

**Under Supervision**

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# Team Work

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# Acknowledgement

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**Professor: Ibrahim El-hennawy** for his constant encouragement, close supervision and his constructive discussion of the results during this work.

Also, we would like to express our deepest thanks to

**Engineer: Mahmoud Mahdy** for his assistance and efforts.

Finally we would like to thank everyone who by any means helped us to make this project possible.

Signature  
**Team Work**

# Index

## **I- Introduction .**

### **1.1 Background to website**

- 1.1.1 Start of web
- 1.1.2 Development of web
- 1.1.3 Uses of web

### **1.2 Idea of project**

- 1.2.1 Who is this book for?
- 1.2.2 What is A Site Builder?
- 1.2.3 Problem Definition
- 1.2.4 Project Idea

### **1.3 Tools Used**

### **1.4 Advantages of Site Builder**

### **1.5 Disadvantages of Site Builder**

## **II- System Analysis**

### **2.1 System Analysis**

### **2.2 System Design**

### **2.3 Input**

### **2.4 Output**

## **III- Database Design.**

### **3.1- Database Design**

### **3.2 Using MYSQL Program**

#### **3.2.1 First the table of Users**

#### **3.2.2 Second table for Sites**

#### **3.2.3 Third table for category**

#### **3.2.4 Fourth table for article**

#### **3.2.5 Last table**

## **IV- User manual.**

### **4.1 How to use our site??**

#### **4.1.1 Home page**

#### **4.1.2 Registration Page**

##### **4.1.2.1 User name**

##### **4.1.2.2 E-mail address**

##### **4.1.2.3 Password**

##### **4.1.2.4 Gander**

##### **4.1.2.5 Security code**

#### **4.1.3 Enter Site Name**

#### **4.1.4 Go to Admin panel**

#### **4.1.5 Controlling Site**

##### **4.1.5.1 Add Categories**

##### **4.1.5.2 Add category Name**

#### **4.1.6 Add Article**

#### **4.1.7 Go to your site**

## 4.1.8 Tutorials videos

# V- Project tools

## 5.1 Java Script

### 5.1.1 JavaScript's types

## 5.2 HTML

## 5.3 NetBeans

## 5.4 MySQL

### 5.4.1 MySQL

### 5.4.2 Benefits of MySQL

### 5.4.3 The main disadvantage is that MySQL

## 5.5 SQLServer 2005

# VI-Implementation.

## 6.1 Site In Steps

## 6.2 Site Classes

## 6.3 Important Class

## 6.4 Register New User

### 6.4.1 Registration form

## 6.5 Validation by JavaScript

## 6.6 Captcha by javascript

## **6.7 Check Username and Password**

### **6.7 Create new user**

## **6.8 The Register site name**

### **6.9 Login Classes**

## **6.10 Java Script Pages**

6.10.1 Create site with javascript and jquery moderator

6.10.2 Login With JQuery and ajax moderator

6.10.3 Slide Show by JQuery

## **6.11 Tabs by JQuery**

6.11.1 Cascading Style Sheets

## **6.12 The login Form**



# Introduction



We will discuss two branches in this chapter:-

## 1.1 Background to website

- 1.1.1 Start of web
- 1.1.2 Development of web
- 1.1.3 Uses of web

## 1.2 Background about our project

- 1.2.1 What is the idea of our project

### 1.1.1 Start of web

#### Pre Web creation history (1945-1989)

- 1945** "As we may think" [Bush 1945], by Vannevar Bush  
July
- 1979** The first Hypertext system is produced and demonstrated by Douglas Engelbart on the 9th December at the Fall Joint Computer Conference. Along with this, other innovations such as the mouse and shared computer screens were demonstrated.
- 1980** SGML (Standard Generalised Markup Language) is invented by Charles Goldfarm. HTML (Hyper Text Markup Language) is based on SGML.
- 1981** Berners-Lee creates "Enquire" [Berners-Lee WtW] a notebook program, "Enquire-Within-Upon-Everything", which allows links to be made between arbitrary nodes.
- 1987** In "Literary Machines" Nelson [1981] describes a worldwide publication syst
- CERN and US laboratories connect to the Internet as the main means of exchanging data.

#### Post Web creation history (1989-1995)

- 1989- March** First project proposal for a networked Hypertext system for CERN (the Web is born) written and circulated for comment (Berners-Lee).
- 1990- September** Mike Sendall, Berners-Lee's boss, OKs the purchase of a NeXT cube processor, and allows him to go ahead. He selects "World Wide Web" as a name for the project (over Information Mesh, and others).
- 1990- November** Initial World Wide Web prototype developed on the NeXT (Berners-Lee).
- 1990- Christmas** Line mode and Next Step web browsers demonstrable.

Access is possible to hypertext files, CERNVM "FIND", and Usenet.

**1991-May-17**      **Presentation to C5 committee and general release of WWW on central CERN machines.**

**1991-June-12**      **CERN Computer Seminar on WWW.**

**1991-August**      **Files available on Usenet, posted on alt.hypertext (6, 16, 19th Aug), comp.sys.next (20th), comp.text.sgml and comp.mail.multi-media (22nd).**

**1991-October**      **VMS/HELP and WAIS gateways installed.**

**Mailing lists www-interest (now www-announce) and www-talk at info.cern.ch are started.**

**One year status report.**

**Anonymous telnet service is started.**

**1992**      **The world has 50 web servers.**

**1992-January-15**      **Line mode web browser v1.1 is available by anonymous FTP.**

**Presentation to AIHEP'92 at La Londe.**

**1992-February-12**      **Line mode v1.2 is announced on alt.hypertext, comp.infosystems, comp.mail.multi-media, cern.sting, comp.archives.admin, and mailing lists.**

**1992-July**      **Distribution of WWW through CernLib, including Viola. WWW library code ported to DECnet.**

**Report to the Advisory Board on Computing.**

**1993**      **50 Web servers grows to 250.**

**The Mosaic browser is created.**

**1994**      **2500 Web servers.**

**1995**      **73500 Web servers.**

## 1.1.2 Development of web

Getting started  
Writing basic HTML  
Viewing the web page  
Displaying images  
Understanding directories  
Case Sensitive  
Posting the web site  
Setting up a Domain  
Web Hosting  
Beyond the basics

If u want to know about that u can search about this branches.

Uses of web

You can uses web in any different fields:

- Business
- Marketing
- Education
- Searching
- To know news
- Etc>>>>>

## Second branch:

Background about our project.

# 1.2 Idea of project

## 1.2.1 Who is this book for?

If you are responsible for building web sites, this book will help you to build the desired web site very easily.

If you don't have the enough knowledge about Programming, Database, HTML, etc. Don't worry!! This book will help you to build your Site, without need to have this heavy knowledge.

## 1.2.2 What is A Site Builder?

A Site Builder is a powerful education solution that can be used to build and support any Web Site with magnificent interfaces, reliable behavior and extendable resources.

## 1.2.3 Problem Definition

With the propagation of the internet, there is many users need to create a site and publish their photos and status all over world and share it with their friends , but the normal users do not have the real knowledge for how can them make and build the sites , and in other side the cost

of creating site by companies is very expensive ... and also if they create it they also need technical support ....

So for all this reasons we make the Site Builder to solve this problem.

### 1.2.4 Project Idea

The Site Builder is an online site that allows you to register a site builder own to you so you can share any information related to you to your friends and get feedback from your friends and fans.

The Idea is you do not need to be Web Builder to create a web site or be an internet technical , The Idea that any person can create site we need you only know :

1. Basic Computer Skills
2. Personal Computer
3. Access to the Internet

An online site builder is like a wizard that walks you through creating a website in a step-by-step manner. After completing the wizard, it is guaranteed you will come up with a very impressive output. This also means that your site could go live in just a few minutes after signing up to your hosting account and adding your domain.

## 1.3 Tools Used :

1. Net beans.
2. Java Server Pages ( JSP ).
3. Servlets.
4. MySql.
5. Photo Shop.
6. Java Script.
7. JQuery.
8. Ajax.
9. Hyper Text Markup Language (HTML).

10. Cascading Style Sheets (CSS).
11. Microsoft Office.

## 1.4 Advantages of Site Builder

1. Create a web site without knowing any web technologies.
2. Control your web site without knowing any web technologies.
3. Publish photos , status , articles and articles all over World .
4. Edit and Delete What you published in site .
5. Choose from different themes and designs and choose the suitable to you .
6. You can do all of them without know any internet technologies .
7. You will not pay anything to do all of them .
8. Site provide tutorials for all services and you can learn from it step-by-step.
9. Get feedback from your friends and fans to what you publish in your site.

## 1.5 Disadvantages of Site Builder:

1. Limited space .
2. Limited service as the web site is at outset but with time it will be very powerful.
3. With the high-speed in internet this web site must be developed also or will be useless .

**Why we made this project or why we thinking to made this project (problems)**

- the idea of project comes from problems that appear in world
- such that ::
- if anyone want to put his products on place that all people can see it

- researcher want to put his discovers on places to know people that there are anew thing accurse on world
- company wants to make a market for it online so it want a website , this company can speak with other client \customer online on any place on world
- Learning online ,we can education online from any place on world

So ==> for this things and many reason we should have a

## Site Builder

Site builder: used for make a website for any one for

- user that want to put his products on it
  - businessman to make his work on it without meeting
  - for any company as we say before
- another reason made us to do this project

We have to made place to put on it our lecture

And meet with other so that

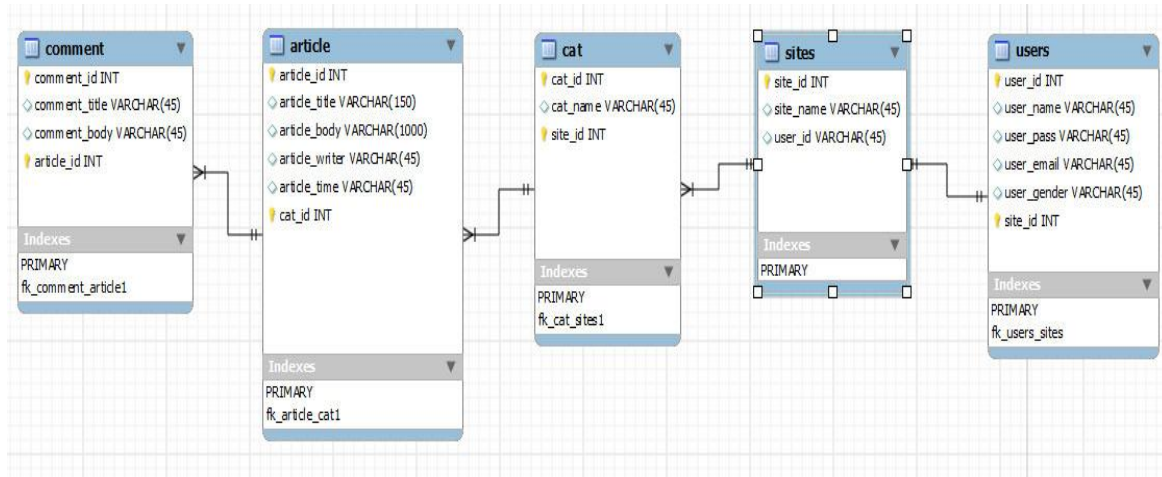
We decide to do this to made people after us used

To make this thing that we did not made it.



# Chapter Two

## System Analysis

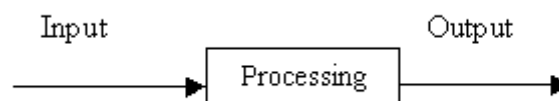


(Figure 2.1)

We have in this picture group of Tables in database and the relationships between them we have five tables

1. Users (to save users information's in it).
2. Sites (we save site name and user id to relate site with user).
3. Cat (we save in it the categories of articles).
4. Article (we save in it your status and pictures and anything we wish).
5. Comment (we save in it fans feedback and comments for any articles).

## 2.1 System Analysis:



(Figure 2.2)

Assuming that a new system is to be developed, the next phase is system analysis. Analysis involved a detailed study of the current system, leading to specifications of a new system. Analysis is a detailed study of various operations performed by a system and their relationships within and outside the system. During analysis, data are collected on the available files, decision points and transactions handled by the present system. Interviews, on-site observation and questionnaire are the tools used for system analysis. Using the following steps it becomes easy to draw the exact boundary of the new system under consideration:

- Keeping in view the problems and new requirements
- Workout the pros and cons including new areas of the system

All procedures, requirements must be analyzed and documented in the form of detailed data flow diagrams (DFDs), data dictionary, logical data structures and miniature specifications. System Analysis also includes sub-dividing of complex process involving the entire system, identification of data store and manual processes.

The main points to be discussed in system analysis are:

- Specification of what the new system is to accomplish based on the user requirements.
- Functional hierarchy showing the functions to be performed by the new system and their relationship with each other.
- Function network which are similar to function hierarchy but they highlight the functions which are common to more than one procedure.
- List of attributes of the entities - these are the data items which need to be held about each entity (record)

## 2.2 System Design

Based on the user requirements and the detailed analysis of a new system, the new system must be designed. This is the phase of system designing. It is a most crucial phase in the development of a system. Normally, the design proceeds in two stages:

- preliminary or general design
- Structure or detailed design

Preliminary or general design: In the preliminary or general design, the features of the new system are specified. The costs of implementing these features and the benefits to be derived are estimated. If the project is still considered to be feasible, we move to the detailed design stage.

Structure or Detailed design: In the detailed design stage, computer oriented work begins in earnest. At this stage, the design of the system becomes more structured. Structure design is a blue print of a computer system solution to a given problem having the same components and inter-relationship among the same components as the original problem. Input, output and processing specifications are drawn up in detail. In the design stage, the programming language and the platform in which the new system will run are also decided.

There are several tools and techniques used for designing. These tools and techniques are:

- Flowchart
- Data flow diagram (DFDs)
- Data dictionary
- Structured English
- Decision table
- Decision tree

## 2.3 Input


First User have to register as user in a site and register a new site you have to full all required data

1. Username
2. Password
3. E-mail
4. Gender
5. Site Name

**Register In Our Web Site**

User Information

User name :

Enter Your Mail :  
  Enter Your mail

ReEnter Your Mail :

Enter Your Password :  
 No Special Characters

ReEnter Your Password :

Choose Your Gender :  
☐ Male ☐ Female

Write Code below :

**Create New Site..... Now**

Enter the site Name

Site Name

**Create New Site..... Now**

Congratulations Site is created

Site Name

(Figure 2.3)

## 2.4 Output

**Is your own site and then you can produce and add categories and articles**

Then you can take feedback and comments from your fans and friends.



**(Figure 2.4)**

# Chapter Three

## Database Design

## We come to the database step :

### 3.1- Database Design:-

Data storage is a critical component of most information Systems. Some people consider it to be the critical component.

The data captured by an information system is stored in files and databases. A file is a collection of records. A database is a collection of interrelated files. Many legacy systems were built with files technology because files were built for specific applications their design was optimized for those applications.

This close relationship between the files and their applications made it difficult to restructure the files to meet future requirements. And because many applications use the same data, it is not uncommon to find redundant files with data values that do not always match

**Database design** is the process of translating logical data models into physical database schemas. The smallest unit of meaningful data that can be stored is called a field. There are four types of fields:

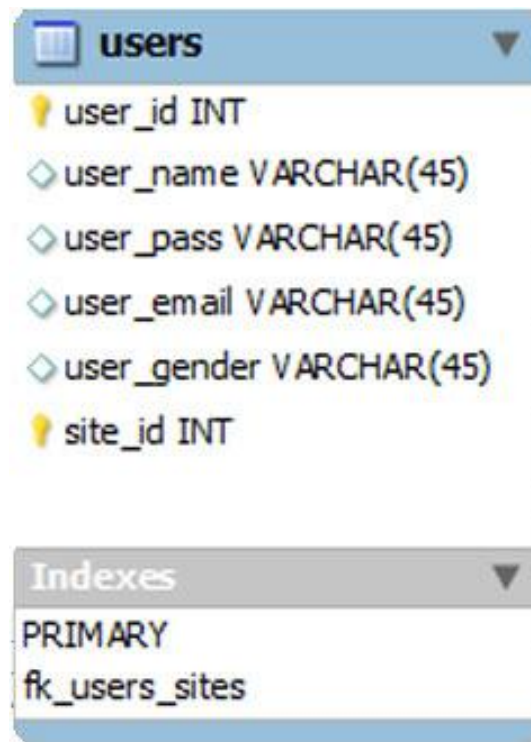
A primary key is a field that uniquely identifies one and only one record in a file or table.

### 3.2 Using MYSQL Program :

We used MySQL Program for doing database of project



### 3.2.1 First the table of Users:



(Figure 3.1)

**It's code that written in mysql program is:**

```
CREATE TABLE `sitesbuilder`.`users` (  
  `user_id` INTEGER UNSIGNED NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,  
  `user_name` VARCHAR(45) NOT NULL,  
  `user_pass` VARCHAR(45) NOT NULL,  
  `user_mail` VARCHAR(45) NOT NULL,  
  `user_gender` VARCHAR(45) NOT NULL,  
  PRIMARY KEY (`user_id`)  
)  
  
ENGINE = InnoDB;
```

### 3.2.2 Second table for Sites:

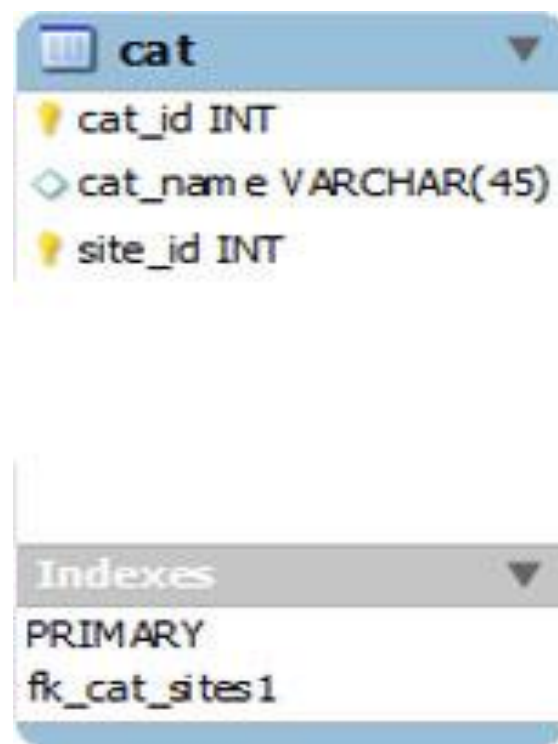


(Figure 3.2)

It's code that written in mysql program is:

```
CREATE TABLE `sitesbuilder`.`sites` (  
  `site_id` INTEGER UNSIGNED NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,  
  `site_name` VARCHAR(45) NOT NULL,  
  `user_id` VARCHAR(45) NOT NULL,  
  PRIMARY KEY (`site_id`)  
)  
  
ENGINE = InnoDB;
```

### 3.2.3 Third table for category

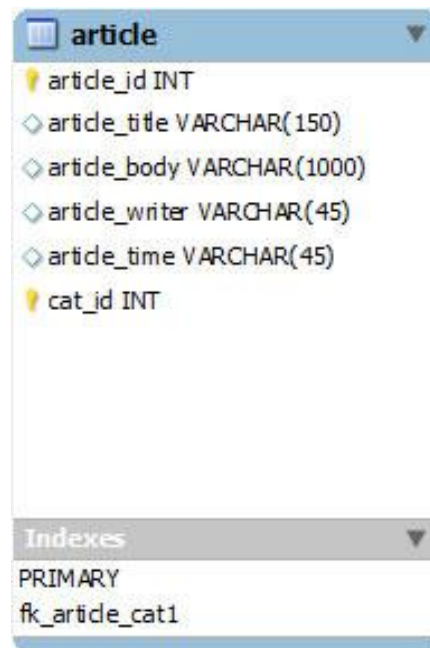


(Figure 3.3)

It's code that written in mysql program is:

```
CREATE TABLE `sitesbuilder`.`cat` (  
  `cat_id` INTEGER UNSIGNED NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,  
  `site_id` VARCHAR(45) NOT NULL,  
  `cat_name` VARCHAR(60) NOT NULL,  
  PRIMARY KEY (`cat_id`)  
)  
ENGINE = InnoDB;
```

### 3.2.4 Fourth table for article:



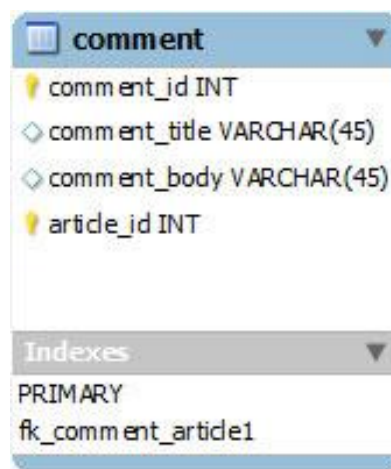
(Figure 3.4)

It's code that written in mysql program is:

```
CREATE TABLE `sitesbuilder`.`article` (  
  `id` INTEGER UNSIGNED NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,  
  `cat_id` INTEGER UNSIGNED NOT NULL,  
  `title` VARCHAR(150) NOT NULL,  
  `time` VARCHAR(150) NOT NULL,  
  `article` LONGTEXT NOT NULL,  
  `site_id` VARCHAR(45) NOT NULL,  
  PRIMARY KEY (`id`)  
)  
ENGINE = InnoDB;
```

### 3.2.5 Now we come to the last table

that give the visitors of the site to contact with admin of this site  
throw give their opinions and comment



(Figure 3.5)

It's code that written in mysql program is:

```
CREATE TABLE `sitesbuilder`.`comment` (  
  `article_id` INTEGER UNSIGNED NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,  
  `com_title` VARCHAR(150) NOT NULL,  
  `com_body` VARCHAR(500) NOT NULL,  
  PRIMARY KEY (`article_id`)  
)  
  
ENGINE = InnoDB;
```

# Chapter Four

## User Manual

## 4.1 How to use our site??

**When you come to our site throw URL, search engine or from your friends you can find the home page:**

**The Home page divided to 2 images:**

### **4.1.1 Home page**

The screenshot displays a web page with a dark blue background. At the top left is a globe icon. The title 'Site Builder' is written in a large, white, cursive font. Below the title is a navigation bar with four buttons: 'Home', 'News', 'Tutorial', and 'Register'. The main content area features a portrait of Dr. Ibrahim El-Henawy on the left. To the right of the portrait, his name 'Dr : Ibrahim El Henawy' is written in a cursive font, followed by 'Faculty of computers and informatics' and 'Dept : Computer Sciences'. Below this, 'Dr : Ibrahim El-Henawy' is written in a smaller font. Below the portrait are five small circular icons. Below the main content area is a 'Site Info' section. It contains a portrait of Dr. Ibrahim El-Henawy on the left. To the right of the portrait, there is a text block that reads: 'We are very grateful to Dr : Ibrahim El-Henawy for his constant encouragement , close supervision and his constructive discussion of the results during this work. Also, we would like to express our deepest thanks to Engineer Mahmoud Mahdy for his assistance and efforts. Finally we would like to thank everyone who by any means helped us to make this project possible.' Below this text is the signature 'Team Work'. To the right of the text block is another text block that reads: 'Our Web Site provide Some Services You can Create a web site You can publish your status you can publish articles and photos you provide tutorials in how can you control and create site and in future we will provide a lot of services and things by time and you can receives feedback from your fans'. Below this text block is the signature 'Site Admin'. Below the 'Site Info' section are two boxes: 'Last Written articles' with the text 'professor : ibrahim elhenawy' and 'Last Registered Sites' with the text 'ProfElHenawy'. Below these boxes are three buttons: 'Our Doctor', 'Our Engineer', and 'Team Members'. Below the buttons is a text box containing 'Dr: Ibrahim El-henawy'. At the bottom of the page is a dark blue banner with the text 'all rights are reserved 2011-2012'.

Site Builder

Home News Tutorial Register

Dr : Ibrahim El Henawy

Faculty of computers and informatics

Dept : Computer Sciences

Dr : Ibrahim El-Henawy

Site Info

We are very grateful to Dr : Ibrahim El-Henawy for his constant encouragement , close supervision and his constructive discussion of the results during this work. Also, we would like to express our deepest thanks to Engineer Mahmoud Mahdy for his assistance and efforts. Finally we would like to thank everyone who by any means helped us to make this project possible. Team Work

Our Web Site provide Some Services  
You can Create a web site  
You can publish your status  
you can publish articles and photos  
you provide tutorials in how can you control and create site  
and in future we will provide a lot of services and things by time  
and you can receives feedback from your fans  
Site Admin

Last Written articles  
professor : ibrahim elhenawy

Last Registered Sites  
ProfElHenawy

Our Doctor Our Engineer Team Members

Dr: Ibrahim El-henawy

all rights are reserved 2011-2012

(Figure 4.1)



**Home**: from it you can go to home page.

**News**: from it you can go to the last news page.

**Tutorial**: from it you can go to the page that explain  
for user how to use the sit but explain is videos.

**Register icon**: when user want to make site for him he  
should register in our site first when user click  
register this page appear to him.

### 4.1.2 Registration Page:

The registration form is titled "Register In Our Web Site" and is set against a dark blue background. It contains the following sections and fields:

- User Information**: A section header in red text.
- User name :** A text input field containing "dr.ibrahim".
- Enter Your Mail :** A text input field containing "dr.ibrahim@yahoo.com". To its right is a green checkmark icon and the text "Enter Your mail".
- ReEnter Your Mail :** A text input field containing "dr.ibrahim@yahoo.com". To its right is a green checkmark icon.
- Enter Your Password :** A password input field with masked characters ".....". To its right is a green checkmark icon and the text "No Special Characters".
- ReEnter Your Password :** A password input field with masked characters ".....". To its right is a green checkmark icon.
- Choose Your Gender :** Two radio buttons labeled "Male" (which is selected) and "Female".
- Write Code below :** A captcha section showing the code "zo1hk9u" in a yellow box. To its right is a text input field containing "zo1hk9u".
- Register**: A white button with the text "Register" in blue.
- all rights are reserved 2011-2012**: A footer text at the bottom of the form.

(Figure 4.2)

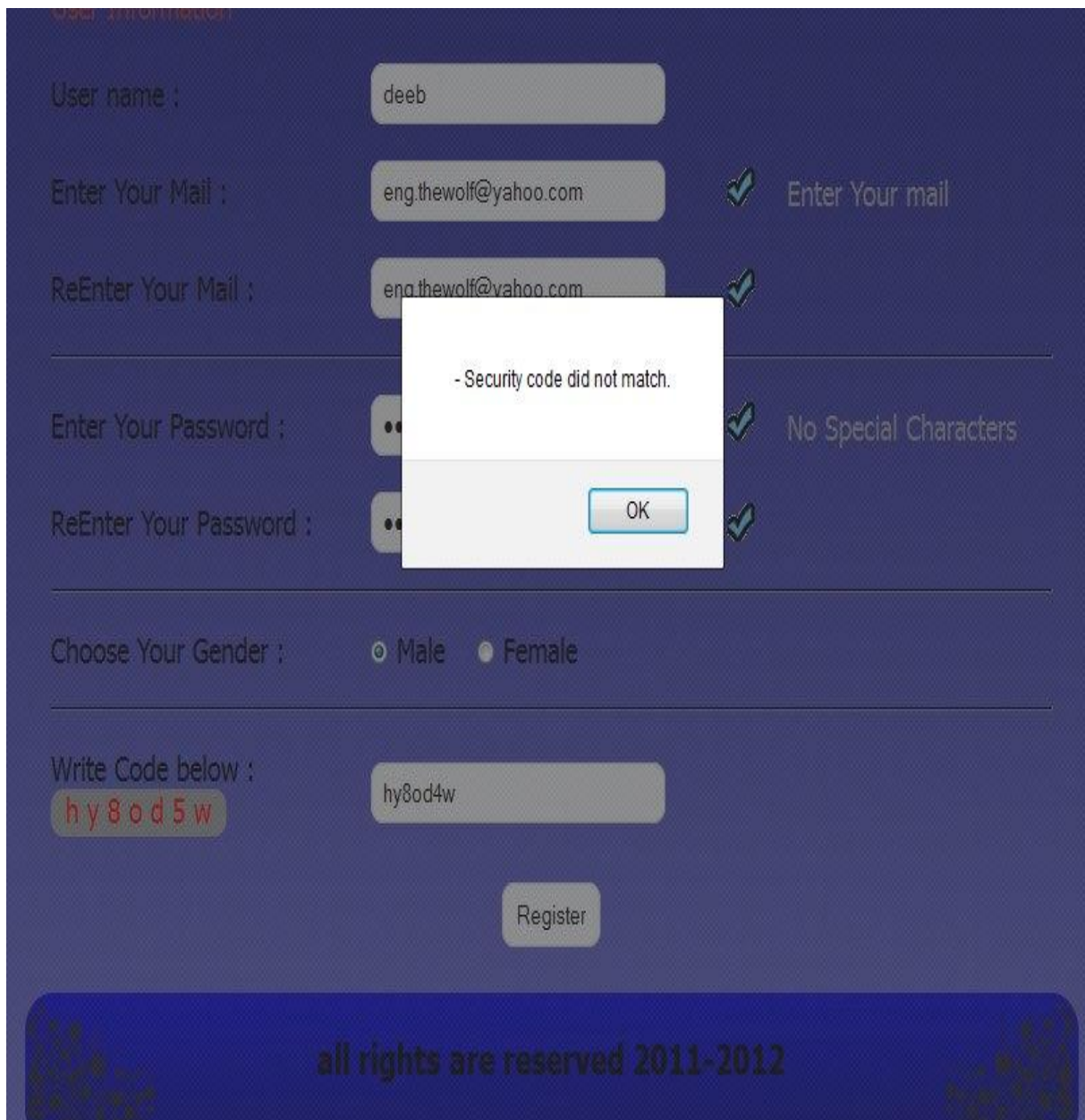
**4.1.2.1 User name:** the user insert user name from this user name our site gives this name as the name of the user site without spacing.

**4.1.2.2 E-mail address:** Enter your mail: the user enter his E-mail address and should be the same E-mail address.

**4.1.2.3 Password:** Enter your password: the user enter his password and retype the same password.

**4.1.2.4 Gander:** Then user choose his gander: male or female.

**4.1.2.5 Security code:** The last step in register to enter the code that verify that enter the site is human not machine this code is change random and if you enter the code wrong this page appear.



The image shows a registration form with the following fields and labels:

- User name : deeb
- Enter Your Mail : eng.thewolf@yahoo.com ✓ Enter Your mail
- ReEnter Your Mail : eng.thewolf@yahoo.com ✓
- Enter Your Password : ••••• ✓ No Special Characters
- ReEnter Your Password : ••••• ✓
- Choose Your Gender : ☒ Male ☐ Female
- Write Code below : hy8od4w
- hy8od5w (Security code)
- Register

A modal dialog box is displayed in the center of the form with the text: - Security code did not match. and an OK button.

all rights are reserved 2011-2012

(Figure 4.3)

**If the user let the security code empty this message appear:**



The image shows a registration form titled "User Information" on a dark blue background. The form includes fields for "User name" (containing "deeb"), "Enter Your Mail" (containing "eng.thewolf@yahoo.com"), "ReEnter Your Mail" (containing "eng.thewolf@yahoo.com"), "Enter Your Password" (with a masked input), and "ReEnter Your Password" (with a masked input). To the right of the email and password fields are green checkmarks and the text "Enter Your mail" and "No Special Characters" respectively. Below the password fields is a "Choose Your Gender" section with radio buttons for "Male" (selected) and "Female". At the bottom is a "Write Code below" section with a CAPTCHA image showing "kd6hx6z" and an empty input field. A "Register" button is at the bottom center. A white error dialog box is overlaid on the form, displaying the message "- Security code should not be empty." and an "OK" button.

(Figure 4.4)

### 4.1.3 Enter Site Name:

When the user complete register the site load it automatically to page that user type his site name:



The image shows a confirmation screen with a yellow background. At the top, it says "Create New Site..... Now" in blue. Below that, it says "Congratulations Site is created" in green. There is a horizontal line. Below the line, it says "Site Name" followed by an input field containing "deeb". At the bottom right is a "Create Site" button.

(Figure 4.5)

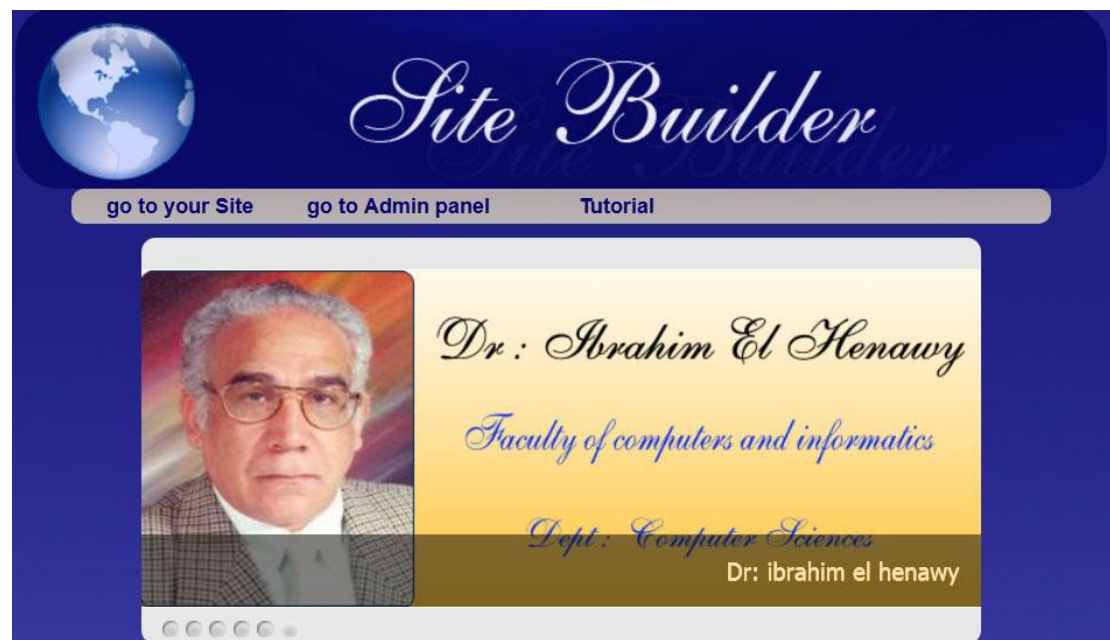
**When he complete typing site name and click on create site button the congratulation message appear**



(Figure 4.6)

**This message congratulate user and give him the ability to edit site name.**

**After click on create site button register the site load it automatically to home page but the user is in the site as member as this photo**



(Figure 4.7)

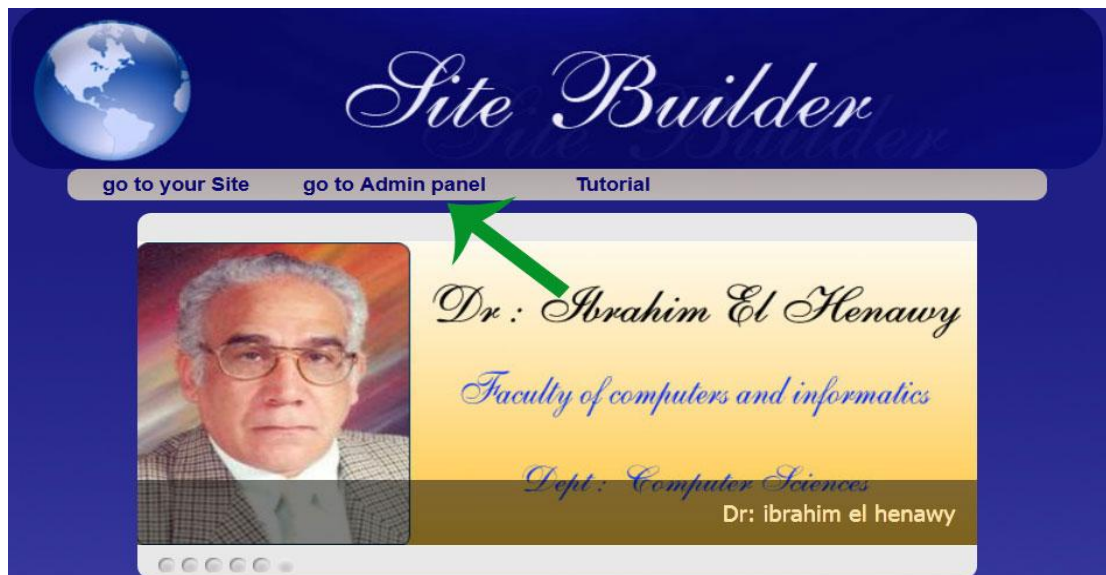


### 4.1.4 Go to Admin panel

From this photo user can go to his site from clicking on "go to your site" or go to his controlling his site from clicking on "go to Admin panel"

First to go to controlling his site from clicking on "go to Admin panel"

He goes to page:



(Figure 4.8)

### 4.1.5 Controlling Site

Then go to:

The image shows a login form titled "Enter Control Pane". It has two input fields: "User Name" and "Password". Below these fields is a green "Log in" button. The form is set against a light blue background.

(Figure 4.9)

#### 4.1.5.1 Add Categories:

When the user enters user name and password then user logged on to go to the page:

The screenshot shows a user interface with a left sidebar and a main content area. The sidebar has three main sections: 'User Info' with a 'User Info' link, 'Categories' with 'Add Cat' and 'Edit Cat' links, and 'Articles' with 'Add Article' and 'Edit Article' links. The main content area displays 'Our Doctor Supervisor' as 'Dr : Ibrahim El-henawy', 'Our Engineer Supervisor' as 'Eng. Mahmoud Mahdy', and 'Our Team Members' as a list of six names. At the bottom of the main content area, there is a 'go to your Site' button and a 'Log Out' link.

(Figure 4.10)

#### 4.1.5.2 Add category Name

Then user can add category

The screenshot shows a form titled 'Add Cat'. It has a label 'Cat Name :' followed by a text input field. Below the input field is a green 'Add' button.

(Figure 4.11)

Then type the name of category as sports:

The screenshot shows the same 'Add Cat' form as in Figure 4.11, but the text input field now contains the word 'Sports'.

(Figure 4.12)

## 4.1.6 Add Article

Then click add:

To add article: we click add article

The screenshot shows a dashboard with a left sidebar and a main content area. The sidebar has three main sections: 'User Info' with a 'User Info' link, 'Categories' with 'Add Cat' and 'Edit Cat' links, and 'Articles' with 'Add Article' (highlighted in red) and 'Edit Article' links. The main content area displays supervisor and team member information. It includes 'Our Doctor Supervisor' (Dr : Ibrahim El-henawy), 'Our Engineer Supervisor' (Eng. Mahmoud Mahdy), and 'Our Team Members' (a list of six names). At the bottom of the main area, there are 'go to your Site' and 'Log Out' buttons.

(Figure 4.13)

Then user ad his article as he like

The screenshot shows the 'Add Article' form. It has a title input field, a category dropdown menu (currently set to 'Sports'), and a large text area for the article content. A rich text editor toolbar is visible above the text area, containing options for font selection, size, bold, italic, underline, link, unlink, list, and image insertion. An 'Add' button is located at the bottom right of the form.

(Figure 4.14)




**First add title of article:**

**Then choose the category from categories that he added before:**

**That's appear that the user can edit his article and font and other prosperities**

**Then click add**



(Figure 4.15)

**Then he automatically loaded to this page:**



(Figure 4.16)

### 4.1.7 Go to your site

Then he click on "go to your site":



(Figure 4.17)

Then he goes to his site:

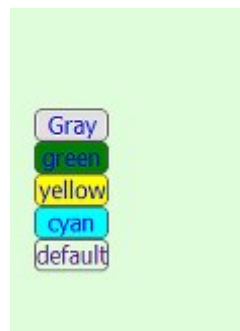


(Figure 4.18)

The above image is containing the header that contains the site name.

The site body on left contain the categories as "Sports" and in right the titles that contain this categories as "Football"

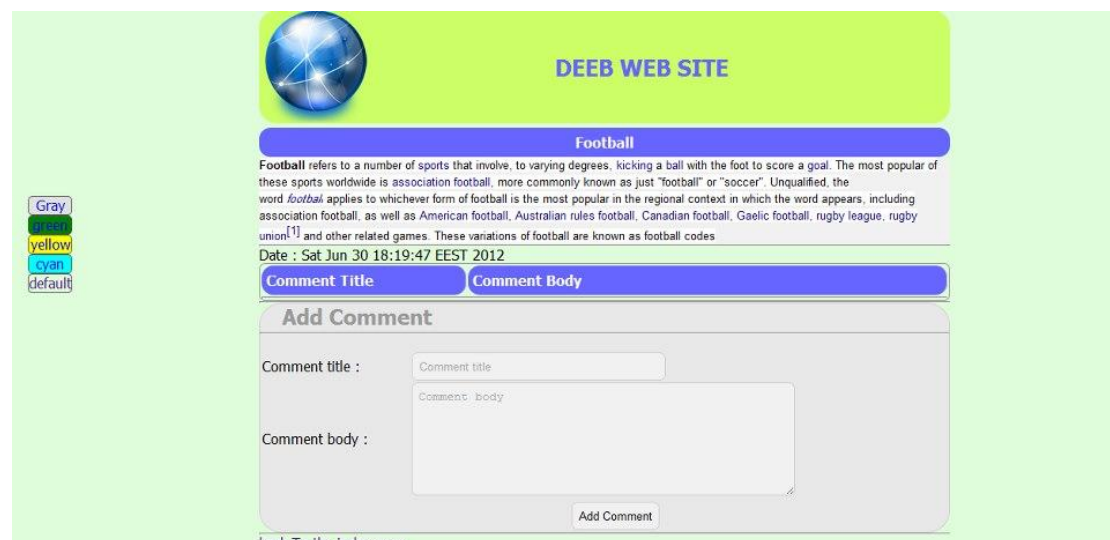
In the most left



(Figure 4.19)

These give the user option to change his color of site.

After users open the topic as example "football" the page that appears is:



(Figure 4.20)

The above image appears that if a normal user that visit this site can contact with the admin of this site when add comment.

The visitor adds title of comment and body of comment then click adds comment.

The comment appears and the date of comment will appear.

Second to go to his site from clicking on "go to your site"

He goes to his site:



(Figure 4.21)

### 4.1.8 Tutorials videos

You can see all tutorials in the site as videos



(Figure 4.22)

# Chapter five

## Project tools

## Tools of Project:

### ❖ IDS

**1- NetBeans V 7.0.1 :** is the program language tool that can we introduce jsp and servlet

### ❖ Language :

#### 1. java

- a. Java server faces ( jsp ).
- b. Servlets .

### ❖ Web Structure :

- 1. Hyper Text Markup Language ( HTML ).
- 2. Cascading Style Sheet ( CSS ).
- 3. Client Side
  - a. JavaScript
  - b. JQuery
  - c. Ajax

## 5.1 Java Script

JavaScript is meant to add interactivity to your pages: the user does something and the page reacts. JavaScript needs a way of detecting user actions so that it knows when to react It also needs to know which functions to execute, functions that do something that you, the web developer, have judged likely to increase the appeal of your pages Javascript is a scripting language that will allow you to add real programming to your web pages. JavaScript is an important skill for any web developer.

### 5.1.1 JavaScript's types are:

- Number
- String
- Boolean
- Object
- Function
  
- Array
  
- Date
- RegExp
- Null
- Undefined

## 5.2 HTML

H-T-M-L are initials that stand for Hyper Text Markup Language (computer people love initials and acronyms -- you'll be talking acronyms ASAP). Let me break it down for you:

**Hyper is** the opposite of linear. It used to be that computer programs had to move in a linear fashion. this before this, and so on. HTML does not hold to that pattern and allows the person viewing the World Wide Web page to go anywhere, anytime they want.

**Text is** what you will use. Real, honest to goodness English letters. **Mark up is** what you will do. You will write in plain English and then mark up what you wrote. More to come on that in the next Primer.

Language because they needed something that started with "L" to finish HTML and Hypertext Markup Louie didn't flow correctly. Because it's a language, really but the language is plain English.



## 5.3 NetBeans

Find out what exactly what NetBeans is and how you can use it to build great applications.

**NetBeans is** a great little tool for those who build web application and for software developers. It is an IDE (Integrated Development Environment) which is available as open source software. Best of all, you can run this program on most operating systems including Windows, Linux, Mac OS X and Solaris.

As I have already mentioned, the NetBeans developing software is open source, so you can get it absolutely free. *The Full download is going to be about 219 MB; however, if you only want NetBeans for a particular scripting language such as C and C++ or Ruby and Rails then you can download that specific portion of the program and the download will be a lot smaller from around 20-30 MB depending on which application you wish to install.*

*"NetBeans is composed of plug-ins, but we have a very good out-of-the-box story," said Boudreau. "NB offers the tools you need to do diverse kinds of development without having to add plug-ins.*

**Finally,** *NetBeans is a platform so you can take out all of the plug-ins that make NetBeans an IDE, and you have a pure Java application platform that developers can deploy their own logic into to save years of development time in creating an application."*

*NetBeans forms the basis of a number of Sun's developer tools. Sun is open sourcing Sun Java(TM) Studio Creator after recently doing the same with Sun Java Studio Enterprise, both of which are becoming sets of plug-ins to NetBeans.*

## 5.4 MySQL

**5.4.1 MySQL** is a relational database management system

(RDBMS) that runs as a server providing multi-user access to a number of databases. It is named after developer Michael Widenius daughter, my. The SQL phrase stands for Structured Query Language.

**The MySQL** development project has made its source code available under the terms of the GNU General Public License,

as well as under a variety of proprietary agreements.

**MySQL** was owned and sponsored by a single for-profit firm, the Swedish company MySQL AB, now owned by Oracle Corporation.

**Free-software-open source projects** that require a full featured database management system often use MySQL.

### 5.4.2 Benefits of MySQL:

*As web and network applications become more significant ,the value of relational database management systems increases.*

*Selecting the one that suit your needs is important to ensure quality of your application. Knowing the pros and cons of running applications such as Microsoft SQL Server will help you to decide whether it suits your current needs.*

## **1. Enterprise-grade management application**

SQL server includes enterprise database management software. On the other hand, few competitors like MySQL have created similar applications in recent years, but the SQL is more advanced and has additional features. The software provided by Microsoft SQL also provides integration the other applications like .NET framework.

## **2. Data Recovery Support**

Since corrupt data is a concern when improper shutdowns Occur, SQL server integrates new features that help promote data recovery and restoration. Even though it may not be possible to restore individual table, complete recovery options are available to retrieve the corrupt data. By using backup, caching and log files, Microsoft SQL allows the consumer to feel confident that recovery options are ample.

## **3. Inexpensive**

MySQL is very popular since it is free. However, if you opt to have a commercial license, then there is no need for you to worry because it is inexpensive as compared to other common databases like Microsoft SQL Server or Oracle.

## **4. Customizable**

Sine MySQL is formed under the GPL; you can customize its function if you have the technical know-how. In addition, you can use server side language (SSL) to create dynamic pages.

Using MySQL allows you to create interactive web sites and applications.

## **5. Easy to learn**

The SQL language is easy to learn and use, and is available on different operating systems. MySQL can run

several operating systems from Linux, FreeBSD, UNIX, Mac OS and Windows.

**5.4.3 The main disadvantage is that MySQL** servers can only operate on Windows-based applications. For this reasons, developers may decide to post their sites on UNIX -based servers.

## **5.5 SQLServer 2005**

It included native support for managing XML data, in addition to relational data. For this purpose, it defined an xml data type that could be used either as a data type in database columns or as literals in queries. XML columns can be associated with XSD schemas; XML data being stored is verified against the schema. XML is converted to an internal binary data type before being stored in the database.

SQL Server 2005 added some extensions to the T-SQL language to allow embedding XQuery queries in T-SQL. In addition, it also defines a new extension to XQuery, called XML DML that allows query-based modifications to XML data. SQL Server 2005 also allows a database server to be exposed over web services using Tabular Data Stream (TDS) packets encapsulated within SOAP (protocol) requests.

SQL Server 2005 introduced Database Mirroring, but it was not fully supported until the first Service Pack release (SP1). SQL Server includes better compression features, which also helps in improving scalability to create new site.

First this window will appear.



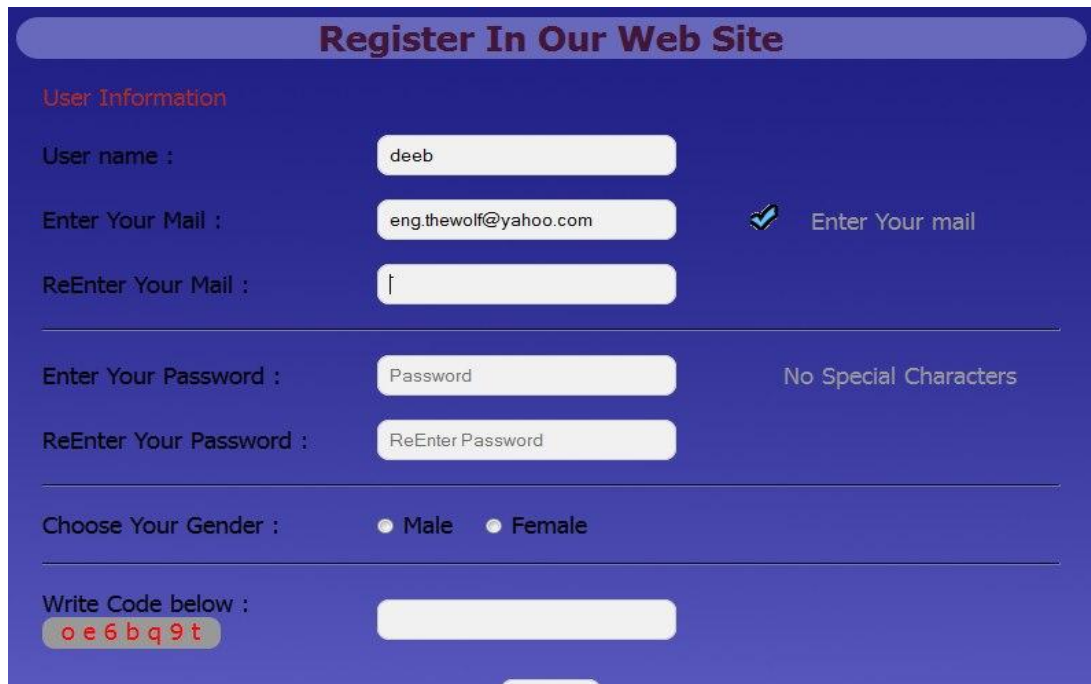
( Figure 5.1 )

Then you'll enter the name of the site



( Figure 5.2 )


You must enter your name ( name user) , and enter a valid mail as shown in below image



**Register In Our Web Site**

**User Information**

User name :

Enter Your Mail :   Enter Your mail

ReEnter Your Mail :

Enter Your Password :  No Special Characters

ReEnter Your Password :

Choose Your Gender : ☐ Male ☐ Female

Write Code below :

( Figure 5.3 )

If you enter invalid email you can't register in our site



**Register In Our Web Site**

**User Information**

User name :

Enter Your Mail :   Enter Your mail

ReEnter Your Mail :

Enter Your Password :  No Special Characters

ReEnter Your Password :

Choose Your Gender : ☐ Male ☐ Female

Write Code below :


(Figure 5.4)


You must enter the same mail to confirm the registration.

## Register In Our Web Site

### User Information

User name :

Enter Your Mail :   Enter Your mail

ReEnter Your Mail :  

---


Enter Your Password :  No Special Characters

ReEnter Your Password :

---

Choose Your Gender : ☐ Male ☐ Female

---

Write Code below :   


(Figure 5.5)



If you don't enter the same email you can't complete the registration in our site.

### Register In Our Web Site

**User Information**

User name :

Enter Your Mail :   Enter Your mail

ReEnter Your Mail :  

---

Enter Your Password :  No Special Characters

ReEnter Your Password :

---

Choose Your Gender : ☐ Male ☐ Female

---

Write Code below :

(Figure 5.5)



Now you should enter the password you want.

## Register In Our Web Site

### User Information

User name :

Enter Your Mail :   Enter Your mail

ReEnter Your Mail :  

---

Enter Your Password :   No Special Characters

ReEnter Your Password :

---

Choose Your Gender : ☐ Male ☐ Female

---

Write Code below :

( Figure 5.6 )

Then re-enter the password

## Register In Our Web Site

### User Information

User name :

deeb

Enter Your Mail :

eng.thewolf@yahoo.com

✓ Enter Your mail

ReEnter Your Mail :

eng.thewolf@yahoo.com

✓

Enter Your Password :

.....

✓ No Special Characters

ReEnter Your Password :

ReEnter Password

Choose Your Gender :

☐ Male ☐ Female

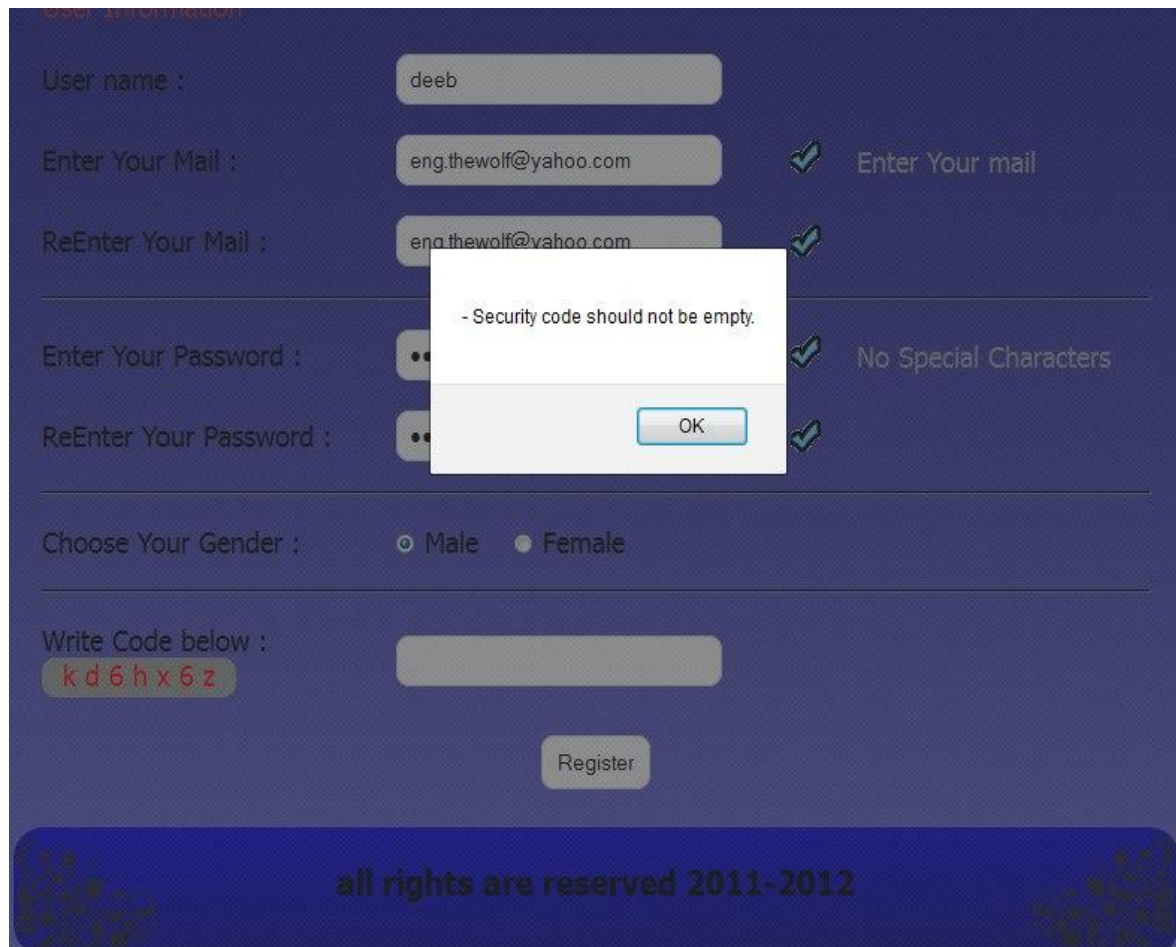
Write Code below :

hy8od5w

Register

( Figure 5.7 )

Then you must enter the security code.



The image shows a registration form with the following fields and labels:

- User name :
- Enter Your Mail :  ✓ Enter Your mail
- ReEnter Your Mail :  ✓
- Enter Your Password :  ✓ No Special Characters
- ReEnter Your Password :  ✓
- Choose Your Gender : ☒ Male ☐ Female
- Write Code below :
- 

A modal dialog box is displayed in the center of the form with the message: "- Security code should not be empty." and an "OK" button.

all rights are reserved 2011-2012

( Figure 5.8 )

The security code must match the original code.



The image shows a registration form with the following fields and labels:

- User name : deeb
- Enter Your Mail : eng.thewolf@yahoo.com ✓ Enter Your mail
- ReEnter Your Mail : eng.thewolf@yahoo.com ✓
- Enter Your Password : ... ✓ No Special Characters
- ReEnter Your Password : ... ✓
- Choose Your Gender : ☒ Male ☐ Female
- Write Code below : hy8od4w
- h y 8 o d 5 w
- Register

A modal dialog box is displayed in the center of the form with the text: - Security code did not match. and an OK button.

all rights are reserved 2011-2012

( Figure 5.9 )

Finally congratulation your site is created.



The image shows a confirmation dialog box with a yellow background. At the top, it says "Create New Site..... Now" in blue. Below that, in green, it says "Congratulations Site is created". A horizontal line separates this from the input section. On the left, it says "Site Name". To its right is a text input field containing the word "deeb". Below the input field is a button labeled "Create Site".

**Create New Site..... Now**

**Congratulations Site is created**

Site Name

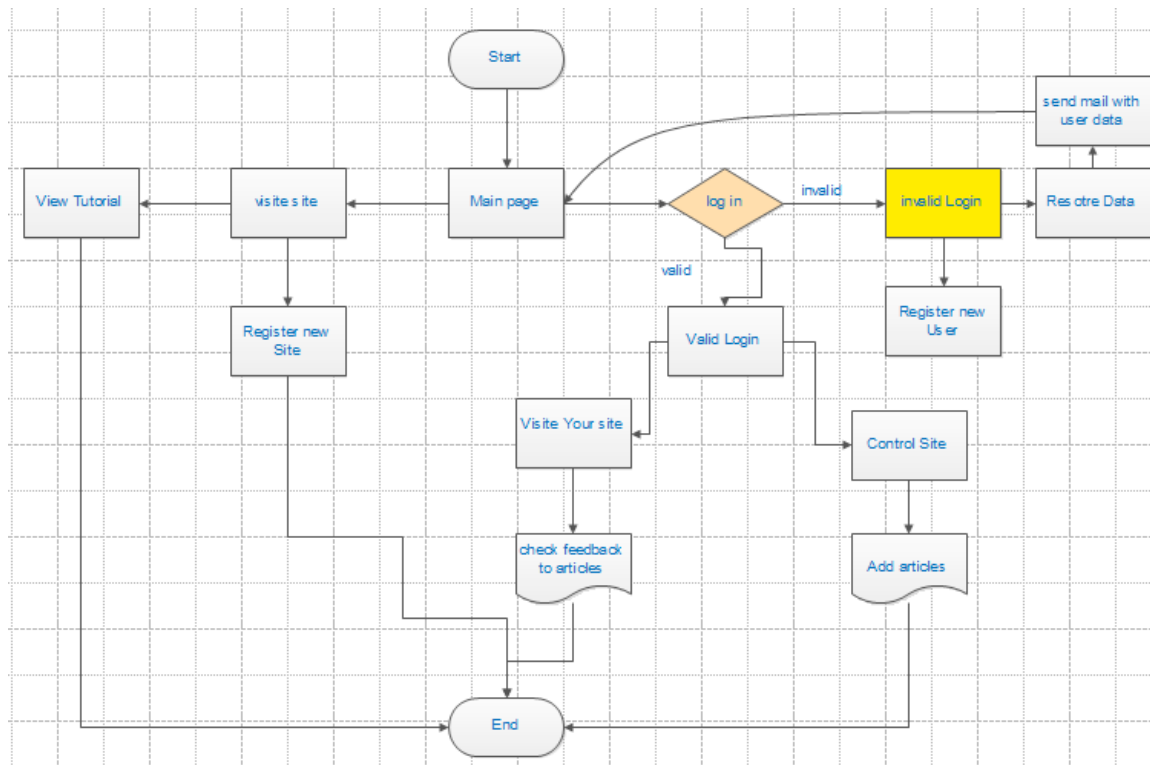
Create Site

( Figure 5.10 )

# Chapter six

# Implementation

## Implementation



( Figure 6.1 )

### 6.1 Site In Steps

- 1- Register in Site builder.
- 2- Create Site by choose site name.
- 3- Back to main page and you have to choose :
  - a. Go to control site :
    - i. By create new categories.
    - ii. Then add new articles, it can include photos and anything else.
    - iii. Change user name or password.
    - iv. Finally you have to logout to destroy Session.
  - b. Go to view your site :
    - i. See your articles .
    - ii. See your fans and friends feedback , commented in articles .



- c. View Tutorial's by videos you can find it in site .
- d. Contact Site admin for Technical Support .
- 4- You have to login if you enter site in any other time
  - a. If you have valid login you will find the previous points.
  - b. Else
    - i. If you not registered, so you to register new user.
    - ii. Else you can choose forget password and site will send your data (username and password) to the registered mail.
- 5- Finally you have to sure to close the browser to destroy Data in Session.

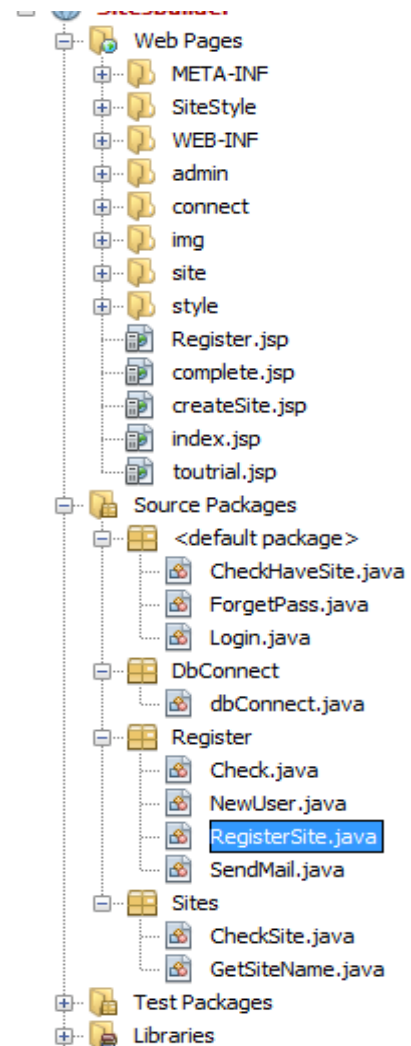
## 6.2 Site Classes

All Classes of Sites Builder shown in this Figure , you can see the Web pages which contain Jsp Classes Firstly Run is [index.jsp](#) and then you can choose any page you wish .You can see in this photo Jsp Classes are ::

- 1- Index.jsp
- 2- Register.jsp
- 3- Complete.jsp
- 4- Createsite.jsp
- 5- Tutorial.jsp

Servlets :

- 1- CheckHaveSite.java
- 2- ForgetPass.java
- 3- Login.java
- 4- dbConnect.java
- 5- Check.java
- 6- NewUser.java
- 7- RegisterSite.java
- 8- SendMail.java
- 9- SendMail.java



( figure 6.2 )



- 10- CheckSite.java
- 11- GetSiteName.java

## 6.3 Important Class

```
1 package DbConnect;
2
3 import java.sql.*;
4
5 public class dbConnect {
6
7     public Connection connect;;
8
9     // open connection
10    public void dbConnect() {
11        try {
12            Class.forName("com.mysql.jdbc.Driver");
13            connect = DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:mysql://localhost/sitesbuilder","root","root");
14        } catch (Exception e) {
15        }
16    }
17
18    // close Connection
19    public void connectDestroy(){
20        try{
21            connect.close();
22            connect = null ;
23        }catch(Exception e){
24        }
25    }
26 }
27 }
```

( Figure 6.3 )

is DbConnect it is the important class as it allow to connect to Database and Distroy Connection also .

## 6.4 Register New User :

Go to Register Form and full all data

1. Username
2. E-Mail
3. Password
4. Gender
5. Captcha to ensure you are person Not hacker or any thing else.

### 6.4.1 Registration form

( Figure 6.4 )

## 6.5 Validation by JavaScript

( Figure 6.5 )

## 6.6 Captcha by javascript :

```
158 function checkform(){
159     var why = "";
160     var text = document.getElementById("txtInput");
161
162     if(text.value == ""){
163         why += "- Security code should not be empty.\n";
164     }
165     if(text.value != ""){
166         if(ValidCaptcha(text.value) == false){
167             why += "- Security code did not match.\n";
168         }else{
169             document.getElementById("txtCaptcha").value = "true";
170         }
171     }
172     if(why != ""){
173         alert(why);
174         return false;
175     }
176 }
177
178
179 //Generates the captcha function
180 var a = Math.ceil(Math.random() * 25)+ '';
181 var b = Math.ceil(Math.random() * 25)+ '';
182 var c = Math.ceil(Math.random() * 25)+ '';
183 var d = Math.ceil(Math.random() * 25)+ '';
184 var e = Math.ceil(Math.random() * 25)+ '';
185 var f = Math.ceil(Math.random() * 9)+ '';
186 var g = Math.ceil(Math.random() * 9)+ '';
187
188 var dat = ['a','b','c','d','e','f','g','h','i','j','k','l','m','n','o','p','q','r','s','t','u','v','w','x','y','z'];
189
190 var code = dat[a] + '' + dat[b] + '' + f + '' + dat[c] + '' + dat[d] + '' + g + '' + dat[e] ;
191 document.getElementById("txtCaptcha").value = code;
192 document.getElementById("txtCaptchaDiv").innerHTML = code;
193
```

( Figure 6.6 )

If all rights it go to check Username and Email, to ensure they are not Registered before.

If they not it register new user.

Else it return to choose another or take forgets username and password.

## 6.7 Check Username and Password

```
14 import java.sql.*;
15 import DbConnect.dbConnect;
16
17 public class Check {
18
19     private static Statement s = null ;
20
21     public static int checkName(String name , String mail)
22     {
23         dbConnect db = new dbConnect();
24         db.dbConnect();
25         int i = 0 ;
26         try{
27             s = db.connect.createStatement();
28             ResultSet rs = s.executeQuery("select * from users");
29             while(rs.next())
30             {
31                 String uname = rs.getString("user_name");
32                 String email = rs.getString("user_mail");
33                 if(uname.equals(name))
34                 {
35                     i = 1 ;
36                 }else if(email.equals(mail))
37                 {
38                     i = 2 ;
39                 }
40             }
41         }catch(Exception ex){
42             System.out.println(ex.getMessage());
43         }finally{
44             s = null ;
45             db.connectDestroy();
46         }
47         return i;
48     }
49
50 }
51
```

( Figure 6.7 )

## 6.7 Create new user

```
17 public class NewUser {
18
19     private static Statement statement ;
20
21     public static int addUser(String uname , String upass , String umail, String ugender){
22         int res = 0;
23         dbConnect db = new dbConnect();
24         db.dbConnect();
25         try{
26             statement = db.connect.createStatement();
27             String query = "insert into users (user_name,user_pass,user_mail,user_gender) values('" +
28                 uname + "','" + upass + "','" + umail + "','" + ugender + "');"
29             res = statement.executeUpdate(query);
30             if(res == 1){
31                 // Send Welcome Message
32                 String msg = "Dr: Ibrahim El-Henawy (The Admin of The Site) Send Welcome To You "
33                     + ", and wish you enjoy Your Time"
34                     + ", Our Site provide Some Services as You can Create a web site"
35                     + " You can publish your status and pictures and any thing you wish" ;
36                 (new SendMail()).sendMail(umail,msg);
37             }
38         }catch(Exception e){}
39         finally{
40             statement = null ;
41             db.connectDestroy();
42         }
43
44         return res ;
45     }
46 }
```

( Figure 6.8 )

We send an Email to the user mail as Welcome to register in site by class

```
12 public void sendMail(String toMail , String msg){
13     final String username = "sites2builder@gmail.com";
14     final String password = "site123456";
15
16     Properties props = new Properties();
17     props.put("mail.smtp.auth", "true");
18     props.put("mail.smtp.starttls.enable", "true");
19     props.put("mail.smtp.host", "smtp.gmail.com");
20     props.put("mail.smtp.port", "587");
21
22     Session session = Session.getInstance(props,
23     new javax.mail.Authenticator() {
24         protected PasswordAuthentication getPasswordAuthentication() {
25             return new PasswordAuthentication(username, password);
26         }
27     });
28
29     try {
30         Message message = new MimeMessage(session);
31         message.setFrom(new InternetAddress("sites2builder@gmail.com"));
32         message.setRecipients(Message.RecipientType.TO,
33             InternetAddress.parse(toMail));
34         message.setSubject("Welcome To WebBuilder");
35         message.setText(msg);
36
37         Transport.send(message);
38
39     } catch (MessagingException e) {
40         throw new RuntimeException(e);
41     }
42
43 }
44
45 }
```

( Figure 6.8 )

## 6.8 The Register site name

```
16 public class RegisterSite extends HttpServlet {
17
18     protected void processRequest(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
19     throws ServletException, IOException {
20         response.setContentType("text/html;charset=UTF-8");
21         PrintWriter out = response.getWriter();
22         String user_name = request.getParameter("user_name");
23         String site_name = request.getParameter("site_name");
24         int x = checkSiteName(site_name);
25         if(x == 0){
26             int id = getUserId(user_name);
27             if(id != 0){
28                 int res = creat(site_name, id);
29                 HttpSession session = request.getSession();
30                 session.setAttribute("id", ""+id);
31                 session.setAttribute("name", user_name);
32                 session.setAttribute("site_name", site_name);
33                 out.print(res);
34             }else{
35                 out.print(id);
36             }
37         }else if(x == 2){
38             out.print(x);
39         }
40     }
41
42     

HttpServlet methods. Click on the + sign on the left to edit the code.


43
44     private int creat(String siteName , int uid){
45         int x = 0 ;
46         dbConnect db = new dbConnect();
47         db.dbConnect();
48         Statement statment ;
49         String reg = "[a-z\\sA-Z]+";
50         if(siteName.matches(reg)){
```

( Figure 6.9 )

```
107 private int getUserId(String name){
108     dbConnect db = new dbConnect();
109     db.dbConnect();
110     int x = 0;
111     Statement stat ;
112     try {
113         stat = db.connect.createStatement();
114         String query = "select * from users where user_name='"+name+"'";
115         ResultSet rs = stat.executeQuery(query);
116         String uname = null;
117         while(rs.next()){
118             uname = rs.getString("user_id");
119         }
120         x = Integer.parseInt(uname);
121     } catch (Exception e) {
122     }finally{
123         db.connectDestroy();
124         stat = null;
125     }
126     return x;
127 }

79 private int creat(String siteName , int uid){
80     int x = 0 ;
81     dbConnect db = new dbConnect();
82     db.dbConnect();
83     Statement statement ;
84     String reg = "[a-z\\sA-Z]+";
85     if(siteName.matches(reg)){
86         String mmnae = "";
87         String []su = siteName.split(" ");
88         for (int i = 0; i < su.length; i++) {
89             char char0 = su[i].charAt(0);
90             String cha = "" + char0;
91             String mu = su[i].replace(su[i].charAt(0), (cha.toUpperCase().charAt(0)));
92             mmnae += mu;
93         }
94         siteName = mmnae;
95     }
96     try {
97         statement = db.connect.createStatement();
98         String sql = "insert into sites (site_name,user_id) values('"+siteName+"','"+uid+"')";
99         x = statement.executeUpdate(sql);
100     } catch (Exception e) {
101     }finally{
102         db.connectDestroy();
103         statement = null;
104     }
105     return x;
106 }

107 private int getUserId(String name){
108     dbConnect db = new dbConnect();
109     db.dbConnect();
110     int x = 0;
111     Statement stat ;
112     try {
113         stat = db.connect.createStatement();
```

( Figure 6.10 )



Also We check if site registered or not

```
114         String query = "select * from users where user_name='"+name+"'";
115         ResultSet rs = stat.executeQuery(query);
116         String uname = null;
117         while(rs.next()){
118             uname = rs.getString("user_id");
119         }
120         x = Integer.parseInt(uname);
121     } catch (Exception e) {
122     }finally{
123         db.connectDestroy();
124         stat = null;
125     }
126     return x;
127 }
128 private int checkSiteName(String site_name){
129     int z = 0 ;
130     dbConnect db = new dbConnect();
131     db.dbConnect();
132     Statement stat ;
133     try {
134         stat = db.connect.createStatement();
135         String sql = "select * from sites where site_name='" + site_name + "'";
136         ResultSet rs = stat.executeQuery(sql);
137         while(rs.next()){
138             String siteName = rs.getString("site_name");
139             if(siteName.equals(site_name)){
140                 z = 2;
141             }
142         }
143     } catch (Exception e) {
144     }finally{
145         db.connectDestroy();
146         stat = null;
147     }
148
149     return z;
150 }
151 }
```

( Figure 6.11 )

```

41     background: #99ff99;
42     color: #003300;
43     font-size: 25px;
44 }
45 .no{
46     border-radius: 7px;
47     background: #ffccff;
48     color: #660000;
49 }
50 </style>
51 </head>
52 <body>
53 <br><br>
54 <div id="result">
55 <div id="creator">
56     <h2 style="color: #0033ff;">Create New Site.... Now</h2>
57 <div id="show"></div>
58 <table width="100%">
59 <form method="post" id="createForm">
60 <tr><td colspan="2"><hr style="color: #cc0099;"></td></tr>
61 <tr>
62     <td>Site Name</td>
63     <td><input type="text" id="siteName" name="site_name" size="35"></td>
64 </tr>
65 <tr>
66     <td colspan="2"><input type="hidden" id="uName" value="<%=request.getParameter("user_name")%>" name="user_name">
67 </td>
68 </tr>
69 <tr>
70     <td colspan="2"><input type="button" value="Create Site" id="creatSite"></td>
71 </tr>
72 </form>
73 </table>
74 </div>
75 </div>
76 </body>
77 </html>

```

( Figure 6.12 )

## 6.9 Login Classes

```

15 public class Login extends HttpServlet {
16     private String uid ;
17     private String site_name ;
18     protected void processRequest(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
19     throws ServletException, IOException {
20         response.setContentType("text/html;charset=UTF-8");
21         PrintWriter out = response.getWriter();
22         String name = request.getParameter("username");
23         String pass = request.getParameter("password");
24         dbConnect db = new dbConnect();
25         db.dbConnect();
26         try{
27             Statement statement = db.connect.createStatement();
28             String query = "select * from users where user_name='"+ name + "'";
29             ResultSet rs = statement.executeQuery(query);
30             int m = 0 ;
31             while(rs.next()){
32                 String user_name = rs.getString("user_name");
33                 String user_pass = rs.getString("user_pass");
34                 if(user_name.equals(name) && user_pass.equals(pass)){
35                     uid = rs.getString("user_id");
36                     getSiteName();
37                     HttpSession session = request.getSession();
38                     session.setAttribute("id", uid);
39                     session.setAttribute("name", name);
40                     session.setAttribute("pass", pass);
41                     session.setAttribute("site_name", site_name);
42                     out.print("<style type='text/css'>#result{margin: auto;margin-top: 100px;width: 600px;"
43                         + "display: block;border: 1px solid #000;"
44                         + "border-radius: 60px;text-align: center;background: #eee}</style>");
45                     out.print("<br><br><br><div id='result'><center><h1><b style='color:green;'>Welcome back Mr. '"+name+"'</b>"
46                         + "</h1><h3>You will redirect to main Site</h3>" + "</center><div>"
47                         + "<meta http-equiv='refresh' content='4; url=index.jsp' />");
48                 }else{
49                     m = 1 ;
50                 }
51             }

```

( Figure 6.12 )

```
52         if(m == 1){
53             out.print("<center><h1><b style='color:red;'>Invalid Data </b></h1><br>");
54             out.print("<a href='Register.jsp'>Register in the Site</a><br>");
55             out.print("<a href='ForgetPass'>Forget Password</a>");
56         }
57     }catch(Exception ex){
58     }
59     finally{
60         db.connectDestroy();
61     }
62 }
63
64
65
66 + HttpServlet methods. Click on the + sign on the left to edit the code.
101
102 - private void getSiteName(){
103     dbConnect db = new dbConnect();
104     db.dbConnect();
105     try {
106         Statement statement = db.connect.createStatement();
107         String query = "select * from sites where user_id='" + uid + "'";
108         ResultSet rs = statement.executeQuery(query);
109         while(rs.next()){
110             site_name = rs.getString("site_name");
111         }
112     } catch (Exception e) {
113     }finally{
114         db.connectDestroy();
115     }
116 }
117 }
```

( Figure 6.13 )

## 6.10 Java Script Pages :

### 6.10.1 Create site with javascript and jquery moderator :

```
1 $(function(){
2     $('#creatSite').click(function(){
3         var siteName = $('#siteName').val().length;
4         if(siteName == ''){
5             $('#show').html("<span class='no'>Enter the site Name</span>").fadeOut(1000).fadeIn(2000);
6             $('#siteName').css('border','1px solid red');
7         }else{
8             var dat_form = $('#createForm').serialize();
9             $.post('RegisterSite', dat_form,function(data){
10                 //$('#show').html(data).fadeOut(1000).fadeIn(2000);
11                 if(data == 2){
12                     $('#show').html("<span class='no'>This Name is Registered</span>").fadeOut(1000).fadeIn(2000);
13                 }else if(data == 1){
14                     $('#show').html("<span class='ok'>Congratulations Site is created</span>").fadeOut(1000).fadeIn(2000);
15                     setTimeout(function(){
16                         document.location.href = "index.jsp";
17                     },3000);
18                 }else if(data == 0){
19                     $('#show').html("<span class='no'>Error in database try later</span>").fadeOut(1000).fadeIn(2000);
20                 }
21             });
22         }
23     });
24 });
```

( Figure 6.14 )

### 6.10.2 Login With Jquery and ajax moderator :

```
1 $(function(){
2     var x = false ;
3     $('#log').click(function(){
4         if(x == false){
5             $('.login-form').slideDown(2000);
6             x = true;
7         }else if(x == true){
8             $('.login-form').slideUp(2000);
9             x = false;
10        }
11    });
12    $('#username').blur(function(){
13        var uname = $('#username').val().length;
14        if(uname == ''){
15            $('#result').html("Enter Username");
16        }
17    });
18    $('#password').blur(function(){
19        var upass = $('#password').val().length;
20        if(upass == ''){
21            $('#result').html("Enter Username");
22        }
23    });
24    var name = $('#hid').val();
25    if(name === null){}
26    if(name >= 0){
27        $('#lu').show(1000);
28    }
29 }
```

( Figure 6.15 )

### 6.10.3 Slide Show by JQuery :

```
1 $(function(){
2     var realwidth = $('.slide').size();
3     var realsildWidth = $('.slide').outerWidth();
4     $('.cont').width(realsildWidth*realwidth);
5     $('.img-alt').css({'opacity':'.5','filter':'alpha(opacity=50)'});
6     var counting = 0 , img=1;
7     var spanheight = $('.img-alt').outerHeight();
8     $('<div id="selectors"></div>').appendTo('.container');
9     for(i=0;i<realwidth;i++)
10    {
11        $('<div class="sel" id="'+i+'"></div>').appendTo('#selectors');
12    }
13    $('#0').removeClass('sel');
14    $('#0').addClass('sel-act');
15    function animation(){
16        if(counting != realwidth-1){
17            $('.cont').fadeOut('slow');
18            $('.img-alt').animate({'bottom':-spanheight-20},500);
19            $('.cont').animate({'left':(-realsildWidth)*img},100);
20            $('.cont').fadeIn('slow');
21            $('.img-alt').animate({'bottom':0},1700);
22            $('.sel-act').removeClass('sel-act').addClass('sel');
23            $('#'+img+').removeClass('sel').addClass('sel-act');
24            counting++;
25            img++;
26        }
27        else{
28            $('.sel-act').removeClass('sel-act').addClass('sel');
29            $('#'+img+').removeClass('sel').addClass('sel-act');
30            $('.img-alt').animate({'bottom':-spanheight-20},500);
31            $('.cont').fadeOut('slow');
32            $('.cont').animate({'left':0},500);
33            $('.cont').fadeIn('slow');
34            $('.img-alt').animate({'bottom':0},1700);
35            if(img == realwidth && counting == realwidth-1){
36                $('#0').removeClass('sel').addClass('sel-act');
37            }
38
39            counting = 0;
40            img = 1 ;
41        }
42        var n = setInterval(animation,7000);
43        $('#.sel , #0, #selectors.eq(0)').click(function(){
44            clearInterval(n);
45            var correctSlide = $(this).attr('id');
46            $('.img-alt').animate({'bottom':-spanheight-20},500);
47            $('.cont').fadeOut('slow');
48            $('.cont').animate({'left':(-realsildWidth)*correctSlide},500);
49            $('.cont').fadeIn(1500);
50            $('.img-alt').animate({'bottom':0},1700);
51            $('.sel-act').removeClass('sel-act').addClass('sel');
52            $('#'+correctSlide+').removeClass('sel').addClass('sel-act');
53            img = parseFloat(correctSlide)+1;
54            counting=parseFloat(correctSlide);
55            n = setInterval(animation, 7000);
56        });
57    }
```

( Figure 6.16 )

## 6.11 Tabs by JQuery

```
1 $(function(){
2     loadFiles("style/Data/doctor.txt");
3     $('.myTab ul > li').click(function(){
4         var i = $('.myTab ul > li').index(this);
5         if(i == 0){loadFiles("style/Data/doctor.txt");}
6         if(i == 1){loadFiles("style/Data/eng.txt");}
7         if(i == 2){loadFiles("style/Data/members.txt");}
8         $('.myTab ul > li').removeAttr('class');
9         $(this).addClass('active');
10        return false;
11    });
12 });
13
14 function loadFiles(getFile){
15     $.ajax({
16         url: getFile,
17         beforeSend: function(){
18             $('.myTabContent').html("<img src='img/loader.gif' alt='Loading'>");
19         },
20         success: function(data){
21             $('.myTabContent').html(data);
22         }
23     });
24 }
```

( Figure 6.17 )

### 6.11.1 Cascading Style Sheets

```
3  .login-form,
4  .login-form h1,
5  .login-form span,
6  .login-form button{
7      margin: 0;
8      border: 0;
9      padding: 0;
10     outline: 0;
11 }
12 .login-form{
13     position: absolute;
14     right: 6px;
15     top: 43px;
16     width: 200px;
17     height: 200px;
18     padding: 15px 25px 0px 25px;
19     margin-top: 15px;
20     cursor: default;
21     float: right;
22     display: none;
23     background-color: #141517;
24
25     border-radius: 12px;
26     -moz-border-radius: 12px;
27     -webkit-border-radius: 12px;
28
29     box-shadow: 0px 1px 1px 0px rgba(255,255,255, .2), inset 0px 1px 1px 0px rgb(0,0,0);
30     -moz-box-shadow: 0px 1px 1px 0px rgba(255,255,255, .2), inset 0px 1px 1px 0px rgb(0,0,0);
31     -webkit-box-shadow: 0px 1px 1px 0px rgba(255,255,255, .2), inset 0px 1px 1px 0px rgb(0,0,0);
32 }
33
34 .login-form:before{
35     position: absolute;
36     top: -20px;
37     right: 10px;
38     width: 0px;
39
40     { padding: 0; margin: 0; outline: 0; }
41 body{ font-family: Tahoma; font-size: 18px; background-image: url(../img/bg.gif); }
42 hr{ color: #000038; }
43 p{ text-align: justify; text-indent: 18px; }
44 #all{ margin: auto; width: 780px;}
45
46 #header{
47     background-image: url(../img/header.jpg);
48     height: 130px;
49     border-radius: 30px;
50 }
51
52 #site_body{
53     background: #dddde0;
54     border-radius: 20px;
55 }
56
57 .body_article .left_side{
58     width: 400px;
59     border-radius: 9px;
60     margin-left: 6px;
61     background: #6868bc;
62 }
63
64 .body_article .right_side{
65     float: right; width: 360px;
66     margin-right: 6px;
67     border-radius: 9px;
68     background: #6868bc;
69 }
70
71 #navbar{
72     margin: auto;
73     background: url(../img/navbarbg.jpg);
74     width: 700px;
75     height: 25px;
76     border-radius: 9px;
77 }
78
79 #navbar li{
80     float: left;
81     list-style-type: none;
82 }
83
84 #navbar li a{
```

( Figure 6.18 )

## 6.12 The login Form

You need to enter username and password correct and the site will allow you to enter the site

Then site will open a new session then you will allow to enter control panel or go to your site



( Figure 6.19 )



# Reference

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