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**INTRODUCTION**

* 1. **PROBLEM STATEMENT**

**Requirements:**

3. DESCRIPTION

CLIENT-SIDE TECHNOLOGY

1. HTML

 HTML is used for creating your own Website. HTML is easy to learn.

HTML is the standard mark-up language for creating Web pages.

* HTML stands for Hyper Text Mark-up Language
* HTML describes the structure of Web pages using mark-up
* HTML elements are the building blocks of HTML pages
* HTML elements are represented by tags
* HTML tags label pieces of content such as "heading", "paragraph", "table", and so on
* Browsers do not display the HTML tags, but use them to render the content of the page.

HTML tags are element names surrounded by angle brackets:

<tagname>content</tagname>

* HTML tags normally come **in pairs** like <p> and </p>
* The first tag in a pair is the **start tag,** the second tag is the **end tag**
* The end tag is written like the start tag, but with a **forward slash** inserted before the tag name.

The <!DOCTYPE> Declaration

* The <!DOCTYPE> declaration represents the document type, and helps browsers to display web pages correctly.
* It must only appear once, at the top of the page (before any HTML tags).
* The <!DOCTYPE> declaration is not case sensitive.

<!DOCTYPE html>

The HTML document itself begins with <html> and ends with </html>. Then comes the <head> tag. The <head> element is a container for metadata (data about data) and is placed between the <html> tag and the <body> tag.HTML metadata is data about the HTML document. Metadata is not displayed.Metadata typically define the document title, character set, styles, links, scripts, and other meta information.

There is a <title> tag after the head tag. The <title> element defines the title of the document, and is required in all HTML/XHTML documents.

The <title> element:

* defines a title in the browser tab
* provides a title for the page when it is added to favorites
* displays a title for the page in search engine results

The visible part of the HTML document is between <body> and </body>.

* HTML Headings: - HTML headings are defined with the <h1> to <h6> tags. <h1> defines the most important heading. <h6> defines the least important heading.
* HTML Horizontal Rules :- The <hr> tag defines a thematic break in an HTML page, and is most often displayed as a horizontal rule. The <hr> element is used to separate content (or define a change) in an HTML page.
* HTML Line Breaks :- The HTML <br> element defines a line break. Use <br> if you want a line break (a new line) without starting a new paragraph.
* HTML Paragraphs :- HTML paragraphs are defined with the <p> tag.
* HTML Links :- HTML links are defined with the <a> tag. The link's destination is specified in the href attribute. Attributes are used to provide additional information about HTML elements.
* HTML Images :- HTML images are defined with the <img> tag. The source file (src), alternative text (alt), width, and height are provided as attributes.
* HTML Buttons :- HTML buttons are defined with the <button> tag.
* The href Attribute :- HTML links are defined with the <a> tag. The link address is specified in the href attribute.

e.g. <a href=”www.kalaghoda.com” >kala ghoda</a>

* The src Attribute :- HTML images are defined with the <img> tag.The filename of the image source is specified in the src attribute. Images in HTML have a set of **size** attributes, which specifies the width and height of the image. The alt attribute specifies an alternative text to be used, when an image cannot be displayed.

e.g.<img src=”RUBIX.jpg” alt=”rubix” width=”500” height=”600”>

* The style Attribute :- The style attribute is used to specify the styling of an element, like color, font, size,background-color etc.
* HTML Comment Tags :- You can add comments to your HTML source by using the following syntax.

E.g. <! -- Write your comments here -->

## HTML Links – Hyperlinks :- HTML links are hyperlinks. You can click on a link and jump to another document. When you move the mouse over a link, the mouse arrow will turn into a little hand.

* HTML Tables :- An HTML table is defined with the <table> tag. Each table row is defined with the <tr> tag. A table header is defined with the <th> tag. By default, table headings are bold and centered. A table data/cell is defined with the <td> tag.

## The class Attribute :-The class attribute specifies one or more class names for an HTML element. The class name can be used by CSS and JavaScript to perform certain tasks for elements with the specified class name. In CSS, to select elements with a specific class, write a period (.) character, followed by the name of the class

## The id Attribute :-The id attribute specifies a unique id for an HTML element (the value must be unique within the HTML document).The id value can be used by CSS and JavaScript to perform certain tasks for a unique element with the specified id value.In CSS, to select an element with a specific id, write a hash (#) character, followed by the id of the element.

# HTML Iframe :-An iframe is used to display a web page within a web page. The src attribute specifies the URL (web address) of the inline frame page.

E.g. <iframe src="demo\_iframe.htm" height="200" width="300"></iframe>

# HTML Responsive Web Design :- Responsive Web Design is about using HTML and CSS to automatically resize, hide, shrink, or enlarge, a website, to make it look good on all devices (desktops, tablets, and phones). When making responsive web pages, <meta> element is used. This will set the viewport of your page, which will give the browser instructions on how to control the page's dimensions and scaling.

E.g. <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

## Media Queries :- With media queries you can define completely different styles for different browser sizes.

* The <form> Element:- The HTML <form> elementdefines a form that is used to collect user input. An HTML form contains form elements.Form elements are different types of input elements, like text fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, submit buttons, and more.

## The <input> Element :- The <input> element is the most important form element. The <input> element can be displayed in several ways, depending on the **type** attribute.

## Text Input :- <input type="text"> defines a one-line input field for **text input.**

## **e.g.**<form>   First name:<br>   <input type="text" name="firstname"><br>   Last name:<br>   <input type="text" name="lastname"> </form>

## Radio Button Input :- <input type="radio"> defines a **radio button**.Radio buttons let a user select ONE of a limited number of choices

## The Submit Button :- <input type="submit"> defines a button for **submitting** the form data to a **form-handler**.The form-handler is typically a server page with a script for processing input data.

## The Name Attribute :- Each input field must have a name attribute to be submitted.If the name attribute is omitted, the data of that input field will not be sent at all.

* The <fieldset> element is used to group related data in a form.
* The <legend> element defines a caption for the <fieldset> element.

1. CSS

**CSS** stands for **C**ascading **S**tyle **S**heets.

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.

CSS can be added to HTML elements in 3 ways:

* **Inline** - by using the style attribute in HTML elements. An inline CSS is used to apply a unique style to a single HTML element.
* **Internal** - by using a <style> element in the <head> section. An internal CSS is used to define a style for a single HTML page.

**External** - by using an external CSS file. An external style sheet is used to define the style for many HTML pages.With an external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire web site, by changing one file.To use an external style sheet, add a link to it in the <head> section of the HTML page. An external style sheet can be written in any text editor. The file must not contain any HTML code, and must be saved with a .css extension.

The most common way to add CSS, is to keep the styles in separate CSS files.

## CSS Padding :- The CSS padding property defines a padding (space) between the text and the border.

## CSS Border :- The CSS border property defines a border around an HTML element.

## The id Attribute :-To define a specific style for one special element, add an id attribute to the element.

## E.g. <p id="p01">I am different</p>

## #p01 {     color: blue; }

## The class Attribute :- To define a style for special types of elements, add a class attribute to the element.eg. <p class="error">I am different</p>

then define a style for the elements with the specific class.

p.error {  
    color: red;  
}

3. JAVASCRIPT

JavaScript makes HTML pages more dynamic and interactive. JavaScript is the programming language of HTML and the Web.

Alongside HTML and CSS, JavaScript is one of the three core technologies of the World Wide Web. JavaScript enables interactive web pages and thus is an essential part of web applications. The vast majority of websites use it, and all major web browsers have a dedicated JavaScript engine to execute it.

As a multi-paradigm language, JavaScript supports event-driven, functional, and imperative (including object-oriented and prototype-based) programming styles. It has an API for working with text, arrays, dates, regular expressions, and basic manipulation of the DOM, but the language itself does not include any I/O, such as networking, storage, or graphics facilities, relying for these upon the host environment in which it is embedded.

Initially only implemented client-side in web browsers, JavaScript engines are now embedded in many other types of host software, including server-side in web servers and databases.

In our project, we have used JavaScript for automatic animation of slideshow function after a given amount of time, changing the layout from list to grid and vice versa, down menu, button onclick, select option function.

* The <script> tag is used to define a client-side script (JavaScript).The <script> element either contains scripting statements, or it points to an external script file through the src attribute.Common uses for JavaScript are image manipulation, form validation, and dynamic changes of content.
* To select an HTML element, JavaScript very often uses thedocument.getElementById() method.
* The <noscript> tag is used to provide an alternate content for users that have disabled scripts in their browser or have a browser that doesn't support client-side scripts.

1. HTML5

HTML5 is the latest and most enhanced version of HTML. Technically, HTML is not a programming language, but rather a markup language.

HTML5 is a cooperation between the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) and the Web Hypertext Application Technology Working Group (WHATWG).

new standard incorporates features like video playback and drag-and-drop that have been previously dependent on third-party browser plug-ins such as Adobe Flash, Microsoft Silverlight, and Google Gears.

HTML5 introduces a number of new elements and attributes that can help you in building modern websites.

In our project, we have used the new input elements on HTML5  such as header, footer, article, aside, etc which gives a proper framework to the web page. We have also used the HTML form which consists of a range of form elements in the registration and the login form. We have used the meta tag which provides the metadata of an HTML document and to make it compatible in various devices.

* The most interesting new HTML5 elements are:
* New **semantic elements** like <header>, <footer>, <article>, and <section>.
* New **attributes of form elements** like number, date, time, calendar, and range.
* New **graphic elements**: <svg> and <canvas>.
* New **multimedia elements**: <audio> and <video>.

## <header> Element :- The <header> element specifies a header for a document or section. The <header> element should be used as a container for introductory content. You can have several <header> elements in one document.

## <footer> Element :- The <footer> element specifies a footer for a document or section. A <footer> element should contain information about its containing element. A footer typically contains the author of the document, copyright information, links to terms of use, contact information, etc. You may have several <footer> elements in one document.

* HTML Layout Elements :- Websites often display content in multiple columns (like a magazine or newspaper).HTML5 offers new semantic elements that define the different parts of a web page.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| HTML5 Semantic Elements | * <header> - Defines a header for a document or a section * <nav> - Defines a container for navigation links * <section> - Defines a section in a document * <article> - Defines an independent self-contained article * <aside> - Defines content aside from the content (like a sidebar) * <footer> - Defines a footer for a document or a section * <details> - Defines additional details * <summary> - Defines a heading for the <details> element |

# HTML Google Maps **:-** Google Maps allows you to display maps on your web page.

### **Example**

function myMap() {  
    var mapOptions = {  
        center: new google.maps.LatLng(51.5, -0.12),  
        zoom: 10,  
        mapTypeId: google.maps.MapTypeId.HYBRID  
    }  
var map = new google.maps.Map(document.getElementById("map"), mapOptions);  
}

The **mapOptions** variable defines the properties for the map.

The **center** property specifies where to center the map (using latitude and longitude coordinates).

The **zoom** property specifies the zoom level for the map (try to experiment with the zoom level).

The **mapTypeId** property specifies the map type to display. The following map types are supported: ROADMAP, SATELLITE, HYBRID, and TERRAIN.

The line: var map=new google.maps.Map(document.getElementById("map"), mapOptions);creates a new map inside the <div> element with id="map", using the parameters that are passed (mapOptions).

* Video :- The HTML5 <video> element specifies a standard way to embed a video in a web page. The controls attribute adds video controls, like play, pause, and volume. It is a good idea to always include width and height attributes. If height and width are not set, the page might flicker while the video loads. The <source> element allows you to specify alternative video files which the browser may choose from. The browser will use the first recognized format. The text between the <video> and </video> tags will only be displayed in browsers that do not support the <video> element.
* HTML Audio :- The HTML5 <audio> element specifies a standard way to embed audio in a web page. The controls attribute adds audio controls, like play, pause, and volume. The <source> element allows you to specify alternative audio files which the browser may choose from. The browser will use the first recognized format. The text between the <audio> and </audio> tags will only be displayed in browsers that do not support the <audio> element.

## HTML5 <output> Element :- The <output> element represents the result of a calculation (like one performed by a script).

1. CSS3

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a style sheet language used for describing the look and formatting of a document written in a markup language. It brings a lot of long-awaited novelties, like rounded corners, shadows, gradients, transitions or animations, as well as new layouts like multi-columns, flexible box or grid layouts.

In our project, we have used internal and inline CSS3. We have used css3 for slideshows, navigation bar, grid and list format, for social media links, for adding styles to headings, body and paragraphs. Using webkit so that the content alignment remains the same in all browsers.

**Analysis:**

Our project entitled **MUMBAI FESTIVALS i**s all about the exciting festivals that takes place in Mumbai throughout the year. Many features are added in our website that makes it user friendly and informative. People who visit our website first need to register themselves after which a unique username and password is generated. This username and password can be used to login into the website and this is how the website is introduced to the user!

After the authentication part is completed, the user is availed with many options such as:

1. Information about different type of festivals

* Technical events
* Cultural events
* Theatre events
* Food Festival
* Social events
* College festivals

2. Booking of seats for festivals

3. Ratings of the festivals according to the feedback received.

According to the interest of the user, he/she can read about the the festivals and can avail their seat for the same by clicking on **Book now** option.