Web Site of Virtual Tourist Guide for Islamabad

A Project Report Submitted to

Quaid-e-Azam University

Islamabad

In

Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirement of the
Post Graduate Diploma In
Computer Science

Submitted To:

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Islamabad 2003

IN THE NAME OF

ALLAH

THE MOST MERCIFUL

THE MOST GRACIOUS

FINAL APPROVAL

is certified that we have read the thesis submitted by
WIQAR AZEEM BUTT and KASHIF EHSAN. It is our judgment that this
is is sufficient standard to warrant its acceptance by **Quaid-e-Azam
versity Islamabad** for the Postgraduate diploma in computer science.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First, we are grateful to almighty Allah and most Merciful and
ipassionate, Most Gracious and Beneficent whose favor made it possible for us
ccomplish this hard task successfully.

We are extremely grateful to our project supervisor Mr. Javed Hussain for
viding us his guidance and help we needed to get valuable comments, positive
cism and the effort he spent in reviewing our thesis report. We extended our
cial appreciation and thanks to all the teachers of the faculty of the computer
er for their co-operation during our studies in the university.

We are thankful to all the friends for there working support and the creative
s, which enhanced the beautify of our project.

A very special note of thanks goes to our parents and other family members
encouraging us, praying for us and enduring all our problems with great
ence and love.

DEDICATED TO

My Friends and My Parents

Who Always Prayed For My Success Especially

My Mother

Who Have Put All Her Efforts To Make Me Stand Where I Am Today?

PROJECT BRIEF

Supervised By	:	Sir Javed Hussain
Offered By	:	Computer Center
		Quaid-e-Azam University Islamabad
Date of Commencement	:	10July, 2003
Date of Completion	:	4thOctober, 2003
Source Tools	:	Actual Drawing 2.2
		Active Server Pages (ASP)
		Office2000
Operating System Used	:	Windows Xp
		Windows 2000 Professional
System Used	:	Pentium III, 866MHz
		128MB System RAM

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What Is ASP & How It Is Used	
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INTRODUCTION ABOUT SITE

ve tried to make a site that can give full information to the tourists. So that they

be guided while staying in <u>ISLAMABAD (PAKISTAN).</u> This site will help the

ists as the guide to see the splendor and glory of the great country Pakistan's

ital Islamabad. I have tried to make the site user friendly so that the tourist's

easily extracts the information, which he wants to get without many skills. The

n pages of the site show the buttons and if any button is pressed the related

dow open. So there is a small site map of project, which is as under.

- ❖ Home
- ❖ History
- ❖ Maps
- ❖ Education
- ❖ Banks
- ❖ Hospitals
- ❖ Hotels
- ❖ Embassies
- ❖ Transport
- ❖ Sectors
- ❖ Mosques
- ❖ Parks
- ❖ About Us

CHAPTER # 1
TOURIST PARADISE
ISLAMABAD (PAKISTAN) TOURISM

a varied terrain, ranging from the snow-capped mountains in the north to the
ly   beaches in the south, and its ancients, Pakistan abounds in tourist's
action.

The mountains, the plains and the beaches all boast of resplendent and
oramic tourist location. TOURISM is one of the fastest growing industries in
world.

During 1993, Pakistan received 3.79 million foreign tourists recording
ncrease of 7.7 percent compared to previous year. Pakistan has earned Rs 126
ion US dollars in 1993 from foreign tourists indicating an increase of 4.5
ent compared to 1992.

In the 8th five years plan a sum of Rs 1090 million has been allocated
development for tourism. The main trust for the plan is to motivate private
or to join hand with government for the development for the tourism infra and
er structure besides augmenting service sector.

With a view to induce private sector investment, special fiscal and
etary incentives, concession and subsidization packages have already been
oduced through National tourism Policy that would be available to private
or during the 8th five years plan.

The public sector emphasis would be mainly to open up new un
ted and un tapped Tourists resorts. The strategy also envisages development of
power and human resources in the country, which plays pivotal role in the
elopment of Tourism cooperation between the SAARC countries. The SAARC
etariat has been established a technical committee on Tourism for joint
notion of Tourism between the member countries.

Pakistan being its member, is actively participating in the meetings
to play its due role for promotion of Tourism between the member countries.

and Formalities:

visa is required for Tourists who come to Pakistan for sightseeing for specified
od from those countries with whom Pakistan has either formal visa abolition
ement or who allow Pakistani nationals to gain entry in their country without
. Double entry visas can be issued to the guanine Tourists by our embassies
ad after satisfying themselves about their bonafides except nationals of few
tries provided they posses return air tickets and sufficient amount of foreign

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ange. The concerned regional passport office can grant further extension in
s up to a period of three months.

Genuine Tourists leaving Pakistan with in 30 days of their arrival will
be required to report to the district registration office (Foreigners) except
onal of few countries. The facility of free entry is, however, no available to the
igners who intend to take up employment in the country.

In the year 1999, Pakistan attracted around 4, 32,200 Tourists from
seas and earned 76.4 US$ million as foreign exchange receipts.

The number of foreign tourist's arrivals in the south Asia region was 5
ion. In 1998, the share of Pakistan in tourist's arrival in the region was 7.6%.
e than half of foreign tourist's arrival in 1999 was for visiting friends and
ives followed by business travelers 18.3%, holidays and recreational travelers
% and religious tourists to the tune of 2.5%. Most of the total tourists from
seas had visited main cities like **Islamabad/Rawalpindi**, Karachi, Gilgit,
tan and Lahore mainly due to nature of foreign tourism, which is dominated,
isiting friends and relatives.

Brief History of Pakistan Is Given Below:

- **Background to Partition**
- **Birth of a New State**
- **The Transfer of Power**
- **Islamic Republic of Pakistan**

kground to Partition:

concept of a separate Muslim "nation or people" qaum is inherent in Islam but concept bears no resemblance to a territorial entity. The proposal for a Muslim, e in India was first enunciated in 1930 by the poet-philosopher Muhammad l who suggested that the four northwestern province (Sindh, Baluchistan, jab, and the north-west frontier province) should be joined in such a state. In a 3 pamphlet Chaudry Rehmat Ali a Cambridge student, coined the name istan (later Pakistan), On behalf of those Muslims living in Punjab, Afghan th-west frontier province), Kashmir, Sindh and Balochistan.it was said to mean d of the pure" (H.R.T.)

h of a New State:

istan came into existence as a dominion within the commonwealth in august 7, with Jinnah as governor-general and Liaquat Ali khan as prim minister. With t and east Pakistan separated by more than 1,000 miles of Indian territory and the major potion of the wealth and resources of the British heritage passing to a, Pakistan survival seemed to hang in balance of all the well-organized inces of British India only the comparatively backward areas of Sindh, ichistan, and the north west frontier came to Pakistan intact. The Punjab and gal were divided, and Kashmir became disputed territory. Economically, the tion seemed almost hopeless: the new frontier cutoff Pakistani raw materials the Indian factories, disrupting industry, commerce and agriculture. The ition and the movement of refugees were accompanied by terrible massacres witch both communities were responsible. India remained openly unfriendly; conomic superiority expressed itself in a virtual blockade. The dispute over hmir brought the two countries to the verge of war; and India command of the works controlling the water supplies to Pakistan's eastern canal colonies it an additional economic weapon. The resulting friction, by obstructing the

ess of sharing the assets inherited from the British raj further handicapped
stan.

Transfer of Power and the Birth of Two Nations:

tions held in the winter of 1945-46 proved how effective Jinnah's single-
k strategy for his Muslim-league had been as the league won all the 30 seats
rved for Muslims in the central legislative assembly and the most of the
rved provincial seats as well. The congress was successful in gathering most of
general electorate seats, but bit could no longer effectively insist that it spoke
he entire population of British India.

946 secretary of state pethick-lawrence personally led a three-man cabinet
ıtation to new Delhi with the hope of resolving the congress-Muslim league
llock and thus of transferring British power to a single Indian administration.
ps was responsible primarily for drafting the ingenious cabinet mission plan,
ch proposed a three-tier federation for India, integrated by a minimal central-
n government in Delhi, which would be limited to handling foreign-affairs,
munications, defense, and only those finances required to care for such union
e matters. The subcontinent was to be divided into three major groups
inces: group a to include the Hindu-majority provinces of the Bombay
idency, , madras, the united provinces, Bihar, Orissa and the central provinces(
ally all of what became independent India a year later):group b to contain the
lim-majority provinces of the Punjab Sindh north west frontier, and
chistan.it(the areas out of which the western part of Pakistan was created);
group c include the Muslim-majority Bengal (a portion of which became the
ern part of Pakistan and in 1971 the country of Bangladesh) and the Hindu
ority Assam. The group governments were to be virtually autonomous in
ything but matters reserved to the union center, and with in each group the
cely states were to be integrated into their neighboring provinces. Local
incial governments were to have the choice of opting out of the group in
ch they themselves should a majority of their populace vote to do so.

jab's large and powerful Sikh population would have been placed in a
icularly difficult and anomalous position, for Punjab as a whole would have
nged to group b, and much of the Sikh community had become anti-Muslim
e the start of the mughal emperor's persecution of their gurus in the 17th
ury. Sikhs played so important a role in the British Indian army that many of
: leaders hoped that the British would reward them at the war's and with
ial assistance in carving out their own nation from the rich heart of Punjab's
le canal-colony lands, where in the "kingdom" once rolled by Ranjit Singh
0-1839) most Sikhs lived since world war one, Sikhs had been equally fierce
pposing the British raj, and through never more then2 present of Indian

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ılation, they are as highly disproportionate a number of nationalist "martyrs" f army officers a Sikh akalidal "party of immortals" which was started in 1920 militant marches to liberate gurdwaras (doorways to the Gura; Sikh places of ship) from corrupt Hindu mangers. Tara Singh (1885-1967) was the most ortant leader of politician movement. First raised to demand for separated Azad ab in 1942. The cabinet mission however, had no time to focus on Sikh ratist demands and found the Muslim league's demand for Pakistan equally ossible to accept.

Lord Mount Batten was sent to replace Wavell as viceroy in March 7, as Britain prepared to transfer its power over India to some responsible ls by no later than June 1948. Shortly after reaching Delhi, where he conferred the leaders of all parties and with his own officials. Mount Batten decided that situation was to dangerous to wait even that brief period. Fearing a forced uation of Britain troops still stationed in India, lord Mount Batten resolved to for partition, one that would divided Punjab and Bengal virtually in half, rather risk further political negotiations while civil war raged and a new mutiny of an troops seemed imminent. Among the major Hindu leaders alone Gandhi sed to reconcile himself to partition and urged Mount Batten to offer Jinnah the miership of a united India rather than a separate Muslim nation. Nehru, ever would not agree to that, nor would his most powerful congress deputy, abhbhai Patel as both had become tired of arguing with Jinnah and were eager et on with the job of running an independent government of India ish parliament passed in July 1947 the Indian independence act ordering the arcation of the dominions of India and Pakistan by midnight of august 14-15 7, and dividing with in a single month the assets of the world largest empire, ch had been integrated in countless ways for more than a century. Racing the lline, two boundary commissions worked desperately to partition Punjab and. gal in such a way as to live a majority of Muslims to the west of the farmer's boundary and to the east of the later' but as soon as the new border were wn no fewer than 10 million Hindu, Muslim, Sikhs fled from their home on side of the newly demarcated borders to what they thought would be shelter he other. In the course of that tragic exodus of innocents, Hindu and Sikh rists killed some1 million. Tara Singh asked later "Muslim got their Pakistan the Hindu got their Hindustan, but what did the Sikh got?"

mic Republic Of Pakistan:
ah died in September 48 with in 13 months of independence the leader of new stan is newly lawyers with a strong commitment to parliamentary government. y had supported Jinnah in his struggle against the congress not so much use they desired an Islamic state because they had come to

ard the congress as synonymous with Hindu domination. They had various
rees of personal commitment to Islam. To some it represented an ethic that
ht be the based of personal behaviors with in a modern democratic stat. To
r it represented a tradition, the farm work with in which their forefather rolled
idia. But there were also groups that subscribed to Islam as a total way of life,
these people said to wish to establish Pakistan as a theocracy. The member of
old constituent assembly, elected at the end of 1945, assembled at Karachi, the
capital.

Jinnah's lieutenant, Liaquat Ali khan, inherited the task of drafting a
stitution. Himself a moderate (he had entered politics via a landlord party), he
scribed to the parliamentary, democratic, secular state. But he was conscious
he possessed no local or regional power base. He was Muhajir from the united
inces the Indian heart land, whereas most of his colleagues and potential rivals
v support from their on people in Punjab or Bengal. Liaquat Ali khan therefore
ned it necessary to gain the support of the religious spokesman. He issued a
lution on the aims and the objectives of the constitution, which began, "
ereignty over the entire universe belongs to Allah almighty6 alone" and went
o emphasize Islamic value. Hindu members of the old constituent assembly
ested. Islamic state had traditionally distinguished between the Muslims as full
ens, and dhimmis, nonbelievers who were denied certain rights and saddled
certain additional obligation.

CHAPTER # 3
HOW TO REACH PAKISTAN

Air:

e than 25 airlines fly to Pakistan from over 40 countries. Most of the flights ve at Karachi, but PIA, British airways; Saudi and china airline fly direct to the nabad and PIA, Indian, Thai airways fly direct to the Lahore. . PIA has direct t from the main mid east and European cities as well as all over the world.

Land:

C and NATCO run buses. Van and jeeps from sots to tax kurgan and one – fare is fixed at 23US $ per person. The khunjerab pass is open from 1st may to Oct for group and to 15 November for individual tourists. Customs, igration post shall remain open daily from 8:30 to 11:00 for outgoing travelers up to 16:00 for incoming tourists. Travel from sots to tax kurgan (china) is 5 rs. The chinest border post, tax kurgan is open 12:00 noon to 14:00(Beijing) for outgoing tourists and up to 19:00 for incoming travelers daily.

m Iran:

-Iran border crossing is only possible through Taftan-Zahidan,, FROM 09:00 to 17:00 hrs with break from 13:00 hrs to 14:00 hrs.

Bus:

eral buses and coaches daily leave from Taftan to Quetta (634km-16-18 hours). roximate fare is round US$08 per person on coach and US $ 07 per person on

m India:

gha is the only land border open between Pakistan and India (Lahore-Amritsar e). The Wagha border post is open daily for foreign; summer (16 April to 15 . 8:30 to 14:30 hrs and winter (16 OCT to 15 April). Minibus no 12 leaves outside Lahore railway station for Wagha every 15 minutes. Cost approx S $ per person. Taxi shall charge around US $ 8 for this half a journey.

Bus:

stan Tourism Development Corporation (PTDC) and Delhi transport oration (DTC) as started a luxury direct bus service between Lahore and Delhi arch 1999.One way fair is equal to 19US $ per person. The total travel time is our.

Train:

Lahore and Delhi train (Samjhota express) leaves Lahore at 11:00 hrs on
...day and Thursday. First class fair to Delhi is equal to 10US $. Economy class
...US$.

...at to Eat:

...ing inherited the culinary traditions of the Mughal, the Turks, the central
...ns and the Iranians, eating out In Pakistan is the rich and unique experience.
...st local restaurants serve authentic Pakistani dishes straights from the oven, the
...ts and sound of the bazaar in the background. Meat, fish and vegetable dishes
...seasoned with spices. Particularly palatable are the grill and barbecues; seekh-
...ab, shami kabab, tikka and   saggy. Pakistani mutton and chicken curries and
...oriental rice dish called, pullao, are also popular with native and foreigners
...e.

...at to See:

...istan is the special interest destination. Its main attractions include adventure
...ism in the northern areas, cultural and archaeological tourism as   found at
...ila, Monjodaro, Harappa and swat and early Muslim and Mochas heritage of
...tan, Lahore, Thatta and Peshawar.

...ere to Stay:

...istan tourism Development Corporation operates 02 hotels and 29 well
...ished, moderately priced motels located through out Pakistan

...els:

...istan offers wide chains of hotels like Sheraton and Avari (at Karachi &
...ore) Pearl continental hotels (at Lahore Peshawar, Rawalpindi, bourbon and
...ott bad). Marriott (Karachi &Islamabad). Holiday Inn (Karachi, Lahore,
...tan and Islamabad), Serena hotels (Faisalabad Quetta, Gilgit, Hunza and
...mabad, green hotel (Nathiagali, Abbott bad, Peshawar). Shangrilla resorts
...ls (Naran, chilas, skardu) offers good serves and facilities.

...ort of Tourist Vehicles:

...ourist may import a motor vehicle with out duty under a carnet-de-passage and
...ure for period of three months against an undertaking before the customer
...cer at entry point that he/she will not transfer the ownership of the vehicle
...ng his/her stay in Pakistan.

CHAPTER # 4
QUICK LOOK AT PAKISTAN

istan has border with Afghanistan, India, Iran and the Arabian Sea. The terrain
es from rugged and mountainous to flat, alluvial plains.

Karachi the largest city in Pakistan, is situated on the shores on the
res of the Arabian sea near the mouth of the Indus. Boats can be hired to sail
of the harbor, Lahore, in the Punjab, is a historic, busting city with buildings of
k and white marble. There is plenty to see: Bazaars, Badshahi Mosque one of
largest mosque in the whole world an example of mughal Architecture rivaled
y by the Tag Mahal. Islamabad the capital of Pakistan since 1963, and
valpindi, are both located on the POTOHAR plain.

ulation:

he 1999 the Pakistan's population is 138,123,359.
ulation Density: 164.0 per sq km.

guage:

u is the national language. English is widely spoken. Regional language
udes Punjabi, Pashto, Sindhi, Saraiki, and Baluchi. There are numerous local
ects.

igion:

In Pakistan 97% Muslims, the remainder or Hindu or Christian.

ironment:

istan has border to the north with Afghanistan, to the east with India and to the
t with Iran, the Arabian Sea lies to the south. In the northeast is the disputed
tory of Jammu and Kashmir, bounded by Afghanistan, China and India.
istan comprises distinct regions. The northern highlands- the Hindu Kush are
ged and mountainous, the Indus valley is a flat, alluvial plain with five major
rs dominating the upper region, eventually joining the Indus river and flowing
h to the Makran coast. Sindh is bounded on the east by the Thar Desert and the
n of Kutch, and on the west by the kirthar range. The Balochistan plateau is an
tableland encircled by mountains.

ather:

re are three seasons in Pakistan: (November – march) is warm and cooled by
breezes on the coast, Summer (April – July) has extreme temperatures; the

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soon season (July – September) has the highest rainfall on the hills. Karachi little rain.

The best time to visit the south is between November and March, n the days are cool and clear. The best time to visit the northern Pakistan is April to October.

ture:

stani families are very close, often consisting of grandparents, parents and dren living together in the same house. The smaller family is becoming more of ality in the urban centers. Important events in the families are celebrated with ives and friends. Pakistani families are usually large because children are sidered gifts from God.

Most Pakistani marriage is arranged. When a couple is married, the e applies mehandi or henna paste to her hands and feets and the quazi, the gious leader, administers the nikah or marriage contract.

When a male baby is born, circumcision is performed in accordance religious rights. When he is seven days old, the family holds an aqeeqa mony, which is family feast. Both men and women wear the Shalwar-Qameez, national dress. The women clothing is more colorful, and is worn with a long f or dupatta.

More than 97% of Pakistan's population is Muslim. Islam, stianity and Judaism share many common beliefs and traditions. The giving of s and compassion for the poor are stressed in these religious. Muslims are ged to give 2.5% of their wealth to the needy. All three religions also stress the sitory nature of life on earth as a preparation for the hereafter.

ds:

cuisine of Pakistan is mixture of Arab, Turkish, Persian and Indian influences. (bread), Chawal (rice), Sabzi (vegetables) and Gosht (meat) are the four main ponents of a Pakistani meal. Naan is the most popular form of the bread and is n at almost any meal. It is flat, leavened bread made in a tandoor or clay oven is normally purchased to supplement the home-cooked meal. Parathas and pattis both flat round breads are also favorites.

Rice is eaten often and is usually simple boiled. For special occasions, ani is made by cooking rice in a yogurt and meat sauce, and served with on.

ents:

important festivals of the year are either religious occasions or a
mmemoration of the creation of the country. Eid-ul-Fitr follows the month of
ing, Ramadan.

Eid-ul-Azha is celebrated in memory of Abraham's willingness to
rifice his son to God. The religious holidays vary every year according to the
r calendar and are occasions for families and friends to visit each other, share
s and special treats. Money is donated to the poor people and those who can
rd it sacrifice an animal. Also celebrated the birth of our holy Prophet Hazrat
hammad (PBUH).

ional holiday includes:

ependence Day of Pakistan (14 August), Date of birth and death anniversary of
id-e-Azam and Allama Iqbal.

er holidays:

istan day (23 March), National Defence day (6 September), Labor Day
May).

tivals:

istan calendar futures a great many Muslims religious festivals. Other is in
mory of national Heroes or commemorates political events in the nation's recent
ory. Muslims festivals are celebrated according to Muslim (Lunar) calendar and
occur some 10 days earlier each successive Christian year. There are several
festivals held regularly in every part of the country. Exact date of such
ivals is fixed annually by the district administration of the respective area, at
t 1-month advance. Pakistan main festivals are listed below:

Shab-e-Barat: Religious festival celebrated on 14 of Shaaban, the 8th Islamic month. Prayer, fir-works, exchange of sweets and visit to relative and friends.
Eid-ul-Fitr: religious festival celebrating and of fasting month on 1st of Shawwal, the 10th month of Islamic calendar, special prayer after sun-rise, exchange of sweets and visit to relative and friends.
Pakistan day: commemorates the anniversary of Pakistan resolution pass by the Muslims of south Asia on March 23, 1940. Military parade is held at Lahore, Islamabad, Peshawar, Karachi and Quetta. Main feature is the grand prayer in Islamabad.
Mela Chiraghan (Festival of Lamps): Held for 1 weak outside Shalimar garden Lahore.
Mela Bari Imam: Held for 3 days in Islamabad on Bari Imam Mizaar.
Mela Golra Sharif: Held for 3 days in Islamabad on Golra Sharif Mizaar.

Horse and Cattle Show: At Dera Ismail Khan. Local games, folk dances, music, cattle's races and exhibition of local handicrafts.
Eid-ul-Azha*: Religious festival commemorating the great sacrifices offered by Prophet Ibrahim. Celebrated on 10 Zilhaj, 06-07 April 2001 12th month of Islamic Calendar. Collective prayers after sunset, sacrifice of goats, sheep, cows or camels and distribution of meat among relatives, friends and poor.
May day*: Rallies, procession and meeting held throughout the country.
Ashura*: Two days mourning on the death anniversary Imam Hussain, the grandson of prophet Mohammad (P.B.U.H) 09-10 April 2001 on 9th and 10th of Moharram, the first month of Islamic Calender Processions, rallies and meeting (music prohibited).

CHAPTER # 5
INFORMATION ABOUT CAPITAL

tory:

KM northeast of Rawalpindi on the Northeastern fringe of the POTOHAR eau of the province of Punjab.

A commission was accordingly constituted in 1958 and entrusted with task of selecting a suitable site for the National Capital with particular hasis on location, climate, logistic, defence requirements, aesthetic, scenic and ral beauty. After the extensive research, feasibility studies and thorough ew of various sites, the commission recommended the area Northeast of alpindi. After the final decision of Cabinet, the die was cast and there was no ing point.

A Greek firm Dioxides Associates drew up a master plan triangular, ed on a grid system, with its apex towards the Marghalla Hills. The planners isaged Islamabad eventually absorbing Rawalpindi entirely and stretching well e West of Grand trunk road. It was technical expertise of Dioxides and courses dedication and handwork of Pakistani engineers, technicians and workers that turned Islamabad into the one of the most beautiful cities of the World.

Pakistan's new Capital ISLAMABAD nestles against the backdrop of Marghalla Hills at the northern end of POTOHAR Plateau. It offers a healthy ate, pollution free atmosphere, plenty of water and lush green area. It is a lern and carefully planned city with wide tree-lined streets, large houses ant public buildings and well-organized bazaars/markets/shopping centers. re are rarely crowds or traffic jams and few narrow lanes or slums; the kways are shaded & safe and separated from the traffic by rows of flame trees, randa and hibiscus. Rosed, Jasmine & bougainvillea fill the parks and scenic vpoints shoe the city to its best advantage.

The city is divided into eight basic zones Administrative, diplomatic ave, residential areas, educational sectors, and industrial sectors. Commercial is, rural and green areas. Each sector has its own shopping area and public park

Islamabad is the heart and soul of Pakistan, A city which symbolizes aspiration of a young and dynamic nation that looks forward to a glorious re for its people, A city which welcomes modern ideas but at the same time gnizes and cherishes its traditional values and its past history.

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AREA

Total Area	906.50	Sqr. Kms.
Islamabad Proper	220.15	Sqr. Kms.
Islamabad Park	220.15	Sqr. Kms.
Islamabad Rural area	466.00	Sqr. Kms.
Specified area	3626.00	Sqr. Kms.

Federal Capital Area

Current population of the city	9011237
Current population of the country	152136840
Population of the country in 1998	148166000
Population of the country in 2050	345484000
Population growth	2.68%
Unemployment	27%
Female/Male ratio	94
Nationality	Pakistani
Language	Urdu (Official), English, Punjabi 64%, Sindhi 12%, Pashtu8%, Urdu 7%, Baluchi and Others 9%
Religion	Muslims 97%, Christen, Hindu and Others 3%
Geography	Pakistan is situated in the western part of the Indian subcontinent, with Afghanistan and Iran on the west
Currency	Pakistani rupee

p Reference:

thern latitudes 33° 49′ and longitudes 72° 24′ east of Greenwich.

tude:

ng at altitude ranging from 457 to 610 meters.

midity:

erage yearly humidity 55%.

nfall:

erage yearly rainfall 1143 millimeters.

Temperature

asons	Maximum Average	Minimum Average
nter (October-March)	16.6°C	3.4°C
mmer (April-ptember)	34.2°C	24.4°C
nual Average	28.9°	14.4°C

Population

1972	76,000 Approximately
1978	1,65,000 Approximately
1982	2,10,000 Approximately
1992	3,80,000 Approximately
1998	9,01,137 Approximately

Entry Point

ahrah-e-Islamabad from Rawat	Shahrah-e-Kashmir from Murree
ahrah-e-Kashmir from Tarnol	Faizabad from Rawalpindi.

ucation:

versities include Quaid-e-Azam University, NUML, Allama Iqbal Open, ria, Hamdard, International Islamic University and some departments of these

ersities conduct research in collaboration with international universities. ...dle east and to Pakistan and prefers to study in these institutions. Islamabad is ...one of the city in which some international universities and its campuses, ...efore middle east students come to Pakistan and gets higher degrees. Some of ...mpotent universities addresses are given below:

...ma Iqbal Open University Block # 3, ...tor H-8, Islamabad	Al-Khair university Blue Area Al-Khair Plaza Islamabad
...ria University Shangri-La Road, ...al Complex, Sector E-8 Islamabad	Beacon House Informatics 13 T, Sector F-7 Markaz Islamabad
...MSAT Institute Of Information ...hnology Johar Campus Sector H-8 ...mabad	COMSAT Institute Of Information Technology Sir Syed Campus, Atta Turk Avenue, SectorG-5 Islamabad
...ndard University Of Management ...ence Pacific Center F-8 Markaz ...mabad	International Islamic University 52-West Waheed Plaza, Jinnah Avenue, Blue Area Islamabad
...rnational Islamic University Sector ...0 Islamabad	Iqra University plot #5 Sector H-9 Islamabad
...itute Of Cost & Management ...ounts Of Pakistan Sector H-9 ...mabad	Muhammad Ali Jinnah University Jinnah Avenue Blue Area Islamabad
...ional University FAST G-9/1 Sector ... Rohtas Road Islamabad	National University Of Computer & Engineering Science Rohtas Road Sector G-9/4 Islamabad
...ional University of Modern ...guages Sector H-9 Islamabad	NICON Center of Computer Science 13-P Jinnah Super Markaz, Sector F-7 Islamabad

...ks:

...ank is a firm, which can collect money from those who have it spare, it lends ...ey to those who require it. In modern economy, the commercial banks play a ... important role in the development of a country. A planned banking system in

country mobilizes savings and meets credit requirements mostly from with in country therefore, has to rely less on foreign capital for financing of the elopment project.

National Banks (Habib bank, Allied bank, National bank) and rnational (Grindlays, MCB, Faisal Bank, Saudi bank) banks offering services in l as well as foreign currencies are present in Islamabad. Some of the banks e, phone number and addresses are given below.

Habib Bank of Pakistan

Branch Name	Phone Number
para Market Sector G-6/1 Islamabad	2820772
A Civic Center Sector G-5 Islamabad	2829655
eral B.I.S.E. sector H-8 Islamabad	2820889
ign Affairs Building Sector G-5 Islamabad	2829216
Commercial Area Sector F--7 Islamabad	2816461
4 IND & TRDG Center Sector G-9/4 nabad	2850156
Shalimar Recording Sector H-9 Islamabad	2856097
strial Area Sector I-9/2 Islamabad	4432060
nic University Sector H-10/4 Islamabad	2850629
istry of Finance Q, Block Secretariat	2850629
V. Head Quarter Admin Sector Islamabad	2829128
l Continental B R Hotel	4427082
id-e-Azam University Sector Bara kahu nabad	2829728
reme Court Building Sector G-5 Islamabad	2829584
limar 6 Super Market Sector F-6 Markaz nabad	2826383
etariat 'A' Block Admin Sector Islamabad	2827248

National Bank of Pakistan

para Market Sector G-5 Islamabad	9204907
O.U. Bldg Sector H-8 Islamabad	4435801
.C	9203070/2247
ort Branch (Rawalpindi)	9280425
e Area Sector F-6 Islamabad	2827736
ef Executive Secretariat Admin Sector	9204638

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mabad	
2 Branch Sector F-7/2 Islamabad	9219527
Branch Sector F-8 Markaz Islamabad	2853360
0 Branch Sector F-10 Islamabad	2292692
eign Office Branch Sector G-5 Islamabad	9205051-282007297
Branch Sector G-5 Islamabad	2851302
iday Inn Branch Sector G-6/1 Civic Center mabad	9205087 /2827311
ustrial Area Branch Sector I-9 Islamabad	4445405
n Branch Jinnah Avenue Blue Area Sector F-6 mabad	9207004 / 9201973 / 2827151
riott Hotel Aga khan Road, Shalimar-5, .Box.1251 Islamabad	2826121
rghalla Town Branch Murree Road Islamabad	9206545 / 9209032
al Head Quarter (N.H.Q) Branch Sector G-6 mabad	2814138
ional Institute Of Health Sciences Islamabad	2240478
istan Institute Of Medical Sciences Branch tor G-8 Islamabad	9261681
retariat 'B' Block Branch Admin tor Islamabad	2827736
retariat 'D' Block Branch Admin tor Islamabad	9209403

Investment Banks

et Investment Bank	2270621, 2270625
Faisal Investment Bank	2272579, 2257096
is Investment Bank	2270621, 2270626
Corp Investment Bank	2273951-4
scent Investment Bank	2270766-67
elity Investment Bank	2270269, 2270271-2
mic Investment Bank	2651520

pitals:

pital and health facilities include Shifa International, PIMS, National institute ealth and Poly Clinic. Shifa hospital is an international hospital offering ince medical facilities in surgery, heart, gynee, eye and other departments. ing the year it has mentioned high standard of patient care. People from Middle and Saudi Arabian like to come for their treatment here. Some important ital names, phone number and fax numbers are given below.

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Hospital Name & Address Phone & Fax	Hospital Name & Address Phone & Fax
Ali Hospital F-8 Markaz Islamabad	Al-Shifa International Hospital Phone # 4446801-30 Fax: 4446879
A Capital Hospital Phone # 9221334	Federal Government Services Hospitals (Poly Clinic) Phone # 9218300-9 Fax: 9213175
National Institute of Health (NIH) Phone # 2240544-48, 2241671-74, 2240607 & 2240110 Fax: 242190, 240797, 241472	Nori Hospital Phone # 2253811-2
kistan Institute of Medical Sciences IMS) Phone # 9261170-89 (20 Lines)	

els:

istan offers wide chains of hotels like Sheraton and Avari (at Karachi & ore) Pearl Continental hotels (at Lahore Peshawar, Rawalpindi, bourbon and ott bad). Marriott (Karachi &Islamabad). Holiday Inn (Karachi, Lahore, tan and Islamabad), Serena hotels (Faisalabad Quetta, Gilgit, Hunza and nabad, green hotel (Nathiagali, Abbott bad, Peshawar). Shangri-La resorts ls (Naran, Chilas, Skardu) offers good serves and facilities.

Hotels of international standard including Serena, Marriott, and day Inn etc. are located in the city. Some important hotels name and addresses given below:

Name	Address	Phone Number	Fax Number
enture Inn	Garden Ave, National Park Area, P.O.Box.1807 Islamabad	2272537	2274625

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Regency	13, Kaghan Road, F-8/3 Islamabad	2857874	2261633
Western Hotel	6-Islamabad Club Road Islamabad	2277460 - 2277467	2271539
tal Inn	G8,Markaz Islamabad	2264680	2260980
International	Block-7 Super Market Islamabad	822295	....
tinental House	H#10, St. No. 17, F-8/3 Islamabad	2252447- 2853343	2262144
mland	Club Road, Islamabad	2829075	....
n Hotel	Plot. 3-A2, F-8 Markaz Islamabad	2260090- 2260088	....
nds Inn	Block-16, I&T Center, G-6- 1/4 Islamabad	2722549- 2272548	....
day Inn.	G-6/1, Civic Center Islamabad	287331-2 827311	2824402
l Civic	Khyban-i-Quaid-e-Azam G-7 Islamabad		
l Royal rnational	Khyban-i-Quaid-e-Azam G-6 Islamabad	....	....
l Ambassador	Khayaban-e-Suharwardy, Aabpara Islamabad	2824014- 2824011	2821320
l Blue Star	I & T center, G-8 Islamabad	2261935- 2282866	....
l capital	Iqbal Hall Road G-7/4, CDA Store Islamabad	2815099- 2815093	2815097
l Reservations	4B- Islamabad center, 39-Blue- Area Islamabad	2274077- 812756	5557098

a International	I-9, Markaz Chowk Islamabad	4443335-4443334	4443338
ina International	109-E, Jinnah Avenue, Blue Area Islamabad	2271309-271420	2819661
rriott Hotel	Aga khan Road, Shalimar-5, P.O.Box.1251 Islamabad	2826135-826123	2820648
dise	70-I & T Center, G-9/1 Islamabad	2256571-2263092	....
dise Inn	H#2, St. No. 79, G-6/4 Islamabad	2814072	....
k View Inn	F-10 Markaz Islamabad	2282982	....
sident Hotel	1-B, Nazim-ud-Din Road, Blue Area Islamabad	2277143	....
ency Hotel	1-Club Road Islamabad	2276722-2279276	2279276
al International	104-E, Jinnah Avenue, Blue Area Islamabad	2273252	2829607
ena International	Dhokri Chowk G-6 Islamabad		
ngrilla Hotel	1-D West, Rehmat Plaza, Blue Area Islamabad	2206303-2 206301	2206304

bassies:

ng the capital city of Pakistan the consulates and embassies of all the countries, their offices here. Foreigners are a frequent site and many provisions are there nake it a foreigner's friendly city. Due to the embassies offices in Islamabad, nabad security is very strong. No body can be entered in diplomatic enclave. cial shuttle service is to be available for local and foreigners people.

All of the embassies addresses and phone numbers are given w:

mbassy Name	Address	Telephone	Fax
hanistan	8, St # 90, G-6/3, Islamabad	2824505, 2824508	2824504
ania	231, St # 18, F-10/2, Islamabad	290730, 290740	2290750
eria	107, St # 9, E-7,	2206631	2820912

	Islamabad		
gentina	20, Hill Road, F-6/3, Islamabad	2825561	2825564
stralia	Diplomatic Enclave No.2, Islamabad	2824345	
stria	13, St # 1, F-6/3, Islamabad	2279237, 2279238	2828366
ngladesh	1, St # 5, F-6/3, Islamabad	2279267	2279266
gium	2, St # 10, F-6/3, Islamabad	2827091,	2822358
nia & rzegovina	1, School Road, F-8/3 Islamabad	2261041, 2261003	2261004
zil	Atta Turk Avenue, G-6/3 Islamabad	2279690, 2279691	2823034
garia	Plot No. 6-11, Diplomatic Enclave Islamabad	2279196-8	2279195
nel russalam	16, St # 21, F-6/2, Islamabad	2823038, 2823783	2823138
nada	Diplomatic Enclave, G-5 Islamabad	2279100-03	2279110
atia	70, Marghalla Road, F-7/2 Islamabad	2827662, 2827649	2827645
na	Diplomatic Enclave, Islamabad	2824786, 2877279	2821116
nce	Diplomatic Enclave, G-5, Islamabad	2278730 - 2	2822583
many	Diplomatic Enclave, Ramna G-5 Islamabad	2279430	2279436
ece	H.No: 6, Marghalla Road, F-7/3 Islamabad	2822558, 825186	2825161
ngary	12, Marghalla Road, F-6/3,	2823352-53	2825256
ia	G-5, Diplomatic Enclave Islamabad	2206950	....
onesia	Diplomatic Enclave 1, St # 5, Islamabad	2206656	2829145

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n	Plot: 229-238, St # 2, G-5/1, Islamabad	2276210-72	2824483 9
q	44, St # 27, F-10 /1, Islamabad	2214570 - 1	2214572
y	54, Marghalla Road, Shalimar 6/3, Islamabad	2827057	2829026
an	53-70, Ramna 5/4, DE 1, Islamabad	2279320, 2279330	2279320
dan	131, St # 14, E-7, Islamabad	2823459, 2823460	2823207
zakhstan	2, St # 4, F-8/3, Islamabad	2262926, 2262924	2262926
nya	10, St # 9, F-7/3, Islamabad	2279540, 2279542	2279541
rea (North)	9, St # 18, F-8/2, Islamabad	2252754	2279391
rea (South)	Block 13, St.29, Diplomatic Enclave II, G-5/4 Islamabad	2279385, 2279380	2279385 -7
wait	1,2 & 24, DE, Islamabad	2275614	

banon	6, St # 27, Shalimar 6/2 Islamabad	2278338	826410
ya	10, Embassy Road, F-6/3, Islamabad	2851974	
laysia	21 St # 1 F-6/3, Islamabad	2823903	2824761
uritius	27, St # 26 F-6/2, Islamabad	2824657, 2824658	2824656
rocco	6, Gomal Road, E-7, Islamabad	2829565	2822745
ch	49, St # 27, F-6/2, Islamabad	2274304	
ish	9, 90th Street, G-6/3 Islamabad	2824722-24	2823483
pt	P.38-51, U.N Boulevard, DE, G-5/4, Islamabad	2209072, 2820180	2279552
land	11, St # 90, G-6/3, Islamabad	2828426, 2822136	2828426 -7
anmar	12/1, St # 3, F-7/2, Islamabad	2827880	2828819
bal	11, St # 84, G-6/4, Islamabad	2278051	

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her land	2nd Floor, PIA Building, Blue Area, Islamabad	2279510-12, 2814338	2279512
eria	6, St # 22, F-6/2, Islamabad	2823542, 2823547	2824104
rway	25, St # 19, F-6/2, Islamabad	2279720-24	2279729
an	53, St # 48, F-8/4, Islamabad	2254925, 2254469	2255074
estine	486-B, St # 9, F-10/2, Islamabad	2824933	2294703
ilippines	8, St # 60, F-7/4, Islamabad	2824933, 2822720	2277389
and	24, G-5/4, DE II, Islamabad	2279491-92	2825442
rtugal	40-A, Main Marghalla Road, F-7/2, Islamabad	2279491, 2279531	2279532
tar	20, Khayaban-e-Iqbal, F-6/3, Islamabad	2826483-84	2820868
mania	13, St # 88, G-6/3, Islamabad	2826514 - 15	2826515
ssia	Diplomatic Enclave, Ramna 4, Islamabad	2278670 - 71	2826552
di Arabia	14, Hill Road, F-6/3,	2820156 - 59	2278816
nalia	21, St # 56, F-6/4, Islamabad	2279790	2826117
th Africa	48, Marghalla Road, F-8/2, Islamabad	2262354-56, 2250318	2250114
in	St # 6, Ramna 5, DE 1,Islamabad	28227046	2279489
Lanka	St # 52, F-6/4, Islamabad	2828735, 2828735	2828751
an	7, St # 1, G-6/3, Islamabad	2828710	2827073
den	4, St # 5, F-6/3, Islamabad	2828712-14	2825284
tzerland	St # 6, DE G-5/4,	2829001-2	2279286

Islamabad		
ia	30, Hill Road, F-6/3, Islamabad	2279470 - 71	279472
ailand	10, St # 33, F-8/1, Islamabad	2280586, 2254697, 2280909	2256730
nisia	221, St # 21, E-7, Islamabad	2827869 - 70	2827871
rkmenistan	22-A, F-7/1, Nazim-ud-Din Road Islamabad	2274913	2278799
rkey	58, Atta Turk Avenue, G-6/3, Islamabad	2278748 - 49	2278752
ited Arab irates	1-22, DE, University Road, Islamabad	2279052 - 56	2279063
ited Kingdom K)	British High Commission, DE, Islamabad	2822131 - 36	2823439
ited States of erica	Diplomatic Enclave, Ramna 5, Islamabad	2826161-79	2276427
bekistan	6, St # 29, F-7/1, Islamabad	2820779	278128
men	16, St # 17, F-7/2, Islamabad	2821146 - 47	2279567
goslavia	14, St # 87, G-6/3, Islamabad	2829556 - 57	2820956

nsport:

very city, transport can play very important role. Due to the capital of Pakistan, oads are the very better then other cities and its condition is so good. If we are ng from one sector to another sector the main transport VARAN, buses can play important role for transferring you to one place to another. The important t number, starting point and its ending point of Varan Bus are given below:

l	Rawalpindi	Islamabad	Haider Rd., Station Stop, Marid Chowk, Liquate Bagh, Liquate Bagh, Committee Chowk, Center hospital, Chandni Chowk Rahman abad, Passport Office, Shamsabad, Faizabad, Zero Point, Fire Brigade, Store Stop, Aabpara, Melody, GPO, Poly Clinic, F-6, Super Market, Jinnah Super, Islamabad Highway, Faisal

			Masjid.
B	Rawalpindi	Islamabad	Saddar, Marid Chowk, liquate Bagh, Committee Chowk, Waris Khan, Naz Cinema, RGH, Chandni Chowk, National Market, Kali Tanki, Haidery Chowk, College Rd., Siddique Chowk, Gulzar Hotel, Pandora, I_8 Sector, I_9 Police Station,7-up Chowk, Education Stop, Peshawar--more, Masjid Stop, Karachi Company, PRC, Hospital Complex
C	Rawalpindi	Islamabad	Chongi No 22, Saddar, Marid Chowk, Liaquate Bagh, Committee Chowk, Waris Khan, Naz Cinema, RGH, Chandni Chowk, National Market, Kali- -Tanki, Haidery Chowk, College Rd., Siddique Chowk, Gulzar hotel, Pandora, I_8 Sector, I_9 Police Station, 7-up Chowk, Education stop, Peshawar More, Masjid Stop, Karachi Company.
2	Rawalpindi	Islamabad	Frontier Hotel, Dhamial Camp, Bakra Mandi, Chongi No 22, Saddar, Marid Chowk, Liquate Bagh, Committee Chowk, Waris Khan, Naz Cinema, RGH, Sadiqabad, Rahmanabad, 6th Rd., Shamsabad, Faizabad, Zero Point, Fire Brigade, CDA, Store Stop, Aabpara, Dhokri, Foreign Office, Radio Pakistan, Secretariat, President colony.
3	Rawalpindi	Islamabad	Raja Bazaar, Committee Chowk, Center Hospital, Chandni Chowk, Rahmanabad, Passport Office, Shamsabad, Faizabad, Zero Point, Fire- -Brigade, Store, Aabpara, Foreign Office, Radio Pakistan, Bari Imam.
4	Rawalpindi	Islamabad	Gulsahnabad, Jarahi, Janjua Town, 502 Workshop, Kachehri, Lal kothi, Chongi No 22, Saddar, Marid Chowk, Liquate Bagh, Committee Chowk, Waris Khan, Naz Cinema, RGH, Sadiqabad, Rahmanabad,6th Road, Public park, Shamsabad, Faizabad, Zero Point, Agriculture Bank, T&T colony Hospital

			Complex, Faisal Chowk, Faisal Masjid.
5	Rawalpindi	Islamabad	Sawan Camp, High Court, Alshifa Hospital, Morgah More, Ayub park, COD, Kachehri, FJ University, Kamran Market, Marid Chowk, Kachehri, Jhanda Jhichi, 501 Workshop, Rahimabad, Airport Colony, Airport, Dhowk Hafiz, Gulzar-e-Quaid, Airport Chowk, KRL Chowk, Faisal Town, Khanna Bridge, Korri Road, Dhowk Kala Khan, Faizabad.
04	Rawalpindi	Islamabad	Haj Hospital Complex, Sabzi Mandi, Police Foundation, I-9, Education Stop, Peshawar More, G-8 Markaz, Nori Hospital, PIMS, Khyber Plaza, Poly Clinic, Super Market, Pak Secretariat.
4-A	Rawalpindi	Islamabad	TARNAUL, Chongi No 26, Golra More, G-11/1, G-10 Markaz, Karachi Company, Tipu Market, PIMS, Khyber Plaza, Lal Quarter, Poly Clinic, Embassy Road, Pak Secretariat.
11	Rawalpindi	Islamabad	Barri Imam, Foreign Office, Aabpara, Zero Point, Faizabad, Khanna Bridge, Karal Chowk, Jhanda Chichi, Airport, District Court, High Court
6-A	Rawalpindi	Islamabad	Pirwadhai, Kattarian, I-9, Education Stop, Peshawar More, Karachi Company, Tipu Market, Hospital Complex, Khyber Plaza, Super Market, Pak Secretariat.

tors:

nabad at the banging is to be divided in to 13 sectors. The total area of the
ral capital is given below and the name of the sectors is given below:

AREA

Total Area	906.50	Sqr. Kms.
Islamabad Proper	220.15	Sqr. Kms.
Islamabad Park	220.15	Sqr. Kms.

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slamabad Rural area	466.00	Sqr. Kms.
Specified area	3626.00	Sqr. Kms.

Federal Capital Area

rrent population of the city	9011237
rrent population of the country	152136840
pulation of the country in 1998	148166000
pulation of the country in 2050	345484000
pulation growth	2.68%
employment	27%
male/Male ratio	94
tionality	Pakistani
nguage	Urdu (Official), English, Punjabi 64%, Sindhi 12%, Pashtu8%, Urdu 7%, Baluchi and Others 9%
ligion	Muslims 97%, Christen, Hindu and Others 3%
ography	Pakistan is situated in the western part of the Indian subcontinent, with Afghanistan and Iran on the west
rrency	Pakistani rupee

Name of Each Sector

tor E-7	Sector E-8	Sector F-6	Sector F-7	Sector F-8	Sector F-9
orF-10	SectorF-11	Sector G-6	Sector G-7	Sector G-8	Sector G-9

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tor G-10	Sector G-11	Sector I-8	Sector I-9	Sector I-10&11	Admin Sector.

detail of each sector is given below:

Sector E-7 & E-8	
aria College Sector E-7	Buddhist Temple Sector E-7
sal Mosque (North Of E-7/E-8)	Gulistan-I-Fatima Sector E-7
mabad Museum Sector E-7	PAF Model College Sector E-8

Sector F-5	
d Kashmir House	Baluchistan House
A Hostel	Civic Center (Awami Markaz)
ert Advisory Cell	Federal Public Service Commission
eral Minister Residence	Frontier House
rriott Hotel Islamabad	Pakistan Television Council
jab House	Sindh House

Sector F-6	
erican Express (Khyban-i-Quaid-e-m)	Ambassador Hotel
erican Center (Khyban-i-Quaid-e-m)	Children Amusement Park (North Of F-6)
t Women Bank (Khyban-i-Quaid)	Habib Bank Limited (GHQ)
ib Bank Limited (Zonal Office ban-i-Quaid-e-Azam)	Islamabad Model College For Girls
ah Avenue (Blue Area)	Kohsar Market F-6/3
FDEC 1 & 2 (Khyban-i-Quaid-e-m)	Rohtas Gallery
er Market (F-6 Markaz)	Tennis Court Complex (F-6/3)
ted Bank Limited (Jinnah Avenue)	

Sector F-7

man-e Koh (North Of F-7)	Federal Girls Degree College
OEBELS International Hotel	Golden Dragon Restaurant
rnational Post Office	Jinnah Avenue (Blue Area)
ernational Post Office	Jinnah Avenue (Blue Area)
rnational Post Office	Jinnah Avenue (Blue Area)
ernational Post Office	Jinnah Avenue (Blue Area)
rnational Post Office	Jinnah Avenue (Blue Area)
ernational Post Office	Jinnah Avenue (Blue Area)

Sector F-8

Hospital	Ayub Market (Markaz)
ief Commissioner Office	Church
Bus Station (Markaz)	Islamabad District Court
rghalla Police Station (Markaz)	OPF Model College

Sector F-9, F-10 & F-11

ima Jinnah Park (F-9)	Baiga Restaurant (F-10)
lra Police Station (F-10)	

Sector G-5

ami Markaz Civic Center	Audit House
riculture Research Council	Central Board Of Revenue
ncil Of Islamic Ideology	Engineering Council
leral Lodges	Federal Bank For Co-operatives
eign Office	Government Hostel
erseas Pakistan Foundation	Pakistan Broad Costing House
liament Lodges	Parliament Office

ne Minister Inspection Commission	Regional Development Corporation
RAL Foundation Park	State Bank Of Pakistan

Sector G-6

para Community Center	Aabpara Bus Terminal (Markaz)
para Shopping Center (G-6/1)	Allied Bank (Khyban-i-Quaid-e-Azam)
GENTINA Park	British Council
ital Hospital	Children Library
Federal Shari at Court	Federal Government Services Hospital (Poly Clinic)
at Wall Restaurant (Atta Turk nue)	Habib Bank Limited (CDA Civic Center Markaz)
bib Bank Limited (Aabpara G-6/1)	Habib Bank (Co-operative Branch) (Khyban-i-Quaid-e-Azam)
iday Inn Islamabad Hotel	Hotel Royal International (Khyban-i-Quaid-e-Azam)
mabad Model College For Boys	Ladies Park (G-6/1)
Masjid	Melody Market (Markaz)
lody Cinema (Markaz)	Muslim Commercial Bank (Jinnah Avenue)
al Headquarter	National Bank Of Pakistan
ional Saving Center	Pakistan Railways Reservation Center (Markaz)
istan International Airlines (Khyban-uaid-e-Azam)	President Hotel (Khyban-i-Quaid-e-Azam)
nania Restaurant (Khyban-i-Quaid-e-m)	Women Hostel

Sector G-7

icultural Development Bank Of istan	Capital Development Authority
ital Hotel	CDA Secretariat

A Library	Ch. Rehmat Ali Community Center (Markaz)
Brigade Headquarter	Hotel Royal International (Khyban-i-Quaid-e-Azam)
el Civic (Khyban-i-Quaid-e-Azam)	International Medical Center
al Hall	Jehangir Restaurant (Jinnah Avenue)
istan Manpower Institute	Printing Corporation of Pakistan
l Onion (Khyban-i-Quaid-e-Azam)	Shakar Parrian Hill Park (South of G-7)
ra Market (Markaz)	WAFAQI Mohtasib Secretariat
APDA Office	

Sector G-8	
countant General Of Pakistan venue	Blue Star Hotel
E General Post Office	Islamabad Chamber Of Commerce
istan Telecom Head Office	Pakistan post Master General
istan Institute Of Medical Science MS)	Quality Inn Hotel
NDOORI Restaurant (Markaz)	

Sector G-9	
nmunity Center	FIA Headquarter
Bus Station (Markaz)	G-9 Shopping Center (Karachi Company Markaz)
I&T Center (Peshawar Mor)	Mairaj Hotel
ional Highway Authority	Public Works Department (PWD)
al Development Foundation	

Sector G-10	
0 Bus Terminal (G-10/1)	National Public Foundation
istan Medical & Dental Council	

Sector H-8	
ma Iqbal Open University	Beacon House informatics

y School	EDHI Trust
eral Board Of Intermediate econdary Education	Federal Judicial Academy
eral Boys Degree College	Geological Survey Of Pakistan
itute Of Engineers	National Transport Research Center
istan Red Crescent Society	Regional Institute Of Population Welfare
fa International	Solar Energy Center
vey Training institute Of Pakistan	Women Poly Technical Institute

Sector H-9

itute Of Cost & Management counts Of Pakistan	Inter University Board
ernational School	National Institute Of Electronics
ional University of Modern guages	Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation
istan Computer Bureau	Pakistan Girls Guide Association
retariat Training Institute	Shalimar Recording Company
con Technology Development Center	Technical Development Center Of Development & Technology
ining Institute Of Radio Pakistan	University grants Commission

Sector H-10 & H-11

rnational Islamic University H-10/4	Police Line (H-11)

Sector I-8

abad Bus Station (I-8/4)	

Sector I-9

ish Biscuit Limited	Carrier Telephone Industry Limited
Marble Limited	Crescent Marble Limited
CO Tiles Limited	Fauji Soap Limited
al Industries & Fazal Vegetable Ghee	GLAXO/Welcome Limited

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ls Limited	
eez Iqbal Oil Mill Limited	Ittehad Steel Mill Limited
hmir Flour Mill Limited	Khawaja Food Industry Limited
dim Steel Mill Limited	Marghalla Railway Station
ees Flour & General Mills Limited	National Flour Mills Limited
san Steel Limited	OGDC Training Institute
Steel Limited	Phool Soap Factory
TOHAR Steel Industry Limited	Rehmania Flour & General Mills Limited
vyl PVC Pipes Limited	Sihala Flour Mills Limited
at Marble Industry Limited	Sui Northern Gas Office
ecom Foundation Limited	United Nations
versal Marbles	Wilson Pharmaceutical Limited

Sector I-10	
Faisal Flour & General Mills Limited	Baker Oil Tools Limited
neral Tyres Limited	Ittehad Wood Works Limited
san Auto Mobiles	N-Khokar textile Mills Limited
or Flour Mills Limited	Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited
mat Flour Mills Limited (I-10/3)	Techno Piping System
ted Marbles Limited	Yummy Ice Cream Limited

Admin Sector (G-3, G-4)	
VANI-SADAR (PRESIDENCY)	Archives Buildings
inet Secretariat	Ministry Of Tourism
ional Assembly	National Library
istan Secretariat	Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission
iament House	Prime Minister Secretariat
ie Minister Residence	Supreme Court Of Pakistan
etariat Police Station	Secretariat Bus Terminal

Diplomatic Enclave	
ited Nations	Rawal Lake (South Of Diplomatic Enclave)

sque and Shrines:

re than 97% of Pakistan's population is Muslim. Islam, Christianity and aism share many common beliefs and traditions. The giving of alms and npassion for the poor are stressed in these religious. Muslims are obliged to give % of their wealth to the needy. All three religions also stress the transitory ure of life on earth as a preparation for the hereafter.

Faisal Mosque and Lal Masjid represent Islamic architecture with ndeur cultural rituals can be observed at the mizaar of Bari Imam and Golra rif.

name of Islamabad mosques and shrines are given below:

ri Imam (Shah Abdul Litif Bittahi) arakau Islamabad	Faisal Mosque North of E-7/E-8 Islamabad
lra Shraif (PIR Maher Ali Shah) ctor E-11 Islamabad	Lal Masjid Sector G-6 Islamabad

ks:

greenery and beautiful roads make Islamabad a pleasant city. Many garden ks are there to give people oppurnity and plenty of space at out-door activities. name and addresses of the Islamabad parks are given below:

gentina Park Sector G-6 mabad	Bharakau Park Bharakau Islamabad
ildren Amusement Park North of F-6 mabad	DAMAN-E-KOH North Of Sector F-7, Islamabad
eign Tourist Camping Kashmir ;hway Aabpara, Islamabad	Fatima Jinnah Park Sector F-9 Islamabad
listan-i-Fatima Sector E-7 mabad	Ladies Park Sector G-6/1 Islamabad
us Lake Garden Road Shakar rian, Islamabad	Marghzar Zoo North Of Sector F-7 Islamabad
rghalla Hills National Park Marghalla	PIR Sohawa North-East Of Daman-i-

ls, Islamabad	Koh, Islamabad
wal Lake South Of Diplomatic clave, Islamabad	Rose & Jasmine Garden Kashmir Highway Aabpara, Islamabad
akar Parrian Hill Park South Of G-7, mabad	Simly Lake Simly, Islamabad
adu-Da-Bagh Cave North Of D-12, mabad	SPIRAL Foundation Park Sector G-5, Islamabad

CHAPTER # 6
MICROSOFT FRONT PAGE

eating and Designing Pages:

help you create professional-looking and well-designed web pages, FrontPage vides several page templates so you can quickly create pages with a variety of outs and functions. For example, you can use a FrontPage template to create a -column page or a page with a search form. You can also use one of several mes to create pages with a consistent design. A theme contains unified design ments with a color scheme, including fonts, graphics, backgrounds, navigation s, horizontal lines, and other page elements.

ou prefer to design and lay out pages yourself, you can start with a blank page:

- Use frames, tables, or absolute positioning to precisely position text and graphics on a page.

- Add page elements, such as text, graphics, page banners, tables, forms, hyperlinks, banner ads, marquees, hover buttons, time stamps, hit counters, and so on.

- Format text by applying styles or using style sheets.

- Animate page elements and set page transitions for lively pages.

- Set the background color, picture, or sound.

- Create your own page templates.

at Is Actual Drawing?

tual Drawing is a visual publishing tool that helps you make Web Pages without ing to know HTML, simply by dragging and dropping page content.

tual Drawing has own image manipulation tools that you don't need to use a d party image editor.

u can add a shadow to an image or to a text block, make it glow, draw it with city or as a transparent image. Additional tools allow to Flip, Rotate, Resize, just Colors, Blur, Sharpen, Dilate, Erode or Emboss any image.

program makes custom buttons or images, which have different look when drags the mouse over them or presses them.

age background tool helps you to create as a simple color background as a om background with own text strings, images and shapes.

st powerful tool are containers with Actual Drawing files, which help to build re site from few elements.

program converts all graphical content into web compatible GIF or JPEG ges.

ddition Actual Drawing has an FTP tool to publish your site, table tools, tools esign form elements, spell checker and much more.

ing a Web Page:

can save a Web Page to a file at any time. In general, as you build a Web e, you may want to save it early and then periodically save it again as your Page grows more complex.

Save a New Web Page (or With a New File Name)

- On the **File** menu, click **Save** (or **Save As**).

- In the **Save** dialog box, select a folder and type a file name for the Web Page.

Web Page file names, Actual Drawing uses the file extension **.adf**, and the gram will automatically assign that extension for you.

can save your Web Page in any folder on your local disk. However, to ready Web Page for use in the Internet, you must "publish" it, which is the process in ch all elements of Web Page are gathered to ensure the Web Page displays ectly in a browser. (See: Publishing a page)

ave an Web Page (with the same file name)

On the **File** menu, click **Save**. (Shortcut Keys: CTRL+S)

CHAPTER #7
TOOLS USED FOR DATABASE CONNECTIVITY

he real world, the driving forces behind the development of dynamic websites
ink the pages with a database of some kind.

Under windows NT and Internet Information Server (IIS), this has
erally been accomplish with an existing technology called the Internet database
nnector (IDC), but this always some limitations. Even though it gained more
ures in each release of IIS, there was always some thing that was difficult, or
n Impossible, using just IDC. The result was that often go back to a real
gramming language of some kind, and work with the Common Gateway
erface (CGI) or Internet Server Application programming Interface (ISAPI)
ctly.

So Active Server Pages ends these entire problems. It's supplied with
mponent called the Data Access Component.

at Is ASP?

- ❖ Asp stands for Active Server Pages.
- ❖ ASP is server side technology, which is used to display dynamic
  contents on the WebPages.
- ❖ ASP is becoming popular day by day as the favorite server side
  technology.
- ❖ ASP in itself is not a language actually; instead it uses Visual Basic
  Script or Java Script to display dynamic contents.
- ❖ ASP is more of a technology used by Visual Basic Script or Java
  Script on the server side.
- ❖ General understanding of Hypertext Markup Language is also
  required for ASP.

Source Code of ASP to Access the Microsoft Access Database:

e="""

"""

 objConn,objRS

objConn=Server.CreateObject("ADODB.Connection")

Conn.open "DSN=db2; UID=; PWD=;"

bjRS=Server.CreateObject("ADODB.RecordSet")

lication For Access Database

```
TML>
EAD>
TLE>RETREVING OF DATA</TITLE>
EAD>
DY>

    Dim objConn,objRS, text
    SetobjConn=Server.CreateObject("ADODB.Connection")
    ObjConn.open "DSN=check; UID=; PWD=;"
    SetobjRS=Server.CreateObject("ADODB.RecordSet")
    Text=Request.Form("T1")
    If text <> "" Then
        StrSQL = "select id, name From Client Where Id = "&
    Request.Form("T1")
        ObjRs.Open strSQL, objConn, 0, 3
    If objRs.eof then
        Response.write("Record not Found")
        ObjRS.Close
```

```
        Set objRS = nothing
        ObjConn.Close
        Set objConn = Nothing
Else
        Id = objRS("Id")
        Name = objRS("Name")
        End If
        ObjRS.Close
        Set objRS = Nothing
        ObjConn.Close
Set objConn = Nothing
End If
```

ODY>
TML>

en Database Connectivity:

en Database connectivity (ODBC) is a standard for accessing data. ODBC
ws you to access the information stored in database.

rking of ADO with ASP:

s provides us with a whole hierarchy of objects collectively known as the
iveX Data Objects (ADO), which is the missing link between web pages and
ost any kind of stored data.

iveX Data Object Overview:

ActiveX Data Object (ADO) is really a connection mechanism that provides
ss to data of all types. The most common use is with data stored in a relational
base, accessed from a client application. In the context of Active Server pages,
allows us to write code in a scripting language such as VB script or Jscript that
interact with a database. With the flexibility already available in the form of
, ADO allows us to create client-server applications that run over the Internet,
are not specific to any make of client browser.

tual Directories:
first directory structure is what we see when we open window explorer on the
server is known as physical directory. The second directory structure is the

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that reflects the structure of the web site. We use the web server to create ual directories and to set the relationship between the virtual directories and the sical directories.

naging Directories on Web Server:

ny browsers are sufficiently advanced that they locate and examine files and es that exist on your computer's hard disk. When a user browses to a web page some web server, the web server will need to work out where the file for that e is located on the server's hard disk that is done by creating a second directory cture on the web server machine that is the Virtual Directory.

thod to Start the IIS:

n the start menu select RUN, type MMC and press ok then appears are empty IC shell.

1. Select the console menu and chose open.
   Type IIS.MMC clicks open. This will open the IIS snap in with in the MMC shell..
2. Click the default web size and than double cl8ick the virtual directory name which include the asp file.
3. Right click the main file, and then click the Brower.

Method to Create Virtual Directory:

1. Double click the IIS icon.
2. Right click the default web site; select the new then click the virtual directory.
3. Press next.
4. Type the alias name and click next.
5. Browse the folder that include the ASP and click ok.
6. Click next.
7. Click next.
8. Click finish, the virtual directory is created that can be viewed under the head of default web site.
9. The highlighted icon is the name of the virtual directory.

CHAPTER # 8
HYPERTEXT MARKUP LANGUAGE (HTML)

roduction to HTML:

Burners-Lee, founder of the World Wide Web, offers this definition: pertext Markup language (HTML) is a simple data format used to create ertext documents that are portable from one platform to another". This nition was taken from a November 1995 memorandum from Burners-Lee rding HTNL 2.0.

It is reproduced in full at ftp://ds.internic.net/rfc/rfc1866.txt.

tability and simplicity are the two hallmarks of HTML. We can create HTML s on any computer that has web Browsing Software. If we have web browsing ware and a connection to the Internet, we can also view any HTML files ilable on the World Wide Web. We can move HTML files from one type of nputer to another with no loss of meaning. HTML is an easy language to use.

HTML is developed specifically for use on the web. We are not ricted to using HTML on the web, however; HTML has a wide range of lications outside that venue. Companies use HTML as a document format for rnal use, and individual use HTML to facilitate the exchange the documents. re than 30 millions HTML documents are available on the web, and HTML and web have become almost synonymous in the minds of the general public. ML and the web are not same, though HTML is the standard method we can to put information into a universally readable format on the web.

tory of Hypertext:

obvious first question when defining HTML is "what is hypertext?". Start by king the word itself. Hyper has a connotation of extra or beyond when used in ds such as hyperactive and hypersensitive. Text refers to a written block of juage, whether it is prose, poetry, a glossary, or any other form of written rmation that is not limited by the bounds of the text itself. Hypertext can be nected to other texts and it can be navigated by a system of links in non-iential order.

Hypertext goes beyond plain text. It is not designed to be read in a ar fashion, form beginning to end, but selectively, as reader require certain rmation. Hypertext is easier to demonstrate than to define. We are probably iliar with a basic hypertext system the online help that most software programs

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ny features. We can go directly to the subject on which we want information,
most online help entries also include links to related topics.

tory of HTML:
ay the advantages of hypertext are apparent to many people. However,
ertext was a little used concept before the widespread use of personal computer
:ast in the sense of the powerful implementation you see today. The hypertext
em proposed in 1945 by Vanneva Bush. The memex involved a cumbersome
aratus that would have used, among other things, a microfilm machine and
ous photography techniques.

Before CD-Rom drives were first installed in PCs in the late 1980s,
tively few cheap and easily searchable storage mechanisms were available for
quantities of data. The storage capacity of hard drives was minimal compare
oday's standard drives, which can hold gigabytes of data. Microfilm can hold a
t deal of information, but performing searches in microfilms is time consuming
tedious.

The Burners Lee published a paper call " Information Management: A
osal " The original proposal is available at the W3C site at the following
ress:

http://www.w3.org/pub/www/history/1989/proposal.html
hat proposal Burners Lee, describe the difficulties of managing information
v efficiently among the more than 2000 staff members of CERN, in a work
e ranging over several geographic locations and involving high employee
over. The use of several different computers system complicated files and
rmation sharing, because the formats often were in compatible.

Burners Lee proposed a system that would allow information to be
ed across variety of platforms. The information was to be accessible regardless
he type of the computer the user had. Further more, in order to aid users who
led specific and precise information, all information was to be accessed
ented in hypertext format and cross-referenced to other documents. The genius
Burners Lee was to propose the marriage of cross platform compatibility and
rmation presented on in hypertext format. Even more significantly, he
osed a system that would actually make such information interchange feasible.
1989 paper was the genesis of the web (The term world wide web was
eloped in 1990). The mechanism was putting information into hypertext format
eloped into HTML; various computer-networking protocols have been

eloped to facilitate communication between entirely different systems. We can
more about the development and nature if these protocols at the World Wide
Consortium web site at http://www.w3.org.

at Is HTML?

ML is the format in which we can put our information for display on the World
e Web. Every HTML file is an ASCII text file (also called a plain text file),
it refers to others forms of media, such as sound or graphics. We can open
HTML file in a text editor or even a word processor. To get an HTML file for
ving, connect to Internet provider, and then visit the web site.

Follow the instruction in browser to save the HTML file, which
bine the actual text we can see on the site with a bunch of codes. In Netscape,
ct file! Save As. Once we have done this, we can see the actual coded HTML
Open the newly obtained HTML file in a text editor or word processor, we can
it. In the text file, we can see all the HTML instructions are inside angled
kets like this: <html>.

Our browser interprets this instruction to mean that the textual
rmation should be displayed in certain manner. If other media (such as sound,
hics, animations, and video) are referred to in the HTML file, our browser will
lay them (if it has that capability). If our system cannot interpret capability, we
ld not hear any sound files.

If our browser cannot display images, we would not see any images.
lly, we will design our web pages so that any one with any browser can make
se of them, even if they cannot access all the information. HTML is designed in
iy that accommodate these differing capabilities. If pages are coded properly,
ple who cannot see images or video will see descriptive text instead.

t And Tags:

s are instructions to browsers, telling them how to layout text, what graphics to
lay where, what distant pages to link to, and a variety of other things. A few
cs rule to common to all:
h tag must be enclosed to <angle Brackets>.
ver or upper case letter can be used.
st tags come in pairs.
wser ignores any space or now lines around tags.
ſML>
ry HTML document starts with the tag.

TML> and ends with the </HTML>.

dings:
re are sets of tags that can be used to define headings over a range of sizes.
y all start <H…followed by number between 1 to 16>.

tle>
ry page should have a title. This is not the text that appears at the top of the
e we do that with a <H1> tag. The title is what appear on the title line of the
wser window, and what would be used as a bookmark if any one book marked
page. It is used in the standard way.
tle>This Is My Sites Home page</Title>
DDRESS></ADDRESS>
s tag has a double effect, setting the text into Italic and placing it on a new line.
convention is to use these tags only our e-mail address. That would normally
t the bottom of our home page.

agraph and Breaks:
en a browser read the text in an HTML document, it ignores all spaces (apart
n those between words!) tabs and carriage returns ([enter] key presses), <H….
eadings will be placed on separate line. But if we want to break blocks of body
into paragraphs, or even just start a new line, you have to use one of three tags.

R>
s is a line break and marks the start of a new line. Note that <BR> stands alone
e is no closing tag.
s marks the start of a new paragraph and places a blank line before it. We can
ally well place at the end of piece of text, at the start of next, or in between.
is a second stand along tag.

R>
R> stands for horizontal rule. This is a third stand-alone tag and separates
agraphs by drawing a line between them. The basic line will be in, with a
ded effect, and extend almost the full width of the window.
above tags can be seen in this example:
TML>
TLE>
Home Page
ITLE>
>Designing a Web page</H1>

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R>

2>Site Of Islamabad<H1>

mabad is the capital of Pakistan

R>

14 KM northeast of Rawalpindi on the northeastern fringe of the POTOHAR
eau of the province of Punjab.

A commission was accordingly constituted in 1958 and entrusted with
task of selecting a suitable site for the National Capital with particular
phasis on location, climate, logistic, defence requirements, aesthetic, scenic and
ural beauty. After the extensive research, feasibility studies and thorough
iew of various sites, the commission recommended the area Northeast of
walpindi. After the final decision of Cabinet the die was cast and there was no
ing point. </P>

2>Mosques and Shrines</H2>

TML>

gning Text:

dy text and headings are normally aligned to the left edge, but both can be set in
center or to the right, if required. To set the alignment, write inside the <H>>>
<P> tag the key word ALIGN = followed by center, right, left. For Example:,
3 ALIGN="RIGHT">.

ding Emphasis:

ve want to emphasize a word or phrase in our text, we can use these pair of tags.
>.........</B> Sets text to bold.

·..........</I> Makes text italic.

T>........</TT> This creates a typewriter effect by setting text in courier.

rong>

trong>

>, <I> and <TT> are physical tags they only work if the visitor's browsers can
play bold, italic or courier fonts. <Strong> is an example of a logical tag one
ose effect can be redefined at the receiving end. In practice, it will usually have
same embodying effect as <B>.

or:

...mally the text appears in black on a plane gray background. We can use colors:
<Body Bgcolor = value text = value>

...can set the color of the background and of the text, by including either or both ...ases in the <body..> tag. These setting apply to the whole document.

...nt color = value>

...s changes the color of text, <Font size = >set it size. In the same way when we ...e done with a color, we can switch to a new one with another <Font color> tag ...estore the previous color with </Font>. Color is selected by giving the values in ...adecimal, of the red, green, blue components.

or Values:

...ing what looks like a 6-digist hexadecimal number sets colors. It is actually 3 ...ber, each of two digits, which set the brightness of the red, green and blue ...e numbers, each of two digits which sets the brightness of the red, green and ...e components in that orders. On a 24-bit color displayed, each of these could a ...ue between '00' and 'FF'.

In a practical term, it is enough to think of the light values as being ...' of '80' for dipped and 'FF' for full beam. To set color for the document, use ...keywords BGCOLOR=" and /or TEXT=" and appropriate values, inside the ...dy> tag before any of the heading or body text. To set the color for a section of ...use the keywords COLOR inside preceding Hexadecimal digits A-F.

...code like this to test out the range of color: <html>

...dy Bgcolor = fffff text = 000000> 56 <Html>" <body> Bgcolor-fffff

...= 000000 <h1>color text </h1> <Font size = 5> Let's get bright and cheerful ...R>

...nt color = ff0000> Red
 <Font color = 00ff00> Green

...nt color=0000ff> Blue.

...R> <Font> Back to green, </Font> then red, </Font> then to blue </body>
...tml>.

CHAPTER # 9
GRAPHICS

thoughtfully graphics can make a web page a much more attractive and
resting place.

king Images:
IG SRC =" Filename">
s is basic tag linking an image into our page. Used without qualification. It
es the image against the left edge, directly after any text, and with later text
ting to its right.
example:
TML>
2>
phics</H2>
IG SRC ="flower. jpg">Flower

TML>

iting:
<H....> tags used with images sets the vertical position in relation to
ounding text. There are three options: Top, Middle and Bottom. Bottom is the
ult, placing surrounding text at the bottom of the image. If there is a following
, and it is to long to hit in the remaining space to the right, it is wrapped round
elow image.
ENTER>
ENTER> can be used as used as a tag in its own right to align text and graphic
e center of the display window. When used in this way, a closing </CENTER>
is needed at the end of the centered material.

cing:
options can control the spacing around the graphics. The default settings are
eave a space of 10 pixels spacing to the left and right; VSPACE = set the pixels
es above and below the image. Note that we cannot control left and right, or
ve and below spacing independently.

usting the Size:
ML gives us two alternative ways of setting the size:

ed, where the displayed size is given in pixels, it helps if we know the size of
original.

iable, where the size specified as a percentage of the screen size. The advantage
he variable approach is that we can be sure that our image will fill on screen,
atever the size of our visitor's windows.

IGHT= value WIDTH=value

same tag option is used for fixed and variables resizing. The only difference is
ow we give the values. For fix sizing, simply give the pixels as plain number.

IGHT=100 Width=75

s displayed the size of the image at 100 * 75 pixels. If we want avoid to
orting the shape, you must know the original pixel size, so that you can
ulate the original values. For variable sizing, give the value as a percentage of
screen height or width and follow the number width a% sign.

IGHT 50%

s the image to be scaled down so that it fills half the height of the browser
dow.

kground Images:

other striking use of an image is as a background to our page. The trick is here
ot to use a large, full-page picture, which will take an age to download, but to
a small image. HTML automatically repeats an image used as a background, so
can get a full screen from the tiniest images. With any kind of background
ern, it is important that the pattern does not become to dominant. It is supposed
e a background after all. The answer is either to use a very spares pattern, or
colors.

TML>
EAD>
TLE>Background Graphics</TITLE>
IEAD>
ODY>
ODY BACKGROUND="Flower.gif" TEXT="FFF00">
NT SIZE=7>
the simpler background, the better will be the effect. </P>
ODY>
TML>

ks:

phics are fun, formatted text read s well, but when it comes to the crunch.

REF:

key word for links is HREF (Hypertext reference). This identifies the target
or point within a page, but it cannot be used it self. It must be anchored to
of text or graphics, so that there is a some thing to click on to pick up the
. The anchor tags are <A...> and </A> which marks the start and end of the
text. The two are used together to create the link and it's jumping off point.
Example:

HREF="http//www.yahoo.com">Go to Yahoo </A>

ks to Other Pages:

se are the simples to handle, especially where the link is to the home page of a
l-established site. Here is an example

HREF =" http//www.lycos.com">Lycos </A>

ks within Document:

ve to jump from one part of a document to another perhaps from a menu at the
, down to a section, or back up to the top, we have to define jump points. These
marked by a variation on the anchor tag.

NAME="jump point">Jump point text</A>

jump point can be a single word or phrase, and we can write it in quotes if we
nt to make it stand out more clearly in the source code. It will not be identified
somewhere to go form. The <A NAME =....> tag can therefore be wrapped
und and existing headings, or embedded in body text at the right place.

ks Images:

king tags don't have to be attached to text. We can anchor them to graphics,
lacing the text with an <IMG SRC....> tag.

HREF =" www.nt.scape.com"> <IMG SRC=logo.gif></A>that could create a
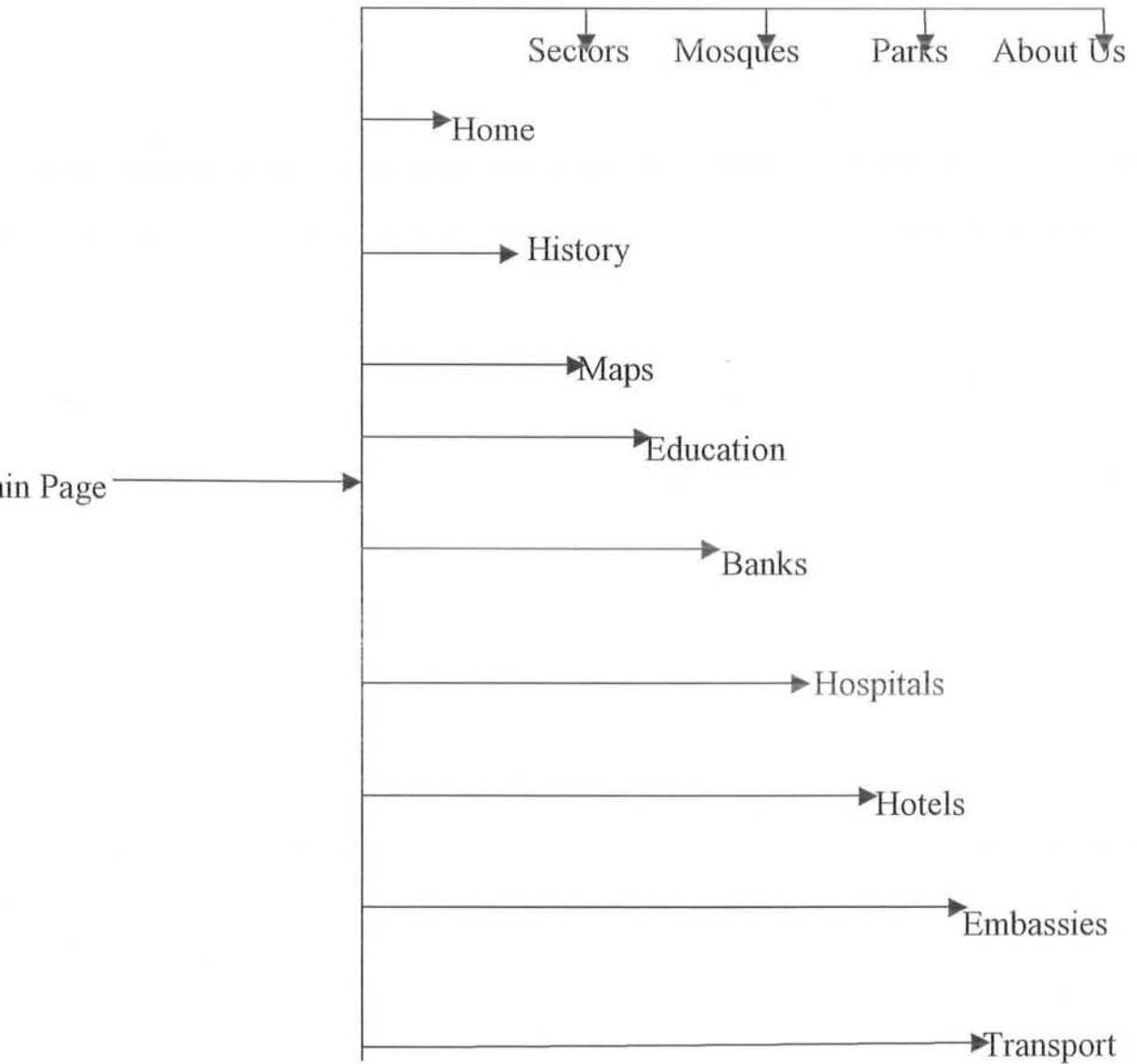to Netscape's home page, based on this image of their logo.

CHAPTER # 10
CONCLUSION

❖ The project was to develop a comprehensive web site giving complete information about Pakistan's Capital Islamabad, which I have successfully achieved.

❖ There are two or three sites of Islamabad, which can give information about Islamabad. This web site provides all the information comprehensively about Pakistan's capital Islamabad.

❖ The site covered all the important aspects relating to **Islamabad.** It is tried that all the important topics should be included.

Future Enhancement

❖ The site at present at specific to Islamabad, but it can be enhanced to be a general web site containing information about different cities.

❖ A form should be included in the web site to get suggestions from the people so that site can be enhanced as suggested by them.

CHAPTER # 11
SITE MAP

Sectors   Mosques   Parks   About Us

Home

History

Maps

Education

Main Page

Banks

Hospitals

Hotels

Embassies

Transport

Sectors | Mosque | Parks | About us

ad

Well Come To Islamabad

Entry Form (Un-Registered)

Name
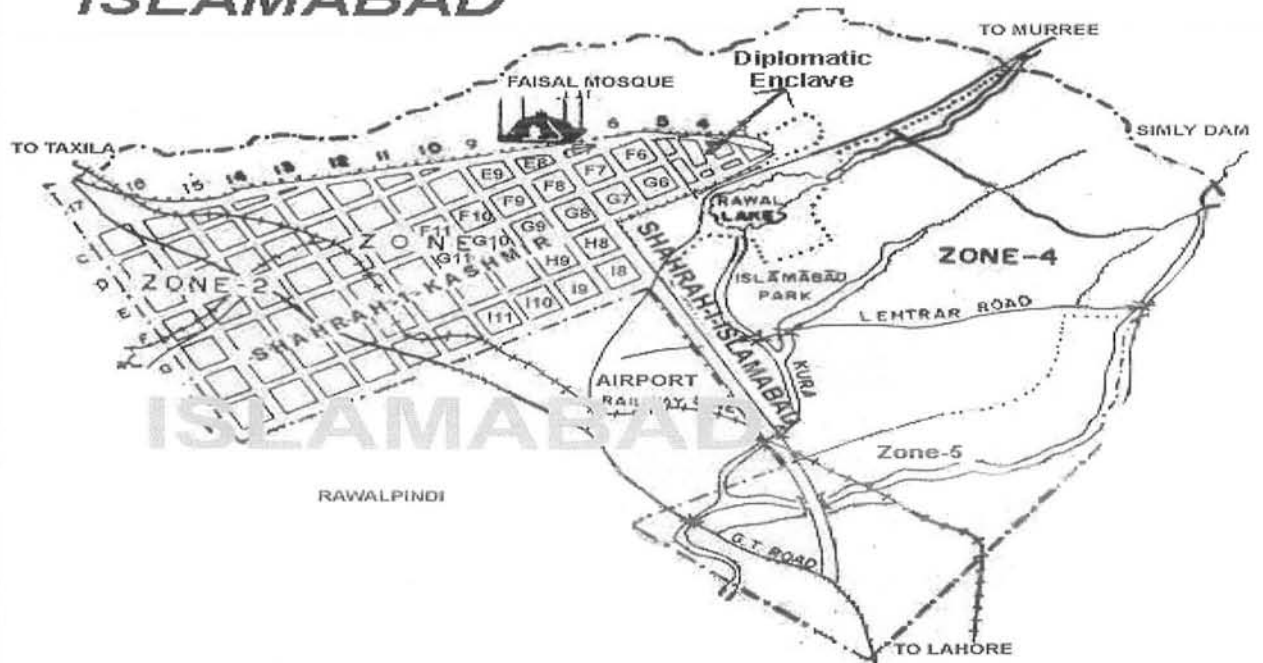
Email

Country

City

Comments

Submit   Reset

Sectors | Mosque | Parks | About us

Map of Islamabad

ISLAMABAD

Sector E-7	Sector E-8	Sector F-6	Sector F-7	Sector F-8	Sector F-9
Sector F-10	Sector F-11	Sector G-6	Sector G-7	Sector G-8	Sector G-9
Sector G-10	Sector G-11	Sector I-8	Sector I-9	Sector I-10&11	Back

Sectors | Mosque | Parks | About us

Hospitals

Hospitals

Hospital and health facilities include Shifa International, PIMS, National institute of health and Poly Clinic. Shifa hospital is an international hospital offering advance medical facilities in surgery, heart, gynee, eye and other departments. During the year it has mentioned high standard of patient care. People from Middle East and Saudi Arab like to come for their treatment here. Some important hospital names, phone number and fax numbers are given below

Name	Address	Phone & Fax numbers
Ali Hospital	F-8 Markaz Islamabad	
Al-Shifa International Hospital		446801-30 & 446879
CDA Capital Hospital	G-6 Islamabad	9221334
National Institute of Health (NIH)		240544-48 & 242190
Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences (PIMS)	G-8 Islamabad	9261170-89
Federal Government Services Hospitals	(Poly Clinic)	9218300-9 & 921317
Nori Hospital		253811-2
Pakistan Medical & Dental Council	G-10 Islamabad	