CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 DOMAIN INTRODUCTION

Android, pioneered by Google, stands as a transformative force in the realm of mobile technology. Since its introduction in 2008, Android has continually redefined user experiences across a plethora of touchscreen devices, predominantly smartphones and tablets. Built upon the robust Linux kernel, Android's architecture embodies flexibility and adaptability, offering users a dynamic interface that can be tailored to individual preferences. Its open-source nature fosters a vibrant community of developers, who collaborate globally to enhance and innovate upon its foundation. At the heart of Android's appeal lies the expansive Google Play Store, a digital marketplace housing millions of applications spanning an array of categories. From productivity tools to entertainment, education to gaming, the Play Store offers an unparalleled diversity of choices, catering to the varied needs and interests of users worldwide. Furthermore, Android seamlessly integrates with Google's suite of services, including Gmail, Google Maps, and Google Assistant, enriching the user experience with seamless access to essential tools and functionalities. Beyond its consumer-facing features, Android boasts a robust framework designed to ensure efficiency, reliability, and security. With multitasking capabilities, users can effortlessly switch between apps and perform tasks simultaneously, enhancing productivity and convenience. Android's notification system provides timely updates and alerts, keeping users informed without disrupting their workflow. Moreover, Android incorporates stringent security measures, including app sandboxing, permissions management, and regular security updates, safeguarding user data and device integrity.

1.2 FUNDAMENTALS OF ANDROID

The fundamentals of Android development encompass a multifaceted array of concepts and principles essential for crafting robust, user-centric applications. At the heart of Android development lies a comprehensive understanding of the Activity lifecycle, which dictates how components interact with users and manage their state throughout their lifecycle. This knowledge enables developers to create seamless and responsive user experiences, ensuring that applications adapt gracefully to user interactions, system events, and device configurations. A fundamental aspect of Android development is mastering the creation and manipulation of layouts and views. Android utilizes XML-based layout files to define the structure and appearance of user interface elements, known as views. These views, ranging from basic elements like Text Views and Buttons to complex structures like Recycler Views and Image Views, are arranged using layout managers such as Linear Layout, Relative Layout, Constraint Layout, and Recycler View Layout Manager.

Proficiency in layout design empowers developers to create visually appealing and intuitive user interfaces that enhance usability and engage users effectively. Intents and intent filters play a pivotal role in facilitating communication between components within an application and between different applications on the Android platform. Developers use intents to trigger actions, navigate between screens, and pass data between components. Explicit intents specify the target component by its class name, while implicit intents leverage intent filters to identify components capable of handling specific actions or data types. Understanding how to effectively use intents and intent filters enables developers to create seamless user experiences and integrate their applications with system-wide functionalities like sharing content, opening web links, and accessing device features.

1.3 TYPES OF ANDROID

Android applications come in various types, each serving different purposes and catering to diverse user needs. Here are some common types of Android applications:

- Social Networking Apps: These apps enable users to connect, communicate, and share content with friends, family, and communities. Examples include Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, and LinkedIn.
- Messaging Apps: Messaging apps allow users to send text messages, multimedia files, and make voice or video calls. Popular examples include WhatsApp, Messenger, Telegram, and Signal.
- Entertainment Apps: Entertainment apps provide users with access to a wide range of multimedia content, including music, videos, movies, and games. Examples include Spotify, YouTube, Netflix, and PUBG Mobile.
- Utility Apps: Utility apps offer various tools and functionalities to enhance productivity, organization, and convenience. Examples include file managers, calculators, weather apps, and QR code scanners.
- E-commerce Apps: E-commerce apps allow users to browse, shop, and make purchases online. They often include features such as product catalogs, secure payment gateways, and order tracking. Examples include Amazon, eBay, and Alibaba.
- Health and Fitness Apps: These apps help users track their physical activity, monitor health metrics, set fitness goals, and access workout routines. Examples include Fitbit, MyFitnessPal, and Headspace.
- Travel and Navigation Apps: Travel and navigation apps provide users with tools for planning trips, finding directions, booking accommodations, and

exploring new places. Examples include Google Maps, Airbnb, and TripAdvisor.

- News and Information Apps: These apps deliver curated news articles, updates, and information on various topics of interest, such as current events, technology, sports, and finance. Examples include BBC News, Flipboard, and Feedly.
- Education and Learning Apps: Education apps offer learning resources, courses, tutorials, and interactive content to help users acquire new skills, knowledge, and qualifications. Examples include Duolingo, Khan Academy, and Coursera.
- Productivity and Collaboration Apps: These apps focus on enhancing collaboration, project management, and task organization for individuals and teams. Examples include Slack, Trello, and Microsoft Office Suite.

These are just a few examples of the diverse types of Android applications available, demonstrating the versatility and richness of the Android ecosystem in meeting the needs of users across different domains and interests.

1.4 SCOPE

The scope of the fuel delivery app encompasses various dimensions, including geographical coverage, fuel types, delivery methods, target user demographics, regulatory compliance, and safety measures. These factors collectively define the scope and scale of the fuel delivery app and shape its overall functionality, features, and capabilities. The key aspects of the app's scope include:

- Geographical Coverage: Targeting specific regions or markets based on demand, infrastructure, and regulatory considerations. The app's geographical

coverage determines the areas where fuel delivery services are available and the extent to which users can access these services.

- Fuel Types: Offering a range of fuel options, including gasoline, diesel, electric charging, and alternative fuels, to cater to diverse consumer preferences and vehicle requirements. The app's support for various fuel types ensures that users have access to the fuel they need, regardless of their vehicle type or fuel preference.
- Delivery Methods: Utilizing different delivery modes such as tanker trucks, drones, and autonomous vehicles, depending on logistical feasibility and technological advancements. The app's delivery methods determine how fuel is transported and delivered to users, ensuring timely and efficient service.
- Target User Demographics: Tailoring services to meet the needs of various user segments, including individual consumers, fleet operators, commercial businesses, and government agencies. The app's target user demographics influence its features, pricing, and marketing strategies, ensuring that it resonates with its intended audience.
- Regulatory Compliance: Ensuring adherence to local, state, and federal regulations governing fuel storage, transportation, and delivery. The app's compliance with regulatory requirements ensures that it operates within the bounds of the law and maintains the highest standards of safety and reliability for its users.
- Safety Measures: Implementing robust safety protocols to prevent accidents, spills, and fuel contamination. The app's safety measures include training programs, equipment maintenance, and emergency response plans, ensuring the highest standards of safety and reliability for its users.

1.5 PROBLEM DEFINITION

In traditional fuel logistics and delivery management systems, several significant challenges persist. Firstly, the reliance on manual tracking methods and outdated paper-based systems often leads to errors, delays, and a lack of real-time visibility into delivery operations. Without accurate and up-to-date information, it becomes challenging to effectively coordinate deliveries, leading to inefficiencies and increased costs. Moreover, the absence of real-time data and analytics capabilities hinders the ability to make informed decisions regarding route planning, vehicle optimization, and fuel consumption. This lack of insight results in suboptimal routes, unnecessary fuel usage, and increased environmental impact due to excessive emissions. Additionally, the complexity of managing a fleet of vehicles, drivers, and delivery schedules further exacerbates these challenges. Without robust logistical management systems in place, it becomes difficult to synchronize deliveries, minimize idle time, and ensure timely replenishment of fuel stocks.

Addressing these issues requires a comprehensive approach that leverages digital technologies to revolutionize fuel logistics and delivery management. By implementing innovative solutions such as GPS tracking, route optimization algorithms, real-time monitoring systems, and automated scheduling tools,

companies can streamline their operations, reduce costs, and improve overall efficiency. Furthermore, by integrating data analytics capabilities, businesses can gain valuable insights into fuel consumption patterns, driver behavior, and delivery performance. This data-driven approach enables proactive decision-making, allowing companies to identify areas for improvement, optimize resource allocation, and minimize environmental impact.

In summary, the problem statement for "Digital Fuel Logistics: Revolutionizing Delivery Management" revolves around the need to overcome the inefficiencies and challenges inherent in traditional fuel delivery systems through the adoption of digital solutions. By addressing these issues, companies can enhance their competitiveness, reduce operational costs, and contribute to a more sustainable future.

1.6 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

In response to the inefficiencies and challenges facing traditional fuel logistics systems, the project "Digital Fuel Logistics: Revolutionizing Delivery Management" proposes a transformative digital solution without relying on IoT technology. Traditional fuel logistics processes are often burdened by manual methods and outdated technologies, leading to operational bottlenecks, increased costs, and suboptimal delivery routes. To address these issues, the project aims to introduce a comprehensive digital platform that revolutionizes the management of fuel delivery operations. Central to the solution is the development of a sophisticated digital platform capable of seamlessly integrating all aspects of fuel logistics management. This platform will encompass functionalities such as order processing, route planning, vehicle tracking, and inventory management. By consolidating these operations into a unified digital ecosystem, the platform will streamline communication, improve coordination, and enhance overall efficiency.

While real-time monitoring and tracking capabilities are typically enabled by IoT technology, this project will leverage alternative methods such as GPS tracking systems and mobile communication networks. Fuel delivery vehicles will be equipped with GPS devices that enable continuous monitoring of their location and status. This data will be transmitted through mobile communication networks to the centralized platform, providing operators with near-real-time insights into vehicle

movements and fuel levels. Furthermore, advanced algorithms and data analytics techniques will be employed to optimize delivery routes and vehicle utilization. By analyzing factors such as traffic patterns, delivery priorities, and historical data, the platform will generate optimized delivery routes that minimize fuel usage, reduce delivery times, and improve overall fleet efficiency.

The integration of data analytics capabilities will provide operators with valuable insights into fuel consumption trends, driver behavior, and operational performance. This data-driven approach will empower operators to make informed decisions and continuously optimize their operations for maximum efficiency and cost savings. Overall, by embracing digital innovation and leveraging alternative technologies, the project aims to revolutionize fuel delivery management. By streamlining processes, enhancing visibility, and optimizing operations, the digital platform will improve the efficiency and reliability of fuel deliveries, leading to significant cost savings and environmental benefits.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE SURVEY

TITLE : PETROL DELIVERY MANAGEMENT (2022)

AUTHOR : Aksyonova, Eugene Bykov , Olga Aksyonova.

The paper presents a comprehensive overview of the deployment of BPsim.DSS, a sophisticated decision support system tailored for the intricate task of managing petrol delivery logistics within a network of gas stations. By integrating cutting-edge technologies such as simulation, multi-agent systems, and expert modeling, BPsim.DSS emerges as a versatile tool that effectively supports the logistical management and planning departments of fuel distribution companies. Central to BPsim.DSS is its capability to forecast fuel sales for the upcoming day. This forecasting prowess is vital for ensuring that adequate quantities of fuel are supplied to each gas station within the network, taking into account a myriad of influencing factors such as historical sales data, seasonal variations, and localized market dynamics. By leveraging advanced analytical techniques, the system can generate highly accurate sales predictions, enabling decision-makers to plan and allocate resources more effectively. Moreover, BPsim.DSS facilitates the identification of optimal fuel supply plans by analyzing various parameters such as demand patterns, inventory levels, and logistical constraints. This feature enables decision-makers to devise efficient distribution strategies that minimize costs, reduce stockouts, and optimize inventory management across the network of gas stations. A noteworthy aspect of BPsim.DSS is its ability to optimize tanker trips, thereby maximizing the efficiency of fuel delivery operations. tankers are utilized in the most cost-effective manner possible, minimizing transportation costs and improving overall delivery efficiency.

TITLE : DELIVERY SERVICE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM USING GOOGLE MAPS FOR SMES IN EMERGING COUNTRIES (2023)

AUTHOR : Sophea Horng and Pisal Yenrade.

The paper "Delivery Service Management System Using Google Maps for SMEs in Emerging Countries" by Sophea Horng and Pisal Yenradee delves into the utilization of online mapping services, particularly Google Maps APIs, to address the needs of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in emerging economies. It sheds light on the challenges faced in integrating commercial databases and emphasizes the necessity for more sophisticated functionalities within map mashups. Through a detailed case study of the USDA People's Garden Initiative, the authors demonstrate how these challenges were overcome by integrating a variety of tools and technologies, including Google Maps API, Google Geocoder, Microsoft SQL database, Microsoft aspx.NET, and Spry Framework for Ajax. This integration not only addressed the limitations inherent in typical mashups but also ensured compatibility with major web browsers, thereby offering SMEs in emerging economies an efficient and effective solution for managing delivery services. Throughout the paper, they meticulously unravel the complexities associated with integrating commercial databases into these mapping services, shedding light on the challenges posed by the lack of sophisticated functionalities within conventional map mashups. Drawing upon a detailed case study centered around the USDA People's Garden Initiative, the authors provide a nuanced exploration of how these obstacles were effectively mitigated through the strategic integration of an extensive repertoire of tools and technologies. Notably, this integration involved leveraging not only the Google Maps API and Google Geocoder but also encompassed the adept utilization of Microsoft SQL database, Microsoft aspx.NET, and Spry Framework for Ajax

TITLE: REAL-TIME TRACKING AND TRACING SYSTEM: POTENTIALS FOR THE LOGISTICS NETWORK (2023)

AUTHOR : AHM Shamsuzzoha and Petri T Helo.

This paper emphasizes "Real-time Tracking and Tracing System: Potentials for the Logistics Network," AHM Shamsuzzoha and Petri T Helo shed light on the pivotal role of tracking and tracing systems in the operational framework of manufacturing firms. Emphasizing the crucial link between these systems and customer service excellence, as well as efficient logistics management, the authors highlight the significant challenges faced by global industries in coordinating their product development sites. These challenges, they argue, stem from inherent limitations in the existing tracking and tracing infrastructure within logistics networks. To address these complexities, the paper advocates for a forward-thinking, technology-driven approach. By harnessing the power of real-time shipment tracking technologies, particularly in dispersed manufacturing environments, the authors propose to revolutionize logistics network management. The paper sets out to explore and analyze the transformative potential of cutting-edge information technologies, envisioning a future where real-time tracking and tracing solutions redefine distribution chain management. Through this approach, the authors foresee enhanced operational efficiency, greater supply chain visibility, and heightened responsiveness, ultimately leading to a more competitive and resilient logistics sector on a global scale. the crucial role of tracking and tracing shipments for manufacturing firms, highlighting its significance in customer service and efficient logistics management. Global industries face coordination challenges in their product development sites due to issues in tracking and tracing within logistics networks. The paper proposes a technology- based approach to address these complexities, aiming to enhance the management of logistics networks by tracking.

TITLE : ANDROID APPLICATION FOR FUEL DELIVERY SYSTEM (2023)

AUTHOR : Ayyan Abdul Hamid Fodkar , Khan Adil Parvez.

The paper titled "Android Application for Fuel Delivery System," authored by Ayyan Abdul Hamid Fodkar and Khan Adil Parvez, presents an innovative solution to tackle the challenge of fuel accessibility in urban India. With a substantial portion of electricity generation relying on diesel generators—accounting for 36% in urban areas—the need for a more efficient and user-friendly fuel delivery system becomes imperative. In response to this demand, the authors propose a mobile application designed to transport a significant volume of fuel, totaling 74 million liters, to consumers' doorsteps. Developed using Java and XML, the Android app boasts a range of features aimed at enhancing user experience and convenience. These include intuitive modules for seamless order placement, real-time tracking of fuel delivery, and on-site assistance functionalities. Additionally, the application offers robust administrative capabilities, allowing for efficient management of fuel station availability and the provision of supplementary services as required. By leveraging the ubiquity and convenience of mobile technology, this initiative not only addresses the immediate challenge of fuel accessibility but also contributes to the optimization of fuel distribution processes, ultimately fostering sustainability and efficiency within urban environments. This holistic approach underscores the potential of technology-driven solutions to address pressing societal challenges and improve the quality of life for urban residents. Overall, the Android Application for Fuel Delivery System represents a holistic approach to addressing the challenges of fuel accessibility in urban India. By leveraging mobile technology and innovative solutions, the proposed system has the potential to significantly improve the reliability, efficiency, and sustainability of fuel delivery services. enhancing the quality of life for urban residents while contributing to broader environmental goals.

TITLE : A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ANDROID CLASSIFIERS FOR FUEL DELIVERY APP (2022)

AUTHOR : Mrs Sarita Singh, Singh Harshit Nagendra.

The paper titled "A Comparative Study of Android Classifiers for Fuel Delivery App," authored by Mrs. Sarita Singh and Singh Harshit Nagendra, presents a comprehensive examination of various classifiers for an online fuel delivery application designed to address emergency situations where individuals find themselves stranded without nearby petrol pumps. This innovative application leverages GPS technology for precise location tracking, ensuring timely and efficient delivery of fuel to users in need. Moreover, the app offers multiple payment options, including online gateways and pay-on-delivery, enhancing flexibility and convenience for users. A significant emphasis is placed on user security, with the implementation of individual accounts featuring unique IDs and passwords, thereby safeguarding sensitive personal information. Continuous performance improvement is a key focus of the proposed solution, with user reviews and ratings being actively incorporated to refine and enhance the app's functionality over time. By leveraging user feedback, the application can adapt and evolve to better meet the needs and expectations of its users, ultimately leading to a more seamless and satisfying user experience. The keywords highlighted in the paper, namely GPS and Payment Gateway, underscore the technological components that underpin the proposed solution. GPS technology enables precise location tracking, facilitating efficient fuel delivery, while the integration of secure payment gateways ensures smooth and hassle-free transactions for users. Overall, the comparative study conducted in the paper provides valuable insights into the effectiveness of different classifiers for optimizing the performance and functionality of the fuel delivery application.

TITLE : FUEL INDEED APP (2022)

AUTHOR : Deepak Arvind Jadhav, Jayvant Madhukar Patil, Mayank Anil Patel, Nikhil Santosh Ingle, Prof. V.V. Mahale.

The "Fuel Indeed App" presented in the paper by Deepak Arvind Jadhav et al. is poised to revolutionize the way users manage their fuel needs. By introducing a seamless gasoline booking system, the app addresses the inconveniences often associated with traditional fueling processes, particularly the hassle of running out of fuel, especially in unfamiliar locations. One of the key features of the Petrol Indeed App is its ability to enable users to order fuel from anywhere, eliminating the need to physically visit gas stations. This not only saves users valuable time and effort but also ensures that they never find themselves stranded without fuel. Additionally, the app streamlines the booking process, making it quick and hassle-free for users to replenish their fuel supplies on the go. Moreover, the app places a strong emphasis on user safety by incorporating a secured payment system. By ensuring that transactions are conducted securely and reliably, the app provides users with peace of mind when making purchases through the platform. This feature enhances the overall user experience and fosters trust and confidence in the app's capabilities. Furthermore, the Petrol Indeed App enhances user convenience by providing easy access to relevant information such as fuel prices and availability. This empowers users to make informed decisions about their fuel management needs, allowing them to optimize their fuel usage and expenses. Overall, the Fuel Indeed App represents a significant leap forward in fuel management solutions, offering users a user-friendly, efficient, and safe platform for ordering fuel on demand. With its focus on convenience, safety, and accessibility, the app is poised to streamline the fueling process, enhance user satisfaction, and transform the way users manage their fuel needs in today's fast-paced world.

TITLE : SMART LOGISTICS AND SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION (2022)

AUTHOR : Ezar Amrullah.

The paper titled "Smart Logistics and Supply Chain Management Implementation" authored by Ezar Amrullah delves into the transformative impact of contemporary advancements in information and technology on supply chain management practices. With technology continuously evolving, its integration has revolutionized industrial processes, rendering them more efficient and accessible to stakeholders aiming to achieve their objectives. Through a systematic literature review, this research comprehensively examines the historical implementation and pivotal role of Information Technology (IT) within the realm of supply chain management. By synthesizing insights from existing literature, the paper provides a nuanced understanding of how IT has been utilized in various aspects of supply chain management, spanning from inventory management to distribution logistics. It sheds light on the diverse range of IT solutions employed, including but not limited to, Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) systems, Warehouse Management Systems (WMS), and Transportation Management Systems (TMS). Furthermore, the research uncovers the multifaceted benefits that organizations have derived from the adoption of IT in their supply chain operations, such as enhanced efficiency, reduced costs, and improved customer satisfaction. In addition to analyzing past implementations, the paper also explores potential future directions for research in this domain. By identifying gaps and areas for further investigation, it aims to contribute to the ongoing discourse on the role of IT in shaping the future of supply chain management. Ultimately, this research underscores the pivotal role of IT in driving innovation and optimization within logistics and supply chain processes, offering valuable insights for practitioners, academics, and policymakers alike.

TITLE : LOCATION BASED SERVICES (2022)

AUTHOR : Theodoros Oikonomidis.

The paper "Location Based Services" by Theodoros Oikonomidis provides a comprehensive examination of the utilization and potential of Location Based Services (LBS), particularly within the Business and Management sector. With the rapid advancement of smart device sensors and the increasing prevalence of the Internet of Things (IoT), efficient service provision has become crucial across various industries. This research aims to delve into the applications of LBS, exploring how they can enhance business operations and management processes. Through a meticulous systematic review spanning two decades of literature, the study identifies gaps and areas of opportunity within the field of LBS, particularly in the context of Business and Management. One notable finding is the limited number of publications addressing LBS within this sector, highlighting a potential gap in scholarly exploration. This underscores the need for further research to explore the potential benefits and challenges of integrating LBS into business strategies. Moreover, the paper emphasizes the importance of unexplored Grounded Theories, which offer valuable insights into the adoption and success factors of LBS within academic and business communities. By leveraging these theories as a foundation for future research endeavors, scholars can expand their understanding of LBS and its implications for business practices. The insights provided by this paper lay the groundwork for future research initiatives aimed at unlocking the full potential of LBS within the Business and Management sector. Through continued scholarly inquiry and exploration, there is an opportunity to enhance the utilization of LBS, driving efficiency, innovation, and value creation across various industries. decision-making processes, and enhance customer experiences in an increasingly interconnected world.

TITLE : WEB-BASED FOOD DELIVERY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (2022)

AUTHOR : Soni Fajar Surya Gumilang.

The paper "Web-based Food Delivery Management System" by Soni Fajar Surya Gumilang presents a novel approach to address the inefficiencies inherent in traditional meal ordering processes within organizations. These inefficiencies often stem from manual paper-based recording, data redundancy, and a lack of comprehensive reporting mechanisms. In response to these challenges, the paper introduces an innovative solution in the form of a web-based food delivery system called eatime!. Eatetime! is designed to streamline the entire meal ordering process within organizations by leveraging modern web-based technologies. Developed using an iterative-incremental methodology and built using PHP with the CI framework, the application offers a plethora of features aimed at enhancing efficiency and user experience. These features include streamlined food ordering, intuitive menu search functionality, real-time balance viewing, detailed transaction history recap, and the capability to generate comprehensive sales reports. To ensure the effectiveness and usability of eatime!, rigorous usability tests were conducted using the McCall method. These tests provided valuable insights into the quality and user satisfaction of the web application, allowing for iterative improvements to be made to enhance user experience further. By addressing the limitations of traditional meal ordering systems and harnessing the power of modern web-based technologies, eatime! aims to revolutionize food delivery management within organizations. By offering a seamless and efficient solution that enhances productivity and streamlines operations, eatime! has the potential to significantly improve the meal ordering experience for both employees and administrators alike. Moreover, the introduction of eatime! opens up opportunities for organizations to optimize their food delivery processes, reduce costs, and improve overall efficiency in their operations.

TITLE : ON-DEMAND FOOD DELIVERY (2022)

AUTHOR : Arianna Seghezzi, Matthias Winkenbach, Riccardo Mangiaracina.

The paper authored by Arianna Seghezzi, Matthias Winkenbach, and Riccardo Mangiaracina titled "On-demand food delivery" serves a dual purpose by reviewing academic literature on on-demand food delivery (ODFD) services spanning from 2016 to 2020 while also proposing future research directions in this domain. Through an in-depth analysis of 59 papers, the review highlights several key findings and insights that contribute to a deeper understanding of ODFD services. One significant emphasis of the review is the importance of adopting an ecosystem-based perspective when studying ODFD services. By considering the interconnectedness of various stakeholders, including consumers, restaurants, delivery partners, and technology platforms, researchers and practitioners can gain valuable insights into the dynamics and complexities of the ODFD ecosystem. Additionally, the review underscores the need for increased focus on restaurant operations within ODFD systems. Understanding how restaurants integrate and optimize their operations within the context of on-demand delivery can provide valuable insights into improving efficiency, quality, and customer satisfaction. Furthermore, the review identifies human resource management and logistics as critical areas warranting further exploration in ODFD systems. Understanding the role of delivery partners, their motivations, and the impact of their interactions with other stakeholders can inform strategies to enhance the overall effectiveness of ODFD operations. Overall, the insights gleaned from the review benefit both academics and practitioners by offering a comprehensive understanding of the value-creating activities within ODFD businesses.

TITLE : COST AND PERFORMANCE OPTIMISATION IN THE TECHNOLOGICAL PHASE OF PARCEL DELIVERY (2022)

AUTHOR : Ermin Muharemovic.

The paper authored by Ermin Muharemović, titled "Cost and Performance Optimisation in the Technological Phase of Parcel Delivery," systematically delves into the realm of cost and performance optimization within the parcel delivery sector. With globalization and the burgeoning trend of online selling shaping the landscape of logistics, the study focuses on addressing the challenges posed by these trends, particularly within the technological phase of parcel delivery. These technologies leverage advanced algorithms to optimize routing, scheduling, and resource allocation, thereby streamlining the parcel delivery process and minimizing costs. Moreover, logistic innovations play a crucial role in addressing the challenges associated with cost and performance optimization in parcel delivery. By implementing innovative solutions such as automated sorting systems, drone delivery, and predictive analytics, logistics companies can enhance operational efficiency, reduce delivery times, and ultimately optimize costs. Additionally, the paper underscores the importance of outsourcing as a strategy for improving delivery efficiency and cost-effectiveness. By leveraging third-party logistics providers and outsourcing non-core functions, parcel delivery companies can focus on their core competencies while benefiting from specialized expertise and resources. Overall, the paper aims to provide a comprehensive overview of recent research in technology, innovations, and outsourcing models within the parcel delivery sector. By synthesizing insights from existing literature, the study offers valuable insights and guidance for researchers, practitioners, and policymakers seeking to reduce costs, enhance productivity, and improve the quality of parcel delivery services.

CHAPTER 3

SYSTEM ANALYSIS

3.1 EXISTING SYSTEM

The existing fuel delivery system, facilitated primarily through phone calls, represents a traditional approach that has served its purpose but is now burdened with several limitations. Firstly, while phone calls have been a longstanding means of communication, their reliance excludes segments of the population without access to phones or those facing language barriers, thus diminishing accessibility and widening the digital divide. This exclusion can lead to missed opportunities for service providers and frustration for potential customers. Secondly, the manual nature of order processing inherent in phone-based systems introduces a plethora of opportunities for errors, ranging from transcription mistakes in recording delivery addresses to miscommunications regarding fuel quantities. These errors not only compromise the accuracy of orders but also result in inefficiencies, as rectifying mistakes requires additional time and resources. Thirdly, the reliance on phone calls prolongs the ordering process, particularly during peak periods when call volumes surge, leading to extended wait times for customers and increased stress for service providers Additionally, the lack of alternative communication channels restricts customers' ability to track orders or convey preferences, diminishing overall satisfaction and hindering opportunities for proactive customer engagement. In summary, while the phone-based fuel delivery system has served its purpose, its inherent limitations necessitate a transition to digital solutions to streamline processes, enhance accessibility, improve accuracy, and ultimately enrich the overall customer experience in the fuel delivery industry. visit a gas station or prefer the convenience of having fuel delivered to their location**.**

3.1.1 DRAWBACKS OF EXISTING SYSTEM

Implementing fuel delivery through phone calls can introduce various operational challenges and inefficiencies. Firstly, relying on manual phone orders increases the likelihood of errors in transcription or miscommunication between customers and service providers. These errors can lead to incorrect quantities or types of fuel being delivered, causing inconvenience and potential safety hazards. Furthermore, managing a large volume of phone orders can strain resources and lead to delays in order processing and delivery scheduling. This manual process may require additional staff to handle incoming calls, increasing labor costs for the business. Moreover, phone-based ordering lacks the transparency and tracking capabilities offered by digital platforms. Customers may find it difficult to track the status of their orders or communicate changes or cancellations effectively, leading to frustration and dissatisfaction. Additionally, phone-based systems are inherently limited in scalability compared to digital solutions. As the business grows and receives more orders, managing phone-based orders becomes increasingly complex and inefficient. This can hinder the business's ability to expand its customer base and compete effectively in the market. This exclusionary approach not only narrows the potential customer base but also perpetuates inequality by marginalizing certain demographics. Secondly, the manual nature of phone-based ordering systems increases the likelihood of errors in order processing, leading to inaccuracies in recording crucial information such as delivery addresses and fuel quantities. Lastly, in an increasingly digital world, relying solely on phone calls for fuel delivery may alienate tech-savvy customers who prefer the convenience and accessibility of online ordering platforms or mobile apps. Failing to provide these alternative channels may result in lost business opportunities and reduced customer satisfaction.

3.2 PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed system aims to revolutionize fuel delivery management through the development of a digital platform, in the form of a mobile application, tailored specifically for the fuel logistics industry. This innovative solution seeks to address the inherent challenges and limitations of traditional phone-based systems by leveraging the power of technology to streamline processes, enhance efficiency, and elevate the overall customer experience. The app will offer a user-friendly interface that allows customers to conveniently place fuel orders, track delivery status in real-time, and communicate preferences seamlessly. By digitizing the ordering process, the system eliminates the barriers to accessibility associated with phone-based systems, ensuring inclusivity and reaching a broader customer base. Additionally, automated features such as address verification and quantity confirmation reduce the risk of errors, ensuring accurate order processing and minimizing logistical complications. Furthermore, the proposed system significantly reduces the time required for order processing and delivery scheduling, particularly during peak periods, by enabling instant order placement and optimized route planning. This not only enhances customer satisfaction by reducing wait times but also improves operational efficiency and resource utilization for service providers. Moreover, the app's availability 24/7 eliminates the constraints of human availability, enabling customers to place orders at their convenience and ensuring timely delivery, even outside regular business hours. Overall, the development of a digital fuel delivery app represents a significant advancement in fuel logistics management, offering unparalleled convenience, efficiency, and reliability. The proposed system not only addresses the limitations of traditional phone-based systems but also sets a new standard for customer-centric service delivery in the fuel industry.

3.2.1 ADVANTAGES OF PROPOSED SYSTEM

- The advent of digital fuel logistics is set to revolutionize delivery management in the fuel industry, offering numerous advantages that streamline operations and boost efficiency.
- A dedicated app for fuel delivery facilitates real-time tracking and monitoring of fuel shipments, providing precise location data and delivery status updates to suppliers and customers alike.
- This real-time tracking enhances transparency and enables proactive management of delivery schedules, reducing the risk of delays and optimizing route planning for cost-effectiveness.
- Leveraging digital technologies such as GPS tracking and route optimization algorithms, the app allows drivers to navigate efficiently, minimizing fuel consumption, emissions, and maximizing delivery speed.
- Integrated payment systems within the app streamline the billing process, eliminating manual invoicing and reducing administrative overheads for both suppliers and customers.
- Digital fuel delivery apps also enhance safety and compliance by providing drivers with access to comprehensive safety protocols and regulatory guidelines, ensuring adherence to industry standards and minimizing the risk of accidents or spills.
- Ultimately, the development of a dedicated app for fuel delivery represents a significant step forward in the digitization of logistics, offering unmatched efficiency, transparency, and safety benefits that could transform the way fuel is transported and distributed.

3.3 FEASIBILITY STUDY

The feasibility of the project is analyzed in this phase and business proposal is put forth with a very general plan for the project and some cost estimates. During system analysis the feasibility study of the proposed system is to be carried out. This is to ensure that the proposed system is not a burden to the company. For feasibility analysis, some understanding of the major requirements for the system is essential.

Three key considerations involved in the feasibility analysis are

3.3.1 ECONOMICAL FEASIBILITY

This study is carried out to check the economic impact that the system will have on the organization. The amount of fund that the company can pour into the research and development of the system is limited. The expenditures must be justified. Thus the developed system as well within the budget and this was achieved because most of the technologies used are freely available. Only the customized products had to be purchased.

3.3.2 TECHNICAL FEASIBLITY

This study is carried out to check the technical feasibility, that is, the technical requirements of the system. Any system developed must not have a high demand on the available technical resources. This will lead to high demands on the available technical resources. This will lead to high demands being placed on the client. The developed system must have a modest requirement, as only minimal or null changes are required for implementing this system.

3.3.3 SOCIAL FEASIBILITY

The aspect of study is to check the level of acceptance of the system by the user. This includes the process of training the user to use the system efficiently. The user must not feel threatened by the system, instead must accept it as a necessity. The level of acceptance by the users solely depends on the methods that are employed to educate the user about the system and to make him familiar with it. His level of confidence must be raised so that he is also able to make some constructive criticism, which is welcomed, as he is the final user of the system.

CHAPTER 4

SYSTEM DESIGN

4.1 SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

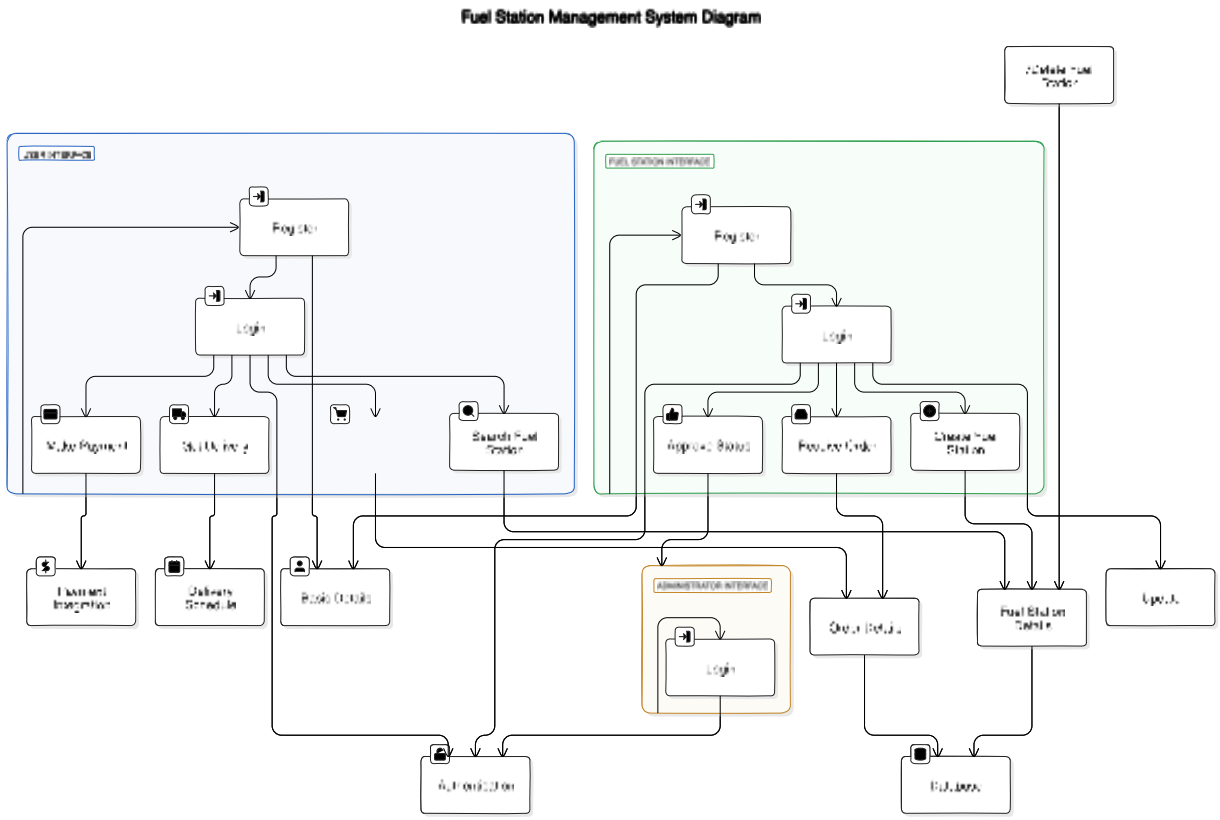


Fig 4.1 : System Architecture Diagram

In the intricate architecture of a fuel delivery app, each component plays a vital role in ensuring smooth operations and user satisfaction. The client application serves as the primary interface, offering intuitive features for placing orders, tracking deliveries, and managing payments seamlessly. On the server side, a robust application manages user requests, handles authentication, processes orders, and interacts with external services such as fuel suppliers and payment gateways. The

database serves as the backbone, storing essential data including user profiles, order history, delivery schedules, and inventory information. Integration with fuel suppliers allows for real-time updates on fuel availability, prices, and delivery logistics. Payment gateway integration ensures secure and hassle-free transactions for users. Geolocation services are leveraged to optimize delivery routes, track driver locations, and provide accurate delivery estimates. A comprehensive notification system keeps users informed about their order status, delivery schedules, and promotional offers. An intuitive admin dashboard empowers administrators to oversee operations, manage user accounts, analyze performance metrics, and make informed decisions. Security measures such as encryption, authentication protocols, and regular audits safeguard sensitive user data and financial transactions. Scalability and performance optimizations ensure the system can handle fluctuating demand and accommodate future growth without compromising user experience. This intricate blend of components and functionalities creates a robust and user-centric fuel delivery ecosystem tailored to meet the needs of modern consumers and businesses alike. The architecture of a fuel delivery app encompasses multiple interconnected components.

4.2 UML DIAGRAM

Unified Modeling Language (UML) diagram is a standardized visual representation used to model a system or software application. It provides a way to visualize, specify, construct, and document the system's architecture, structure, behavior, and interactions. UML diagrams encompass various types, including use case diagrams, class diagrams, sequence diagrams, activity diagrams, and more, each serving different purposes in the software development lifecycle.

4.2.1 USE CASE DIAGRAM

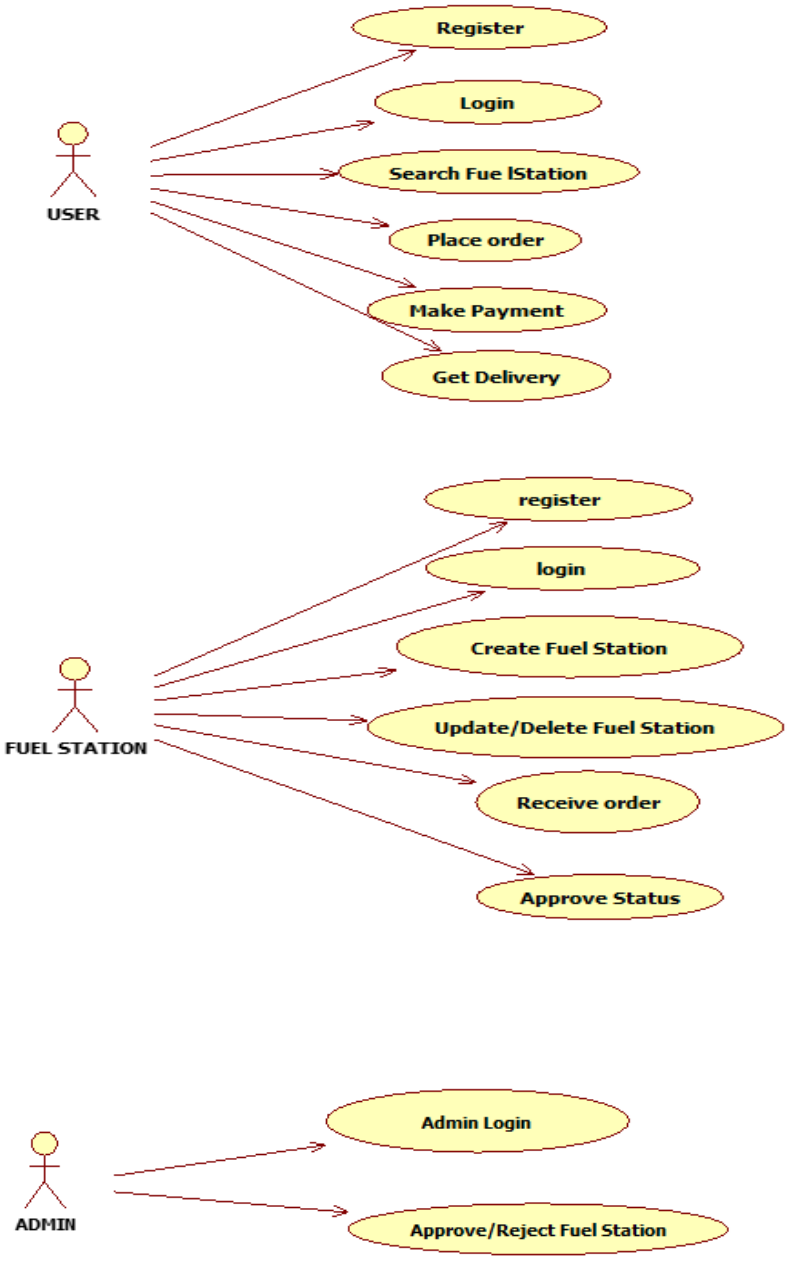
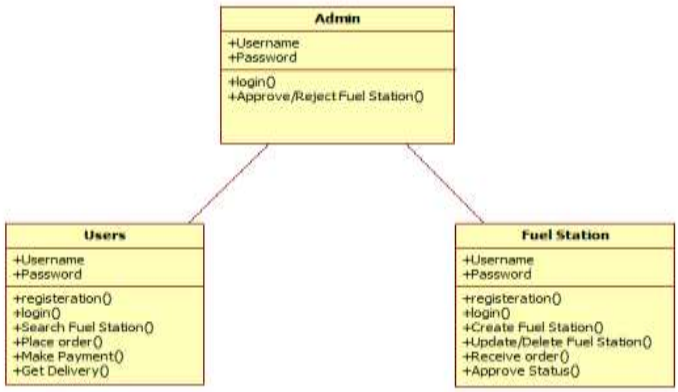


Fig 4.2 : Usecase Diagram

4.2.2 CLASS DIAGRAM



User Register & Login

User ID	Name	Email Id	Password	Mobile	Address	City	Question 1	Question 2
Int	Varchar	Varchar	Varchar	Varchar	Varchar	Varchar	Varchar	Varchar
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Primary key								

Bunk Register & Login

User ID	Name	Email Id	Password	Mobile	Address	City	Question 1	Question 2	
Int	Varchar	Varchar	Varchar	Varchar	Varchar	Varchar	Varchar	Varchar	
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Primary key									

Post Bunk Details

User ID	Business Name	Location	Landmark	Mobile	Mobile 2	Address	City	Geo Location
Int	Varchar	Varchar	Varchar	Varchar	Varchar	Varchar	Varchar	
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Primary key								

Booking Status

User ID	Business Name	Card Details	Exp Date	CVV	Mobile	Qty	Price	Email
Int	Varchar	Varchar	Varchar	Varchar	Varchar	Varchar	Varchar	
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Primary key								

Admin Login

User ID	Email	Password
Int	Varchar	
100	100	
Primary key		

Fig 4.3 : Class Diagram

4.2.3 SEQUENCE DIAGRAM

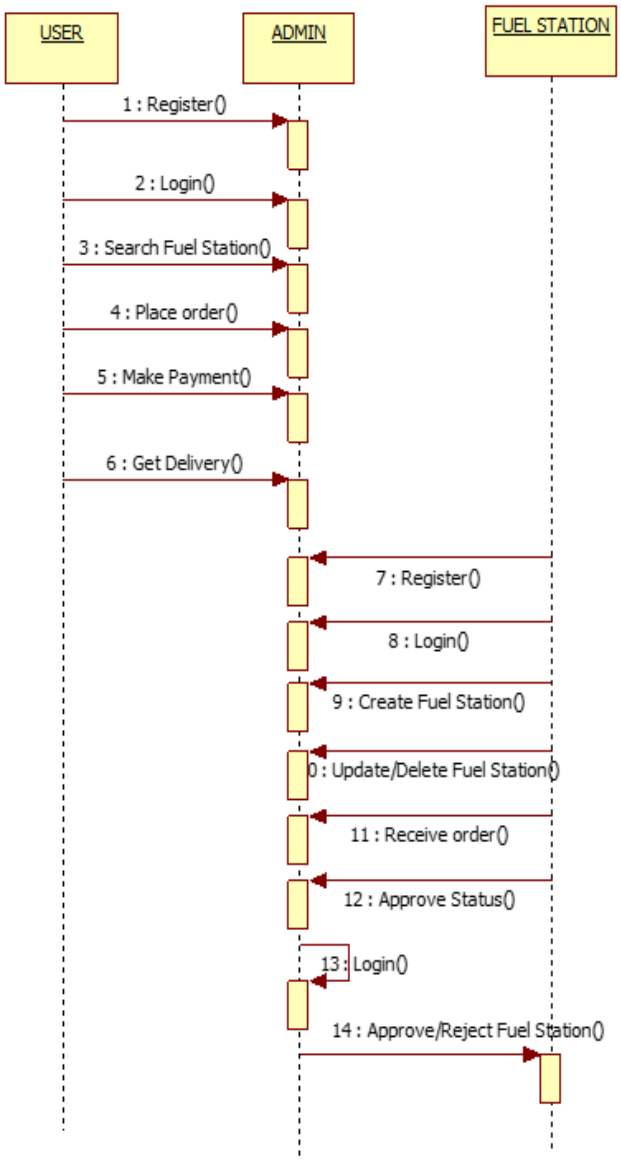


Fig 4.4 : Sequence Diagram

4.2.4 ACTIVITY DIAGRAM

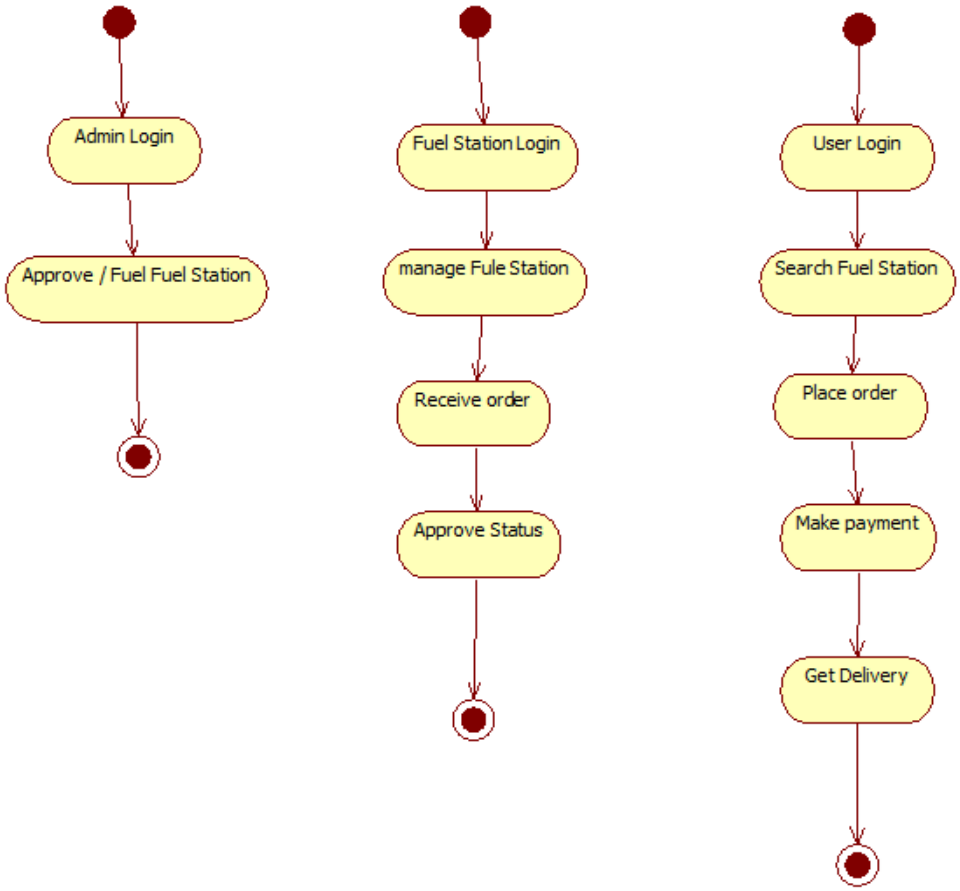


Fig 4.5 : Activity Diagram

4.2.5 COLLABORATION DIAGRAM

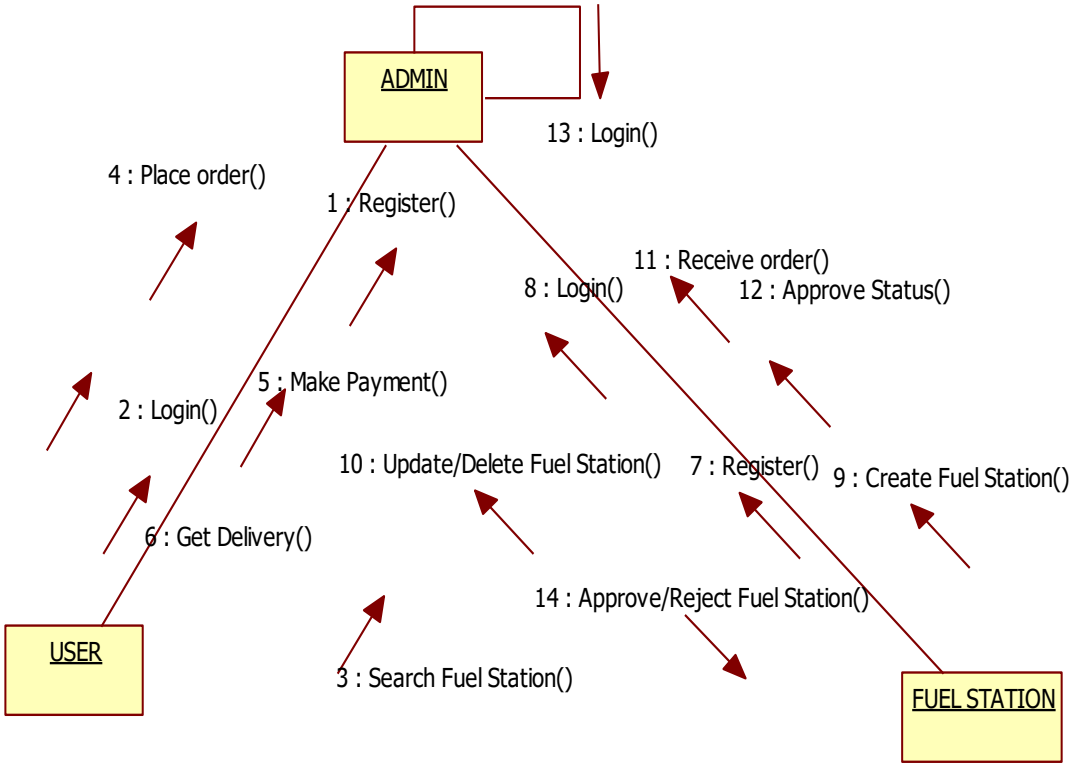
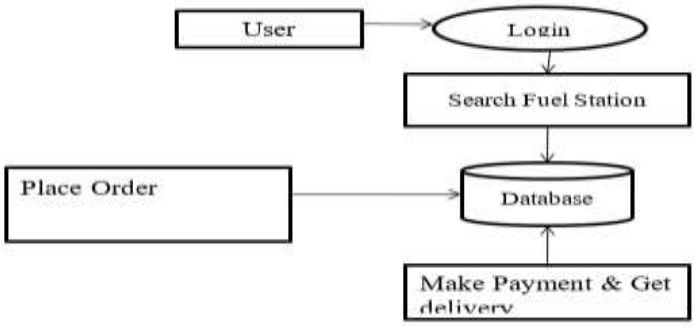


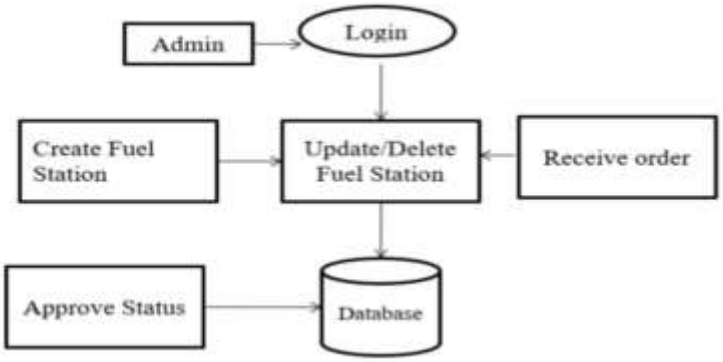
Fig 4.6 :Collaboration Diagram

4.3 DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

User



Fuel Station



Admin

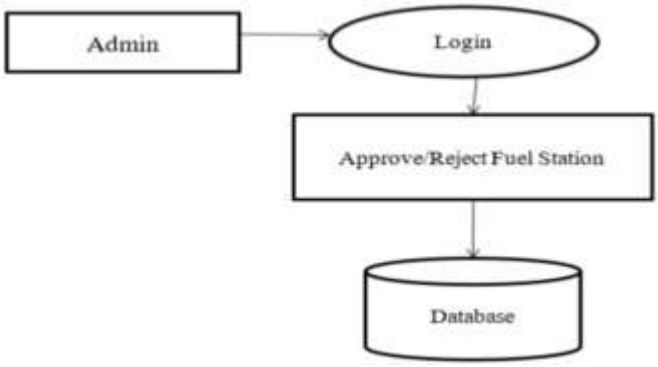


Fig 4.7 : Data Flow Diagram

4.4 WORK FLOW DIAGRAM

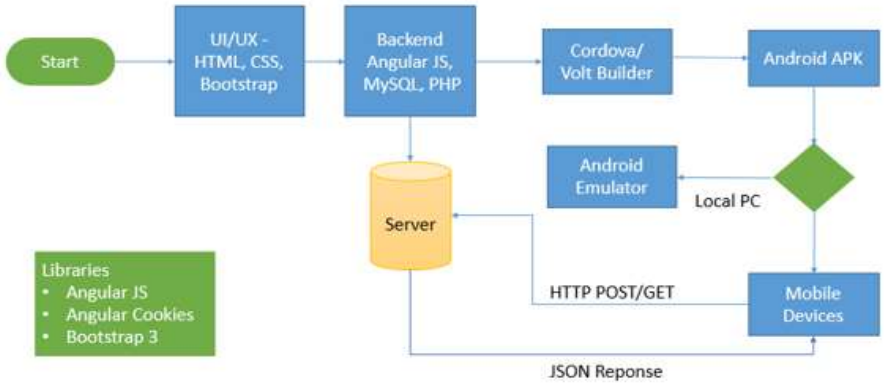


Fig.4.8 : Work Flow Diagram

4.5 ER DESIGN

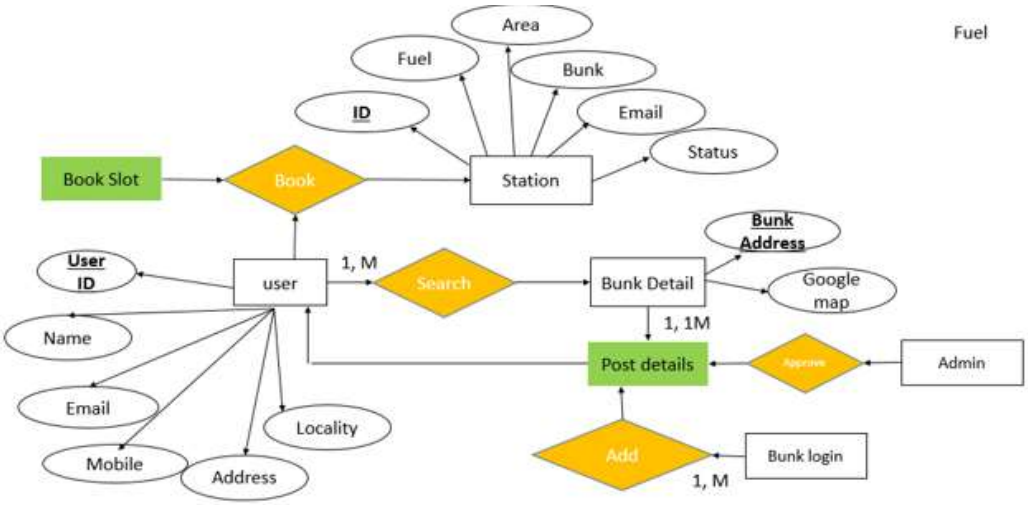


Fig.4.9 : ER Diagram

CHAPTER 5

SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

5.1 HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

- Processor : Intel(R) 2.10GHz
- Installed memory (RAM) : 4 GB
- Hard Disk : 160 GB
- Operating System : Windows (7)

5.2 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

- Front End: HTML5, CSS3, Bootstrap
- Back End: PHP, MYSQL
- Control End: Angular Java Script

5.3 ANDROID TOOLS

- Android Emulator
- Xampp-win64 – 8.1
- Android Studio

CHAPTER 6

SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

6.1 INTRODUCTION TO HTML FRAMEWORK

Hyper Text Markup Language, commonly referred to as HTML, is the standard markup language used to create web pages. Along with CSS, and JavaScript, HTML is a cornerstone technology used to create web pages, as well as to create user interfaces for mobile and web applications. Web browsers can read HTML files and render them into visible or audible web pages. HTML describes the structure of a website semantically along with cues for presentation, making it a markup language, rather than a programming language. HTML elements form the building blocks of HTML pages. HTML allows images and other objects to be embedded and it can be used to create interactive forms. It provides a means to create structured documents by denoting structural semantics for text such as headings, paragraphs, lists, links, quotes and other items.

HTML elements are delineated by tags, written using angle brackets. Tags such as < img /> and <input /> introduce content into the page directly. Others such as ... surround and provide information about document text and may include other tags as sub-elements. Browsers do not display the HTML tags, but use them to interpret the content of the page. HTML can embed scripts written in languages such as JavaScript which affect the behavior of HTML web pages. HTML markup can also refer the browser to Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) to define the look and layout of text and other material. Hyper Text Markup Language (HTML) is the standard markup language for creating web pages and web applications. With Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) and JavaScript it forms a triad of cornerstone

technologies for the World Wide Web.[1] Web browsers receive HTML documents from a webserver or from local storage and render them into multimedia web pages.

In 1980, physicist Tim Berners-Lee, a contractor at CERN, proposed and prototyped ENQUIRE, a system for CERN researchers to use and share documents. In 1989, Berners-Lee wrote a memo proposing an Internet-based hypertext system.[3] Berners-Lee specified HTML and wrote the browser and server software in late 1990. That year, Berners-Lee and CERN data systems engineer Robert Cailliau collaborated on a joint request for funding, but the project was not formally adopted by CERN. In his personal notes[4] from 1990 he listed[5] "some of the many areas in which hypertext is used" and put an encyclopedia first. The first publicly available description of HTML was a document called "HTML Tags", first mentioned on the Internet by Tim Berners-Lee in late 1991.[6][7] It describes 18 elements comprising the initial, relatively simple design of HTML. Except for the hyperlink tag, these were strongly influenced by SGMLguid, an in-house Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML)-based documentation format at CERN. Eleven of these elements still exist in HTML 4.[8] HTML is a markup language that web browsers use to interpret and compose text, images, and other material into visual or audible web pages. Default characteristics for every item of HTML markup are defined in the browser, and these characteristics can be altered or enhanced by the web page designer's additional use of CSS. Many of the text elements are found in the 1988 ISO technical report TR 9537 Techniques for using SGML, which in turn covers the features of early text formatting languages such as that used by the RUNOFF command developed in the early 1960s for the CTSS (Compatible Time-Sharing System) operating system: these formatting commands were derived from the commands used by typesetters to manually format documents. However, the SGML concept of generalized markup is based on elements (nested annotated ranges

with attributes) rather than merely print effects, with also the separation of structure and markup; HTML has been progressively moved in this direction with CSS.

6.2 INTRODUCTION TO CASCADING STYLE SHEETS (CSS)

CSS is a style sheet language used for describing the presentation of a document written in a markup language. Although most often used to set the visual style of web pages and user interfaces written in HTML and XHTML, the language can be applied to any XML document, including plain XML, SVG andXUL, and is applicable to rendering in speech, or on other media. Along with HTML and JavaScript, CSS is a cornerstone technology used by most websites to create visually engaging webpages, user interfaces for web applications, and user interfaces for many mobile applications. CSS is designed primarily to enable the separation of document content from document presentation, including aspects such as the layout, colors, and fonts. This separation can improve content accessibility, provide more flexibility and control in the specification of presentation characteristics, enable multiple HTML pages to share formatting by specifying the relevant CSS in a separate .css file, and reduce complexity and repetition in the structural content, such as semantically insignificant tables that were widely used to format pages before consistent CSS rendering was available in all major browsers. CSS makes it possible to separate presentation instructions from the HTML content in a separate file or style section of the HTML file. For each matching HTML element, it provides a list of formatting instructions. For example, a CSS rule might specify that "all heading 1 elements should be bold", leaving pure semantic HTML markup that asserts "this text is a level 1 heading" without formatting code such as a<bold> tag indicating how such text should be displayed.

This separation of formatting and content makes it possible to present the same markup page in different styles for different rendering methods, such as on-screen,

in print, by voice (when read out by a speech-based browser orscreen reader) and on Braille-based, tactile devices. It can also be used to display the web page differently depending on the screen size or device on which it is being viewed. Although the author of a web page typically links to a CSS file within the markup file, readers can specify a different style sheet, such as a CSS file stored on their own computer, to override the one the author has specified. If the author or the reader did not link the document to a style sheet, the default style of the browser will be applied. Another advantage of CSS is that aesthetic changes to the graphic design of a document (or hundreds of documents) can be applied quickly and easily, by editing a few lines in one file, rather than by a laborious (and thus expensive) process of crawling over every document line by line, changing markup. The CSS specification describes a priority scheme to determine which style rules apply if more than one rule matches against a particular element. In this so-called cascade, priorities (or weights) are calculated and assigned to rules, so that the results are predictable.

The style sheets could therefore not be linked to documents on the web.[22] Robert Cailliau, also of CERN, wanted to separate the structure from the presentation so that different style sheets could describe different presentation for printing, screen-based presentations, and editors. The spec was never finished and is deprecated.[27] By the end of 1996, CSS was ready to become official, and the CSS level 1 Recommendation was published in December. Development of HTML, CSS, and the DOM had all been taking place in one group, the HTML Editorial Review Board (ERB). Early in 1997, the ERB was split into three working groups: HTML Working group, chaired by Dan Connolly of W3C; DOM Working group, chaired by Lauren Wood of Soft Quad; and CSS Working group, chaired by Chris Lilley of W3C. The CSS Working Group began tackling issues that had not been addressed with CSS level 1, resulting in the creation of CSS level 2 on November 4, 1997. It

was published as a W3C Recommendation on May 12, 1998. CSS level 3, which was started in 1998, is still under development as of 2014. In 2005 the CSS Working Groups decided to enforce the requirements for standards more strictly. This meant that already published standards like CSS 2.1, CSS 3 Selectors and CSS 3 Text were pulled back from Candidate Recommendation to Working Draft level.

6.3 MYSQL SERVER

MySQL in July 2013, it was the world's second most widely used RDBMS, and the most widely used open-source client–server model RDBMS. It is named after co-founder Michael Widenius's daughter, My. The SQL acronym stands for Structured Query Language. The MySQL development project has made its source code available under the terms of the GNU General Public License, as well as under a variety of proprietary agreements. MySQL was owned and sponsored by a single for-profit firm, the Swedish company MySQL AB, now owned by Oracle Corporation. For proprietary use, several paid editions are available, and offer additional functionality.

SQL Server Management Studio (SSMS) is a software application first launched with Microsoft SQL Server 2005 that is used for configuring, managing, and administering all components within Microsoft SQL Server. The tool includes both script editors and graphical tools which work with objects and features of the server.[1]

A central feature of SSMS is the Object Explorer, which allows the user to browse, select, and act upon any of the objects within the server.[2] It also shipped a separate Express edition that could be freely downloaded, however recent versions of SSMS are fully capable of connecting to and manage any SQL Server Express instance. Microsoft also incorporated backwards compatibility for older versions of SQL Server thus allowing a newer version of SSMS to connect to older versions of

SQL Server instances. Starting from version 11, the application was based on the In June 2015, Microsoft announced their intention to release future versions of SSMS independently of SQL Server database engine releases.

6.4 PHP

PHP is a server-side scripting language designed for web development but also used as a general-purpose programming language. Originally created by Rasmus Lerdorf in 1994, the PHP reference implementation is now produced by The PHP Group. PHP originally stood for Personal Home Page, but it now stands for there cursive backronym PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor. PHP code may be embedded into HTML code, or it can be used in combination with various web template systems, web content management system and web frameworks. PHP code is usually processed by a PHP interpreter implemented as a module in the web server or as a Common Gateway Interface (CGI) executable. The web server combines the results of the interpreted and executed PHP code, which may be any type of data, including images, with the generated web page. PHP code may also be executed with a command-line interface(CLI) and can be used to implement standalone graphical applications.

The standard PHP interpreter, powered by the Zend Engine, is free software released under the PHP License. PHP has been widely ported and can be deployed on most web servers on almost every operating system and platform, free of charge. The PHP language evolved without a written formal specification or standard until 2014, leaving the canonical PHP interpreter as a de facto standard. Since 2014 work has gone on to create a formal PHP specification. PHP is a server-side scripting language designed primarily for web development but also used as a general-purpose programming language. Originally created by Rasmus Lerdorf in 1994,[4] the PHP reference implementation is now produced by The PHP

Development Team.[5] PHP originally stood for Personal Home Page,[4] but it now stands for the recursive acronym PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor.

PHP/FI could help to build simple, dynamic web applications. To accelerate bug reporting and to improve the code, Lerdorf initially announced the release of PHP/FI as "Personal Home Page Tools (PHP Tools) version 1.0" on the Usenet discussion group comp.infosystems.www.authoring.cgi on June 8, 1995.[13][14] This release already had the basic functionality that PHP has as of 2013. This included Perl-like variables, form handling, and the ability to embed HTML. The syntax resembled that of Perl but was simpler, more limited and less consistent. Lerdorf did not intend the early PHP to become a new programming language, but it grew organically, with Lerdorf noting in retrospect: "I don't know how to stop it, there was never any intent to write a programming language […] I have absolutely no idea how to write a programming language, I just kept adding the next logical step on the way."[15] A development team began to form and, after months of work and beta testing, officially released PHP/FI 2 in November 1997. The fact that PHP lacked an original overall design but instead developed organically has led to inconsistent naming of functions and inconsistent ordering of their parameters.[16] In some cases, the function names were chosen to match the lower-level libraries which PHP was "wrapping",[17] while in some very early versions of PHP the length of the function names was used internally as a hash function, so names were chosen to improve the distribution of hash values.

6.5 ANGULAR JAVA SCRIPT

AngularJS (commonly referred to as "Angular" or "Angular.js") is an open-source web application framework mainly maintained by Google and by a community of individuals and corporations to address many of the challenges encountered in developing single-page applications. It aims to simplify both the

development and the testing of such applications by providing a framework for client-side model–view–controller (MVC) and model–view–viewmodel(MVVM) architectures, along with components commonly used in rich Internet applications.

The AngularJS framework works by first reading the HTML page, which has embedded into it additional custom tag attributes. Angular interprets those attributes as directives to bind input or output parts of the page to a model that is represented by standard JavaScript variables. The values of those JavaScript variables can be manually set within the code, or retrieved from static or dynamic JSON resources. According to JavaScript analytics service Libscore, AngularJS is used on the websites of Wolfram Alpha, NBC,Walgreens, Intel, Sprint, ABC News, and approximately 8,400 other sites out of 1 million tested in July 2015. AngularJS is the frontend part of the MEAN stack, consisting of MongoDB database, Express.js web application server framework, Angular.js itself, and Node.js runtime environment.

AngularJS is an open source web application framework. It was originally developed in 2009 by Misko Hevery and Adam Abrons. It is now maintained by Google. Its latest version is 1.4.3.

Definition of AngularJS as put by its official documentation is as follows −

AngularJS is a structural framework for dynamic web apps. It lets you use HTML as your template language and lets you extend HTML's syntax to express your application's components clearly and succinctly. Angular's data binding and dependency injection eliminate much of the code you currently have to write. And it all happens within the browser, making it an ideal partner with any server technology.

FEATURES

- AngularJS is a powerful JavaScript based development framework to create RICH Internet Application(RIA).
- AngularJS provides developers options to write client side application (using JavaScript) in a clean MVC(Model View Controller) way.
- Application written in AngularJS is cross-browser compliant. AngularJS automatically handles JavaScript code suitable for each browser.
- AngularJS is open source, completely free, and used by thousands of developers around the world. It is licensed under the Apache License version 2.0.
- Overall, AngularJS is a framework to build large scale and high performance web application while keeping them as easy-to-maintain.

CORE FEATURES

Following are most important core features of AngularJS −

- **Data-binding** − It is the automatic synchronization of data between model and view components.
- **Scope** − These are objects that refer to the model. They act as a glue between controller and view.
- **Controller** − These are JavaScript functions that are bound to a particular scope.
- **Services** − AngularJS come with several built-in services for example $https: to make a XMLHttpRequests. These are singleton objects which are instantiated only once in app.
- **Filters** − These select a subset of items from an array and returns a new array.

- **Directives** − Directives are markers on DOM elements (such as elements, attributes, css, and more). These can be used to create custom HTML tags that serve as new, custom widgets. AngularJS has built-in directives (Bind, Model...)
- **Templates** − These are the rendered view with information from the controller and model. These can be a single file (like index.html) or multiple views in one page using "partials".
- **Routing** − It is concept of switching views.
- **Model View Whatever** − MVC is a design pattern for dividing an application into different parts (called Model, View and Controller), each with distinct responsibilities. AngularJS does not implement MVC in the traditional sense, but rather something closer to MVVM (Model-View-ViewModel). The Angular JS team refers it humorously as Model View Whatever.
- **Deep Linking** − Deep linking allows you to encode the state of application in the URL so that it can be bookmarked. The application can then be restored from the URL to the same state.
- **Dependency Injection** − AngularJS has a built-in dependency injection subsystem that helps the developer by making the application easier to develop, understand, and test.

6.6 MODULES DESCRIPTION

- User Module
- Admin Module
- Fuel Stations Module

6.6.1 User Module

1. Registration/Login: This functionality allows users to create a new account by registering with the system or log into their existing accounts securely, providing access to the user module's features.
2. Profile Management: User can manage their personal information, preferences, and settings through Profile Management, ensuring accuracy and customization of their profiles within the system.
3. Select Fuel Stations: This feature enables users to browse and select from available fuel stations based on location, pricing, availability, and other relevant criteria, providing flexibility and convenience in choosing where to refuel.
4. Delivery Scheduling: Users can schedule fuel deliveries at their preferred date and time using this functionality, allowing for convenient planning and ensuring timely refueling without the need for immediate action.
5. Fuel Delivery Order: Users can place orders for fuel delivery through this feature, specifying the quantity and type of fuel required, delivery location, and any other relevant details to facilitate seamless delivery fulfillment.
6. Payment Management: Payment Management functionality allows users to securely manage financial transactions, including payment processing, billing, and invoicing for fuel orders placed through the system.
7. Order Tracking: Users can track the status and progress of their fuel delivery orders in real-time, providing transparency and visibility into the delivery process from placement to fulfillment.
8. Receipt: Upon successful completion of a fuel delivery order, users receive a digital receipt detailing the transaction, including the quantity of fuel delivered, total cost, delivery location, and any other pertinent information for their records.

9. History: This feature maintains a record of users' past fuel orders, providing a convenient way to access order history, review past transactions, and track fuel consumption over time.
10. Rating/Reviews: Users can rate and leave reviews for fuel stations, delivery services, and overall experiences, providing valuable feedback to improve service quality and help other users make informed decisions.
11. Support and Assistance: Users have access to customer support and assistance channels for resolving inquiries, issues, or concerns related to fuel delivery, payments, or any other aspect of the user module, ensuring a positive user experience and satisfaction.

6.6.2 Admin Module

1. Login/Register: This functionality allows administrators to securely log into the system using their credentials or register for a new account if they are new users.
2. Dashboard: The Dashboard provides a centralized hub for administrators to view key metrics, trends, and activities at a glance, offering insights into the overall performance of the system.
3. Profile Management: This feature enables administrators to update and manage their personal information, ensuring accuracy and security of their user profiles within the system.
4. Supplier Details Management: Administrators can use this functionality to maintain comprehensive information about suppliers, including contact details, product offerings, pricing, and any other relevant details.
5. Category Management: Category Management allows administrators to organize products or services into logical groupings or categories, making it easier for users to navigate and find what they are looking for.

6. Real-Time Tracking: Real-Time Tracking functionality enables administrators to monitor various activities and operations within the system as they occur, providing up-to-date information and insights.
7. Drivers: This feature enables administrators to manage information related to drivers, including their profiles, schedules, routes, and any other relevant details necessary for efficient delivery operations.
8. Customers Management: Administrators can use this functionality to manage customer information, including profiles, preferences, purchase history, and any other relevant details to enhance customer service and experience.
9. Pricing: Pricing tools allow administrators to set and adjust prices for products or services offered within the system, considering factors such as cost, competition, and market demand.
10. Payment Management: Payment Management functionality enables administrators to oversee and manage financial transactions within the system, including payment processing, invoicing, refunds, and any other related activities.
11. Order Management: Order Management allows administrators to oversee the lifecycle of orders from placement to fulfillment, including order processing, tracking, and managing returns or exchanges.
12. Alerts: Alerts feature keeps administrators informed of important events, notifications, or issues within the system, allowing for timely responses and actions to address any concerns.
13. Reports and Analysis: Reports and Analysis functionality provides administrators with tools to generate and analyze data, enabling them to gain insights into system performance, trends, and areas for improvement through data visualization and analytics tools.

6.6.3 Fuel Stations Module

1. Registration/Login: This functionality allows users to create a new account by registering with the system or log into their existing accounts securely, providing access to the user module's features.
2. Profile Management: Users can manage their personal information, preferences, and settings through Profile Management, ensuring accuracy and customization of their profiles within the system.
3. Select Fuel Stations: This feature enables users to browse and select from available fuel stations based on location, pricing, availability, and other relevant criteria, providing flexibility and convenience in choosing where to refuel.
4. Delivery Scheduling: Users can schedule fuel deliveries at their preferred date and time using this functionality, allowing for convenient planning and ensuring timely refueling without the need for immediate action.
5. Fuel Delivery Order: Users can place orders for fuel delivery through this feature, specifying the quantity and type of fuel required, delivery location, and any other relevant details to facilitate seamless delivery fulfillment.
6. Payment Management: Payment Management functionality allows users to securely manage financial transactions, including payment processing, billing, and invoicing for fuel orders placed through the system.
7. Order Tracking: Users can track the status and progress of their fuel delivery orders in real-time, providing transparency and visibility into the delivery process from placement to fulfillment.
8. Receipt: Upon successful completion of a fuel delivery order, users receive a digital receipt detailing the transaction, including the quantity of fuel delivered, total cost, delivery location, and any other pertinent information for their records.

9. History: This feature maintains a record of users' past fuel orders, providing a convenient way to access order history, review past transactions, and track fuel consumption over time.
10. Rating/Reviews: Users can rate and leave reviews for fuel stations, delivery services, and overall experiences, providing valuable feedback to improve service quality and help other users make informed decisions.
11. Support and Assistance: Users have access to customer support and assistance channels for resolving inquiries, issues, or concerns related to fuel delivery, payments, or any other aspect of the user module, ensuring a positive user experience and satisfaction.

CHAPTER 7

SYSTEM TESTING

7.1 TESTING OBJECTIVES

The purpose of testing is to discover errors. Testing is the process of trying to discover every conceivable fault or weakness in a work product. It provides a way to check the functionality of components, sub assemblies, assemblies and/or a finished product It is the process of exercising software with the intent of ensuring that the Software system meets its requirements and user expectations and does not fail in an unacceptable manner. There are various types of test. Each test type addresses a specific testing requirement.

7.2 TYPES OF TESTING

The purpose of testing is to discover errors. Testing is the process of trying to discover every conceivable fault or weakness in a work product. It provides a way to check the functionality of components, sub-assemblies, assemblies and/or a finished product It is the process of exercising software with the intent of ensuring that the Software system meets its requirements and user expectations and does not fail in an unacceptable manner. There are various types of test. Each test type addresses a specific testing requirement.

UNIT TESTING

Unit testing involves the design of test cases that validate that the internal program logic is functioning properly, and that program inputs produce valid outputs. All decision branches and internal code flow should be validated. It is the testing of individual software units of the application .it is done after the completion of an individual unit before integration. This is a structural testing, that relies on knowledge of its construction and is invasive. Unit tests perform basic tests at

component level and test a specific business process, application, and/or system configuration. Unit tests ensure that each unique path of a business process performs accurately to the documented specifications and contains clearly defined inputs and expected results.

INTEGRATION TESTING

Integration tests are designed to test integrated software components to determine if they actually run as one program. Testing is event driven and is more concerned with the basic outcome of screens or fields. Integration tests demonstrate that although the components were individually satisfaction, as shown by successfully unit testing, the combination of components is correct and consistent. Integration testing is specifically aimed at exposing the problems that arise from the combination of components.

FUNCTIONAL TEST

Functional tests provide systematic demonstrations that functions tested are available as specified by the business and technical requirements, system documentation, and user manuals.

Functional testing is centered on the following items:

Valid Input : identified classes of valid input must be accepted.

Invalid Input : identified classes of invalid input must be rejected.

Functions : identified functions must be exercised.

Output : identified classes of application outputs must be exercised.

Systems/Procedures: interfacing systems or procedures must be invoked.

Organization and preparation of functional tests is focused on requirements, key functions, or special test cases. In addition, systematic coverage pertaining to identify Business process flows; data fields, predefined processes, and successive

processes must be considered for testing. Before functional testing is complete, additional tests are identified and the effective value of current tests is determined.

SYSTEM TEST

System testing ensures that the entire integrated software system meets requirements. It tests a configuration to ensure known and predictable results. An example of system testing is the configuration oriented system integration test. System testing is based on process descriptions and flows, emphasizing pre-driven process links and integration points.

WHITE BOX TESTING

White Box Testing is a testing in which in which the software tester has knowledge of the inner workings, structure and language of the software, or at least its purpose. It is purpose. It is used to test areas that cannot be reached from a black box level.

BLACK BOX TESTING

Black Box Testing is testing the software without any knowledge of the inner workings, structure or language of the module being tested. Black box tests, as most other kinds of tests, must be written from a definitive source document, such as specification or requirements document, such as specification or requirements document. It is a testing in which the software under test is treated, as a black box you cannot “see” into it. The test provides inputs and responds to outputs without considering how the software works.

7.3 TEST CASE RESULT :

Test	Requirement	Action/Input	Expected Result	Actual Result	Pass/Fail
1	Fuel Order Placement	Place a fuel order using the app	Order is successfully placed	Order placed	PASS
2	Driver Assignment	Assign a driver to the fuel order	Driver is assigned to the order	Driver assigned	PASS
3	GPS Tracking	Track the fuel delivery in real-time Location of the delivery is updated	Location of the delivery is updated	Real-time tracking	PASS
4	Payment Processing	Process payment for the fuel order	Payment is successfully processed	Payment processed	PASS
5	Delivery Confirmation	Confirm successful delivery of fuel	Delivery confirmation received	Delivery confirmed	PASS
6	Customer Feedback	Provide feedback on the service	Positive feedback received	Feedback submitted	PASS

Table 7.1 Test Cases Results

CHAPTER 8

RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

User feedback highlighted a high level of satisfaction, with many users praising the app's ease of use and convenience. Delivery times were significantly reduced compared to traditional methods, showcasing the efficiency gains offered by our platform. Furthermore, a notable increase in customer retention was observed, indicating a positive shift in consumer behavior towards our service. Despite some minor issues encountered during the initial rollout, error rates were relatively low, and continuous improvements have been implemented to address any shortcomings. Additionally, our app provided tangible cost savings for customers, predominantly through reduced travel expenses and time savings associated with fuel procurement

Our app's success can be attributed to its seamless user experience and the innovative technologies integrated into its design. By leveraging emerging trends in mobile app development and fuel delivery logistics, we have been able to carve out a distinct niche in the market. However, we acknowledge certain challenges and limitations, such as the need for ongoing updates to maintain relevance in a rapidly evolving landscape and the necessity of overcoming potential regulatory hurdles. Looking ahead, we foresee exciting opportunities for further development and expansion, including the integration of advanced features like predictive analytics and machine learning algorithms to optimize delivery routes and enhance customer engagement. Overall, our fuel delivery app represents a significant step forward in revolutionizing the way consumers access and consume fuel, promising continued innovation and value for both users and stakeholders alike.

CHAPTER 9

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

9.1 CONCLUSION

In this android application forms provided to the users should not be complicated as customers want simple solutions. These forms should include details like Fuel type, quantity, additional add-ons and many more. Once, the key features have been covered, next let's find out the additional features that can be integrated into the app to give it a competitive edge.

9.2 FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

To distribution our system looks for the control on product thefts which is the serious problem for the manufacturing industries and reduction in manpower required. It is also possible to implement the same system for milk processing industries while distributing the milk and its products to the market. In day to day life we can see that water distribution in summer is also one of the problems in front of India. So it is possible to keep control on water distribution in particular area. Also it is possible to keep record of the distributed products in market which is commercially most important for industries

APPENDICES

A.Source Code

Angular_user.js

```
var app = angular.module("myapp", ['ngCookies']);
app.controller("myappCtrl", function($scope, $cookieStore, $cookies, $http)
{

    // sign in button
    $scope.user_login = function()
    {
  $http.post('user_login.php',
                {'email': $scope.email, 'password':$scope.password})
          .success(function(data, status, headers, config)
          {
                if(data.success == 1)
                {
                      alert("Login Successful");
                      $cookieStore.put("cook_user_email",data.email);
                      $cookieStore.put("cook_staff_dept",data.field_1);
                      window.location = "user_home.html";  // Home Page
                      return;
                }
                else if(data.success == 2)
                {
                      alert("Please Fill All Fields");
                }
                else
```

```
                {
                        alert("Login Unsuccessful");
                }
    });
}

    $scope.cook_user_email = $cookieStore.get("cook_user_email");
    $scope.cook_staff_dept = $cookieStore.get("cook_staff_dept");


    $scope.worker_register = function()
    {
        $http.post('worker_register.php',{
         'name':$scope.name,'email':$scope.email,'password':$scope.password,
         'mobile': $scope.mobile,'field_1': $scope.field_1,'field_2': $scope.field_2,
         'field_3': $scope.field_3})
        .success(function(data, status, headers, config)
        {
                if(data.success == 1)
                {
                        alert("Registered successfully");

                        window.location = "worker_login.html";
                        return;
                }
                else if(data.success == 2)
                {
                        alert("Please Fill All Fields");
```

```
                }
                else if(data.success == 0)
                {
                        alert("Error");
                }
                else
                {
                        alert(" Un Successfull");
                }
    });
}
     $scope.worker_login = function()
     {
  $http.post('worker_login.php',
                {'email': $scope.email, 'password':$scope.password})
            .success(function(data, status, headers, config)
            {
                if(data.success == 1)
                {
                        alert("Login Successful");
                        window.location = "home.html";
                        $cookieStore.put("cook_work_email",data.email);
                        $cookieStore.put("cook_type",data.field_1);
                  // Home Page
                        return;
                }
                else if(data.success == 2)
                {
```

```
                alert("Please Fill All Fields");
            }
            else
            {
                alert("Login Unsuccessful");
            }
    });
}
    $scope.user_logout = function()
    {
        if(confirm("Are You Sure?"))
        {
            $cookies.cook_user_email = "";
            $cookies.cook_admin_email = "";
            window.location = "index.html";
            return;
        }
        else
        {
            return false;
        }
    }


    $scope.admin_logout = function()
    {
        if(confirm("Are You Sure?"))
        {
```

```
                $cookies.cook_admin_email = "";
                $cookies.cook_user_email = "";
                window.location = "index.html";
                return;
        }
        else
        {
                return false;
        }
}

$scope.user_register = function()
{
        $http.post('user_register.php',{
         'name':$scope.name,'email':$scope.email,'password':$scope.password,
         'mobile': $scope.mobile,'field_1': $scope.field_1,'field_2': $scope.field_2,
         'field_3': $scope.field_3,'field_4': $scope.field_4 })
        .success(function(data, status, headers, config)
        {
                if(data.success == 1)
                {
                        alert("Registered successfully");
                        window.location = "user_login.html";
                        return;
                }
                else if(data.success == 2)
                {
                        alert("Please Fill All Fields");
```

```
                }
                else if(data.success == 0)
                {
                        alert("Error");
                }
                else
                {
                        alert(" Un Successfull");
                }
    });
}
     $scope.admin_login = function()
     {
  $http.post('admin_login.php',
                {'email': $scope.email, 'password':$scope.password})
            .success(function(data, status, headers, config)
            {
                if(data.success == 1)
                {
                        alert("Login Successful");
                        $cookieStore.put("cook_admin_email",data.email);
                        window.location = "admin_home.html";  // Home Page
                        return;
                }
                else if(data.success == 2)
                {
                        alert("Please Fill All Fields");
                }
```

```
                else
                {
                        alert("Login Unsuccessful");
                }
    });
}
    $scope.cook_admin_email = $cookieStore.get("cook_admin_email");
    $scope.admin_register = function()
    {
            $http.post('admin_register.php',{
             'name':$scope.name,'email':$scope.email,
             'password':$scope.password,'mobile': $scope.mobile})
            .success(function(data, status, headers, config)
            {
                if(data.success == 1)
                {
                        alert("Registered successfully");
                        window.location = "admin_login.html";
                        return;
                }
                else
                {
                        alert("Invalid Inputs");
                }
    });
}
            $http.post('get_admin_info.php')
            .success(function(data, status, headers, config)
```

```
        {
                if(data.success == 1)
                {
                        $scope.details = data.details;
                }
});
        $http.post('get_user_info.php',
        {
                'email':$scope.cook_user_email
        })
        .success(function(data, status, headers, config)
        {
                if(data.success == 1)
                {
                        $scope.userdetails = data.details;
                }
});
  $scope.myinfovar = true;
  $scope.update_info = function(email,password,name,mobile)
  {
        $scope.myinfovar = false;
        $scope.email = email;
        $scope.password = password;
        $scope.name = name;
        $scope.mobile = mobile;
        //window.location = "home.html";
  }
```

```
    $scope.save_info = function()
    {
            $http.post('admin_update.php',{
             'name':$scope.name,'email':$scope.email,
             'password':$scope.password,'mobile': $scope.mobile})
            .success(function(data, status, headers, config)
            {
                    if(data.success == 1)
                    {
                            alert("Submited successfully");
                            window.location = "admin_post_info.html";
                            return;
                    }
                    else
                    {
                            alert("Invalid Inputs");
                    }
   });
}

    // sign in button
    $scope.newpassword = function()
    {
  $http.post('newpassword.php',
                    {       'email': $scope.email, 'password':$scope.password,
                            'field_3': $scope.field_3, 'field_4':$scope.field_4
                            })
            .success(function(data, status, headers, config)
```

```
                {
                        if(data.success == 1)
                        {
                                alert("Password Reset Successful");
                                window.location = "index.html";  // Home Page
                                return;
                        }
                        else if(data.success == 2)
                        {
                                alert("Please Fill All Fields");
                        }
                        else
                        {
                                alert("Login Unsuccessful");
                        }
        });
    }
});
```

User_login.php

```
<?php
/* Following code will match admin login credentials */
//user temp array
$response = array();

// include db connect class
require_once __DIR__ . '/db_connect.php';
```

```
// connecting to db
$db = new DB_CONNECT();

// check for post data
$data = json_decode(file_get_contents("php://input"));
$get_empid = mysql_real_escape_string($data->email);
$get_password = mysql_real_escape_string($data->password);

if(empty($get_empid) || empty($get_password))
{
	$response["success"] = 2;
	echo json_encode($response);
}
else
{
	$result = mysql_query("SELECT * FROM user_login WHERE email = '$get_empid' AND
password = '$get_password' ");

		if (mysql_num_rows($result))
		{
			$Allresponse = mysql_fetch_array($result);
			// temp user array
			$response = array();
			$response = $Allresponse;
			$response["success"] = 1;
			echo json_encode($response);
		}
		else
		{
```

```
                    // success
                    $response["success"] = 0;
                    // echoing JSON response
                    echo json_encode($response);
                }
}
?>
```

Index.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html ng-app="myapp">
        <head>

                <!-- Basic -->
                <meta charset="utf-8">
                <meta name="keywords" content="HTML5 Template" />
                <meta name="description" >
                <meta name="theme-color" content="#050e82" />

                <!-- Mobile Metas -->
                <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

                <!-- Web Fonts  -->
                <link href='css/css.css' rel='stylesheet' type='text/css'>
                <link rel="stylesheet" href="fonts/font.css">

                <!-- Vendor CSS -->
                <link rel="stylesheet" href="vendor/fontawesome/css/font-awesome.css">
                <link rel="stylesheet" href="vendor/owlcarousel/owl.carousel.css"
media="screen">
```

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="vendor/owlcarousel/owl.theme.css" media="screen">
<link href="vendor/owl-carousel/owl.transitions.html" rel="stylesheet" media="screen">
<link rel="stylesheet" href="vendor/flexslider/flexslider.css" media="screen">
<link rel="stylesheet" href="vendor/chosen/chosen.css" media="screen">
<link rel="stylesheet" href="vendor/magnific-popup/magnific-popup.css" media="screen">

<!-- Theme CSS -->
<link rel="stylesheet" href="css/theme.css">
<link rel="stylesheet" href="css/theme-animate.css">
<!-- Style Switcher-->
<!-- Head libs -->
<script src="vendor/modernizr/modernizr.js"></script>
<!--[if IE]>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/ie.css">
<![endif]-->
<!--[if lte IE 8]>
    <script src="vendor/respond/respond.js"></script>
    <script src="vendor/excanvas/excanvas.js"></script>
<![endif]-->

<style>
    .container {
        background-color: #050e82;
        position:relative;
        margin-top:100px;
    }
    .row{
```

```
margin-left:50px;
margin-right:50px;
text-align:center;
}
.login p{
position:relative;
text-align:center;
font-size:30px;
color:#ffffff;
}

p{
position:relative;
text-align:center;
font-family:"Quicksand";
font-size:35px;
color:#ffffff;
font-weight:200;
}
h2{
position:relative;
text-align:center;
font-size:30px;
color:#ffffff;
font-weight:200;
}
h3{
text-align:center;
```

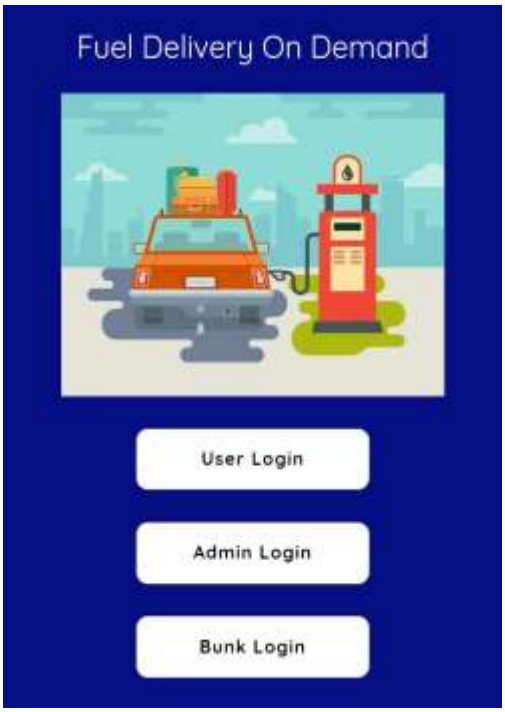
```
                font-size:80px;
                color:#ffffff;
                font-weight:200;
                }
                img{
                align:middle;
                }

    </style>

<!-- script back button -->
                <script src="cordova.js"></script>
                <script>
                function onLoad()
                {
                        document.addEventListener("deviceready", deviceReady, false);
                }
                function deviceReady()
                {
                        document.addEventListener("backbutton", backButtonCallback, false);
                }
                function backButtonCallback()
                {
                        navigator.app.exitApp();
                }
                </script>
```

```
<!-- angular js -->
<script src="js/angular-1.3.js"></script>
<script src="js/angular_cookies.js"></script>
</head>
<body >
<div class="container">

<h2>Fuel Delivery On Demand</h2>
<div class="row">
<div class="col-md-12" style="margin-left:0px;" >
<img class="img-responsive" src="images/wall.jpg" width="400px" height="400px" >
</div>

<div class="login" style="margin-left:0px;">
<div class="col-md-4" >
<a href="user_login.html"> <button style="background-color:white;font-weight:bold;color:#000;letter-spacing:1px">User Login</button> </a> <br><br>
<a href="user_register.html"><button href="user_register.html" style="background-color:white;font-weight:bold;color:#000;letter-spacing:1px">User Register</button> </a><br><br>
<a href="admin_login.html"><button href="user_register.html" style="background-color:white;font-weight:bold;color:#000;letter-spacing:1px">Admin Login</button> </a><br><br>

<a href="worker_login.html"><button href="worker_login.html" style="background-color:white;font-weight:bold;color:#000;letter-spacing:1px">Bunk Login</button> </a><br><br>
<a href="worker_register.html"><button href="worker_register.html" style="background-color:white;font-weight:bold;color:#000;letter-spacing:1px">Bunk Register</button> </a><br><br>
```

```
                                    </div>


                                </div>
                    </div>
                    <script src="vendor/jquery/jquery.js"></script>
                    <script src="vendor/bootstrap/bootstrap.js"></script>
                    <script src="vendor/jquery.validation/jquery.validation.js"></script>
                    <script src="vendor/owlcarousel/owl.carousel.js"></script>
                    <script src="vendor/flexslider/jquery.flexslider-min.js"></script>
                    <script src="vendor/countdown/countdown.min.js"></script>
                    <script src="vendor/chosen/chosen.jquery.min.js"></script>
                    <script src="vendor/pricefilter/jquery.pricefilter.js"></script>
                    <script src="vendor/masonry/imagesloaded.pkgd.min.js"></script>
                    <script src="vendor/masonry/masonry.pkgd.min.js"></script>
                    <script src="vendor/uikit/uikit.js"></script>
                    <script src="vendor/magnific-popup/jquery.magnific-popup.js"></script>

                    <!-- Theme Base, Components and Settings -->
                    <script src="js/theme.js"></script>
                    <!-- Style Switcher -->
                    <script type="text/javascript" src="style-switcher/js/switcher.js"></script>

        <!-- angular js -->
        <script src="js/angular_product.js"></script>
        <body onload="onLoad()">
</body>
</html>
```

B.Screen Shots

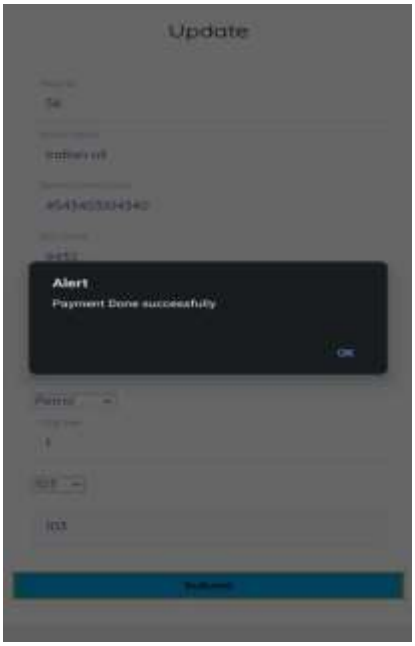
Home page



User Login Page

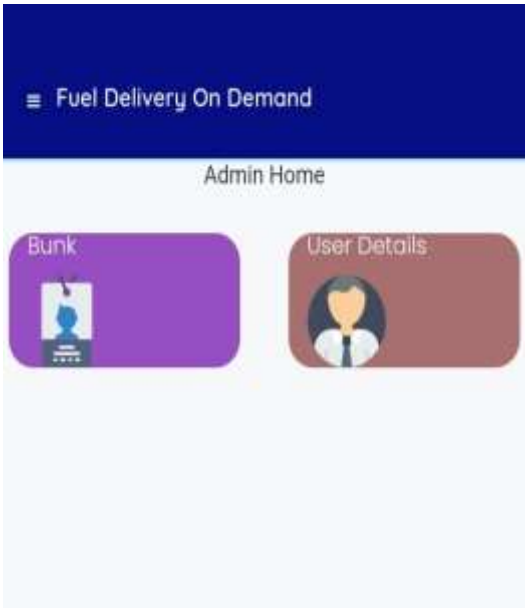
User Home page

Order Placing Page



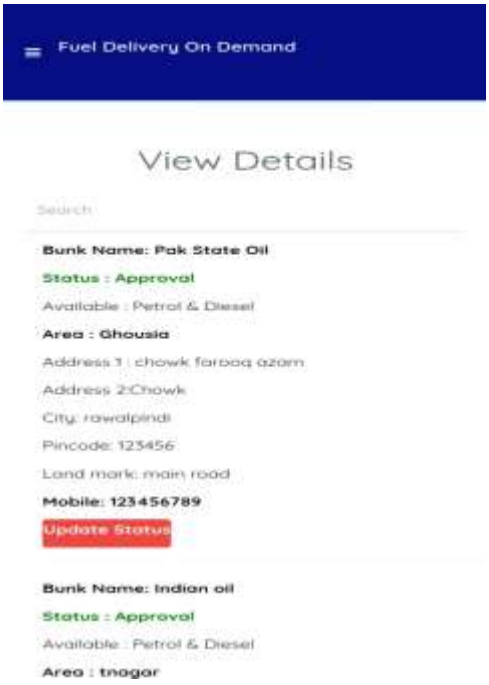
Admin Login Page

Admin Home Page

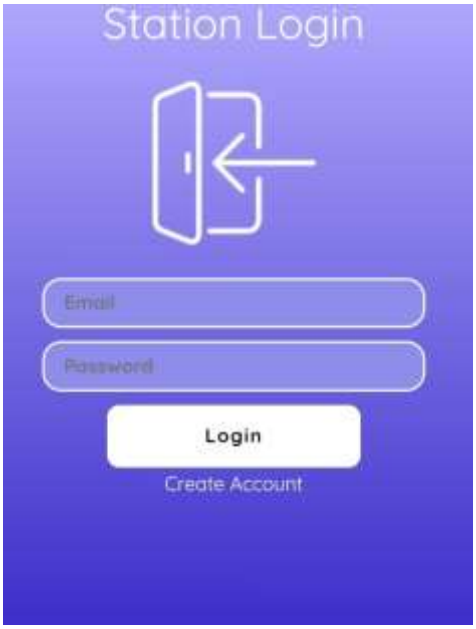


User Details Page

Bunk Details Page



Bunk Login Page



Bunk Home Page

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