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Project Report
on
HIMACHAL TOUR AND TRAVEL
Submitted to
LOVELY PROFESSIONAL UNIVERSITY
for
Bachelor of Computer Science and Engineering

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Table of Contents

Chapter	Particulars	Page No.
Chapter 1.	Introduction.....	3-4
Chapter 2.	Technologies used.....	5-8
Chapter 3.	Modules and Website snapshots.....	8-14
Chapter 4.	Git Hub link	14
References.....		15

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Himachal Pradesh is among the most visited top mountain tourist places in North India, Himalayas region. It gifts you with memories that last for a lifetime. Its landscape has a lot to do with it: valleys, mountains, ancient monasteries, historical sites, lakes, mountain passes! A Himachal Pradesh tour satisfies the wanderlust in you, whatever it is you may be looking for. Pick up any Himachal travel guide, chances are you will be hooked on to it within a few minutes. The state has so much to offer, no wonder it's a top tourist attraction in North India.

1.1 Project idea

Nurtured from the seed of a single great idea - to empower the traveller – Himachal Tour and Travel is a pioneer in India's online travel industry. Himachal Tourism rise has been led by the vision and the spirit of each one of its employees, for whom no idea was too big and no problem too difficult. With untiring determination, Himachal Tour and Travel has proactively diversified its product offering, adding a variety of online and offline products and services. Himachal Tour and Travel has stayed ahead of the curve by continually evolving its technology to meet the ever-changing demands of the rapidly developing global travel market, steadily establishing itself as India's leading online travel company.

After this covid-19 period every person will prefer online things and it makes easier for everyone to book tour and travel ticket with great packages.

Himachal Pradesh tourism has something in store for nature lovers, honeymooners, adventure lovers, history buffs and spiritual seekers. The contrast in its diversity is to be seen to be believed. You have lush valleys like Kinnaur, Kullu and Kangra & barren terrains of Lahaul & Spiti. Tales of Malana fascinate tourists as much as the Buddhist culture in McLeodganj. Exploring Dalhousie, with its rich colonial past, is sheer delight. The famous Hill stations like Shimla, Kullu & Manali are dotted with meadows, orchards, quaint villages & rich colonial past.

Any sightseeing tour of Himachal should include its wonderful lakes. Quiet and still, they reflect the surroundings, both literally and symbolically. A few of the famous lakes are Renuka, Rewalsar, Prashar, Suraj Tal & Chandratal. The views of the Himalayan Ranges fill you with excitement, from head to toe.

1.2 Himachal Fair and Festivals

There are a variety of festivals celebrated by the locals of Himachal Pradesh who worship gods and goddesses. There are over 2000 villages in Himachal Pradesh which celebrate festivals such as Kullu Dussehra, Chamba's Minjar, Renukaji Fair, Lohri, Halda, Phagli, Lossar and Mandi Shivratri. There are approximately 6000 temples in Himachal Pradesh with a known one being Bijli Mahadev. The temple is seen as a 20-meter structure built in stone which, according to locals, is known to attract lightning. They say that this is a way the Gods show their blessings.

CHAPTER 2

TECHNOLOGY USED

3.1 HTML

This stands for Hyper Text Markup Language for documents designed to be displayed in a web browser. Browsers receive HTML documents from a web server or from local storage and render the documents into multimedia web pages. HTML describes the structure of a web page semantically and originally included cues for the appearance of the document.

HTML elements are the building blocks of HTML pages. With HTML constructs, images and other objects such as interactive forms may be embedded into the rendered page. HTML provides a means to create structured documents by denoting structural semantics for text such as headings, paragraphs, lists, links, quotes and other items. HTML elements are delineated by tags, written using angle brackets. Tags such as:- ,<p>,<h1> etc.

3.2 CSS

It stands for cascading style sheet. CSS is designed to enable the separation of presentation and content, including layout, colors, and fonts. This separation can improve content accessibility, provide more flexibility and control in the specification of presentation characteristics, enable multiple web pages to share formatting by specifying the relevant CSS in a separate .css file which reduces complexity and repetition in the structural content as well as enabling the .css file to be cached to improve the page load speed between the pages that share the file and its formatting.

Separation of formatting and content also makes it feasible to present the same markup page in different styles for different rendering methods, such as on-screen, in print, by voice (via speech-based browser or screen reader), and on Braille-based tactile devices. CSS also has rules for alternate formatting if the content is accessed on a mobile device.

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.

3.3 JavaScript

It often abbreviated as JS, It is a programming language that conforms the script specification JavaScript is high-level, often just-in-time compiled, and multi-paradigm. It has curly-bracket syntax, dynamic typing, prototype-based object-orientation, and first-class functions.

Alongside HTML and CSS, JavaScript is one of the core technologies of the World Wide Web Over 97% of websites use it client-side for web page behavior, often incorporating third party libraries. Most web browsers have a dedicated JavaScript engine to execute the code on the user's device.

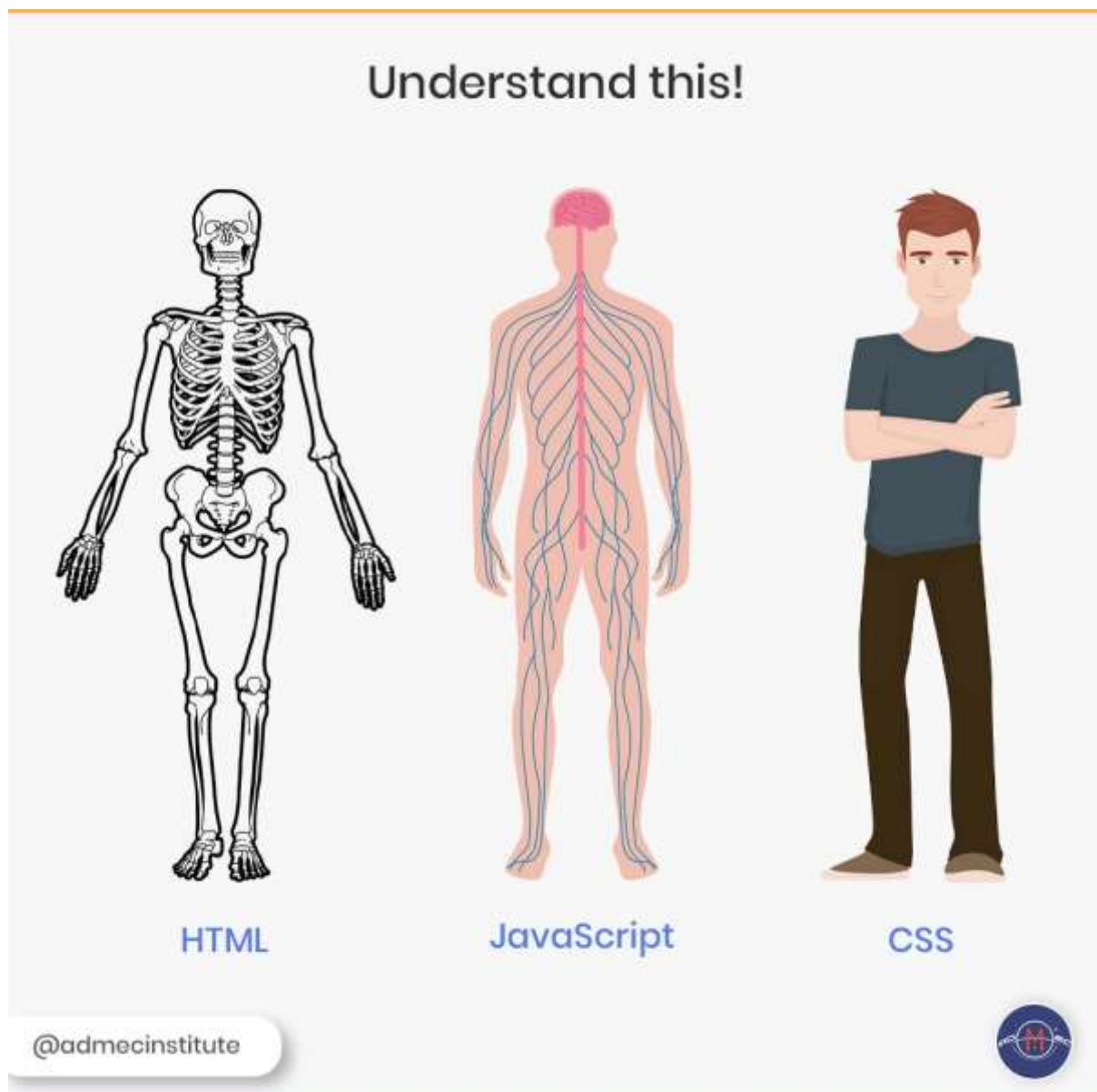
As a multi-paradigm language, JavaScript supports event-driven, functional, and imperative programming styles. It has application programming interfaces (APIs) for working with text, dates, regular expressions, standard data structures, and the Document Object Model (DOM).

The Script standard does not include any input/output (I/O), such as networking, storage, or graphics facilities. In practice, the web browser or other runtime system provides JavaScript for I/O.

JavaScript engines were originally used only in web browsers, but they are now core components of other software systems, most notably servers and a variety of applications.

Although there are similarities between JavaScript and Java, including language name, syntax, and respective standard libraries, the two languages are distinct and differ greatly in design.

This image can easily show the difference between html, CSS and JavaScript.



- HTML is a body of any website.
- CSS is used for styling in any website such like human clothes.
- JavaScript is used for the functionality of a website.

CHAPTER 3

MODULES AND WEBSITE SNAPSHOTS

3.1 Home and Header Module

- 1) This module contain a logo of tour and travel with to point out the half logo.



- 2) There is a search and login form at the right side if there is any new user then there is a registration option in login form.



LOGIN

Login Now

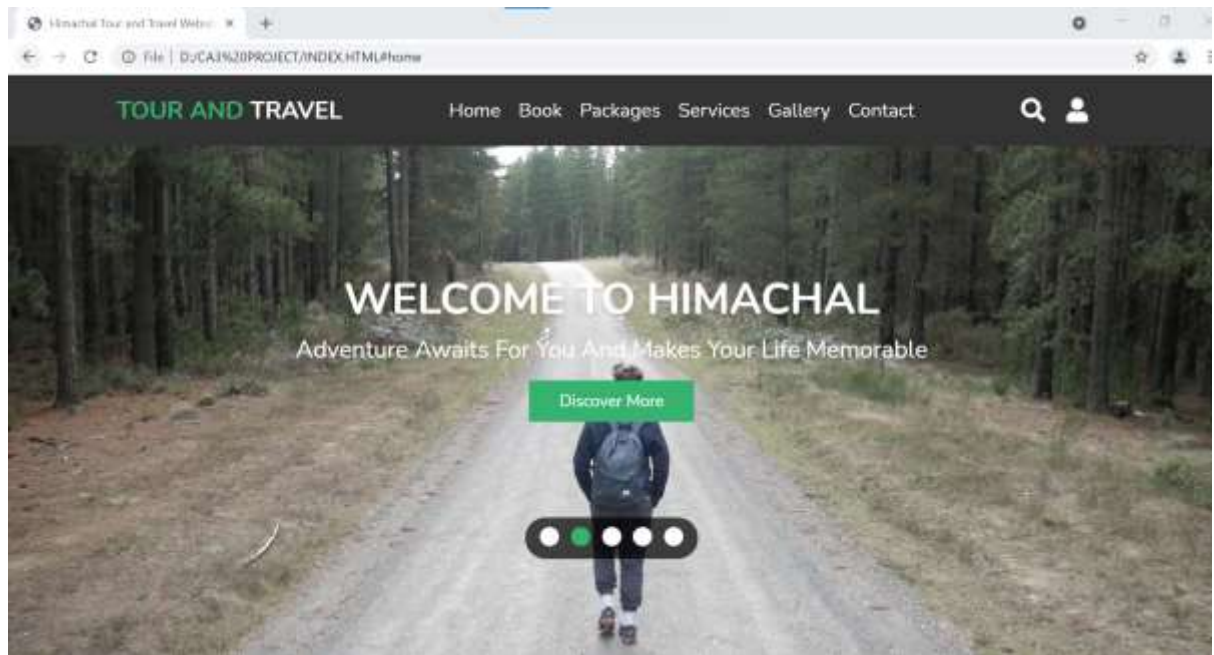
☐ Remember Me

Forget Password? [Click Here](#)

Don't Have And Account? [Register Now](#)

3) At home page there is five videos in swipe mode and a tittle with discover more button.





3.2 Book Module

- 1) In this module there is a heading with ``.
- 2) A book now form is available here with a travelling image
this form will help the user to book the ticket.

Where To

place name

How Many

number of guests

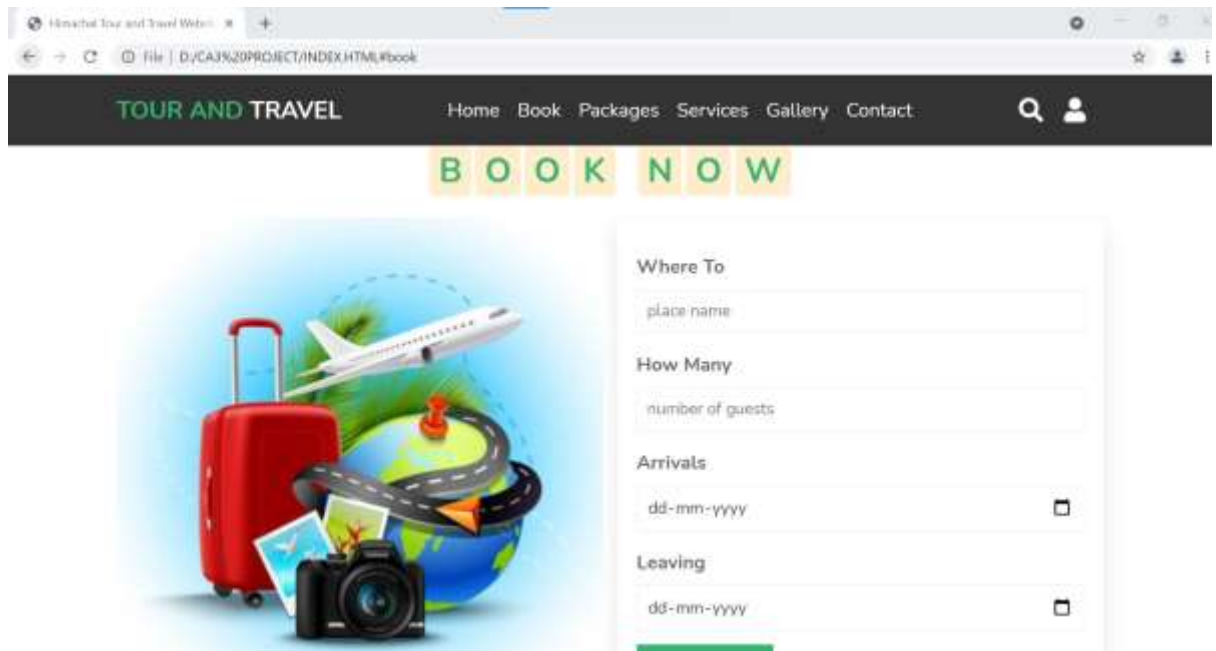
Arrivals

dd-mm-yyyy

Leaving

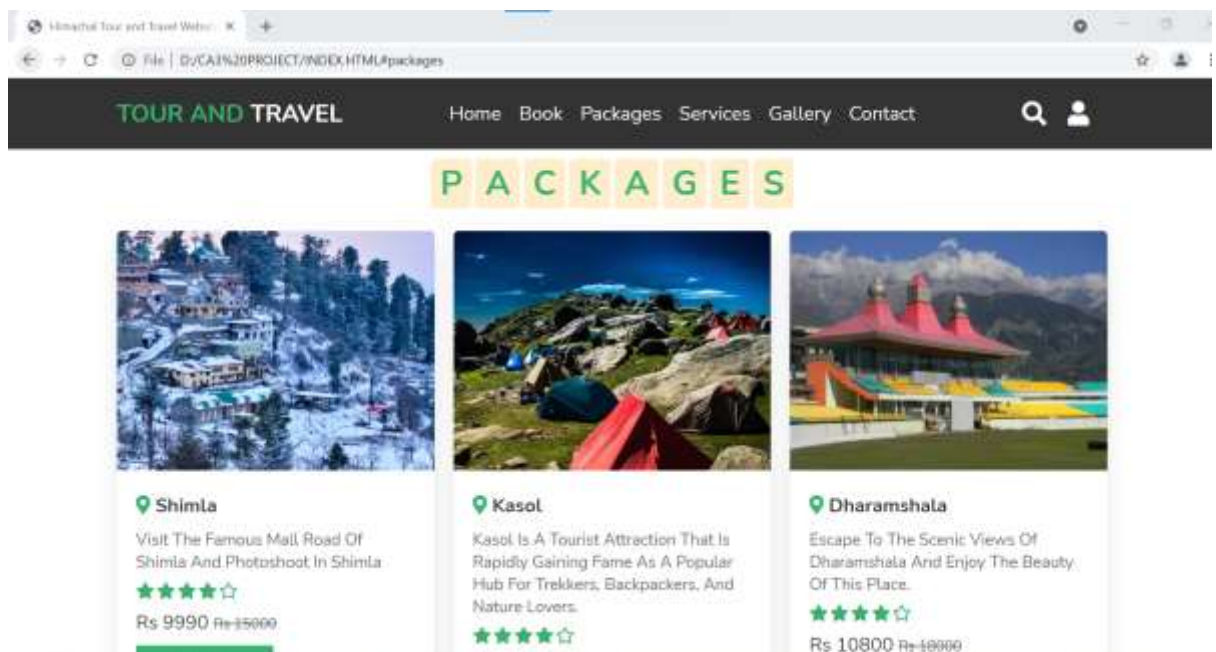
dd-mm-yyyy

Book Now



3.3 Package module

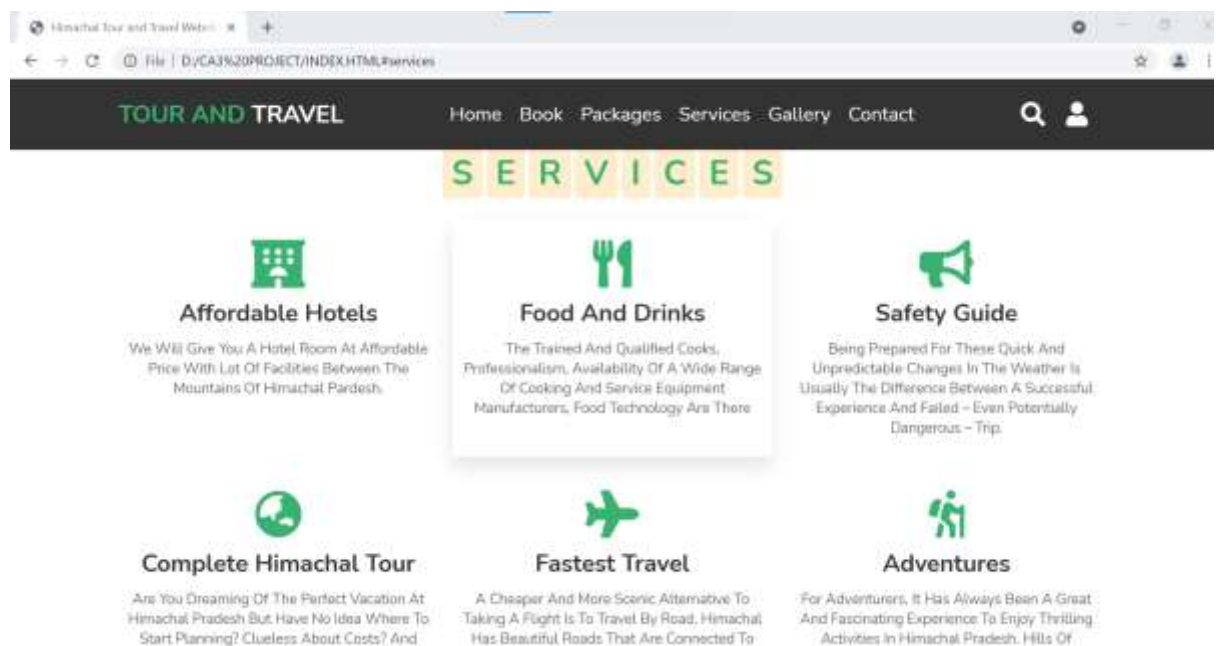
- 1) This module contains different destination packages with images and description.
- 2) There is a rating of every package with price and book now <button>



3.4 Service Module

This module contains different tiles of services and the description as well with hover effect.

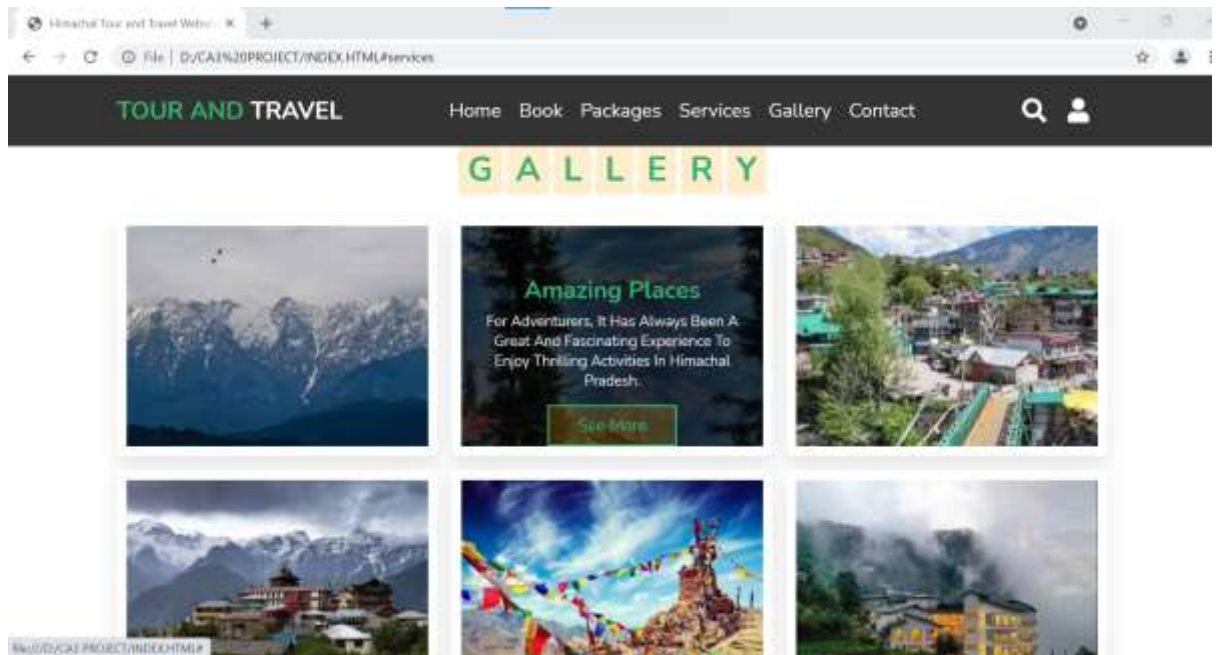
- 1) Affordable Hotels.
- 2) Food and Drinks.
- 3) Safety Guides.
- 4) Complete Himachal Tour.
- 5) Fastest Travel.
- 6) Adventures.



3.5 Gallery Module

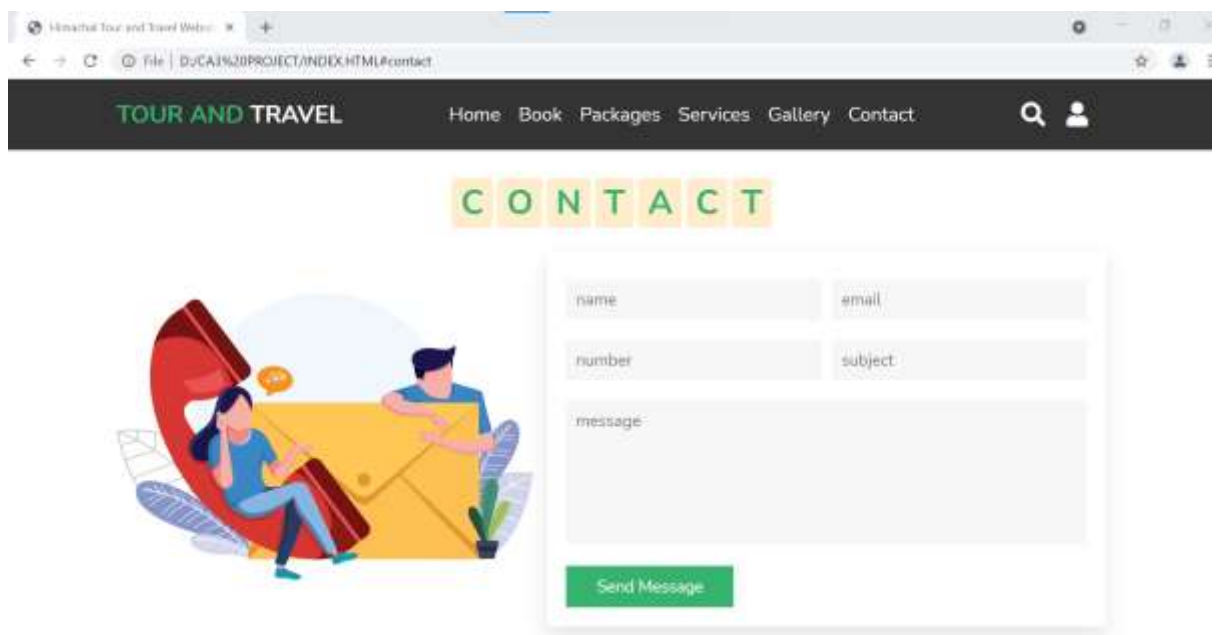
This module contains a image gallery of different destination in Himachal with dropdown description and see more button.

It helps the user to more familiar with destinations.



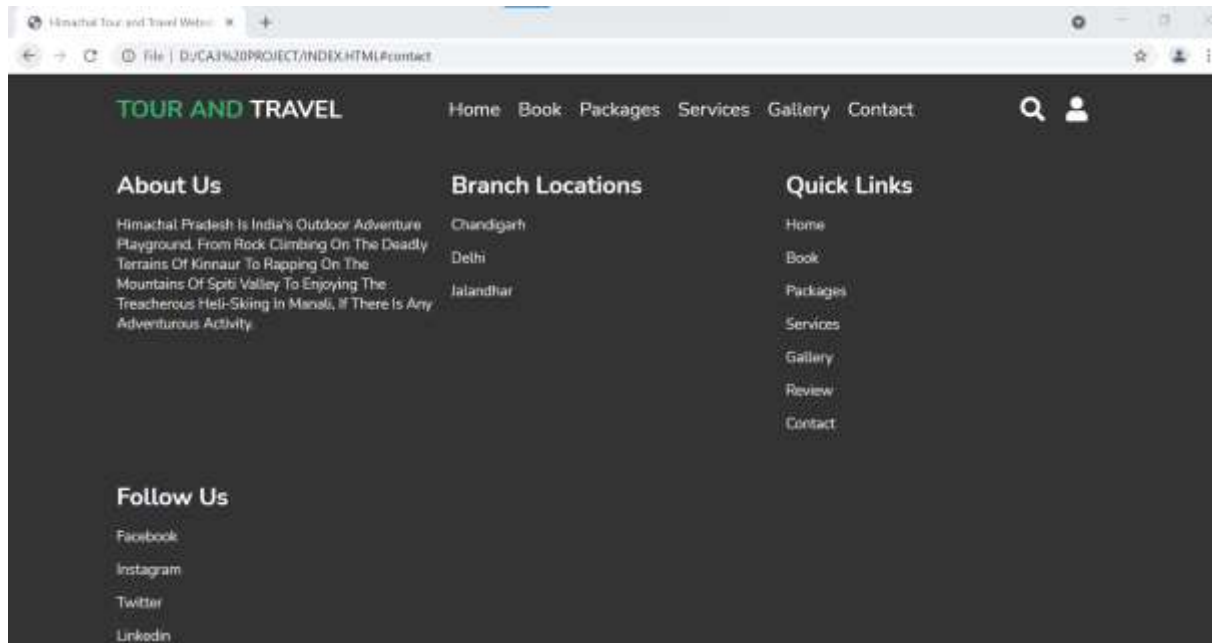
3.6 Contact Module

This module contains a <form> for message to contact and an image with send message button.



3.7 Footer Module

This module contains about us, branch location of office in different locations , quick links and follow us links for social media handles.



CHAPTER 4

GIT HUB LINK

<https://github.com/S28082000/CA3-PROJECT>

References

<https://www.w3schools.com/>

<https://www.wikipedia.org/>