**“Hotel Graver Inn”**

**Webpage Layout**

The topics that have been used in the project is given below along with topic description and use:

**1. CSS background property:** The CSS background properties have been used to define the background effects for elements.

CSS background properties:

background-color

background-image

background-repeat

background-attachment

background-position.

**2. Background image:**

The background-image property specifies an image to use as the background of an element.

By default, the image is repeated so it covers the entire element.

It has been used as the home in project.

**3. Borders:**

The CSS border properties allow you to specify the style, width, and color of an element's border.

The following values are allowed:

dotted - Defines a dotted border

dashed - Defines a dashed border

solid - Defines a solid border

double - Defines a double border

groove - Defines a 3D grooved border. The effect depends on the border-color value

ridge - Defines a 3D ridged border. The effect depends on the border-color value

inset - Defines a 3D inset border. The effect depends on the border-color value

outset - Defines a 3D outset border. The effect depends on the border-color value

none - Defines no border

hidden - Defines a hidden border

Only double border have been used to decorate facility.

**4. 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).

In different scopes margin has been applied throughout the project.

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

In different scopes padding after borders has been applied throughout the project.

**6. AXIS ROTATION:**

The transform-origin property allows you to change the position of transformed elements.

2D transformations can change the x- and y-axis of an element. 3D transformations can also change the z-axis of an element.

In the main header along with animation axis transformation has been used.

**7. Height and Width:**

The height and width properties are used to set the height and width of an element.

The height and width can be set to auto (this is default. Means that the browser calculates the height and width), or be specified in length values, like px, cm, etc., or in percent (%) of the containing block.

In different scopes this has been applied.

**8. Text Color:**

The color property is used to set the color of the text. The color is specified by:

a color name - like "red"

a HEX value - like "#ff0000"

an RGB value - like "rgb(255,0,0)"

In almost all texts coloring has been applied.

**9. Navigation Bars:**

Having easy-to-use navigation is important for any web site.

With CSS one can transform boring HTML menus into good-looking navigation bars.

Navigation Bar = List of Links

In the home page for easy access of user navigation bar has been placed

\*A navigation bar needs standard HTML as a base.

**10. Text align:**

The text-align property specifies the horizontal alignment of text in an element.

Default value: left if direction is ltr, and right if direction is rtl

Inherited: yes

Animatable: no.

Version: CSS1

In different scopes it has been applied to align text.

**11. Font:**

The font property is a shorthand property for:

font-style

font-variant

font-weight

font-size/line-height

font-family

The font-size and font-family values are required. If one of the other values is missing, their default value are used.

Note: The line-height property sets the space between lines.

**12. Icons:**

The simplest way to add an icon to your HTML page, is with an icon library, such as Font Awesome.

Add the name of the specified icon class to any inline HTML element (like <i> or <span>).

All the icons in the icon libraries below, are scalable vectors that can be customized with CSS (size, color, shadow, etc.)

In many places icon has been applied for ease of user.

**13. visited/unvisited link:**

Links can be styled with any CSS property (e.g. color, font-family, background, etc.).

In addition, links can be styled differently depending on what state they are in.

The four links states are:

a:link - a normal, unvisited link

a:visited - a link the user has visited

a:hover - a link when the user mouses over it

a:active - a link the moment it is clicked

**14. Link button:**

It is a more advanced example where we combine several CSS properties to display links as boxes/buttons.

For both pagination and also in other places of code button has been added to decorate.

**15. Text Decoration:**

The text-decoration property is mostly used to remove underlines from links.

**16. List:**

The CSS list properties allow you to:

Set different list item markers for ordered lists

Set different list item markers for unordered lists

Set an image as the list item marker

Add background colors to lists and list items

The facilities has been shown in list form.

**17. Image sprite:**

An image sprite is a collection of images put into a single image.

A web page with many images can take a long time to load and generates multiple server requests.

Using image sprites will reduce the number of server requests and save bandwidth.

**18. 3d transform:**

CSS allows you to format your elements using 3D transformations.

Applied in header.

**19. Transition:**

CSS transitions allows you to change property values smoothly (from one value to another), over a given duration.

Applied In background image.

**20. Animation:**

CSS animations allows animation of most HTML elements without using JavaScript or Flash!

An animation lets an element gradually change from one style to another.

You can change as many CSS properties you want, as many times you want.

To use CSS animation, you must first specify some keyframes for the animation.

Keyframes hold what styles the element will have at certain times.

In header and one note animation have been applied.

**21. Basic button styling:**

CSS allows styling button by changing Button Colors, Button Sizes, hoverable Buttons, Shadow Buttons etc.

All these features have been used.

**22. pagination:**

one can create a responsive pagination using CSS.

If you have a website with lots of pages, you may wish to add some sort of pagination to each page then css allows that.

For showing more images pagination has been given .

**23. Image gallery:**

CSS can be used to create an image gallery.

To show different branches it has been applied.

Prepared by

Samariya Nawrin

Roll: 1607028

CSE, KUET.