A

PROJECT

ON

"Ancient Indian Architecture"

Submitted to

Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University,
NAGPUR
In the Partial Fulfillment of

B.Com. (Computer Application) Final Year

Submitted by

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Shivani Jaiswal

Under the Guidance of

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G. S. College of Commerce & Economics
Nagpur

2019-2020

G. S. COLLEGE OF COMMERCE & ECONOMICS

NAGPUR

(2019 - 2020)

This is to certify that Mr. /Miss Yamini Masram & Shivani Jaiswal has completed their project on the topic of Ancient Indian Architecture prescribed by the Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University for B.Com. (Computer Application) - III course in G. S. College of Commerce & Economics, Nagpur.

Date:

Place: Nagpur

Pravin J. Yadao

Project Guide

External Examiner

Internal Examiner

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We take this opportunity to express our deep gratitude and whole hearted thanks to project guide Prof. Pravin Yadao, Coordinator for his guidance throughout this work. We are very much thankful to him for his constant encouragement, support and kindness.

We are also grateful to our teachers Prof. Rahul Tiwari, Prof. Sushma Gawande, Prof. Preeti Rangari, Prof. Prajkta Deshpande and Prof. Haresh Naringe for their encouragement, help and support from time to time.

We also wish to express our sincere thanks to Principal Dr. N. Y. Khandait for providing us wide range of opportunities, facilities and inspiration to gather professional knowledge and material without which this project could not have been completed.

Yamini Masram

Shivani Jaiswal

Date:

Place: Nagpur

DECLARATION

We **Yamini Masram** & **Jaiswal** hereby honestly declare that the work entitled "Ancient Indian Architecture" submitted by us at G.S. College of Commerce & Economics, Nagpur in partial fulfillment of requirement for the award of B.Com. (Computer Application) degree by Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj, Nagpur University, Nagpur has not been submitted elsewhere for the award of any degree, during the academic session 2019-2020.

The project has been developed and completed by us independently under the supervision of the subject teacher and project guide.

Yamini Masram

Shivani Jaiswal

Date:

Place: Nagpur

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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

In our project we are providing information about Ancient Indian Architecture. Our project is to let people know about an ancient architectures located in India. We provide detailed information about them with related images so that people can easily understand and get knowledge about them.

The architecture of India is rooted in its history, culture and religion. Among a number of architectural styles and traditions, the contrasting Hindu temples and Indo-Islamic architecture are best known historical styles. Both of these, but especially the former, have number of religious styles within them. An early example of town planning is Harappa architecture of the Indus Valley Civilization. People lived in cities with baked brick houses, streets in a grid layout, etc.

Indian rock-cut architecture is more various and found in greater abundance in that country than any other form of rock-cut architecture around the world. Rock-cut architecture is the practice of creating a structure by carving it out of solid natural rock. Rock that is not part of the structure is removed until the only rock left makes up the architectural elements of the excavated interior. Indian rock-cut architecture is mostly religious in nature. There are more than 1,500 known rock-cut structures in India. Many of these structures contain artwork of global importance, and most are adorned with exquisite stone carvings.

Hindu temple architecture as the main form of Hindu architecture has many varieties of style, though the basic nature of the Hindu temple remains the same, with the essential feature an inner sanctum, the garbha griha or womb-chamber, where the primary Murti or the image of a deity is housed in a simple bare cell. Around this chamber there are often other structures and buildings, in the largest cases covering several acres. On the exterior, the garbhagriha is crowned by a tower-like shikhara, also called the vimana in the south. The shrine building often includes an ambulatory for parikrama, a mandapa congregation hall, and sometimes an antarala antechamber and porch between garbhagriha and mandapa.

Caves in ancient India were places of special relevance. Aside from offering natural shelter, they were regarded as *loci* of supernatural powers and spiritual enhancement. Located at the *nexi* of sacred geographies and often associated with local deities, caves were favored abodes by hermits and renouncers.

Elaborate rock-cut architectural structures were created for ascetics to use during the Maurya period with King Ashok being the first to endow man-made caves to the Ajivika ascetics at Barabar Hill . The four Barabar caves located in a rocky outcrop in the Gaya district of Bihar preserve distinctive plans with rectangular spaces attached to a circular, hut-shaped room at one end.

OBJ ECTIVES

OBJECTIVE

The main objectives of Ancient Indian Architecture are as follows:

1. Information Website:

This website can provide information to all about Ancient Indian Architecture. The purpose of an informative website is to convey specific, helpful information to a specific user so that they learn something new and understand a topic better. The website is ready towards providing information. While other are merely for protection to user

2. User Friendly:

This website is user-friendly and easy to access by users. It is easy to handle as user can get all the information is present on finger tips i.e. all the information can be accessed by a single click.

3. Simplicity:

This website simple for user to use because simplicity in website doesn't necessarily equate with a minimalist design aesthetic. In this sites remove all unnecessary elements from the design, content, and code.

4. Time Saving:

This website is time saving, because of faster, cheaper, more accurate, quick to analysis, easy to use for participants, easy to use for researcher easy to style more flexible.

5. Flexible:

It is very flexible to add or delete any information as it is based on HTML. By flexibility it is faster to access. This website can be used again and again.

6. Reliability:

No one should assume that information on the internet is accurate, timely, clear and important. Many of us have the perception that if something appears in print, then it must be true. Any person with minimum computer skills can set up a website. There are no restrictions on what a person can place on a site, and there no requirement that material be edited or reviewed.

7. Information:

By giving a valuable and usable information to user we can gain their trust by using the website. It gives all the relevant information to solve all quarries also web provide ever advertised to care through various forms such or television printed media.

8. Accuracy:

By providing relevant accurate information to user for example, data received from an unknown website created by the average should be considered less reliable than data received from a government maintained site. Create ability shouldn't be the only factor, however as it is possible for inaccuracies to be posted anywhere on the World Wide Web.

9. Easy to use:

This website is easy to use. Easy to understand all the information about Ancient Indian Architecture. This website has some form of navigation. An easy, effective to browse a competitor website.

10. Maintenance:

Managing and maintaining data becomes easier and cost effective due to very high amount of reliability of storage space available in the proposed website.

11. Security:

Provide fast operation, data storage and high security for all tasks. Store feedback of users that only admin can see.

12. Feedback:

Web design can be very hard. When there is communication problem especially. When you use only phone call or merely email with text from web projects experience. I asked client many times for more feedback and details using simple image or screenshot, but that was often too much complicated for them, so I decided to search for an Encino tool to add creative process by simplifying and discussion of markup.

PRELIMINARY SYSTEM ANALYSIS

PRELIMINARY SYSTEM ANALYSIS

Preliminary system analysis basically consists of things to be done before starting a particular project. In short it starts from analyzing the need of user. It also includes various steps to create the need of project, even if the user doesn't have it.

It also analysis whether the project is feasible or not. In our daily life we come across various informative website such as Google, Mozilla, etc. Each and every website has a need to be developed in such a way that the information which is to be give need to be easily understandable and presentable. Every system has common things and that is-

- They are independent and inter-related.
- They work for common objectives.

This in order to carry out of the project successfully it should be analysis is properly. Purpose of preliminary system analysis is to find that whether the project will be successful or not. The project would be possible with all available resources like cost, time, human, resources, current business, environment and technology. System analysis is the method where the whole system is studied very extremely and as the basic this analysis a complete in front of the customer. The phases which should be studied in the preliminary system analysis as follows:

- Identification of need.
- Preliminary Investigation.
- Feasibility study.
- Need of new system.

IDENTIFICATION OF NEED

Identification of need is referring to the finding out valid reason for a developing a project. The success of depends largely on how accurately a problem is defined thoroughly investigate and properly carried out through the choice of solution.

When I start to develop this project "Ancient Indian Architecture" in web page designing opted to gather information by visiting several website regarding this need of new system there are many website providing architecture information. May be there are some websites regarding Ancient Indian Architecture but there is lots of modification user friendliness required.

It is informative: -

Now a day's many websites about nature but there are only a few websites that are completely informative in nature. If we take a book also, they are found to be short of information due to information of size. So the website of "Ancient Indian Architecture" is also an informative website.

It is non-commercial website: -

Many websites are available on internet are commercial in nature and the user has to make a donation of some kind of other to get actual information out of it. Hence, the need of a non-commercial website is arising.

PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION

This "Ancient Indian Architecture" website implementation used for annual system into a digital or computerized system. This all system are using the manual which computerized the system. Journal and converting this manual system into the coding of an HTML and CSS. Using such language make the website easy handle for the user in a computerized system.

The first step in the system development lifecycle is the identification of need. This is a user's request change, improve or enhance an existing system. The Initial Investigation is one way to handle this. The objectives is to determine whether the request is valid and feasible before a recommendation is reached to do nothing, improve or modify existing system or build a new one. The preliminary investigation of our project revealed that the user has to visit multiple different website to gain information and have to go through goggle images related to a particular place.

The users have to go through multiple websites as he has to search each of them differently which increase the load of the system and it is a very time consuming and a hectic task to perform as the user have to switch from one tab to another. We have also found that the present websites are not so attractive and accurate in case of information which means that the visitors are not interested in gaining the information as the website seems boring without any images.

FEASIBILITY STYDY

In the website is the stage where the feasibility is being studied by the developer for the project. The study is useful to evaluate the benefits of the new website requested.

The feasibility study is basically the test of the proposed website in the light of workability meeting user's requirements of effective use of resources and of course the effectiveness the main goal of feasibility study, benefits and the limitations with greater accuracy. It evaluates the benefits of new website. Its objective tot defines the problem clearly and effective use of resources are also important in website.

- ## Technical Feasibility: -

Technical feasibility means to solve the problem as related the software and hardware technical feasibility means refers to the technical resources need to develop the new website the analysis must find out whether current technologies are sufficient to proposed system which includes. We can strongly say that the technically feasible.

Since there is no difficulty in getting the required resources for the development of the project. All the resources needed for the development of the software as well as maintenance of the same is available in the organization from where we utilizing the resources. The system project is considered as technically feasible if the internal technical capability is sufficient to system.

- ## Economic Feasibility:-

Economic feasibility is a way to determining the cost of resources determination compare the project benefits of the proposed website. Economic analysis could also be referred to as benefit analysis. It is the most frequently used method for evaluating the effectiveness of the website.

- ## Operational Feasibility: -

Operational feasibility means that the website will be use effectively after it has been developed. The operational feasibility depends upon the determining human resources for the website they will put all efforts to see that it become operational. Operational feasibility is a measure of how well a proposed website solves the problem. This website is operational feasible as it developed in accordance with rules and regulations, laws and organizational culture etc. this an operational feasibility is measure of how well a proposed website solves the problem and satisfies the requirement while taking the advantages of opportunities have been identified during scope defination in relation to website development.

Essentials of operational feasibility are:

- Is the project feasible within the limits of current technology?
- Does the technology have the capacity to handle the solution?
- Can the technology be easily applied to current problem?

NEED OF NEW SYSTEM

System is the organized working of all its units and sub-units. In order to drive the objective of the project, the system is selected in such a way so that it would satisfy all the requirements of project. It also helps to get output.

In today's world of computer where every aspects of the life is computerized so that the system used should be efficient and accurate. As per the old system like books and journals or any other media, it is very difficult to view a lot of featured contents as we can see using modern techniques such as reading E-books or getting information directly from the informative website. If we use the old techniques, we can access only limited amount of data and if we are in search of popular topics then it is becoming very difficult to search that content. A website which is completely designed for giving information to users and it is also non-commercial in nature is the need of the user because this kind of website will facilitate user all over the world accessing the topic of interest. The need of new system arises from the webpage that exist in the present manual system. The new system is required to save resources such as time and manpower, which are valuable in the present scenario of the system. The new system helps to handle large database in a smooth and also makes the updating data very easy.

- This project will be user-friendly.
- This project will provide performance application.
- This is informative website.
- Accuracy and efficiency of the project is better ordinary function to the project

PROJ ECT CATEGORY

PROJECT CATEGORY

HTML: -

HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language. HTML is use to create a web pages. With the help of that user design the web pages as per requirement.

HTML describes the structure of web pages using Markup.

HTML elements are the buildings blocks of HTML pages.

HTML elements are represented by tags.

HTML tags label pieces of content such as heading, paragraph, table and so on.

CSS: -

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheet is a simple mechanism for adding style (e.g. fonts, color, spacing) to web document.

CSS is use to make attractive web page.

CSS is a language that describes the style of the HTML document.

1. **HTML TAG:** <html>.... </html>

2. **HEAD TAG:** The html <head> tag represents the head section of the HTML document. <head>.... </head>

3. **TITLE TAG**: The HTML <title>tag is use for title, name of the HTML
   document. <title>.... </title>

4. **BODY TAG:** An HTML body tag is a basic kind of marker for a portion of an HTML documents. <body>.... </body>

5. **ANCHOR TAG:** This tag is use to create hyperlink by using <a>.... tag. This tag is mainly used for creating links to other web pages or within the same webpage.

6. **HREF TAG**: HREF is an attribute of anchor element. The HREF attribute is use to specify the path and file name of HTML page that we need to access by using the Hyperlink.

7. **BREAK TAG:** The <br> tag is use to give single line break.

8. **IMAGE TAG:** Image are essential to design of a webpage, as they give visual appeal and also communicate the idea or connect easily. Generally, GIF and J GEG format files are used in web page.

9. **HEIGHT & WIDTH TAG:** The height and width attribute is used to specify the height and width of the image.

10. **MARQUEE TAG:** The Marquee tag is used to move the selected text from left to right or vice versa as per requirement.

11. **FORM TAG:** The HTML <form> tag represents form in an HTML document. It is used for conjunction with form associated elements. To create a form, you typically nest from associated elements inside the opening/closing form tag.

12. **FONT TAG:** The font tag is used to specify the size, face and color of text.

HARDWARE & SOFTWARE REQUIREMENT & SPECIFICATIONS

HARDWARE & SOFTWARE REQUIREMENT & SPECIFICATIONS

Tools & platform language to be used: -

FRONT END:-

The front-end is used to display the website. The use of HTML (Hyper text Markup Language) and CSS (Cascading Style Sheet) for developing a website with an easy to understand the language for creating a website. Improve the appearance of the website respectively.

HTML document are composed entirely of HTML element. Their most general form has three contents i.e. "pair of element tag", a "start tag" and "end tag",

Some element attribute within the "start tag" and finally any textual and graphical content between the start and end tag. The HTML element is everything between and including the tag. Each tag is enclosed in angular brackets.

HARDWARE: -

Hardware contains how much processor & how much RAM will be used for better performance of the website.

RAM

HARD DISK

MOUSE

PROCESSOR

SOFTWARE: -

Software is considered as under it contains in which Operating System & web browser has supported for the performance of the website.

- BROWSER

  INTERNET EXPLORER

  GOOGLE CHROME

- TEXT EDITOR

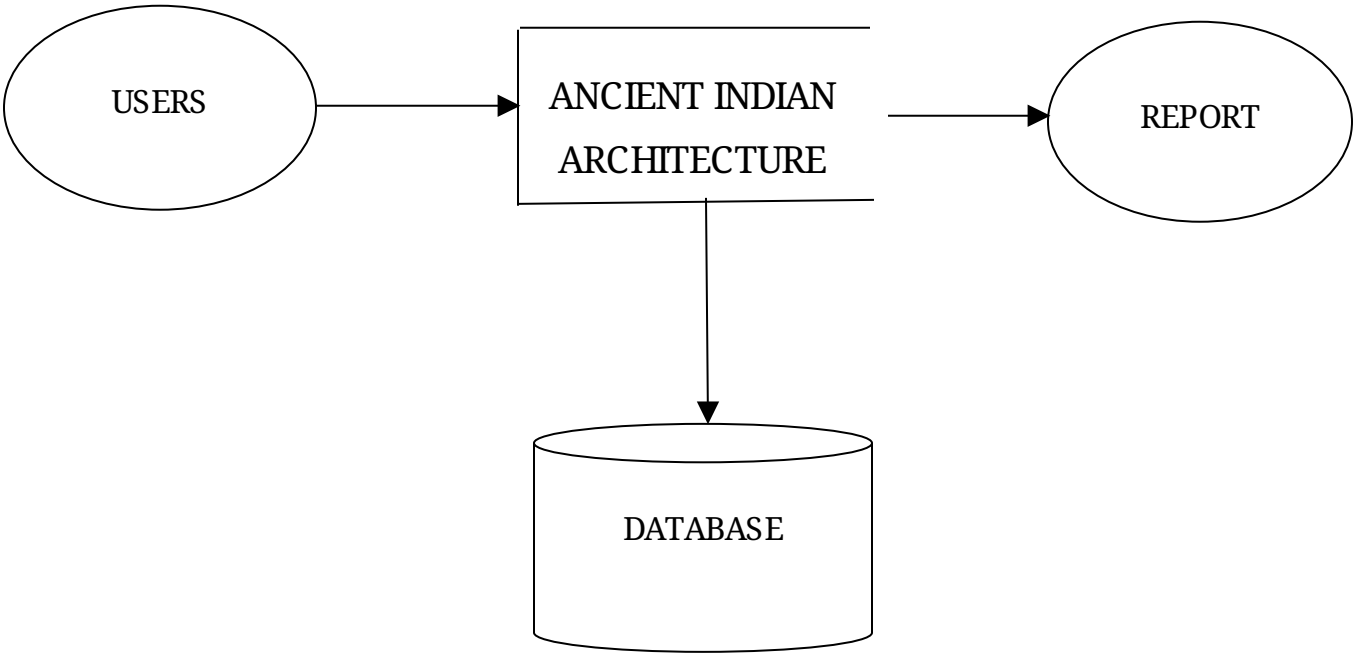
  NOTEPAD

  NOTEPAD++

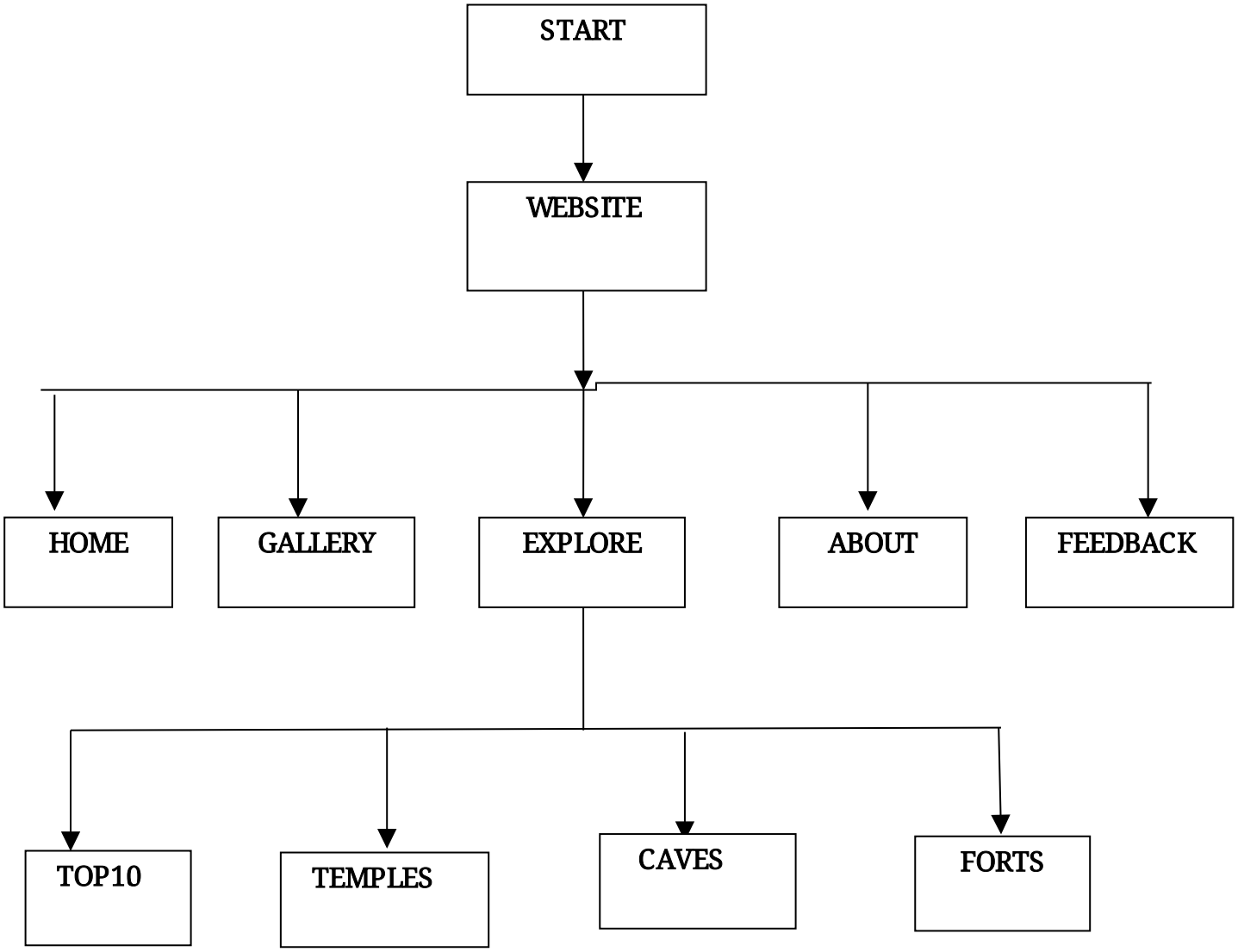
DETAILED SYSTEM ANALYSIS

DETAILED SYSTEM ANALYSIS

Data Flow Diagram:



Structure of website:



SYSTEM DESIGN

SYSTEM DESIGN

SOURCE CODE

Home Page

.html-

```
<html>
<head>
<title>
</title>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="home.css">
<link rel="stylesheet" href="https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/animate.css/3.7.2/animate.min.css">
</head>
<body>
<header>
<nav>
<div class="logo"><h1 class="animated infinite jackInTheBox">Ancient India</h1></div>
<div class="menu">
<div id="container">
<ul>
<li class="active"><a href="#">Home</a></li>
<li><a href="images.html">Gallery</a></li>
<li>Explore
```

```
    <ul>
            <li><a href="top arch.html">Top 10</a></li>
            <li><a href="temple.html">Temples</a></li>
            <li><a href="caves.html">Caves</a></li>
                <li><a href="forts.html">Forts</li>
                <li>Monuments</li>
</ul>
</li>
          <li><a href="about.html">About</a></li>
          <li><a href="Feedback.html">Feedback</a></li>
</ul>
</div>
</div></nav>
<main>
        <section>
                <h3>Welcome To India</h3>
                <h1>DO COME & VISIT</h1>
            <p>"India once is not enough"</p>
            <a href="L.html" class="btn">Learn More</a>
        </section>
</main>
<footer>
        <h1>Contact Us:<br>
            Mobile No:9187762556<br>
            E-mail:ancientarchitecture@gmail.com</h1>

</footer>
</header>
```

```
</body>
</html>

*{
        margin:0px;
        padding: 0px;
        box-sizing: border-box;
        font-family: 'Josefin Sans',sans-serif;
}

header{
        width: 100%;
        height: 100vh;
        background-image:url('ta.jpg');
        background-repeat: no-repeat;
        background-size:cover;
        background-position: center;
}


nav{
  width: 100%;
  height: 14vh;
  background:rgba(0,0,0,0.5);
  color: white;
  display: flex;
  justify-content: space-between;
  align-items: center;
```

```
    text-transform: uppercase;
                }

nav .logo{
  width: 25%;
  text-align: center;

}
nav .menu a{
  text-decoration: none;
  color: white;
  font-weight: bold;

}
#container ul li {

      width: 100px;
      height: 50px;
      color: white;
      line-height: 50px;
      text-align: center;
      float: left;
      font-size: 18px;
           font-weight: bold;
           position: relative;
        }
```

```
#container ul li:hover{
        color:#00FFFF;
      }
#container ul ul{
        display: none;
      }
#container ul li:hover > ul{
        display: block;
      }
#container ul
   {
    list-style: none;
   }
nav .menu .active a{
     color:#00FFFF;
    }

main {
        width: 100%;
        height: 80vh;
        display: flex;
        justify-content: center;
        align-items: center;
        text-align: center;
        color: white;
}

section{
```

```
}

section h3{
        font-size: 35px;
        font-weight: 200;
        letter-spacing: 3px;
        text-shadow: 1px 1px 2px black;

}

section h1{
        margin: 30px 0 20px 0;
        font-size: 55px;
        text-shadow: 2px 1px 5px black;
        font-weight: 700;
        text-transform: uppercase;
}

section p{
        font-size: 25px;
        word-spacing: 2px;
        margin-bottom: 25px;
        text-shadow: 1px 1px 1px black;
}

section a{
        padding: 12px 30px;
```

```
    border-radius: 4px;
    outline: none;
    text-transform: uppercase;
    font-size: 13px;
    font-weight: 500;
    text-decoration: none;
    letter-spacing: 1px;
}
section .btn{
        background:#00FFFF;
        color:#000;
        font-weight: bold;
}
footer{
  position: relative;
  text-align: left;
  background-color: black;
  height: 6rem;
  color: white;
  font-family: Times New Roman;
  font-size: 10px;

 }
```

Learn More

L.html-

```
<html>
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<title></title>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="L.css">
<link rel="stylesheet"
href="https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/animate.css/3.7.2/anim
ate.min.css">
</head>
<body>
        <nav>
<div class="logo"><h1 class="animated infinite
jackInTheBox">Ancient India</h1></div>
<div class="menu">
<div id="container">
<ul>
<li class="active"><a href="#">Home</a></li>
<li><a href="images.html">Gallery</a></li>
<li>Explore
   <ul>
            <li><a href="top arch.html">Top 10</a></li>
```

```
            <li><a href="temple.html">Temples</a></li>
            <li><a href="caves.html">Caves</a></li>
                <li><a href="forts.html">Forts</li>
                <li>Monuments</li>
</ul>
</li>
          <li><a href="about.html">About</a></li>
          <li><a href="Feedback.html">Feedback</a></li>
</ul>
</div>
</div></nav>
        <div class="wrapper">
        <h1>What is Ancient Indian Architecture?</h1>
```

<p>Indian architecture is as old as the history of the civilization. The earliest remains of recognizable building activity in the India dates back to the Indus Valley cities. Among India's ancient architectural remains, the most characteristic are the temples, Chaityas, Viharas, Stupas and other religious structures. In ancient India, temple architecture of high standard developed in almost all regions. The distinct architectural style of temple construction in different parts was a result of geographical, climatic, ethnic, racial, historical and linguistic diversities.

```
      </p>
   <h2>Cave Architecture</h2>
      <p>
```

The cave architecture in India is believed to have begun during the ancient time. These caves were used by Buddhist and Jain monks as places of worship and residence. Initially the caves were

excavated in the western India. Some examples of this type of cave structure are Chaityas and Viharas of Buddhists. The great cave at Karle is also one such example, where great Chaityas and Viharas were excavated by hewing out rocks.

<h2>Rock Cut</h2>
Rock-cut architecture occupies a very important place in the history of Indian Architecture. The rock-cut architecture differs from traditional buildings in many ways. The rock-cut art is more similar to sculpture than architecture as structures were produced by cutting out solid rocks. Let's have a look at various specimen of rock-cut architecture in ancient India. Some prominent rock-cut structures of ancient India are Chaityas, Viharas, temples etc.

<h2>Temple Architecture</h2>
Temple architecture of high standard developed in almost all regions during ancient India. The distinct architectural style of temple construction in different parts was a result of geographical, climatic, ethnic, racial, historical and linguistic diversities. Ancient Indian temples are classified in three broad types. This classification is based on different architectural styles, employed in the construction of the temples. Three main style of temple architecture are the Nagara or the Northern style, the Dravida or the Southern style and the Vesara or Mixed style. But at the same time, there are also some regional styles of Bengal, Kerala and the Himalayan areas.

</body>

```
</div>
</html>
body{
        margin: 0;
        padding: 0;
        background-image: url(lll.jpeg);
        -webkit-background-size:absolute;
        font-family: cursive;
        font-size: 16px;
}
.wrapper{
        width:700px;
        height:600px;
        color: #000;
        top:50%;
        left: 50%;
        padding: 60px 20px;
        position: absolute;
        box-sizing: border-box;
        transform: translate(-50%,-50%);
        box-shadow: 10px;
}
.wrapper p{
        text-align: center;
        font-family: Arial;
        font-size: 18px;
        word-spacing: 2px;
        line-height: 20px;
```

```
}

nav{
  width: 100%;
  height: 14vh;
  background:rgba(0,0,0,0.5);
  color: white;
  display: flex;
  justify-content: space-between;
  align-items: center;
    text-transform: uppercase;
                }

nav .logo{
  width: 30%;
  text-align: center;

}
nav .menu a{
  text-decoration: none;
  color: white;
  font-weight: bold;

}
#container ul li {

      width: 100px;
      height: 50px;
```

```
        color: white;
        line-height: 50px;
        text-align: center;
        float: left;
        font-size: 18px;
            font-weight: bold;
            position: relative;
         }


#container ul li:hover{
            color:#00FFFF;
         }
#container ul ul{
            display: none;
         }
#container ul li:hover > ul{
            display: block;
         }
#container ul
    {
     list-style: none;
    }
nav .menu .active a{
      color:#00FFFF;
     }
```

Gallery

Image.html-

```
<html>
<head>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="image.css">
</head>
<body>
<header>
<nav>
<div class="logo"><h1 class="animated infinite jackInTheBox">Ancient India</h1></div>
<div class="menu">
<div id="container">
<ul>
<li ><a href="#">Home</a></li>
<li class="active" ><a href="images.html">Gallery</a></li>
<li>Explore
  <ul>
      <li><a href="top arch.html">Top 10</a></li>
      <li><a href="temple.html">Temples</a></li>
      <li><a href="caves.html">Caves</a></li>
```

```
                <li><a href="forts.html">Forts</li>
                <li>Monuments</li>
</ul>
</li>
        <li><a href="about.html">About</a></li>
        <li><a href="Feedback.html">Feedback</a></li>
</ul>
</div>
</div></nav>
<div class="gallery">
<div class="images">
<img
src="Hawa_Mahal_Palace.jpg"style="width:300px;height:200px">
<div class="desc"><b> Hawa Mahal </b></div>
</div>
<div class="images">
<img src="taj mahal.jpg" style="width:300px;height:200px">
<div class="desc"> <b>Taj Mahal</b> </div>
</div>
<div class="images">
<img src="4 ixigo_1427973547.jpg"style="width:300px;height:200px">
<div class="desc"> <b>Tugnath Temple </b></div>
</div>
<div class="images">
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<div class="desc"><b>Nalanda</b></div>
</div>
<div class="images">
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<div class="desc"><b> Qutub minar</b> </div>
</div>
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<img src="rani_bernard.jpg"style="width:300px;height:200px">
<div class="desc"> <b>Rani bernard</b></div>
</div>
<div class="images">
<img src="brihadeeswarar.jpg"style="width:300px;height:200px">
<div class="desc"> <b>Brihadeeswarar</b></div>
</div>
<div class="images">
<img                                                    src="Chennakeshava
Temple.jpg"style="width:300px;height:200px">
<div class="desc"><b>Chennakeshava Temple</b></div>
</div>
<div class="images">
<img src="Kailashnath Temple.jpg"style="width:300px;height:200px">
<div class="desc"> <b>Kailashnath Temple</b></div>
</div><div class="images">
<img src="konark_.jpg"style="width:300px;height:200px">
<div class="desc"><b> Konark</b></div>
</div><div class="images">
<img src="tawang_vikramjit.jpg"style="width:300px;height:200px">
<div class="desc"> <b>Tawang Vikramji</b></div>
</div>
<div class="images">
<img src="ancient architecture.jpg"style="width:300px;height:200px">
```

```
<div class="desc"> <b>Ancient Architecture </b></div>
</div>
<div class="images">
<img src="Amarnath Temple.jpg"style="width:300px;height:200px">
<div class="desc"><b> Amarnath Temple</b> </div>
</div>
<div class="images">
<img src="Badami Cave Temples.jpg"style="width:300px;height:200px">
<div class="desc"> <b>Badami cave</b> </div>
</div>
<div class="images">
<img src="Kanheri Caves.jpg"style="width:300px;height:200px">
<div class="desc"><b> Kanheri cave</b> </div>
</div>
<div class="images">
<img src="Masroor Cave Temples,.jpg"style="width:300px;height:200px">
<div class="desc"> <b>Masroor cave </b></div>
</div>
<div class="images">
<img src="The Pancha Rathas.jpg"style="width:300px;height:200px">
<div class="desc"><b> Pancha Rathas</b> </div>
</div>
<div class="images">
<img src="Udayagiri and Khandagiri Caves.jpg"style="width:300px;height:200px">
<div class="desc"> <b>udayagiri & Khandagiri cave</b> </div>
```

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</div>
<div class="images">
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</div>
<div class="images">
<img src="Varaha Cave Temples.jpg"style="width:300px;height:200px">
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</div>
<div class="images">
<img src="temple.jpg"style="width:300px;height:200px">
<div class="desc"> <b>Temple</b> </div>
</div>
<div class="images">
<img src="hampi.jpg"style="width:300px;height:200px">
<div class="desc"><b> Hampi </b></div>
</div>
<div class="images">
<img src="Makkah Masjid.jpg"style="width:300px;height:200px">
<div class="desc"> <b>Makkah Masjid </b></div>
</div>
<div class="images">

<img src="red-fort.jpg"style="width:300px;height:200px">
<div class="desc"><b> Red Fort</b> </div>
</div>
<div class="images">
```

```
<img src="panch ratan temple.jpg"style="width:300px;height:200px">
<div class="desc"> <b>Panch Ratan Temple</b> </div>
</div>
</div>
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  margin:0px;
  padding: 0px;
  box-sizing: border-box;
  font-family: 'Josefin Sans',sans-serif;

  }
  nav{
  width: 100%;
  height: 14vh;
  background:rgba(0,0,0,0.5);
  color: white;
  display: flex;
  justify-content: space-between;
  align-items: center;
    text-transform: uppercase;
                }

nav .logo{
  width: 25%;
  text-align: center;

}
nav .menu a{
```

```
  text-decoration: none;
  color: white;
  font-weight: bold;

}
#container ul li {

    width: 100px;
    height: 50px;
    color: white;
    line-height: 50px;
    text-align: center;
    float: left;
    font-size: 18px;
        font-weight: bold;
        position: relative;
      }


#container ul li:hover{
        color:#00FFFF;
      }
#container ul ul{
        display: none;
      }
#container ul li:hover > ul{
        display: block;
      }
```

```
#container ul
   {
    list-style: none;
   }
nav .menu .active a{
     color:#00FFFF;
    }

.title h1 {
       text-align:center;
       padding:32px;
       font-size:200%;
       }
.gallery {
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       margin:auto;
       overflow:auto;
       margin-left:140px;
}
.images {
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        border:0px solid #ccc;
        float:left;
        width:300px;
}

.desc {
        padding:15px;
```

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

Explore-

TOP 10.html-

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<html>
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</head>
<body>
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<nav>
<div class="logo"><h1 class="animated infinite jackInTheBox">Ancient India</h1></div>
<div class="menu">
<div id="container">
<ul>
<li ><a href="#">Home</a></li>
<li class="active “ ><a href="images.html">Gallery</a></li>
<li >Explore
   <ul>
          <li><a href="top arch.html">Top 10</a></li>
          <li><a href="temple.html">Temples</a></li>
          <li><a href="caves.html">Caves</a></li>
              <li><a href="forts.html">Forts</li>
              <li>Monuments</li>
</ul>
</li>
```

```
        <li><a href="about.html">About</a></li>
        <li><a href="Feedback.html">Feedback</a></li>
</ul>
</div>
</div></nav>
</header>
<div class="banner">
<div class="text">
        <h1>HISTORIC INDIAN BUILDINGS</h1>
<div class="marquee">
<br><marquee behavior="scroll" align="center" width="100%" direction="left"><p>Everyone Need To See </p>
</marquee>
</div>
<p> We have compiled a list of the ten most iconic historic buildings in India. Their impressive architecture and rich histories are a tribute to India’s deep and complex heritage.
<ul>
<li><b><u>Nalanda, Bihar</u></b>
<p>Now in ruins, Nalanda used to be a thriving centre of learning from the 7th century B.C.E. to?1200 C.E. attracting students and scholars from across the subcontinent and from as far away as Tibet, China, Korea, and Central Asia. Though the ruins occupy an area of just approximately 12 hectares, the university once occupied a larger area and consisted of meditation halls, classrooms, temples, and dormitories for over 10,000 students and 2,000 teachers.
Nalanda was an ancient Mahavihara, a large and revered Buddhist monastery, in the ancient kingdom of Magadha (modern-day Bihar) in
```

India. The site is located about 95 kilometres southeast of Patna near the city of Bihar Sharif, and was an important centre of learning from the fifth century CE to c.?1200 CE.Today, it is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Nalanda flourished under the patronage of the Gupta Empire in the 5th and 6th centuries, and later under Harsha, the emperor of Kannauj. The 17th-century Tibetan Lama, states that the 3rd-century BCE Mauryan and Buddhist emperor, Ashoka, built a great temple at Nalanda at the site of Shariputra's chaitya. He also places 3rd-century CE luminaries such as the Mahayana philosopher, Nagarjuna, and his disciple, Aryadeva, at Nalanda with the former also heading the institution.

<u>Tawang Monastery, Arunachal Pradesh</u>

The largest monastery in India and the second largest in the world, Tawang Monastery in the state of Arunachal Pradesh was built in 1680-1681 as per the wishes of the 5th Dalai Lama. Located at an elevation of about 10,000 feet, with a remarkable view of the Tawang River valley and nearby mountains, the majestic three-storey-high building features striking and colourful details as well as an 18-foot-

high image of the Buddha. The monastery also has an impressive library featuring several rare ancient scriptures.

Tawang Monastery is known in Tibetan as Gaden Namgyal Lhatse, which translates to "celestial paradise in a clear night. "It belongs to the Gelug school of Mahayana Buddhism and had a religious association with Drepung Monastery of Lhasa, which continued during the period of British rule.

The monastery is three stories high. It is enclosed by a 925 feet (282 m) long compound wall. Within the complex there are 65 residential buildings. The library of the monastery has valuable old scriptures, mainly Kangyur and Tengyur.

At the entrance to the monastery there is colourful gate structure, known as the Kakaling, which is built in the shape of a "hut-like structure", with side walls built of stone masonry. The roof of the Kakaling features mandalas, while the interior walls have murals of divinities and saints painted on them

<img src="tawang_vikramjit.jpg" style="position:absolute;top:500px;left:40px;width:300px;height:200px">

<img src="tawang_vikramjit2.jpg" style="position:absolute;top:750px;left:40px;width:300px;height:200px">

<u>Hawa Mahal, Jaipur, Rajasthan</u>

Built for women of the royal household to observe street life and festivals without really having to go outside, the five-storey pyramidal

monument is one of the key attractions in Jaipur in the state of Rajasthan. Built in red and pink-colored sandstone and with a façade rich in intricate details, the 18th-century building is particularly striking and not to be missed by those visiting Rajasthan.

The structure was built in 1799 by Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh, the grandson of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh, who was the founder of Jaipur.He was so inspired by the unique structure of Khetri Mahal that he built this grand and historical palace.<p> It was designed by Lal Chand Ustad. Its unique five floors exterior is akin to the honeycomb of a beehive with its 953 small windows called Jharokhas decorated with intricate latticework.

Lal Chand Ustad was the architect of this unique structure. Built-in red and pink colored sandstone, in keeping with the décor of the other monuments in the city, its color is a full testimony to the epithet of "Pink City" given to Jaipur.Hawa Mahal was also known as the chef-d'

px">

<u>Taj Mahal, Agra, Uttar Pradesh</u>
The most well-known among historic Indian buildings, the Taj Mahal is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and one of the New Seven Wonders of the World. Commissioned by Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan in 1632 to house the tomb of his wife Mumtaz Mahal, the Taj is today recognized universally as an icon of love. The pristine white marble architectural marvel represents the best of Mughal artistic heritage in India, and attracts some 7-8 million visitors every year.
The garden is laid out with avenues of trees labeled according to common and scientific names and fountains.The charbagh garden, a design inspired by Persian gardens, was introduced to India by Babur, the first Mughal emperor. It symbolises the four flowing rivers of Jannah (Paradise) and reflects the Paradise garden derived from the Persian paridaeza, meaning 'walled garden.' In mystic Islamic texts of the Mughal period, Paradise is described as an ideal garden of abundance with four rivers flowing from a central spring or mountain, separating the garden into north, west, south and east.
Most Mughal charbaghs are rectangular with a tomb or pavilion in the centre. The Taj Mahal garden is unusual in that the main element, the tomb, is located at the end of the garden. With the discovery of Mahtab Bagh or "Moonlight Garden" on the other side of the Yamuna, the interpretation of the Archaeological Survey of India is that the Yamuna river itself was incorporated into the garden's design and was meant to be seen as one of the rivers of Paradise.

<img src="taj mahal.jpg" style="position:absolute;top:1000px;left:40px;width:300px;height:200 px">
<img src="taj mahal2.jpg" style="position:absolute;top:1300px;left:40px;width:300px;height:200 px">

<u>Rani Ki Vav</u>
<p>Built as a memorial to an 11th-century king by his widowed queen, this elaborately detailed stepwell in Patan in the state of Gujarat is an architectural marvel to stare at endlessly. With sidewalls covered with intricate sculptures and designs, the stairwell is constructed such that it resembles an inverted temple, meant to highlight the importance and sanctity of water.

The stepwell was later flooded by the nearby Saraswati river and silted over. In 1890s, Henry Cousens and James Burgess visited it when it was completely buried under the earth and only well shaft and few pillars were visible.<p> They called it huge pit measuring 87 metres (285 ft). In Travels in Western India, James Tod mentioned that the material from the stepwell was reused in the other stepwell built in modern Patan, probably Trikam Barot ni Vav (Bahadur Singh stepwell). In 1940s, the excavations carried out under the Baroda State revealed the stepwell. In 1986, the major excavation and restoration was carried out by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). An image of Udayamati was also recovered during the excavation. The restoration was carried out from 1981 to 1987.

The finest and one of the largest example of its kind and designed as an inverted temple highlighting the sanctity of water, the stepwell is

divided into seven levels of stairs with sculptural panels; more than 500 principle sculptures and over a thousand minor ones combine religious, mythological and secular imagery.

<img src="rani_bernard.jpg" style="position:absolute;top:1400px;left:40px;width:300px;height:200px">
<img src="rani ki vav.jpg" style="position:absolute;top:1650px;left:40px;width:300px;height:200px">

<u>Qutub Minar, Delhi</u>
The tallest brick minaret in the world, the 240-foot-tall Qutub Minar was built in the early 13th century by Qutb al-Din Aibak, founder of the Delhi Sultanate, the Muslim predecessors of the Mughals in ruling most parts of Northern India. Made of bricks that are covered with detailed iron carvings and verses from the Quran, the historic monument is one not to be missed.
Qutb Minar was begun after the Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque, which was started around 1192 by Qutb-ud-din Aibak, first ruler of the Delhi Sultanate. The mosque complex is one of the earliest that survives in the Indian subcontinent. The minaret is named after Qutb-ud-din Aibak, or Qutbuddin Bakhtiar Kaki, a Sufi saint. Its ground storey was built over the ruins of the Lal Kot, the citadel of Dhillika. Aibak's successor Iltutmish added three more storeys.
Parso-Arabic and Nagari in different sections of the Qutb Minar reveal the history of its construction, and the later restorations and repairs

by Firoz Shah Tughluq (1351–89) and Sikandar Lodi[16] (1489–1990). The tower has five superposed, stories. The lowest three comprise fluted cylindrical shafts or columns of pale red sandstone, separated by flanges and by storeyed balconies, carried on Muqarnas corbels. The fourth column is of marble, and is relatively plain. The fifth is of marble and sandstone. The flanges are a darker red sandstone throughout, and are engraved with Quranic texts and decorative elements. The whole tower contains a spiral staircase of 379 steps.</p>

<img src="qutub-minar arch.jpg" style="position:absolute;top:1650px;left:40px;width:300px;height:200 px">

<img src="qutub minar2.jpg" style="position:absolute;top:1950px;left:40px;width:300px;height:200 px">

>

</body>

</html>

</body>

</html>

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   padding: 0;
   box-sizing: border-box;
   font-family: 'Josefin Sans',sans-serif;
```

```
}

header{
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    background-color: #4169E1;
}

nav{
  width: 100%;
  height: 14vh;
  background:rgba(0,0,0,0.5);
  color: white;
  display: flex;
  justify-content: space-between;
  align-items: center;
    text-transform: uppercase;
                }

nav .logo{
  width: 25%;
  text-align: center;

}
nav .menu a{
  text-decoration: none;
  color: white;
```

```
  font-weight: bold;

}
#container ul li {

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      height: 50px;
      color: white;
      line-height: 50px;
      text-align: center;
      float: left;
      font-size: 18px;
           font-weight: bold;
           position: relative;
        }


#container ul li:hover{
           color:#00FFFF;
        }
#container ul ul{
           display: none;
        }
#container ul li:hover > ul{
           display: block;
        }
#container ul
    {
```

```
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  }
nav .menu .active a{
    color:#00FFFF;
   }

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}
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}
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      color:#000;
}
.text ul li  {
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```

```
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        color:#000;
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        margin:40px 0px 20px 450px;
        line-height:25px;
        color:#000;
    }
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        width:60%;
        float:left;
    }
    .app-picture img{
         width:72%;
         padding-right:200px;
         margin-top:40px;
    }
    .app-picture-1  {
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        float:left;
    }
    .app-picture-1 img{
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         padding-right:200px;
```

```
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    }
    .app-picture-2  {
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        float:left;
    }
    .app-picture-2 img{
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        padding-right:200px;
        margin-top:660px;
    }
    .app-picture-3  {
        width:60%;
        float:left;
    }
    .app-picture-3 img{
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        margin-top:1050px;
    }
    .app-picture-4  {
        width:60%;
        float:left;
    }
    .app-picture-4 img{
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        padding-right:200px;
        margin-top:1300px;
```

```
}
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         margin-top:1700px;
}
.app-picture-5  {
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        float:left;
}
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        float:left;
}
.app-picture-6 img{
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         margin-top:1980px;
}
.app-picture-7 {
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        float:left;
}
.app-picture-7 img{
```

```
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        margin-top:2310px;
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        margin-top:2650px;
}
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}
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}
```

Temples.html

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<link rel="stylesheet" href="temple.css">
<link rel="stylesheet" href="https://stackpath.bootstrapcdn.com/font-
```

```
awesome/4.7.0/css/font-awesome.min.css">
<title>ANCIENT INDIAN ARCHITECTURE</title>
</head>
<body>
        <header>
<nav>
<div class="logo"><h1 class="animated infinite
jackInTheBox">Ancient India</h1></div>
<div class="menu">
<div id="container">
<ul>
<li class="active"><a href="#">Home</a></li>
<li><a href="images.html">Gallery</a></li>
<li>Explore
   <ul>
          <li><a href="top arch.html">Top 10</a></li>
          <li><a href="temple.html">Temples</a></li>
          <li><a href="caves.html">Caves</a></li>
              <li><a href="forts.html">Forts</li>
              <li>Monuments</li>
</ul>
</li>
        <li><a href="about.html">About</a></li>
        <li><a href="Feedback.html">Feedback</a></li>
</ul>
</div>
</div></nav>
<br><br><br>
```

<h1><u> ANCIENT TEMPLES IN INDIA </P></B></U><h1>
<h2>THAT WILL TAKE YOU BACK IN TIME.... </H2>
We have learnt in Indian history that temples in ancient times were once social hubs where people congregated. They were also sites where the arts of dance, music and combat were honed and have been passed down for generations. Today, these temples remind us of our past and the architectural brilliance of craftsmen in those days.

Brihadeshwara Temple, Tanjore, Tamil Nadu

<img src="Brihadeshwara Temple.jpg" style="position:absolute;top:300px;left:40px;width:300px;height:200px">

Built by King Rajaraja Chola in 1002 AD, this temple was dedicated to Shiva and is the finest example of Dravidian art. The Brihadeshwara temple combines the best in the tradition of temple building - architecture, sculpture, painting and other allied arts. It is composed of many interconnected structures such as the Nandi pavilion, a pillared portico and a large hall. Its vimana (the roof like structure that towers above the sanctum sanctorum or main shrine) is 66 metres high.
The city and the temple though inland, are at the start of the Cauveri River delta, thus with access to the Bay of Bengal and through it to

the Indian Ocean. Along with the temples, the Tamil people completed the first major irrigation network in the 11th century for agriculture, for movement of goods and to control the water flow through the urban center.

The Brihadishvara temple at Thanjavur is the site of annual dance festivals around February, around the Mahashivratri. Major classical Indian dance form artists, as well as regional teams, perform their repertoire at this Brahan Natyanjali festival over 10 days.

 Kailashnath Temple, Ellora

<img src="Kailashnath Temple.jpg" style="position:absolute;top:300px;left:40px;width:300px;height:200px">

This was built as a dedication to Lord Shiva, the destroyer. It is a tribute to man's greatness, even though academia have not given it its due place in our school history syllabus. It was carved in perfect proportion and alignment to its adjacent structures, which include columns, flying bridges, stone arches, and statues and buildings - all made out of a single piece of rock.

Mughal ruler Aurangzeb had made a strong attempt to vandalise the Kailash Temple, but he was unable to get much success in his plans. All he could do was a minor damage here and there but not to the main structure.

The Kailash temple at Ellora was made by the Rashtrakuta dynasty as a temple for Lord Shiva. Perhaps, it was meant to be a lookalike of Mount Kailash, the mystical abode of Shiva.

The Kailash Temple is a standalone, multi-storeyed temple complex, made to look like Mount Kailash - the puranic home of Lord Shiva.

The rock temple was cut in U shape about 50 metres in the back, and about 2, 00,000 tonnes of rock was removed to give shape to it. The archaeologists had calculated that it would have taken more than a hundred years to finish the temple construction. However, in reality it took only 18 years to complete it. Interestingly, modern age engineers find it impossible to finish the same temple using the modern technology in 18 years.

Chennakeshava Temple, Karnataka

Situated on the banks of the Yagachi river, this temple was an early masterpiece of the Hoysala Period. It was built by the Vijayanagara ruler to commemorate their victory over the Cholas and is solely dedicated to Vishnu as most of the figural carvings depict aspects of Vishnu, particularly the incarnations and the God seated with Lakshmi.

The temple was constructed during 1116 AD to mark the victory done by the king Vishnuvardhana of Talkad against Cholas.

There are somany art and sculptures to see in Channakeshava temple. The star shaped Garbhagruha, Navaranga and Sukanasi Pillars, the image of Vijaya narayana (Keshava), more than 80 sculptures of Madanika in the temple, 38 bracket figures outside and 4 inside, Lady with her pet parrot, Kesha Shrungara, Gandharva Dance, Shantaladevi, Fortune teller, Songstress, Arch dancer, Lady with make -up, Kite dancer, Pony-tale haired lady,

Drum dance, Nagaveena Dance, Gypsy girl, Bhasma Mohini dance, Huntress, Divine Dancer, Masculine woman, Violinist, Bewitching

beauty, Musician, Flutist, Darpana Sundari, Thribhangi Nritya, Dwarapalakas flanking the Sukanasi doorway, Narasimha pillar, Kadle basava, Mohini pillar.

 Tugnath Temple, Uttarakhand

At an elevation of 3680 metres above sea level, the Tugnath Temple is the highest elevated of the Panch Kedar, the others are Madhyamaheshwar, Kedarnath, Rudranath and Kalpeshwar. The temple is connected to the Ramayana where Lord Ram meditated to release the curse of Brahmahatya for having slaughtered Ravana. The temple is quite small, and hence only 10 people are allowed in at a time.

Tungnath is at the top of the mountain ridge dividing the waters of the Mandakini River from those of the Alaknanda River. The Tungnath peak on this ridge is the source of three springs, which form the Akashkamini River. The temple lies about 2 km below the Chandrashila Peak (4,000 m (13,123 ft)). The road to Chopta is just below this ridge and hence provides the shortest bridle approach path for trekking to the temple from Chopta,

over a short distance of about 4 km (2.5 mi). From the top of the Chandrashila peak, picturseque views of the Himalayan range comprising snow peaks of Nanda Devi, Panch Chuli, Banderpoonch, Kedarnath, Chaukhamba and Neelkanth on one side, and the Garhwal

valley on the opposite side could be viewed.

<img src="4 ixigo_1427973547.jpg" style="position:absolute;top:300px;left:40px;width:300px;height:200px">

Lingaraja Temple
Lingaraja Temple is a Hindu temple dedicated to Shiva and is one of the oldest temples in Bhubaneswar, the capital of the Indian state of Odisha. The temple is the most prominent landmark of Bhubaneswar city and one of the major tourist attractions of the state.The Lingaraja temple is the largest temple in Bhubaneswar. The central tower of the temple is 180 ft (55 m) tall. The temple represents the quintessence of the Kalinga
architecture and culminating the medieval stages of the architectural tradition at Bhubaneswar. The temple is believed to be built by the kings from the Somavamsi dynasty, with later additions from the Ganga rulers. The temple is built in the Deula style that has four components namely, vimana (structure containing the sanctum), jagamohana (assembly hall), natamandira (festival hall) and bhoga-mandapa (hall of offerings), each
increasing in the height to its predecessor. The temple complex has 50 other shrines and is enclosed by a large compound wall.

<img src="lingaraj.jpg" style="position:absolute;top:300px;left:40px;width:300px;height:200px">

```
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

Cave.html-

```
<html>
<head>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="caves.css">
</head>
<body>
<header>
<div class="main">
<nav>
<div class="logo"><h1 class="animated infinite jackInTheBox">Ancient India</h1></div>
<div class="menu">
<div id="container">
<ul>
<li ><a href="#">Home</a></li>
<li><a href="images.html">Gallery</a></li>
<li class="active"><a>Explore
   <ul>
        <li><a href="top arch.html">Top 10</a></li>
        <li><a href="temple.html">Temples</a></li>
        <li><a href="caves.html">Caves</a></li>
            <li><a href="forts.html">Forts</li>
            <li>Monuments</li>
</ul>
```

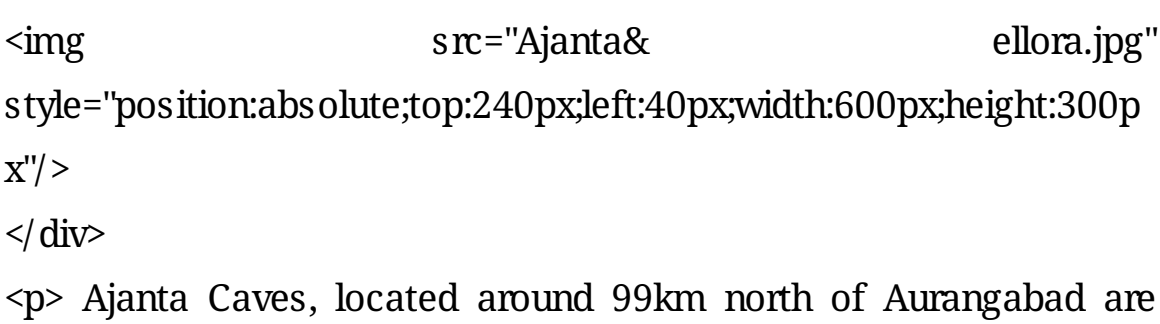
```
</li>
        <li><a href="about.html">About</a></li>
        <li><a href="Feedback.html">Feedback</a></li>
</ul>
</div>
</div></nav>
<h1> <b><u>ANCIENT CAVES IN INDIA</b></u></h1>
<p>Being one of the most ancient civilizations in the world, India harbors many age-old wonders than most other lands.
Mystical, allusive and magnificent; hidden inside the forests and valleys of India are ancient caves that are like buried
treasure in this vast country, still unexplored and mysterious. Most of the natural caves in India are Hindu, Jain and Buddhist cave temples.
Apart from religious importance, these caves are also recognized for their extraordinary sculptures and carvings dating back to pre-historic times.
Although there are many caves in India,

Here is the list of Caves in India that are a must-visit:</p>
</div>
<div class="text">
<ul>
<li><b>Ajanta Ellora Caves, Maharashtra</b>
<p>Situated in the Jalgaon city of Maharashtra, the Ajanta and Ellora caves are one of the most well-known caves in India. The rock-cut caves contain ancient religious paintings and sculptures. There are 34 caves at Ellora that date back to the 6th and 11th centuries AD and there are 29 caves at Ajanta that date back to the 2nd century BC
```

and 6th century AD.

The caves at the Ajanta are dedicated to Buddhism while the caves at Ellora display a mix of Buddhism, Hinduism and Jainism. This is one of the most famous caves in India.Ajanta and Ellora caves are designated as UNESCO World Heritage Sites and are quite popular among travellers from all over the world.

The caves consist of 36 identifiable foundations,[9] some of them discovered after the original numbering of the caves from 1 through 29. The later-identified caves have been suffixed with the letters of the alphabet, such as 15A, identified between originally numbered caves 15 and 16.



 Ajanta Caves, located around 99km north of Aurangabad are mostly Buddhist sites and were used as a retreat by Buddhist Monks. Ellora is just 15 km west of Aurangabad and have a better mix of Hindu, Jain and Buddhist sites. These hand-carved caves were built and sponsored by the Indian rulers of those periods and are almost buried by thick forests all around.

One of the most famous sites in the entire Ajanta and Ellora Caves is the Kailash Temple, which is also the single largest monolithic structure in the world. These rock-cut caves containing carvings are some of the best examples of ancient Indian architecture and sculpture.

Badami Caves, Karnataka

Located in Karnataka, the Badami caves comprise of four caves out which two are dedicated to Lord Vishnu, one to Lord Shiva and another one to Jains. Made of red sandstone on the precipice of a hill, Badami Caves are one of the most exemplary examples of Indian rock-cut architecture. The Indian caves date back to 6th century AD.The cave temples are 14 miles (23 km)

from the UNESCO world heritage site Pattadakal and 22 miles (35 km) from Aihole – another site with over a hundred ancient and early medieval era Hindu, Jain and Buddhist monuments.Badami, the one time capital of the Chalukyas , is noted several temples, some structural & other rock-cut, of the 6th & 7th Centuries. The first temple is dedicated to Nataraja, the second

and third cave temples to Lord Vishnu and the fourth temple to Lord Mahavira the founder of Jainism. The Government of India has declared Badami as one of the heritage cities in India.

</body>

</html>

Forts.html-

```
<html>
<head>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="forts.css">
</head>
<body>
<header>
        <div class="main">
<nav>
<div class="logo"><h1 class="animated infinite
jackInTheBox">Ancient India</h1></div>
<div class="menu">
<div id="container">
<ul>
<li ><a href="#">Home</a></li>
<li><a href="images.html">Gallery</a></li>
<li class="active"><a>Explore
   <ul>
            <li><a href="top arch.html">Top 10</a></li>
            <li><a href="temple.html">Temples</a></li>
            <li><a href="caves.html">Caves</a></li>
                <li><a href="forts.html">Forts</li>
                <li>Monuments</li>
</ul>
</li>
          <li><a href="about.html">About</a></li>
          <li><a href="Feedback.html">Feedback</a></li>
</ul>
</div>
```

</nav>

<h1><u>Ancient Forts In India </u></h1>
When thinking of India, ultimately forts and palaces come to mind. After all, they're a significant part of the country's extensive history, and they've been featured in countless photos and documentaries.
The majority of India's forts and palaces are located in Rajasthan, where they were built by clans of warrior Rajput rulers (before being invaded by the Mughals). The Pink City of Jaipur has a particularly large number of them. However, you'll find them scattered through other states as well, as remnants of the Mughal era.

Mehrangarh Fort
Mehrangarh Fort, located in Jodhpur, Rajasthan, is one of the largest forts in India. It is believed to have been Built around 1460 by Rao Jodha, the chief of the Rathore clan.
The fort is situated 410 feet (125 m) above the city and is enclosed by imposing thick walls. Inside its boundaries there are several palaces known for their intricate carvings and expansive courtyards that include the Moti Mahal (Pearl Palace), Phool Mahal (Flower Palace), Sheesha Mahal (Mirror Palace), Sileh Khana and Daulat Khana.
The museum in the Mehrangarh fort is one of the most well-stocked museums in Rajasthan. In one section of the fort museum, there is a selection of old royal palanquins, including the elaborate domed gilt

Mahadol palanquin which was won in a battle from the Governor of Gujarat in 1730. The museum exhibits the heritage of the Rathores in arms, costumes, paintings and decorated period.So colossal are its proportions that Rudyard Kipling called it “ the work of giants”. Today, it is acknowledged as one of the best preserved fort in India.</p>

```
<div class="app-picture">
<img src="Mehrangarh Fort.png" style="position:absolute;top:280px;left:20px;width:450px;height:350px"/>
<img src="Mehrangarh Fort2.png" style="position:absolute;top:280px;left:980px;width:450px;height:350px"/>
</div>
</div>
</div>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

ABOUT

About.html

```
<html>
<head>
<title>
</title>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="about.css">
<link rel="stylesheet" href="https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/animate.css/3.7.2/anim
```

```
ate.min.css">
</head>
<body>
<header><div class="main">
<nav>
<div class="logo"><h1 class="animated infinite
jackInTheBox">Ancient India</h1></div>
<div class="menu">
<div id="container">
<ul>
<li ><a href="#">Home</a></li>
<li><a href="images.html">Gallery</a></li>
<li ><a>Explore
   <ul>
        <li><a href="top arch.html">Top 10</a></li>
        <li><a href="temple.html">Temples</a></li>
        <li><a href="caves.html">Caves</a></li>
            <li><a href="forts.html">Forts</li>
            <li>Monuments</li>
</ul>
</li>
        <li class="active"><a href="about.html">About</a></li>
        <li><a href="Feedback.html">Feedback</a></li>
</ul>
</div>
</div></nav>
<div class="info">
<p>
```

This website is about Ancient Indian Architectures. We briefly provide the information with related images. Here you can get an information about ancient Buildings, Monuments, Historic Places, Forts, Popular ancient temples etc. of India. There are various websites which are available but very few of them have all of the architectures in a single website. Our website provides proper and important information so that user can easily access and use this information as per their need.

```
</p>
  </div>
</header>
</body>
</html>
*{
        margin:0;
        padding: 0;
        box-sizing: border-box;
        font-family: 'Josefin Sans',sans-serif;

}

header{
        width: 100%;
        height: 100vh;
   background-color: #4169E1;
}

nav{
```

```
  width: 100%;
  height: 14vh;
  background:rgba(0,0,0,0.5);
  color: white;
  display: flex;
  justify-content: space-between;
  align-items: center;
    text-transform: uppercase;
                }

nav .logo{
  width: 25%;
  text-align: center;

}
nav .menu a{
  text-decoration: none;
  color: white;
  font-weight: bold;

}
#container ul li {

      width: 100px;
      height: 50px;
      color: white;
      line-height: 50px;
      text-align: center;
```

```
    float: left;
    font-size: 18px;
        font-weight: bold;
        position: relative;      }
.info p{
      width:1200px;
      font-family: courier new;
      font-size:25px;
      margin:70px 0px 70px 80px;
      line-height:25px;
      margin-left: 8%;
      color:#fff;
      text-align: center;
  }
```

FEEDBACK

Feedback.html-

```
<html>
<head>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="feed.css">
<title>Contact Form</title>
</head>
<body>
        <div class="main">
<nav>
<div class="logo"><h1 class="animated infinite jackInTheBox">Ancient India</h1></div>
<div class="menu">
```

```
<div id="container">
<ul>
<li ><a href="#">Home</a></li>
<li><a href="images.html">Gallery</a></li>
<li class="active"><a>Explore
   <ul>
          <li><a href="top arch.html">Top 10</a></li>
          <li><a href="temple.html">Temples</a></li>
          <li><a href="caves.html">Caves</a></li>
              <li><a href="forts.html">Forts</li>
              <li>Monuments</li>
</ul>
</li>
         <li><a href="about.html">About</a></li>
         <li><a href="Feedback.html">Feedback</a></li>
</ul>
</div>
</div></nav>

        <div class="title">
        <h1>Say Hello</h1>
        <h2>We are always ready to serve you!</h2>
        </div>
<div class="contact-form">
<form id="contact-form" method="post" action="handler.php">
<input name="name" type="text" class="form-control"
placeholder="Your Name" required>
<br>
```

```
<input name="email" type="email" class="form-control" placeholder="Your Email" required><br>
<textarea name="message" class="form-control" placeholder="Message" row="4"required>
</textarea><br>
<input type="submit" class="form-control submit" value="Send Message">

</form>
</body>
</html>
*
body{
        margin:0;
        padding:0;
        text-align:center;
        font-family:Times New Roman;
        background-image:linear-gradient(rgba(0,0,30,0.5),rgba(0,0,30,0.5)),url(t.jpeg);
        height:50vh;
        background-size:cover;
        background-position:center;
}
nav{
  width: 100%;
  height: 14vh;
  background:rgba(0,0,0,0.5);
  color: white;
```

```
  display: flex;
  justify-content: space-between;
  align-items: center;
    text-transform: uppercase;
                }

nav .logo{
  width: 25%;
  text-align: center;

}
nav .menu a{
  text-decoration: none;
  color: white;
  font-weight: bold;

}
#container ul li {

      width: 100px;
      height: 50px;
      color: white;
      line-height: 50px;
      text-align: center;
      float: left;
      font-size: 18px;
           font-weight: bold;
           position: relative;
```

```
        }


#container ul li:hover{
          color:#00FFFF;
        }
#container ul ul{
          display: none;
        }
#container ul li:hover > ul{
          display: block;
        }
#container ul
    {
      list-style: none;
    }
nav .menu .active a{
      color:#00FFFF;
     }
.title
{
          margin-top:200px;
          color:#fff;
          text-transform:uppercase;
          transitition:all 4s ease-in-out;
}
.title h1
{
```

```
        font-size:50px;
        line-height:20px;
}
.title h2
{
        font-size:16px;
        line-height:40px;
        transitition:all 4s ease-in-out;
}
.form-control
{
        width:500px;
        background:transparent;
        border:none;
        border-bottom:1px solid grey;
        outline:none;
        color:#fff;
        font-size:20px;
        margin-bottom:20px;

}
input
{
        height:55px;
}
form  .submit
{
        background:#ff5722;
```

```
        border-color:transparent;
        color:#fff;
        font-size:20px;
        font-weight:bold;
        letter-spacing:2px;
        margin-top:20px;
}

form .submit:hover
{
background-color:#00ff00;
cursor:pointer;
}
```

OUTPUT SCREEN

OUTPUT SCREEN

Home.html

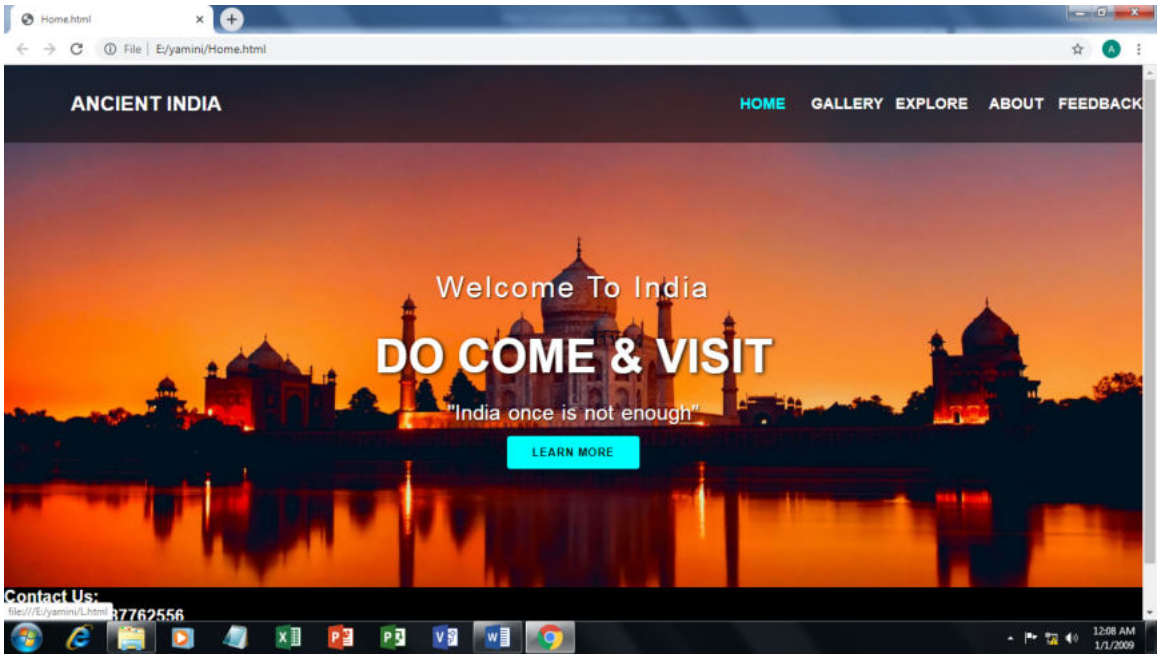
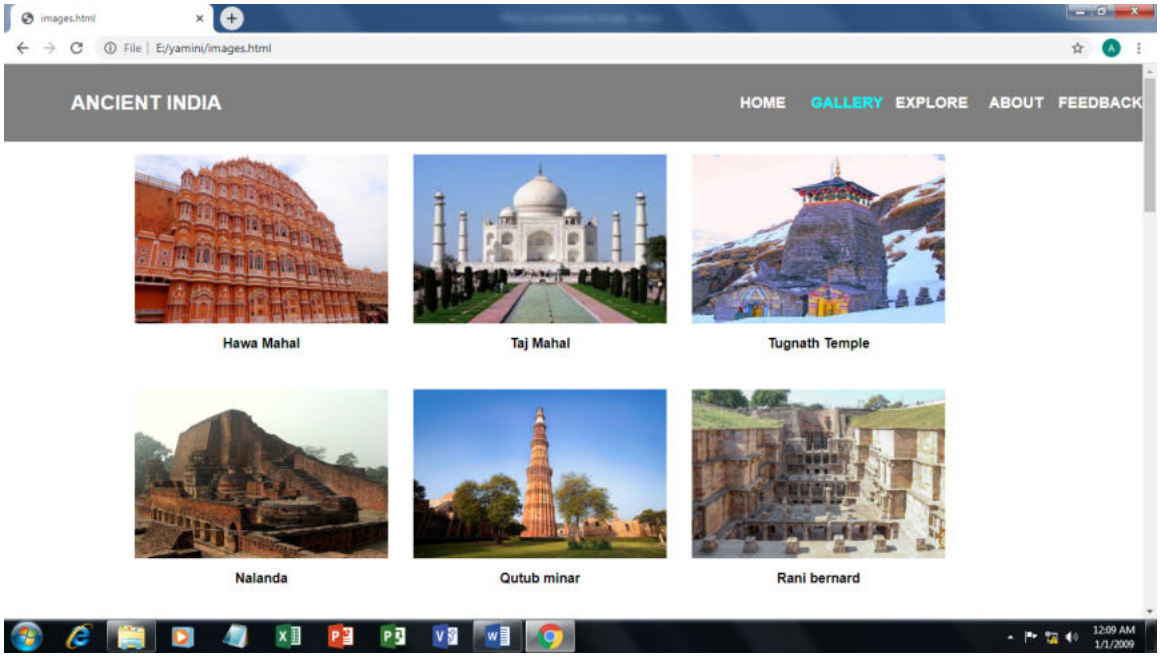
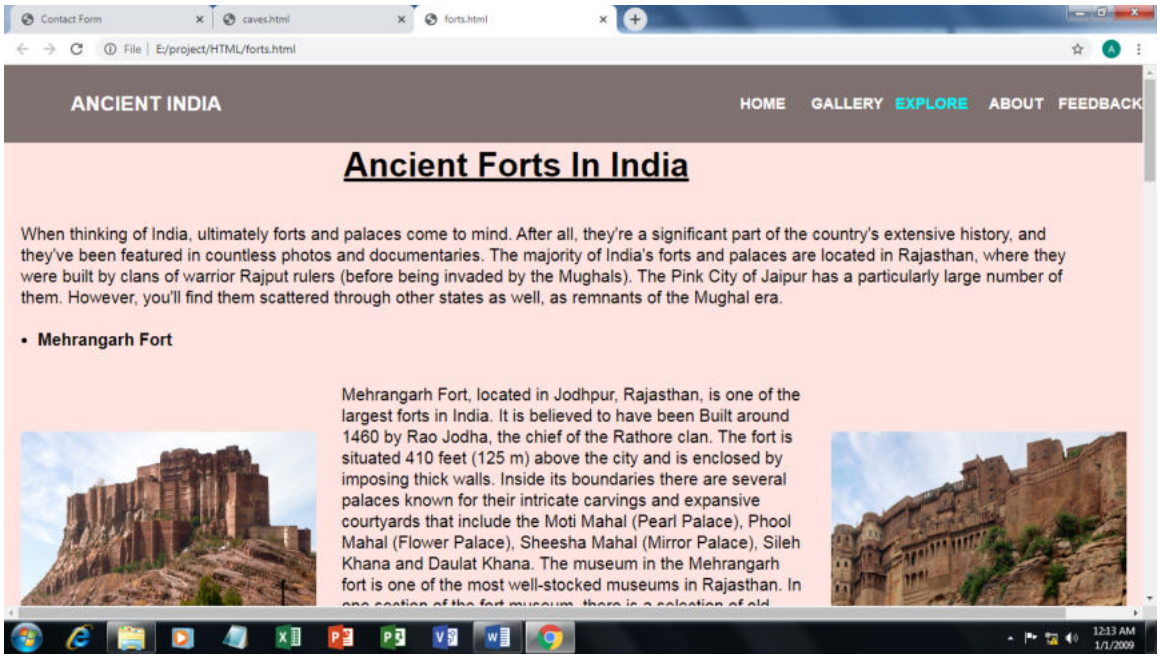


Image.html



Caves.html

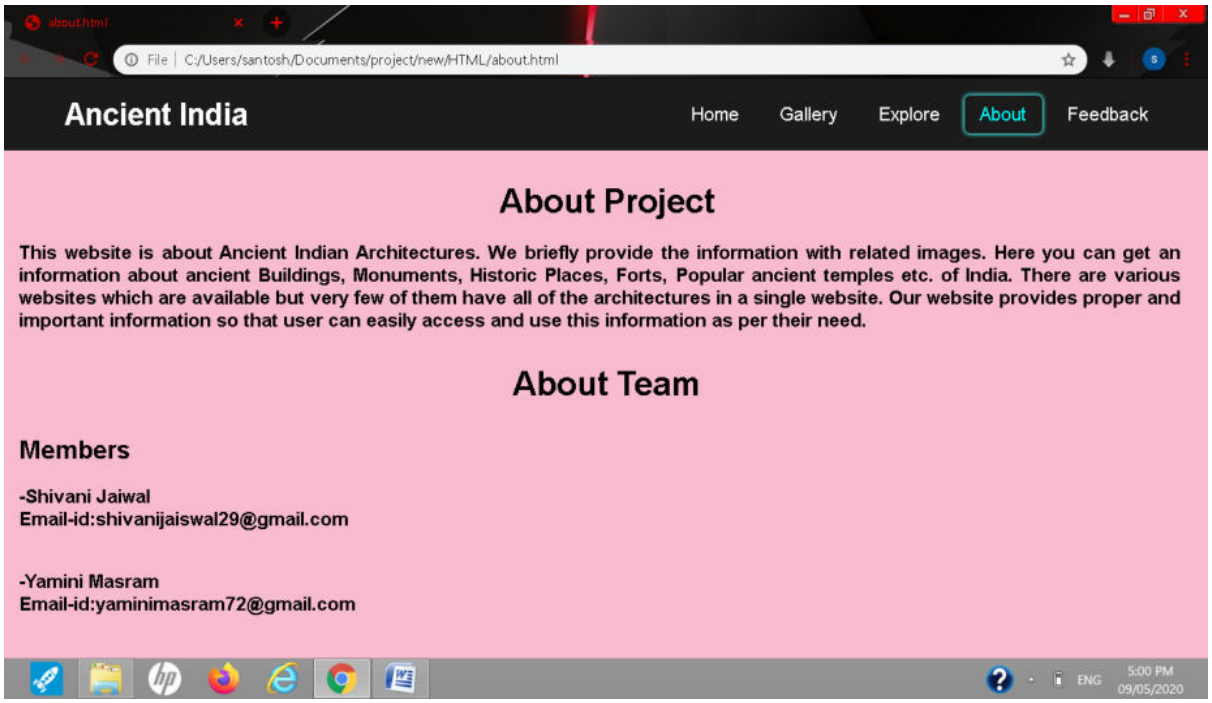
Forts.html



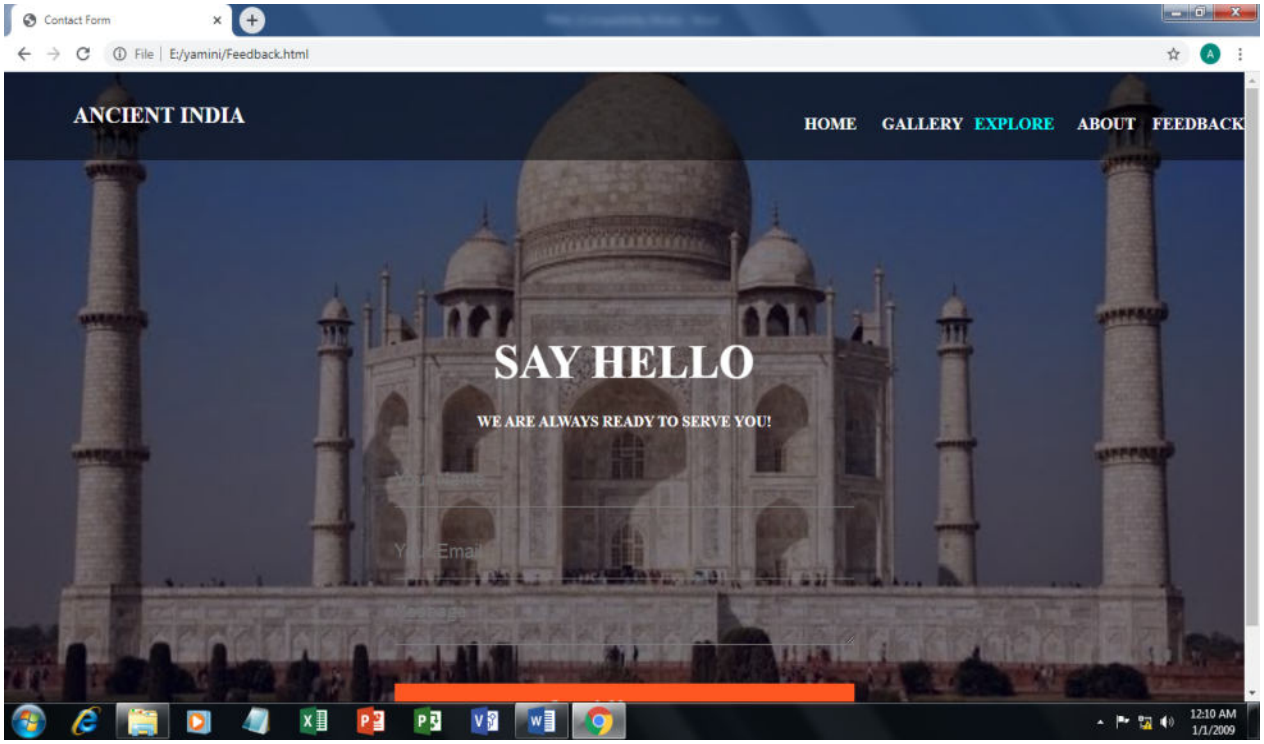
Temple.html

Learn.html

About.html



Feedback.html



TESTING AND VALIDATION CHECKS

TESTING AND VALIDATION CHECKS

TESTING

Software testing must be planned carefully to void wastage of time and resources. Initially individual components are tested and debugged. After the individual component have been tested and added to the system integration testing take place. Once the full software product is completed, system testing is performed.

The test specifications, document should be reviewed like all other software engineering work products.

Software testing is a process of executing a program or application in the intent of finding the software bugs. It can also be stated as the process of validating and verifying that software program or application or product that meets the business and technical requirements that guided it's design and development.

TEST TECHNIQUES: -

PROGRAM TESTING: -

Under this testing we have to concentrate on the software part. In this type of testing, we check the entire website to find out that the website is completely free from errors and working properly.

System should be free from error, either syntax or logical error. I have done system testing; the output of this test is satisfied.

STRESS TESTING: -

It is the software testing activity that determines the robust tens of software by testing beyond the limits of horal operation. Stress testing is particularly important for "mission critical" software, but is used for all types of software. Stress testing, common put a greater emphasis on error handling under a heavy load, than on what would be considered correct behavior under normal circumstances.

Most promise the limits, at which the system software or hardware breaks. It also checks whether system demonstrate effective error management under extreme condition.

DOCUMENTATION TESTING: -

Documentation testing is necessary for the project. It tries to find out what were document supplied are satisfactory if any further documents should be supplied. Documentation testing is very important and helps in avoiding errors in future. In this project we have done documentation testing, so all document which are supplied with project is satisfied.

VALIDATION CHECKS

The process of evaluating website during the development process or at the end of the development process to determine whether it satisfied information requirement. Validation testing ensures that the product actually meets the user needs. It can also have defined as to demonstrate that the information fulfills its intended use when deployed on appropriate environment.

Validation testing can be best demonstrated. The website under test is evaluated during this type of testing.

VALIDATION INPUT TRANSACTION: -

Validation input data is largely done through website which is the programmer's responsibility but it is important that system analyst must know what a common problem might invalidation a transaction. Business committed to quality will include validation checks a part of their routine website.

- Submitting the wrong data to system.
- Submitting the data by an unauthorized person.
- Asking the system to perform an unacceptable function.

VALIDATION INPUT DATA: -

It is essential that the input data themselves along with the transaction requested are valid. Several texts can be incorporated into website to ensure the validity. We consider many possible ways to validate input and they are as follows:

- Test for missing data.
- Test for correct field length.
- Test for range or reasonable.
- Test for comparison with stored data.

IMPLEMENTATION, EVALUATION AND MAINTAINANCE

IMPLEMENTATION, EVALUATION AND MAINTAINANCE

IMPLEMENTATION

The system implementation the conversion of design into actual system. The system implementation stands for conversion are of three types:
Conversion of manual system into computerized system is the way to understand by the user of the project can access easily.

Conversion of existing computerized system into modified version of hardware. This is the stage where hardware and software both are checked for the better performance of the running project.
Keeping the hardware and implementing the new techniques is the stage where checked other hardware i.e. RAM, HARDDISK for better performance of the project.

This project is going to implement the manual system into computerized system, which is very easy to handle and save time and is very valuable in today's world. Therefore, each user can access or search this website very easily. Manual system in the system of reading other books, journal and converting this manual system into the coding of an HTML and CSS using such languages make the website easy to handle.

EVALUATION

The evaluation includes the study of the existing system their drawbacks and the various options to improve the system. The Concentration should be on the satisfying the primary requirements of the user. The system is evaluated on the basis of:

System availability

Compatibility

Cost Performance

Usability

This project evaluation is made on the existing system and their drawbacks, what improvement can be providing facility to user. Collecting the data required for improvement in implementing it.

MAINTENANCE

Maintenance is performed for two reasons. The first of these is to correct website errors. It doesn't matter that how thoroughly the website is tested, bugs and error deep into the computer program.

The second reason for performing website maintenance is to enhance the software capabilities in response to change organizational needs. Generally involving one of the following situations:User often request additional features after they become familiar with the system and its capabilities.

Hardware and software are changing at an accelerating phase.

Total cost of maintenance is likely to exceed system of development.

At certain point it becomes more feasible to perform a new information system. Maintenance is an outgoing process over the life cycle of an information system. After the system is installed, maintenance is done.

FUTURE SCOPE

FUTURE SCOPE

Our website “Ancient Indian Architecture” is informative website which provides complete information about architectures of India. We will add more content on them in future. In our website right now, only Indian architectures with their information available but in future we will add architectures of more countries.

We will provide GPS service so that tourists can easily reach the location. We will also provide more images related to our website in future. We will try to find out more about this topic and add in future. We will try to make a website more attractive so that visitor cannot get bored while reading. Also we will search for interesting facts about historical places like haunted caves, forts and add into our website.

We will provide login id to each and every users so that he can access our website from anywhere through login id and password.

CONCLUSION

CONCLUSION

Our website is an informative website. In this we have provided the information about Ancient Indian Architecture which includes ancient temples, monuments, caves, forts, etc. along with their respective images.

This website is useful for all the age group as this contains all the information about the place which can be read and understood. This website is informative and anyone can use this for learning purpose. We have developed this website just to make people aware about the historical places in India. This website is useful for tourist who have more interest in visiting an ancient place. We have provided photo gallery so that user should get the beauty of India.

We have provided feedback form as visitor can give their suggestions and their thoughts regarding website. While making this website we have learned about ancient architecture very much. We have used Html and CSS to make this website more attractive. Visitors can easily access all the information anytime from anywhere. This project is developed so that the user can get a good quality of website and provide high level of satisfaction to the users.

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BIBLOGRAPHY

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