Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1) Overview

Coffee shop is growing business nowadays and every coffee shop needs to go online. Every coffee shop business is in need of a web presence.

Our project is about coffee shop website and the project of Coffee Shop website is about our coffee shop and to make user able to access our coffee shop in online way. Coffee shop website that allows the user to find all the essential information about our coffee shop and how to reach to our coffee shop and feel our coffee shop's taste. In this seminar project there is use of different language to make this project best. Websites provide visitors with valuable information, like opening hours or menu offerings, along with establishing you as a legitimate business online. A great coffee shop website should have a clean design, be easy to navigate and include a lot of social proof. To impress everyone visiting the website of your coffee shop, you need a gorgeous-looking website that reminds about the atmosphere of the real one. so, to make it beautiful we used the CSS with their functionalities.

We used the mostly Html, CSS and JavaScript in this project to make our website efficient by the user. User can access the information about our coffee shop and provide user our contacts, our coffee shop address and every information about coffee shop in online way to get the best coffee shop at the place. Html, CSS and JavaScript makes website very attractive and good experience to the user.

1.2. Used TECHNOLOGY :

1.1.1. HTML:

We use the html to make website's overview and make website responsive also with the every device.

1.1..2 CSS:

We used the CSS technology in this website to make website beautiful and attractive to make user experience well.

1.1.3 JAVASCRIPT:

We used the JavaScript in this website to make website interactive and responsive in nature. We implemented the HTML , CSS and JavaScript with proper way to make website responsive ,attractive and interactive with a most important a well user experience. Different technologies helped to make website clean , colorful and attractive.

1.3. Functionalities provided to user :

Generally our coffee shop website have many functionalities available for user , some of them are mentioned here below .

1.3.1. Home :

First view of website is home that means user get directed to the website's home section after going to website.

1.3.2.About:

In About section of website we provided the all information about our website and our coffee shop with their information useful to the user and user can read information about our website.

1.3.3. Menu :

In Our Menu option of websites we provided the all our menu and their rates with user can also see the information about that particular menu on our website.

1.3.4.products :

We have different products of coffee with lots of varities that all products are located here with their all information.

1.3.5. Reviews :

Our coffee website provide the different reviews about our cofffee shop with their real experiences and directed here.

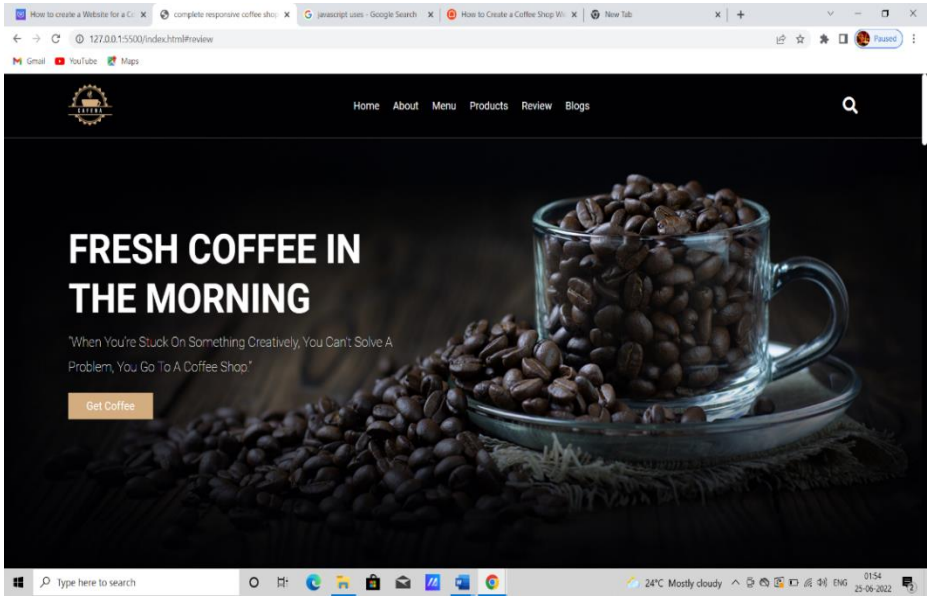

Figure 1.1 Demo of Webpage

In above fig no. 1, Our Website gives us the look of overview of Home section of the website and gives us information about home section as example of options provided for user on the coffee shop website project.

1.4. Why We made Website for Coffee Shop ?

As the coffee shop market becomes more popular, the number of cafe websites is growing. The internet and social media play an important role in finding new customers. So, the online competition for the most attractive cafe website is increasing. The first impression counts, even in web design. Successful sites are a good representation of the shop The internet and social media play an important role in finding new customers. So, the online competition for the most attractive cafe website is increasing. To take coffee shop business online with the help of website and be able to use different technologies.

They manage to convey the unique experience the brand offers. They also help to convince visitors to travel and try the menu. The best cafe websites have a clean layout so visitors can find all the information they need. They also use attractive and professional-looking images.

1.5) Objectives :

To provide user a coffee shop's tour online manner and get all information about our coffee shop online. To use the HTML , CSS and Javascript in our project and make beautiful website. To provide user all information using website from their home and can order online also with less efforts. To take coffee shop business online with the help of website and be able to use different technologies. To take coffee shop business online with the help of website and be able to use different technologies. To provide user all information using website from their home and can order online also with less efforts. The internet and social media play an important role in finding new customers.So, the online competition for the most attractive cafe website is increasing. The first impression counts, even in web design.Successful sites are a good representation of the shop The internet and social media play an important role in finding new customers.So, the online competition for the most attractive cafe website is increasing.

We used the mostly Html, CSS and JavaScript in this project to make our website efficient by the user. User can access the information about our coffee shop and provide user our contacts ,our coffee shop address and every information about coffee shop in online way to get the best coffee shop at the place. Html , CSS and JavaScript makes website very attractive and good experience to the user. To use the HTML , CSS and Javascript in our project and make beautiful website. To provide user all information using website from their home and can order online also with less efforts. To take coffee shop business online with the help of website and be able to use different technologies. To take coffee shop business online with the help of website and be able to use different technologies. To provide user all information using website from their home and can order online also with less efforts.

Chapter 2

LITERATURE SURVEY

Generally, this Coffee shop website made up of mainly 3 technologies :-

1) HTML
2) CSS
3) JavaScript
4) Bootstrap

Web browsers receive HTML documents from a web server or from local storage a web page semantically and originally included cues for the appearance of the document. HTML provides a means to create structured documents by denoting structural semantics for text such as headings, paragraphs, lists, links, quotes and other items.

2.1 HTML

2.1.1 What is HTML ?

HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language.HTML is the standard markup language for creating Web pages.HTML describes the structure of a Web page.HTML consists of a series of elements.HTML elements tell the browser how to display the content

HyperText Markup Language (HTML) is the basic scripting language used by web browsers to render pages on the world wide web. The HyperText Markup Language or 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 and scripting languages such as JavaScript.

Web browsers receive HTML documents from a web server or from local storage a web page semantically and originally included cues for the appearance of the document. 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. HyperText simply means "Text within Text." A text has a link within

it, is a hypertext. Whenever you click on a link which brings you to a new webpage, you have clicked on a hypertext. HyperText is a way to link two or more web pages (HTML documents) with each other. An HTML document is made of many HTML tags and each HTML tag contains different content.

Figure 2.1 : HTML Logo

Above figure 2.1 shows the logo of HTML logo with their image :

2.1.2 Origin of HTML :

The concept of HTML came to the mind of Sir Tim Berners-Lee when he saw researchers at CERN need to share documents many times. And then, he proposed that he develop a markup language that would help connect computers worldwide. According to this idea, the ordinary user can access the file of one computer from another computing device by accessing the markup language he proposed. Hypertext system refers to the set or the network of documents written in text and connected using hyperlinks. And using this, the researchers could jump to other files just by clicking on hyperlinks.

And with the same vision, he wrote the software of browser and servers for hypertext markup language by 1990. However, CERN did not give any funds for this vital project of Sir Tim Berners-Lee. But still, Lee posted the initial description for the HTML tags in 1991, and it was finally released in 1993.

2.1.3 Brief History of HTML

Once the initial version of HTML was out, then there were many updates. But the most popular version of it was HTML4.01 which became the standard markup language in 1999. Another crucial version, XHTML. It was the XML format of HTML; the XML language has been used in creating many markup languages. The RSS and MathML are a few examples of the markup languages that are written using XML language. The XHTML language became a standard markup language in 2000, and it got updated again in 2002. earlier, most of the web pages and applications used to be developed using HTML 4.01 or XHTML 1.0. However, in recent years HTML5 has become the standard markup language for defining the various attributes for web pages.

Figure 2.2 History of HTML

2.1.4. Main Components of HTML

- It is already said that HTML is a markup language that can use multiple tags to format the content. All of the tags are enclosed within the angular braces <tagname>. Except for a few tags, most of the tags start with angular braces and closed with corresponding angular braces.
- <!DocType Html> defines the document type and version of the Html. Html code start just after <html> angular tag and ends with </html> which could be seen from above screenshot.
- It generally has 2 major sections, which are head and body. Each section has its own pertained elements and requirements.

1. Head Section

Head tag represents the web document's header which can accommodate the <title> and <link> tags inside. It starts with <head> and ends with </head>. It has title components inside.

2. Title

Every document has at least one title. From the above screenshot, one can see that the title section is started with <title> and ends with </title> and in between put the name of the title of a document as per choice. From above, it is understood that one needs to open the angular braces, close the angular braces, and put the title name in the middle. This angular opening and closing are applied almost for all tags in html.

3. Body Section

This section represents the web document's body which usually contains headings, text, paragraphs. Headings starts with <heading> and ends with </heading>. In between these tags, contents could be written such as "this is first heading". In body section, HyperText is a way to link two or more web pages (HTML documents) with each other. An HTML document is made of many HTML tags and each HTML tag contains different content. Web browsers receive HTML documents from a web server or from local storage a web page semantically and originally included cues for the appearance of the document.

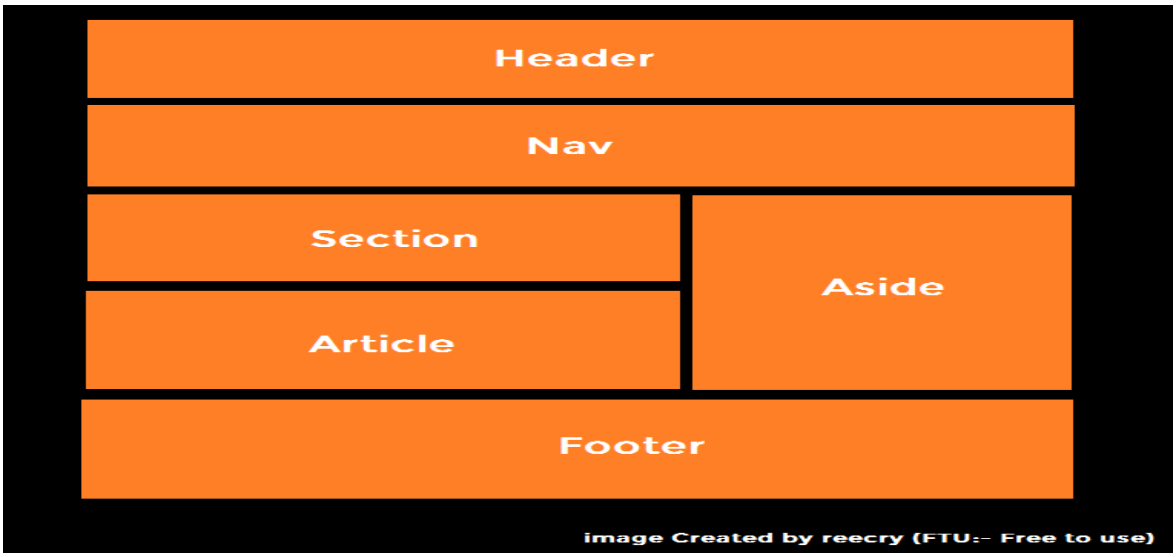

Figure 2.3 Components in HTML

2.1.5. How does HTML work?

HTML is usually stored in files that use the .htm or .html extension. A website can include hundreds or even thousands of these HTML files kept in various directories.

When you visit a web page, its server sends its HTML files to your browser. Your browser then reads the HTML in the files and displays it. Some web applications don't use static HTML but generate it in response to specific actions on their servers.

We can also add other types of content, like CSS and JavaScript files, images, and videos, to add more features to a web page. CSS allows us to add stylistic elements (like colors) to a webpage. JavaScript enables interactivity. Together, these three languages form the foundation of web development.

2.1.6. Uses of HTML :

A) Web pages Development

B) Internet navigation

C) Web document creation

D) Cutting edge feature

E) Data entry support with HTML

F) Responsive images on web pages

G) Responsive vidios on web pages

H) Offline capability usages

I) Game development usages

J) Client side storage

2.1.7. Why Is It Useful To Use HTML?

HTML stands for “HyperText Markup Language,” and it is the language used to inform your web browser what each component of a website is. So, using HTML, you can specify headers, paragraphs, links, pictures, and other elements so that your browser understands how to organize the web page you’re seeing.

This language is also easy to implement and give a lot of features which can be very easily implemented so, to make website meaningful you should use HTML language in website and anyone able to build websites or having an understanding of how these languages are utilized can help you build optimized, user-friendly websites and without the basics you’ll struggle for better results. Not only are you more sought after when it comes to web-development but also in industries such as marketing, design and advertising.

So, HTML is useful in making various types of applications and also used in various websites nowadays.

2.2. CSS language :

2.2.1. What is CSS ?

- CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets
- 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

Cascading Style Sheets is a style sheet language used for describing the presentation of a document written in a markup language such as HTML or XML. CSS is a cornerstone technology of the World Wide Web, alongside HTML and JavaScript. CSS is the language for describing the

presentation of Web pages, including colors, layout, and fonts. It allows one to adapt the presentation to different types of devices, such as large screens, small screens, or printers. CSS is independent of HTML and can be used with any XML-based markup language. It is a **sheet style language**, which is a type of language you can use to describe the presentation of a markup language – in this case, to describe the movements of HTML.

Figure 2.4 CSS Language Logo

2.2.2. Origin of css :

CSS came into existence in 1994, so it can provide a standard way to design the pages on the world wide web. And Mr. Lee developed a cascading style sheet for the same purpose. Because by this time, there was an immense demand for such a solution as HTML 4.01 was unable to give an appealing web page on its own. However, by seeing it, many people offered different styling sheets, but none of them succeeded as CSS. In its initial stage, it was primarily used for making websites accessible and appealing. Cascading Style Sheets is a style sheet language used for describing the presentation of a document written in a markup language such as HTML or XML. . CSS is a cornerstone technology of the World Wide Web. Using CSS delivers consistency where it is needed but is flexible enough to enable you to make changes to individual pages or sections.

In short, we'd be using a very basic looking web. The web as we know it today couldn't exist without CSS.

2.2.3. Need of CSS :

Firstly, using CSS ensures that your web pages are consistent. Imagine a website with 100s of pages, now imagine having to input the code to define heading sizes, layout and other display data and mix that all in with the content each time you wanted to produce a new page. Also, imagine having a site with 100s of pages and being able to change just one of them while keeping all the rest the same – CSS also makes that a possibility. Using CSS delivers consistency where it is needed but is flexible enough to enable you to make changes to individual pages or sections.

In short, we'd be using a very basic looking web. The web as we know it today couldn't exist without CSS. An analogy commonly used is of building a house. While you could build a home only using beige bricks (HTML) it would have no features whatsoever. So, you could forget about colour on the walls, decoration, interesting architecture and visual effects. The web would be 'vanilla' and not the colourful, revolutionary and stimulating medium that we currently enjoy.

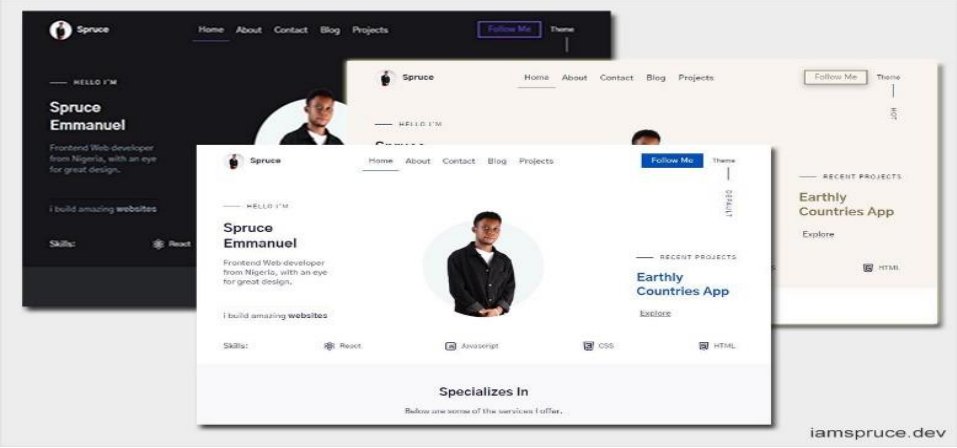

Figure 2.5 Example of attractive CSS

As shown in figure 2.5 We can make such attractive webpage using css by using custom properties which are provided by CSS language and make webpage so attractive and clean.

2.2.4. Uses of CSS language :

It is easier to make the web pages presentable using CSS

It is easy to learn and understand and used to control the presentation of an HTML document. CSS helps us to control the text color, font style, the spacing between paragraphs, sizing of columns, layout designs, and many more. It is independent of HTML

, and we can use it with any XML-based markup language.are being deprecated. So, for making HTML pages compatible with future browsers, it is good to start using CSS in HTML pages.

2.2.5.Features of CSS :

- **Opportunity in Web designing:** If anyone wants to begin a career in web designing professionally, it is essential to have knowledge of CSS and HTML.
- **Website Design:** With the use of CSS, we can control various styles, such as the text color, the font style, the spacing among paragraphs, column size and layout, background color and images, design of the layout, display variations for distinct screens and device sizes, and many other effects as well.
- **Web Control:** CSS has controlling power on the documents of HTML, so it is easy to learn. It is integrated with the HTML and the XHTML markup languages.
- **Other Languages:** Once we have knowledge of some basics of CSS and HTML, other associated technologies like Angular, PHP, and JavaScript are become clearer to understand.

Thus, there are various features as mentioned above like oppourtunity in web development, Websites Design, Web Control, Other Languages.

2.2.6.Characteristics of CSS

As we discussed the introduction to CSS and Its component. now we are going to learn about the characteristics of CSS. The major characteristics of CSS include styling rules which are interpreted by the client browser and applied to various elements in your document. Major characteristics include:

1. A style rule consists of a selector component and a declaration block component.
2. The selector is used to point to the HTML component which you want to get styled.
3. Inside the declaration block, one or more declarations are contained along with semicolons.
4. Every declaration which is put has a CSS property name, a semicolon, and a value. For example, color is the property, and the value is red in color. Font size is the property, and the 15px is the value.
5. CSS declaration ends with a semicolon, and these blocks are surrounded by curly braces.
6. CSS selectors are the ones that are used to find HTML elements that are based on the element name, id, attribute, class, and more.
7. One unique element will be selected by the ID of an element.
8. If you wish to select the particular element with a specific id, the # function along with the id attribute should be used.
9. If you wish to select the elements with a specific class, the period character along with the name class should be written.
10. **Universal selector:** If you are not interested in choosing the elements of a certain type, the universal selector simply matches the element name.
11. **Element selector:** These selectors choose the element based on the element name.
12. **Descendent selector:** When a particular element lies inside another element, then it is called as the descendent selector.
13. **ID selector:** This selector uses the id of the HTML element so that a specific element could be selected.
14. **Class selectors:** It selects the element with a specific class attribute.
15. **Grouping selectors:** It will be a good option to group the selectors so as to minimize the code. Each selector, along with a comma, should be used to group the selectors.
16. Every declaration which is put has a CSS property name, a semicolon, and a value. For example, color is the property, and the value is red in color. Font size is the property, and the 15px is the value.
17. CSS selectors are the ones that are used to find HTML elements that are based on the element name, id, attribute, class, and more.

2.2.7.How Does Cascading Style Sheets Work?

About a web page styling and layout, Cascading Style Sheet has a totally different approach. Every time an HTML document is displayed on a browser, the content comes with the style information. Basically, the HTML file contains the content of a page and the style sheet has the information about the style of a page. Hence, the main purpose of Cascade Style Sheets is to allow the elements to appear in the HTML document. And these specified standards direct how the content will be executed.

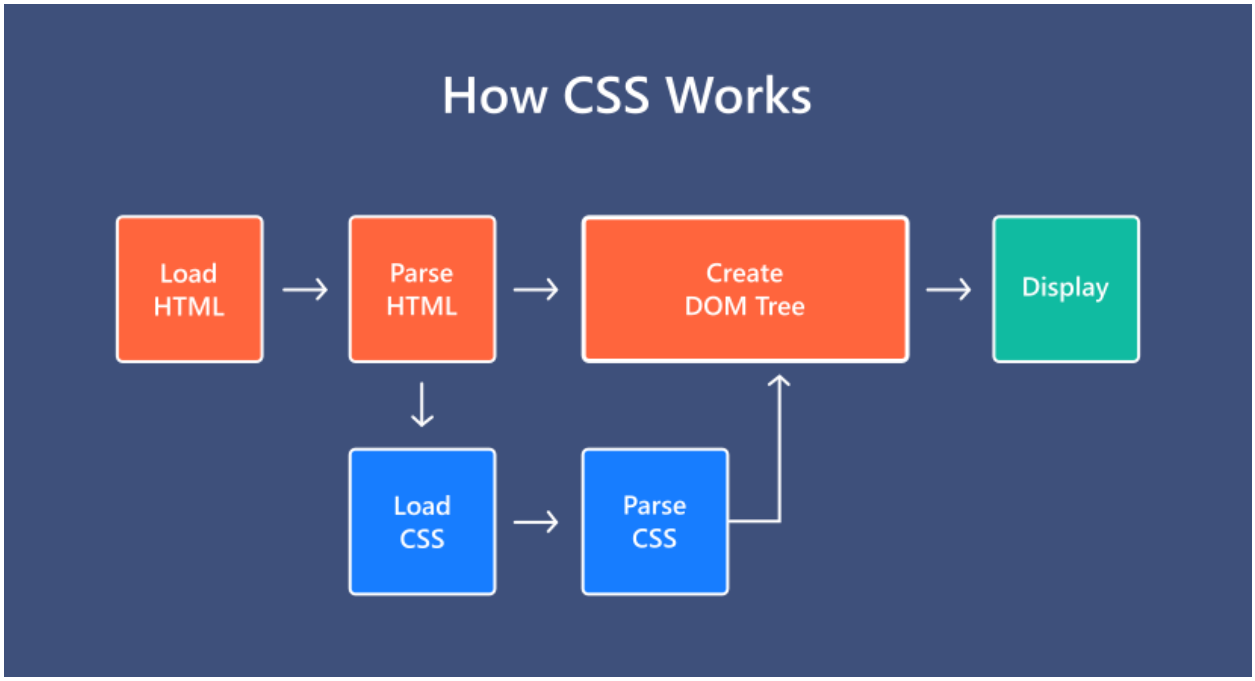

Figure 2.6 CSS Working

1. If you ever wish to give distinct styling to each element of your web page, there you will have to use CSS for every element individually. CSS gives you full control over the web page and lets you carry out modifications wherever you choose and CSS selectors are the ones that are used to find HTML elements that are based on the element name, id, attribute, class, and more.

2.3. JavaScript language :

2.3.1. What is JavaScript ?

- JavaScript is the world's most popular programming language.
- JavaScript is the programming language of the Web.
- JavaScript is easy to learn.
- This tutorial will teach you JavaScript from basic to advanced.

JavaScript, often abbreviated JS, is a programming language that is one of the core technologies of the World Wide Web, alongside HTML and CSS. JavaScript is everywhere, and for the seventh year in a row, it has been ranked the most commonly used programming language, with 6.Created out of necessity, it is used to build 95.2% (1.52 billion) of websites today, including some of the world's largest, like Facebook and YouTube. Without it, we would not have popular and useful web apps such as Google Maps and eBay. Created out of necessity, it is used to build 95.2% (1.52 billion) of websites today, including some of the world's largest, like Facebook and YouTube. Without it, we would not have popular and useful web apps such as Google Maps and eBay. 7.8% of developers employing it in 2019. Its ascent to the world's most popular programming language is synonymous with the rise of the internet itself.

2.3.2.The History of JavaScript :

JavaScript is everywhere, and for the seventh year in a row, it has been ranked the most commonly used programming language, with 6

Created out of necessity, it is used to build 95.2% (1.52 billion) of websites today, including some of the world's largest, like Facebook and YouTube. Without it, we would not have popular and useful web apps such as Google Maps and eBay.7.8% of developers employing it in 2019. Its ascent to the world's most popular programming language is synonymous with the rise of the internet itself. JavaScript is a client-side technology, it can perform basic calculations on the browser. The browser does not need to ask server time for every task. This is especially helpful when a user needs to perform these calculations repeatedly. In these cases, connecting to the server would take a lot more time than performing the actual calculations.

2.3.3. Origin of JavaScript :

The early to mid-1990s was an important time for the internet. Key players like Netscape and Microsoft were in the midst of browser wars, with Netscape's Navigator and Microsoft's Internet Explorer going head to head.

In September 1995, a Netscape programmer named Brandan Each developed a new scripting language in just 10 days. It was originally named Mocha, but quickly became known as LiveScript and, later, JavaScript.

2.3.4. Features of JavaScript :

1. Validating User's Input

JavaScript is very useful while using forms. It has the capability to validate user input for errors and also saves time. If the user leaves a required field empty or the information is incorrect, JavaScript checks for them before sending the data over to the server.

2. Simple Client-side Calculations

Since JavaScript is a client-side technology, it can perform basic calculations on the browser. The browser does not need to ask server time for every task. This is especially helpful when a user needs to perform these calculations repeatedly. In these cases, connecting to the server would take a lot more time than performing the actual calculations.

3. Greater Control

JavaScript provides greater control to the browser rather than being completely dependent on the web servers. JavaScript provides various browsers with additional functionalities that help reduce server load and network traffic.

4. Platform Independent

Since browsers interpret JavaScript, it solves the problem of compilation and compatibility. Thus it can run on Windows, Macintosh, and other Netscape-supported systems. Also, it is possible to embed them in any other script like HTML that keeps JavaScript into use.

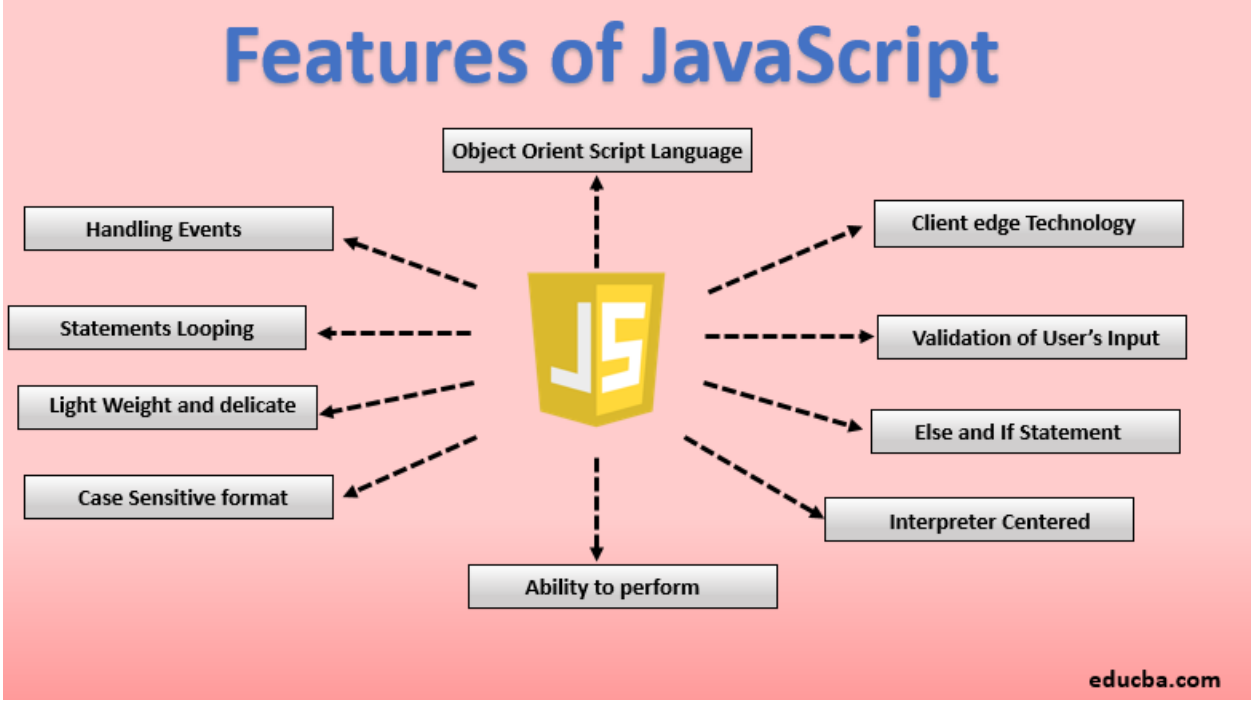

Figure 2.7 Features of JavaScript

As shown in the figure 2.7, JavaScript language has many of the features which is very useful and convenient the user as well as developer to make applications interactive in different ways.

2.3.5. JavaScript engine working :

JavaScript engine works with three steps parser, AST and Machine code conversion :

Step 1: Parser

This is the first stage of the engine, every time we run a JavaScript program, our code is first received by the "parser" inside the JS engine. The parser's job is to check the JavaScript code for syntactic errors in line by line manner because JavaScript is an interpretive scripting language, so whenever an error is detected by the parser, it throws a kind of error and stops execution of the code. the parser checks all JavaScript codes and gets satisfied that there are no mistakes/errors in the code, it creates the data structure called AST. Thus, The parser's job is to check the JavaScript code for syntactic errors in line by line manner because JavaScript is an interpretive scripting language

Step 2: AST

Once the parser checks all JavaScript codes and gets satisfied that there are no mistakes/errors in the code, it creates the data structure called AST (it stands for Abstract Syntax Tree).

Step 3: Conversion to Machine code

Once the Abstract Syntax Tree is created by the parser, the JavaScript engine converts the JavaScript code into the machine code (or in the language that machine can understand). When the program written in the JavaScript gets converted in the machine language (or in byte code), the converted code is sent to the system for execution, and finally, that byte code run by the system/engine just like we observe in our first example.

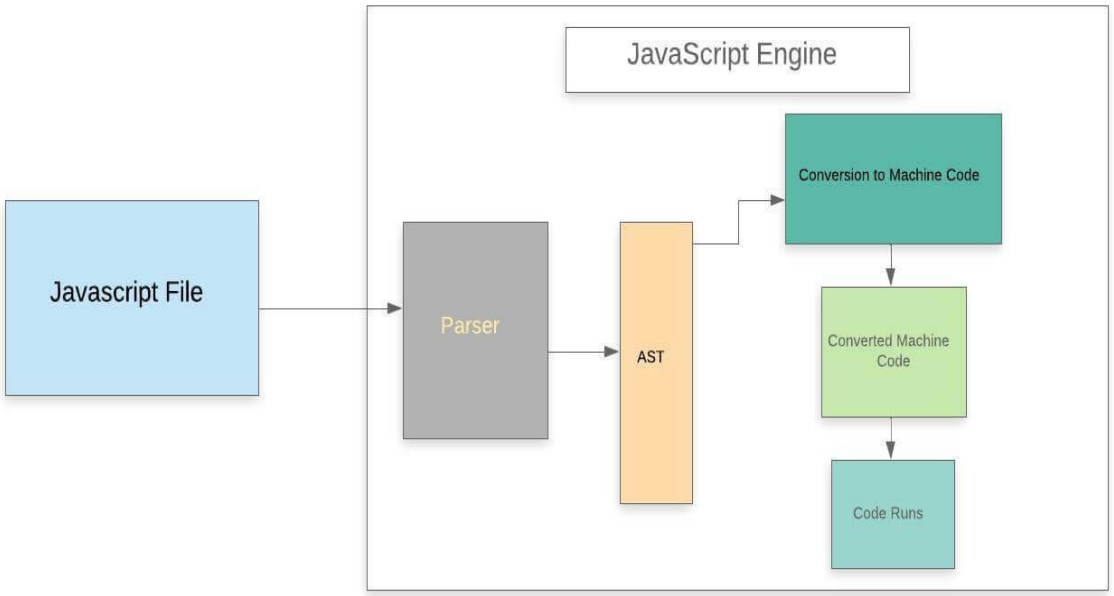

Figure 2.8 Working of JavaScript Engine

AS shown in the Figure 2.8 , In short we explained the working of javascript engine .

Chapter 3

METHODOLOGY

3.1. Languages and technologies:

- HTML : We used HTML language in the project to give the well structure to the coffee shop website in well manner .This gave website a structured look and made website more useful and attractive.
- CSS : CSS used in it to give a professional and attractive look to the website CSS made website more efficient and gave a cool design to the webpage .
- JavaScript : It is used in website for making website interactive and a professional look.
- PHP : It is used in website for connection and authentication purpose of the login or signup page.

3.2. Different sections in website :

- Navbar
- Home
- About
- Menu
- Products
- Review
- Blogs
- Contact
- Signup
- Login
- Cart

These are the contents which website contain which provide various functionalities as mentioned further.

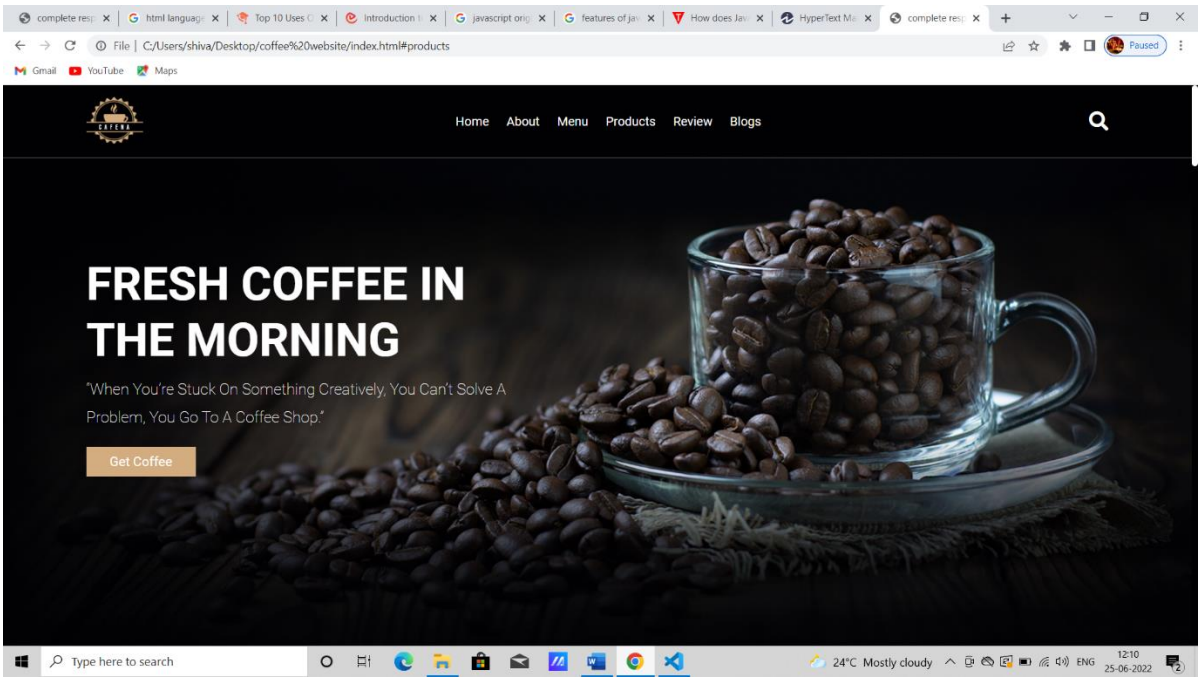

Figure 3.1 Demo of Project

Figure 10 shows the different sections mentioned on navbar and it is presents in the whole website of our project.

3.3. Logic behind every section :

3.3.1) Navbar :

Website's navigation bar (sometimes known as nav bar) is often the first touchpoint visitors interact with to guide them to specific products or categories. So it's crucial to navigation bar is as helpful and engaging as possible.

Navbar has mentioned the following section names in the website which are as follows :

- Navbar
- Home
- About
- Menu
- Products

- Review
- Blogs
- Social media handles help

Chapter 4

IMPLEMENTATION DETAILS

A) HTML logic behind Navbar :

We used the logo in navbar using the fontawesome website logo png's with a special class of fontawesome like :

- Fas-fa-search : It shows a search bar symbol on the navbar and it has special class which is fas-fa-search.

```
<i class="fa fa-search" aria-hidden="true"></i>
```

- Fas-fa-bars : It shows a bar symbol on the navbar and it has special class which is fas-fa-bars.

```
<i class="fa fa-search" aria-hidden="true"></i>
```

- Fas-fa-search : It shows a search bar symbol on the navbar and it has special class which is fas-fa-search.

```
<i class="fa fa-search" aria-hidden="true"></i>
```

```
26
27      <div class="icons">
28          <div class="fas fa-search" id="search-btn"></div>
29          <div class="fas fa-bars" id="menu-btn"></div>
30      </div>
31
32      <div class="search-form">
33          <input type="search" id="search-box" placeholder="search here...">
34          <label for="search-box" class="fas fa-search"></label>
35      </div>
36
```

Figure 4.1 Code for Navbar

B) CSS logic :

Using CSS We gave navbar a attractive look by using properties like position , size , align ,etc.

In navbar we used different types of fonts such as :

1. **Serif** fonts have a small stroke at the edges of each letter. They create a sense of formality and elegance.
2. **Sans-serif** fonts have clean lines (no small strokes attached). They create a modern and minimalistic look.
3. **Monospace** fonts - here all the letters have the same fixed width. They create a mechanical look.
4. **Cursive** fonts imitate human handwriting.
5. **Fantasy** fonts are decorative/playful fonts.

3.3.2) Home and About section :

In Home section of the website we used the different tags in the souce code like paragraph tag, anchor tag, heading tag,etc.

- Heading tag :

  HTML headings are defined with the <h1> to <h6> tags.

  <h1> defines the most important heading. <h6> defines the least important heading.

- Paragraph tag :

  The <p> tag defines a paragraph.
  Browsers automatically add a single blank line before and after each <p> element.

- Anchor tag :

  The <a> tag (anchor tag) in HTML is *used to create a hyperlink on the webpage*. This hyperlink is used to link the webpage to other web pages or some section of the same web

page. It's either used to provide an absolute reference or a relative reference as its “href” value.

Syntax: Link Name

- Input tag :

The <input> tag specifies an input field where the user can enter data.

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

The <input> element can be displayed in several ways, depending on the type attribute.

In CSS of the Home section of the websites we used different properties with specifiv values of that property: To fix the background image we used the background image for giving a cool look to website :

- Background image :

The background-image property sets one or more background images for an element.By default, a background-image is placed at the top-left corner of an element, and repeated both vertically and horizontally. e.g. background-image: url(“ ”);

- 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). The background-image property sets one or more background images for an element. Thus , The background of an element is the total size of the element, including padding and border
By default, a background-image is placed at the top-left corner of an element
e.g. background-color: black;

3.3.3) Menu and Product section :

In about section we used the following attributes and properties to add css in the project website.

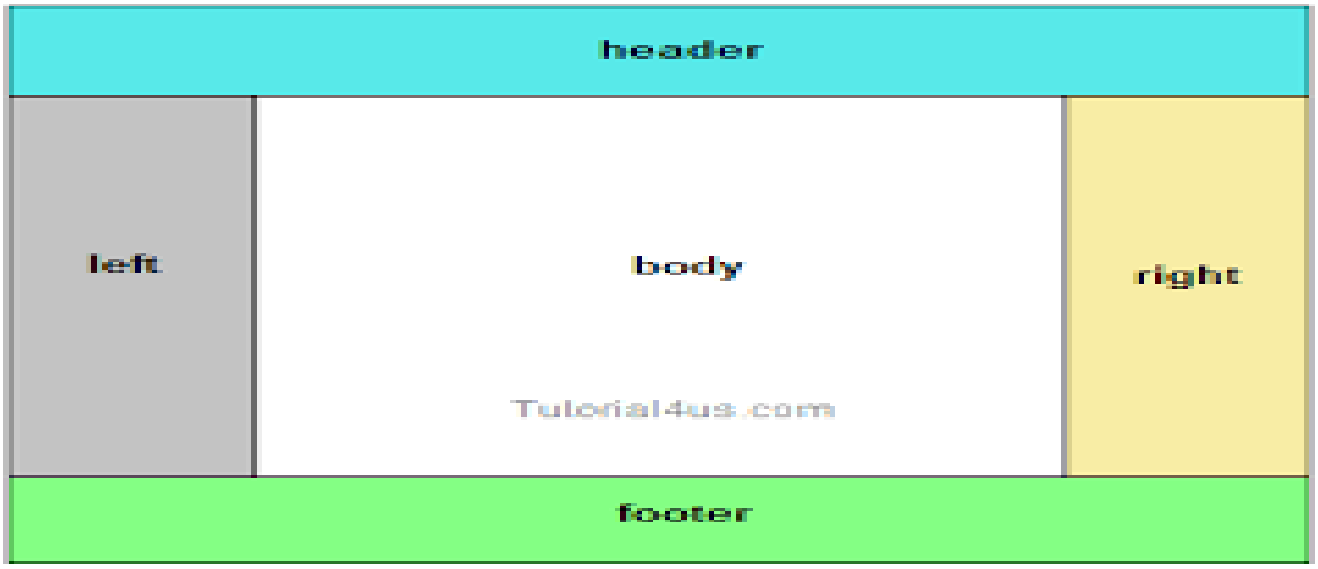

Figure 4.2 Div tag sections

- Div element :

The tag defines a division or a section in an HTML document.The tag is used as a container for HTML elements - which is then styled with CSS or manipulated with JavaScript.The tag is easily styled by using the class or id attribute. In CSS of the about section we used the different properties like font size give to the text various font families like san-serif and many more , text alignment , justify-content : The tag defines a division or a section in an HTML document.The tag is used as a container for HTML elements - which is then styled with CSS or manipulated with JavaScript

- Font-size property:

  The font-size property sets the size of a font. their are various zsizes used in project like large, small, larger, x-large ,xx-larger,etc.

  Thus, font size gives fonts in different way for different aspects.

- Text-align property:

  The text-align property specifies the horizontal alignment of text in an element. For left alignment text aligns towards left, right alignment aligns text towards right and for centre text align towards centre.

3.3.4) Review section:

In menu section , there is use of various attributes , properties and tags which makes project meaningful and attractive :

- Span tag :

  The tag is an inline container used to mark up a part of a text, or a part of a document.The tag is easily styled by CSS or manipulated with JavaScript using the class or id attribute.The tag is much like the element, but is a block-level element and is an inline element.

- Anchor tag :

  The <a> tag (anchor tag) in HTML is *used to create a hyperlink on the webpage*. This hyperlink is used to link the webpage to other web pages or some section of the same web page. It's either used to provide an absolute reference or a relative reference as its “href” value.

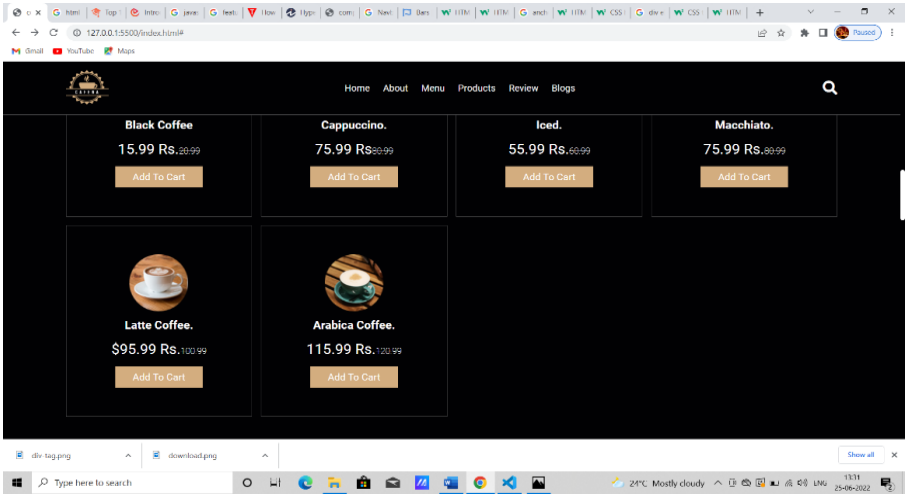

Figure 4.3 Anchor tag

In CSS of Menu section ,we used lot of functionalities like hover, button ,border property and many more

- Hover property :

  The **:hover** CSS pseudo-class matches when the user interacts with an element with a pointing device, but does not necessarily activate it. It is generally triggered when the user hovers over an element with the cursor (mouse pointer).
- Border property : It provides border to the text or anything else.

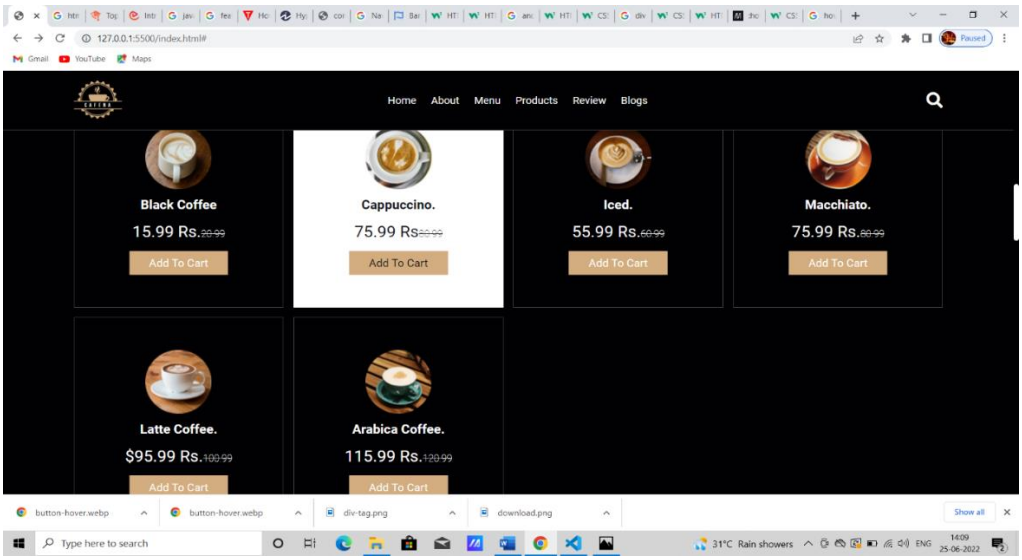

Figure 4.4 Working of Hover Property

3.4) Database (PHP and mysql):

First of all we should know about the mysql and php.

What is mysql?

MySQL is an open-source relational database management system (RDBMS). It is the most popular database system used with PHP. MySQL is developed, distributed, and supported by Oracle Corporation.

We used the procedural approach of MySQLi to establish a connection to MySQL database from a PHP script

We added the database in our website in the home page for login to the site and used the PHP and mysql database for connecting website to the databade with username and password and give a cool look to home page of website with help of CSS as shown in figure 13.

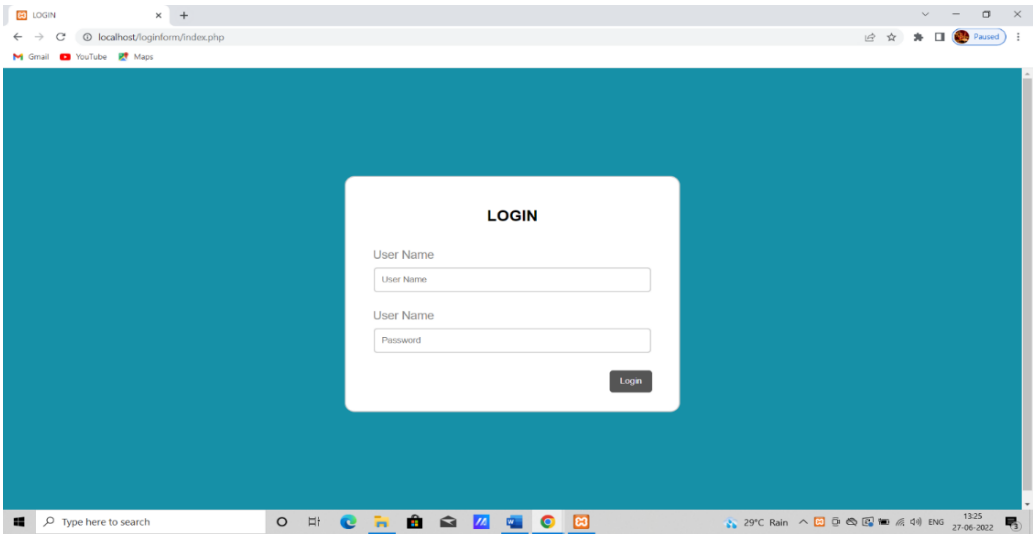

Figure 4.5 Home page of website

As shown in the figure 13 We created a home page and given there a username and password using Html, CSS and PHP.

After giving same credentials as we set in our database we get the the next page of website where the two options are provided using CSS and there is also functionality of logout so user can get previous page i.e home page of website again.

Website's navigation bar (sometimes known as nav bar) is often the first touchpoint visitors interact with to guide them to specific products or categories. So it's crucial to navigation bar is as helpful and engaging as possible.Thus, We added the database in our website in the home page for login to the site and used the PHP and mysql database for connecting website to the databade with username and password and give a cool look to home page of website with help of CSS

This website project provides user a attractive and memorable experience and give all the information about coffee shop

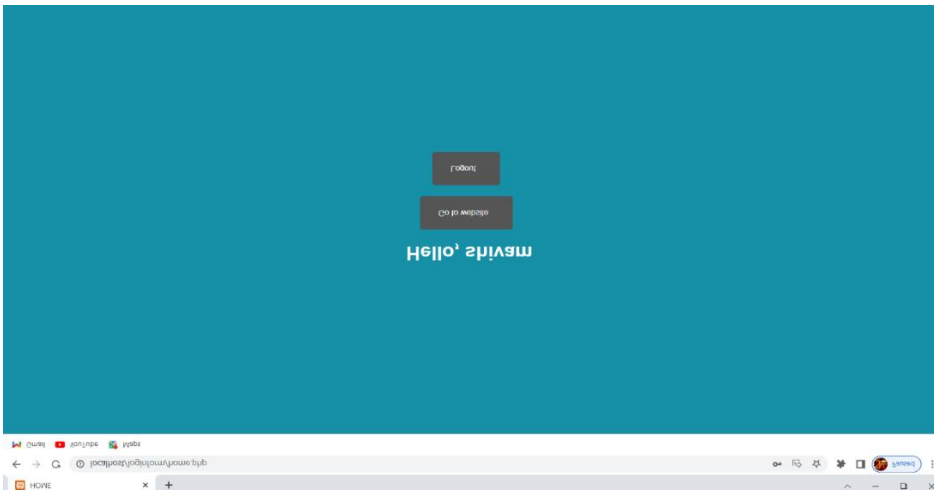

Figure 4.6 Logout Page of Website

In Figure 4.6 there is a logout page with two facilities are provided using php and mysql database and html and CSS for layout presentation.

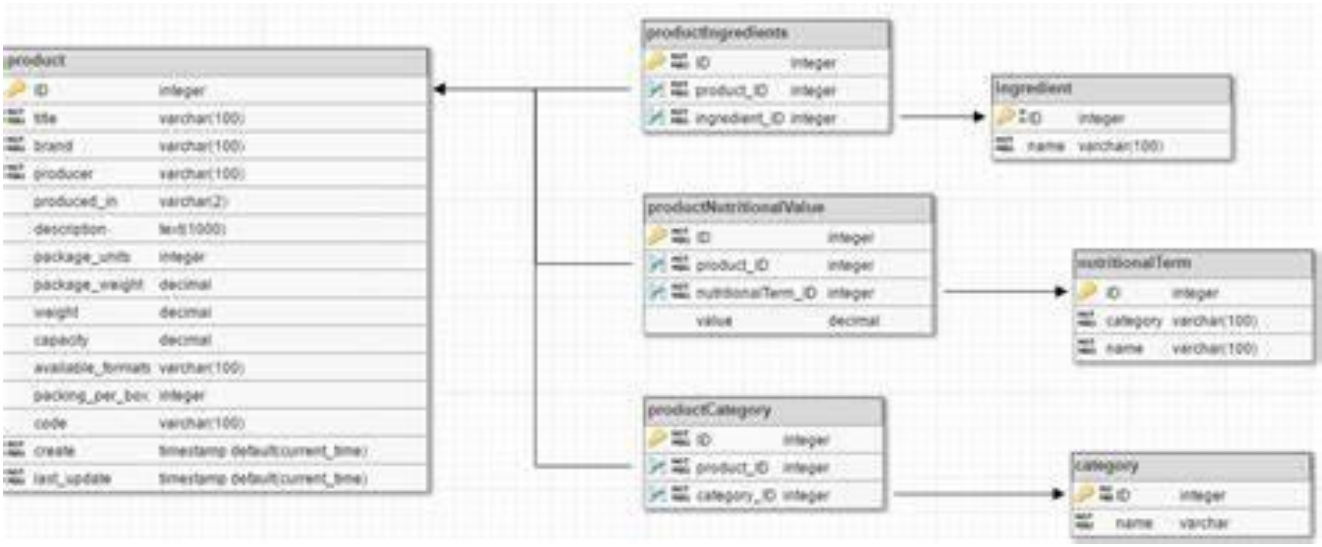

TABLE 1 : PHP and MySql Database statistics

CONCLUSION

The usefulness of a this website which provides the all information about the coffee shop online on the relevance of the results it gives back.As explained already, This website project provides user a attractive and memorable experience and give all the information about coffee shop like their opening and closing time, rates of products and many more used in that website . A feedback form is also provided at last so, customer can give his feedback and with the use of that website project we get information about customer's review. Thus coffee shop website more realiable and well when it gives the CSS stylesheets and and give more attractive experience to the customer when they comes to the website and also give all information about coffee shop.

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