INTERNET PROGRAMMING ASSIGNMENT 1

Name : C. Jeyanth Kallis Sweeton

Dept : Artificial Intelligence And Data Science

Roll : 20BAD035

Date : 31/08/2022

**QUESTION NO : 1 – WEBSITE FOR HERITAGE SITES**

**Home.html**

**<!DOCTYPE html>**

**<html>**

**<head>**

**<title>Home</title>**

**</head>**

**<body>**

**<h1 align="center">WELCOME TO NAGERCOIL</h1>**

**<h3 align="center">The Land Of Seas</h3>**

**<img src="Images\Nagercoil Logo.png" align="center" height="100">**

**<hr>**

**<h2>Introduction</h2>**

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**Nagercoil ("Temple of the Nāgas", Nagaraja- Hindu Temple) is a city and the administrative headquarters of Kanyakumari District in Tamil Nadu state, India. Situated close to the tip of the Indian peninsula, it lies on an undulating terrain between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea. Nagercoil Corporation is the 12th biggest city of Tamil Nadu.<br><br>**

**Nagaraja Temple at Nagercoil**

**The present city of Nagercoil grew around Kottar, a mercantile town that dates back to the Sangam period.Kottar is now a locality within the city limits. For 735 years it was a central part of the erstwhile Travancore kingdom and later Kerala State - till almost a decade after India's independence from Britain in 1947. In 1956, Kanyakumari District, along with the town, was merged with Tamil Nadu.<br><br>**

**With a maturing Technology startup ecosystem, the city is one of the 50 Indian cities to be ranked in the World Startup Index of 1,000 cities. Nagercoil is a centre for a range of economic activities in the small but densely-populated Kanyakumari District. Economic activities in around the city include tourism, wind energy, IT services, marine fish production and exports, rubber and cloves plantations, agro-crops, floral production, manufacture of fishnets, rubber products among other activities.<br><br>**

**‘Nagercoil Cloves’ is a distinct quality of dried cloves in the spices market, noted for its aroma and medicinal value.Cloves, pepper and other spices are grown in estates in the Western Ghats, outside the town.<br><br>**

**Nagercoil is also the nearest city to the ISRO Propulsion Complex, Mahendragiri and the Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant.<br><br>**

**The city, along with the district of Kanyakumari, stands at the top in many HDI parameters in Tamil Nadu state, including education, per capita income, health indices, etc.<br><br>**

**The municipality of Nagercoil was upgraded as a Municipal corporation on the eve of its 100th year as a city on February 14, 2019.**

**</p>**

**<h2>History</h2>**

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**Nagercoil derives from the Tamil expression Nagaraja koyil, meaning "temple of Nagas".<br><br>**

**Robert Caldwell describes the extent of Malayalam in the mid 19th century as extending from the vicinity of Mangalore in the north where it supersedes with Tulu and Kannada to Kottar beyond Pahrali River near Kanyakumari in the south where it begins to supersede with the Tamil and from Malabar Coast in the west to Western Ghats in the east besides the inhabited islands of Lakshadweep in the Arabian Sea. It was from the ancient trade centre of Kottar from where the city of Nagercoil began to expand.<br><br>**

**Known as the Granary of Travancore, Nagercoil not only served as the food basket of Kerala, but was also one among the important spice-trading centers in the kingdom of Travancore from the 14th century onward, and maintained a trade network with Arab merchants from the pre-Islamic era. Various Tamil and Kerala kings fought over this rich agricultural land, which boasted six rivers. Various historians cite that the land's climate and diverse, luxuriant vegetation had no comparison anywhere else in Tamil Nadu.<br><br>**

**The naturalist Jivanayakam Cyril Daniel (1927–2011) was born in Nagercoil.**

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**<h2>Architecture</h2>**

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**The architecture of Nagercoil consists of an eclectic combination of architectural styles, ranging from those that predate the creation of the town, from the early Dravidian architecture and Kerala Architecture, to English Gothic Revival, to the 21st century contemporary. Although there are prehistoric and classical structures in the city, the architectural history of Nagercoil effectively begins with the first small settlements from 3 A.D. The Roman naturalist and writer Pliny the Elder mentions Nagercoil as a commercial metropolis, having trade links with his contemporaneous Roman merchants, who traded and stayed in unique rock-walled, clay-roofed structures. This legacy can be found in some of the town's old heritage structures like the Nagaraja Temple, Nagercoil. The temple has two main deities, Krishna (revered as Ananda Krishna) and Nagaraja. The upadevathas are Shiva, Subrahmanya Swami, Ganesha, Devi, and Dwarapalaka. As an ancient tradition, the priests are Namboothiri Brahmins who are referred by the Pambumekkat mana in Thrissur, Kerala. The 14th century St. Francis Xavier's Cathedral, Kottar serves as a testimony to the mix of Roman and native architecture. While Saint Xavier was doing missionary work at Kottar and its neighborhood, he averted an invasion of Padagas with the help of his cross alone and thus protected the people of the Venad kingdom from that attack which was appreciated by the king, Unni Kerala Varma, who became closer to the priest and befriended him from then on. In recognition of Xavier's services, the king allotted him a piece of land to construct a Catholic church, as a gesture of goodwill, as per the church records. There was already a small church, in the same place where St. Xavier's church stands at present, dedicated to Mary the Mother of God, since AD 1544. Later on, Dravidian and Kerala architectural styles began to appear in the area. This can be attributed to the construction of the Thanumalayan Temple in the 16th Century.<br><br>**

**The brilliant artistic influence of Kerala and British architecture marvels are seen in the Nagercoil Palace, Nagercoil Clock Tower, Home Church, Scott Christian College, Scott School, Carmel Higher Secondary School, St. Joseph Convent, Sethu Lakshmi Bai School, Nagercoil Court, The Concordia Seminary, Filter House, The Salvation Army Catherine Booth Hospital and many more heritage structures in and around the town. Among these, the Nagercoil Clock Tower is the most visible to the outside world, situated in the heart of the town, which was built to commemorate the visit of Sri Moolam Thirunal, the ruler of Travancore, in 1893, and was designed by Hogeorf and S. Horesly of England. The Maharajah himself inaugurated it on 15 February of that year. The pendulum of the clock was made in Derbyshire by Smith of Derby Group, London. The clock is attached to a 60-foot-long chain with a weight, operated with pulleys through gravitational force. The clock in the Nagercoil Clock Tower was presented to the Maharajah by Rev. James Duthie. of the London Missionary Society. The total cost for constructing the Nagercoil Clock Tower was ₹ 3,258, 9 Chakrams and 12 Kasu. The Maharajah of Travancore donated ₹ 1017, and the balance was donated by the public. However, the declining interest by the government to uphold and preserve the heritage monuments is a cause of concern to heritage enthusiasts and the citizens of the town. The fear, that with time, the extinction of this heritage will be imminent is growing with the demolition of a few structures.**

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**<h2>Links Of Your Choice</h2>**

**<hr>**

**<a href="Heritage.html"><b>Heritage</b></a><br><br>**

**<a href="Hotel Booking.html"><b>Hotel Booking</b></a><br><br>**

**<a href="Gallery.html"><b>Gallery</b></a>**

**</body>**

**</html>**

**Heritage.html**

**<!DOCTYPE html>**

**<html>**

**<head>**

**<title>Heritage</title>**

**</head>**

**<body>**

**<h1 align="center">HERITAGE SITES</h1>**

**<hr>**

**<table align="center" border="3" style="padding:5px;border-spacing:5px;">**

**<caption><b>Favourable Sites</b></caption>**

**<thead>**

**<tr>**

**<th>Name Of The Site</th>**

**<th>Description</th>**

**<th>Ratings</th>**

**<th>Pictures</th>**

**<th>Link</th>**

**</tr>**

**<tr align="center">**

**<td>Kanyakumari</td>**

**<td><b>Kanyakumari</b> is popular because it is the only places on earth,where you can see the Sun Rise and Sun Set from the ocean. It is the only place in India where one can enjoy the unique spectacle of Sunset and Moonrise simultaneously on full moon days.</td>**

**<td><img src="Images\Star.jpg" height="20" wigth="20"><img src="Images\Star.jpg" height="20" wigth="20"><img src="Images\Star.jpg" height="20" wigth="20"><img src="Images\Star.jpg" height="20" wigth="20"></td>**

**<td><img src="Images\Kanyakumari.jpg" alt="Kanyakumari" height="83" ></td>**

**<td><a href="#Kanyakumari">Click Here</a></td>**

**</tr>**

**<tr align="center">**

**<td>Padmanabhapuram Palace</td>**

**<td><b>Padmanabhapuram Palace</b> was constructed around 1601 CE by Iravi Varma Kulasekhara Perumal who ruled Venad between 1592 and 1609. The founder of modern Travancore, King Anizham Thirunal Marthanda Varma (1706–1758) who ruled Travancore from 1729 to 1758, rebuilt the palace in around 1750.</td>**

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**<td><img src="Images\Padhmanapuram Palace.jpg" alt="Padhmanapuram Palace" height="100" ></td>**

**<td><a href="#Padhmanapuram Palace">Click Here</a></td>**

**</tr>**

**<tr align="center">**

**<td>St.Xavier's Cathedral</td>**

**<td><b>St. Francis Xavier's Cathedral</b>, Kottar, also known as St. Xavier Church, is a Roman Catholic Latin Rite shrine in Kottar, Nagercoil, in the Kanyakumari district of Tamil Nadu state, India. While Francis Xavier was doing missionary work in Kottar and its neighbourhood, he averted an invasion of Vadugas with the help of the army of Paravars and Padaiyatchis of Kottar, at Vadasery, thus protecting the people of the Venad kingdom from that attack which was appreciated by the king, Unni Kerala Varma, who became closer to the priest and befriended him from then on.</td>**

**<td><img src="Images\Star.jpg" height="20" wigth="20"><img src="Images\Star.jpg" height="20" wigth="20"><img src="Images\Star.jpg" height="20" wigth="20"><img src="Images\Star.jpg" height="20" wigth="20"></td>**

**<td><img src="Images\St.Xavier.jpg" alt="St.Xavier's Cathedral" height="125" width="150" ></td>**

**<td><a href="#St.Xavier's Cathedral">Click Here</a></td>**

**</tr>**

**<tr align="center">**

**<td>Sanguthurai Beach</td>**

**<td><b>Sanguthurai</b> is a small village in Kanyakumari district, Tamil Nadu, India, near Nagercoil. Sanguthurai beach is situated about 9 km from Nagercoil town. Sanguthurai beach is a sandy beach and it has huge white pillar with black conch built during King Chola period.</td>**

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**<td><img src="Images\Sadhungarai Beach.jpg" alt="Sanguthurai Beach" height="125" width="150" ></td>**

**<td><a href="#Sanguthurai Beach">Click Here</a></td>**

**</tr>**

**<tr align="center">**

**<td>Vivekananda Rock Memorial</td>**

**<td><b>Vivekananda Rock Memorial</b> This place has a famous rock which rose from the sea. The famous Swami Vivekananda meditated on this rock in 1892 before starting his philosophical journey around the world. One can even see a single footprint on this rock. Many believe that the print is the mark of Devi Kumari. To commemorate this rock, the government built the memorial in 1970. One can take ferry rides at around INR 20 per person, and the entry fee for each person is around INR 10 on all days of the week.</td>**

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**<td><img src="Images\Vivekananda-Rock-Memorial.png" alt="Kanyakumari" height="125" width="150" ></td>**

**<td><a href="#Vivekananda Rock Memorial">Click Here</a></td>**

**<tr align="center">**

**<td>Vattakottai Fort </td>**

**<td><b>Vattakottai Fort </b> is a seaside fort near Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu the southern tip of India. It was built in the 18th century as a coastal defence-fortification and barracks in the erstwhile Travancore kingdom.</td>**

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**<td><a href="#Vattakottai Fort">Click Here</a></td>**

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**<tr align="center">**

**<td>Udayagiri Fort</td>**

**<td><b>Udayagiri Fort</b>  fort is built on giant granite rocks and has a beautiful old chapel of the Dutch battalion. This place has immense historical value because this place was a part of a defense plot of a king to manufacture guns and weapons. The government recently turned this place into a biodiversity park which has become home to many species of flora and fauna.</td>**

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**<td><img src="Images\Udhayagiri Fort.jpg" alt="Udayagiri Fort" height="125" width="150" ></td>**

**<td><a href="#Udayagiri Fort">Click Here</a></td>**

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**<tr align="center">**

**<td>Gandhi Mandapam</td>**

**<td><b>Gandhi Mandapam</b>, he beautiful architecture of this temple built in the memory of the great Mahatma Gandhi here. Huge celebrations and programs are organised on the 2nd of October to celebrate the legend’s birthday.</td>**

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**<td><img src="Images\Gandhi.jpg" alt="Gandhi Mandapam" height="125" width="150" ></td>**

**<td><a href="#Gandhi Mandapam">Click Here</a></td>**

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**<tr align="center">**

**<td>Tsunami Memorial**

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**<td><b>Tsunami Memorial</b> was built by the authorities,  a memorial on the beach of Kanyakumari to honor the people who died in the Tsunami of 2004. Shri B. Kanagaraj Cangan built this 16 feet statue out of steel.</td>**

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**<td><img src="Images\Tsunami Memorial.jpg" alt="Tsunami Memorial" height="125" width="150" ></td>**

**<td><a href="#Tsunami Memorial">Click Here</a></td>**

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**<tr align="center">**

**<td>Kamaraj Memorial**

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**<td><b>Kamaraj Memorial</b> displays rare collection of photographs depicting the important events and the life history of Shri. Kamaraj. The Memorial also has a library functioning.</td>**

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**<ol>**

**<li><b>About The Place</b><br><br><a href="Kanyakumari.html"><img src="Images\About.jpg" height="100" width="150"></a></li><br>**

**<li><b>History</b><br><br><a href="./Kanyakumari.html#History"><img src="Images\History.jpg" height="100"></a></li><br>**

**<li><b>Geography</b><br><br><a href="Kanyakumari.html#Geography"><img src="Images\Geography.png" height="100"></a></li><br></li>**

**</ol>**

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**<h2 id="Padhmanapuram Palace">Padhmanapuram Palace</h2>**

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**<li><b>Geography</b><br><br><a href="Padhmanapuram.html#Geography"><img src="Images\Geography.png" height="100"></a></li><br></li>**

**</ol>**

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**<h2 id="St.Xavier's Cathedral">St.Xavier's Cathedral</h2>**

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**<h2 id="Sanguthurai Beach">Sanguthurai Beach</h2>**

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**<li><b>Geography</b><br><br><a href="Sanguthurai Beach.html#Geography"><img src="Images\Geography.png" height="100"></a></li><br></li>**

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**<h2 id="Vivekananda Rock Memorial">Vivekananda Rock Memorial</h2>**

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**<h3 align="center">Legend</h3>**

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**<li><b>About The Place</b><br><br><a href="Vivekananda Rock Memorial.html"><img src="Images\About.jpg" height="100" width="150"></a></li><br>**

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**<li><b>Geography</b><br><br><a href="Vivekananda Rock Memorial.html#Geography"><img src="Images\Geography.png" height="100"></a></li><br></li>**

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**<h2 id="Vattakottai Fort">Vattakottai Fort</h2>**

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**<li><b>Geography</b><br><br><a href="Vattakottai Fort.html#Geography"><img src="Images\Geography.png" height="100"></a></li><br></li>**

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**<h2 id="Udayagiri Fort">Udayagiri Fort</h2>**

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**<li><b>Geography</b><br><br><a href="Udayagiri Fort.html#Geography"><img src="Images\Geography.png" height="100"></a></li><br></li>**

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**<h2 id="Gandhi Mandapam">Gandhi Mandapam</h2>**

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**<h3 align="center">Legend</h3>**

**<ol>**

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**<h2 id="Tsunami Memorial">Tsunami Memorial</h2>**

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**<h2 id="Kamaraj Memorial">Kamaraj Memorial</h2>**

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**<h3 align="center">Legend</h3>**

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**</ol>**

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**</body>**

**</html>**

**Hotel Booking.html**

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**<th>LAST NAME </th>**

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**</tr>**

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**<th>AGE</th>**

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**<td><input *type*="radio" *name*="gender">Others</td>**

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**<th>DATE OF BIRTH</th>**

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**<th>EMAIL</th>**

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**<h3 align="center">Hotel Recognition</h3>**

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**<option>Rubix</option>**

**<option>Paradise</option>**

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**<option>Bot Head</option>**

**</select>**

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**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<th>NUMBER OF MEMBERS</th>**

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**<option>North Indian</option>**

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**<h3 align="center">Queries</h3>**

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**<td><a *href*="mailto:sweeton.2001@outlook.com">Mail</a></td>**

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**<td><a *href*="tel:9629937259">Mobile</a></td>**

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**Gallery.html**

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**<img *src*="./Images/gandhi 2.jpg" *width*="500">**

**<img *src*="./Images/Kanyakumari.jpg" *width*="500">**

**<img *src*="./Images/palace.jpg" *width*="500">**

**<img *src*="./Images/Nagercoil Logo.png" *width*="500">**

**<img *src*="./Images/kamaraj.jpg" *width*="500">**

**<img *src*="./Images/Keeriparai.png" *width*="500">**

**<img *src*="./Images/Padhmanapuram Palace.jpg" *width*="500">**

**<img *src*="./Images/Sadhungarai Beach.jpg" *width*="500">**

**<img *src*="./Images/St.Xavier.jpg" *width*="500">**

**<img *src*="./Images/Sanguthurai-beach2.jpg" *width*="500">**

**<img *src*="./Images/Tsunami Memorial.jpg" *width*="500">**

**<img *src*="./Images/Udayagiri Fort.jpg" *width*="500">**

**<img *src*="./Images/Udhayagiri Fort.jpg" *width*="500">**

**<img *src*="./Images/Vatakottai Fort.jpg" *width*="500">**

**<img *src*="./Images/vatta.jpg" *width*="500">**

**<img *src*="./Images/vivek.jpg" *width*="500">**

**<img *src*="./Images/Vivekananda-Rock-Memorial.png" *width*="500">**

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**Kanyakumari.html**

**<!DOCTYPE *html*>**

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**<title>Kanyakumari</title>**

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**<h2 *id*="History">History</h2>**

**<hr>**

**<img *src*="Images\Kanyakumari Climate\_files\Kanyakumari\_-\_panoramic\_view.png">**

**<p>**

**The Date of human civilization in this district reaches 4000 years ago. The existence of prehistoric culture in Kanniyakumari District is evident from the discovery of Neolithic Celt which may roughly be dated to 1500 to 1000 B.C.<br><br>**

**A handmade coarse earthen jar and other relics were found near Thoothur Village in Kanniyakumari District. The shape, fabric and the decorations indicate that they are probably of the megalithic or early historic period.<br><br>**

**From the legends and traditions existing in these regions, it has to be believed, beyond doubt, that a great city flourished in these regions during the megalithic or early historic period and that it might have been similar to the one which existed in Mohanjadaro and Harappa. Since, the relics of this period remained in the sea bed, it has to be believed that this civilization was wiped out due to sea erosion**

**The Phoenicians were the first among the foreigners to mention about the present Kanniyakumari District area. In the account of Eratosthenes who visited India in about 276 B.C. Kanniyakumari is mentioned. In this Komari is mentioned as a harbor and the land upto komari is said to be the part of Pandian Kingdom. A concise chronology of the district is presented.**

**</p>**

**<h3>1st Century A.D.</h3>**

**<p>Nanjil Nadu and the Ayi Dynasty during the period of Ptolemy Nanjil Nadu as was seen remained as buffer between the Cheras and the Pandyas.</p>**

**<h3>3rd  Century A.D.</h3>**

**<p>Nanjil Porunan ruled over a part of Nanjil Nadu – from the songs in the praise of Nanjil Porunan by the Sangam Poets – Marudan Ilanaganar, Avvaiyar, Oruchirai Periyanar and Karuvur Kadapillai.</p>**

**<h3>4th Century A.D.<br><br>**

**Pandiyan Dynasty rules Nanjil Nadu – upto 9th century A.D.</h3>**

**<ol>**

**<li>Kadungon – AD 560-590</li><br>**

**<li>Maravaram Avani Sulamani – AD 590-620</li><br>**

**<li>Sendan – AD 620-650</li><br>**

**<li>Arikesari Parankusa Maravarman – AD 650-700</li><br>**

**<li>Koccadaiyan – AD 700-730</li><br>**

**<li>Maravarma Rajasimha – AD 730-765</li><br>**

**<li>Jatila Parantaka Nedum Sadayan – AD 765-815</li><br>**

**<li>Sri Mara Sri vallabha – AD 815-862</li><br>**

**<li>Varaguna – II AD 862-885</li><br>**

**<li>Paranthska Viranarayanan – AD 860-905</li><br>**

**<li>Maravarman Rajasimha – II AD 905-920</li><br>**

**</ol>**

**<h3>10th Century A.D Raise of Chola dynasty</h3>**

**<p>**

**Nanjil Nadu mentioned as Uthama Chola Vala Nadu.Half of the Century – (1019 to 1070 A.D.) Nanjil Nadu was governed by Chola Pandya Viceroys.<br><br>**

**11th Century A.D Pandiyan Rules<br><br>**

**12th Century A.D<br><br>**

**Venad Kings Rules – upto 15th Century A.D.<br><br>**

**1532 – 1558 A.D. under Vijayanagar Empire<br><br>**

**16th Century A.D Rule of Nayak of Madurai<br><br>**

**17 th Century A.D A.D.1729-1758 The modern history of Kanniyakumari district begins with a rule of Bala Marthanda Varma<br><br>**

**</p>**

**<h3>1956  State Reorganization Commission was constituted</h3>**

**<p>**

**The Commission decide to transfer to the Madras State the five Southern Taluks of Travancore viz Thovalai, Agastheeswaram, Kalkulam, Vilavancode and Shencottah.<br><br>**

**1956 November Ist the four Taluks of Thovalai, Agastheeswaram, Kalkulam, Vilavancode were grouped together to form the new district, “Kanniyakumari District” of Tamil Nadu emerged with Nagercoil as its head quarters.<br><br>**

**1966-1976 New Revenue Survey under taken: Settlement department established.<br><br>**

**1976 Village Bifurcations<br><br>**

**2012  Village Bifurcations<br><br>**

**</p>**

**<h2 *id*="Geography">Geography</h2>**

**<hr>**

**<img *src*="Images\Kanyakumari map.jpg">**

**<p>**

**Kanyakumari is located at 8.08°N 77.57°E.[10] and has an average elevation of 30 metres. The peninsular tip of Kanyakumari is bordered on three sides by the Laccadive Sea. It is located at the confluence of the Western Coastal Plains and Eastern Coastal Plains.<br><br>**

**Kanyakumari is at the southern tip and is the southernmost point of the contiguous Indian Subcontinent. It thus finds itself being a part of the common Hindustani phrase used to describe the length of India "Kashmir se Kanyakumari"; before the partition, the phrase in undivided India was "Khyber se Kanyakumari".[11] However, the southernmost point of Republic of India is at Indira Point on Great Nicobar Island, at 6°45’10″N and 93°49’36″E. The nearest city is Thiruvananthapuram 85 km (53 mi) and the airport is Thiruvananthapuram International Airport, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala and the nearest town is Nagercoil, the administrative headquarters of Kanyakumari District, 22 km (14 mi) away.**

**</p>**

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**Gandhi Mandapam.html**

**<!DOCTYPE *html*>**

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**<head>**

**<title>Gandhi Mandapam</title>**

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**<h2 *id*="History">History</h2>**

**<hr>**

**<img *src*="Images\gandhi 2.jpg">**

**<p>**

**Located near the shores of Kanyakumari, Mahatma Gandhi Memorial was built in the honour of Mahatma Gandhi, the father of our nation. Also known as Gandhi Mandapam, it is an important part for every Kanyakumari tour, presenting a glimpse into the historical richness of India and into life of the great man that India had seen.<br><br>**

**Mahatma Gandhi has visited Kanyakumari twice, in the year of 1925 and then in 1937. After his demise in 1948, his ashes were kept in 12 different urns so as to transfer them to different parts of the country. One of these urns was brought to Kanyakumari. Before immersions, it was kept at the spot where the memorial is built now for public so that they can pay their last homage to one of the greatest sons of India. Later the ashes were immersed in the sea waters at Kanyakumari. Later Mahatma Gandhi Memorial or Gandhi Mandapam was built at the same place.<br><br>**

**The construction of Gandhi Memorial was completed in the year of 1956. An excellent example of modern architecture, it draws inspirations from Orissa style of architecture. The central spire of this mandapam with pink portico has a height of 79 feet which is symbolic of the age of Mahatma Gandhi at the time of his demise. The most striking feature of Gandhi Mandapam is the ceiling of the building. It has an opening that has been built in such a way that on every 2nd October which is the broth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, rays of Sun falls exactly on the spot where his ashes were kept.**

**</p>**

**<h2 *id*="Geography">Geography</h2>**

**<hr>**

**<img *src*="Images\gandhi map.jpg">**

**<p>**

**Kanyakumari is located at 8.08°N 77.57°E. It has an average elevation of 300 metre. Contrary to the popular (and sensational) belief that Kanyakumari lies at the meeting point of three bodies of water, it borders only one: the Laccadive Sea to the south west, south, and to the southeast. It is the confluence of the Western Coastal Plains and Eastern Coastal Plains.<br><br>**

**It is located at the southern tip and southernmost point of the Indian Subcontinent. However, the southernmost point of the Republic of India is at Indira Point on Great Nicobar Island, at 6°45’10″N and 93°49’36″E.<br><br>**

**Kanyakumari is used geographically to define southern end of the Coromandel Coast region.<br><br>**

**</p>**

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**Kamaraj Memorial.html**

**<!DOCTYPE *html*>**

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**<title>Kamaraj Memorial</title>**

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**<body>**

**<h2 *id*="History">History</h2>**

**<hr>**

**<img *src*="Images\kamaraj.jpg" *height*="500">**

**<p>**

**After Kamaraj's death, his ashes were kept at Kanyakumari sea shore for the public to pay homage before being immersed in the sea. The memorial was constructed on the same place were his ashes were kept before immersion in the sea.<br><br>**

**On 19.04.1998, the Honourable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu declared that a Memorial would be constructed to honour Shri.Kamaraj, for his services to the people of Tamil Nadu. The Kamaraj Memorial was built at a cost of Rs. 50 Lakhs. The Memorial was dedicated to the nation by the Honourable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on 2nd October, 2000.<br><br>**

**The Kamaraj memorial displays rare collection of photographs depicting the important events and the life history of Shri. Kamaraj. The Memorial also has a library functioning.**

**</p>**

**<h2 *id*="Geography">Geography</h2>**

**<hr>**

**<img *src*="Images\kamraj map.jpg">**

**<p>**

**Kanyakumari is located at 8.08°N 77.57°E. It has an average elevation of 300 metre. Contrary to the popular (and sensational) belief that Kanyakumari lies at the meeting point of three bodies of water, it borders only one: the Laccadive Sea to the south west, south, and to the southeast. It is the confluence of the Western Coastal Plains and Eastern Coastal Plains.<br><br>**

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**Kanyakumari is used geographically to define southern end of the Coromandel Coast region.**

**</p>**

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**Padhmanapuram.html**

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**<title>Padhmanapuram Palace</title>**

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**<body>**

**<h2 *id*="History">History</h2>**

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**<img *src*="Images\palace.jpg">**

**<p>The small village, Padmanabhapuram originally known as Kalkulam, in Kanyakumari district was once a thriving capital of the powerful Venad Kingdom which later became popular as the erstwhile princely state of Travancore. Padmanabhapuram was not the first stronghold of the Venad rulers in the South. The nearby Valliyur, Veerakeralaeswaram (also known as Veerakeralapuram), Thiruvithamcode, Charode, Puliyoorkurichi (Udayagiri), and Eraniel still have remnants of settlements, palaces, old fortifications and major temples that predate the foundation of Padmanabhapuram. Today there is no trace of the old palace in Keralapuram and Charode, but the ruins of a palace can still be seen in Eraniel. Kalkulam was probably chosen as an apt place for constructing a palace due to its strategic location and proximity to the rugged mountain ranges of the Western Ghats which provided natural protection to the palace and the settlements. The abundance of fertile farmland and plentiful supply of water were the major attractions that invited the royals and other settlers to this region.<br><br>**

**Within the ancient Kalkulam fortification is the sprawling Padmanabhapuram Palace complex, an early administrative headquarters of the erstwhile Venad rulers. When searching for the roots of the fort and palace at Kalkulam one cannot overlook the Mudaliyar records which hint that the forts in Kalkulam and nearby Udayagiri came into existence just before 1600 A.D., during the reign of Iravi Varma Kulasekharan (r.1592-1609). John Nieuhoff, the seventeenth century Dutch traveller recorded: "Kalkulong (Kalkulam) is a very large city…being on one side strengthened by inaccessible mountains, on the other by wall, the under most of it is of stone, the uppermost of brickwork, in all 24 feet high, the royal palace stands at the west end, being surrounded by a stone wall."**

**</p><br>**

**<h2 *id*="Geography">Geography</h2>**

**<hr>**

**<img *src*="Images\Palace map.jpg">**

**<p>Padmanabhapuram is located at 8.23°N 77.33°E.[2] It has an average elevation of 15 metres (49 feet).<br><br>**

**According to 2011 census, Padmanabhapuram had a population of 21,342 with a sex-ratio of 1,029 females for every 1,000 males, much above the national average of 929.A total of 2,120 were under the age of six, constituting 1,084 males and 1,036 females. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes accounted for 10.61% and .% of the population respectively. The average literacy of the town was 83.92%, compared to the national average of 72.99%. The town had a total of : 5549 households. There were a total of 7,036 workers, comprising 54 cultivators, 388 main agricultural labourers, 87 in house hold industries, 5,481 other workers, 1,026 marginal workers, 16 marginal cultivators, 73 marginal agricultural labourers, 54 marginal workers in household industries and 883 other marginal workers.**

**</p>**

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**Sanguthrai Beach.html**

**<!DOCTYPE *html*>**

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**<head>**

**<title>Sanguthurai Beach</title>**

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**<body>**

**<h2 *id*="History">History</h2>**

**<hr>**

**<img *src*="Images\Sanguthurai-beach2.jpg">**

**<p>**

**Sanguthurai is a small village in Kanyakumari district, Tamil Nadu, India, near Nagercoil. Sanguthurai beach is situated about 9 km from Nagercoil town. Sanguthurai beach is a sandy beach and it has huge white pillar with black conch built during King Chola period. From this beach you can see Thiruvalluvar statue and Vivekananda rock in a long view. Backwater view in Sanguthurai beach is really looks beautiful.<br><br>**

**Sanguthurai Beach is very calm and better place for people enjoy loneliness. Sanguthurai beach welcomes you with sangu statue, and a sea tower, which gives you a long shot view of the beach and the entire area surrounded by a coconut tree.**

**</p>**

**<h2 *id*="Geography">Geography</h2>**

**<hr>**

**<img *src*="Images\beach map.png">**

**<p>**

**The beach also features gazebos, snack stalls and a children's park. It can be visited after sunset too as the beach is provided with adequate lighting facility.<br><br>**

**this beach is a hidden gem. The beach looks like a painting come to life. Just the way a painter would paint an idyllic beach. The bluest of blue waters, the golden white sand, the horizon dotted with green coconut palms. And oh, the absence of litter. The water has a strong current, so splashing around in your swimming costume may not be a good idea. A better thing to do may be lazing around, with the waves lapping at your feet and watching the sunset. Or having a gala time clicking away at the surroundings.**

**</p>**

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**Tsunami Memorial**

**<!DOCTYPE *html*>**

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**<title>Tsunami Memorial</title>**

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**<h2 *id*="History">History</h2>**

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**<img *src*="Images\tsunami.jpg">**

**<p>**

**On December 26, 2004, about 14 countries of the Indian Ocean were victims of the tsunami. The Tsunami had taken the lives of approximately 1 lakhs 70 thousand people in the most affected Indonesia's Phuket. In India, more than 34 lakh people in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry were affected by this. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands also have severe damages. According to an information, about 15 thousand people died from this burning sensation. Of these, 10 thousand people were living alone in the coastal areas of Tamil Nadu. Tsunami memorial has been made in memory of people killed by Tsunami in Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu.**

**</p>**

**<h2 *id*="Geography">Geography</h2>**

**<hr>**

**<p>**

**Latitude: 13.067549 ° north of the Equator<br><br>**

**Longitude: 80.28466 ° east of the Prime Meridian<br><br>**

**Altitude: 3.5 metres above sea level<br><br>**

**</p>**

**</body>**

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**Udhayagiri Fort.html**

**<!DOCTYPE *html*>**

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**<head>**

**<title>Udayagiri Fort</title>**

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**<h2 *id*="History">History</h2>**

**<hr>**

**<img *src*="Images\Udayagiri Fort.jpg" *height*="500">**

**<p>**

**Originally built in the 17th century, the fort was rebuilt by Maharaja Marthanda Varma of Travancore in the 18th century.**

**Enclosing an area of about 90 acres (36 ha), including an isolated 260 feet (79 m) hillock. The fort contains an old foundry which was used for casting guns.<br><br>**

**The fort was rebuilt during the reign of Marthanda Varma, between 1741-44 under the supervision of Eustachius De Lannoy, a Flemish naval commander of the Dutch East India Company, who later served as the Chief of the Travancore Army.<br><br>**

**In the early days, the fort was of strategic importance. Prisoners captured in the campaign against Tippu Sultan were confined in the fort for some time. In 1810, the East India Company's Army under Colonel Leger marched into Travancore through the Aramboly Pass (Aralvaimozhi) to quell a rebellion under the leadership of Velu Thambi Dalava.<br><br>**

**In later years, English East India Company troops were stationed at the fort until the middle of the 19th century. A foundry for the manufacture of guns, mortars, and cannonballs was established within the fort under the supervision of the resident General.**

**</p>**

**<h2 *id*="Geography">Geography</h2>**

**<hr>**

**<img *src*="Images\giri map.png" *height*="400">**

**<p>**

**The 400-year-old fort in Udayagiri is located at a distance of 14 km from Nagercoil in Kanyakumari District. The fort is situated on the Thiruvananthapuram-Nagercoil National highway at Puliyoorkurichi.<br><br>**

**Originally built in the 1600s, it was destroyed by Raja Raja Chola. Later, it was reconstructed during the reign of the famous Venad King Sri Marthanda Varma in 1741-44 under the supervision of a Flemish commander, Captain Eustachius De Lannoy of the Dutch East India Company. In 1810, the British East India Company under the Command of Coloner Leger marched into the Travancore State through the Aramboly Pass to quell a rebellion against Velu Thambi Dalavai. Until the middle of the 19th century, East India Company's troops were stationed here.<br><br>**

**A protected site under the Archaeological Department of India, the fort has been turned into a bio-diversity park by the Tamilnadu forest department, with sites of historical importance, such as Captain Eustachius De Lannoy's Tomb. Tourists can see deer, ducks, fountains, birds and over 100 varieties of trees inside the fort.<br><br>**

**Built with granite blocks, the fort has 290 ft walls. The tomb of De Lannoy and of his wife and son can seen inside a partly ruined chapel in the fort. De Lannoy was one of the 24 prisoners captured by King Marthanda Varma when he defeated the Dutch Army at the great Colachel Travancore-Dutch war. Later, De Lannoy, soon became one of the most trusted generals of the King and the Chief of the Travancore Army. De Lannoy modernized the Travancore Army by introducing modern warfare, the present 9th Battalion of Madras Regiment. He also established foundry for the manufacture of guns, mortars and cannon balls. The fort was once called Dillanai Kottai— De Lennoy's Fort in honour of this. He has lived in the fort with his family for several years and died on June 1, 1777 at the age of 62. His tomb is marked out by a stone cross stands on the top, with the inscription in both Tamil and Latin.<br><br>**

**One of the main feature of the fort is a 16 ft long brass gun, which could not be removed even with the help of 16 elephants. An artificial fountain has also been established in the fort. There also is an underground passage within the fort**

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**Vattakottai Fort.html**

**<!DOCTYPE *html*>**

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**<head>**

**<title>Vattakottai Fort</title>**

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**<body>**

**<h2 *id*="History">History</h2>**

**<hr>**

**<img *src*="Images\vatta.jpg">**

**<p>**

**It was constructed in the 18th century by Punachal/Elakkara Valiyaveetil Marthandan Chempakaraman Pillai for the kings of Travancore. Marthanda Pillai was born in an aristocratic house in Punachal Elakkara near Kuzhikode near Palliyadi in Kanyakumari district. (Then South Travancore). The house was a house that was associated with the royal family. Marthanda Pillai was born in the month of May 903 in Bharani Nakshatra, the son of Neelamma Pillai, a member of the said house, and Iravikurup, the bodyguard of Marthanda Varma. Later it was modified under the supervision of Captain Eustachius De Lannoy, an ex-Dutch naval officer of the Dutch East India Company, who became commander of the Travancore Army (the very army that defeated him in the Battle of Colachel) in the 18th century, after he earned the trust of the Travancore King Marthanda Varma. De Lannoy reconstructed Vattakottai, as part of the defence-fortifications he undertook throughout Travancore.<br><br>**

**The fort is made of granite blocks and, today, a part of the fort extends into the sea. It is a protected site under the Indian archaeological department. A major renovation of the fort was undertaken recently by the department, and the site is now a popular tourist spot.<br><br>**

**Vattakottai Fort commands a picturesque view of both the sea on the one side, and the hills (Western Ghats) on the other. Another interesting feature near the site is a beach of black sands. It is about 7 km (4.3 mi) from Kanyakumari town.**

**</p>**

**<h2 *id*="Geography">Geography</h2>**

**<hr>**

**<img *src*="Images\vatta map.jpg">**

**<p>**

**Vattakottai Fort is an 18th century fortress which is located in Kanyakumari town in Kanyakumari district in the state of Tamil Nadu, India. The geographical coordinates of the fort are latitude 8.125&#176;N and longitude 77.565&#176;E. It was built as a coastal defence fortification under the management of Captain Eustachius De Lannoy of the Dutch East India Company in Kingdom of Travancore. Captain De Lannoy was a former Dutch naval officer. He was appointed as the Commander of the Army of Travancore Kingdom by King Marthanda Varma in the 18th century. Eustachius De Lannoy built the Vattakottai Fort in order to develop defence fortifications throughout the region. The structure is constructed with large blocks of granite.<br><br>**

**At present, the fortress is maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). As the fort is in a ruined state, thus parts of the building are being renovated by the Government of India. Moreover, the site has been developed as a tourist destination.**

**</p>**

**</body>**

**</html>**

**Vivekanadha Rock Memorial.html**

**<!DOCTYPE *html*>**

**<html>**

**<head>**

**<title>Vivekananda Rock Memorial</title>**

**</head>**

**<body>**

**<h2 *id*="History">History</h2>**

**<hr>**

**<img *src*="Images\vivek.jpg">**

**<p>**

**Swami Vivekananda visited Kanyakumari on December 24, 1892, prior to his Chicago trip to take part in the 1893 ‘World Religious Conference’. It is said that he meditated on the rock for two days and attained enlightenment. He was one of the eminent disciples of Ramakrishna, an Indian mystic and yogi of the 19th century, and later played an instrumental role in introducing Indian philosophies of Yoga and Vedanta to the Western countries. In January 1962, marking the birth centenary of Swamiji, the ‘Kanyakumari Committee’ was set up by a group of people who aimed at establishing a memorial of Swamiji on the rock as also a bridge for people to visit the rock. The ‘Ramakrishna Mission’ in Madras also conceived of such a memorial during that time. However the concept met with certain hurdles with the local Catholic fishermen displaying aversion and putting up a big Cross on the rock and on the other hand the Hindus were protesting such move of the Catholic populace. As matters became worse, the rock was marked as a prohibited place and armed guards were stationed to patrol it. On January 17, 1963 as permitted by the government, a tablet was put up at the rock that mentioned its association with Swami Vivekananda.<br><br>**

**Eknath Ramkrishna Ranade, an eminent Indian social and spiritual reformer and a senior pracharak of the ‘Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh’ (RSS) who was profoundly influenced by the teachings of Swamiji played an instrumental role in setting up the memorial. He set up the ‘Vivekananda Rock Memorial Organising Committee’ that soon opened up several branches in India to garner support and raise funds in pursuit of establishing the memorial. As political hurdles cropped up including rejection of the concept by Humayun Kabir, the then Minister of Education and Culture, as also from Chief Minister of Madras state, Minjur Bhaktavatsalam,  Ranade went on to collect signatures of 323 Members of Parliament in support of the memorial following which the then Prime Minister of India, Smt. Indira Gandhi approved the project. The construction of the Vivekananda Rock Memorial was completed in a short span of six years in 1970, which involved around 650 workers. It was inaugurated and dedicated to the nation in that year.**

**</p>**

**<h2 *id*="Geography">Geography</h2>**

**<hr>**

**<img *src*="Images\vivek map.png">**

**<p>**

**Vivekananda Memorial is situated near the city of Kanyakumari, which lies at the southernmost tip of the Indian Peninsula. The meeting point of Arabian Sea, the Indian Ocean and the Bay of Bengal, the city is known for its breathtaking sunrises and sunsets. It is in the sea that we see a rocky islet, at a distance of approximately 400 m from the shore. On this islet stands a magnificent monument called the Vivekananda Rock Memorial, dedicated to Swami Vivekananda, a leader, a philosopher a social reformer.<br><br>**

**The memorial was built under the aegis of the Vivekananda Memorial Committee. It dates back to the year 1970 and was built in the commemoration of the visit of the great leader to the islet. Swami Vivekananda visited the city of Kanyakumari in 1892. One day, he swam in the sea and reached the islet. He stayed there for an entire night and kept on meditating. It is believed that it was here that he received enlightenment. The Vivekanand Rock Memorial was later erected in honor of his visit.<br><br>**

**Sthapati Sri S.K. Achari was the architect of the memorial, which was later consecrated by Srimad Swami Vireshwarananda, the President of Ramakrishna Mission. The official inauguration ceremony of the monument was held in September 1970 and it was conducted by Sri. V.V. Giri, the then President of India. There are two main structures that make up the entire complex of the Vivekananda Rock Memorial, namely Vivekananda Mandapam and Shripada Mandapam.**

**</p>**

**</body>**

**</html>**

**Xavier’s Church.html**

**<!DOCTYPE *html*>**

**<html>**

**<head>**

**<title>St.Xavier's Cathedral</title>**

**</head>**

**<body>**

**<h2 *id*="History">History</h2>**

**<hr>**

**<img *src*="Images\Xavier.jpg">**

**<p>**

**In 1541, Francis Xavier , started his journey from Lisbon in Portugal to India and landed in Goa a year later. After few months of missionary work in Goa, he left for the southern coast. Soon after arriving in Manappadu in Thuthukudi diocese, Francis Xavier started the missionary work by instructing and strengthening them in Catholic faith. In 1544 Francis Xavier was found often in Travancore to protect and help the Christians of Cape Comorin regions who were driven away from their homes by Vadugars. – Under the leadership of Captain Vittal Rao, the Vijayanagar army marched to capture the Venad Kingdom. Pandian and Chola armies joined him. As the news of the Badaga armies marching reached Kottar area, people panicked and had to flee for their lives. Sensing the danger, Francis Xavier, living then in a hut in Kottar, rushed to an elevated area in Vadasery just two kilometers north of Kottar and stood like a colossus holding a cross. Frightened at the sight of a holy man holding a cross, the marauding army retreated heeding to his advice not to march forward. The origin of the Cathedral Church at Kottar begins here: Francis Xavier built a Chapel for Our Lady in the land gifted by the King and used to celebrate Mass there. From Kottar he walked the length and the breadth of the Coastal region instructing and baptizing over 10000 fishermen known as Arasars Mukkuvars from Puvar, now in the Archdiocese of Trivandrum in Kerala to Pallam.<br><br>**

**Following the death of Francis Xavier in 1552, the Church at Kottar became a place of pilgrimage to the people of South India. According to Fr. Andreas Vaz, in charge of the mission from Cape Comorin-Kanyakumari- to Rajakkamangalam, in 1616 there was a cross in Kottar, a pagan town, which the Chrisitians erected in honour of Fr. Francis Xavier and placed his picture and it was commonly known as the Cross of Father, Master Xavier. In Tamil it was known as Saveriar Kurusady ( Mon. X.II P.591) In 1660, there was a Church dedicated to the Conversion of St.Paul at Kottar and Fr. Andreas Buseria S.J., was the Parish Priest in charge (Mon. Xav. 1 P.589). Fr. Buseria seems to have placed a picture either in the Church or at the Kurusady-Cappella- near the Church. Indeed, next to Goa, Kottar has been and is the most sacred shrine to Francis Xavier. Fr. Andreas Buserio S.J. used to celebrate the feast every year on the day of the death of Francis Xavier and many Christians from the coast gathered there for the feast.( M.X.II P. 591). Hence pilgrimage to Kottar Church is of no recent origin. It has an unbroken history of over 400 years. What attracted the people were the innumerable, well attested miracles that had taken place in Kottar. Many of these miracles are referred to in the bull of Canonization issued in 1623 by Pope Urban VIII. Popular among the miracles was the raising to life of a month old baby that had died and was carried to the cemetery for burial. The parents full of faith promised to name the child Francis, if it were to revive. To their great joy the child came back to life and the fame of this miracle spread all over the country. (Op.cit.P. 716, 630 etc.) Another miracle attributed to the saint and accepted for his canonization concerns an inland fisherman, Perumal Panical, a poet and a teacher who lived near Kottar Church. He knew the catechism well and ten years before the building of the church composed a poem in honor of the Holy Faith and Fr. Nicholas Spinola, superior of the Jesuit College in Kollam. Fr. Buserio tried in vain to convert him, thinking that he would make an ideal custodian and Kanakkapillai (headman) of the Church. 3 – 3 – In course of time Perumal contracted the dreadful disease of leprosy and it debilitated him. Despite various treatments his condition was deteriorating day by day. In desperation he prostrated in front of the picture of Francis Xavier praising him in poems and applying the oil, from the lamps burning in front of the Shrine, all over his body. He began to recover soon and completely cured of leprosy. Christened as Francis, he was later appointed Kanakkapillai (headman) of the church ( Mon.II P. 590,61). Long before Francis Xavier’s canonization it was known as Xavier’s Church- Saveriar Kovil in Tamil- and after his canonization, the Church should have been rebuilt and dedicated to him. In the beginning of the 17th century, the offerings in money and oil brought to this Church were so great that it was enough to maintain five other churches in the interior areas. But in the course of many wars that devastated these parts of the country, all five churches were destroyed. But the Church at Kottar survived the attacks due to the fact that it was not only the Christians but also the Hindus who protected this place of pilgrimage.<br>**

**</p>**

**<h2 *id*="Geography">Geography</h2>**

**<hr>**

**<img *src*="Images\xavier map.jpg">**

**<p>**

**From a Kurusady in the sixteen century, the Church of the Conversion of St. Paul which later became the Church of Francis Xavier, has undergone many renovations and additions. In 1865, the Church of Kotttar was enlarged with the addition of Cruciform wings and the present sanctuary and vaulted over. In the same year the Shrine of Our Lady was renovated and vaulted over. On 1930, thanks to the recommendation of the saintly Bishop Aloysius Maria Benziger OCD of Kollam, the Southern part of the Kollam diocese was bifurcated to form the new diocese of Kottar with Msgr. Lawrence Pereira as its first bishop. The Church of St. Francis Xavier and the Rectory became the Cathedral and the residence of the new Bishop. It continued as Bishop’s Residence until it moved to the present location. In 1942, in commemoration of the fourth centenary of the arrival of St. Francis Xavier in India, a beautiful tower was erected to the Saint in the Cathedral premises, as well as the Grotto to our Blessed Mother and a small Shrine to St. Ignatius, who had sent him to India. The pretty statue that adorns the main altar is said to have been brought from Goa. There is also a major relic of the Saint which is exposed to the veneration of the pilgrims during the feast days. The Cathedral acquired many styles of architectures. The old church and the vaulting were Romanesque, the extensions and the exterior are Gothic, while the fine stone Mandapam ( Lobby or Vestibule) in front is purely Indian. The entire church presents an imposing and pleasing appearance and a look of greatness.**

**Further renovation of the cathedral took place during the year 2017, with extension in the place where the mandapam existed and with two uniform towers built. The renovated Cathedral was blessed by Bishop Nazarene Soosai on 18th November 2017.**

**</p>**

**</body>**

**</html>**

QUESTION NO : 2 – STUDENT REGISTRATION FORM

**<!DOCTYPE *html*>**

**<html>**

**<head>**

**<title>Registration Portal</title>**

**</head>**

**<h1 align="center">STUDENT REGISTRATION FORM</h1>**

**<hr>**

**<h2 align="center">Student Profile</h2>**

**<hr>**

**<table align="center" *cellspacing*="10px" *width*="100%">**

**<tbody>**

**<form>**

**<tr>**

**<th>FIRST NAME</th>**

**<td><input *type*="text" *placeholder*="JOHN"></td>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<th>LAST NAME</th>**

**<td><input *type*="text" *placeholder*="PAUL"></td>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<th>GENDER</th>**

**<td><input *type*="radio" *name*="gender">Male</td>**

**<td><input *type*="radio" *name*="gender">Female</td>**

**<td><input *type*="radio" *name*="gender">Others</td>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<th>DATE OF BIRTH</th>**

**<td><input *type*="date"></td>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<th>ADMISSION NUMBER</th>**

**<td><input *type*="text" *placeholder*="16581"></td>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<th>ROLL NUMBER</th>**

**<td><input *type*="text" *placeholder*="20BAD035"></td>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<th>REGISTER NUMBER</th>**

**<td><input *type*="text" *placeholder*="202009020"></td>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<th>DEPARTMENT</th>**

**<td>**

**<select>**

**<option>AI&DS</option>**

**<option>IT</option>**

**<option>ECE</option>**

**<option>EEE</option>**

**<option>CIVIL</option>**

**<option>BIO TECH</option>**

**<option>ARCH</option>**

**</select>**

**</td>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<th>QUOTA</th>**

**<td><input *type*="radio" *name*="quota">MQ</td>**

**<td><input *type*="radio" *name*="quota">GQ</td>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<th>FATHER'S NAME</th>**

**<td><input *type*="text"></td>**

**<th>PHONE</th>**

**<td><input *type*="text">**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<th>MOTHER'S NAME</th>**

**<td><input *type*="text"></td>**

**<th>PHONE</th>**

**<td><input *type*="text">**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<th>COMMUNITY</th>**

**<td><input *type*="radio" *name*="community">BC</td>**

**<td><input *type*="radio" *name*="community">MBC</td>**

**<td><input *type*="radio" *name*="community">OBC</td>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<th>REIGION</th>**

**<td>**

**<select>**

**<option>Hindu</option>**

**<option>Christian</option>**

**<option>Muslim</option>**

**</select>**

**</td>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<th>NATIONALITY</th>**

**<td><input *type*="text"></td>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<th>BLOOD GROUP</th>**

**<td><input *type*="text"></td>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<th>ADDRESS FOR COMMUNICATION</th>**

**<td><textarea></textarea></td>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<th>CITY</th>**

**<td><input *type*="text"></td>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<th>DISTRICT</th>**

**<td><input *type*="text"></td>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<th>PINCODE</th>**

**<td><input *type*="text"></td>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<th>STATE</th>**

**<td><input *type*="text"></td>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<th>COUNTRY</th>**

**<td><input *type*="text"></td>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<th>MOBILE NUMBER</th>**

**<td><input *type*="text"></td>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<td align="right"><input *type*="submit"></td>**

**<td align="right"><input *type*="reset"></td>**

**</tr>**

**</form>**

**</tbody>**

**</table>**

**<hr>**

**<table align="center" *cellspacing*="10px" *width*="100%">**

**<h2 align="center">Hostel Details</h2>**

**<hr>**

**<tbody>**

**<form>**

**<tr>**

**<th>MODE OF STUDY</th>**

**<td>**

**<select>**

**<option>Hosteller</option>**

**<option>Dayscholar</option>**

**</select>**

**</td>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<th>HOSTEL NAME</th>**

**<td>**

**<select>**

**<option>Narmada</option>**

**<option>Krishna</option>**

**<option>Kaveri</option>**

**<option>Godaveri</option>**

**<option>Brahmaputra</option>**

**</select>**

**</td>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<th>FOOD</th>**

**<td><input *type*="radio" *name*="food">Vegetarian</td>**

**<td><input *type*="radio" *name*="food">Non Vegetarian</td>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<td align="right"><input *type*="submit"></td>**

**<td align="right"><input *type*="reset"></td>**

**</tr>**

**</form>**

**</tbody>**

**</table>**

**<hr>**

**<table align="center" *cellspacing*="10px" *width*="100%">**

**<h2 align="center">Academic Qualification</h2>**

**<hr>**

**<tbody>**

**<form>**

**<tr>**

**<th>QUALIFICATION</th>**

**<td><input *type*="radio" *name*="qual">HSC</td>**

**<td><input *type*="radio" *name*="qual">SSLC</td>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<th>SPECIALIZATION</th>**

**<td><input *type*="radio" *name*="specs">Biology</td>**

**<td><input *type*="radio" *name*="specs">Computer</td>**

**<td><input *type*="radio" *name*="specs">Commerce</td>**

**<td><input *type*="radio" *name*="specs">History</td>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<th>SCHOOL NAME</th>**

**<td><input *type*="text"></td>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<th *colspan*="2"></th><th>MARKS IN SUBJECTS</th><**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<th>Chemistry</th>**

**<th>Biology</th>**

**<th>Maths</th>**

**<th>English</th>**

**<th>Physics</th>**

**<th>Tamil</th>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<td><input *type*="text"></td>**

**<td><input *type*="text"></td>**

**<td><input *type*="text"></td>**

**<td><input *type*="text"></td>**

**<td><input *type*="text"></td>**

**<td><input *type*="text"></td>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<th>PERCENTAGE</th>**

**<td><input *type*="text"></td>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<th>CUT OFF</th>**

**<td><input *type*="text"></td>**

**</tr>**

**<tr align="center">**

**<td align="right"><input *type*="submit"></td>**

**<td align="right"><input *type*="reset"></td>**

**</tr>**

**</form>**

**</tbody>**

**</table>**

**<p>**

**I hereby giving the true data of mine**

**<input *type*="checkbox">**

**</p>**

**</body>**

**</html>**

QUESTION NO : 3 – STUDENT RATING

**Student.html**

**<!DOCTYPE *html*>**

**<html *lang*="en">**

**<head>**

**<meta *charset*="UTF-8">**

**<meta *http-equiv*="X-UA-Compatible" *content*="IE=edge">**

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

**<title>Document</title>**

**</head>**

**<body>**

**<table *cellspacing*="20px" *width*="100%" align="center">**

**<thead>**

**<th>OBJECTIVE</th>**

**<th>ELEMENT USED</th>**

**</thead>**

**<tbody>**

**<tr>**

**<td><labe><b>RATE THE CAFE FOOD</b></label></td>**

**<td> 0 <meter *id*="rate" *value*="8" *min*="0" *max*="10">70%</meter> 10 </td>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<td><label><b>SUMMARY</b></label></td>**

**<td>**

**<details>**

**<summary>Survey Results</summary>**

**<p>The FDA is releasing the latest results**

**of its Food Safety and Nutrition Survey**

**(FSANS) designed to assess consumers’**

**awareness, knowledge, understanding**

**reported behaviors relating to a variety**

**of food safety and nutrition related**

**topics. The findings are designed to**

**help the FDA make better informed**

**regulatory, policy, education, and**

**other risk-management decisions to**

**promote and protect public health.**

**</p>**

**</details>**

**</td>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<td><label><b>AUTO FOCUS</b></label></td>**

**<td><label><b>FIRST NAME</b></label>**

**<input *type*="text" *name*="autofocus" *id*="autofocus" *autofocus*>**

**</td>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<td><label><b>PLACE HOLDER</b></label></td>**

**<td><input *type*="text" *name*="autofocus" *id*="autofocus" *placeholder*="First Name" *autofocus*></td>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<td><label><b>INPUT DATALIST</b></label></td>**

**<td>**

**<input *list*="datalists" *name*="datalist" *id*="datalist" *autocomplete*="on">**

**<datalist *id*="datalists">**

**<option *value*="Tamil Nadu">**

**<option *value*="Telengana">**

**<option *value*="Andhra Pradesh">**

**<option *value*="Kerala">**

**<option *value*="Karnataka">**

**</datalist>**

**</td>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<td><label><b>RANGE 1-100</b></label></td>**

**<td><input *type*="range" *name*="range\_element" *id*="range\_element" *value*="50" *min*="1" *max*="100"></td>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<td><label><b>AUTO COMPLETE</b></label></td>**

**<td>**

**<form *autocomplete*="off">**

**<table>**

**<th>Form (autocomplete="off")</th>**

**<tr>**

**<td>**

**<label><b>FIRST NAME</b></label>**

**</td>**

**<td>**

**<input**

***type*="text"**

***name*="fname"**

***id*="fname"**

***placeholder*="First Name"**

***autofocus***

***autocomplete*="on"**

**/>**

**</td>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<td>**

**<label><b>LAST NAME</b></label>**

**</td>**

**<td>**

**<input**

***type*="text"**

***name*="lname"**

***id*="lname"**

***placeholder*="Last Name"**

***autocomplete*="on"**

**/>**

**</td>**

**</tr>**

**</table>**

**</form>**

**</td>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<td><label><b>MARK</b></label></td>**

**<td>**

**<p>**

**Students were asked to rate the food in the cafeteria <br>**

**<mark> a scale of 1 to 10. The average result was 7.</mark>**

**</p>**

**</td>**

**</tr>**

**</tbody>**

**</table>**

**</body>**

**</html>**

**QUESTION NO : 4 – TRUE OR FALSE**

**a) Any particular HTML5 form input types must render identically in every HTML5- compliant browser.**

**False**

**The rendering process is so different in different browsers**

**b) When the focus is placed in the text field (i.e., the cursor is in the text field), the placeholder text is submitted to the server.**

**False**

**The text is submitted to the server only when the submit button is clicked**

**c) You do not need to include autofocus in your forms.**

**Fasle**

**We need to implement autofocus in HTML5 for getting attention.**

**d)The new HTML 5 input types are self-validating on the client-side, eliminating the need to add complicated scripts to your forms to validate user input and reducing the amount of invalid data submitted**

**True**

**e) The range input type is inherently self-validating when it’s rendered by the browser as a slider control, because the user is unable to move the slider outside the bounds of the minimum or maximum value.**

**True**

**f) HTML5 self validates the tel input type.**

**True**

**g) If the user enters an improperly formatted URL in a url input type, it will not validate. HTML5 does not validate that the URL entered actually exists.**

**True**

**h) The nav element displays a drop-down menu of hyperlinks.**

**False**

**The <nav> HTML element represents a section of a page whose purpose is to provide navigation links, either within the current document or to other documents. Common examples of navigation sections are menus, tables of contents, and indexes.**

**i) The header element may be used only one time on a page.**

**False**

**Yes you can use multiple header elements in your documents, by virtue of the w3c documentation: A header element is intended to usually contain the section's heading (an h1–h6 element or an hgroup element), but this is not required.**

**j) nav elements can be nested in an aside element.**

**True**

**k) You might use the brk to prevent awkward word break.**

**False**

**The word-break property in CSS can be used to change when line breaks ought to occur. Normally, line breaks in text can only occur in certain spaces and places, like when there is a space or a hyphen.**