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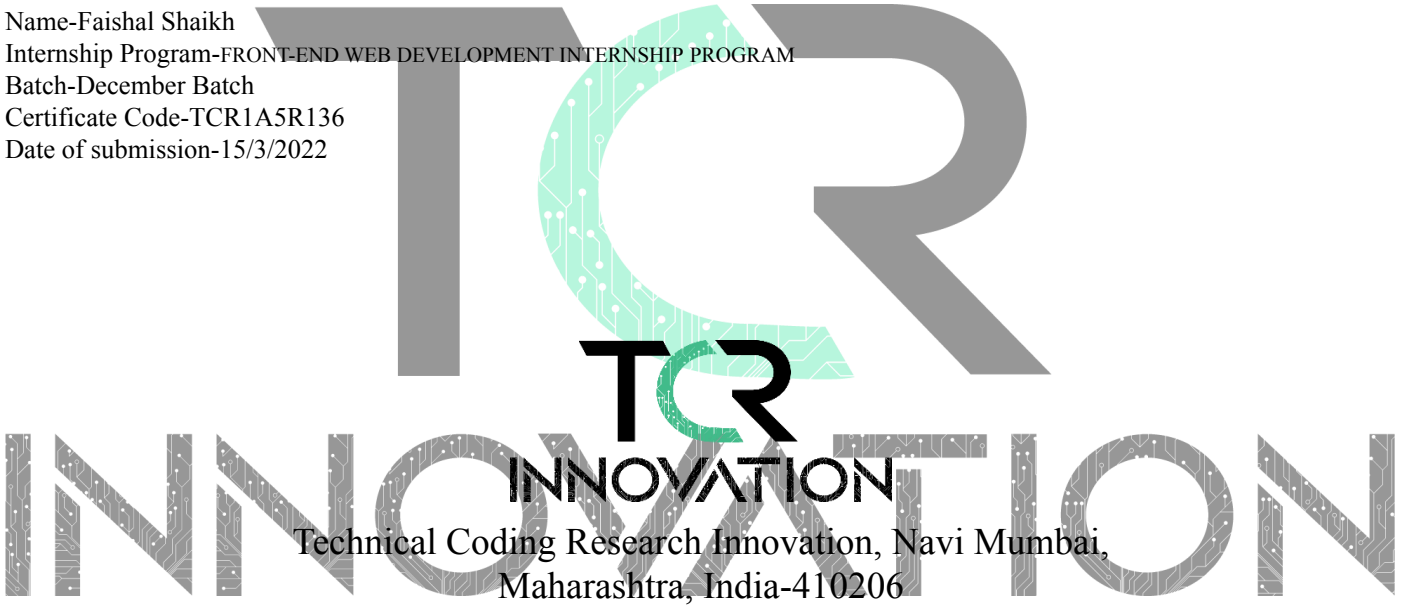
Internship Program-FRONT-END WEB DEVELOPMENT INTERNSHIP PROGRAM
Batch-December Batch
Certificate Code-TCR1A5R136
Date of submission-15/3/2022



Technical Coding Research Innovation, Navi Mumbai,
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Scoops 'N' Cones

A Case-Study Submitted for the requirement of
Technical Coding Research Innovation

For the Internship Project work done during
FRONT-END WEB DEVELOPMENT INTERNSHIP PROGRAM

by
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ABSTRACT

An online Ice cream ordering Website is proposed here since it is ice cream delivering it is not an option it will melt on its way. The proposed system shows user interface and updates the customer with all the different types and flavours of the ice cream available so that it eases the customer work.

INTRODUCTION

The labour rates are increasing steadily year on year thus making it difficult to find employees. The food industry is highly labour intensive and the biggest expense in the food industry is the cost of employing the right kind of people to do the work. One of the ways to reduce this expense is to use modern technology to replace some of the jobs done by human beings and make machines do the work. Here we propose an idea similar to “Online Food Ordering System” that has been designed for one ICE CREAM PARLOUR which can be updated to Fast Food restaurants, Take-Out or College Cafeterias. This simplifies the process of food ordering for both the customer and the parlour, as the entire process of taking orders is automated the customer can avoid the long que and can directly avail their orders

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IMPLEMENTATION DETAILS

HTML:

Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) is the standard markup language for documents designed to be displayed in a web browser. It can be assisted by technologies such as Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) and scripting languages such as JavaScript. Web browsers receive HTML documents from a web server or from local storage and render the documents into multimedia web pages. HTML describes the structure of a web page semantically and originally included cues for the appearance of the document.

HTML elements are the building blocks of HTML pages. With HTML constructs, images and other objects such as interactive forms may be embedded into the rendered page. HTML provides a means to create structured documents by denoting structural semantics for text such as headings, paragraphs, lists, links, quotes and other items. HTML elements are delineated by tags, written using angle brackets. Tags such as <img /> directly introduce content into the page. Other tags such as <p> surround and provide information about document text

and may include other tags as sub-elements. Browsers do not display the HTML tags, but use them to interpret the content of the page.

HTML can embed programs written in a scripting language such as JavaScript, which affects the behavior and content of web pages. Inclusion of CSS defines the look and layout of content. The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), former maintainer of the HTML and current maintainer of the CSS standards, has encouraged the use of CSS over explicit presentational HTML since 1997.

CSS:

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a style sheet language used for describing the presentation of a document written in a markup language like HTML.CSS is a cornerstone technology of the World Wide Web, alongside HTML and JavaScript.CSS is designed to enable the separation of presentation and content, including layout, colors, and fonts.This separation can improve content accessibility, provide more flexibility and control in the specification of presentation characteristics, enable multiple web pages to share formatting by specifying the relevant CSS in a separate .css file, and reduce complexity and repetition in the structural content.

CSS information can be provided from various sources. These sources can be the web browser, the user and the author. The information from the author can be further classified into inline, media type, importance, selector specificity, rule order, inheritance and property definition. CSS style information can be in a separate document or it can be embedded into an HTML document. Multiple style sheets can be imported. Different styles can be applied depending on the output device being used; for example, the screen version can be quite different from the printed version, so that authors can tailor the presentation appropriately for each medium.The style sheet with the highest priority controls the content display. Declarations not set in the highest priority source are passed on to a source of lower priority, such as the user agent style. The process is called cascading.

One of the goals of CSS is to allow users greater control over presentation. Someone who finds red italic headings difficult to read may apply a different style sheet. Depending on the browser and the web site, a user may choose from various style sheets provided by the designers, or may

remove all added styles and view the site using the browser's default styling, or may override just the red italic heading style without altering other attributes.

JS:

JavaScript is a high-level, interpreted scripting language that conforms to the ECMAScript specification. JavaScript has curly-bracket syntax, dynamic typing, prototype-based object-orientation, and first-class functions.Alongside HTML and CSS, JavaScript is one of the core technologies of the World Wide Web.JavaScript enables interactive web pages and is an essential part of web applications. The vast majority of websites use it,and major web browsers have a dedicated JavaScript engine to execute it.As a multi-paradigm language, JavaScript supports event-driven, functional, and imperative (including object-oriented and prototype-based) programming styles. It has APIs for working with text, arrays, dates, regular expressions, and the DOM, but the language itself does not include any I/O, such as networking, storage, or graphics facilities. It relies upon the host environment in which it is embedded to provide these features.

Initially only implemented client-side in web browsers, JavaScript engines are now embedded in many other types of host software, including server-side in web servers and databases, and in non-web programs such as word processors and PDF software, and in runtime environments that make JavaScript available for writing mobile and desktop applications, including desktop widgets.

The terms Vanilla JavaScript and Vanilla JS refer to JavaScript not extended by any frameworks or additional libraries. Scripts written in Vanilla JS are plain JavaScript code.Google's Chrome extensions, Opera's extensions, Apple's Safari 5 extensions, Apple's Dashboard Widgets, Microsoft's Gadgets, Yahoo! Widgets, Google Desktop Gadgets, and Serene Klipfolio are implemented using JavaScript.

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WORKING:

It is first designed based up on the mobile first approach .In order to place this order just open the website .The view of the website changes based on the size of the screen. Mainly the screen sizes are classified into 5 ,they are:

xs	Extra small <576px	portrait mobile
sm	Small ≥576px	landscape mobile
md	Medium ≥768px	portrait tablets *navbar collapse*
lg	Large ≥992px	landscape tablets
xl	Extra large ≥1200px	laptops, desktops, TVs

1.NAVBAR:

Navbar contains the hamburger icon in extra small,small devices and in medium devices. The hamburger elements are displaced on navbar in large and extra large devices. Onclick on the hamburger element it directs to the corresponding session.

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2.WHY CHOOSE US:

This section contains 6 cards.In extra small and small the cards are aligned one by one.In medium and large devices these are aligned side by side .

This section gives details to the customers why they should order on our website only and benefits they get.

3.MEDIA:

This place shows you the happy faces of our customers along with some jaw dropping images of our flavours and it also reveals the inside view of the parlour and our future idea of this place is that we can add a CAROUSEL so that we can take more pictures and it will be more appealing.

4.ABOUT US:

This section will give customers details about our history and the customers can know about the parlour.

5.FOLLOW US:

This section consists of social media images and corresponding links through which the user can connect with owners of the parlour .The footer section consists of email and address.

CONCLUSION

An online ice cream ordering system is developed where the customers can make an order for their favourite ice creams and avoid the hassles of waiting for the order to be taken by the waiter. Using the application, the end users register online, read the E-menu card and select the ice cream from the e-menu card to order ice cream online. Once the customer selects the required item the chef will be able to see the results on the screen and start processing the order. This application nullifies the need of a waiter or reduces the workload of the waiter.

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The advantage is that in a crowded ice cream parlour there will be chances that the waiters are overloaded with orders and they are unable to meet the requirements of the customer in a satisfactory manner. Therefore by using this application, the users can directly place the order for food to the chef online. In conclusion an online ice cream ordering system is proposed which is useful in small family run parlours as well as in places like college cafeterias, etc. This project can later be expanded on a larger scale. It is developed for restaurants to simplify their routine managerial and operational tasks and to improve the experience of the clients. This also helps the restaurant owners develop healthy customer relationships by providing reasonably good services.

The system also enables the parlour to know the items available in real time and make changes to their food and beverage inventory based on the orders placed and the orders completed.