**Two Wheelers**

**Introduction**

This web-based application is applicable for any concern for Two wheelers parlor maintenance Purposes . The two wheeler industry has been in the country since 1955. It generally consists of three segments Mopeds, Motorcycles and Scooters. Two wheelers have played a pivotal role in the rising growth of the Indian automobile industry. Over the years the domestics sales of two wheelers have grown by huge margins. We entered the Two Wheeler industry in 2008. We’ve developed rapidly since then by focusing on brand-building via new product development guided by consumer insights, strategic partnerships, service orientation, and building scale Within eight months of entering the industry, we launched a portfolio of Power Scooters to critical acclaim in September 2009. Less than a year later, our Power Scooters had captured a double digit market share. In 2011 Mahindra became the first Indian two-wheeler manufacturer to enter the FIM MotoGPTM World Motorcycle Racing Championship, showcasing our engineering and technology expertise on a platform where the best in the world compete. We followed this up by entering the Indian motorcycle market in 2013. We aim to grow into a major player in the Indian Two Wheeler industry with a robust presence in all product segments.

### **Hinas Core Values**

Hinas has established the following core values to serve as guidelines for all team members to work within. Any actions that clearly fall into the following values that are not illegal, do not pose bodily or financial harm to another, and do not compromise any of the core values form the Happy Joe's culture.

* **FUN**  
  Hinas encourages an atmosphere for all team members and guests to enjoy their experience.
* **QUALITY IMAGE**  
  Everything we do shall be done in the spirit of excellence. What we do will be done to portray the highest standards to our guests, and team members regarding products, people, service, and atmosphere.
* **COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT**  
  Hinas is committed to participating in our local communities to a degree that shows our communities that we appreciate the support that has allowed us to be a successful business.
* **FAIRNESS**  
  Everyone we work with and around will always be treated the way we would want to be treated. This is a component to decision-making that should help when an unclear answer is at hand.
* **BALANCE**  
  Hinas will promote an environment that is sensitive to both the personal and career goals of our team members.
* **RISK-TAKING**  
  Hinas encourages managed risk-taking. We want you to "think outside the box" to create new areas of guest satisfaction, product ideas, and operational systems.

| **Melt in the mouth moments of happiness!**  The philosophy at Ideal Two wheelers is simple . Connecticut highway cleanup crews had nothing to celebrate Wednesday when a tractor trailer crashed, spilling a mountain of pricey champagne.Around 2:15pm, the truck tipped over after smashing into a Department of Transportation vehicle and dumping hundreds of cases of Veuve Clicquot across I-395.The bright yellow cases, valued at $500 each, held up travelers in Griswold well into the evening as crews scrambled to clean up the bubbly mess. This isn't the *moment*; this is well After the *moment*. 1. *2*. Click to rate **.....** Sinead O'Connor is a shinier, *happier* and slimmer version of her troubled old self as **.....** Leading man: George Clooney graces the cover of Esquire. |
| --- |

**Modules**

The Home Module contains the Home form for the user to authenticate for this site. This process is to improve the site quality and the just software integration. The contact us form helps user to contact the management people directly. The feedback data is stored in DB.

The project was divided into four modules. They are

* Registration
* Appointment
* Our brand
* Comments
* Information

**Register**

The Two wheelers form having the data about the Two wheelers information, so that the site managers send the Two wheelers information , this form is validated and verified for numeric, alphabetic and email id checking. The data gathered from this form are stored for further assistance.

**Ourbrand**

This is a two wheelers brand information. Since 1945, we’ve built our company around the core idea that people will succeed if they are just given the opportunity. Employees across the Group constantly challenge conventional thinking to create solutions that make a significant difference in the lives of our customers. That’s why everything we build—be it a tractor, financial service, solar-powered lamp,or software—is designed to empower you to reach your potential.

**Appointment**

This form is user appointment register user name and mobile number and date of appointment , this form is validated and verified for numeric, alphabetic and checking username and number, Date of appointment and user address stored in data base

**Comments**

The valuable customer can give the valuable comments, the site maintainer gets this for improve this site and improve the service of snake . This form is validated and verified for numeric, alphabetic and email id checking.

**HARDWARE SPECIFICATION**

PROCESSOR : Pentium IV 1.5 Ghz

RAM : 512 MB

HARD DISK : 40GB

VGA CARD : 256 COLOR

CD ROM DRIVE : 48 X

MONITOR : 15” COLOR

KEY BOARD : 104 KEYS

**SOFTWARE SPECIFICATION**

LANGUAGE : JavaScript, HTML

OPERATING SYSTEM : Windows 98, 2000, XP

**CLIENT REQUIREMENTS**

BROWSER : Internet Explorer

**Language Features**

**HYPER TEXT MARKUP LANGUAGE (HTML):**

HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language, the bare bones of the Internet. If you truly want to understand web pages well, a basic understanding of HTML is a necessity. You can purchase programs like Microsoft Front Page or Netscape Composer to help you in designing web pages, but if you want to get the most out of HTML, basic knowledge of it is required.

To make a web page, all you need is a text editor (like Notepad) and a little knowledge. HTML is a text file made up of ‘Tags’. A tag is a command inside of less than a greater than symbols (ex <html>). Most tags also have a closing tag that tells the computer when to stop doing the command. Closing tags are written with a / in them. (Ex: </html>).

To make your first web page, open up Notepad and type in the following:

<html>

<head>

<title> My First Page </title>

</head>

<body>

Regular Text <b> Bold Text </b>

</body>

</html>

Save this file as something.html (not something.txt). Next, open up the file by double clicking on it or typing the location into the location bar on your web browser (ex c:\mydocuments\something.html). Note the “My First Page” in the title bar of the screen.

**CREATING LINKS**

Making a link requires have two HTML pages. So make two and name them “page1.html” and “page2.html” (make sure you save them in the same folder). The link tag, <a> is often called an anchor tag, we’ll talk more about anchors later.

In “page1.html” put the following someplace between your <body> and </body> tags.

Link to <a href=:”Booklink.html”> page2</a>.

The <a href=”page2.html”> means to make a link to page2.html when you click on the information following it. The </a> part of the link tells the browser to stop the link continue with regular text. The link you just made should look something like the following:

Link to Book Link.

Try it and see if the link goes to the other HTML file.

**FORMS**

Forms are a way for visitors to your site to interact with your site. It allows a visitor to send you information or to send information to the site to be processed in a certain way. Creating a form usually involves writing or obtaining a script program to run on the server like a CGI script.

If you are use in a free web service to post your site, first check their web site. Most of the times they have already make up scripts that are easy to put on your site. Because of the complexity of many forms, I recommend visiting other sites that have information on CGI and forms. If you are interested how to use specific form tags, there is a comprehensive listing of all of the form tags and their uses in the TAG Encyclopedia.

**FRAMES**

Frames are more than one HTML displayed together on one screen. Frames are a very helpful way to organize large web sites with a large database of multiple levels of information. I do not recommend using frames on a site that does not have a lot of information, because frames are not the most users friendly or pleasing to the eye. Frames are also not compatible with very old browsers.

First, you have to make a frameset HTML files. This file determines what the appearance of your frames will be, and what pages will display. A frameset HTML file (named index.html) could look like the following:

**Index.html**

<html>

<head>

<title> Blue and White Page </title>

</head>

<frameset cols=”200,\*”>

<frame src=”menu.html” name=”blue”>

<frame src=”main.html” name=”white”>

</frameset>

</html>

When this HTML file is loaded, it will display a column on the left hand side of the screen 200 pixels wide. In that space, menu.html will be shown and that frame’s name willl be “blue”. The other frame will cover the rest of the screen (defined by “\*”). IT will show main.html and will name “white”.

**TABLES**

Tables are probably the most helpful tool in HTML when you are trying to change the layout of a page or trying to make a page look exactly as you want it (which can be very difficult). However, tables can be one of the most complicated parts of HTML, so we’ll start simple and get complex.

While we are using tables, remember that table can be any size, from the size of the whole page, to just enough for a word to fit into it. Using tables effectively will allow you to able to put things exactly where you want them.

<Table>…</Table> is the basic table tag. <tr>…</tr> is used to set a row in the table. <td>…</td>is used to define the date inside each cell from left to right. (Note: the tag<!--…---> is a comment and is not shown when viewed through a browser.)

<table border=”1”>

<tr><!—start row1-- >

<td> Cell 1, Row 1 </td>

<td> Cell 2, Row 1 </td>

<td> Cell 3, Row 1 </td>

</tr><!—end row1-- >

<tr><!—start row2-- >

<td> Cell 1, Row 2 </td>

<td> Cell 2, Row 2 </td>

<td> Cell 3, Row 2 </td>

</tr><!—end row2-- >

</table>

You should get the following table:

| Cell 1, Row 1 | Cell 2, Row 1 | Cell 3, Row 1 |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Cell 1, Row 2 | Cell 2, Row 2 | Cell 3, Row 2 |

Setting the border to 0 is a great way to use tables to format text and pictures without being noticeable.

| **HTML Tag** | **Purpose** |
| --- | --- |
| <HTML>  </HTML> | Opens HTML Page. |
| <Title>  </Title> | Gives Title to the Web Page. |
| <Body>  </Body> | Prints everything given under it. |
| <H1>……<H6> | Prints the Message in different sizes decreasing from H1 to H6. |
| <Center> </Center> | Centers the text. |
| <Table> </Table> | Opens a Table |
| <Li>  </Li> | Gives Bulleted Format. |
| <Form>  </Form> | Opens a form. |
| <a>  </a> | Anchor Tag links the web page to another. |

**CLIENT SIDE VALIDATION**

**SCRIPTING:**

**JAVA SCRIPT:**

JavaScript enables us to embed commands in an HTML page. When a compatible web browser, such as Netscape Navigator or Internet Explorer, downloads the page, our Java script commands are loaded by the web browser as a part of HTML document. These commands can be triggered when the user click page items, manipulate gadgets and fields in an HTML form, or moves through the pages history list.

Some computer languages are compiled, we run our program through a compiler, which performs a one-time translation of the human readable program into a binary that the computer can execute. JavaScript is an interpreted language the computer must evaluate the program every time it is run. We embed our Java script commands within a HTML page and any browser that supports JavaScript can interpret the commands and act on them.

JavaScript is a powerful and simple. If we have ever programmed in c++ or java, we will find JavaScript easy to pick up.

**Why we use a scripting language?**

HTML provides a good deal of flexibility to page authors, but HTML by itself is static; after being written, HTML documents can’t interact with the other than by presenting hyperlinks. Creative use of CGI scripts (which run on

Web Servers) and newer Web technologies such as Java, ActiveX Controls, and Dynamic HTML, have made it possible to create more interesting and effective interactive sites. Even so, a scripting language is very often what ties all elements of a web page together.

JavaScript enables Web authors to write small scripts that execute on the user’s browser rather than on the server. An application that collects data from a form and then posts it to the server on validate the DATA for completeness and correctness, for example, before sending it to the server. This can greatly improve the performance of the browsing session because users don’t have to send data to the server until it has been verified as correct.

Another important use of Web Browser scripting languages such as JavaScript comes as a result of the increased functionality being introduced for web browsers in the form of Java applets, plug-ins, Dynamic HTML elements, ActiveX controls and VRML objects and worlds.

Web authors can use each of these things to add extra function and interactivity to a web page. Scripting languages act as the glue that binds everything together. A webpage might use as HTML form to get some user input and then set a parameter for a Java applet based on that input. It is usually a script that carries this out.

**What can JavaScript do?**

Java script provides a fairly complete set of build- in function and commands, enabling us to perform math calculations, manipulate strings, play sounds, open new windows and new URL’s and access and verify user input to our Web Forms.

Code to perform these actions can be embedded in a page and executed when the page is loaded. We can also write function contain code that is triggered by events we specify. We can write a JavaScript method that is allied when the user clicks the submit button of a form, for example, or none that is activated when the user clicks a hyperlink on the active page.

JavaScript can also set the attributes, or properties of web page elements, ActiveX controls, Java Applets and other objects present in the browser. This way, you can change your behavior of plug-ins or other objects without having to rewrite them. Your JavaScript code could automatically set the text of an ActiveX Label Control, for example, based on what time the page is viewed.

JavaScript commands are embedded in your html documents. Embedded JavaScript in our pages required one new html elements:

<Script> and </script>

* JavaScript is case sensitive.
* JavaScript is flexible about statements. A single statement can over multiple lines, and you can put multiple short statements on a single line-just make sure to add a semicolon (;) at the end of each statement.
* Braces (the {and} charters) group statement into blocks; a block may be the body of a function or a section of a code that executed in a loop or as part of a condition test.

**IDENTIFIERS:**

An identifier is a unique name that java script used to identify a variable, method or object in your program. Java script imposed some rules on what names you can use. All Java script names must start with a letter or the underscore character; they can contain both upper and lower case letters and the digits through 9. Literals and variables have several types.

**INTEGERS:**

Integer literals are made up of a sequence of digits only; integer variables can contain any whole-number value.

**FLOATING-POINT NUMBER**:

The number 10 is an integer, but 10.5 is a floating point number. Floating point literals can be positive or negative and can contain either positive or negative exponents.

**STRINGS:**

Strings can represent words, phrases or data and or set off by either double (“) or single (‘) quotation marks.

#### **SYSTEM FLOW DIAGRAMS**

**Login**





JAVA SCRIPT VALIDATIONS

DONE IN THIS FORM

**Login Validation** 

JAVA SCRIPT VALIDATIONS

DONE IN THIS FORM

If the Username and Password are equal to admin then Admin page is open else if

The Username and Password are equal to Home then Home page is open

**1. HOME SCREEN PROCESS**



**2. New register**



JAVA SCRIPT VALIDATIONS

DONE IN THIS FORM

**3. Comments**



# 



# 

# JAVA SCRIPT VALIDATIONS

DONE IN THIS FORM

**4. Over view**



# 



**JAVA SCRIPT VALIDATIONS**

DONE IN THIS FORM

# 

**CONCLUSION**

This Project gives a clear view of Two wheelers service.It enables you to easily know the details of different types of the history, of Two wheeler types, branches and retailers. Using Home form, the site was authenticated and prevented from un authorized access. Using Contact Us page, anybody can find our park location and phone number.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

JAVA

* **A Primier Of Java(Balaguruswamy)**
* **Java Script (Bala Murugan)**
* **www.eschools.com**

HTML

* **HTML 4.0 (Orielly Series)**