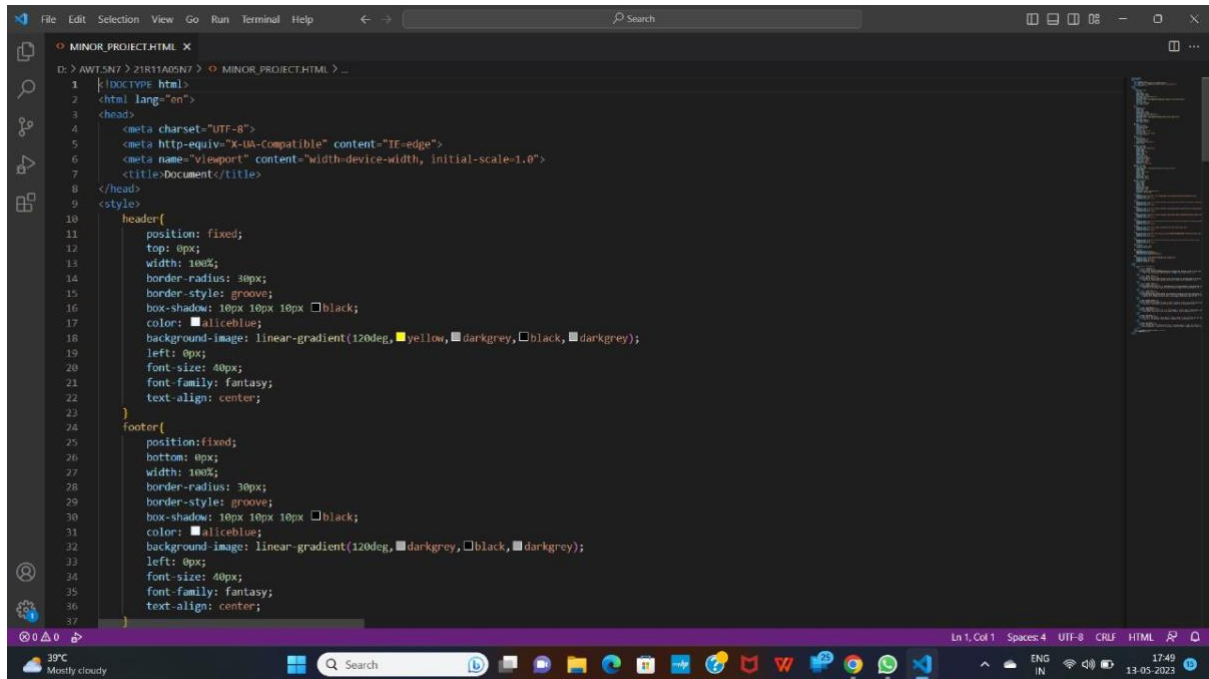


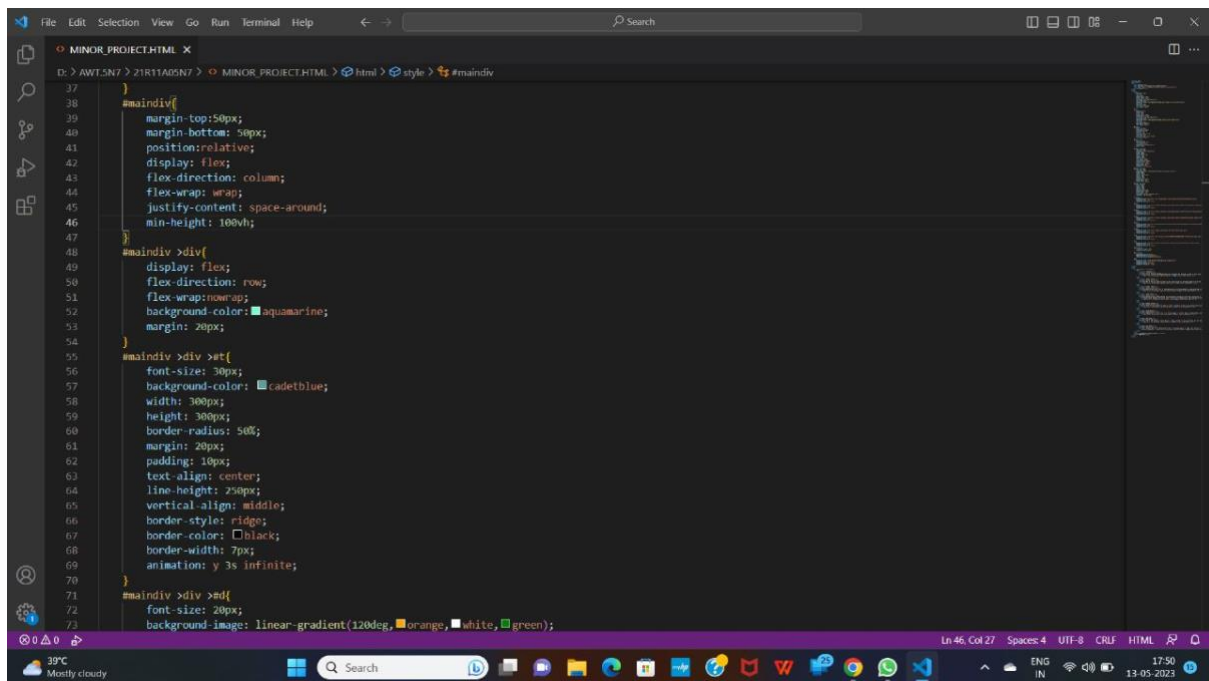
# MINOR PROJECT

[https://github.com/navadeep01040/MINOR-\\_PROJECT.git](https://github.com/navadeep01040/MINOR-_PROJECT.git)



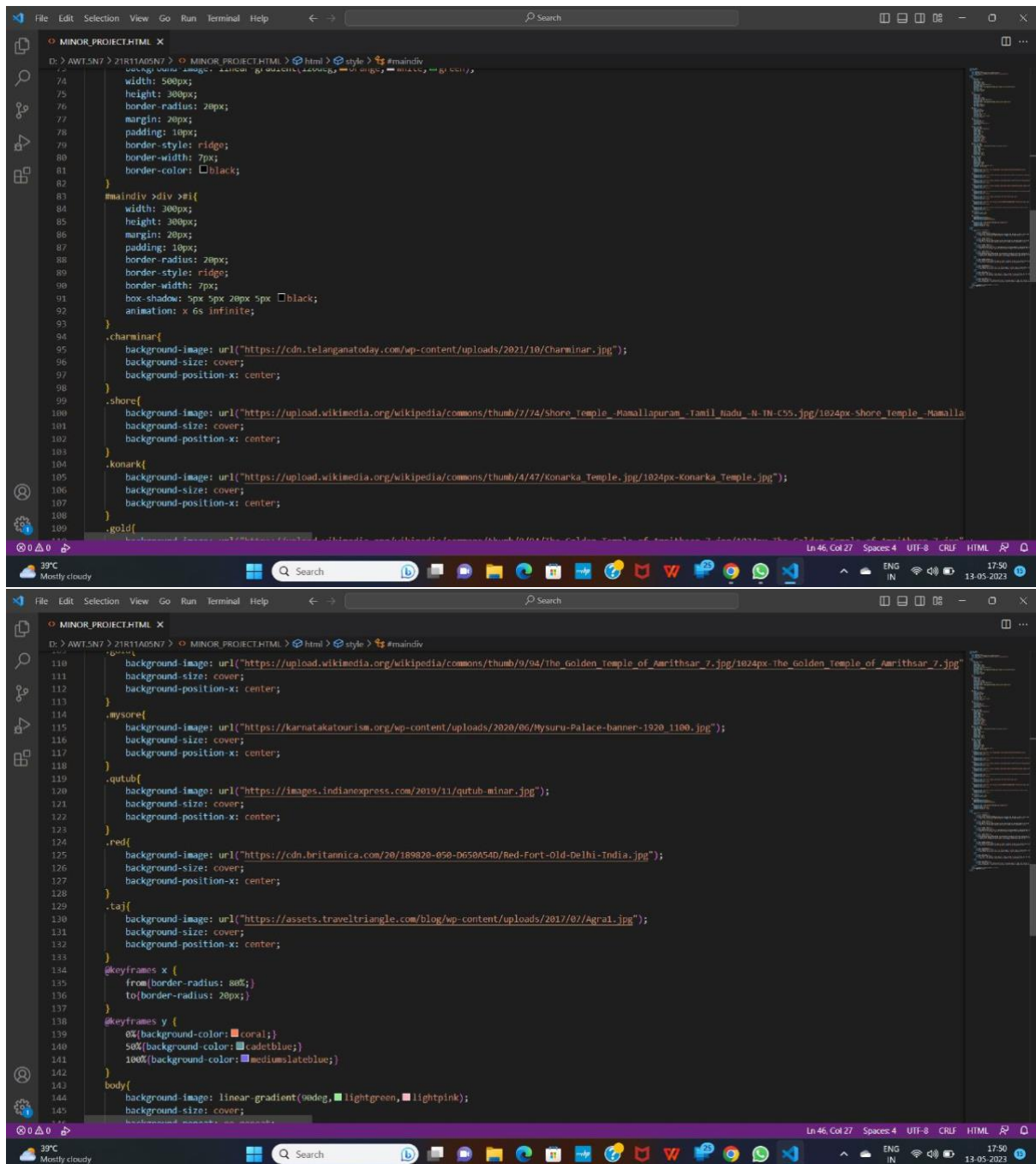
This screenshot shows the VS Code editor with the file 'MINOR\_PROJECT.HTML' open. The code defines the basic structure of the web page, including the HTML head and CSS styles for a header and footer.

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="UTF-8">
5   <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
6   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7   <title>Document</title>
8 </head>
9 <style>
10   header{
11     position: fixed;
12     top: 0px;
13     width: 100%;
14     border-radius: 30px;
15     border-style: groove;
16     box-shadow: 10px 10px 10px black;
17     color: white;
18     background-image: linear-gradient(120deg, yellow, darkgrey, black, darkgrey);
19     left: 0px;
20     font-size: 40px;
21     font-family: fantasy;
22     text-align: center;
23   }
24   footer{
25     position: fixed;
26     bottom: 0px;
27     width: 100%;
28     border-radius: 30px;
29     border-style: groove;
30     box-shadow: 10px 10px 10px black;
31     color: white;
32     background-image: linear-gradient(120deg, darkgrey, black, darkgrey);
33     left: 0px;
34     font-size: 40px;
35     font-family: fantasy;
36     text-align: center;
37   }
```



This screenshot shows the VS Code editor with the file 'MINOR\_PROJECT.HTML' open, displaying the CSS code for the main content area. The code defines the layout and styling for the main content area, including the main container and the main content area itself.

```
37 }
38 }
39 }
40 }
41 }
42 }
43 }
44 }
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71 }
72 }
73 }
```



```
File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help
MINOR_PROJECT.HTML X
D:\AWT\SN7\21R1A05N7> MINOR_PROJECT.HTML > html > style > #maindiv
145 background-size: cover;
146 background-repeat: no-repeat;
147 background-attachment: fixed;
148 }
149 </style>
150 <body>
151 <div id="maindiv" align="center">
152 <div>
153 <div id="t">CHARMINAR</div>
154 <div id="i" class="charminar"></div>
155 <div id="d">It was believed that Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah built the Charminar in 1591 to honor Allah. However in reality this historical tourist place in India
156 <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charminar" target="_blank">click here</a></div>
157 </div>
158 <div>
159 <div id="t">GOLDEN TEMPLE</div>
160 <div id="i" class="gold"></div>
161 <div id="d">One of the most famous Gurudwara in the entire world, Sri Harmandir Sahib is one of the important spiritual places in India. While it has been aro
162 <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden_Temple" target="_blank">click here</a></div>
163 </div>
164 <div>
165 <div id="t">KONARK TEMPLE</div>
166 <div id="i" class="konark"></div>
167 <div id="d">Built by the great ruler of the Ganga dynasty, King Narasimhadeva I, along with 1200 artisans, the Konark Temple is magic set in stone. Located on
168 <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Konark_Sun_Temple" target="_blank">click here</a></div>
169 </div>
170 <div>
171 <div id="t">SHORE TEMPLE</div>
172 <div id="i" class="shore"></div>
173 <div id="d">Dravidian-style temples dotted with innumerable sculptures are the major attractions of Shore Temple,Mahabalipuram. The stone carvings display Pal
174 11 temples called Mandapas lie on both sides of the hills at Mahabalipuram and these have both Dravidian style architecture as well as several Buddhist el
175 <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shore_Temple" target="_blank">click here</a></div>
176 </div>
177 <div>
178 <div id="t">MYSORE PALACE</div>
179 <div id="i" class="mysore"></div>
180 <div id="d">Once the royal abode of a number of rulers, the Mysore Palace is now a museum that has all the royal pictures, clothing and artifacts of the Wodey
181 <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qutb_Minar" target="_blank">click here</a></div>
182 </div>
183 <div>
184 <div id="t">QUTUB MINAR</div>
185 <div id="i" class="qutub"></div>
186 <div id="d">Regarded as the site of the first Muslim kingdom in northern India, the Qutub Minar is definitely one of the most historical sites in India. It is
187 <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qutb_Minar" target="_blank">click here</a></div>
188 </div>
189 <div>
190 <div id="t">RED FORT</div>
191 <div id="i" class="red"></div>
192 <div id="d">One of the historical tourist places in India, the Red Fort was constructed over ten years from 1638 to 1648. This fort was constructed when Shah
193 <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Red_Fort" target="_blank">click here</a></div>
194 </div>
195 <div>
196 <div id="t">TAJ MAHAL</div>
197 <div id="i" class="taj"></div>
198 <div id="d">Discover Red Fort in Delhi which is one of the famous places in India. Meet the boss of Indian historical places. If you consider the top 10 histo
199 for more information <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taj_Mahal" target="_blank">click here</a></div>
200 </div>
201 </div>
202 <header><u>HISTORICAL PLACES IN INDIA</u></header>
203 <footer>THANK YOU</footer>
204 </body>
205 </html>
Ln 46, Col 27 Spaces 4 UTF-8 CRLF HTML
39°C Mostly cloudy 17:51 13-05-2023
```

```
File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help
MINOR_PROJECT.HTML X
D:\AWT\SN7\21R1A05N7> MINOR_PROJECT.HTML > html > style > #maindiv
178 <div id="t">MYSORE PALACE</div>
179 <div id="i" class="mysore"></div>
180 <div id="d">Once the royal abode of a number of rulers, the Mysore Palace is now a museum that has all the royal pictures, clothing and artifacts of the Wodey
181 <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qutb_Minar" target="_blank">click here</a></div>
182 </div>
183 <div>
184 <div id="t">QUTUB MINAR</div>
185 <div id="i" class="qutub"></div>
186 <div id="d">Regarded as the site of the first Muslim kingdom in northern India, the Qutub Minar is definitely one of the most historical sites in India. It is
187 <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qutb_Minar" target="_blank">click here</a></div>
188 </div>
189 <div>
190 <div id="t">RED FORT</div>
191 <div id="i" class="red"></div>
192 <div id="d">One of the historical tourist places in India, the Red Fort was constructed over ten years from 1638 to 1648. This fort was constructed when Shah
193 <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Red_Fort" target="_blank">click here</a></div>
194 </div>
195 <div>
196 <div id="t">TAJ MAHAL</div>
197 <div id="i" class="taj"></div>
198 <div id="d">Discover Red Fort in Delhi which is one of the famous places in India. Meet the boss of Indian historical places. If you consider the top 10 histo
199 for more information <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taj_Mahal" target="_blank">click here</a></div>
200 </div>
201 </div>
202 <header><u>HISTORICAL PLACES IN INDIA</u></header>
203 <footer>THANK YOU</footer>
204 </body>
205 </html>
Ln 46, Col 27 Spaces 4 UTF-8 CRLF HTML
39°C Mostly cloudy 17:51 13-05-2023
```





Document

File | D:\AWT.5N7\21R11A05N7\MINOR\_PROJECT.HTML

HISTORICAL PLACES IN INDIA

MYSORE PALACE



Palace is now a museum that has all the royal pictures, clothing and artifacts of the Wodeyar dynasty. This palace is one of the most historical places in India and is frequently visited by several tourists. The palace was built and refined by several emperors throughout the years and is thus an amalgamation of Hindu, Rajput, and Mughal styles making it one of the heritage destinations in India. Glazed tiles, chandeliers, and iron pillars adorn the pavilion inside the temple that is used to host royal weddings.

for more information [click here](#)

QUTUB MINAR



Regarded as the site of the first Muslim kingdom in northern India, the Qutub Minar is definitely one of the most historical sites in India. It is one of the finest examples of Indo-Muslim architecture with its intricate red sandstone storeys. These are dotted with carvings and verses from the Quran and are mostly in Arabic and Nagari. Qutub Minar is one of the famous historical places in India and is said to have got its name from Qutb-ud-din Aibak who was the first Muslim ruler of North India. The first mosque in India Quwwat-ul-Islam Masjid is also located at the foot of the Qutub Minar.

THANK YOU

39°C  
Sunset coming

Search

ENG IN 17:54 13-05-2023

Document

File | D:\AWT.5N7\21R11A05N7\MINOR\_PROJECT.HTML

HISTORICAL PLACES IN INDIA

RED FORT



constructed over ten years from 1638 to 1648. This fort was constructed when Shah Jahan shifted the capital from Agra to Delhi and it was then known as the Qila-e-Mubarak. This octagonal fort is one of the most famous historical places in north India and is also the site where the President gives his speech on Independence Day. The Red fort is truly remarkable and one of the best historical places in India.

for more information [click here](#)

TAJ MAHAL



Discover Red Fort in Delhi which is one of the famous places in India. Meet the boss of Indian historical places. If you consider the top 10 historical places in India, Taj Mahal will always be ranking high in the list. Explore the ultimate epitome of love, the Taj Mahal, whose grandeur remains unmatched in history and today this is one of the weekend getaways from Delhi. This opulent white marble structure was commissioned to be built in 1632 by Shah Jahan for his late wife Mumtaz Mahal. It took around 22 years to complete this magnificent structure that is considered one of the most famous historical places in India.

THANK YOU

39°C  
Mostly cloudy

Search

ENG IN 17:54 13-05-2023

39°C Mostly cloudy

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Chamrier\_Aerial\_View.jpg

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Document Golden Temple - Wikipedia

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden\_Temple

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## Golden Temple

Article Talk

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Coordinates: 31°37′12″N 74°52′35″E﻿ / ﻿31.62°N 74.876°E﻿ / 31.62; 74.876

*For other uses, see Golden Temple (disambiguation).*

The Golden Temple (also known as the **Harmandir Sahib**, **Harī Mandir**, [ɪ,ˈabode of Godˈ, Punjab pronunciation: [ɦəmˈɪndəˈɾ saˈɦɪb]], or the **Darbār Sahib**, 'exalted court', [d̪əb̪aːɾ saˈɦɪb]) is a gurdwara located in the city of Amritsar, Punjab, India.<sup>[a]</sup> It is the preeminent spiritual site of Sikhism. It is one of the holiest sites in Sikhism, alongside the Gurdwara Darbar Sahib Kartarpur in Kartarpur, and Gurdwara Janam Asthan in Nankana Sahib.<sup>[b]</sup>

The main-made pool on the site of the temple was completed by the fourth Sikh Guru, Guru Ram Das, in 1577.<sup>[c]</sup> In 1604, Guru Arjan Dev, the fifth Sikh Guru, placed a copy of the *Adi Granth* in Harmandir Sahib and is the prominent figure in development of gurdwara who built it in the 16th Century.<sup>[d]</sup> The Gurdwara was repeatedly rebuilt by the Sikhs after it became a target of persecution and was destroyed several times by the Mughal and invading Afghan armies.<sup>[e]</sup> Maharaja Ranjit Singh, after founding the Sikh Empire, rebuilt it in marble and copper in 1809, and overlaid the sanctum with gold leaf in 1830. This has led to the name the Golden Temple.<sup>[f]</sup><sup>[g]</sup><sup>[h]</sup><sup>[i]</sup>

The Golden Temple is spiritually the most significant shrine in Sikhism. It became a centre of the Singh Sabha Movement between 1883 and 1920s, and the Punjabi Suba movement between 1947 and 1966. In the early 1980s, the Gurdwara became a centre of conflict between the Indian government and a movement led by Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale.<sup>[j]</sup> In 1984, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi sent in the Indian Army as part of Operation Blue Star, leading to deaths of over 1,000 soldiers and civilians, as well as causing much damage to the Gurdwara and the destruction of Akal Takht. The Gurdwara complex was rebuilt again after the 1984 damage.<sup>[k]</sup>

The Golden Temple is an open house of worship for all people, from all walks of life and faiths.<sup>[l]</sup> It has a square plan with four entrances, and a circumambulation path around the pool. The four entrances to the

### Golden Temple

Harmandir Sahib  
Darbār Sahib

Religion	Sikhism
Location	Amritsar
State	Punjab
Country	India

You can toggle between a fixed width and full width by clicking this button.

39°C Mostly cloudy



Document
Shore Temple - Wikipedia
en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shore\_Temple
WIKIPEDIA The Free Encyclopedia
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Contents [hide]
(Top)
History
Architecture
Artwork and iconography
Lion monolith
Miniature Shrine
Conservation
Indian Dance Festival-Mamallapuram
See also
Gallery
References
External links

## Shore Temple

Article
Talk

Read
Edit
View history
Tools

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Coordinates: 12°36′59″N 80°11′55″E

*This article is about one of the temples at Mahabalipuram. For the UNESCO world heritage site, see Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram.*

The **Shore Temple** (c. 725 AD) is a complex of temples and shrines that overlooks the shore of the Bay of Bengal. It is located in Mahabalipuram, about 60 kilometres (37 mi) south of Chennai in Tamil Nadu, India.<sup>[1]</sup>


It is a structural temple, built with blocks of granite, dating from the 8th century AD. At the time of its creation, the site was a busy port during the reign of Narasimhavarmam II of the Indian Pallava dynasty.<sup>[2]</sup> As one of the Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram, it has been classified as a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1984.<sup>[3]</sup> It is one of the oldest structural (versus rock-cut) stone temples of Southern India.<sup>[3]</sup>

### History

Marco Polo and the European merchants who came to Asia after him called the site *Seven Pagodas*. One of these is believed to be the Shore Temple. The temple probably acted as a landmark for seafarers. As it appears like a Pagoda, the name became familiar to the seafarers.<sup>[3]</sup>


This structural temple complex was the culmination of the architectural creations that were initiated by the King Narasimhavarmam II in mid 7th century starting with the Cave temples and the monolithic Rathas.<sup>[2]</sup> Even though the architectural creation of sculpturing cut-in and cut-out structures continued during subsequent periods, as seen in the Atranchandha cave, the Pidari rathas and the Tiger cave, the main credit for the architectural elegance of the Shore Temple complex in the category of structural temples goes to the King Rajasimha (700–28 AD), also known as Narasimhavarmam II, of the Pallava Dynasty. It is now inferred that this temple complex was the last in a series of temples that seemed to exist in the submerged coastline; this is supported by the appearance of an outline of its sister temples off the coast during the Tsunami in

Shore temple



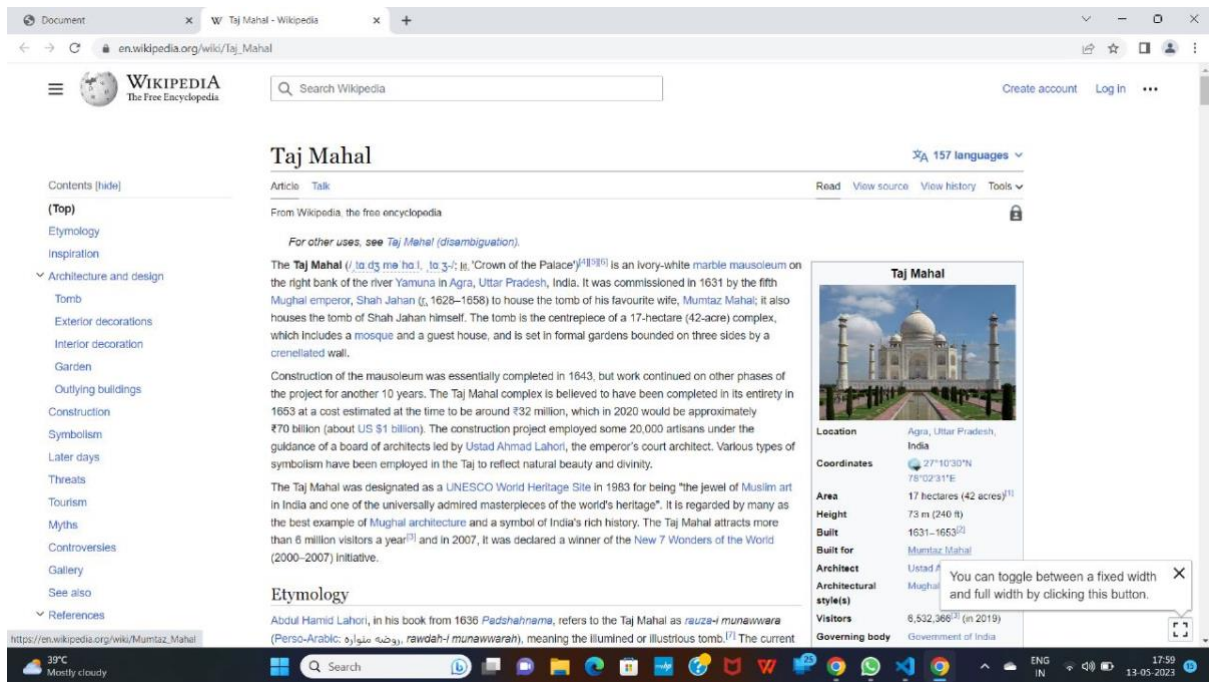
Shore Temple Complex

Religion
Affiliation
District
Location
Location
State
Country



[illegible]





->The above code is an HTML webpage that displays information about historical places in India. It starts with the declaration of the document type and language, followed by the meta tags that set the character encoding and the viewport. The webpage has a title "Historical Places in India" displayed in the header section.

->For each place, there is also a link to its corresponding Wikipedia page that opens in a new tab when clicked. However, it seems that some of the links have syntax errors that may cause issues in some browsers.

->Overall, the webpage provides a simple and informative presentation of some of the most significant historical places in India, with images and descriptions, making it a useful resource for anyone interested in exploring the country's rich cultural heritage.