**A PROJECT REPORT**

**ON**

**HOTEL AND RESTUARANT USING**

**PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES**

Submitted in partial fulfillment for the requirement of the award of

TRAINING

IN

Java Programming ( Basic + Advanced )



*Submitted By*

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**INTRODUCTION**

Hotels and restaurants are found in every country. The economy of hotels and restaurants is intimately tied to the tourism industry, to business travel and to conventions. In many countries, the tourism industry is a major part of the overall economy.

The primary function of a restaurant is to provide food and drink to people outside the home. The primary function of a hotel is to provide lodging for guests. Types of hotels range from basic overnight facilities, such as inns and motels that cater to business travellers and tourists, to elaborate luxury complexes, such as resorts, spas and convention hotels. Many hotels offer auxiliary services such as restaurants, bars, laundries, health and fitness clubs, beauty salons, barber shops, business centres and gift shops.

Restaurants and hotels can be individually or family-owned and operated, owned by partnerships or owned by large corporate entities. Many corporations do not actually own individual restaurants or hotels in the chain but rather grant a franchise of a name and style to local owners.

The restaurant workforce can include chefs and other kitchen staff, waiters and head waiters, table busing staff, bartenders, a cashier and coatroom personnel. Larger restaurants have staffs which can be highly specialized in their job functions.

The workforce in large a hotel typically will include reception clerks, door and bell persons, security personnel, parking and garage staff, housekeepers, laundry workers, maintenance personnel, kitchen and restaurant workers and office staff.

Most hotel jobs are “blue collar” and require minimal language and literacy skills. Women and immigrant workers comprise the bulk of the workforce in most hotels in developed countries today. In developing countries, hotels tend to be staffed by local residents. Because hotel occupancy levels tend to be seasonal, there is usually a small group of full-time employees with a sizeable number of part-time and seasonal workers. Salaries tend to be in the middle to low income range. As a result of these factors, employee turnover is relatively high.

In restaurants, workforce characteristics are similar, although men comprise a larger proportion of the workforce in restaurants than in hotels. In many countries salaries are low, and the staff waiting on and busing tables may depend on gratuities for a major portion of their income. In many places, a service charge is automatically added to the bill. In fast food restaurants, the workforce are often teenagers and the pay is at the minimum wage.

**Problem statement**

To set up a website with modern facility of hotel and restaurant. Provide customer with all eye-catching facility which he/she can feel as in they are staying in their home. Also, It includes many activities from different sites of country and combine in our hotel with less price and accomadation.

**Technology and Concepts**

**PhoneGap: - PhoneGap** is a software development framework by Adobe System, which is used to develop mobile applications. To develop apps using **PhoneGap**, the developer does not require to have knowledge of mobile programming language but only web-development languages like, HTML, CSS, and JScript.

**Web technologies**

Basics

[**HTML**](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML)

HyperText Markup Language is the language used to describe and define the content of a Web page in a well-structured format.

[**CSS**](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS)

Cascading Style Sheets are used to describe the appearance of Web content.

Scripting

[**JavaScript**](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript)

JavaScript is the programming language that runs in the browser, which is used to build advanced interactive Web sites and applications for secure browser execution.

[**Web APIs**](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/Reference/API)

Reference material for each of the individual APIs that comprise the Web's powerful scriptability, including the [DOM](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/DOM) and all of the related APIs and interfaces you can use to build Web content and apps.

* [Web API interface reference](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/API) — all interfaces, arranged alphabetically.
* The [WebAPI page](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/WebAPI) lists device-access APIs and other APIs useful for applications.

**Experimental setup**

## *Getting started: HTML, Javascript, JQUERY*

This tutorial makes use of HTML, JavaScript, CSS style sheets, and JQUERY (a useful JavaScript library). All of the code is written using any standard text editor. I use the free program Textwrangler , which automatically color codes your scripts and makes for easy editing. I also use Google Chrome to test and run code using its extensive developer tools for logging errors and command line for running and checking scripts.

HTML files are created by saving your text file with a .html ending. JavaScript files are saved with a .js ending. CSS style sheets are saved with a .css ending.

HTML, Javascript, and CSS work together to accomplish different functions. The HTML file will code the basic layout of the website. Things like text, buttons, and images that you want displayed on the website are coded in HTML. JavaScript is a programming language that works together with HTML. It can run on its own and run any sort of computations that you code, and more importantly it can control the behavior of the website. JQUERY is a free library for JavaScript that makes controlling HTML behavior very easy. Commands from this library will be used to hide and show information during the experiment. CSS style sheets are a part of HTML. They are used to set display properties of text, buttons, and images; for example, font size, color, location etc. All of these properties can be set in the HTML code itself without CSS, but having these properties set outside the main HTML code may help to keep your scripts tidy and readable.

## *Basic HTML*

The htmlbasics.html file shows a very simple webpage displaying a few html elements. The code reads:

<html>

<head>

</head>

<body>

<!-- this is a comment, not shown on page-->

<p>A new paragraph for text</p>

<p id="p1">A new paragraph for text</p>

<button>A button</button>

<a href="http://www.google.com">A link</a>

<br /> <!-- this is a line break -->

<p id="p2" align="center" style="color:red">A new paragraph for text</p>

</body>

</html>

What is CSS?

* **CSS** stands for **C**ascading **S**tyle **S**heets
* CSS describes **how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media**
* CSS **saves a lot of work**. It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once
* External stylesheets are stored in **CSS files**

### CSS Example

body {  
  background-color: lightblue;  
}  
  
h1 {  
  color: white;  
  text-align: center;  
}  
  
p {  
  font-family: verdana;  
  font-size: 20px;  
}

DIFFICULTIES :-

A great website can be defined as ‘an idea designed for maximum impact’. Our main target, while developing a website, is to strike the right chord with the target audience. And let’s admit that creation of a website is not as easy as it seems. It’s not always a great idea that makes a great website. Even simplest of ideas can be used to create great websites. To do that, we need to consider every important aspect and inherent feature that a website includes.

There are five biggest challenges that website creation entails. They are also the most important inherent features of a website. These include accessibility, compatibility, navigability, readability and usability. Let us discuss these ‘abilities of a website’ in detail.

1. **Accessibility**

Undoubtedly, the web has become increasingly important in several aspects of our lives. The very first challenge in website creation is to make your website as much accessible as possible. But, how do you define ‘web accessibility’? Well, website or web accessibility can be defined as the practice of making websites accessible for people of various backgrounds, abilities and disabilities. To create a website which is accessible, you need to design and develop it in a way that all users have an equal access to the information, functionality and features of the site.

1. **Compatibility**

The next very important but sadly one of the most overlooked aspects of website creation is compatibility. Also referred to as ‘browser compatibility’, website compatibility focuses on making websites compatible across a range of browser platforms. Webmasters need to plan out an effective browser testing schedule. To test your website for compatibility, you need to check it on different browsers, operating systems and monitor resolutions among others.

A compatibility test will include the following –

a) Plan out a testing schedule  
b) Select what to test  
c) Choose pages that you want to test  
d) Pick a testing platform  
e) Initiate the test  
f) Review results and retest

**3. Navigability**

If people are unable to easily navigate through a website, they will leave as quickly as they come. The navigational structure of the website is a big challenge for webmasters and web designers. In fact, navigability is the most important aspect of website design. An effective navigational structure of the website enhances usability. The users of a website are a heterogeneous mixture of people hailing from different backgrounds and geographical locations. Your website should be easily navigable for all users, irrespective of where they belong to. Site visitors should be able to easily find the information they are looking for. Whether it is the primary or the secondary navigation,

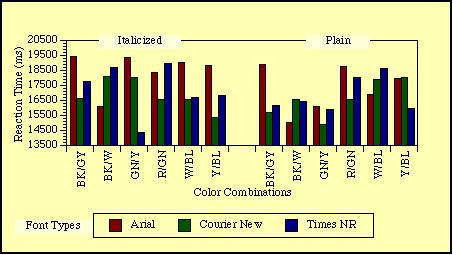
they should be structured to orientate users on the website.

**4. Readability**

The fourth most important issue in website creation is ‘readability’. Readability refers to the practice of delivering the write up in a way that enhances ease of reading. While creating a great website, you should focus on making it readable for all users, regardless of their backgrounds and age groups.

A website’s readability includes three essential aspects –

a) Typeface  
b) Layout or Design  
c) Colors

[](https://www.stayonsearch.com/5-biggest-challenges-you-need-to-face-in-website-creation/website-readability)

Arial, Verdana and Times are some of the most preferred typefaces. People are used to reading these typefaces. Therefore, it is always advisable to stick to the main typefaces. Always choose a typeface which is clear on screen and is easy to read. The same goes with the layout of the content and text color. Create a content layout (textual presentation) which users can easily skim and scan.

**5. Usability**

In fact, this is the sum total of the other four biggest challenges in website creation, mentioned above. Driving traffic to your website is only half the battle. For winning this battle, you need to engage the readers on your website and compel them to return over and over again. The success of website creation depends on whether or not it conforms to the usability guidelines. In terms of usability, your website should be easy to use and the information should be easy to retrieve for users. Websites that place restrictions (bookmarking not possible, printing problems, disabled back buttons, emailing of link not possible etc.) on users simply damage their website’s usability.

**Conclusions : -**

I hereby conclude that all the given informations and pratical performance by me is in accurate and administrated by my instructor. I have performed my task with full of dignity and majesty. The hotel industry is witnessing a boom in Odisha in both the five star and budget hotels. The state has emerged as a favourite destination for visitors. The arrival of big-ticket hotel brands (both luxury and budget) could yield a slew of spin-off benefits for the city's hospitality fortunes, by improving the service quality. And this may further spark a chain reaction for the present hospitality players to improve upon their service quality. The important finding of our study is that ,in case of realibility, the customers are satisfied the maximum considering the five factors of service quality model where beta value is maximum ie-.373 but in case of assurance customers are least satisfied as the beta value is .209.The sequence of satisfaction is responsiveness then tangibles then empathy.

**Bibliography**

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