

PROGRAM 3

Create One Webpage about your hometown and its tourist attractions using Html, and External, Internal, and inline CSS. The following elements should be included in the webpage:

1. Html text formatting
2. Links to Wikipedia pages for further references
3. External, Internal, and Inline CSS
4. CSS should include font colour, positioning, background colours, text alignment etc.
5. Images of the hometown and its attractions.
6. Usage of div elements for styling.

KANNUR.html

```
<html>

<head>

<link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css"/>

<title>my hometown</title>

<style>

    h1 {

        font-size: 50px;

        text-align: center;

        color: red;

        border-bottom: 4px double #003366;

        padding: 15px 0;

        margin-bottom: 30px;

    } </style>

</head>

<body>

<div class="hero"></div>

<center><h1>WELCOME TO KANNUR</h1>
```

<h2>Kannur- The Land of Looms and Lores</h2>

<h3 id="intro"><i>Kannur is one among the northernmost districts in the south western state of Kerala in India. The old name 'Cannanore' is the anglicised form of the Malayalam word Kannur. Kannur might have derived its name from one of the the Hindu diety, Kannan (Lord Krishna) and Ur (place) making it the place of Lord Krishna. The deity of the Katalayi Sreekrishna temple was earlier situated in a shrine at Katalayi Kotta in the south eastern part of the Kannur town.Kannur is rightly described as “The land of Looms and Lores”. Kannur is well known for its handlooms. It is one of the major exporter handlooms in India. The handloom cloths of Kannur have won international reputation. The industry was confined to the production of coarse varieties of dhoties and like, in the past.</i></h3>

<div id="activities">

<div id="images">

<div id="activity">

<h4>Muzhappilangad drive in beach</h4>

<p>Muzhappilangad is Asia's longest drive-in beach, located in the Kannur district of Kerala, India. The hard, packed sand along the 4-kilometer (2.5-mile) stretch allows visitors to drive cars and motorcycles along the shoreline, making it a unique and popular destination. The beach is bordered by black rocks, which act as a natural barrier against strong currents, making the waters calm and suitable for swimming.

Learn More</p></div>

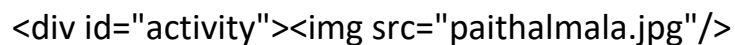
<div id="activity">

<h4>Kannur Fort</h4>

<p>St. Angelo’s Fort (also known as Kannur Fort or Kannur Kotta), is a fort facing the Arabian Sea, situated 3 km from the town of Kannur.St. Angelo's Fort was built in 1505 by Dom Francisco de Almeida, the first Portuguese Viceroy of India and is on the Arabian sea about 3 km from Kannur town. It was attacked in vain by the local Indian ruler in the Siege of Cannanore (1507).The

fort is in Cannanore cantonment area. St Angelo's fort is a most important historical monument and a good tourist centre.

[Learn More](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St._Angelo_Fort)



Pythal Mala/Vaithal Mala

Pythal Mala is an enchanting hill station, situated 4,500 ft. above sea level near the Kerala - Karnataka border, is rich in flora and fauna. It is a 6 km trek to the top of the hills. Abundant in flora and fauna, this place is now being developed as a hill resort. One has to trek 6 kms to reach the top of the hills. There is a proposal to set up a zoo at the top of the hill. The enchanting hill station offers a challenging trek to those inclined to stretch their legs. Trekkers are rewarded by a profusion of exotic flora and fauna and an exhilarating view from the top.

[Learn More](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paithalmala)



Arakkal Museum

The Arrakkal Museum is a museum dedicated to the Arakkal family, the only Muslim royal family in Kerala, south India. The museum is actually a section of the Arakkalkettu (Arakkal Palace). The durbar hall section of the palace has been converted into a museum by the Government of Kerala.

Arakkal family is the royal family which ruled Kannur for several centuries. They had family relationship with Kolathiris, the rulers of the neighbouring Chirakkal kingdom. Arakkal family had trade relationship with Arabs and later with Europeans. The islands of Lakshadweep and Maldives were ruled by Arakkal family. The king of Arakkal kingdom was known as Arakkal Raja and the Queen was known as Arakkal Beevi.

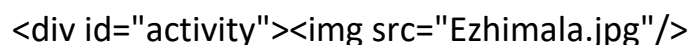
[Learn More](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arakkal_Museum)



Madayipara

Madayipara is a laterite hillock in the Kannur district of Kerala, known for its rich biodiversity, historical significance, and a landscape that changes with the seasons. Situated in the Madayi village, it is a protected area that transforms into a vibrant, picturesque canvas, attracting nature lovers, photographers, and historians alike.

[Learn More](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Madayipara)



Ezhimala Hill

Ezhimala is a hill reaching a height of 286 protruding into Arabian sea. It was the former capital of the ancient Mushika Kings, and is considered to be an important historical site. It is a conspicuous, isolated cluster of hills, forming a promontory, 38 km north of Kannur Town. A flourishing seaport, and center of trade around the beginning of the Common Era, it was also one of the major battle-fields of the Chola-Chera Wars of the 11th century. It is believed by some that Lord Buddha had visited Ezhimala.

[Learn More](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ezhimala_(hill,_Kannur))

Styles.css

```
body{
```

```
font-family:Roboto,sans-serif,arial;
```

```
font-size:14px;
```

```
color:#242424;
```

```
margin:0;
```

```
text-align:center;
font-family:"Poppins",sans-serif;
/*text-shadow:0px 0px 3px rgb(211,208,208);*/
color:#1d3557;
line-height:25px;
}
img
{
width:1000px;
}
.hero{
color:#ffffff;
height:200px;
background-image:url(banner.jpg);
background-size:cover;
background-position:center;
background-repeat:repeat;
display:flex;
flex-direction:column;
align-items:center;
padding:4%;
}
h3{
margin-top:0;
padding-bottom:20px;
}
```

```
#title{
background:#1d3557;
padding: 5px 10px;
border-radius:5px;
margin:0 0 0 0;
margin-top:80px;
}

#intro{
text-align:center;
padding:5 px 10 px;
border-radius:5px;
margin:5px 0 10px 0;
width:800px;
line-height:35px;
}

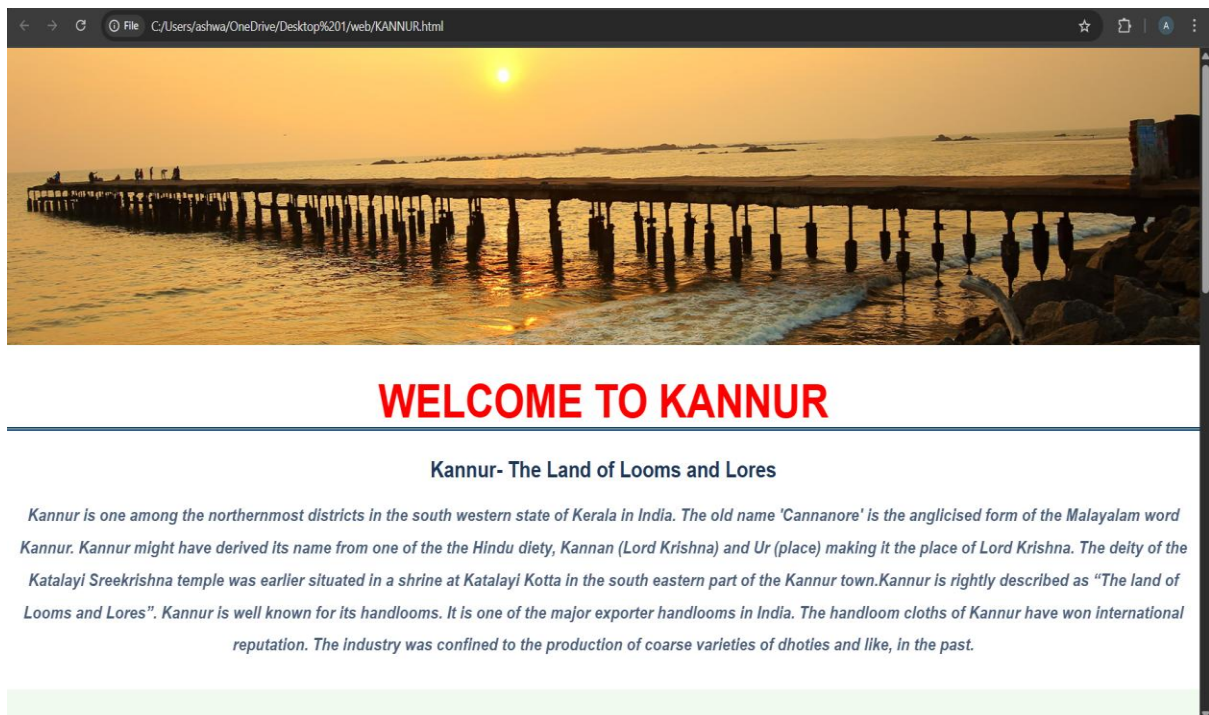
#activities{
background-color:#f1faee;
padding-top:50px;
padding-bottom:50px;
display:flex;
flex-direction:column;
align-items:center;
}

#images{
width:950px;
display: flex;
```

```
flex-direction:row;
justify-content:space-between;
}
#activities img{
width:150px;
height:150px;
border-radius:50%;
object-fit: cover;
}
#activity{
width:400px;
font-weight:500;
text-align: center;
}
.avatar{
width:150px;
}
.border-blue {
border: 1px dotted #1d3557;
}
#intro {
width: unset;
opacity: 0.8;
}
#images {
width: unset;
```

```
flex-direction: column;
display: grid;
grid-template-columns: repeat(3,250px);
grid-template-rows: repeat(3,250px);
gap: 250px;
justify-items: center;
}
#morocco {
background: #1d3557;
border-radius: 5px;
padding: 5px;
}
```

OUTPUT



Kannur. Kannur might have derived its name from one of the Hindu diety, Kannan (Lord Krishna) and Ur (place) making it the place of Lord Krishna. The diety of the Katalayi Sreekrishna temple was earlier situated in a shrine at Katalayi Kotta in the south eastern part of the Kannur town. Kannur is rightly described as "The land of Looms and Lores". Kannur is well known for its handlooms. It is one of the major exporter handlooms in India. The handloom cloths of Kannur have won international reputation. The industry was confined to the production of coarse varieties of dhoties and like, in the past.



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