**TOUR AND TRAVEL WEBSITE**

**REPORT FOR PROJECT BASED INTERNSHIP**

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**BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING**

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**ABSTRACT**

This is a website especially created for Hostel & PG booking purpose with the help of HTML and CSS and javaScript. This website is made using the different HTML and CSS tags like

* HTML
* HTML style, images, text, paragraphs, elements, attributes, links, tables, lists and HTML media like HTML videos, YouTube and many more.
* CSS

CSS color, background, margins, borders, height, width, text, links, lists, tables, display, outlines, forms etc.

The sector where Hostel&Paying Guest.com(H&P.COM) is mainly for the youth .

Many standard verified websites for Hotels like OYO , goibibo are there but in case of hostels people find difficulties in searching for hostels as there are no such standard verified websites available. Youth all over the world are becoming more and more active seeking for efficient and affordable places to stay for vacation ,training, jobs,etc. People face much more difficulies by physically searching for a safe and secure hostels in the preferred location.

Our main purpose is create an effective website which uses the concepts of basic HTML and CSS.

# CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

# A tourism destination website usually is a Business to Customer (B2C site), whose main target are the tourists. Websites can support all the core activities of a Tourism Destination. They are useful in all the areas of e-tourism and can be used for branding, promotion, and e-commerce. A destination can also create micro-sites or sub-sites with specialized content, to communicate e.g., an event, to promote an attraction or to sell a package. A Business to Business B2B website can be developed to communicate and interact with tourism operators or other stakeholders. Intranet sections can be used as interfaces to the information system of the destination management organization (DMO). Critical modules for a DMO are those for customer relationship management (CRM), online reservation, dynamic packaging, recommendation, and review management.

# 

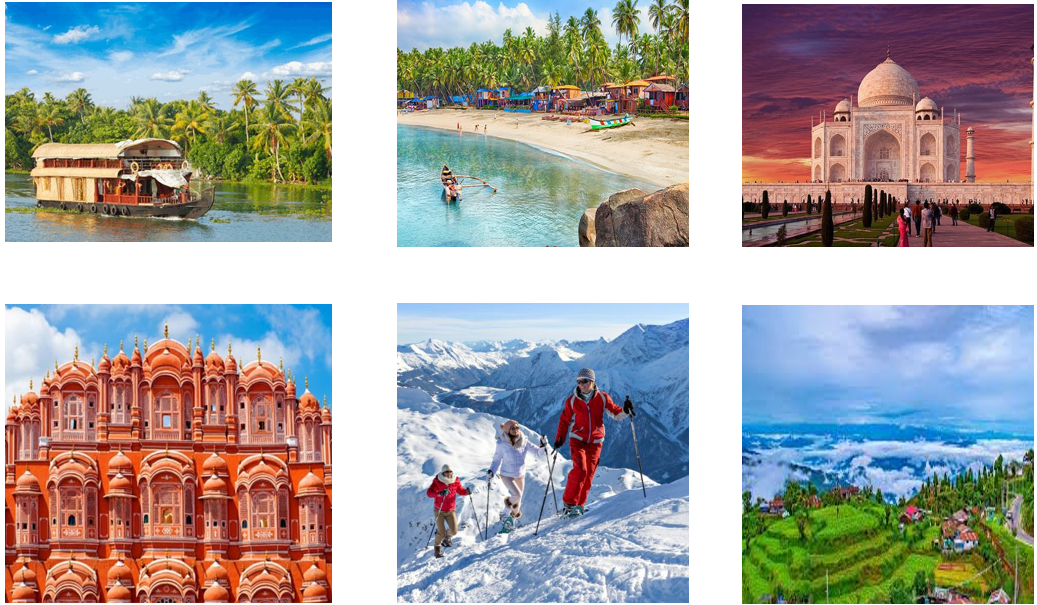
# 1.1 A BRIEF PRESENTATION

This is the main page of our website. This gives the idea to the user about what we work for and what is the objective of our website. Like it clearly shows that this website is meant for Hostel &PG booking websites purposes. If any user is interested in finding hostel or pg he/she will definitely look for more information. For that we have options like ABOUT (which tells more about the website), HOME,CONTACT AND PLACES TO EXPLORE



The above is the introduction page to our website, which tells more about our website and depicts our main purpose to create this website, which is basically the concept of Hostel. It also showcases the cost and package of the users. Through this the user can get an idea of our website.

This page serves as the basic information to the user.

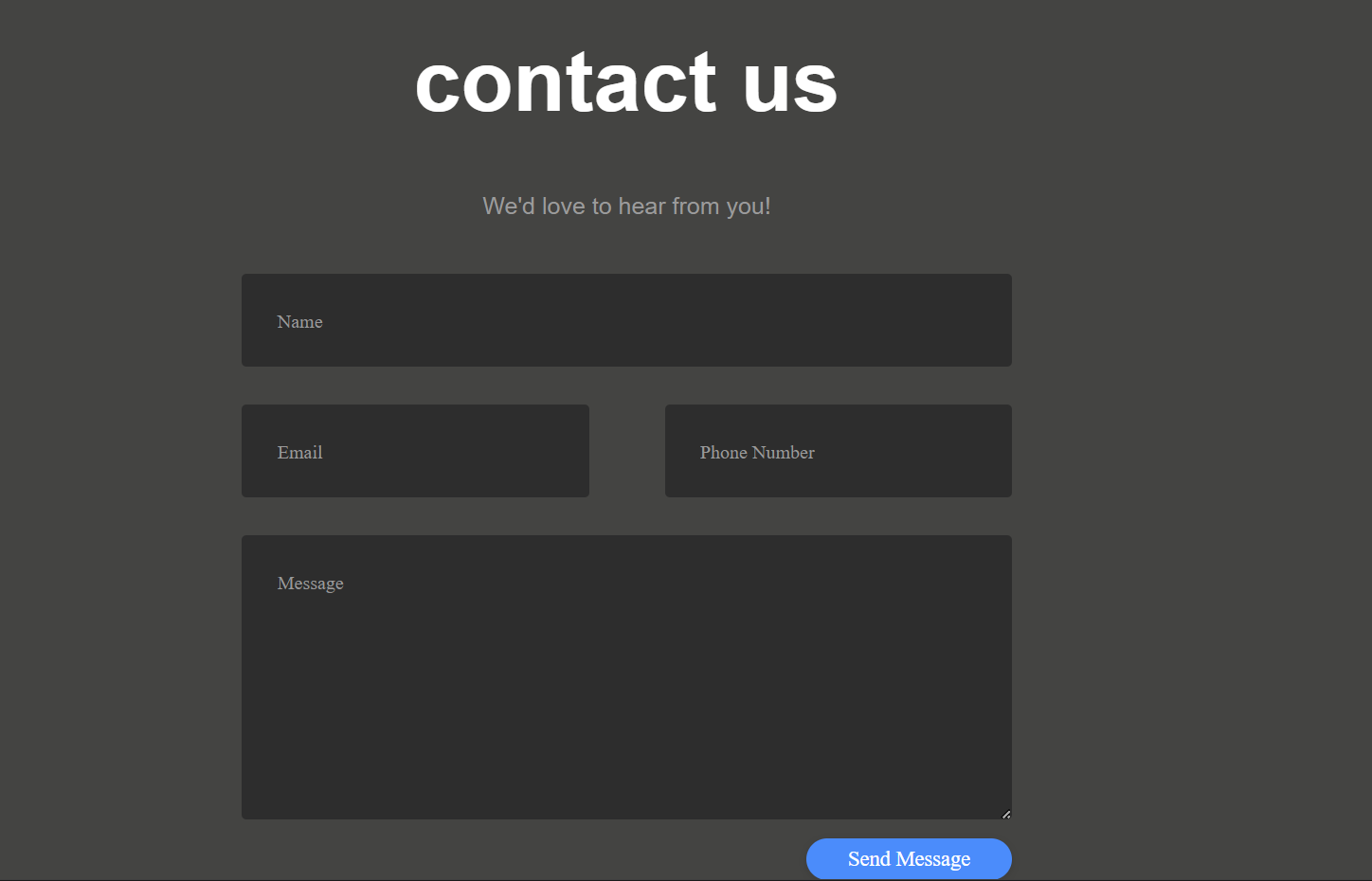


After this page there is detailed description Of the Hostel which are available in the country India .

Like Delhi, Mumbai, Surat, Goa, Chennai, Bangalore and many more.

Here by clicking on the place you will land to a page where you will see different hostels in that Locality and the Hostel has detailed description of that Hostel Like where it is Situated and the breakfast and wifi is there or not.How much distance it is from main market.

This all details are there.



Here You will know about our services what we are good at and how we service our customer.

Like we provide The Hostels which you will love We have Millions of Reviews of our customer. From your Community of Travellers.

We have Instant Confirmation of the hostels you book and there is no any booking fees available

Your Booking is guaranteed and that is our record so in case if you have any problem You can

Contact us.There is 24/7 Customer Service Available and that too in Different Languages

CHAPTER 2

TAGS USED 2.1 HTML

* **THE <form> ELEMENT**  .

Form elements are different types of input elements, like text fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, submit buttons, and more.

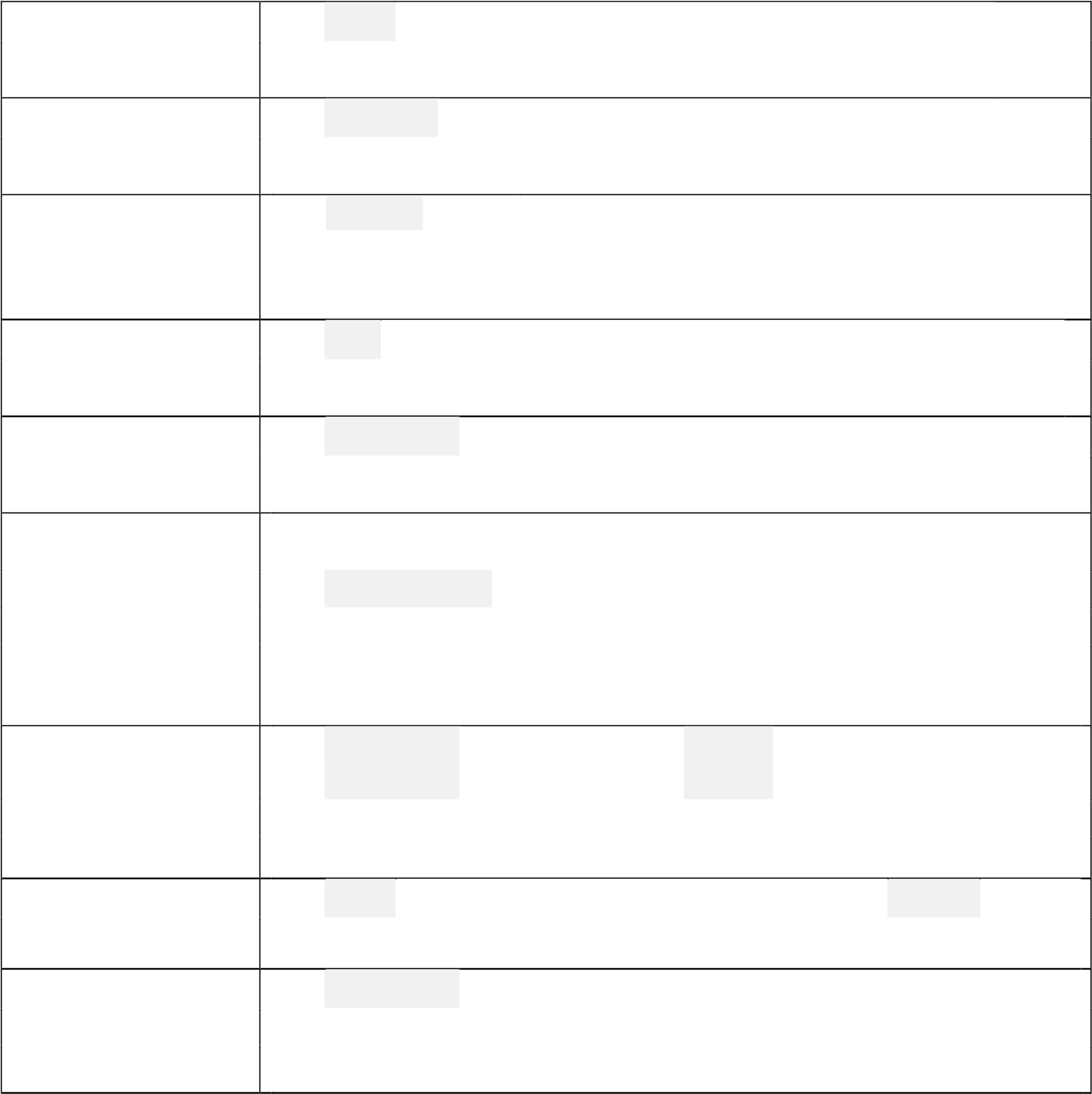
* **HTML INPUT TYPES**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| TEXT |  | <input type="text"> | | | | | defines a one-line text input field**:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | |
| SUBMIT |  | <input type="submit"> | | | | | | | | | defines a button for submitting form data to | | | | | | |  |
| a form-handler**.** | | |  | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | | |
| RADIO |  | <input type="radio"> | | | | | | defines a **radio button**.  Radio buttons let a user select ONLY ONE of a limited number of | | | | | | | | | | |
| choices | | | | | |
| BUTTON |  | <input type="button"> | | | | | | | defines a **button** | | | | | | | |  | |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CHECKBOX |  | <input type="checkbox"> | | | | | | | | | | | | defines a **checkbox**.  Checkboxes let a user select ZERO or MORE options of a limited | | | | |
| number of choices. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EMAIL | The | | | <input type="email"> | | | | | | | | | | is used for input fields that should contain | | | |  |
|  | an e-mail address. | | | |  | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | | | |
| DATE | The | | | <input type="date"> | | | | | | | | | is used for input fields that should contain a | | | | | |
|  | date. | |  | | | | | | | | |
| MONTH |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| The | | | <input type="month"> | | | | | | | | | | | allows the user to select a month and | | |  |
|  | year. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NUMBER | The  You | | <input type="number"> | | | | | | | | | | | | | defines a **numeric** input field. can also set restrictions on what numbers are accepted. | | |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FILE | The | | <input type="file"> | | | | | | | | | defines a file-select field and a "Browse" | | | | | | |
|  | button for file uploads. | | | | | | | |  | |
|  | | | | | | | |

* **HTML INPUT ATTRIBUTES**

VALUE The value attribute specifies the initial value for an input field

REQDONLY The readonly attribute specifies that the input field is read only (cannot be changed)

DISABLED The disabled attribute specifies that the input field is disabled. A disabled input field is unusable and un-clickable, and its value will not be sent when submitting the form

SIZE The size attribute specifies the size (in characters) for the input field

MAXLENGHT The maxlength attribute specifies the maximum allowed length for the input field.

AUTOCOMPLETE

The autocomplete attribute specifies whether a form or input field should have autocomplete on or off.

When autocomplete is on, the browser automatically completes the input values based on values that the user has entered before.

NOVALIDATE The novalidate attribute is a <form attribute.When present, >

novalidate specifies that the form data should not be validated when submitted.

FORM The form attribute specifies one or more forms an <input> element belongs to.

FORMACTION The formaction attribute specifies the URL of a file that will process the input control when the form is submitted.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| FORMENCTYPE | The | | | formenctype | | | | | | | attribute specifies how the form data should be | | | | | |
|  | encoded when submitted (only for forms with method="post"). | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FORMMETHOD | The | | | formmethod | | | | | | | attribute defines the HTTP method for sending | | | | | |
|  | form-data to the action URL. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FORMTARGET | The whe  for | | | formtarget | | | | | attribute specifies a name or a keyword that indicates the response that is received after submitting the | | | | | | | |
| re to display  m. | | | | |
| HEIGHT AND  WIDTH | The | | | height | | | and | | | width | | attributes specify the height and width of | | | |  |
| an | | <input type="image"> | | | | | | | | | | element. | | |
|  | | | | | | | | | |
| LIST | The | | | list | attribute refers to a | | | | | | | | | <datalist> | element that contains pre- | |
|  | defined options for an <input> element. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MIN AND MAX | The | | | min | | and | | max | | | attributes specify the minimum and maximum | | | | |  |
|  | values for an | | | | | | <input> | | | | element. | |  | |

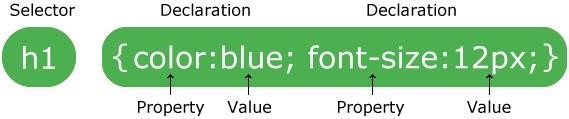
• **HTML MEDIA**

* To play your video on a web page, do the following: o Upload the video to YouTube o Take a note of the video id o Define an <iframe> element in your web page o Let the src attribute point to the video URL
* Use the width and height attributes to specify the dimension of the player o Add any other parameters to the URL

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| AUTOPLAY | | We can have our video start playing automatically when a user visits that page by adding a simple parameter to our YouTube URL.  Value 0 (default): The video will not play automatically when the player loads.  Value 1: The video will play automatically when the player loads. | | | | | | | |
| PLAYLIST | | A comma separated list of videos to play (in addition to the original URL). | | | | | | | |
| LOOP | | Value 0 (default): The video will play only once. Value 1: The video will loop (forever). | | | | | | | |
| CONTROLS |  | Value 0: Player controls does not display.  Value 1 (default): Player controls display. | | | | | | | |
| OBJECT EMBED | AND | YouTube | | <object> | and | <embed> | were deprecated a little late. We | |  |
|  | should migrate our videos to use | | | | <iframe> | instead. |

# 2.2 CSS

A CSS rule-set consists of a selector and a declaration block:

 o The selector points to the HTML element you want to style. o The declaration block contains one or more declarations separated by semicolons. o Each declaration includes a CSS property name and a value, separated by a colon.

o A CSS declaration always ends with a semicolon, and declaration blocks are surrounded by curly braces.

* **SELECTORS**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ELEMENT  SELECTOR | The element selector selects elements based on the element name. |
| ID SELECTOR | The id selector uses the id attribute of an HTML element to select a specific element.The id of an element should be unique within a page, so the id selector is used to select one unique element!  To select an element with a specific id, we write a hash (#) character, followed by the id of the element. |
| CLASS  SELECTOR | The class selector selects elements with a specific class attribute.  To select elements with a specific class, we write a period (.) character, followed by the name of the class. |
| GROUPING  SELECTORS | If you have elements with the same style definitions,it will be better to group the selectors, to minimize the code.  To group selectors, we separate each selector with a comma. |

* **OTHER CSS TAGS**

BACKGROUND The background-color property specifies the background color of an

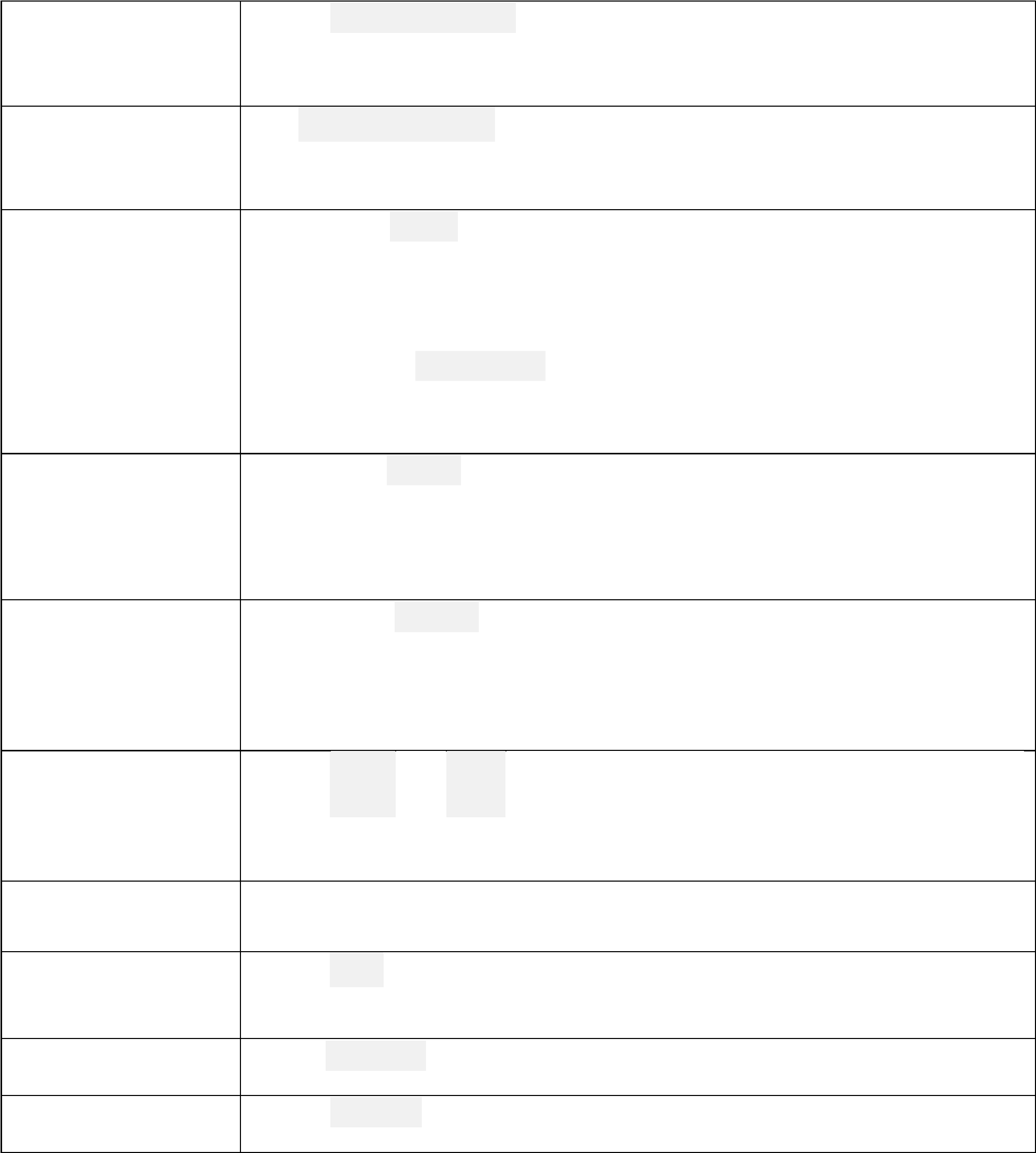
COLOR element.

BACKGROUND The background-image property specifies an image to use as the

IMAGE background of an element.By default, the image is repeated so it covers the entire element.

BORDER The CSS border properties allow you to specify the style, width, and color of an element's border.

The border-width property specifies the width of the four borders.The border-color property is used to set the color of the four borders.

MARGIN The CSS margin properties are used to create space around elements, outside of any defined borders like margin-bottom, margin-left, marginright, margin-top.

PADDING The CSS padding properties are used to generate space around an element's content, inside of any defined borders like padding-bottom, padding-left, padding-right, margin-top.

HEIGHT AND The height and widt properties are used to set the height and width of

WIDTH an e h

lement.

MAX AND MIN Used to set the max and min height, and max and min width.

TEXT COLOR The color property is used to set the color of the text.

TEXT ALIGN The text-align property is used to set the horizontal alignment of a text.

FONT SIZE The font-size property sets the size of the text.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| POSITION | The an e | position | | property specifies the type of positioning method used for lement. It can be static, relative, absolute, fixed and stickey. |
|  | |
| OPACITY | The | opacity | property specifies the opacity/transparency of an element. | |
|  |

**CHAPTER 3**

**APLICATIONS AND NEED OF A WEBSITE**

* **CUSTOMERS CAN BE KEPT INFORMED**

A website is an effective way of introducing the customers to new services, letting them know about new products, announcing upcoming events and special promotions. One can also provide added value by posting tips, resources and other information through a blog on his/her website. Unlike print ads, newspaper articles and flyers, which quickly become outdated, a website can provide current information and news. And if we discover a mistake after you publish a page or post, it is a quick fix.

A website can be so much more than just an online brochure or catalogue though. Now we have YouTube videos, Podcasts, Webinars, eBooks and other online media to showcase our skills, expertise and products, provide online classes, courses and workshops. Not to mention social media integration which enables you to share information on your website across numerous other channels and reach an even wider audience.

* **A WEBSITE IS ALWAYS ACCESSIBLE**

Unlike you bricks-and-mortar location, which is only open a few hours a day, a website is open 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. One can provide both regular and prospective customers the convenience of reviewing the products and services when the store or office is closed.

Not only that, with so many interactive features and add-ons available, visitors to the website can contact the owner, sign up for the courses, schedule appointments and even purchase directly through the website even when one is away from his/her desk or after closing .

With today’s busy lifestyles, this is a great selling point when making a purchase decision.

* **A WEBSITE ENABLES YOU TO TARGET A WIDER AUDIENCE**

Websites are accessible from anywhere in the world provided there is an internet connection. Since more and more people have access to the internet, even in remote locations, you can target a much wider audience if your business has a website.

Whether one offer products or services, or one is business or consumer based, his/her website provides him/her with an alternative location to sell. As a retailer, an eCommerce website is a great place to sell your products to a wider market.

Even service-based businesses can offer their services globally through a website. Now that we have so many affordable ways to communicate with people, we can do business with anyone, anywhere, any time. A website makes it so much easier to attract clients from a global market.

* **IT PROVIDES A MEDIUM TO SHOWCASE YOUR WORK**

No matter what type of business one is in, a website is a great place to showcase his work or demonstrate his skills. By including a portfolio, image gallery or videos, as well as testimonials about the work, we can demonstrate what makes our company or us unique.

* **A WEBSITE SAVES YOU TIME**

Saving time is another great reason why our business needs a professional website.

Time is an important commodity in our ever increasing fast paced world even if we don’t attach a monetary value to it. Most people these days don’t have enough time for leisure, pleasure, family or healthy activities. Having a professionally designed website saves you time both in the short and long term.

By providing information to the customers online, one can save a vast amount of valuable time that he would otherwise spend communicating to your prospects.

Talking to customers on the phone, in messenger or emails, face-to-face at meetings, networking events or trade shows, it all takes time. Creating flyers, brochures and other promotional material takes time – time to plan, research, communicate to your designer, printer and so on. Not to mention the time needed to distribute your marketing material.

With a website, we can save time by providing information about our products and services in various online formats—graphics, video, ebooks, flip books— or as text right on the page—no distribution required. Once your website is up and running, it is available to our customers indefinitely, saving our time having to communicate the same message over and over again to different people.

CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSION

Websites play an important part in today’s world where the whole population is engaged in the digital and technological world. So, in order to contact with them, websites are the best source. Websites provide all the basic information needed.

By this project we have concluded that we were able to make an efficient static website with the help of basic HTML and CSS. In this website we have used the concepts of HTML such as HTML elements, HTML attributes, HTML forms, HTML media and other basic HTML tags and attributes.

We have also highlighted the use of CSS such as CSS elements, CSS attributes, CSS selectors and other basic CSS tags such as background color, padding, opacity etc.

With the help of the above mentioned tags and attributes, we designed a website that was able to meet its objective of raising funds and collecting donations from the people to help the needy.

This static website have its own place for platform where there is specific information required.

It also involves the eye capturing visual effects which also attracts the user.

**CHAPTER 5**

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