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**ABSTRACT**

Nowadays, in this tough time for us to deal with the ongoing CORONAVIRUS pandemic we feel the need of being updated with the statistics, number of cases around us, symptoms, precautions, etc regarding COVID-19.

We appreciate the role of media throughout the nation to provide us with all the minor as well as major updates. But we need to also provide this crucial information over the entire nation to be updated all 24x7.

For that the development of our website “COVID.ORG” has been initiated and here we provide all the necessary information such as what are the symptoms of corona virus, what precautions are to be taken, what are the number of cases around and what are the covid-19 hotspot areas in the country, etc. all on our website.

This project emphasises on achieving complete awareness among the people of our country to help them in staying aware and safe as well..

**CHAPTER 1**

**INTRODUCTION**

***COVID-19 Pandemic:***

The corona virus outbreak came to light on December 31, 2019 when China informed the World Health Organisation of a cluster of cases of pneumonia of an unknown cause in Wuhan City in Hubei Province. Subsequently the disease spread to more Provinces in China, and to the rest of the world. The WHO has now declared it a pandemic. The virus has been named SARS-CoV-2 and the disease is now called COVID-19.

In December 2019, the World Health Organization was alerted to several cases of pneumonia in Wuhan, China. The virus responsible for the disease did not match any other known virus. On January 7, 2020, China confirmed that a new virus from the corona virus family had been identified that was responsible for this new disease called COVID‑19.

Some viruses in the corona virus family cause disease in animals, while others cause disease in humans. Corona viruses that cause disease in humans can be spread by close contact between people. In rare cases, corona viruses that infect animals can also infect people. Like SARS‑CoV‑2, the virus responsible for COVID‑19, two other corona viruses are spread from animals to humans and cause or have caused serious disease in humans, namely, SARS-CoV in 2003 and MERS-CoV since 2012.

***COVID-19 Pandemic in INDIA:***

The COVID-19 pandemic in India is part of the [worldwide pandemic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/COVID-19_pandemic) of [corona virus disease 2019](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coronavirus_disease_2019) (COVID-19) caused by [severe acute respiratory syndrome corona virus 2](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Severe_acute_respiratory_syndrome_coronavirus_2) (SARS-CoV-2). The first case of COVID-19 in [India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India), which [originated from China](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/COVID-19_pandemic_in_mainland_China), was reported on 30 January 2020. As of 30 May 2020, the [Ministry of Health and Family Welfare](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ministry_of_Health_and_Family_Welfare) have confirmed a total of 173,763 cases, 82,370 recoveries (including 1 migration) and 4,971 deaths in the country.[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/COVID-19_pandemic_in_India#cite_note-mohfw-5) India currently has the largest number of [confirmed cases in Asia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/COVID-19_pandemic_in_Asia)[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/COVID-19_pandemic_in_India#cite_note-11) with number of cases breaching the 100,000 mark on 19 May 2020.[[9]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/COVID-19_pandemic_in_India#cite_note-12) India's [case fatality rate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Case_fatality_rate) is relatively lower at 3.09%, against the global 6.63% as of 20 May 2020.[[10]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/COVID-19_pandemic_in_India#cite_note-13) Six cities account for around half of all reported cases in the country – [Mumbai](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/COVID-19_pandemic_in_Maharashtra), [Delhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/COVID-19_pandemic_in_Delhi), [Ahmadabad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/COVID-19_pandemic_in_Gujarat), [Chennai](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/COVID-19_pandemic_in_Tamil_Nadu), [Pune](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/COVID-19_pandemic_in_Maharashtra) and [Kolkata](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/COVID-19_pandemic_in_West_Bengal).[[11]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/COVID-19_pandemic_in_India#cite_note-14) As of 24 May 2020, [Lakshadweep](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lakshadweep) is the only [region](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/States_and_union_territories_of_India) which has not reported a case.

The outbreak has been declared an epidemic in more than a dozen states and union territories, where provisions of the [Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Epidemic_Diseases_Act,_1897) have been invoked, and educational institutions and many commercial establishments have been shut down. India has suspended all tourist visas, as a majority of the confirmed cases were linked to other countries.

***COVID.ORG­­­­­:***

This web portal displays all the basic information that one needs to know about the CORONAVIRUS. and here we provide all the necessary information such as what are the symptoms of corona virus, what precautions are to be taken , what are the number of cases around and what are the covid-19 hotspot areas in the country, etc. all on our website.

**CHAPTER 2**

**TECHNOLOGIES USED**

**1. HMTL:**Hypertext Mark-up Language (HTML) is the standard mark-up language for documents designed to be displayed in a [web browser](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_browser). It can be assisted by technologies such as [Cascading Style Sheets](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cascading_Style_Sheets) (CSS) and [scripting languages](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scripting_language) such as [JavaScript](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JavaScript).

[Web browsers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_browser) receive HTML documents from a [web server](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_server) or from local storage and [render](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Browser_engine) the documents into multimedia web pages. HTML describes the structure of a [web page](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_page) [semantically](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Semantic_Web) and originally included cues for the appearance of the document.

HTML can embed programs written in a [scripting language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scripting_language) such as [JavaScript](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JavaScript), which affects the behaviour and content of web pages. Inclusion of CSS defines the look and layout of content. The [World Wide Web Consortium](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Wide_Web_Consortium) (W3C), former maintainer of the HTML and current maintainer of the CSS standards, has encouraged the use of CSS over explicit presentational HTML since 1997.

**2. CSS:**Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a [style sheet language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Style_sheet_language) used for describing the [presentation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Presentation_semantics) of a document written in a [mark-up language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Markup_language) like [HTML](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML). CSS is a cornerstone technology of the [World Wide Web](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Wide_Web), alongside HTML and [JavaScript](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JavaScript).

CSS is designed to enable the separation of presentation and content, including [layout](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Page_layout), [colours](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Color), and [fonts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Typeface). This separation can improve content [accessibility](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Accessibility), provide more flexibility and control in the specification of presentation characteristics, enable multiple [web pages](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_page) to share formatting by specifying the relevant CSS in a separate .css file, and reduce complexity and repetition in the structural content.

Separation of formatting and content also makes it feasible to present the same mark-up page in different styles for different rendering methods, such as on-screen, in print, by voice (via speech-based browser or [screen reader](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Screen_reader)), and on [Braille-based](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Braille_display) tactile devices. CSS also has rules for alternate formatting if the content is accessed on a [mobile device](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mobile_device).

**3. BOOTSTRAP:**Bootstrap is a web framework that focuses on simplifying the development of informative web pages (as opposed to [web apps](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_Apps)). The primary purpose of adding it to a web project is to apply Bootstrap's choices of color, size, font and layout to that project. As such, the primary factor is whether the developers in charge find those choices to their liking. Once added to a project, Bootstrap provides basic style definitions for all [HTML elements](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML_element). The result is a uniform appearance for prose, tables and form elements across [web browsers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_browser). In addition, developers can take advantage of CSS classes defined in Bootstrap to further customize the appearance of their contents. For example, Bootstrap has provisioned for light- and dark-colored tables, page headings, more prominent pull quotes, and text with a highlight.

**4. JAVASCRIPT:**JavaScript  often abbreviated as JS, is a [programming language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Programming_language) that conforms to the [ECMA Script](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ECMAScript) specification. JavaScript is [high-level](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/High-level_programming_language), often [just-in-time compiled](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Just-in-time_compilation), and [multi-paradigm](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Programming_paradigm). It has [curly-bracket syntax](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_programming_languages_by_type#Curly-bracket_languages), [dynamic typing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dynamic_typing), [prototype-based](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prototype-based_programming) [object-orientation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Object-oriented_programming), and [first-class functions](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First-class_function).

Alongside [HTML](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML) and [CSS](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CSS), JavaScript is one of the core technologies of the [World Wide Web](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Wide_Web). JavaScript enables interactive [web pages](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_page) and is an essential part of [web applications](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_application). The vast majority of [websites](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Website) use it for [client-side](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Client-side) page behaviour, and all major [web browsers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_browser) have a dedicated [JavaScript engine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JavaScript_engine) to execute it.

As a multi-paradigm language, JavaScript supports [event-driven](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Event-driven_programming), [functional](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Functional_programming), and [imperative](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imperative_programming) [programming styles](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Programming_paradigm). It has [application programming interfaces](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Application_programming_interface) (APIs) for working with text, dates, [regular expressions](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regular_expression), standard [data structures](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data_structure), and the [Document Object Model](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Document_Object_Model) (DOM). However, the language itself does not include any [input/output](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Input/output) (I/O), such as [networking](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_network), [storage](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data_storage), or [graphics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_graphics) facilities, as the host environment (usually a web browser) provides those APIs.

**5. AJAX:**Ajax short for "Asynchronous [JavaScript](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JavaScript) and [XML](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/XML)  is a set of [web development](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_development) techniques using many web technologies on the [client side](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Client_side) to create [asynchronous](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asynchronous_I/O) [web applications](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_application). With Ajax, web applications can send and retrieve data from a [server](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_server) asynchronously (in the background) without interfering with the display and behaviour of the existing page. By decoupling the data interchange layer from the presentation layer, Ajax allows web pages and, by extension, web applications, to change content dynamically without the need to reload the entire page. In practice, modern implementations commonly utilize [JSON](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JSON) instead of XML.

Ajax is not a single technology, but rather a group of technologies. [HTML](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hypertext_Markup_Language) and [CSS](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cascading_Style_Sheets) can be used in combination to mark up and style information. The webpage can then be modified by JavaScript to dynamically display—and allow the user to interact with—the new information. The built-in [XML Http Request](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/XMLHttpRequest) object, or since 2017 the new "fetch ()" function within JavaScript, is commonly used to execute Ajax on WebPages allowing websites to load content onto the screen without refreshing the page. Ajax is not a new technology, or different language, just existing technologies used in new ways.

**CHAPTER 3**

**REFERENCES  
  
Links**

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4. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML>
5. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cascading_Style_Sheets>
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