A PROJECT REPORT

on

SWAADIST: ONLINE FOOD DELIVERY

Submitted to

KIIT Deemed to be University

In Partial Fulfilment of the Requirement for the Award of

BACHELOR’S DEGREE IN COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

BY “GROUP 3”

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CERTIFICATE

This is certify that the project entitled

SWAADIST: ONLINE FOOD DELIVERY

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is a record of bonafide work carried out by them, in the partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of Degree of Bachelor of Engineering (Computer Science & Engineering) at KIIT Deemed to be university, Bhubaneswar. This work is done during year 2024-2025, under our guidance.

Date: 22/03/2025

Dr.Suchismita Rout

Project Guide

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We are profoundly grateful to **Dr. Suchismita Rout** of **Affiliation** for her expert guidance and continuous encouragement throughout to see that this project rights its target since its commencement to its completion.

ABSTRACT

In the era of digital transformation, online food delivery services have become an essential part of the restaurant industry, offering customers a convenient and efficient way to order meals from their favorite eateries. This project focuses on developing an online food delivery application for **Swaadist**, a restaurant that aims to enhance its customer experience through a modern and interactive web platform. The website is built using **React**, a powerful JavaScript library that enables the creation of a fast, scalable, and responsive user interface.

The **Swaadist** food delivery application provides customers with a seamless experience by offering features such as **menu browsing, order placement, secure payment options, and user authentication**. The website's intuitive design ensures a hassle-free navigation experience, allowing users to explore the restaurant's menu, customize their orders, and make secure online transactions with ease.

From a technical standpoint, the application leverages **React's component-based architecture** to enable dynamic content updates, improving performance and user interaction. The integration of state management techniques ensures smooth functionality, while RESTful APIs facilitate seamless communication between the frontend and backend. Additionally, the platform implements responsive web design principles, ensuring compatibility across various devices, including desktops, tablets, and smartphones.

By implementing this online food ordering system, **Swaadist** aims to streamline its operations, reduce manual dependencies, and improve customer satisfaction. The project not only enhances the restaurant's reach but also contributes to the growing trend of digital food services, making ordering food a quick and efficient process. This application is designed to provide a **user-friendly, efficient, convenient and scalable solution** that meets the evolving needs of modern consumers and restaurant businesses alike.

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1. INTRODUCTION

In today's digital era, online food delivery has become essential for restaurants to enhance customer convenience and streamline operations. **Swaadist**, a restaurant known for its delicious cuisine, is ready to launch a **React-based** web application to offer a seamless food ordering experience. The platform allows users to browse the menu, place orders, make secure payments. This system improves efficiency, reduces manual errors, and helps **Swaadist** establish a strong digital presence

1.1 OBJECTIVE:

1. **User-Friendly Interface**:
   Design an intuitive and easy-to-navigate interface for customers to browse the menu, place orders, and track deliveries effortlessly.

2. **Secure Payment Integration**:
   Implement a secure and reliable payment gateway to allow customers to make payments safely through various online methods.

3. **Menu Customization**:
   Allow users to customize their orders based on preferences (e.g., adding extra toppings, adjusting portion sizes) for a personalized experience.

4. **Responsive Design**:
   Ensure the website is compatible with all devices (desktops, tablets, and smartphones) for easy access and usage by all customers.

5. **User Authentication**:
   Implement a secure login and registration system for users to track order history and save preferences for future orders.

6. **Order Management System**:
   Provide restaurant staff with a backend system to manage incoming orders, update inventory, and monitor deliveries efficiently.

7. **Scalability and Performance**:
   Ensure the app is scalable and can handle increased traffic as the business grows, while

maintaining high performance and speed.

8. **Enhanced Customer Satisfaction**:
   Focus on providing a seamless, quick, and hassle-free experience to improve customer retention and satisfaction.

1.2 MODULES:

1. **Administrator Module**
   The Administrator module is the backbone of the **Swaadist** Online Food Delivery App. It is designed to provide restaurant management with full control over the app's backend operations. Key features and functionalities of this module include:

   ○ **Order Management**:
     Administrators can view and manage customer orders in real-time. They can mark orders as "received," "preparing," "ready for delivery," or "completed." This feature helps streamline the order process, reduce errors, and ensure that customers' orders are processed efficiently. The administrator can also update the order status in case of any delays or issues.

   ○ **Menu Management**:
     This feature allows administrators to manage the restaurant's digital menu. Admins can add, modify, or remove menu items as needed. They can adjust prices, add detailed descriptions for each dish, and upload high-quality images to entice customers. This is especially useful for introducing new items, updating seasonal specials, or temporarily removing items from the menu due to ingredient unavailability.

   ○ **User Management**:
     The user management system provides administrators with the ability to view, edit, and manage customer accounts. They can access customer profiles to review order histories, manage customer feedback, and handle complaints. This module is also responsible for maintaining security and privacy, ensuring that customers' personal information is protected.

- **Inventory Tracking**:
  The inventory tracking feature helps administrators manage the stock of ingredients and supplies. It provides real-time data on ingredient usage and alerts administrators when stock levels are low. This ensures that the restaurant can prevent shortages, manage waste, and maintain the availability of menu items.

- **Promotions and Discounts Management**:
  This feature enables administrators to create, modify, and manage promotional campaigns such as discounts, coupon codes, or special offers. These promotions can be set based on specific days, events, or customer groups, and can drive engagement and sales during off-peak hours.

- **Delivery Management**:
  Administrators can manage and assign deliveries to drivers. The system provides an overview of delivery schedules, tracking details, and customer addresses. This helps ensure that deliveries are on time and organized effectively.

2. **Customer Module**
   The Customer module is designed to provide users with a seamless, intuitive, and engaging experience while interacting with the **Swaadist** Online Food Delivery App. The features of this module focus on making the ordering process fast, easy, and enjoyable for the customers. Key features of the Customer module include:

   - **Account Management**:
     Customers can create an account or log in to the platform to manage their personal details, order history, saved preferences, and payment methods. They can update their contact information, addresses, and other relevant data to ensure accurate and efficient service.

   - **Menu Browsing**:
     Customers can explore the restaurant's digital menu with detailed descriptions, images, and prices of each dish. The menu is categorized for easy navigation (e.g., appetizers, mains, desserts, beverages). This module also allows customers to filter the menu based on dietary preferences (e.g., vegetarian, gluten-free) or by type of dish. Customers can view nutritional information for health-conscious choices and can see item availability in real-time.

- **Order Placement**:
  Once customers have selected their desired items, they can customize their orders (e.g., extra toppings, spice levels, special requests). The order is added to the cart, and customers can modify the quantities or remove items as needed. This module ensures that the process of adding items to the cart and proceeding to checkout is smooth and simple.

- **Secure Payment**:
  The Customer module supports multiple payment options, such as credit/debit cards, digital wallets (e.g., PayPal, Google Pay), and cash on delivery (COD). It ensures secure payment processing using encryption methods, offering a safe and trustworthy payment experience for users. Additionally, customers receive instant notifications once payment is processed successfully.

- **Order Tracking**:
  One of the most valuable features for customers is the real-time order tracking system. After placing an order, customers can track its status, from preparation to delivery, on a live map. The system provides updates on estimated delivery time, and users receive push notifications or SMS alerts with status changes such as when the food is being prepared, dispatched, or out for delivery.

- **Feedback and Rating**:
  After receiving their order, customers can provide feedback by rating their experience (food quality, delivery time, customer service) and leaving comments. This feature enables customers to share their thoughts, which can be used by restaurant management to improve service. Positive reviews help build customer trust, while constructive feedback can be used for continuous improvement.

- **Order History and Repeat Orders**:
  Customers can view their past orders, making it easier to reorder their favorite dishes. This feature enhances user convenience, especially for customers who regularly order the same items. The system can suggest reordering based on past purchases or offer discounts for frequent customers.

- **Push Notifications and Offers**:
  The app sends personalized notifications to customers about new menu items, upcoming promotions, or discounts. These alerts help engage users and encourage repeat business, keeping the restaurant top-of-mind for customers.

- **Favorites and Wishlists**:
  Customers can save their favorite dishes to a personalized "favorites" section, making it quick and easy to place future orders. This feature adds a personal touch, increasing customer loyalty and satisfaction.

Together, these two modules—Administrator and Customer—ensure the smooth operation of the **Swaadist** Online Food Delivery App. The **Administrator** module streamlines restaurant management and order processing, while the **Customer** module offers a seamless, engaging, and secure food ordering experience. By integrating these features, the app aims to meet the needs of both restaurant staff and customers, ensuring the delivery of excellent service and a satisfying user experience.

1.3 PAGES IN SWAADIST:

1. **Home Page:**

   The Home Page of the Swaadist Online Food Delivery App is designed to provide users with an intuitive and engaging first impression of the platform. It serves as the entry point for both new and returning customers, offering easy navigation and quick access to key features. Here's a brief overview of its main components:

   - Home, Menu, Contact us, Mobile app, Sign up, Cart
   - Featured Dishes and Promotions
   - Menu Categories
   - Order options
   - Customer Ratings and Reviews
   - Offers
   - Terms and Conditions

2. **Menu Page:**

The Menu Page is where customers can explore and browse all available dishes offered by Swaadist. This page is designed to provide a comprehensive and organized view of the restaurant's offerings, making it easy for users to find and select their desired meals. Key components of the Menu Page include:

- Category Navigation
- Dish Details
- Filter Options
- Add to cart
- Promotions and Featured Items

3. Contact Us

The **Contact Us Page** is designed to provide customers with all the necessary information to get in touch with **Swaadist** for inquiries, feedback, or support. It ensures that customers can easily reach out for assistance or questions. Key components of the **Contact Us Page** include:

- Contact Information
- Customer Support Form
- Operating Hours
- Location Map
- Social Media Links

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

2.1 Aim:

The primary aim of the **Swaadist Online Food Delivery App** is to provide a seamless, efficient, and convenient platform for customers to order food from the restaurant. By leveraging modern web technologies like **React**, the app aims to enhance user experience through an intuitive, user-friendly interface. The app strives to simplify the entire food ordering process, from browsing the menu and customizing orders to making secure payments and tracking deliveries in real-time, all while ensuring a quick and hassle-free service.

Another key aim is to streamline restaurant operations for **Swaadist**, allowing administrators to manage orders, update the menu, and track inventory efficiently. The app seeks to improve the overall efficiency of restaurant management, reduce human errors, and provide valuable insights through analytics and reports. Additionally, it aims to strengthen the restaurant's digital presence, attracting new customers, improving customer satisfaction, and ultimately increasing sales and growth in the competitive online food delivery market.

2.2 Existing System:

Before the launch of the Swaadist Online Food Delivery App, the existing system relied heavily on traditional methods of food ordering. Customers either called the restaurant directly to place their orders or visited the restaurant in person. This process was time-consuming, often leading to long wait times for orders and sometimes miscommunication between customers and restaurant staff. The lack of a centralized digital platform made it difficult for the restaurant to efficiently track orders, manage customer preferences, and streamline deliveries. Additionally, without online payment integration, many customers had to rely on cash transactions, which could lead to inconvenience and delays.

For the restaurant, the lack of a dedicated food delivery system made it challenging to track sales and manage inventory effectively. Order management was often done manually, which increased the risk of human errors and delayed responses. Furthermore, customers had limited options for exploring the menu, and there was no way to track the status of their orders in real-time. As a result, both customers and restaurant staff faced significant inefficiencies, which impacted the overall dining experience and limited the growth potential of the restaurant in the competitive food delivery market.

2.3 Proposed System

The **Swaadist Online Food Delivery App** aims to modernize and streamline the food ordering process by providing a **user-friendly, efficient, and digital solution**. Unlike traditional methods, this system enables customers to **browse the menu, place orders, customize meals, and make secure online payments** seamlessly through a **React-based web application**. The app also incorporates real-time order tracking, ensuring transparency and improving customer satisfaction. By eliminating the need for phone-based or in-person ordering, the system significantly reduces errors and enhances convenience for both customers and restaurant staff.

From an administrative perspective, the proposed system allows the restaurant to **manage orders, update the menu, track inventory, and analyze sales data** efficiently. The

administrator module streamlines order processing, reducing delays and optimizing kitchen workflow. Additionally, built-in **customer feedback and rating systems** help improve service quality and customer engagement. By transitioning to a **fully digital and automated** platform, the **Swaadist Online Food Delivery App** enhances operational efficiency, boosts sales, and provides a modern dining experience tailored to today's fast-paced lifestyle.

3. HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS:

3.1 Hardware Requirements:

1. **Server Requirements:**
    - Processor: Intel Core i5 or higher
    - RAM: Minimum 8GB (16GB recommended for better performance)
    - Storage: Minimum 250GB SSD (for faster database operations)
    - Internet Connection: High-speed broadband for seamless connectivity
2. **Client-Side Requirements:**
    - Device: Desktop, Laptop, Tablet, or Smartphone
    - Operating System: Windows, macOS, Android, or iOS
    - Browser: Chrome, Firefox, Edge, or Safari (latest versions)

3.2 Software Requirements:

1. **Frontend Technologies:**
    - **React-Vite** – For building an interactive and dynamic user interface
2. **Backend Technologies:**
    - **Node.js with Express.js** – For handling server-side logic and API requests
    - **MongoDB** – For storing customer, menu, and order details
    - **Stripe -** Online payment processing
3. **Development Tools & Frameworks:**
    - **Visual Studio Code** – Code editor for development
    - **Postman** – For API testing
    - **Git & GitHub** – For version control and collaboration
4. **Other Requirements:**
    - **Payment Gateway Integration** (e.g., PayPal, Razorpay, Stripe)

4. PROBLEM STATEMENT/REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATIONS

The online food delivery industry continues to face significant challenges that impact efficiency, security, and user satisfaction. Many existing platforms suffer from issues such as delayed order fulfillment, inaccurate real-time tracking, and poor personalization of recommendations. Additionally, there are concerns over payment security, operational inefficiencies for restaurants, and inconsistent customer support, leading to dissatisfaction among users.

The **Swaadist Online Food Delivery Website** is designed to address these shortcomings by implementing an AI-powered, highly secure, and user-friendly platform. The primary objective is to enhance service reliability through real-time tracking, data-driven personalized recommendations, and end-to-end encrypted payment solutions. By incorporating modern web technologies and leveraging data analytics, Swaadist aims to streamline restaurant operations, improve customer satisfaction, and create a more transparent and efficient food delivery ecosystem.

4.1 Project Planning

The development of the Swaadist platform follows a structured approach to ensure seamless execution from ideation to deployment. The project planning consists of the following critical phases:

1. **Requirement Analysis & Feature Definition:**
   - Conducting comprehensive research to understand user pain points and shortcomings of existing food delivery platforms.
   - Defining essential features such as AI-powered recommendations, real-time tracking, secure payment mechanisms, and an intuitive interface.
   - Introducing advanced search functionalities to allow users to filter restaurants based on cuisine, dietary preferences, and ratings.
2. **Technology Stack Selection:**
   - **Frontend:** Utilizing HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and React.js for a responsive and user-friendly interface.
   - **Backend:** Implementing Node.js and Express.js to manage API requests and server-side operations.

- **Database:** Choosing MongoDB or MySQL to handle user data, restaurant information, and order history efficiently.
- **Payment Gateway:** Integrating secure payment processors such as Stripe or Razorpay to ensure encrypted transactions.
- **Security Measures:** Deploying Firebase authentication or JWT-based mechanisms to prevent unauthorized access.

3. **Development and Implementation Strategy:**

   - **Frontend Development:** Creating an engaging UI/UX optimized for both mobile and desktop users.
   - **Backend Development:** Developing efficient APIs for user authentication, order management, and payment processing.
   - **Security Enhancements:** Implementing SSL encryption, multi-factor authentication, and fraud detection mechanisms to enhance transaction security.
   - **AI Integration:** Utilizing machine learning algorithms to analyze user preferences and provide personalized recommendations.
   - **Testing & Optimization:** Conducting comprehensive testing, including security, usability, and performance assessments, to refine the platform before launch.
   - **Deployment & Maintenance:** Hosting the platform on scalable cloud servers and ensuring continuous improvements based on user feedback and technological advancements.

By adhering to this structured methodology, the Swaadist platform will be developed with a strong emphasis on security, efficiency, and user-centric features, making it a leading-edge food ordering solution.

4.2 Project Analysis

The food delivery industry has experienced rapid growth, yet multiple challenges persist that hinder the overall efficiency and experience of users and restaurant operators. The **Swaadist Online Food Delivery Website** is designed to address these challenges with a technologically advanced and AI-driven solution. This section evaluates key aspects that influence the platform's effectiveness and success.

1. **Market Demand & Industry Impact:**

   - The increasing preference for online food ordering services necessitates platforms that provide a seamless experience.
   - AI-driven personalization enhances user engagement by suggesting meals based on previous orders, dietary preferences, and location-based trends.

- Secure and efficient payment processing is essential to build trust among users and restaurant partners while reducing financial risks and fraud.

2. **Competitive Advantage:**
   - Unlike major competitors such as Swiggy, Zomato, and UberEats, Swaadist differentiates itself with an AI-powered recommendation system that improves decision-making for users.
   - Enhanced real-time tracking features ensure better transparency and delivery accuracy, reducing delays and uncertainty.
   - A user-friendly interface is designed to minimize complexity and improve the overall ordering experience, reducing cart abandonment rates.
   - AI-driven automated customer support improves query resolution times and enhances overall service efficiency.
3. **Risk Management & Security Considerations:**
   - **Technical Challenges:** Ensuring platform scalability to handle high user traffic, optimizing database performance, and preventing system downtime.
   - **Security Concerns:** Implementing industry-leading security protocols such as encrypted transactions, multi-layer authentication, and fraud prevention measures.
   - **Operational Challenges:** Addressing logistical issues, improving restaurant partnerships, and mitigating delays caused by factors like traffic and weather conditions.
4. **Projected Outcomes & Future Enhancements:**
   - Establishing a robust and scalable food delivery platform that optimizes customer experience and operational efficiency.
   - AI-driven recommendations will increase user satisfaction and optimize food choices.
   - Strengthening security measures to protect user data and financial transactions, ensuring a safe and reliable platform.
   - Future expansions may include drone-based food delivery, voice-assisted ordering, and AI-powered demand forecasting to improve restaurant efficiency.

The **Swaadist Online Food Delivery Website** is positioned as a cutting-edge solution in the food delivery industry, integrating advanced technologies to enhance security, efficiency, and user engagement. By addressing critical industry challenges, the platform aims to revolutionize online food ordering, setting a new benchmark for reliability and innovation in the sector.

5. DESIGN

The development and deployment of the **Swaadist Online Food Delivery Website** involve multiple design constraints that affect performance, security, and system reliability. These constraints stem from software compatibility, hardware limitations, data handling practices, and operational challenges. Addressing these constraints is essential to maintaining efficiency, security, and an optimal user experience.

Software Constraints

- The system must be compatible with modern web technologies, including **React.js for the front end and Node.js with Express.js for the backend**, ensuring seamless integration and responsive design.
- **Third-party API dependencies** must be managed efficiently, including payment gateways for secure transactions, GPS-based tracking services for real-time updates, and AI-powered recommendation engines.
- Compliance with **global and regional data protection regulations** such as GDPR (General Data Protection Regulation) and PCI-DSS (Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard) is required to ensure secure data handling and prevent legal issues.
- Performance optimization strategies must be in place to ensure that the **platform remains responsive** even under high user loads, preventing lag and enhancing user satisfaction.

Hardware Constraints

- The **scalability of cloud-based servers** is crucial to accommodate sudden traffic spikes, particularly during peak ordering hours.
- **Geolocation accuracy** relies on external GPS services, which may introduce variability in order tracking precision and delivery updates.
- **Device compatibility considerations** include ensuring smooth functionality across various screen sizes, operating systems (Android, iOS, and web browsers), and network conditions.

Data Management Constraints

- The platform must incorporate **high-speed database querying mechanisms** to process orders, user requests, and real-time tracking updates with minimal delays.
- Data security measures, such as **end-to-end encryption and tokenized storage**, are necessary to protect sensitive information, including payment credentials and user preferences.

- **Automated data backup solutions** must be implemented to prevent loss of critical business and user data in the event of system failures or cyberattacks.

Security & Privacy Constraints

- A **multi-layered authentication system** (such as multi-factor authentication and biometric login options) must be in place to prevent unauthorized access.
- **Secure Socket Layer (SSL) encryption** and advanced cryptographic methods should be used to ensure safe transactions and prevent data leaks.
- The system must be fortified against **cybersecurity threats**, including SQL injection attacks, distributed denial-of-service (DDoS) attacks, phishing attempts, and malware threats.

Operational Constraints

- The reliability and efficiency of **third-party delivery services** directly impact customer satisfaction and must be optimized for speed and accuracy.
- **Server uptime must be maximized** to ensure continuous availability, with robust failover mechanisms in place to handle unexpected downtimes.
- **Customer support efficiency** should be enhanced using AI-driven chatbots for instant responses, complemented by human support for complex queries.
- **Regulatory compliance** regarding food safety, delivery standards, and online business operations must be maintained, ensuring seamless adherence to legal requirements.

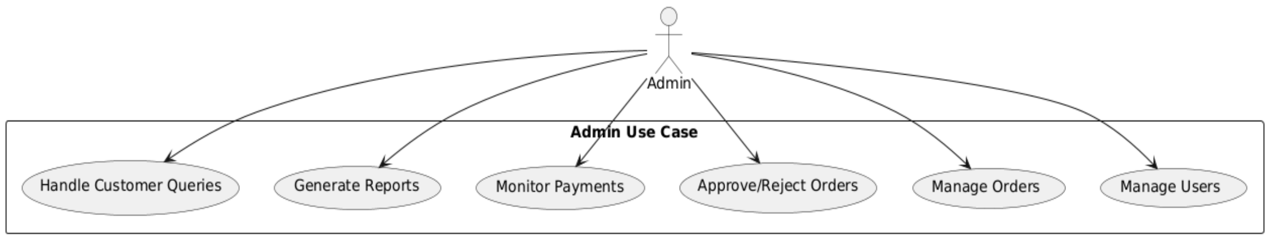
5.1 UML Diagrams

5.1.1. Use Case Diagram

Admin Use Case Diagram:

The admin is responsible for managing the system, handling restaurants, verifying payments, and monitoring deliveries.

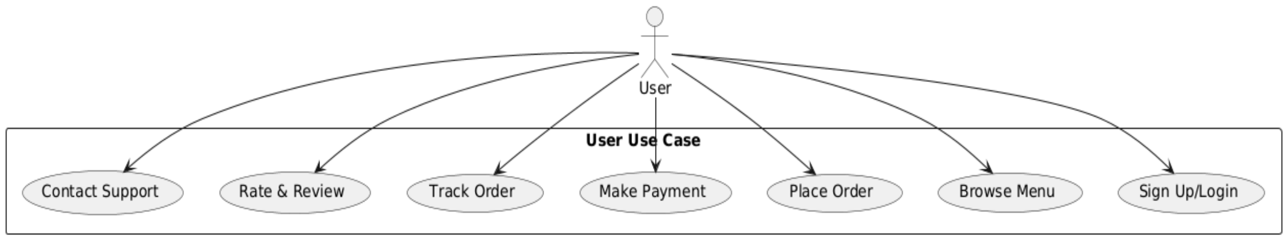
- Manage Users (Register, Block, Remove)
- Manage Restaurants (Add, Approve, Remove)
- Monitor Orders (Track, Update, Cancel)
- Payment & Transaction Verification
- Generate Reports (Sales, User Activity, Delivery Reports)
- Customer Support Management



User Use Case Diagram:

Users interact with the system to order food, make payments, and track deliveries.

- User Registration/Login
- Browse Restaurants & Menu
- Place an Order
- Payment Processing
- Real-Time Order Tracking
- Leave Reviews & Ratings
- Customer Support Interaction



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2. Entity-Relationship (ER) Diagram

Entities and Relationships:

- **User** (User_ID, Name, Email, Phone, Address, Payment Details)
- **Admin** (Admin_ID, Name, Contact Info)
- **Restaurant** (Restaurant_ID, Name, Location, Menu, Ratings)
- **Menu** (Menu_ID, Food Name, Price, Description, Category)
- **Order** (Order_ID, User_ID, Restaurant_ID, Order_Status, Payment_Status)
- **Delivery Partner** (Delivery_ID, Name, Contact, Status)
- **Payment** (Payment_ID, Order_ID, User_ID, Amount, Payment_Method, Payment_Status)

- **Review & Rating** (Review_ID, User_ID, Restaurant_ID, Rating, Feedback)

Relationships:

- A **user** places multiple **orders**.
- A **restaurant** can have multiple **menu items**.
- A **delivery partner** delivers multiple **orders**.
- A **user** makes multiple **payments**.
- A **user** provides multiple **reviews** to different **restaurants**.

3. Connectivity & Cardinality

- **One-to-Many:** A single user can place multiple orders.
- **One-to-One:** An order is linked to a single payment.
- **Many-to-Many:** A restaurant serves multiple users, and users can order from multiple restaurants.
- **One-to-Many:** A single restaurant offers multiple menu items.
- **One-to-Many:** A delivery partner delivers multiple orders.

4. ER Notation

- **Rectangles:** Represent Entities (User, Admin, Restaurant, Order, Payment, etc.)
- **Ellipses:** Represent Attributes (Name, Order_ID, Payment_Status, etc.)
- **Diamonds:** Represent Relationships (Places, Manages, Delivers, etc.)
- **Lines:** Represent Connectivity & Cardinality

5. Data Flow Diagram (DFD)

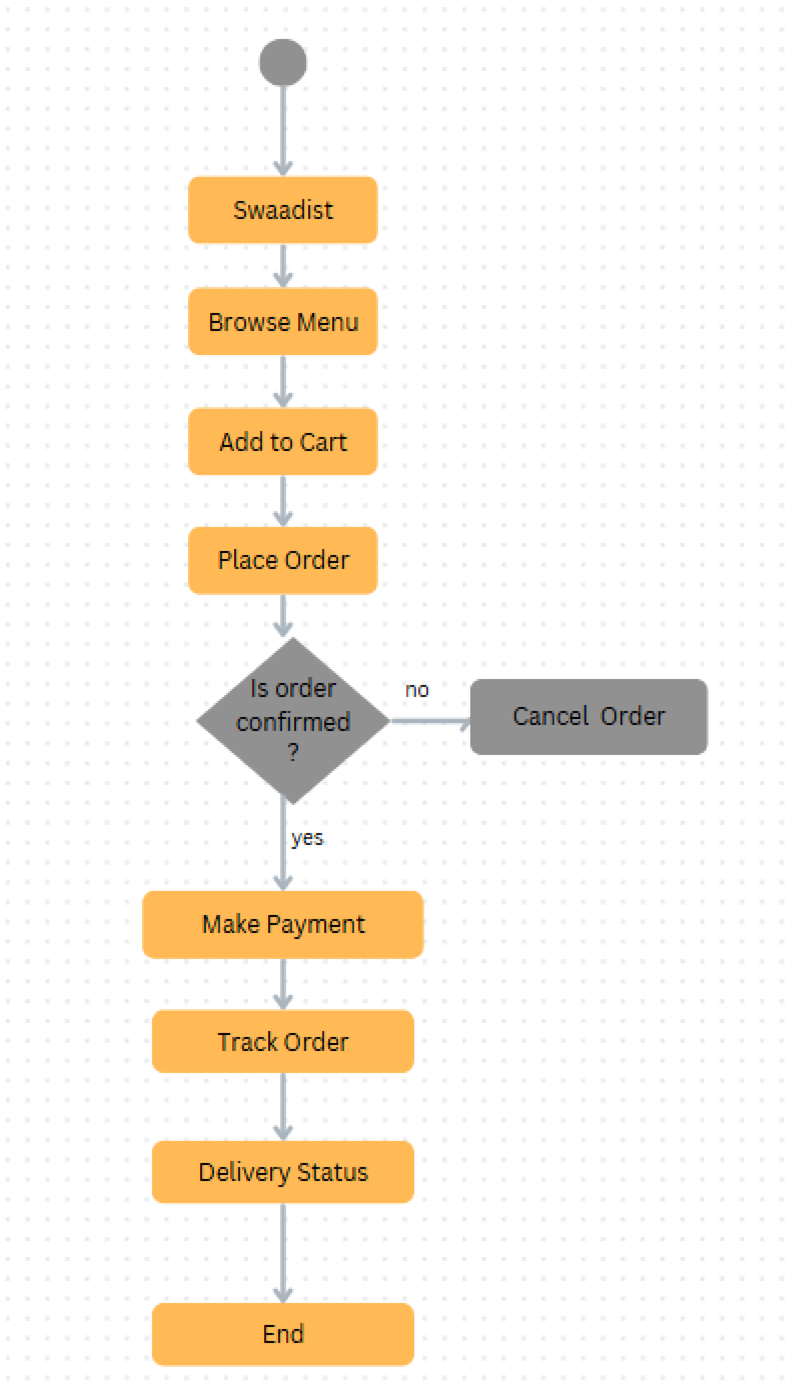
Level 0: Context Diagram

- The user interacts with the system to place an order.
- The system connects to restaurants, processes payments, and assigns delivery.
- Admin manages the backend operations and oversees transactions.

Level 1: Detailed Process Flow

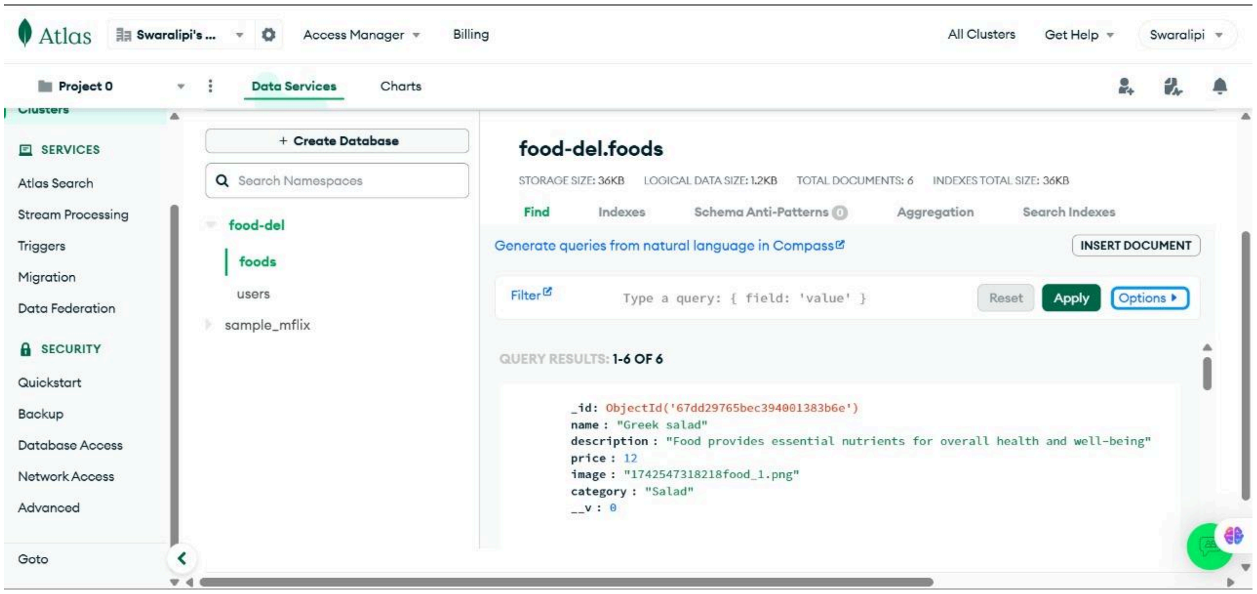
- **User System Interaction:**

    - User logs in/registers.
    - User selects a restaurant and menu items.
    - Order details are processed.
- **Order Processing System:**
    - Order is sent to the respective restaurant.
    - Payment is verified and processed.
    - Order status is updated and assigned to a delivery partner.
- **Delivery Management System:**
    - Delivery partner picks up the order.
    - Order is tracked in real-time.
    - Order is marked as delivered.


Swaadist
Browse Menu
Add to Cart
Place Order
Is order confirmed ?
no
Cancel Order
yes
Make Payment
Track Order
Delivery Status
End

○

6. DATABASE DESIGN:



food-del.foods

STORAGE SIZE: 36KB LOGICAL DATA SIZE: 1.2KB TOTAL DOCUMENTS: 6 INDEXES TOTAL SIZE: 36KB

QUERY RESULTS: 1-6 OF 6

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_id: ObjectId('67dd29765bec394001383b6e')
name : "Greek salad"
description : "Food provides essential nutrients for overall health and well-being"
price : 12
image : "1742547318218food_1.png"
category : "Salad"
__v : 0
```

7. SYSTEM TESTING:

7.1 Project Implementation and Testing

a. Project Implementation

The implementation of the Swaadist Online Food Delivery App follows a structured approach, ensuring a smooth transition from development to deployment. The project is developed using a React-based frontend and a Node.js backend, with MongoDB/MySQL for data storage. The implementation is carried out in several key phases:

1. Frontend Development – Designing an intuitive UI using React.js, ensuring responsiveness and a seamless user experience.
2. Backend Development – Setting up the server, API endpoints, and database for managing users, orders, and restaurant data.
3. Integration – Connecting the frontend with the backend using RESTful APIs, implementing payment gateways, and enabling real-time order tracking.
4. Deployment – Hosting the application on cloud platforms like AWS or Firebase to ensure availability and scalability.

b. Testing

To ensure reliability and performance, the system undergoes rigorous testing:

1. Unit Testing – Individual components and functions are tested to ensure they work correctly.
2. Integration Testing – Verifies the seamless interaction between different modules (e.g., order placement, payment processing).
3. User Acceptance Testing (UAT) – Conducted with real users to gather feedback and improve usability.
4. Performance & Security Testing – Ensures fast response times and secure transactions, protecting user data from vulnerabilities.

7.2 Implementation Issues and Challenges

During the development and deployment of the **Swaadist Online Food Delivery App**, several implementation issues and challenges were encountered. These challenges primarily revolved around **technical complexities, security concerns, user experience, and system scalability**.

1. **Integration Challenges** – Combining multiple technologies such as **React.js (frontend), Node.js (backend), and MongoDB/MySQL (database)** while ensuring seamless communication between them required careful API structuring and debugging.
2. **Payment Gateway Implementation** – Ensuring **secure and hassle-free transactions** using third-party payment gateways (e.g., Razorpay, Stripe) was challenging due to compliance requirements and the need for encryption.
3. **Real-time Order Tracking** – Implementing real-time updates for order statuses required **WebSockets or polling mechanisms**, adding complexity to the backend.
4. **Scalability and Performance** – As the app grows, handling **high traffic, large datasets, and simultaneous users** efficiently requires **database optimization and load balancing** techniques.
5. **Security and Data Privacy** – Protecting **user data, payment details, and preventing cyber threats** through authentication (JWT) and secure encryption methods was a crucial aspect.
6. **User Adoption and Experience** – Ensuring that both **customers and restaurant administrators** find the platform easy to use required continuous UI/UX improvements and feedback-based refinements.
7. **Bug Fixing and Compatibility Issues** – Testing the app across **different devices, screen sizes, and browsers** to ensure smooth performance took significant time and effort.

7.3 Server Performance

The **server performance** of the **Swaadist Online Food Delivery App** plays a crucial role in ensuring **fast, reliable, and efficient** food ordering and management. The backend, built using **Node.js with Express.js**, is optimized for **handling multiple concurrent requests**, ensuring smooth communication between users and the database.

1. **Speed and Responsiveness** – The server is designed to process orders, payments, and user requests with minimal latency, ensuring **quick response times**.
2. **Scalability** – By using **cloud hosting (AWS, Firebase, or Heroku)**, the server can handle increased traffic and scale as the number of users grows.
3. **Database Optimization** – **MongoDB/MySQL** is structured efficiently with **indexed queries and caching mechanisms**, reducing query execution time.

4. **Load Balancing** – The system can distribute traffic across multiple servers to prevent overload and maintain **high availability**.
5. **Security Measures** – The server is secured with **SSL encryption, authentication (JWT), and firewalls** to protect sensitive user data from cyber threats.

8. CODES:

8.1 FRONT-END:

1. App.jsx

```
import React from 'react'
import Navbar from './components/Navbar/Navbar'
import { Route, Routes } from 'react-router-dom'
import Home from './pages/Home/Home'
import Cart from './pages/Cart/Cart'
import PlaceOrder from './pages/PlaceOrder/PlaceOrder'
import Footer from './components/Footer/Footer'
import { useState } from 'react'
import LoginPopup from './components/LoginPopup/LoginPopup'
import Verify from './pages/Verify/Verify'
import MyOrders from './pages/MyOrders/MyOrders'

const App = () => {
  const [showLogin,setShowLogin] = useState(false)
  return (
    <>
    {showLogin?<LoginPopup setShowLogin={setShowLogin}/>:<></>}
    <div className='app'>
        <Navbar setShowLogin={setShowLogin}  />
        <Routes>
          <Route path='/' element={<Home />} />
          <Route path='/cart' element={<Cart />} />
          <Route path='/order' element={<PlaceOrder />} />
          <Route path='/verify' element={<Verify />} />
          <Route path='/myorders' element={<MyOrders />} />
        </Routes>
      </div>
      <Footer />
    </>
  )
}

export default App
```

2. Main.jsx:

```
import React from 'react'
import ReactDOM from 'react-dom/client'
import App from './App.jsx'
import './index.css'
import { BrowserRouter } from 'react-router-dom'
import StoreContextProvider from './context/StoreContext.jsx'

ReactDOM.createRoot(document.getElementById('root')).render(
  <BrowserRouter>
    <StoreContextProvider>
      <App />
    </StoreContextProvider>
  </BrowserRouter>
)
```

3. Navbar.jsx:

```
import React, { useEffect, useState } from 'react'
import './Navbar.css'
import { assets } from '../../assets/assets'
import { Link, useNavigate } from 'react-router-dom'
import { useContext } from 'react'
import { StoreContext } from '../../context/StoreContext'

const Navbar = ({setShowLogin}) => {

  const [menu,setMenu] = useState("home")

  const {getTotalCartAmount,token,setToken} = useContext(StoreContext)


  const navigate = useNavigate();
  const logout = () => {
    localStorage.removeItem("token");
    setToken("");
    navigate("/")
  }

  useEffect(() => {
    const toggle = document.getElementById('visual-toggle');

    // Function to apply the stored mode preference
    function applyModePreference() {
      const mode = localStorage.getItem('mode');
      if (mode === 'light') {
        toggle.checked = true;
        document.body.classList.add('lightcolors');

document.getElementById('visual-toggle-button').classList.add('lightmode')
;
      } else {
        toggle.checked = false;
        document.body.classList.remove('lightcolors');

document.getElementById('visual-toggle-button').classList.remove('lightmod
e');
      }
    }

    // Call the function to apply the mode preference on page load
    applyModePreference();

    toggle.addEventListener('change', function() {
      if (toggle.checked) {
        localStorage.setItem('mode', 'light');
        document.body.classList.add('lightcolors');

document.getElementById('visual-toggle-button').classList.add('lightmode')
;
      } else {
        localStorage.setItem('mode', 'dark');
        document.body.classList.remove('lightcolors');
document.getElementById('visual-toggle-button').classList.remove('lightmod
e');
      }
    });
  }, []); // Empty dependency array to run the effect only once

  return (
    <div className='navbar'>
        <Link to='/'><img src={assets.logo} alt="" className='logo'
/></Link>
        <ul className="navbar-menu">
        <Link to='/' onClick={()=>setMenu("home")}
className={menu==="home"?"active":""}>home</Link>
        <a href='#explore-menu' onClick={()=>setMenu("menu")}
className={menu==="menu"?"active":""}>menu</a>
        <a href='#app-download' onClick={()=>setMenu("mobile-app")}
className={menu==="mobile-app"?"active":""}>mobile-app</a>
        <a href='#footer' onClick={()=>setMenu("contact-us")}
className={menu==="contact-us"?"active":""}>contact us</a>
        </ul>
        <div className="navbar-right">
            <div className="navbar-search-icon">
                <Link to='/cart'><img className='basketlogo'
src={assets.basket_icon} alt="" /></Link>
                <div className={getTotalCartAmount()===0?"":"dot"}></div>
            </div>
            {!token?<button className='signbutton'
onClick={()=>setShowLogin(true)}>sign in</button>
            :<div className='navbar-profile'>
              <img src={assets.profile_icon} className='white-filter'
alt="" />
              <ul className="nav-profile-dropdown">
                <li onClick={()=>navigate('/myorders')}><img
src={assets.bag_icon} alt="" /><p>Orders</p></li>
                <hr />
                <li onClick={logout}><img src={assets.logout_icon} alt=""
/><p>Logout</p></li>
              </ul>
              </div>}
        </div>
    </div>
  )
}

export default Navbar
```

4. Header.jsx:

```
import React from 'react'
import './Header.css'

const Header = () => {
  return (
    <div className='header'>
        <div className="header-contents">
            <h2>Order your favorite food here</h2>
            <p>Choose from a diverse menu featuring a delactable array of
dishes crafted with the finest ingredients and satisfy your cravings and
elevate your dining experience, one delicious meal at a time.</p>
            <a href="#explore-menu"><button className='buttonwl'>View
Menu</button></a>
        </div>
    </div>
  )
}

export default Header
```

5. Footer.jsx

```
import React from 'react'
import './Footer.css'
import { assets } from '../../assets/assets'


const Footer = () => {
  return (
    <div className='footer' id='footer'>
```

```
      <div className="footer-content">
        <div className="footer-content-left">
            <img className='logofooter' src={assets.logo} alt="" />
            <p>This website is just for my portfolio, it's not a real
website.</p>
            <div className="footer-social-icons">
            <img src={assets.facebook_icon} alt="" />
              <img src={assets.twitter_icon} alt="" />
              <img src={assets.linkedin_icon} alt="" />
            </div>
        </div>
        <div className="footer-content-center">
            <h2>COMPANY</h2>
            <ul>
              <li>Home</li>
              <li>About us</li>
              <li>Delivery</li>
              <li>Privacy Policy</li>
            </ul>
        </div>
        <div className="footer-content-right">
            <h2>GET IN TOUCH</h2>
            <ul>
              <li>+1-212-456-7890</li>
              <li>contact@gmail.com</li>
            </ul>
        </div>
      </div>
      <hr/>
      <p className='footer-copyright'>Copyright 2024 © Swaadist.com - All
rights reserved.</p>
    </div>
  )
}

export default Footer
```

6. ExploreMenu.jsx:

```
import React from 'react'
import './ExploreMenu.css'
import { menu_list } from '../../assets/assets'

const ExploreMenu = ({category,setCategory}) => {
  return (
    <div className='explore-menu' id='explore-menu'>
        <h1 className='h1e'>Explore our menu</h1>
        <p className='explore-menu-text'>Choose from a diverse menu
featuring a delectable array of dishes.</p>
        <div className="explore-menu-list">
            {menu_list.map((item, index)=>{
                return (
                    <div
onClick={()=>setCategory(prev=>prev===item.menu_name?"All":item.menu_name)
} key={index} className='explore-menu-list-item'>
                        <img
className={category===item.menu_name?"active":""} src={item.menu_image}
alt="" />
                        <p className='item_menu'>{item.menu_name}</p>
                    </div>
                )
            })}
        </div>
        <hr />
    </div>
  )
}

export default ExploreMenu
```

7. FoodItem.jsx

```
import React, { useContext } from 'react'
import './FoodItem.css'
import { assets } from '../../assets/assets'
import { useState } from 'react'
import { StoreContext } from '../../context/StoreContext'

function FoodItem ({id,name,price,description,image}) {
  const {cartItems,addToCart,removeFromCart,url} =
useContext(StoreContext);

  return (
    <div className='food-item'>
        <div className="food-item-img-container">
            <img className='food-item-image' src={url+"/images/"+image}
alt="" />
            {!cartItems[id]
                ?<img className='add' onClick={()=>addToCart(id)}
src={assets.add_icon_white} alt="" />
                :<div className='food-item-counter'>
                  <img onClick={()=>removeFromCart(id)}
src={assets.remove_icon_red} alt='' />
                  <p className='cartitemsp'>{cartItems[id]}</p>
                  <img onClick={()=>addToCart(id)}
src={assets.add_icon_green} alt='' />
                  </div>
            }
        </div>
        <div className="food-item-info">
            <div className="food-item-name-rating">
                <p className='namewe'>{name}</p>
                <img className='ratingstars' src={assets.rating_starts}
alt="" />
            </div>
            <p className="food-item-desc">{description}</p>
            <p className="food-item-price">${price}</p>
        </div>
    </div>
  )
}

export default FoodItem
```

8. FoodDisplay.jsx:

```
import React, { useContext } from 'react'
import './FoodDisplay.css'
import { StoreContext } from '../../context/StoreContext'
import FoodItem from '../FoodItem/FoodItem'

const FoodDisplay = ({category}) => {

    const {food_list} = useContext(StoreContext)

  return (
    <div className='food-display' id='food-display'>
        <h2 className='h2we'>Top dishes near you</h2>
        <div className="food-display-list">
            {food_list.map((item,index)=>{
              if(category==="All" || category===item.category){
                return <FoodItem key={index} id={item._id}
name={item.name} description={item.description} price={item.price}
image={item.image} />
              }
            })}
        </div>
    </div>
  )
}

export default FoodDisplay
```

9. AppDownload.jsx:

```
import React from 'react'
import './AppDownload.css'
import { assets } from '../../assets/assets'

const AppDownload = () => {
  return (
    <div className='app-download' id='app-download'>
```

```
        <p className='pforbetter'>For Better Experience Download <br />
Swaadist App</p>
        <div className="app-download-platforms">
            <img src={assets.play_store} alt="" />
            <img src={assets.app_store} alt="" />
        </div>
    </div>
  )
}

export default AppDownload
```

10. LoginPopup.jsx:

```
import React, { useContext, useState } from 'react'
import './LoginPopup.css'
import { assets } from '../../assets/assets'
import { StoreContext } from '../../context/StoreContext'
import axios from "axios"

const LoginPopup = ({setShowLogin}) => {

  const {url,setToken} = useContext(StoreContext)


  const [currState,setCurrState] = useState("Login")
  const [data,setData] = useState({
    name:"",
    email:"",
    password:""
  })

  const onChangeHandler = (event) => {
    const name = event.target.name;
    const value = event.target.value;
    setData(data=>({...data,[name]:value}))
  }
  const onLogin = async (event) => {
    event.preventDefault()
    let newUrl = url;
    if (currState==="Login"){
      newUrl += "/api/user/login"
    }
    else{
      newUrl += "/api/user/register"
    }

    const response = await axios.post(newUrl,data);

    if (response.data.success){
      setToken(response.data.token);
      localStorage.setItem("token",response.data.token)
      setShowLogin(false)
    }
    else{
      alert(res.data.message)
    }

  }




  return (
    <div className='login-popup'>
        <form onSubmit={onLogin} className="login-popup-container">
          <div className="login-popup-title">
            <h2>{currState}</h2>
            <img onClick={()=>setShowLogin(false)} src={assets.cross_icon}
alt="" />
          </div>
          <div className="login-popup-inputs">
            {currState==="Login"?<></>:<input name='name'
onChange={onChangeHandler} value={data.name} type="text" placeholder='Your
name' required/>}
            <input name='email' onChange={onChangeHandler}
value={data.email} type="email" placeholder='Your email' required/>
```

```
            <input name='password' onChange={onChangeHandler}
value={data.password} type="password" placeholder='Password' required/>
          </div>
          <button type='submit'>{currState==="Sign Up"?"Create
account":"Login"}</button>
          <div className="login-popup-condition">
            <input type="checkbox" required/>
            <p className='continuee'>By continuing, i agree to the terms
of use & privacy policy</p>
          </div>
          {currState==="Login"
          ?<p>Create a new account? <span onClick={()=>setCurrState("Sign
Up")}>Click here</span></p>
          :<p>Already have an account? <span
onClick={()=>setCurrState("Login")}>Login here</span></p>
          }
        </form>
    </div>
  )
}

export default LoginPopup
```

11. Cart.jsx:

```
import React from 'react'
import './Cart.css'
import { useContext } from 'react'
import { StoreContext } from '../../context/StoreContext'
import { useNavigate } from 'react-router-dom'

const Cart = () => {

  const { cartItems, food_list, removeFromCart, getTotalCartAmount, url }
= useContext(StoreContext)

  const navigate = useNavigate();

  return (
    <div className='cart'>
```

```
      <div className="cart-items">
        <div className="cart-items-title">
          <p>Items</p>
          <p>Title</p>
          <p>Price</p>
          <p>Quantity</p>
          <p>Total</p>
          <p>Remove</p>
        </div>
        <br />
        <hr />
        {food_list.map((item, index) => {
          if (cartItems[item._id] > 0) {
            return (
              <div>
                <div className='cart-items-title cart-items-item'>
                  <img src={url+"/images/"+item.image} alt="" />
                  <p>{item.name}</p>
                  <p>${item.price}</p>
                  <p>{cartItems[item._id]}</p>
                  <p>${item.price * cartItems[item._id]}</p>
                  <p onClick={()=>removeFromCart(item._id)}
className='cross'>x</p>
                </div>
                <hr />
              </div>
            )
          }
        })}
      </div>
      <div className="cart-bottom">
        <div className="cart-total">
          <h2>Cart Totals</h2>
          <div>
            <div className="cart-total-details">
                <p>Subtotal</p>
                <p>${getTotalCartAmount()}</p>
            </div>
            <hr/>
            <div className="cart-total-details">
```

```
                    <p>Delivery Fee</p>
                    <p>${getTotalCartAmount()===0?0:2}</p>
                </div>
                <hr/>
                <div className="cart-total-details">
                    <b>Total</b>

<b>${getTotalCartAmount()===0?0:getTotalCartAmount()+2}</b>
                </div>
              </div>
              <button onClick={()=>navigate('/order')}>PROCEED TO
CHECKOUT</button>
            </div>
            <div className="cart-promocode">
              <div>
                <p className='promocodep'>If you have a promo code, Enter it
here</p>
                <div className='cart-promocode-input'>
                    <input type="text" placeholder='Promo Code' />
                    <button>Submit</button>
                </div>
              </div>
            </div>
          </div>
        </div>
  )
}

export default Cart
```

12. Home.jsx:

```
import React, { useState } from 'react'
import './Home.css'
import Header from '../../components/Header/Header'
import ExploreMenu from '../../components/ExploreMenu/ExploreMenu'
import FoodDisplay from '../../components/FoodDisplay/FoodDisplay'
import AppDownload from '../../components/AppDownload/AppDownload'
```

```
const Home = () => {

    const [category,setCategory] = useState("All");

  return (
    <div>
        <Header/>
        <ExploreMenu category={category} setCategory={setCategory}/>
        <FoodDisplay category={category}/>
        <AppDownload/>
    </div>
  )
}

export default Home
```

13. MyOrders.jsx:

```
import React, { useContext, useEffect, useState } from 'react'
import './MyOrders.css'
import { StoreContext } from '../../context/StoreContext';
import axios from 'axios';
import { assets } from '../../assets/assets';

const MyOrders = () => {

    const {url,token} = useContext(StoreContext);
    const [data,setData] = useState([]);

    const fetchOrders = async () => {
        const response = await
axios.post(url+"/api/order/userorders",{},{headers:{token}});
        setData(response.data.data);
    }

    useEffect(()=>{
        if (token) {
            fetchOrders();
        }
    },[token])

  return (
    <div className='my-orders'>
        <h2 className='myordersp'>My Orders</h2>
        <div className="container">
            {data.map((order,index)=>{
                return (
                    <div key={index} className='my-orders-order'>
                        <img src={assets.parcel_icon} alt="" />
                        <p>{order.items.map((item,index)=>{
                            if (index === order.items.length-1) {
                                return item.name+" x "+item.quantity
                            }
                            else{
                                return item.name+" x "+item.quantity+","
                            }
                        })}</p>
                        <p>${order.amount}.00</p>
                        <p>Items: {order.items.length}</p>
                        <p><span>&#x25cf;</span> <b>{order.status}</b></p>
                        <button onClick={fetchOrders}>Track Order</button>
                    </div>
                )
            })}
        </div>
    </div>
  )
}

export default MyOrders
```

14. PlaceOrder.jsx:

```
import React, { useEffect, useState } from 'react'
import './PlaceOrder.css'
import { useContext } from 'react'
import { StoreContext } from '../../context/StoreContext'
import axios from 'axios'
import { useNavigate } from 'react-router-dom'

const PlaceOrder = () => {

  const {getTotalCartAmount,token,food_list,cartItems,url} =
useContext(StoreContext)

  const [data,setData] = useState({
    firstName:"",
    lastName:"",
    email:"",
    street:"",
    city:"",
    state:"",
    zipcode:"",
    country:"",
    phone:""
  })

  const onChangeHandler = (event) => {
    const name = event.target.name;
    const value = event.target.value;
    setData(data=>({...data,[name]:value}))
  }

  const placeOrder = async (event) => {
    event.preventDefault();
    let orderItems = [];
    food_list.map((item)=>{
      if (cartItems[item._id]>0) {
        let itemInfo = item;
        itemInfo["quantity"] = cartItems[item._id];
        orderItems.push(itemInfo)
      }
    })
    let orderData = {
      address:data,
      items:orderItems,
      amount:getTotalCartAmount()+2,
    }
    let response = await
axios.post(url+"/api/order/place",orderData,{headers:{token}})
    if (response.data.success){
      const {session_url} = response.data;
      window.location.replace(session_url);
    }
    else{
      alert("Error");
    }
  }

  const navigate = useNavigate();


  useEffect(()=>{
    if (!token){
      navigate('/cart')
    }
    else if(getTotalCartAmount()===0)
    {
      navigate('/cart')
    }
  },[token])


  return (
    <form onSubmit={placeOrder} className='place-order'>
      <div className="place-order-left">
      <p className="title">Delivery Information</p>
      <div className="multi-fields">
        <input required name='firstName' onChange={onChangeHandler}
value={data.firstName} type="text" placeholder='First Name' />
        <input required name='lastName'onChange={onChangeHandler}
value={data.lastName} type="text" placeholder='Last Name' />
        </div>
        <input className='emaill' required name='email'
onChange={onChangeHandler} value={data.email} type="email"
placeholder='Email address' />
```

```
        <input className='streett' required name='street'
onChange={onChangeHandler} value={data.street} type="text"
placeholder='Street' />
        <div className="multi-fields">
        <input required name='city' onChange={onChangeHandler}
value={data.city} type="text" placeholder='City' />
        <input required name='state' onChange={onChangeHandler}
value={data.state} type="text" placeholder='State' />
        </div>
        <div className="multi-fields">
        <input required name='zipcode' onChange={onChangeHandler}
value={data.zipcode} type="text" placeholder='Zip code' />
        <input required name='country' onChange={onChangeHandler}
value={data.country} type="text" placeholder='Country' />
        </div>
        <input className='phonee' required name='phone'
onChange={onChangeHandler} value={data.phone} type="text"
placeholder='Phone' />
      </div>
      <div className="place-order-right">
      <div className="cart-total">
          <h2>Cart Totals</h2>
          <div>
          <div className="cart-total-details">
                <p>Subtotal</p>
                <p>${getTotalCartAmount()}</p>
            </div>
            <hr/>
            <div className="cart-total-details">
                <p>Delivery Fee</p>
                <p>${getTotalCartAmount()===0?0:2}</p>
            </div>
            <hr/>
            <div className="cart-total-details">
                <b>Total</b>

<b>${getTotalCartAmount()===0?0:getTotalCartAmount()+2}</b>
            </div>
          </div>
          <button type='submit'>PROCEED TO PAYMENT</button>
        </div>
      </div>
    </form>
  )
}

export default PlaceOrder
```

15. Verify.jsx:

```
import React, { useEffect } from 'react'
import './Verify.css'
import { useNavigate, useSearchParams } from 'react-router-dom'
import { useContext } from 'react';
import { StoreContext } from '../../context/StoreContext';
import axios from 'axios';

const Verify = () => {

    const [searchParams,setSearchParams] = useSearchParams();
    const success = searchParams.get("success")
    const orderId = searchParams.get("orderId")
    const {url} = useContext(StoreContext);
    const navigate = useNavigate();

    const verifyPayment = async () => {
        const response = await
axios.post(url+"/api/order/verify",{success,orderId});
        if (response.data.success){
            navigate("/myorders");
        }
        else {
            navigate("/")
        }
    }


    useEffect(()=>{
        verifyPayment();
    },[])

  return (
    <div className='verify'>
        <div className="spinner"></div>
    </div>
  )
}

export default Verify
```

16. StoreContext.jsx:

```
import axios from "axios";
import { createContext, useEffect, useState } from "react";

export const StoreContext = createContext(null)

const StoreContextProvider = (props) => {

    const [cartItems, setCartItems] = useState({});
    const url = "http://localhost:4000"
    const [token,setToken] = useState("")
    const [food_list,setFoodList] = useState([])


    const addToCart = async (itemId) => {
        if (!cartItems[itemId]) {
            setCartItems((prev) => ({ ...prev, [itemId]: 1 }))
        }
        else {
            setCartItems((prev) => ({ ...prev, [itemId]: prev[itemId] + 1
}))
        }
        if (token){
            await
axios.post(url+"/api/cart/add",{itemId},{headers:{token}})
        }
    }
    const removeFromCart = async (itemId) => {
        setCartItems((prev) => ({ ...prev, [itemId]: prev[itemId] - 1 }))
        if (token) {
            await
axios.post(url+"/api/cart/remove",{itemId},{headers:{token}})
        }
    }

    const getTotalCartAmount = () => {
        let totalAmount = 0;
        for (const item in cartItems)
        {
            if (cartItems[item] > 0) {
                let itemInfo = food_list.find((product) => product._id ===
item)
                totalAmount += itemInfo.price * cartItems[item];
            }
        }
        return totalAmount;
    }

    const fetchFoodList = async () => {
        const response = await axios.get(url+"/api/food/list");
        setFoodList(response.data.data)
    }

    const loadCartData = async (token) => {
        const response = await
axios.post(url+"/api/cart/get",{},{headers:{token}});
        setCartItems(response.data.cartData);
    }


    useEffect(()=>{
        async function loadData() {
            await fetchFoodList();
            if (localStorage.getItem("token")) {
                setToken(localStorage.getItem("token"));
                await loadCartData(localStorage.getItem("token"));
            }
        }
        loadData();
    },[])


    const contextValue = {
        food_list,
        cartItems,
        setCartItems,
        addToCart,
        removeFromCart,
        getTotalCartAmount,
        url,
        token,
        setToken
    }

    return (
        <StoreContext.Provider value={contextValue}>
            {props.children}
        </StoreContext.Provider>
    )
}

export default StoreContextProvider;
```

8.2 ADMIN:

1. Navbar.jsx:

```
import React, { useEffect } from 'react'
import './Navbar.css'
import {assets} from '../../assets/assets'

const Navbar = () => {
  useEffect(() => {
    const toggle = document.getElementById('visual-toggle');

    // Function to apply the stored mode preference
    function applyModePreference() {
      const mode = localStorage.getItem('mode');
      if (mode === 'light') {
        toggle.checked = true;
        document.body.classList.add('lightcolors');

document.getElementById('visual-toggle-button').classList.add('lightmode')
;
      } else {
        toggle.checked = false;
        document.body.classList.remove('lightcolors');

document.getElementById('visual-toggle-button').classList.remove('lightmod
e');
      }
    }

    // Call the function to apply the mode preference on page load
    applyModePreference();

    toggle.addEventListener('change', function() {
      if (toggle.checked) {
        localStorage.setItem('mode', 'light');
        document.body.classList.add('lightcolors');

document.getElementById('visual-toggle-button').classList.add('lightmode')
;
      } else {
        localStorage.setItem('mode', 'dark');
        document.body.classList.remove('lightcolors');

document.getElementById('visual-toggle-button').classList.remove('lightmod
e');
      }
    });
  }, []); // Empty dependency array to run the effect only once
  return (
    <div>
      <div className='navbar'>
          <img className='logo' src={assets.logo} alt="" />
          <img className='profile' src={assets.profile_image} alt="" />
      </div>
    </div>
  )
}

export default Navbar
```

2. Sidebar.jsx:

```
import React from 'react'
import './Sidebar.css'
import { assets } from '../../assets/assets'
import { NavLink } from 'react-router-dom'

const Sidebar = () => {
  return (
    <div className='sidebar'>
        <div className="sidebar-options">
            <NavLink to='/add' className="sidebar-option">
                <img className='addd' src={assets.add_icon} alt="" />
                <p>Add Items</p>
            </NavLink>
            <NavLink to='/list' className="sidebar-option">
                <img className='listt' src={assets.order_icon} alt="" />
                <p>List Items</p>
                </NavLink>
            <NavLink to='/orders' className="sidebar-option">
                <img className='orderr' src={assets.order_icon} alt="" />
                <p>Orders</p>
                </NavLink>
        </div>
    </div>
  )
}

export default Sidebar
```

3. Add.jsx:

```
import React, { useState } from 'react'
import './Add.css'
import { assets } from '../../assets/assets'
import axios from "axios"
import { toast } from 'react-toastify'


const Add = ({url}) => {

    const [image,setImage] = useState(false);
    const [data,setData] = useState({
        name:"",
        description:"",
        price:"",
        category:"Salad"
    })

    const onChangeHandler = (event) => {
        const name = event.target.name;
        const value = event.target.value;
        setData(data=>({...data,[name]:value}))
    }

    const onSubmitHandler = async (event) =>{
        event.preventDefault();
        const formData = new FormData();
        formData.append("name",data.name)
        formData.append("description",data.description)
        formData.append("price",Number(data.price))
        formData.append("category",data.category)
        formData.append("image",image)
        const response = await axios.post(`${url}/api/food/add`,formData)
        if (response.data.success) {
            setData({
                name:"",
                description:"",
                price:"",
                category:"Salad"
            })
            setImage(false)
            toast.success(response.data.message)
        }
        else{
            toast.error(response.data.message)
        }
    }


  return (
    <div className='add'>
        <form className='flex-col' onSubmit={onSubmitHandler}>
            <div className="add-img-upload flex-col">
                <p>Upload Image</p>
                <label htmlFor="image">
                    <img className='image'
src={image?URL.createObjectURL(image):assets.upload_area} alt="" />
                </label>
                <input onChange={(e)=>setImage(e.target.files[0])}
type="file" id="image" hidden required/>
            </div>
            <div className="add-product-name flex-col">
                <p>Product name</p>
                <input onChange={onChangeHandler} value={data.name}
type="text" name='name' placeholder='Type here' />
            </div>
            <div className="add-product-description flex-col">
                <p>Product Description</p>
                <textarea onChange={onChangeHandler}
value={data.description} name="description" rows="6" placeholder='Write
content here' required></textarea>
            </div>
            <div className="add-category-price">
                <div className="add-category flex-col">
                    <p>Product Category</p>
                    <select className='selectt' onChange={onChangeHandler}
name="category">
                        <option value="Salad">Salad</option>
                        <option value="Rolls">Rolls</option>
                        <option value="Deserts">Deserts</option>
                        <option value="Sandwich">Sandwich</option>
                        <option value="Cake">Cake</option>
                        <option value="Pure Veg">Pure Veg</option>
                        <option value="Pasta">Pasta</option>
                        <option value="Noodles">Noodles</option>
                    </select>
                </div>
                <div className="add-price flex-col">
                    <p>Product Price</p>
                    <input className='inputclasa'
onChange={onChangeHandler} value={data.price} type="Number" name='price'
placeholder='$20' />
                </div>
            </div>
            <button type='submit' className='add-btn'>ADD</button>
        </form>
    </div>
  )
}

export default Add
```

4. List.jsx:

```
import React, { useEffect, useState } from 'react'
import './List.css'
import axios from "axios"
import {toast} from "react-toastify"

const List = ({url}) => {

  const [list,setList] = useState([]);

  const fetchList = async () => {
    const response = await axios.get(`${url}/api/food/list`);
    if (response.data.success){
      setList(response.data.data)
    }
    else
    {
      toast.error("Error")
    }
  }

  const removeFood = async(foodId) => {
    const response = await
axios.post(`${url}/api/food/remove`,{id:foodId});
    await fetchList();
    if (response.data.success){
      toast.success(response.data.message)
    }
    else{
      toast.error("Error")
    }
  }


  useEffect(()=>{
    fetchList();
  },[])

  return (
    <div className='list add flex-col'>
      <p>All Foods List</p>
    <div className="list-table">
      <div className="list-table-format title">
        <b>Image</b>
        <b>Name</b>
        <b>Category</b>
        <b>Price</b>
        <b>Action</b>
      </div>
      {list.map((item,index)=>{
        return (
          <div key={index} className='list-table-format'>
            <img src={`${url}/images/`+item.image} alt="" />
            <p>{item.name}</p>
            <p>{item.category}</p>
```

```
              <p>${item.price}</p>
              <p onClick={()=>removeFood(item._id)} className='cursor'>X</p>
            </div>
          )
        })}
      </div>
      </div>
  )
}

export default List
```

5.Orders.jsx:

```
import React, { useEffect, useState } from 'react'
import './Orders.css'
import {toast} from "react-toastify"
import axios from "axios"
import {assets} from "../../assets/assets"

const Orders = ({url}) => {

  const [orders,setOrders] = useState([]);

  const fetchAllOrders = async () => {
    const response = await axios.get(url+"/api/order/list");
    if (response.data.success){
      setOrders(response.data.data);
      console.log(response.data.data);
    }
    else{
      toast.error("Error")
    }
  }

  const statusHandler = async (event,orderId) => {
    const response = await axios.post(url+"/api/order/status",{
      orderId,
      status:event.target.value
    })
    if (response.data.success){
      await fetchAllOrders();
    }
  }


useEffect(()=>{
  fetchAllOrders();
},[])

  return (
    <div className='order add'>
      <h3>Order Page</h3>
      <div className="order-list">
        {orders.map((order,index)=>(
          <div key={index} className='order-item'>
            <img src={assets.parcel_icon} alt="" />
            <div>
              <p className='order-item-food'>
                {order.items.map((item,index)=>{
                  if (index===order.items.length-1){
                    return item.name + " x " + item.quantity
                  }
                  else{
                    return item.name + " x " + item.quantity + ", "
                  }
                })}
              </p>
              <p className='order-item-name'>{order.address.firstName+"
"+order.address.lastName}</p>
              <div className="order-item-address">
                <p>{order.address.street+","}</p>
                <p>{order.address.city+", "+order.address.state+",
"+order.address.country+", "+order.address.zipcode}</p>
              </div>
              <p className="order-item-phone">{order.address.phone}</p>
            </div>
            <p>Items : {order.items.length}</p>
            <p>${order.amount}</p>
            <select onChange={(event)=>statusHandler(event,order._id)}
value={order.status}>
              <option value="Food Processing">Food Processing</option>
              <option value="Out for delivery">Out for delivery</option>
              <option value="Delivered">Delivered</option>
            </select>
          </div>
        ))}
      </div>
    </div>
  )
}

export default Orders
```

6. App.jsx:

```
import React from 'react'
import Navbar from './components/Navbar/Navbar'
import Sidebar from './components/Sidebar/Sidebar'
import { Routes,Route } from 'react-router-dom'
import Add from './pages/Add/Add'
import List from './pages/List/List'
import Orders from './pages/Orders/Orders'
import { ToastContainer } from 'react-toastify';
import 'react-toastify/dist/ReactToastify.css';

const App = () => {

  const url = "http://localhost:4000"

  return (
    <div>
      <ToastContainer/>
      <Navbar/>
      <hr/>
      <div className="app-content">
        <Sidebar/>
        <Routes>
```

```
          <Route path="/add" element={<Add url={url}/>}/>
          <Route path="/list" element={<List url={url}/>}/>
          <Route path="/orders" element={<Orders url={url}/>}/>
        </Routes>
      </div>
    </div>
  )
}

export default App
```

8.3 BACKEND

1. server.js:

```
import express from "express"
import cors from "cors"
import { connectDB } from "./config/db.js"
import foodRouter from "./routes/foodRoute.js"
import userRouter from "./routes/userRoute.js"
import 'dotenv/config'
import cartRouter from "./routes/cartRoute.js"
import orderRouter from "./routes/orderRoute.js"


// app config
const app = express()
const port = 4000

// middleware
app.use(express.json())
app.use(cors())

// db connection
connectDB();

// api endpoints
app.use("/api/food",foodRouter)
app.use("/images",express.static('uploads'))
app.use("/api/user",userRouter)
app.use("/api/cart",cartRouter)
app.use("/api/order",orderRouter)



app.get("/",(req,res)=>{
    res.send("API Working")
})

app.listen(port,()=>{
    console.log(`Server Started on http://localhost:${port}`)
})

// YOU CAN SAVE UR DATABASE IN THIS COMMENT IF U WANT -->
```

2. db.js:

```
import mongoose from "mongoose";

export const connectDB=async()=>{
  await
mongoose.connect('mongodb+srv://swaralipisamantamnp:mXcUMzmMP7JBQrFE@cluster0.q2
201.mongodb.net/food-del').then(()=>
    console.log("Db connected"));
}
```

3. cartController.js

```
import userModel from "../models/userModel.js"

// add items to user cart
const addToCart = async (req,res) => {
    try {
        let userData = await userModel.findById(req.body.userId);
        let cartData = await userData.cartData;
        if (!cartData[req.body.itemId])
        {
            cartData[req.body.itemId] = 1;
        }
        else{
            cartData[req.body.itemId] += 1;
        }
        await userModel.findByIdAndUpdate(req.body.userId,{cartData})
        res.json({success:true,message:"Added to cart"});
    } catch (error) {
        console.log(error);
        res.json({success:false,message:"Error"})
    }
}


// remove items from user cart
const removeFromCart = async (req,res) => {
    try {
        let userData = await userModel.findById(req.body.userId);
        let cartData = await userData.cartData;
        if (cartData[req.body.itemId]>0){
            cartData[req.body.itemId] -= 1;
        }
        await userModel.findByIdAndUpdate(req.body.userId,{cartData});
        res.json({success:true,message:"Removed from cart"})
    } catch (error) {
        console.log(error);
        res.json({success:false,message:"Error"})

    }
}

// fetch user cart data
const getCart = async (req,res) => {
    try {
        let userData = await userModel.findById(req.body.userId);
        let cartData = await userData.cartData;
        res.json({success:true,cartData})
    } catch (error) {
        console.log(error);
        res.json({success:false,message:"Error"})
    }
}

export {addToCart,removeFromCart,getCart}
```

4. foodController.js

```
import foodModel from '../models/foodModel.js'
import fs from 'fs'


// add food item

const addFood = async (req,res) => {

    let image_filename = `${req.file.filename}`;

    const food = new foodModel({
        name:req.body.name,
        description:req.body.description,
        price:req.body.price,
        category:req.body.category,
        image:image_filename
    })
    try {
        await food.save();
        res.json({success:true,message:"Food Added"})
    } catch (error) {
        console.log(error)
        res.json({success:false,message:"Error"})
    }
}

// all food list
const listFood = async (req,res) => {
    try {
        const foods = await foodModel.find({});
        res.json({success:true,data:foods})
    } catch (error) {
        console.log(error);
        res.json({success:false,message:"Error"})
    }
}

// remove food item
const removeFood = async (req,res) => {
    try {
        const food = await foodModel.findById(req.body.id);
        fs.unlink(`uploads/${food.image}`,()=>{})

        await foodModel.findByIdAndDelete(req.body.id);
        res.json({success:true,message:"Food Removed"})
    } catch (error) {
        console.log(error);
        res.json({success:false,message:"Error"})
    }
}


export {addFood,listFood,removeFood}
```

5. orderController.js:

```
import orderModel from "../models/orderModel.js";
import userModel from "../models/userModel.js"
import Stripe from "stripe"

const stripe = new Stripe(process.env.STRIPE_SECRET_KEY)


// placing user order from frontend
const placeOrder = async (req,res) => {

    const frontend_url = "http://localhost:5173";

    try {
        const newOrder = new orderModel({
            userId:req.body.userId,
            items:req.body.items,
            amount:req.body.amount,
            address:req.body.address
        })
        await newOrder.save();
        await userModel.findByIdAndUpdate(req.body.userId,{cartData:{}});

        const line_items = req.body.items.map((item)=>({
            price_data:{
                currency:"ron",
                product_data:{
                    name:item.name
                },
                unit_amount:item.price*100*80
            },
            quantity:item.quantity
        }))

        line_items.push({
            price_data:{
                currency:"ron",
                product_data:{
                    name:"Delivery Charges"
                },
                unit_amount:2*100*80
            },
            quantity:1
        })

        const session = await stripe.checkout.sessions.create({
            line_items:line_items,
            mode:'payment',

success_url:`${frontend_url}/verify?success=true&orderId=${newOrder._id}`,

cancel_url:`${frontend_url}/verify?success=false&orderId=${newOrder._id}`,
        })

        res.json({success:true,session_url:session.url})

    } catch (error) {
        console.log(error);
        res.json({success:false,message:"Error"})
    }
}

const verifyOrder = async (req,res) => {
    const {orderId,success} = req.body;
    try {
        if (success=="true") {
            await orderModel.findByIdAndUpdate(orderId,{payment:true});
            res.json({success:true,message:"Paid"})
        }
        else{
            await orderModel.findByIdAndDelete(orderId);
            res.json({success:false,message:"Not Paid"})
        }
    } catch (error) {
        console.log(error);
        res.json({success:false,message:"Error"})
    }
}


// user orders for frontend

const userOrders = async (req,res) => {
    try {
        const orders = await orderModel.find({userId:req.body.userId});
        res.json({success:true,data:orders})
    } catch (error) {
        console.log(error);
        res.json({success:false,message:"Error"})
    }
}

// Listing orders for admin panel
const listOrders = async (req,res) => {
    try {
        const orders = await orderModel.find({});
        res.json({success:true,data:orders})
    } catch (error) {
        console.log(error);
        res.json({success:false,message:"Error"})
    }
}

// api for updating order status
const updateStatus = async (req,res) => {
    try {
        await
orderModel.findByIdAndUpdate(req.body.orderId,{status:req.body.status});
        res.json({success:true,message:"Status Updated"})
    } catch (error) {
        console.log(error);
        res.json({success:false,message:"Error"})
    }
}


export {placeOrder,verifyOrder,userOrders,listOrders,updateStatus}
```

6. userController.js:

```
import userModel from "../models/userModel.js";
import jwt from "jsonwebtoken"
import bcrypt from "bcrypt"
import validator from "validator"

// login user
const loginUser = async (req,res) => {
    const {email,password} = req.body;
    try {
        const user = await userModel.findOne({email})

        if (!user){
            return res.json({success:false,message:"User doesn't exist."})
        }

        const isMatch = await bcrypt.compare(password,user.password);

        if (!isMatch) {
            return res.json({success:false,message:"Invalid credentials"})
        }

        const token = createToken(user._id);
        res.json({success:true,token})
    } catch (error) {
        console.log(error);
        res.json({success:false,message:"Error"})
    }
}

const createToken = (id) => {
    return jwt.sign({id},process.env.JWT_SECRET)
}

// register user
const registerUser = async (req,res) => {
    const {name,password,email} = req.body;
    try {
        //checking if user already exists
        const exists = await userModel.findOne({email});
        if (exists){
            return res.json({success:false,message:"User already
exists."})
        }

        // validating email format & strong password
        if (!validator.isEmail(email)){
            return res.json({success:false,message:"Please enter a valid
email."})
        }


        if (password.length<8){
            return res.json({success:false,message:"Please enter a strong
password."})
        }

        // hashing user password
        const salt = await bcrypt.genSalt(10)
        const hashedPassword = await bcrypt.hash(password,salt);

        const newUser = new userModel({
            name:name,
            email:email,
            password:hashedPassword
        })

        const user = await newUser.save()
        const token = createToken(user._id)
        res.json({success:true,token});
    } catch (error) {
        console.log(error);
        res.json({success:false,message:"Error"})
    }
}

export {loginUser,registerUser}
```

7. auth.js

```
import jwt from "jsonwebtoken"

const authMiddleware = async (req,res,next) => {
    const {token} = req.headers;
    if (!token){
        return res.json({success:false,message:"Not Authorized Login
Again"})
    }
    try {
        const token_decode = jwt.verify(token,process.env.JWT_SECRET);
        req.body.userId = token_decode.id;
        next();
    } catch (error) {
        console.log(error);
        res.json({success:false,message:"Error"})
    }
}
```

```
export default authMiddleware;
```

8. foodModel.js:

```
import mongoose from "mongoose";

const foodSchema = new mongoose.Schema({
    name: {type:String,required:true},
    description: {type:String,required:true},
    price:{type:Number,required:true},
    image:{type:String,required:true},
    category:{type:String,required:true}
})

const foodModel = mongoose.models.food ||
mongoose.model("food",foodSchema)

export default foodModel;
```

9. orderModel.js

```
import mongoose from "mongoose"

const orderSchema = new mongoose.Schema({
    userId:{type:String,required:true},
    items:{type:Array,required:true},
    amount:{type:Number,required:true},
    address:{type:Object,required:true},
    status:{type:String,default:"Food Processing"},
    date:{type:Date,default:Date.now()},
    payment:{type:Boolean,default:false}
})

const orderModel = mongoose.models.order ||
mongoose.model("order",orderSchema)
export default orderModel;
```

10. userModel.js:

```
import mongoose from "mongoose"

const userSchema = new mongoose.Schema({
    name:{type:String,required:true},
    email:{type:String,required:true,unique:true},
    password:{type:String,required:true},
    cartData:{type:Object,default:{}}
},{minimize:false})

const userModel = mongoose.models.user || mongoose.model("user",
userSchema)
export default userModel;
```

10. cartRouter.js

```
import express from "express"
import { addToCart,removeFromCart,getCart } from
"../controllers/cartController.js"
import authMiddleware from "../middleware/auth.js";

const cartRouter = express.Router();

cartRouter.post("/add",authMiddleware,addToCart)
cartRouter.post("/remove",authMiddleware,removeFromCart)
cartRouter.post("/get",authMiddleware,getCart)

export default cartRouter;
```

11. foodRouter.js

```
import express from "express"
import { addFood,listFood,removeFood } from
"../controllers/foodController.js"
import multer from "multer"

const foodRouter = express.Router();
```

```
// Image Storage Engine

const storage = multer.diskStorage({
    destination:"uploads",
    filename:(req,file,cb)=>{
        return cb(null,`${Date.now()}${file.originalname}`)
    }
})

const upload = multer({storage:storage})

foodRouter.post("/add",upload.single("image"),addFood)
foodRouter.get("/list",listFood)
foodRouter.post("/remove",removeFood);
export default foodRouter;
```

12. orderRouter.js

```
import express from "express"
import authMiddleware from "../middleware/auth.js"
import { placeOrder, verifyOrder, userOrders, listOrders, updateStatus }
from "../controllers/orderController.js"

const orderRouter = express.Router();

orderRouter.post("/place",authMiddleware,placeOrder);
orderRouter.post("/verify",verifyOrder)
orderRouter.post("/userorders",authMiddleware,userOrders)
orderRouter.get("/list",listOrders)
orderRouter.post("/status",updateStatus)

export default orderRouter;
```

13. userRouter.js

```
import express from "express"
import { loginUser,registerUser } from "../controllers/userController.js"
```

```
const userRouter = express.Router()

userRouter.post("/register",registerUser)
userRouter.post("/login",loginUser)

export default userRouter;
```

9. Development Tools

The development of the **Swaadist Online Food Delivery Website** is structured around a robust set of technologies that ensure efficiency, security, and scalability. The selection of development tools plays a crucial role in the performance, maintainability, and usability of the platform. These tools cover various aspects of the project, including database management, web development, system compatibility, project management, software modeling, and testing strategies. A well-defined set of tools not only enhances the development process but also ensures that the system remains flexible and adaptable to future upgrades.

9.1 Database Environment

The database is a fundamental component of the **Swaadist** system, serving as the backbone for data storage, retrieval, and management. A well-structured database is essential for handling various data entities such as user profiles, restaurant details, food items, order history, transaction records, and delivery tracking information.

To ensure optimal performance, the database follows a relational model, supporting structured query operations, indexing, and relationships between tables. This structure facilitates efficient data retrieval and ensures that the system can handle multiple simultaneous requests without performance bottlenecks. Given the sensitivity of user and payment data, security measures such as encryption, role-based access control, and data validation are incorporated. These security layers protect against unauthorized access, SQL injection attacks, and data leaks.

Scalability is another crucial consideration in the database environment. As the number of users and orders grows, the system must efficiently scale to accommodate increased data loads. Indexing strategies, caching mechanisms, and optimized queries are implemented to enhance data retrieval speeds. The database also supports automated backups to prevent data loss in case of system failures.

9.2 Web Technologies

The **Swaadist** platform is built using modern web technologies to create a responsive, intuitive, and feature-rich user experience. The front-end interface is designed to be visually appealing and user-friendly, ensuring seamless navigation across different devices and screen sizes. HTML, CSS, and JavaScript are used to develop dynamic and interactive UI components. Frameworks such as Bootstrap enhance the design consistency, while JavaScript libraries improve the responsiveness of the application.

The back-end of the system is responsible for processing user requests, managing business logic, and ensuring secure communication between the client and server. A robust server-side architecture enables smooth handling of user authentication, order processing, and payment transactions. RESTful APIs facilitate communication between different components of the system, ensuring a modular and scalable structure. Security features such as token-based authentication and SSL encryption protect sensitive data and prevent unauthorized access.

Real-time functionalities such as order tracking and status updates are integrated using WebSockets or API-based solutions. These technologies allow users to receive instant notifications about their orders, including estimated delivery time and live tracking of delivery personnel.

9.3 System Platform

The **Swaadist** online food delivery system is designed to be accessible from multiple platforms, ensuring a consistent experience for users accessing the website through different devices. Cloud-based deployment solutions are used to host the system, providing high availability, fault tolerance, and performance optimization. Cloud-based hosting allows dynamic resource allocation, ensuring that the system remains responsive even during peak traffic hours.

Cross-platform compatibility ensures that the website functions seamlessly on various operating systems, including Windows, macOS, Linux, and mobile platforms such as Android and iOS. Mobile responsiveness is a key factor in the system’s design, as a significant percentage of users access online food delivery services through smartphones. Optimized layouts, adaptive design strategies, and device-specific rendering techniques are implemented to enhance the mobile experience.

The system also integrates various third-party services such as payment gateways, mapping APIs for location tracking, and restaurant management tools. These integrations expand the platform's functionality, allowing users to complete transactions securely and receive accurate delivery estimates.

9.4 Project Management Tools

Project management plays a crucial role in ensuring the successful execution of the **Swaadist** online food delivery platform. Effective collaboration, version control, and progress tracking are necessary to maintain a structured workflow throughout the development lifecycle.

Version control systems such as Git are utilized to track code changes and maintain an organized codebase. Branching strategies help developers work on different features simultaneously without conflicts. Regular commits and pull requests enable seamless integration of new functionalities while maintaining code stability.

Agile project management methodologies are adopted to ensure iterative development and continuous improvement. Development tasks are divided into sprints, with each sprint focusing on specific features or enhancements. Task management tools allow developers to assign tasks, set priorities, and track progress efficiently. Regular stand-up meetings and sprint reviews ensure that the project stays on track and meets its objectives.

Issue tracking tools help in identifying and resolving bugs, optimizing system performance, and implementing feature enhancements. Bug reports, user feedback, and test case results are documented to improve system reliability. These tools contribute to efficient collaboration among developers, testers, and project managers, ensuring a smooth development process.

9.5 Visual Paradigm Community Edition

For system modeling and documentation, **Visual Paradigm Community Edition** is used to create UML diagrams, entity-relationship (ER) models, and process workflows. These visual representations play a vital role in defining system interactions, database structures, and functional dependencies.

UML diagrams provide a clear visualization of the system's components, including user interactions, data flows, and service integrations. ER diagrams define the relationships between different database entities, ensuring a well-structured schema. Data flow diagrams (DFDs) illustrate the flow of information within the system, helping developers understand how data is processed from input to output.

By utilizing these design tools, developers gain a comprehensive understanding of the project's architecture, reducing inconsistencies and improving system maintainability. These diagrams also serve as documentation for future enhancements and modifications.

9.6 Test Plan

A rigorous testing strategy is essential to ensure that the **Swaadist** online food delivery system operates reliably and securely. Various testing methodologies are implemented to validate the system's functionality, performance, and security.

Unit Testing

Unit testing focuses on testing individual components or modules of the system to verify that they function correctly in isolation. Each function, API endpoint, and database query is tested with different input scenarios to check for expected outcomes. Automated test cases are used to streamline the testing process and detect errors early in development. Edge cases, such as invalid inputs and boundary conditions, are also tested to ensure the robustness of individual modules.

Functional Testing

Functional testing evaluates the overall behavior of the system to ensure that all components work together as intended. User scenarios such as account registration, order placement, payment processing, and order tracking are tested to verify that the system responds correctly to user interactions.

Simulated test cases help identify potential issues such as incorrect calculations, payment failures, or navigation errors. The results of functional tests are analyzed to detect inconsistencies and optimize the user experience. Any identified issues are fixed before deployment to ensure a seamless and error-free operation.

10. System Evaluation and Discussion:

10.1 Proposed System Completion:

The development of the **Swaadist Online Food Delivery System** has been successfully completed, incorporating advanced web technologies and robust back-end functionalities to ensure an efficient and user-friendly experience. The proposed system has been designed to address various challenges in the food delivery domain, offering seamless interactions between users, restaurant owners, and administrators. The system's completion was achieved by integrating a combination of **front-end, back-end, database management, and cloud-based deployment techniques** to ensure smooth and responsive operations. The front-end was developed using **React.js**, providing a dynamic and interactive user interface, while the back-end, built with **Node.js and Express.js**, facilitates secure and efficient communication between users and the system. Data persistence and management were handled using **MongoDB**, a NoSQL database, ensuring quick data retrieval and secure storage of user information, restaurant details, and order transactions.

During the final phase of the development process, **rigorous testing** was conducted to ensure the system's robustness and efficiency. The implementation of **unit testing and functional testing** helped in identifying and resolving bugs, ensuring the stability of the platform across different devices and browsers. Additionally, **payment integration security** was reinforced using encrypted transactions, allowing users to make payments safely via different methods such as credit cards, UPI, and wallets.Another critical aspect of the system completion was the **implementation of real-time order tracking and automated restaurant management**. This feature enables customers to monitor their orders through live GPS updates while also providing restaurant owners with tools to efficiently manage incoming orders, menu updates, and pricing adjustments. **AI-driven recommendation systems** were incorporated to enhance user experience by suggesting restaurants and dishes based on customer preferences and previous orders.

The successful deployment of the system on a **scalable cloud-based environment** ensures high availability and performance, even during peak usage times. Load balancing and server optimizations were applied to manage heavy traffic efficiently, preventing downtime and system crashes. Additionally, **user authentication mechanisms, including multi-factor authentication (MFA) and OAuth-based login systems, were integrated** to provide enhanced security for customer accounts.Overall, the **Swaadist Online Food Delivery System** has been fully implemented, incorporating modern web technologies and security features to deliver a seamless food ordering and delivery experience. With its completion, the system is now fully functional, ensuring reliability, security, and scalability for future enhancements and improvements.

11. SYSTEM STRENGTH AND LIMITATIONS:

11.1 Strengths:

1. **User-Friendly Interface** – The app provides a clean and easy-to-navigate UI, ensuring a smooth experience for both customers and administrators. Clear menus, intuitive navigation, and a structured design help users place orders quickly without confusion.

2. **Efficient Order Management** – Real-time order tracking allows customers to check the status of their orders, while the admin can efficiently manage incoming orders, update status, and oversee deliveries. This improves overall operational efficiency.

3. **Secure Transactions** – The app integrates **encrypted payment gateways** (such as Razorpay, PayPal, or Stripe) to ensure that customers' financial details are securely processed, reducing risks of fraud or data breaches.

4. **Scalability** – The system is designed to handle an increasing number of users and transactions as the restaurant expands. With proper database indexing, caching, and load balancing, the app can perform efficiently even under high traffic.

5. **Multi-Platform Compatibility** – The app is responsive and works seamlessly across different devices, including desktops, tablets, and mobile phones, making it accessible to a broader audience.

6. **Data Analytics & Insights** – The system collects and analyzes **customer behavior, order history, and sales trends**, allowing the restaurant to make data-driven decisions for better inventory management, promotions, and menu updates.

7. **Automated Notifications & Updates** – Customers receive **automated order confirmations, delivery updates, and promotional notifications** through email or SMS, improving engagement and communication.

11.2 Limitations:

1. **Internet Dependency** – The app requires a **stable internet connection** to function properly. If a user experiences poor network conditions, order placement, payments, or tracking may be disrupted.

2. **High Initial Setup Cost** – Deploying the system requires **investment in cloud hosting, databases, and third-party integrations**, which may be expensive for small businesses or startups.

3. **Limited Personalization** – The app currently lacks **AI-driven personalized recommendations**, which means customers do not receive suggestions based on their past orders or preferences. Implementing machine learning-based recommendations could enhance user experience.

4. **Potential Server Overload** – If not optimized properly, the system might **slow down or crash during peak hours** when many customers place orders simultaneously. Proper load balancing and server scaling are required to mitigate this issue.

5. **Manual Intervention Required** – While automation is implemented for order processing and payments, **customer service, refund processing, and issue resolution still require human involvement**, which may lead to delays during high-demand periods.

6. **Dependency on Third-Party Services** – The app **relies on external payment gateways, mapping services for delivery tracking, and cloud hosting providers**. If any of these third-party services face downtime or technical issues, it could disrupt the functionality of the app.

7. **Delivery Partner Integration Challenges** – If the restaurant integrates with third-party delivery services (e.g., Zomato, Swiggy, or Uber Eats), maintaining **synchronization of orders, delivery tracking, and commission calculations** may present challenges.

While the **Swaadist Online Food Delivery App** provides a **highly efficient, secure, and scalable** solution for restaurant management, addressing its limitations through **enhanced optimization, AI-driven personalization, and better server management** can further improve its reliability and user satisfaction.

12. FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS:

The **Swaadist Online Food Delivery App** can be further improved by integrating advanced features to enhance user experience, operational efficiency, and security. One major enhancement would be implementing **AI-powered food recommendations**, allowing the system to suggest dishes based on user preferences and past orders. Additionally, **voice and chatbot ordering** can be introduced to enable customers to place orders hands-free using AI assistants.

Another key upgrade would be **real-time delivery tracking with GPS**, providing customers with accurate delivery time estimates and live driver updates. Expanding **multi-payment options**, including UPI, digital wallets, and even cryptocurrency, will improve convenience. Security can also be enhanced with **biometric authentication** (fingerprint/face recognition) and **two-factor authentication**. Lastly, introducing a **kitchen and inventory management system** will help the restaurant track stock levels and optimize order processing. These enhancements will make **Swaadist** a smarter, more efficient, and user-friendly platform.

13. IMPLEMENTATION

13.1 METHODOLOGY

The **Swaadist Online Food Delivery Website** was developed as a robust web-based platform designed to provide a seamless and efficient online food ordering experience for users. The implementation of this project followed a full-stack development approach, ensuring that all components, including the front-end, back-end, and database, were well-integrated to deliver a user-friendly and high-performance system. The primary objective of this project was to design and develop a **dynamic, scalable, and secure food ordering platform** that enables users to browse through a variety of food items, place orders, and complete transactions through secure online payment methods. Additionally, the platform was designed to streamline restaurant operations by managing orders efficiently and ensuring a smooth workflow between customers, restaurants, and delivery personnel.

The project leveraged a combination of **front-end and back-end technologies** to enhance user interaction and system efficiency. The front-end was built using **HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and Bootstrap**, ensuring a visually appealing and responsive interface. On the other hand, the back-end was powered by **PHP or Python using Flask/Django**, enabling server-side processing, request handling, and dynamic content generation. A **MySQL database** was utilized for structured data storage, ensuring efficient management of user profiles, restaurant information, menu items, order details, and payment transactions. Additionally, the system incorporated an **AI-powered recommendation engine** that analyzed user preferences and ordering behavior to suggest personalized food recommendations.

The project followed the **Model-View-Controller (MVC) architecture**, which promotes modularity and scalability. This architectural pattern separates the application logic, user interface, and data management, ensuring that updates or modifications to any component do not disrupt the overall system functionality. To validate the effectiveness and reliability of the system, rigorous **testing methodologies** were applied, including **unit testing, integration testing, and user acceptance testing (UAT)**. The evaluation criteria focused on parameters such as **system performance, security robustness, user experience, and accuracy in processing orders and payments**. By adopting this structured approach, the **Swaadist Online Food Delivery Website** successfully integrates modern web technologies to deliver a seamless, secure, and scalable food ordering solution.

13.1.1 PSEUDO CODE

The implementation of the **Swaadist Online Food Delivery Website** followed a systematic sequence of steps to ensure smooth functionality and efficient user interaction. Initially, the project environment was set up by configuring the necessary frameworks, libraries, and dependencies required for development. Once the environment was ready, the **database schema was designed**, including the creation of relational tables for users, restaurants, menu items, orders, and payment details. The front-end interface was then developed to provide a visually appealing and intuitive user experience, incorporating navigation menus, search functionality, and interactive order placement options.

Subsequently, the **back-end logic was implemented**, which included handling user authentication, managing restaurant listings, processing orders, and enabling secure payment transactions. The **recommendation system** was also integrated, utilizing machine learning techniques to analyze user preferences and suggest personalized food choices. Once the core functionalities were in place, the project underwent **rigorous testing procedures** to identify and resolve any potential issues. After successful testing, the application was deployed to a web server, making it accessible to users for live interaction.

13.1.2 ALGORITHMS USED

The **Swaadist Online Food Delivery Website** incorporates a variety of algorithms to enhance functionality, security, and user experience. One of the key components of the system is **user authentication and session management**, which is implemented using **OAuth 2.0 and JSON Web Token (JWT)**. This ensures that users can securely log in using their credentials or third-party authentication services such as Google and Facebook. Session management is also handled effectively to maintain user state across multiple pages.

To enhance security, **RSA encryption and hashing techniques such as SHA-256 and bcrypt** are employed for secure data transmission and storage. Payment gateway security is further strengthened through encryption, preventing unauthorized access to sensitive financial information. Furthermore, **queue processing algorithms and load balancing mechanisms** are implemented to manage multiple orders simultaneously and ensure optimal system performance under high traffic loads.

12.1.3 FUSION TECHNIQUES USED

The **recommendation system and fraud detection mechanisms** in the **Swaadist Online Food Delivery Website** utilize advanced **fusion techniques** to improve prediction accuracy and system reliability. One of the most effective techniques applied is **ensemble averaging**, which combines multiple machine learning models to generate more accurate predictions. In this approach, different recommendation models such as **content-based filtering, collaborative filtering, and hybrid recommendation systems** are weighted based on their effectiveness, and the final recommendation is computed as a weighted average of their outputs.

Another fusion technique applied is the **weighted average method**, where different algorithms are assigned varying weights according to their accuracy in predicting user preferences. For instance, if **content-based filtering** provides more accurate recommendations compared to **collaborative filtering**, it is assigned a higher weight, leading to more reliable food suggestions. In the domain of fraud detection, **Bayesian Model Averaging** is used to combine multiple fraud detection algorithms, such as anomaly detection, Random Forest, and Logistic Regression. Each model is assigned a probability score based on its accuracy, and the final fraud detection decision is made using a probabilistic approach.

13.1.4 SECURITY IMPLEMENTATION

Security is a critical aspect of the **Swaadist Online Food Delivery Website**, and multiple layers of protection have been incorporated to safeguard user data, financial transactions, and system integrity. One of the key security measures implemented is **data encryption using RSA and AES encryption techniques**, which ensures that sensitive information, such as user credentials and payment details, remains confidential during transmission and storage. Additionally, **SQL injection prevention mechanisms** have been employed by using **parameterized queries and Object-Relational Mapping (ORM) techniques**, preventing unauthorized access to the database.

To mitigate risks related to **Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) and Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF) attacks**, the system implements **input sanitization, Content Security Policy (CSP), and CSRF tokens** to ensure secure API requests. Furthermore, **Distributed Denial-of-Service (DDoS) prevention strategies**, such as **rate limiting and CAPTCHA verification**, are incorporated to protect the platform from malicious traffic and automated bot attacks. By implementing these security measures, the **Swaadist Online Food Delivery Website** ensures a safe and secure environment for users to interact with the platform without compromising their data.

13.1.5 PERFORMANCE OPTIMIZATION

To enhance the overall performance and scalability of the **Swaadist Online Food Delivery Website**, multiple optimization strategies have been implemented. One of the key optimizations is **database indexing**, which significantly improves the speed of search queries by creating indexed references for frequently accessed data. Additionally, **caching mechanisms using Redis and Memcached** are integrated to reduce the load on the database and enhance response time for frequently requested content.

To ensure efficient **front-end performance**, techniques such as **lazy loading** have been implemented, ensuring that images and dynamic content are loaded only when required, thereby reducing initial page load time. Furthermore, **server-side load balancing mechanisms** have been employed to distribute incoming requests across multiple servers, preventing performance bottlenecks and ensuring seamless user experiences even during peak traffic. By implementing these performance optimization techniques, the platform achieves **high availability, fast response times, and a smooth user experience**.

13.2 DEPLOYMENT STRATEGY

The deployment of the **Swaadist Online Food Delivery Website** followed a structured approach, starting with **local testing and debugging** to ensure functionality before launching the platform on a cloud-based server. The system was hosted on **AWS, Google Cloud, or Microsoft Azure**, ensuring scalability and security. Additionally, a **CI/CD pipeline using GitHub Actions** was set up to enable seamless code deployment and continuous integration, allowing for future updates and improvements. Monitoring tools such as **Google Analytics and server logs** were also integrated to track user interactions and analyze system performance

14. CONCLUSION

The **Swaadist Online Food Delivery Website** is a comprehensive and user-centric platform designed to streamline the process of online food ordering and delivery. Inspired by platforms like **Zomato and Swiggy**, our project integrates a seamless interface, efficient order management, and a robust recommendation system to enhance user experience. The platform effectively bridges the gap between customers and restaurants by offering a diverse menu selection, real-time order tracking, and secure payment options. By implementing modern web technologies such as **HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and Bootstrap** for the front-end and **NextJs with ExpressJs and MongoDB database** for the back-end, the project ensures a responsive and interactive user experience. A structured **MongoDB database** efficiently handles user data, restaurant information, and transaction details, ensuring smooth functionality.

Security has been a top priority in this project, with **data encryption, secure authentication (OAuth 2.0, JWT), and SQL injection prevention mechanisms** safeguarding user information and financial transactions. To further optimize performance, the project integrates **caching mechanisms, database indexing, and load balancing**, ensuring fast response times and efficient order processing even during peak hours.

The deployment strategy ensures scalability and reliability, with the website being hosted on **cloud-based platforms like AWS, Google Cloud, or Microsoft Azure**. Additionally, a **CI/CD pipeline** was implemented to facilitate continuous updates and improvements. Through rigorous **testing methodologies, including unit testing, integration testing, and user acceptance testing**, the platform has been fine-tuned to deliver a seamless and error-free experience.

In conclusion, the **Swaadist Online Food Delivery Website** successfully delivers a feature-rich and secure online food ordering solution, replicating the functionality of established platforms like **Zomato and Swiggy** while incorporating AI-driven personalization and security enhancements. The project demonstrates a well-structured implementation of full-stack development, making it an efficient, scalable, and user-friendly system. With its robust architecture, security measures, and AI-driven features, **Swaadist** stands as a promising solution for modern food delivery services.

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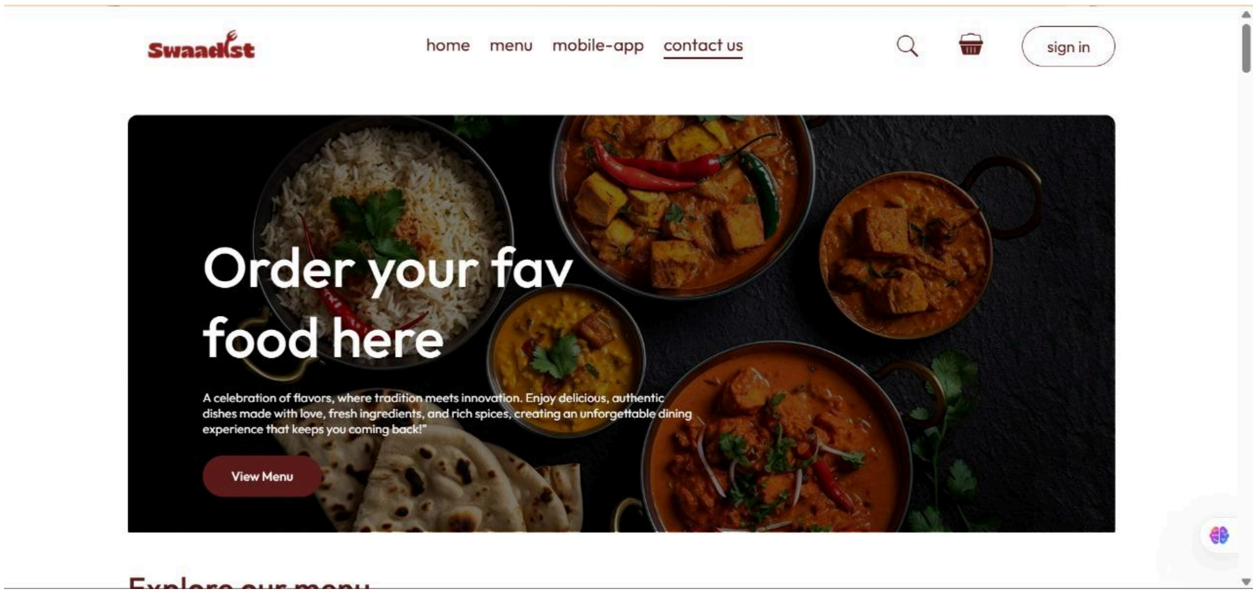
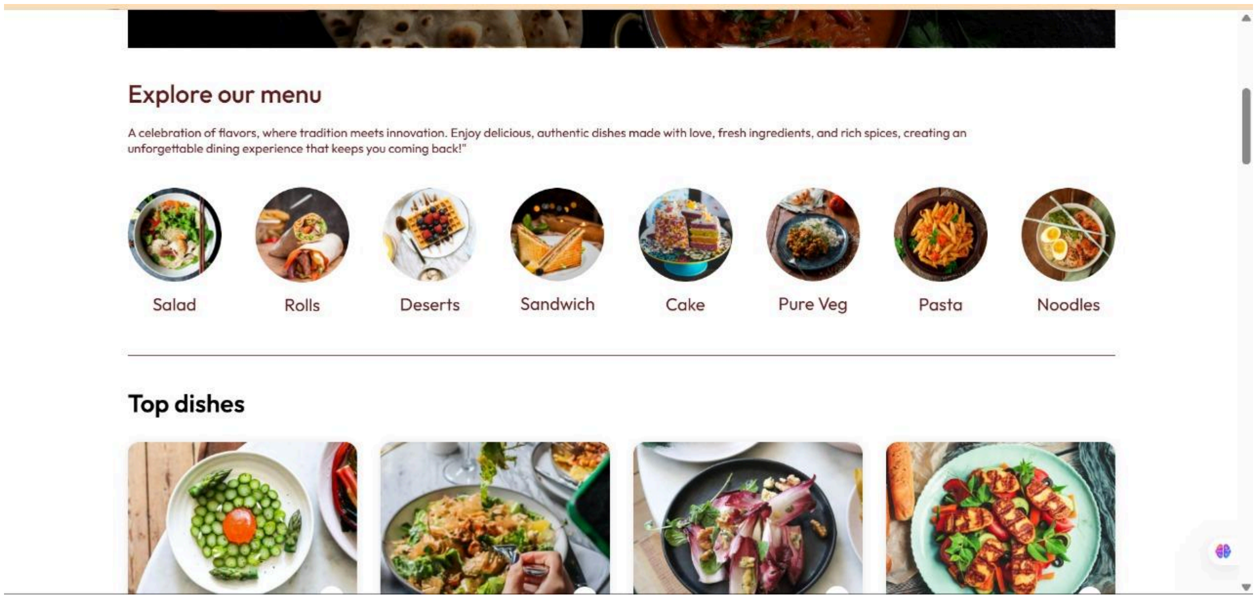
16. WEBSITE PICTURES



Order your fav food here

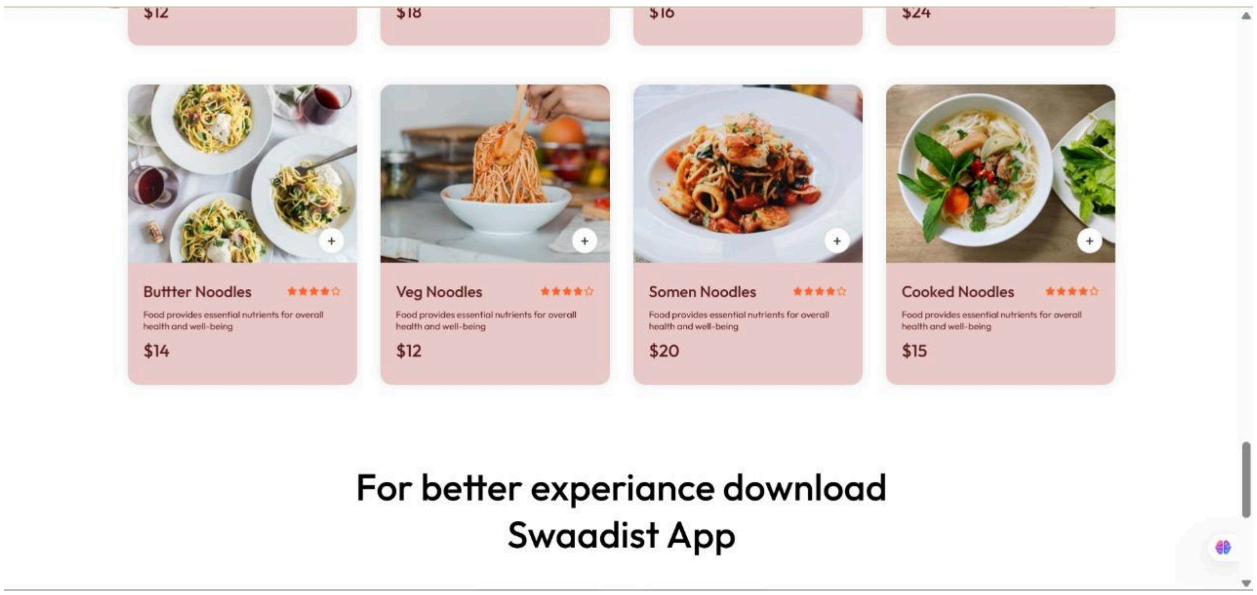
A celebration of flavors, where tradition meets innovation. Enjoy delicious, authentic dishes made with love, fresh ingredients, and rich spices, creating an unforgettable dining experience that keeps you coming back!"



Explore our menu

A celebration of flavors, where tradition meets innovation. Enjoy delicious, authentic dishes made with love, fresh ingredients, and rich spices, creating an unforgettable dining experience that keeps you coming back!"

Top dishes



$12 $18 $16 $24

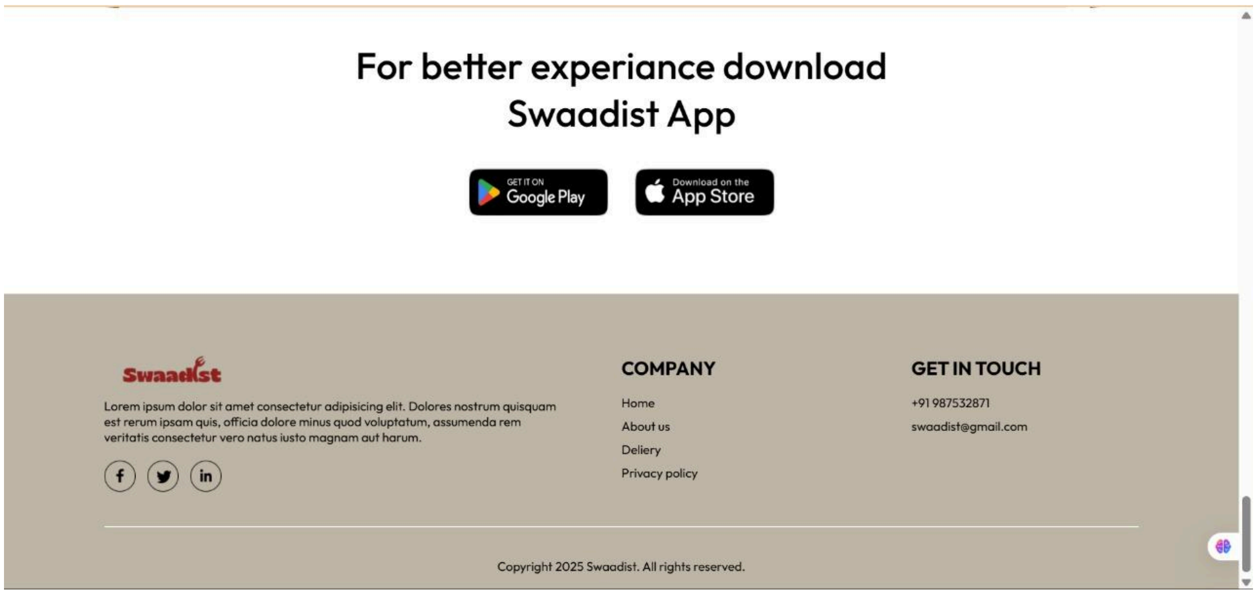
Butter Noodles ★★★★☆
Food provides essential nutrients for overall health and well-being
$14

Veg Noodles ★★★★☆
Food provides essential nutrients for overall health and well-being
$12

Somen Noodles ★★★★☆
Food provides essential nutrients for overall health and well-being
$20

Cooked Noodles ★★★★☆
Food provides essential nutrients for overall health and well-being
$15

For better experiance download Swaadist App



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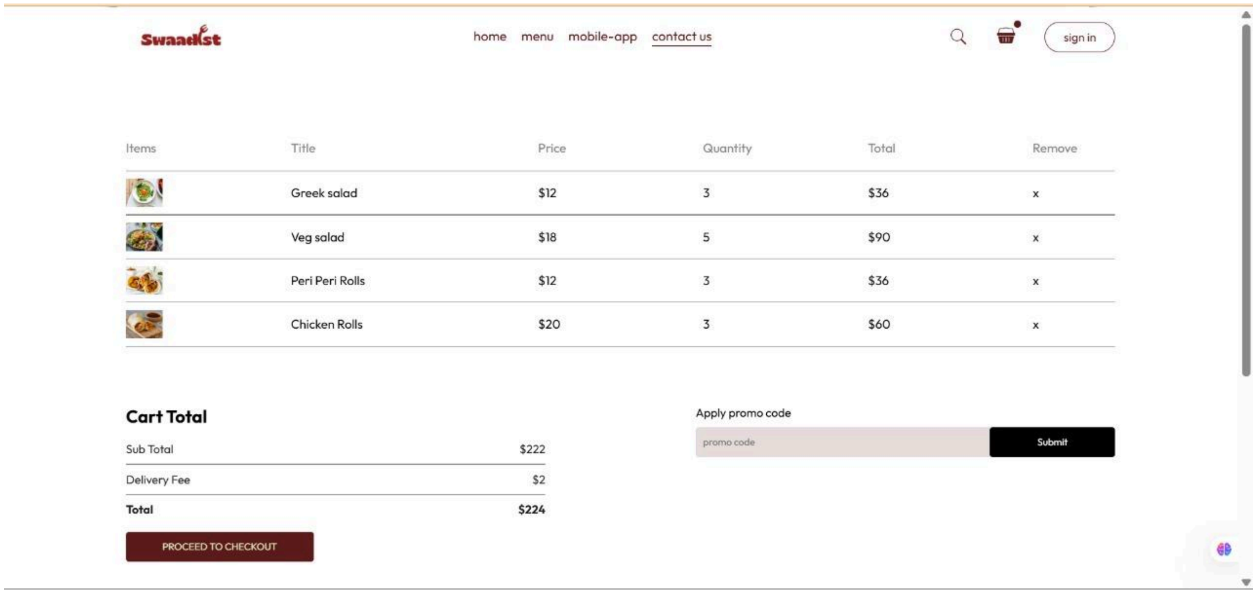
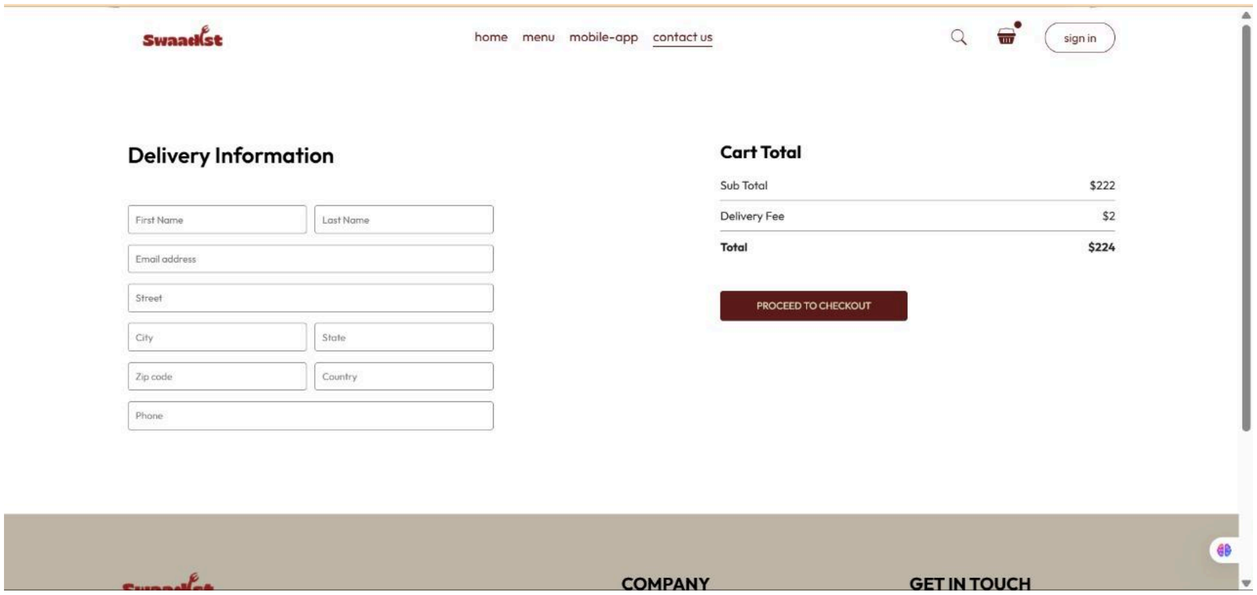


Items	Title	Price	Quantity	Total	Remove
	Greek salad	$12	3	$36	x
	Veg salad	$18	5	$90	x
	Peri Peri Rolls	$12	3	$36	x
	Chicken Rolls	$20	3	$60	x

Cart Total

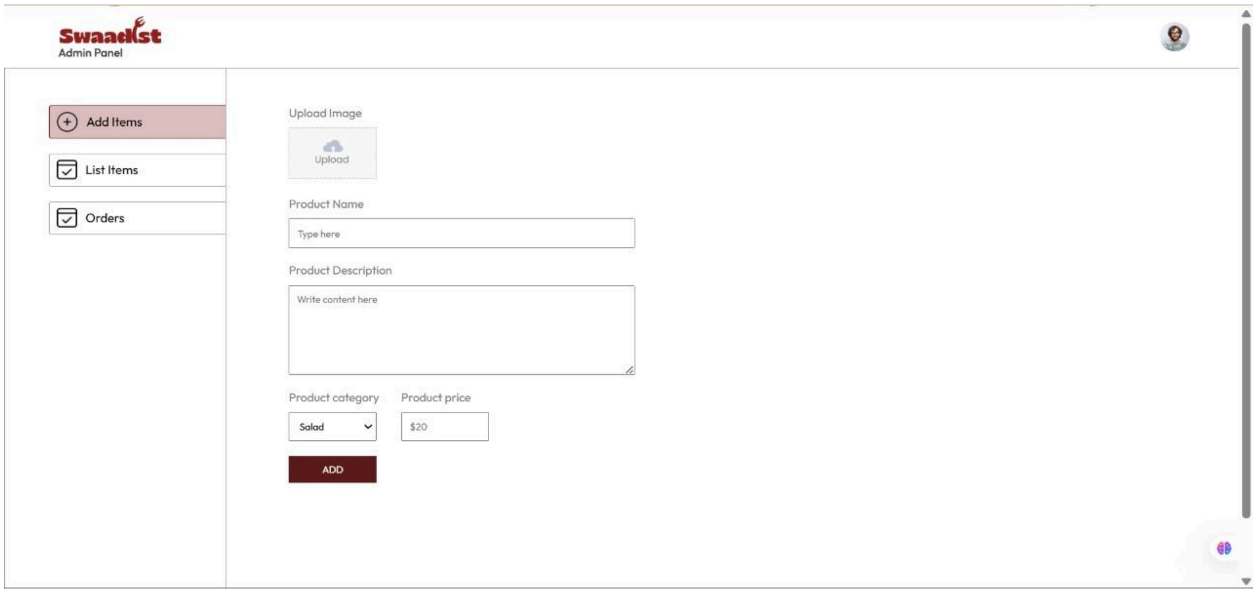
Sub Total	$222
Delivery Fee	$2
Total	**$224**



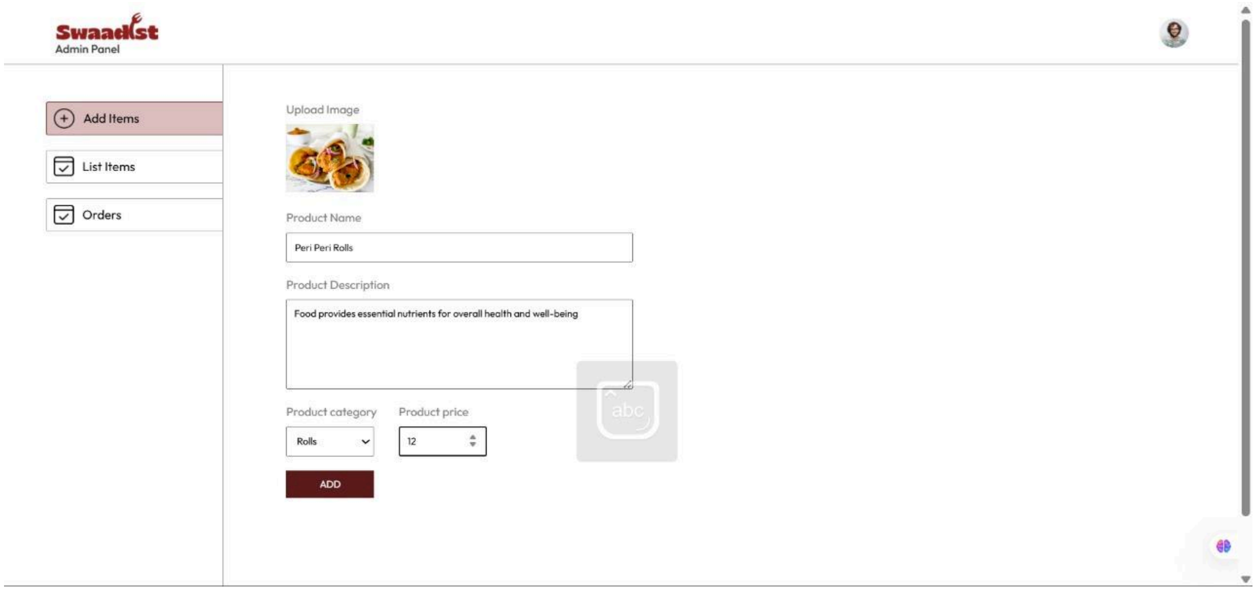
Delivery Information

Cart Total

Sub Total	$222
Delivery Fee	$2
Total	**$224**



Swaadist
Admin Panel
Add Items
List Items
Orders
Upload Image
Upload
Product Name
Type here
Product Description
Write content here
Product category
Product price
Salad
$20
ADD



Swaadist
Admin Panel

Add Items
List Items
Orders

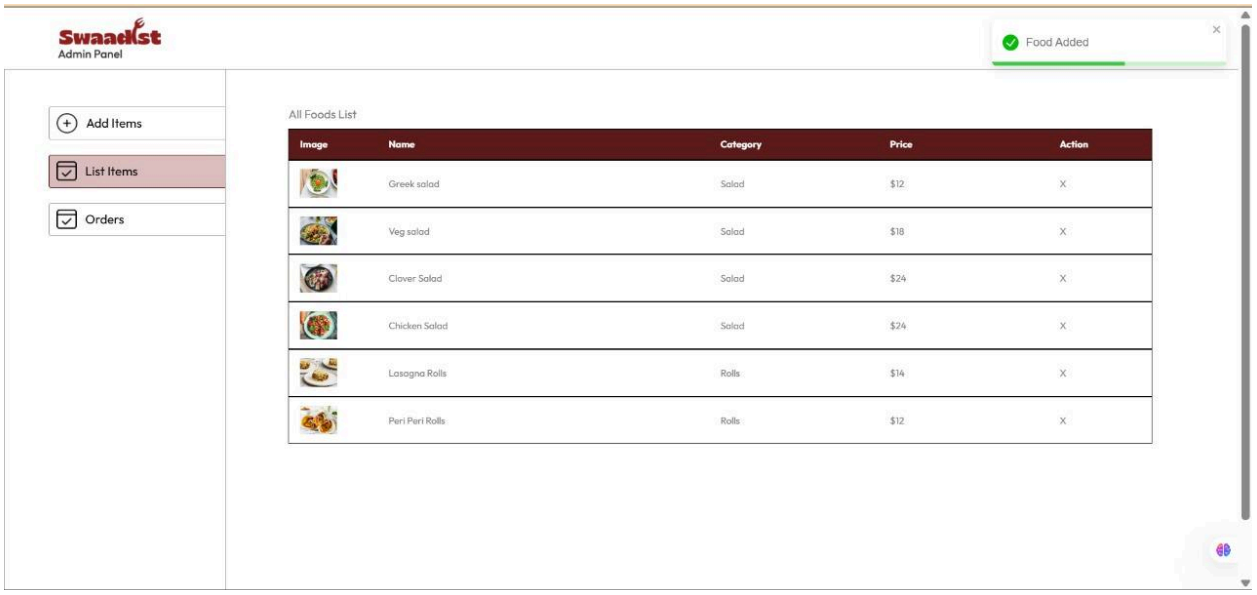
Upload Image

Product Name
Peri Peri Rolls

Product Description
Food provides essential nutrients for overall health and well-being

Product category: Rolls
Product price: 12

ADD



Swaadist
Admin Panel

Food Added

Add Items
List Items
Orders

All Foods List

Image	Name	Category	Price	Action
	Greek salad	Salad	$12	X
	Veg salad	Salad	$18	X
	Clover Salad	Salad	$24	X
	Chicken Salad	Salad	$24	X
	Lasagna Rolls	Rolls	$14	X
	Peri Peri Rolls	Rolls	$12	X