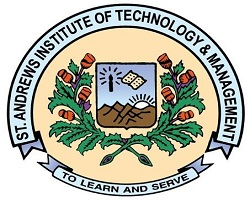
A

Training Report

Of

**Minor Project**

At



**St. Andrews Institute of Technology & Management,**

**Gurgaon**

On

**Web Designing**

**B.Tech (CSE 3rd Sem)**

**Department of Computer Science**

**Session- Aug to Dec 2018**

**Submitted To:- Submitted By:-**

**St. Andrews Institute of Technology & Management farrukhnagar, Gurugram**

**TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN**

I hereby certify that “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” Roll No \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of St.Andrew’s Institute of Technology and Management, Gurgaon, has undergone training from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_at our College to fulfill the requirements for the award of degree of B.Tech. (Branch)/ BBA/BCA.He/She works on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ project during the training under the supervision of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. During his tenure with us we found him sincere and hard working.

Wishing him/her a great success in the future.

Signature of the Student

Signature of the Director (S) Signature of the HOD (S)

 (Seal of Organization)

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[STUDENT NAME]

**ST. ANDREWS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY & MANAGEMENT GURGAON**

**MAY-JULY, 2018**

**BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that the project entitled **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is the bonafide record of project work done by Mr. / Ms. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** URN**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of** B.TECH/YEAR during the year **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.

**Signature of the Signature of**

**HOD PROJECT GUIDE**

**DECLARATION**

I affirm that the project work titled **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** being submitted in partial fulfillment for the award of the degree of BCA is the original work carried out by me. It has not formed the part of any other project work submitted for award of any degree or diploma, either in this or any other University.

**Signature**

Name

URN

I certify that the declaration made above by the candidate is true.

**Signature of the Guide**

Guide Name

Designation

Institution

*\*\*\* SPECIMEN \*\*\**

**DECLARATION**

I affirm that the project work titled **\_ Tourism Sytem\_** being submitted in partial fulfillment for the award of the degree of MBA / MCA / M.Sc. is the original work carried out by me. It has not formed the part of any other project work submitted for award of any degree or diploma, either in this or any other University.

**Signature of the Candidate**

I certify that the declaration made above by the candidate is true.

**Signature of the Guide**

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**1. Introduction to Web Development**

**1.1 Clients & Servers**

**Clients (Browser)**:-A client is a piece of computer hardware or software that accesses a service made available by a server. The server is often (but not always) on another computer system, in which case the clientaccesses the service by way of a network.

Examples:-

* Internet Explorer
* Firefox
* Mozilla
* Netscape
* Opera
* Amaya
* AOL
* MSN

**Servers :-**A web server is a computer system that processes requests via HTTP, the basic network protocol used to distribute information on the World Wide Web.

Examples:-

* Apache
* Microsoft
* Netscape
* zeus
* AOLserver
* AV
* JavaWebServer
* Oracle

**1.2 Internet Service Providers:-**Connect Clients to the Internet

Examples:-

* Phone Company
* AOL
* Earthlink
* Verizone
* NetZero
  1. **Domain’s URL’s and IPs**
* Domain name: The specific address of a computer on the Internetegmicrosoft.com
* Uniform Resource Locator (URL)eg http://www.microsoft.com/faqs.html
* Internet protocol (IP) addresseg192.168.1.1

**1.4 Creating a Web Site**

* Choose a domain name
* Register with a Registrar
* Choose a hosting service
* Tell Registrar the IP address
* Create web content
* Store (publish) onto hosting server (FTP)
* Submit new site to search engines
  1. **Principles of good web design**
* Visitor-centric, clear purpose
* Progressive disclosure
* Displays quickly
* Browser compatible
* Intuitive navigation
* Spelling, grammar, writing
* Secure (eCommerce)
* Attractive design, easy to read
* Cultural bias? (Regional? Domestic? International?)
* No technical problems (broken links, buggy scripts)
* Maintainable (separate content from style)
* Search Engine Accessible

**INTRODUCTION**

**Tourism** is travel for pleasure; also the theory and practice of touring, the business of attracting, accommodating, and entertaining tourists, and the business of operating tours.Tourism may be international, or within the traveller's country. The World Tourism Organization defines tourism more generally, in terms which go "beyond the common perception of tourism as being limited to holiday activity only", as people "travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes".

Tourism can be domestic or international, and international tourism has both incoming and outgoing implications on a country's balance of payments. Today, tourism is a major source of income for many countries, and affects the economy of both the source and host countries, in some cases being of vital importance.

Tourism is an important, even vital, source of income for many regions and countries. Its importance was recognized in the Manila Declaration on World Tourismof 1980 as "an activity essential to the life of nations because of its direct effects on the social, cultural, educational, and economic sectors of national societies and on their international relations.

Tourism industry has grown substantially in northern areas during the last few years, and especially arctic destinations have become more popular. This development does not only present economic opportunities, but also potential threats to local cultures and the fragile environment. Recent tourism trends in the North show that current practices and future tourism development have to take into account the environmental, social, cultural and economic aspects in a balanced approach to ensure that tourism will benefit the local people and the environment in the long term.

Even more so, sustainable tourism can be an alternative economic possibility for the remote northern communities, and can result in a reduction of the pressure on the environment and especially the living resources. After all, nature and culture are the basis tourism builds on in these northern areas.

**2. Review of Closely Related Works**

So many researches have been carried out relating to intelligent tourism management systems with significant impact in the tourism industry around the globe. Some of the research works carried out by researchers as related to intelligent tourism management system are discussed in the succeeding sub-sections. 2.1. The Application of Intelligent Tourism Mobile Client Based On Ontology This paper proposed the application of ontology theory in the research of intelligent tourism mobile application client. The adopted method (ontology) helps to structure the kind of information given to tourists thus eliminating room for information ambiguity. The strength of this research work is based on the fact that it makes use of an organic combination of the major elements that are closely linked to tourism, and infiltrates them it into every aspect of tourism which produces an effective, intelligent and efficient tourism information system. However, its weakness is based on the fact that it is mobile-based and hence accessibility is limited to mobile device users

**2.2. Destination Information Management System for Tourists**

American Scientific Research Journal for Engineering, Technology, and Sciences (ASRJETS) (2016) Volume 18, No 1, pp 304-315 306 The system was designed for tourists taking Nigeria’s tourism into consideration. This was to provide tourists with intelligent interaction based on virtual community concept of tourism and locals that have common interest theme. The system aims at bridging the gap; which is the lack of interaction that exists between tourists and locals at a particular destination. The system was designed using Java Applet (Netbeans IDE 6.1), HTML, PHP and Java script whereas MySQL was used to design the database. The advantages of the system is it is userfriendly, interactive, supports security and compatible to various web servers but the system lacks intelligence in providing information to tourists, thus reducing the stress at which tourists seek for information on the system [1]. 3.Method

**3.Methodology**

The approach employed in designing the proposed system is the Rational Unified Process (RUP). The RUP methodology is based on the fact that the system represents an organized way of gathering business requirements and building the goal of the project. This was employed, because it is an object-oriented and webenabled program development methodology and also a framework for developing software systems. It also clearly outlines the different roles of the individuals involved in the project, such as the project manager, business analyst and developers. Some characteristics of Rational Unified Process include; i. Developing iteratively: This involves developing software in repeated cycles. With each cycle, additional features are designed and developed in the system until the system is fully functional and ready for deployment to the customer. ii. Managing requirements: This involves explicit documentation of the user’s requirement and keeping track of changes with respect to the requirement. It also analyses the system and the impact those changes will make on the system before taking them into consideration. iii. Using component-based architectures: This involves structuring the system architecture into components. iv. Modelling software visually: Using graphical UML to present the software’s dynamic and static view v. Quality verification: It ensures that software meets the organizational quality standards vi. Control over changes: it gives room for changes in the software to be managed efficiently using a change management system and configuration management procedures and tools [8].

**Requirements**

1. **Hardware Requirements(Minimum)**

CPU (SPEED) : INTEL Core 2 Duo

RAM : 1GB

HARD DISK : 4 GB

KEYBOARD : 105 KEYS

MOUSE : OPTICAL MOUSE

DISPLAY : SVGA COLOR

**2. Software Requirements**

FRONT-END : HTML,CSS,JAVASCRIPT,JQUERY,BOOTSRAP

BACK-END : NODE JS

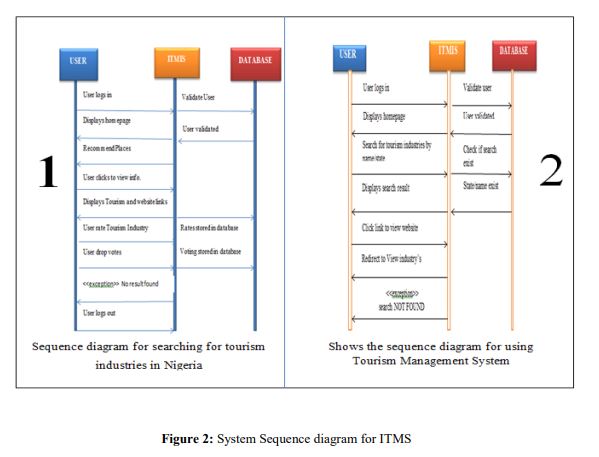
OS : WINDOWS

SERVER : NODE JS

INTERNET BROWSER: (MOZILA FIREFOX (most suitable), OPERA MINI, GOOGLE CHROMO, OR INTERNET EXPLORE).

**3.3. Sequence Diagram**

A sequence diagram shows the interaction of how processes operate with one another and in what order they operate. It illustrates how messages are sent and received between objects. A system sequence diagram as captured in Figure 2, depicts the following; i. The actor of the use case ii. The messages from the actor to the system iii. The order in which the messages occur iv. The external system that sends the message to system and v. The system itself (in a block format) [9]. In addition, Figure 2 which captures two diagrams labelled 1 and 2, shows the sequence diagram for searching the tourist locations in Nigeria and for using the Intelligent Tourism Management System respectively. The use case begins when the user decides to register in the system; the system provides the user a login form to enter required information. If the system searches through the database and finds this information to be correct, it

****

**2. Markup Languages - HTML**

**2.1 HTML Fundamentals**

* Clear text, case insensitive
* Ignores white space
* Comprised of tags <tag />
* Open tags and closed tags
* Open tags
* <name attributes/>
* <hr/>, <br/>
* <imgsrc=“url” width=‘100px’ height=’60px’/>
* Closed tags
* <name attributes> stuff </name>
* <b>text to be bolded</b>
* <h1>level 1 heading text</h1>
* Comments
* < ! - - comment text -- >

**2.2 Document Structure**

**< HTML >**

**Header**

**Body**

**< / HTML>**

**2.3 Basic Structure**

<html>

<head>

<title>The title of your html page </title>

<meta\_tags/>

</head>

<body>

<! - - your web page content and markup - ->

</body>

</html>

**3. Cascade Styling Sheet**

**3.1 Introduction To CSS**

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets Styles define how to display HTML elements CSS has various levels and profiles. Each level of CSS builds upon the last, typically adding new features and typically denoted as CSS1, CSS2, and CSS3.

* The first CSS specification to become an official W3C Recommendation is CSS level 1, published in December 1996
* CSS level 2 was developed by the W3C and published as a Recommendation in May 1998. A superset of CSS1, CSS2 includes a number of new capabilities like absolute, relative, and fixed positioning of elements and z-index, the concept of media types etc.
* CSS level 3 is currently under development. The W3C maintains a CSS3 progress report.

**3.2 Understanding Style Rules**

* A Style Rule is composed of two parts: a selector and a declaration.TH {color: red;}.
* The Selector indicates the element to which the rule is applied.
* The Declaration determines the property values of a selector.
* The Property specifies a characteristic, such as color, font-family, position, and is followed by a colon (:).
* The Value expresses specification of a property, such as red for color, arial for font family, 12 pt for font-size, and is followed by a semicolon (;).
  1. **.Three Ways to Insert CSS**

**External style sheet**

* Internal style sheet
* Inline style
* External Style Sheet
* An external style sheet is ideal when the style is applied to many pages. With an external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire Web site by changing one file. Each page must link to the style sheet using the <link> tag. The <link> tag goes inside the head section

<head>  
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mystyle.css" />  
</head>

* An internal style sheet should be used when a single document has a unique style.

<head>  
<style type="text/css">  
hr {color:red;}  
p {margin-left:20px;}  
body {background-image:url("images/back40.gif");}  
</style>  
</head>

* An inline style sheet should be used when the property of the single tag should be uniquely designed

<p style="color:red;margin-left:20px">This is a paragraph.</p>

**4. Java Script**

**4.1 Introduction To Java Script**

* JavaScript is used in millions of Web pages to improve the design, validate forms, detect browsers, create cookies, and much more.
* JavaScript is the most popular scripting language on the internet, and works in all major browsers, such as Internet Explorer, Mozilla, Firefox, Netscape, Opera.
* JavaScript was designed to add interactivity to HTML pages
* JavaScript is a scripting language (a scripting language is a lightweight programming language)
* A JavaScript consists of lines of executable computer code
* A JavaScript is usually embedded directly into HTML pages
* JavaScript is an interpreted language (means that scripts execute without preliminary compilation)
* Everyone can use JavaScript without purchasing a license

**4.2 JavaScript Into an HTML Page**

<html>

<body>

<script type="text/javascript">

document.write("Hello World!")

</script>

</body>

</html>

**4.3 JavaScript Variables**

* Variables are used to store data.
* A variable is a "container" for information you want to store. A variable's value can change during the script. You can refer to a variable by name to see its value or to change its value.
* Rules for variable names:
* Variable names are case sensitive
* They must begin with a letter or the underscore character
* strname – STRNAME (not same)

**4.4 JavaScript Operators**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Operator | Description | Example | Result |
| + | Addition | x=2 | 4 |
| y=2 |
| x+y |
| - | Subtraction | x=5 | 3 |
| y=2 |
| x-y |
| \* | Multiplication | x=5 | 20 |
| y=4 |
| x\*y |
| / | Division | 15/5 | 3 |
| 5/2 | 2,5 |
| % | Modulus (division remainder) | 5%2 | 1 |
| 10%8 | 2 |
| 10%2 | 0 |
| ++ | Increment | x=5 | x=6 |
| x++ |
| -- | Decrement | x=5 | x=4 |
| x-- |