

**!ncredible India**  
**A PROJECT REPORT**  
**Submitted By**

**Saurabh Vishwakarma**  
University Roll No 1900290140030

**Divyansh Pandey**  
University Roll No 1900290140014

**Submitted in partial fulfillment of the  
Requirements for the Degree of**

**MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS**

**Under the Supervision of  
Mr S.D. Mishra  
Assistant PROFESSOR**



**Submitted to**  
**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS**  
**KIET Group of Institutions, Ghaziabad**  
**Uttar Pradesh-201206**  
**(NOVEMBER 2021)**

## **CERTIFICATE**

Certified that **Saurabh Vishwakarma (Roll No. 1900290140030)**, **Divyansh Pandey(Roll No. 1900290140014)** have carried out the project work having “ **Incredible India**” for Master of Computer Applications from Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University (AKTU), Technical University, Lucknow under my supervision. The project report embodies original work, and studies are carried out by the student himself/herself and the contents of the project report do not form the basis for the award of any other degree to the candidate or to anybody else from this or any other University/Institution.

**Date:**

**Saurabh Vishwakarma**  
**University Roll No. 1900290140030**  
**Divyansh Pandey**  
**University Roll No. 1900290140014**

This is to certify that the above statement made by the candidate is correct to the best of my knowledge.

Date:

**Mr. S.D. Mishra**  
**Assistant Professor**  
**Department of Computer Applications**  
**KIET Group of Institutions, Ghaziabad**

**Signature of Internal Examiner**

**Signature of External Examiner**

**Dr. Ajay Shrivastava**  
**Head, Department of Computer Applications**  
**KIET Group of Institutions, Ghaziabad**

## **ABSTRACT**

Incredible India is a Web Application which act as a tourist guide. It is used to demonstrate the beauty of India, Diversity and Unity of India , Culture and Heritages Of India etc.

It helps to state the details of India and the national Symbols, national flag as well as national animals, birds etc. It states the history of each with the pictorial representation. It helps to know what is famous in the particular State, famous places to visit in the several mentioned state, Unexplored places and cousin etc.

It will provide the security, and transparency to the tourist. Every tourist will know the famous things to explore ,and can learn more about cultures and diversity.

So Incredible India helps people to know India and to know the most famous things of it as well as the unexplored places having historic importance. Google map embedded in each place will help to locate the geographical location. For Political knowledge of the place there are the scope to learn the political knowledge of the location.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Success in life is never attained single handedly. My deepest gratitude goes to my thesis supervisor, **Mr. S.D. Mishra** for his guidance, help and encouragement throughout my research work. Their enlightening ideas, comments, and suggestions.

Words are not enough to express my gratitude to **Dr. Ajay Kumar Shrivastava, Professor and Head, Department of Computer Applications**, for his insightful comments and administrative help at various occasions.

Fortunately, I have many understanding friends, who have helped me a lot on many critical conditions.

Finally, my sincere thanks go to my family members and all those who have directly and indirectly provided me moral support and other kind of help. Without their support, completion of this work would not have been possible in time. They keep my life filled with enjoyment and happiness.

**Saurabh Vishwakarma**

**Divyansh Pandey**

## **Table of contents**

<b>Declaration</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>certificate</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Acknowledge</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Table Of Contents</b>	<b>5-7</b>
<b>Chapter-1 Introduction</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>1.1 Project Description</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Chapter-2 Project category</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>2.1 Technology</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>2.2 Language Used</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>chapter 3 Software Requirement Specification</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>3.1 General description</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>3.1.1 Problem statement</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>3.2 System Objectives</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>3.2.1 Improvement In Control And Performance</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>3.2.2 Requirement Specification</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>3.3Functional Requirements</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>3.4 Non Functional Requirements</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>3.5 Software And Hardware Requirements</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>3.5.1 Software Requirements</b>	<b>15</b>

<b>3.5.2 hardware requirements</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>3.6 Existing Vs Proposed System</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>3.7 Software System Attributes</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>3.8 Feature Of !ncredible India</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>3.9 Preliminary Investigation</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>3.10 Model Used Incremental Model</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>3.1.1 Preliminary Description</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Chapter 4</b>	
<b>4.1 Feasibility Study</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>4.1.1 Economical Feasibility</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>4.1.2 Technical Feasibility</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>4.1.3 Operational Feasibility</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Chapter 5</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>5.1 Planning And Scheduling</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>5.11 Gain Chart</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>5.2 Data Flow Diagram</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>5.3 Entity Relationship Diagram</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Chapter 6 Sdlc</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Chapter 7 Coding</b>	<b>28-95</b>
<b>Chapter 8 Testing</b>	<b>96-100</b>
<b>Chapter 9 Conclusion</b>	<b>101</b>







# **CHAPTER 1**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

This project has been developed to override the problems prevailing in the practicing manual system. This application is supported to eliminate and in some cases reduce the hardships faced by the existing system. Moreover, this application is designed for moving the tourist place toward the digital world. It will enhance the transparency in the tourism System.

No formal knowledge is needed for the user to use this system. Thus, by this all it proves it is user friendly. So, This “!ncredible India” can lead to error-free, secure, reliable and fast system.

This application provides the way to explore the places know more about the tourism and culture Through this applications we are approaching towards the less use of Man Powers as guide by virtue of which we are indirectly sustaining the environment. It will enable the visitors to fill the feedback of exploring the things.

## **Chapter 2**

### **PROJECT CATEGORY**

#### **2.1 TECHNOLOGIES USED**

##### **XAMPP Server**

XAMPP is a free and open-source cross-platform web server solution stack package developed by Apache Friends, consisting mainly of the Apache HTTP Server, MariaDB database, and interpreters for scripts written in the PHP and Perl programming languages. It will help in filling the feedback form.

##### **Notepad++**

Notepad++ is a text and source code editor for use with Microsoft Windows. It supports tabbed editing, which allows working with multiple open files in a single window. The product's name comes from the C increment operator. Notepad++ is distributed as free software

#### **TECHNOLOGIES USED**

APPLICATION : Xampp Server, Notepad++

DESIGNING : HTML, CSS, Javascript

Backend : PHP

## **2.2 Language Used (Designing and Developing)**

This project has been developed HTML and Java.

- **HTML:-**

- HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language
  - HTML is the standard markup language for creating Web pages
  - HTML describes the structure of a Web page
  - HTML consists of a series of elements
  - HTML elements tell the browser how to display the content
  - HTML elements label pieces of content such as "this is a heading", "this is a paragraph", "this is a link", etc.
- 

### **CSS:**

- CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets
- CSS describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media
- CSS saves a lot of work. It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once
- External stylesheets are stored in CSS files

### **JavaScript:**

JavaScript, often abbreviated as JS, is a programming language that conforms to the ECMAScript specification. JavaScript is high-level, often just-in-time compiled and multi-paradigm. It has dynamic typing, prototype-based object-orientation and first-class functions.

### **PHP:** PHP is an acronym for "PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor"

- PHP is a widely-used, open source scripting language
- PHP scripts are executed on the server
- PHP is free to download and use

# **Chapter 3**

## **SOFTWARE REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION**

### **3.1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

This combined aggregation of information and workplace activity constructs a general, specific program or aim which is to be executed or produced within the workplace while working with others as a squad. The history of coaction began many centuries ago, long before the B.C. or A.D. epochs, where at least two persons had to pass on in the attempt of finishing a undertaking, undertaking, or written papers. Therefore, coaction is non a new term, but an enhanced and improved one in the professional workplace.

#### **3.1.1 PROBLEM STATEMENT:**

The problem occurred before having computerized system includes:

- Seeking for the help to play this traditional mode.
- Excessive use of Paper for maintaining register and updating data.
- More chance of Unfairness while giving marks due to biasness.

### **3.2 SYSTEM OBJECTIVES**

#### **3.2.1 Improvement in control and performance**

The system is developed to cope up with the current issues and problems of forgetting the traditional mechanism. The system identify who is accessing the profile and the data/information will be updated on the portal. To declare the Project and performance of the employee and details.

#### **Save cost**

The existing system help not to invest for the tourist guide. Every tourist will be the guide of itself. So it help in saving the cost and expenses in tourist guide.

#### **Save Time**

With the help of embedded google map people can find the shortest route which will save time to get to the place.

### **3.2.2 Requirement Specification:**

The application requirement specification is produced at the analysis task. The function and performance allocated to application as part of system engineering are refined by establishing a complete information description, a detailed functional and behavioral description, an indication of performance requirements and design constraints.

## **3.3 Functional Requirements:**

### **Internet Connectivity:**

As discussed that Application will work on Online mode so it need regular Internet Connectivity.

### **Feedback:**

To Work on the web application one should be registered and should have to login with the email and password.

## **3.4 Non-functional Requirements:**

### **Performance Requirements**

- User friendly: The system should be user friendly so that it can easily be understand by the user without any difficulty.
- Ease of maintenance :- System should be easy to maintain and use.
- Less time consuming: The system should be less time consuming which could be achieved by good programming.
- Error free: The system should easily handle the user error in any case.
- Static: Application runs on stand alone machine . Support only single user.

## **3.5 SOFTWARE AND HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS**

This section describes the software and hardware requirements of the system .

### **3.5.1 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS**

. **Operating system-** Windows/Linux Operating System This is the web Application which can run on any of the Operating System.

**Database:** PHPAdmin is used in storing the data in structured manner.

**XAMPP** is a Software used for server which is use to serve the client what he/she wants from the server.

**Browser:** Any of the browser can be used to run and test the web application's Appearance and working eg. Internet Explorer, Google Chrome, Mozilla Firefox etc.

. **Development tools and Programming language-**HTML, CSS, Javascript, PHP is used to write the whole designing and operational code. PHP is used for backend maintainance.

### **3.5.2 HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS**

- Desktop/Laptop any configuration.

## **3.6 EXISTING VS PROPOSED SYSTEM**

Existing system does not have a secure facility of Tourist Place with transperancy in tourism rule whereas proposed system is secure and transperancy in the tourism management system.

Existing system does not have google map embedded in each and every tourist place but the proposed system have the google map embedded in it.

Existing System does not have the facility of political description Whereas proposed system are more focused on it.

### **3.7 . Software System Attributes**

- **Portability**:- The system should be machine independent.
- **Security**:- The system is designed in such a way that it will store the recorded data in the system of the owner. The system will be secure from unauthorized access of the application.
- **Maintainability**: The system will be designed in a maintainable order. The system can be easily modified and renewed according to the need of the organization.

### **3.8 . Feature of !ncredible India**

- internet connection required against the computer
- multiple users can visit the site at the same time.
- People can give feedback in the system.
- graphics with a classic look and the feel of a royal Web Application
- classic Profile Details to display profile of each political leader.
- security of data to be stored
- ensures data accuracy (number of alert generated)
- minimize manpower
- minimize time consumption
- greater efficiency
- fast
- better services
- user friendliness and interactive
- minimum time required
- easy to update
- user friendly
- free for the user

### **3.9. Preliminary investigation:**

Fact Finding:

After obtaining the background knowledge, we began to collect data on the existing system.

The tools that are used in information gathering are as follows:

- Online Apps observation.
- Review of the peoples.

The model we have used is Incremental Model. In this model, first of all the existing system is observed, then customer requirements are taken in consideration then planning, modelling, construction and finally deployment and again adding the new system if asked by the customer to do so.

### 3.10 . Model used: Incremental Model

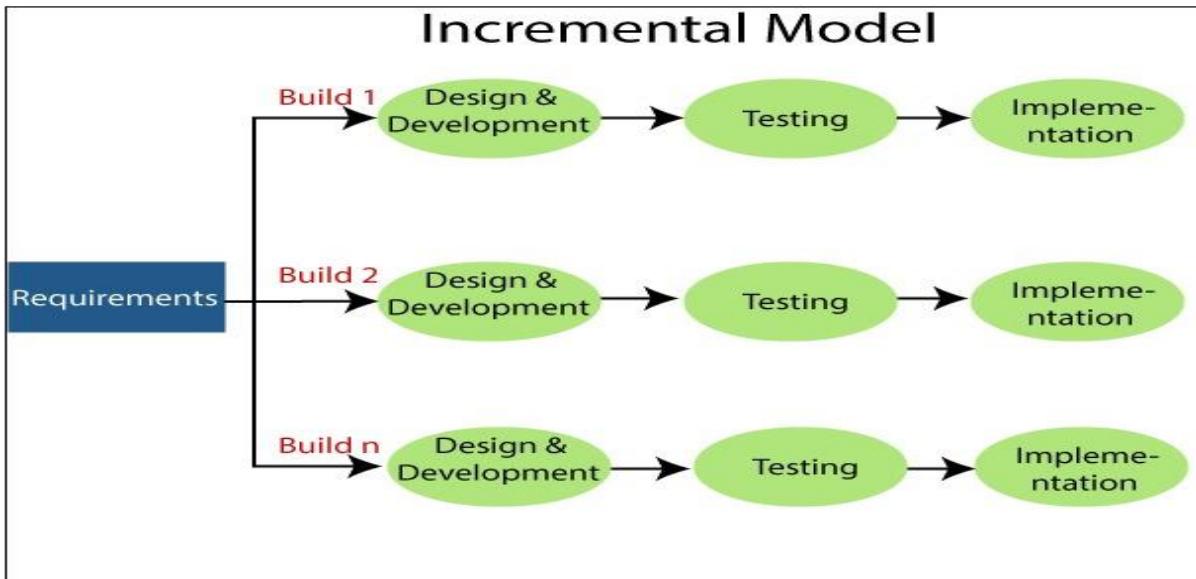


Fig 1.0: Incremental Model

Incremental Model is a software development process where requirements are divided into several stand-alone software development modules. In this project the first increment is often a core product where the basic requirements are addressed, and supplementary features are added in the next increments.

### **3.10 Preliminary Description:**

The first step in the system development life cycle is the preliminary investigation to determine the feasibility of the system. The purpose of preliminary investigation is to evaluate project requests. It is not a design study nor does it include the collection of details to describe the system in all respect. Rather, it is the collecting of information that helps committee members to evaluate the merits of project request and make an informed judgement about the feasibility of the proposed project.

**Analyst working on the preliminary investigation should accomplish the following objectives:**

- Clarify and understand the project request.
  - Determine the size of the project.
  - Assess costs and benefits of alternative approaches.
  - Determine the technical and operational feasibility of alternative approaches.
  - Report the findings to management with recommendations outlining the acceptance and rejection of the proposal
-

---

# **Chapter 4**

## **4.1 Feasibility study:**

After studying and analyzing all the existing and requires functionalities of the system, the next task is to do the feasibility study for the project. Feasibility study includes consideration of all the possible ways to provide a solution to a given problem. The proposed solution should satisfy all the user requirements and should be flexible enough so that future changes can be easily done based on the future upcoming requirements.

- 4.1.1 Economical Feasibility:**

For the economic feasibility, Economic analysis or cost/benefits analysis is most frequently used technique the effectiveness of a proposed system. it is a procedure to determine the benefits and saving those are expected from the proposes system and compare them with cost .if the benefits outweigh the costs, a decision is taken to design and implement the system. otherwise, further justification or alternative in proposed system will have to be made if it is to have a chance of being approved this is ongoing effort that improves in accuracy at each phase of a system life cycle

- 4.1.2 Technical feasibility:**

This included the study of function, performance and constraints that may affect the ability to achieve an acceptable system. For this feasibility study, we studied complete functionalities to be provided in the system, as described in the System Requirement Specification (SRS), and checked if everything was possible using different type of front end and back end platform.

### **4.1.3 Operational Feasibility:**

No doubt the technically growing world needs more enhancement in technology, this apps is very user friendly and all inputs to be taken all self-

explanatory even to a layman. As far our study is concerned, the clients will be comfortable and happy as the system has cut down their loads and bring the young generation to the same virtual world they are growing drastically.

Operational feasibility cover two aspects.one technical performance aspects and the other is acceptance within the organization.

Operation feasibility determine how the proposed the system will fit in with the current operation and what needs to implement the system

# Chapter 5

## 5.1 Planning and scheduling

### 5.1.1 Gantt chart

A Gantt chart can be developed for the entire project or a separate chart can be developed for each function. A tabular form is maintained where rows indicate the task with milestones and columns indicate duration (Days).

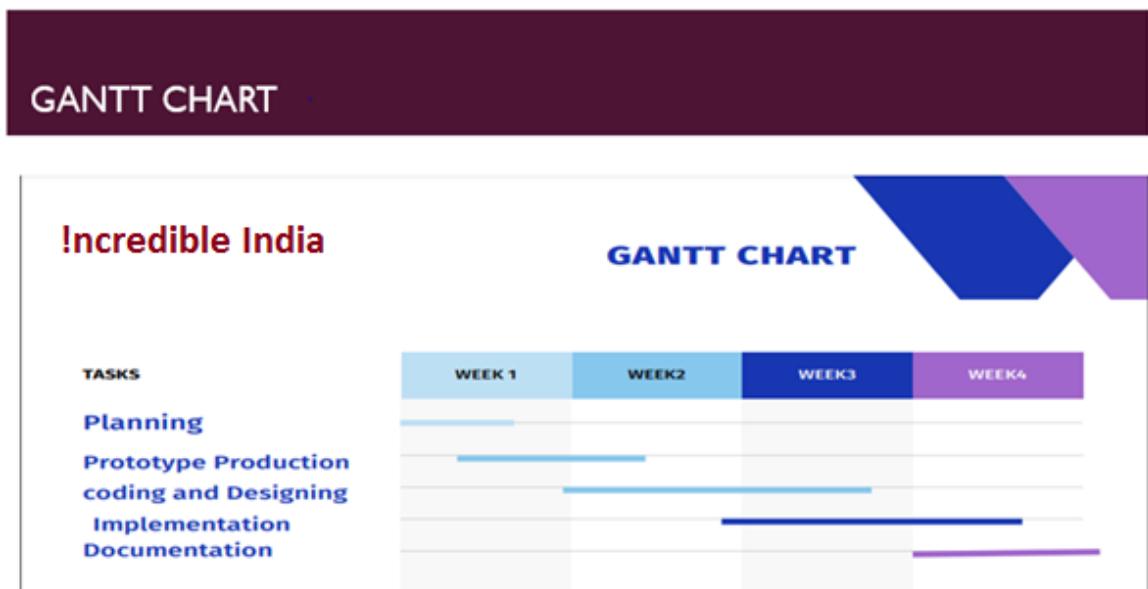


Fig 2.0 Gantt Chart

### 5.1.2 Software Requirements with specifications:

Name of Components	Specifications
Operating system	Windows

Language	HTML,CSS, Javascript, PHP
Software Development kit	XAMPP, Google Chrome
Markup Language Enable	HTML

### 5.1.3 Hardware Requirements with specifications:

Name of Components	Specifications
Desktop/Laptop	Any Configuration
Memory Used	6.31 MB

## **5.2 : DATA FLOW DIAGRAM**

DFD are used to graphically represent the flow of data in a !ncredible India. It describes the processes that are involved in a system to transfer data from the home page to the rest pages.

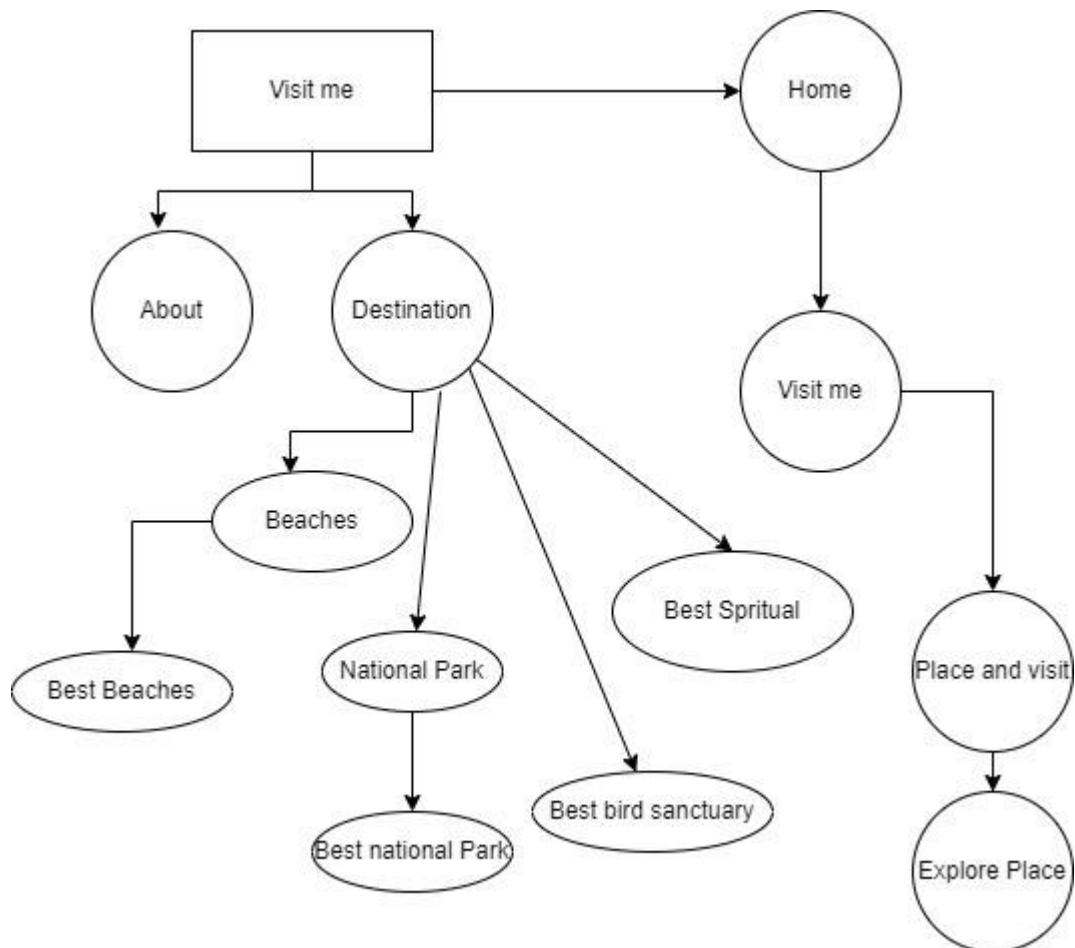
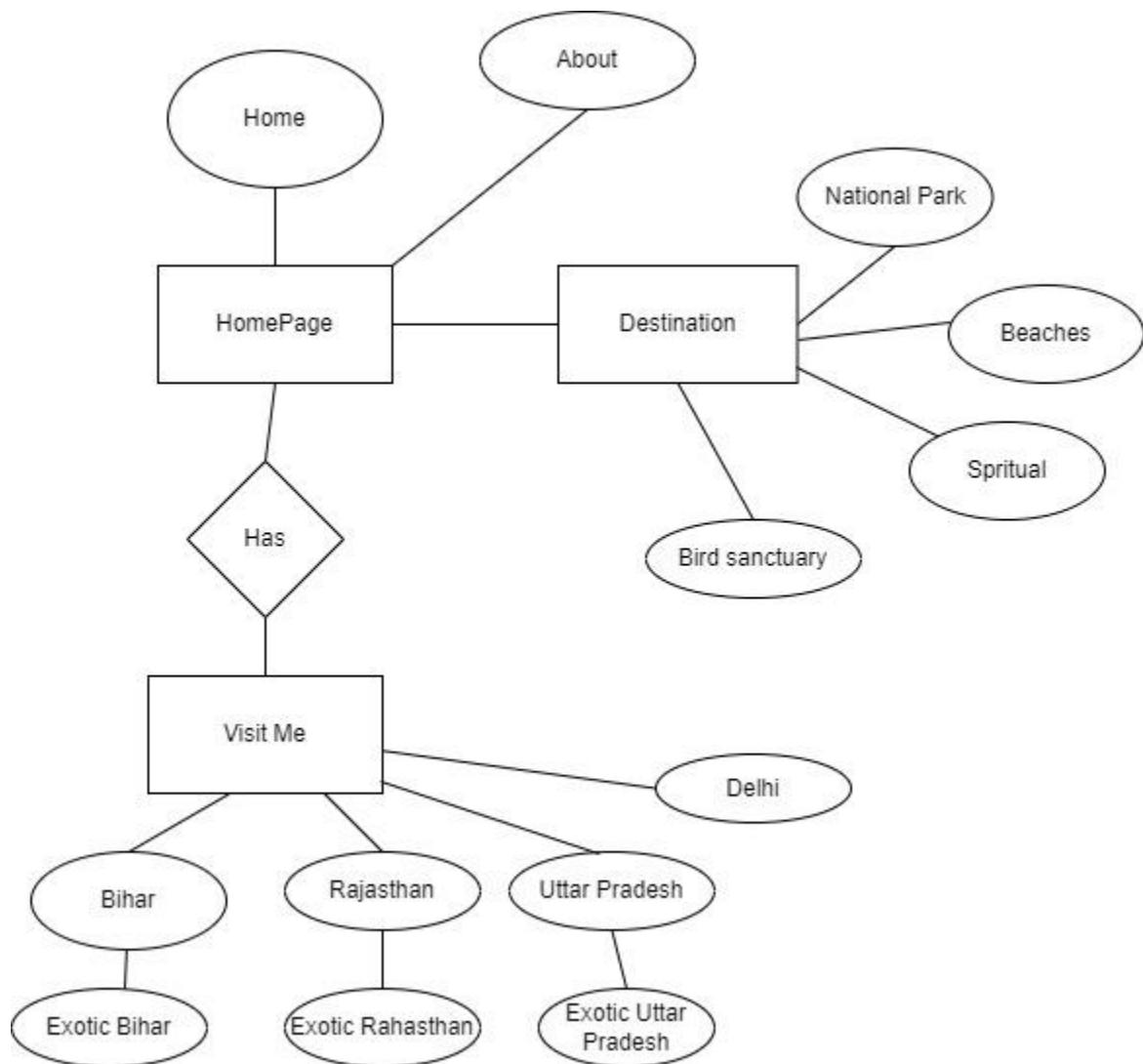


Fig 3.1 DFD

### 5.3 ENTITY RELATIONSHIP DIAGRAM:

This ER Diagram represents the model of WorkPlace CoAction System Entity. The Entity Relationship Diagram show all visual instrument of Database table and relation between HomePage, Admin Page, Employee Page. All of it have Structured data and every entity may have some attribute.



# **CHAPTER 6**

## **SDLC(Incremental Model)**

### **SDLC (Incremental model):**

In incremental model the whole requirement is divided into various builds. Multiple development cycles take place here, making the life cycle a “multi-waterfall” cycle. Cycles are divided up into smaller, more easily managed modules. Incremental model is a type of software development model like V-model, Agile model etc.

Then he started building it and in the first iteration the first module of the application or product is totally ready and can be demoed to the customers.

Likewise in the second iteration the other module is ready and integrated with the first module. Similarly, in the third iteration the whole product is ready and integrated. Hence, the product got ready step by step.

### **Advantages of Incremental Model**

- Requirements of the system are clearly understood
- When demand for an early release of a product arises
- When software engineering team are not very well skilled or trained
- When high-risk features and goals are involved
- Such methodology is more in use for web application and product based companies

### **Disadvantages of Incremental model:**

- Needs good planning and design.
- Needs a clear and complete definition of the whole system before it can be broken down and built incrementally.
- Total cost is higher than waterfall.



# CHAPTER 7

## CODING OF MAIN PAGE

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>
<head>
<title>!ncredible !ndia</title>
<a href="abihar.html">
<link rel ="Icon" href="logo.png"></a>

<style>
body, html {
height: 100%;
margin: 0;
font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
-webkit-animation-name: animate_color; /* Safari 4.0 - 8.0 */
-webkit-animation-duration: 4s; /* Safari 4.0 - 8.0 */
animation-name: animate_color;
animation-iteration-count: infinite;
}

/* Standard syntax */

@keyframes animate_color {
```

```
from {background-color:#F9EBE8;}  
to {background-color: #FaE0DB;}  
}
```

```
.india-image {  
background-image: url("kerla.jpg");  
height: 80%;  
background-position: center;  
background-repeat: no-repeat;  
background-size: cover;  
position: relative;  
}  
.logo img{  
float:right;  
width:80px;  
height:100px;  
border-radius: 50%;  
}  

```

```
.india-text {  
text-align: center;  
position: absolute;  
top: 50%;  
left: 50%;
```

```
    transform: translate(-50%, -50%);  
    color: black;  
}  
  
}
```

```
.india-text button {  
    border: none;  
    outline: 0;  
    display: inline-block;  
    padding: 10px 25px;  
    color: black;  
    background-color: #ddd;  
    text-align: center;  
    cursor: pointer;  
}  
  
}
```

```
.india-text button:hover {  
    background-color: #555;  
    color: white;  
}  
  
ul li{  
    display:inline-block;  
    float:left;  
    margin-top:25  
}  
  
ul li a{
```

```
text-decoration:none;  
color:#fff;  
padding:5px 20px;  
border:1px solid transparent;  
transition:0.6s ease;  
}  
  
ul li a:hover{  
background-color:pink;  
color:black;  
}  
  
ul li.active a{  
background-color:#0000;  
color:#ffff;  
}  
  
.center{  
margin: auto;  
width: 60%;  
padding: 10px;  
font-family:verdana;  
color:black;  
text-align:center;  
}  
  
.inline {  
display: inline-block;  
width:300px;
```

```
height:250px;  
border: 3px solid midnightblue;  
margin:70px;  
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<div class="india-image">
```

```
    <ul>
```

```
        <li class="active"><a href="abihar.html">Home</a></li>
```

```
        <li><a href="destination.html">Destination</a></li>
```

```
        <li><a href="overview.html">About</a></li>
```

```
    </ul>
```

```
    <div class='logo'>
```

```
        <a href="https://www.incredibleindia.org/content/incredible-india-v2/en/travel/about-india.html">
```

```
            </a>
```

```
        </div>
```

```
    <div class="india-text">
```

```
        <h1 style="font-size:50px">! am !ndia</h1>
```

```

<p>And !'ve !ncredible Beauty</p>
<a href="project.html">
<button>Visit me</button></a>
</div>

</div>

<h2 class="center">!nd!a</h2>

<p class="center">One of the oldest civilisations in the world, India is a
mosaic of multicultural experiences. With a rich heritage and myriad
attractions, the country is among the most popular tourist destinations in the
world. It covers an area of 32, 87,263 sq. km, extending from the snow-
covered Himalayan heights to the tropical rain forests of the south. As the 7th
largest country in the world, India stands apart from the rest of Asia, marked
off as it is by mountains and the sea, which give the country a distinct
geographical entity.

<br>
<br>
</p>

<h1 style=" font-size:200%; font-family:Georgia;text-align:center;margin-
top:50px; color:black;"> <u><b>Popular In !ndia</b></u></h1>

<p class="center">&nbsp &nbsp India is a home to the finest architectural
heritage, serene ghats, spectacular landscapes and largest tiger reserve..</p>



<h1 style=" font-size:200%; font-family:Georgia;text-align:center;margin-
top:50px; color:black;"> <u>Immersive Experiences</u></h1>

```

<p class="center">In the land of opulence, let loose and discover yourself. It is both ancient in practice and modern in approach, and in the years to come will be the one system that would turn cuisine in the world.”

</p>

<div class="inline">

<div><a href="comingsoon.html">

<h3 style="font-size:100%;text-align:center; color:black;" title="Heritage">Heritage</h3></img>

</a></div></div>

<div class="inline">

<div><a href="comingsoon.html"></div>

<h3 style="font-size:100%; color:black;text-align:center;" title="Food & Cousine">Food & Cousine</h3>

</a></div>

<div class="inline">

<a href="comingsoon.html"><div></div>

<h3 style="font-size:100%; color:black;text-align:center;" title="adventure">Adventure</h3>

</div></a>

<div class="inline">

<div><a href="comingsoon.html"></div>

<h3 style="font-size:100%; color:black;text-align:center;" title="art">Art </h3>

```

        </a></div>

        <div class="inline">

<div><a href="comingsoon.html"></div>

<h3 style="font-size:100%; color:black;text-align:center;" title="yoga">YOGA</h3>

        </a></div>

        <div class="inline">

<div><a href="comingsoon.html"></div>

<h3 style="font-size:100%; color:black;text-align:center;" title="nature">Nature</h3>

        </a></div>

        <h1 style=" font-size:200%; font-family:Georgia;text-align:center; margin-top:50px; color:black;"> <u><b>Celebrate With Us</b></u></h1>

<p class="center">As you travel through the country, be a part of our festivals and feasts. This day is also celebrated in The world.

        </p>

        <div class="inline">

<a href="comingsoon.html"> 

<h3 style="font-size:100%; color:black;text-align:center;" title="nature">Chhath Puja</h3>

        </a></div>

        <div class="inline">

```

```
<a href="comingsoon.html">  
  
<h3 style="font-size:100%; color:black;text-align:center;"  
title="nature">Deepawali</h3>  
  
</a></div>  
  
<div class="inline"><a href="comingsoon.html">  
  
  
  
<h3 style="font-size:100%; color:black;text-  
align:center;" title="nature">Holi</h3>  
  
</a></div>  
  
</body>  
</html>
```

Incredible India

File | C:/Users/divya/OneDrive/Desktop/WEB%20PROJECT/html/abihar.html

Home Destination About

**I am India**

And I've Incredible Beauty

Visit me

India

One of the oldest civilisations in the world, India is a mosaic of multicultural

With its rich history and vibrant culture, India is a land of contrasts, where ancient traditions meet modernity. From the bustling cities of Mumbai and Delhi to the serene beauty of the Taj Mahal and the Golden Temple, India offers a unique blend of natural wonders and human ingenuity. The country's diverse landscapes, from the towering Himalayas to the lush green fields of the Deccan, provide a visual feast for the eyes. Whether you're interested in exploring the rich cultural heritage of India or simply admiring its natural beauty, there's something for everyone to discover in this remarkable nation.

Windows 10 taskbar: 11°C Haze, ENG, 20:16

Incredible India

File | C:/Users/divya/OneDrive/Desktop/WEB%20PROJECT/html/abihar.html

## Popular In India

India is a home to the finest architectural heritage, serene ghats, spectacular landscapes and largest tiger reserve..

Windows 10 taskbar: 11°C Haze, ENG, 20:17

Incredible India

File | C:/Users/divya/OneDrive/Desktop/WEB%20PROJECT/html/abihar.html

## Immersive Experiences

In the land of opulence, let loose and discover yourself. It is both ancient in practice and modern in approach, and in the years to come will be the one system that would turn cuisine in the world."



Heritage



Food & Cuisine

Windows taskbar: 11°C Haze, ENG, 20:17

Incredible India

File | C:/Users/divya/OneDrive/Desktop/WEB%20PROJECT/html/abihar.html

## Celebrate With Us

As you travel through the country, be a part of our festivals and feasts. This day is also celebrated in the world.



Chhath Puja



Deepawali

Windows taskbar: 11°C Haze, ENG, 20:18

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Bihar Tourist Place</title>
<link rel ="Icon" href="logo.png">
<style>
body{
margin:50;

background-image:url(backgroundimage.jpg);
background-size:cover;
background-repeat:no-repeat;

}

ul li{
display:inline-block;
float:left;

}

ul li a{
text-decoration:none;
color:#280340;
padding:5px 20px;
background-color:#EBD7F8
```

```

border:1px solid transparent;
transition:0.6s ease;
}

ul li a:hover{
color:red;
}

</style>
</head>

<body style="background-image:url(backgroundimage.jpg);">


<h1 style="text-align:center; font-family:Algerian; font-size:400%; color:indigo;" title="Bihar Tourist Place" ><u><b>10 Places To Do IN Bihar</u></b>
</h1>

<ul>
    <li class="active"><a href="abihar.html">Home</a></li>

    <li><a href="destination.html">Destination</a></li>
    <li><a href="overview.html">About</a></li>
</ul>



```

<p style="padding-right:15px; font-size:120%; text-align:center;" title="Bihar">  
Bihar has remained an underrated tourist destination in India. It is ironic that Bihar was once the seat of one of the most prosperous ancient Indian kingdoms and today it suffers listlessness when it comes to heritage tourism in India. We agree, we may have a good amount of foreign tourists swarming Bihar but said unsaid they have all restricted themselves to fewer destinations in this historically affluent state. If we see, the history of Bihar is believed to have roots back to the breaking dawn of civilizations in India and then the state prospered as the seat of majestic empires like Magadh. It is also the state that gave two important religions – Buddhism and Jainism to the world. Bihar in course of years developed to a rich historic site with diverse culture and tradition. Today, what we witness is the flavoursome extracts of the legacy of different empires. And if we make ourselves a little more adjustable and open to travelling, we may be able to explore an important gem from the Indian treasure chest.

Here is Bihar from the eye of an avid traveller and for the sake of convenience the list has been split into three sections, so that you do not leave any stone unturned. Without any further ado, let us begin our journey into the historic land of Bihar:

</p>

<h2 style="text-align:center; font-size:200%;" title="Popular Destination to Visit"><u> <b>Popular Destination to Visit: </b></u></h2>

<h2 style="text-align:left; font-size:200%;" title="Gaya"><u> <b>1. BodhGaya: </b></u></h2>



<p style="padding-right:15px; font-size:120%;" title="Gaya BIHAR">

Amongst the most famous places in Bihar is Gaya, which is a Hindu pilgrimage hub and a transit point for Buddhist pilgrimage centre of Bodhgaya. It is believed that it was here under the tree that Buddha attained enlightenment. Gaya is a busy city situated on the bank of River Phalgu and it is replete with many temples and historic sites dating back to different eras that stand as the evidence to the successful rule of Maurya and Gupta dynasty here. The glory of Gaya was extended so much so that even Hiuen Tsang could not resist mentioning it in his travelogues.

<br>

<p style="font-size:150%; color:black;">

<b><u>Major Tourist Attractions:-</u></b>

<ul type="square">

<li>

BodhgayaMahabodhi</li><br>

<li> TempleVishnupad Temple</li><br>

<li>Magla Gauri ShrineDungeshwari Cave Temples</li><br>

<li>Barabar Caves</li><br>

<li>Bodhi Tree</li><br>

<li>Chinese Temple and Monastery</li><br>

<li>Bodhgaya Archaeological Museum

</li><br>

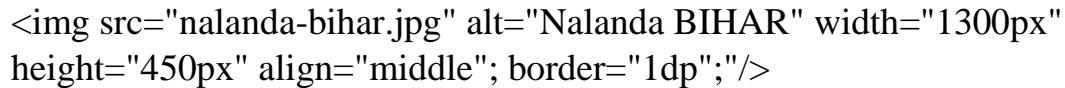
<li>Muchalinda Lake</li></b><br>

</ul>

</p>

</p>

<h2 style="text-align:left; font-size:200%;" title="Nalanda"><u> <b>2. Nalanda:</b></u></b></h2>



<p style="padding-right:15px; font-size:120%;" title="BIHAR">

Probably the oldest university in India, Nalanda is an important site to visit in Bihar. A perfect reminiscence to the time of flourishing Gupta and Pala period, Nalanda is an acclaimed tourist attraction in Bihar. It is believed that the last and most famous Jain Tirthankara, Mahavira spent 14 monsoon seasons here. Even, Buddha is said to have delivered lectures near the mango grove in Nalanda. The fame of this education centre was to an extent that Hieun Tsang, the famous Chinese traveller visited here and stayed for atleast two years here. Even, I-tsing another famous Chinese voyager stayed at Nalanda for about 10 years, AND such was the glory of this place. Today most parts of Nalanda lie in ruins but the place is surely worth exploring!

<br>

<p style="font-size:150%; color:black;">

<b><u>Major Tourist Attractions:-</u></b>

<ul type="circle">

<li>

Nalanda Archaeological Museum</li><br>

<li> Xuanzang Memorial Hall</li><br>

<li>Surajpur Baragaon</li><br>

<li>Nalanda Multimedia Museum</li><br>

<li>Rajgir Dance Festival ( in October)</li><br>

</ul>

</p>

</p>

<h2 style="text-align:left; font-size:200%;" title="Munger"><u> <b>3. Munger:</u></b></h2>



<p style="padding-right:15px; font-size:120%;" title="BIHAR">

Dubbed as the seat of Bihar School of Yoga, Munger is yet another place that is popular amongst the tourists in Bihar. The history of Munger dates back to Aryans, who called Munger the ‘Midland’ for their settlement. For yoga buffs, Munger is not an unknown name, thus we can expect a large foreign crowd thronging this place. The present day Munger is a twin city, which comprises of Munger and Jamalpur. Reckoned to be one of the oldest cities of Bihar, Munger was once the capital of Mir Kasim before it fell into the hands of British. The place has several historic relics that further add to the charm here.

<br>

<p style="font-size:150%; color:black;">

<b><u>Major Tourist Attractions:-</u></b>

<ul type="circle">

<li>

Sri Krishna Vatika</li><br>

<li> Chandika Astahan</li><br>

<li>Kastaharni Ghat</li><br>

<li>Pir Shah Nafah Shrine</li><br>

<li>Sita Kund</li><br>

</ul>

</p>

</p>

<h2 style="text-align:left; font-size:200%;" title="Vaishali"><u> <b>4. Vaishali:</u></b></h2>



<p style="padding-right:15px; font-size:120%;" title="BIHAR">Vaishali is an important archaeological site that was once the capital city of Licchavi rulers. Vaishali earned fame as a birthplace of last Jain Tirthankar Lord Mahavira. It is believed that Mahavira was born and brought up in 6th century BCE in Kundalagram of Republic of Vaishali. Another major event this place was a witness to was the last sermon of Buddha in 483 BCE. Vaishali was a prosperous kingdom during the time of Buddha, it is also known for its beautiful courtesan Amrapali. So, you see, one has enough to recall in Vaishali and adding to its historic charm is the well-preserved Ashokan Pillar. This ancient city finds mention in the travel accounts of eminent Chinese travellers like Fa-hien and Hieun Tsang.

<br>

<p style="font-size:150%; color:black;">

<b><u>Major Tourist Attractions:-</u></b>

<ul type="circle">

<li>

Relic Stupa</li><br>

<li> Bawan Pokhar Temple</li><br>

<li>Raja Vishal ka Garh</li><br>

<li>Coronation Tank</li><br>

<li>World Peace Pagoda</li><br>

</ul>

</p>

</p>

<h2 style="text-align:left; font-size:200%;" title="Patna"><u> <b>5. Patna:</b></u></h2>



<p style="padding-right:15px; font-size:120%;" title="BIHAR">

Situated on the southern bank of Ganga, Patna is the largest city of Bihar. Better known as Patliputra in ancient India, the city is also believed to be the one of the oldest continuously inhabited cities in the world. Patna is a pilgrimage for Sikh devotees as it is reckoned to be the birthplace of last Sikh Guru, Guru Gobind Singh. The city flourished in the period of Haryanka, Nanda, Mauryan, Shunga, Gupta and Pala earned fame all across India. Today's Patna is a developing city, which is endeavouring to match up to the modernization; malls, high-end hotels and theatres have cropped in the city. However, Patna has to speed up a bit to become the part of other cosmopolitans. Altogether, Patna is a decent destination, with most of the modern facilities available.

<br>

<p style="font-size:150%; color:black;">

<b><u>Major Tourist Attractions:-</u></b>

<ul type="circle">

<li>

Bihar Museum</li><br>

<li> Taramandal</li><br>

```
<li>Patna Zoo</li><br>
<li>Eco Park</li><br>
<li>GolGhar Patna</li><br>
<li>Gurudwara Shri Haandi Saheb Ji</li><br>
</ul>
</p>
</p>
```

<h2 style="text-align:left; font-size:200%;" title="Patna"><u> <b>6. Patna Saheb:</b></u></b></h2>



<p style="padding-right:15px; font-size:120%;" title="BIHAR">

Patna City, popularly known as Patna Saheb or Patna Sahib, is a neighbourhood in Patna, Bihar, India. It is regarded as very sacred by the Sikhs in India. The tenth Guru of the Sikhs, Guru Gobind Singh was born there. The Patna Saheb Gurudwara is considered to be one of the holiest of the five "Takhts" or seat of authority of the Sikhs. The place is named Harminder Takht though the Sikhs respectfully call it Patna Sahib. The famous Guru Gobind Sahib Gurudwara is an important shrine for Sikhs from all over the world. Ashok Rajpath (road) connects Patna City to Patna.

<br>

Patna Saheb is considered one of the holiest sikh Pilgrimage sites because of Takhat Shri Harmandir Saheb ji Patna the birth place of Sikh last guru Guru Gobind singh ji Maharaj.

<p style="font-size:150%; color:black;">
<b><u>Major Tourist Attractions:-</u></b>

```
<ul type="circle">
<li>
Takht Shri Harimandir Saheb Ji, Patna</li><br>
<li> Jalla Hanuman MAndir</li><br>
<li>Gurudwara Shri BAAl Lila Maini Sangat</li><br>
<li>Guru Ke Baagh</li><br>
<li>Agamkuan (well of Samrat Ashoka) </li><br>
<li>Kumharar Archaeological Remain</li><br>
</ul>
</p>
</p>
```

<h2 style="text-align:left; font-size:200%;" title="Patna"><u> <b>7. Rajgir:</b></u></h2>



<p style="padding-right:15px; font-size:120%;" title="BIHAR">

Also known as Vulture Peak, Griddhakuta Peak is situated in Rajgir, Bihar. This peak is the most famous place to visit in Rajgir and its sits at an elevation of 400m. It is called a Vulture Peak due to its shape and frequent visit of vultures. The place hold an important position in history as it is reckoned to be the spot where Lord Buddha preached the Lotus Sutra in order to convert Mauryan King Bimbisara. It is also believed that Buddha started the second wheel of law and delivered several sermons here. The peak has a Peace Pagoda said to have been built by Buddhist of Japan. There are couples of caves here as well that further enhances the thrill of reaching here by a chairlift.

<br>

Better known as the World Peace Pagoda, Vishwa Shanti Stupa proudly stand at the historic city of Rajgir. It is one of the 7 Peace Pagodas built in India and is certainly a must visit in Bihar. The pagoda was built in 1969 to spread the message of peace and non-violence. Marked by four statues of Buddha that reflects four important phases of Buddha's life – birth, enlightenment, teaching and death, this Peace Pagoda is amongst the finest examples of Japanese architecture in India.

<p style="font-size:150%; color:black;">

<b><u>Major Tourist Attractions:-</u></b>

<ul type="circle">

<li>

Vishwa Shanti Stupa, Rajgir</li><br>

<li> Jail of Bimbisara</li><br>

<li>Ajatshatru's Fort</li><br>

<li>Naulakha Mandir</li><br>

</ul>

</p>

</p>

<h2 style="text-align:left; font-size:200%;" title="Sasaram"><u> <b>8. Sasaram:</b></u></b></h2>



<p style="padding-right:15px; font-size:120%;" title="BIHAR">

Built in 1545 AD in the memory of Emperor Sher Shah Suri, this tomb is an excellent example of Indo-Islamic architecture in India. Architecturally splendid and erected at the middle of an artificial lake, this sandstone structure is worth a visit in Bihar.

<br>

</p>

<h2 style="text-align:left; font-size:200%;" title="Bhagalpur"><u> <b>9. Bhagalpur: </u></b></h2>



<p style="padding-right:15px; font-size:120%;" title="BIHAR">

Reckoned to be one of the two important Buddhist learning centres in Bihar, Vikramshila was established by King Dharampala. It is believed that the king was displeased with the depleting quality of Nalanda, thus he decided to establish another better institute for learning. Vikramshila now lies in ruins but renovation work has begun now. During the excavation, Buddhist monasteries, stupas and several wall carvings have been unveiled here.

<br>

</p>

<h2 style="text-align:left; font-size:200%;" title="Champaran"><u> <b>10. Champaran: </u></b></h2>



<p style="padding-right:15px; font-size:120%;" title="BIHAR">

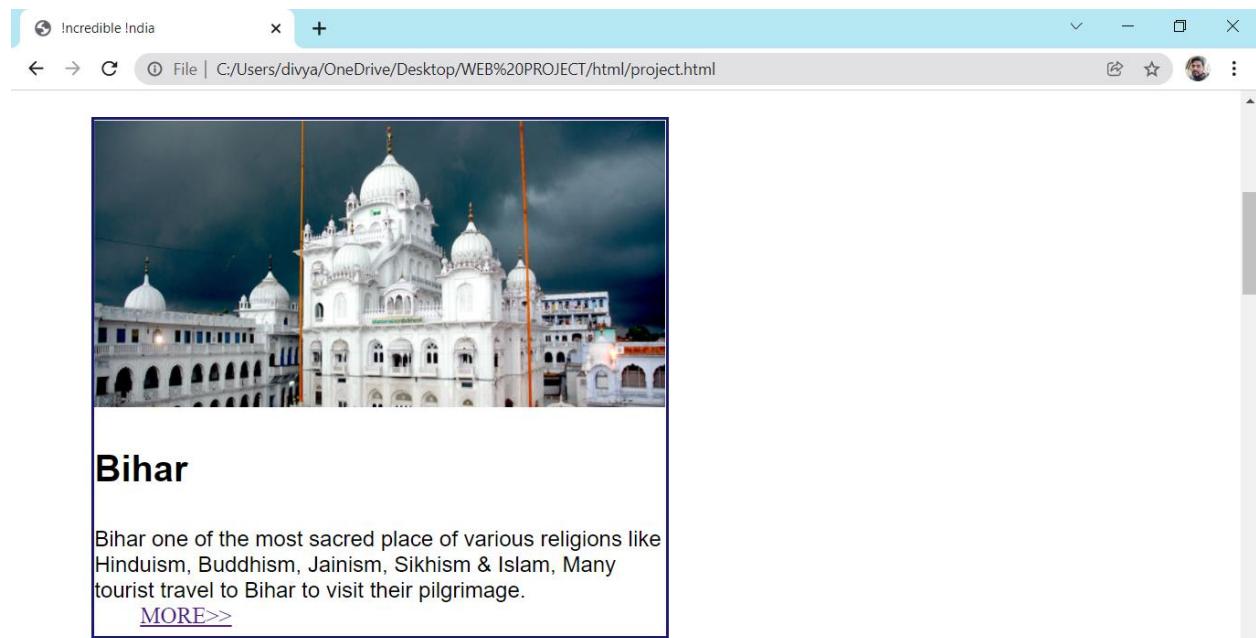
Reckoned to be the tallest and largest Buddha Stupa in India, Kesaria Stupa is one of the major attractions of Bihar tourism. The stupa is believed to have been built between 200 and 750 AD under the rule of Raja Chakravarti. With a height of 104 feet, it is an imposing structure that must be visited during a visit to Bihar.

<br>

</p>

</body>

</html>



Incredible India

File | C:/Users/divya/OneDrive/Desktop/WEB%20PROJECT/html/project.html

Bihar

Bihar one of the most sacred place of various religions like Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, Sikhism & Islam, Many tourist travel to Bihar to visit their pilgrimage.

[MORE>>](#)



Incredible India

File | C:/Users/divya/OneDrive/Desktop/WEB%20PROJECT/html/biharmain.html

HOME DESTINATION ABOUT

Exotic Bihar

Must Visit Destinations

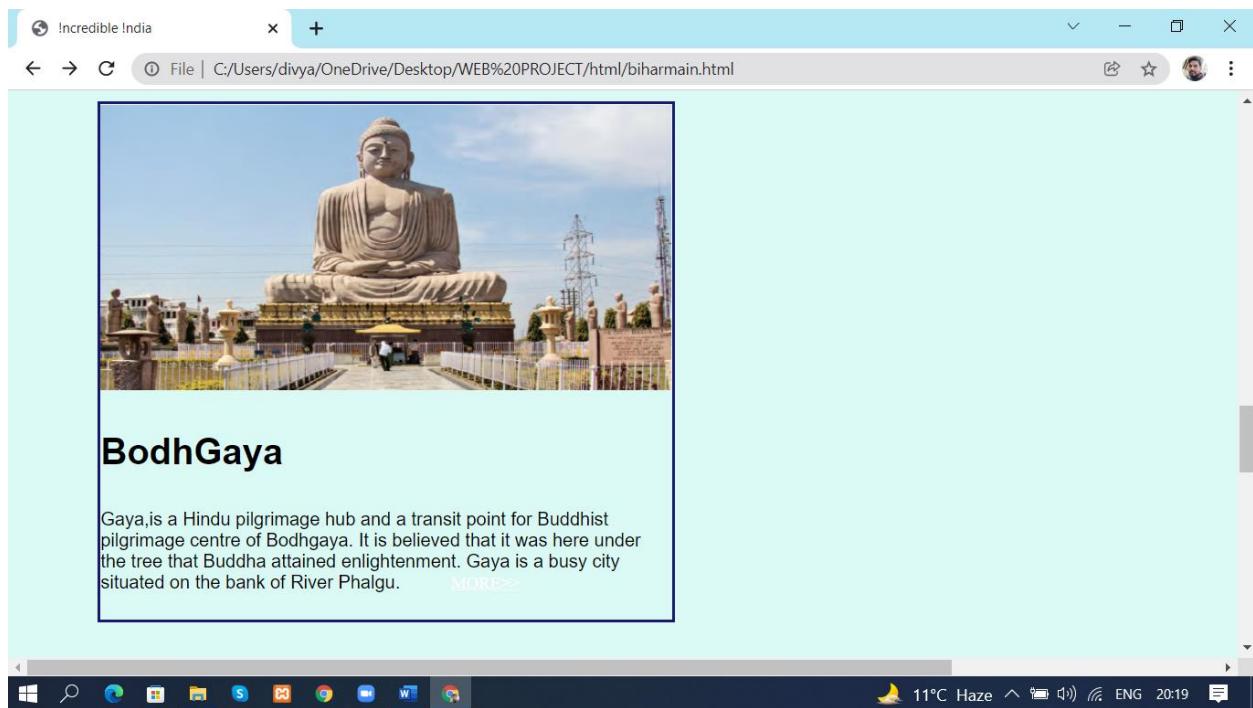
11°C Haze ENG 20:19

takht shree Harmandir Sahib Ji,Patna

File | C:/Users/divya/OneDrive/Desktop/WEB%20PROJECT/html/patna.html

# HISTORY OF TAKHT SHREE HARMANDIR SAHIB JEE

11°C Haze ENG 20:19



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title> !ncredible !ndia</title>
<a href="abihar.html">
<link rel ="Icon" href="logo.png"></a>

<style>
body, html{
background-color:#DBFAF5;
margin-top:0;
height: 600px;
font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
}

a:link{
color:blue;
width:35px;
border:5px;
text-decoration:underline;
display:blue;
text-align:center;
padding:40px;
text-transform:uppercase;
```

```
font-size:15px;  
font-family:verdan;  
}  
  
.rajasthan-image {  
background-image: linear-gradient(rgba(0,0,0,0.1),rgba(0,0,0,0.2)),  
url("rajasthan.jpg");  
height: 80%;  
background-position: center; background-position: center;  
background-size: cover;  
position: relative;  
  
}  
ul li{  
display:inline-block;  
float:left;  
  
}  
ul li a{  
text-decoration:none;  
color:blue;  
padding:5px 20px;  
border:1px solid transparent;  
transition:0.6s ease;  
}  
ul li a:hover{
```

```
color:red;
```

```
}
```

```
.rajasthan-text {
```

```
    text-align: center;
```

```
    position: absolute;
```

```
    top: 50%;
```

```
    left: 50%;
```

```
    transform: translate(-50%, -50%);
```

```
    color: WHITE;
```

```
}
```

```
.logo img{
```

```
    float:right;
```

```
    width:80px;
```

```
    height:100px;
```

```
    border-radius: 50%;
```

```
}
```

```
.inline {
```

```
    display: inline-block;
```

```
    width:500px;
```

```
    height:450px;
```

```
    border: 3px solid midnightblue;
```

```
margin:70px;  
}  
  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<div class="rajasthan-image">  
<ul>  
    <li class="active"><a href="abihar.html">Home</a></li>  
  
    <li><a href="destination.html">Destination</a></li>  
    <li><a href="overview.html">About</a></li>  
</ul>  
<div class='logo'>  
    <a href="https://www.incredibleindia.org/content/incredible-india-v2/en/travel/about-india.html">  
        </a>  
</div>  
<div class="rajasthan-text">  
    <h1 style="font-size:50px;">Exotic Rajasthan</h1>  
  
    <h2>Must Visit Destinations  
    
```

</h2>

</div>

</div>

<h1 style="text-align:center; font-family:Algerian; font-size:400%; color:#4D0000;"><u>Exotic Rajasthan</u>

</h1>

<p style=" font-size:120%; text-align:left; color:black;" title="Beach">Rajasthan, popularly known to many as the Land of the Kings, is a beautiful example of India's age-old opulence and grandeur, traces of which still linger in the air of this state. One of the most colourful and vibrant states in the country, with a strong blend of culture, history, music, cuisine and people welcoming you with smiling faces, falling in love with Rajasthan doesn't take much time. Rajasthan has more history than the entire country put together- it is the realm of erstwhile Maharajas and their lavish palaces and majestic forts. Rajasthan is steeped in a past filled to the brim with honour, chivalry and heroism. Golden-sand deserts, traditional handicrafts, authentic cuisine and awe-inspiring palaces all contribute to making Rajasthan an ideal vacation spot. Don't forget to wish everyone with "Khamma Ghani" while you're here!

Rajasthan abounds in forts which offer sweeping views of the panoramic landscape. Three most essential forts in Rajasthan are the Amber Fort in Jaipur, Mehrangarh Fort in Jodhpur and Jaisalmer Fort, commonly known as Sonar Quila.

Rajasthan also has a significant number of palaces that are of historical significance, the famous ones being the Umaid Bhawan Palace and the Jaipur City Palace. Both of these palaces date back to the high times, and you can see the furniture and other objects used by the royal families on view in these palaces.

</p>

```
<div class="inline">  
    <div></div>  
    <h3 style="font-size:200%; color:black;">Jaisalmer Fort</h3>  
    <p style=" font-size:120%; text-align:left; color:black;" title="Beach">  
        The Jaisalmer Fort stands as a crown atop the city and provides a beautiful  
        contrast to the landscape.
```

Jaisalmer is a major tourist spot located in the northwestern in India. It is called the 'golden city'.

```
<a href="jaisalmer.html"> More>></a>  
</p>  
</div>
```

```
<div class="inline">  
    <div></div>  
    <h3 style="font-size:200%;">Jaipur</h3>  
    <p style="padding-right:15px; font-size:100%; text-align:left; ">
```

Jaipur is a vibrant amalgamation of the old and the new. Also called the Pink City, The capital of the royal state of Rajasthan, Jaipur has been ruled by Rajput kingdoms for many centuries.Jaipur forms the Golden Triangle, one of the most famous tourist circuits of the country.

```
<a href="jaipur.html"> More>></a>
```

```
</p>  
</div>
```

```
<div class="inline">  
    <div></div>  
    <h3 style="font-size:200%;">Udaipur</h3>  
    <p style="padding-right:15px; font-size:100%; text-align:left; ">  
        Udaipur, also known as the City of Lakes. It is surrounded by the beautiful Aravalli Hills, making this city beautiful. This 'Venice of the East' has an abundance of natural beauty, mesmerising temples and breathtaking architecture which makes it a must-visit destination in India. Lake Pichola is the pride of Rajasthan.
```

```
<a href="udaipur.html"> More>></a>
```

```
</p>  
</div>
```

```
<div class="inline">  
    <div></div>  
    <h3 style="font-size:200%;">jodhpur</h3>  
    <p style="padding-right:15px; font-size:100%; text-align:left; ">
```

The former capital of Marwar, Jodhpur is one of the most enchanting cities of Rajasthan, with its mighty Mehrangarh fort overlooking the city. The city is called the Blue City as it looks completely blue in colour from an aerial view because of its blue walls and blue houses.

```
<a href="jodhpur.html"> More>></a>
```

```
</p>
```

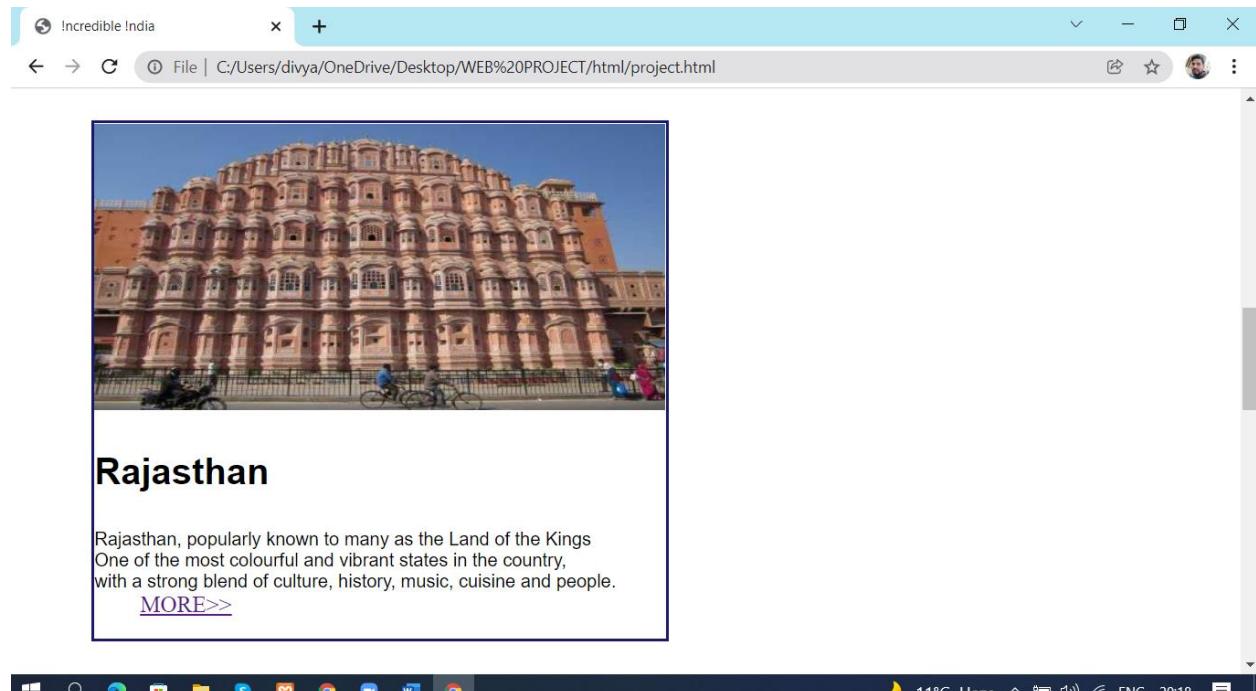
```
</div>
```

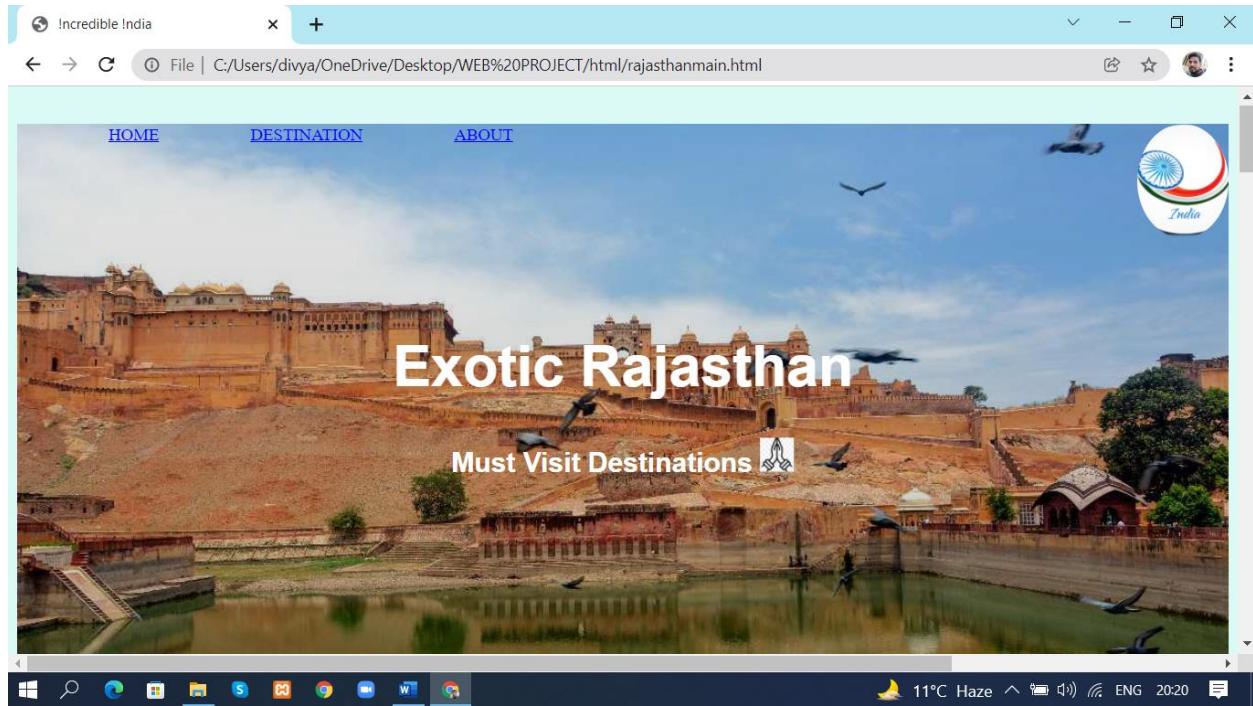
```
    <p style="padding-right:15px; font-size:200%; text-align:center;">  
<b><u>Most Exotic Rajasthan !</u></b></p>
```

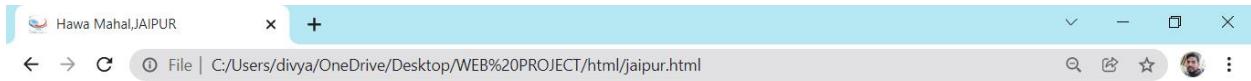
```
    <a href="rajasthan.html">  
          
    </a>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```







## HISTORY OF HAWA MAHAL



**Hawa Mahal**

Hawa Mahal or the 'Palace Of The Winds' located in the heart of the beautiful Pink City of Jaipur in Rajasthan, India, is one of the most famous tourist attractions and a prominent landmark of the city that is renowned for its rich cultural and architectural history. Built in 1799 by Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh of the Kachhwaha Rajput dynasty, this beautiful structure is predominantly a high screen wall made of pink and red sandstone that facilitated royal women to get an eyeful of the street festivals and busy city life while remaining out of the view of public. This five-storey building in the shape of a crown of Lord Krishna with 953 jharokhas or windows and a beautifully decorated facade resembling a honeycomb of a beehive that gives one a feel of the rich heritage of the Rajputs.

Location:- [Jaipur, Rajasthan](#)  
Governor:- [Hon'ble Mr. Kalraj Singh](#) (*in 2012*)  
Chief Minister:- [Hon'ble ashok Gehlot](#) (*in 2012*)  
Communication Address:- [Hawa Mahal, Jaipur, Rajasthan](#)



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title> !ncredible !ndia</title>
<a href="abihar.html">
<link rel ="Icon" href="logo.png"></a>

<style>
body, html{
background-color:#DBFAF5;
margin-top:0;
height: 600px;
font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
}

a:link{
color:white;
width:35px;
border:5px;
text-decoration:underline;
display:blue;
text-align:center;
padding:40px;
text-transform:uppercase;
```

```
font-size:15px;  
font-family:verdan;  
}  
  
.up-image {  
background-image: linear-gradient(rgba(0,0,0,0.5),rgba(0,0,0,0.5)),  
url("uttarpradesh.jpg");  
height: 80%;  
background-position: center; background-position: center;  
background-size: cover;  
position: relative;  
  
}  
ul li{  
display:inline-block;  
float:left;  
  
}  
ul li a{  
text-decoration:none;  
color:white;  
padding:5px 20px;  
border:1px solid transparent;  
transition:0.6s ease;  
}  
ul li a:hover{
```

```
color:red;  
}  
  
.up-text {  
    text-align: center;  
    position: absolute;  
    top: 50%;  
    left: 50%;  
    transform: translate(-50%, -50%);  
    color: WHITE;  
}  
.logo img{  
float:right;  
width:80px;  
height:100px;  
border-radius: 50%;  
}  
  
.inline {  
display: inline-block;  
width:500px;  
height:450px;  
border: 3px solid midnightblue;
```

```
margin:70px;  
}  
  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<div class="up-image">  
<ul>  
    <li class="active"><a href="abihar.html">Home</a></li>  
  
    <li><a href="destination.html">Destination</a></li>  
    <li><a href="overview.html">About</a></li>  
</ul>  
<div class='logo'>  
    <a href="about.html">  
        </a>  
    </div>  
<div class="up-text">  
    <h1 style="font-size:50px;">Exotic UttarPradesh</h1>  
  
    <h2>Must Visit Destinations  
    
```

</h2>

</div>

</div>

<h1 style="text-align:center; font-family:Algerian; font-size:400%; color:#4D0000;"><u>Exotic UttarPradesh</u>

</h1>

<p style=" font-size:120%; text-align:left; color:black;">

Home to one of the Seven Wonders of the World and flaunting exquisite arts like the handicrafts and jewellery Uttar Pradesh is a bountiful state and an utterly religious one. It is the home to some of the most beautiful monuments and cultural sights in India. The home to diverse religious people, this state boasts of the various cultural and religious fests. With massive royal influence in the fields of dance and music and arts, this state is home to one of the first classical dances of India, Kathak. The state is also known for its Nawabi style in food, can advertise fantastic street food like the samosa and kachori as well as the royal meaty feasts and kebabs. The land of Ram, Lord Krishna, the Buddha and the Taj Mahal- Uttar Pradesh, rich in diversity, transcends all boundaries of art and culture and brings together a lively mix of people from all around the nation.

</p>

<div class="inline">

<div></div>

<h3 style="font-size:200%; color:black;" >Ayodhya </h3>

<p style=" font-size:120%; text-align:left; color:black;" >

Assumed to be the birthplace of Lord Rama, Ayodhya has been surrounded by controversy since about a decade now but yet, has so much colour and spirituality to see.

<a href="ayodhya.html"> More>></a>  
</p>  
</div>  
<div class="inline">  
    <div></div>  
    <h3 style="font-size:200%;">Vrindavan</h3>  
    <p style="padding-right:15px; font-size:100%; text-align:left;">  
        The Jal Mandir in the State of Bihar, is dedicated to Lord Mahavira, the 24th Thirthankara, which marks the place of his cremation. Mahavira attained Nirvana in Pawapuri in 525 BC.

<a href="vrindavan.html"> More>></a>  
</p>  
</div>

<div class="inline">  
    <div></div>  
    <h3 style="font-size:200%;">Lucknow</h3>

<p style="padding-right:15px; font-size:100%; text-align:left; ">

Gaya,is a Hindu pilgrimage hub and a transit point for Buddhist pilgrimage centre of Bodhgaya. It is believed that it was here under the tree that Buddha attained enlightenment. Gaya is a busy city situated on the bank of River Phalgu.

<a href="lucknow.html"> More>></a>

</p>

</div>

<div class="inline">

<div></div>

<h3 style="font-size:200%;">Varanasi</h3>

<p style="padding-right:15px; font-size:100%; text-align:left; ">

Nalanda perfect reminisce to the time of flourishing Gupta and Pala period, Nalanda is an acclaimed tourist attraction in Bihar. It is believed that the last and most famous Jain Tirthankara, Mahavira spent 14 monsoon seasons here.

<a href="varanasi.html"> More>></a>

</p>

</div>

<p style="padding-right:15px; font-size:200%; text-align:center;">

<b><u>Most Exotic UttarPradesh !!</u></b></p>

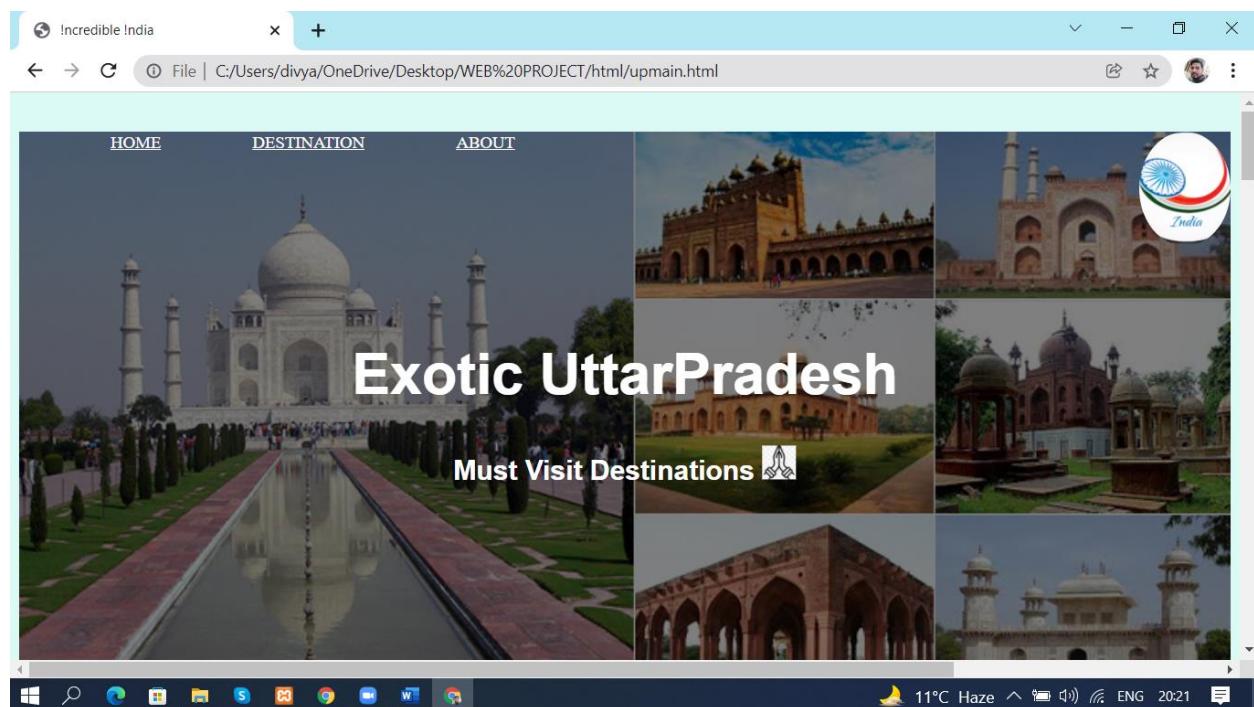
<a href="up.html">

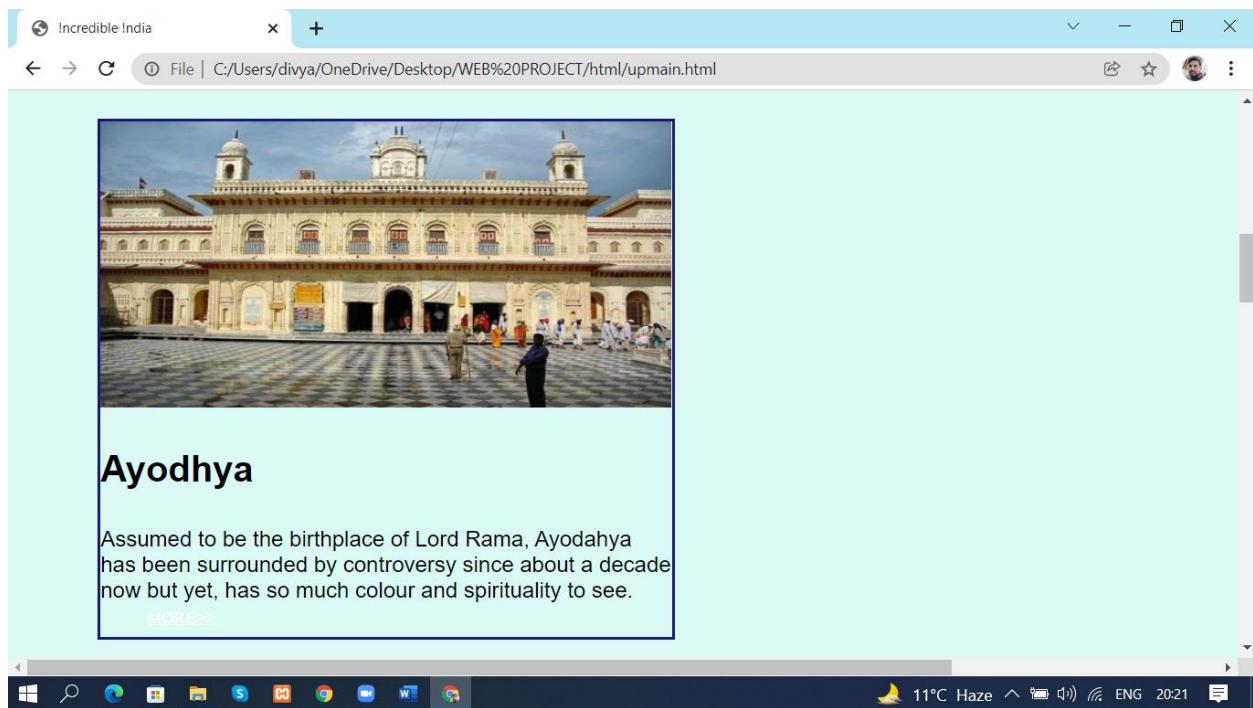
```

</a>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```





```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title> !ncredible !ndia</title>
<a href="abihar.html">
<link rel ="Icon" href="logo.png"></a>

<style>
body, html{
background-color:#DBFAF5;
margin-top:0;
height: 600px;
font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
}

a:link{
color:white;
width:35px;
border:5px;
text-decoration:underline;
display:blue;
text-align:center;
padding:40px;
text-transform:uppercase;
```

```
font-size:15px;  
font-family:verdan;  
}  
  
.destination-image {  
background-image: linear-gradient(rgba(0,0,0,0.1),rgba(0,0,0,0.2)),  
url("beach.jpg");  
height: 80%;  
background-position: center; background-position: center;  
background-size: cover;  
position: relative;  
  
}  
ul li{  
display:inline-block;  
float:left;  
  
}  
ul li a{  
text-decoration:none;  
color:#fff;  
padding:5px 20px;  
border:1px solid transparent;  
transition:0.6s ease;  
}  
ul li a:hover{
```

```
color:red;
```

```
}
```

```
.destination-text {
```

```
    text-align: center;
```

```
    position: absolute;
```

```
    top: 50%;
```

```
    left: 50%;
```

```
    transform: translate(-50%, -50%);
```

```
    color: WHITE;
```

```
}
```

```
.logo img{
```

```
    float:right;
```

```
    width:80px;
```

```
    height:100px;
```

```
    border-radius: 50%;
```

```
}
```

```
.inline {
```

```
    display: inline-block;
```

```
    width:500px;
```

```
    height:450px;
```

```
    border: 3px solid midnightblue;
```

```
margin:70px;  
}  
  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<div class="destination-image">  
  <ul>  
    <li class="active"><a href="abihar.html">Home</a></li>  
    <li><a href="#">Destination</a></li>  
    <li><a href="overview.html">About</a></li>  
  </ul>  
  <div class='logo'>  
    <a href="https://www.incredibleindia.org/content/incredible-india-v2/en/travel/about-india.html">  
      </a>  
    </div>  
  <div class="destination-text">  
    <h1 style="font-size:50px;">Incredible Destination</h1>  
  
    <h2>Must Visit Destinations  
      
  </h2>
```

```
</div>

</div>

<h1 style="text-align:center; font-family:Algerian; font-size:400%; color:#4D0000;" title="History of India" ><u>Destination of India..</u></h1>

<div class="inline">
    <div></div>
    <h3 style="font-size:200%; color:black;" title="Sea Beauty">Beaches</h3>
    <p style=" font-size:120%; text-align:left; color:black;" title="Beach">There are many beaches on the Indian coast which stretches for 7517 km both on the eastern and western coast. This is a list of the notable beaches in India.

    <a href="beach.html"> More>></a>
</p>
</div>

<div class="inline">
    <div></div>
    <h3 style="font-size:200%;" title="National Park">National Park</h3>
    <p style="padding-right:15px; font-size:100%; text-align:left; " title="National Park">The List of National Parks in India is as diverse as the terrain and traditions of India. With a count of 103 diverse National parks in India, India has the third highest number of national parks in the World.

    <a href="national_park.html"> More>></a>
```

```
</p>
</div>

<div class="inline">
    <div></div>
    <h3 style="font-size:200%;" title="WildLife Santuary">Bird Santuary</h3>
    <p style="padding-right:15px; font-size:100%; text-align:left; "
title="WildLife Santuary">
```

India is a land of diverse terrain and varied topography. For the same reason, our country is home to a myriad species of flora, fauna and avifauna which eventually make for some of the best national beauty.

<a href="Wildlife.html"> More>></a>

```
</p>
</div>

<div class="inline">
    <div></div>
    <h3 style="font-size:200%;" title="Spiritual">Spiritual</h3>
    <p style="padding-right:15px; font-size:100%; text-align:left; "
title="Spiritual">Some of the most famous religious places in India include the Char Dham,
```

back the Golden Temple, Vaishno Devi, Tirupati Balaji. Puri, Badrinath, Kedarnath, Yamunotri, Gangotri, Dwarka and Rameswaram

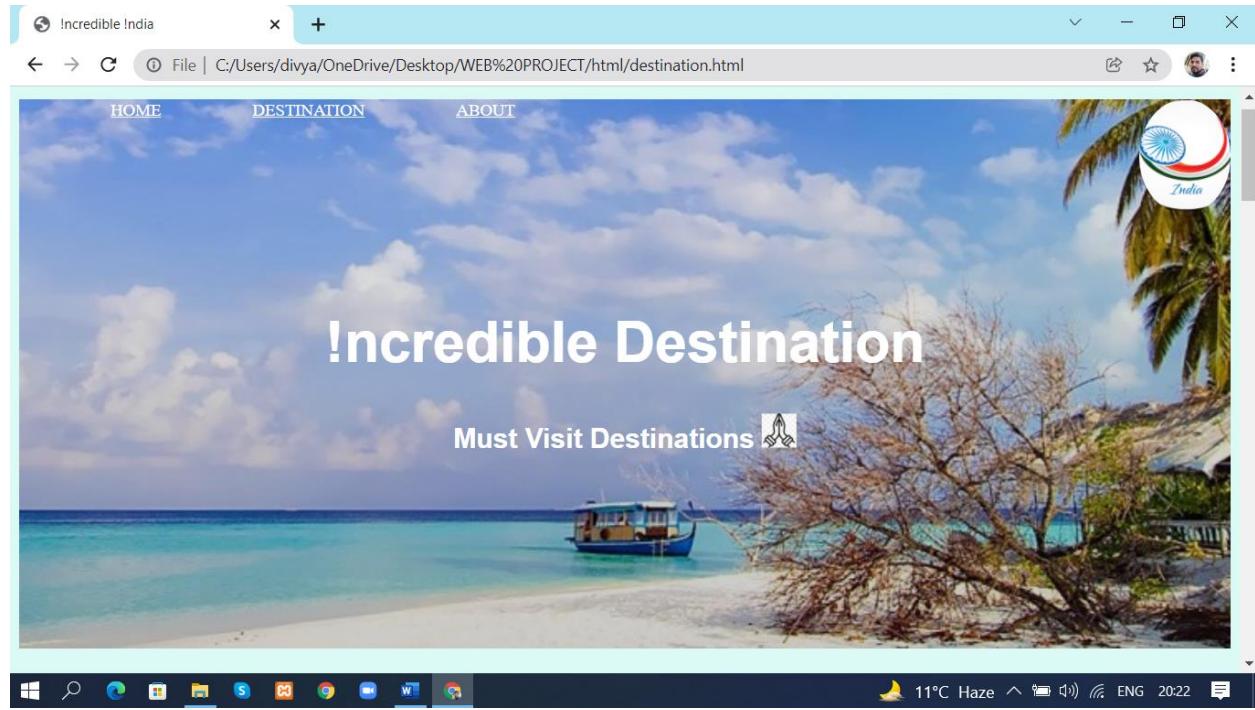
<a href="religious.html"> More></a>

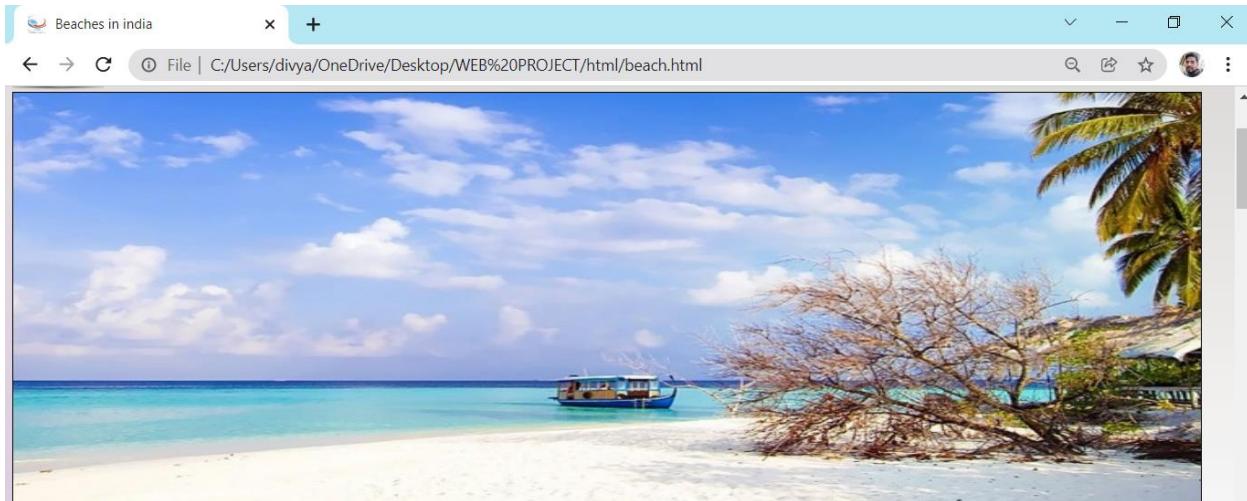
</p>

</div>

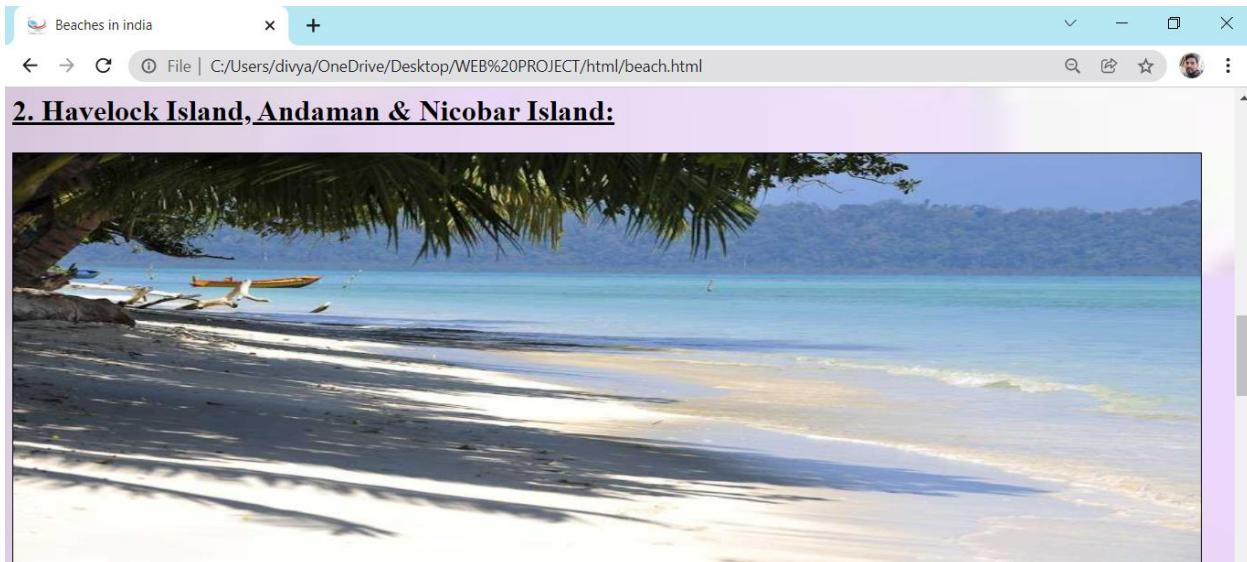
</body>

</html>



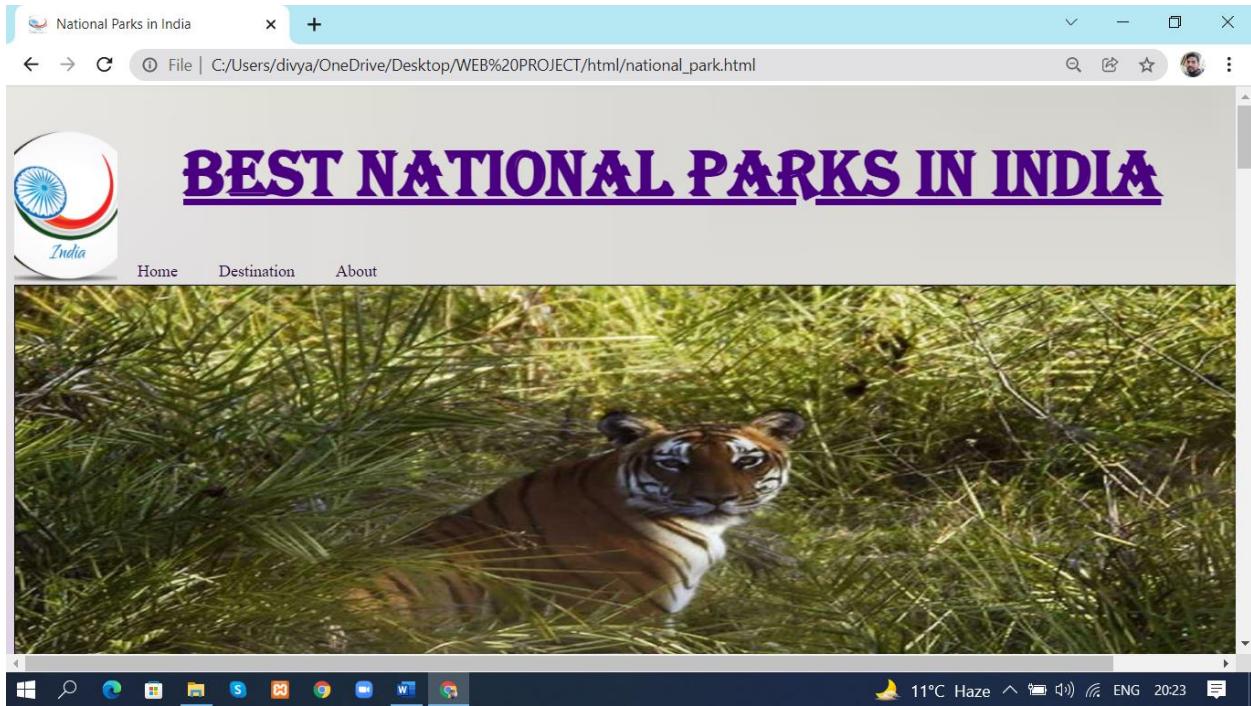


India having the longest stretch of coastline exhibits some serene beautiful beaches. Important beaches in and around Mumbai include the Juhu Beach, Manori Beach, Alibaug, Kashid beach, Murud Janjira, Hariharshwar beach, Ganpatipule, Tarkarli, etc. Famous beaches trending towards the north of Mumbai are Mandvi beach, Daman, Diu, Dumas beach, Somnath, etc. Chennai being the beach town of India exhibits the true beauty of Marina beach. Apart from the Marina Beach, there are also several beaches including Mahabalipuram, Tranquebar, Kovalam, Poompuhar and Kanyakumari. Pondicherry is well known for its beautiful Beaches and being proximate to both Bangalore and Chennai attracts a lot of tourist throughout the year. Kerala boasts of several exotic and beautiful beaches including Kovalam, Varkala, Kochi, Alappuzha, Bekal, Kozhikode, etc. whereas, the beaches in Goa are the ones that attract a large number of tourist every year. Laying behind beautiful and some of the most exotic and surreal beaches Andaman and Nicobar Islands remain unexplored and untouched by tourists.



Lagoons of crystal clear water and scenic beaches topped with a little bit of history make Andaman and Nicobar one of the most perfect choices for an enjoyable, laid-back holiday where you can go on long treks, laze around in the backwaters of the island, or if you're feeling a little more adventurous, even go for a bit of deep sea diving. From the pristine, untouched beaches of Neil and Havelock Islands to the bustling town of Port Blair, the Andamans have something to offer to every tourist.





**Popular Destination to Visit:**

**1. Kaziranga National Park, Assam:**

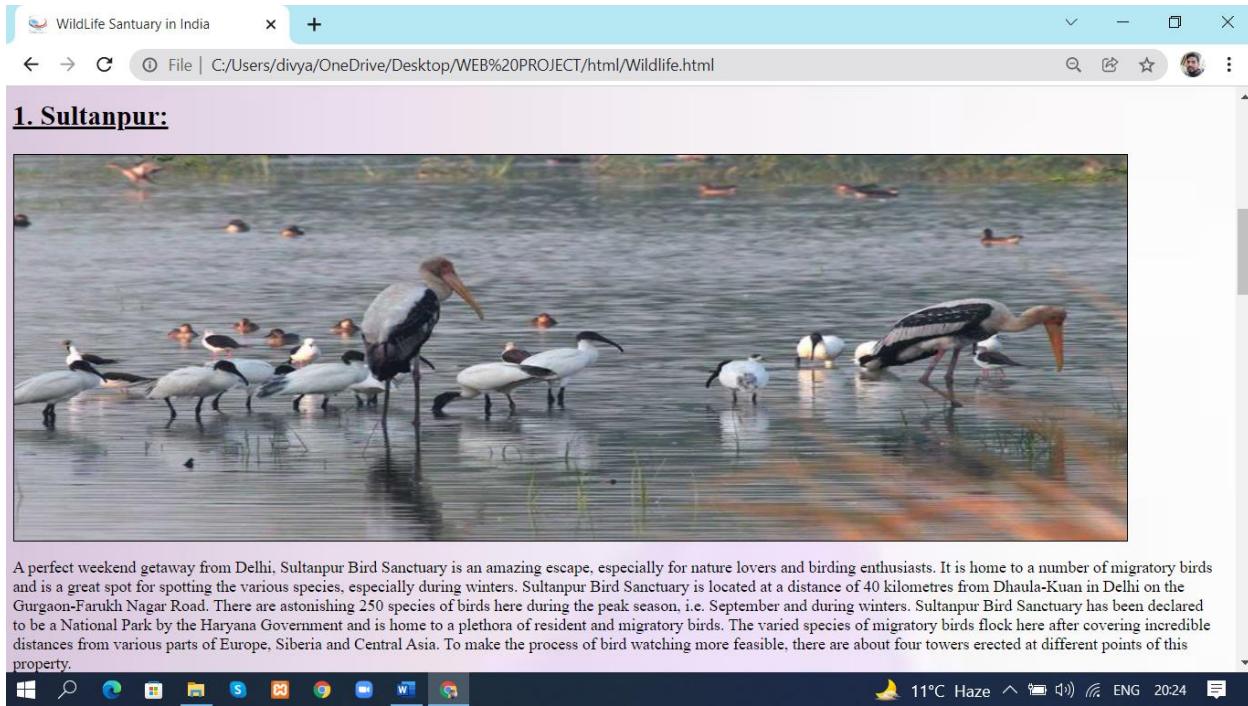


Home to two-thirds of the world's one horned rhinoceros population, this national park has been declared as a World Heritage Site. Made unique with a vibrant, well preserved and sustained ecology this park has a very versatile bio diversity which makes Kaziranga National Park a very important and popular tourist destination. Other than the one horned Rhino which almost defines the area, the park also offers pleasant surprises to tourists as they spot Swamp deer, elephants, wild buffaloes, Chinese pangolins, Bengal foxes, gibbons, civets, sloth bears, leopards and flying squirrels are a few animals that can be spotted here. The park is also home to the Indian tiger and it is a tiger reserve. Along with this you'll find your heads turning up to see eagles, hornbills and pelicans. Apart from the wildlife, the park itself is immensely beautiful with water bodies and forests. One can opt for safari rides in the park in either jeeps or SUVs and this is the best way to get around the park. Elephant rides can be arranged and they have to be booked in advance as they are popular. Kaziranga is the place to go for a trip full of excitement into the best and most of what Assam's nature has to offer.

2. Home - Google Chrome - National Parks in India - Microsoft Edge

File | C:/Users/divya/OneDrive/Desktop/WEB%20PROJECT/html/national\_park.html

11°C Haze ENG 20:23



**1. Sultanpur:**

A perfect weekend getaway from Delhi, Sultanpur Bird Sanctuary is an amazing escape, especially for nature lovers and birding enthusiasts. It is home to a number of migratory birds and is a great spot for spotting the various species, especially during winters. Sultanpur Bird Sanctuary is located at a distance of 40 kilometres from Daula-Kuan in Delhi on the Gurgaon-Farukh Nagar Road. There are astonishing 250 species of birds here during the peak season, i.e. September and during winters. Sultanpur Bird Sanctuary has been declared to be a National Park by the Haryana Government and is home to a plethora of resident and migratory birds. The varied species of migratory birds flock here after covering incredible distances from various parts of Europe, Siberia and Central Asia. To make the process of bird watching more feasible, there are about four towers erected at different points of this property.



**5. Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary:**

Home to the densest population of One-horned Rhinos in the world, the Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary is located in Assam, approximately 30 km away from Guwahati in the Morigaon District. The wildlife sanctuary also sees an astounding diversity of bird species. No wonder then that it is also called 'Bharatpur of the East'. It has gained immense popularity due to its proximity to Guwahati. Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary is often visited as a stopover en route to Kaziranga National Park. Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary is spread over an area of 38 sq. km. and is a small, heavenly getaway of raw wilderness and greenery. Apart from the wildlife sanctuary itself, there are several excursions that you can take from Pobitora. These include a trip to Sualkuchi - the weavers' village and Hajo - a pilgrimage centre. Moreover, since Pobitora is a landlocked sanctuary, you can also visit the exciting and peculiar Assamese communities to get a taste of the local culture.

```

<!DOCTYPE
HTML>
<html>
<head>
<title> Incredible India</title>
<a href="abihar.html">
<link rel ="Icon" href="logo.png"></a>

<style>
body, html{
background-color:#DBFAF5;
margin-top:0;
height: 600px;
font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
}

a:link{
color:white;
width:35px;
border:5px;
text-decoration:underline;
display:white;
text-align:center;
padding:40px;
text-transform:uppercase;
font-size:15px;
font-family:verdan;
}

.india1-image {
background-image: linear-gradient(rgba(0,0,0,0.1),rgba(0,0,0,0.2)),
url("overview.jpg");
height: 80%;
```

```
background-position: center; background-position: center;
background-size: cover;
position: relative;

}

ul li{
display:inline-block;
float:left;

}

ul li a{
text-decoration:none;
color:#fff;
padding:5px 20px;
border:1px solid transparent;
transition:0.6s ease;
}

ul li a:hover{
color:red;
}
```

```
.india1-text {
text-align: center;
position: absolute;
top: 50%;
left: 50%;
transform: translate(-50%, -50%);
color: WHITE;
}

.logo img{
float:right;
```

```

width:80px;
height:100px;
border-radius: 50%;
}
.about{
background-color: #ffad99;

width:1350px;
height:40%;
margin-bottom:15px;
}
.inner{
width:80;
height:150;

}

</style>
</head>
<body>

<div class="india1-image">
<ul>
<li class="active"><a href="abihar.html">Home</a></li>

<li><a href="destination.html">Destination</a></li>
<li><a href="overview.html">About</a></li>
</ul>
<div class='logo'>

```

```
<a href="https://www.incredibleindia.org/content/incredible-india-v2/en/travel/about-india.html">
</a>
</div>
<div class="india1-text">
<h1 style="font-size:50px;">!ncredible !ndia</h1>

<h2>Know Your India

</h2>
</div>

</div>
<h1 style="text-align:center; font-family:Algerian; font-size:400%; color:#4D0000;" title="History of India" ><u>History of India..</u></h1>

<p style="text-align:center"><b>India is one of the oldest civilizations in the world with a kaleidoscopic variety and rich cultural heritage. It has achieved all-round socio-economic progress since Independence. As the 7th largest country in the world, India stands apart from the rest of Asia, marked off as it is by mountains and the sea, which give the country a distinct geographical entity. Bounded by the Great Himalayas in the north, it stretches southwards and at the Tropic of Cancer, tapers off into the Indian Ocean between the Bay of Bengal on the east and the Arabian Sea on the west.</b></p>
```

Lying entirely in the northern hemisphere, the mainland extends between latitudes 8° 4' and 37° 6' north, longitudes 68° 7' and 97° 25' east and measures about 3,214 km from north to south between the extreme latitudes and about 2,933 km from east to west between the extreme longitudes. It has a land frontier of about 15,200 km. The total length of the coastline of the mainland, Lakshadweep Islands and Andaman & Nicobar Islands is 7,516.6 km.

</b></p>

	<p>&amp;nbsp &amp;nbsp National Flag: Tiranga</p> <p>In 1904, the first ever Indian flag that came into existence was designed by Sister Nivedita. For some time, this flag was also known as Sister Nivedita's Flag. The flag had two colors – red and yellow. The freedom struggle was represented by red color and victory by yellow color. On the flag was written Vande Mataram in Bengali and it also had a figure of vajra (a kind of a weapon) and a white lotus at the centre.</p>
--	---

Then came the flag that was hoisted at the Parsee Bagan Square, Calcutta on 7th August 1906. This flag had three equal horizontal stripes or bands of blue, yellow and red color. The uppermost blue band had eight stars with varied points to represent different stages in which the lotus flower blooms. Middle yellow band had Vande Mataram written in Devanagari script. Sun and star at each end and a crescent were present on the lowermost yellow colored band.

The ‘Saptarishi Flag’ was designed by Madam Cama. The flag was first hoisted in Paris and then on August 22, 1907 in Stuttgart at the International Socialist Congress. Quite similar in looks with the above mentioned flag, the Saptarishi Flag’s topmost strip was of saffron color having one lotus flower and seven stars showing the Saptarishi.

Then there were many variations of tricolor flags available that were similar to the above mentioned flags. One of these had eight lotus flowers on the uppermost strip representing the eight provinces of British India.

</p></td>

</tr>

```
<tr>
<td style="width:20%">></td>
<td> &nbsp <h3>National Bird: Peacock</h3>
<p style="text-align:center"> &nbsp The national bird of a country is a designated representative of that country's fauna. It is chosen on the basis of the unique qualities that the bird may symbolize. It should uphold certain core qualities or values of the nation it belongs to. The national bird should be a prominent feature in the cultural history of the country. Another point in favor of being chosen as the national bird is the beauty that it embodies. The indigenous nature of the bird is another point while it is being considered as the national bird. Being designated as a national symbol affords the bird a special status with increased awareness and dedicated conservation efforts.
```

National bird of India is the Indian Peafowl commonly termed as a Peacock. Vividly colorful and exuding oodles of grace, the Indian Peafowl commands a lot of attention. The peacock and its colors are synonymous with Indian identity. It is indigenous to India and Sri Lanka, but now features in countries all over the world. Peacocks are sometimes domesticated and kept in the garden for aesthetic purposes.

```
</p></td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
<td style="width:20%">></td>
<td> &nbsp <h3>National Animal: Royal Bengal Tiger</h3><p style="text-align:center"> &nbsp A national animal is one of the symbolic representatives of a country's natural abundance. The choice is based on several criteria. The national animal may be selected based on how well it represents certain characteristics that a country wants to be identified with. It has to have a rich history as part of the country's heritage and culture. The animal should be in abundance
```

within the country. Mostly a national animal should be indigenous to that particular country and exclusive to the country's identity. It should be a source of visual beauty. The national animal is also chosen based on the conservation status of the animal to enable better efforts towards its continued survival due to the official status.

National animal of India is the Royal Bengal Tiger. Majestic and lethal at the same time, these are one of the most graceful carnivores among the Indian fauna. The Royal Bengal tiger is the symbol of strength, agility and grace, a combination that is unmatched by any other animal. It is representative of all these qualities as the national animal of India. Scientific name for the Royal Bengal Tiger is *Panthera tigris tigris* and it is the largest of the four big cats under the genus *Panthera* (Lion, Tiger, Jaguars and Leopards). The Royal Bengal Tiger is among the eight varieties of tigers found in India.

</p></td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td style="width:20%></td>

<td> &nbsp <h3>National Emblem</h3>

<p style="text-align:center"> &nbsp An emblem by definition is “a heraldic device or symbolic object as a distinctive badge of a nation, organization, or family”. The national emblem of a country is a seal that is reserved for official use by the state. For a country, the national emblem is a symbol of authority and represents the basis of its constitutional philosophy.

The national emblem of India is an adaptation of the Lion Capital atop the Ashoka Pillar of Sarnath, Uttar Pradesh, and is combined with the National Motto Satyameva Jayate. The Lion Capital was adopted as the National Emblem of India on January 26, 1950. It was a declaration of the newly acquired Republic status of India. The National Emblem is used for official purposes only and demands

sincere respect from the citizens of India. It acts as the official seal for all national and state government offices and is the compulsory part of any letterhead used by the government. It features prominently on all currency notes as well as on diplomatic identification documents like the passports issued by the Republic of India. The national Emblem is the symbol of sovereignty for India.

</p></td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td style="width:20%"></td>

<td> &nbsp <h3>National Anthem: Jana Gana Mana</h3><p> &nbsp Jana Gana Mana is the national anthem of India. It was originally composed as Bharoto Bhagyo Bidhata in Bengali by poet Rabindranath Tagore. The first stanza of the song Bharoto Bhagyo Bidhata was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India as the National Anthem on 24 January 1950. A formal rendition of the national anthem takes approximately 52 seconds. A shortened version consisting of the first and last lines (and taking about 20 seconds to play) is also staged occasionally. It was first publicly sung on 27 December 1911 at the Calcutta (now Kolkata) Session of the Indian National Congress.

The poem was first publicly recited on the second day of the annual session of the Indian National Congress in Calcutta (now Kolkata) on 27 December 1911, and again in January 1912 at the annual event of the Adi Brahmo Samaj.

</p></td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td style="width:20%"></td>

<td> &nbsp <h3>National Song: Vande Matram</h3><p style="text-align:center"> &nbsp The song Vande Mataram, composed in Sanskrit by Bankimchandra Chatterji, was a source of inspiration to the people in their struggle for freedom. It has an equal status with Jana-gana-mana. The first political occasion when it was sung was the 1896 session of the Indian National Congress.

It enthused numerous young men and women who fell into the patriotic sentiments of the time, dedicating their spirits in service of their Motherland. Revolutionary turned spiritualist Aurobindo Ghosh termed it the ‘Anthem of Bengal’ and rendered the English translation titled ‘I bow to thee, Mother’.

</p></td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td></td>

<td> &nbsp <h3>National Dance</h3><p style="text-align:center"> &nbsp The Indian dances are broadly divided into Classical dances and folk dances. The Classical dances of India are usually spiritual in content. Though the folk dances of India are also spiritual and religious in content but the main force behind the folk dances of India is the celebratory mood. Dances are a form of coherent expression of human feelings. Like the Indian culture, Indian classical dances are equally diverse in nature. There are numerous classical dance forms in India and innumerable folk dances. Each dance form can be traced to different parts of the country. Each form represents the culture and ethos of a particular region or a group of people

The most popular classical dance styles of India are Bharatnatyam of Tamil Nadu, Kathakali and Mohiniattam of Kerala, Odissi of Orissa, Kathak of Uttar Pradesh, Kuchipudi of Andhra Pradesh and Manipuri of Manipur.

</p></td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td></td>

<td> &nbsp <h3>National Flower: Lotus</h3><p> &nbsp The national flower of a country should tie in with the culture, history and heritage of a nation. It is meant to reinforce the country's image to the world and play a part in upholding the qualities that the nation holds true. The national flower of India is Lotus. It is an aquatic herb that is often termed as 'Padma' in Sanskrit and enjoys a sacred status among the Indian culture. It has been an integral part of the Indian culture from time immemorial. A prominent feature of the Indian mythology, the lotus is one with the Indian identity and represents the core values of Indian psyche.

The Lotus symbolizes spirituality, fruitfulness, wealth, knowledge and illumination. The most important thing about lotus is that even after growing in murky water it is untouched by its impurity. On the other hand the lotus symbolizes purity of heart and mind. The National Flower 'Lotus' or water lily is an aquatic plant of Nymphaea species with broad floating leaves and bright aromatic flowers that grow only in shallow waters. The leaves and flowers of the Lotus float and have long stems that contain air spaces in them. The lotus flowers have many petals overlapping in a proportional pattern. The root functions of lotus are carried out by rhizomes that fan out horizontally through the mud below the water. Lotuses, cherished for their tranquil beauty, are delightful to take a look at as their blossoms open on the pond's surface.

</p></td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td></td>  
<td> &nbsp <h3>National Painting</h3><p> &nbsp Madhubani painting is one of the many famous Indian art forms. As it is practiced in the Mithila region of Bihar and Nepal, it is called Mithila or Madhubani art. Often characterized by complex geometrical patterns, these paintings are known for representing ritual content for particular occasions, including festivals, religious rituals, etc. The colors used in Madhubani paintings are usually derived from plants and other natural sources. These colors are often bright and pigments like lampblack and ochre are used to create black and brown respectively. Instead of contemporary brushes, objects like twigs, matchsticks and even fingers are used to create the paintings.

Madhubani paintings originated in the Mithila region of Bihar. Some of the initial references to the Madhubani painting can be found in the Hindu epic Ramayana when King Janaka, Sita's father, asks his painters to create Madhubani paintings for his daughter's wedding. The knowledge was passed down from generation to generation and the paintings began to adorn the houses of the region.

</p></td>

</tr>

<tr>  
<td></td>  
<td> &nbsp <h3>National Sweets: Jalebi</h3><p> &nbsp Jalebi, also known as zulbia and zalabia, is a sweet and popular food found all over South Asia and the Middle East. It is extremely common in Pakistan, India and Bangladesh. It is made by deep-frying maida flour (plain flour or all-purpose flour) batter in pretzel or circular shapes, which are then soaked in sugar syrup. They are particularly popular in the Indian subcontinent and Iran.

This dessert can be served warm or cold. They have a somewhat chewy texture with a crystallized sugary exterior coating. Citric acid

or lime juice is sometimes added to the syrup, as well as rose water. Jalebi is eaten with curd or rabri (North India) along with optional other flavours such as kewra (scented water).

This dish is not to be confused with similar sweets and variants like imarti and chhena jalebi.

</p></td>

</tr>

</table>

</body>  
</html>



India is one of the oldest civilizations in the world with a kaleidoscopic variety and rich cultural heritage. It has achieved all-round socio-economic independence. As the 7th largest country in the world, India stands apart from the rest of Asia, marked off as it is by mountains and the sea, which give it a geographical entity. Bounded by the Great Himalayas in the north, it stretches southwards and at the Tropic of Cancer, tapers off into the Indian Ocean. Bengal on the east and the Arabian Sea on the west. Lying entirely in the northern hemisphere, the mainland extends between latitudes 8° 4' and 37° 6' and 97° 25' east and measures about 3,214 km from north to south between the extreme latitudes and about 2,933 km from east to west between the extreme longitudes. The total length of the coastline of the mainland, Lakshadweep Islands and Andaman & Nicobar Islands is about 15,200 km. The total area of the land frontier of about 15,200 km. The total length of the coastline of the mainland, Lakshadweep Islands and Andaman & Nicobar Islands is about 15,200 km.

**National Flag: Tiranga**

In 1904, the first ever Indian flag that came into existence was designed by Sister Nivedita. For some time, this flag was known as Nivedita's Flag. The flag had two colors – red and yellow. The freedom struggle was represented by red color and victory by yellow. The word 'Vande Mataram' was written in Bengali and it also had a figure of vajra (a kind of a weapon) and a white lotus at the centre. This flag was hoisted at the Parsee Bagan Square, Calcutta on 7th August 1906. This flag had three equal horizontal stripes or bands of equal width. The uppermost blue band had eight stars with varied points to represent different stages in which the lotus flower bloomed. The lowermost yellow band had Vande Mataram written in Devanagari script. Sun and star at each end and a crescent were present on the lowermost yellow band.

The 'Saptarishi Flag' was designed by Madam Cama. The flag was first hoisted in Paris and then on August 22, 1907 in Stuttgart during the Socialist Congress. Quite similar in looks with the above mentioned flag, the Saptarishi Flag's topmost strip was of saffron color and seven stars showing the Saptarishi. Then there were many variations of tricolor flags available that were similar to the Tiranga. One of these had eight lotus flowers on the uppermost strip representing the eight provinces of British India.

**National Bird: Peacock**

# **CHAPTER 9**

## **Testing**

**Testing** is an investigation conducted to provide stakeholders with information about the quality of the software product or service under test. Software testing can also provide an objective, independent view of the software to allow the business to appreciate and understand the risks of software implementation. Test techniques include the process of executing a program or application with the intent of finding software bugs (errors or other defects), and verifying that the software product is fit for use.

Software testing involves the execution of a software component or system component to evaluate one or more properties of interest. In general, these properties indicate the extent to which the component or system under test:

- meets the requirements that guided its design and development,
- responds correctly to all kinds of inputs,
- performs its functions within an acceptable time,
- it is sufficiently usable,
- can be installed and run in its intended environments, and
- Achieves the general result its stakeholder's desire.

### **8(i) Static vs. dynamic testing:**

There are many approaches available in software testing. Reviews, walkthroughs, or inspections are referred to as static testing, whereas executing programmed code with a given set of test cases is referred to as dynamic testing.

Static testing is often implicit, like proofreading, plus when programming tools/text editors check source code structure or compilers (pre-compilers) check syntax and data flow as static program analysis. Dynamic testing takes place when the program itself is run. Dynamic testing may begin before the program is 100% complete in order to test particular sections of code and are applied to discrete functions or modules. Typical techniques for these are either using stubs/drivers or execution from a debugger environment.

### **8(ii) White-box testing:**

White-box testing (also known as clear box testing, glass box testing, transparent box testing and structural testing) verifies the internal structures or workings of a program, as opposed to the functionality exposed to the end-user. In white-box testing, an internal perspective of the system (the source code), as well as programming skills, are used to design test cases. The tester chooses inputs to exercise paths through the code and determine the appropriate outputs. This is analogous to testing nodes in a circuit, e.g., in-circuit testing (ICT).

While white-box testing can be applied at the unit, integration, and system levels of the software testing process, it is usually done at the unit level. It can test paths within a unit, paths between units during integration, and between subsystems during a system-level test. Though this method of test design can uncover many errors or problems, it might not detect unimplemented parts of the specification or missing requirements.

Techniques used in white-box testing include:

- API testing – testing of the application using public and private APIs (application programming interfaces)
- Code coverage – creating tests to satisfy some criteria of code coverage (e.g., the test designer can create tests to cause all statements in the program to be executed at least once)

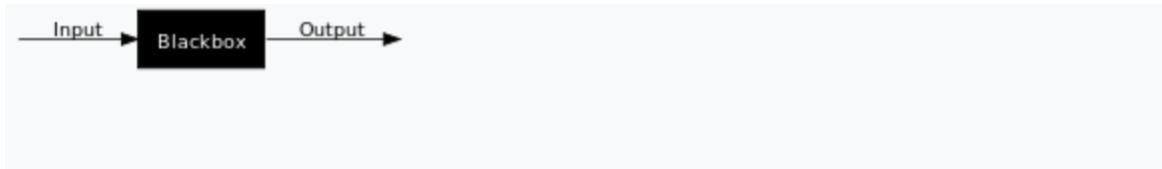
- Fault injection methods – intentionally introducing faults to gauge the efficacy of testing strategies
- Mutation testing methods
- Static testing methods

Code coverage tools can evaluate the completeness of a test suite that was created with any method, including black-box testing. This allows the software team to examine parts of a system that are rarely tested and ensures that the most important function points have been tested. Code coverage as a software metric can be reported as a percentage for:

- Function coverage, which reports on functions executed
- Statement coverage, which reports on the number of lines executed to complete the test
- Decision coverage, which reports on whether both the True and the False branch of a given tens.
- it has been executed

100% statement coverage ensures that all code paths or branches (in terms of control flow) are executed at least once. This is helpful in ensuring correct functionality, but not sufficient since the same code may process different inputs correctly or incorrectly. Pseudo-tested functions and methods are those that are covered but not specified (it is possible to remove their body without breaking any test case).

### **11(iii) Black-box testing**



Black-box testing (also known as functional testing) treats the software as a "black box," examining functionality without any knowledge of internal implementation, without seeing the source code. The testers are only aware of what the software is supposed to do, not how it does it. Black-box testing methods include: equivalence partitioning, boundary value analysis, all-pairs testing, state transition tables, decision table testing, fuzz testing, model-based testing, use case testing, exploratory testing, and specification-based testing.

Specification-based testing aims to test the functionality of software according to the applicable requirements. This level of testing usually requires thorough test cases to be provided to the tester, who then can simply verify that for a given input, the output value (or behavior), either "is" or "is not" the same as the expected value specified in the test case. Test cases are built around specifications and requirements, i.e., what the application is supposed to do. It uses external descriptions of the software, including, specifications, requirements, and designs to derive test cases. These tests can be functional or non-functional, though usually functional.

Specification-based testing may be necessary to assure correct functionality, but it is insufficient to guard against complex or high-risk situations.

One advantage of the black box technique is that no programming knowledge is required. Whatever biases the programmers may have had, the tester likely has a different set and may emphasize different areas of functionality. On the other hand, black-box testing has been said to be "like a walk in a dark labyrinth without a flashlight." Because they do not examine the source code, there are situations when a tester writes many test cases to check something that could have been tested by only one test case or leaves some parts of the program untested.

This method of test can be applied to all levels of software testing: unit, integration, system and acceptance. It typically comprises most if not all testing at higher levels, but can also dominate unit testing as well.

## **CHAPTER 9**

### **Conclusion**

This report will allow the users to store the details of tourist places. This report package will allow storing the details of beauty of tourist place. The system will be storing enough to withstand regressive yearly operations under conditions where the database is maintained and cleared over a certain time of span. The implementation of the system in the Organisation will considerably reduce data entry, time and also provide past information.

## **CHAPTER 13**

### **Bibliography**

- (i) [www.tutorialponit.org](http://www.tutorialponit.org)
- (ii) [www.wikipedia.com](http://www.wikipedia.com)
- (iii) [www.studytonight.com](http://www.studytonight.com)
- (iv) [www.w3schools.com](http://www.w3schools.com)