STAR LION COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOY

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Department	Computer Science and Engineering
Project	Personal Blog on IBM Cloud Static Web apps
Register Number	822021104003
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Personal Blog on IBM Cloud Static Web Apps

Phase-3 Submission Document
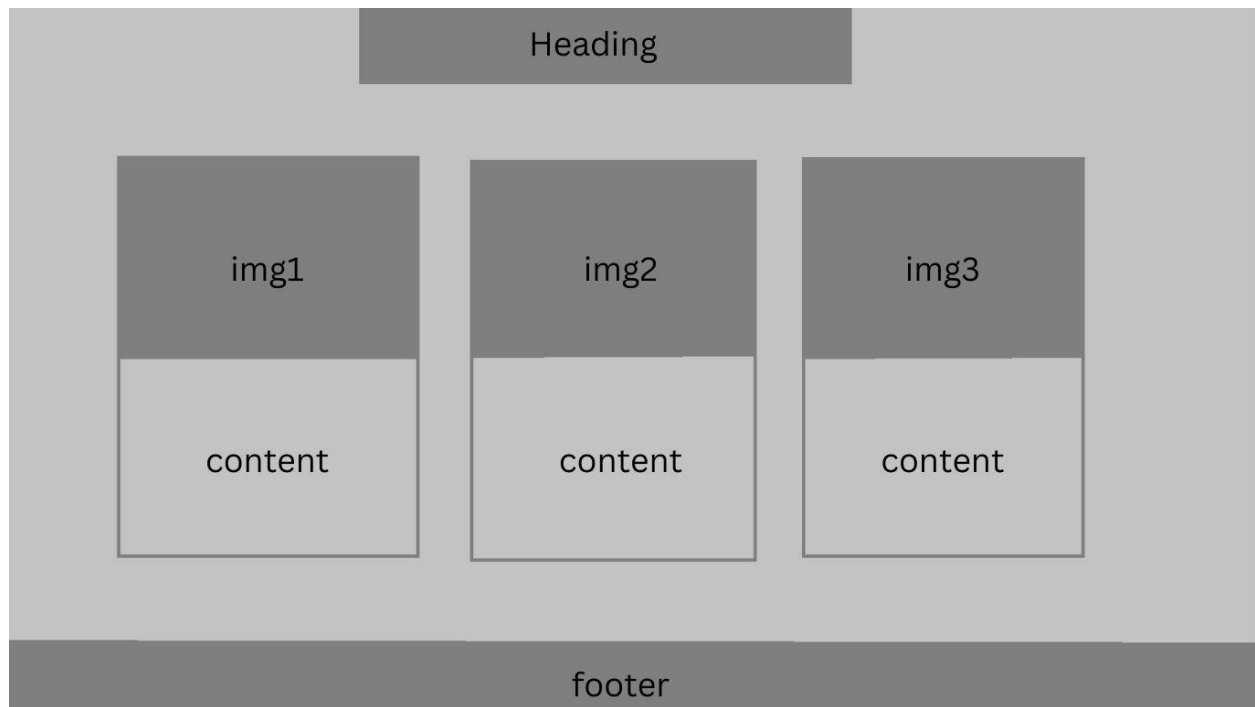
Project Title: Personal Travel Blog

Phase 3 : Development Part-1

> Start by designing and developing the static travel blog website.
> Design the website layout HTML and CSS.
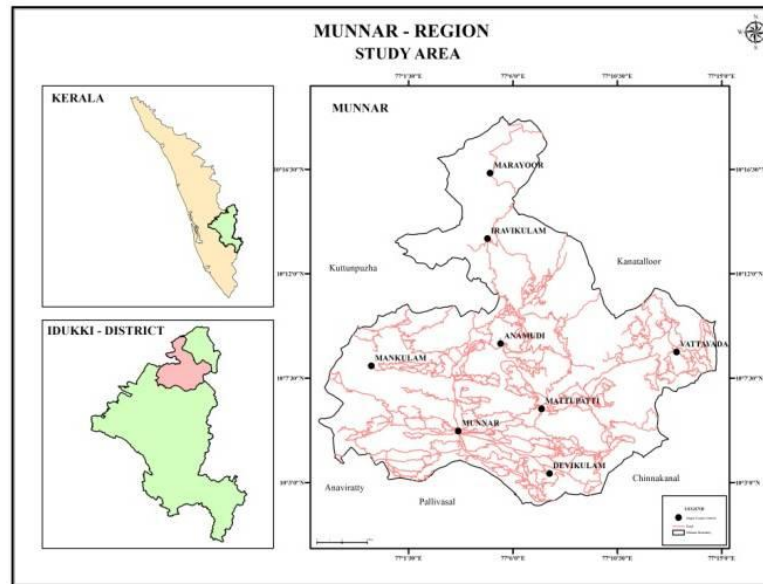> Create engaging content with captiving photos and travel stories.

Layout :

Travel stories

A Study On Tourism Potential In Munnar Region,Kerala:

1)Study Area:

The study area Munnar is located in Idukki district of Kerala state. It is a highland region situated in Western Ghats; consist of Munnar Panchayat and its surroundings. It is bounded by Pallivasal in the south, Marayoor Village in the north, Mankulam Village in the west and Vattavada and

Chinnakanal village in the east. It extends from 10º1'36" North to 10º19'45" North latitude and 76º53'23" East to 77º15'34" East longitude. It covers an area of 478 sq.km and
has total population of 55753 as per Census 2011. Munnar is connected with centers of Kerala and other parts of India
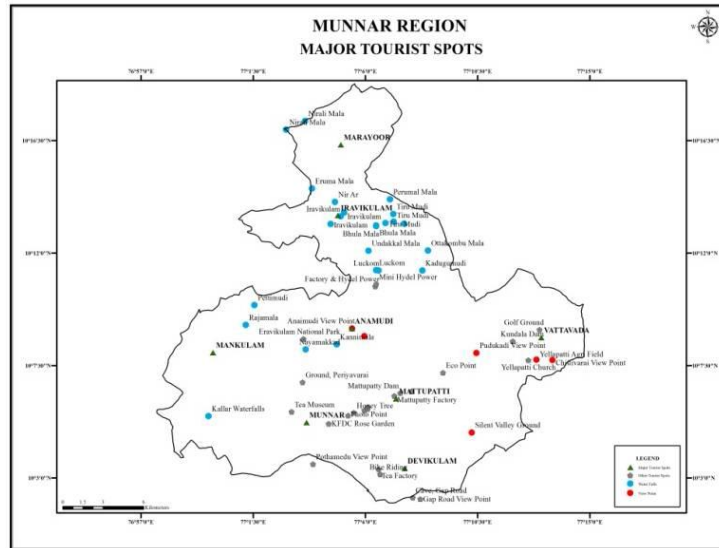only through roadways

1) Study Area

2) *MAJOR TOURIST CENTRES IN MUNNAR REGION*

Munnar is an important tourist destination of Kerala state. Its picturesque hills, natural scenic beauty, historical heritage place, diverse fauna and flora attract large number of tourist from all over the world. Munnar has great potential fortourism development. The important tourist spots of Mattupatty lake and dam, Rajamala, Eco point, Top station,Devikulam, Marayoor sandal forest with ancient caves and waterfalls, Blossoms International park, Anamudi, Pallivasal, Attukkad, Nyayamkad, Cheeyappara and Valara waterfalls, Thekkady and Vagamon of neighboring tourist spots are considered the best choice of tourist spots in Munnar region.

The Munnar region has immense potential for the development of tourism. It offers most astonishing natural untapped areas, wildlife and bird sanctuaries, gardens, lakes, waterfalls and old cultural centres etc. These areas have high potential to develop as further destinations for future promotion of tourism in this region. It will earn more income and improve the standard of living of the local people. For further promotions and development of tourism centers in Munnar, the assessment of basic infra-structure facilities available in Munnar region is essential.

MUNNAR REGION
MAJOR TOURIST SPOTS

Mattuppetty Dam – Mattupetty dam is located ten kilometer away from Munnar town along Munnar and Top Station road. It is a very beautiful picnic spot. It has been built in connection with the Pallivasal Hydro Electric Project. The dam lake spreads over 8 sq.km through the wild. Idukki District Tourism Promotion Council has made arrangements for boating in the dam lake. Elephant riding and horse riding are conducted in the roadside of the Mattuppetty dam by private people.

☐   **Indo-Swiss Livestock Project -** The Indo-Swiss Livestock Research Project Centre, a highly specialized dairy farm is yet another attraction to tourist. The Government of Switzerland set up a Cattle Develop0ment and Research Centre at Munnar. The Indo Swiss Project is located at the middle of vast grasslands which stretches for miles like a carpet made of emerald. A very beautiful garden also developed near the cattle farm. Rare species of roses, season flowers dahlias, zinnias etc are really eye catching in this garden.

☐

Eco Point - Eco point is located only three kilometers away from the Indo Swiss Project Center. From the roadside, if you howl northward against the reservoir nature will answer with an eco. If you make the howling by standing beside the reservoir, louder and clearer will be the eco. Quite strange is this natural response to a human call. People used to regularly to hear their voice through nature. Such a things is not known anywhere else in Kerala

Kundala Arch Dam - Kundala Arch Dam - the Asia's first Arch Dam is found 7 kms away from the Echo Point. Located in the midst of a dense forest, Kundala dam and its surroundings offer a calm and quiet atmosphere with quite natural beauty, untouched by artificial developments. Beautiful Kashmiri shikkara boats and pedal boats as well as row boats are available on rent. Boating in the dam is an experience beyond words. The Kerala State Electricity Board provides boating facilities for the tourist in the dam.

Golf – Course Ground - Golf course ground to play golf is found only eight kilometers from Kundala Dam, through Chittuvara Estate road. Golf Club is functioning there even now under the Tata company and allow the tourists to
play golf during their visit. This vast grassland provides with a serene atmosphere for the tourist.

Top Station - It is a very lofty place where Kerala is separated from Tamil Nadu. Top station, the border of the two states is located 10 kms away from Kundala Dam. The beautiful landscape of Tamil Nadu can be seen from here. The top station would be a misty peak during most of the afternoons. Kodaikkanal, an important tourist spot in Tamil

Nadu is just 61 kms away from Top Station, but as the road goes through dense forests with dangerous turns and

bends, the journey may be hazardous.

2) Munnar - Pothamedu - Chitirapuram - Pallivasal - Cheeyappara - Adimali – Valara Circuit. These routes includes

Blossoms International park, Kothamedu view point, Pallivasal, Attakadu, Cheeyappara and Valara waterfalls

Blossoms International Park - The Blossoms International Park, located near the tunnel face of the Pallivasal Hydro Electric Project, is an important place where tourists can enjoy a lot. The park is located by the side of Kochi – Madurai Highway and is just three kilometers away from Munnar Town. It stretches about 16 acres and has beautiful gardens with rare varieties of plants, flowers and shady trees. Water cycling, boating, cycling for kids, roller skating, badminton etc. are also available. The park has tree houses, ropeways, fountains and swings and it attracts large number of tourist from other States.

Pothamedu View Point - Pothamedu is located one kilometer away from the Head works dam junction on the National Highway 49. The surrounding places can be seen clearly in a bird's eye view, if the atmosphere is pleasant and clear. The Idukki Arch Dam which is 60 kms away also can be seen from here. Large number of green cardamom, tea and coffee estates and the Muthirapuzha river are the unforgettable areas in Pothamedu.

Chithirapuram - This tourist spot is located 10 kms away from Munnar. Home of the Pallivasal Hydel-Power Project, this hill town is also famous for its picturesque tea plantations. With its sleepy little cottages, bungalows, old playgrounds and courts, Chithirapuram still exudes an old charm.

Pallivasal - Pallivasal spot is located 8 kms away from Munnar. The unparalleled beauty of nature and the astonishing heights of human achievements meet at the sight of the first hydro- electric project of Kerala here. A visit to this spot is worthwhile to enjoy the natural and manmade attractions.

Attukkad Waterfalls - This is another eye catching tourist spot located 3 km away from Pallivasal. The sight of water falling down steeply creating milky foam is quite spectacular and attracts large tourist during peak summer.

Cheeyappara And Valara Waterfalls - The Cheeyappara and Valara waterfalls are located between Neriamangalam and Adimali on the Kochi-Madurai Highway. The Cheeyappara waterfalls cascade down in seven steps add it is a real feast to the eyes. Valara has a chain of waterfalls, surrounded by thick green forests and attracts more tourists.

3) Munnar - Rajamala - Marayoor - Chinnar (70 kms). This circuit include the important tourist spots of Rajamala, Eravikulam National park, Chinnar Wildlife sanctuary, Naimmakad waterfalls, ancient caves, Marayoor and Tea Museum.

Tea Museum - Tea Museum is located one kilometer away from Munnar Town on Munnar-Nallathanny road. Tea museum provides a glimpse of the history of tea plantation in Kerals's high ranges. The museum set up by Tata tea company, a major player in the industry, is located at its

Nallathanny estate. Curious photographs and machinery dating back to a century and more, tell a story of progress that has its roots in the adventure and courage of a group of people. The museum takes visitors and provides insights into the phenomenal growth of Munnar and also provides information on the operations involved in processing package tea. The wheel of the rail engine of the Kundale valley light railway, the train used to run between Munnar and Top Station during the early part of last century, a tea roller from 1905, rotor vane, which is an old type of tea processing machine, the 'pelt on wheel' used in the power. generation plant that existed in the Kannimally estate in the 1920s, Manual calculators, typewriters, telephones and furnitures used during the last century are kept here as a monuments.

Naimakkad Waterfalls - Naimakkad Waterfalls is located 8 kms away from Munnar Town on the Marayoor route.Naimakkad waterfalls are a very beautiful down-pour of clear and chilly water from a peak amidst the dense forest. On sunny days, this waterfall not only makes milky foam but also a beautiful rainbow.

Eravikulam National Park (Rajamalai) - Eravikulam National Park extends from the Rajamalai junction, which is eight kms away from Munnar on the Munnar–Marayoor road. The Eravikulam National Park covers of an area of
97sq.km, at the peak of Anamudi and its surroundings. Anamudi, being the highest mountain in South India is
located here. The whole park is composed of mounts, beautiful meadows and valleys. The park is well known for the rare species of wild goats and the Ibex, i.e. Nilgiri Tahrs and called as "Varaiadu", "Varai" in Tamil means rock. So "Varaiadu" means goat that trek through the rocky surface. Neelakurinji, one of the rarest flowers on earth, having beauty and medicinal importance is plentiful in Rajamalai. These plants bloom only once in 12 years. When they are in flowers, all the mounts of the park will be covered with beautiful blue carpets, a truly memorable attraction in Munnar.

Luckam Waterfalls - A beautiful waterfall in the wild Nealuckam, a place near the Vaguvarai Estate is located at the Munnar - Marayoor road side. From the road just five minutes tramp takes to the chilling and thrilling sight of Luckam waterfalls spot.

Vagavarai - Vagavarai is famous for the first pepper and orange plantations in Kerala and is also home to the first mini hydel project of the state. It is located 24 kms away from Munnar. The hill slopes (Varai) covered with wellkept tea gardens, seasonally don bright red colours when the Vaga trees (Abhizzia Lebbek) bloom all over the place. Between Chattamunnar check post and the Tata tea factory at Vagavarai, hundreds of these trees bloom
simultaneously making up an unforgettable sight for weeks.

Marayoor - Marayoor is located 42 kms away from Munnar, beside the Munnar - Udumalpet road., On the way to Marayoor, one can come across cardamom as well as tea plantations, orange groves, wild creeks, rare flowers etc. Marayoor is the only place where natural sandalwood forest is seen. Sandalwood forests stretch for a few' kilometers.
In the forest, there is a children's park and deer park. A number of rare trees, plants and animals are protected here. A major area of Marayoor is used for cultivating sugar-cane the jaggery produced here is of the highest quality in India. The Pambar river flows through the heart of Marayoor and reaches the Amaravathi Dam in Tamil Nadu.

Muniyara - The Dwelling Caves of the Ancient Tribes - A number of caves can be seen among the rocky area along the Marayoor-Kanthalloor road. These caves are made of huge rocky planks or slabs. There are different opinions prevailing about these caves. Some are of the opinion that these

were the dwelling places of the ancient tribes. Others say that these were holy caves where the ancient sages used to meditate. In Kovilkadavu, on the bank of Pambar there is a temple located in a cave. This temple has been made out of a single rock. On a rock slab near the temple there are some inscriptions which nobody at present can read.

Chinnar Wild Life Sanctuary - Chinnar wild life sanctuary is located 20 kms from Marayoor along the Munnar - Udumalpet road and bordered with Tamil Nadu. This sanctuary is spread across 90.44 sq.km. Most of the South Indian animals including the grizzled giant squirrel, champal squirrel, elephant, sambar deer, gaur etc. are seen in this sanctuary.

4) Munnar – Devikulam Route: (Munnar - Devikulam - Rock Heart Gap - Power House Waterfalls - Anayirankal Dam (32 kms). This routes includes the important places of Munnar, Rock heart gap, waterfalls and dam.

Devikulam Lake - Devikulam Lake lies between the tea gardens and the forests is 3 km away from Munnar. It is believed that the lake got its name as Sita Devi bathed in it when Rama, Sita and Lakshmana were in the forests to obey Dasaradha's order. Presently, this place is under Tata's ownership.

Lock Heart Gap - It is located 13 kms away from Munnar. The panoramic view of Bison valley and other sleepy little villages thousands of feet below, wrapped in mist most of the time, on one side and steep rocky slopes with abundant wild flowers on the other side, make this stretch of Kochi – Madurai National Highway an unforgettable tourist spot.

Power House Waterfalls - This spot is enriched with the scenic Western mountain ranges and is 17 kms away from Munnar. This lovely waterfalls, emanates from the legendary 'Sita Devi Kulam' near Devikulam, believed to have been the bathing place of 'Sita' wife of 'Rama' of Ramayana (the epic story that works even now as the cultural unifying foundation of several nationalities in South-east Asia). The visitors to the waterfalls believe thatthe medicinal and curing powers of the water will act as a natural massage and have curing properties.

Anayirankal Dam - Anayirangal Dam is located 24 kms away from Munnar. Sprawling tea gardens, surrounded by evergreen forests on the slopes of high mountain ranges make the Anayirankal Lake and Dam, a very popular picnic spot. Herds of elephants often visit the lake and giving the visitors a rare opportunity of seeing elephants in open place from safe vantage points.

A Study On Tourism Potential In Kodaikanal ,Tamil Nadu

Kodaikanal is a famous hill station located in the Palani hill range. Its elevation is 6990 feet. Kodaikanal is the amalgamation of two words in Tamil Kodai and Kanal. By interpreting throughTamil language it has four meanings ie. "Place to see summer", "the end of the forest", "forest of creepers" and "gift of forest". The palaiyar tribal people are the earliest residents of Kodaikanal.

The Kodaikanal and Palani hills are referred in the Tamil Sangham literature of the early Common Era. Modern Kodaikanal was established by American Christian missionaries and British bureaucrats in 1845, as a refuge from the high temperatures and tropical disease of plains. In 20th century a few elite Indians came to realize the value of this charming hill station and startedrelocating here. Due to the cool climate through the year (8 to 18 degree) Kodaikanal attracts lakes of tourist. The town of Kodaikanal sits on a plateau above the southern escarpment of the upper Palani Hills at 2133 meters between the Parappar and Gundar valleys. These hills form the eastward spur of the Western Ghats on the western side of South India. Kodaikanal lake is man made one and it is located at the heart of the town and its circumference is 5 kilometres.

Kodaikanal-tourist attraction

1 Kodaikanal Lake — Beautiful Lake with boating facilities.

2 Byrant park — 21 acre Botanical Garden with 325 species of trees, shrubs and cacti and 740 varieties of roses. Park organizes Flower show every year .

3 Coakers's walk — One kilometer paved pedestrian path running along the edge of steep slopes on the southern side of Kodai.

4 Bear shola falls — Tall Water fall in a reserve forest.

5 Green valley view — Excellent panoramic view of plains and Vaigai Dams.

6 Pine Forests — Forest with unique trees

7 Shembaganur museum — Opened in 1895. 300 types of exotic orchids. Exhibits the culture of ancient Palaiyar Tribal peoples.

8 Solar Observatory — Can view a grand panorama including Sothuparra Dam, Vaigai Dam, Periyakulam and Varaha river. F

9 Silver cascade waterfalls — 55 meter height Waterfalls.

10 Pillar rocks — Natural rock formation – 120 meter height

11 Kurinji Andavar temple — Famous Hindu Temple built in 1936 by European Lay.

12 Berijam Lake — Beautiful artificial Lake.

13 Dolphin's nose — Flat rock projecting over a breathtaking opening 6600 feet deep.

14 Perumal peak — Preferred spot for Trekking enthusiasts

15 Kukal cave — Favourite camping site for trekkers.

Vattakanal is better known as 'Vatta', which means circle and by most or 'Little Israel' by the villagers that observe a large number of Israeli tourists who flock there from October onwards. One of the main attractions of Kodaikanal city, very near to the Upper Lake View, a beautiful waterfall, is Vattakanal Falls. A perfectly calm and quiet place to enjoy waterfalls and natural beauty.

Meadows and grasslands cover the hillsides. Gigantic eucalyptus trees and shola forests flourish in the valleys. Mighty rocks and cascading streams lie above the valleys. There are many high waterfalls and ubiquitous gardens and flower beds in bloom.

Pine forest in Kodaikanal

Kodaikanal is known for its rich flora. Of the big trees, cypress, eucalyptus and acacia are the dominant varieties. Pear trees are numerous and the fruits are of high quality. Competing with the fruit trees are the flowering ones, mainly rhododendron and magnolia. Large dahlias of different hues are the main attraction of Bryant Park, situated close to the Kodai lake. At a distance of 700 metres (2,300 ft) from Kodaikanal Bus Station, Bryant Park is a splendidly maintained backyard located in the direction of the South-East nook. Water lilies in the park's pond are another pleasing sight. The town abounds in yellow wild flowers.

North of the town, high hills that slope down into the villages of Pallangi and Vilpatti stand guard. On the east the hill slopes less abruptly into the lower Palnis. A precipitous escarpment facing the Cumbum Valley is on the south. On the west is a plateau leading to Manjampatti Valley, Indira Gandhi National Park, the Anamalai Hills and the main body of the Western Ghats of Kerala border. 'Ecoville,' an ecological village park set up in Vilpatti panchayat in Dindigul district by retrieving about four acres of encroached land has set an example for other local bodies to replicate and help sustain the ecosystem around them.

Upper lake view in Kodaikanal

Kodaikanal Lake is an artificial, roughly star-shaped 45-hectare (110-acre) lake built in 1863. It is Kodaikanal's most popular geographic landmark and tourist attraction.[citation needed] Rowboats and pedalos can be hired at the Kodaikanal Boat Club. Horses and bicycles can be hired beside the lake for short periods. The 5 kilometres (3.1 mi) path that skirts the periphery of this lake is a favourite walk for locals and tourists alike.

Bryant Park

Bryant Park: Just east of the lake and 500 metres (1,600 ft) from the bus stand is a well maintained 8.3-hectare (20.5-acre) botanical garden. The park was planned and built in 1908 by a forest officer from Madurai, H.D. Bryant, and named after him. With 325 species of trees, shrubs, and cacti, the park is a rainbow of flowers during the peak season. A large section is dedicated to nearly 740 varieties of roses. 59th Flower show is conducted after the gap of two year in 2022. The annual flower show is held in Kodaikanal in the first or second week of may.

Flower show in Bryant Park

There is an 1857 eucalyptus tree and a Bodhi tree which adds a religious significance to the park. Ornamental plants are cultivated in a nursery for sale. The park organizes horticultural exhibits and flower shows every summer, to coincide with the peak season. The entrance fee to the park is nominal, and it is open all year.

Coaker's Walk (1900)

View from Coaker's Walk

Coaker's Walk, 500 metres (1,600 ft) from the bus-stand, constructed by Lt. Coaker in 1872, is a 1-kilometre (3,300 ft) paved pedestrian path running along the edge of steep slopes on the southern side of Kodai. The walk, winding around Mount Nebo, starts in front of the Van Allen hospital, running parallel to the Van Allen Hospital Road, and joins the main road beside St.Peter's Church, providing a panoramic view of the plains. On a clear day one can view as far as Dolphin's Nose in the south, the valley of the Pambar River in the southeast, Periyakulam town and even the city of Madurai. A fascinating rare phenomenon called the Brocken spectre can be witnessed, when a person can see his shadow on the clouds with a rainbow halo. This occurs when the sun is behind the viewer and clouds and mist are to the front. There is an observatory with a telescope halfway along the walk. The entrance fee to the walkway is nominal and it is open all year Poombarai Village (Kudhanthai Velappar Temple) is 15 kilometres (9.3 mi) from the bus-stand. In Poombarai village there is a temple of Lord Muruga. The village is fully covered by reserve forest. The final approach to this quiet area is a gently climbing foot-path.

Poombarai village

Green Valley View (formerly called Suicide Point), 5.5 kilometres (3.4 mi) from the bus-stand and near the golf course, has a panoramic view of the plains and a sheer drop of 1,500 metres (4,900 ft) overlooking the Vaigai Dam to the south. The stairway leading up to it is highly commercialized and lined with rows of shops to tempt tourists.[33]

Kodaikanal Suicide Point

Pine forests: In 1906, with a view to growing valuable timber, H.D. Bryant started the Kodaikanal pine plantations in the south-west of Kodaikanal.

Shembaganur Museum of Natural History, 6 kilometres (3.7 mi) from the bus-stand, founded in 1895, is open to the public (except Tuesdays) for viewing their outstanding taxidermy collection of more than 500 species of animals, birds and insects and a living collection of over 300 exotic orchid species. The museum is affiliated with Loyola College in Chennai and exhibits artifacts of the ancient Palaiyar tribespeople whose descendants still live in these hills.

Kodaikanal Solar Observatory

Kodaikanal Solar Observatory, 6 kilometres (3.7 mi) from the bus-stand on Observatory Road, at 2,343 metres (7,687 ft) is the highest location near Kodai. The first observations were commenced here in 1901.[36] Former Director John Evershed discovered the phenomenon of radial motion in sunspots, now known as the Evershed effect. The Kodaikanal Terrestrial Telescope can view a grand panorama including Sothupparai Dam, Vaigai Dam, Periyakulam and Varaha river. This Indian Institute of Astrophysics facility has a comprehensive astronomical science museum with organized public tours, access to the astronomy library, and scheduled night-time telescopic sky viewing. It is open daily to the public during peak season, and a few hours each Friday the rest of the year.

Pillar Rock view with and without mist

Pillar Rocks, 8 kilometres (5.0 mi) from the bus-stand, is a set of three giant rock pillars which stand 122 metres (400 ft) high.Managed by the Tamil Nadu Forest Department, The viewpoint can be crowded but is not commercialized. There is an excellent public garden adjacent to the viewpoint.Bear Shola Falls Silver Cascade is the name given to these seasonal waterfalls. Bears were known to come here in search of drinking water many years ago, hence the name. They're in full swing after the monsoon and make for a fantastic experience, especially if you're fascinated by waterfalls.

Pillar Rocks

Guna caves,[40] made popular by the Tamil movie Gunaa, previously called Devil's Kitchen, are deep bat-infested chambers between the three gigantic boulders that are the Pillar Rocks. The deep narrow ravines of the caves are now closed to public due to the deaths of twelve youths there.[41] These dangerous caves are highly protected now, and tourists can see sections of the cave system from afar.In the late 1970s the inside of the caves was well photographed.

Silver Cascade Falls

Silver Cascade, 8 kilometres (5.0 mi) from Kodaikanal at a wide bend in the long and winding Laws Ghat Road, at altitude 1,800 metres (5,900 ft), is a 55-metre (180 ft) waterfall formed from the outflow of Kodaikanal Lake.[44] This waterfall is a common stop for first-time visitors.[citation needed] There are a few souvenir and fruit vendors and many monkeys here. There is also a smaller waterfall below the bridge which crosses the stream here.[citation needed]

Silver Cascade Waterfall is formed from the outflow of Kodaikanal Lake.

Dolphin's Nose

Dolphin's Nose, 8 kilometres (5.0 mi) from the bus stand, is a flat rock projecting over a chasm 2,000 metres (6,600 ft) deep. It is an undisturbed area 1 kilometre (0.62 mi) down a steep rocky trail beginning soon after Pambar Bridge. Views of steep rocky escarpments rising from the plains can be seen. The old village of Vellagavi can be reached through a rugged bridle path here. A short paved walkway leads from the road here to Pambar Falls (which is also locally addressed as 'Liril Falls' after the Liril Soap advertisement filmed in 1985).

Kurinji Andavar Murugan temple, 4 kilometres (2.5 mi) from the bus-stand, is known for its Kurinji flower which blossoms in the area only once every 12 years. The deity here is called Sri Kurinji Easwaran, who is Lord Murugan. This temple was built in 1936 by a European woman, who on coming to Ceylon, converted to Hinduism. She changed her name to Leelavathi and married Ponnambalam Ramanathan. She is also known as Lady Ramanathan. This temple was handed over to Arulmighu Dhandayuthapani Swamy Thiru Kovil, Palani by Devi Prasad Bhaskaran (also known as Padmini, niece and adopted daughter of S Natesan Pillai, son-in-law of Lady Ramanathan) and her husband R. Bhaskaran.

The study on potential region kochin, kerala

The latitude of Kochi, Kerala, India is 9.931233, and the longitude is 76.267303. Kochi, Kerala, India is located at India country in the Cities place category with the gps coordinates of 9° 55' 52.4388" N and 76° 16' 2.2908" E.

Kochin, often referred to as Kochi, is a vibrant port city located in the southern part of India, specifically in the state of Kerala. It is known for its rich history, diverse culture, and picturesque landscapes. Kochi has a significant maritime influence due to its strategic location along the Arabian Sea coast, making it a major trade hub historically. The city is characterized by a blend of modernity and traditional charm, with influences from various

cultures and communities. Notable attractions include the historic Fort Kochi, the iconic Chinese fishing nets, beautiful backwaters, and the bustling marketplaces. The region also boasts a delectable cuisine featuring spices and flavors that are distinctive to Kerala. Overall, Kochin is a fascinating destination that offers a glimpse into India's diverse heritage and natural beauty.

kochin tourist and places

kochi, also known as Cochin, is a vibrant tourist destination in the southern state of Kerala, India. Known for its rich history, diverse culture, and stunning natural beauty, Kochi attracts travelers from around the world.

Fort Kochi:

This historic area showcases the influence of various cultures through its architecture, including Portuguese, Dutch, and British. Visitors can explore the iconic Chinese Fishing Nets and St. Francis Church.

Mattancherry Palace:

A Portuguese palace featuring stunning murals and artifacts depicting Kochi's royal history.

Jew Town and Synagogue: An area with a rich Jewish heritage, home to the Paradesi Synagogue, the oldest active synagogue in the Commonwealth of Nations.

Marine Drive:

A picturesque promenade along the backwaters, offering breathtaking views and a relaxing environment for a leisurely stroll.

Kerala Folklore Museum:

Showcasing the rich cultural heritage of Kerala through its vast collection of artifacts and exhibits.

Hill Palace:

A beautiful archaeological museum located in Tripunithura, displaying the royal lifestyle and artifacts of the erstwhile Maharajas of Kochi.

Bolgatty Palace and Island Resort:

A scenic island resort with a luxurious palace, golf course, and beautiful surroundings.

Kathakali Performances:

Enjoy the traditional dance-drama of Kerala, Kathakali, at various cultural centers in Kochi.

Willingdon Island:

An artificial island housing the Kochi Naval Base and various hotels, offering a serene environment and stunning views.

Backwater Cruises:

Explore the enchanting backwaters of Kochi on a houseboat, witnessing the serene landscapes and local life.

Kochi is a blend of history, culture, and natural beauty, making it a must-visit destination for travelers seeking a unique and enriching experience.

Program :

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              <div class="blog-text">
                <span>25 May 2023 / Kochi</span>
                <a href="#" class="blog-title">Lost in the beauty of God's own country...</a>
                <p>Click here to see more informations...</p>
                <a href="#">Read More...</a>
              </div>

            </div>

          </div>

      </section>

  <section class="footer">

      <div class="social">
        <a href="#"><i class="fab fa-instagram"></i></a>
        <a href="#"><i class="fab fa-snapchat"></i></a>
        <a href="#"><i class="fab fa-facebook-f"></i></a>
        <a href="#"><i class="fab fa-twitter"></i></a>
      </div>

      <ul class="list">
        <li><a href="#">Home</a></li>
```

```html
        <li><a href="#">Comments</a></li>
        <li><a href="#">Terms</a></li>
        <li><a href="#">About</a></li>
        <li><a href="#">Join Us</a></li>
      </ul>
      <p class="copyright">All copyrights reserved 2023</p>
    </section>

</body>

</html>
```

CSS :

```css
*
{
   margin: 0px;
   padding: 0px;
   font-family: 'Comic Neue', cursive;
   box-sizing: border-box;
}
a
{
   text-decoration: none;
}
ul
{
   list-style: none;
}
body
{
   margin: 0px;
   padding: 0px;
   font-family: 'Comic Neue', cursive;
}
#blog
{
   display: flex;
   justify-content: center;
   align-items: center;
   flex-direction: column;
   padding: 40px;
   border-bottom: 1px solid rgba(0,0,0,0.05);
}
.blog-heading
```

```css
{
   display: flex;
   justify-content: center;
   align-items: center;
   flex-direction: column;
}
.blog-heading span
{
   color: #f33c3c;
}
.blog-heading h3
{
   font-size: 2.4rem;
   color: #2b2b2b;
   font-weight: 600;
}
.blog-container
{
   display: flex;
   justify-content: center;
   align-items: center;
   margin: 20px 0px;
   flex-wrap: wrap;
}
.blog-box
{
   width: 350px;
   background-color: #ffffff;
   border: 1px solid #ececec;
   margin: 20px;
}
.blog-img
{
   width: 100%;
   height: auto;
}
.blog-imgimg
{
   width: 100%;
   height: 100%;
   object-fit: cover;
   object-position: center;
}
.blog-text
{
```

```css
    padding: 30px;
    display: flex;
    flex-direction: column;
}
.blog-text span
{
    color: #f33c3c;
    font-size: 0.9rem;
}
.blog-text .blog-title
{
    font-size: 1.3rem;
    font-weight: 500;
    color: #272727;
}
.blog-text .blog-title:hover
{
    color: #f33c3c;
    transition: all ease 0.3s;
}
.blog-text p
{
    color: #9b9b9b;
    font-size: 0.9rem;
    display: -webkit-box;
    -webkit-line-clamp: 3;
    -webkit-box-orient: vertical;
    overflow: hidden;
    text-overflow: ellipsis;
    margin: 20px 0px;
}
.blog-text a
{
    color: #0f0f0f;
}
.blog-text a:hover
{
    color: #f33c3c;
    transition: 0.3s;
}
@media(max-width:1250px)
{
    .blog-box
    {
        width: 300px;
```

```css
        }
    }
    @media(max-width:1100px)
    {
        .blog-box
        {
            width: 70%;
        }
    }
    @media(max-width:550px)
    {
        .blog-box
        {
            margin: 20px 10px;
            width: 100%;
        }
        #blog
        {
            padding: 20px;
        }
    }
    .footer
    {
        padding: 40px 0;
        background-color: #0f0f0f;
    }
    .footer .social
    {
        text-align: center;
        padding-bottom: 25px;
        color: #ffffff;
    }
    .footer .social a
    {
        font-size: 24px;
        color: inherit;border: 1px solid #ccc;
        width: 40px;
        height: 40px;
        line-height: 38px;
        display: inline-block;
        text-align: center;
        border-radius: 50%;
        margin: 0 8px;
        opacity: 0.75;
    }
```

```css
.footer .social a:hover
{
    opacity: 0.9;
}
.footer ul
{
    margin-top: 0;
    padding: 0;
    list-style: none;
    font-size: 18px;
    line-height: 1.6;
    margin-bottom: 0;
    text-align: center;
}
.footer ul li
{
    display: inline-block;
    padding: 0 15px;
}
.footer ul li a
{
    color: #ffffff;
    text-decoration: none;
    opacity: 0.8;
}
.footer ul li a:hover
{
    opacity: 1;
}
.footer .copyright
{
    margin-top: 15px;
    text-align: center;
    font-size: 13px;
    color: #9b9b9b;
}
```

Output :