REPORT FOR PROJECT BASED INTERNSHIP

Furniture Items Website

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B.Tech Computer Science

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ABSTRACT

This is a website especially created for Furniture Items store with the help of HTML, CSS and javaScript. This website is made using the several HTML and CSS tags like "html, head, img, a, p etc" namely HTML style, images, text, paragraphs, elements, attributes, links, tables, lists and HTML media like HTML videos, YouTube and many more. CSS color, background, margins, borders, height, width, text, links, lists, tables, display, outlines, forms etc.

The sector where Furniture Items(furniture-items.com) is mainly for the public. Many standard verified websites like Amazon , flipkart are there but in case of quality furniture people find difficulties in searching for furniture as there are no such standard verified websites available.

People all over the world are becoming more and more active seeking efficient, affordable and quality furniture to use for home, office, labs, etc. People face much more difficulties by physically searching for safe and secure furniture in the preferred location. Our main purpose is to create an effective website which uses the concepts of basic HTML and CSS to ease the process.

Chapter - 1
<u>Introduction</u>

As the website has a feedback system which provides ratings according to the quality and features available in the furniture item, it will be easy for the people to select the items and order them with much ease.

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1.1 Quick Presentation

<u>Homepage:</u>

Homepage Features:

1. It shows the website is about furniture
2. It shows modern furniture.
3. It has a button to display furniture items.
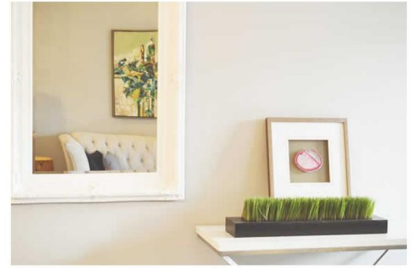
Furniture Categories:

Trending Categories

Outdoor

Living Room

Bedroom Lighting

Featured Brands

Features:

1. Quick glance at people's shopping preferences.
2. A simple and easy way to see available categories.

Featured Brands:

Features:

1. A quick glance at what brands are preferred.
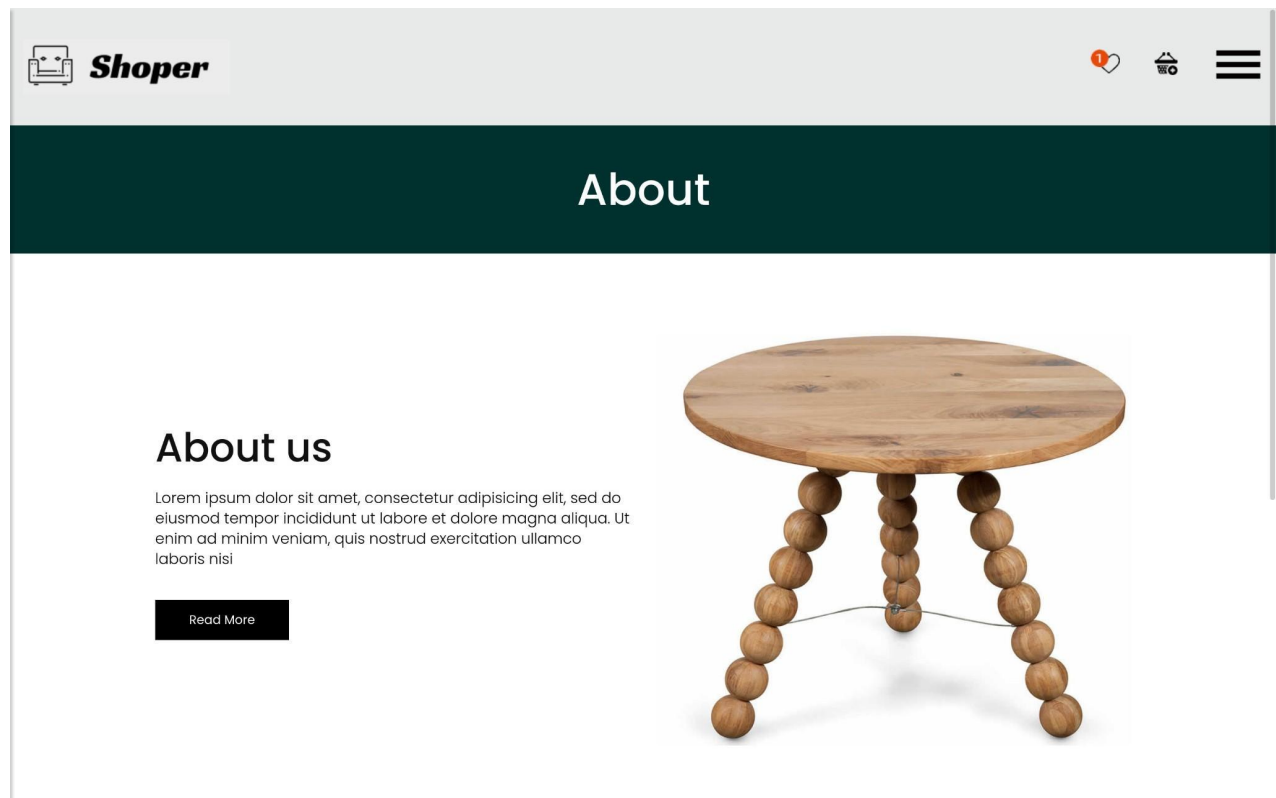2. Ability to see branding and genuine companies.
3. Products sold by high quality brands

About Us:

Features:

1. Our address and User friendly page.
2. A short description of our business.
3. A image on right signifying website purpose.

2.1 HTML

- **THE <form>
  ELEMENT**

Form elements are different types of input elements, like text fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, submit buttons, and more.

- **HTML INPUT TYPES**

TEXT	<input type="text"> defines a one-line text input field**:**
SUBMIT	<input type="submit"> defines a button for submitting form data to a form-handler**.**
RADIO	<input type="radio"> defines a **radio button**. Radio buttons let a user select ONLY ONE of a limited number of choices
BUTTON	<input type="button"> defines a **button**
CHECKBOX	<input type="checkbox"> defines a **checkbox**. Checkboxes let a user select ZERO or MORE options of a limited number of choices.
EMAIL	The <input type="email"> is used for input fields that should contain an e-mail address.
DATE	The <input type="date"> is used for input fields that should contain a date.
MONTH	The <input type="month"> allows the user to select a month and

	year.
NUMBER	The <input type="number"> defines a **numeric** input field. You can also set restrictions on what numbers are accepted.
FILE	The <input type="file"> defines a file-select field and a "Browse" button for file uploads.

- **HTML INPUT ATTRIBUTES**

VALUE	The value attribute specifies the initial value for an input field
REQDONLY	The readonly attribute specifies that the input field is read only (cannot be changed)
DISABLED	The disabled attribute specifies that the input field is disabled. A disabled input field is unusable and un-clickable, and its value will not be sent when submitting the form
SIZE	The size attribute specifies the size (in characters) for the input field
MAXLENGHT	The maxlength attribute specifies the maximum allowed length for the input field.
AUTOCOMPLETE	The autocomplete attribute specifies whether a form or input field should have autocomplete on or off. When autocomplete is on, the browser automatically completes the input values based on values that the user has entered before.
NOVALIDATE	The novalidate attribute is a<form attribute.When present, > novalidate specifies that the form data should not be validated when submitted.
FORM	The form attribute specifies one or more forms an <input> element belongs to.
FORMACTION	The formaction attribute specifies the URL of a file that will process the input control when the form is submitted.

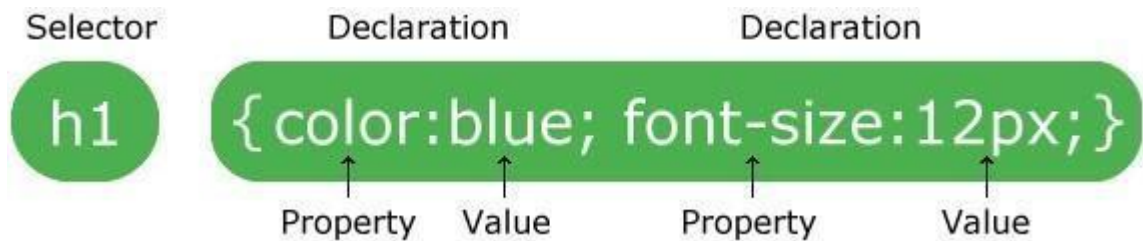| FORMENCTYPE	The formenctype attribute specifies how the form data should be encoded when submitted (only for forms with method="post").
FORMMETHOD	The formmethod attribute defines the HTTP method for sending form-data to the action URL.
FORMTARGET	The formtarget attribute specifies a name or a keyword that indicates where to display the response that is received after submitting the form.
HEIGHT AND WIDTH	The height and attributes specify the height and width of width an \<input type="image"\> element.
LIST	The list attribute refers to a \<datalist\> element that contains pre-defined options for an \<input\> element.
MIN AND MAX	The min and max attributes specify the minimum and maximum values for an \<input\> element.

- **HTML MEDIA**

o To play your video on a web page, do the following: o Upload the video to YouTube o Take a note of the video id o Define an \<iframe\> element in your web page o Let the src attribute point to the video URL

o Use the width and height attributes to specify the dimension of the player o Add any other parameters to the URL

AUTOPLAY	We can have our video start playing automatically when a user visits that page by adding a simple parameter to our YouTube URL.
	Value 0 (default): The video will not play automatically when the player loads.
	Value 1: The video will play automatically when the player loads.
PLAYLIST	A comma separated list of videos to play (in addition to the original URL).
LOOP	Value 0 (default): The video will play only once.
	Value 1: The video will loop (forever).

CONTROLS	Value 0: Player controls does not display. Value 1 (default): Player controls display.
OBJECT AND EMBED	YouTube <object> and <embed> were dep ecated a little late. We should migrate our videos to use <iframe> instead.

2.2 <u>CSS</u>

A CSS rule-set consists of a selector and a declaration block:

o   The selector points to the HTML element you want to style. o The declaration block contains one or more declarations separated by semicolons. o Each declaration includes a CSS property name and a value, separated by a colon.

o   A CSS declaration always ends with a semicolon, and declaration blocks are surrounded by curly braces.

- **SELECTORS**

ELEMENT SELECTOR	The element selector selects elements based on the element name.
ID SELECTOR	The id selector uses the id attribute of an HTML element to select a specific element.The id of an element should be unique within a page, so the id selector is used to select one unique element! To select an element with a specific id, we write a hash (#) character, followed by the id of the element.
CLASS SELECTOR	The class selector selects elements with a specific class attribute. To select elements with a specific class, we write a period (.) character, followed by the name of the class.

GROUPING SELECTORS	If you have elements with the same style definitions,it will be better to group the selectors, to minimize the code. To group selectors, we separate each selector with a comma.

- **OTHER CSS TAGS**

BACKGROUND COLOR	The background-color property specifies the background color of an element.
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.
BORDER	The CSS border properties allow you to specify the style, width, and color of an element's border. The border-width property specifies the width of the four borders.The border-color property is used to set the color of the four borders.
MARGIN	The CSS margin properties are used to create space around elements, outside of any defined borders like margin-bottom, margin-left, marginright, margin-top.
PADDING	The CSS padding properties are used to generate space around an element's content, inside of any defined borders like padding-bottom, padding-left, padding-right, margin-top.
HEIGHT AND WIDTH	The height and width properties are used to set the height and width of an element.
MAX AND MIN	Used to set the max and min height, and max and min width.
TEXT COLOR	The color property is used to set the color of the text.
TEXT ALIGN	The text-align property is used to set the horizontal alignment of a text.
FONT SIZE	The font-size property sets the size of the text.

POSITION	The position property specifies the type of positioning method used for an element. It can be static, relative, absolute, fixed and stickey.
OPACITY	The opacity property specifies the opacity/transparency of an element.

CHAPTER 3

APLICATIONS AND NEED OF A WEBSITE

✟ CUSTOMERS CAN BE KEPT INFORMED

A website is an effective way of introducing the customers to new services, letting them know about new products, announcing upcoming events and special promotions. One can also provide added value by posting tips, resources and other information through a blog on his/her website. Unlike print ads, newspaper articles and flyers, which quickly become outdated, a website can provide current information and news. And if we discover a mistake after you publish a page or post, it is a quick fix.

A website can be so much more than just an online brochure or catalogue though. Now we have YouTube videos, Podcasts, Webinars, eBooks and other online media to showcase our skills, expertise and products, provide online classes, courses and workshops. Not to mention social media integration which enables you to share information on your website across numerous other channels and reach an even wider audience.

✟ A WEBSITE IS ALWAYS ACCESSIBLE

Unlike you bricks-and-mortar location, which is only open a few hours a day, a website is open 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. One can provide both regular and prospective customers the convenience of reviewing the products and services when the store or office is closed.

Not only that, with so many interactive features and add-ons available, visitors to the website can contact the owner, sign up for the courses, schedule appointments and even purchase directly through the website even when one is away from his/her desk or after closing .

With today's busy lifestyles, this is a great selling point when making a purchase decision.

✟ A WEBSITE ENABLES YOU TO TARGET A WIDER AUDIENCE

Websites are accessible from anywhere in the world provided there is an internet connection. Since more and more people have access to the internet, even in remote locations, you can target a much wider audience if your business has a website.

Whether one offer products or services, or one is business or consumer based, his/her website provides him/her with an alternative location to sell. As a retailer, an eCommerce website is a great place to sell your products to a wider market.

Even service-based businesses can offer their services globally through a website. Now that we have so many affordable ways to communicate with people, we can do business with anyone, anywhere, any time. A website makes it so much easier to attract clients from a global market.

✟ IT PROVIDES A MEDIUM TO SHOWCASE YOUR WORK

No matter what type of business one is in, a website is a great place to showcase his work or demonstrate his skills. By including a portfolio, image gallery or videos, as well as testimonials about the work, we can demonstrate what makes our company or us unique.

✟ A WEBSITE SAVES YOU TIME

Saving time is another great reason why our business needs a professional website.

Time is an important commodity in our ever increasing fast paced world even if we don't attach a monetary value to it. Most people these days don't have enough time for leisure, pleasure, family or healthy activities. Having a professionally designed website saves you time both in the short and long term.

By providing information to the customers online, one can save a vast amount of valuable time that he would otherwise spend communicating to your prospects.

Talking to customers on the phone, in messenger or emails, face-to-face at meetings, networking events or trade shows, it all takes time. Creating flyers, brochures and other promotional material takes time – time to plan, research, communicate to your designer, printer and so on. Not to mention the time needed to distribute your marketing material.

With a website, we can save time by providing information about our products and services in various online formats—graphics, video, ebooks, flip books— or as text right on the page—no distribution required. Once your website is up and running, it is available to our customers

indefinitely, saving our time having to communicate the same message over and over again to different people.

CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSION

Websites play an important part in today's world where the whole population is engaged in the digital and technological world. So, in order to contact them, websites are the best source. Websites provide all the basic information needed.

By this project we have concluded that we were able to make an efficient static website with the help of basic HTML and CSS. In this website we have used the concepts of HTML such as HTML elements, HTML attributes, HTML forms, HTML media and other basic HTML tags and attributes.

We have also highlighted the use of CSS such as CSS elements, CSS attributes, CSS selectors and other basic CSS tags such as background color, padding, opacity etc.

CHAPTER 5
REFERENCES

1. Wikipedia
2. W3Schools.com