

SUMMARY REPORT

TRAVORA

Group 7 Web Design Project

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I. Background

The Travora project was chosen because it offers a simple and practical concept to develop. The main goal of this website is to make it easier for customers to find and choose the best travel options while ensuring they enjoy a memorable experience throughout their journey.

II. Business Process

The system involves two main roles: admin and user. Users can register or log in to their accounts, then browse and choose affordable travel destinations and packages. They can also view reviews and testimonials from previous customers about their experiences using Travora, as well as share their own travel stories, impressions, and feedback. Each step in this process aims to help Travel Pages grow as a travel business by understanding customer needs through their feedback, while also providing special promotions to encourage users to book more travel packages with us.

III. Design (Wiremap)

The Travora website consists of several main pages that help users explore travel packages easily and interact with the platform effectively.

- Homepage:

The homepage introduces Travora and highlights featured travel destinations, promotions, and customer testimonials. It also includes quick links to explore available packages or learn more about the company.

- Login and Register Page:

This page allows users to create a new account or sign in to an existing one. Registered users can access personalized recommendations and manage their bookings.

- Packages Page:

Here, users can browse various travel packages based on destination, budget, or theme. Each package includes details such as price, duration, itinerary, and images.

- Destination Details Page:

This page provides more in-depth information about a selected destination, including photos, key attractions, and reviews from other travelers.

- Review & Testimonial Page:

Users can read feedback from other travelers who have used Travora's services and share their own experiences after completing a trip.

- About Us Page:

This section explains Travora's vision, mission, and commitment to providing meaningful travel experiences.

- Contact Page:

Users can reach out to Travora through a contact form or listed contact information for inquiries, support, or collaboration.

Below is a draft image that we created in sketch form. We didn't make a prototype like Figma or Canva to visualise it, but we have from avia.travel and Goldenrama Tour as our references.

 Project 1 draft.(3) (2).pdf

IV. Timeline

The Travora project was completed over a two-week period, from October 12 to October 25, 2025. The process began with a first meeting on October 14, where the team discussed ideas and created the initial project draft.

In the following days, the focus was on requirement analysis and interface design, defining key features and creating basic wireframes. Around October 17–19, the team started the implementation phase, developing the main pages and core functions such as login, registration, and travel package display.

From October 20 onward, the project moved into testing and improvement, where errors were fixed and visual elements were refined. The final few days, up to October 25, were spent on final revisions and report preparation, ensuring the Travora system was ready to present.

V. Navigation Pages

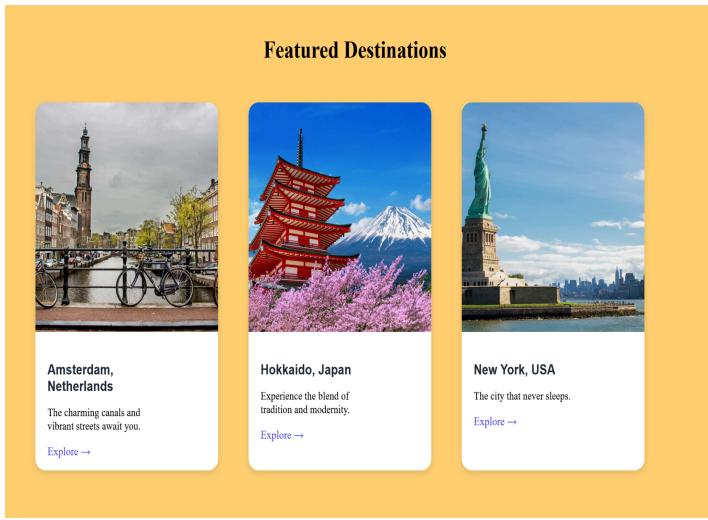
In Travora, navigating through the website is made simple and convenient. From the main page, named as main.html, users can easily move to other pages of the website through the navigation bar located in the header. This navigation bar serves as a quick access point to important pages, allowing visitors to explore different parts of the site without hassle. However, the navigation experience doesn't stop there. Travora also includes interactive buttons placed throughout the

website that lead to other pages when clicked. These buttons make exploring the site more engaging and intuitive, giving users multiple ways to discover content and move seamlessly from one page to another.

VI. Source Code

In this part we will show you important parts of our website that consist of 7 web pages and 1 Css file. In this project all pages have their own unique functionality and we want to show you

Main.Html

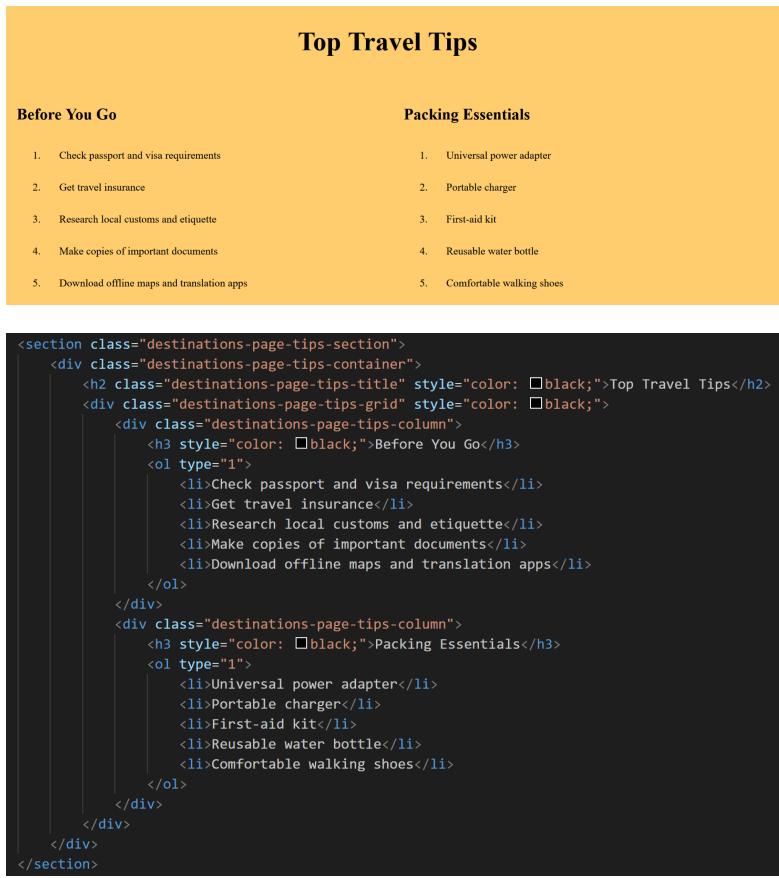


This section displays a “Featured Destinations” showcase for Travora main page, which each presents three destination cards arranged in a responsive grid layout. The outer `<section>` uses the class `main-page-feature-section` to define the section’s structure, while the heading with the class `main-page-feature-title` introduces the section’s purpose. Each card highlights the three destinations in Tavora namely, Amsterdam, Hokkaido, and New York, with buttons that lead to the Destinations page

```
<section class="main-page-feature-section">
  <h2 class="main-page-feature-title">Featured Destinations</h2>
  <div class="grid grid-cols-1 md:grid-cols-3 gap-5">
    <div class="main-page-card-container">
      <div class="main-page-card">
        
        <div class="main-page-card-content">
          <h3>Amsterdam, Netherlands</h3>
          <p>The charming canals and vibrant streets await you.</p>
          <a href="#">Explore →</a>
        </div>
      </div>
      <div class="main-page-card">
        
        <div class="main-page-card-content">
          <h3>Hokkaido, Japan</h3>
          <p>Experience the blend of tradition and modernity.</p>
          <a href="#">Explore →</a>
        </div>
      </div>
      <div class="main-page-card">
        
        <div class="main-page-card-content">
          <h3>New York, USA</h3>
          <p>The city that never sleeps.</p>
          <a href="#">Explore →</a>
        </div>
      </div>
    </div>
  </div>
</section>
```

The layout is also powered by Tailwind CSS utility classes — `grid grid-cols-1 md:grid-cols-3 gap-5` — which create a flexible grid that adapts across devices. On smaller screens, the cards stack vertically in a single column, while on medium and larger screens, they align side by side in three columns with consistent spacing.

Destinations.html



The screenshot shows a yellow header with the title "Top Travel Tips". Below it are two columns of travel tips. The left column is titled "Before You Go" and lists five tips: 1. Check passport and visa requirements, 2. Get travel insurance, 3. Research local customs and etiquette, 4. Make copies of important documents, and 5. Download offline maps and translation apps. The right column is titled "Packing Essentials" and lists five tips: 1. Universal power adapter, 2. Portable charger, 3. First-aid kit, 4. Reusable water bottle, and 5. Comfortable walking shoes.

```
<section class="destinations-page-tips-section">
  <div class="destinations-page-tips-container">
    <h2 class="destinations-page-tips-title" style="color: black;">Top Travel Tips</h2>
    <div class="destinations-page-tips-grid" style="color: black;">
      <div class="destinations-page-tips-column">
        <h3 style="color: black;">Before You Go</h3>
        <ol type="1">
          <li>Check passport and visa requirements</li>
          <li>Get travel insurance</li>
          <li>Research local customs and etiquette</li>
          <li>Make copies of important documents</li>
          <li>Download offline maps and translation apps</li>
        </ol>
      </div>
      <div class="destinations-page-tips-column">
        <h3 style="color: black;">Packing Essentials</h3>
        <ol type="1">
          <li>Universal power adapter</li>
          <li>Portable charger</li>
          <li>First-aid kit</li>
          <li>Reusable water bottle</li>
          <li>Comfortable walking shoes</li>
        </ol>
      </div>
    </div>
  </div>
</section>
```

This section displays the top travel tips given to the users of Travora consisting of 2 sections and inside the 2 sections are 5 tips for travelers. The outer `<section>` serves the functions as containers for accessibility, introduced by an `<h2>` heading. Inside, two main divs.

The code uses the classes `destinations-page-tips-container` and `destinations-page-tips-grid` — structure the content, allowing the tips to appear side by side on users screens. With each column focused on a different theme, “Before You Go” and “Packing Essentials,” with each containing an `<h3>` subheading and a numbered list of five short, practical travel tips.

Packages.html

Package Comparison

Feature	Amsterdam Serenity	Hokkaido Explorer	NYC Break
Duration	5 Days	7 Days	4 Days
Accommodation	4-star hotel	4-star hotel	3-star hotel
Meals Included	Breakfast only	Breakfast + 2 dinners	Breakfast only
Guided Tours	1 city tour	2 guided tours	No guided tours
Transport	Not included	Metro pass included	Subway pass included
Starting Price	\$1,299	\$1,899	\$899

```
<section class="comparison-section">
  <h2 class="comparison-title">Package Comparison</h2>

  <div class="overflow-x-auto">
    <table class="comparison-table">
      <thead class="packages_tablecategories">
        <tr>
          <th>Feature</th>
          <th>Amsterdam Serenity</th>
          <th>Hokkaido Explorer</th>
          <th>NYC Break</th>
        </tr>
      </thead>
      <tbody>
        <tr>
          <td>Duration</td>
          <td>5 Days</td>
          <td>7 Days</td>
          <td>4 Days</td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
          <td>Accommodation</td>
          <td>4-star hotel</td>
          <td>4-star hotel</td>
          <td>3-star hotel</td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
          <td>Meals Included</td>
          <td>Breakfast only</td>
          <td>Breakfast + 2 dinners</td>
          <td>Breakfast only</td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
          <td>Guided Tours</td>
          <td>No guided tours</td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
          <td>Transport</td>
          <td>Not included</td>
          <td>Metro pass included</td>
          <td>Subway pass included</td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
          <td>Starting Price</td>
          <td>$1,299</td>
          <td>$1,899</td>
          <td>$899</td>
        </tr>
      </tbody>
    </table>
  </div>
</section>
```

In this part we can see the comparison of all of the destinations and the cons and pros of each location that are displayed here.

This section displays a “Package Comparison” feature for the Travora website, showcasing three different travel packages in a side-by-side table format. The outer `<section>` serves the functions as a container for better accessibility, and the `<h2>` heading introduces the section’s purpose. The table is wrapped inside a `<div>` with the class `overflow-x-auto`, which allows horizontal scrolling on smaller screens to ensure the layout remains functional and readable across all devices.

The table itself is well-structured, using a `<thead>` for the header row that lists one feature column followed by the three package names, and a `<tbody>` that organizes the package details in rows for each feature—such as Duration, Accommodation, Meals Included, Guided Tours, Transport, and Starting Price. This clear tabular layout allows users to easily compare specific aspects of each travel package at a glance, enhancing readability and helping visitors make informed travel choices.

Reviews.html



FEATURED

Hokkaido

Hokkaido is one of Japan's most breathtaking destinations, famous for its wide-open landscapes and changing beauty through the seasons. [Read More →](#)



Riza Kinni ★★★★
June 15, 2023 · 8 min read

```
<div class="review-page-review-card">
  <div class="review-page-image">
    
  </div>

  <div class="review-page-card-content">
    <span class="review-page-tag">Featured</span>
    <h2>Hokkaido</h2>
    <p>Hokkaido is one of Japan's most breathtaking destinations, famous for its wide-open landscapes and changing beauty through the seasons. <a href="#">Read More +</a></p>
    <div class="review-page-profile-container">
      
      <div>
        <p class="review-page-author-name">Riza Kinni <span style="color: #gold;">★★★★★</span></p>
        <p class="review-page-meta">June 15, 2023 · 8 min read</p>
      </div>
    </div>
  </div>
</div>
```

concludes with a “Read More →” link styled with a span element. Beneath the text, the author section introduces the reviewer with a profile photo that is gotten from randomuser.me, their name, and a five-star rating represented using Unicode stars (★). Additionally in the metadata below, the name shows the review date and estimated reading time.

Inside reviews.html the first thing you would see is this section that displays a review card for Hokkaido, featuring something that is akin to a card with the top being a destination image and under it is the descriptive text. The outer container, defined by the class `review-page-review-card`, is used as the container for the review. The image section includes the photo of Hokkaido loaded from an external URL, complete with descriptive alt text to improve accessibility for screen readers.

The content area highlights the review with a “Featured” label, a destination title in an `<h2>` tag, and a short paragraph that

Contact.html

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

- ▶ How do I book a package?
- ▶ What is your cancellation policy?
- ▶ Do you offer travel insurance?
- ▶ Can I customize a package?
- ▶ What payment methods do you accept?

Inside contact.html, this section builds an interactive FAQ feature for Travora website using HTML’s built-in `<details>` and `<summary>` elements. The container `<div>` starts with an `<h3>` heading, followed by five collapsible question-and-answer pairs that make up the FAQ content. Each pair allows users to click the question (inside

```

<div class="contact-page-faq-box" style="margin-top: 2rem;">
  <h3>Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)</h3>

  <details class="contact-page-faq-details">
    <summary class="contact-page-faq-summary">How do I book a package?</summary>
    <p> You can book any of our packages directly through our website by clicking the "Book Now" button.</p>
  </details>

  <details class="contact-page-faq-details">
    <summary class="contact-page-faq-summary">What is your cancellation policy?</summary>
    <p>Most packages allow free cancellation up to 30 days before departure.</p>
  </details>

  <details class="contact-page-faq-details">
    <summary class="contact-page-faq-summary">Do you offer travel insurance?</summary>
    <p>Yes, we partner with trusted insurance providers to offer travel protection options.</p>
  </details>

  <details class="contact-page-faq-details">
    <summary class="contact-page-faq-summary">Can I customize a package?</summary>
    <p>Absolutely! Our specialists can tailor any package to your needs.</p>
  </details>

  <details class="contact-page-faq-details">
    <summary class="contact-page-faq-summary">What payment methods do you accept?</summary>
    <p>We accept Visa, MasterCard, PayPal, Qris, etc.</p>
  </details>
</div>

```

Login.html

The screenshot shows a yellow-themed login form. At the top, there are 'Login' and 'Register' buttons. Below them are two input fields: one for 'Username' with placeholder 'Enter Username' and another for 'Password' with placeholder 'Enter Password'. A large green 'Login' button is centered below the inputs. To the left of the 'Login' button is a 'Remember me' checkbox with the label 'Remember me' next to it. To the right of the 'Login' button is a link 'Forgot [password?](#)'.

```

<form class="login-page-form">
  <div class="login-page-header">
    <h2>Login</h2>
    <a href="register.html"><h2> Register </h2></a>
  </div>
  <div class="login-page-container">
    <label for="uname"><input type="text" placeholder="Enter Username" name="uname" required class="login-page-input"></label>
    <label for="psw"><b>Password</b></label>
    <input type="password" placeholder="Enter Password" name="psw" required class="login-page-input">
    <button type="submit" class="login-page-submit-btn">Login</button>
    <input type="checkbox" checked="checked" name="remember"> Remember me
  </div>
  <div class="login-page-password-link">Forgot <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Login_password">password?</a></div>
</form>

```

<summary>) to reveal or hide the corresponding answer paragraph.

The <details> element offers a descriptive and accessible way to create accordion-like components. When closed, only the question text appears alongside a default triangle icon, and when opened, the full answer expands below it. These disclosure widgets are inherently keyboard-accessible, meaning users can navigate through questions using the Tab key and toggle them with Enter or Space. Because of this built-in functionality and flexibility to style with CSS, this method provides both ease of interaction and inclusivity for all users.

Inside login.html is a structured registration form created for users of Travora to sign-up on the website. It uses a <form> element with the class `login-page-form` used to contain all of the elements inside it such as usernames and the inputs consist of text and password. Each input includes placeholder text to help guide users when entering their information, and under the inputs are the login button for when the user has already filled in all of their information, while a “Remember me” checkbox is provided to let users save their login details for future visits. Everything is setup to be very user-friendly and simple to use

At the bottom of the form, a short text ‘Forgot [password?](#)’ is displayed to help the user when they forgot the password to their account in Travora.

Register.html

The screenshot shows a registration form titled "Register". At the top, there are links for "Login" and "Register". The main title "Register" is displayed prominently. Below it, a paragraph says "Please fill in this form to create an account." There are four input fields: "Email" (placeholder: Enter Email), "Password" (placeholder: Enter Password), "Repeat Password" (placeholder: Repeat Password), and a "Remember me" checkbox. At the bottom, a note states "By creating an account you agree to our [Terms & Privacy](#)". A large green "Sign Up" button is at the bottom right.

```
<form class="register-page-form">
  <div class="register-page-header">
    <a href="/login.html"><h2> Login </h2></a>
    <h2> Register </h2>
  </div>
  <div class="register-page-container">
    <h1>Register</h1>
    <p>Please fill in this form to create an account.</p>
    <hr class="register-page-divider">

    <label for="email"><b>Email</b></label>
    <input type="email" id="email" placeholder="Enter Email" name="email" required class="register-page-input"><br/>

    <label for="password"><b>Password</b></label>
    <input type="password" id="password" placeholder="Enter Password" name="password" required class="register-page-input"><br/>

    <label for="psw-repeat"><b>Repeat Password</b></label>
    <input type="password" id="psw-repeat" placeholder="Repeat Password" name="confirm_password" required class="register-page-input"><br/>

    <label>
      <input type="checkbox" checked="checked" name="remember" style="margin-bottom:15px"> Remember me
    </label>

    <p>By creating an account you agree to our <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Terms_of_service" style="color:#dodgerblue">
      Terms & Privacy</a>.</p>
    <div class="register-page-clearfix register-page-button-container">
      <button type="submit" class="register-page-submit-btn">Sign Up</button>
    </div>
  </div>
</form>
```

Inside register.html presents a structured registration form created for user sign-up on Travora. It uses a `<form>` element with the class `register-page-form`, inside the form consists of labeled input fields such as email, password, and password confirmation. Each input includes placeholder text inside it to help guide users when entering their information, while a “Remember me” checkbox is provided to let users save their login details for future visits. All the elements are organized to ensure simplicity and ease of understanding.

At the bottom of the form, a short paragraph informs users that by signing up, they agree to the website’s terms of service, which are linked through a clickable hyperlink. The form ends with a “Sign Up” button that submits the entered data to the server for processing. Overall, it's a simple and user-friendly interface.

Style.css

A. Navigation Bar (Header)

TRAVORA

Home Destinations Packages Review Contact

Login

Register

```
<header class="main-page-navbar">
  <div class="main-page-container">
    <h1 class="main-page-logo">TRAVORA</h1>
    <nav class="main-page-nav-links">
      <a href="main.html">Home</a>
      <a href="pages/destinations.html">Destinations</a>
      <a href="pages/packages.html">Packages </a>
      <a href="pages/review.html">Review</a>
      <a href="pages/contact.html">Contact</a>
      <a href="pages/login.html" class="main-page-login-btn">Login</a>
      <a href="pages/register.html" class="main-page-login-btn">Register</a>
    </nav>
  </div>
</header>
```

On Main html

```
<header class="main-page-navbar">
  <div class="main-page-container">
    <h1 class="main-page-logo">TRAVORA</h1>
    <nav class="main-page-nav-links">
      <a href="..main.html">Home</a>
      <a href="destinations.html">Destinations</a>
      <a href="packages.html">Packages </a>
      <a href="review.html">Review</a>
      <a href="contact.html">Contact</a>
      <a href="login.html" class="main-page-login-btn">Login</a>
      <a href="register.html" class="main-page-login-btn">Register</a>
    </nav>
  </div>
</header>
```

On other html files inside the pages folder

```
.main-page-container {
  max-width: 1200px;
  display: flex;
  align-items: center;
  justify-content: space-evenly;
  gap: 8px;
}
```

Starting with the header, the reason we use `<header>` is because to separate it with other parts of the page like body and footer. Then the use of `<div>` is to make both the `<h1>` and the `<nav>` be a cohesive and united part without it separating or breaking when you run the website. The `<nav>` tag is used to define a navigation section in a webpage, so that the user is able to go to different pages like packages, destinations, login, etc. Now we transition to the CSS classes, this is named `.main-page-navbar` and is used to give the header/navbar an orange background, centering the text, adding a soft shadow below for depth, and adding 10 pixels of padding on the top and bottom to create space around the content.

background, centering the text, adding a soft shadow below for depth, and adding 10 pixels of padding on the top and bottom to create space around the content.

```
.main-page-nav-links a {  
    color: white;  
    text-decoration: none;  
    margin-left: 25px;  
    margin-bottom: 17px;  
    font-size: 18px;  
    font-weight: 600;  
    transition: color 0.3s ease;  
  
}  
  
.main-page-nav-links a:hover {  
    color: #C7D2FE;  
}
```

Inside the `<nav>` we have 2 classes.

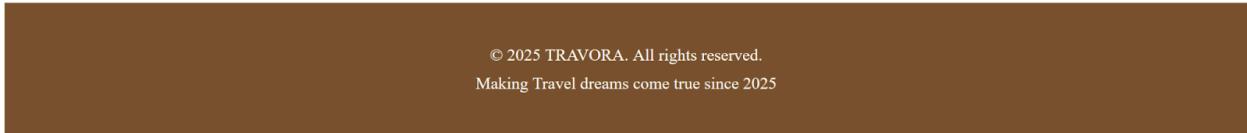
The first class `.main-page-nav-links a` styles all the `<a>`/navigation links inside the `main-page-nav-links` section. It makes the text white, removes underlines, adds spacing on the left and bottom, sets the font to 18px and bold, and gives a smooth color change effect when hovered.

The second class `.main-page-nav-links a:hover` when `<a>` is hovered it changes the link color to a light blue (`#C7D2FE`) when the user hovers the mouse over it, creating an interactive highlight effect

```
.main-page-logo {  
    color: white;  
    font-size: 26px;  
    font-weight: 700;  
    margin: 0;  
}
```

The second class used on `<div>` named `.main-page-container` is used to limit its width to 1200 pixels and uses flexbox to arrange its content. It centers the items vertically, spreads them evenly across the container, and adds an 8-pixel space between each item for balance. After that, we go to `<h1>` class named `.main-page-logo`. It turns the logo text font color to be white, large at 26 pixels, and bold with a weight of 700. It also removes any default margin to keep the spacing clean and consistent.

B. Bottom Section (footer).



Footer in all the files of the website

```
<footer class="packages-footer">
    <p>© 2025 TRAVORA. All rights reserved.</p>
    <p>Making Travel dreams come true since 2025</p>
</footer>
```

```
.packages-footer {
    text-align: center;
    background-color: #7B542F;
    color: white;
    padding: 32px 16px;
    margin: 0;
}
```

```
.packages-footer p {
    margin: 8px 0;
}
```

With the footer, it is fairly simple to understand, `<footer>` is used to define the bottom of the website pages for things like contact us, copyrights, etc. `<p>` is used to write what's inside in the footer. Moving into the CSS classes used in the footer.

The first class is named `.packages-footer`. Its function is to center the text in the `<footer>`. How it works is by centering the text using `text-align: center`, gives the background a brown color (`#7B542F`), and makes the text white for contrast. The `padding: 32px 16px` adds space inside the footer—32 pixels on the top and bottom, and 16 pixels on the left and right—making it look less cramped. Finally, `margin: 0` removes any space outside the footer so it fits neatly with other page elements.

The second class is specifically used for the `<p>` that is used inside the `<footer>`. The `margin: 8px 0;` adds 8 pixels of space above and below each paragraph while keeping the left and right sides at 0, helping the user with the text lines slightly for better readability.