## TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER PAGE NO

CHAPTER 1	1
ORGANIZATION PROFILE	1
1.1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.2 HISTORY	1
1.3 THE COMPANY	2
1.4 BUSINESS AREAS	2
1.5 PROMINENT BUSINESS UNITS	3
1.5.1 TATA RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT AND DESIGN CENTER (TRDDC)	3
1.5.2 Indian Branches	
1.5.3 Global Units	4
1.6 PRODUCTS	4
	_
CHAPTER 2	
INTRODUCTION	_
2.1 SYNCML	
2.2 FILE SYNCHRONIZATION	
2.3 ADVANTAGES OF FILE SYNCHRONIZATION	
2.3.1 Access your data from home	
2.3.2 Access your data any where	
2.3.3 Share your data with others	
2.4 JAVA PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE	
2.4.1 Language characteristics	
2.5 OBJECT ORIENTATION	
2.6 PLATFORM INDEPENDENCE	8
2.7 JAVA: SWING	9
2.8 ECLIPSE (SOFTWARE)	10
2.9 XML	10
2.9.1 Features of XML	11
2.10 CORRECTNESS IN AN XML DOCUMENT	11
2.11 DTD	12
2.12 PROCESSING XML FILES	
2.12.1 JAVA API FOR XML PROCESSING	13

CHAPTER 3	14
SYNCML	
3.1 INTRODUCTION	14
3.2 WHAT IS SYNCML?	15
3.2.1 SYNCML	
3.3 SYNCML FUNDAMENTALS	17
3.3.1 Vocabulary	17
3.3.2 Messages and Packages	17
3.3.3 STRUCTURE OF A SYNCML MESSAGE	18
3.3.4 Addressing	18
3.3.6 Change Logs	
3.3.7 SYNC ANCHORS	20
3.4 SYNC TYPES	20
3.5 SYNC INITIATION	22
3.6 AUTHENTICATION	23
3.7 COMMON SYNCML IMPLEMENTATIONS	24
3.8 SYNCML SYNTAX	24
3.9 SYNCML EXAMPLE	26
3.10 WBXML AND SYNCML	27
CHAPTER 4HETEROGENOUS DATABASE REPLICATION	
4.1 JAVA DATABASE CONNECTIVITY	
4.2 OVERVIEW	
4.3 DRIVERS	
4.3.1 Types	
4.3.2 Sources	
4.3.3 JDBC TYPE 1 DRIVER	
4.4 HETEROGENEOUS DATABASE REPLICATION WITH SYNCML	
4.5 REPLICATION OVERVIEW	33
4.6 ID HANDLING	34
4.7 CHANGE DETECTION	34
4.8 REPLICATION	35
CHAPTER 5	
SYNCHRONIZATION SOFTWARE - SYNCIT	36
5.1 INTRODUCTION	
5.2 ARCHITECTURE	
5.3 HARDWARE REQURIMENTS	38
5.5 SYNC SERVER	38

5.6 ONE WAY SYNC	40
5.7 TWO WAY SYNC	41
5.8 SLOW SYNC	42
5.9 REFRESH SYNC FROM CLIENT ONLY	43
5.10 CONCLUSIONS	44
APPENDIX 1	45
SCREEN SHOTS	45
REFERENCES	57