

## IV YEAR I SEMESTER

## COURSE STRUCTURE

Code	Subject	T	T/P/D	C
57047	Software Testing Methodologies	3	1	3
57079	Object Oriented Analysis and Design	4	-	4
57080	Mobile Application Development	3	1	3
57035	VLSI Design	4	1	4
	<b>ELECTIVE - I</b>	3	1	3
57081	Wireless Networks and Mobile Computing			
57073	Image Processing and Pattern Recognition			
57056	Soft Computing			
57082	Semantic Web and Social Networks			
	<b>ELECTIVE - II</b>	4	1	4
57057	Information Retrieval Systems			
57083	Human Computer Interaction			
57084	Multimedia and Rich Internet Applications			
57085	Scripting Languages			
57617	Case Tools and Software Testing Lab	-	3	2
57618	Mobile Applications Development Lab	-	3	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>25</b>

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**IV Year B.Tech. IT - I Sem**

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3	1/-/-	3

**(57047) SOFTWARE TESTING METHODOLOGIES**

**UNIT - I**

Introduction:- Purpose of testing, Dichotomies, model for testing, consequences of bugs, taxonomy of bugs.

**UNIT-II**

Flow graphs and Path testing:- Basics concepts of path testing, predicates, path predicates and achievable paths, path sensitizing, path instrumentation, application of path testing.

**UNIT - III**

Transaction Flow Testing:-transaction flows, transaction flow testing techniques. Dataflow testing:- Basics of dataflow testing, strategies in dataflow testing, application of dataflow testing.

**UNIT - IV**

Domain Testing:-domains and paths, Nice & ugly domains, domain testing, domains and interfaces testing, domain and interface testing, domains and testability.

**UNIT-V**

Paths, Path products and Regular expressions:- path products & path expression, reduction procedure, applications, regular expressions & flow anomaly detection.

**UNIT - VI**

Logic Based Testing:- overview, decision tables, path expressions, kv charts, specifications.

**UNIT - VII**

State, State Graphs and Transition testing:- state graphs, good & bad state graphs, state testing, Testability tips.

**UNIT - VIII**

Graph Matrices and Application:-Motivational overview, matrix of graph, relations, power of a matrix, node reduction algorithm, building tools. ( Student should be given an exposure to a tool like JMeter or Win-runner).

**TEXT BOOKS:**

[www.engineershutub.in](http://www.engineershutub.in)

1. Software Testing techniques – Boris Beizer, Dreamtech, second edition.
2. Software Testing Tools – Dr.K.V.K.K.Prasad, Dreamtech.

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. The craft of software testing - Brian Marick, Pearson Education.
2. Software Testing, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition, P.C.Jorgensen, Aurbach Publications (Dist.by SPD).
3. Software Testing, N.Chauhan, Oxford University Press.
4. Introduction to Software Testing, P.Ammann & J.Offutt, Cambridge Univ.Press.
5. Effective methods of Software Testing, Perry, John Wiley, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, 1999.
6. Software Testing Concepts and Tools, P.Nageswara Rao, dreamtech Press.
7. Software Testing, M.G.Limaye, TMH.
8. Software Testing, S.Desikan, G.Ramesh, Pearson.
9. Foundations of Software Testing, D.Graham & Others, Cengage Learning.
10. Foundations of Software Testing, A.P.Mathur, Pearson.





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**(57035) VLSI DESIGN**

**Unit I**

Introduction: Introduction to IC Technology – MOS, PMOS, NMOS, CMOS & BiCMOS, Technologies; Oxidation, Lithography, Diffusion, Ion implantation, Metallization, Encapsulation, Probe testing, Integrated Resistors and Capacitors, CMOS Nanotechnology.

**Unit II**

Basic Electrical Properties: Basic Electrical Properties of MOS and BiCMOS Circuits:  $I_{ds}$ - $V_{ds}$  relationships, MOS transistor threshold Voltage,  $g_m$ ,  $g_{ds}$ , Figure of merit  $u_0$ ; Pass transistor, NMOS Inverter, Various pull ups, CMOS Inverter analysis and design, Bi-CMOS Inverters.

**Unit III**

VLSI Circuit Design Processes: VLSI Design Flow, MOS Layers, Stick Diagrams, Design Rules and Layout, 2  $\mu$ m CMOS Design rules for wires, Contacts and Transistors Layout Diagrams for NMOS and CMOS Inverters and Gates, Scaling of MOS circuits.

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**Unit IV**

Gate Level Design: Logic Gates and Other complex gates, Switch logic, Alternate gate circuits, Time delays, Driving large capacitive loads, Wiring capacitance, Fan – in, Fan – out, Choice of layers.

**Unit V:**

Data Path Subsystems: Subsystem Design, Shifters, Adders, ALUs, Multipliers, Parity generators, Comparators, Zero/One Detectors, Counters.

**Unit VI:**

Array Subsystems: SRAM, DRAM, ROM, Serial Access Memories, Content Addressable Memory.

**Unit VII:**

Semiconductor Integrated Circuit Design: PLAs, FPGAs, CPLDs, Standard Cells, Programmable Array Logic, Design Approach, Parameters influencing low power design.

**Unit VIII**

CMOS Testing: CMOS Testing, Need for testing, Test Principles, Design Strategies for test, Chip level Test Techniques, System-level Test Techniques, Layout Design for improved Testability.

**TEXT BOOKS:**

- Essentials of VLSI circuits and systems – Kamran Eshraghian, Eshraghian Douglas and A. Pucknell, PHI, 2005 Edition
- VLSI Desing- K .Lal Kishore, V. S. V. Prabhakar, I.K International, 2009.
- CMOS VLSI Design – A circuits and systems perspective, Neil H. E Weste, David Harris, Ayan Banerjee, pearson, 2009.

**REFERENCES:**

- CMOS logic circuit Design - John .P. Uyemura, Springer, 2007.
- Modern VLSI Design - Wayne Wolf, Pearson Education, 3rd Edition, 1997.
- VLSI Design – A.Albert Raj, Latha, PHI, 2008
- Introduction to VLSI – Mead & Convey, BS Publications, 2010
- VLSI Design – M. Micheal Vai, CRC Press, 2009.

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**(57056) SOFT COMPUTING**

**(ELECTIVE - I)**

**UNIT-I**

AI Problems and Search: AI problems, Techniques, Problem Spaces and Search, Heuristic Search Techniques- Generate and Test, Hill Climbing, Best First Search Problem reduction.

**UNIT-II**

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Constraint Satisfaction and Means End Analysis. Approaches to Knowledge Representation- Using Predicate Logic and Rules.

**UNIT-III**

Artificial Neural Networks: Introduction, Basic models of ANN, important terminologies, Supervised Learning Networks, Perceptron Networks, Adaptive Linear Neuron, Backpropagation Network.

Associative Memory Networks. Training Algorithms for pattern association, BAM and Hopfield Networks.

**UNIT-IV**

Unsupervised Learning Network- Introduction, Fixed Weight Competitive Nets, Maxnet, Hamming Network, Kohonen Self-Organizing Feature Maps, Learning Vector Quantization, Counter Propagation Networks.

**UNIT-V**

Adaptive Resonance Theory Networks. Special Networks-Introduction to various networks.

Introduction to Classical Sets ( crisp Sets) and Fuzzy Sets- operations and Fuzzy sets. Classical Relations.

**UNIT-VI**

Fuzzy Relations- Cardinality, Operations, Properties and composition. Tolerance and equivalence relations.

Membership functions- Features, Fuzzification, membership value assignments, Defuzzification.

**UNIT-VII**

Fuzzy Arithmetic and Fuzzy Measures, Fuzzy Rule Base and Approximate Reasoning Fuzzy Decision making.

**UNIT-VIII**

Fuzzy Logic Control Systems. Genetic Algorithm- Introduction and basic operators and terminology. Applications: Optimization of TSP, Internet Search Technique

**TEXT BOOKS:**

Principles of Soft Computing- S N Sivanandam, S N Deepa, Wiley India, 2007

Soft Computing and Intelligent System Design -Fakhreddine O Karray, Clarence D Silva, Pearson Edition, 2004.

**REFERENCES:**

1. Computational Intelligence, Amit Konar, Springer.
2. Artificial Intelligence and Soft Computing- Behavioural and Cognitive Modelling of the Human Brain- Amit Konar, CRC press, Taylor and Francis Group.
3. Artificial Intelligence – Elaine Rich and Kevin Knight, TMH, 1991, 2008.
4. Artificial Intelligence – Patric Henry Winston – Third Edition, Pearson Education.
5. A first course in Fuzzy Logic- Hung T Nguyen and Elbert A Walker, CRC. Press Taylor and Francis Group.

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## (57085) SCRIPTING LANGUAGES

## (ELECTIVE – II)

**UNIT – I Introduction to PERL and Scripting**

Scripts and Programs, Origin of Scripting , Scripting Today, Characteristics of Scripting Languages, Uses for Scripting Languages, Web Scripting, and the universe of Scripting Languages. PERL- Names and Values, Variables, Scalar Expressions, Control Structures, arrays, list, hashes, strings, pattern and regular expressions, subroutines.

**UNIT – II Advanced perl**

Finer points of looping, pack and unpack, filesystem, eval, datastructures, packages, modules, objects, interfacing to the operating system, Creating Internet ware applications, Dirty Hands Internet Programming, security Issues.

**UNIT – III PHP Basics**

PHP Basics- Features, Embedding PHP Code in your Web pages, Outputting the data to the browser, Datatypes, Variables, Constants, expressions, string interpolation, control structures . Function, Creating a Function, Function Libraries, Arrays, strings and Regular Expressions.

**UNIT – IV Advanced PHP Programming**

PHP and Web Forms, Files, PHP Authentication and Methodologies -Hard Coded, File Based, Database Based, IP Based, Login Administration, Uploading Files with PHP, Sending Email using PHP, PHP Encryption Functions, the Mcrypt package, Building Web sites for the World.

**UNIT - V TCL**

TCL Structure, syntax, Variables and Data in TCL, Control Flow, Data Structures, input/output, procedures , strings , patterns, files, Advance TCL- eval, source, exec and uplevel commands, Name spaces, trapping errors, event driven programs, making applications internet aware, Nuts and Bolts Internet Programming, Security Issues, C Interface.

**UNIT VI Tk**

Tk-Visual Tool Kits, Fundamental Concepts of Tk, Tk by example, Events and Binding , Perl-Tk.

**UNIT – VII Python**

Introduction to Python language, python-syntax, statements, functions, Built-in-functions and Methods, Modules in python, Exception Handling.

**UNIT - VIII**

Integrated Web Applications in Python – Building Small, Efficient Python Web Systems , Web Application Framework.

[www.engineershub.in](http://www.engineershub.in)

**TEXT BOOKS:**

1. The World of Scripting Languages , David Barron, Wiley Publications.
2. Python Web Programming , Steve Holden and David Beazley ,New Riders Publications.
3. Beginning PHP and MySQL , 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition , Jason Gilmore, Apress Publications (Dream tech.).

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Open Source Web Development with LAMP using Linux , Apache, MySQL, Perl and PHP, J. Lee and B. Ware (Addison Wesley) Pearson Education.
2. Programming Python, M. Lutz, SPD.
3. PHP 6 Fast and Easy Web Development , Julie Meloni and Matt Telles, Cengage Learning Publications.
4. PHP 5.1, I. Bayross and S. Shah, The X Team, SPD.
5. Core Python Programming, Chun, Pearson Education.
6. Guide to Programming with Python, M. Dawson, Cengage Learning.
7. Perl by Example, E. Quigley, Pearson Education.
8. Programming Perl, Larry Wall, T. Christiansen and J. Orwant, O'Reilly, SPD.
9. Tcl and the Tk Tool kit, Ousterhout, Pearson Education.
10. PHP and MySQL by Example, E. Quigley, Prentice Hall (Pearson).
11. Perl Power, J. P. Flynt, Cengage Learning.
12. PHP Programming solutions, V. Vaswani, TMH.

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**(57617) CASE TOOLS AND SOFTWARE TESTING LAB**

**Case Tools Lab**

Students are divided into batches of 5 each and each batch has to draw the following diagrams using UML for an ATM system whose description is given below.

**UML diagrams to be developed are:**

- |                      |                           |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Use Case Diagram. | 2. Class Diagram.         |
| 3. Sequence Diagram. | 4. Collaboration Diagram. |
| 5. State Diagram     | 6. Activity Diagram.      |
| 7. Component Diagram | 8. Deployment Diagram.    |
| 9. Test Design.      |                           |

**Description for an ATM System**

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The software to be designed will control a simulated automated teller machine (ATM) having a magnetic stripe reader for reading an ATM card, a customer console (keyboard and display) for interaction with the customer, a slot for depositing envelopes, a dispenser for cash (in multiples of Rs. 100, Rs. 500 and Rs. 1000), a printer for printing customer receipts, and a key-operated switch to allow an operator to start or stop the machine. The ATM will communicate with the bank's computer over an appropriate communication link. (The software on the latter is not part of the requirements for this problem.)

The ATM will service one customer at a time. A customer will be required to insert an ATM card and enter a personal identification number (PIN) - both of which will be sent to the bank for validation as part of each transaction. The customer will then be able to perform one or more transactions. The card will be retained in the machine until the customer indicates that he/she desires no further transactions, at which point it will be returned - except as noted below.

The ATM must be able to provide the following services to the customer:

1. A customer must be able to make a cash withdrawal from any suitable account linked to the card, in multiples of Rs. 100 or Rs. 500 or Rs. 1000. Approval must be obtained from the bank before cash is dispensed.
2. A customer must be able to make a deposit to any account linked to the card, consisting of cash and/or checks in an envelope. The customer will enter the amount of the deposit into the ATM, subject to manual verification when the envelope is removed from the machine by an operator. Approval must be obtained from the bank before physically accepting the envelope.

3. A customer must be able to make a transfer of money between any two accounts linked to the card.
4. A customer must be able to make a balance inquiry of any account linked to the card.
5. A customer must be able to abort a transaction in progress by pressing the Cancel key instead of responding to a request from the machine.

The ATM will communicate each transaction to the bank and obtain verification that it was allowed by the bank. Ordinarily, a transaction will be considered complete by the bank once it has been approved. In the case of a deposit, a second message will be sent to the bank indicating that the customer has deposited the envelope. (If the customer fails to deposit the envelope within the timeout period, or presses cancel instead, no second message will be sent to the bank and the deposit will not be credited to the customer.)

If the bank determines that the customer's PIN is invalid, the customer will be required to re-enter the PIN before a transaction can proceed. If the customer is unable to successfully enter the PIN after three tries, the card will be permanently retained by the machine, and the customer will have to contact the bank to get it back.

If a transaction fails for any reason other than an invalid PIN, the ATM will display an explanation of the problem, and will then ask the customer whether he/she wants to do another transaction.

The ATM will provide the customer with a printed receipt for each successful transaction

The ATM will have a key-operated switch that will allow an operator to start and stop the servicing of customers. After turning the switch to the "on" position, the operator will be required to verify and enter the total cash on hand. The machine can only be turned off when it is not servicing a customer. When the switch is moved to the "off" position, the machine will shut down, so that the operator may remove deposit envelopes and reload the machine with cash, blank receipts, etc.

**SOFTWARE TESTING LAB**

**List of Experiments**

1. Write programs in 'C' Language to demonstrate the working of the following constructs:  
i) do...while ii) while...do iii) if...else iv) switch v) for
2. "A program written in 'C' language for Matrix Multiplication fails" Introspect the causes for its failure and write down the possible reasons for its failure.
3. Take any system (e.g. ATM system) and study its system specifications and report the various bugs.
4. Write the test cases for any known application (e.g. Banking

- application)
5. Create a test plan document for any application (e.g. Library Management System)
  6. Study of any testing tool (e.g. Win runner)
  7. Study of any web testing tool (e.g. Selenium)
  8. Study of any bug tracking tool (e.g. Bugzilla, bugbit)
  9. Study of any test management tool (e.g. Test Director)
  10. Study of any open source-testing tool (e.g. Test Link)
  11. Take a mini project (e.g. University admission, Placement Portal) and execute it. During the Life cycle of the mini project create the various testing documents\* and final test report document.

\*Note: To create the various testing related documents refer to the text "Effective Software Testing Methodologies by William E. Perry"

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### (57618) MOBILE APPLICATIONS DEVELOPMENT LAB

**Objective:** [www.engineershub.in](http://www.engineershub.in)

In this lab, a student is expected to design, implement, document and present a mobile client/server system using standard Java and Java 2 Micro Edition (J2ME) platform. Specifically it is required to design and implement a system that consists mainly of a mobile client (MC) and a Proxy Server (PS). MC will be written in J2ME, MIDP 2.0, while PS will be written in standard Java. It is necessary to use a mobile phone emulator to develop and demonstrate the experiments.

It may be necessary to use other components or existing resources (servers) as needed. For instance a database local to PS or a web service available on the Internet that can be invoked by the PS.

Week - 1: Installation of Java Wireless Toolkit (J2ME)

- 1) If the Java Development Kit (JDK) is not there or only having the Java Runtime Environment (JRE) installed, install the latest JDK from <http://java.sun.com/javase/downloads/index.jsp>. Current stable release of Java is JDK 6 Update 7 but check the web page in case there are newer non-beta releases available.
- 2) Next, download the Java Wireless Toolkit (formerly called J2ME Wireless Toolkit) from: <http://java.sun.com/products/sjwtoolkit/download.html>.
- 3) Run the installer (for example, for Windows it is: `sun_java_wireless_toolkit-2_5_2-windows.exe`). The installer checks whether a compatible Java environment has been pre-installed. If not, it is necessary to uninstall old versions of Java and perform Step 1 again.

Once after successful installation of Java and the tool kit compile this program and run the following program in the toolkit.

Steps to run this program in toolkit:

1. Start -> All Programs -> Sun Java Tool Kit -> Wireless Tool Kit
2. Click New Project -> Enter Project Name -> Enter Class Name -> Click on Create Project.
3. Choose appropriate API Selection and Configurations.
4. Place Java Source file in WTK2.1 / WTK2.2\apps\projectname\src
5. Build the Project.

6. Run the Project.

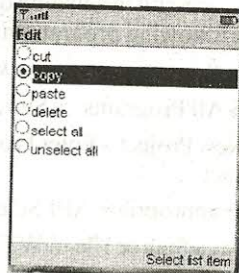
```
import javax.microedition.lcdui.*;
import javax.microedition.midlet.*;
public class HelloWorld extends MIDlet{
    private Form form;
    private Display display;
    public HelloWorld(){
        super();
    }
    public void startApp(){
        form = new Form("Hello World");
        String msg = "Hello World!!!!!!!";
        form.append(msg);
        display = Display.getDisplay(this);
        display.setCurrent(form);
    }
    public void pauseApp(){}
    public void destroyApp(boolean unconditional){
        notifyDestroyed();
    }
}
```

Week - 2 Working with J2ME Features:

Working with J2ME Features: Say, creating a Hello World program Experiment with the most basic features and mobile application interaction concepts (lists, text boxes, buttons, radio boxes, soft buttons, graphics, etc)

2.1 Create a program which creates to following kind of menu.

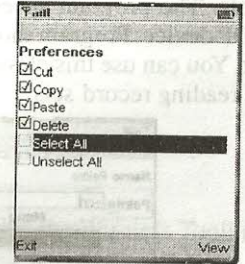
- \* cut
- \* copy
- \* paste
- \* delete
- \* select all
- \* unselect all



2.2 Event Handling.

Create a menu which has the following options:

- \* cut - can be on/off
- \* copy - can be on/off
- \* paste - can be on/off
- \* delete - can be on/off
- \* select all - put all 4 options on
- \* unselect all - put all 4 options off



2.3. Input checking

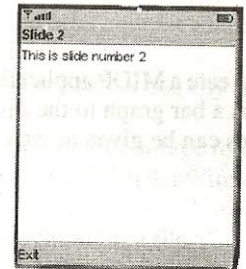
Create an MIDP application which examine, that a phone number, which a user has entered is in the given format. \* Area code should be one of the following: 040, 041, 050, 0400, 044 \* There should 6-8 numbers in telephone number (+ area code)



Week - 3 Threads & High Level UI:

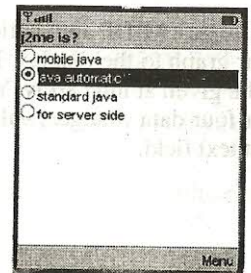
3.1. Create a slide show which has three slides, which includes only text.

Program should change to the new slide after 5 seconds. After the third slide program returns to the first slide.



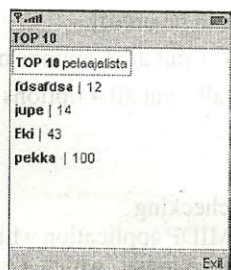
3.2 High-level UI

Create a MIDP application, which show to the user 5-10 quiz questions. All questions have 4 possible options and one right option exactly. Application counts and shows to the user how many right answers were right and shows them to user.



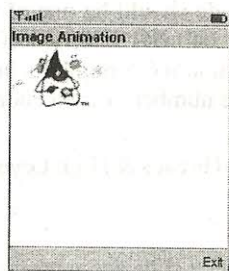


3.3 Create a MIDP application, where the user can enter player name and points. The program saves the information to the record using RMS at MIDP device. Program should also print out the top 10 player list to the end user. You can use this class in your game if you made own class for saving and reading record sets.

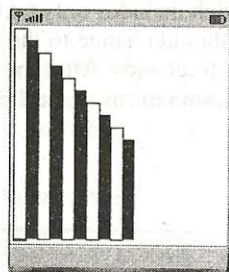


#### Week - 4 Working on Drawing and Images

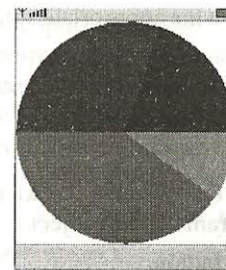
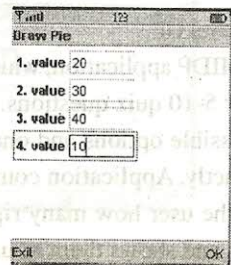
4.1 Create a slide show which has three slides, which includes pictures at PNG format. Program should change to the new slide other 5 seconds.



4.2 Create a MIDP application, which draws a bar graph to the display. Data values can be given at int[] array.



4.3 Create a MIDP application, which draws a bar graph to the display. Data values can be given at int[] array. You can enter four data (integer) values to the input text field.



Week - 5 Developing Networked Applications using the Wireless Toolkit  
Creating a Simple Client-Server Application  
Create, compile and run a basic UDP-based client-server application.

Creating the Datagram Server project

- 1) Click on Wireless Toolkit 2.5.2 under the group: All Programs!Sun Java (TM) Wireless Toolkit 2.5.2.
- 2) Click on 'New Project...' button.
- 3) Enter project name as 'DatagramServer'. Enter MIDlet name as 'DatagramServer'. Note that the Midlet name is the same as the name of the class in the source code, which extends the MIDlet class, otherwise the application won't run.
- 4) Another window pops up where it is required to select a target platform. Select 'MIDP 1.0' from the drop down list.
- 5) After clicking OK, the project is created; and the Wireless Toolkit tells that the name of the folder where source code files are created. The path of the source code folder is displayed in the debug output window.

Creating and Compiling the DatagramServer source files

The Wireless Toolkit does not come with an IDE by default so Use any IDE or a text editor like Notepad.

- 1) Create a new text file called DatagramServer.java in the source folder of the project. The exact path of this folder is displayed in the Wireless Toolkit window.
- 2) Paste contents DatagramServer.java from into the source file.

Running your Server application on the Phone simulator

- 1) After compiling the project successfully, click on the Run button in the Wireless Toolkit window.
- 2) A graphical window depicting a phone handset will appear with the name of your application highlighted on its screen as shown below.
- 3) To start the application, click on the right soft-key (marked with a dot) below the 'Launch' command.
- 4) The phone simulator might ask if it is OK to run the network application.

Select 'Yes' by clicking on the appropriate soft-key. The server is now up and running.

- 5) Keep the server running during the creation, compilation and running of the Datagram Client application.

#### Creating the DatagramClient project

- 1) Use the same instance of the Wireless Toolkit that is used for creating and compiling the Datagram Server project.
- 2) Click on 'New Project...' button.
- 3) A new window pops up. Enter project name as 'DatagramClient'. Enter MIDlet name as 'DatagramClient'. Note that the MIDlet name is the same as the name of the class in the source code, which extends the MIDlet class.
- 4) Another window pops up where one has to select a target platform. Select 'MIDP 1.0' from the drop down list.
- 5) After clicking OK, the project is created and the Wireless Toolkit tells where to place the source code files. The path of the source code folder is displayed in the debug output window as explained before.

#### Creating and Compiling the DatagramClient source files

- 1) Create a new text file called DatagramClient.java in the source folder of the project.
- 2) Paste contents DatagramClient.java into the source file.
- 3) Then click on the Build button in the Wireless Toolkit window. If the compilation is OK, it will say Build Complete in the window's debug output window, otherwise it will show the errors. Note: In the source code, use the System.out.println() statement to output debug information to this window.

#### Running your Client application on the Phone simulator

- 1) After compiling the project successfully, click on the Run button in the Wireless Toolkit window.
- 2) A graphical window depicting a phone handset will appear with the name of the application highlighted on its screen.
- 3) To start the application, click on the right soft-key (marked with a dot) below the 'Launch' command.
- 4) The phone simulator might ask if it is OK to run the network application. Select 'Yes' by clicking on the appropriate soft-key. The client is now up and running.
- 5) When the client executes on the phone simulator, one should see a

text box with the caption 'Message'. Enter any message and press the right soft-key (corresponding to Send). If the client-server application is working properly, the screen of the server phone will display the message sent by the client and the client screen will now display a message sent by the server in response. The response message from the server is the original client message in reverse.

- 6) Try various features of the phone simulator including the different look-and feel options.

#### Week - 6 Authentication with a Web Server

- 6.1 Write a sample program to show how to make a SOCKET Connection from j2me phone.

This J2ME sample program shows how to make a SOCKET Connection from a J2ME Phone. Many a times there is a need to connect backend HTTP server from the J2ME application. shows how to make a SOCKET connection from the phone to port 80.

- 6.2 Login to HTTP Server from a J2ME Program

This J2ME sample program shows how to display a simple LOGIN SCREEN on the J2ME phone and how to authenticate to a HTTP server.

Many J2ME applications for security reasons require the authentication of the user. This free J2ME sample program, shows how a J2ME application can do authentication to the backend server.

Note: Use Apache Tomcat Server as Web Server and Mysql as Database Server.

#### Week - 7 & 8 Web Application using J2ME

The following should be carried out with respect to the given set of application domains: (Assume that the Server is connected to the well-maintained database of the given domain. Mobile Client is to be connected to the Server and fetch the required data value/information)

- Students Marks Enquiry
- Town/City Movie Enquiry
- Railway/Road/Air (For example PNR) Enquiry/Status
- Sports (say, Cricket) Update
- Town/City Weather Update
- Public Exams (say Intermediate or SSC)/ Entrance (Say EAMCET) Results Enquiry

Divide Student into Batches and suggest them to design database according to their domains and render information according the requests.