**A MINI PROJECT**

**A RESTAURANT WEBSITE**

**UNDER THE GUIDENCE**

**SAHIL SIR**

* ***Submitted By***

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**TECHNOLOGIES USED**

**🡪HTML**

This project has taught me how to use HTML to create our own web site.

HTML is the universal markup language for the Web. HTML lets you format text, add graphics, create links, input forms, frames and tables, etc., and save it all in a text file that any browser can read and display.

🡪**CSS**

This project has taught you how to create style sheets to control the style and layout of multiple web sites at once.

You have learned how to use CSS to add backgrounds, format text, add and format borders, and specify padding and margins of elements.

You have also learned how to position an element, control the visibility and size of an element, set the shape of an element, place an element behind another, and to add special effects to some selectors, like links.

**ABOUT PROJECT**

**THE RESTAURENT WEBSITE**

Restaurants know the importance of a strong first impression. It's why they invest in exterior design, decorate their entranceways and train hosts to welcome guests with a warm smile.

Nowadays, however more than 70% of diners visit a restaurant's website before deciding where to dine, which means the first impression happens long before they set foot on-premises. It happens online. And when it does, the restaurant description plays a pivotal role.

Despite this, many restaurants struggle to write an effective description for their website. Doing so requires a mix of skills not every restaurant has — writing, design and a keen understanding of digital user behaviour — but there are tools in place to make the job easier. For example, if you build your own website with BentoBox, full-service designers can help create your website on a template that is proven to be user-friendly. That takes care of the design and user behaviour hurdles.

To help overcome the writing hurdle, we've created the resource below. In addition to defining best practices, we have curated 20 examples of effective restaurant descriptions and analyzed why they work. If you don't know where to start or feel stuck, scroll through these examples and see if they spark new ideas

**OBJECTIVE OF YOUR PROJECT**

The principal objective of your website should always be **to attract customers to your restaurant** and as such an online booking function is the most essential feature. This may lead to another page with your restaurant's opening times and telephone number for those wanting to make reservations by phone.

**BRIEFLY DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT**

A good restaurant description needs to make a strong first impression on would-be diners. This means the writing should be grammatically sound and typo-free — but it also means the content should make strategic sense for your brand. There are several keys to doing this correctly:

1. Define your objective. As you'll see in the examples below, descriptions that work for some restaurants would fall flat for others. A cocktail lounge might want its description to be a call to adventure, while a sandwich shop might simply want to say it has the lowest prices in town. Define the main thing you want your audience to know or feel, then use that as a north star to guide your writing.
2. Outline key points. Now that you know your objective, write down all the key messages you want to communicate. Sort them into tiers of importance, and be honest about what is "nice to know" versus what is "need to know." Digital attention spans are short, so if you try to include every selling point — rather than just the essentials — readers will gloss over your description. The more information you ask them to retain, the less they actually will.
3. Consider the visuals. As you determine the best way to communicate "need to know" messages, remember that text is not the only way to communicate. Many of the examples below use design and photography to reinforce their key selling points. This reduces how much text you need and helps solve the attention span issue mentioned above, but to do it correctly across devices, you'll need a well-designed WEBSITE platform.
4. Edit & ask for feedback. There's a famous saying in the writing industry: "writing is rewriting." In other words, your first draft always needs work, and the real craft of writing comes in making that first draft better. When you have something down, read it over for typos but also play around with different word choices and sentence structures. Ask people you trust for feedback. If you do this well, you'll only have to do it once. It's worth investing a little extra time.

**Tags used in the program:**

**<html>: - This tag is used as the opening tag for an html file, the whole of program exists between this tag.**

**<head>: - This tag in HTML is used to define the head portion of the document which contains information related to the document. The <head> tag contains other head elements such as <title>, <meta>, <link>, <style> etc.**

**<body>: - This tag contains the whole program, as in, the elements or tags which are building blocks of our website, the modifications of program take place between the opening and closing of this tag.**

**<a>: - The <a> tag defines a hyperlink, which is used to link from one page to another. The most important attribute of the <a> element is the href(hypertext reference) attribute, which indicates the link's destination. By default, links will appear as follows in all browsers: An unvisited link is underlined and blue.**

**<br>: - The HTML <br> tag defines a line break. The <br> tag is empty, which means that the closing tag isn’t required. It is useful for writing addresses, poems or song lyrics.**

**<table>: - This tag is used to form tables in the webpage, it has different attributes, for instance, align, border, colour, which defines the table that has been desired.**

**<th>: - The HTML <th> tag defines a header cell that can appear in the first row of an HTML table. Browsers traditionally render the text found within the <th> tag as bold, center-aligned text. This tag is also commonly referred to as the <th> element in HTML 5.0.**

**<center>: - The tag is used to align the text or links in the center of the webpage. There are many other alignments which can be used in the code, for instance, aligning the text on the right side of the page, by default the text is aligned to the left side.**

**<tr>: - The <tr> tag specifies a row in an HTML table. The tag supports the colspan attribute for additional control over how cells span across or fit into columns. This attribute allows defining how many columns wide the cell must be (the default being 1). You can use the rowspan attribute on cells if you want to specify that they must span more than one row.**

**10)<td>: - The HTML <td> tag defines a standard cell in an HTML table. It will contain data for the table, and not table headings. This tag is also commonly referred to as the <td> element.**

**11) <caption>: - The <caption> tag is used to define the header of the table. The tag itself must be inside the <table> element immediately after the opening (<table>) tag, and it must be the first child of its parent <table> element. It is possible to define only one caption per table. When the <table> element containing <caption> is the only descendant of the <figure> element, you must use the <figcaption> element instead of <caption>.By default, a table caption is center-aligned above a table. But it is possible to use the text-align and caption-side properties to align and place the caption.**

**12) <colspan>: - The colspan attribute in HTML specifies the number of columns a cell should span. It allows the single table cell to span the width of more than one cell or column. It provides the same functionality as “merge cell” in the spreadsheet program like Excel.**

**13)<rowspan>: - The rowspan attribute in HTML specifies the number of rows a cell should span. That is if a row spans two rows, it means it will take up the space of two rows in that table. It allows the single table cell to span the height of more than one cell or row.**

**14)<cellpadding>: - Cellpadding is a term used in the computer language HTML which stands for Hypertext Markup Language. When used in conjunction with the table element, it specifies the amount of space between the border of a table cell and its contents and is specified along the table tag.**

**15)<cellspacing>: - Cellspacing is a command attribute that involves setting a number of pixels between each cell in a table. One of the most common uses of cellspacing is in Web design. Here, designers can use Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) to change spacing with a "border-spacing" command.**