##### A PROJECT REPORT

On

### Vikram Aur Betaal

Submitted to

KIIT Deemed to be University

In Partial Fulfilment of the Requirement for the Award of

#### BACHELOR’S DEGREE IN

**COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | BY |  |
| **ANURAG PANDA** |  | 2105181 |
| **ANKIT HATI** |  | 21052897 |
| **PRAJNABRATA MOHANTY** |  | 2105049 |
|  |  |  |

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

**MR. N. BIRAJA ISAAC**



SCHOOL OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING

##### KALINGA INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY

BHUBANESWAR, ODISHA -751024

#### KIIT Deemed to be University

School of Computer Engineering Bhubaneswar, ODISHA 751024



## CERTIFICATE

This is certified that the project entitled

##### “VIKRAM & BETAAL”

submitted by

is a record of bonafide work carried out by them, in the partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of Degree of Bachelor of Engineering (Computer Science & Engineering) at KIIT Deemed to be university, Bhubaneswar. This work is done during year 2025, under our guidance.

Project Guide

MR. N BIRAJA ISAAC

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**ANURAG PANDA**

**ANKIT HATI**

**PRAJNABRATA MOHANTY**

### ABSTRACT

‘*Vikram and Betaal’* is a classic collection of Indian tales rooted in ancient folklore and moral philosophy. The stories revolve around the legendary King Vikramaditya and the ghostly spirit Betaal, who resides in a corpse hanging from a tree. Each night, as Vikram attempts to capture Betaal and carry him away, the spirit tells him a gripping story that ends with a riddle or moral dilemma. Bound by a condition that he must answer the question if he knows the answer, Vikram repeatedly solves the puzzles, causing Betaal to escape and restart the cycle. These tales are known not just for their rich narrative style, but also for exploring complex themes of justice, duty, wisdom, and human nature. Blending suspense, ethical inquiry, and folklore, ‘*Vikram and Betaal’* remains an enduring part of Indian literature and storytelling tradition.

**Keywords:** Vikramaditya, Betaal, Indian folklore, moral stories, riddles, ethical dilemmas, ancient literature, wisdom, justice, storytelling.

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## Chapter 1 Introduction

*Vikram and Betaal* is one of the most iconic story cycles in Indian literature, blending elements of fantasy, morality, and suspense. Originating from the ancient Sanskrit work *Baital Pachisi*, attributed to the scholar Somdev Bhatt, these tales date back over a thousand years and have been retold across generations in various regional languages and cultural forms. The central characters are King Vikramaditya, a just and fearless ruler known for his wisdom and bravery, and Betaal, a witty and mysterious ghost who inhabits a corpse hanging from a tree in a dense forest.

The premise of the stories is simple yet captivating. Vikramaditya is tasked by a tantric sage to retrieve Betaal, but every time the king tries to carry the ghost, Betaal tells him a strange and thought-provoking story that ends with a riddle or a moral dilemma. If Vikram knows the answer and remains silent, he risks death; if he answers, Betaal escapes and returns to the tree, forcing Vikram to start over. This recurring cycle forms the narrative framework of the series.

Each of Betaal’s stories presents a unique scenario that explores complex human emotions, ethical conflicts, and social values. From tales of loyalty and betrayal to stories about justice, sacrifice, and cleverness, the narrative structure encourages the listener or reader to reflect deeply on right and wrong. Despite being rooted in folklore, the themes remain relevant in modern times and offer timeless wisdom.

The *Vikram and Betaal* tales have been widely popularized through books, television series, plays, and even comic books, making them accessible to both children and adults. They not only serve as entertainment but also act as a cultural and moral compass, emphasizing the importance of intellect, integrity, and courage.

This project explores the origins, structure, major themes, and cultural significance of the *Vikram and Betaal* stories, shedding light on why they continue to captivate minds even today.

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## Chapter 2

Basic Concepts/ Literature Review

This section contains the basic concepts about the related tools and techniques used in this project.

* 1. HTML

**Hypertext Markup Language** or **HTML** is the standard [markup language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Markup_language) for documents designed to be displayed in a [web browser](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_browser). It defines the content and structure of [web content](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_content). It is often assisted by technologies such as [Cascading Style](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CSS) [Sheets](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CSS) (CSS) and [scripting languages](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scripting_language) such as [JavaScript](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JavaScript).

[Web browsers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_browser) receive HTML documents from a [web server](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_server) or from local storage and [render](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Browser_engine) the documents into multimedia web pages. HTML describes the structure of a [web page](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_page) [semantically](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Semantic_Web) and originally included cues for its appearance.

* 1. CSS

**Cascading Style Sheets** (**CSS**) is a [style sheet language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Style_sheet_language) used for specifying the [presentation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Presentation_semantics) and styling of a document written in a [markup language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Markup_language) such as [HTML](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML) or [XML](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/XML). CSS is a cornerstone technology of the [World Wide Web](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Wide_Web), alongside HTML and [JavaScript](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JavaScript).

CSS is designed to enable the [separation of content and presentation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Separation_of_content_and_presentation),

including [layout](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Page_layout), [colors](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Color), and [fonts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Typeface). This separation can improve content [accessibility](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Accessibility); provide more flexibility and control in the specification of presentation characteristics; enable multiple [web pages](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_page) to share formatting by specifying the relevant CSS in a separate .css file, which reduces complexity and repetition in the structural content; and enable the .css file to be [cached](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cache_(computing)) to improve the page load speed between the pages that share the file and its formatting.

* 1. BOOTSTRAP

**Bootstrap** is an HTML, CSS and JS library that focuses on simplifying the development of informative web pages (as opposed to [web applications](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_application)). The primary purpose of adding it to a web project is to apply Bootstrap's choices of color, size, font and layout to that project. As such, the primary factor is whether the developers in charge find those choices to their liking. Once added to a project, Bootstrap provides basic style definitions for all [HTML elements](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML_element). The result is a uniform appearance for prose, tables and form elements across [web browsers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_browser). In addition, developers can take advantage of CSS classes defined in Bootstrap to further customize the appearance of their contents. For example, Bootstrap has provisioned for light- and dark-colored tables, page headings, more prominent [pull quotes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pull_quote), and text with a highlight.

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* 1. JAVASCRIPT

**JavaScript** , often abbreviated as **JS**, is a [programming language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Programming_language) and core technology of [the Web](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Wide_Web), alongside [HTML](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML) and [CSS](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CSS). 99% of [websites](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Website) use JavaScript on the [client](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Client_(computing)) side for [webpage](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_page) behavior. JavaScript is a [high-level](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/High-level_programming_language), often [just-in-time](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Just-in-time_compilation) [compiled](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Just-in-time_compilation) language that conforms to the [ECMAScript](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ECMAScript) standard.[[11]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JavaScript#cite_note-tc39-11) It has [dynamic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dynamic_typing) [typing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dynamic_typing), [prototype-based](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prototype-based_programming) [object-orientation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Object-oriented_programming), and [first-class functions](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First-class_function). It is [multi-](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Programming_paradigm) [paradigm](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Programming_paradigm), supporting [event-driven](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Event-driven_programming), [functional](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Functional_programming), and [imperative](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imperative_programming) [programming styles](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Programming_paradigm). It has [application programming interfaces](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Application_programming_interface) (APIs) for working with text, dates, [regular](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regular_expression) [expressions](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regular_expression), standard [data structures](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data_structure), and the [Document Object Model](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Document_Object_Model) (DOM). The ECMAScript standard does not include any [input/output](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Input/output) (I/O), such as [networking](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_network), [storage](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data_storage), or [graphics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_graphics) facilities. In practice, the web browser or other runtime system provides JavaScript APIs for I/O.

Although [Java](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Java_(programming_language)) and JavaScript are similar in name, [syntax](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Syntax_(programming_languages)), and respective [standard](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Standard_library) [libraries](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Standard_library), the two languages are distinct and differ greatly in design.

* 1. PYTHON

**Python** is a [high-level](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/High-level_programming_language), [interpreted](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interpreter_(computing)) programming language often praised for its [simplicity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Simplicity) and [readability](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Readability). It supports multiple [programming paradigms](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Programming_paradigm), including [object-oriented](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Object-oriented_programming), [functional](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Functional_programming), and [procedural](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Procedural_programming) styles. Python features [dynamic typing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Type_system#Dynamic_typing), [automatic memory management](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Automatic_memory_management), and a comprehensive [standard library](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Python_standard_library) for tasks like [file handling](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File_system), [data manipulation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data_manipulation_language), and [web services](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_service). Widely used in [web development](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_development), [data science](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data_science), [artificial intelligence](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artificial_intelligence), and [automation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Automation), it is supported by an extensive [ecosystem](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software_ecosystem) of [libraries](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Library_(computing)) and [frameworks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Framework). Although Python excels in ease of use and versatility, it differs significantly in [design](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software_design) and [application](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Application_software) from languages like [Java](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Java_(programming_language)) or [JavaScript](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JavaScript).

2.6 FLASK

[**Flask**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flask_(web_framework)) is a [lightweight](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lightweight_software) [web framework](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_framework) written in [Python](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Python_(programming_language)). It is classified as a [microframework](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Microframework) because it does not require particular tools or libraries, offering simplicity and flexibility for developers. Flask includes built-in support for [routing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/URL_redirection), [templating](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_template_system) via [Jinja2](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jinja_(template_engine)), and a [WSGI](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_Server_Gateway_Interface) server through [Werkzeug](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Werkzeug).

Flask is commonly used for building [RESTful APIs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Representational_state_transfer) and small to medium-sized web applications. Its modular design allows developers to add extensions for tasks like [database integration](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Database), [authentication](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Authentication), and [form validation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Form_(HTML)). While Flask provides a minimal starting point, it is scalable and well-suited for projects requiring fine-grained control over application architecture.

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## FAST API

## FastAPI is a modern, fast (high-performance), web framework for building APIs with Python 3.7+ based on standard Python type hints. Created by Sebastián Ramírez, FastAPI is designed to be easy to use, highly efficient, and fully compatible with OpenAPI (formerly Swagger) and JSON Schema.

## It’s built on top of Starlette (for the web parts) and Pydantic (for data validation), making it both lightweight and powerful. FastAPI allows developers to quickly build robust, production-ready RESTful APIs with automatic documentation.

## Chapter 3

Requirement Specifications

The requirement specification for the website to operate smoothly:

* Internet Explorer 9 & 10
* Firefox 7 and higher
* Chrome 14 and higher
* Safari 5 and higher
* Opera 11 and higher

## Chapter 4

## Concepts Used

MACHINE LEARNING

**Machine Learning (ML)** is a field of artificial intelligence that enables systems to learn from data, identify patterns, and make predictions or decisions with minimal human intervention. In this project, ML plays a pivotal role in processing and analyzing the dataset of the **Bhagavad Gita and Vikram and Betaal**, which forms the foundation for the chatbot integrated into the website's backend. The dataset was pre-processed to structure the text in a format suitable for model training, ensuring efficient interpretation and response generation.

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Using **Natural Language Processing (NLP)** techniques, the ML model is capable of understanding user queries, identifying key themes, and mapping them to the teachings of the Bhagavad Gita. Supervised learning was employed to train the model on labeled data, enabling it to provide contextually accurate and insightful responses. The integration of this trained ML model into the website's backend facilitates real-time interaction, ensuring a seamless and meaningful user experience.

This implementation demonstrates the application of Machine Learning in transforming philosophical and spiritual texts into a dynamic, interactive platform, making complex teachings accessible and engaging for users.

SENTIMENTAL ANALYSIS

**Sentiment Analysis** is a Machine Learning (ML) technique that interprets the emotional tone of text to classify it into categories like positive, negative, or neutral sentiments. In this project, sentiment analysis was implemented to enable the chatbot to understand the emotional state of users based on their inputs and provide relevant morals and stories with respect to Bhagwat Geeta and Vikram and Betaal.

The chatbot analyzes user inputs by identifying specific keywords and expressions indicative of emotions such as anger, sadness, happiness, or anxiety. A curated dataset mapping emotional expressions to corresponding shlokas was used to train the ML model. By leveraging **Natural Language Processing (NLP)** techniques, the model extracts features from the user input, determines the user's mood, and retrieves appropriate shlokas that align with the identified sentiment.

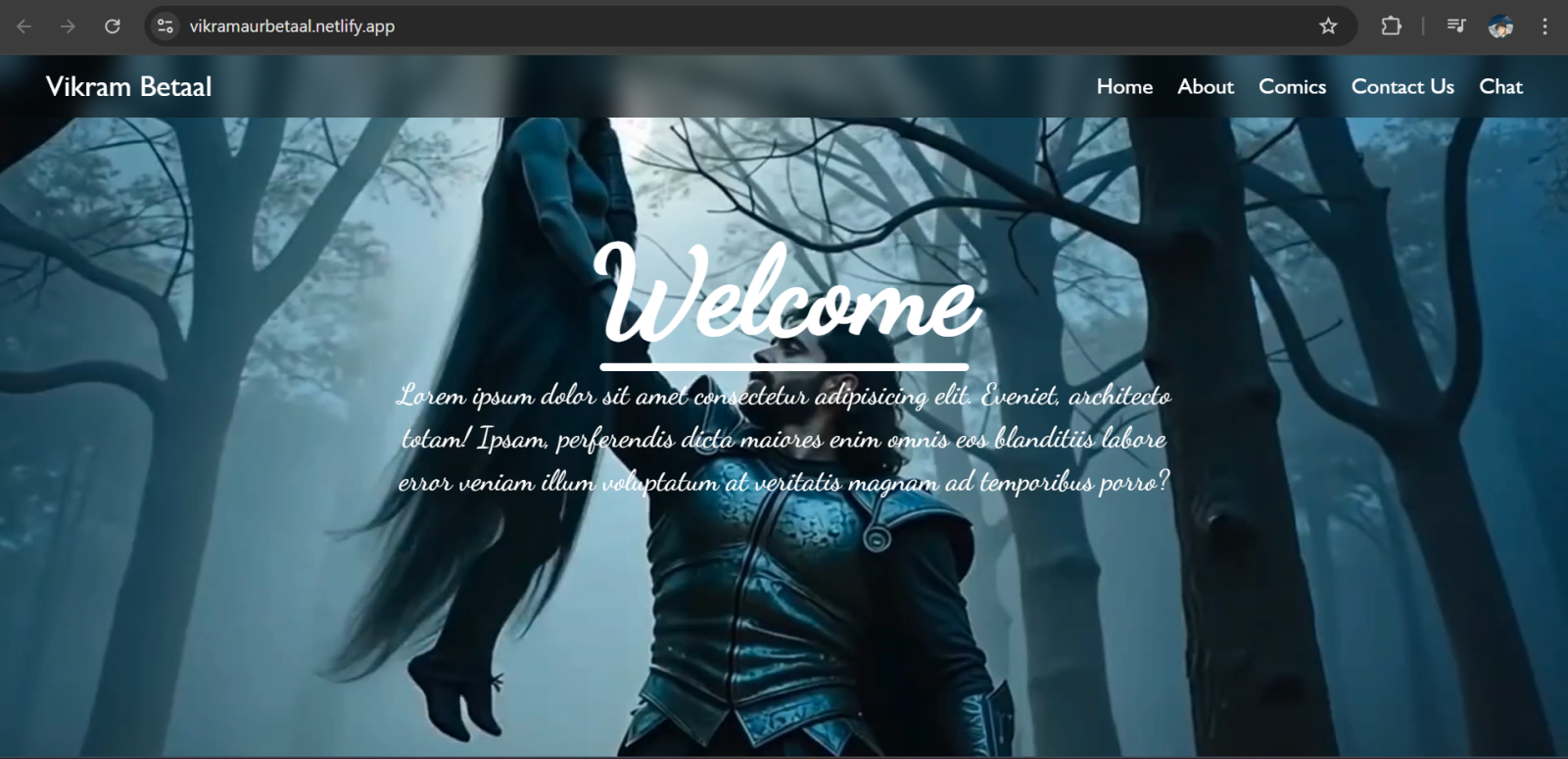
For example, if a user types, "I’m feeling angry," the chatbot detects the emotion as anger and suggests shlokas that provide guidance on managing anger. This integration of sentiment analysis ensures that the chatbot delivers a personalized and meaningful experience, making the teachings of the Bhagavad Gita accessible and applicable to users' emotional contexts.

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## Chapter 5 Implementation

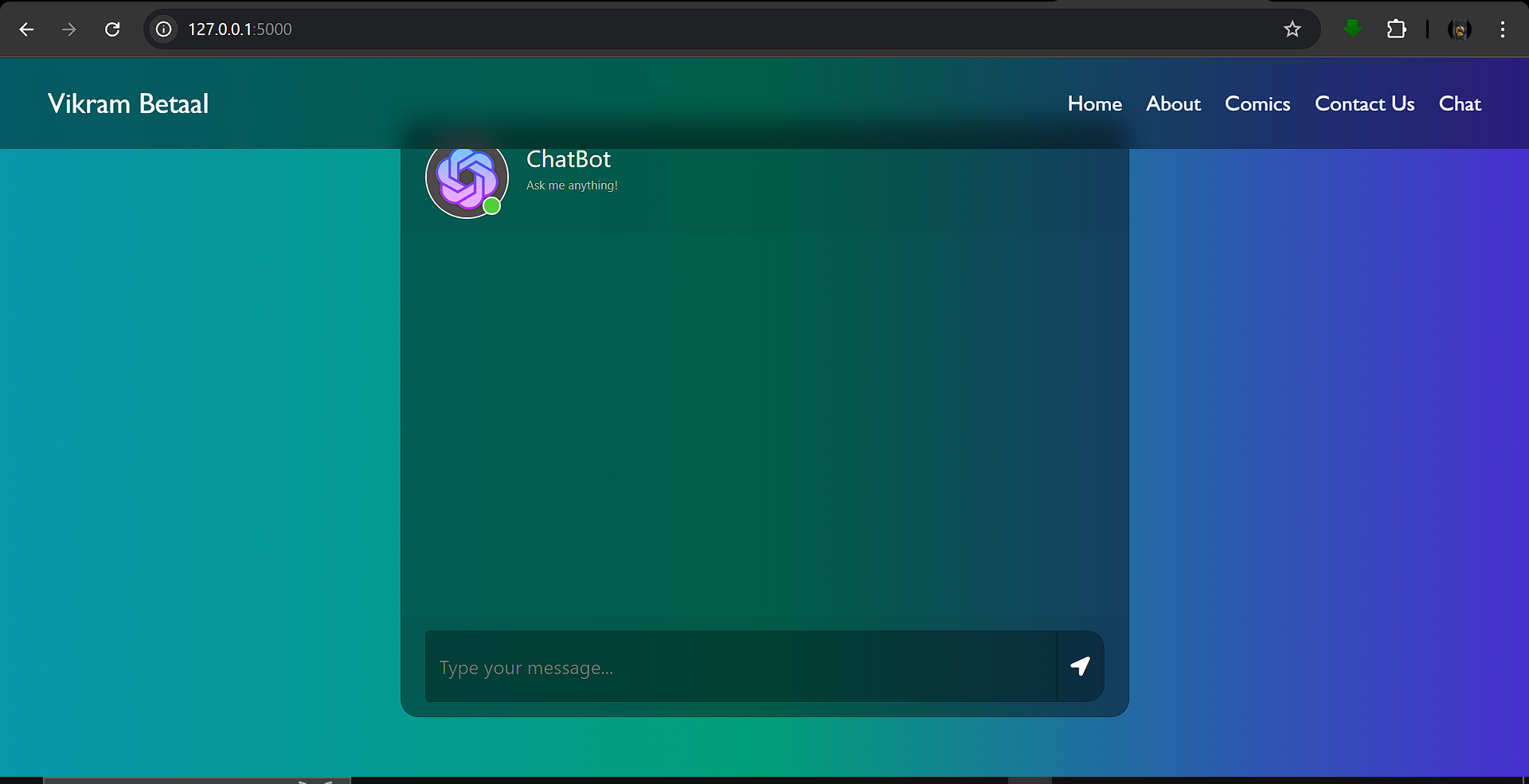
5.1 LAYOUT

The initial page that the audience land on is the homepage but also acts as a landing page directing the audience to commit to an action. In this case, the ‘Cantos’ link is the call to action, therefore having the outline of the border in a different color to the other links on the page helps simplify the decision-making process for the audience. Although there are other links on this page, the call to action is positioned both under the <h1> tag and at the bottom of the page, giving more than one opportunity to approach it. According to the Gutenberg Diagram, the call to action is located in the terminal area, where the user will need to make a decision. In the primary optical area is the navigation bar. This is “where eyes will naturally focus,” and means that users will see it immediately and easily. This will aid them in understanding what the website has to offer and will guide users to pages beyond the homepage. To ensure the website was made as modern as possible, a parallax scrolling design has been used. This is interactive in nature and will therefore increase the level of engagement. It is common for the younger audience to be used to a scrolling design on their phones thus creating a recognizable feel to the website.



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5.2 MOBILE OPTIMIZATION

In order to maximize the number of potential audience members this site uses media queries. This website is responsive on 3 different sizes of device:

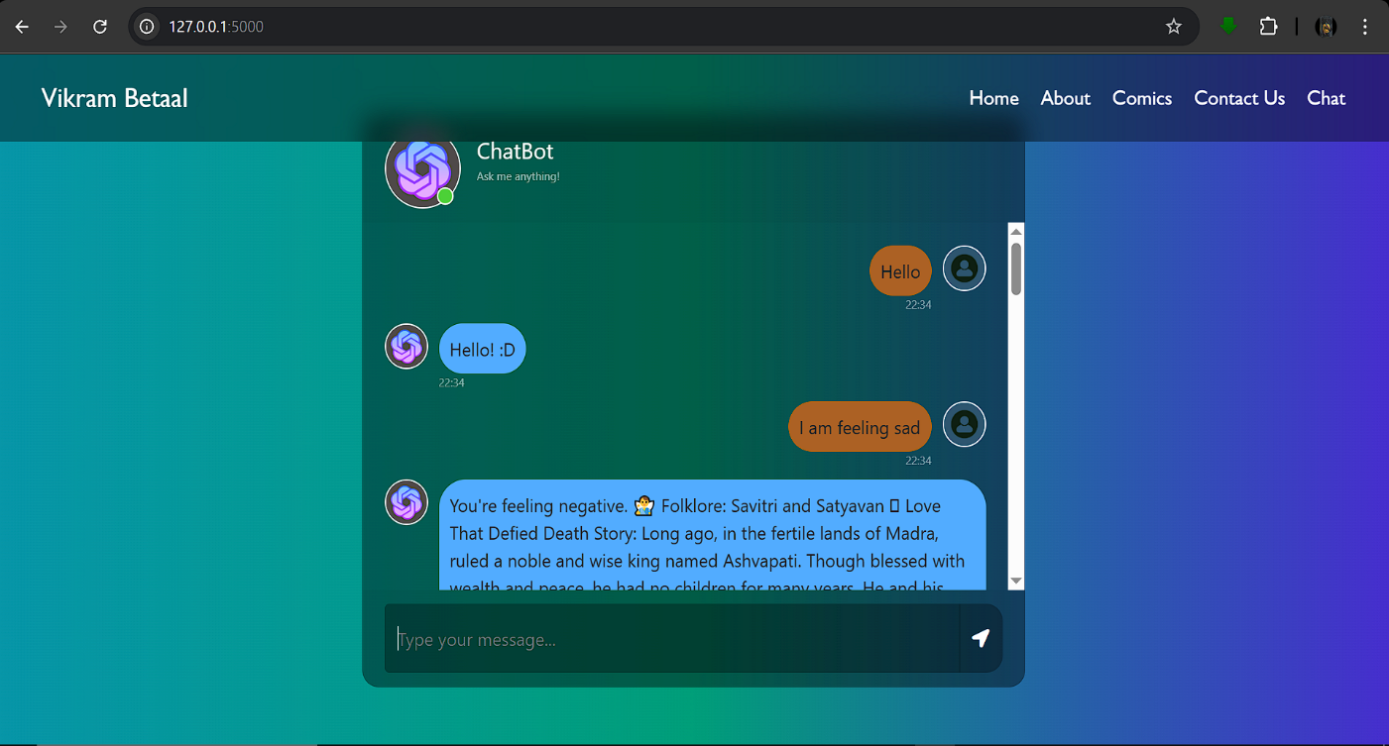
* Smartphones >500px
* Tablets >960px
* Desktop / Laptops <960px

According to Kemp (2017), more than half of the world now use a smartphone, and more than half of the world’s web traffic now comes from smartphones, so it is of vital importance that a website can be viewed on mobile phones. However, not only are sites being accessed by more people on more devices, “customers

are returning to our sites at different times using different devices.” Therefore, having a responsive website is a key trend that modern websites must incorporate. To minimize loading times on smaller devices, the background video changes to a still image on devices under 960px. The call to action adapts to have a background color to keep the user’s attention as there is no ability to hover a mouse on anything other than desktops or laptops.

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5.3 COLORS

Color deeply influences the overall look and feel of a website and will be the first impression visitors will have about you, often decisive in making them want to stay or close their browser. Colors have different meanings in different cultures and countries, so understanding the meaning of color in your target market can be important. The color palette used for the website was kept really clean and simple.

The colors used for the website:

white

1. rgba (0, 0, 0, 0.6) [BLACK/ 60% opacity]
2. rgba (255, 255, 255, 0.2) [WHITE/ 20% opacity]
3. rgba (0, 0, 0, 0.25) [BLACK/ 25% opacity]
4. rgba (255, 255, 255, 0.3) [WHITE/ 30% opacity]
5. #000000 [BLACK]
6. rgba (255, 255, 255, 0.85) [WHITE/ 85% opacity]
7. rgba (0,0,0,0.1) [BLACK/ 10% opacity]
8. #e3963e [TIGER ORANGE]

Background colors used in the Chatbot:

**Gradient 1**: **-webkit-linear-gradient** (rgb(40, 59, 34), rgb(70, 61, 54), rgb(32, 32, 43)).

**Gradient 2**: **Linear-gradient** (rgb(168, 146, 37), rgb(255, 131, 22), rgb(146, 46, 37)).

**White** for clean sections.

**Transparent Overlay**: **rgba(0,0,0,0.3)**.

5.4 FONTS

To avoid looking messy, the best is to use a maximum of two or three fonts on a page. For the main font, the one used for the title, we wanted something modern but again not too distracting.

The fonts used here:

1. 'Poppins', sans-serif
2. Regular

All the fonts used are used within a list of fallback fonts because not every computer or every browser will have the same fonts available. In this case, if the first font in the list is not available, the browser will try to use the next font specified, and so on.

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Chapter 6

Conclusion

The goal of this project is to make the timeless teachings of the Bhagavad Gita and the moral wisdom found in Vikram and Betaal accessible and relevant to today’s generation. Many young individuals remain unaware of the deep philosophical insights embedded within these ancient texts, which address universal themes such as duty, fear, self-inquiry, and moral choice.

By leveraging Machine Learning and Sentiment Analysis, this project introduces a chatbot that recommends personalized shlokas from the Gita and stories or riddles inspired by Vikram and Betaal, based on the user's emotional state. Whether a user is feeling anxious, lost, curious, or reflective, the chatbot offers contextual guidance—helping them face inner conflicts, ethical dilemmas, and moments of doubt with clarity and strength.

Just as Krishna guides Arjuna to embrace his dharma with courage, and Betaal challenges Vikram with questions that demand wisdom and introspection, this project uses modern technology to simulate that same journey of self-awareness

and moral reasoning. Ultimately, the aim is to foster courage, discernment, and inner growth while reconnecting users with the rich spiritual and intellectual

heritage of Indian storytelling and philosophy**.**

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Chapter 7

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# CONTRIBUTION

ANURAG PANDA (2105181):

1. Home Page
2. Comics Page
3. Integration of complete website.

ANKIT HATI (21052897):

1. Chatbot Frontend & Backend.
2. Data Research and Data frame Creation.

PRAJNABRATA MOHANTY (2105049):

1. About Us Page.
2. Contact Us Page.
3. Front-end and Back-end for both.

# PLAGIARISM REPORT