

SUMMER TRAINING



EVENT MANAGEMENT PROJECT

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Chapter 1: Introduction to html

HTML helps to structure our website well. The way a skeleton system gives a structure to the human body in a similar manner HTML acts as a skeleton for a website, without it a website cannot be made. If you want to work as a Software Developer especially in the Web Development domain, then learning HTML is a must, because without knowledge of it you cannot build a website.

- The `<!DOCTYPE html>` declaration defines that this document is an HTML5 document
- The `<html>` element is the root element of an HTML page
- The `<head>` element contains meta information about the HTML page
- The `<title>` element specifies a title for the HTML page (which is shown in the browser's title bar or in the page's tab)
- The `<body>` element defines the document's body, and is a container for all the visible contents, such as headings, paragraphs, images, hyperlinks, tables, lists, etc.
- The `<h1>` element defines a large heading
- The `<p>` element defines a paragraph

HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language. It is used to design web pages using a markup language. HTML is the combination of Hypertext and Markup language. Hypertext defines the link between the web pages. A markup language is used to define the text document within tag which defines the structure of web pages. This language is used to annotate (make notes for the computer) text so that a machine can understand it and manipulate text accordingly. Most markup languages (e.g. HTML) are human-readable. The language uses tags to define what manipulation has to be done on the text.

HTML is a markup language used by the browser to manipulate text, images, and other content, in order to display it in the required format. HTML was created by Tim Berners-Lee in 1991. The first-ever version of HTML was HTML 1.0, but the first standard version was HTML 2.0, published in 1999.

Features of HTML:

- It is easy to learn and easy to use.
- It is platform-independent.
- Images, videos, and audio can be added to a web page.
- Hypertext can be added to the text.
- It is a markup language.
- It is a simple markup language. Its implementation is easy.
- It is a simple markup language. Its implementation is easy.
- It is used to create a website.
- Helps in developing fundamentals about web programming.
- Boost professional career.
- It is supported by all browsers.
- It can be integrated with other languages like CSS, JavaScript, etc.

Advantages:

- HTML is used to build websites.
- It is supported by all browsers.
- It can be integrated with other languages like CSS, JavaScript, etc.

Disadvantages:

- HTML can only create static web pages. For dynamic web pages, other languages have to be used.
- A large amount of code has to be written to create a simple web page.
- The security feature is not good.

Comment tag:

The comment tag (`<!-- Comment -->`) is used to insert comments in the HTML code. It is a good practice of coding so that coder and the reader can get help to understand the code. It is helpful to understand the complex code. The comment tag is useful during the debugging of codes.

- It is a simple piece of code that is wiped off (ignore) by web browsers i.e, not displayed by the browser.
- It helps the coder and reader to understand the piece of code used for especially in complex source code.

Syntax:

```
<!-- Comments here -->
```

All HTML documents must start with a document type declaration: `<!DOCTYPE html>`.

The HTML document itself begins with `<html>` and ends with `</html>`.

The visible part of the HTML document is between `<body>` and `</body>`.

The `<!DOCTYPE>` Declaration

The `<!DOCTYPE>` declaration represents the document type, and helps browsers to display web pages correctly.

It must only appear once, at the top of the page (before any HTML tags).

The `<!DOCTYPE>` declaration is not case sensitive.

HTML Attributes used :

- All HTML elements can have **attributes**
- Attributes provide **additional information** about elements
- Attributes are always specified in **the start tag**
- Attributes usually come in name/value pairs like: **name="value"**

Some attributes are:

- The <a> tag defines a hyperlink. The href attribute specifies the URL of the page the link goes to.
- The tag is used to embed an image in an HTML page. The src attribute specifies the path to the image to be displayed.
- There are two ways to specify the URL in the src attribute:
- **1. Absolute URL** - Links to an external image that is hosted on another website. Example: src="https://www.w3schools.com/images/img_girl.jpg".
- **Notes:** External images might be under copyright. If you do not get permission to use it, you may be in violation of copyright laws. In addition, you cannot control external images; it can suddenly be removed or changed.
- **2. Relative URL** - Links to an image that is hosted within the website. Here, the URL does not include the domain name. If the URL begins without a slash, it will be relative to the current page. Example: src="img_girl.jpg". If the URL begins with a slash, it will be relative to the domain. Example: src="/images/img_girl.jpg".
- The tag should also contain the width and height attributes, which specifies the width and height of the image (in pixels):
- The required alt attribute for the tag specifies an alternate text for an image, if the image for some reason cannot be displayed. This can be due to slow connection, or an error in the src attribute, or if the user uses a screen reader.
- The style attribute is used to add styles to an element, such as color, font, size, and more.
- You should always include the lang attribute inside the <html> tag, to declare the language of the Web page. This is meant to assist search engines and browsers.
- The title attribute defines some extra information about an element.

HTML TAGS:

HTML tags are like keywords which defines that how web browser will format and display the content. With the help of tags, a web browser can distinguish between an HTML content and a simple content. HTML tags contain three main parts: opening tag, content and closing tag. But some HTML tags are unclosed tags.

When a web browser reads an HTML document, browser reads it from top to bottom and left to right. HTML tags are used to create HTML documents and render their properties. Each HTML tags have different properties.

An HTML file must have some essential tags so that web browser can differentiate between a simple text and HTML text. You can use as many tags you want as per your code requirement.

All HTML tags must enclosed within < > these brackets.

Every tag in HTML perform different tasks.

If you have used an open tag <tag>, then you must use a close tag </tag>

1.Unclosed HTML Tags

Some HTML tags are not closed, for example br and hr.

**
 Tag:** br stands for break line, it breaks the line of the code.

<hr> Tag: hr stands for Horizontal Rule. This tag is used to put a line across the webpage.

HTML Meta Tags

DOCTYPE, title, link, meta and style

HTML Text Tags

<p>, <h1>, <h2>, <h3>, <h4>, <h5>, <h6>, , , <abbr>, <acronym>, <address>, <bdo>, <blockquote>, <cite>, <q>, <code>, <ins>, , <dfn>, <kbd>, <pre>, <samp>, <var> and

HTML Link Tags

<a> and <base>

HTML Image and Object Tags

, <area>, <map>, <param> and <object>

HTML List Tags

, , , <dl>, <dt> and <dd>

HTML Table Tags

table, tr, td, th, tbody, thead, tfoot, col, colgroup and caption

HTML Form Tags

form, input, textarea, select, option, optgroup, button, label, fieldset and legend

HTML Scripting Tags

script and noscript

HTML Elements

An HTML file is made of elements. These elements are responsible for creating web pages and define content in that webpage. An element in HTML usually consist of a start tag <tag name>, close tag </tag name> and content inserted between them. Technically, an element is a collection of start tag, attributes, end tag, content between them.

For the default display and styling purpose in HTML, all the elements are divided into two categories:

- Block-level element
 - Inline element
-

Block-level element:

- These are the elements, which structure main part of web page, by dividing a page into coherent blocks.
- A block-level element always start with new line and takes the full width of web page, from left to right.
- These elements can contain block-level as well as inline elements.

Following are the block-level elements in HTML.

<address>, <article>, <aside>, <blockquote>, <canvas>, <dd>, <div>, <dl>, <dt>, <fieldset>, <figcaption>, <figure>, <footer>, <form>, <h1>-<h6>, <header>, <hr>, , <main>, <nav>, <noscript>, , <output>, <p>, <pre>, <section>, <table>, <tfoot>, and <video>.

Inline elements:

- Inline elements are those elements, which differentiate the part of a given text and provide it a particular function.
- These elements does not start with new line and take width as per requirement.
- The Inline elements are mostly used with other elements.

<a>, <abbr>, <acronym>, , <bdo>, <big>,
, <button>, <cite>, <code>, <dfn>, , <i>, , <input>, <kbd>, <label>, <map>, <object>, <q>, <samp>, <script>, <select>, <small>, , , <sub>, <sup>, <textarea>, <time>, <tt>, <var>.

HTML Form

An HTML form is *a section of a document* which contains controls such as text fields, password fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, submit button, menus etc.

An HTML form facilitates the user to enter data that is to be sent to the server for processing such as name, email address, password, phone number, etc. .

HTML forms are required if you want to collect some data from of the site visitor.

For example: If a user want to purchase some items on internet, he/she must fill the form such as shipping address and credit/debit card details so that item can be sent to the given address.

- In HTML <input type=" " > is an important element of HTML form. The "type" attribute of input element can be various types, which defines information field. Such as <input type="text" name="name"> gives a text box.

1. <input type="text">:

<input> element of type "text" are used to define a single-line input text field.

2. <input type="password">:

The <input> element of type "password" allow a user to enter the password securely in a webpage. The entered text in password field converted into "*" or ".", so that it cannot be read by another user.

3. <input type="submit">:

The <input> element of type "submit" defines a submit button to submit the form to the server when the "click" event occurs.

4. <input type="reset">:

The <input> type "reset" is also defined as a button but when the user performs a click event, it by default reset the all inputted values.

5. <input type="radio">:

The <input> type "radio" defines the radio buttons, which allow choosing an option between a set of related options. At a time only one radio button option can be selected at a time.

6. <input type="checkbox">:

The <input> type "checkbox" are displayed as square boxes which can be checked or unchecked to select the choices from the given options.

HTML <form> element attributes

In HTML there are various attributes available for <form> element which are given below:

1.HTML action attribute

The action attribute of <form> element defines the process to be performed on form when form is submitted, or it is a URI to process the form information.

The action attribute value defines the web page where information proceed. It can be .php, .jsp, .asp, etc. or any URL where you want to process your form.

2.HTML method attribute

The method attribute defines the HTTP method which browser used to submit the form. The possible values of method attribute can be:

- **post:** We can use the post value of method attribute when we want to process the sensitive data as it does not display the submitted data in URL.

Example:

1. **<form** action="action.html" method="post">
 - **get:** The get value of method attribute is default value while submitting the form. But this is not secure as it displays data in URL after submitting the form.

Example:

1. **<form** action="action.html" method="get">

3.HTML target attribute

The target attribute defines where to open the response after submitting the form. The following are the keywords used with the target attribute.

- **_self:** If we use _self as an attribute value, then the response will display in current page only.
- **_blank:** If we use _blank as an attribute it will load the response in a new page.

HTML style using CSS

Let's suppose we have created our web page using a simple HTML code, and we want something which can present our page in a correct format, and visibly attractive. So to do this, we can style our web page with CSS (Cascading Stylesheet) properties.

CSS is used to apply the style in the web page which is made up of HTML elements. It describes the look of the webpage.

CSS provides various style properties such as background color, padding, margin, border-color, and many more, to style a webpage.

Each property in CSS has a name-value pair, and each property is separated by a semicolon (;).

Three ways to apply CSS

To use CSS with HTML document, there are three ways:

- **Inline CSS:** Define CSS properties using style attribute in the HTML elements.
- **Internal or Embedded CSS:** Define CSS using <style> tag in <head> section.

- **External CSS:** Define all CSS property in a separate .css file, and then include the file with HTML file using tag in section.

Inline CSS:

Inline CSS is used to apply CSS in a single element. It can apply style uniquely in each element.

To apply inline CSS, you need to use style attribute within HTML element. We can use as many properties as we want, but each property should be separated by a semicolon (;).

Internal CSS:

An Internal stylesheets contains the CSS properties for a webpage in <head> section of HTML document. To use Internal CSS, we can use class and id attributes.

We can use internal CSS to apply a style for a single HTML page.

External CSS:

An external CSS contains a separate CSS file which only contains style code using the class name, id name, tag name, etc. We can use this CSS file in any HTML file by including it in HTML file using <link> tag.

If we have multiple HTML pages for an application and which use similar CSS, then we can use external CSS.

There are two files need to create to apply external CSS

- First, create the HTML file
- Create a CSS file and save it using the .css extension (This file only will only contain the styling code.)
- Link the CSS file in your HTML file using tag in header section of HTML document.

HTML Classes

Class Attribute in HTML

The HTML class attribute is used to specify a single or multiple class names for an HTML element. The class name can be used by CSS and JavaScript to do some tasks for HTML elements. You can use this class in CSS with a specific class, write a period (.) character, followed by the name of the class for selecting elements.

A class attribute can be defined within <style> tag or in separate file using the (.) character.

In an HTML document, we can use the same class attribute name with different elements.

Multiple Classes

HTML elements can belong to more than one class.

To define multiple classes, separate the class names with a space, e.g. `<div class="city main">`. The element will be styled according to all the classes specified.

In the following example, the first `<h2>` element belongs to both the city class and also to the main class, and will get the CSS styles from both of the classes:

Different Elements Can Share Same Class

Different HTML elements can point to the same class name.

In the following example, both `<h2>` and `<p>` points to the "city" class and will share the same style:

HTML Id Attribute

The **id attribute** is used to specify the unique ID for an element of the HTML document. It allocates the unique identifier which is used by the **CSS** and the **JavaScript** for performing certain tasks.

Using The id Attribute

The id attribute specifies a unique id for an HTML element. The value of the id attribute must be unique within the HTML document.

The id attribute is used to point to a specific style declaration in a style sheet. It is also used by JavaScript to access and manipulate the element with the specific id.

The syntax for id is: write a hash character (#), followed by an id name. Then, define the CSS properties within curly braces {}.

In the following example we have an `<h1>` element that points to the id name "myHeader". This `<h1>` element will be styled according to the `#myHeader` style definition in the head section:

HTML Bookmarks with ID and Links

HTML bookmarks are used to allow readers to jump to specific parts of a webpage.

Bookmarks can be useful if your page is very long.

To use a bookmark, you must first create it, and then add a link to it.

Then, when the link is clicked, the page will scroll to the location with the bookmark.

HTML iframes

HTML Iframe is used to display a nested webpage (a webpage within a webpage). The HTML `<iframe>` tag defines an inline frame, hence it is also called as an Inline frame.

An HTML iframe embeds another document within the current HTML document in the rectangular region.

The webpage content and iframe contents can interact with each other using JavaScript.

Iframe Syntax:

An HTML iframe is defined with the `<iframe>` tag:

Set Width and Height of iframe:

You can set the width and height of iframe by using "width" and "height" attributes. By default, the attributes values are specified in pixels but you can also set them in percent. i.e. 50%, 60% etc.

HTML Layouts

HTML layouts provide a way to arrange web pages in well-mannered, well-structured, and in responsive form or we can say that HTML layout specifies a way in which the web pages can be arranged. Web-page layout works with arrangement of visual elements of an HTML document.

Web page layout is the most important part to keep in mind while creating a website so that our website can appear professional with the great look. You can also use CSS and JAVASCRIPT based frameworks for creating layouts for responsive and dynamic website design.

Every website has a specific layout to display content in a specific manner.

Following are different HTML5 elements which are used to define the different parts of a webpage.

- `<header>`: It is used to define a header for a document or a section.
- `<nav>`: It is used to define a container for navigation links
- `<section>`: It is used to define a section in a document
- `<article>`: It is used to define an independent self-contained article
- `<aside>`: It is used to define content aside from the content (like a sidebar)
- `<footer>`: It is used to define a footer for a document or a section

- `<details>`: It is used to define additional details
- `<summary>`: It is used to define a heading for the `<details>` element.

HTML Responsive

Responsive Web design

Responsive web design is used to make your web page look appropriate, good, and well placed on all devices (desktop, tablet, smartphone etc.)

Responsive web design uses HTML and CSS to resize, hide, shrink, enlarge, or move the content. It makes the content look good on any screen.

Responsive Images

Images which can be scaled nicely to fit any browser size are known as responsive images.

By using the width property

Set the CSS width property to 100% to make the image responsive and scale up and down.

CSS Introduction

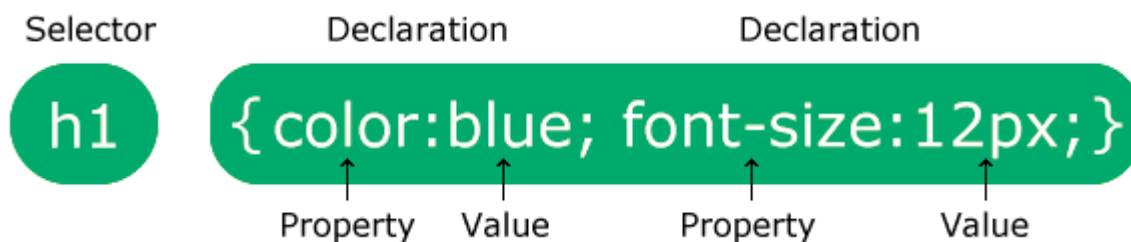
CSS is the language we use to style a Web page.

What is CSS?

- CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets
- CSS describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media
- CSS saves a lot of work. It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once
- External stylesheets are stored in CSS files
- CSS is used to define styles for your web pages, including the design, layout and variations in display for different devices and screen sizes.
- HTML was NEVER intended to contain tags for formatting a web page!
- HTML was created to describe the content of a web page, like:
- `<h1>This is a heading</h1>`

- `<p>This is a paragraph.</p>`
- When tags like ``, and color attributes were added to the HTML 3.2 specification, it started a nightmare for web developers. Development of large websites, where fonts and color information were added to every single page, became a long and expensive process.
- To solve this problem, the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) created CSS.
- CSS removed the style formatting from the HTML page!

CSS Syntax



The selector points to the HTML element you want to style.

The declaration block contains one or more declarations separated by semicolons.

Each declaration includes a CSS property name and a value, separated by a colon.

Multiple CSS declarations are separated with semicolons, and declaration blocks are surrounded by curly braces.

CSS Layout - display: inline-block

The display: inline-block Value

Compared to display: inline, the major difference is that display: inline-block allows to set a width and height on the element.

Also, with display: inline-block, the top and bottom margins/paddings are respected, but with display: inline they are not.

Compared to display: block, the major difference is that display: inline-block does not add a line-break after the element, so the element can sit next to other elements.

The following example shows the different behavior of display: inline, display: inline-block and display: block:

One common use for display: inline-block is to display list items horizontally instead of vertically. The following example creates horizontal navigation links.

CSS Layout - Horizontal & Vertical Align

Center Align Elements

To horizontally center a block element (like <div>), use margin: auto;

Setting the width of the element will prevent it from stretching out to the edges of its container.

The element will then take up the specified width, and the remaining space will be split equally between the two margins:

This div element is centered.

Center Align Text

To just center the text inside an element, use text-align: center;

Left and Right Align - Using position

One method for aligning elements is to use position: absolute;;

Left and Right Align - Using float

Another method for aligning elements is to use the float property:

CSS Fonts

Choosing the right font for your website is important!

Font Selection is Important

Choosing the right font has a huge impact on how the readers experience a website.

The right font can create a strong identity for your brand.

Using a font that is easy to read is important. The font adds value to your text. It is also important to choose the correct color and text size for the font.

Generic Font Families

In CSS there are five generic font families:

1. **Serif** fonts have a small stroke at the edges of each letter. They create a sense of formality and elegance.

2. **Sans-serif** fonts have clean lines (no small strokes attached). They create a modern and minimalistic look.
3. **Monospace** fonts - here all the letters have the same fixed width. They create a mechanical look.
4. **Cursive** fonts imitate human handwriting.
5. **Fantasy** fonts are decorative/playful fonts.

All the different font names belong to one of the generic font families.

CSS Dropdowns

Create a hoverable dropdown with CSS.

Demo: Dropdown Examples

Move the mouse over the examples below:

Dropdown Text

Dropdown Menu

Other:



Use any element to open the dropdown content, e.g. a ``, or a `<button>` element.

Use a container element (like `<div>`) to create the dropdown content and add whatever you want inside of it.

Wrap a `<div>` element around the elements to position the dropdown content correctly with CSS.

CSS) The `.dropdown` class uses `position:relative`, which is needed when we want the dropdown content to be placed right below the dropdown button (using `position:absolute`).

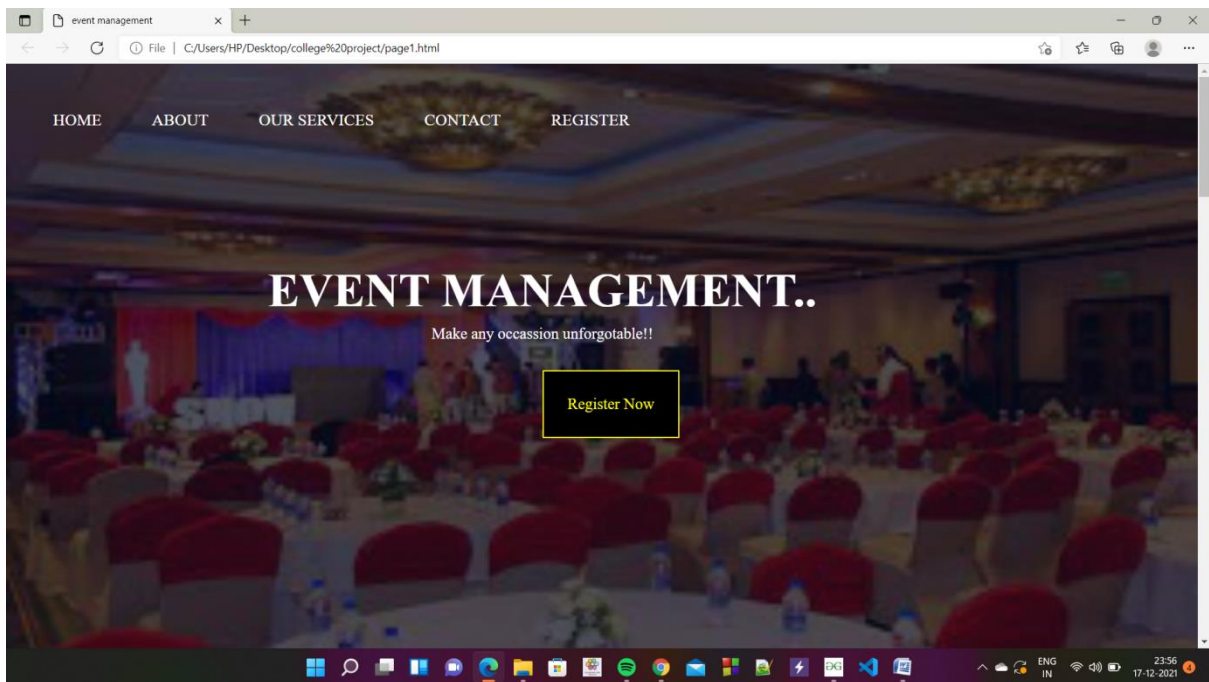
The `.dropdown-content` class holds the actual dropdown content. It is hidden by default, and will be displayed on hover (see below). Note the `min-width` is set to 160px. Feel free to change this. **Tip:** If you want the width of the dropdown content to be as wide as the dropdown button, set the width to 100% (and `overflow:auto` to enable scroll on small screens).

Instead of using a border, we have used the CSS box-shadow property to make the dropdown menu look.

Chapter-2

Coding of the project..

(Home page)



```
<!doctype html>
```

```
<html lang="en">
```

```
<head>
```

```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width,initial-scale=1.0">
```

```
<title>event management</title>
```

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="page1_style.css"
href="https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/font-awesome/4.7.0/css/font-awesome.min.css">
```

```
<body>
```

```
<section class="header">
```

```
<nav>
```

```
<div class="links">
```

```
<ul>
```

```
<li><a href="">HOME</a></li>
```

```
<li><a href="page2.html">ABOUT</a></li>
```

```
<li><a href="page3.html">OUR SERVICES</a></li>
```

```
<li><a href="contact.html">CONTACT</a></li>
```

```
<li><a href="registration.html">REGISTER</a></li>
```

```
</ul>
```

```
</div>
```

```
</nav>
```

```
<div class="head">
```

```
<h1>EVENT MANAGEMENT..</h1>
```

```
<p>Make any occassion unforgettable!!</p>
```

```
<a href="registration.html" class="reg">Register Now</a>
```

```
</section>
```

```
<section class="down">
```

```
<h1>Events We Organise</h1>
```

```
<div class="main">
```

```
<div class="column">
```

```
<h2 style="padding:20px;">Weddings</h2>
```

```

```

```
<p style="padding:20px;">we're here to ensure the day you've always dreamed of will be the day you'll never forget. From unique lighting to seating charts, with us customization is guaranteed.
```

We care about the experience of planning your wedding from start to finish. So relax and have fun. Your event team will guide you every step of the way,

ensuring your big day is effortless and unforgettable.<p>

</div>

<div class="column">

<h2 style="padding:20px;">Birthday Parties</h2>

<p style="padding:20px;">we're here to ensure the day you've always dreamed of will be the day you'll never forget. From unique lighting to seating charts, with us customization is guaranteed.

We care about the experience of planning your wedding from start to finish. So relax and have fun. Your event team will guide you every step of the way,

ensuring your big day is effortless and unforgettable.<p>

</div>

<div class="column">

<h2 style="padding:20px;">Business Meetings</h2>

<p style="padding:20px;">we're here to ensure the day you've always dreamed of will be the day you'll never forget. From unique lighting to seating charts, with us customization is guaranteed.

We care about the experience of planning your wedding from start to finish. So relax and have fun. Your event team will guide you every step of the way,

ensuring your big day is effortless and unforgettable.<p>

</div>

</div>

<section class="gallery">

<h1 style="margin-top:2px">Our Photo Gallery</h1>

<hr/>

<div class="service">

<div class="photo">

</div>

<div class="photo">

</div>

<div class="photo">

</div>

<div class="photo">

</div>

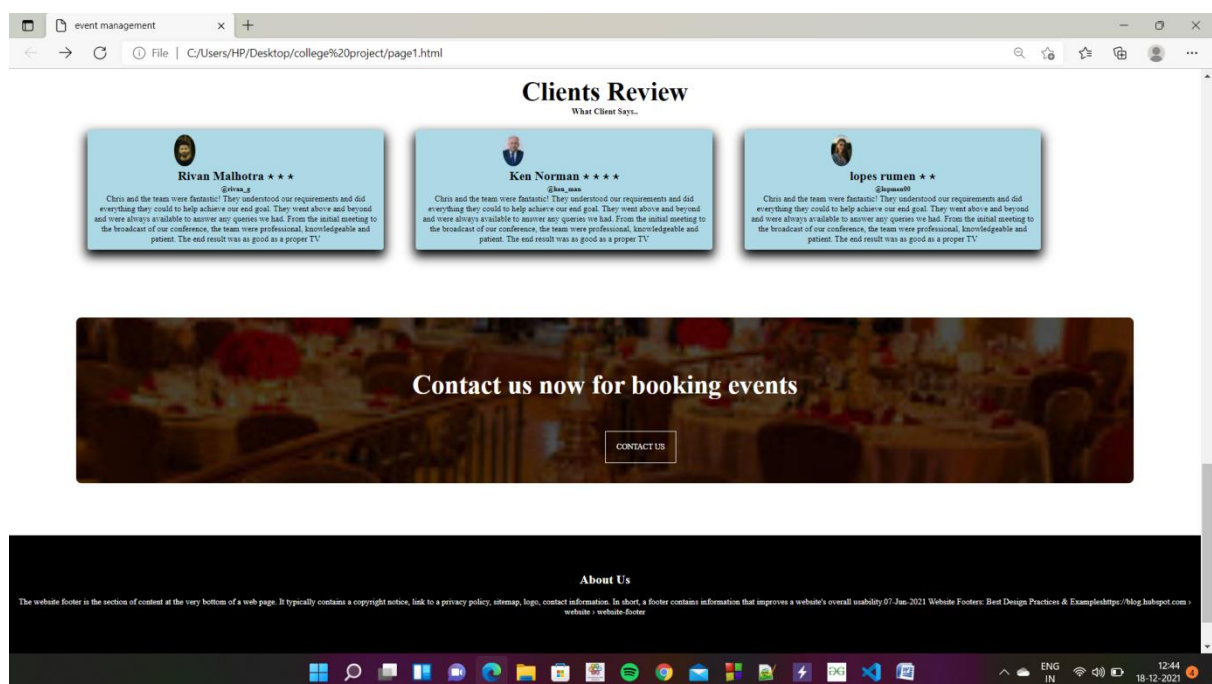
<div class="photo">

</div>

<div class="photo">

</div>

<div class="photo"></div>



<section class="client">

<h1>Clients Review</h1>

<p>What Client Says..</p>

<div class="client-row">

<div class="client-col">

<h2>Rivan Malhotra ⋆ ⋆ ⋆</h2>

<small>@rivan_g</small>

<p>Chris and the team were fantastic! They understood our requirements and did everything they could to help achieve our end goal.

They went above and beyond and were always available to answer any queries we had. From the initial meeting to the broadcast of our conference,

the team were professional, knowledgeable and patient. The end result was as good as a proper TV </p>

</div>

<div class="client-col">

<h2>Ken Norman ⋆ ⋆ ⋆ ⋆</h2>

<i class="fa fa-star"></i>

<i class="fa fa-star"></i>

<i class="fa fa-star"></i>

<small>@ken_man</small>

<p>Chris and the team were fantastic! They understood our requirements and did everything they could to help achieve our end goal.

They went above and beyond and were always available to answer any queries we had. From the initial meeting to the broadcast of our conference,

the team were professional, knowledgeable and patient. The end result was as good as a proper TV </p>

</div>

<div class="client-col">

<h2>lopes rumen ⋆ ⋆</h2>

<small>@lopmen00</small>

<p>Chris and the team were fantastic! They understood our requirements and did everything they could to help achieve our end goal.

They went above and beyond and were always available to answer any queries we had. From the initial meeting to the broadcast of our conference,

the team were professional, knowledgeable and patient. The end result was as good as a proper TV </p>

</div>

</div>

<section class="last">

<h1>Contact us now for booking events</h1>

CONTACT US

</section>

<section class="footer">

<h2>About Us</h2>

<p>The website footer is the section of content at the very bottom of a web page. It typically contains a copyright notice, link to a privacy policy, sitemap,

logo, contact information. In short, a footer contains information that improves a website's overall usability.07-Jun-2021

Website Footers: Best Design Practices & Exampleshttps://blog.hubspot.com › website › website-footer </p>

<ul class="social">

<i class="fa fa-facebook"></i>

```
<li><a href="#"><i class="fa fa-linkedin"></i></a></li>

<li><a href="#"><i class="fa fa-instagram"></i></a></li>

<li><a href="#"><i class="fa fa-google"></i></a></li>

</section>
```

CSS on Home page

```
*{

    margin:0;

    padding:0;

}

.header{

    min-height:100vh;

    width:100%;

    background-image:linear-gradient(rgba(4,9,30,0.7),rgba(4,9,30,0.7)),url(pic2.jfif);

    background-position:center;background-size:cover;position:relative;

}

nav{

    display:flex;

    padding:30px 30px;

    align-items:center;
```

```
}
```

```
.links li{  
    display:inline-block;  
    padding:10px 10px;  
    position:relative;  
    list-style:none;
```

```
}
```

```
.links li a{  
    color:white;  
    text-decoration:none;  
    font-size:21px;  
    padding:20px;
```

```
}
```

```
nav ul li a:hover{  
    color:black;
```

```
}
```

```
li:hover{  
    color:black;  
    background-color:yellow;
```

```
}
```

```
.head{  
    color:white;width:90%;  
    position:absolute;  
    text-align:center;padding-top:110px;position:absolute;
```

```
}
```

```
.head h1 {  
    font-size:60px;
```

```
}
```

```
.head p{
```



```
font-size:20px;margin-top:10px;}

.reg{
    display:inline;text-decoration:none;
    color:yellow;background:black;border:2px solid yellow;font-size:20px;
    padding:30px;position:absolute;margin-top:35px;
}

.reg:hover{
    border:5px solid black;background:yellow;color:black;
}

.down{
    text-align:center;
    padding-top:100px;
}

h1 {
    font-size:50px;
    font-weight:800;
}

.main{
    margin-top:5%;
    display:flex;
    justify-content:space-between;
}

.column{

    background:PeachPuff;
    border-radius:10px;
    padding: 20px 20px;
    margin-bottom: 15%;justify-content:space-between;
}

.column:hover{
```

```
        box-shadow:0 0 20px black;
    }

.service{
    display:grid;margin:auto;width:90%;grid-template-columns:repeat(4,1fr);
    grid-gap:20px;
    border-radius:6px;
    text-align:center;
}

.photo{
    position:relative;
    border-radius:10px;
    height:200px;
}

.photo img{
    width:100px;
    height:100%;
}

.client{
width:100%;padding:70px 0;}

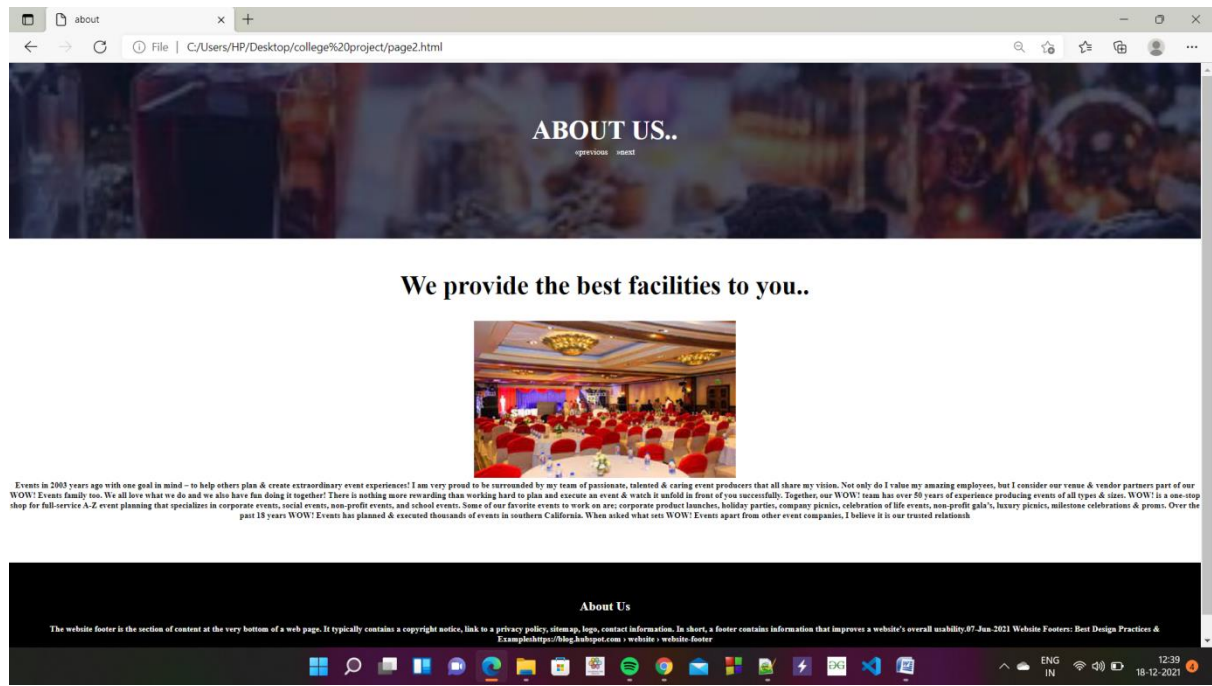
.client-row{
    width:80%;
    margin-left:150px;;margin-top:25px;justify-content:space-between;
    display:flex;align-items:flex-start;flex-wrap:wrap;
}

.client-col{
    flex-basis:30%;padding:10px;
    margin-bottom:30px;border-radius:5px;
    box-shadow:0 10px 20px 3px black;cursor:pointer;
```

```
        background:lightblue;
    }
    .client-col img{
height:60px;margin-right:200px;margin-left:5px;
border-radius:60%;
    }
    .last{
        margin:100px auto;width:80%;
        background-image:linear-gradient(rgba(0,0,0,0.7),rgba(0,0,0,0.7)),url(glass.jfif);
        background-position:center;
        background-size:cover;
        border-radius:10px;
        text-align:center;
        padding:100px;
    }
    .last h1 {
color:white;margin-bottom:40px;
    }
    .btn{
        display:inline;text-decoration:none;
        color:white;background:transparent;border:2px solid white;
        font-size:15px;
        padding:20px;position:absolute;
    }
    .btn:hover{
        border:5px solid black;background:yellow;color:black;
    }
    .footer{
        background:black;
        width:100%;
```

```
        text-align:center;
        padding:30px 0;padding-top:50px;margin-top:80px;
    }
    .footer h2{
        margin-bottom:20px;margin-top:20px;font-weight:600;
        color:white;
    }
    .footer p{
        color:white;
    }
```

(About page)



```
<!doctype html>
```

```
<html lang="en">
```

```
<head>
```

```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width,initial-scale=1.0">
```

```
<title>about</title>
```

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="page1_style.css">
```

```
<body>
```

```
<section class="sub-header">
```

```
<h1>ABOUT US.</h1>
```

```
<a href="page1.html" class="previous">&laquo;previous</a>
```

```
<a href="page3.html" class="previous">&raquo;next</a>
```

```
</section>
```

<section class="about">

<h1>We provide the best facilities to you..</h1>

<div class="image">

<p>Events in 2003 years ago with one goal in mind – to help others plan & create extraordinary event experiences!

I am very proud to be surrounded by my team of passionate, talented & caring event producers that all share my vision. Not only do I

value my amazing employees, but I consider our venue & vendor partners part of our WOW! Events family too. We all love what we do and we also have fun doing

it together! There is nothing more rewarding than working hard to plan and execute an event & watch it unfold in front of you successfully.

Together, our WOW! team has over 50 years of experience producing events of all types & sizes. WOW! is a one-stop shop for full-service

A-Z event planning that specializes in corporate events, social events, non-profit events, and school events. Some of our favorite events

to work on are; corporate product launches, holiday parties, company picnics, celebration of life events, non-profit gala's, luxury picnics,

milestone celebrations & proms. Over the past 18 years WOW! Events has planned & executed thousands of events in southern California. When asked

what sets WOW! Events apart from other event companies, I believe it is our trusted relationships

<section class="footer">

<h2>About Us</h2>

<p>The website footer is the section of content at the very bottom of a web page. It typically contains a copyright notice, link to a privacy policy, sitemap,

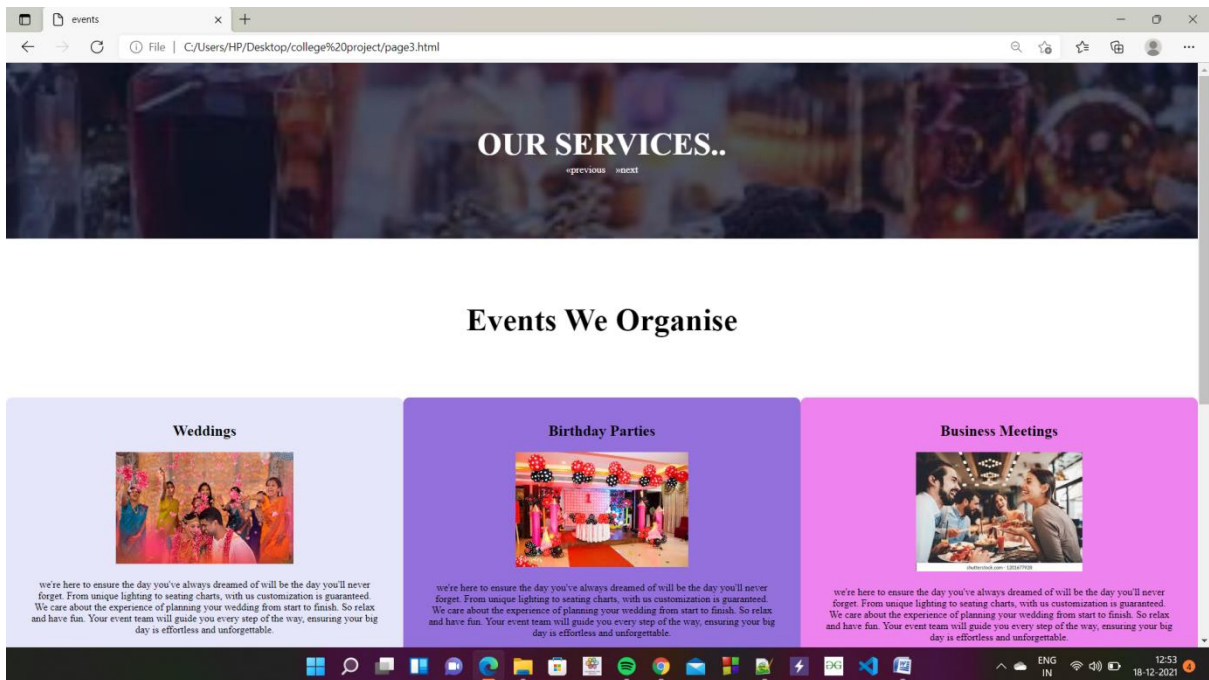
logo, contact information. In short, a footer contains information that improves a website's overall usability.07-Jun-2021

Website Footers: Best Design Practices & Examples<https://blog.hubspot.com> › website › website-footer </p>

CSS of about page

```
.sub-header{
    height:30vh;width:100%;
    background-image:linear-gradient(rgba(4,9,30,0.7),rgba(4,9,30,0.7)),url(last.jfif);
    background-position:center;background-size:cover;text-align:center;color:#fff;
}
.sub-header h1 {
    padding-top:100px;
}
.about{
    text-align:center;margin-top:60px;
}
.image{
    padding-top:40px;position:relative;
}
.image img{
    height:300px;width:500px;
}
a{
    text-decoration:none;
    display:inline-block;padding:3px 6px;color:white;
}
```

(Services page)



```
<!doctype html>
```

```
<html lang="en">
```

```
<head>
```

```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width,initial-scale=1.0">
```

```
<title>events</title>
```

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="page1_style.css">
```

```
<body>
```

```
<section class="sub-header">
```

```
<h1>OUR SERVICES..</h1>
```

```
<a href="page2.html" class="previous">&laquo;previous</a>
```

```
<a href="contact.html" class="previous">&raquo;next</a>
```

```
</section>
```


<section class="down">

<h1>Events We Organise</h1>

<div class="main">

<div class="column" style="background:lavender;">

<h2 style="padding:20px;">Weddings</h2>

<p style="padding:20px;">we're here to ensure the day you've always dreamed of will be the day you'll never forget. From unique lighting to seating charts, with us customization is guaranteed.

We care about the experience of planning your wedding from start to finish. So relax and have fun. Your event team will guide you every step of the way, ensuring your big day is effortless and unforgettable.<p>

</div>

<div class="column" style="background:MediumPurple;">

<h2 style="padding:20px;">Birthday Parties</h2>

<p style="padding:20px;">we're here to ensure the day you've always dreamed of will be the day you'll never forget. From unique lighting to seating charts, with us customization is guaranteed.

We care about the experience of planning your wedding from start to finish. So relax and have fun. Your event team will guide you every step of the way, ensuring your big day is effortless and unforgettable.<p>

</div>

<div class="column" style="background:MediumPurple;">

<h2 style="padding:20px;">Birthday Parties</h2>

<p style="padding:20px;">we're here to ensure the day you've always dreamed of will be the day you'll never forget. From unique lighting to seating charts, with us customization is guaranteed.

We care about the experience of planning your wedding from start to finish. So relax and have fun. Your event team will guide you every step of the way, ensuring your big day is effortless and unforgettable.<p>

</div>

<div class="column" style="background:violet;">

<h2 style="padding:20px;">Business Meetings</h2>

<p style="padding:20px;">we're here to ensure the day you've always dreamed of will be the day you'll never forget. From unique lighting to seating charts, with us customization is guaranteed.

We care about the experience of planning your wedding from start to finish. So relax and have fun. Your event team will guide you every step of the way,

ensuring your big day is effortless and unforgettable.<p>

</div>

</section>

<section class="footer">

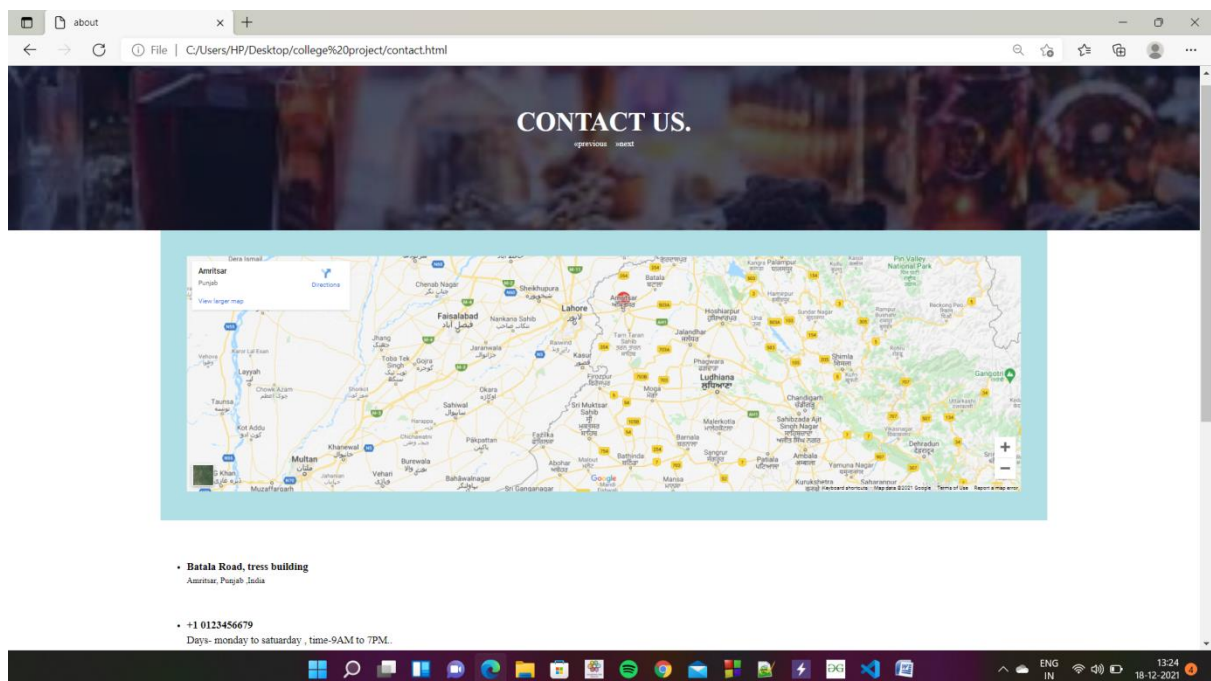
<h2>About Us</h2>

<p>The website footer is the section of content at the very bottom of a web page. It typically contains a copyright notice, link to a privacy policy, sitemap,

logo, contact information. In short, a footer contains information that improves a website's overall usability.07-Jun-2021

Website Footers: Best Design Practices & Examples<https://blog.hubspot.com> › website › website-footer </p>

(Contact page)



<!doctype html>

```

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width,initial-scale=1.0">

<title>about</title>

<link rel="stylesheet" href="page1_style.css">

<body>

<section class="sub-header">

<h1>CONTACT US.</h1>

<a href="page3.html" class="previous">&laquo;previous</a>

<a href="registration.html" class="previous">&raquo;next</a>

</section>

<section class="map" style="background:powderblue">

<iframe
src="https://www.google.com/maps/embed?pb=!1m18!1m12!1m3!1d108704.38024381117!
2d74.80008003658462!3d31.63352503301348!2m3!1f0!2f0!3f0!3m2!1i1024!2i768!4f13.1
m3!1m2!1s0x391964aa569e7355%3A0xeea2605bee84ef7d!2sAmritsar%2C%20Punjab!5e0!
3m2!1sen!2sin!4v1639242311300!5m2!1sen!2sin"
width="600" height="450" style="border:0;" allowfullscreen="" loading="lazy"></iframe>

</section>

<br></br><br></br>

<section class="contact">

<div class="row">

<div class="contact_col">

<div><i class="fa fa-home"></i>

<span>

<ul><li><h5><b>Batala Road, tress building</b></h5></li></ul>

<p>Amritsar, Punjab ,India</p><br></br>

</span>

</div>

</div>

```

<div class="contact_col">

<div><i class="fa fa-home"></i>

<h5><h5>+1 0123456679</h5><h5>

<p>Days- monday to satuarday , time-9AM to 7PM..</p>
</br>

</div>

</div>

<div class="contact_col">

<div><i class="fa fa-home"></i>

<h5><h5>email id:mehak.cse.ggi.2020@gmail.com</h5><h5>

<p>Email us for any query..</p>
</br>

</div>

</div>

<div class="contact_col">

<form>

<input type="text" value="enter your name">

<input type="email" value="enter your eamil">

<input type="text" value="enter your venue">

<textarea rows="7" placeholder="Message"></textarea>

<button><h3>SUBMIT</h3></button>

</form>

</div>

</section>

<section class="footer">

<h2>About Us</h2>

<p>The website footer is the section of content at the very bottom of a web page. It typically contains a copyright notice, link to a privacy policy, sitemap,

logo, contact information. In short, a footer contains information that improves a website's overall usability.07-Jun-2021

Website Footers: Best Design Practices & Examples<https://blog.hubspot.com › website › website-footer> </p>

CSS of contact page

```
.map{
    margin:auto;padding:50px;width:70%;
}
.map iframe{
    width:100%;
}
.contact{
    width:70%;margin:auto;
}
.contact_col{
    margin-bottom:20px;
    flex-basis:40%;
}
.contact_col div{
    align-items:center;margin-bottom:25px;
}
.contact_col div p{
    padding:0px;
}
.contact_col div h5{
    font-size:20px;
    margin-bottom:5px;
    font-weight:400;
```

```

}
button{
    width:20%;height:1cm;position:relative;
background:black;color:white;}

```

(Registration page)

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying 'C:/Users/HP/Desktop/college%20project/registration.html'. The page content features a registration form overlaid on a background image of a restaurant. The form is titled 'REGISTRATION FORM' and includes a thank-you message. The form fields are as follows:

- Name:** Input field with placeholder 'enter your name'.
- Email:** Input field with placeholder 'enter your email'.
- Phone no.:** Input field with placeholder 'enter your no.'.
- Place:** Input field with placeholder 'enter place'.
- Date of the event:** Input field with placeholder 'enter date'.
- No. of persons:** Input field with placeholder 'enter no.'.
- Event Type:** Dropdown menu with 'Online Event' selected.

Below the form, there are two sections:

- Services You Want..** with radio button options:
 - ☒ Cardiovascular
 - ☐ Sleep
 - ☐ Nutrition
- Any Comments and Suggestions?** with a text input field and a green 'Submit' button.

```
<!doctype html>
```

```
<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="utf-8"/>

<title>registration_form</title>

<link rel="stylesheet" href="survey_style.css" />


</head>

<body>

<h1 style="color:black;">REGISTRATION FORM</h1>

<h2 style="color:black;">ThankYou for taking the time to register</h2>

<form>

<div id="content1">

<label>Name</label><br></br>

<input type="name" name="name" value="enter your name" class="box"><br></br>

<label>Email</label><br></br>

<input type="email" name="email" value="enter your email" class="box"><br></br>

<label>phone no.</label><br></br>

<input type="age" name="age" value="enter mobile no." class="box"><br></br>

<label>Place</label><br></br>

<input type="name" name="name" value="Venue place" class="box"><br></br>

<label>Date of the event</label><br></br>

<input type="date" name="date" value="XX-MM-YY" class="box"><br></br>

<label>No. of persons</label><br></br>

<input type="name" name="name" value="type here.." class="box"><br></br>

<label>Event Type</label><br></br>

<div id="option1">

<select>

<option name="select your Role">Select your Event</option>

<option value="student">Wedding</option>
```



```

<option value="full time job">Social gathering</option>
<option value="prefer not to say">Birthday party</option>
<option value="full time learner">Business meeting</option>
<option value="other">Other</option>
</select>
</div>
</div>
<br></br>
<p>Services You Want..</p><br></br>
<input type="radio" name="def" value="radio"/> Cocktails/beverages<br></br>
<input type="radio" name="may" value="radio"/> non veg<br></br>
<input type="radio" name="not" value="radio"/> continental<br></br>
<p>Any Comments and Suggestions?</p>
<input type="comment" name="suggestion" value="Enter your comment here..."
id="last"><br></br>
<button><h3>SUBMIT</h3></button>

```

CSS of Registrastion page

```

*{
    margin:0px;
    padding:0px;
}
h1 {text-align:center;
font-weight:bold;
margin-top:50px;}
h2 {text-align:center;
width:100%;
padding:20px;}
body{

```

```
        background-image:url(rest.jfif);
        background-size:cover;
background-attachment:fixed;color:#fff;}
#content1 {
        width:90%;
        margin:auto;
}
form{
        background-color:rgba(0,0,0,0.7);
padding:30px;
display:block;
align-items:center;
width:50%;
border:2px solid black;
margin:auto;margin-top:10px;}
form .box{
        width:95%;position:relative;bottom:10px;
        height:1.3cm;border:0px;
border-width:3px;}
#option1 select{
        width:95%;position:relative;bottom:10px;
        height:1.5cm;border:0px;
border-width:2px;}
p{font:bold 30px tahoma;}

* {
        margin:0px;
        padding:0px;
}
h1 {text-align:center;
```

```
font-weight:bold;
margin-top:50px;}
h2{text-align:center;
width:100%;
padding:20px;}
body{
    background-image:url(rest.jfif);
    background-size:cover;
background-attachment:fixed;color:#fff;}
#content1{
    width:90%;
    margin:auto;
}
form{
    background-color:rgba(0,0,0,0.7);
padding:30px;
display:block;
align-items:center;
width:50%;
border:2px solid black;
margin:auto;margin-top:10px;}
form .box{
    width:95%;position:relative;bottom:10px;
    height:1.3cm;border:0px;
border-width:3px;}
#option1 select{
    width:95%;position:relative;bottom:10px;
    height:1.5cm;border:0px;
border-width:2px;}
p{font:bold 30px tahoma;}
```

```
#last{  
    width:95%;  
height:2cm;}  
button{  
    width:50%;height:2cm;position:relative;  
background:green;}  
.date{  
    padding:30px;}
```

Conclusion of project..

This project is about online event management site , that would help in carrying out online event bookings. We used html and css for developing this website. It has 4 pages attached to it. First is **about us** page where there is a small information about this site, then we have page of **our services** where we added all the services available to this site. we also have **contact us** and **registration** page attached where one can contact with the site and register themselves for booking any kind of event. we here explain the concept of online management system which are already present .

FUTURE SCOPE

In future I would like to add javascript to my project to enhance features of my website and to make it more beautiful. Would like to add more pages to make it a bit bigger website than it is now. Will add more links to it and try to make it more effective by using bootstrap.