Stepping Stones

Presentation for website

Stepping Stones is a Travel and Tourism Website for tourism in Himachal Pradesh. This website is totally a front-end website but is made dynamic using Javascript. In this website there are a total of nine webpages and each of them has their own css(Cascading style sheet) file. Javascript is however applied to only three pages which are home, service-packages and contacts page. The design of web pages is made beautiful using CSS, bootstrap 4, Animations and transitions, etc. In the following slides the code of major elements is explained.

The Home Page:

It is the index/main page of our website. We have created two navigation bars, upper and lower. We have also added a search bar, logo of website, then there are images with beautiful animations and transitions effects. We have used a slider animation for images which change after every 5 seconds. After this we have created a collapse menu using Javascript. Then like every website we have created a footer for the page which is same for every webpage in stepping stones. It consists of other important tourism websites links with transition effect and some social icons.



The following are the important css properties used in designing header of home page:

The upper nav bar:

```
padding: 0;
margin: 0;
display: inline-flex;
list-style-type: none;
display: inline-block;
line-height: 40px;
padding: 0px 20px;
```

The lower nav bar:

```
.lower_navbar .logo{
    float: right;
.lower_navbar .dropdown-menu li:hover{
        background: #444;

.lower_navbar .dropdown-menu ul{
        display: none;
        margin-top: 25px;
}
.lower_navbar .dropdown-menu li:hover ul{
        display: block;
}
```

The meta tags:

```
<meta charset="utf-8">//specifies character encoding for HTML document
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">//specifies
page's dimensions and scaling
<meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="ie=edge">//provides http header for
the information of value/content attribute
```

The search bar:

```
<div id="search-bar">
                    <input type="text" name="Search" placeholder="Search..." id="search-text-bar">
                    <button id="search-button"><i class="fas fa-search fa-2x"></i></button>
                </div>
#search-bar{
   margin: 30px 0;
   padding: 20px auto;
   display: inline-flex;
#search-bar input:focus{
    background: rgba(255,255,255, 1);
#search-bar button{
    background: rgba(28,175,38,0.6);
    background-image:url(images/search-button.png);
    background-size: contain;
    background-repeat: no-repeat;
#search-bar button:hover{
    cursor: pointer;
    background: rgba(28,175,38,1);
```

The background-image:

```
header{
    width: 100%;
    height: 100vh;
    background: url(images/home-background.jpg);
    background-size: cover;
    background-position: center center;
    background-attachment: fixed;
}
```



This is image-set and attractions section of page. The images in image-set are designed using 2D transformation. When the image is hovered over then a text animation appears in 0.5s. And the images in attractions section also have a animation effect. When hovered over then it tilts by some angle and comes back to parent position when mouse is removed. I have used responsive designs in image-set element. (using media queries it disappears when height of screen is less than 600px.

The Image-set:

```
<div class="image-box">
                <a href=""><img src="images/animals.jpg"></a>
                <div class="image-content">
                    <div class="text"><a href=""><h1>wild</h1></a></div>
                </div>
            </div>
.image-set .image-box{
    position: relative;
   text-align: center;
    display: inline-flex;
.image-set .image-box .image-content{
    position: absolute;
    overflow: hidden;
   bottom: 1%;
   left: 0;
    right: 0;
    width: 100%;
    height: 0%;
   transition: .5s ease;
.image-set .image-box .image-content .text{
    position: absolute;
    transform: translate(-50%, -50%);
.image-set .image-box:hover .image-content{
    cursor: pointer;
    height: 25%;
   transition: 0.5s;
@media screen and (max-width:600px) {//I have used responsive designs media queries
    .image-set{
        display: none;
```

The top-attractions element:

```
.top-attractions{
   width: 100%;
   height: auto;
   background: url(images/attractions-background.jpg);
   background-position: center center;
   background-attachment: fixed;
   background-repeat: no-repeat;
   background-size: cover;
.attractions-topic{
   background: #06a809;
   border-radius: 0 0 50px 50px;
   box-shadow: 5px 5px 10px rgba(0,0,0,0.7);
.kareri{
   border-left: 3px dashed #fff;
   border-bottom: 3px dashed #fff;
.triund{
   border-right: 3px dashed #fff;
.vertical-divider1{
   margin: 50px 830px 0px 0px;
   border-top: 3px dashed #fff;
.vertical-divider2{
   margin: 0px 0px 0px 830px;
   border-top: 3px dashed #fff;
```

```
.kareri-para a:hover, .triund-para a:hover{
    background: #fff;
    color: #000;
}
.kareri-image img:hover{
    transform: rotate(-4deg);
}
.triund-image img:hover{
    transform: rotate(4deg);
}
```

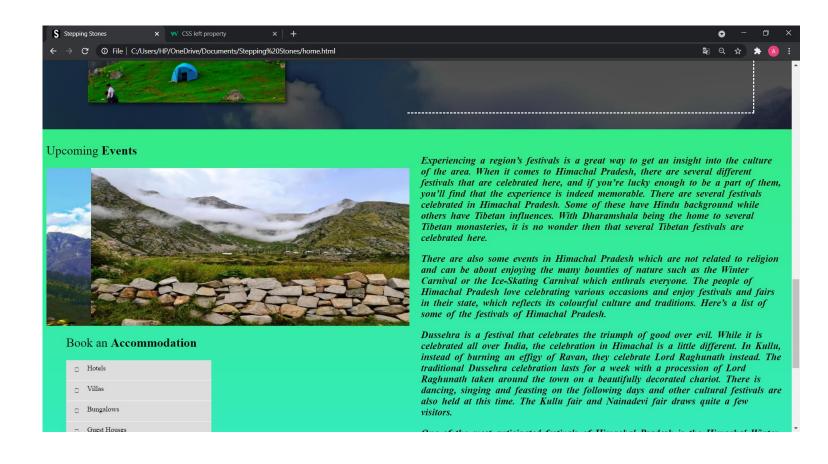


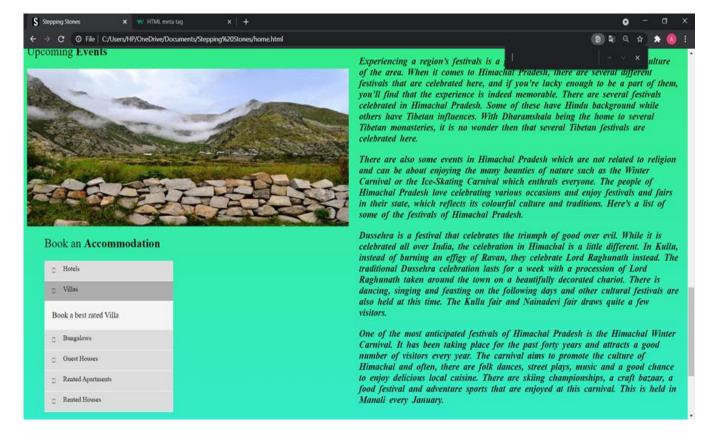
The slider section:

```
@keyframes slider{
    0%{
        left: 0%;
    20%{
        left: 0%;
    25%{
        left: -100%;
    45%{
        left: -100%:
    50%{
        left: -200%;
    70%{
        left: -200%;
    75%{
        left: -300%:
    95%{
        left: -300%;
    100%{
        left: -400%:
```

Keyframe rule: animation will gradually change from current style to the new style at certain times.

The 'left' property affects the horizontal positioning of element





Collapse Buttons:

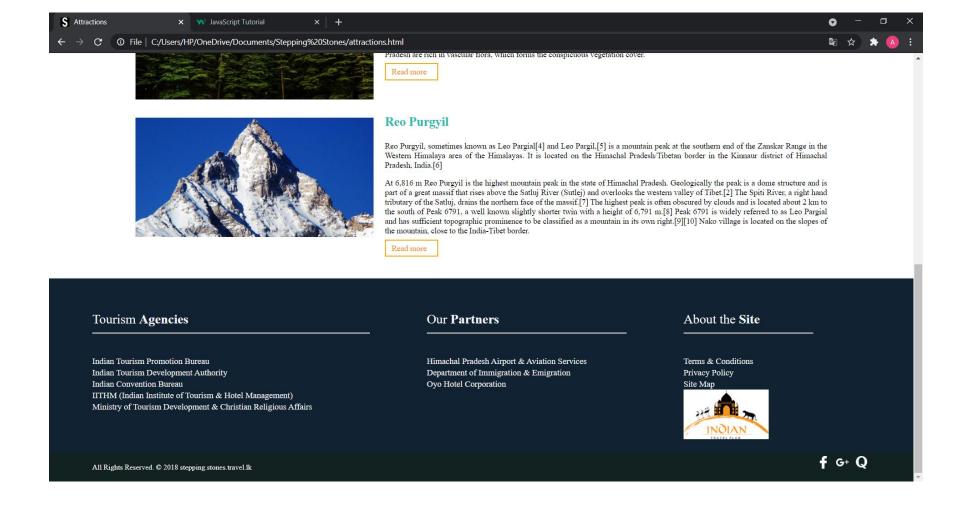
```
button.collapse{
    background: #ddd;
    cursor: pointer;
    transition: background 0.2s linear;
}
button.collapse.active::after{
    content: '\f068';
}
button.collapse:hover, button.collapse.active{
    background: #adadad;
}
.collapse-content{
max-height: 0;
    overflow: hidden;
    background: whitesmoke;
    transition: max-height 0.2s ease-in-out;
}
```

```
var collapse1 = document.getElementById("button1");
var collapse2 = document.getElementById("button2");
var collapse3 = document.getElementById("button3");
var collapse4 = document.getElementById("button4");
var collapse5 = document.getElementById("button5");
var collapse6 = document.getElementById("button6");
var content1 = document.getElementById("content1");
var content2 = document.getElementById("content2");
var content3 = document.getElementById("content3");
var content4 = document.getElementById("content4");
var content5 = document.getElementById("content5");
var content6 = document.getElementById("content6");
collapse1.onclick = function(){
    this.classList.toggle('active');
    collapse2.classList.remove('active');
    collapse3.classList.remove('active');
    collapse4.classList.remove('active');
    collapse5.classList.remove('active');
    collapse6.classList.remove('active');
    if (content1.style.maxHeight) {
        content1.style.maxHeight = null;
   } else {
        content1.style.maxHeight = content1.scrollHeight + "px";
        content2.style.maxHeight = null;
        content3.style.maxHeight = null;
        content4.style.maxHeight = null;
        content5.style.maxHeight = null;
       content6.style.maxHeight = null;
```

This keyword refers to the owner object here. .classList() method returns the class name of the element. .toggle() method toggles between hide and show.

collapse2.classList.remove('active');
This code removes collapse2 object from DOM.

maxHeight function returns maximum height of the element. The ifelse code block means that if there is a maximum height property applied to content1 then make it null else make it equal to the total height of element using scrollHeight method.

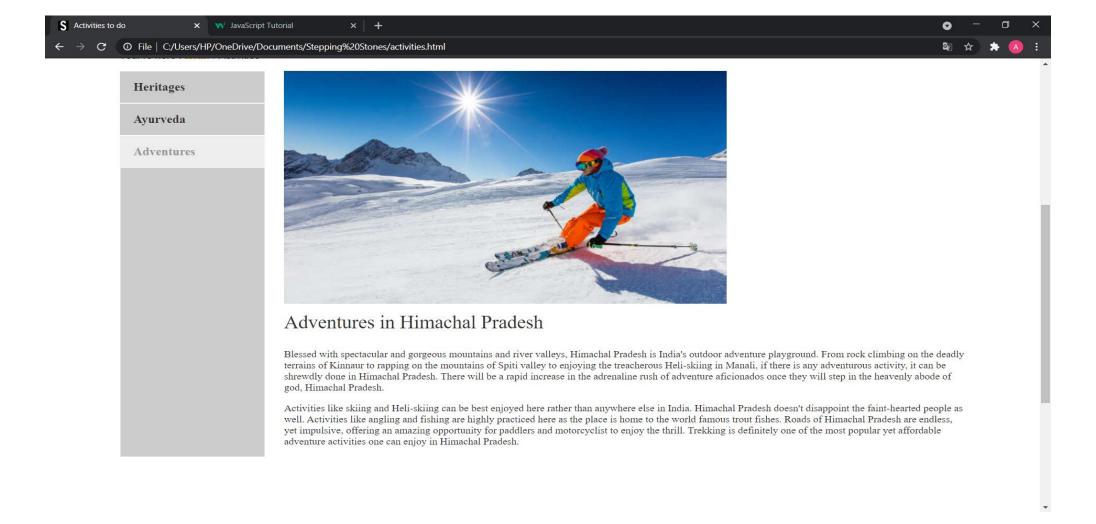


This is the footer of the page. It consists of links to many similar tourism sites and partner websites .It also contains links to information about the website like terms and conditions and privacy policy. There are some social icons added at the end of footer.

```
.footer-refs-content-1 ul li a, .footer-refs-content-
2 ul li a, .footer-refs-content-3 ul li a{
    color: whitesmoke;
   font-size: 15px;
    text-decoration: none;
    line-height: 20px;
   transition: 0.4s;
.footer-refs-content-1 ul li a:hover, .footer-refs-content-
2 ul li a:hover, .footer-refs-content-3 ul li a:hover{
    color: #42b3f4;
    padding-left: 10px;
.footer-refs-content-1 h5, .footer-refs-content-
2 h5, .footer-refs-content-3 h5{
    padding-bottom: 10px;
    margin-right: 100px;
    border-bottom: 2px solid #fff;
```

The websites links have a transition effect. On hovering they move a little bit to the right and change the text color.

The social icons are positioned in the extreme right using the textalign property.



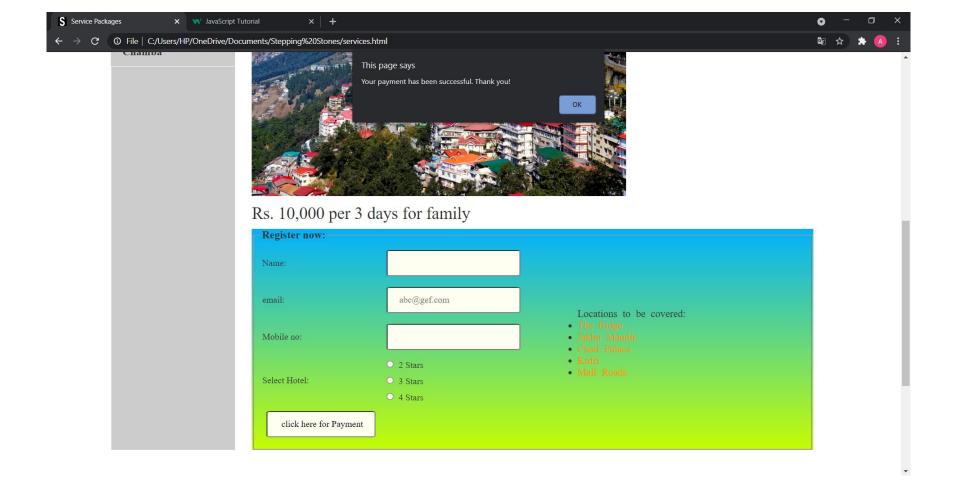
Activities page:

In activities page we have added tabs with the use of radio buttons. The CSS of this HTML Document is linked with other pages that also have tabs.

The Board of Ayurvedic & Unani Systems of Medicine, Himachal Pradesh is governed by the Himachal Pradesh Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners Act, 1968 and it was established under section 3 of the said act. However the Himachal Pradesh Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners Act, 1968 has been amended as the Himachal Pradesh Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners (Amended) Act, 1977. Presently the Board is registering both Doctor and Pharmacists of Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicine who are bonafide residents of Himachal Pradesh .

</article>
</section>

```
.tabordion input[name="sections"] {
 position: absolute;
.tabordion section {
 display: block;
.tabordion section article {
 display: none;
 left: 230px:
 min-width: 300px:
 padding: 0 0 0 21px;
 position: absolute;
 top: 0;
.tabordion section article::after {
 background-color: #ccc;
 bottom: 0;
 content: "";
 display: block;
 left:-229px:
 position: absolute;
 top: 0;
 width: 220px:
.tabordion input[name="sections"]:checked + label {
 background: #eee;
 color: #999;
.tabordion input[name="sections"]:checked ~ article {
 display: block;
```



Service-Packages page:

This page consists of 4 travel packages and each one has a registration form along with payment option which displays payment successful after the button is clicked.

```
#forms form {
    width: 65vw:
    background-image: linear-gradient(#03b1fc,#c6fc03);
#forms input{
   padding: 12px 20px;
   margin: 8px;
   background-color: #FFFFF0;
   border-radius: 5%:
var button=document.getElementById("button1");
button.addEventListener("click",function(){
       window.alert("Your payment has been successful. Thank you!")
});
var button=document.getElementById("button2");
button.addEventListener("click", function(){
       window.alert("Your payment has been successful. Thank you!")
});
var button=document.getElementById("button3");
button.addEventListener("click",function(){
       window.alert("Your payment has been successful. Thank you!")
});
var button=document.getElementById("button4");
button.addEventListener("click",function(){
       window.alert("Your payment has been successful. Thank you!")
});
```

We have added a linear gradient as background color to forms.

When the Payment button is clicked it displays a message the payment Is successful with the help of window.alert() method.

Attractions page:

This page consists of two sections, each with an image and text in tag. It also consists of a button created with <a> tag and it changes its design on hovering.

```
<div class="container">
       <div class="full-div">
           <div class="image-div">
               <img src="images/forests-attractons.jpg">
           </div>
           <div class="para-content">
                   <h3>The Forests</h3>
               >
                                     text
               >
                         text
                                     <a class="para-content-link" href="">Read more<i class="fas fa-</pre>
angle-double-right"></i></a>
               </div>
       </div>
```





The Forests

The Forests in Himachal Pradesh are known for their grandeur and majesty, like a green pearl in the Himalayan crown. This life supporting systems are presently under great stress due to impact of modern civilization, economic development and growth in human and cattle population. According to National Forest Policy, 1988, at least two thirds i.e 66 of the geographical area should be under forests in hilly states like Himachal Pradesh. However, keeping in view, that about 20 percent of the area is inaccessible and beyond the tree limit, the State Government aims to bring \$0 of the geographical area under forest cours.

The forests of the State have been classified on an ecological basis as laid down by Champion and Seth, and can be broadly classified into Coniferous Forests and broad-leaved Forests. Distribution of various species follows fairly regular altitudinal stratification. The vegetation varies from Dry Scrub Forests at lower altitudes to Alpine Pastures at higher altitudes. In between these two extremes, distinct vegetational zones of Mixed Decidaous Forests, Bamboo, Chil, Oales, Deodar, Kail, Fir and Spruce, are found. The forests of Himachal Pradesh are rich in vascular flora, which forms the conspicuous vegetation cover.

Read more



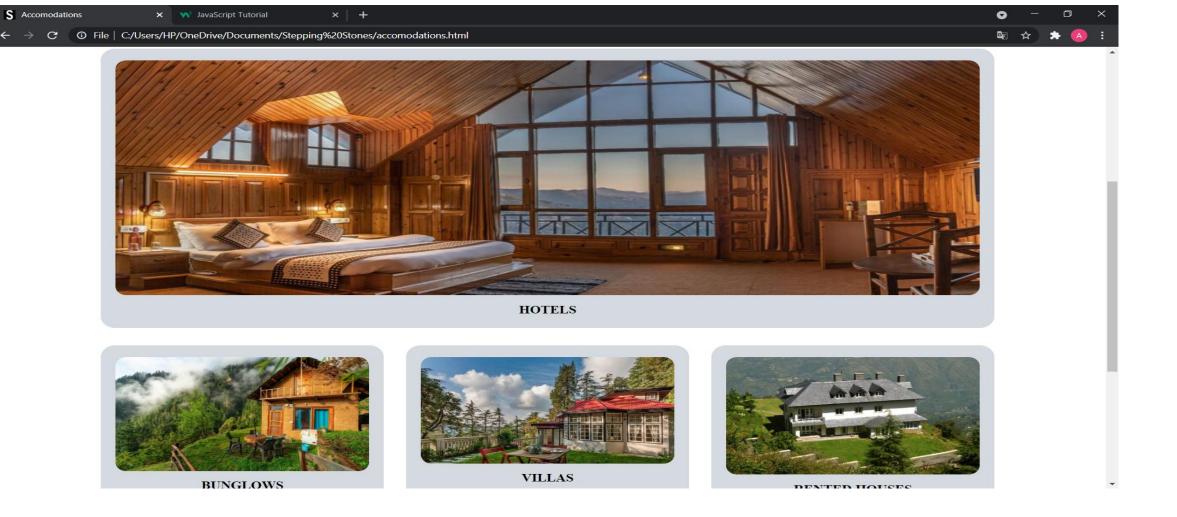
Reo Purgyil

Reo Purgyil, sometimes known as Leo Pargial[4] and Leo Pargial[5] is a mountain peak at the southern end of the Zanskar Range in the Western Himalaya area of the Himalayas. It is located on the Himachal Pradesh Tibetan border in the Kinnaur district of Himachal Pradesh India.[6]

At 6,816 m Reo Purgyil is the highest mountain peak in the state of Himachal Pradesh. Geologically the peak is a dome structure and is part of a great massif that rises above the Satlug River (Sutlej) and overlooks the western valley of Tibet [2] The Spiti River, a right hand tributary of the Satlud, drains the northern face of the massif [7] The highest peak is often doscured by clouds and is located about 2 km to the south of Peak 6791, a well known slightly shorter twin with a height of 6,791 m.[8] Peak 6791 is widely referred to as Leo Pargial and has sufficient topographic prominence to be classified as a mountain in its own right [9][10] Nako village is located on the slopes of the mountain. Cuto to the India-Tibe broder.

Read more

```
.container .full-div{
    width: 100%;
    display: flex;
}
.container .para-content .para-content-link{
    padding: 5px 10px;
    border: 2px solid orange;
    transition: .2s linear;
}
.container .para-content .para-content-link:hover{
    text-decoration: none;
    background-color: orange;
    color: #000;
}
```

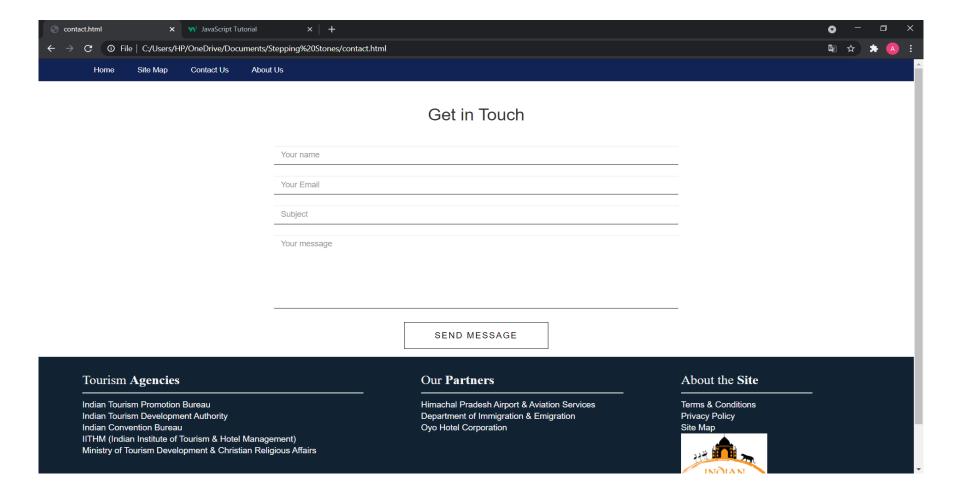


Accommodations page:

```
<div id="hotels" >
                 <div class="image-box">
                     <img style="width:100%; height:4</pre>
00px ;" src="images/hotels-acc.jpg">
                 </div>
                 <div class="lodge-div-title">
                     Hotels
                 </div>
            </div>
            <div class="lodge-divs">
                 <div id="bunglows" class="lodge-</pre>
small-divs">
                     <div class="image-box">
                         <img src="images/bungalows-</pre>
acc.jpg">
                     </div>
                     <div class="lodge-div-title">
                         Bunglows
                     </div>
                 </div>
```

Transform –scale property enables the element to zoom on hovering .

```
#hotels .image-box img, #bunglows .image-
box img, #villas .image-box img, #rented-houses .image-
box img{
   width: 100%;
    border-radius: 15px;
    transition: transform 1s;
#hotels:hover .image-box img, #bunglows:hover .image-
box img, #villas:hover .image-box img, #rented-
houses:hover .image-box img{
    transform: scale(1.1);
#hotels{
    transition: 0.4s;
.lodge-small-divs{
    width: 30%;
    transition: 0.4s
.lodge-div-title{
    transition: 0.4s
#hotels:hover, .lodge-small-divs:hover{
    box-
shadow: 0 6px 8px 4px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.2), 0 6px 20px 4px rgba(
0, 0, 0, 0.19);
    cursor: pointer;
#hotels:hover .lodge-div-title, .lodge-small-
divs:hover .lodge-div-title{
    color: #1687af;
```



The Contacts page:

This page consists of a HTML form . Javascript is applied to this page . If the form is submitted without filling a input element then form is not submitted and a message is displayed. Responsive designs are also used in this page.

```
<form id="contact-</pre>
form" name="myForm" class="form" action="#" onsubmit="return validateForm()"
method="POST" role="form">
                <div class="form-group">
                     <label class="form-</pre>
label" id="nameLabel" for="name"></label>
                     <input type="text" class="form-</pre>
control" id="name" name="name" placeholder="Your name" tabindex="1">
                 </div>
                 <div class="form-group">
                     <label class="form-</pre>
label" id="emailLabel" for="email"></label>
                     <input type="email" class="form-</pre>
control" id="email" name="email" placeholder="Your Email" tabindex="2">
                 </div>
                 <div class="form-group">
                     <label class="form-</pre>
label" id="messageLabel" for="message"></label>
                     <textarea rows="6" cols="60" name="message" class="form-</pre>
control" id="message" placeholder="Your message" tabindex="4"></textarea>
                 </div>
                 <div class="text-center margin-top-25">
                     <button type="submit" class="btn btn-mod btn-border btn-</pre>
large">Send Message</button>
                 </div>
```

```
.form-group .form-control {
   border-bottom: 1px:
   border-style: none none solid none;
   border-radius:0;
   border-color: #000;
  .form-group .form-control:focus {
     box-shadow: none;
   border-width: 0 0 2px 0;
   border-color: #000;
.btn-mod.btn-border:hover, .btn-mod.btn-
border:active, .btn-mod.btn-border:focus, .btn-
mod.btn-border:active:focus {
     color: #fff;
     border-color: #000;
     background: #000;
     outline: none;
@media only screen and (max-width: 500px) {
      .btn-mod.btn-large {
         padding: 6px 16px;
        font-size: 11px;
      .form-title {
         font-size: 20px;
```

```
function validateForm() {
    var n = document.getElementById('name').value;
   var e = document.getElementById('email').value;
    var s = document.getElementById('subject').value;
    var m = document.getElementById('message').value;
    if(n == "" || n == null){
       document.getElementById('nameLabel').innerHTML = ('Please enter your name');
       document.getElementById('name').style.borderColor = "red";
       return false;
   if(e == "" || e == null ){
       document.getElementById('emailLabel').innerHTML = ('Please enter your email');
       document.getElementById('email').style.borderColor = "red";
       return false;
   if(s == "" || s == null ){
       document.getElementById('subjectLabel').innerHTML = ('Please enter your subject');
       document.getElementById('subject').style.borderColor = "red";
       return false;
   if(m == "" || m == null){
        document.getElementById('messageLabel').innerHTML = ('Please enter your message');
       document.getElementById('message').style.borderColor = "red";
       return false;
    else{
         return true;
```

This code means that if any of the input boxes has value ="" or null then the border of the box becomes red and inner text changes to a message e.g. "Please enter your name"

The navigation bar in this page is created using bootstrap 4.

Thank you!!