

Travel Website

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As travelling has become the most important part of life its very much necessary to build a website that will provide customers with all the details that are required for their travel plan You will leave your travel arrangements to travel websites regardless of whether you are organizing a trip to a neighboring town or one to a certain foreign location. On many travel websites, you may get information on where to eat, which hotel to pick, and where to buy the best camera lens. Hence we have made a website that will aim something similar like that the main aim of the website is to find the flights that are available for the customers according to their needs the website gives an overview of the things and destination that the customer wish to go for so that they have a clear view of things that they need to search for while they are planning a trip the main landing page consists of the website details that are necessary user requirements and also has the flight booking panel where the customers are able to book flight according to their connivence.

BOOTSTRAP USED

1. **Carousel:** With the help of CSS 3D transformations and a little JavaScript, the carousel is a slideshow that cycles through a variety of content. It functions with a collection of pictures, text, or unique markup. Support for previous/next buttons and indicators is also included.
2. **Navbar:** Depending on the size of the screen, a navigation bar can expand or collapse using Bootstrap. The. Navbar class creates a standard navigation bar, which is then followed by the responsive collapsing class:.navbar-expand-`xl|lg|md|sm`. (on extremely large, large, medium, or small displays, stacks the navbar vertically).
3. **Button:** The `<button>` element is intended to be used in conjunction with the `.btn` classes. However, these classes can be be applied to `a>` and `input>` components (though some browsers may apply a slightly different rendering). Instead of linking to new pages or sections within the current page when using button classes on `a>` elements that are used to activate in-page functionality (like collapsing content), these links should be given a `role="button"` to clearly communicate their function to assistive technologies like screen readers.
4. **Form:** The form controls in Bootstrap add classes to our Rebooted form designs. For a rendering that is more uniform across browsers and devices, use these classes to choose into their customized displays.

5. **Dropdown:** Dropdowns can be toggled, and there are also contextual overlays for displaying lists of links. The JavaScript dropdown plugin for Bootstrap is what makes them interactive. It is a deliberate design choice that they can only be toggled by clicking, not by hovering.
6. **Card:** A flexible and expandable content container is a card. It offers options for headers and footers, a range of information, background colors that are appropriate for the context, and strong display options. Using Bootstrap 3, cards will take the place of our previous panels, wells, and thumbnails. As modifier classes for cards, similar functionality to that of those components is accessible.
7. **Alerts:** Provide contextual feedback messages for typical user actions with the handful of available and flexible alert messages.
8. **Badge:** Documentation and examples for badges, our small count and labeling component.
9. **Datalists:** Datalists allow you to create a group of <option>s that can be accessed (and autocompleted) from within an <input>
10. **Radio Button and Checkboxes:** A radio button is a tool that enables users to select one option from a variety of available possibilities. Checkboxes are used for selecting multiple options