



Daffodil
International
University

Assignment

Course Title: Website Development Essentials
Course Code: CIS123

Topic Name: Sultan's Dine a catering services

Submitted To: MR. ISRAFIL

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Part-A

Task-A

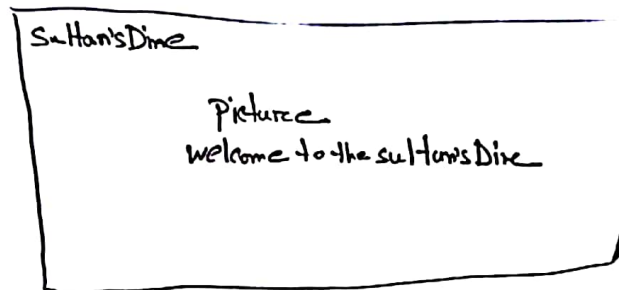
1. layout.

Sultan's Dine

Home Menu Gallery Review Contact.

1st page is Introduction page One of picture in the background and some thing writing about the "Sultan's Dine"

It looks like



Sultan's Dine made by css and html. There are a page layout. where is set a navbar we can access it in whole website.

First of create a Navbar Component. Then Navigation means after click its move to another page. There are few page about us, menu, Review, Gallery, contact us.

implement css and html built-in routing using

css and html

import links

<

User-Friendly Accessibility

- ① Use Permitted HTML tags (`<header>`, `<nav>`, `<section>`, `<div>`, `<footer>`)
- ② Ensure keyboard click navigation and set at the top.
- ③ User-friendly responsive for mobile version.

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Task-A-Q:2

In this project we use CSS for design and responsive. To ensure Sultan's Dine website fits within standard desktop screen resolution (typically 1920x1080, 1366x768)

The term Responsive web Design was given by "Ethan Marcotte". It facilitates you to use fluid grids, flexible images, and media queries to progressively enhance a web page for different viewing contexts.

There are few steps:

① Use Responsive container:

```
<div className="container mx-auto px-9">
  </div>
```

② Set a Maximum width:

```
<div className="max-w-7xl mx-auto">
  </div>
```

③ Use flexbox and Grid for layouts:

```
<div className="grid grid-cols-3 gap-6">
  <div> sidebar </div>
  <div> Main content </div>
</div>
```

④

④ Ensure Image and text fit within viewport;

```

```

```
class Name = "wefull h-ad auto object-cover"/>
```

⑤ Handle Overflow issue

```
<div class Name = "Overflow-hidden">
```

```
</div>
```

Task-A-Q:3

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html lang="en">
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title> HTML Form for Sultan's Dine </title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<header>
```

```
<h1> Reservation Form </h1>
```

```
<p> Book your table at Sultan's Dine today! </p>
```

```
</header>
```

```
<form>
```

```
<label for="name"> Full Name: </label>
```

```
<input type="text" id="name" name="name" >
```

```
<label for="email"> Email Address: </label>
```

```
<input type="email" id="email" name="email">
```

```
<label for="data"> Reservation Data: </label>
```

```
<input type="text" id="data" name="data">
```

```
<label for="guests"> Number of Guests: </label>
```

```
<input type="number" id="guests" name="guests" >
```

6

<label for = "Occasion" > Special Occasion (optional): </label>

<select id = "Occasion" name = "Occasion">

<option value = "none"> none </option>

<option value = "birthday"> Birthday </option>

<option value = "anniversary"> Anniversary </option>

<option value = "other"> Other </option>

</select>

<fieldset>

<legend> Preferred seating: </legend>

<label> <input type = "radio" name = "seating" value = "indoor">

Indoor </label>

<label> <input type = "radio" name = "seating" value = "outdoor">

Outdoor </label>

</fieldset>

<label for = "message"> Additional comments: </label>

<textarea id = "message" name = "message" rows = "4"> placeorder </textarea>

Tell us more about your

<button type = "submit"> Submit Reservation </button>

</form>

</body>

</html>

Task-B-Q:A

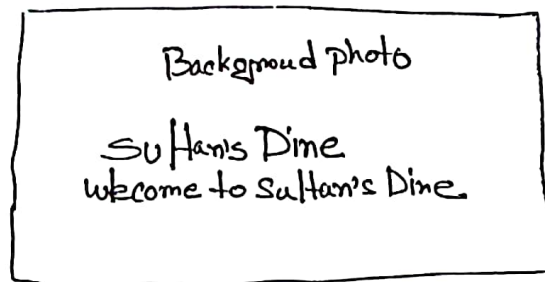
The website "Sultan's Dine" features a straightforward, navigation structure:

1. Home - Main landing page - this page ~~it~~ have ~~ad~~ about "Sultan's Dine" and other thing.
2. Menu - Display about food option.
3. Gallery - ~~Photo~~ Photos showcasing.
4. Review - Customer Feedback.
5. Contact - Our location and Request a Quote.

Sultan's Dine

HOME Menu Gallery Review Contact

Home page

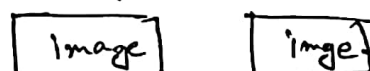


After clicking Menu page:

Wedding Menu



After clicking Gallery page:



Task-B-2

To ensure a website functions and appears consistently across different browsers, I will test it on Google ~~Chrome~~ Chrome and Mozilla Firefox. I choose these two browsers because Google Chrome (widely used, good support for modern web technologies) and other one is Mozilla Firefox (Strong focus on web standards; different rendering engine).

** Cross-Browser Testing Report

1. Testing Environment

- Website Name : Sultan's Dine
- Browser Tested:
 - ⇒ Browser 1 : Google Chrome
 - ⇒ Browser 2 : Mozilla Firefox
- Device Used : Laptop windows 11.

* Observations & Findings

<u>Feature</u>	<u>Chrome</u>	<u>Firefox</u>
Layout & Styling	Proper alignment, fonts & Images load fine	Footers misaligned, sp Spacing issues
CSS Rendering	Consistent fonts & colour	Minor padding problem

Javascript	All features work	Form validation not triggering
Navigation	hover effects smooth	Hover effects delayed
Responsiveness	Adapts well to screens	Content shifts on mobile
Performance	loads in ~2s	Slightly slower (~3s)

Analysis of Finding

- ⇒ Layout & Styling: Firefox had minor footer spacing issues and padding.
- ⇒ Javascript: Form validation worked in Chrome but failed in Firefox, ~~likely~~ likely due to event handling differences.
- ⇒ Navigation: Both supported hover effects, but Firefox had a slight delay.
- ⇒ Responsiveness: Both adapted well, but Firefox had unexpected content shifts on mobile.

- - -

Part-B-c

Validate website in validator and reports:

1. Addressing common validation issues in CSS and HTML

* Use multiple `<!DOCTYPE html>` and `<html>` tags

* Use multiple times uses of same alt text.

2. Client and server-side validation in forms:

* Client-side: Utilize HTML attributes like `required` for basic validation

* Server-side: It's make slow full website

3. Animation loading:

* Use third party package in the client side. As a result its time to need for rendering. Now animation can make more faster.

4. Missing all attributes and invalid self closing tags.

Part-B (css)

Yes I develop an external css-file to created web page more beautiful and efficiency and other thing.

First we know that is CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) is a stylesheet language used to control the presentation and layout of HTML documents. It allows developers to apply styles, such as colors, fonts, spacing, and positioning, to elements on a webpage.

Key features of CSS

- * Separation of Context and Design.
- * Consistency.
- * Responsiveness.
- * Efficiency.

I created a CSS style-file for my webpage. This file name is "gallery.css" That thing use to design gallery webpage. Use Internal CSS and external CSS.

Syntax look like:-

```
/* General Reset */
```

```
*{
```

```
margin: 0;
```

```
padding: 0;
```

```
box-sizing: border-box;
```

font-family: Arial, Sans-serif;

}

Body Styling

body {

background-colour: #bd9514;

text-align: center;

}

header {

background: #d35400;

colour: white;

padding: 20px;

}

#gallery {

display: grid;

grid-template-columns: repeat(auto-fit, minmax(250px, 1fr));

gap: 30px;

padding: 20px;

max-width: 1000px;

margin: auto;

}

.gallery-item {

overflow: hidden;

border-radius: 8px;

box-shadow: 0 0 0px;

transition: transform 0.3s;

}

```

gallery-item img {
  width: 100%;
  height: 200px;
  object-fit: cover;
  border-radius: 8px;
  cursor: pointer;
}

lightbox {
  position: fixed;
  top: 0;
  left: 0;
  width: 100%;
  height: 100%;
  background: rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.8);
  display: none;
  justify-content: center;
  align-items: center;
}

footer {
  background: - - - - ;
  color: white;
  padding: 15px;
  margin-top: 20px;
}

```

}

Here's the detailed explanation of the CSS properties used, including their purpose and impact on the websites.

④ General Reset (*{ })

- ⇒ Eliminates unwanted margins and padding.
- ⇒ Uses (box-sizing: border-box) to ensure padding and borders ~~and~~ are included in element dimensions.
- ⇒ Sets font-family: - - as the default font for a clean, and modern look.

④ Body Styling (body { })

- ⇒ The ~~bad~~ background color creates a warm, nice look.
- ⇒ Text-align: center; centers all text elements inside the body

④ Header ({})

- ⇒ background: to look nice and beautiful.
- ⇒ Color: make text stand out.
- ⇒ Padding: adds spacing around the header content for better readability.

④ Gallery section (# gallery { })

- ⇒ display: grid; arranges images in a structured grid format
- ⇒ gap: space out image
- ⇒ max-width: prevents images from spreading too wide.

is online
a proper user friendly website

⑩ Image styling (.gallery-item img)

⇒ Width & height: ensure uniform image sizing.

⇒ Object-fit: prevents image distortion while maintaining aspect ratio.

⇒ border-radius: matches the gallery item styling.

⇒ Cursor: changes the cursor to indicate clickability.

⑪ Linking the CSS file

Syntax is ⇒ `<link rel="gallery.css" href="gallery.css">`

Part C → Critical Evaluation

Sultan's Dine is a restaurant website made by CSS & HTML. In this website user can take all information, update easily. There are few pages like Home, About, gallery, menu, review. It's kind of landing page. Where user just watch but can't order. There are few improvements and features we add after deployment.

* Order process: User can order their favourite food easily. And user can watch his order history.

* Online payment: We have plan online payment system like bikash and other things.

* User profile: Add Authentication function like Signin, login, User can save his record here.

By adding these features, Sultan's Dine can enhance its online presence and engagement, And we can build a proper user friendly website.

Part-c

In this whole project made by html and css, but this time use Javascript to make a hero section button that thing scroll to top button. First of discuss the Javascript behaviours in this website.

First create the app.js file to write the code for the project then link the javascript file in each HTML page

In Navbar there are use <Link> tag and its come from next.js. Its actually helps navigation one page to another page.

```
<Link href="/gallery">Gallery </Link>
```

Then use Swiper Slider for banner hero section Sliding image. Use of those thing there is the Javascript for Hero section slider

```
document.addEventListener("DOMContentLoaded", function
```

```
{
```

```
  let slideIndex = 0;
```

```
  const slides = document.querySelectorAll('.hero-slide');
```

```

const totalSlides = slides.length;
function show(index){
  slides.forEach(slide => slide.style.display = "none");
  slides[index].style.display = "block";
}
function nextSlide(){
  slideIndex = (slideIndex + 1) % totalSlides;
  showSlide(slideIndex);
}
showSlide(slideIndex);
setInterval(nextSlide, 3000); // change slide every 3s

```

Then about scroll to top button. In this project add a button. This button actually help us to navigate bottom to top just in one second

JavaScript for Scroll-to-Top Button.

```

const scrollToTopButton = document.createElement("button")
scrollToTopButton.innerHTML = "↑";
scrollToTopButton.id = "scrollTopBtn";
scrollToTopButton.style.cssText =
  position: fixed;
  bottom: 20px;

```

```

right: 20px;
display: none;
background-color: #FF6600;
color: white;
border: none;
border-radius: 50%;
width: 50px;
height: 50px;
font-size: 20px;
cursor: pointer;
z-index: 1000;

document.body.appendChild(scrollToTopButton);
window.onScroll = function() {
    if (document.documentElement.scrollTop > 200) {
        scrollToTopButton.style.display = "block";
    }
    else {
        scrollToTopButton.style.display = "none";
    }
}

scrollToTopButton.onclick = function() {
    window.scrollTo({ top: 0, behavior: "smooth" });
}

```