
          <td style="width: 100px; color: #ffffcc; background-color:
#993333">
            </td>
          <td rowspan="2" style="width: 100px; color: #ffffcc; background-
color: #993333">
            <asp:HyperLink ID="HyperLink7" runat="server"
ForeColor="#FFFFCC"
NavigateUrl="~/home.aspx">LOGOUT</asp:HyperLink></td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
          <td colspan="2" style="color: #ffffcc; background-color:
#993333">
            <asp:HyperLink ID="HyperLink4" runat="server"
ForeColor="#FFFFCC" NavigateUrl="~/ADMINUSER.aspx">SHOW
USER</asp:HyperLink></td>
```

```
            <td style="width: 100px; color: #ffffcc; background-color: #993333">
                <asp:HyperLink ID="HyperLink5" runat="server" ForeColor="#FFFFCC" NavigateUrl="~/ADMINCHECKOUT.aspx" Width="144px">SHOW CHECK OUT</asp:HyperLink></td>
            <td style="color: #ffffcc; background-color: #993333" colspan="2">
                <asp:HyperLink ID="HyperLink3" runat="server" ForeColor="#FFFFCC" NavigateUrl="~/ADMINPRDOUCT.aspx" Width="133px">SHOW PRODUCT</asp:HyperLink></td>
            <td style="width: 100px; color: #ffffcc; background-color: #993333">
            </td>
          </tr>
          <tr>
            <td colspan="9" rowspan="2" style="color: #993333; background-color: #ffffcc">
      <asp:contentplaceholder id="ContentPlaceHolder1" runat="server">
      </asp:contentplaceholder>
            </td>
          </tr>
          <tr>
          </tr>
      </table>
       
    </div>
    </center>
    </form>
</body>
</html>
<%@ Page Language="C#" MasterPageFile="~/admin.master" AutoEventWireup="true" CodeFile="ADMINCMPLAIN.aspx.cs" Inherits="ADMINCMPLAIN" %>
<asp:Content ID="Content1" ContentPlaceHolderID="ContentPlaceHolder1" Runat="Server">
            <asp:GridView ID="GridView1" runat="server" DataSourceID="SqlDataSource1" AllowPaging="True" AllowSorting="True" DataKeyNames="uid" AutoGenerateColumns="False">
                <Columns>
                    <asp:CommandField ShowDeleteButton="True" />
```

```
                <asp:BoundField DataField="date" HeaderText="DATE"
SortExpression="date" />
                <asp:BoundField DataField="uid" HeaderText="USER ID"
SortExpression="uid" />
                <asp:BoundField DataField="mname"
HeaderText="MOBILE" SortExpression="mname" />
                <asp:BoundField DataField="cmp"
HeaderText="COMPLAIN" SortExpression="cmp" />
                <asp:BoundField DataField="mno" HeaderText="MOBILE
NO" SortExpression="mno" />
            </Columns>
        </asp:GridView>
        <asp:SqlDataSource ConnectionString="<%$
ConnectionStrings:mss %>" SelectCommand="SELECT * FROM [comp]"
ID="SqlDataSource1" runat="server" InsertCommand="INSERT INTO
[comp] ([date], [uid], [mname], [cmp], [mno]) VALUES (@date, @uid,
@mname, @cmp, @mno)">
            <InsertParameters>
                <asp:Parameter Name="date" Type="DateTime" />
                <asp:Parameter Name="uid" Type="String" />
                <asp:Parameter Name="mname" Type="String" />
                <asp:Parameter Name="cmp" Type="String" />
                <asp:Parameter Name="mno" Type="String" />
            </InsertParameters>
        </asp:SqlDataSource>
</asp:Content><%@ Page Language="C#" MasterPageFile="~/front.master"
AutoEventWireup="true" CodeFile="ADMINLOGIN.aspx.cs"
Inherits="ADMINLOGIN" Title="Untitled Page" %>
<asp:Content ID="Content1" ContentPlaceHolderID="ContentPlaceHolder1"
Runat="Server">
    <div style="width: 472px; height: 26px; background-color: #ffffff">
        <asp:Label ID="Label1" runat="server" Text="admin id"></asp:Label>
        <asp:TextBox ID="TextBox1" runat="server"></asp:TextBox>
        <asp:Label ID="Label2" runat="server" Text="admin
pass"></asp:Label>
        <asp:TextBox ID="TextBox2" runat="server"
TextMode="Password"></asp:TextBox>
        <asp:Button ID="Button1" runat="server" OnClick="Button1_Click"
Text="ok" /></div>
    <asp:Label ID="Label3" runat="server"
ForeColor="Red"></asp:Label><br />
```

```
    <div style="width: 470px; height: 100px">
        <img src="IMG/8.jpg" style="width: 472px; height: 258px" /></div>
</asp:Content>

<%@ Page Language="C#" AutoEventWireup="true" CodeFile="complain.aspx.cs" Inherits="complain" %>

<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">

<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" >
<head runat="server">
    <title>Untitled Page</title>
</head>
<body background="IMG/GROUND.JPG">
    <form id="form1" runat="server">
    <div>
        <div style="text-align: center">
            <br />
            <table border="1">
                <tr>
                    <td colspan="2" style="background-color: #ffffff">
                        <span style="font-size: 16pt; font-family: Courier New"><strong>COMPLAIN BOX<br />
                        </strong></span>
                    </td>
                </tr>
                <tr>
                    <td colspan="2">
                        <asp:Label ID="lbldate" runat="server"></asp:Label></td>
                </tr>
                <tr>
                    <td style="width: 100px">
                        <asp:Label ID="Label1" runat="server" Text="User ID"></asp:Label></td>
                    <td style="width: 100px">
                        <asp:TextBox ID="txtuid" runat="server"></asp:TextBox></td>
                </tr>
                <tr>
                    <td style="width: 100px">
```

```
                <asp:Label ID="Label2" runat="server" Text="Model Name
"></asp:Label></td>
                <td style="width: 100px">
                  <asp:TextBox                                    ID="txtmname"
runat="server"></asp:TextBox></td>
              </tr>
              <tr>
                <td style="width: 100px">
                  <asp:Label          ID="Label3"          runat="server">Your
Complain</asp:Label></td>
                <td style="width: 100px">
                  <asp:TextBox ID="txtcmp" runat="server" Height="71px"
TextMode="MultiLine"></asp:TextBox></td>
              </tr>
              <tr>
                <td style="width: 100px; height: 21px;">
                  <asp:Label ID="Label4" runat="server" Text="Mobile
No"></asp:Label></td>
                <td style="width: 100px; height: 21px;">
                  <asp:TextBox                                     ID="txtmno"
runat="server"></asp:TextBox></td>
              </tr>
              <tr>
                <td style="width: 100px">
                </td>
                <td style="width: 100px">
                </td>
              </tr>
              <tr>
                <td style="width: 100px">
                  <span style="color: #ffffff">&lt;&lt;</span><asp:HyperLink
ID="HyperLink1" runat="server"
                    Font-Bold="True" Font-Size="11pt" ForeColor="White"
NavigateUrl="~/mobile.aspx">Back</asp:HyperLink></td>
                <td style="width: 100px">
                  <asp:Button          ID="Button1"          runat="server"
OnClick="Button1_Click" Text="OK" Width="66px" /></td>
              </tr>
            </table>
          </div>
        </div>
```

```
    </form>

</body>
</html>
<%@ Master Language="C#" AutoEventWireup="true" CodeFile="front.master.cs" Inherits="front" %>

<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">

<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" >
<head runat="server">
    <title>Untitled Page</title>
    <style type="text/css">
#right
{
float:right;
}
body
{
background-image:url('IMG/back.JPG');
background-repeat:repeat-x;

}


</style>
</head>
<body >
    <form id="form2" runat="server">
    <center><div>
        <div style="text-align: center">
            <table style="width: 618px; top:0px; height: 773px" border="2">
                <tr>
                    <td colspan="5" style="height: 71px" align="center">
                        <img src="IMG/shop_top.jpg" style="width: 100%; height:100%" /></td>
                </tr>
                <tr>
                    <td align="center" rowspan="5" style="width: 68px">
```

```
        <img src="IMG/offer1.gif" style="width: 167px; height: 184px" /><br />
                <br />
                <div style="width: 166px; height: 201px">
                <marquee direction="up" scrollamount="5" style="height: 316px"><asp:DataList DataKeyField="no" OnItemCommand="DataList1_ItemCommand" id="DataList2" runat="server" __designer:wfdid="w8" DataSourceID="SqlDataSource1">
                <ItemTemplate>
<asp:ImageButton ID="ImageButton1" runat="server" Width="150px" ImageUrl='<%# "header.ashx?no=" + Eval("no")%>' Height="200px" /><br />
brand: <asp:Label Text='<%# Eval("brand") %>' runat="server" id="brandLabel"/><hr />
<br />
</ItemTemplate>
</asp:DataList></marquee>
                </div>
              </td>
              <td align="center" colspan="4" rowspan="6" style="width: 339px">
                 
                <table>
                  <tr>
                    <td style="width: 100px">
                      <asp:HyperLink ID="HyperLink1" runat="server" NavigateUrl="~/ADMINLOGIN.aspx">ADMIN</asp:HyperLink></td>
                    <td colspan="2">
                      <asp:DataList OnItemCommand="DataList2_ItemCommand" ID="DataList1" DataKeyField="no" runat="server" DataSourceID="SqlDataSource1" RepeatColumns="6">
                      <ItemTemplate>
                      <asp:LinkButton Text='<%# Eval("brand") %>' runat="server" id="brand"></asp:LinkButton>
                      </ItemTemplate>
                      </asp:DataList></td>
                  </tr>
                </table>
                <asp:ContentPlaceHolder ID="ContentPlaceHolder1" runat="server">
```

```
            </asp:ContentPlaceHolder>
        <sup>
            </sup>
            <br />
             </td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
        </tr>
        <tr>
        </tr>
        <tr>
        </tr>
        <tr>
        </tr>
        <tr>
          <td rowspan="1" style="width: 68px; text-align: center;" align="center">
            <img src="IMG/compman.gif" /></td>
        </tr>
      </table>
    </div>
    </div>

    </center>
    <asp:SqlDataSource ID="SqlDataSource1" runat="server" ConnectionString="<%$ ConnectionStrings:mss %>" SelectCommand="SELECT [no], [brand], [image] FROM [brand]"></asp:SqlDataSource>
    </form>
</body>
</html>
<%@ Page Language="C#" MasterPageFile="~/front.master" AutoEventWireup="true" CodeFile="home.aspx.cs" Inherits="home" Title="Untitled Page" %>
<asp:Content ID="Content1" ContentPlaceHolderID="ContentPlaceHolder1" Runat="Server">
  <asp:DataList DataKeyField="no" OnItemCommand="DataList1_ItemCommand" ID="DataList1" runat="server" DataSourceID="SqlDataSource1" RepeatColumns="3">
  <ItemTemplate>
```

```
<asp:ImageButton ID="ImageBautton1" runat="server" Width="150px" ImageUrl='<%# "header.ashx?no=" + Eval("no")%>' Height="200px" /><br />
brand: <asp:Label Text='<%# Eval("brand") %>' runat="server" id="brandLabel"/><hr />
<br />
</ItemTemplate>
   </asp:DataList>
   <asp:SqlDataSource ID="SqlDataSource1" runat="server" ConnectionString="<%$ ConnectionStrings:mss %>"
      SelectCommand="SELECT [no], [brand], [image] FROM [brand]"></asp:SqlDataSource>
</asp:Content>

using System;
using System.Data;
using System.Configuration;
using System.Collections;
using System.Web;
using System.Web.Security;
using System.Web.UI;
using System.Web.UI.WebControls;
using System.Web.UI.WebControls.WebParts;
using System.Web.UI.HtmlControls;

public partial class home : System.Web.UI.Page
{
   static string a;
   protected void Page_Load(object sender, EventArgs e)
   {

   }
   protected void DataList1_ItemCommand(object s1, DataListCommandEventArgs e)
   {
      a = DataList1.DataKeys[e.Item.ItemIndex].ToString();
      Context.Items["brno"] = a;
      Server.Transfer("product.aspx");
   }
}
```

```
<%@ Page Language="C#" AutoEventWireup="true" CodeFile="mobaddcart.aspx.cs" Inherits="mobaddcart" %>

<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">

<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" >
<head id="Head1" runat="server">
   <title>Untitled Page</title>
   <style type="text/css">
#right
{
float:right;
}
body
{
background-image:url('IMG/log.JPG');
background-repeat:repeat-x;
}
</style>
</head>
<body bgcolor="#ffffff">
<center>
   <form id="form1" runat="server">
   <div>
      <div style="text-align: center">
         <table>
            <tr>
               <td colspan="5" align="right">
         Thank you for Logging  Mr / Mrs
         <asp:Label ID="lbluname" runat="server" Width="130px"></asp:Label>
               <asp:HyperLink ID="HyperLink2" runat="server"
NavigateUrl="~/home.aspx">SIGNOUT</asp:HyperLink></td>
            </tr>
            <tr>
               <td rowspan="2" style="width: 100px; height: 1px;">
         <img src="IMG/compman.gif" /></td>
               <td colspan="4" rowspan="3">
                  <div style="text-align: center">
```

```
        <asp:Label ID="Label8" runat="server" BackColor="Red" Font-
Size="14pt" ForeColor="Yellow"
          Text="Do you want to Add this item in your cart?"
Width="639px"></asp:Label><br />
                <asp:Label ID="lblbr" runat="server"></asp:Label>
                <asp:Label ID="lblpr" runat="server"></asp:Label>
                <asp:Label ID="lblsubpr" runat="server"></asp:Label><br
/>
                <table id="TABLE1" style="width: 390px; height: 90px">
                  <tr>
                    <td align="left" style="width: 142px">
                    </td>
                    <td align="left" style="width: 142px">
                    </td>
                    <td align="left" style="width: 94px">
                    </td>
                  </tr>
                  <tr>
                    <td align="left" colspan="1" style="height: 26px">
                    </td>
                    <td align="left" colspan="2" style="height: 26px">
                      </td>
                  </tr>
                  <tr>
                    <td align="left" rowspan="6" style="width: 142px">
                      <asp:DataList ID="DataList1"
DataKeyField="subprno" runat="server">
                        <ItemTemplate>
                          <asp:Image style="background-color:Scrollbar;
border:double 2px scrollbar" ID="ImageButton1" runat="server"
Height="200px" ImageUrl='<%# "subproduct.ashx?subprno=" +
Eval("subprno")%>'
                            Width="150px" /><br />
                          Peoduct Name:
                          <asp:Label ID="brandLabel" runat="server"
Text='<%# Eval("subprname") %>'></asp:Label>
                          <br />
                        </ItemTemplate>
                      </asp:DataList></td>
                    <td align="left" style="width: 142px; height: 1px">
```

```
                        <asp:Label ID="Label10" runat="server"
Text="Price" Width="128px"></asp:Label></td>
                        <td align="left" style="width: 94px; height: 1px">
                            <asp:TextBox ID="txtprice" runat="server"
ReadOnly="True"></asp:TextBox></td>
                    </tr>
                    <tr>
                        <td align="left" style="width: 142px;">
                            <asp:Label ID="Label11" runat="server"
Text="Quality" Width="126px"></asp:Label></td>
                        <td align="left" style="width: 94px;">
                            <asp:TextBox ID="txtquali" runat="server"
TextMode="MultiLine" ReadOnly="True"></asp:TextBox></td>
                    </tr>
                    <tr>
                        <td align="left" style="width: 142px;">
                            <asp:Label ID="Label12" runat="server"
Text="Offers" Width="128px"></asp:Label></td>
                        <td align="left" style="width: 94px;">
                            <asp:TextBox ID="txtoffer" runat="server"
TextMode="MultiLine" ReadOnly="True"></asp:TextBox></td>
                    </tr>
                    <tr>
                        <td align="left" style="width: 142px">
                            <asp:Label ID="Label13" runat="server"
Text="Details" Width="122px"></asp:Label></td>
                        <td align="left" style="width: 94px">
                            <asp:TextBox ID="txtdetail" runat="server"
TextMode="MultiLine" ReadOnly="True"></asp:TextBox></td>
                    </tr>
                    <tr>
                        <td align="left" style="width: 142px">
                            <asp:Label ID="Label3" runat="server" Font-
Bold="True" Font-Size="14pt" Text="Stock"
Width="66%"></asp:Label></td>
                        <td align="left" style="width: 94px">
        <asp:TextBox ID="txtstock" runat="server"
ReadOnly="True"></asp:TextBox> 
                        </td>
                    </tr>
                    <tr>
```

```
                        <td align="left" style="width: 142px;">
        <asp:Label ID="Label5" runat="server" Font-Bold="True" Font-
Size="14pt" Text="Quantity" Width="68%"></asp:Label></td>
                        <td align="left" style="width: 94px;">
        <asp:TextBox ID="txtqty" runat="server" ></asp:TextBox></td>
                    </tr>
                  </table>
                </div>
              </td>
            </tr>
            <tr>
            </tr>
            <tr>
              <td rowspan="1" style="width: 100px; height: 305px;">
              </td>
            </tr>
            <tr>
              <td rowspan="2" style="width: 100px">
              </td>
              <td colspan="4" style="height: 25px">
        <asp:RequiredFieldValidator ID="RequiredFieldValidator1"
runat="server" ControlToValidate="txtqty"
          ErrorMessage="RequiredFieldValidator">you must to sect the
quantity of the used product</asp:RequiredFieldValidator><br />
        <asp:CompareValidator
          ID="CompareValidator1" runat="server"
ControlToCompare="txtstock" ControlToValidate="txtqty"
          ErrorMessage="CompareValidator" Operator="LessThan"
Type="Integer">you must be fill the quentity less then
stock</asp:CompareValidator></td>
            </tr>
            <tr>
              <td colspan="4" style="height: 42px">
        <asp:ImageButton ID="ImageButton1" runat="server"
Height="30px" ImageUrl="~/IMG/ADD.PNG"
          OnClick="ImageButton1_Click" Width="111px" /></td>
            </tr>
        </table>
      </div>

  </div>
```

```
   </form>
   </center>

</body>
</html>
<%@ Page Language="C#" MasterPageFile="~/front.master" AutoEventWireup="true" CodeFile="new_login.aspx.cs" Inherits="new_login" Title="Untitled Page"%>
<asp:Content ID="Content1" ContentPlaceHolderID="ContentPlaceHolder1" Runat="Server">
   <div>
                             
               <asp:Label ID="lblbr" runat="server"></asp:Label>
      <asp:Label ID="lblpr" runat="server"></asp:Label>
      <asp:Label ID="lblsubpr" runat="server"></asp:Label><br />
      <div style="text-align: center">
         <table>
            <tr>
               <td colspan="3" style="height: 9px">
      <asp:Label ID="Label3" runat="server" BackColor="#C00000" Font-Bold="True" Font-Size="XX-Large"
         Text="USER LOGIN" Width="100%" ForeColor="#C0FFFF"></asp:Label></td>
            </tr>
            <tr>
               <td style="width: 82px">
      <asp:Label ID="Label2" runat="server" Text="USER ID" Width="125px" BackColor="Black" BorderColor="White" BorderStyle="Outset" ForeColor="White"></asp:Label></td>
               <td style="width: 100px">
      <asp:TextBox ID="TextBox4" runat="server"></asp:TextBox></td>
               <td style="width: 112px">
               </td>
            </tr>
            <tr>
               <td style="width: 82px">
      <asp:Label ID="Label1" runat="server" Text="PASSWORD" Width="126px" BackColor="Black" BorderColor="White" BorderStyle="Outset" ForeColor="White"></asp:Label></td>
```

```
            <td style="width: 100px">
        <asp:TextBox ID="TextBox3" runat="server"
OnTextChanged="TextBox3_TextChanged"
TextMode="Password"></asp:TextBox></td>
            <td style="width: 112px">
        <asp:Label ID="Label5" runat="server" Text="not a member yet"
Width="135px" BackColor="#E0E0E0"></asp:Label></td>
          </tr>
          <tr>
            <td style="width: 82px; height: 22px">
            </td>
            <td style="width: 100px; height: 22px">
        <asp:Button ID="Button1" runat="server" OnClick="Button1_Click"
Text="LOGIN" Width="144px" /></td>
            <td style="width: 112px; height: 22px">
              <asp:LinkButton ID="LinkButton1" runat="server"
BackColor="#330033" BorderColor="White"
                BorderStyle="Outset" ForeColor="#FFFFFF"
Height="12px" OnClick="LinkButton1_Click"
                Width="73px">SignUp</asp:LinkButton><img id="IMG1"
src="IMG/new.GIF" style="font-size: 12pt;
                width: 34px; font-family: Times New Roman; height: 26px"
/></td>
          </tr>
          <tr>
            <td style="width: 82px">
        </td>
            <td style="width: 100px">
        <asp:Label ID="Label7" runat="server"
Width="162px"></asp:Label></td>
            <td style="width: 112px">
        </td>
          </tr>
          <tr>
            <td colspan="3">
            </td>
          </tr>
        </table>
        </div>
                  <br />
```

```
    </div>
</asp:Content><%@ Page Language="C#" MasterPageFile="~/front.master" AutoEventWireup="true" CodeFile="product.aspx.cs" Inherits="product" Title="Untitled Page" %>
<asp:Content ID="Content1" ContentPlaceHolderID="ContentPlaceHolder1" Runat="Server">
    <asp:Label ID="lblbr" runat="server"></asp:Label><br />
    <asp:DataList DataKeyField="prno" OnItemCommand="DataList1_ItemCommand" ID="DataList1" runat="server" RepeatColumns="3">
  <ItemTemplate>
<asp:ImageButton ID="ImageButton1" runat="server" Width="150px" ImageUrl='<%# "product.ashx?prno=" + Eval("prno")%>' Height="200px" /><br />
Product :<asp:Label ID="prnameLabel" runat="server" Text='<%# Eval("prname") %>'></asp:Label><hr />
</ItemTemplate>
    </asp:DataList>
</asp:Content>

<%@ Page Language="C#" MasterPageFile="~/front.master" AutoEventWireup="true" CodeFile="subproduct.aspx.cs" Inherits="subproduct" Title="Untitled Page" %>
<asp:Content ID="Content1" ContentPlaceHolderID="ContentPlaceHolder1" Runat="Server">
    <asp:Label ID="lblbr" runat="server"></asp:Label>
    <asp:Label ID="lblpr" runat="server"></asp:Label><br />
    <asp:DataList DataKeyField="subprno" OnItemCommand="DataList1_ItemCommand" ID="DataList1" runat="server" RepeatColumns="3">
     <ItemTemplate>
<asp:ImageButton ID="ImageButton1" runat="server" Width="150px" ImageUrl='<%# "subproduct.ashx?subprno=" + Eval("subprno")%>' Height="200px" /><br />
Peoduct Name: <asp:Label Text='<%# Eval("subprname") %>' runat="server" id="brandLabel"/><hr />
<br />
</ItemTemplate>
    </asp:DataList>
</asp:Content>
```

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!--
    Note: As an alternative to hand editing this file you can use the
    web admin tool to configure settings for your application. Use
    the Website->Asp.Net Configuration option in Visual Studio.
    A full list of settings and comments can be found in
    machine.config.comments usually located in
    \Windows\Microsoft.Net\Framework\v2.x\Config
-->
<configuration>
        <configSections>
                <sectionGroup name="system.web.extensions"
type="System.Web.Configuration.SystemWebExtensionsSectionGroup,
System.Web.Extensions, Version=3.5.0.0, Culture=neutral,
PublicKeyToken=31BF3856AD364E35">
                        <sectionGroup name="scripting"
type="System.Web.Configuration.ScriptingSectionGroup,
System.Web.Extensions, Version=3.5.0.0, Culture=neutral,
PublicKeyToken=31BF3856AD364E35">
                                <section name="scriptResourceHandler"
type="System.Web.Configuration.ScriptingScriptResourceHandlerSection,
System.Web.Extensions, Version=3.5.0.0, Culture=neutral,
PublicKeyToken=31BF3856AD364E35" requirePermission="false"
allowDefinition="MachineToApplication"/>
                                <sectionGroup name="webServices"
type="System.Web.Configuration.ScriptingWebServicesSectionGroup,
System.Web.Extensions, Version=3.5.0.0, Culture=neutral,
PublicKeyToken=31BF3856AD364E35">
                                        <section name="jsonSerialization"
type="System.Web.Configuration.ScriptingJsonSerializationSection,
System.Web.Extensions, Version=3.5.0.0, Culture=neutral,
PublicKeyToken=31BF3856AD364E35" requirePermission="false"
allowDefinition="Everywhere"/>
                                        <section name="profileService"
type="System.Web.Configuration.ScriptingProfileServiceSection,
System.Web.Extensions, Version=3.5.0.0, Culture=neutral,
PublicKeyToken=31BF3856AD364E35" requirePermission="false"
allowDefinition="MachineToApplication"/>
                                        <section name="authenticationService"
type="System.Web.Configuration.ScriptingAuthenticationServiceSection,
System.Web.Extensions, Version=3.5.0.0, Culture=neutral,
```

```
PublicKeyToken=31BF3856AD364E35" requirePermission="false"
allowDefinition="MachineToApplication"/>
                    <section name="roleService"
type="System.Web.Configuration.ScriptingRoleServiceSection,
System.Web.Extensions, Version=3.5.0.0, Culture=neutral,
PublicKeyToken=31BF3856AD364E35" requirePermission="false"
allowDefinition="MachineToApplication"/></sectionGroup></sectionGroup
></sectionGroup></configSections><appSettings>
        <add key="mss" value="Data
Source=.\SQLEXPRESS;AttachDbFilename=|DataDirectory|\eshop.mdf;Inte
grated Security=True;Connect Timeout=30;User Instance=True"/>
        <add key="bank" value="Data
Source=.\SQLEXPRESS;AttachDbFilename=C:\eshop_dynamic\App_Data\e
shop.mdf;Integrated Security=True;Connect Timeout=30;User
Instance=True"/>
    </appSettings>
    <connectionStrings>
        <add name="mss" connectionString="Data
Source=.\SQLEXPRESS;AttachDbFilename=|DataDirectory|\eshop.mdf;Inte
grated Security=True;User Instance=True"
providerName="System.Data.SqlClient"/>
    </connectionStrings>
    <system.web>
        <!--
      Set compilation debug="true" to insert debugging
      symbols into the compiled page. Because this
      affects performance, set this value to true only
      during development.
    -->
        <compilation debug="true">
            <assemblies>
                <add assembly="System.Core, Version=3.5.0.0,
Culture=neutral, PublicKeyToken=B77A5C561934E089"/>
                <add assembly="System.Web.Extensions,
Version=3.5.0.0, Culture=neutral,
PublicKeyToken=31BF3856AD364E35"/>
                <add assembly="System.Xml.Linq,
Version=3.5.0.0, Culture=neutral, PublicKeyToken=B77A5C561934E089"/>
                <add assembly="System.Data.DataSetExtensions,
Version=3.5.0.0, Culture=neutral,
PublicKeyToken=B77A5C561934E089"/></assemblies></compilation>
```

```
            <!--
        The <authentication> section enables configuration
        of the security authentication mode used by
        ASP.NET to identify an incoming user.
    -->
            <authentication mode="Windows"/>
            <!--
        The <customErrors> section enables configuration
        of what to do if/when an unhandled error occurs
        during the execution of a request. Specifically,
        it enables developers to configure html error pages
        to be displayed in place of a error stack trace.

    <customErrors mode="RemoteOnly"
defaultRedirect="GenericErrorPage.htm">
        <error statusCode="403" redirect="NoAccess.htm" />
        <error statusCode="404" redirect="FileNotFound.htm" />
    </customErrors>
    -->
            <pages>
                <controls>
                    <add tagPrefix="asp"
namespace="System.Web.UI" assembly="System.Web.Extensions,
Version=3.5.0.0, Culture=neutral,
PublicKeyToken=31BF3856AD364E35"/>
                    <add tagPrefix="asp"
namespace="System.Web.UI.WebControls"
assembly="System.Web.Extensions, Version=3.5.0.0, Culture=neutral,
PublicKeyToken=31BF3856AD364E35"/></controls></pages>
            <httpHandlers>
                <remove verb="*" path="*.asmx"/>
                <add verb="*" path="*.asmx" validate="false"
type="System.Web.Script.Services.ScriptHandlerFactory,
System.Web.Extensions, Version=3.5.0.0, Culture=neutral,
PublicKeyToken=31BF3856AD364E35"/>
                <add verb="*" path="*_AppService.axd" validate="false"
type="System.Web.Script.Services.ScriptHandlerFactory,
System.Web.Extensions, Version=3.5.0.0, Culture=neutral,
PublicKeyToken=31BF3856AD364E35"/>
                <add verb="GET,HEAD" path="ScriptResource.axd"
validate="false" type="System.Web.Handlers.ScriptResourceHandler,
```

```
System.Web.Extensions, Version=3.5.0.0, Culture=neutral,
PublicKeyToken=31BF3856AD364E35"/></httpHandlers>
            <httpModules>
                <add name="ScriptModule"
type="System.Web.Handlers.ScriptModule, System.Web.Extensions,
Version=3.5.0.0, Culture=neutral,
PublicKeyToken=31BF3856AD364E35"/></httpModules></system.web>
        <system.codedom>
                <compilers>
                    <compiler language="c#;cs;csharp" extension=".cs"
type="Microsoft.CSharp.CSharpCodeProvider,System, Version=2.0.0.0,
Culture=neutral, PublicKeyToken=b77a5c561934e089" warningLevel="4">
                        <providerOption name="CompilerVersion"
value="v3.5"/>
                        <providerOption name="WarnAsError"
value="false"/></compiler>
                    <compiler language="vb;vbs;visualbasic;vbscript"
extension=".vb" type="Microsoft.VisualBasic.VBCodeProvider, System,
Version=2.0.0.0, Culture=neutral, PublicKeyToken=b77a5c561934e089"
warningLevel="4">
                        <providerOption name="CompilerVersion"
value="v3.5"/>
                        <providerOption name="OptionInfer"
value="true"/>
                        <providerOption name="WarnAsError"
value="false"/></compiler></compilers></system.codedom>
        <system.webServer>
                <validation
validateIntegratedModeConfiguration="false"/>
            <modules>
                <remove name="ScriptModule"/>
                <add name="ScriptModule"
preCondition="managedHandler"
type="System.Web.Handlers.ScriptModule, System.Web.Extensions,
Version=3.5.0.0, Culture=neutral,
PublicKeyToken=31BF3856AD364E35"/></modules>
            <handlers>
                <remove name="WebServiceHandlerFactory-
Integrated"/>
                <remove name="ScriptHandlerFactory"/>
                <remove name="ScriptHandlerFactoryAppServices"/>
```

```
                <remove name="ScriptResource"/>
                <add name="ScriptHandlerFactory" verb="*"
path="*.asmx" preCondition="integratedMode"
type="System.Web.Script.Services.ScriptHandlerFactory,
System.Web.Extensions, Version=3.5.0.0, Culture=neutral,
PublicKeyToken=31BF3856AD364E35"/>
                <add name="ScriptHandlerFactoryAppServices"
verb="*" path="*_AppService.axd" preCondition="integratedMode"
type="System.Web.Script.Services.ScriptHandlerFactory,
System.Web.Extensions, Version=3.5.0.0, Culture=neutral,
PublicKeyToken=31BF3856AD364E35"/>
                <add name="ScriptResource" verb="GET,HEAD"
path="ScriptResource.axd" preCondition="integratedMode"
type="System.Web.Handlers.ScriptResourceHandler,
System.Web.Extensions, Version=3.5.0.0, Culture=neutral,
PublicKeyToken=31BF3856AD364E35"/></handlers></system.webServer>
        <runtime>
            <assemblyBinding xmlns="urn:schemas-microsoft-
com:asm.v1">
                <dependentAssembly>
                    <assemblyIdentity
name="System.Web.Extensions" publicKeyToken="31bf3856ad364e35"/>
                    <bindingRedirect oldVersion="1.0.0.0-1.1.0.0"
newVersion="3.5.0.0"/></dependentAssembly>
                <dependentAssembly>
                    <assemblyIdentity
name="System.Web.Extensions.Design"
publicKeyToken="31bf3856ad364e35"/>
                    <bindingRedirect oldVersion="1.0.0.0-1.1.0.0"
newVersion="3.5.0.0"/></dependentAssembly></assemblyBinding></runtim
e></configuration>


<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!--
   Note: As an alternative to hand editing this file you can use the
   web admin tool to configure settings for your application. Use
   the Website->Asp.Net Configuration option in Visual Studio.
   A full list of settings and comments can be found in
   machine.config.comments usually located in
```

```
   \Windows\Microsoft.Net\Framework\v2.x\Config
-->
<configuration>
        <configSections>
                <sectionGroup name="system.web.extensions"
type="System.Web.Configuration.SystemWebExtensionsSectionGroup,
System.Web.Extensions, Version=3.5.0.0, Culture=neutral,
PublicKeyToken=31BF3856AD364E35">
                        <sectionGroup name="scripting"
type="System.Web.Configuration.ScriptingSectionGroup,
System.Web.Extensions, Version=3.5.0.0, Culture=neutral,
PublicKeyToken=31BF3856AD364E35">
                                <section name="scriptResourceHandler"
type="System.Web.Configuration.ScriptingScriptResourceHandlerSection,
System.Web.Extensions, Version=3.5.0.0, Culture=neutral,
PublicKeyToken=31BF3856AD364E35" requirePermission="false"
allowDefinition="MachineToApplication"/>
                                <sectionGroup name="webServices"
type="System.Web.Configuration.ScriptingWebServicesSectionGroup,
System.Web.Extensions, Version=3.5.0.0, Culture=neutral,
PublicKeyToken=31BF3856AD364E35">
                                        <section name="jsonSerialization"
type="System.Web.Configuration.ScriptingJsonSerializationSection,
System.Web.Extensions, Version=3.5.0.0, Culture=neutral,
PublicKeyToken=31BF3856AD364E35" requirePermission="false"
allowDefinition="Everywhere"/>
                                        <section name="profileService"
type="System.Web.Configuration.ScriptingProfileServiceSection,
System.Web.Extensions, Version=3.5.0.0, Culture=neutral,
PublicKeyToken=31BF3856AD364E35" requirePermission="false"
allowDefinition="MachineToApplication"/>
                                        <section name="authenticationService"
type="System.Web.Configuration.ScriptingAuthenticationServiceSection,
System.Web.Extensions, Version=3.5.0.0, Culture=neutral,
PublicKeyToken=31BF3856AD364E35" requirePermission="false"
allowDefinition="MachineToApplication"/>
                                        <section name="roleService"
type="System.Web.Configuration.ScriptingRoleServiceSection,
System.Web.Extensions, Version=3.5.0.0, Culture=neutral,
PublicKeyToken=31BF3856AD364E35" requirePermission="false"
```

```
allowDefinition="MachineToApplication"/></sectionGroup></sectionGroup
></sectionGroup></configSections><appSettings>
        <add key="mss" value="Data
Source=.\SQLEXPRESS;AttachDbFilename=|DataDirectory|\eshop.mdf;Inte
grated Security=True;Connect Timeout=30;User Instance=True"/>
        <add key="bank" value="Data
Source=.\SQLEXPRESS;AttachDbFilename=C:\eshop_dynamic\App_Data\e
shop.mdf;Integrated Security=True;Connect Timeout=30;User
Instance=True"/>
    </appSettings>
    <connectionStrings>
        <add name="mss" connectionString="Data
Source=.\SQLEXPRESS;AttachDbFilename=|DataDirectory|\eshop.mdf;Inte
grated Security=True;User Instance=True"
providerName="System.Data.SqlClient"/>
    </connectionStrings>
    <system.web>
        <!--
      Set compilation debug="true" to insert debugging
      symbols into the compiled page. Because this
      affects performance, set this value to true only
      during development.
    -->
        <compilation debug="true">
            <assemblies>
                <add assembly="System.Core, Version=3.5.0.0,
Culture=neutral, PublicKeyToken=B77A5C561934E089"/>
                <add assembly="System.Web.Extensions,
Version=3.5.0.0, Culture=neutral,
PublicKeyToken=31BF3856AD364E35"/>
                <add assembly="System.Xml.Linq,
Version=3.5.0.0, Culture=neutral, PublicKeyToken=B77A5C561934E089"/>
                <add assembly="System.Data.DataSetExtensions,
Version=3.5.0.0, Culture=neutral,
PublicKeyToken=B77A5C561934E089"/></assemblies></compilation>
        <!--
      The <authentication> section enables configuration
      of the security authentication mode used by
      ASP.NET to identify an incoming user.
    -->
        <authentication mode="Windows"/>
```

```
        <!--
        The <customErrors> section enables configuration
        of what to do if/when an unhandled error occurs
        during the execution of a request. Specifically,
        it enables developers to configure html error pages
        to be displayed in place of a error stack trace.

    <customErrors mode="RemoteOnly"
defaultRedirect="GenericErrorPage.htm">
        <error statusCode="403" redirect="NoAccess.htm" />
        <error statusCode="404" redirect="FileNotFound.htm" />
    </customErrors>
    -->
            <pages>
                <controls>
                    <add tagPrefix="asp"
namespace="System.Web.UI" assembly="System.Web.Extensions,
Version=3.5.0.0, Culture=neutral,
PublicKeyToken=31BF3856AD364E35"/>
                    <add tagPrefix="asp"
namespace="System.Web.UI.WebControls"
assembly="System.Web.Extensions, Version=3.5.0.0, Culture=neutral,
PublicKeyToken=31BF3856AD364E35"/></controls></pages>
            <httpHandlers>
                <remove verb="*" path="*.asmx"/>
                <add verb="*" path="*.asmx" validate="false"
type="System.Web.Script.Services.ScriptHandlerFactory,
System.Web.Extensions, Version=3.5.0.0, Culture=neutral,
PublicKeyToken=31BF3856AD364E35"/>
                <add verb="*" path="*_AppService.axd" validate="false"
type="System.Web.Script.Services.ScriptHandlerFactory,
System.Web.Extensions, Version=3.5.0.0, Culture=neutral,
PublicKeyToken=31BF3856AD364E35"/>
                <add verb="GET,HEAD" path="ScriptResource.axd"
validate="false" type="System.Web.Handlers.ScriptResourceHandler,
System.Web.Extensions, Version=3.5.0.0, Culture=neutral,
PublicKeyToken=31BF3856AD364E35"/></httpHandlers>
            <httpModules>
                <add name="ScriptModule"
type="System.Web.Handlers.ScriptModule, System.Web.Extensions,
```

```
Version=3.5.0.0, Culture=neutral,
PublicKeyToken=31BF3856AD364E35"/></httpModules></system.web>
        <system.codedom>
                <compilers>
                        <compiler language="c#;cs;csharp" extension=".cs"
type="Microsoft.CSharp.CSharpCodeProvider,System, Version=2.0.0.0,
Culture=neutral, PublicKeyToken=b77a5c561934e089" warningLevel="4">
                                <providerOption name="CompilerVersion"
value="v3.5"/>
                                <providerOption name="WarnAsError"
value="false"/></compiler>
                        <compiler language="vb;vbs;visualbasic;vbscript"
extension=".vb" type="Microsoft.VisualBasic.VBCodeProvider, System,
Version=2.0.0.0, Culture=neutral, PublicKeyToken=b77a5c561934e089"
warningLevel="4">
                                <providerOption name="CompilerVersion"
value="v3.5"/>
                                <providerOption name="OptionInfer"
value="true"/>
                                <providerOption name="WarnAsError"
value="false"/></compiler></compilers></system.codedom>
        <system.webServer>
                <validation
validateIntegratedModeConfiguration="false"/>
            <modules>
                <remove name="ScriptModule"/>
                <add name="ScriptModule"
preCondition="managedHandler"
type="System.Web.Handlers.ScriptModule, System.Web.Extensions,
Version=3.5.0.0, Culture=neutral,
PublicKeyToken=31BF3856AD364E35"/></modules>
            <handlers>
                <remove name="WebServiceHandlerFactory-
Integrated"/>
                <remove name="ScriptHandlerFactory"/>
                <remove name="ScriptHandlerFactoryAppServices"/>
                <remove name="ScriptResource"/>
                <add name="ScriptHandlerFactory" verb="*"
path="*.asmx" preCondition="integratedMode"
type="System.Web.Script.Services.ScriptHandlerFactory,
```

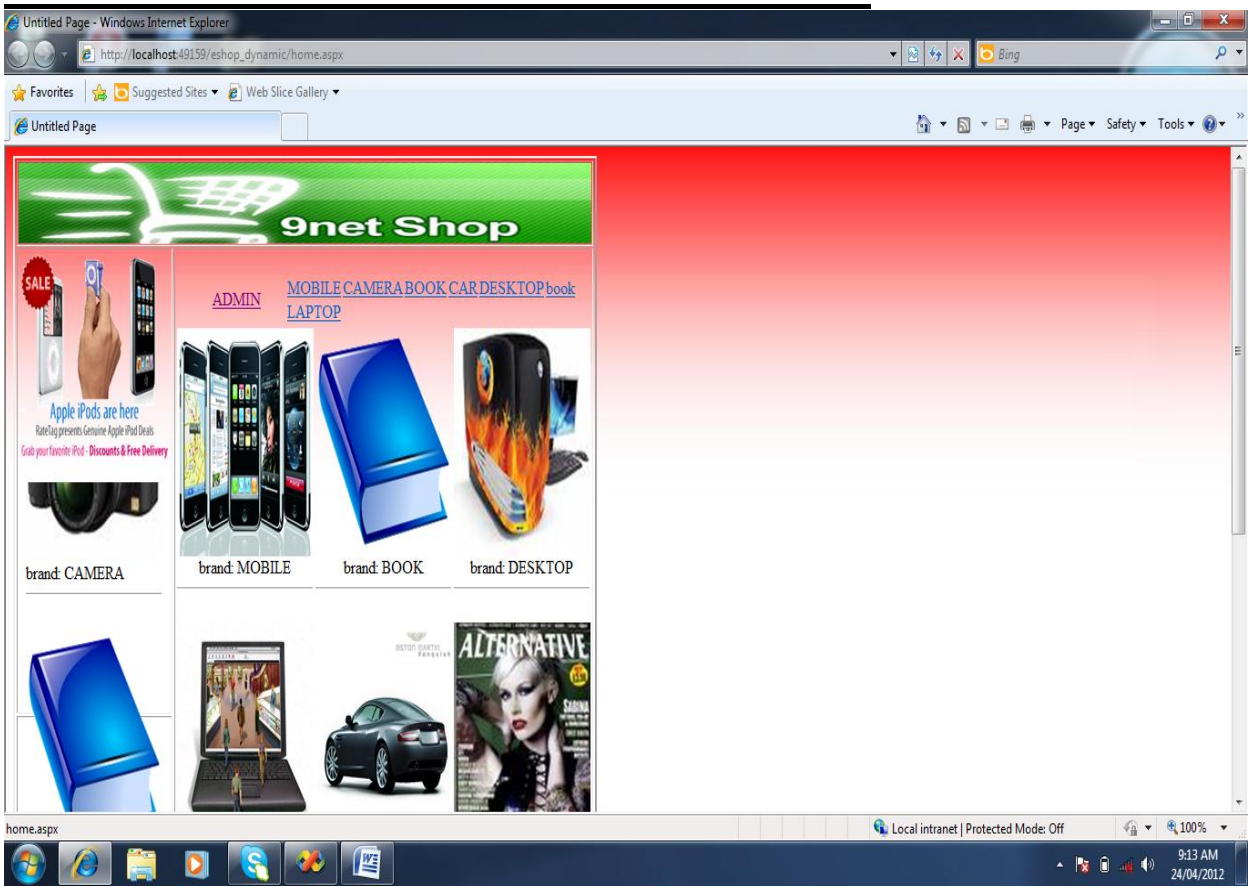
```
System.Web.Extensions, Version=3.5.0.0, Culture=neutral,
PublicKeyToken=31BF3856AD364E35"/>
                    <add name="ScriptHandlerFactoryAppServices"
verb="*" path="*_AppService.axd" preCondition="integratedMode"
type="System.Web.Script.Services.ScriptHandlerFactory,
System.Web.Extensions, Version=3.5.0.0, Culture=neutral,
PublicKeyToken=31BF3856AD364E35"/>
                    <add name="ScriptResource" verb="GET,HEAD"
path="ScriptResource.axd" preCondition="integratedMode"
type="System.Web.Handlers.ScriptResourceHandler,
System.Web.Extensions, Version=3.5.0.0, Culture=neutral,
PublicKeyToken=31BF3856AD364E35"/></handlers></system.webServer>
        <runtime>
             <assemblyBinding xmlns="urn:schemas-microsoft-
com:asm.v1">
                    <dependentAssembly>
                         <assemblyIdentity
name="System.Web.Extensions" publicKeyToken="31bf3856ad364e35"/>
                         <bindingRedirect oldVersion="1.0.0.0-1.1.0.0"
newVersion="3.5.0.0"/></dependentAssembly>
                    <dependentAssembly>
                         <assemblyIdentity
name="System.Web.Extensions.Design"
publicKeyToken="31bf3856ad364e35"/>
                         <bindingRedirect oldVersion="1.0.0.0-1.1.0.0"
newVersion="3.5.0.0"/></dependentAssembly></assemblyBinding></runtim
e></configuration>
<%@ Page Language="C#" MasterPageFile="~/front.master"
AutoEventWireup="true" CodeFile="new_login.aspx.cs"
Inherits="new_login" Title="Untitled Page"%>
<asp:Content ID="Content1" ContentPlaceHolderID="ContentPlaceHolder1"
Runat="Server">
   <div>
                    
    
               <asp:Label ID="lblbr"
runat="server"></asp:Label>
      <asp:Label ID="lblpr" runat="server"></asp:Label>
      <asp:Label ID="lblsubpr" runat="server"></asp:Label><br />
      <div style="text-align: center">
         <table>
```

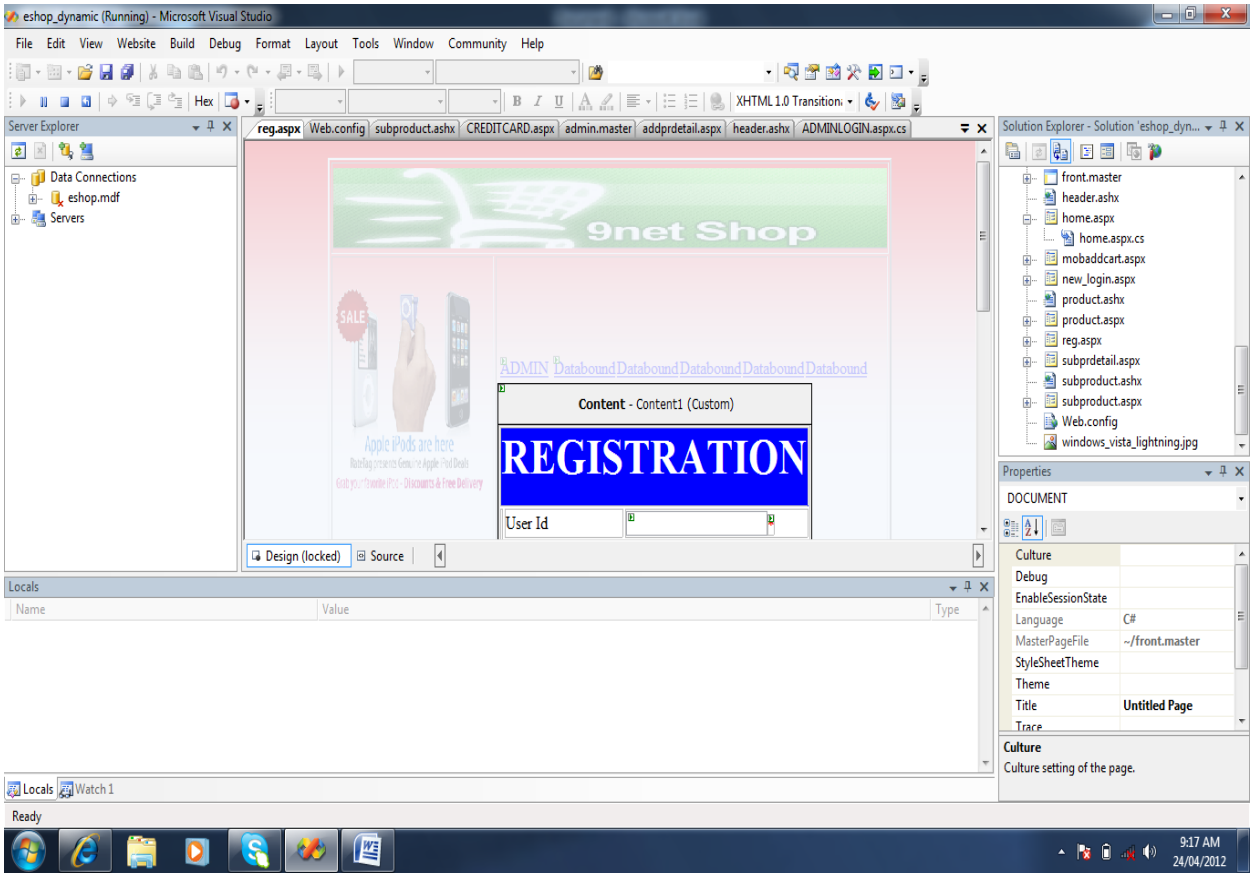
```
            <tr>
               <td colspan="3" style="height: 9px">
      <asp:Label ID="Label3" runat="server" BackColor="#C00000" Font-
Bold="True" Font-Size="XX-Large"
         Text="USER LOGIN" Width="100%"
ForeColor="#C0FFFF"></asp:Label></td>
            </tr>
            <tr>
               <td style="width: 82px">
      <asp:Label ID="Label2" runat="server" Text="USER ID"
Width="125px" BackColor="Black" BorderColor="White"
BorderStyle="Outset" ForeColor="White"></asp:Label></td>
               <td style="width: 100px">
      <asp:TextBox ID="TextBox4" runat="server"></asp:TextBox></td>
               <td style="width: 112px">
               </td>
            </tr>
            <tr>
               <td style="width: 82px">
      <asp:Label ID="Label1" runat="server" Text="PASSWORD"
Width="126px" BackColor="Black" BorderColor="White"
BorderStyle="Outset" ForeColor="White"></asp:Label></td>
               <td style="width: 100px">
      <asp:TextBox ID="TextBox3" runat="server"
OnTextChanged="TextBox3_TextChanged"
TextMode="Password"></asp:TextBox></td>
               <td style="width: 112px">
      <asp:Label ID="Label5" runat="server" Text="not a member yet"
Width="135px" BackColor="#E0E0E0"></asp:Label></td>
            </tr>
            <tr>
               <td style="width: 82px; height: 22px">
               </td>
               <td style="width: 100px; height: 22px">
      <asp:Button ID="Button1" runat="server" OnClick="Button1_Click"
Text="LOGIN" Width="144px" /></td>
               <td style="width: 112px; height: 22px">
                  <asp:LinkButton ID="LinkButton1" runat="server"
BackColor="#330033" BorderColor="White"
                     BorderStyle="Outset" ForeColor="#FFFFFF"
Height="12px" OnClick="LinkButton1_Click"
```

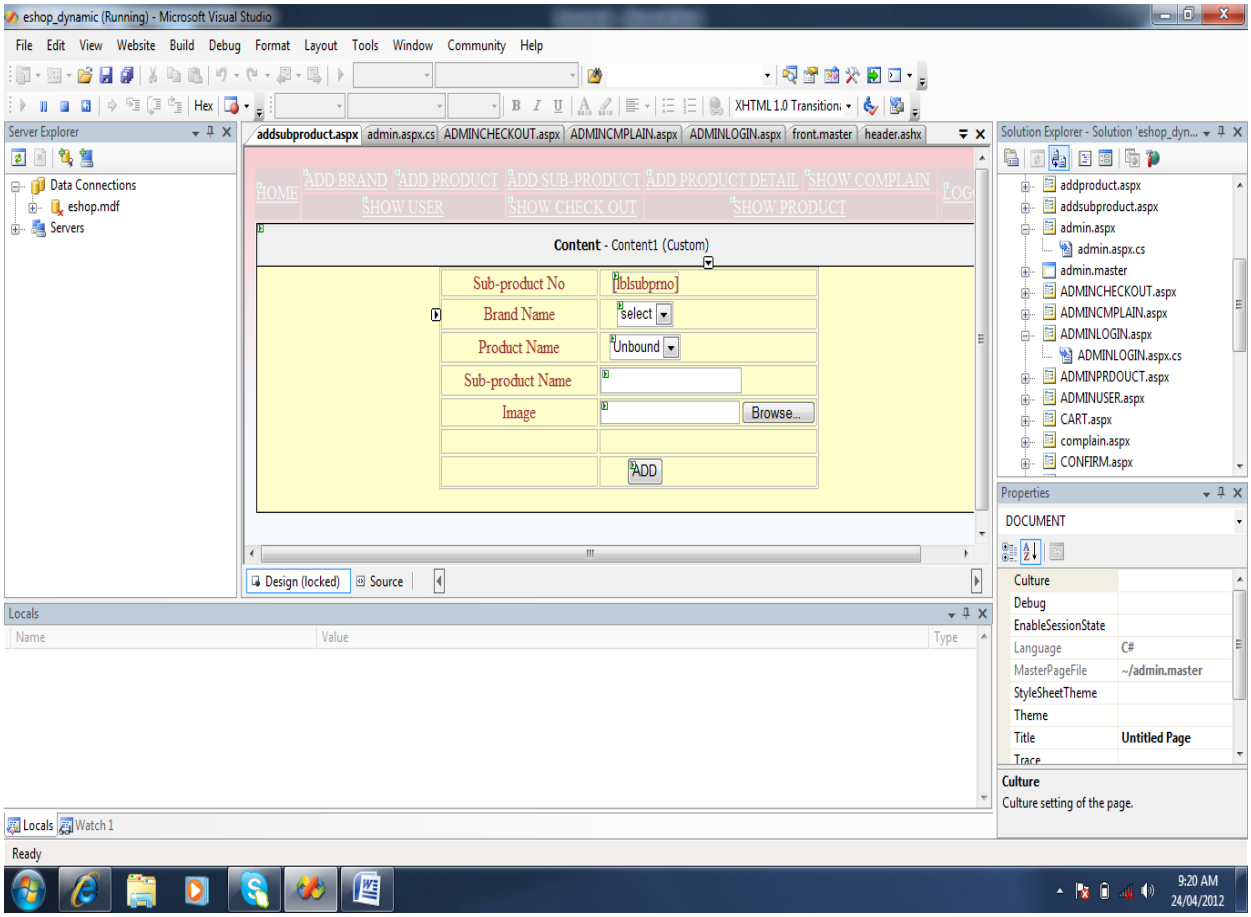
```
                    Width="73px">SignUp</asp:LinkButton><img id="IMG1"
src="IMG/new.GIF" style="font-size: 12pt;
                    width: 34px; font-family: Times New Roman; height: 26px"
/></td>
            </tr>
            <tr>
               <td style="width: 82px">
      </td>
                <td style="width: 100px">
      <asp:Label                ID="Label7"                runat="server"
Width="162px"></asp:Label></td>
                <td style="width: 112px">
      </td>
            </tr>
            <tr>
               <td colspan="3">
               </td>
            </tr>
         </table>
      </div>
                <br />

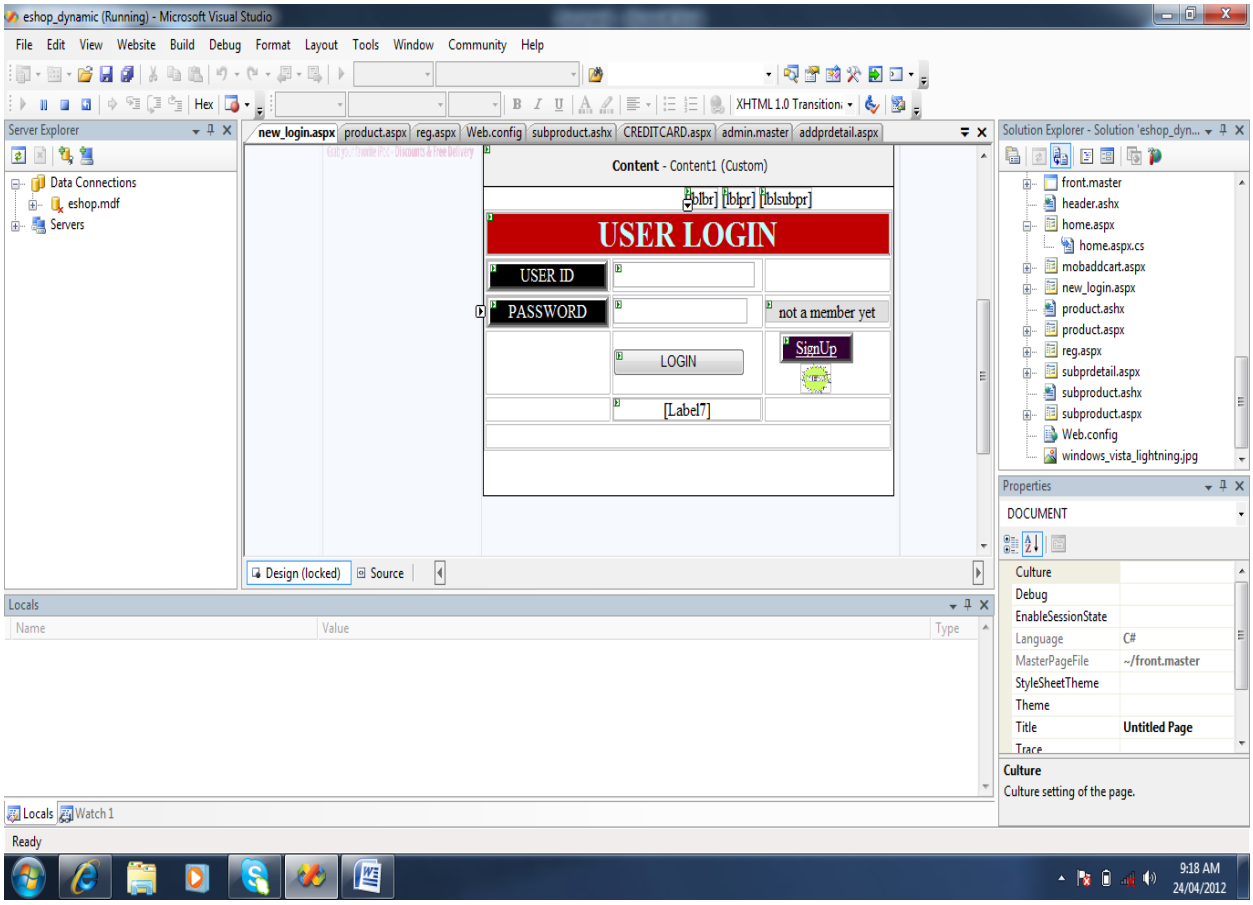
   </div>
</asp:Content>
```

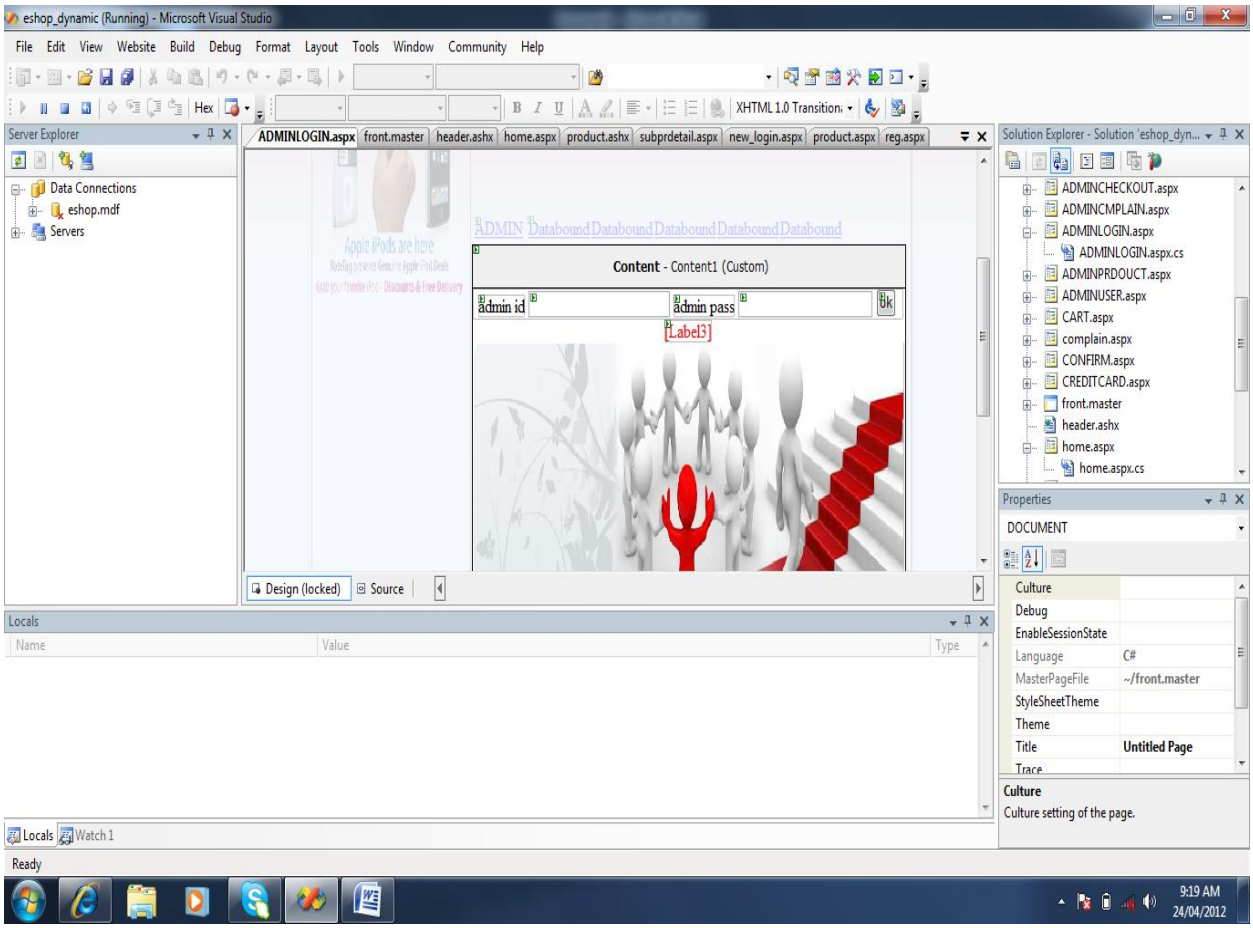
SCREENSHOTS




eshop_dynamic (Running) - Microsoft Visual Studio
File Edit View Website Build Debug Format Layout Tools Window Community Help
Server Explorer
Data Connections
eshop.mdf
Servers
reg.aspx Web.config subproduct.ashx CREDITCARD.aspx admin.master addprdetail.aspx header.ashx ADMINLOGIN.aspx.cs
9net Shop
Content - Content1 (Custom)
REGISTRATION
User Id
Design (locked) Source
Solution Explorer - Solution 'eshop_dyn...
front.master
header.ashx
home.aspx
home.aspx.cs
mobaddcart.aspx
new_login.aspx
product.ashx
product.aspx
reg.aspx
subprdetail.aspx
subproduct.ashx
subproduct.aspx
Web.config
windows_vista_lightning.jpg
Properties
DOCUMENT
Culture
Debug
EnableSessionState
Language C#
MasterPageFile ~/front.master
StyleSheetTheme
Theme
Title Untitled Page
Trace
Culture
Culture setting of the page.
Locals
Name Value Type
Locals Watch 1
Ready
9:17 AM
24/04/2012


eshop_dynamic (Running) - Microsoft Visual Studio
File Edit View Website Build Debug Format Layout Tools Window Community Help
Server Explorer
Data Connections
eshop.mdf
Servers
addsubproduct.aspx
admin.aspx.cs
ADMINCHECKOUT.aspx
ADMINCMPLAIN.aspx
ADMINLOGIN.aspx
front.master
header.ashx
HOME
ADD BRAND
ADD PRODUCT
ADD SUB-PRODUCT
ADD PRODUCT DETAIL
SHOW COMPLAIN
SHOW USER
SHOW CHECK OUT
SHOW PRODUCT
Content - Content1 (Custom)
Sub-product No
[lblsubprno]
Brand Name
select
Product Name
Unbound
Sub-product Name
Image
Browse...
ADD
Design (locked)
Source
Solution Explorer - Solution 'eshop_dyn...
addproduct.aspx
addsubproduct.aspx
admin.aspx
admin.aspx.cs
admin.master
ADMINCHECKOUT.aspx
ADMINCMPLAIN.aspx
ADMINLOGIN.aspx
ADMINLOGIN.aspx.cs
ADMINPRDOUCT.aspx
ADMINUSER.aspx
CART.aspx
complain.aspx
CONFIRM.aspx
Properties
DOCUMENT
Culture
Debug
EnableSessionState
Language C#
MasterPageFile ~/admin.master
StyleSheetTheme
Theme
Title Untitled Page
Trace
Culture
Culture setting of the page.
Locals
Name
Value
Type
Locals
Watch 1
Ready
9:20 AM
24/04/2012


eshop_dynamic (Running) - Microsoft Visual Studio
File Edit View Website Build Debug Format Layout Tools Window Community Help
Server Explorer
Data Connections
eshop.mdf
Servers
new_login.aspx
product.aspx
reg.aspx
Web.config
subproduct.ashx
CREDITCARD.aspx
admin.master
addprdetail.aspx
Content - Content1 (Custom)
[lblbr] [lblpr] [lblsubpr]
USER LOGIN
USER ID
PASSWORD
not a member yet
SignUp
LOGIN
[Label7]
Design (locked)
Source
Solution Explorer - Solution 'eshop_dyn...
front.master
header.ashx
home.aspx
home.aspx.cs
mobaddcart.aspx
new_login.aspx
product.ashx
product.aspx
reg.aspx
subprdetail.aspx
subproduct.ashx
subproduct.aspx
Web.config
windows_vista_lightning.jpg
Properties
DOCUMENT
Culture
Debug
EnableSessionState
Language C#
MasterPageFile ~/front.master
StyleSheetTheme
Theme
Title Untitled Page
Trace
Culture
Culture setting of the page.
Locals
Name
Value
Type
Locals
Watch 1
Ready
9:18 AM
24/04/2012


eshop_dynamic (Running) - Microsoft Visual Studio
File Edit View Website Build Debug Format Layout Tools Window Community Help
Server Explorer
Data Connections
eshop.mdf
Servers
ADMINLOGIN.aspx front.master header.ashx home.aspx product.ashx subprdetail.aspx new_login.aspx product.aspx reg.aspx
Content - Content1 (Custom)
admin id
admin pass
Ok
Label3
Design (locked)
Source
Solution Explorer - Solution 'eshop_dyn...
ADMINCHECKOUT.aspx
ADMINCMPLAIN.aspx
ADMINLOGIN.aspx
ADMINLOGIN.aspx.cs
ADMINPRDOUCT.aspx
ADMINUSER.aspx
CART.aspx
complain.aspx
CONFIRM.aspx
CREDITCARD.aspx
front.master
header.ashx
home.aspx
home.aspx.cs
Properties
DOCUMENT
Culture
Debug
EnableSessionState
Language C#
MasterPageFile ~/front.master
StyleSheetTheme
Theme
Title Untitled Page
Trace
Culture
Culture setting of the page.
Locals
Name
Value
Type
Locals
Watch 1
Ready
9:19 AM
24/04/2012

CONCLUSION

A developing country can become industrialized and modernized if it can extensively apply IT to enhance productivity and international competitiveness, develop ecommerce and e-governance applications. An information-based society or knowledge based society is composed of IT products, IT applications in society and economy as a whole. Many countries in Asia are taking advantage of e-commerce through opening of economies, which is essential for promoting competition and diffusion of Internet technologies. Large enough to have a aritical mass of 10 to 20 million users to be able to make an impact on e-commerce and e-governance. In the next 3 to 5 years, India will have 30 to 70 million Internet users which will equal, if not surpass, many of the developed countries. Internet economy will then become more meaningful in India. With the rapid expansion of internet, ecommerce, is set to play a very important role in the 21st century, the new opportunities that will be thrown open, will be accessible to both large corporations and small companies. The role of government is to provide a legal framework for E Commerce so that while domestic and international trade are allowed to expand their horizons,
basic rights such as privacy, intellectual property, prevention of fraud, consumer protection etc are all taken care of.

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