WEB SITE OF PAKISTAN

BY

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Computer Center
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Final Approval

This is to certify that we have read the project thesis submitted by Saima Bashir & found it of sufficient standard to warrant its acceptance by Quaid-I-Azam University, Islamabad for the Post Graduate Diploma in Computer Sciences.

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ALL praise to ALLAH, which is unique, The Beneficent and The Merciful. I am thankful to almighty ALLAH, who gives us knowledge and wisdom.

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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

The Internet has progressed at amazing speed in recent years. Once the realm of academics and defense agencies, Internet is rapidly becoming a mainstream media conduit for communication between individuals, companies, and global dwellers.

As part of the Internet, World Wide Web is now the predominant force in growth. Its language is simple, its interface is attractive and friendly, and it is adaptable to a wide variety of users.

There are now web sites for selling products, selling ideas , maintaining appearances, informing public, continuing education and knowledge, and just plain wasting time. And in a growing trend, the Internet concept is being adapted to international communication by establishing Intranets inside companies.

Normally, man has to roam about here and there to get information to make investigation and to collect data but now a days, it is preferable to sit in your home, just browse the web and get information.

The web site designed by me copes with all the challenges and it is designed in such a way that it fulfills the modern requirements of the age.

Chapter 2

PROJECT OVERVIEW

Introducing Pakistan

Pakistan displays some of Asia's most magnificent landscapes as it stretches from the Arabian Sea, its southern border, to some of the world's most spectacular mountain ranges in the north. Pakistan is also home to sites that date back to word's earliest settlements rivaling those of ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia.

Location

Located in South Asia, Pakistan shares an eastern border with India and a north-eastern border with China. Iran makes up the country's south-west border, and Afghanistan runes along its western and northern edge. The Arabian Sea is Pakistan's southern boundary with 1,064 km of coastline.

The country has a total area of 796,095 sq km and is nearly four times the size of the United Kingdom. From Gwadar Bay in it's south-eastern corner, the country extends more than 1,800 km to the Khunjerab Pass on China's border.

The Islamic Republic of Pakistan emerged as an independent State on 14 August 1947. It comprises four provinces: Punjab, Sindh, North West Frontier and Baluchistan, besides the Federally Administered Tribal Areas. Islamabad is the federal capital. Over 97 per cent of the country's population is Muslim.

Pakistan covers an area of 796,095 sq.km. lying between latitude 24 degree and 37 degree North and longitude 62 degree and 75 degree East. The country borders Iran on the West, while India in the east, Afghanistan in the north and north-west and the People's Republic of China in the north-west to north east.

Climatically, Pakistan enjoys a considerable measure of variety. North and north-western high mountain ranges are extremely cold in winter while the summer months from April to September are very pleasant. The vast plains of the Indus Valley are extremely hot in summer and have cold weather in winter. The coastal strip in the South has a temperate climate. There is general deficiency in the rainfall. In the plains the annual average ranges from 13 cm. In the northern parts of the lower Indus plains to 89 cm. In the Himalayan region. Rains are monsoonal in origin and fall late in summer.

Capital Cities

Islamabad (The Federal Capital of Pakistan)

Islamabad lies at the base of the Margalla Hills adjacent to Rawalpindi, Punjab, on the north side. It became Pakistan's capital in 1959. The ground breaking started in October 1961. In relatively short span, Islamabad has become one of the most impressive capitals in the world, exuding hope and confidence in Pakistan's future.

Karachi (The capital of Sindh Province)

The capital city of Sindh was the capital city of Pakistan until 1959 and birth place of the Quaid-I-Azam. Karachi rubs shoulders with most of the industrialised cities of the world, boasting massive business and commercial centres, tall buildings and beautiful beaches. Karachi, the main seaport of Pakistan also serves as Naval Centre and houses Pakistan National Shipping Corporation.

Lahore (The capital of Punjab Province)

The Capital of Punjab is historical city which proudly hosted the passing of Pakistan Resolution in 1940 by Muslims League under the inspiring leadership of Quaid-I- Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah. Lahore is also a proud custodian of Pakistan's historical and cultural heritage. Being the centre of cultural and literary activities it may rightly be called the cultural capital of Pakistan. The warm and receptive people of Lahore are known for their traditional hospitality.

Peshawar (The capital of Frontier Province)

Boasting of rich and varied traditions and culture, Peshawar the capital of NWFP, is city of lion-hearted people, the proud Pathans.
Like other main cities, Peshawar also houses impressive historical places, like Qissakhwani Bazaar, Masjid Mahabat Khan.

Quetta (The capital of Balochistan Province)

Nestling in the picturesque valley between the Murad and Chiltan mountains, Quetta, the capital of Balochistan, is located on the cross-roads leading towards Iran. Quetta takes pride in producing onyx, and onyx-products, and a variety of juicy and dry fruits. Pakistan is a land of many splendours, with rich cultural heritage and scenic beauty. With a varied terrain ranging from the snow-capped mountains in the north to the sunny beaches in the south, Pakistan abounds in tourist attractions.

What makes Quetta and Ziarat valleys the tourists' attraction is that the former is rich in archaeological sites while the latter is surrounded by one of the oldest Juniper forests in the world. Some trees are well over 5,000 years old. In addition, fruit orchards, spread in acres, provide a variety of delicious fruits as apple, black cherry, plums, peaches, pomegranate, apricots, olives etc, and enhance to the beauty of the valleys.

Murree

Murree is one of the most picturesque and well-developed hill station of Pakistan. Recently added, for the tourists, Patriata chair lifts have enhanced the beauty of the Valley. In its close proximity are Gallian which represent nature in its purest and beautiful form.

Northern Areas

The string of beautiful valleys and mountains in the Northern Areas include, Swat, Hunza, Kaghan, Chitral and Gilgit. These area are so charming and enticing that they represent paradise on earth. The People are simple, innocent and large-hearted.

Hanna Lake

The seasonal water reservoir for the city of Quetta, Hanna Lake is ideal place for fishing and boating in the summer months.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Pakistan's archaeological sites are located at a number of places such as Moenjodaro, Harappa, Kot Diji, Taxila, Chakwal, Takht Bahi, Quetta, Dir and Swat. These remind one of the remote past starting from the Stone Age down to the prehistoric Indus Valley Civilisation and further closer to our times.

Harappa and Moenjodaro

The ancient twin cities of Harappa and Moenjodaro are relics of glorious Indus Civilisation. These represent the earlier symbols of civilised society and our living proofs that earlier civilisation was aware of need of cloths, utensils, pottery, well-aired rooms, well-conceived drainage system and sanitation.

Kot Diji

Discovered in late fifties, Kot Diji, 40 km east of Moenjodaro on the left bank, is one of the earliest sites with a wall four to five metres high. This discovery gave new evidence of pre-Harappan culture and pushed back Pakistan's history by another 500 years.

Taxila

Taxila is not just one site, in fact, it is combination of several cities built and destroyed over hundreds of years among beautiful hills, Taxila Museum houses some of the finest specimens of Gandhara sculpture, gold ornaments and scientific instruments. Taxila was site of a great centre of Buddhist learning as well.

Rohtas Fort

The Rohtas Fort, near Jhelum, was built by Sher Shah Suri and his descendants in 16th century. One important aim of its construction was to subdue the Gakhars who had refused to bow before Sher Shah Suri at the cost of their vows of friendship to the Mughals.

Khewra Salt Ranges

Lying in proximity of river Jhelum, the Salt Ranges are said to be world's oldest and largest mines producing finest quality of rock salt. Chakwal Valley The artefacts belonging to the Stone-Age have been found near village Dhoke Pathan at river Swan. The valley was inhabited by Dravidians around 1000 BC, followed in much later years by the Aryans who settled around Katas. The relics of 10thg century have also been found there.

GEOGRAPHICAL FACTS

	Area (Sq.Km)
Pakistan	796,095
Provinces:	
Punjab	205,344
Sindh	140,914
NWFP	74,521
Balochistan	347,190
FATA	27,220
Islamabad (Capital)	906

MOUNTAIN PEAKS

Mountain Peaks	Height	World Rating
K-2 (Mount Godwin Austin)	28,250 ft./8611 m	2nd
Nanga Parbat	26,660 ft./8126 m	8th
Gasherbrum-I	26,470 ft./8068 m	11th

RIVERS

Rivers	Length
The Indus	1,800 miles
Jhelum	513 miles
Chenab	772 miles
Ravi	560 miles
Sutlej	964 miles
Beas (tributary of Sutlej)	247 miles

GLACIERS

Siachin	75 km
Batura	55 km
Baltora	62 km

DESERTS

Thar (in Sindh)
Cholistan (in Punjab)
Thal (in Punjab)

LAKES

Manchar (in Sindh)
Keenjhar (in Sindh)
Hanna (in Balochistan)
Saif-ul-Maluk (in NWFP)
Satpara (in Northern Areas)
Kachura (in Northern Areas)

MAJOR DAMS

Mangla Dam,
Tarbela Dam,
Warsak Dam.

Climate

Although the country is in the monsoon region, it is arid, except for the southern slopes of the Himalayas and the sub-Mountainous tract which have a rainfall from 76 to 127 cm. Balochistan is the driest part of the country with an average rainfall of 21 cm. On the southern ranges of the Himalayas, 127 cm. of precipitation takes place, while under the lee of these mountains (Gilgit and Baltistan) rainfall is hardly 16 cm. Rainfall also occurs from western cyclonic distrubances originating in the Mediterranean.

It is appreciable in the western mountains and the immediate forelying area; hre the rainfall average ranges from 27 to 76 cm. The contribution of these western distrurbances to rainfall over the plains is about 4 cm. A large part of the precipitation in the northern mountain system is in the form of snow which feeds the rivers. The all-pervasive aridity over most of Pakistan, the predominant influence on the life and habitat of the people, coupled with the climatic rhythm, characteristic of a monsoon climate, are conducive to homogeneity of the land.

Seasons The four well-marked seasons in Pakistan are:-

(i) Cold season (December to March).
(ii) Hot season (April to June).
(iii) Monsoon season (July to September).
(iv) Post-Monsoon season (October and November).

The cold season sets in by the middle of December. This period is characterised by fine weather, bracing air-low humidity and large diurnal range of temperature. Winter distrubances in this season accordingly cause fairly widespread rain. Average mimimum and maximum temperatures are 4 oC and 18 oC, though on occasions the mercury falls well below freezing point. The winter sun is glorious. The hot season is usually dry. Relative humidity in May and June varies from 50 per cent in the morning to 25 per cent or less in the afternoon. The temperature soars to 40 oC and beyond. The highest recorded temperature at Jaccobabad in June is 53 oC. While the interior is blazing hot, the temperature along the sea coast ranges between 25 oC to 35 oC, but the humidity persists around 70 to 80 per cent.

The south-west monsoon reaches Pakistan towards the beginning of July and establishes itself by the middle of the month. The strength of the monsoon current increases form June to July; it then remains steady, and starts retreating towards the end of August, though occasionally, it continues to be active even in September when some of the highest floods of the Indus Basin have been recorded. From the middle of September to

the middle of November is the transitory period which may be called the post-monsoon season.

In October, the maximum temperature is of the order of 34 oC to 37 oC all over Pakistan, while the nights are fairly cool with the minimum temperature around 16 oC. In the month of November, both the maximum and the mimimum temperatures fall by about 6 oC and the weather becomes pleasant. October and November are by far the driest months all over the plains of Pakistan.

PEOPLE AND POPULATION

The population of the country as on 1st January, 1994, is estimated at about 124.45 million with its male/female ratio of 52.50:47.50 per cent. The current growth rate of 3.0 per cent is the highest among nine most populous countries of the world. The population is expected to reach 150 million by the year 2000. Density per square kilometre is 156 persons. Literacy rate is estimated to be 36.8 per cent. Of the four provinces, with 25.8 per cent of land area of the country, Punjab has 56.5 per cent of the total population; Sindh, with 17.7 per cent of land area, has 22.6 per cent: NWFP, (including FATA) with 12.8 per cent of land area, has 15.7 per cent; Balochistan, with 43.6 per cent of land area, has 5.1 per cent. Thus, Punjab is the most densely (240 persons per sq km) populated province, follwed by Sindh and NWFP. Balochistan is the least populated province, with 19 persons per square kilomatre. The overall population density of the country is 156 persons per square kilometre as estimated in 1994. Sindh is the urbainised province with 43 per cent of the people living in urban areas including Karachi City. The urban population of Punjab is 28 per cent followed by NWFP, 21 per cent, and Balochistan 16 per cent. About 67 per cent of the total urban population of the country lives in 28 cities with population of 100,000 and above, while 57 per cent of the total urban population lives in 12 cities with population lives in 12 cities with population of 200,000 and above. Age Composition According to the Labour Force Survey, 1990-91, 46.93 of the population is under 15 years of age; 49.66 per cent is between the age groups of 15 and 64 years, while 3.41 per cent comprises persons 65 years old and above.

PROVINCES

It has four provinces sindh, Punjab, N.W.F.P and Baluchistan.

SINDH

The Sindh plain comprises mainly the province of Sindh and stretches between the Punjab plain and the Arabian Sea. River Indus flows here as a single river and the plain comprises a vast fertile tract stretching westward from the narrow strip of flood plain on the right bank of River Indus, and a vast expanse of desert stretching eastward from the left bank. The desert area is dry and desolate like Cholistan in the Punjab plain. But, the plain area right of River Indus is green with a vast stretches of vegetation lined everywhere with avenues of trees.

It is the heart of the Indus Valley Civilization dating back to 3rd millennium B.C. Thousands of tourists from all over the world are attracted every year to visit the ruins of Moenjodaro near Larkana. An elaborate canal system taken from Sukkur Barrage at Sukkur, Upper Sindh Barrage north of Sukkur at Guddu, and Lower Sindh Barrage (Ghulam Muhammad Barrage) at Hyderabad, irrigate together in this area over 10,000,0000 acres and account for about 40 per cent of Pakistan's irrigated land. The fertile area yields abundant crops of rice, wheat and cotton and contains the bulk of the population and most of the major commercial and industrial centres of Sindh such as Hyderabad(795,000), Sukkur (193,000), Larkana (123,000), Nawabshah (102,000), Shikarpur (88,000) and Dadu (39,000).

However, its southern part is one of the worst areas of Pakistan for waterlogging and salinity. There are many lakes in Sindh,which attract thousands of migratory birds during the winter season from Central Asia. Manchhar lake with its highly pulsating expanse of about 200 sq. miles of area is the largest lake. With its foliage of towering grasses, its meadows of floating lotus, its inhabitants in their floating habitations, the lake presents an attractive look. Further south, stretches the Indus Delta, which is a savage waste. An important feature is the Kinjhar Lake near Thatta, which acts as a great reservoir for feeding canals in the adjacent areas. During winter, it is an ideal spot for fishing and duck shooting. South of the Kinjhar Lake, the surface is broken and littered with abandoned channels of distributries, sandy beaches, ridges and mangrove swamps, all merging into the dead creeks, grate and salt water of the coast of Rann of Kutch. At the extreme north-western end of the delta stands Karachi, the largest city and the industrial and commercial hub of Pakistan. It is also the port for Pakistan and terminal of Pakistan's railway system and the site of the country's principal international airport. Climate and Seasons As Pakistan is located on a great landmass north of Tropic of Cancer, between latitudes 24 and 37 N, it has a continental type of climate, characterized by extreme variations of temperature.

The areas closer to the snow-covered northern mountains are cold. Temperatures on the Balochistan Plateau are comparatively high. Along the coastal strop, the climate is modified by sea breezes. In the rest of the country, temperature rises steeply in the summer and hot winds, called "loo", blow across the plains during the day, dust storms and thunder storms occasionally lower the temperature. The diurnal variation in temperature may be as much as 11 to 17oC. Winters are cold with minimum temperature of about 4oC in January. Rainfall Pakistan experiences a general deficiency of rainfall.

NWFP

Khyber Pass, the largest and the most renowned of these, is 56 kilometres long and connects Kabul in Afghanistan with the fertile vale of Peshawar in the NWFP. The Tochi Pass connects Ghazni is Afghanistan with Bannu in Pakistan and the Gomal Pass provides a route from Afghanistan to Dera Ismail Khan which overlooks the Punjab Plain. the Bolan Pass connects the Sindh Plain with Quetta in Balochistan and onward

through Chaman with Afghanistan. Enclosed by the branches of western mountains are a number of fertile plains which have been formed by rivers rising from these mountains and falling into Indus. From north to south are the vale of Peshawar (Kabul River), Kohat Plain (Kohat River) and Bannu Plain (River Kurram and Tochi), Peshawar valley covers some 2,200 sq. miles (5,698 sq.km) and is very fertile. It is irrigated by a network of canals which are supplemented by water of the Warsak Dam on Kabul River. Wheat, maize, sugarcane tobacco and sugar-beet are cultivated in large quantities. Large industrial Plants have been established at Peshawar, Mardan, Nowshera and Charsadda. The sugar mills at Mardan and Charsadda are reported to be the largest in Asia. Kohat valley is uneven and broken, but has fertile soil. The Tanda Dam on River Kohat supplemented water of the tube-wells and the small tanks formed by damming the rivers. Wheat, barley, gram, maize, rice and melons are grown in substantial quantities. Kohat (76,000), an important town, owes its significance as a marketing centre and a cantonment. The Bannu lowland is made of sandy and gravelly materials brought down by rivers, except for a small area near Bannu town (43,000), which contains rich silt. Perenial irrigation, made possible by the construction of the Kurram Garhi Dam on River Tochi, is confined to the land between River Kurram and River Tochi. The Bannu plain produces wheat, gram, maize, barely, rice and sugarcane. In non-irrigated parts of Kohat and Bannu plains are raised flat tailed sheep, camels and donkeys and wool is the most important commercial crop

PUNJAB

The Punjab plain comprises mainly the province of Punjab. It is the gift of River Indus and its five eastern tributaries- Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Sutlej and Beas. The plain spreads from the south of Potohar plateau up to Mithankot, where Sulaiman Range approaches river Indus. The Punjab plain is almost a featureless plain with a gentle slope southward averaging one foot to the mile. The only break in the alluvial monotony is the little group of broken hills(100 ft-1,600ft.) near Sangla and Irana on either side of the Chenab. The entire plain is extensively irrigated by a network of canals. This system has been greatly expanded and improved in recent years by the construction of link-canals, dams and barrages as a result of the Indus Water Treaty with India, which awarded the three western rivers (Indus, Jhelum and Chenab) to Pakistan, and the three eastern rivers (Ravi,Sutlej and Beas) to India. Tarbela Dam on river Indus and Mangla Dam on River Jhelum, which have water storage capacities of 11.1 million acre ft. and 5.55 million acre ft. respectively, need a special mention. Irrigation water is supplemented by summer and winter rains(15-20 inches) so that a variety of crops is raised, the major one being wheat, rice, cotton and sugarcane. The region has earned the name of granary of Pakistan. However, the blessings of canal irrigation have not been without a curse, which render about 100,000 acres of land unproductive every year through water-logging and salinity. The menace has been greatly controlled through salinity control and reclamation projects. Agricultural development boosted urbanization and industrialization so that the region has emerged as the most important economically developed area of Pakistan, containing over 56 per cent of the population and most of the commercial and industrial centres of the country, such as Lahore (2,922,000), Faisalabad (1,092.000). Multan (730,000), Gujranwala (596,000), Sialkot (297,000) and Gujrat (154,000).

The south eastern section of the region known as Cholistan is under-developed. This tract is parched and thirsty. The summer temperature average 51.7oC and the area remains under the grip of extremely hot winds. The surface of this desert consists of a succession of sand dunes rising in places to a height of 500 ft. with vegetation peculiar to sandy tracts. There is no soil down to the lowest depth except sand; bitter water is, however, sometimes found at depth of about 80-100 ft.

The Potohar Upland, commonly called the Potohar Plateau, lies to the south of northern mountains and is flanked in the west by River Indus and in the east by River Jhelum. This 1,000-2,000 ft.(305-610 m) upland is a typical arid landscape with denuded and broken terrain characterised by undulations and irregularities. These are a few outlying spurs of Salt Range in the south, and those of Khair Murad and Kala Chitta Range in the north. Two seasonal streams-Rivers Haro and River Soan-flow from east to the west and after crossing the region in the north and in the middle respectively, fall in the Indus. River Kanshi traverses the eastern part of the plateau from north to south and drains into River Jhelum. These rivers and other hill torrents have cut deep valleys and are of little use for irrigation. Agriculture is thus almost entirely dependent on rainfall of 15-20 inches and on the small dams built in the catchment areas of the streams.

Fields of wheat, barley, jowar, bajra and pulses are found in valley bottoms and on the terraced slopes along river banks. A new economic factor has been introduced by the establishment of a few factories in Rawalpindi and Islamabad and a large industrial area in the Taxila-Wah-Hassanabdal triangle, where a large cement factory was already in existence. The region is particulary known for its oilfields in Khaur-Dhulian neighbourhood, the ancient civilization sites in Soan valley, the ruins and the Buddhist University at Taxila and the new capital, Islamabad, which stands north of the old city of Rawalpindi (806,000) at the southern slops of Murree hills, the popular Holiday resort of the country. Salt Range The ramparts of the Salt Range stretching from east to west in the south separate potohar upland from the Punjab plain. The average height of the Salt Range is about 700 metres, but near Sakesar in Sargodha district, it rises to 1,500 metres, making summer pleasant. The southern face is remarkably steep, dissected and intensely arid. But, the northern slope is gentle and has sparse vegetation of oleanders and wild olives. The top of the range is a narrow belt of isolated plateaus and basins, where, sparse stunted trees and fields of wheat and maize are found. However, the real importance of the salt mines lies in the large deposits of pure salt at Khewra and Kalabagh and the large seams of coal at Dandot and Makerwal

BALOCHISTAN

Balochistan Plateau East of the Sulaiman and Kirthar ranges lies the Balochistan Plateau with an average altitude of 2,000 ft.(610 m). The physical features of the plateau are very varied, but mountains, plateaus and basins predominate the scene. The Mountains spread in various directions, attaining height 6,000- 11,000 ft. (1,830-3,335 m).

In the north are the Toba Kakar Range and Chagai hills which form the border of Pakistan with Afghanistan for some distance. In the west-central part is the Siahan Range

and in the east-southern corner the Mekran Range. Except for the Toba Kakar Range, which is dotted here and there with juniper, tamarisk and pistachio trees, all other ranges are naked and bleak. The mountains are carved off by innumerable channels and hill torrents which contain water only after rains. Very little water, however, reaches the basins lying on their foot. Comparatively more important rivers are Zhob, Bolan and Mulla, located in the north-eastern portion of Balochistan.

The valleys of the main streams and their tributaries exhibit similar feature and consist of flat plains of alluvial soil in the centre, with a pebbly slope of varying length rising on either sides of the mountains. It is from these pebbly beds that the supply of water for irrigation is chiefly obtained through Karezes. Zhob, Bloan and their tributaries have formed two important alluvial basins of Balochistan, namely, the Lorlai basin and Quetta basin, which together produce a major portion of Balochistan's crops and fruits: wheat, barley, maize, lucerne, potato, apple, apricot, peach, almond, grape and pomegranate. Kalat Plateau at 7,000-8,000 ft. (2,135-2,440 m), in the centre of Balochistan is the most important plateau.

The largest desert is found in western Balochistan. This is an area of inland drainage and dry lakes (hamuns), the largest of which is Hamun-i-Mashkhel, which is 54 miles long and 22 miles wide. The surface is littered with sun-cracked clay, oxidized pebbles, salty marshes and crescent-shaped moving sand dunes. The area is known particularly for its constant mirage and sudden severe sand-storms. Being outside the sphere of monsoon current, Balochistan receives scanty and irregular rainfall (4 inches); the temperature is very high in summer and very low in winter.

Owing to continuous draught, there is very little vegetation. Most of the people, therefore, lead nomadic life, raising camels, sheep and goats. Balochistan is, however, fortunate to have considerable mineral wealth of natural gas, coal, chromate, lead, sulphur and marble. The reserves of natural gas at Sui are among the largest in the world. The gas is piped to Karachi, Hyderabad, Sukkur, Multan, Faisalabad, Lahore, Rawalpindi and Quetta for use as industrial power.

Chapter 3

SOFTWARES USED

It was decided to put all the collected information in the form of web pages, so that all can easily access it. To design web pages, the best choice that I can choose was to use HTML language and to give them an attraction, sober and scholarly look. The software's selected were latest available and comprises of text editors, Graphics Manipulators, Image Processors and HTML Development environment.

3.1 Software's Utilized

3.1.1 Languages

- HTML – Hyper Text Markup Language

3.1.2 Graphics Packages

- JASC Paint Shop Pro (Version 7.02)

3.1.3 Word Processors Employed

- Notepad
- MS word 2000

3.1.4 HTML Editors Used

- Front Page
- Microsoft word 2000

3.1.5 Browsers Used

- Internet Explorer
- Netscape Communicator

3.1.6 Operating Systems Employed

- Windows 98

3.2 Hardware Environment

To get Optimum performance from the software, the system should be IBM compatible Pentium II or higher, RAM 32 MB or more.

Chapter 4

INTERNET

The Internet is an open world wide communications network,linking countless thousands of computer networks,trough a mixture of private and public telephone lines.Government Agencies,Universities,Commercial and Voluntary Organizations individually run its component networks.No single organization can own or controls the Internet society and sets standards for its use.

HISTORY OF INTERNET

1957

The **USSR** launches Sputnik, the first artificial earth satellite. In response,the United States forms the **Advanced Research Projects Agency** (ARPA) within **theDepartment of Defense** (DoD) to establish US lead in science and technology applicable to the military.
Backbones: None - Hosts: None

1962

RAND Paul Baran, of the **RAND Corporation** (a government agency), was commissioned by the U.S. Air Force to do a study on how it could maintain its command and control over its missiles and bombers, after a nuclear attack. This was to be a military research network that could survive a nuclear strike, decentralized so that if any locations (cities) in the U.S. were attacked, the military could still have control of nuclear arms for a counter-attack.
Baran's finished document described several ways to accomplish this. His final proposal was a packet switched network.

"Packet switching is the breaking down of data into datagrams or packets that are labeled to indicate the origin and the destination of the information and the forwarding of these packets from one computer to another computer until the information arrives at its final destination computer. This was crucial to the realization of a computer network. If packets are lost at any given point, the message can be resent by the originator."
Backbones: None - Hosts: None

1968

ARPA awarded the **ARPANET** contract to **BBN. BBN** had selected a **Honeywell minicomputer** as the base on which they would build the switch. The physical network was constructed in **1969,** linking four nodes: **University of California at Los Angeles,**

SRI (in Stanford), University of California at Santa Barbara, and University of Utah. The network was wired together via **50 Kbps** circuits.
Backbones: 50Kbps ARPANET - Hosts: 4

1972

The first e-mail program was created by **Ray Tomlinson** of **BBN.** The **Advanced Research Projects Agency** (ARPA) was renamed **The Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency** (or DARPA) **ARPANET** was currently using the **Network Control Protocol** or NCP to transfer data. This allowed communications between hosts running on the same network.
Backbones: 50Kbps ARPANET - Hosts: 23

1973

Development began on the protocol later to be called **TCP/IP**, it was developed by a group headed by **Vinton Cerf** from **Stanford** and **Bob Kahn** from **DARPA.** This new protocol was to allow diverse computer networks to interconnect and communicate with each other.
Backbones: 50Kbps ARPANET - Hosts: 23+

1974

First Use of term **Internet** by **Vint Cerf** and **Bob Kahn** in paper on **Transmission Control Protocol.**
Backbones: 50Kbps ARPANET - Hosts: 23+

1976

Dr. Robert M. Metcalfe develops **Ethernet**, which allowed **coaxial cable** to move data extremely fast. This was a crucial component to the development of **LANs.**
The **packet satellite project** went into practical use. **SATNET, Atlantic packet Satellite network,** was born. This network linked the United States with Europe.Surprisingly, it used **INTELSAT** satellites that were owned by a consortium of countries and not exclusively the United States government.
UUCP (Unix-to-Unix CoPy) developed at **AT&T Bell Labs** and distributed with **UNIX** one year later.
The **Department of Defense** began to experiment with the **TCP/IP** protocol and soon decided to require it for use on **ARPANET.**
Backbones: 50Kbps ARPANET, plus satellite and radio connections - Hosts: 111+

1979

USENET (the decentralized news group network) was created by **Steve Bellovin**, a graduate student at University of **North Carolina**, and programmers **Tom Truscott** and **Jim Ellis**. It was based on **UUCP.**
The Creation of **BITNET**, by **IBM,** "Because its Time Network", introduced the "store and forward" network. It was used for email and listservs.
Backbones: 50Kbps ARPANET, plus satellite and radio connections
Hosts: 111+

1981

National Science Foundation created backbone called **CSNET 56 Kbps** network for institutions without access to **ARPANET. Vinton Cerf** proposed a plan for an inter-network connection between **CSNET** and the **ARPANET**
Backbones: 50Kbps ARPANET, 56Kbps CSNET, plus satellite and radio connections - Hosts: 213

1983

Internet Activities Board (IAB) was created in **1983. On January 1st,** every machine connected to **ARPANET** had to use **TCP/IP. TCP/IP** became the core Internet protocol and replaced **NCP** entirely. The University of Wisconsin created **Domain Name System** (DNS). This allowed packets to be directed to a domain name, which would be translated by the server database into the corresponding **IP** number. This made it much easier for people to access other servers, because they no longer had to remember numbers.
Backbones: 50Kbps ARPANET, 56Kbps CSNET, plus satellite and radio connections - Hosts: 562

1984

The **ARPANET** was divided into two networks: **MILNET** and **ARPANET. MILNET** was to serve the needs of the **military** and **ARPANET** to support the advanced research component. Department of Defense continued to support both networks. Upgrade to **CSNET** was contracted to **MCI.** New circuits would be **T1** lines,**1.5 Mbps** which is twenty-five times faster than the old 56 Kbps lines. **IBM** would provide advanced routers and Merit would manage the network. New network was to be called **NSFNET** (National Science Foundation Network), and old lines were to remain called **CSNET.**
Backbones: 50Kbps ARPANET, 56Kbps CSNET, plus satellite and radio connections - Hosts: 1024

1985

The **National Science Foundation** began deploying its new **T1 lines**, which would be finished by **1988.**

```
Backbones: 50Kbps ARPANET, 56Kbps CSNET, 1.544Mbps (T1) NSFNET, plus
satellite and radio connections - Hosts: 1961
```

1986

The **Internet Engineering Task Force** or IETF was created to serve as a forum for technical coordination by contractors for **DARPA** working on **ARPANET, US Defense Data Network** (DDN), and **the Internet core gateway system**

```
Backbones: 50Kbps ARPANET, 56Kbps CSNET, 1.544Mbps (T1) NSFNET, plus
satellite and radio connections - Hosts: 2308
```

1987

BITNET and **CSNET** merged to form the **Corporation for Research and Educational Networking** (CREN), another work of the National Science Foundation.

```
Backbones: 50Kbps ARPANET, 56Kbps CSNET, 1.544Mbps (T1) NSFNET, plus
satellite and radio connections - Hosts: 28,174
```

1988

Soon after the completion of the **T1 NSFNET** backbone, traffic increased so quickly that plans immediately began on upgrading the network again

```
Backbones: 50Kbps ARPANET, 56Kbps CSNET, 1.544Mbps (T1) NSFNET, plus
satellite and radio connections - Hosts: 56,000
```

1990

(Updated 8/2001) **Merit, IBM** and **MCI** formed a not for profit corporation called **ANS, Advanced Network & Services**, which was to conduct research into high speed networking. It soon came up with the concept of the **T3,** a 45 Mbps line. **NSF** quickly adopted the new network and by the end of **1991** all of its sites were connected by this new backbone.

While the **T3** lines were being constructed, the Department of Defense disbanded the **ARPANET** and it was replaced by the **NSFNET** backbone. The original **50Kbs lines** of **ARPANET** were taken out of service.

Tim Berners-Lee and **CERN** in Geneva implements a hypertext system to provide efficient information access to the members of the international high-energy physics community.

```
Backbones: 56Kbps CSNET, 1.544Mbps (T1) NSFNET, plus satellite and
radio connections - Hosts: 313,000
```

1991

CSNET (which consisted of 56Kbps lines) was discontinued having fulfilled its important early role in the provision of academic networking service. A key feature of **CREN** is that its operational costs are fully met through dues paid by its member organizations.
The **NSF** established a new network, named **NREN**, the **National Research and Education Network.** The purpose of this network is to conduct high speed networking research. It was not to be used as a commercial network, nor was it to be used tosend a lot of the data that the Internet now transfers.

```
Backbones: Partial 45Mbps (T3) NSFNET, a few private backbones, plus
satellite and radio connections - Hosts: 617,000
```

1992

Internet Society is chartered.**World-Wide Web** released by **CERN.NSFNET** backbone upgraded to **T3** (44.736Mbps)

```
Backbones: 45Mbps (T3) NSFNET, private interconnected backbones
consisting mainly of 56Kbps, 1.544Mbps, plus satellite and radio
connections - Hosts: 1,136,000
```

1993

InterNIC created by **NSF** to provide specific Internet services: directory and database services (by AT&T), registration services (by Network Solutions Inc.), and information services (by General Atomics/CERFnet).
Marc Andreessen and **NCSA** and the **University of Illinois** develops a graphical user interface to the WWW, called **"Mosaic for X".**

```
Backbones: 45Mbps (T3) NSFNET, private interconnected backbones
consisting mainly of 56Kbps, 1.544Mbps, and 45Mpbs lines, plus
satellite and radio connections - Hosts: 2,056,000
```

1994

No major changes were made to the physical network. The most significant thing that happened was the growth. Many new networks were added to the NSF backbone.Hundreds of thousands of new hosts were added to the **INTERNET** during this time period.
Pizza Hut offers pizza ordering on its Web page.
First Virtual, the first cyberbank, opens.
ATM (Asynchronous Transmission Mode, 145Mbps) backbone is installed on **NSFNET.**

```
Backbones: 145Mbps (ATM) NSFNET, private interconnected backbones
consisting mainly of 56Kbps, 1.544Mbps, and 45Mpbs lines, plus
satellite and radio connections - Hosts: 3,864,000
```

1995

The **National Science Foundation** announced that as of April 30, 1995 it would no longer allow direct access to the NSF backbone. The National Science Foundation contracted with four companies that would be providers of access to the NSF backbone (Merit). These companies would then sell connections to groups, organizations, and companies.

$50 annual fee is imposed on domains, excluding .edu and .gov domains which are still funded by the National Science Foundation.

Backbones: 145Mbps (ATM) NSFNET (now private), private interconnected backbones consisting mainly of 56Kbps, 1.544Mbps, 45Mpbs, 155Mpbs lines in construction, plus satellite and radio connections - Hosts: 6,642,000

1996-DATE

Most Internet traffic is carried by backbones of independent **ISPs,** including **MCI, AT&T, Sprint, UUnet, BBN planet, ANS,** and more. Currently the Internet Society, the group that controls the **INTERNET,** is trying to figure out new **TCP/IP** to be able to have billions of addresses, rather than the limited system of today. The problem that has arisen is that it is not known how both the old and the new addressing systems will be able to work at the same time during a transition period.

Backbones: 145Mbps (ATM) NSFNET (now private), private interconnected backbones consisting mainly of 56Kbps, 1.544Mbps, 45Mpbs, and 155Mpbs lines, plus satellite and radio connections - Hosts: over 15,000,000, and growing rapidly

THE WORLD WIDE WEB

The **World Wide Web**, or simply the web for short ,is one of most popular services provided via the Internet .At its best ,it combines the appeal of exploring exotic destinations with a excitement of playing a video game ,listening to a music CD,or even dirceting a movie,and you can do it all by means of intuitive,easy to use ,graphical user interface .Probably the most appealing aspect of the web,however ,is the fact that it isn't just for spectators.Once you have some experience with web authoring tools , you can publish your self – and offer over the web anything you want to make available ,from your company's latest research results to your own documentary on the lives of the rich and famous .

History OF WEB

The web is collection of all browsers ,servers and files and browsers—accessible services available through the internet .it was created in **1989** by a computer scientist name ***TIM BERNERS—LEE;*** its orignal purpose was to facilitate communications between research scientist ***BERNERS—LEE***,working at the **Conseil Europeen pour la Recherche Nucleaire** (CERN),the eurpean labortory for particle Physics,located in Geneva ,switzerland ,designed the web in such a way that the documents located on one computer on the internet could provide links to documents located on other computers on the internet.

Browser

A browser is the user's window to the web ,providing the capability to view web documents and eccess web- based services and applications .The most popular browsers are **Netscape's Navigator and Microsoft's Inernet Explorer,**both browsers are descendants of the **Mosaic browser**,which was developed by **Marc Andreessen** at the **National Center for super computing Applications(**NCSA),located at the University of Illinois,Urbana-Champaign.Mosaic's slick **graphical user inteface** (GUI) transform the web from a research tool to the global publishing medium that it has become today.

Publish Document On Web

In order to Publish a document on the Web,it must be available to a **web server** .
Web servers retrieve Web documents in response to browser requests and forward the document to the requesting browsers via the internet.**Web Servers** also provide gateways that enable browsers to access web-related applications,such as data base searches and electronic payments,as well as other Internet Services,such as **Gopher** and **Wide Area Information Search**(WAIS).
The earliest Web Servers were developed by **CERN** and **NCSA**.These servers were the mainstay of the web throughout its early years.Lately,commercial web servers,developed by **Netscape,Microsoft**, and other companies,have become increasingly popular on the web.These servers are designed for higher performance and to facilitate the development of complex web applications.
Because web uses the Internet as its communication medium,it must follow internet communication **protocols**.

Protocols

A protocol is a set of rules governing the procedures for exchanging information.The Internet's Transmission Control protocol (TCP) and Internet Protocol (IP) enable world wide connectivity between browsers and servers.In addition to using the TCP/IP protocol for communication across the Internet ,the Web aslo uses its own protocol ,called the Hyper Text Transfer Protocol (HTTP) ,for exchanges between browsers and servers .HTTP is used by browsers to request documents from servers and by servers to return requested documents to browsers .

FTP:// Protocol

Unlike HTTP,FTP,(File Transfer Protocol) protocol details a request for specific file from an FTP server.The protocol includes options for user name and password .Very often FTP sites are setup to receive anonymous request .This means that if you donot

know the user name or password ,you can simply respond with a user name anonymous and your internet email address will satisfy a request for user password .A typical FTP request looks this:
ftp://ftp.servers.com/~me/my pics.gif
However ,the path for the ftp can use a rather sophisticated syntax,as in : <cwd1>/<cwd2>/<cwd3>/<my file.ext>;type=<atype>,where cwd1/2/3 represent arguments passed to the change-directory command followed by the name of the file to retrieve.The type must be either a (for ASCII format),I(for binary format),or d(for list format),identifying the type of transfer .

FILE:// Protocol

This protocol can be used only to access file on the hard drive and not to reference any file across the interner .This simplest of the protocols looks as follows:
File://<hostserver>/<filepath_and_name>.
The hostserver represents a fully qualified domain system name and file path_and_name is the directory /subdirectory path to the file residing on the hostserver if the hostserver name is omitted ,the filepath_and_name is resolved using the current URL.Remmber the file protocol can not include any internet access protocols ,such as ftp ,or any other access method,such as gopher

GOPHER:// Protocol

A gopher is a protocol that provides an indexing of the information available from the World Wide Web. This text –based scheme looks as follows:
gopher://<hostserver>:<optional_port>/<gopher_path>.
The optional_port is usually omitted .If the gopher_path is omitted ,the slash is optional.A simple gopher access would look like this :
Gopher://mysystem.com.

NEWS: Protocol

A popular pasttime for web surfers is accessing news groups—collections of like-minded individuals who organize discussions ,meterials ,and links to other topic –related sites under individual category names .you can find a news group on virtually any topic or area of interest you can conceive.The news: protocol is used to access either the news group itself or an article from the news groups in what is called USENET form(Usenet is acollection of discussion groups available via net)
To access a newsgroup directly,the URL syntax looks like this:
News:<newsgroup_id>- for example alt.philosophy.(By the way,notice the absence of double forward slashes.This was not an sight,as the news:protocol does not comply with the internet protocol.) Accessing a particular article requires a slightly different syntax,as in:
News:<message_id>-for example, news:myfile197.frm@webserver.com.

If a message_idaccess fails.News articles do not exist forever;they regularly expire and are deleted.Any message_id of interest should be downloaded(assuming you have the legal permission to do so) to your web page for continued access.

MAILTO: Protocol

The next time you want to send someone an e-mail,why not try using the the mailto: protocols. If your browser supports mailto: URLs,then when a link that contains one is selected.the browser will prompt you for a subject and the body of the mail message .When you are done,the browser will send that message to the appropriate address.some browsers,however,do not support mailto: and produce an error if a link is attempted.
The general form for a mailto URL is:
mailto:mailto:<internet e-mail address>,as in
mailto:someone@webserver.com. If your e-mail address contains a percent sign(%),you will have to use the escape character %25 in its place.Percent signs are special symbols to URLs.Notice,also,that like news: maito: URLs do not meet the internet protocol standard requiring the use of double forward slashes(//).

URL

When a Web surfer,or end user,or client(the system being used by the Web surfer)makes a request to a server,the request is exoressed in terms of the HTTP protociolmentioned earlier and a URL(Universal Resource Locator). A URL specifies the locaion and name of a world wide web resouce such as a web document or an HTML document:
The server in turn processes the request and, again using HTTP protocol ,transfer the requested information back to the client.it is the server's responsibility to tell client the type of document being transmitted.The client must then process the information before slashing it on the surfer's screen.
A Universal Resource Locator consists of a protocol name,a colon(:),two forward slash characters(//), a machine name,and a path to a resource using a single forward slash as a seperator.URL's can also specify more than just web page addresses.for example,you can retrieve a document by preceding the URL with ftp://, or file transfer protocol, instead of http://,hyper text transfer protocol.

Summary

For many users e-mail is the most useful Internet facility,as it enables them to keep intouch with friends throughout the world,at the cost of a brief phone call.

- Newsgroups are a means by which people can share ideas and knowledge. There are thousands of newsgroups covering every conceivable interest.
- As only text files are transferred by e-mail,and in newsgroups,these facilities require only the simplest of connections to the internet and offered by providers.
- Ftp allows us to down load files from host computers,as long as we know their names and locations.
- Archie will find files for us.
- Gopher software gives us access to a huge body of information organized through a heirarchy of menues.
- The World Wide web likewise gives access to masses of Information but Organized in a more flexable way.

Chapter 5

JAVA SCRIPT

The **JAVA** language, developed by ***SUN MICROSYSTEMS,Inc.*** has realized tremendous popularity in the last few years. Although it was originally developed as a language for programming consumer electronic devices, **JAVA** has increasingly been adopted as a hardware- and software independent platform for developing advanced web applications. **JAVA** may be used to write stand-alone applications, but a major reason for its popularity is its ability to develop programs that can be executed by a web browser.
JAVA SCRIPT is the script-based programming language that supports the development of both client and server components of web based applications. On the client side, it can be used to write programs that are executed by a web browser within the context of the web page. On the server side, it can be used to write web server programs that can be process information submitted by a web browser and then update the browser's display accordingly.

HISTORY OF JAVA SCRIPT

Often, one programming language will evolve from another. For example, **JAVA** evolved from **C++,** which evolved from C, which evolved from other languages. this is also the case for **JAVASCRIPT.**
NETSCAPE originally developed a language called **LIVESCRIPT** to add a basic scripting capability to both **NAVIGATOR** and its Web-server line of products; when it added support for **JAVA APPLETS** in its release of Navigator 2, **NETSCAPE** replaced **LIVESCRIPT** with **JAVASCRIPT.** Although the initial version of **JAVASCRIPT** was little more than **LIVESCRIPT** renamed, **JAVASCRIPT** has been subsequently updated with each new release of **Navigator.**
Microsoft implemented **JSCRIPT** in its **Internet Explorer 3.** the scripting capability of **Internet Explorer 3** is roughly equivalent to **Navigator 2. Netscape** introduced **JAVASCRIPT 1.1** with **Navigator 3** and **JavaScript 1.2** with **Navigator 4. JavaScript 1.1** added a number of new features, including support for more browser objects and user-defined functions. **JavaScript 1.2** added a new object, method and properties, and supports for style sheet, layers, regular expressions, and signed scripts.
Netscape and **Microsoft** submitted their scripting languages to the **European Computer Manufacturers Association (ECMA)** for standardization. **ECMA** released the standard **ECMA-262** in **June of 1997.** this standard describes the **ECMAscript** language, which is a compilation of the best features of **JavaScript** and **Jscript.** An updated version of this standard was released in **June of 1998.**
Microsoft worked closely with **ECMA** and updated **Internet Explorer 4** and **Jscript(Jscript 3.1)** to achieve **ECMAscript** compliance. **Navigator** achieved **ECMAscript** compliance with **JavaScript 1.3,** which is supported in **Navigator 4.06** and **4.5.**

Internet Explorer 5 introduced **Jscript 5**,which provides additional scripting capabilities, such as the **try – catch statement.** This statement provides advanced error handling support and will be included in the feature **ECMAscript 2.**

Embedding JavaScript into HTML

JavaScript code is typically embedded into an HTML document using the <SCRIPT> tag. You are free to embed as many scripts into a single document as you like, using multiple SCRIPT tags. A script embedded in HTML with the SCRIPT tag uses the format:

```
<script language="JavaScript">
<!--document.write("Hello World!");
//-->
</script>
```

The LANGUAGE attribute is optional, but recommended. You may specify that a section of code only be executed by browsers which support a particular version of JavaScript; for instance:

```
<script language="JavaScript1.2">
```

Another attribute of the SCRIPT tag, SRC, can be used to include an external file containing JavaScript code rather than code embedded into the HTML:

```
<script language="JavaScript" src="corefunctions.js">
</script>
```

The external file is simply a text file containing JavaScript code, and whose filename ends with the extension ".js". Note that although some version 3 browsers support the SRC attribute, it only functions reliably across platforms in the version 4 browsers.

Scripts can be placed inside comment fields to ensure that your JavaScript code is not displayed by old browsers that do not recognize JavaScript. The markup to begin a comment field is <!-- while you close a comment field using //-->. This practice is certainly optional, but considered good form when your page is likely to be visited by older browsers. Certainly, as older browsers fade away, this practice will likely become unnecessary.

MAIN ELEMENTS OF JAVASCRIPT GRAMMAR

Variables

Labels which refer to a changeable value. Example: *total* may be possess a value of 100.Variables store and retrieve data, also known as "values". A variable can refer to a value which changes or is changed. Variables are referred to by name, although the name you give them must conform to certain rules. A JavaScript identifier, or name, must start with a letter or underscore ("_"); subsequent characters can also be digits (0-9). Because JavaScript is case sensitive, letters include the characters "A" through "Z" (uppercase) and the characters "a" through "z" (lowercase). Typically, variable names are chosen to be meaningful regarding the value they hold. For example, a good variable name for containing the total price of goods orders would be *total*.

Scope

When you assign a new variable to an initial value, you must consider the issue of **scope**. A variable may be scoped as either *global* or *local*. A global variable may be accessed from any JavaScript on the page. A local variable may only be accessed from within the function in which it was assigned.

Type

A value, the data assigned to a variable, may consist of any sort of data. However, JavaScript considers data to fall into several possible *types*. Depending on the type of data, certain operations may or may not be able to be performed on the values. For example, you cannot arithmetically multiply two string values. Variables can be these types:
JavaScript is a loosely typed language -- you do not have to specify the data type of a variable when you declare it, and data types are converted automatically as needed during script execution. By and large, you may simply assign any type of data to any variable. The only time data typing matters is when you need to perform operations on the data. Certain operators behave differently depending on the type of data being deal with

Operators

Actors, which can be used to calculate or compare values.
Example: Two values may be summed using the addition operator (+); *total+tax*
Example: Two values may be compared using the greater-than operator (>); *total>200*

Operators take one or more variables or values (operands) and return a new value; e.g. the '+' operator can add two numbers to produce a third. You use operators in expressions to relate values, whether to perform arithmetic or compare quantities. Operators are divided into several classes depending on the relation they perform:

Arithmetic or computational

Arithmetic operators take numerical values (either literals or variables) as their operands and return a single numerical value. The standard arithmetic operators are:

+	Addition
-	Subtraction
*	Multiplication
/	Division
%	Modulus: the remainder after division; e.g. 10 % 3 yields 1.
++	Unary increment: this operator only takes one operand. The operand's value is increased by 1. The value returned depends on whether the ++ operator is placed before or after the operand; e.g. ++*x* will return the value of *x* following the increment whereas *x*++ will return the value of *x* prior to the increment.
--	Unary decrement: this operator only takes one operand. The operand's value is decreased by 1. The value returned depends on whether the -- operator is placed before or after the operand; e.g. --*x* will return the value of *x* following the decrement whereas *x*-- will return the value of *x* prior to the decrement.
-	Unary negation: returns the negation of operand.

Comparison

A comparison operator compares its operands and returns a logical value based on whether the comparison is true or not. The operands can be numerical or string values. When used on string values, the comparisons are based on the standard lexicographical (alphabetic) ordering

==	"Equal to" returns true if operands are equal.
!=	"Not equal to" returns true if operands are not equal.
>	"Greater than" returns true if left operand is greater than right operand.

>=	"Greater than or equal to" returns true if left operand is greater than or equal to right operand.
<	"Less than" returns true if left operand is less than right operand.
<=	"Less than or equal to" returns true if left operand is less than or equal to right operand.

Boolean

Boolean operators are typically used to combine multiple comparisons into a conditional expression. For example, you might want to test whether (total>100) AND (state Tax=true). A Boolean operator takes two operands, each of which is a true or false value, and returns a true or false result.

&&	"And" returns true if both operands are true.
||	"Or" returns true if either operand is true.
!	"Not" returns true if the negation of the operand is true (e.g. the operand is false).

String

Strings can be compared using the comparison operators. Additionally, you can concatenate strings using the + operator.

"dog" + "bert"	*yields*	"dogbert"

Assignment

The assignment operator (=) lets you assign a value to a variable. You can assign any value to a variable, including another variable (whose value will be assigned). Several shorthand assignment operators allow you to perform an operation and assign its result to a variable in one step.

=	Assigns the value of the righthand operand to the variable on the left. Example: total=100; Example: total=(price+tax+shipping)
+= (also -=, *=, /=)	Adds the value of the righthand operand to the lefthand variable and stores the result in the lefthand variable.

	Example: total+=shipping (adds value of *shipping* to *total* and assigned result to *total*)
&= (also |=)	Assigns result of (lefthand operand && righthand operand) to lefthand operand.

Special

Several JavaScript operators, rarely used, fall into no particular category. These operators are summarized below.

Conditional operator **(condition) ? True Val : false Val**	Assigns a specified value to a variable if a condition is true, otherwise assigns an alternate value if condition is false. Example: preferred Pet = (cats > dogs)? "felines": "canines" If (cats>dogs), *preferred Pet* will be assigned the string value "felines," otherwise it will be assigned "canines".
typeof *operand*	Returns the data type of *operand*. Example -- test a variable to determine if it contains a number: if (typeof total=="number") ...

Expressions

Any combination of variables, operators, and statements which evaluate to some result. In English parlance this might be termed a "sentence" or even a "phrase", in that grammatical elements are combined into a cogent meaning.
Example: *total=100;*
Example: *if (total>100)*

Regular expressions (Netscape & MSIE 4)

New to JavaScript 1.2 is support for *regular expressions*, which are defined patterns used to match character combinations appearing in string values. Regular expressions are very powerful, potentially allowing you to search for any conceivable character pattern. However, they can also be quite complex to construct. Because regular expressions are widely supported in all high-level development environments.

Statements

As in English, a statement pulls all grammatical elements together into a full thought. JavaScript statements may take the form of conditionals, loops, or object manipulations. It is good form to separate statements by semicolons, although this is only mandatory if multiple statements reside on the same line.

Example: ***if (total>100) {statements;} else {statements;}***
Example: ***while (clicks<10) {statements;}***

Statements define the flow of a script, known as "program flow." A statement, like a fully grammatical English sentence, is made up of smaller expressions which, altogether, evaluate into a cogent meaning. In JavaScript, statements are organized as either conditionals, loops, object manipulations, and comments.

Good practice suggests that each JavaScript statements should be terminated with a semicolon (;). This is often not strictly necessary, as a new line also serves to separate statements, but when multiple statements reside on the same line the semicolon delimiter is mandatory.

Blocks

A set of statements that is surrounded by braces is called a block. Blocks of statements are used, for example, in functions and conditionals.

Normally statements are executed sequentially: `x = 1; y = 2; z = x + y;` but this can be altered by some statements which test a condition and branch or loop according to the result.

Conditionals

Conditional statements direct program flow in specified directions depending upon the outcomes of specified conditions. These tests are a major influence on the order of execution in a program.

if...else

As seen in many programming languages, ***if*** the condition evaluates to true then the block of *statements1* is executed. Optionally, an ***else*** clause specifies a block of *statements2*, which are executed otherwise. You may omit the else clause if there are no statements, which need to be executed if the condition is false

```
if (condition)
 {Statements1;}

else
 {Statements2;}
```

Switch (Netscape & MSIE 4)

Commonly known as a "case statement," ***switch*** matches an expression with a specified case, and executes the statements defined for that case. In

essence, the switch statement is a sort of shorthand for combining many implied *if* statements together.

```
switch (expression){
  case label :
    statement;
    break;
  case label :
    statement;
    break;
  ...
  default : statement;
}
```

Loops

for

The venerable *for* loop repeatedly cycles through a block of statements until a test condition is false. Typically, the number of times a loop is repeated depends on a counter. The JavaScript *for* syntax incorporates the counter and its increments:

```
for (initial-statement; test; increment)
 { statements; }
```

The initial-statement is executed first, and once only. Commonly, this statement is used to initialize a counter variable. Then the test is applied and if it succeeds then the statements are executed. The increment is applied to the counter variable and then the loop starts again. For instance, consider a loop which executes 10 times:

```
for (i=0; i<10; i++)
 { statements; }
```

do...while (Netscape & MSIE 4)

Another loop, a ***do...while*** statement executes a block of statements repeatedly until a condition becomes false. Due to its structure, this loop necessarily executes the statement at least once.

```
do
 { statements;}

    while (condition)
```

while

In similar fashion as the ***do...while*** statement, the ***while*** statement executes its statement block as long as the condition is true. The main difference between ***while*** and ***do...while***, aside from the fact that only ***while*** is supported in all JavaScript versions, is that a while loop may not execute the statements even once if the condition is initially false

while (condition)
{ statements; }

Break and Continue

Both of these statements may be used to "jump the tracks" of an iterating loop. When used within the statement block of a loop, each statement behaves slightly differently:

break	Aborts execution of the loop, drops out of loop to the next statement following the loop.
continue	Aborts *this single* iteration of the loop, returns execution to the loop control, meaning the condition specified by the loop statement. Loop may execute again if condition is still true.

Objects

Containing constructs which possess a set of values, each value reflected into an individual *property* of that object. Objects are a critical concept and feature of JavaScript. A single object may contain many properties, each property which acts like a variable reflecting a certain value. JavaScript can reference a large number of "built-in" objects which refer to characteristics of a Web document. For instance, the document object contains properties which reflect the background color of the current document, its title, and many more.

Object manipulation
For...in

The sometimes confusing ***for...in*** statement is used to cycle through each property of an object or each element of an array. The idea is that you may want to execute a statement block which operates on every property or element.

for (variable in object)
{ statements; }

With

The ***with*** statement serves as a sort of shorthand, allowing you to execute a series of statement who all assume a specified object as the reference. In other words, the object specified in the ***with*** statement is used as the default object whenever a property is encountered with no object specified.

with (object)

{ statements; }

Comments

Despite the fact that comments are purely optional, they can easily be a crucial part of your program. Comments can explain the action, like a color commentary, which can be a great help in understanding the code. Whether as a teaching tool or to simply remind yourself what the code does, comments are best sprinkled liberally throughout a program. Remember, comments are for humans, so write them that way!

Comments can also be used for debugging -- you can comment "out" sections of code to prevent them from being executed. In doing so you may learn more about why a certain problem is occurring in your program.

Because JavaScript must ignore comments, there is an appropriate syntax for demarcating text as a comment. For single line comments, simply precede the line with two backslashes. For multi-line comment blocks, begin the comment with /* and close with */.

//A lonely ol' single line comment
/* A dense thicket of commentary, spanning many captivating lines of explanation and intrigue. */

Functions and Methods

A JavaScript function is quite similar to a "procedure" or "subroutine" in other programming languages. A function is a discrete set of statements which perform some action. It may accept incoming values (parameters), and it may return an outgoing value. A function is "called" from a JavaScript statement to perform its duty. A method is simply a function which is contained in an object. For instance, a function which closes the current window, named *close()*, is part of the window object; thus, *window.close()* is known as a method.

Defining functions

The function definition is a statement, which describes the function: its name, any values (known as "arguments"), which it accepts incoming, and the statements of which the function is comprised.

function funcName(argument1,argument2,etc)
{ statements; }

A function doesn't necessarily require arguments, in which case you need only write out the parenthesis; e.g. funcName(). If you do specify arguments, those arguments will be variables within the function body (the statements which make up the function). The initial values of those variables will be any values passed on by the function call.

Generally it's best to define the functions for a page in the HEAD portion of a document. Since the HEAD is loaded first, this guarantees that functions are loaded before the user has a chance to do anything that might call a function. Alternately, some programmers place all of their functions into a separate file, and include them in a page using the SRC attribute of the SCRIPT tag. Either way, the key is to load the function definitions before any code is executed.

Some functions may return a value to the calling expression.

Calling functions

A function waits in the wings until it is called onto the stage. You call a function simply by specifying its name followed by a parenthetical list of arguments, if any:
clearPage();
boldblink("Call me gaudy!");

Functions which return a result should be called from within an expression:
total=raiseP(2,8);
if (raiseP(tax,2)<100) ...

Objects

An object is a "package" of data; a collection of properties (variables) and methods (functions) all classed under a single name.

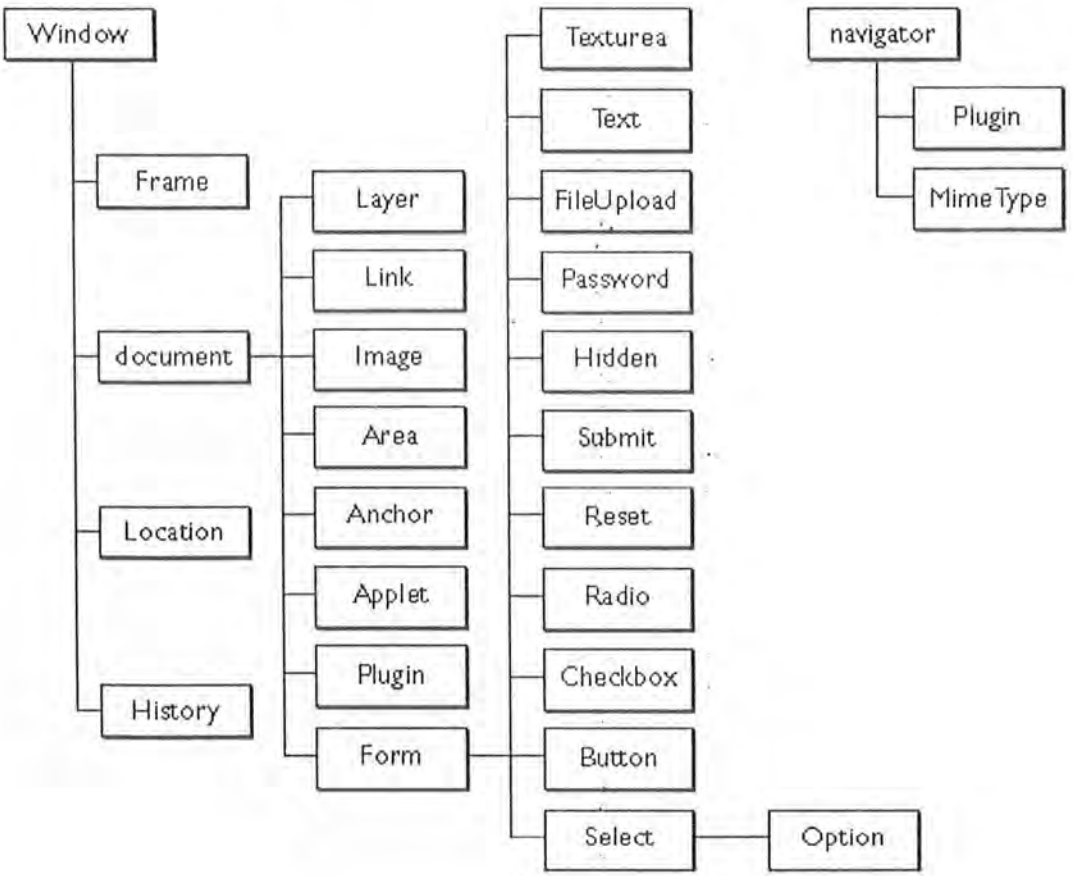
In JavaScript you may create your own objects for storing data. More commonly, though, you will use the many "built-in" objects which allow you to work with, manipulate, and access the Web page and Web browser. This set of pre-existing objects is known as the **"Document Object Model".**

Document Object Model

This object model is a hierarchy of all objects "built in" to JavaScript. Most of these objects are directly related to characteristics of the Web page or browser. The reason we qualify the term "built in" is because the DOM is technically separate from JavaScript itself. That is, the JavaScript language specification, standardized by the ECMA, does not actually specify the nature or specifics of the DOM. Consequently, Netscape and Microsoft have developed their own individual DOM's, which are not entirely compatible. Additionally, the DOM stands apart from JavaScript because other scripting languages could theoretically access it as well.

JavaScript" is actually made up of both JavaScript, the language, and the DOM, or object model which JavaScript can access

Below is a **graphical chart** a high-level view of Netscape's DOM. Microsoft's DOM is actually a superset of Netscape's, and so the chart below actually represents a subset of Microsoft's own DOM.



Properties

Access the properties of an object with a simple notation: objectName.propertyName. Both the object name and property name are case sensitive, so watch your typing. Because a property is essentially a variable, you can create new properties by simply assigning it a value.

Methods

Unlike a basic data array, an object can also contain functions, which are known as *methods* when part of an object. You call a method using the basic syntax: objectName.methodName (). Any arguments required for the method are passed between the parentheses, just like a normal function call.

For example, the window object possesses a method named *close()*, which simply closes the specified browser window:

window. close();

Creating Objects

Most of the time you will be referencing objects which are built-in to the DOM. However, you may want to create your own objects for storing data within a JavaScript program. There are several ways to create a new object, but we'll look at two: creating a direct instance of an object and creating an object prototype.

Event Handlers

JavaScript programs are typically event-driven. *Events* are actions that occur on the Web page, usually as a result of something the user does, although not always. For example, a button click is an event, as is giving focus to a form element; resizing the page is an event, as is submitting a form. It is these events which cause JavaScript programs to spring into action. For example, if you move your mouse over this phrase, a message will pop-up.

An event, then, is the action, which triggers an event handler. The event handler specifies which JavaScript code to execute. Often, event handlers are placed within the HTML tag which creates the object on which the event acts:

<tag attribute1 attribute2 onEventName="javascript code;">

For example, a hyperlink is subject to a *MouseOver* event, meaning that its event handler will be triggered when the mouse passes over the link.

<a href="" onMouseOver="popupFunc();">

The JavaScript which is called by the event handler may be any valid JavaScript code: a single statement or a series of statements, although most often it is a function call.

COMMON EVENTS:

Common Events

Event	Occurs when...	Event Handler
Click	User clicks on form element or link	onClick
Change	User changes value of text, textarea, or select element	onChange
Focus	User gives form element input focus	onFocus
Blur	User removes input focus from form element	onBlur
mouseover	User moves mouse pointer over a link or anchor	onMouseOver
mouseout	User moves mouse pointer off of link or anchor	onMouseOut
Select	User selects form element's input field	onSelect
Submit	User submits a form	onSubmit
Resize	User resizes the browser window	onResize
Load	User loads the page in the Navigator	onLoad
Unload	User exits the page	on

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```
<html>
<head>
<title>my home page</title>
<meta name="Microsoft Theme" content="none">
<base target="_self">
</head>
<body background="newbg4.jpg"><table border="0" width="100%">
```

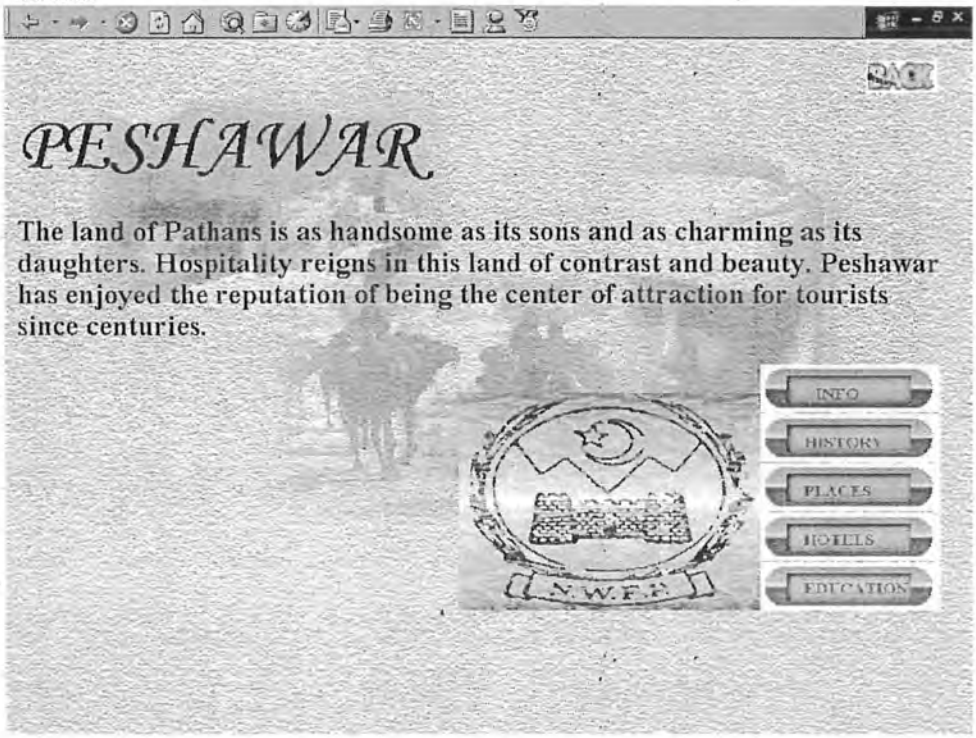
```
<tr>
<td width="100%"> <p align="right"><a href="nwfpmainpage.htm"
target="_top"><img border="0" src="back2.gif" width="60"
height="26"></a></td>
 </tr>
</table>
<font face="monotype corsiva" size="7" color="#003300"><b>PESHAWAR</b>
</font><p><b><font size="4" color="#003300">The land of Pathans is as
handsome as its sons and as charming as its daughters. Hospitality reigns in this
land of contrast and beauty. Peshawar has enjoyed the
 reputation of being the center of attraction for tourists since centuries.
</font></b></p>


<TABLE border=0 cellPadding=0 cellSpacing=0 align="right">

<tr>
<td rowspan=8 valign=middle align=left width=250><font face="Arial,
Helvetica"><br>
<img border=0 name=Sphere src="logo5.gif" width="250"
height="180"><br></font></td>
<td><font face="Arial, Helvetica">
<a onMouseOver="document.Sphere.src='pic3.jpg';"
onMouseOut="document.Sphere.src='logo5.gif'" href="basic_information1.htm">
<img src="buttonp1.gif" border=0 width="150"
height="40"></a></font></td></tr>
<tr>
<td><font face="Arial, Helvetica">
  <a onMouseOver="document.Sphere.src='pesh_f_gor.jpg';"
onMouseOut="document.Sphere.src='logo5.gif' " href="history2.htm"
target="_self">
 <img src="buttonp2.gif" border=0 width="150" height="40"
></a></font></td></tr>
<tr><td><font face="Arial, Helvetica">
  <a onMouseOver="document.Sphere.src='pesh_f_mosque.jpg';"
onMouseOut="document.Sphere.src='logo5.gif'" href="important_places.htm">
  <img src="buttonp3.gif" border=0 width="150" height="40">
</a></font></td></tr>
<tr>
<td><font face="Arial, Helvetica">
  <a onMouseOver="document.Sphere.src='pic8.jpg';"
onMouseOut="document.Sphere.src='logo5.gif'" href="hotels.htm">
 <img src="buttonp4.gif" border=0 width="150" height="40">
</a></font></td></tr>
<tr>
<td><font face="Arial, Helvetica">
```

```
<a onMouseOver="document.Sphere.src='pic5.jpg';"
onMouseOut="document.Sphere.src='logo5.gif'" href="peshedu.htm">
<img src="buttonp5.gif" border=0 width="150" height="40">
</a></font></td></tr>

</table><font face="Arial, Helvetica">
<font face="Arial, Helvetica">
</font></font></body>
</html>
```



Chapter 6

Dynamic HTML

Dynamic HTML is a term used by some vendors to describe the combination of HTML, style sheets and scripts that allows documents to be animated." DHTML is the combination of HTML and JavaScript.DHTML is the combination of several built-in browser features in fourth generation browsers that enable a web page to be more dynamic

Dynamic:
the ability of the browser to alter a web page's look and style *after* the document has loaded

The Elements of DHTML
HTML 4.0

HTML 4.0 introduced two important things: Cascading Style Sheets (CSS), and the Document Object Model (DOM). Creating dynamic HTML documents would not be possible without these two additions.

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS)

With CSS we got a style and layout model for HTML documents. Creating dynamic HTML documents would not be possible without CSS.

Document Object Model

With the DOM we got a document content model for HTML documents. Creating dynamic HTML documents would not be possible without the DOM.

JavaScript (and VBScript)

With HTML 4.0, CSS and the DOM were made available for scripting. Creating dynamic HTML documents would not be possible without the ability to change the style, layout and content of HTML document via scripts.

PROPERTIES:
Position

The position property gives us the opportunity to place the elements anywhere on the document.

position:relative

This property places the element based on (or relative to) its current position.

```
H1
{
position:relative;
left:10;
}
```

This places the header 10 pixels to the right from where it is normally placed.

position:absolute

This property places the element out from the window's margins.

```
H1
{
position:absolute;
left:10;
}
```

This places the header 10 pixels to the right from the left-margin.

Visibility

The visibility property determines if an element is visible or not.

visibility:visible

This property makes the element visible.

```
H1
{
visibility:visible;
}
```

visibility:hidden

This property makes the element invisible.

```
H1
{
visibility:hidden;
}
```

Z-index

The z-index property determines the placement order of the elements.

```
H1
{
z-index:1;
}
H2
{
z-index:2;
}
```

The H1 element is placed before the H2 element, so if these two elements happen to be placed on top of each other, the H2 element is placed on top of the H1 element.

Filters

Internet Explorer 4.0 introduced the filter property to CSS. The filter property allows you to add more style effects to your text and images.

```
H1
{
width:100%;
filter:glow;
}
```

The element you want to add a filter to, must have a specified width. There are many values to the filter property, this example shows the "glow" value, which produces this output:

All the values have arguments that allow you to control the filters.

Filters

Property	Value	Syntax	Explanation
alpha	opacity finishopacity style startx starty finishx finishy	filter:alpha(opacity=20, finishopacity=100, style=1, startx=0, starty=0, finishx=140, finishy=270)	Allows you to set the opacity of the element
blur	add direction strength	filter:blur(add=true, directions=90, strength=80);	Makes the element blur
chroma	color	filter:chroma(color=#ff0000)	Makes the specified color transparent
fliph	none	filter:fliph;	Flips the element horizontally
flipv	none	filter:flipv;	Flips the element vertically
glow	color strength	filter:glow(color=#ff0000, strength=5);	Makes the element glow
gray	none	filter:gray;	Renders the element in black and white
invert	none	filter:inver;	Renders the element in its reverse color and brightness values
mask	color	filter:mask(color=#ff0000);	Renders the element with the specified background color, and transparent foreground color
shadow	color direction	filter:shadow(color=#ff0000, direction=90);	Renders the element with a shadow
dropshadow	color offx offy positive	filter:dropshadow(color=#ff0000, offx=5, offy=5, positive=true);	Renders the element with a dropshadow
wave	add freq lightstrength phase	filter:wave(add=true, freq=1, lightstrength=3, phase=0, strength=5)	Renders the element like a wave

	strength		
xray	none	filter:xray;	Renders the element in black and white with reverse color and brightness values

Note: Some of the Filter properties will not work unless the class, element, etc. states that the background-color is set to transparent.

Background

The background property allows you to select your own background, in any style.

background-attachment:scroll

The background scrolls along with the rest of the page.

background-attachment:fixed

The background does not move when the rest of the page is scrolling.

Example:

document.write() method of JavaScript to create WebPages on the fly.

```
<script>
document.write("This is text created on the fly!")
</script>
```

DHTML in NS 4- The <layer> tag:

DHTML in NS 4 is quite simple, and comes down to essentially one word- Layer.

NS 4 relies completely on a new tag, called the <layer> tag, to spin up its DHTML magic. This new tag is dynamic in that it can be xpositioned anywhere on a web page (without relation to other content), moved around, its content inside updated on demand, and more.

Basic syntax:

```
<layer>Text inside layer</layer>
```

Layer attributes

Layer attributes	
id	The name of the layer, used to identify it in your script
left	The position of the layer in relationship to the x coordinates
top	The position of the layer in relationship to the y coordinates
width	The width of the layer, in px or %
height	The height of the layer, in px or %
bgColor	The background color of the layer
background	The background image of the layer
src	The external html document contained inside the layer

Mix and match different attributes any way you like. Here's a sample layer that uses some of the above attributes:

```
<layer id="mylayer" width=100px height=70px bgColor="yellow"><h3>A layer</h3></layer>
```

Scripting layers

Its the scripts that make layers come alive. To access a layer, you need to use the following syntax:

document.layername
Once you've accessed a layer, you can then go on and manipulate one of the layer's attributes to produce dynamic effects.

DHTML in IE 4

DHTML in IE does not rely on any one tag, but rather, new objects and properties that stem out of the usual HTML tags you're used to working with, such as and <table>. It's a lot more powerful, but at the same time, and lot more complicated to grasp.

The style object of IE 4

HTML elements in IE 4 now all support a style object, which is essentially the "dynamic" object used to manipulate the look and "feel" of that element. Like the <layer> tag,

elements can also be assigned an "id" attribute, which can then be used to identify it during scripting. For example:

In your script, the syntax required to access the style object of "adiv" would look like this: `adiv.style`

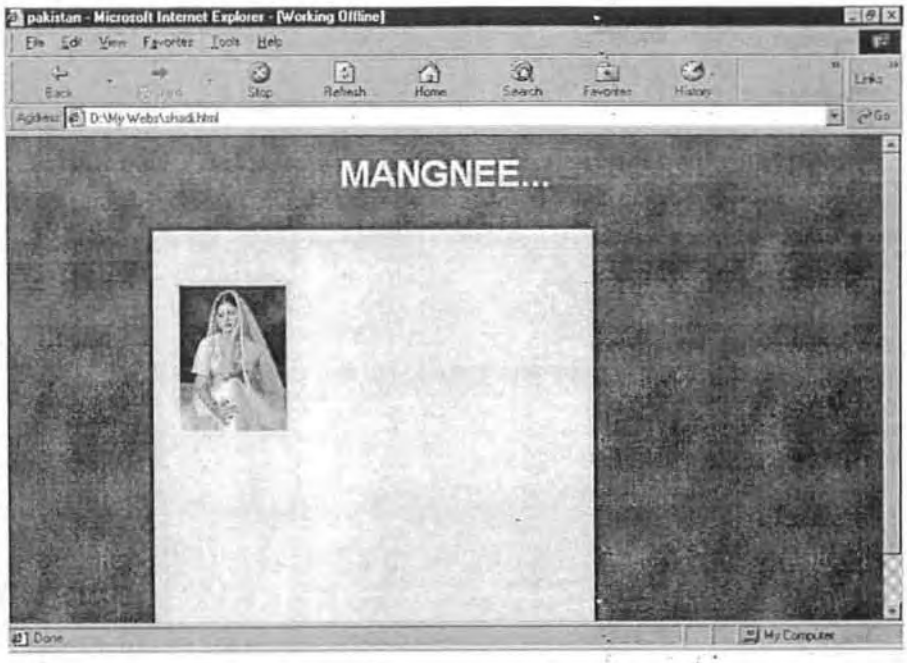
The style object contains many properties, and by manipulating these properties, you can alter the look of an element, dynamically. I'll show some of these properties now:

Important properties of the style object	
backgroundColor	The backgound color of the element
backgroundImage	The background image of the element
color	The color of the element
position	The position type of the element. Accepted values are "absolute" and relative"
pixelWidth	The width of the element
pixelHeight	The height of the element
pixelLeft	The position of the element in relation to the x coordinates
pixelTop	The position of the element in relation to the y coordinates

APPLICATIONS

```
<html><head><title>
pakistan</title>
<meta http-equiv="Page-Enter" content="revealtrans(duration=2,transition=17)">
<meta name="Microsoft Theme" content="tp-sm9 011, default">
</head>
<body style=" background:url(olivepink.gif)" text="#000000" link="#003C00"
vlink="#808080" alink="#00D500"><font face="arial, Arial, Helvetica">
<h1 style="text-align:center;color:ffffcc;font-style:tab-interval;">
MANGNEE...</h1>
<div id=divcontainer1 style="position:absolute;left:125; top:80; width:400; height:400;
background-color:#ffffcc; color:green; font-weight:bold; border:solid; border-
color:green"
onmouseover = " this.style.backgroundcolor='green';
                this.style.bordercolor='#ffffcc';
                this.style.color='#ffffcc';"
onmouseout=" this.style.backgroundcolor='#ffffcc' ;
             this.style.bordercolor='green'
             this.style.color='green' ; ">

<img style="position:absolute; top:12%;left:5%;" src="weddin1.jpg" title="mangnee"
width="100" height="134">
<div style="position:absolute; left:40%;top:15%;width:60%">
<p>Pakistan is the land of a thousand faces, a country simply overflowing with cultural
richness. A blend of many languages, religions, traditions and cultures, Pakistan is one of
the most diverse countries on earth. In a land so varied, the possibilities for a marriage are
endless, and customs vary according to religion, region and community. Whatever your
preferences, a wedding in Pakistan is bound to be unforgettable - every marriage is the
sign for an important family celebration.</p>
</div></div>
</font></body>
</html>
```


pakistan - Microsoft Internet Explorer - [Working Offline]
File Edit View Favorites Tools Help
Back Forward Stop Refresh Home Search Favorites History
Address D:\My Webs\shadi.html
Links
Go
MANGNEE...
Done
My Computer

What is ASP?

- ASP stands for **A**ctive **S**erver **P**ages
- ASP is a program that runs inside **IIS**
- IIS stands for **I**nternet **I**nformation **S**ervices
- IIS comes as a free component with **Windows 2000**
- IIS is also a part of the **Windows NT 4.0 Option Pack**
- The Option Pack can be **downloaded** from Microsoft
- **PWS** is a smaller - but fully functional - version of IIS
- PWS can be found on your **Windows 95/98 CD**

ASP Compatibility

- ASP is a Microsoft Technology
- To run IIS you must have Windows NT 4.0 or later
- To run PWS you must have Windows 95 or later
- ChiliASP is a technology that runs ASP without Windows OS
- InstantASP is another technology that runs ASP without Windows

What is an ASP File?

- An ASP file is just the same as an HTML file
- An ASP file can contain text, HTML, XML, and scripts
- Scripts in an ASP file are executed on the server
- An ASP file has the file extension ".asp"

How Does ASP Differ from HTML?

- When a browser requests an HTML file, the server returns the file
- When a browser requests an ASP file, IIS passes the request to the ASP engine. The ASP engine reads the ASP file, line by line, and executes the scripts in the file. Finally, the ASP file is returned to the browser as plain HTML

To run ASP on your own PC without an external server. To do that, you must install Microsoft's Personal Web Server (PWS) or Internet Information Server (IIS) on your PC.

How to install PWS and run ASP on Windows 95

Personal Web Server (PWS) is not shipped with Windows 95 !!

To run ASP on Windows 95, you will have to download "Windows NT 4.0 Option Pack" from Microsoft.

How to install PWS and run ASP on Windows NT

Personal Web Server (PWS) is not shipped with Windows NT !!

To run ASP on Windows NT, you will have to download "Windows NT 4.0 Option Pack" from Microsoft.

How to install PWS and run ASP on Windows 98

1. Open the **Add-ons** folder on your Windows98 CD, find the **PWS** folder and run the **setup.exe** file.
2. An **Inetpub folder** will be created on your harddrive. Open it and find the **wwwroot** folder.
3. **Create a new folder**, like "MyWeb", under wwwroot.
4. **Use a text editor** to write some ASP code, save the file as "test1.asp" in the "MyWeb" folder.
5. Make sure your Web server is running.
6. **Open your browser** and type in "http://localhost/MyWeb/test1.asp", to view your first ASP page.

How to install IIS and run ASP on Windows 2000

1. From your **Start Button**, go to **Settings**, and **Control Panel**
2. In the Control Panel window select **Add/Remove Programs**
3. In the Add/Remove window select **Add/Remove Windows Components**
4. In the Wizard window check **Internet Information Services, click OK**
5. An **Inetpub folder** will be created on your harddrive
6. Open the Inetpub folder, and find a folder named **wwwroot**
7. **Create a new folder**, like "MyWeb", under wwwroot.
8. **Use a text editor** to write some ASP code, save the file as "test1.asp" in the "MyWeb" folder
9. Make sure your Web server is running
10. **Open your browser** and type in "http://localhost/MyWeb/test1.asp", to view your first ASP page

How to install IIS and run ASP on Windows XP Professional

Note: You cannot run ASP on Windows XP Home Edition.

1. Insert the Windows XP Professional CD-Rom into your CD-Rom Drive
2. From your **Start Button**, go to **Settings**, and **Control Panel**
3. In the Control Panel window select **Add/Remove Programs**
4. In the Add/Remove window select **Add/Remove Windows Components**
5. In the Wizard window check **Internet Information Services**, **click OK**
6. An **Inetpub folder** will be created on your harddrive
7. Open the Inetpub folder, and find a folder named **wwwroot**
8. **Create a new folder**, like "MyWeb", under wwwroot.
9. **Use a text editor** to write some ASP code, save the file as "test1.asp" in the "MyWeb" folder
10. Make sure your Web server is running
11. **Open your browser** and type in "http://localhost/MyWeb/test1.asp", to view your first ASP page

The Basic Syntax Rule

An ASP file normally contains HTML tags, just like an HTML file. However, an ASP file can also contain **server scripts**, surrounded by the delimiters **<%** and **%>**. Server scripts are **executed on the server,** and can contain any expressions, statements, procedures, or operators valid for the scripting language you prefer to use.

VBScript

You may use different scripting languages in ASP files. However, the default scripting language is VBScript:

```
<html>
<body>
<%
response.write("Hello World!")
%>
</body>
</html>
```

JavaScript

To set JavaScript as the default scripting language for a particular page you must insert a language specification at the top of the page:

```
<%@ language="javascript"%>
<html>
<body>
<%
Response.Write("Hello World!")
%>
</body>
</html>
```

ASP Variables

A variable is used to store information.

If the variable is declared outside a procedure it can be changed by any script in the ASP file. If the variable is declared inside a procedure, it is created and destroyed every time the procedure is executed.

Arrays are used to store a series of related data items

ASP Procedures

In ASP you can call a JavaScript procedure from a VBScript and vice versa.

```
<html>
<head>
<%
sub vbproc(num1,num2)
response.write(num1*num2)
end sub
%>
</head>
<body>
<p>Result: <%call vbproc(3,4)%></p>
</body>
</html>
```

Insert the <%@ language="*language*" %> line above the <html> tag to write procedures or functions in another scripting language than default:

Differences Between VBScript and JavaScript

When calling a VBScript or a JavaScript procedure from an ASP file written in VBScript, you can use the "call" keyword followed by the procedure name. If a procedure requires parameters, the parameter list must be enclosed in parentheses when using the "call" keyword. If you omit the "call" keyword, the parameter list must not be enclosed in parentheses. If the procedure has no parameters, the parentheses are optional.

When calling a JavaScript or a VBScript procedure from an ASP file written in JavaScript, always use parentheses after the procedure name.

Forms and User Input

Request.QueryString is used to collect values in a form with method="get". Information sent from a form with the GET method is visible to everyone (it will be displayed in the browser's address bar) and has limits on the amount of information to send.

Request.Form is used to collect values in a form with method="post". Information sent from a form with the POST method is invisible to others and has no limits on the amount of information to send.

ASP Cookies

A cookie is often used to identify a user. A cookie is a small file that the server embeds on the user's computer. Each time the same computer requests for a page with a browser, it will send the cookie too.

The Response.Cookies command is used to create cookies:

```
<%
Response.Cookies("firstname")="Alex"
Response.Cookies("firstname").Expires="May 10,2002"
%>
```

Note: The Response.Cookies command must appear BEFORE the <html> tag!

The "Request.Cookies" command is used to retrieve a cookie value:

```
<%
fname=Request.Cookies("firstname")
response.write("Firstname=" & fname)
%>
```

Global.asa

The Global.asa file is an optional file that can contain declarations of objects, variables, and methods that can be accessed by every page in an ASP application.

Note: The Global.asa file must be stored in the root directory of the ASP application, and each application can only have one Global.asa file.

The Global.asa file can contain only the following:

- Application events
- Session events
- <object> declarations
- TypeLibrary declarations

Application and Session Events

In Global.asa you can tell the application and session objects what to do when the application/session starts and what to do when the application/session ends. The code for this is placed in event handlers. **Note:** We do not use <% and %>, to insert scripts in the Global.asa file, we have to put the subroutines inside the HTML <script> tag:

```
<script language="vbscript" runat="server">
sub Application_OnStart
  ' some code
end sub
sub Application_OnEnd
  ' some code
end sub
sub Session_OnStart
  ' some code
end sub
sub Session_OnEnd
  ' some code
end sub
</script>
```

<object> Declarations

It is also possible to create objects with session or application scope in Global.asa by using the <object> tag. **Note:** The <object> tag should be outside the <script> tag!

Syntax:

```
<object runat="server" scope="scope" id="id"
{progid="progID"|classid="classID"}>
.....
</object>
```

TypeLibrary Declarations

A TypeLibrary is a container for the contents of a DLL file corresponding to a COM object. By including a call to the TypeLibrary in the Global.asa file, the constants of the COM object can be accessed, and errors can be better reported by the ASP code. If your Web application relies on COM objects that have declared data types in type libraries, you can declare the type libraries in Global.asa.

Syntax:

```
<!--METADATA TYPE="TypeLib"
file="filename"
uuid="typelibraryuuid"
version="versionnumber"
lcid="localeid"
-->
```

The Session Object

The Session object is used to store information about, or change settings for a user session. Variables stored in the Session object hold information about one single user, and are available to all pages in one application.

Collections

- Contents - Holds every item added to the session with script commands
- StaticObjects - Holds every object added to the session with the <object> tag, and a given session
- Contents.Remove(*item/index*) - Deletes an item from the Contents collection
- Contents.RemoveAll() - Deletes every item from the Contents collection

Properties

- CodePage - Sets the code page that will be used to display dynamic content
- LCID - Sets the locale identifier that will be used to display dynamic content
- SessionID - Returns the session id
- Timeout - Sets the timeout for the session

Method

- Abandon - Kills every object in a session object

Application Object

A group of ASP files that work together to perform some purpose is called an application. The Application object in ASP is used to tie these files together. All users share one Application object. The Application object should hold information that will be used by many pages in the application (like database connection information).

Collections

- Contents - Holds every item added to the application with script commands
- StaticObjects - Holds every object added to the application with the <object> tag
- Contents.Remove - Deletes an item from a collection
- Contents.RemoveAll - Deletes every item from a collection

Methods

- Lock - Prevents a user from changing the application object properties
- Unlock - Allows a user to change the application object properties

The Response Object

The Response Object is used to send output to the user from the server.

Collection

- Cookies(name) - Sets a cookie value. If the cookie does not exist, it will be created, and take the value that is specified

Properties

- Buffer - Whether to buffer the output or not. When the output is buffered, the server will hold back the response until all of the server scripts have been processed, or until the script calls the Flush or End method. If this property is set, it should be before the <html> tag in the ASP file
- CacheControl - Sets whether proxy servers can cache the output or not. When set to Public, the output can be cached by a proxy server
- Charset(*charset_name)* - Sets the name of the character set (like "ISO8859-1") to the content type header
- ContentType - Sets the HTTP content type (like "text/html", "image/gif", "image/jpeg", "text/plain"). Default is "text/html"
- Expires - Sets how long a page will be cached on a browser before it expires
- ExpiresAbsolute - Sets a date and time when a page cached on a browser will expire
- IsClientConnected - Checks if the client is still connected to the server
- Pics(*pics_label*) - Adds a value to the pics label response header
- Status - Specifies the value of the status line

Methods

- AddHeader(*name, value*) - Adds an HTML header with a specified value
- AppendToLog *string* - Adds a string to the end of the server log entry
- BinaryWrite(*data_to_write*) - Writes the given information without any character-set conversion
- Clear - Clears the buffered output. Use this method to handle errors. If Response.Buffer is not set to true, this method will cause a run-time error
- End - Stops processing the script, and return the current result
- Flush - Sends buffered output immediately. If Response.Buffer is not set to true, this method will cause a run-time error
- Redirect(*url*) - Redirects the user to another url
- Write(*data_to_write*) - Writes a text to the user

Request Object

When a browser asks for a page from a server, it is called a request. The Request Object is used to get information from the user.

Collection

- ClientCertificate - Holds field values stored in the client certificate
- Cookies(*name*) - Holds cookie values
- Form(*element_name*) - Holds form (input) values. The form must use the post method
- QueryString(*variable_name*) - Holds variable values in the query string
- ServerVariables(*server_variable*) - Holds server variable values

Property

- TotalBytes - Holds the total number of bytes the client is sending in the body of the request

Method

- BinaryRead - Fetches the data that is sent to the server from the client as part of a post request

Server Object

The Server Object is used to access properties and methods on the server.

Property

- ScriptTimeout - Sets how long a script can run before it is terminated

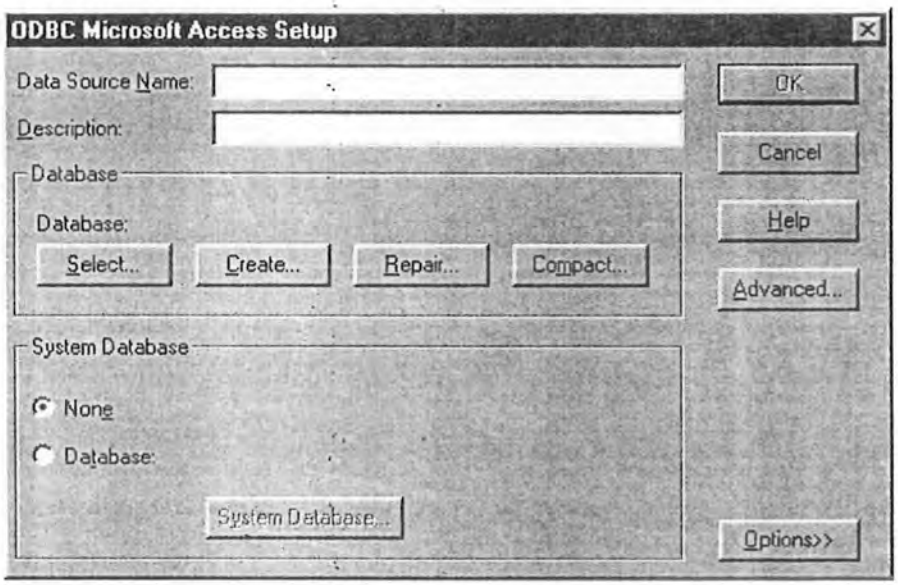
Method

- CreateObject(*type_of_object*) - Creates an instance of an object
- Execute(*path*) - Executes an ASP file from inside another ASP file. After executing the called ASP file, the procedural control is returned to the the original ASP file
- GetLastError() - Returns an ASPError object that will describe the error that occurred
- HTMLEncode(*string*) - Applies HTML encoding to a string

- MapPath(*path*) - Maps a relative or virtual path to a physical path
- Transfer(*path*) - Sends all of the state information to another ASP file for processing. After the transfer, procedural control is not returned to the original ASP file
- URLEncode(*string*) - Applies URL encoding rules to a string

HOW TO CREATE DSN:

- Click on start.
- Click on settings.
- Open control Panel.
- Open on ODBC Data Source (32 bits).
- Select system DSN tab.
- Click on ADD.
- Select the required driver.
- Click on finish.
- Then a window will open. In this write a DATA SOURCE NAME.



- Click on select.
- Now select the data base file.
- Click on ok.
- Click on ok.
- Click on ok.

HOW TO CREATE VIRTUAL DIRECTORY:

- Open IIS.
- Open pc1.
- Right click on Default web site.
- Click on Next.
- Now write ALIAS (any name for virtual directory).
- Click on NEXT.
- Now BROWSE the folder of data base files.
- Click on ok.
- Now virtual directory is created.

Connection files:

- **For connection:**

```
<%
  Dim objConn 'declare your variable to hold your
  connection
    Set
objConn=Server.CreateObject("ADODB.Connection")
  objConn.open "Provider=Microsoft.Jet.OLEDB.4.0; " &
_
    "Data Source = d:\My Webs\writeup\db1.mdb"
 %>
```

- **For inserting User Data**

```
<!-- METADATA TYPE ="typelib"
        file="c:\Program Files\Common
Files\System\ado\msado15.dll"-->
<% @Language=VBScript%>
<% Option Explicit %>
<!--#include file="connection.asp"-->
<%
Dim objRs
Set objRS = Server.CreateObject("ADODB.Recordset")
objRS.Open "test1" , objConn, adOpenForwardOnly,
adLockOptimistic, adCmdTable

objRs("firstname")=request.form("firstname")
objRs("lastname")=request.form("lastname")
```

```
objRs("sex")=request.form("sex")
objRs("country")=request.form("country")
objRs("province")=request.form("province")
objRs("city")=request.form("city")
objRs("zipcode")=request.form("zipcode")
objRs("profession")=request.form("profession")
'objRs("phonenumber")=request.form("phonenumber")
objRs("howknow")=request.form("howknow")
'objRs("income")=request.form("income")
objRs("views")=request.form("views")
objRs("sugg")=request.form("sugg")
objRS.Update
objRS.Close
Set objRS = nothing
objConn.Close
Set objConn = nothing
Response.Redirect "Confirmation.asp"
%>
```

- For Confirmation.

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Your Data has been added thanks</title>
</head>
<body>
p>Your Data has been added thanks.</p>
<p> </p>
</body>
</html>
```

CHAPTER 8

Hypertext Markup Language

Hyper

Html is the opposite of linear. It used to be that computer programs had to move in a linear fashion. This before this, 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, any time they want.

Text

Text is what you will use. Real, honest to goodness English letters.

Mark up

Markup 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

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.

HTML Flags

HTML works in a very simple, very logical, format. It reads like you do, top to bottom, left to right. That's important to remember. HTML is written with TEXT. What you use to set certain sections apart as bigger text, smaller text, bold text, underlined text, is a series of flags. Think of flags as commands. Let's say you want a line of text to be bold. You will put a flag at the exact point you want the bold lettering to start and another flag where you want the bold lettering to stop. If you want just a word to be italic, you will placea start italic flag at the beginning of the word and an end italic flag at the end of the word. Is this making sense so far?

Flag Format

All flag formats are the same. They begin with a less-than sign: < and end with a greater-than sign: >. Always. No exceptions. What goes inside the < and > is the flag. Learning HTML is learning the flag to perform whatever command you want to do

Open and Close Flags

The majority of HTML flags do require both an open and a close flag (a begin and end flag). Most are very easy to understand because the flag is obvious. Here are a few and what they do to text:

Affect	Code	Code Used	What It Does
BOLD	B	<B>Bold</B>	**Bold**
Italic	I	<I>Italic</I>	*Italic*
Typewriter	TT	<TT>Typewriter</TT>	`Typewriter`

Two Flags at Once:

<B><I>Bold and Italic</I></B> gives you ***Bold and Italic***

<B><TT>Typewriter and Bold</TT></B> gives you `Typewriter and Bold`

If you do use multiple flags to alter text, make a point of not getting the end flags out of order. Look at this:

<B><I><TT>Text Text</TT></B></I>

In terms of format, the example above is not correct. The end flags are out of order in relation to the start tags.

Single Flags

The open and close flag format dominates the majority of the available HTML flags, but there are flags that stand alone. Here are three I use extensively:

Flag	**What It Does**
<HR>	This command gives you a line across the page. (**HR** stands for Horizontal Reference.) The line right above the words "Single Flags" was made using an <HR> flag.
 	This **BR**eaks the text and starts it again on the next line. Remember you saved your document as TEXT so where you hit ENTER to jump to the next line was not saved. In an HTML document, you need to denote where you want every carriage return with a .
<P>	This stands for **P**aragraph. It does the exact same thing as the above except this flag skips a line. BR just jumps to the next line, P skips a line before starting the text again.

EXAMPLE:

```
<HTML>

<TITLE> My first html page </TITLE>

<B>This is my first HTML page!</B><P>

I can write in <I>Italic</I> or <B>Bold</B><BR>

<HR>

<B><I>Or I can write in both</I></B><BR>

<HR>

<TT>...and that's all</TT>

</HTML>
```

Heading Commands

There are six (6) heading commands: <H1> through <H6>. <H1> is the largest and <H6> is the smallest. Here are their relative sizes:

<H1>This is Heading 1</H1>
<H2>This is Heading 2</H2>
<H3>This is Heading 3</H3>
<H4>This is Heading 4</H4>
<H5>This is Heading 5</H5>
<H6>This is Heading 6</H6>

Font Size Commands:

A little more control over your text size. Well, here it is. The<FONT SIZE> commands. Heading commands are great for right at the top of the page, but these font commands are going to end up as the workhorses of your pages.

There are twelve (12) font size commands available to you:

+6 through +1 *and* -1 through -6.

+6 is the largest (it's huge); -6 is the smallest (it's a little too small). Here are a few of them in action.

<FONT SIZE="+3">This is +3</FONT>

<FONT SIZE="+1">This is +1</FONT>

<FONT SIZE="-1">This is -1</FONT>

<FONT SIZE="-6">This is -6</FONT

Centering Text

If we want centered with simple <CENTER> and </CENTER> commands. Here's what it looks like:

<CENTER>

All text in here will be centered

</CENTER>

Text To The Right

Text can be formate at the right side.

FORMATE

<P ALIGN="right">Text in here is pushed to the right</P>I added the ALIGN="right" attribute to the <P> command? Okay, but you also have to remember that if you add an attribute to a single flag like the <P> flag, or the <BR> flag (yes, there are attributes for BR), then you'll need to use an end flag. See the </P> up there? If you're just using <P> to create a new paragraph, then it can sit all by its lonesome. But the moment you add an attribute=, you need to use the end flag

Creating A Hypertext Link

Creating a link to yahoo page

<A HREF="http://www.yahoo.com.com">Click Here For yahoo</A>

- **A** stands for **A**nchor. It begins the link to another page.
- **HREF** stands for **H**ypertext **REF**erence. That's a nice, short way of saying to the browser, "This is where the link is going to go."
- **http://www.yahoo.com** is the FULL ADDRESS of the link. **Also notice** that the address has an equal sign in front of it and is enclosed in quotes. Why? Because it's an attribute of the Anchor flag, a command inside of a command.
- Where it reads "Click Here For yahoo" is where you write the text you want to appear on the page. What is in that space will appear on the page for the viewer to click. So, write something that denotes the link.
- **/A** ends the entire link command.

Link colors

Links are normly displayed in blue,if they have not yet been used,or deep purple if they have.if we change the color of our background,or of your text,the links may not stand out as well as we would like.

<BODY...LINK=value ALINK=value VLINK=value>

any of all these options can be used to set the color of the text that leads to:

An unvisited link(LINK),

The active link(ALINK),

A visited link(VLINK),

57 the color values are the same as for other settings.

E-Mail Links From Your Page

This is what's known as a mailto: command.It follows the same coding scheme as the hypertext link above. What this format does is place blue wording on the screen that people can click to send you a piece of e-mail.

Here's the pattern:

<A HREF="mailto:saimy_khan@hotmail.com">Click Here To Write Me</A>

Notice it's the same format as a link except in a link you write "mailto:" in place of the http:// and your e-mail address in place of the page address. Yes, you still need the </A>

flag at the end. Please notice there is NO SPACE between the colon and the e-mail address.

Placing An Image

Here's the format for placing an image:

<IMG SRC="image.gif">

- **IMG** stands for "image." It announces to the browser that an image will go here on the page. Yes, the image will pop up right where you write in the image flag.
- **SRC** stands for "source." This again is an attribute, a command inside a command. It's telling the browser where to go to find the image. Again, it's best for you to place the images you want to use in the same directory as the page. This way you can call for the image by name alone. If you start to place your images all over the place, you'll have to start adding directories and sub-directories to the SRC attribute. And at this point, that is way too confusing. Just place the image in the same place as the HTML document that will call for it and then call for the image by name alone. You can get fancy later. Right now, let's just get it to work.
- **image.gif** is the name of the image. Notice it's following the same type of format as your HTML documents. There is a name (image) then a dot and then there is a suffix (gif).

Image Formats

There are three basic formats you will find on the World Wide Web. Each is denoted to the browser by a different suffix

• GIF

This is an acronym for **G**raphics **I**nterchange **F**ormat The format was invented by Compuserve and it's very popular. The reason is that it's a simple format. It's a series of colored picture elements, or dots, known as pixels, that line up to make a picture. Your television's picture is created much the same way. Browsers can handle this format quite easily.

• .JPEG OR .JPG

(pronounced "j-peg") There are two names to denote this format because of the PC and MAC formats allowing 3 and 4 letters after the dot. JPEG is an acronym for **J**oint **P**hotographic **E**xperts **G**roup, the organization that invented the format.

The format is unique in that it uses compression after it's been created. That's

fancy computer talk that means that when the computer is not using a .jpeg image it folds it up and puts it away. For example, if the picture is 10K bytes when displayed, it may be only 4K bytes when stored. It saves on hard drive space, but also tends to require a bit of memory on your part to unfold the image.

.gif images also use compression. Yes, they do, but only when they are first created into that format. After that, no compression. JPEG, on the other hand, uses compression throughout its life to fold up smaller than it really is.

- **BMP**

(pronounced "bimp") This is a "bitmap." You will probably never place a bitmap as an image, although now Internet Explorer browsers allow it. A bitmap is an image that a computer produces and places for you. Even though Internet Explorer will allow you to place an image as a BMP. No other browsers will be able to display it. Go with .gif or JPE

Activating An Image

Here's the format:

<A HREF="http://www.yahoo.com"><IMG SRC="homepage.gif"></A>

I placed an image flag where I would normally have placed words. Here's what you get with that format. Lay your pointer on the image, but don't click. You'll see the entire image is active:

BORDER AROUND THE IMAGE

That's what happens when you activate an image. It attempts to turn blue, or whatever color the page is set to, like the wording it's replacing, so it places what's known as a "border" around the imageTo make the border disappear, you again turn to a trusty attribute, a command inside of a command. Here's the format:

<IMG BORDER="0" SRC="homepage.gif">

. Note that the number 0 is in quotes. It is an attribute. Again, lay your pointer on the image without clicking. You'll see that it is active but doesn't carry that annoying blue border.

Placement On The Page

placing the image somewhere on the page. The default is justified to the left. If you write an image flag on a page, the image will pop up hard left. If you want to have an image

placed in the center of the page, you might be able to guess at this point that you'd use the **<CENTER>** and **</CENTER>** commands

Here's the format:

<IMG ALIGN="right" SRC="image.gif">

Aligning Text With Images:

Images don't always stand alone. You will often want text alongside them. Here you will ALIGN text along the top, the middle, or the bottom. Again, you'll use the ALIGN="--" attribute with one of these three: "top", "middle", or "bottom".

Here are the formats:

<IMG ALIGN="top" SRC="sally.gif"> text text text

<IMG ALIGN="middle" SRC="sally.gif"> text text text

<IMG ALIGN="bottom" SRC="sally.gif"> text text text

And here's what it all looks like:

 This is text ALIGN="top"

 This is text ALIGN="middle"

 This is text ALIGN="bottom"

You may notice that using the top, middle, and bottom attributes only allows for one line of text and then the rest jumps down below the image. . Don't use the top, middle, or bottom attribute unless you only want one line of text. If you want text to wrap around the image, use ALIGN="left" and ALIGN="right".

Even if the image is already to the left, use the ALIGN="left" attribute anyway. It allows the text to wrap around the image fully. Try it, it's quite a clever little deal.

Changing Image Size

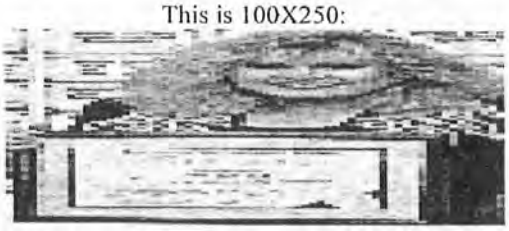
Every image is made up of pixels. The more pixels per inch the image has the better, and more detailed, the image will appear. Of course, that also means the image will take up a whole lot more bytes on your hard drive. You're going to find that most images on the Web are 72 and 100 pixels per inch. Yes, there are other settings, but 72-100 is a good trade-off between loss of detail and bytes required. Okay, so every image is made of pixels. This means that you can also denote an image by number of pixels. For example, the "sally.gif" image is 97 pixels high by 64 pixels wide. Here's the coding:

<IMG HEIGHT="##" WIDTH="##" SRC="image.gif">

Notice the HEIGHT and WIDTH attributes nestled right where the ALIGN command went before. You will replace the "##" with a number of pixels for height and width. Here are the three examples:

This is normal size:

This is 100X250:



This is 100X23:

The <HR> Flag

The WIDTH command also works on the <HR> command, **except** you'll use percentages

. Watch this:

<HR WIDTH="40%">

FORMS

The first thing you must tell the computer is that you are starting a form, and what you want done with the form data. The command to alert the computer is:
<FORM METHOD="POST" ACTION="mailto:your email address">

Notice the command did three things:

1. It told the computer a FORM was starting.
2. It stated the METHOD of dealing with the form is to POST it.
3. And the data should be posted to your e-mail address through the "mailto:" ACTION

FORM STYLES

Text, text area, the radio button, the checkbox, and the pop-up bOX

Boxes for Entering Text

The Text Box

This is a basic long box that allows for one line of text. When placed on a page, your reader will be able to write in information such as their name or their e-mail address. Here's what a text box looks like:

The box is placed on the page through an HTML command, not as an image. The command to place it on the page is this:

<INPUT TYPE="text" NAME="name" SIZE="30">

There are three parts to the command. Here's what they are and what they mean:

- **INPUT TYPE**

Input type tells the computer that a form item is going to be placed here. Remember above you placed the command to alert the computer that form items will be placed on this page? Well, here's your first form item. This form type is "text".

- **NAME**

Name is the name you assign to the box. Remember that this is a form that will be sent to you through the mail. When you receive the mail, it won't be just like the page. Only the text will arrive, so you have to denote what each piece of text will be. When the mail arrives from this text box, it will say:

name=(whatever is written in the box)

That way you know this information was written in the box marked "name". Also, remember you don't have to call the box "name." Call it whatever you want. It will arrive to you with that name. If you're using the box to get the reader's name, call it "name." If you're using the box to get the reader's e-mail address, call it "e-mail." etc., etc.

- **SIZE**

Denotes how many characters long this box will be. Make it 60 or 100, if you'd like. I've just found 30 is usually a good size.

The Text Area Box

This is a larger box, like the one above, that allows your reader to write something. The difference between the Text Box (above) and the Text Area is that the Text Box only allows for one line. The Text Area, however, is much larger and will allow for as many wordsasyouwant.
Here's a Text Area Box:

the command that made it appear

```
<TEXTAREA NAME="comment" ROWS=6 COLS=40>
</TEXTAREA>
```

note that the TEXTAREA requires a </TEXTAREA> command, whereas the TEXT BOX command above did not.

- **TEXTAREA** (all one word): This yells to the form command above that here will sit another form item. This one will be a text area box.
- **NAME** is the same as before. The information the reader puts in this box will arrive in your e-mail box denoted by whatever name you use. In this case, what is written in this box will arrive in your e-mail box with the words, "comment=".
- **ROWS** tells the computer how many rows of text it will accept, and...
- **COLS** tells the computer how many characters will be in each row. This text box will accept 6 rows of text each being 40 characters long. Go ahead and make the box bigger or smaller. You're in charge here.

Input Buttons

The Radio Button

This is a neat little deal that places a circle on the page. That circle is active and a reader can use the mouse to click on it. When the radio button is chosen, it darkens. Here are three radio buttons:

The point is that radio buttons are a one choice deal only. When you use radio buttons, only one can be checked. When an other is checked, the first one gives up its selection.

Here's the command to place a radio button on your page.

```
<INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="heading of button" VALUE="button name">
```

Here are its four parts and what they mean:

- **INPUT**: This yells to the computer "HEY! Here's a form item to deal with!"
- **TYPE**: This tells the computer what type of form item it will be. In this case, it's a radio button.
- **NAME**: This names the category the button is in on your form page. Let's say you have six different choices under one heading. Like six ice cream flavors all under the heading, "Favorite Ice Cream." "Ice Cream" would be the category. It's the heading of the group of radio buttons.
- **VALUE** is the name assigned to the button. Like in the ice cream example above, you have six buttons each labeled with six different flavors. Well, you would give one the value of vanilla, one chocolate, etc., etc.

The Checkbox

The checkbox is an exact clone of the radio button except for two distinct features:

- The item it places on the page is square and it is marked with a check when chosen.
- You can check as many as you'd like.

Here are a few checkboxes:

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Here's the command that placed the checkbox on the page:

<INPUT TYPE="checkbox" NAME="Signing_from" VALUE="Joes_page">

when the text from a checkbox arrives at your e-mail box, more than one can show up. With radio buttons, only one item under the NAME heading will arrive. With checkboxes, every item can be checked, thus every item can arrive

The Pop-Up Box

. This one is for people to choose their favorite color:

Blue

Here are the commands that placed the Pop-Up box on the page:

```
<SELECT NAME="Favorite_Color" SIZE="1">
<OPTION SELECTED>Blue
<OPTION>Red
<OPTION>Yellow
<OPTION>Green
<OPTION>Black
<OPTION>Orange
<OPTION>Purple
</SELECT>
```

- **SELECT** tells the computer another form is going here. This time it's a SELECT or Pop-Up form.
- **NAME**: Same as above. This is the heading of the form item. It denotes how the results of the reader will arrive at your e-mail box. In this case it will say; "Favorite_Color=" and then the reader's choice.
- **SIZE** denotes the size of the box. Here, 1 means one line or item is shown. Try putting two there if you'd like to see what it does. I prefer just one. More than one item tends to defeat the purpose of the Pop-Up Box.
- **OPTION SELECTED** denotes which option will appear in the box. Note on the page that "Blue" is visible.
- **OPTION** denotes another choice that will be visible when you click on the item.
- **/SELECT** finishes off the entire deal

Send and Reset Buttons

you need a way to have the results sent to your e-mail box (or wherever you said this would go in the original form statement).
And here are the commands to put the buttons on the page:

<INPUT TYPE="submit">
<INPUT TYPE="reset">

when you click on the buttons, the form will enact the ACTION you noted in the original FORM command.
Finally

</FORM>.

TABLE

- **<TABLE>** starts and ends the entire thing. I think that makes perfect sense. This is a table after all.
- **<CAPTION>** and **</CAPTION>** places a caption over your table. The caption will be bolded and centered.
-
- **<TR>** is used when you want a new **T**able **R**ow to begin. *Notice that you need to end every table row with an </TR>.*
- **<TD>** denotes **T**able **D**ata. You put this in front of every piece of information you wantinacell.
  *You **need** to end every one that you open with an </TD>.*
- **</TABLE>** ends the whole deal.

- BORDER tells the table how large the border should be. This is all relative in terms of pixels. Three is larger than two and two is larger than one, etc. Try different numbers. I happen to like the look of BORDER=3. BORDER=0 gets rid of the borders altogether.

- CELLSPACING (all one word) gives the amount of space between cells. I'd keep this kind of small. Large spacing tends to defeat the purpose.
- CELLPADDING (all one word) gives the amount of space (or padding) between the cell border and the cell contents. Note the cell border walls tend to fill out. A higher number fills out more. Try a few different settings. Sometimes bigger is better.

Advanced Table Commands

The COLSPAN Command

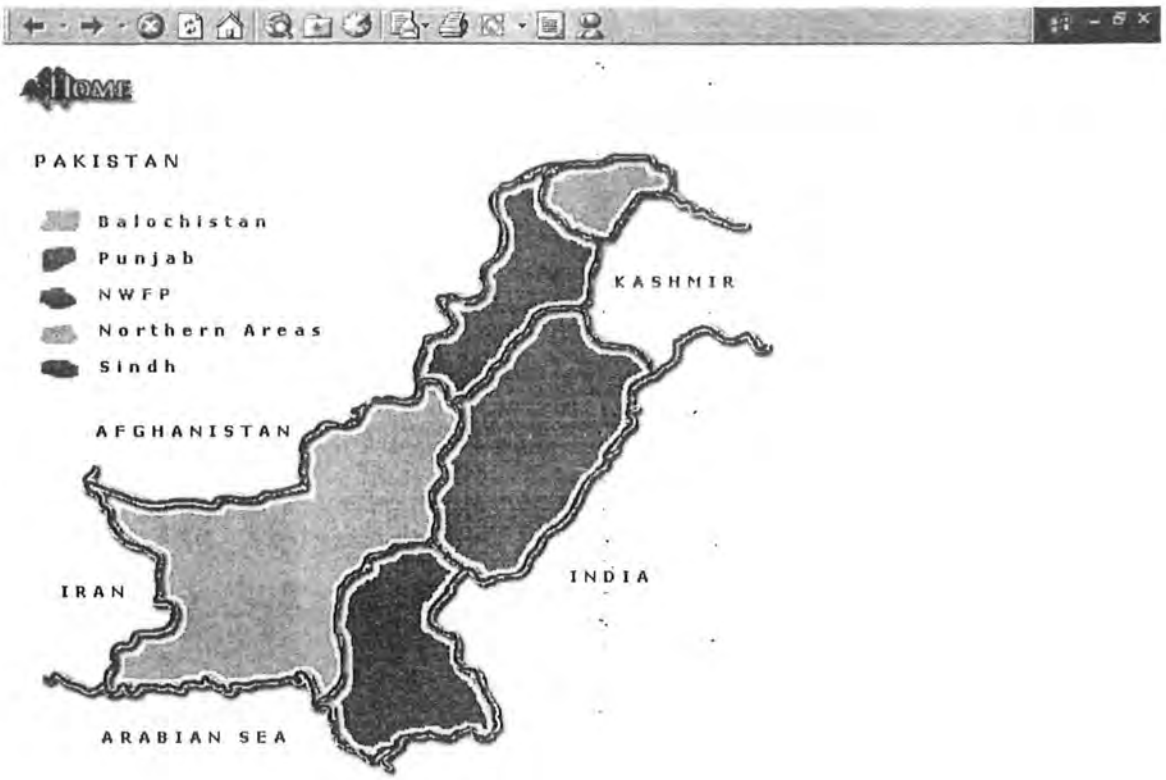
- A Table is a series of columns (the up and down sections) and rows (the left to right sections).
- I wanted the first TD cell to span across three columns so I added the command **COLSPAN** and told the span to go across three columns. Note there are three cells (columns) that are being spanned by that command.
- If I had written COLSPAN="2", the span would have been only two columns.
- Note where the first <TR> command fell. It is right after the row that spanned three columns. If I had spanned only two, then I would have had to place another TD cell before the first TR command.
- It is best to draw out your table before writing your HTML code. That will help you to see where the table rows must break to keep within the square that is the table.

APPLICATIONS(IMAGE MAP)

```
<html>
<head>
<title>my page</title>
</head>
<body>
<p><a href="new_page_19.htm" target="_top">
<img border="0" src="home1.gif" width="83" height="36"></a></p>
<table>

<TR VALIGN=TOP ALIGN=LEFT>
 <TD HEIGHT=482></TD>
 <TD WIDTH=520 COLSPAN=3 ALIGN=RIGHT VALIGN=TOP>
<IMG ID="Picture1" SRC="MapOutline3.gif" BORDER=0 USEMAP="#map0"
width="520" height="482"><MAP NAME="map0"><AREA shape=POLY ALT=""
 coords="292, 184, 313, 171, 319, 158, 339, 137, 353, 121, 384, 116, 389, 92, 393, 70,
372, 58, 356, 43, 353, 31, 361, 15, 330, 28, 319, 34, 318, 43, 327, 67, 323, 80, 313, 88,
```

```
314, 106, 304, 114, 282, 108, 280, 112, 291, 128, 285, 138, 271, 143, 264, 162, 268, 174,
281, 171, 286, 178"
 HREF="nwfpmainpage.htm" target="_top"><AREA shape=POLY ALT=""
 coords="291, 185, 312, 171, 327, 153, 343, 137, 352, 122, 383, 117, 389, 146, 417, 147,
430, 166, 412, 176, 413, 204, 397, 219, 394, 234, 381, 244, 369, 274, 353, 285, 337, 310,
310, 317, 302, 307, 276, 286, 278, 266, 274, 250, 284, 238, 280, 226, 298, 203"
 HREF="punjabmainpage.htm" target="_top"><AREA SHAPE=POLY ALT=""
COORDS="395, 67, 371, 64, 351, 41, 359, 16, 395, 13, 414, 8, 428, 9, 435, 19, 445, 20,
443, 34, 423, 40" HREF="nwfpmainpage.html"><AREA shape=POLY ALT=""
coords="212, 325, 230, 303, 251, 289, 278, 288, 304, 305, 290, 318, 273, 337, 278, 347,
295, 354, 296, 373, 310, 379, 321, 408, 318, 426, 311, 431, 300, 421, 262, 423, 244, 437,
231, 443, 210, 429, 205, 405, 192, 404, 214, 386, 217, 367, 212, 359"
HREF="sindhmainpage.htm" target="_top"><AREA shape=POLY ALT=""
 coords="39, 241, 79, 259, 106, 256, 127, 259, 131, 254, 151, 257, 160, 252, 187, 247,
186, 214, 203, 201, 222, 201, 227, 194, 222, 192, 237, 184, 265, 184, 270, 172, 283, 171,
299, 199, 281, 229, 285, 241, 275, 255, 279, 275, 275, 288, 249, 291, 232, 299, 210, 323,
209, 352, 215, 380, 197, 406, 189, 384, 137, 391, 133, 397, 118, 388, 106, 388, 100, 396,
75, 393, 67, 397, 63, 392, 50, 394, 49, 382, 56, 374, 56, 362, 66, 362, 73, 351, 93, 352,
98, 337, 93, 331, 84, 329, 87, 298, 74, 289, 61, 286, 55, 275, 53, 263, 47, 261, 46, 256,
39, 250"
 HREF="balumainpage.htm" target="_top"></MAP></TD>
 <TD COLSPAN=5></TD>
 </TR>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```



FORM

```
<html>
<head>
<title>
Registration form</title>

</head>
<body background="Ch4_bg.jpg" bgcolor="#FFFFFF"
text="#000000" link="#003C00" vlink="#808080"
alink="#00D500">
<h1>Please complete the following form</h1>
<h2>Information about you:</h2>
<form  method="post"  action= "">
```

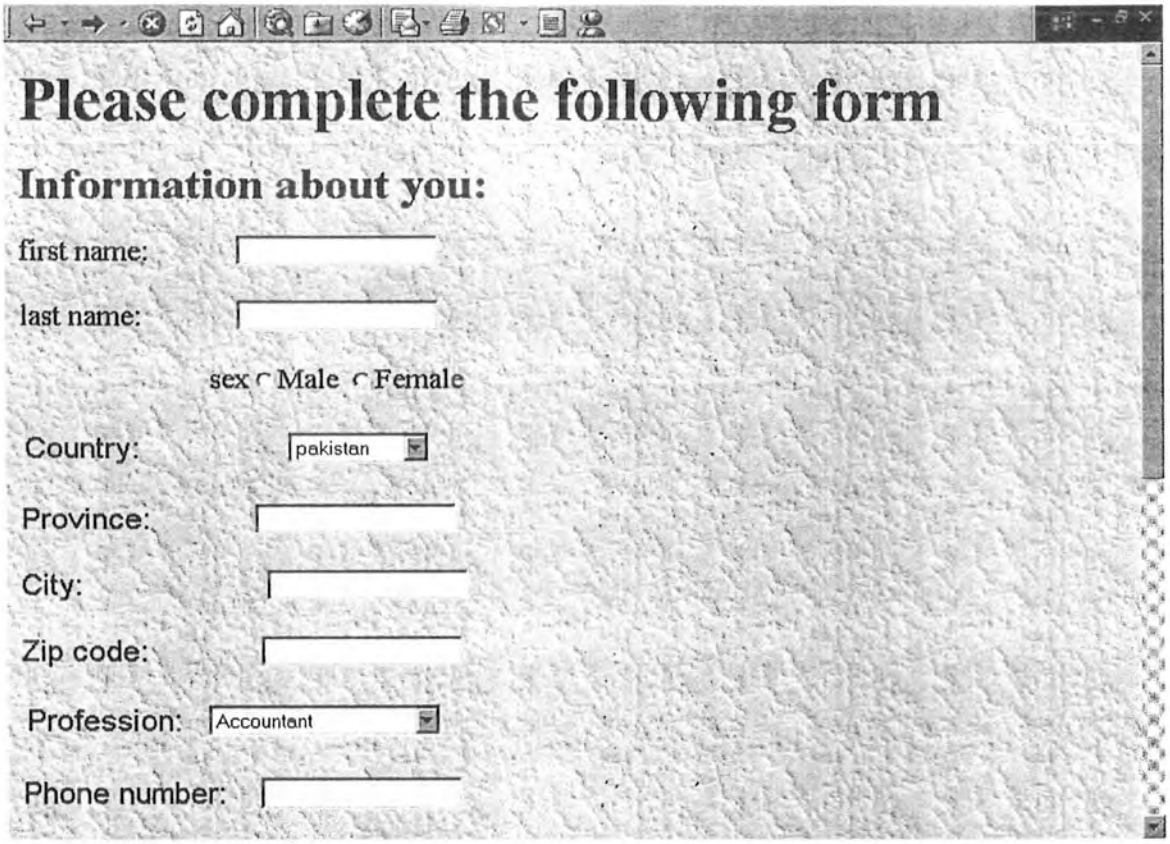
```
first
name:        &
nbsp;   <input type="text" name="firstname"
maxlength="25" size="18"><br>
<br>last
name:        &
nbsp;   
<input type="text" name="lastname" maxlength="25"
size="18"><br>
<br>        &n
bsp;        &n
bsp;      
sex<input type="radio" name="sex" value="m">Male
<input type="radio" name="sex"
value="m">Female<br><br><table>
<tr valign="top">
<td><font face="arial, Arial,
Helvetica">Country:      &
nbsp;        &
nbsp;
  <select name="country">
<option>pakistan</option>
<option>india</option>
<option>srilanka</option>
<option>bangladesh</option>
<option>nepal</option>
<option>Afghanistan</option>
<option>iran</option>
<option>china</option>
<option>koloval</option>
</select></font></table><font face="arial, Arial, Helvetica">
<br>
Province:       &nbs
p;   
```

```
<input type="text" name="province" maxlength="25"
size="18"><br>
<br>
City:        &n
bsp;        &n
bsp;  
<input type="text" name="city" maxlength="25" size="18"><br>
<br> Zip
code:        &
nbsp;   
<input type="text" name="zipcode" maxlength="25"
size="18"><br>
</font><br><table>
<tr valign="top">
<td><font face="arial, Arial, Helvetica">Profession:  
<select name="profession">
<option>Accountant</option>
<option>Finance</option>
<option>Teaching</option>
<option>Banking</option>
<option>Shop keeper</option>
<option>salesman</option>
<option>Doctor</option>
<option>Engineer</option>
<option>Police</option>
<option>Computer programmer</option>
<option>Army</option>
<option>Student</option>
</select></font></table><font face="arial, Arial, Helvetica">

<br> Phone number:    <input type="text"
name="phonenumber" maxlength="25" size="18"><br>

<br>How did you came to know <br>about this web site 
<select name="howknow">
```

```
<option>Search engines</option>
<option>through friends</option>
<option>Magzines</option>
<option>Television</option>
</select><br>
<br> Monthly Income  :<select name="income">
<option>Less than 3000/- Rs </option>
<option>3000/- Rs to 5000/- Rs</option>
<option>5000/- Rs to 10,000/- Rs</option>
<option>10,000/- Rs to 20,000/- Rs</option>
<option>Over 20,000/- Rs</option>
</select><br>
<br>Please gives some views about this site:<select
name="views">
<option>very good </option>
<option>good</option>
<option>fine</option>
<option>bad</option>
<option>very bad</option>
</select><br><br><h4>suggessions:</h4>
<textarea name="sugg" rows="8" cols="30">
</textarea>
<h3>Thank you for your information</h3>
<input type="submit">
<input type="reset">
</form>
</font></body>
</html>
```


Please complete the following form
Information about you:
first name:
last name:
sex Male Female
Country:
pakistan
Province:
City:
Zip code:
Profession:
Accountant
Phone number:

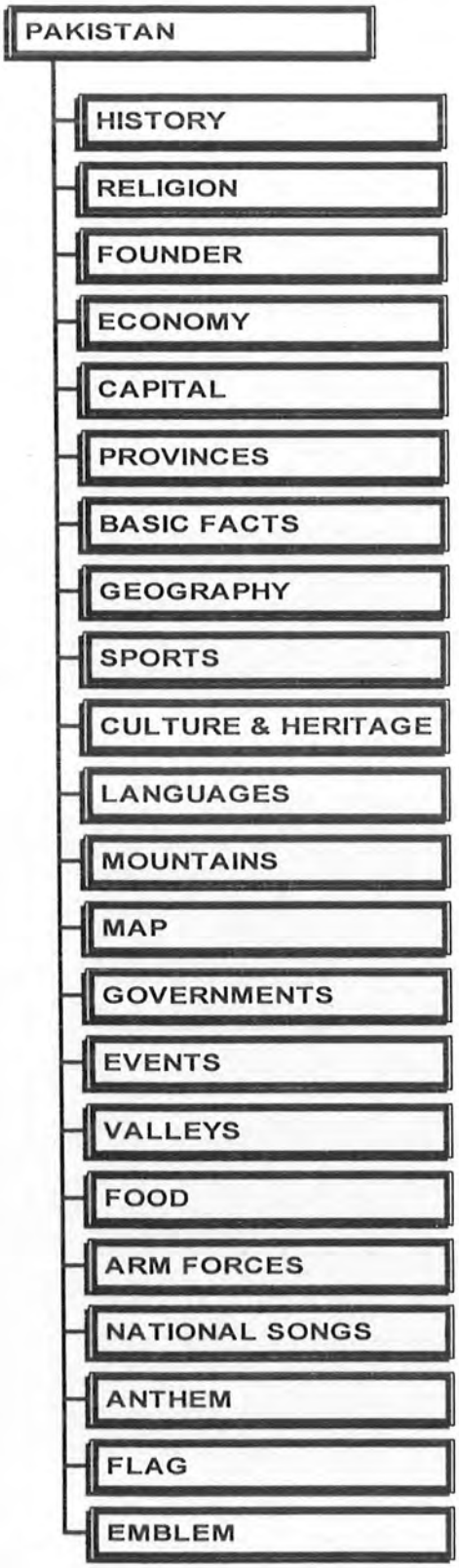
CONCLUSION

Chapter 9

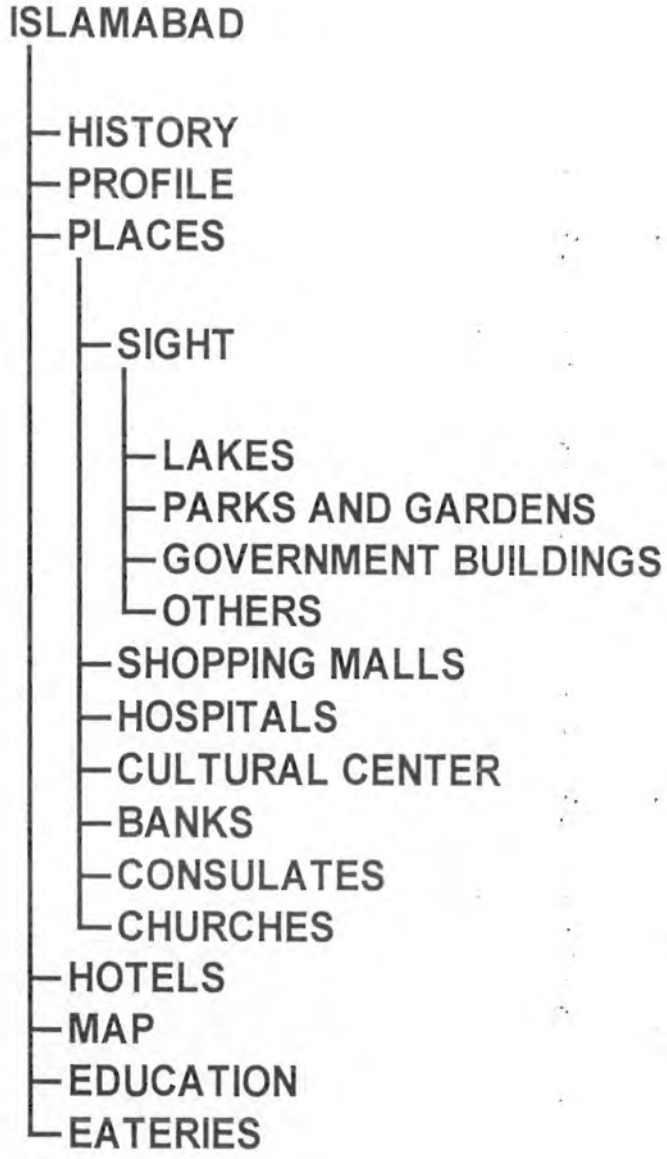
ACHIEVEMENTS

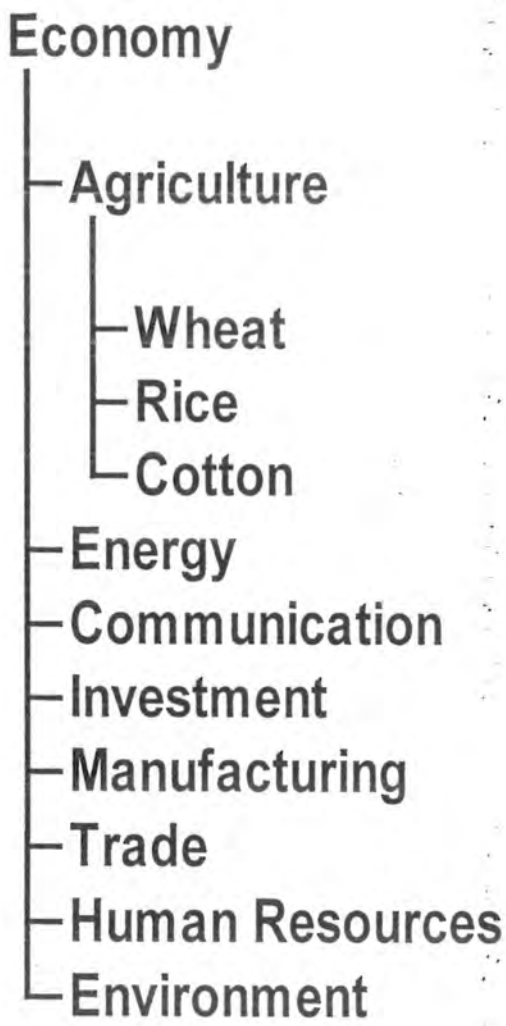
- The Project was to develop a comprehensive web site giving complete Information about PAKISTAN, Which I have successfully achieved.
- There were no site before which can give us information about PAKISTAN in detail. This web site provides all the information Comprehensively about PAKISTAN.
- One aspect that is very important in web sites is the human computer Interaction. I have to tried to ease out all the stuff related to the user and try to provide a GUI which user feels comfortable with and enjoy the site.
- This site covered all the important aspects relating to PAKISTAN. It Is tried that all the important topics should be included.
- A form is also included to get views and suggestions from the people so that site can be enhanced as suggested by them.

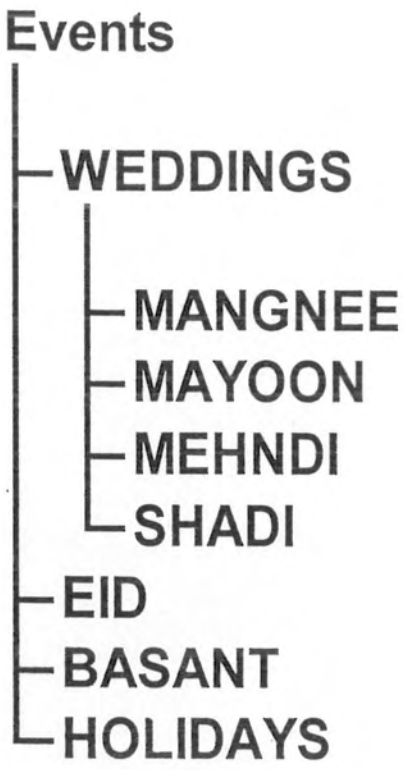
SITE MAP


PAKISTAN
HISTORY
RELIGION
FOUNDER
ECONOMY
CAPITAL
PROVINCES
BASIC FACTS
GEOGRAPHY
SPORTS
CULTURE & HERITAGE
LANGUAGES
MOUNTAINS
MAP
GOVERNMENTS
EVENTS
VALLEYS
FOOD
ARM FORCES
NATIONAL SONGS
ANTHEM
FLAG
EMBLEM

CAPITAL


ISLAMABAD
HISTORY
PROFILE
PLACES
SIGHT
LAKES
PARKS AND GARDENS
GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS
OTHERS
SHOPPING MALLS
HOSPITALS
CULTURAL CENTER
BANKS
CONSULATES
CHURCHES
HOTELS
MAP
EDUCATION
EATERIES


Economy
Agriculture
Wheat
Rice
Cotton
Energy
Communication
Investment
Manufacturing
Trade
Human Resources
Environment


Events
WEDDINGS
MANGNEE
MAYOON
MEHNDI
SHADI
EID
BASANT
HOLIDAYS

FOUNDER

- Earlier Life
- Entry into politics.
- Creator of Pakistan
- Constitutional Struggle
- Muslim League Reorganised
- The New Awakening
- Demand for Pakistan
- Cripps Scheme
- Leader of a Free Nation
- The Quaid's last Message

Government

- The President & Chief Executive of Pakistan
- National Security Council
- Provincial Governors
- Federal Ministers
- Ministries & Departments
- List of Nazims
- ATTORNEY GENERAL OF PAKISTAN
- Judiciary

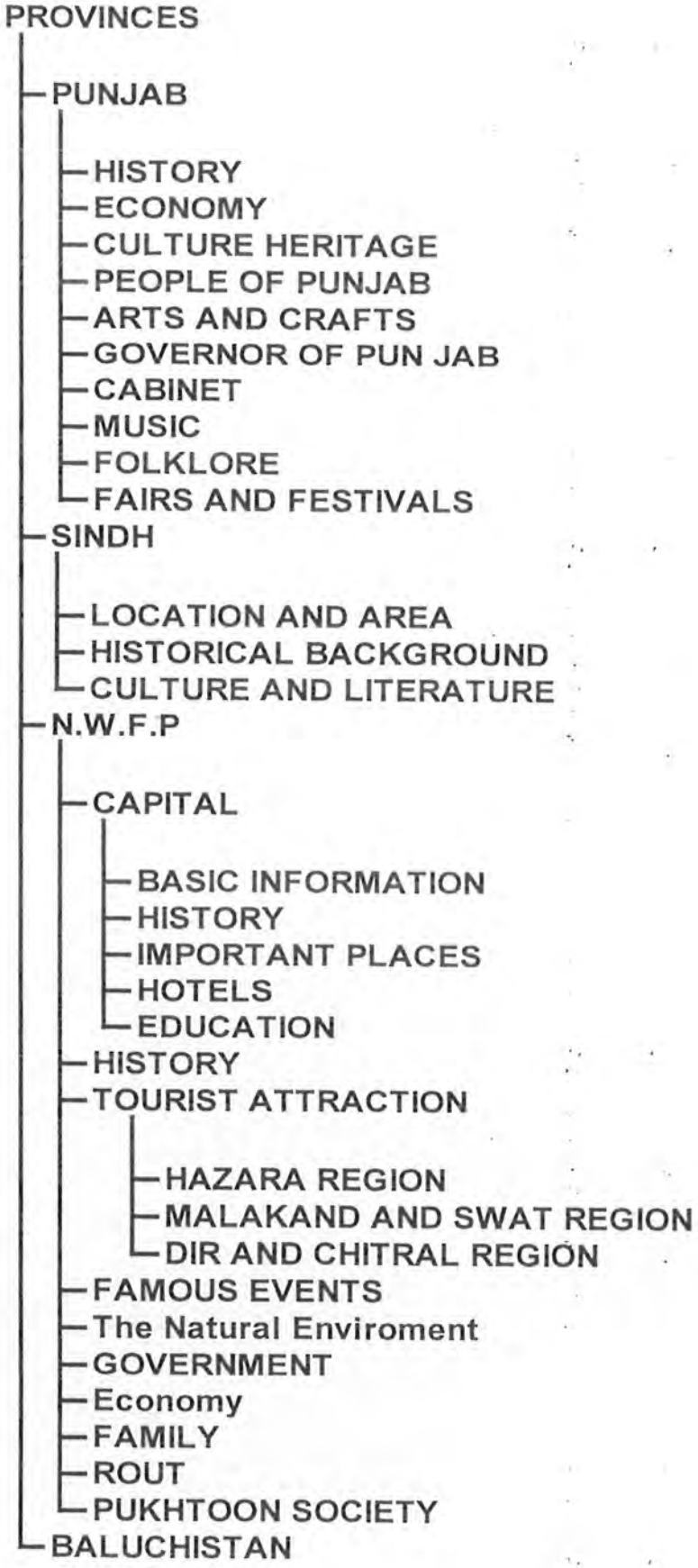
MOUNTAIN PEAKS

- K-2
- Gasherbrum II
- Rakaposhi
- Masherbrum
- Nanga Parbat
- Broad Peak
- Ultar Peak
- Gasherbrum I
- Tirich Mir
- Istoro Nal
- Gasherbrum III
- Gasherbrum IV

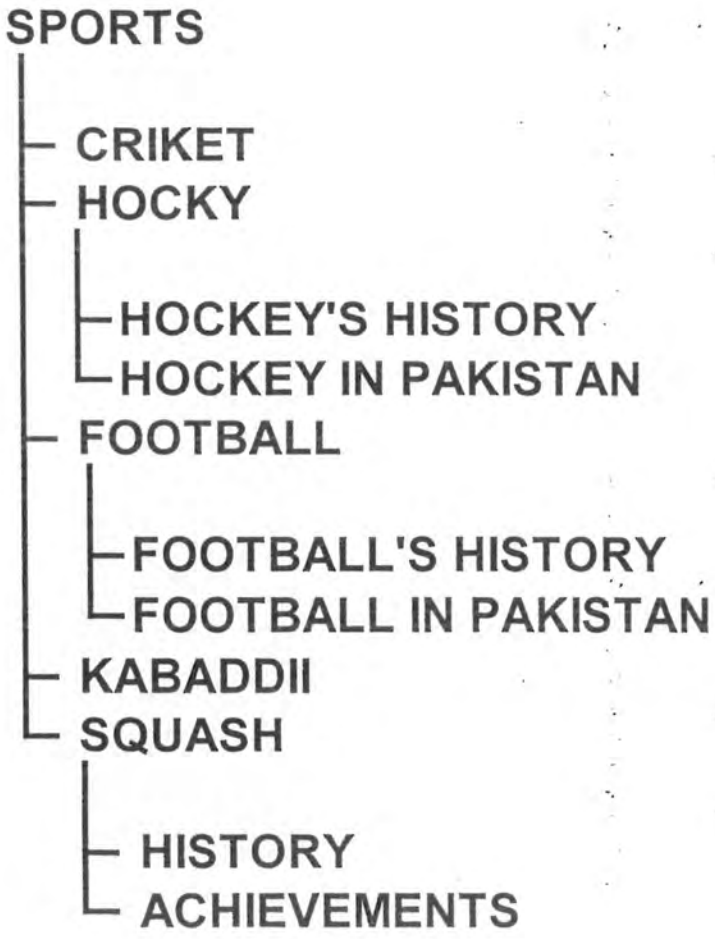
- HISTORY
  - HISTORY IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER
    - Ancient Empires
    - Coming of Islam
    - Mughal Period
    - British India
    - Pakistan
  - DAWN OF ISLAM
  - URDU IS THE NATIONAL LANGUAGE OF PAKISTAN

PAKISTANI FOOD

- RECIPES
  - Dahi Ke Koftay
  - Fried Qeema
  - Shahi Seekh Kebab
  - Matka Or Chinioty Ghost
  - Spring Fried Beef
  - Sorpotel
  - Pao Bhaji
  - Aloo Ki Sabzi
  - Chicken Kababs
  - Chicken Shahi Roast
  - Chicken Jhalfrezi
  - Chicken In Coconut Milk
  - takkoz
  - Burtered Chicken
  - MUTTON FRY CHOPS
  - FISH KARAHI
  - NARGISI KOFTA
  - bread rolls


PROVINCES
PUNJAB
HISTORY
ECONOMY
CULTURE HERITAGE
PEOPLE OF PUNJAB
ARTS AND CRAFTS
GOVERNOR OF PUN JAB
CABINET
MUSIC
FOLKLORE
FAIRS AND FESTIVALS
SINDH
LOCATION AND AREA
HISTORICAL BACKGROUND
CULTURE AND LITERATURE
N.W.F.P
CAPITAL
BASIC INFORMATION
HISTORY
IMPORTANT PLACES
HOTELS
EDUCATION
HISTORY
TOURIST ATTRACTION
HAZARA REGION
MALAKAND AND SWAT REGION
DIR AND CHITRAL REGION
FAMOUS EVENTS
The Natural Enviroment
GOVERNMENT
Economy
FAMILY
ROUT
PUKHTOON SOCIETY
BALUCHISTAN

- Religion
  - The True Religion
    - THE MESSAGE OF ISLAM
    - THE MESSAGE OF FALSE RELIGION
    - RECOGNITION OF ALLAH
  - Introduction to Islam
    - Allah (God)
    - Cleanliness
    - Contribution
    - Definition
    - Human Rights
    - Jesus
    - Knowledge
    - Main Pillars
      - Shahadah
      - Salah
      - Sawm
      - Zakah
      - Hajj
    - Muhammad
    - Other Religions
    - Peace
    - Relevance
    - Sources
    - Tolerance
    - Universality
    - Women
    - Sunnah
  - who is Allah
  - The Existence of God


SPORTS
CRIKET
HOCKY
HOCKEY'S HISTORY
HOCKEY IN PAKISTAN
FOOTBALL
FOOTBALL'S HISTORY
FOOTBALL IN PAKISTAN
KABADDII
SQUASH
HISTORY
ACHIEVEMENTS

VALLEYS

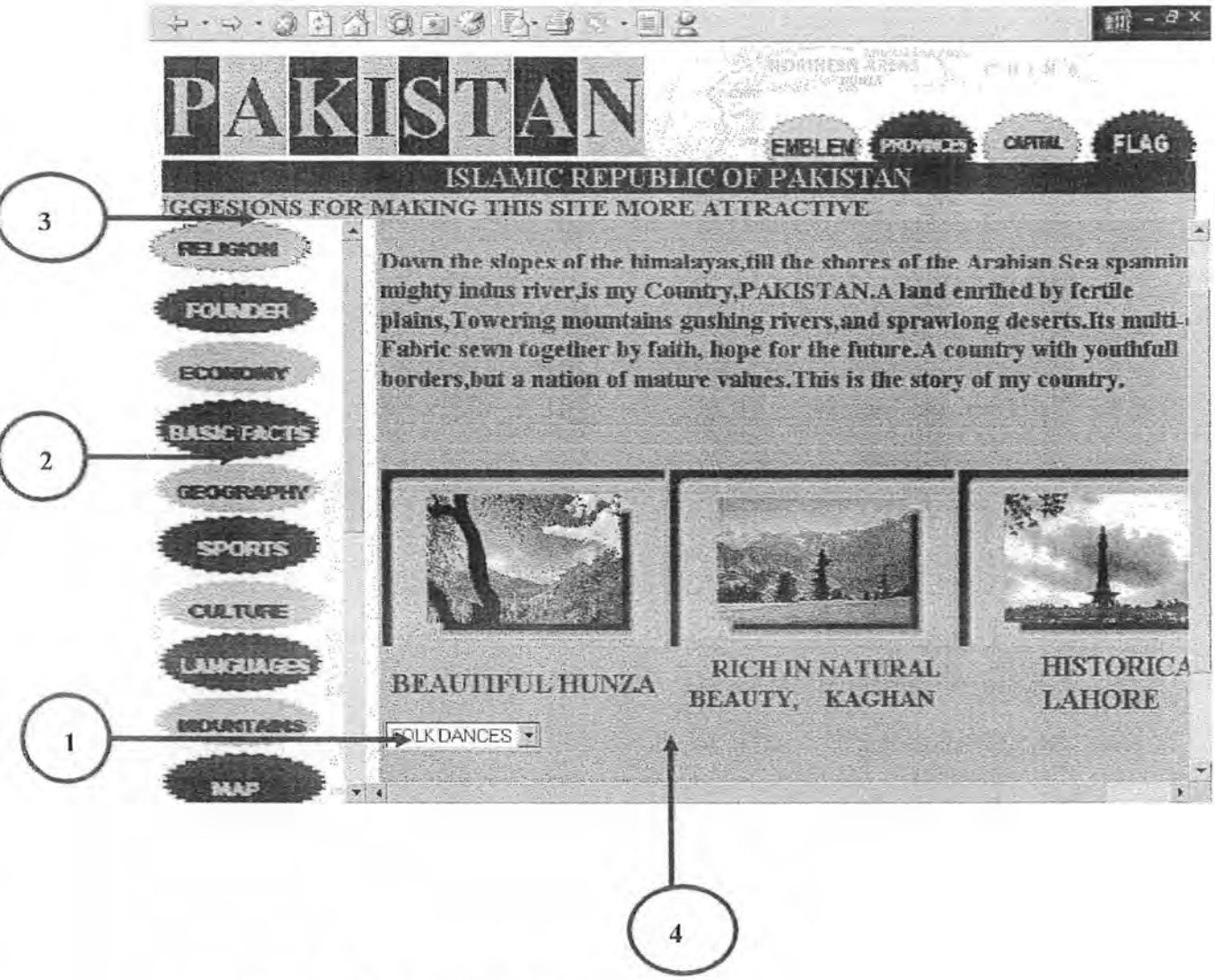
- Malam Jabba
- Ziarat Valley
- Chitral Valley
- Abbottabad
- Gilgit Valley
- Swat Valley
- The Karakoram Highway
- Hunza Valley
- Zhob Valley
- Khunjerab Pass
- Skardu Valley
- Khyber Pass
- Kaghan Valley
- Murree

Cultural Heritage of pakistan

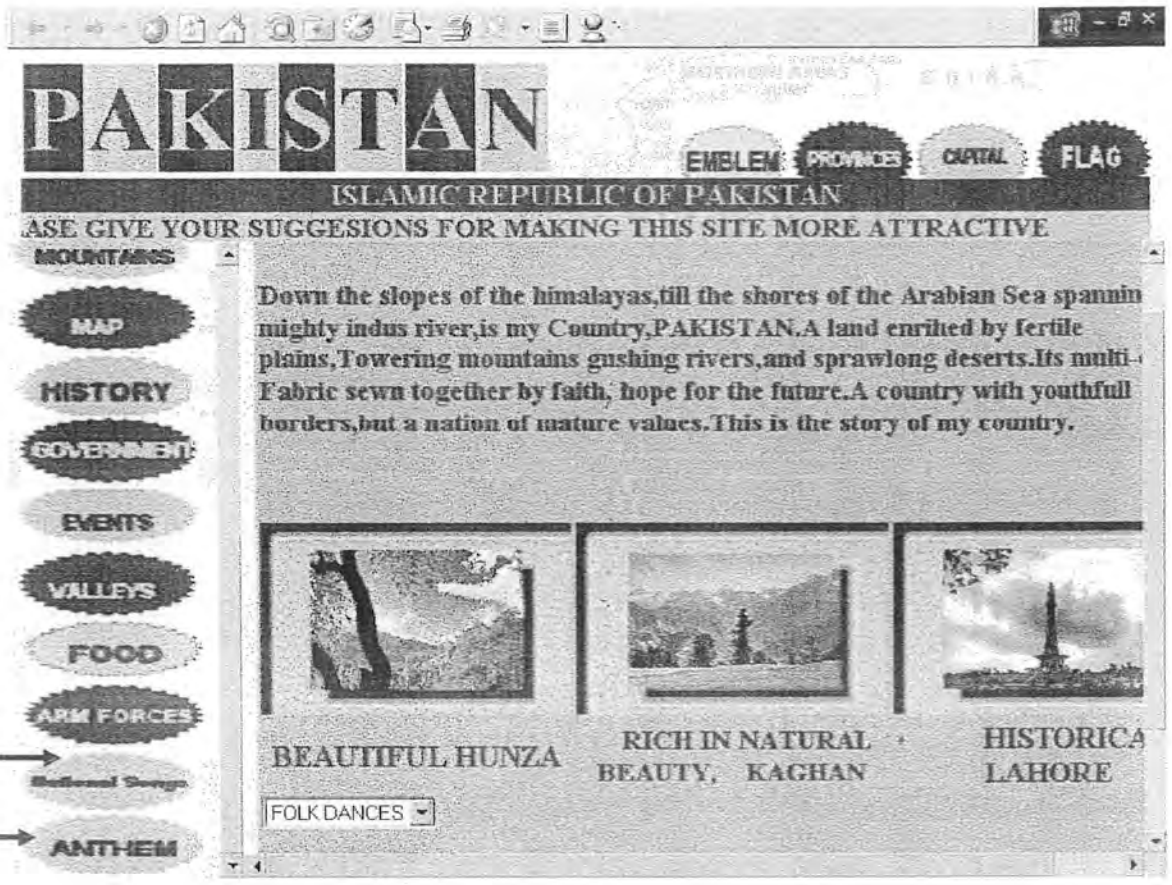
- Indus Civilization
- Gandhara Civilization
- Islamic Period
- Sikh Period
- British Period
- Post independence Period
- NFCH
- Museums & Galleries

Chapter
11

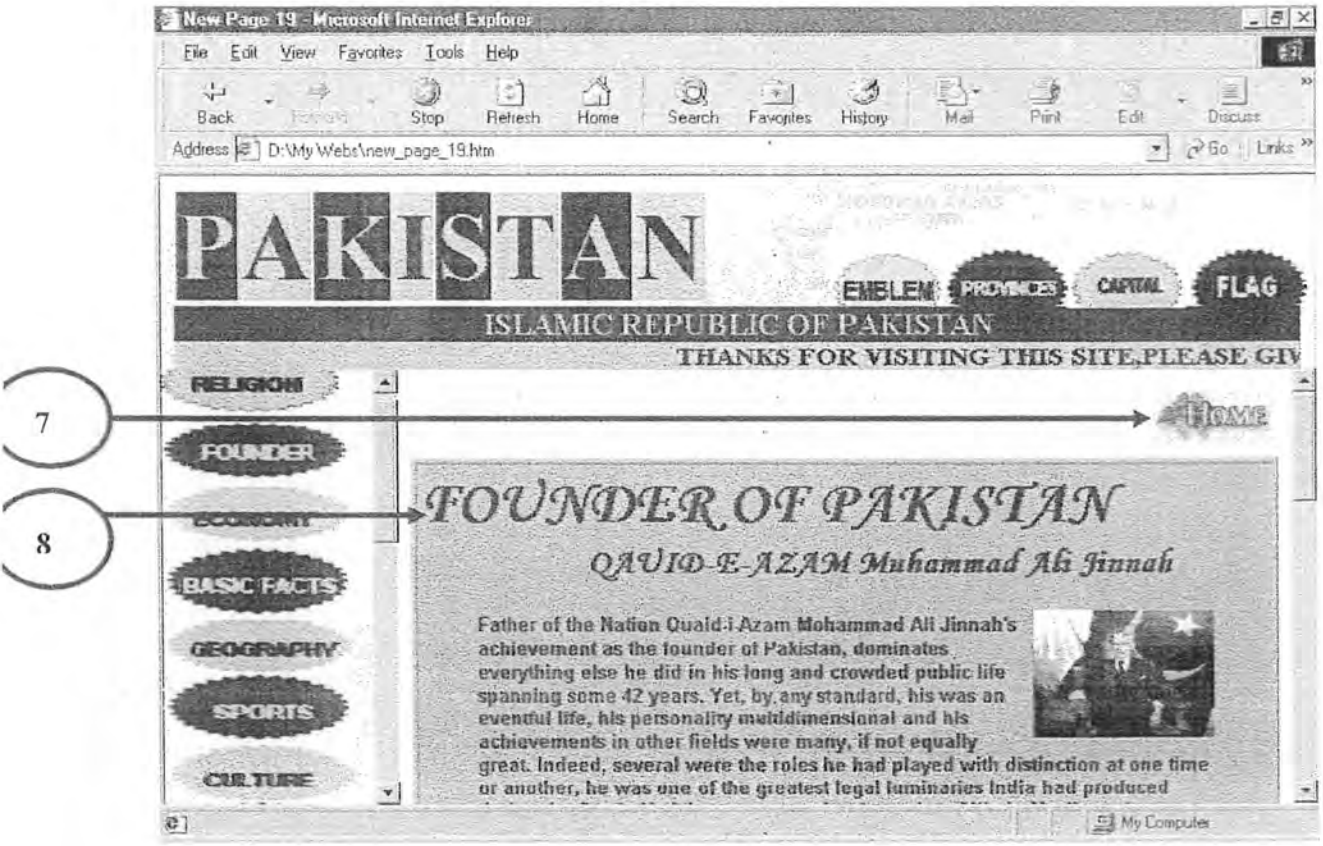
USER GUIDE



1. Click for folk dances of Pakistan.
2. Click Menu for the site of Pakistan.
3. Click for giving your suggestions.
4. Main window displaying various information.



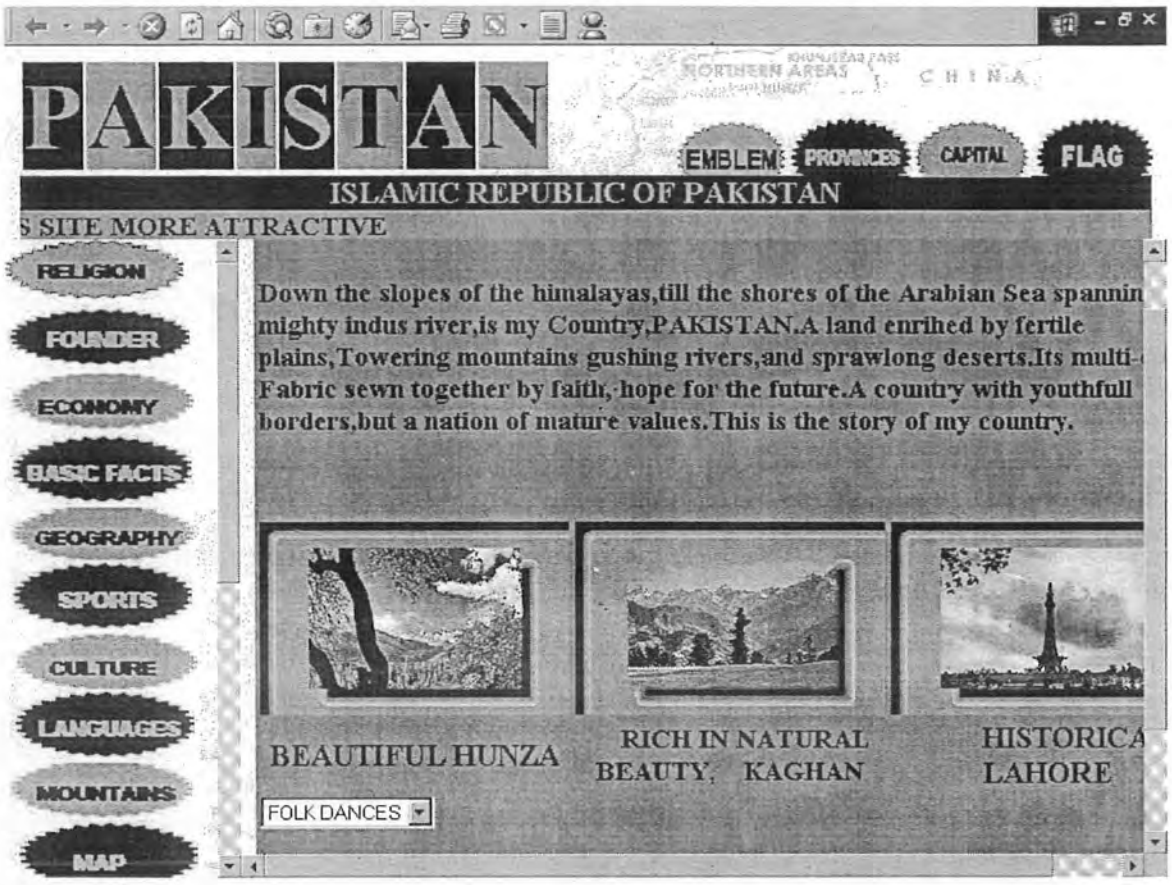
1. Click for national anthem.
2. Click for national songs.

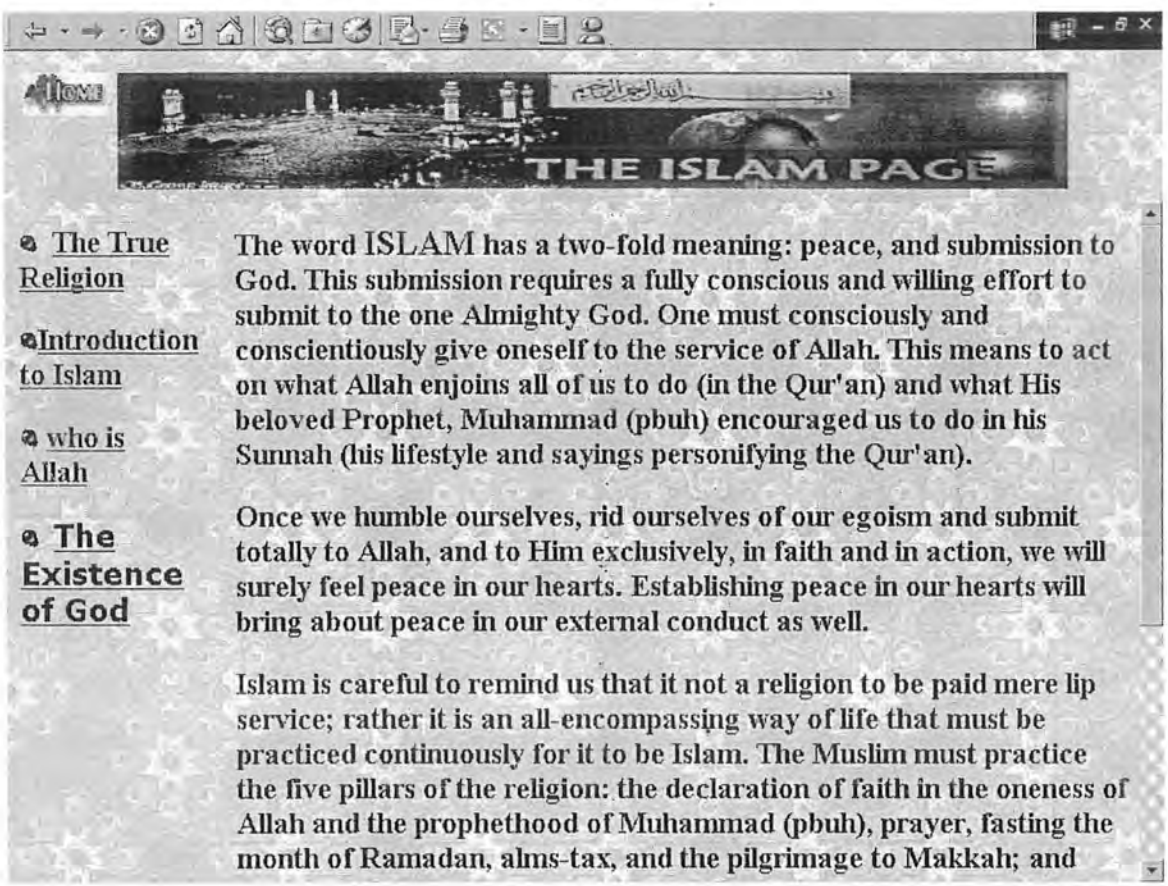


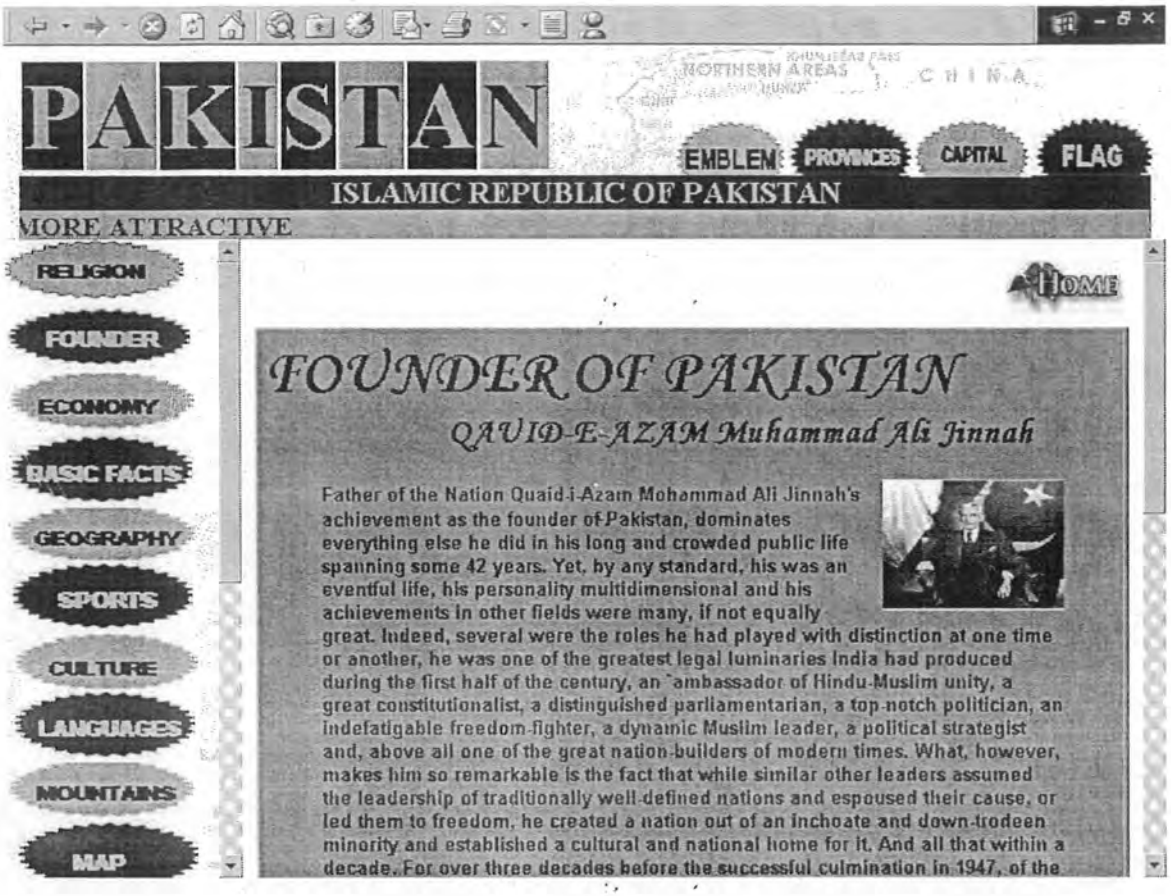
1. **Home button to go back to Home page.**
2. **Heading for the displayed page.**

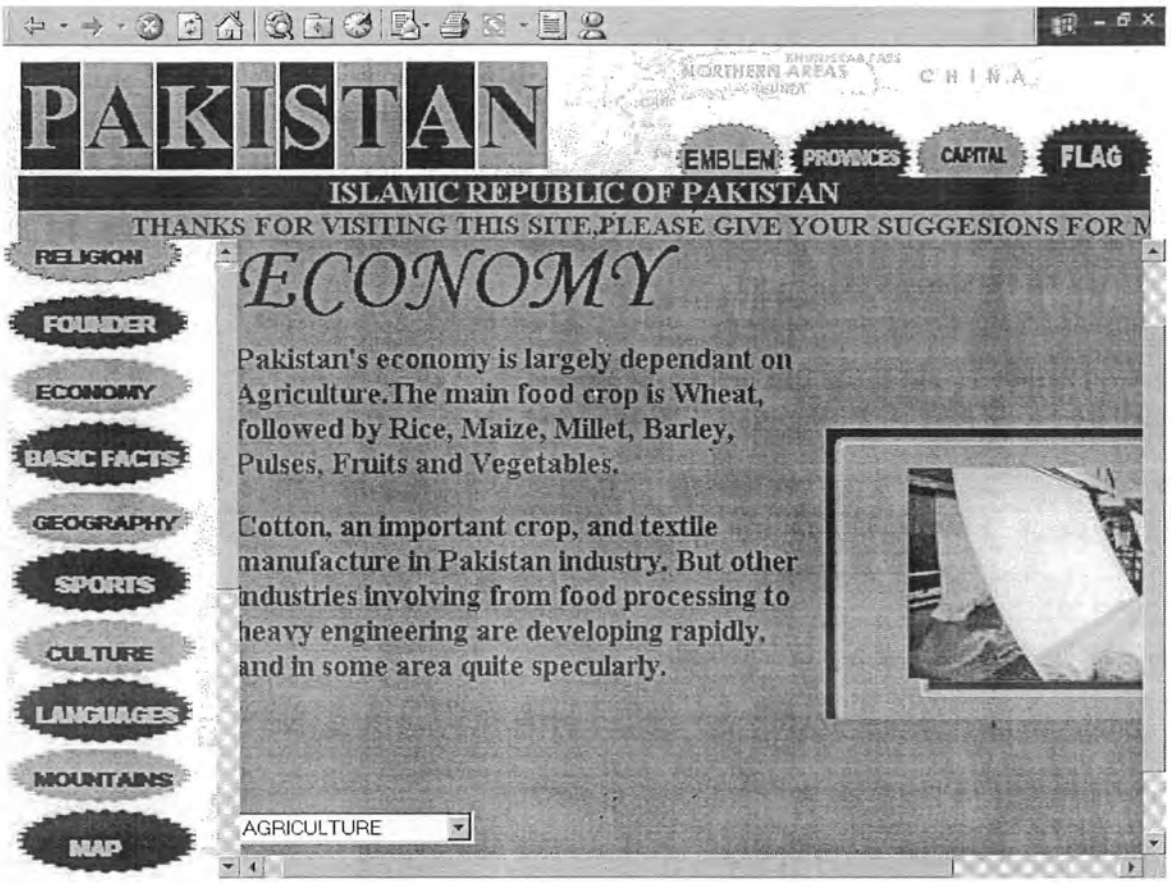
Chapter
12

TOUR OF THE SITE

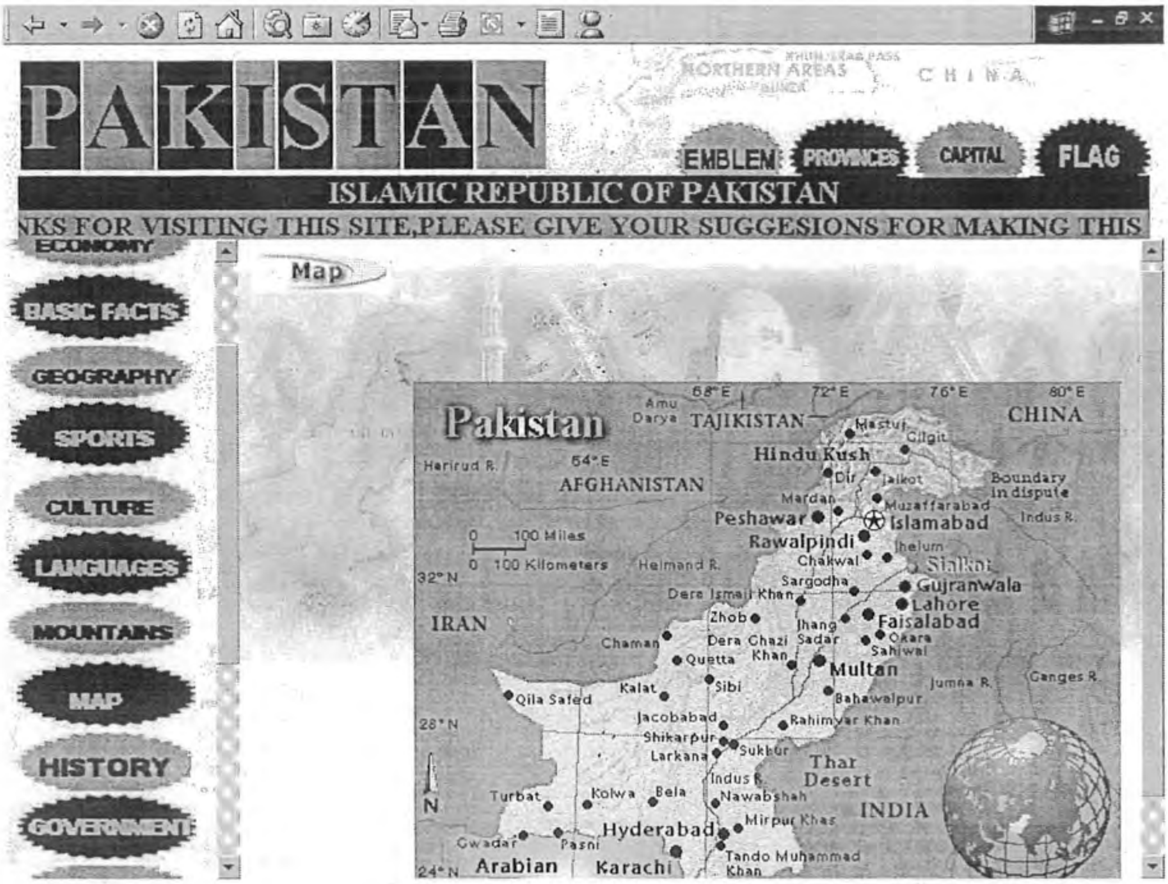



HOME
THE ISLAM PAGE
The True Religion
Introduction to Islam
who is Allah
The Existence of God
The word ISLAM has a two-fold meaning: peace, and submission to God. This submission requires a fully conscious and willing effort to submit to the one Almighty God. One must consciously and conscientiously give oneself to the service of Allah. This means to act on what Allah enjoins all of us to do (in the Qur'an) and what His beloved Prophet, Muhammad (pbuh) encouraged us to do in his Sunnah (his lifestyle and sayings personifying the Qur'an).
Once we humble ourselves, rid ourselves of our egoism and submit totally to Allah, and to Him exclusively, in faith and in action, we will surely feel peace in our hearts. Establishing peace in our hearts will bring about peace in our external conduct as well.
Islam is careful to remind us that it not a religion to be paid mere lip service; rather it is an all-encompassing way of life that must be practiced continuously for it to be Islam. The Muslim must practice the five pillars of the religion: the declaration of faith in the oneness of Allah and the prophethood of Muhammad (pbuh), prayer, fasting the month of Ramadan, alms-tax, and the pilgrimage to Makkah; and

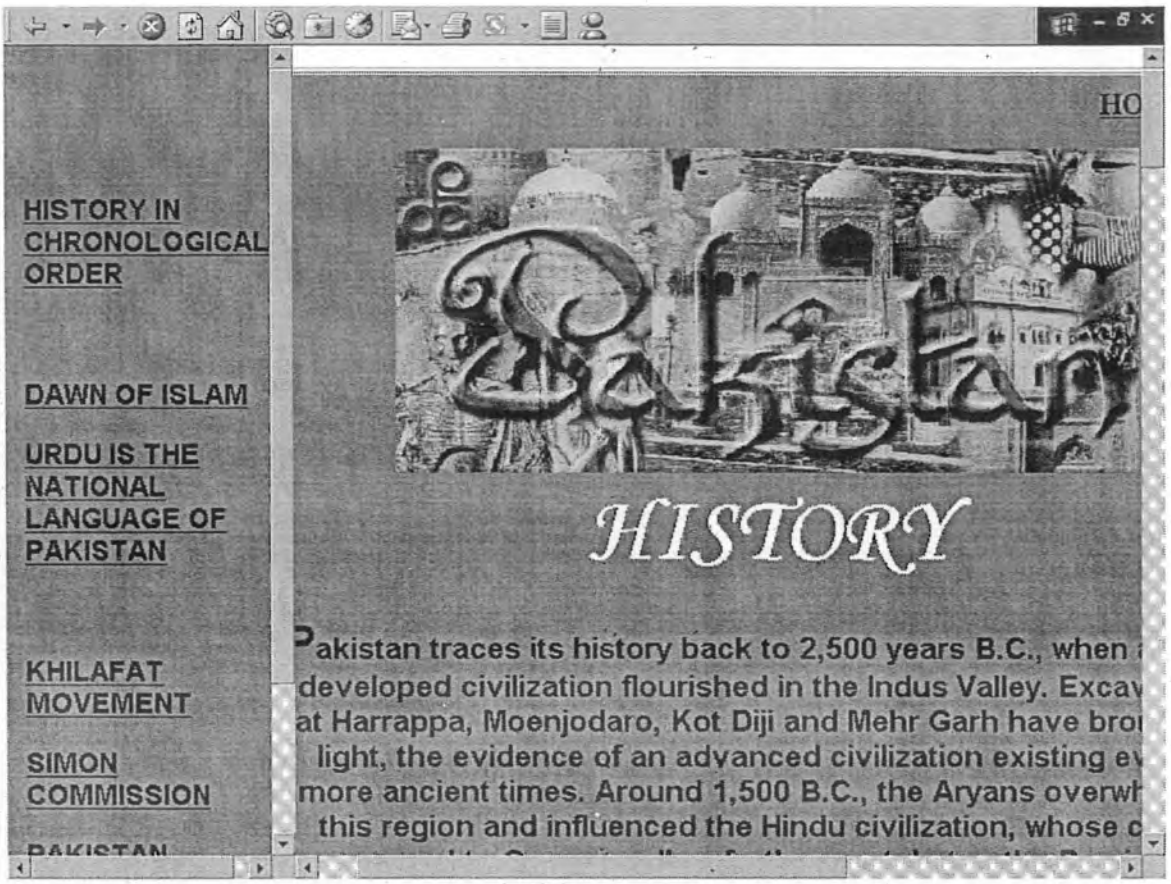

PAKISTAN
NORTHERN AREAS
CHINA
EMBLEM
PROVINCES
CAPITAL
FLAG
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN
MORE ATTRACTIVE
RELIGION
FOUNDER
ECONOMY
BASIC FACTS
GEOGRAPHY
SPORTS
CULTURE
LANGUAGES
MOUNTAINS
MAP
HOME
FOUNDER OF PAKISTAN
QAVID-E-AZAM Muhammad Ali Jinnah
Father of the Nation Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah's achievement as the founder of Pakistan, dominates everything else he did in his long and crowded public life spanning some 42 years. Yet, by any standard, his was an eventful life, his personality multidimensional and his achievements in other fields were many, if not equally great. Indeed, several were the roles he had played with distinction at one time or another, he was one of the greatest legal luminaries India had produced during the first half of the century, an ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity, a great constitutionalist, a distinguished parliamentarian, a top-notch politician, an indefatigable freedom-fighter, a dynamic Muslim leader, a political strategist and, above all one of the great nation-builders of modern times. What, however, makes him so remarkable is the fact that while similar other leaders assumed the leadership of traditionally well-defined nations and espoused their cause, or led them to freedom, he created a nation out of an inchoate and down-trodeen minority and established a cultural and national home for it. And all that within a decade. For over three decades before the successful culmination in 1947, of the


PAKISTAN
NORTHERN AREAS
CHINA
EMBLEM
PROVINCES
CAPITAL
FLAG
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN
THANKS FOR VISITING THIS SITE,PLEASE GIVE YOUR SUGGESIONS FOR M
RELIGION
FOUNDER
ECONOMY
BASIC FACTS
GEOGRAPHY
SPORTS
CULTURE
LANGUAGES
MOUNTAINS
MAP
ECONOMY
Pakistan's economy is largely dependant on Agriculture.The main food crop is Wheat, followed by Rice, Maize, Millet, Barley, Pulses, Fruits and Vegetables.
Cotton, an important crop, and textile manufacture in Pakistan industry. But other industries involving from food processing to heavy engineering are developing rapidly, and in some area quite specularly.
AGRICULTURE


PAKISTAN
NORTHERN AREAS
CHINA
EMBLEM
PROVINCES
CAPITAL
FLAG
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN
THANKS FOR VISITIN
FOUNDER
ECONOMY
BASIC FACTS
GEOGRAPHY
SPORTS
CULTURE
LANGUAGES
MOUNTAINS
MAP
HISTORY
LANGUAGES
National Language: Urdu
Official Language: English
Main Regional Languages:Sindhi, Balochi, Punjabi, Pashto.



PAKISTAN
NORTHERN AREAS
CHINA
EMBLEM
PROVINCES
CAPITAL
FLAG
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN
NKS FOR VISITING THIS SITE,PLEASE GIVE YOUR SUGGESIONS FOR MAKING THIS
ECONOMY
BASIC FACTS
GEOGRAPHY
SPORTS
CULTURE
LANGUAGES
MOUNTAINS
MAP
HISTORY
GOVERNMENT
Map
Pakistan
TAJIKISTAN
CHINA
AFGHANISTAN
IRAN
INDIA
Hindu Kush
Peshawar
Islamabad
Rawalpindi
Gujranwala
Lahore
Faisalabad
Multan
Quetta
Hyderabad
Karachi
Arabian
Thar Desert


HO
HISTORY IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER
DAWN OF ISLAM
URDU IS THE NATIONAL LANGUAGE OF PAKISTAN
KHILAFAT MOVEMENT
SIMON COMMISSION
HISTORY
akistan traces its history back to 2,500 years B.C., when
developed civilization flourished in the Indus Valley. Excav
at Harrappa, Moenjodaro, Kot Diji and Mehr Garh have bro
light, the evidence of an advanced civilization existing ev
more ancient times. Around 1,500 B.C., the Aryans overwh
this region and influenced the Hindu civilization, whose c

PAKISTAN AIR FORCE

HOME

STRUCTURE

Wings

Squardons

Radars

AIRCRAFT

BASES

History

WARS

PAC

Pakistan Air Force plays a role in the psyche of its nation unmatched by any airforce in the world. It calls itself "The Pride of the Nation" and it is exactly that.

PAF was established on August 15, 1947 with only a handful of officers and men and with scant resources. Since then, it has undergone many evolutionary changes and now it stands as one of the most organised and well maintained forces in the region. Today, the PAF spearheads the country's air defence with the multi-role F-16s and other modern aircraft. It is determined to maintain its status as the air force which, pilot for pilot, has one of the most experienced and skillful in the world. These pilots, technicians and general servicemen represent the highest aviation and avionics skills in the world. By its record and performance, in both peacetime and in war, the PAF has earned admiration and acknowledgment from air forces

PAKISTAN ARMY

Information

Ranks Structure

Chief of The Army Staff

Commanders 1947-2002

Nishan-e-Haider

Kargil 1999

September 1965

December 1971

Commanders

Gen Sir Frank Messervy (15-8-47 to 10-2-

ISLAMABAD

History

Profile

Places

Hotels

Map

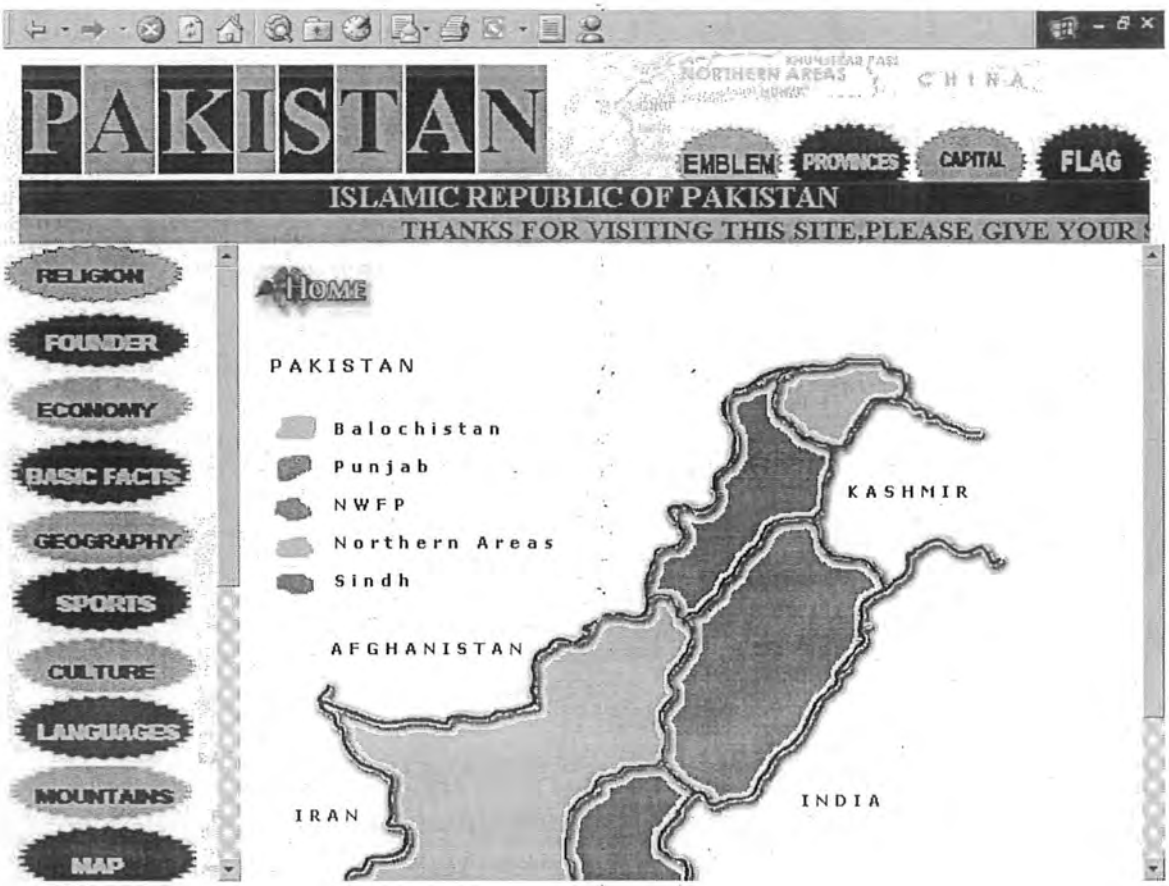
Education

Emories

14 kms north east of Rawalpindi on the north eastern fringe of the Potohar plateau of the province of Punjab.

Islamabad lies at the base of the Margalla Hills adjacent to Rawalpindi, Punjab, on the north side. It became Pakistan's capital in 1959. The ground breaking started in October 1961. In relatively short span, Islamabad has become one of the most impressive capitals in the world, exuding hope and confidence in Pakistan's future.

Islamabad is the heart and soul of Pakistan, a city which symbolizes the aspirations of a young and dynamic nation that looks forward to a glorious future for its people, a city which welcomes modern ides but at the same time recognizes and cherishes its traditional values and its past history.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PUNJAB

HISTORY
ECONOMY
CULTURE
PEOPLE
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HOME

The River Indus and its five tributaries flow through the lush green plains of the Punjab, giving the province its name (the word *Punj* means five, *ab* means water).

The Punjab is the most populous province and the most productive agricultural region of the country.

Verdant fields and vast orchards produce bumper harvests of staple foods such as rice, wheat, cotton, fruits and vegetables.

Punjabis are a hardy race, strong on tradition and dignity. Many of the sons of this soil serve the nation as brave and devoted soldiers in the armed forces.

Lahore, the provincial capital, retains the strongest impression of the grandeur of the

fields of the Punjab

Historical Place

SINDH

LOCATION

HISTORY

CULTURE

HOME

Sindh is a land of many contrasts, steeped in the mystique of *Sufi* traditions, preserving remnants of an ancient civilisation at Moenjodaro, and yet with the definite mark of urbanity in its bustling cities.

This contrast is visible in the land itself from the vast coastline of the Arabian Sea, to the great deserts of Thar and Kohistan, and small fertile belts along the River Indus.

There is a riotous mix of the old and the modern in Karachi, the capital of the province, where crude camel and donkey carts and horse carriages jostle with motor vehicles and imposing modern constructions exist beside the crumbling facades and splendid architecture of the British era

Thar desert

Masjid tooba


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PAKISTAN FLAG
Pakistan Flag - The Pakistan Flag was designed by Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the founder of Pakistan.
The National Flag of Pakistan is dark green in colour with a white bar, a white crescent in the centre and a five-pointed star. The significance of the colour and symbols used in the Pakistan Flag is as follows:
The white and dark green field represents

PAKISTAN

NORTHERN AREAS CHINA

EMBLEM PROVINCES CAPITAL FLAG

ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN

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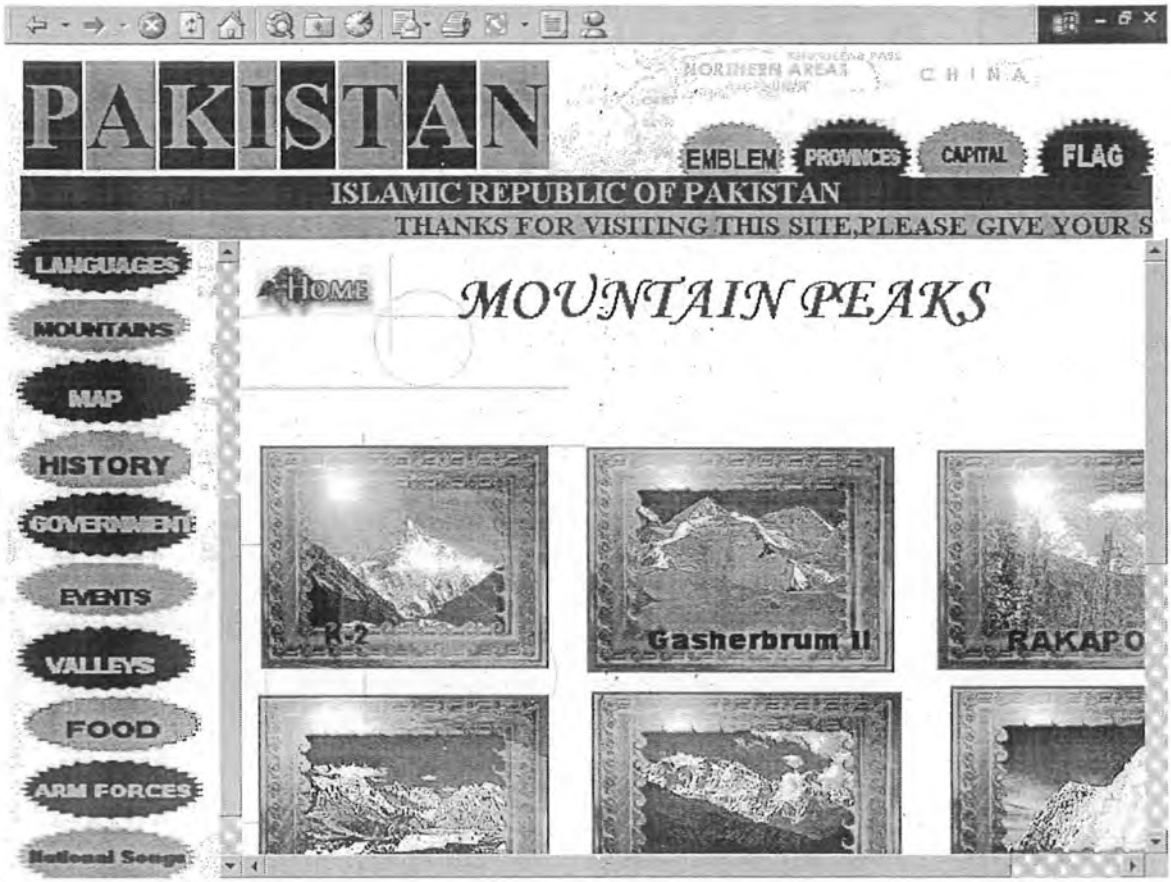
HOME

PAKISTANI FOOD

Since the advent of air travel (and boats), Pakistanis have migrated to every corner of the planet. Along with their culture, BO and lotas they also brought their appetites. So many Pakistani recipes have been introduced up on every corner - half of them introduced by people while other by some restaurant.

RECIPES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BACK

Swat Valley

The lush-green valley of Swat, with its rushing torrents, icy-cold lakes, fruit-laden orchards and flower-decked slopes is an ideal place for holiday-makers who intent to relax and enjoy the fruits of nature. Apart from its natural attractions, Swat owns a rich historical past too. The valley of Swat sprawls over 10,360 sq. kms at an average elevation of 975 metres. The maximum temperature is maximum 21 C and minimum 7 C. The tourist season continues all year round.

From the Second Century B.C Until the Ninth Century A.D, Buddhism flourished in Swat, and the vale was the birth