

## **MEAT AND EAT**

### **ABSTRACT:-**

NOW DAYS ITS REALLY DIFFICULT TO GO AND SEARCH EACH AND EVERY RESTAUNT PLACE. SO THE MAIN MOTIVE OF OUR WEBSITE IS TO TELL ALL ABOUT OUT FIND FOOD ONLINE WHERE THEY CAN EASILY SEE AND SELECT WHAT TO DO AND WHAT NOT TO EVEN TO PROVIDE THEM THE REGISTRATION ACCESS ONLINE WITH THE DEMO ABOUT THE WEBSITE.



**Restaurant**  
Food & Drinks

**RELATED TO WORK:-**THIS WEBSITE OF RESTAUNT PROVIDES YOU EVERY THING THAT A PERSON SHOULD CONTAIN IN THIS YOU CAN VIEW OUR FOOD GALLERY AND ALSO YOU CAN CONTACT THE HEAD OF THE RESTAUNT.

HERE YOU CAN ALSO ORDER FOR FOOD ONLINE AND CAN ALSO VIEW THE DIFFERENT MENU AVAILABLE IN LINK. AND ALSO YOU FOUND DIFFERENT CULTURE OF FOOD AVAILABLE IN OUR WEBSITE

# Concepts Used:

In the making of this project, we have used the concepts that have been thought to us in class and we have used those conceptual learnings to improvise it.

The concepts used are:

- 1) HTML 5
- 2) CSS
- 3) External CSS
- 4) Internal CSS
- 5) JavaScript

## **1) HTML 5:**

HTML5 is a markup language used for structuring and presenting content on the World Wide Web. It is the fifth and final major HTML version that is a World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) recommendation. The current specification is known as the HTML Living Standard. It is maintained by the Web Hypertext Application Technology Working Group (WHATWG), a consortium of the major browser vendors (Apple, Google, Mozilla, and Microsoft).

## **2) Cascading Style Sheets:**

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a style sheet language used for describing the presentation of a document written in a markup language such as HTML or XML (including XML dialects such as SVG, MathML, or XHTML). CSS is a cornerstone technology of the World Wide Web, alongside HTML and JavaScript.[2]

CSS is designed to enable the separation of content and presentation, 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, which reduces complexity and repetition in the structural content; and enable the .css file to be cached to improve the page load speed between the pages that share the file and its formatting.

### **3) External CSS:**

With an external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire website by changing just one file! Each HTML page must include a reference to the external style sheet file inside the <link> element, inside the head section. An external style sheet can be written in any text editor and must be saved with a .css extension. The external .css file should not contain any HTML tags.

### **4) Internal CSS:**

Internal CSS is used to define a style for a single HTML page. An internal CSS is defined in the <head> section of an HTML page, within an <style> element. The following example sets the text color of ALL the <h1> elements (on that page) to blue and the text color of ALL the <p> elements to red. In addition, the page will be displayed with a "powder blue" background color:

## **5) JavaScript:**

JavaScript often abbreviated as JS, is a programming language that is one of the core technologies of the World Wide Web, alongside HTML and CSS. As of 2022, 98% of websites use JavaScript on the client side for webpage behavior, often incorporating third-party libraries. All major web browsers have a dedicated JavaScript engine to execute the code on users' devices.

JavaScript is a high-level, often just-in-time compiled language that conforms to the ECMAScript standard.

Tags, Attributes, Conditions and Loops Used:

In this project we have used variety of tags, attributes, conditions and loops.

### **Some major tags are:**

- 1) <script>
- 2) <link>
- 3) <style>
- 4) <div>
- 5) <ul>
- 6) <header>
- 7) <footer>
- 8) <a>
- 9) <img>
- 10) <center> , etc

In CSS we have used selectors such as:

- 1) Id (#)
- 2) Class(.)
- 3) Element (with element\_name)
- 4) Universal (\*)

## **In JavaScript we have used:**

- 1) get Attribute Id
- 2) <script>
- 3) document.write(), etc
- 4) Remove
- 5) Query Selector
- 6) Onclick, Onscroll



# **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

## **WEBSITE USED -→**

- WIKIPEDIA (FOR CONCEPT CLEARANCE)
- W3School (FOR REFERENCE TO CODE)
- GITHUB (FOR TAKING EXAMPLE)

## **HELPING HAND →**

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