

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING REPORT

COURSE: - WEB DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT: - Social media website

MAHARAJA AGRASEN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

DELHI -110086

Affiliated To

GURU GOBIND SINGH INDRAPRASTHA UNIVERSITY

Bachelor of technology In INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY



Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of degree of

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DECLARATION

To whom it may concern.

I hereby declare that the work, which is being presented in the training report, entitled “**Social media Website**” in partial fulfillment for the award of Degree of “Bachelor of Technology” in Department of Information Technology and submitted to Department of Information Technology, Maharaja Agrasen Institute of Technology, Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University is a record of my own investigations carried under the guidance of **Ms. Angela Yu**, instructor at **Udemy Web Development Bootcamp**. I have not submitted the matter presented in this report anywhere for the award of any other Degree.

DATE: 16 September, 2022

PLACE: Maharaja Agrasen Institute of technology, Sec-22, Rohini, new Delhi

VIKAS YADAV

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Firstly, I would like to express my profound gratitude to **Ms. Angela Yu**, who conducted the online training over Udemy as instructor and taught exceptionally well. Her videos were extremely knowledgeable and helped me learn the basics of Web Development which I was previously afraid of. Secondly, I would like to thank Udemy for providing such an amazing platform for the students to learn, grow, and test their skills. Even though we are suffering from the Corona Pandemic, this lockdown turned out to be the perfect time to learn, revise and enhance my skills. I wish to thank my respected faculty members and my classmates for their support during this tough time and for reminding me that the process of learning is governed by us.

I am very grateful that my parents could afford buying me a course during this time along with showing their support even when we faced many hardships when we suffered from the deadly virus.

Vikas Yadav

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CERTIFICATE



Certificate no: UC-b13c483d-3a41-4061-b352-d48518837fd7
Certificate url: [uda.my/UC-b13c483d-3a41-4061-b352-d48518837fd7](https://udacity.com/UC-b13c483d-3a41-4061-b352-d48518837fd7)
Reference Number: 0004

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION

The Complete 2022 Web Development Bootcamp

Instructors **Dr. Angela Yu**

Vikas Yadav

Date **Sept. 16, 2022**

Length **65.5 total hours**

ABSTRACT

This report is an introduction to implementing the Social Media Website. Any person who is not much familiar with the basics of the Web Development would gain great insights in the same. The core theme of the report focuses on implementing the website using concepts of HTML, CSS and JavaScript. The project has been made entirely by the concepts learned in front-end web development.

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1. INTRODUCTION

ORGANIZATION PROFILE

Udemy is one of the leading world-wide online learning marketplaces (e-learning). More than 9 million students participate worldwide. With more than 80,000 courses most topics are covered and taught by experts. The courses are available on demand so that the learning is possible anywhere at any time, on the own pace. Udemy courses are available in 80 languages. Instruction is delivered by teachers from universities and colleges but by removing the university name and accreditation process it makes top quality training much more affordable. Offering more than 80,000 online courses with many available free of charge, there is definitely something for everyone from business to personal interests. Udemy has redesigned its platform making e-learning an enjoyable experience through up to date and fully functional online tools. The modern search facility allows students faster answers to questions and quizzes make for an engaging hands-on experience.

By entering the website, you have the menu bar on the left side. You can sort the offered courses by language with the menu bar. Then you can check all the offered courses and filter them by subject. Prices are low with discounts every month and fees are charged per course rather than monthly which means you only pay for what you need. Purchased courses can be saved off-line meaning one payment gives you the keys to your future. Payments can be affected with the mobile app that uses Apple's or Google Play's payment system depending on the device, often in your local currency. For all offered topics there are also free courses available! To start with Udemy, you can first try a free course too.



Mission and Vision:

We work at a purpose-driven company that places a high value on results, so we can continue to grow and give as many people as possible access to learning resources. We immerse ourselves in data and communicate directly with our instructors and students to ensure we're making real progress toward our goals—and theirs.

- With a mission to improve lives through learning, it's no surprise that we place tremendous emphasis on the role of learning in our own lives and work. We understand that learning isn't an interruption of our work or a sign of weakness—it's foundational to our growth, both as individuals and as a business.
- Individuals make great contributions, but it takes collaboration, compromise, and kindness to build a great business. We succeed as a team, leave our egos at the door, and take pride in our shared efforts.
- We embrace our quirks and bring our whole selves to work. We recognize that it's our differences that produce the best work, not conformity, so we are excited to welcome coworkers with varied backgrounds, experiences, identities, and ideas. Our openness allows us to better serve the diverse people who use Udemy across the globe.

Udemy is a platform that allows instructors to build online courses on their preferred topics. Using Udemy's course development tools, they can upload videos, PowerPoint presentations, PDFs, audio, ZIP files and live classes to create courses. Instructors can also engage and interact with users via online discussion boards. Courses are offered across a breadth of categories, including business and entrepreneurship, academics, the arts, health and fitness, language, music, and technology. Most classes are in practical subjects such as Excel software or using an iPhone camera. Udemy also offers Udemy for Business, enabling businesses access to a targeted suite of over 7,000 training courses on topics from digital marketing tactics to office productivity, design, management, programming, and more. With Udemy for Business, organizations can also create custom learning portals for corporate training. Courses on Udemy can be paid or free, depending on the instructor. In 2015, the top 10 instructors made more than \$17 million in total revenue. In April 2013, Udemy offered an app for Apple iOS, allowing students to take classes directly from iPhones; The

Android version was launched in January 2014. As of January 2014, the iOS app had been downloaded over 1 million times, and 20 percent of Udemy users access their courses via mobile. In July 2016, Udemy expanded their iOS platform to include Apple TV. On January 11, 2020, the Udemy mobile app became the #1 top grossing Android app in India .

1b. Introduction of Project

Web Development:

Web development is the building and maintenance of websites; it's the work that happens behind the scenes to make a website look great, work fast and perform well with a seamless user experience. Web developers, or 'devs', do this by using a variety of coding languages. The languages they use depends on the types of tasks they are performing and the platforms on which they are working. Web development skills are in high demand worldwide and well paid too – making development a great career option. It is one of the easiest accessible higher paid fields as you do not need a traditional university degree to become qualified. The field of web development is generally broken down into front-end (the user-facing side) and back-end (the server side). Let's delve into the details.

Overview Of Web Development:

A front-end dev takes care of layout, design and interactivity using HTML, CSS and JavaScript. They take an idea from the drawing board and turn it into reality. What you see and what you use, such as the visual aspect of the website, the drop-down menus and the text, are all brought together by the front-end dev, who writes a series of programs to bind and structure the elements, make them look good and add interactivity. These programs are run through a browser. The backend developer engineers what is going on behind the scenes. This is where the data is stored, and without this data, there would be no frontend. The backend of the web consists of the server that hosts the website, an application for running it and a database to contain the data. The backend dev uses computer programs to ensure that the server, the application and the database run smoothly together. This type of development needs to analyze what a company's needs are and provide efficient programming solutions. To do all this amazing stuff they use a variety of server-side languages, like PHP, Ruby, Python and Java.

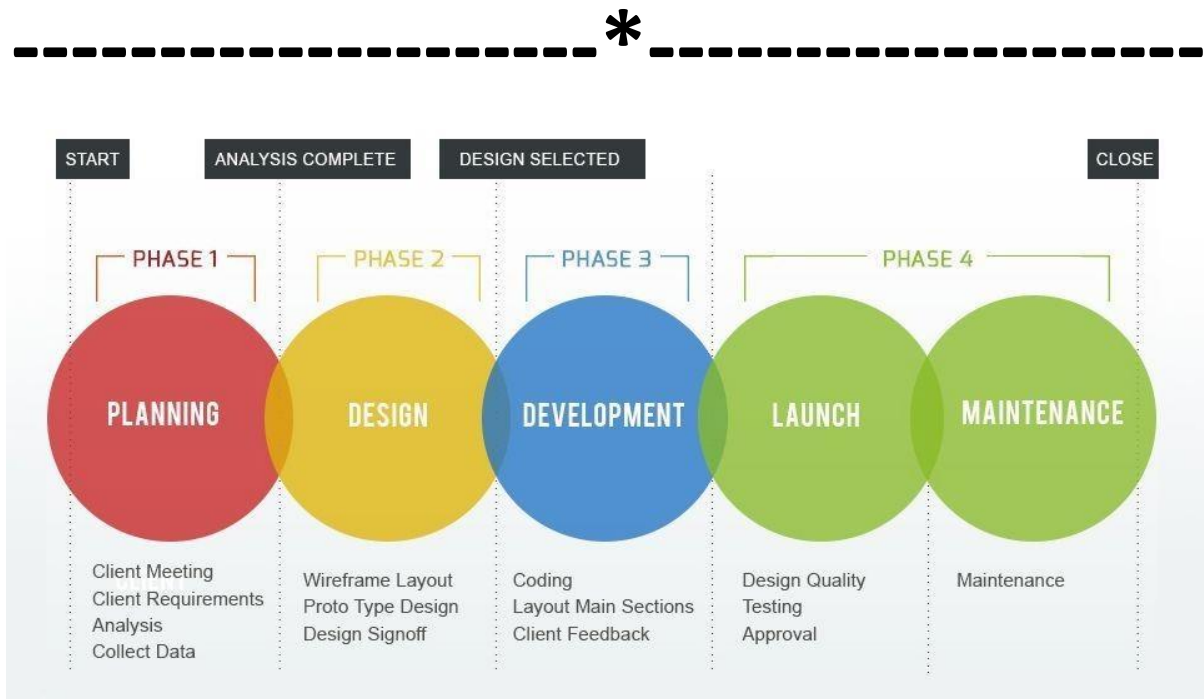


Fig: Different phases of Web Development

ABOUT THE COURSE:-

If you would like to get started as a front-end web developer, you are going to LOVE this course! Work on projects ranging from a simple HTML page to a complete JavaScript based Google Chrome extension.

We will cover the following technologies in this course:

- Web development basics with HTML
- Cascading Style Sheets (CSS)
- JavaScript programming

This course covers the most popular web development frameworks, and will get you started on your path towards becoming a full-stack web developer! Still not sold? Check out a few of the awesome reviews this course has received!

"Excellent Course! Highly Recommend It! Such a great hands on experience with this course."

"Very nice course, covers all the stuff you need, good voice and good explanation makes it perfect for people that are new to HTML. Also there's some best practices recommendations which are useful even for advanced developers."

"Excellence in giving the optimal set of tools for web development beginners seeking a well-rounded start for professional web development."

What you'll learn

- Build a simple HTML text site
 - Style web pages using CSS
 - Program websites with JavaScript
- Are there any course requirements or prerequisites?
- No previous development experience required
 - Access to various open-source (free) software.

Who this course is for: • Anyone who would like to learn web development

TRAINING OBJECTIVES-

- Training are generally thought of to be reserved for college students looking to gain experience in a particular field. However, a wide array of people can benefit from Training Internships or courses in order to receive real world experience and develop their skills which can be further used in jobs .
- An objective for this position should emphasize the skills you already possess in the area and your interest in learning more
- Internships, Training and courses are utilized in a number of different career fields, including architecture, engineering, healthcare, economics, advertising and many more.
- Some courses is used to allow individuals to perform scientific research while others are specifically designed to allow people to gain first-hand experience working.
- Utilizing internships is a great way to build your resume and develop skills that can be emphasized in your resume for future jobs. When you are applying for a Training Internship, make sure to highlight any special skills or talents that can make you stand apart from the rest of the applicants so that you have an improved chance of landing the position.

1c. Problem Definition

The aim is to write a code using the basic and introductory concepts of Front-end Web Development to implement the Website for Social Media Website. The code will be able to change the theme and font size. This will make the experience of user more interactive .

1d. Limitation of Existing System

The current Social media website is not full working it has only few feature which make it interactive but we cannot send message and anything.

1e. Objective of Report

- Students will develop an understanding of the formalistic aspects of Front-end Web Development.
- Students will demonstrate skills of writing interactive codes.
- Students will become familiar with the syntaxes of various HTML and CSS commands and be able to apply those in writing programs that can be useful in the real world.
- Students will utilize coding tools to process data and make it meaningful.
- The students will also learn to write codes that give out conclusions based on the inputs.

2. TOOLS AND TECHNOLOGY USED



The Web and HTML:

- HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language, and it is the most widely used language to write Web Pages.
- Hypertext refers to the way in which Web pages (HTML documents) are linked together. Thus, the link available on a webpage is called Hypertext.
- As its name suggests, HTML is a Markup Language which means you use HTML to simply "mark-up" a text document with tags that tell a Web browser how to structure it to display.



CSS:

- Cascading Style Sheets, fondly referred to as CSS, is a simple design language intended to simplify the process of making web pages presentable.
- CSS handles the look and feel part of a web page. Using CSS, you can control the color of the text, the style of fonts, the spacing between paragraphs, how columns are sized and laid out, what background images or colors are used, layout designs, variations in display for different devices and screen sizes as well as a variety of other effects.
- CSS is easy to learn and understand but it provides powerful control over the presentation of an HTML document. Most commonly, CSS is combined with the markup languages HTML or XHTML.

JAVASCRIPT



JavaScript (often shortened to **JS**) is a lightweight, interpreted, object-oriented language with [first-class functions](#), and is best known as the scripting language for Web pages, but it's [used in many non-browser environments](#) as well. It is a [prototype-based](#), multi-paradigm scripting language that is dynamic, and supports object-oriented, imperative, and functional programming styles.

JavaScript runs on the client side of the web, which can be used to design / program how the web pages behave on the occurrence of an event. JavaScript is an easy to learn and also powerful scripting language, widely used for controlling web page behavior.

VS CODE(TEXT EDITOR)

Visual Studio Code is a lightweight but powerful source code editor which runs on your desktop and is available for Windows, macOS and Linux. It comes with built-in support for JavaScript, TypeScript and Node.js and has a rich ecosystem of extensions for other languages and runtimes



What is VS Code used for?

Visual Studio Code is a **streamlined code editor with support for development operations like debugging, task running, and version control**. It aims to provide just the tools a developer needs for a quick code-build-debug cycle and leaves more complex workflows to fuller featured IDEs, such as Visual Studio IDE.

Hyper Text Markup Language(HTML)

HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language. It is used to design web pages using a markup language. HTML is the combination of Hypertext and Markup language. Hypertext defines the link between the web pages. A markup language is used to define the text document within tag which defines the structure of web pages. This language is used to annotate (make notes for the computer) text so that a machine can understand it and manipulate text accordingly. Most markup languages (e.g. HTML) are human-readable. The language uses tags to define what manipulation has to be done on the text.

Different Version of HTML

HTML was created by Sir Tim Berners-Lee in late 1991 but was not released officially, published in 1995 as HTML 2.0. HTML 4.01 was published in late 1999 and was a major version of HTML.

- HTML 1.0 was released in 1993 with the intention of sharing information that can be readable and accessible via web browsers. But not many of the developers were involved in creating websites. So the language was also not growing.
- Then comes the HTML 2.0, published in 1995, which contains all the features of HTML 1.0 along with that few additional features, which remained as the standard markup language for designing and creating websites until January 1997 and refined various core features of HTML.
- Then comes the HTML 3.0, where Dave Raggett who introduced a fresh paper or draft on HTML. It included improved new features of HTML, giving more powerful characteristics for webmasters in designing web pages. But these powerful features of new HTML slowed down the browser in applying further improvements.
- Then comes HTML 4.01, which is widely used and was a successful version

of HTML before HTML 5.0, which is currently released and used worldwide. HTML 5 can be said for an extended version of HTML 4.01, which was published in the year 2012.

HTML Versions

HTML tags - informal CERN document listing 12 tags (1991)

HTML 2.0 - specification released in 1995

HTML 3.2 - first version developed and standardized exclusively by the W3C (1996)

HTML 4.0 - published as W3C recommendation (1997)

HTML 4.01 - published as W3C recommendation (1999)

XHTML 1.0 - published as W3C recommendation (2000) More structure less presentation (XML based approach)

XHTML 1.1 - published as W3C recommendation (2001)

XHTML 2.0 - NO STANDARD (2002-2009) worked on but abandoned – not backward compliant (new language)

HTML 5 – WHATWG (Web Hypertext Application Tech Working Group) (2004) W3C adopts the work of this group under name HTML 5.0 (2006) Working Draft (2007)



Fig: Structure of page in HTML

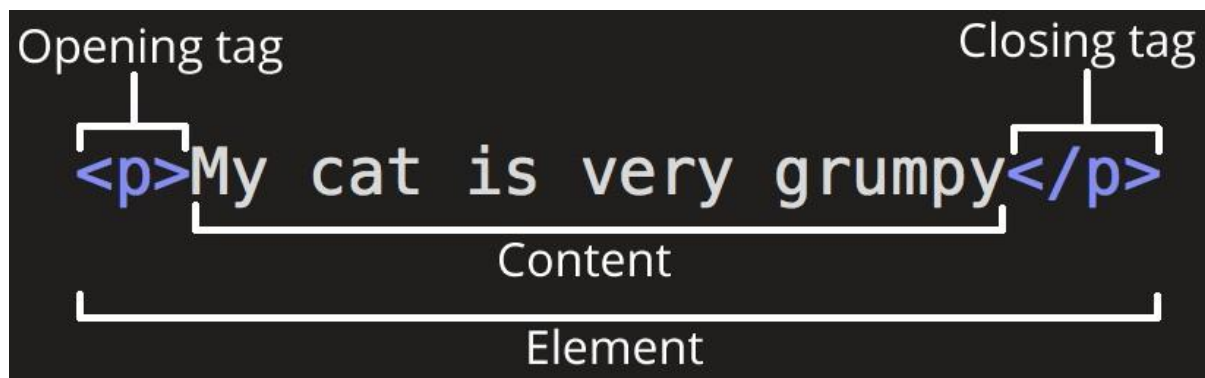


Fig: Anatomy of HTML tag

HTML BOILERPLATE CODE

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-
scale=1.0">
    <title>HTML 5 Boilerplate</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
  </head>
  <body>
    <script src="index.js"></script>
  </body>
</html>
```

- *DOCTYPE DECLARATION:*

The first line in your HTML code should be the doctype declaration. A doctype tells the browser what version of HTML the page is written in. If you forget to include this line of code in your file, then some of the HTML 5 tags like `<article>`, `< footer >`, and `<header>` may not be supported by the browser.

- *HTML TAG:*

The `<html>` tag is the top level element of the HTML file. You will nest the `<head>` and `<body>` tags inside of it.

- *LANG ATTRIBUTE:*

The `lang` attribute inside the opening `<html>` tag sets the

language for the page. It is also good to include it for accessibility reasons, because screen readers will know how to properly pronounce the text.

- *HEAD TAG:*

The `<head>` tags contain information that is processed by machines. Inside the `<head>` tags, you will nest metadata which is data that describes the document to the machine.

- *UTF-8:*

UTF-8 is the standard character encoding you should use in your web pages. This will usually be the first `<meta>` tag shown in the `<head>` element.

- *VIEWPORT META TAG:*

This tag renders the width of the page to the width of the device's screen size. If you have a mobile device that is 600px wide, then the browser window will also be 600px wide. The initial-scale controls the zoom level. The value of 1 for the initial-scale prevents the default zoom by browsers.

- *HTML TITLE TAG:*

The `<title>` tag is the title for the web page. This text is shown in the browser's title bar.

- *CSS STYLESHEET COMMAND:*

This code will link your custom CSS to the HTML page. `rel="stylesheet"` defines the relationship between the HTML file and the external stylesheet.

- *SCRIPT TAGS IN HTML:*

External script tags will be placed just before the ending body tag. This is where you can link your external JavaScript code.

HTML Attributes:

- All HTML elements can have attributes¹⁸
- Attributes provide additional information about elements
- Attributes are always specified in the start tag
- Attributes usually come in name/value pairs like: `name="value"`

CASCADING STYLE SHEETS



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

CSS is designed to enable the separation of presentation and content, including layout, colors, and fonts. This separation can improve content accessibility, provide more flexibility and control in the specification of presentation characteristics, enable multiple web pages to share formatting by specifying the relevant CSS in a separate .css file which reduces complexity and repetition in the structural content as well as enabling the .css file to be cached to improve the page load speed between the pages that share the file and its formatting. In addition to HTML, other markup languages support the use of CSS including XHTML, plain XML, SVG, and XUL.

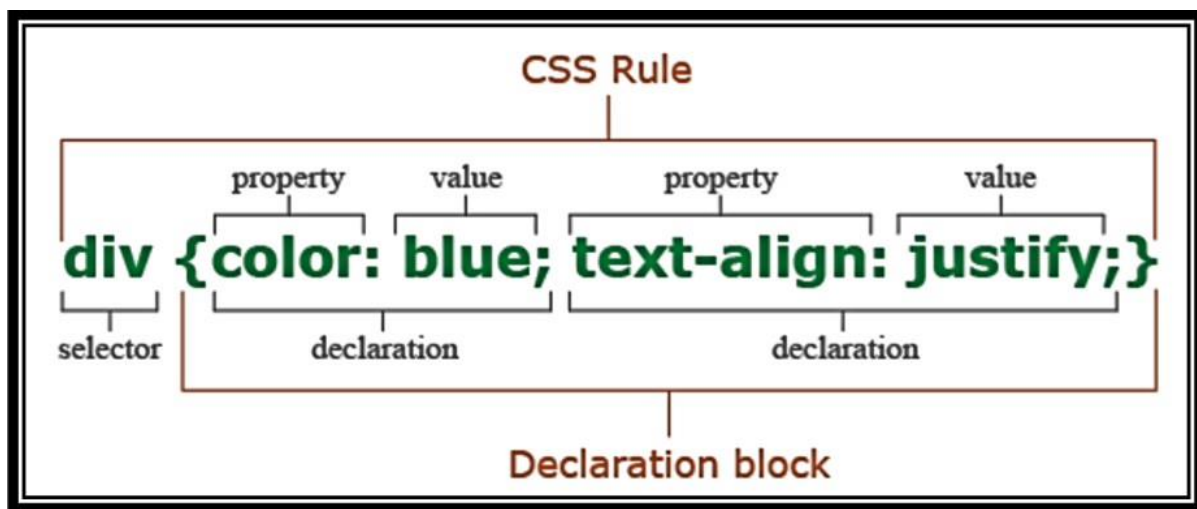
Why is CSS Used?

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

The style definitions are normally saved in external .css files. With an external stylesheet file, you can change the look of an entire website by changing just one file!

CSS Syntax:

- A CSS rule consists of a selector and a declaration block.
- The selector points to the HTML element you want to style.
- The declaration block contains one or more declarations separated by semicolons.
- Each declaration includes a CSS property name and a value, separated by a colon.
- Multiple CSS declarations are separated with semicolons, and declaration blocks are surrounded by curly braces.



THERE ARE 5 DIFFERENT TYPES OF BASIC SELECTORS IN CSS:

- *Universal selector*
 - Selects all elements. Optionally, it may be restricted to a specific namespace or to all namespaces. **Syntax:** `* ns | * * | *` **Example:** `*` will match all the elements of the document.

Type selector

Selects all elements that have the given node name. **Syntax:** `elementname` **Example:** `input` will match any `<input>` element.

□ *Class selector*

- Selects all elements that have the given class attribute. **Syntax:** `.classname` **Example:** `.index` will match any element that has a class of "index".

□ *ID selector*

- Selects an element based on the value of its id attribute. There should be only one element with a given ID in a document. **Syntax:** `#idname` **Example:** `#toc` will match the element that has the ID "toc".

□ *Attribute selector*

- Selects all elements that have the given attribute. **Syntax:** `[attr]` `[attr=value]` `[attr~=value]` `[attr|=value]` `[attr^=value]` `[attr$=value]` `[attr*=value]` **Example:** `[autoplay]` will match all elements that have the autoplay attribute set (to any value).

Selector	Example	Example description
#id	#firstname	Selects the element with id="firstname"
.class	.intro	Selects the element with class="intro"
element.class	p.intro	Selects only <p> elements with class="intro"
*	*	Selects all elements
element	p	Selects only <p> elements
element,element,...	div,p	Selects all <div> elements and all <p> elements

Three Ways to Insert CSS

There are three ways of inserting a style sheet:

- External CSS
- Internal CSS
- Inline CSS

External CSS

With an external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire website by changing just one file! Each HTML page must include a reference to the external style sheet file inside the element, inside the head section. An external style sheet can be written in any text editor, and must be saved with a .css extension. 16 The external .css file should not contain any HTML tags.

Internal CSS

An internal style sheet may be used if one single HTML page has a unique style. The internal style is defined inside the <style> element, inside the head section.

Inline CSS

An inline style may be used to apply a unique style for a single element. To use inline styles, add the style attribute to the relevant element. The style attribute can contain any CSS property.

Cascading Order

What style will be used when there is more than one style specified for an HTML element?

All the styles in a page will "cascade" into a new "virtual" style sheet by the following rules, where number one has the highest priority:

1. Inline style (inside an HTML element)
2. External and internal style sheets (in the head section)
3. Browser default So, an inline style has the highest priority, and will override external and internal styles and browser defaults.

CSS Box Model:

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:

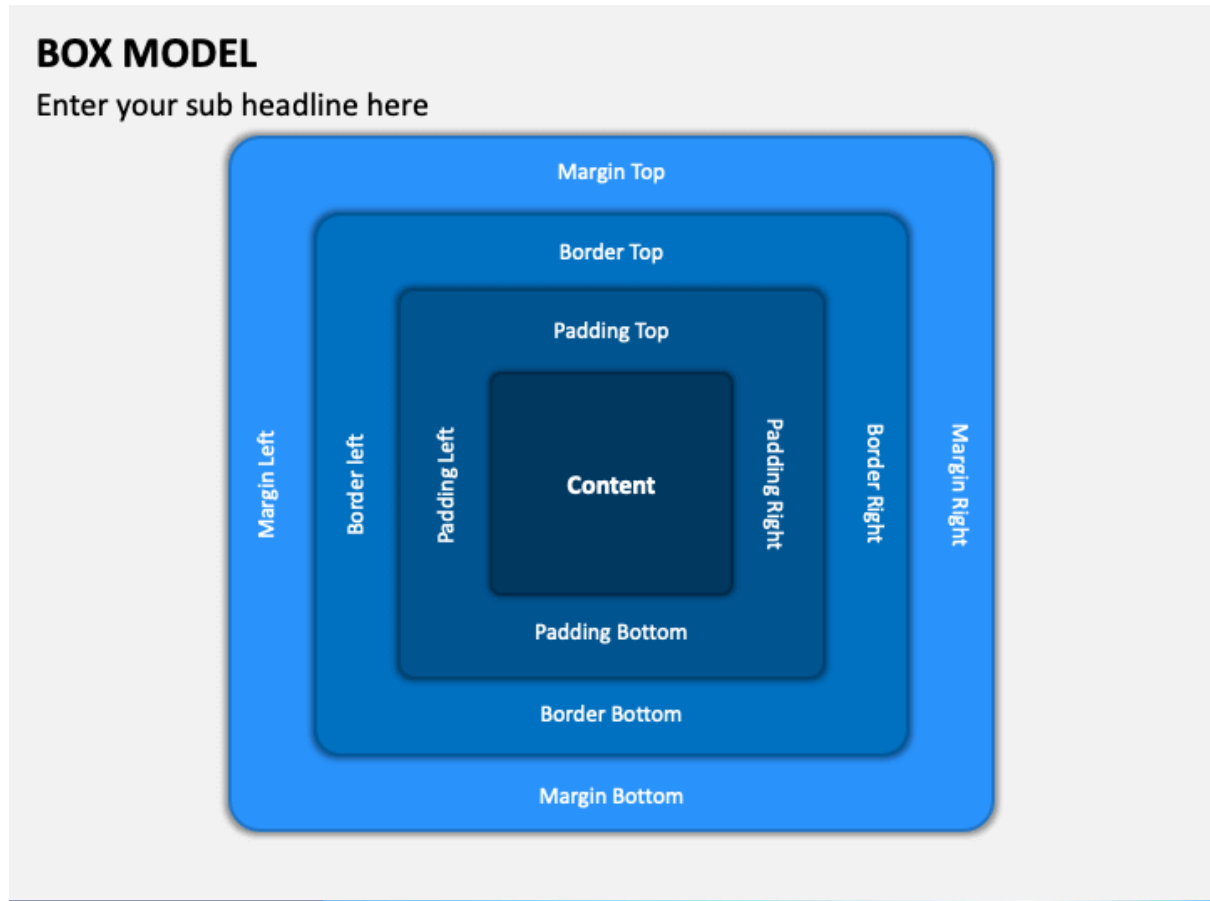


Fig: Box Model Depiction

Explanation of the different parts:

- **Content** - The content of the box, where text and images appear
 - **Padding** - Clears an area around the content. The padding is transparent
 - **Border** - A border that goes around the padding and content
 - **Margin** - Clears an area outside the border. The margin is transparent
- The box model allows us to add a border around elements, and to define space between elements.

Training Period :

During the training period, my main job was to learn about the course content which is front-end development including the HTML and CSS and to practically implement these concepts. So, to implement it practically, I had to develop a project based on these things.

Setting up the things

- So, my work is the creation of project, I had to first think about the project structure and basic needs and necessities of the project like what are the basic things inside a food ordering website, for example: navigation bar, different web pages linked together, proper presentation, elements like footer, etc.

Ordering the content

- After thinking about all these basic requirements, I had to figure out the design of the website that is, where should I place navigation bar, logo and icons, contact form and all.

Designing phase

- After that, website interface was created, which encompasses small details like color combinations, design of the buttons and icons, things to be included to make site look realistic etc.

Folder Structuring

- Then the folder structure is created, which means that proper locations to the files are assigned like CSS files placed in different folder, image files allotted a different folder, HTML files placed in yet another folder. This must be done in order to keep the folders sorted and ready whenever you need them.

PROJECT STRUCTURE:

The project is a food-delivery website implemented using Front-End Development. Project title is "Social media site". As the name suggests it helps you order food while you relax in the comfort of your home. The website consists of a homepage containing information about the various services offered, important clients and contact details. The site further has a order book page which asks for specific details pertaining to the order that you want to place and a confirmation page assuring you that your order has been received and thanking you for choosing us. It directs you back to the home page.

FILE STRUCTURE:

The project consists of a number of files:

Index.html

This file is the main and central file of the project. This file contains the HTML code and code to include other files as well. This file contains all the code which is practically visible to us on the site.

Styles.css

Contains the various css commands to beautify the homepage

Thanks.css

Contains the CSS commands for Order Confirmation page.

Image

It contains various images and logos used throughout the website development.

WEBSITE STRUCTURE:

The website is divided in 3 pages:

- ❖ Homepage
- ❖ stylecss
- ❖ Theme customization

These pages are further divided in sections

This page is divided in, again, 5 sections namely-

➤ *Navigation bar:*

This section contains the navigation bar which sticks to the top of the screen even if you scroll down. It displays various section buttons which can be clicked to access that particular section.

➤ *Home*

This section has the welcome information and an Order Now button directing the user to the Order-book page for specific details pertaining to the order.

➤ *Theme customization*

This section displays various services offered by the organization.

➤ *Choose the font size in theme*

The user can view important theme here.

➤ *notification*

The user can contact the owner for queries and comments from the form here in this section.

Tags Used in the Website:

- **HTML tag:** It is the root of the html document which is used to specify that the document is html.

Syntax: `<html> Statements... </html>`

- **Head tag:** Head tag is used to contain all the head element in the htmlfile. It contains the title, style, meta, ... etc tag.

Syntax: `<head> Statements... </head>`

- **Body tag:** It is used to define the body of html document. It contains image, tables, lists, ... etc.

Syntax: `<body> Statements... </body>`

- **Title tag:** It is used to define the title of html document.

Syntax: `<title> Statements... </title>`

➤ *Content container tag:*

1. **Heading tag:** It is used to define the heading of html document.

Syntax:

```
<h1> Statements... </h1>

<h2> Statements... </h2>
<h3> Statements... </h3>
<h4> Statements... </h4>
<h5> Statements... </h5>
<h6> Statements... </h6>
```

2. **Paragraph tag:** It is used to define paragraph content in html document.

Syntax:

```
<p> Statements... </p>
```

3. **Anchor tag:** It is used to link one page to another page.

Syntax:

```
<a href="..."> Statements... </a>
```

4. **List tag:** It is used to list the content.

Syntax:

```
<li> Statements... </li>
```

5. **Unordered List tag:** It is used to list the content without order.

Syntax:

```
<ul> Statements... </ul>
```

6. **Center tag:** It is used to set the content into the center.

Syntax:

```
<center> Statements... </center>
```

7. **Font tag:** It is used to specify the font size, font color and font-family in html document.

Syntax: Statements ...

➤ *Empty (Non-Container) Tags:*

1. **Line break tag:** It is used to break the line.

Syntax: `
`

2. **Image tag:** It is used to add image element in html document.

Syntax: ``

3. **Link tag:** It is used to link the content from external source.

Syntax: `<link>`

4. **Horizontal rule tag:** It is used to display the horizontal line inhtml document.

Syntax: `<hr/>`

5. **Meta tag:** It is used to specify the page description. For example:last modifier, authors, ... etc.

Syntax:

`<meta> Statements ... <meta>`

➤ *Input Tags:*

1. **Form tag:** It is used to create html form for user.

Syntax:

`<form> Statements ... </form>`

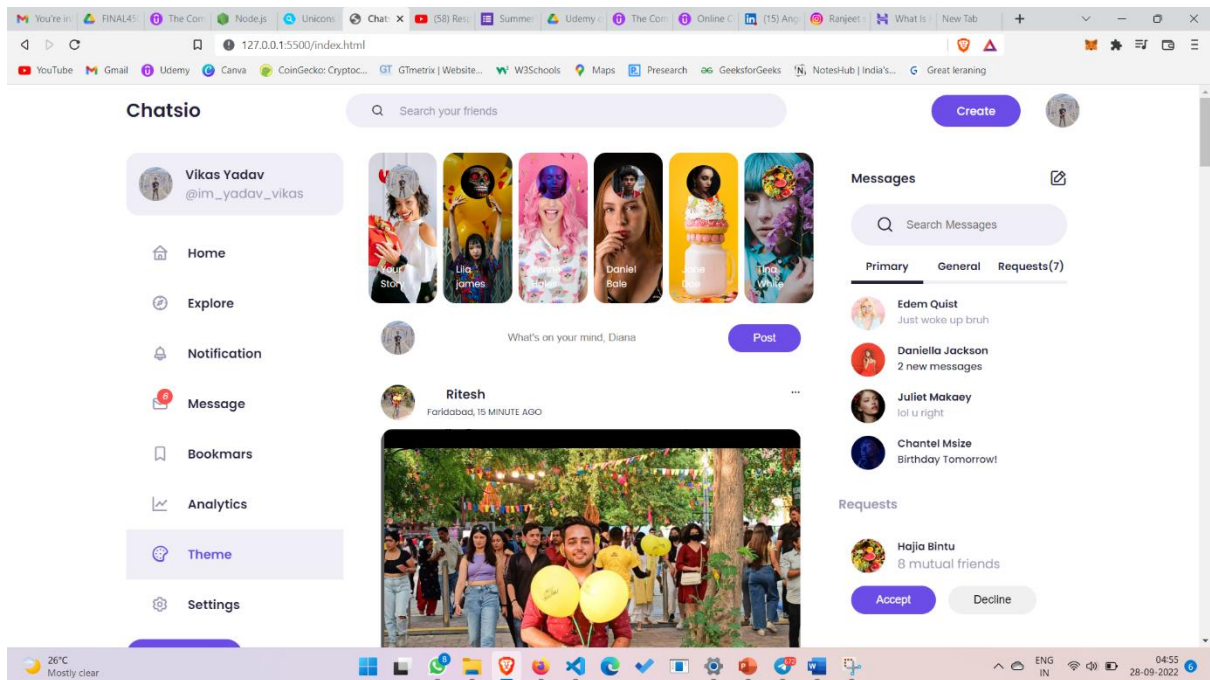
2. **Submit input tag:** It is used to take the input from the user.

Syntax:

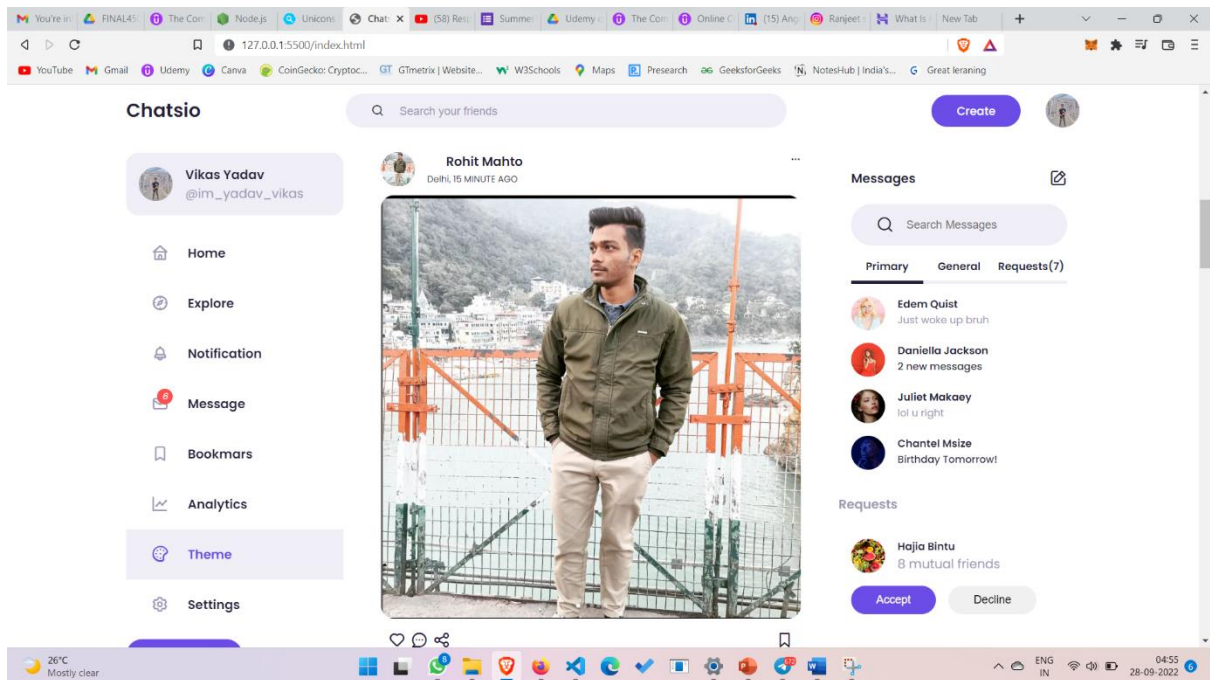
`<input>`

SNAPSHOTS

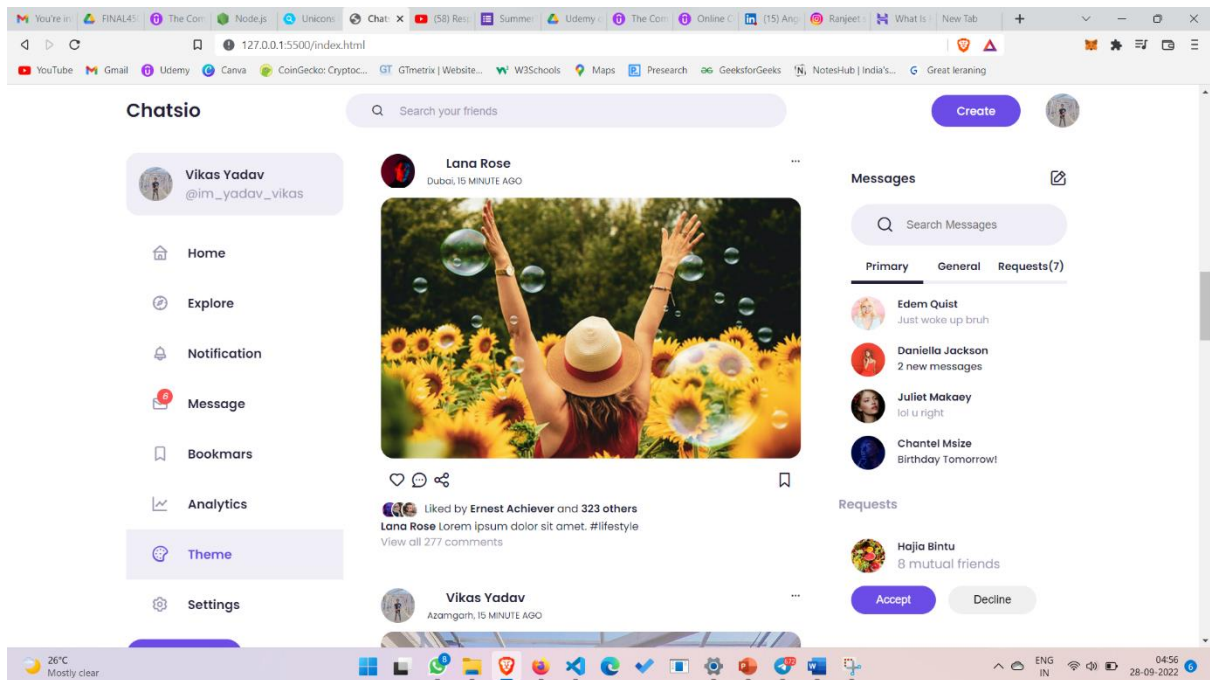
HOME PAGE



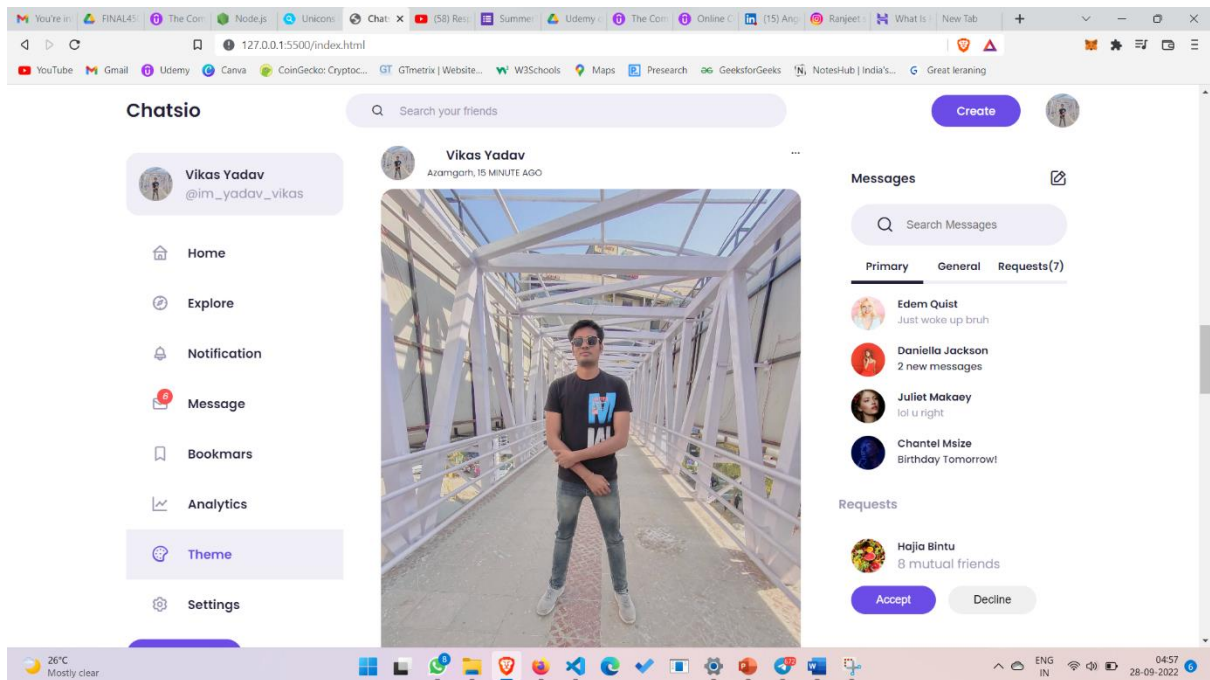
FEED 2nd



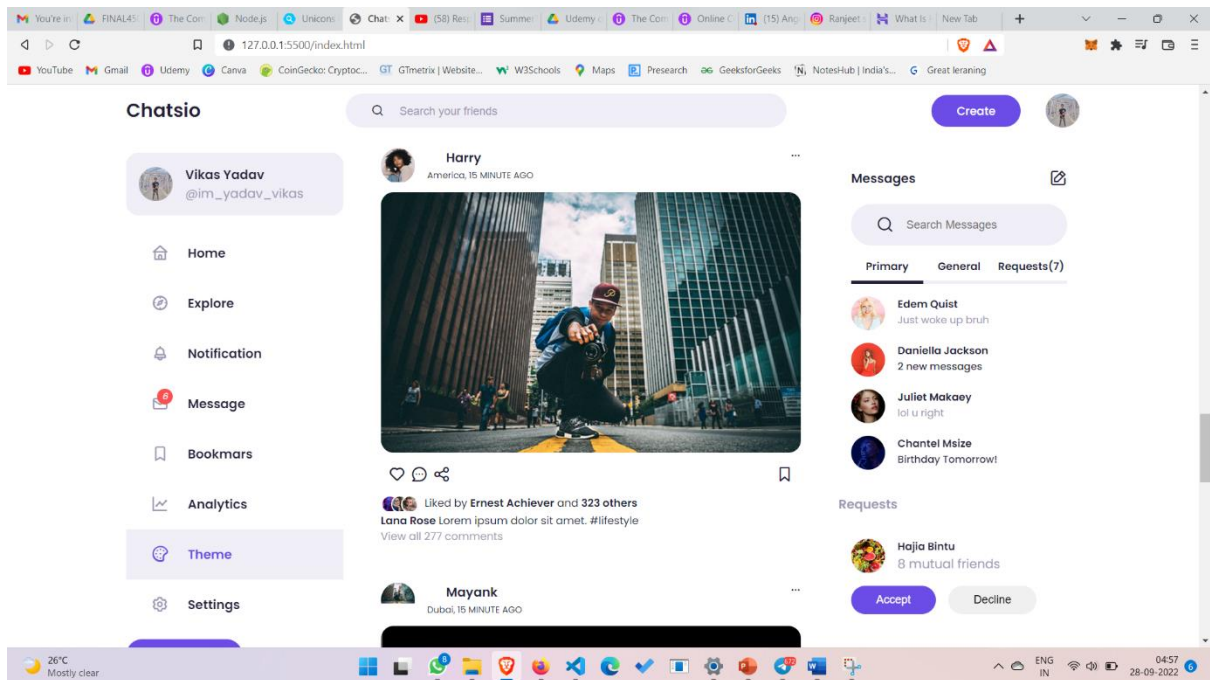
Feed 3rd



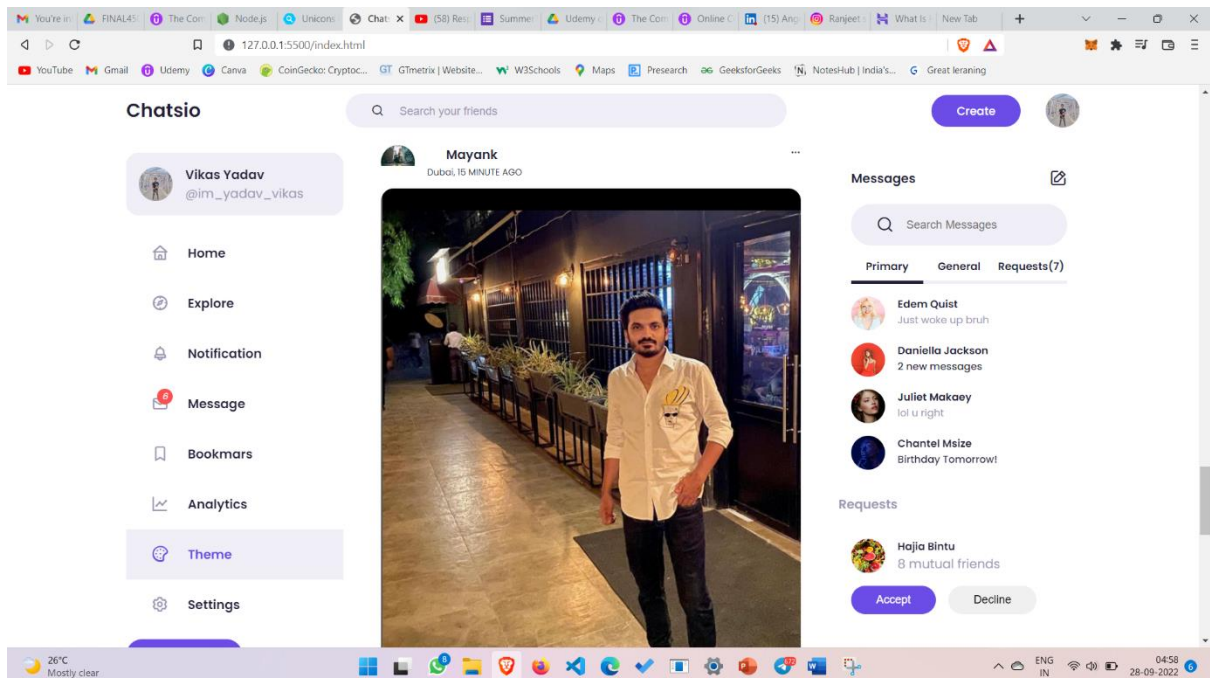
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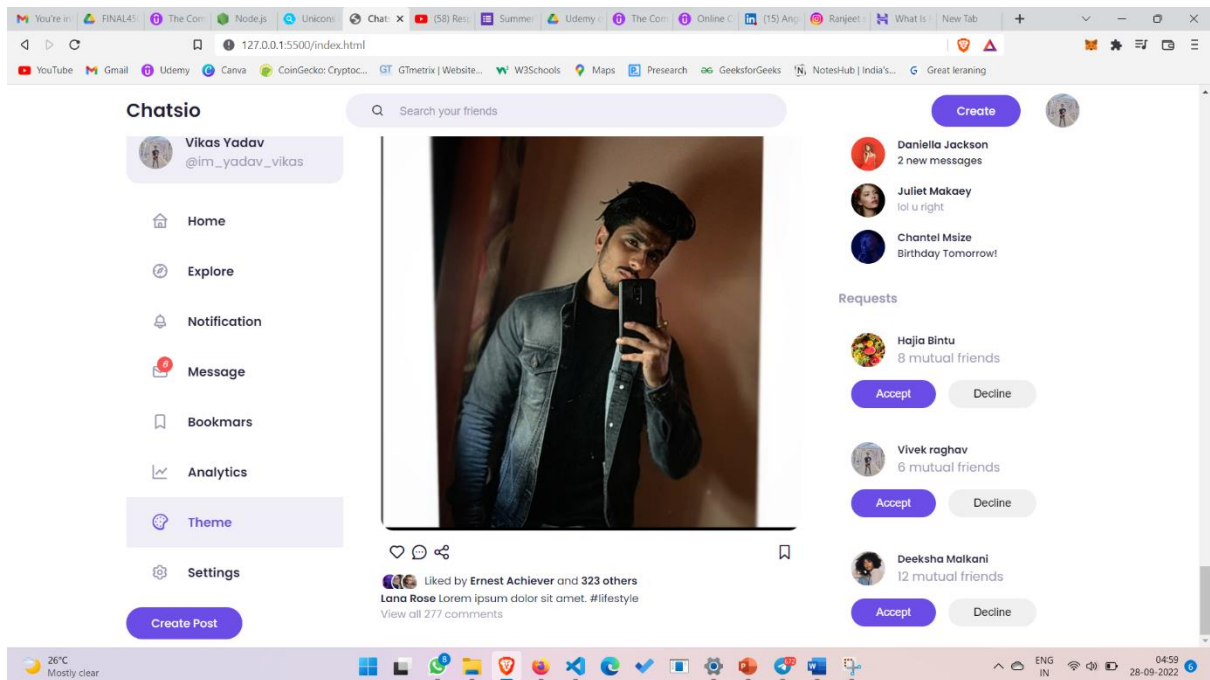
Feed 5th



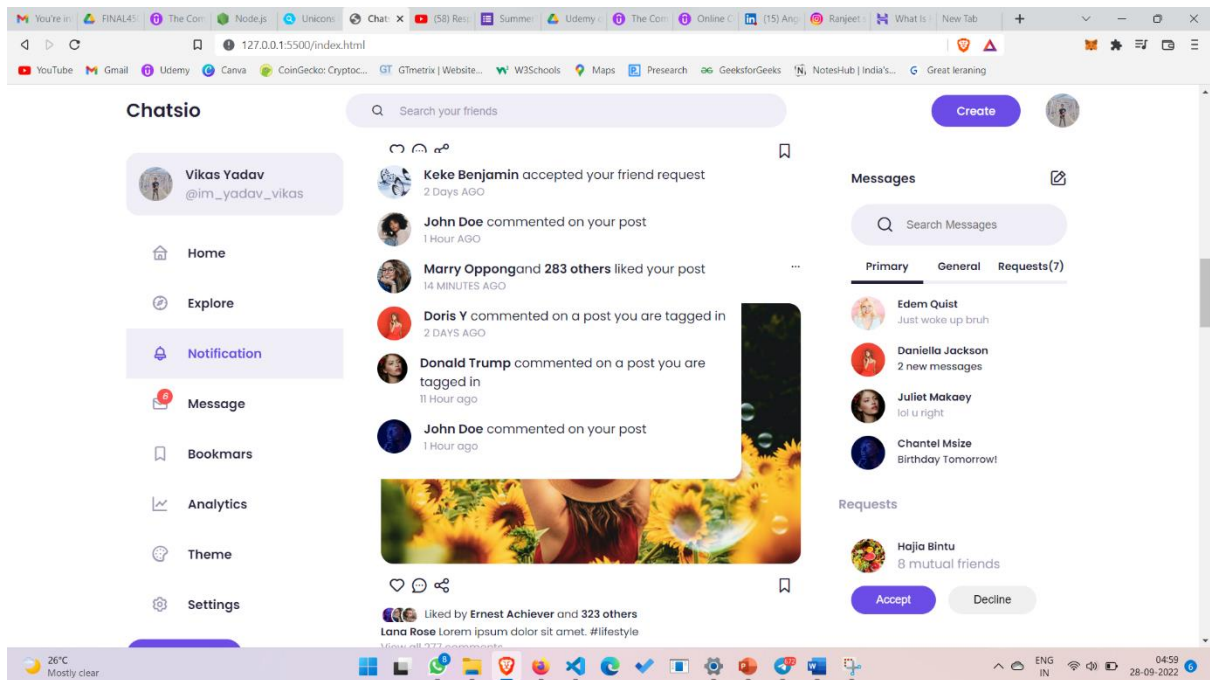
Feed 6th



Feed 7th



NOTIFICATION POP-UP



4.CONCLUSION

Hence, after completing the training for Web Development Bootcamp sufficient knowledge was gained to implement the concept of Food Ordering Website via Front-end Web Development. The website was successfully made and achieved all the set objectives while also providing some real life experience on how to solve real world problems using HTML and CSS. Thus, the project was a success.

I got to learn a lot about how to make yourself useful in real life and using my skills to give shape to the website in my mind. This project making also taught me how to formally document my work so that it can be presented various experts in the field such as my teachers and mentors. I am thankful for the opportunity provided to complete this project.

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