

# Certificate of e-Project Completion

Alpine Ascents Mountaineering and Climbing

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.....	3
Problem Definition.....	4
E-Project Specifications.....	4
System design .....	6
Web Forum Screenshots.....	7
User Guide .....	13
Developers Guide.....	14
Task Sheet .....	16
Checklist of Validation.....	17

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I on behalf of my team would like to thank God Almighty for his grace and blessings and aspirations throughout the challenging times on this e-project.

To all those who have given us moral support and helped us make this project a success.

I also express my sincere gratitude to my project guide, for his guidance and support for the completion of this project.

And finally, thanks to all my colleagues for their valuable suggestions and supportive feedback.

## Problem Definition

Alpine Ascent is a web-based platform whose sole purpose is using the best climbing talents in the country to offer opportunities for climbers at all levels to achieve their personal aspirations through challenging, safe expeditions.

Further Alpine Ascents is a platform where climbers can use our online Geolocation to see our organizations with their location in different areas across the globe and also see their stories.

## E-Project Specifications

- The website should provide user friendly environment and navigation.
- The important menu must be stated in the top section of the webpage.
- The website is a single-page application and responsive

## **Hardware Requirements:**

- Intel Core i3/i5 Processor or higher
- 8 GB RAM or above
- Mouse
- Keyboard

## **Software:**

Technologies to be used

- Frontend: HTML5, CSS, Bootstrap, JavaScript, jQuery, AngularJS, XML
- Data Store: JSON files or TXT files

## Other Requirements:

- Operating portal: Windows
- Browsers: Edge, Chrome, Mozilla Firefox, Safari.

## System design

Alpine Ascent is designed as a single-page-application with a basic front end to enable easy and user friendly interface where

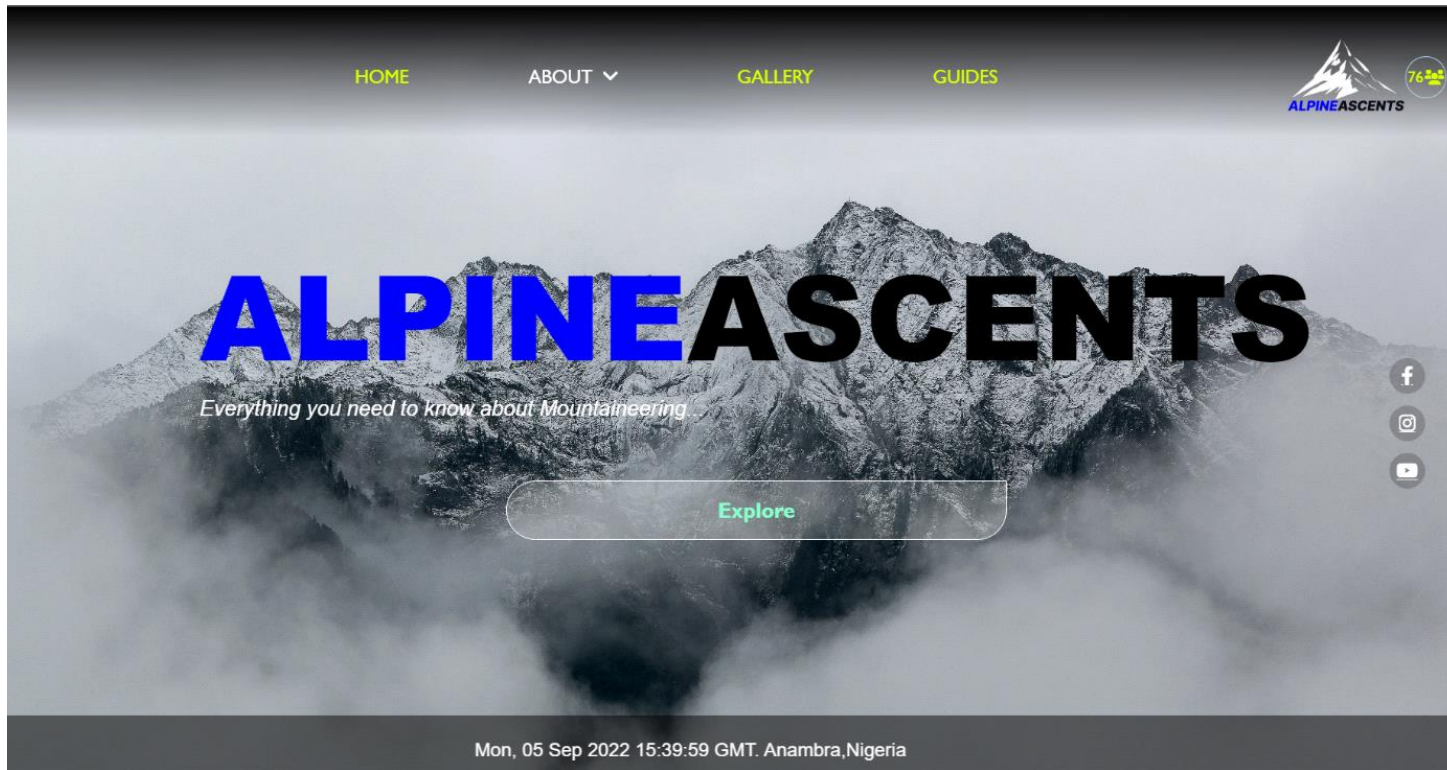
potential users can navigate through the page to get a view and understand what Alpine Ascent is all about to help encourage users to believe in Alpine Ascent. The menu options change color on hover and after clicking. The first section details all about mountaineering. It also includes details of the history, types/styles, techniques, sheltering, and hazards regarding to mountaineering.

The site also include groups/organizations/clubs with their location displayed using Geolocation API that arranges mountaineering to various locations in different areas across the globe and users can see various success stories of organized camps. A gallery of informative /related images are displayed.

The general guidelines are also displayed, and links are hyperlinked.

## Web Forum Screenshots

### **Home Section:**



## History Section:

### Our History



Early attempts to ascend mountain peaks were inspired by other than sporting motives: to build altars or to see if spirits actually haunted once-forbidden heights, to get an overview of one's own or a neighbouring countryside, or to make meteorological or geological observations. Before the modern era, history recorded few attempts to ascend mountain peaks for the mere sake of the accomplishment. During the 18th century a growing number of natural philosophers—the scientists of their day—began making field trips into the Alps of Europe to make scientific observations. The area around Chamonix, France, became a special attraction to those investigators because of the great glaciers on the Mont Blanc chain.

Mountaineering in a contemporary sporting sense was born when a young Genevese scientist, Horace-Bénédict de Saussure, on a first visit to Chamonix in 1760, viewed Mont Blanc (at 15,771 feet [4,807 metres] the tallest peak in Europe) and determined that he would climb to the top of it or be responsible for its being climbed. He offered prize money for the first ascent of Mont Blanc, but it was not until 1786, more than 25 years later, that his money was claimed—by a Chamonix doctor, Michel-Gabriel Paccard, and his porter, Jacques Balmat.

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## Types/Styles Section:



### Types / Styles

There Are Two Main Styles Of Mountaineering:

**1. Alpine:** Alpine mountaineering is practiced in medium sized mountains, as opposed to the expedition style's larger mountains. Alpine mountaineers pack light and move quick and they make a swift push to the peak. This is possible as medium sized mountains, like the Alps or the Rocky Mountains, can be scaled relatively more quickly.



**2. Expedition:** Expedition mountaineers, on the other hand, move slow and carry much heavier loads. This is necessitated as these larger mountains, like the Himalayas and the Alaska Range, take weeks or months to climb and as the journey between base camps is much longer. Expeditioners can even travel with pack.



## Techniques Section:

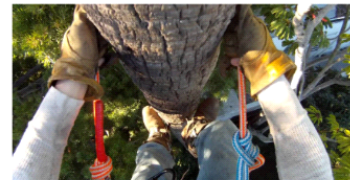
### The Techniques

By climbing technique we mean a particular method of acting which the mountaineer uses to move about in the terrain. While the climber progresses directly along the rope (single rope technique) with rope techniques used in speleoalpinism, work at heights or rescue work, in mountaineering or rock climbing the mountaineer moves along climbing terrain during the ascent. At the same time the mountaineer has a choice of two climbing techniques: either free climbing or technical climbing. With free climbing the climber overcomes gravity using only her own strength and progresses uses only natural rock formations. At the same time certain methods of protection techniques, meaning accessories and gear, are used simply to protect her from a fall. In comparison to this, during technical climbing artificial resources are used for progress, intermediate points protection (pitons, nuts, etc.) are grasped with the hands and runners and other stirrups are hung from intermediate points protection placed in the rock and stepped in. Indeed technical climbing is so specific that it is often perceived as an entirely independent mountaineering discipline.

■ **Gaston:** A gaston is the inverse of side pull. In a side pull, the hold is oriented so that you pull in, toward yourself. A gaston is also oriented for a sideways force, but instead of a pull in, it requires a push out. The position is kind of like if you were trying to open an elevator door; your elbow is bent and pointing out to the side with your fingers pointing in toward you. Gastons may feel unstable because all the force comes from your shoulder. But adding this move to your repertoire really opens up the wall.



■ **Palming:** Example of palming while rock climbing. Palming is the hand version of smearing: You push against the rock with an open palm. Palming can help you maintain balance while you reposition your feet. It comes in handy if no good handholds are available. Palming is also useful when stemming because it allows you to apply counter pressure to a blank face. And on slab climbs, fingers-down palming is especially helpful.



[Read More >>>](#)

## Sheltering Section:



### About Sheltering

Mountain climbing is a strenuous and often dangerous activity. Because the weather conditions on mountains can change without notice, shelters can play a critical role in keeping climbers safe and protected. This article takes a look at the different types of shelters used by mountain climbers.

■ **Base Camp:** Base camps are most frequently used by mountain climbers who are trying to reach the summit of very high mountains. These shelters are often stocked with necessary supplies and provide climbers with a safe location for acclimatizing to extreme altitudes. When climbs to the summit take multiple days, several base camps may be located along the trails. Some of the most well-known base camps are located on Mount Everest.

[Read More >>>](#)



## Hazards Section:

### Possible Hazards



There are many hazards to mountain climbing that can ruin a summit or even cost a climber his life. Perhaps the most expected or common hazards are natural disasters, such as falling debris or weather storms. Many people do not expect physical ailments to result in so many deaths. Altitude and cardiac attacks can claim many lives, especially on the taller mountains, where there is less oxygen available.

Climbing ascents up mountains, such as Mt. Everest, taken three to four months because of the time needed to acclimatize to the lack of oxygen. Once climbers reach a certain elevation, there are strategic base camps set up where climbers will spend days, weeks, or even months getting used to (acclimatizing) to the lack of oxygen. Falling, avalanche danger, exposure to the elements, and altitude sickness are among the most prevalent risks that you'll face while mountaineering, although that's far from a comprehensive list. Now, this article isn't meant to dissuade you from mountain climbing (I do it all the time, and I love it), but rather to make you aware of the dangers so that you can plan for them!

[Read More >>>](#)



## Gallery Section:

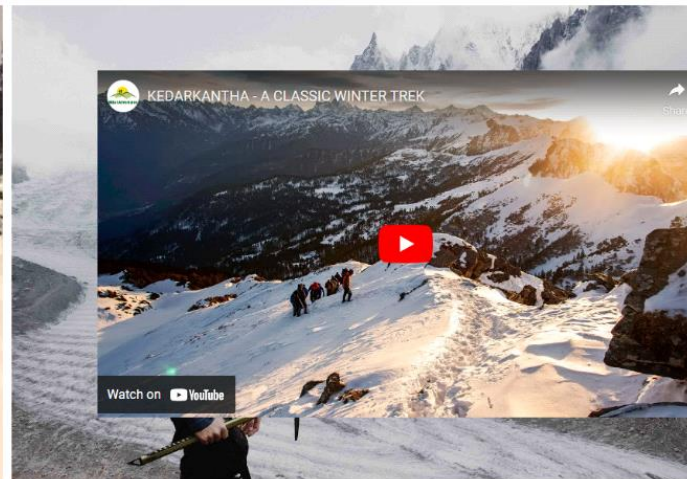
### Our Gallery



## Previous Stories Section:

### Some Previous Stories

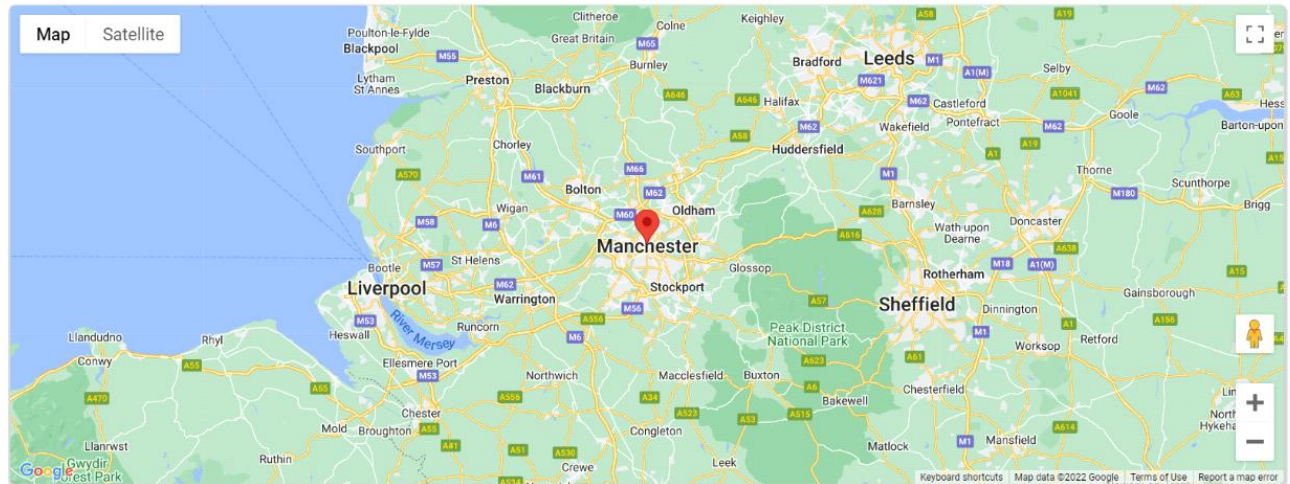
4N/5D- Kedarkantha Winter Trek  
Saturday, November 14, 2020, 8:00 AM to Wednesday, November 18, 2020, 10:00 AM IST



## Map Section:

### Clubs that Organize camps

Alpine Ascent has many connections and below is an overview of some of our organized camps and branches round the globe. Each of the branches has been represented with a pointer on the map.



## General Guidelines Section:

### General Guidelines

Mountaineering is a pursuit that should never be undertaken without a good understanding of the many different aspects involved, ranging from map reading and navigation skills to rope work and understanding mountain weather. You should definitely consider booking up with a reputable organisation offering expert advice.

■ **Preparation and planning:** Take time to plan and prepare for your ascent. This will be time well spent and the chances of your having a successful and enjoyable ascent will be far higher if you have prepared well. Take time to plan your route and prepare your kit regardless of whether you're going for a short climb or a two month expedition, some careful planning can make all the difference. As well as careful planning, always check your weather before you leave ... it is no good being out on the mountain only to find you left your ice-axe at home.

■ **Footwear for mountaineering:** Make sure you invest in a good pair of rugged mountaineering boots. For summer mountaineering you can get away with a stiff pair of walking boots, but for winter mountaineering a crampon rated boot will be needed. Visit a reputable outdoor retailer who will offer good advice on the best mountaineering boot to suit your needs.

■ **Food for mountaineering:** Make sure to carry plenty of food (and water) on any mountaineering trip. Food needs to be high in energy and lightweight. Many high-energy bars and pre-packaged meals are now available. Food can make or break longer expeditions so make sure the food you carry is something tasty and enjoyable too! It is essential on any mountaineering trip to carry emergency rations in case you are on the mountain longer than anticipated.

■ **Weather watching:** Before embarking on any mountaineering trip make sure you get a local weather forecast. You can always postpone a summit attempt for another day, with more favourable weather conditions. However, once you are on a mountaineering route you will often be committed with little options for retreat so checking the weather in advance is a must!

■ **Emergency shelter:** Too many completely avoidable accidents and injuries occur in mountaineering because people simply underestimate the awesome forces of mountain weather. Always carry an emergency shelter. They are small and lightweight but can be life savers, protecting you from the elements should the weather suddenly turn. There are many shelters available from two-person to large group shelters. Some of the best available are Terra Novas Bothy Bags.

■ **Actions for an emergency:** Nobody wants to think that an accident will ever happen to them but it would be foolhardy to think that this will always be the case. Take some time to prepare for, and practice actions for, different types of emergencies. High levels of training mean you will react without having to think, which is beneficial since decision-making abilities are severely impaired in stressful conditions.

## Advancements Section:

## ***Notable Advancements***

*The notable developments includes an increase in the "Alpine" style of climbing the highest peaks, where mountaineers carried a minimal amount of equipment and supplies and did not rely on porters and other outside support, and a rise in the number of people climbing at high elevations without the use of supplemental oxygen.*

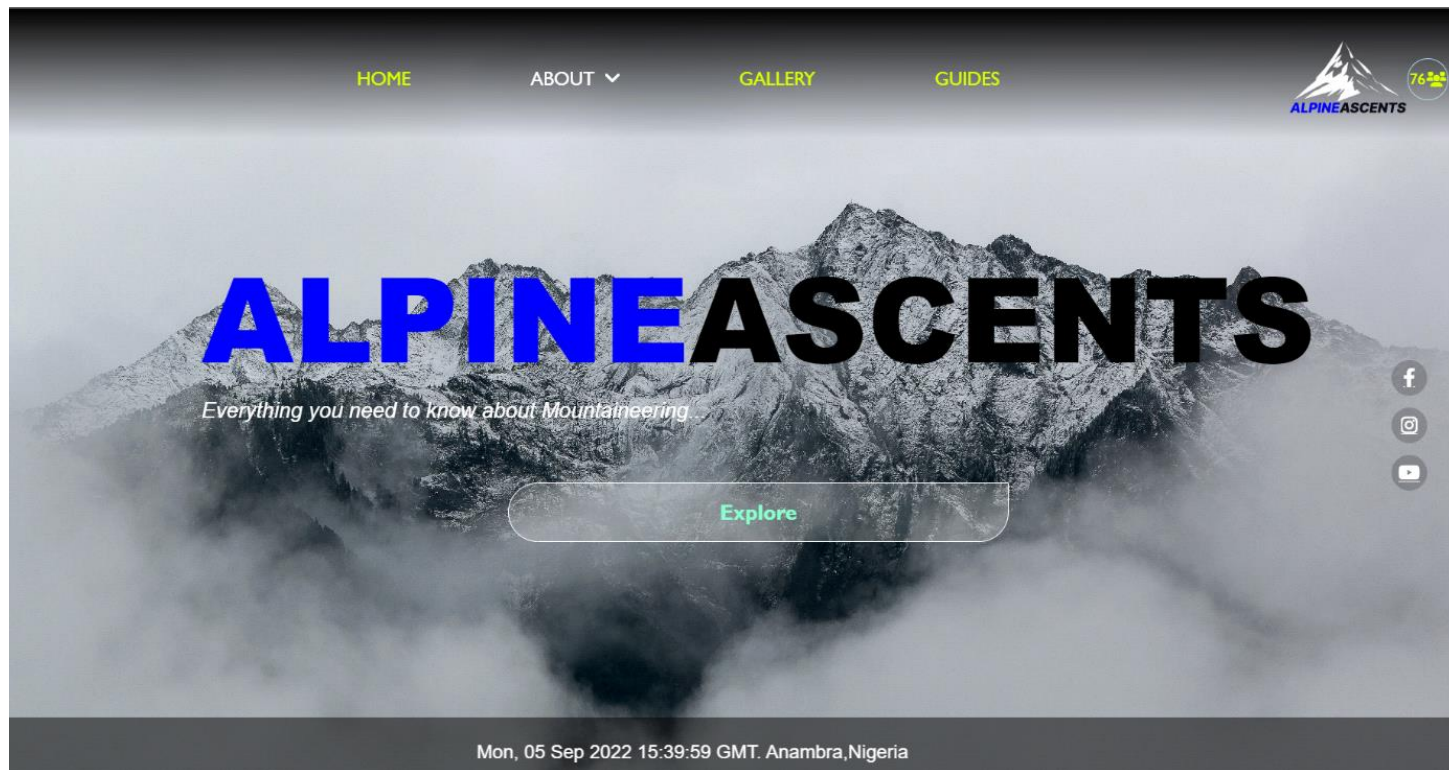
*Improvements of climbing gears such as Grade VII's "Haul Pack" series (22, 36, and 55L) which is lightweight and durable multi-pitch/alpine climbing packs. The packs are designed to be hauled without stowing the shoulder straps, making for speedy approach/climb/haul transitions, and have just one haul loop. Each pack features a rope strap, ice-tool attachments, and an exterior elastic bungee cord to further increase carrying capacity.*

## User Guide

### **. Variable Counter:**

Shows the number of visitors who have visited the page





## Developers Guide

**readMore():** Controls the display of paragraphs for sections with an image

**shut():** Controls the closing of read more popups

**readLong():** Controls the display of paragraphs for sections without images

**showDropDown():** Controls the display of menu drop down

**hideDropDown():** Controls the hiding of menu drop down

**showMenuNav():** Controls the display of mobile menu (both hiding and showing)

**hideMenuNav():** Controls the hiding of mobile menu only when links are clicked

**visit():** Controls the incrementation of visitor count

**update():** Updates the content of the continuous scrolling ticker

**changeImg():** Controls the display of the next picture that shows in the gallery section when clicking the left and right arrows that appear in the gallery popup

**closeImg():** Controls the hiding a picture when you click the left or right arrow when using the gallery popup

**onClickListener():** Controls full screen exit on map click

**initMap():** Handles everything about the map API

## Task Sheet

<b>Task</b>	<b>STATUS</b>	<b>DURATION</b>	<b>COMPLETED</b>
Detailed information about mountaineering.	DONE	1 Hour	100%
History, Types, Techniques, Sheltering, Hazards detailed.	DONE	3 Hour	100%
Various records made available.	DONE	2 Hour	100%
Groups location showed with, Geolocation around the globe, With related stories.	DONE	5 Hour	100%



Separate section for latest, developments in the field	DONE	3 Hour	100%
General guidelines.	DONE	1 Hour	100%
All links hyperlinked	DONE	1 Hour	100%
Continuous scrolling ticker, At the bottom of the page with, Current date time, and location	DONE	1 Hour	100%

## Checklist of Validation

**Home Page:** The home page is working excellently well with adequate content delivery and excellent user experience.

**Geolocation:** The maps works very well with various locations displayed in different part of the globe.

**Gallery:** The Gallery section is working adequate content delivery and excellent user experience.

**Latest development:** The separate section for the material on latest development works very well.

**Guidelines:** The guidelines is displayed with an excellent user interface to enhance visibility and readability to users.