# Summer Training Project

## LIFESTYLE STORE

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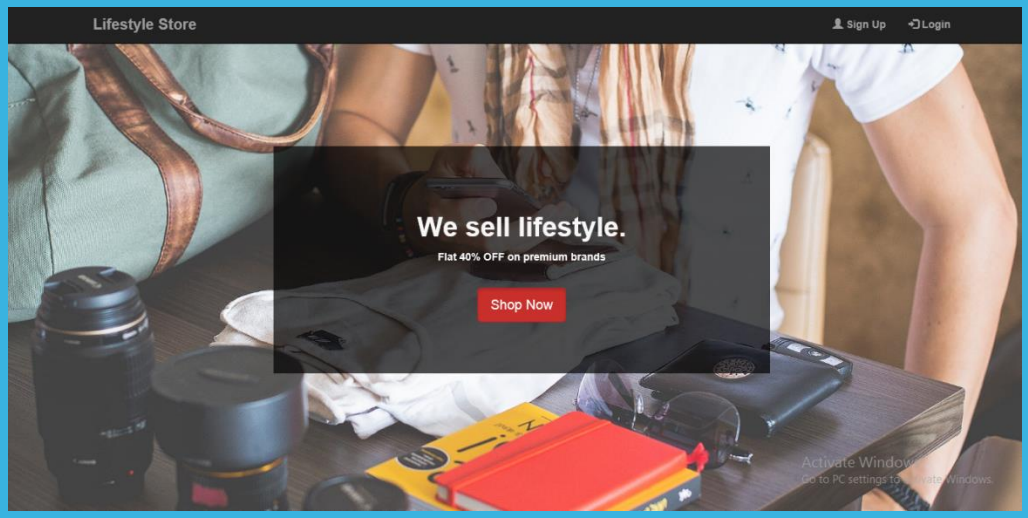
**B.Tech (IT), 7th Semester**

# LIFESTYLE STORE

Online stores like lifestyle store are websites that sell products online and are one of the most visible segments of e-commerce. This space includes Amazon, flipkart all of which have significant online presences. One feature of online stores is that they allow companies to build a large audience with less investment than a typical brick-and-mortar store.



# TECHNOLOGY USED :

# OBJECTIVE OF TRAINING

1. Learn HTML & CSS to build structure of web pages and to style them
2. Learn to use Bootstrap to develop responsive mobile web pages
3. Learn to write SQL queries to create, manage, and store information in the database
4. Learn PHP to perform operations on database and to build functional logic

# WHAT IS HTML 5?

**Hypertext Mark-up Language revision 5 (HTML5) is markup language for the structure and presentation of World Wide Web contents. It is cooperation between the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) and the Web Hypertext Application Technology Working Group (WHATWG).**

**ORGANISATIONS :**

1. **Web Hypertext Application Technology Working Group (WHATWG) created the HTML5 specification and is in charge of the HTML5 development that provides open collaboration of browser vendors and other involved parties.**
2. **World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) is in charge with delivering the HTML5 specification.**
3. **Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) is in charge of the development of HTML5 Web-Socket API.**

# FEATURES OF HTML5

1. **New Semantic Elements** − These are like <header>, <footer> etc.
2. **Forms 2.0** − New available types of form controls include dates and times, email, url, search, number, range, tel and color**.**
3. **Canvas** − This supports a two-dimensional drawing surface that you can program with JavaScript.
4. **Audio & Video** − You can embed audio or video on your webpages without resorting to third-party plugins.
5. **Geo-location** − Now visitors can choose to share their physical location with your web application.
6. **Micro-data** − This lets you create your own vocabularies beyond HTML5 and extend your web pages with custom semantics.
7. **Drag and drop** − Drag and drop the items from one location to another location on the same webpage.

# HTML5 PAGE STRUCTURE:

**The structure of HTML page as follows:**

1. **The DOCTYPE declaration defines the document type to be HTML**
2. **The text between<html>and</html>describes an HTML document**
3. **The text between<head>and</head>provides information about the document**
4. **The text between<title>and</title>provides a title for the document**
5. **The text between<body>and</body>describes the visible page content**
6. **The text between<h1>and</h1>describes a heading**
7. **The text between and describes a paragraph**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
 <html>

 <head>
<title>Page Title</title>
</head>

 <body>
<h1>My First Heading</h1>

 <p>My first paragraph.</p>
</body>

</html>
```

# Form elements :

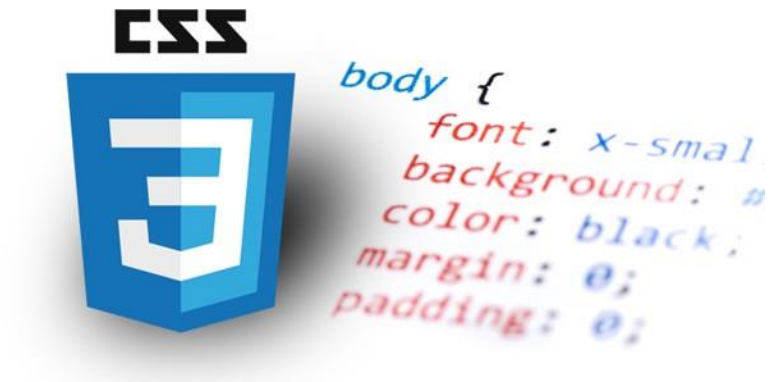
There are various types of form elements that are used in Html5.

| Tag | Description |
|---|---|
| <form> | Defines an HTML form for user input |
| <input> | Defines an input control |
| <textarea> | Defines a multiline input control (text area) |
| <label> | Defines a label for an <input> element |
| <fieldset> | Groups related elements in a form |
| <legend> | Defines a caption for a <fieldset> element |
| <select> | Defines a drop-down list |
| <option> | Defines an option in a drop-down list |
| <button> | Defines a clickable button |
| <output> | Defines the result of a calculation |

Table : Form elements

# CSS (CASCADING STYLE SHEETS)

**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. CSS is used to define styles for your web pages, including the design, layout and variations in display for different devices and screen sizes.**




## Types of CSS :

1. Inline : using a style attribute in HTML elements
2. Internal : using a<style> element in the HTML <head> section
3. External : using one or more external CSS files

# TYPES OF STYLING

## A. Inline Styling:

Inline styling is used to apply a unique style to a single HTML element:

Inline styling uses the style attribute.

Example: < h1 style = " color: blue ;"> This is a Blue Heading </h1>

This example changes the text color of the <h1> element to blue

## B. Internal Styling

Internal styling is used to define a style for one HTML page. Internal styling is defined in the <head> section of an HTML page, within a <style> element:

Example:

```
<head>
  <style>
p{color: green ;}
  </style>
</head>
```

# TYPES OF STYLING

## 3. External Styling

An external stylesheet is used to define the style for many pages. With an external stylesheet, you can change the look of an entire website by changing one file. To use external stylesheet, add a link to it in the <head> section of the HTML page.

**HTML File:**

```
<html>
    <head>
        <link rel =" stylesheet "href= "styles.css">
    </head>
    <body>
        <h1>This is a heading</h1>
        <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
    </body>
</html>
```

**CSS File:**

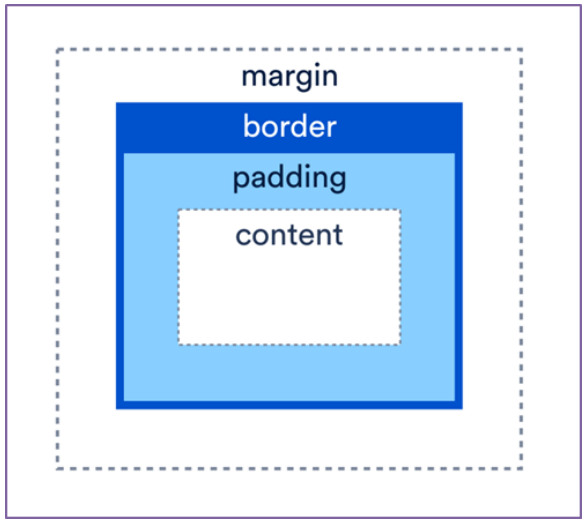
```
h1 { color: blue;}
p { color: green;}
```

# CSS BOX MODEL

All HTML elements can be considered as boxes. In CSS, the term "box model" is used when talking about design and layout. The CSS box model is essentially a box that wraps around every HTML element. It consists of: margins, borders, padding, and the actual content. The image below illustrates the box model:

**Every HTML element has a box around it, even if you cannot see it.**

- **The CSS border property defines a visible border around an HTML element.**
- **The CSS padding property defines padding (space) inside the border.**
- **The CSS margin property defines a margin (space) outside the border.**



# BOOTSTRAP

Bootstrap is a free and open-source CSS framework directed at responsive, mobile-first front-end web development. It contains CSS- and (optionally) JavaScript-based design templates for typography, forms, buttons, navigation and other interface components.

## Bootstrap Components

1. Container

Containers are the most basic layout element in Bootstrap and are required when using our default grid system. Choose from a responsive, fixed-width container or fluid-width. While containers can be nested, most layouts do not require a nested container.

Syntax :

```
<div class="container">
    <!-- Content here -->
</div>
```

## 2. Container Fluid

.container-fluid continuously resizes as you change the width of your window/browser by any amount. Use .container-fluid when you want your page to shape shift with every little difference in its viewport size. .container-fluid has the CSS property width: 100%;, so it continually readjusts at every screen width granularity.

**Syntax :**

```
<div class="container-fluid">
        <!-- Content here -->
</div>
```

## 3. Jumbotron

A jumbotron indicates a big grey box for calling extra attention to some special content or information. Inside a jumbotron we can put nearly any valid HTML, including other Bootstrap elements/classes.

**Syntax :**

```
<div class="jumbotron">
  < h1>Bootstrap Tutorial</h1>
  <h2>Bootstrap Tutorial</h2>
  <p>Bootstrap is the most popular HTML, CSS...</p>
</div>
```

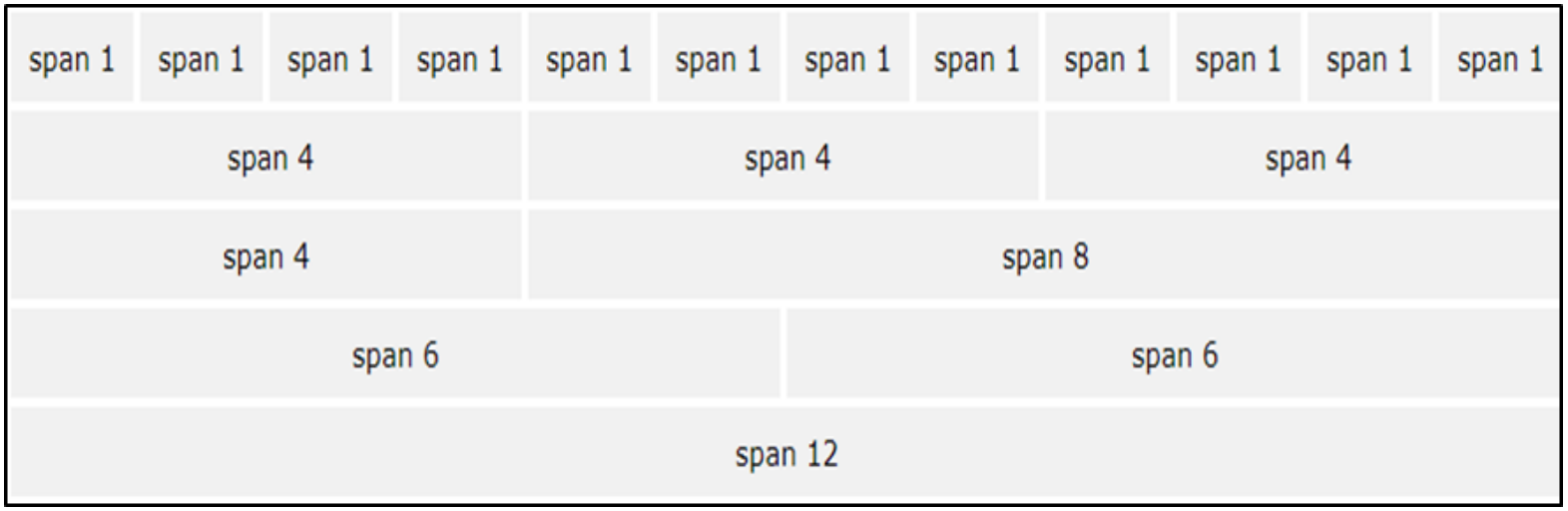
# Glyphicons

Includes over 250 glyphs in font format from the Glyphicon Halflings set. Glyphicons Halflings are normally not available for free, but their creator has made them available for Bootstrap free of cost.

# Bootstrap Grid System

Bootstrap's grid system allows up to 12 columns across the page. If you do not want to use all 12 columns individually, you can group columns together to create wider. Bootstrap's grid system is responsive, and the columns will re-arrange depending on the screen size.

On a big screen it might look better with the content organized in three columns, but on a small screen it would be better if the content items were stacked on top of each other.



# Bootstrap Grid System

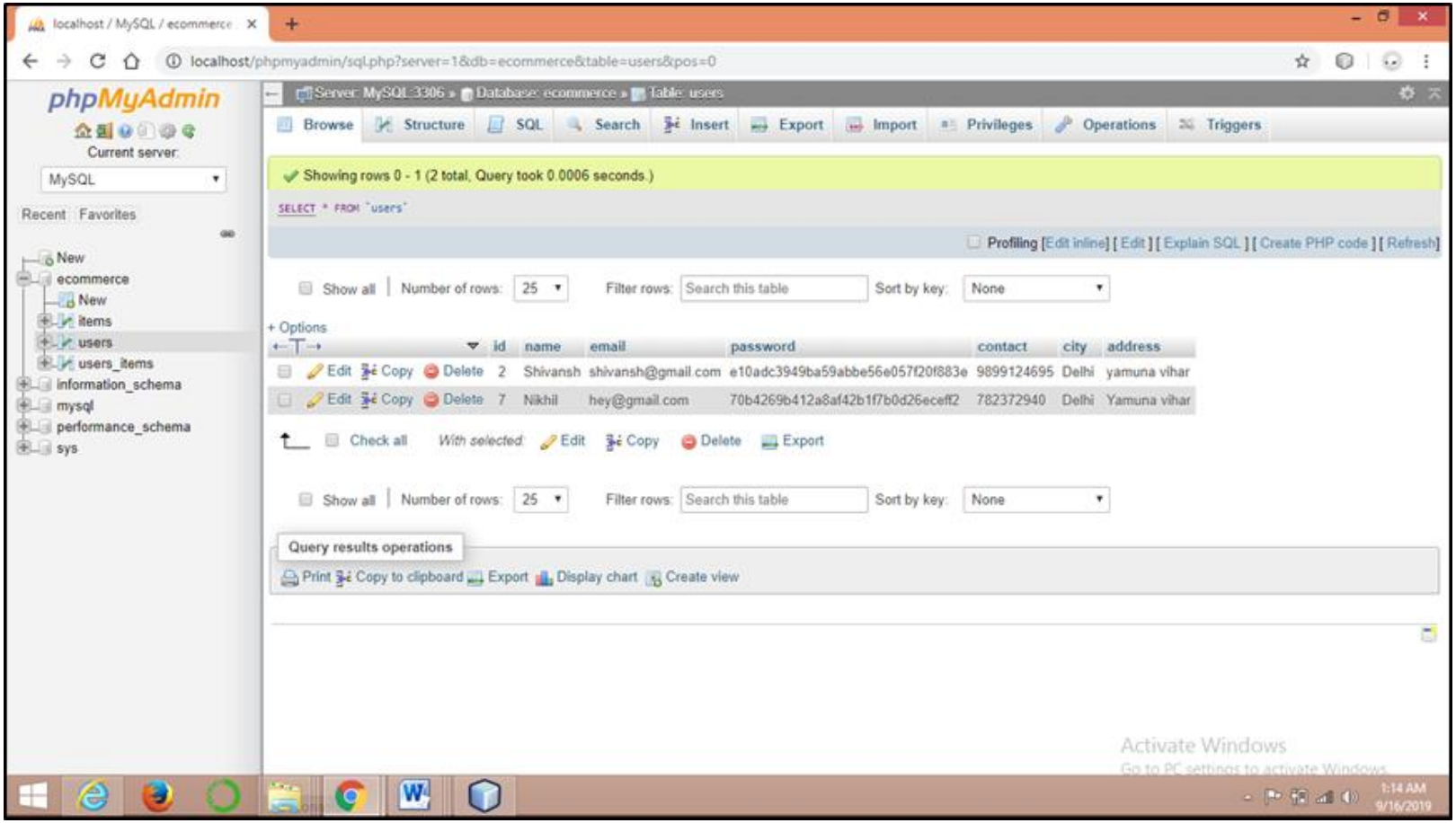
## Grid Classes:

The Bootstrap 4 grid system has five classes:
1..col- (extra small devices - screen width less than 576px)
2..col-sm- (small devices - screen width equal to or greater than 576px)
3..col-md- (medium devices - screen width equal to or greater than 768px)
4..col-lg- (large devices - screen width equal to or greater than 992px)
5. col-xl- (x-large devices - screen width equal to or greater than 1200px)

## Example:

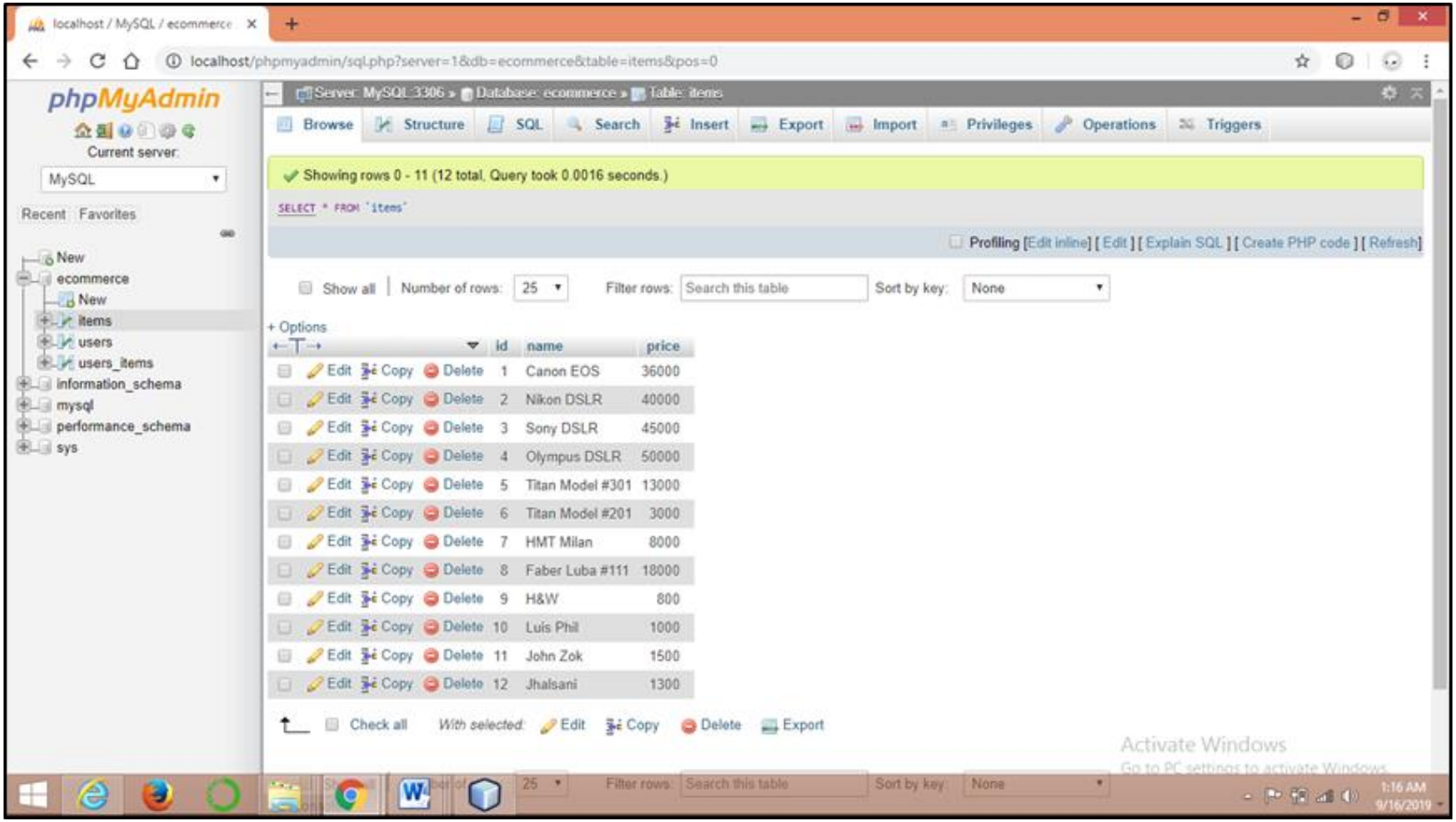
```
<div class="row">
  <div class="col-*-*"></div>
  <div class="col-*-*"></div> <div class="col-
*-*"></div>
</div>
```

# TABLE - STRUCTURE



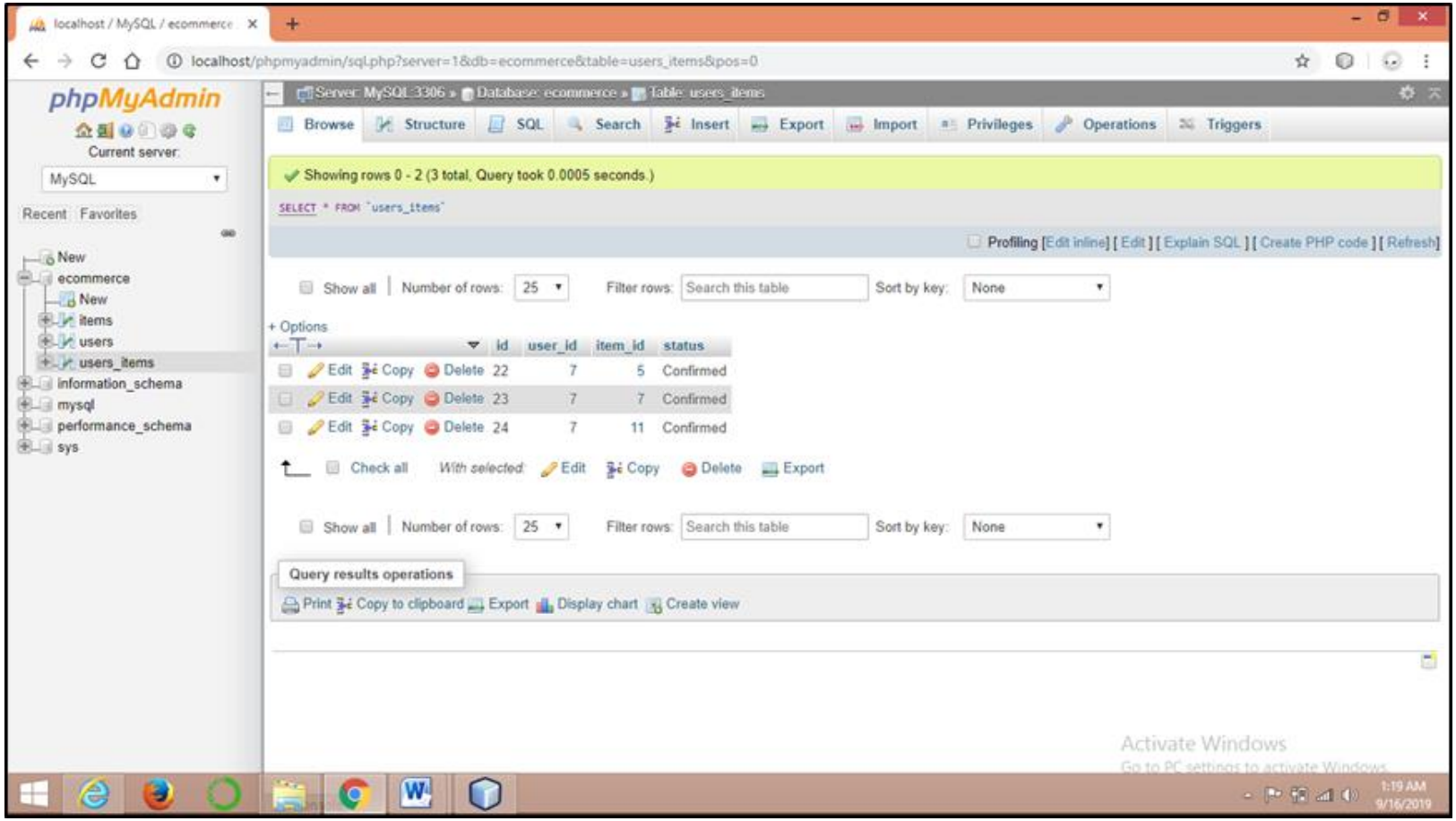

**Users Table**

# TABLE - STRUCTURE




**Items Table**

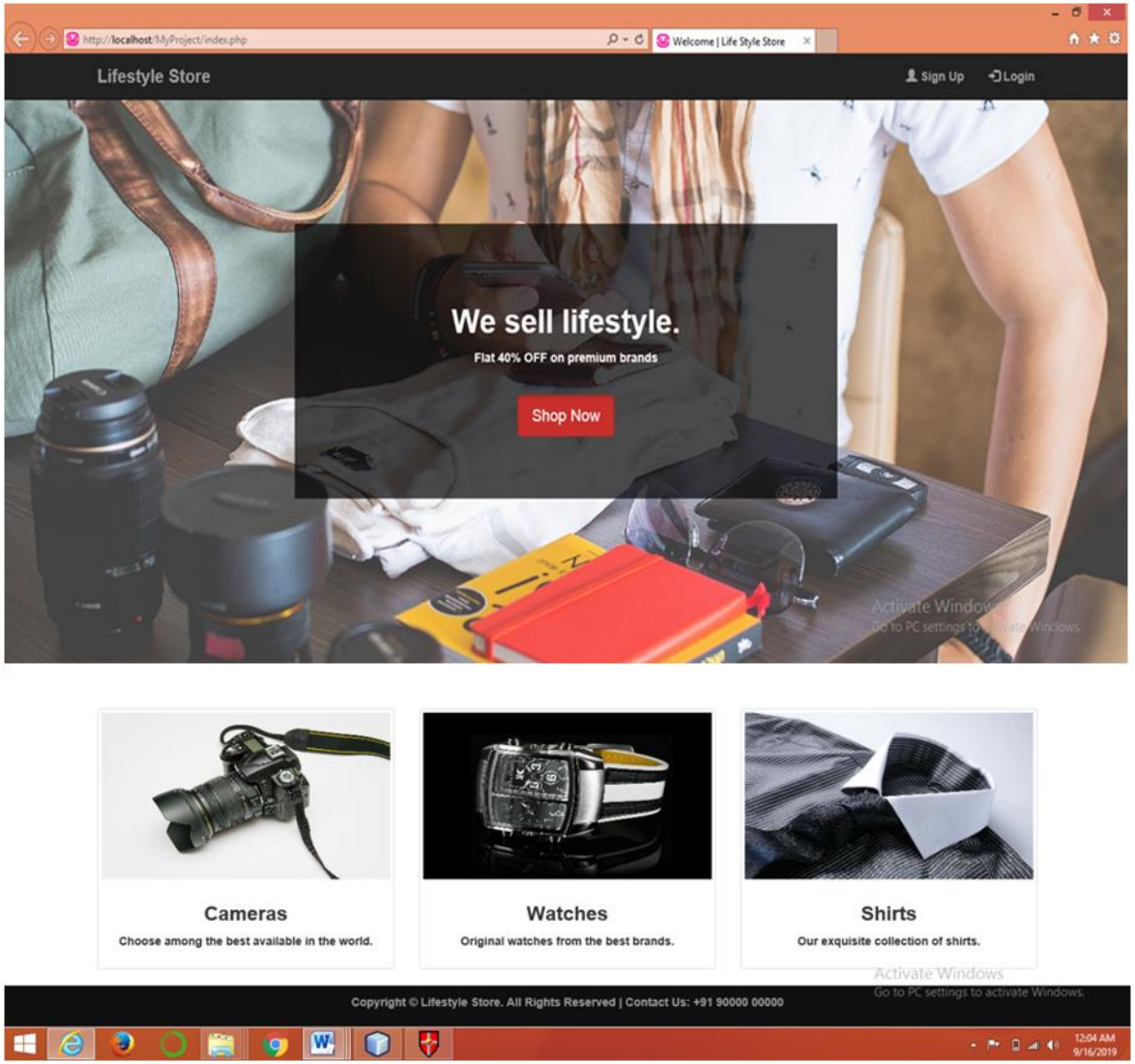
# TABLE - STRUCTURE




**Users_Items Table**

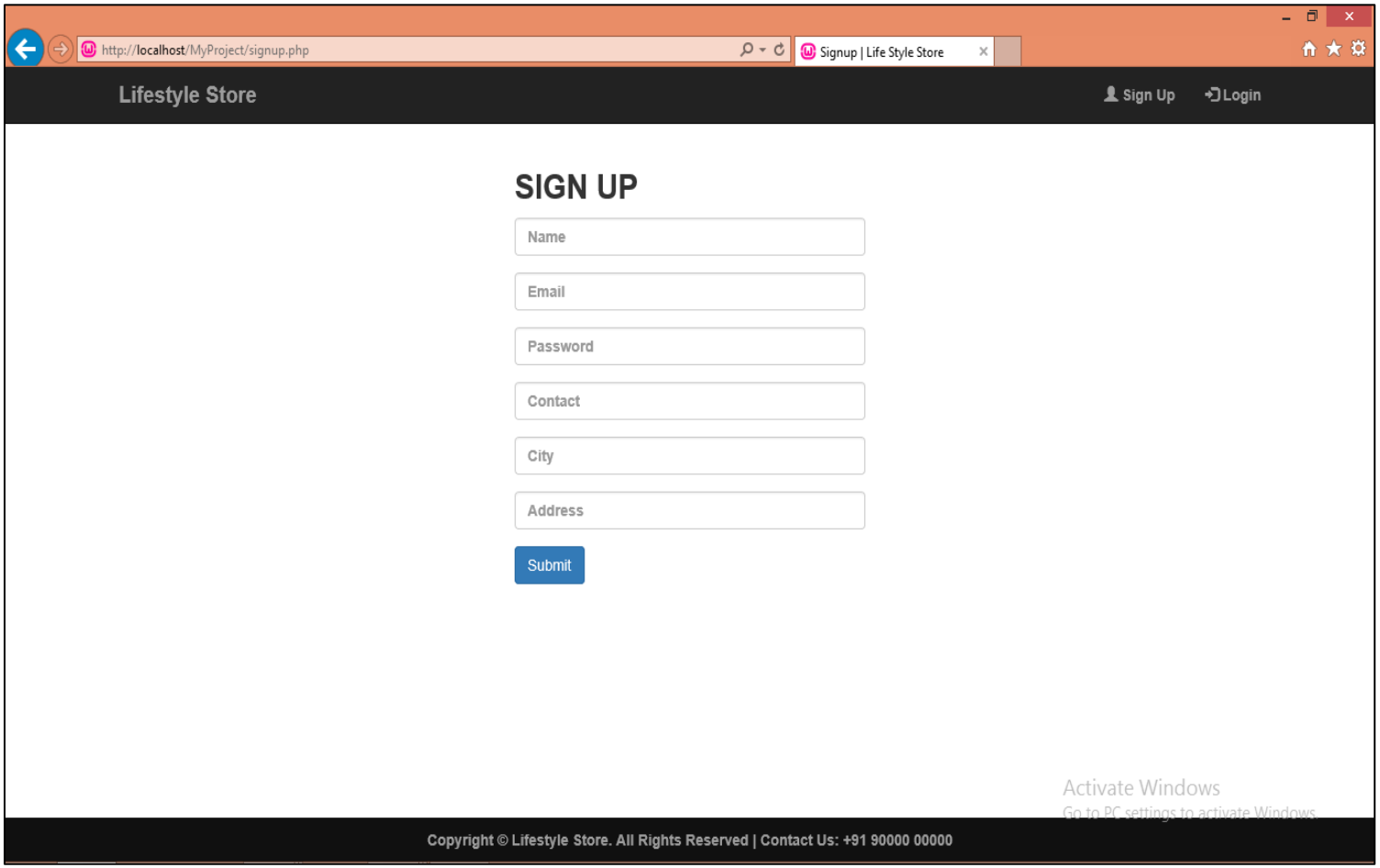
# SCREENSHOTS

## Homepage



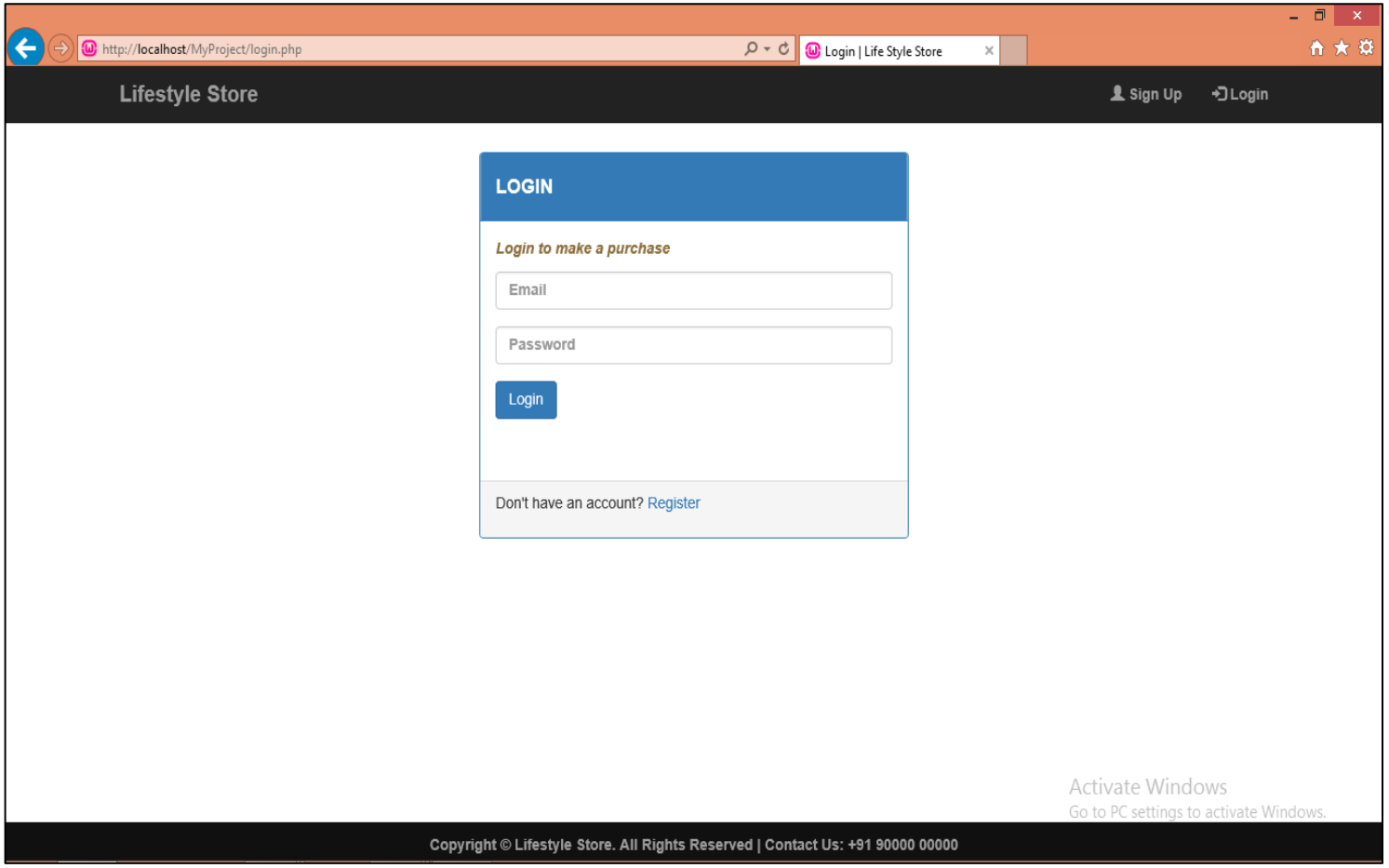
# SCREENSHOTS

## Signup Page



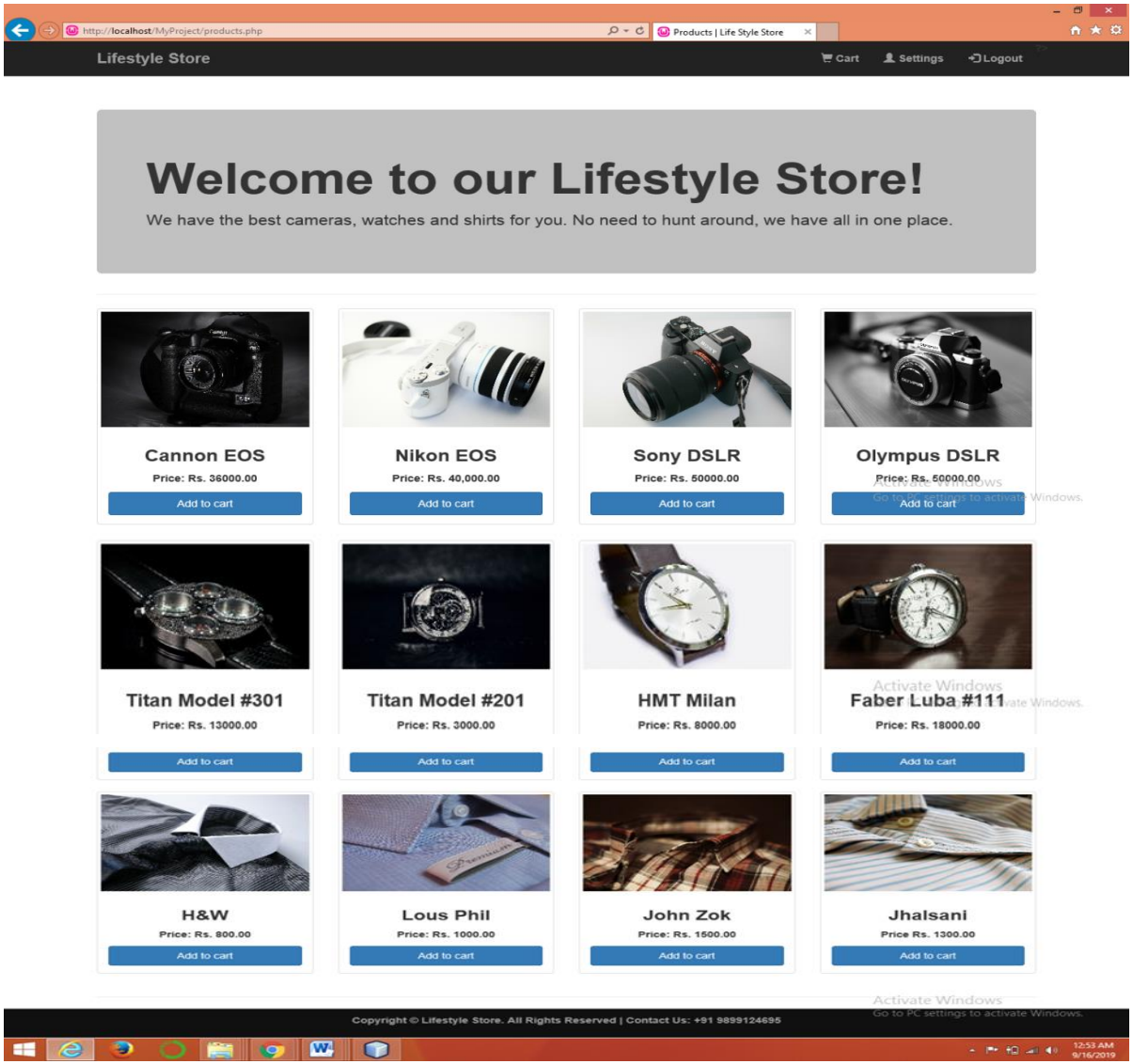
# SCREENSHOTS

## Login Page



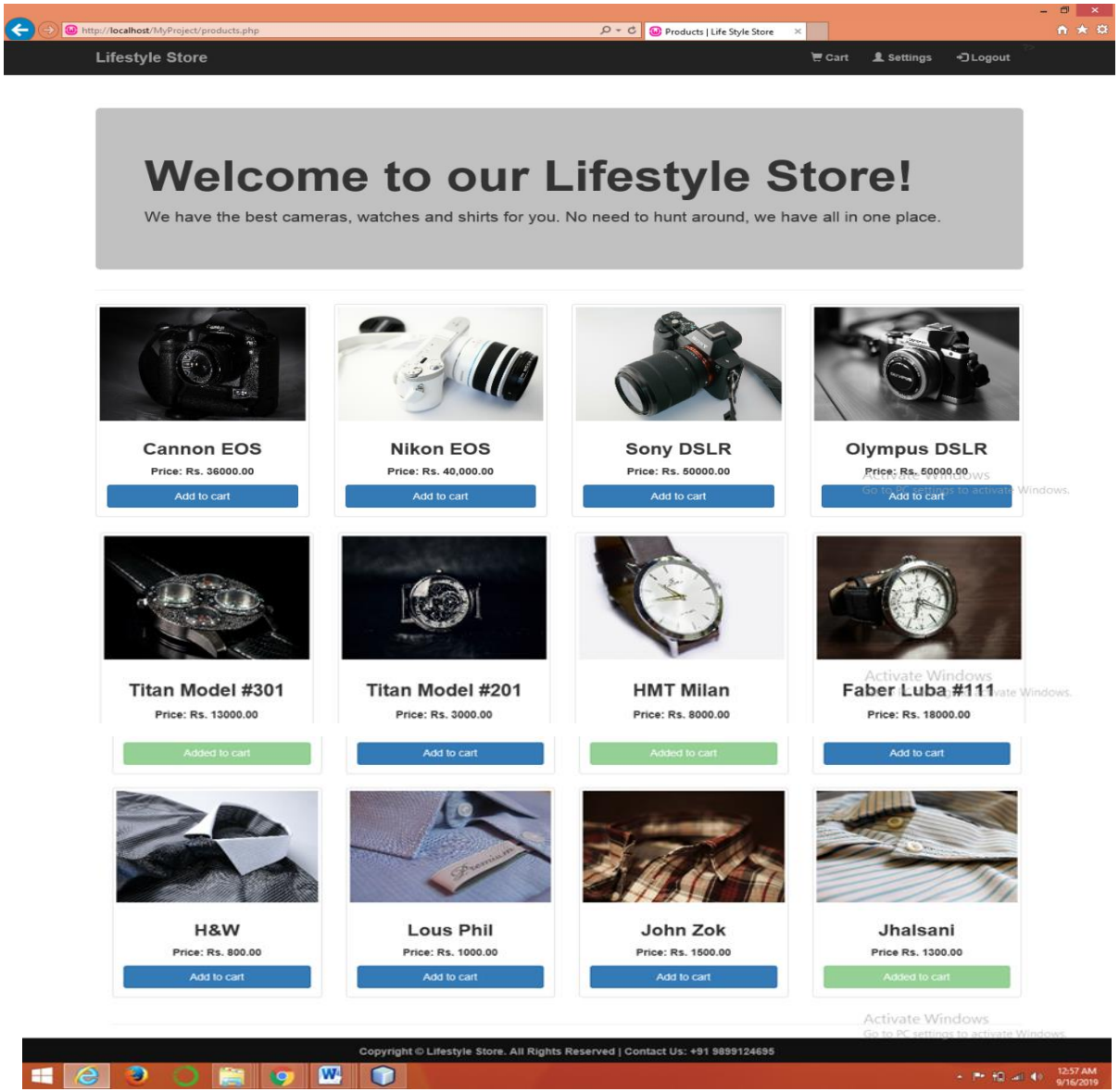
# SCREENSHOTS

## Products Page



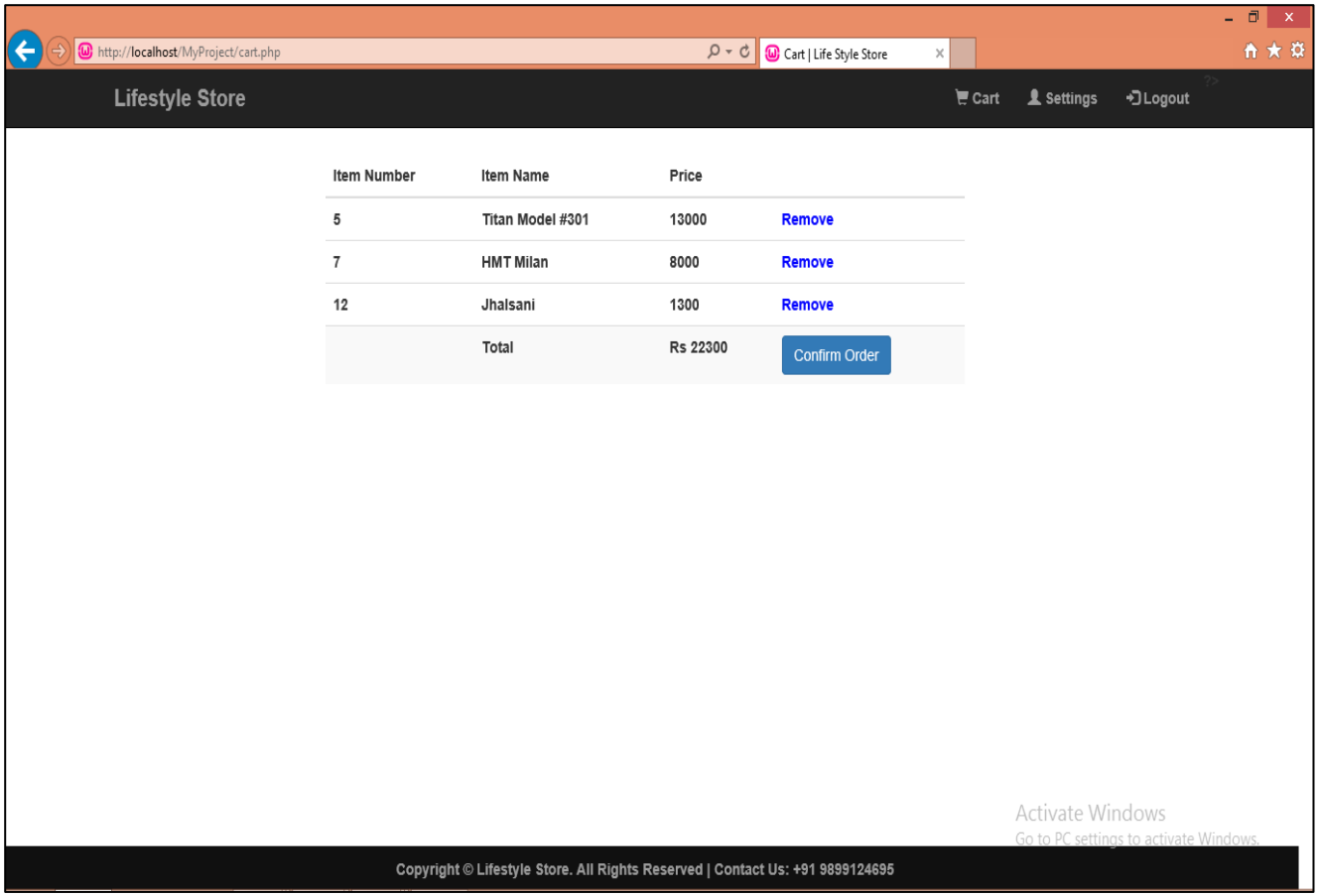
# SCREENSHOTS

## Added to cart Page



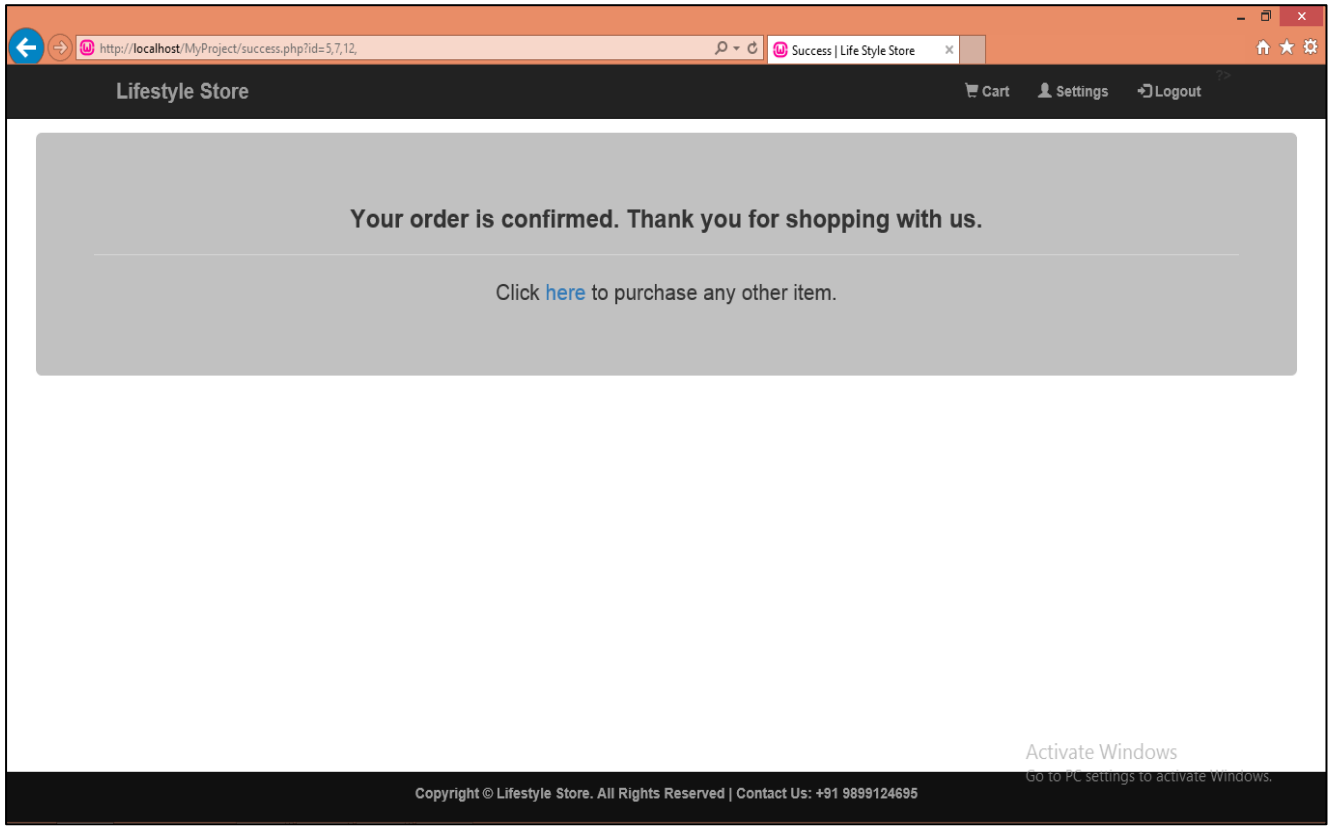
# SCREENSHOTS

## Cart Page



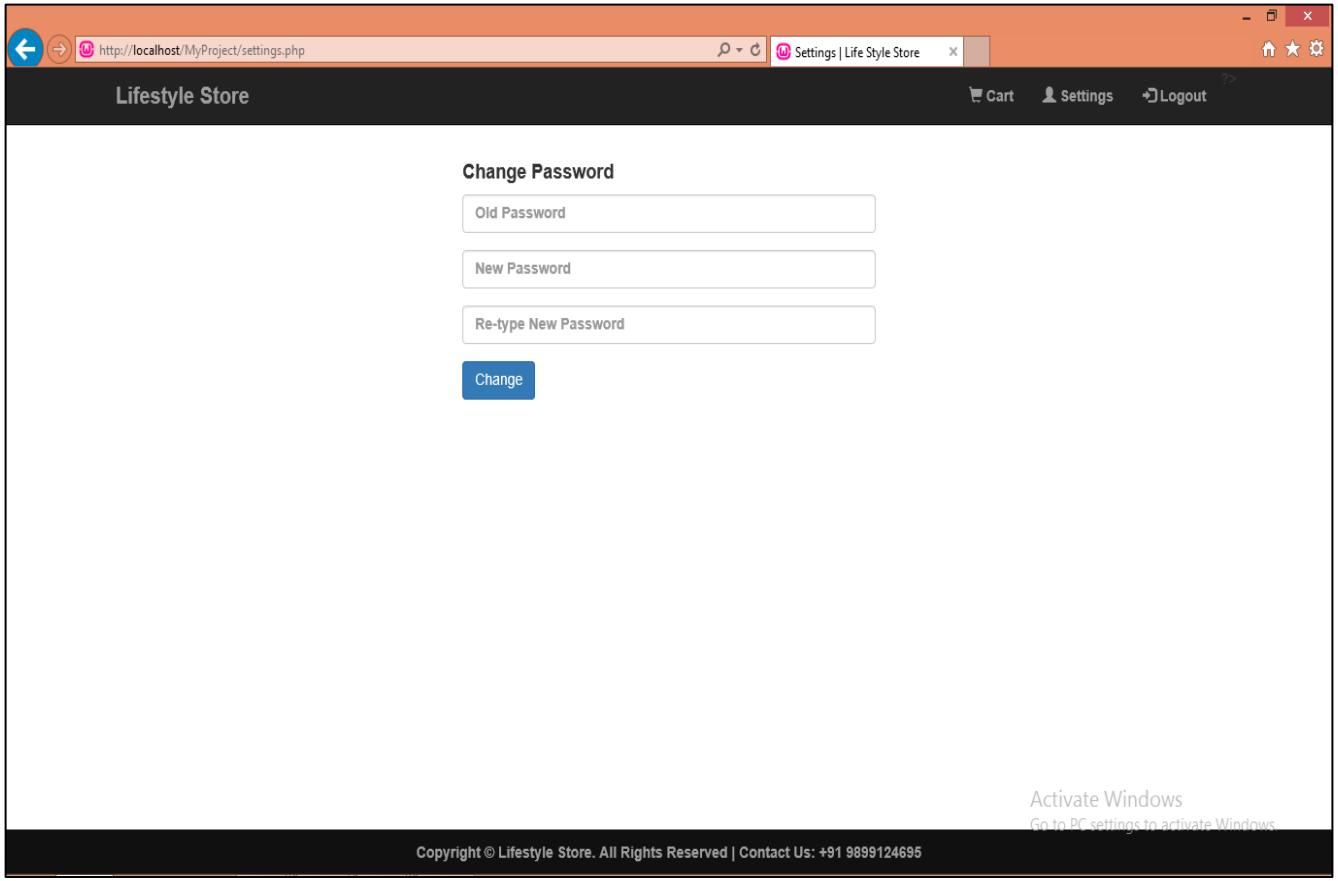
# SCREENSHOTS

## Success page



# SCREENSHOTS

## Settings page



# REFERENCES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- https://www.internshala.in
- https://www.stackoverflow.com
- https://www.geeksforgeeks.org
- https://github.com
- https://youtube.com
- https://google.com

# THANK YOU