Swarajya

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ABSTRACT

This is a website which provides information on forts. This website shows everything about a particular fort selected. This website was designed and implemented using latest technologies like HTML, CSS, JavaScript, Php. Main motive of creating this website is to show everything about fort like how much time is required to travel, etc. In this website we have also provided language selection by which user can select their own language. There is no language barrier.

1. Introduction

Swarajya is a website also known as digital guidebook. This is a website which gives user overall information of particular fort. Swarajya has an attractive UI which attracts users and make them engage in our website more and more. Purpose of creating this website is to provide information about forts and know the history behind that particular fort. People don't know the history and how the great people fought to win a fort.
Creating this website will encourage people to go visit the forts and know the history more and more.

2. Tour Website

Swarajya is a website also known as digital guidebook. This is a website which gives user overall information of particular fort. Swarajya has an attractive UI which attracts users and make them engage in our website more and more.

Chart -1

3. Literature review

This study explores the two most popular travel websites: TripAdvisor, based fully on the Travel 2.0 and UGC application; and Booking.com, which has developed as an online travel agency website but has also absorbed a modern UGC approach. Their content concerning accommodation in Wrocław was analysed and compared to the official tourist statistics provided by both the Central Statistical Office of Poland, and the Central Register of Hotels and Similar Establishments published by the Ministry of Sport and Tourism. The article aims at an evaluation of the

reliability and completeness of the information provided over the internet: firstly from the point of view of a potential customer, secondly for its value for market research purposes. Although electronic word- of-mouth websites are designed both for consumers and suppliers, from a methodological perspective the article is based on a content analysis of tourism social media.

Chart -2

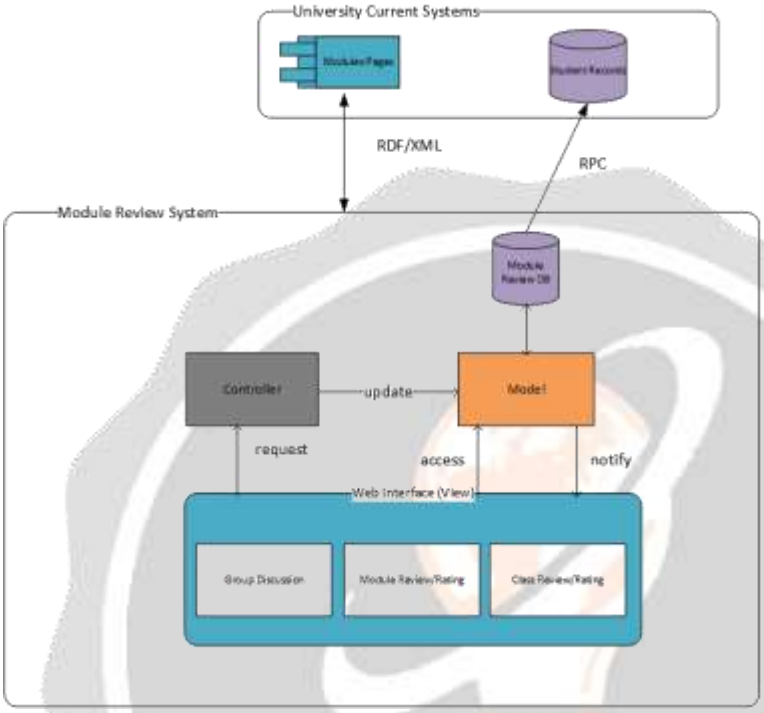
4. Requirements

- Domain name
- Web Hosting
- Business email address
- Logo design
- Favicon (Favourites Icon)
- Images
- Text content
- WebDesigner
- SSL (Security Socket Layer)
- Google Analytics
- XML Sitemap
- Website security and firewall
- Website maintenance

5. PROPOSED SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE AND IMPLEMENTATION

The web-based analysis tool designs are based on a client/servermodel divided into four levels of functionality (Foote & Kirvan, 2000; Peng & Tsou, 2003; Plewe, 1997; Tsou, 2004), as illustratedin. These four levels consist of a Web Interface, Web Server, Application Server and Spatial Database Server. The Interactive Park Analysis Tool is integrated within the GVPP, which began as a basic map viewer originally created by the California Department of Fish and Game (DFG, 2007). Based on previous experience implementing web mapping projects (i.e. Ghaemi, Swift, Goldberg, & Wilson, 2006; Swift et al., 2004; Zimmermann, Bardet, Ku, Hu, & Swift, 2003), the initial DFG map viewer was customized to deliver a suite of multi-faceted analytical tools and accompanying geospatial datasets. As an online environmental planning tool to assist environmental advocates, planners, and

managers in decision making, the GVPP requires the following features. First, the system needs to provide data querying and extensive native geoprocessing capabilities. Second, it needs to afford a fast online rendering of large vector and raster datasets regardless of user network bandwidth. Third, it needs to support multiple concurrent users and the results from interactive tools like the Interactive Park Analysis Tool should be provided in real time. We describe next how the proposed system architecture and chosen software (ESRI's ArcIMS, ArcSDE 9.2 and Microsoft's SQL Server 2005) satisfy the aforementioned requirements.



The client side is considered the first level within the system, providing a user interface that accepts requests, performs a multitude of map-centric tasks, and dynamically displays the results in tables and HTML formatted popup reports. The GVPP provides direct access to approximately 80 geospatial vector and raster datasets generated as part of the Green Visions project (Wolch et al., 2009). The client front-end provides a main toolbar that allows users to perform basic GIS operations such as navigating around the map view (zoom in, zoom out, pan map, and zoom to the extent of the active layer), performing queries against layers to retrieve attribute information for download in tabular format, and printing customized map views. provides an example view of the GVPP viewer, and shows the available geospatial data layers in the ''Layer List" on the left-hand side, and the basic map viewer tool buttons in the main toolbar across the top. The Layer List controls layer visibility and selection, such that the dataset selected by a user is referred to as the ''Active Layer", the layer acted upon by the tools in the toolbar. The client interface also provides metadata and layer properties tools, and allows each user to save unique map views as ''Bookmarks" to be retrieved whenever the user visits the GVPP. In addition, a convenient ''Data Catalog" tool has also been implemented to facilitate searching for and loading project-specific data layers into the map viewer. Data layers are grouped within the Layer List based on data type categories (i.e. Green Visions Project Data layers, Base Layers). The Client side was originally developed using Javascript, Active Server Pages (ASP) and HTML (DFG, 2007).

The server-side architecture is a three-tiered configuration comprised of the Tier 1 ''Web Server", Tier 2 ''Application Server", and Tier 3 ''Spatial Database Server" (Fig. 1). Microsoft Internet Information Server, IIS V.6 is utilized as the Web Server. When a user initiates a request, the IIS passes the data between the client-side Web Browser and the Application Server. The Application Server currently consists of three main modules (Fig. 1): the Map Server, GVPP applications, and the Interactive Park Analysis Tool. Upon a request by a user, one of these modules is launched in order to execute the client request and return the results to the client's web browser. These modules are discussed in detail under ''Interactive Park Analysis Tool".

6. CONCLUSIONS

We have learnt a lot of things about creating a website. We have also learnt new tools and technologies in the market. While creating a website we have experienced that if we keep updating our website it will be more useful for people as there are no such websites like us in market right now.

7. REFERENCES

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