

PROJECT TITLE

Project no.2

Restaurant

Akshitha Chinthakindi — 12002408 — Roll no. 66 — Healthy tips and Contact us page in HTML, CSS and Report.

Sahithi Nadimpalli – 12002077 – Roll no. 17 – Menu and Gallery pages in HTML, CSS and Report.

Sejal – 12003506 – Roll no. 32 – Home and About pages in HTML, CSS and Report.

SECTION: K20BT

SUPERVISED BY:

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SUBMISSION DATE:

30/04/2021



Student Declaration

This is to declare that this report has been written by us. No part of the report is copied from other sources. All information included from other sources have been duly acknowledged. We aver that if any part of the report is found to be copied, we are shall take full responsibility for it.

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INTRODUCTION ABOUT PROJECT

- To design a online delivery website named "pearl marc restaurant".
- Sharing healthy tips with the customer to make them aware about they eat and what kind of food should they eat in order to be healthy.
- Providing the information with gallery, menu, and contact information.
- Provide daily offer to the customer.
- And also providing the contact support to the customer.



Main/homepage details everything about tags, properties, methods used:

Main "HTML" tags used in the project Pearl Marc Restaurant are:

- <html></html> The html () method sets or returns the content (inner HTML) of the selected elements.
- <head></head> The <head> element is a container for metadata (data about data) and is placed between the <html> tag and the <body> tag.
- <body></body> The <body> tag defines the document's body.
 The <body> element contains all the contents of an HTML document, such as headings, paragraphs, images, hyperlinks, tables, lists, etc. Note: There can only be one <body> element in an HTML document.
- <div></div> The <div> tag defines a division or a section in an HTML documents. The <div> tag is used as container for HTML elements which is then styled with CSS or manipulated with JavaScript.
- Class The class attribute specifies one or more classnames for an element. The class attribute is mostly used to point to a class in a style sheet.
- Id The id attribute specifies a unique id for an HTML element.
 The value of the id attribute must be unique within the HTML document.



- The class attribute specifies one or more class names for an element. The class attribute is mostly used to point to a class in a style sheet.
- Src The src attribute specifies the URL of the image to use as a submit button.
- The HTML element represents the paragraph.
 Paragraphs are usually represented in visual media as block of texts separated from adjacent blocks by blank lines and /or first-line indentation, but HTML paragraphs can be any structural grouping of related content, such as images or form fields.
- Href The href attribute specifies the URL of the page the link goes to. If the href attribute is not present, the <a> tag will not be hyperlink.
- <h1><h2> The <h1> to <h6> tags are used to define HTML headings. <h1> defines the most important heading. <h6> defines the least important heading.
- The tag defines an ordered list. An ordered list can be numerical or alphabetical. The tag is used to define each list item.
- <form></form> The <form> tag is used to create an HTML form for user input.
- <input></input> The **<input>** tag specifies an input field where the user can enter data.

The **<input>** element is the most important form element.



Main CSS tags used in the project Pearl Marc Restaurant are:

- **1.** Margin The CSS **margin** properties are used to create space around elements, outside of any defined borders, With CSS, you have full control over the margins. There are properties for setting the margin for each side of an element (top, right, bottom, and left).
- **2.** Background The CSS background properties are used to add background effects for elements.
- **3.** Background-color The **background-color** property sets the background color of an element. The background of an element is the total size of the element, including padding and border (but not the margin).
- **4.** Display The **display** property specifies the display behaviour (the type of rendering box) of an element. In HTML, the default display property value is taken from the HTML specifications or from the browser/user default style sheet. The default value in XML is inline, including SVG elements.
- **5.** Justify-content The **justify-content** property aligns the flexible container's items when the items do not use all available space on the mainaxis (horizontally).
- **6.** Border The CSS border properties allow you to specify the style, width, and color of an element's border.
- **7.** Border-radius The **border-radius** property defines the radius of the element's corners.
- **8.** Opacity The **opacity** property sets the opacity level for an element. The opacity-level describes the transparency-level,



- **9.** where 1 is not transparent at all, 0.5 is 50% see-through, and 0 is completely transparent.
- **10.** Position The **position** property specifies the type of positioning method used for an element (static, relative, absolute, fixed, or sticky).
- **11.** Animation-fill-mode The **animation-fill-mode** CSS property sets how a CSS animation applies styles to its target before and after its execution.
- **12.** Height, width The CSS **height** and **width** properties are used to set the height and width of an element.
- **13.** Font-size The **font-size** property sets the size of a font.
- **14.** Font-family The **font-family** property specifies the font for an element. The font-family property can hold several font names as a "fallback" system. If the browser does not support the first font, it tries the next font.

There are two types of font family names:

- family-name The name of a font-family, like "times", "courier", "arial", etc.
- **generic-family** The name of a generic-family, like "serif", "sansserif", "cursive", "fantasy", "monospace".
- **15.** Padding The CSS **padding** properties are used to generate space around an element's content, inside of any defined borders. With CSS, you have full control over the padding.



16. There are properties for setting the padding for each side of an element (top, right, bottom, and left).

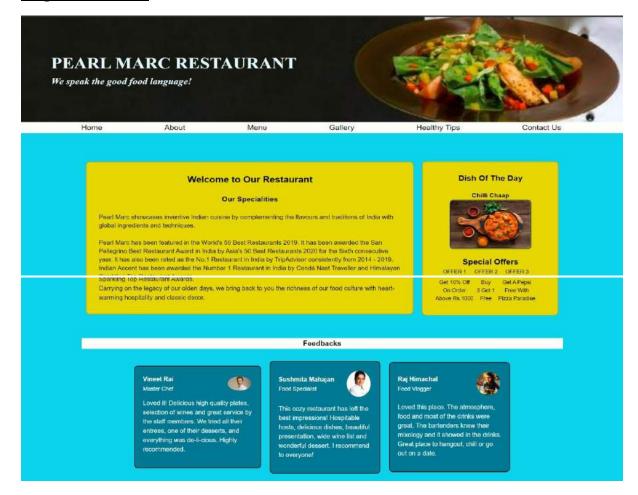
grid-gap - The **grid-gap** property defines the size of the gap between the rows and columns in a grid layout, and is a shorthand property for the following properties:

- grid-row-gap
- grid-column-gap
- **17.** Grid-area The **grid-area** property specifies a grid item's size and location in a grid layout, and is a shorthand property for the following properties:
 - grid-row-start
 - grid-column-start
 - grid-row-end
 - grid-column-end
- **18.** Text-align The **text-align** property specifies the horizontal alignment of text in an element.
- **19.** Text-decoration-line The **text-decoration-line** property sets the kind of text decoration to use (like underline, overline, line-through).
- **20.** Content The **content** property is used with the <u>::before</u> and ::after pseudo-elements, to insert generated content.



SCREENSHOT OF EXECUTION:

Page-1: Home

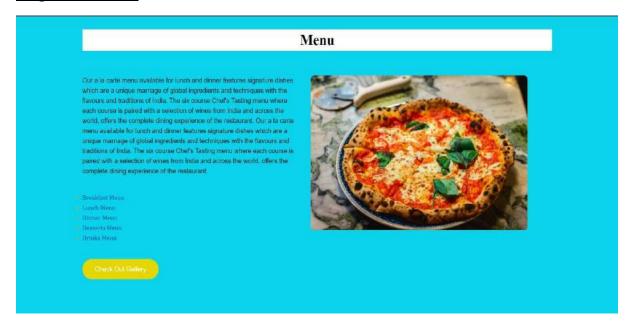




Page-2: About us



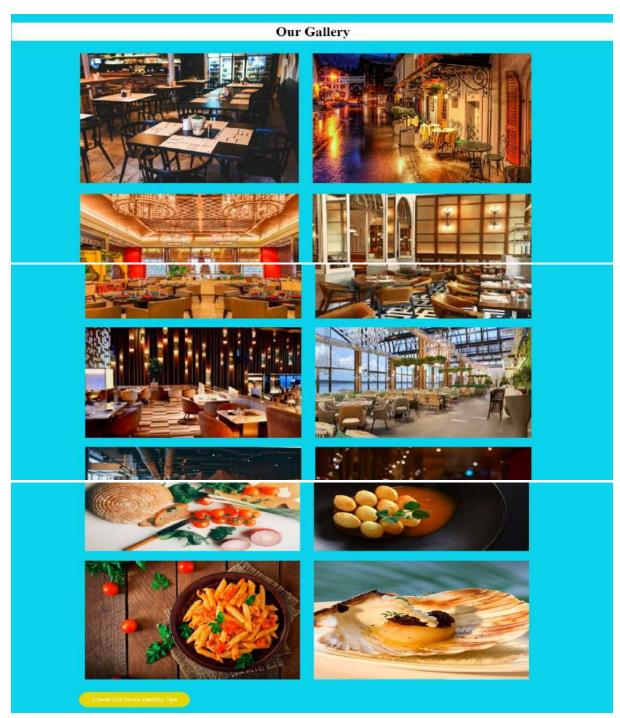
Page-3: Menu







Page-4: **Gallery**





Page-5: Healthy tips



Page-6: Contact us



