



ONLINE RESTAURANT WEB-SITE

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1.Introduction

the website is all about the food restaurant that gives the possibility to the buyers to select and buy the food they want and it has the delivery option so there is no need to go in person and buy the food that they want in the food selection section there so many mandatory options that the customer should buy and then submit the application and also after selecting the submission button the customer will be redirected to the payment page with the possibility to pay from various ways like master card, visa card, Bank to bank payment and etc.

In addition, to the payment section we have an admin login and dashboard for the admin to monitor the orders and take the payments.

On the other hand, there is a whole database to store the orders and also the admin login username, email and password. And also there are menus in the webpage that the food is available for the selection for the customer and the languages used in the webpage are mysql, php, css and a bit of javascript for the functionality of the website to be responsive. The javascript is used mostly for the redirection to other pages and also some jquery event handlers are used for example for the calendar.

2. Languages Used for the website

Overall four languages are used in the website which consist of: PHP, HTML, JAVASCRIPT and the css that each language is used for the different purposes.

1. PHP

PHP is a general-purpose scripting language geared towards web development. It was originally created by Danish-Canadian programmer Rasmus Lerdorf in 1993 and released in 1995. The PHP reference implementation is now produced by the PHP Group. PHP was originally an abbreviation of Personal Home Page, but it now stands for the recursive initialism PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor.

PHP code is usually processed on a web server by a PHP interpreter implemented as a module, a daemon or a Common Gateway Interface (CGI) executable. On a web server, the result of the interpreted and executed PHP code—which may be any type of data, such as generated HTML or binary image data—would form the whole or part of an HTTP response. Various web template systems, web content management systems, and web frameworks exist that can be employed to orchestrate or facilitate the generation of that response. Additionally, PHP can be used for many programming tasks outside the web context, such as standalone graphical applications and drone control. PHP code can also be directly executed from the command line.

The standard PHP interpreter, powered by the Zend Engine, is free software released under the PHP License. PHP has been widely ported and can be deployed on most web servers on a variety of operating systems and platforms.

The PHP language has evolved without a written formal specification or standard, with the original implementation acting as the de facto standard that other implementations aimed to follow.

W3Techs reports that as of 23 May 2024 (the six months after the PHP 8.3 release), PHP is used by 76.2% of all websites whose programming language could be determined, and 55.1% thereof use PHP 7 which is outdated and known to be insecure

2. JAVASCRIPT

JavaScript (/ˈdʒɑːvəskɹɪpt/), often abbreviated as JS, is a programming language and core technology of the Web, alongside HTML and CSS. 99% of websites use JavaScript on the client side for webpage behavior.

Web browsers have a dedicated JavaScript engine that executes the client code. These engines are also utilized in some servers and a variety of apps. The most popular runtime system for non-browser usage is Node.js.

JavaScript is a high-level, often just-in-time compiled language that conforms to the ECMAScript standard. It has dynamic typing, prototype-based object-orientation, and first-class functions. It is multi-paradigm, supporting event-driven, functional, and imperative programming styles. It has application programming interfaces (APIs) for working with text, dates, regular expressions, standard data structures, and the Document Object Model (DOM).

The ECMAScript standard does not include any input/output (I/O), such as networking, storage, or graphics facilities. In practice, the web browser or other runtime system provides JavaScript APIs for I/O.

Although Java and JavaScript are similar in name, syntax, and respective standard libraries, the two languages are distinct and differ greatly in design.

3. CSS

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a style sheet language used for specifying the presentation and styling of a document written in a markup language such as HTML or XML (including XML dialects such as SVG, MathML or XHTML). CSS is a cornerstone technology of the World Wide Web, alongside HTML and JavaScript.

CSS is designed to enable the separation of content and presentation, including layout, colors, and fonts. This separation can improve content accessibility;[further explanation needed] provide more flexibility and control in the specification of presentation characteristics; enable multiple web pages to share formatting by specifying the relevant CSS in a separate .css file, which reduces complexity and repetition in the structural content; and enable the .css file to be cached to improve the page load speed between the pages that share the file and its formatting.

Separation of formatting and content also makes it feasible to present the same markup page in different styles for different

rendering methods, such as on-screen, in print, by voice (via speech-based browser or screen reader), and on Braille-based tactile devices. CSS also has rules for alternate formatting if the content is accessed on a mobile device.

The name cascading comes from the specified priority scheme to determine which declaration applies if more than one declaration of a property match a particular element. This cascading priority scheme is predictable.

The CSS specifications are maintained by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). Internet media type (MIME type) text/css is registered for use with CSS by RFC 2318 (March 1998). The W3C operates a free CSS validation service for CSS documents.

In addition to HTML, other markup languages support the use of CSS including XHTML, plain XML, SVG, and XUL. CSS is also used in the GTK widget toolkit.

4. HTML

Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) is the standard markup language for documents designed to be displayed in a web browser. It defines the content and structure of web content. It is often assisted by technologies such as Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) and scripting languages such as JavaScript.

Web browsers receive HTML documents from a web server or from local storage and render the documents into multimedia web pages. HTML describes the structure of a web page semantically and originally included cues for its appearance.

HTML elements are the building blocks of HTML pages. With HTML constructs, images and other objects such as interactive forms may be embedded into the rendered page. HTML provides a means to create structured documents by denoting structural semantics for text such as headings, paragraphs, lists, links, quotes, and other items. HTML elements are delineated by tags, written using angle brackets. Tags such as `` and `<input>` directly introduce content into the page. Other tags such as `<p>` and `</p>` surround and provide information about document text and may include sub-element tags. Browsers do not display the HTML tags but use them to interpret the content of the page.

HTML can embed programs written in a scripting language such as JavaScript, which affects the behavior and content of web pages. The inclusion of CSS defines the look and layout of content. The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), former maintainer of the HTML and current maintainer of the CSS standards, has encouraged the use of CSS over explicit presentational HTML since 1997. A form of HTML, known as HTML5, is used to display video and audio, primarily using the `<canvas>` element, together with JavaScript.

3. Databases

There are two tables in my database which consist of: Admin, Orders.

The admin table is consisted of 3 columns which are : Username, Email, Password. Which is used for the admin login.

On the other hand, I have the order table which consist of 9 tables it is used for the order tables in my website when a person wants to order some food then the all details comes to order table of the database. The order table of the database is consist of 9 table which are: name, phone number, address, the name of the food, the order creation time, the amount of order, the date and the time for the order. The order table is used also for the admin dashboard when the admin wants to see the order the code will fetch all the information from the database and it will be visible to the order table.

4. File and their Functionalities

I have so many files for the functionality of the website. The files are consist of index, admin login, admin dashboard, dbconnection, logout, order, payment ,style and lastly the admin style. We will review each file functionality in the below section:

1. Index.php

In the index.php mostly ninety percentage functionality of website is being written and the language used in it are html, php and javascript for the webpage to be responsive.

At the very first part of the index.php i have added the div for the pics of the restaurant and after that their are advertisement for the restaurant. After that, I added another section that shows some the most delicious food from the restaurant. Other parts consist of menus and pics but at the nearly end of the page the order section is add that after the completion of the order section all the information of the order goes to my database and it directly redirect the customer to the payment page for the payment of the order.

2. Admin Login

Functionality

Session Management:

The code starts by initiating a session using `session_start()`. Sessions are used to keep track of the user's login state across different pages.

CORS Headers:

It sets headers to allow cross-origin requests from any domain and any HTTP methods, ensuring that the frontend can communicate with this backend without being blocked by the browser's same-origin policy.

Database Connection:

The code includes a database connection file (dbconnection.php) which establishes a connection to the database.

Form Submission Handling:

When the form is submitted via the POST method, the code retrieves the email and password entered by the user.

It then queries the database to find an admin with the provided email.

Credential Verification:

If an admin with the provided email is found, the code checks if the entered password matches the stored password.

If the passwords match, the user is considered authenticated, and their email is stored in the session. The user is then redirected to the admin dashboard.

If the passwords do not match, or if no admin with the provided email is found, an error message is displayed, and the user is redirected back to the login page.

User Interface:

The HTML part of the code provides a simple login form with fields for email and password.

The form uses a POST method to send the login credentials to the same page for processing.

Inline CSS is used to style the login form, making it visually appealing and user-friendly.

3.Payment.php

This code creates a checkout page for a restaurant, enabling users to select and input their payment details. It supports multiple payment methods and is designed to be user-friendly and responsive.

Functionality

Session Management:

The session is started to manage user data across different pages, ensuring continuity and security.

HTML Structure and Metadata:

The basic HTML structure is set up, including metadata for responsive design and character encoding to ensure the page is properly displayed on various devices.

Styling and Fonts:

External CSS and Google Fonts are linked to style the page and improve its visual appearance.

JavaScript for Responsive Tabs:

External JavaScript libraries are used to create responsive tabs, allowing users to switch seamlessly between different payment methods.

Main Content Area:

The main content area includes a title and tabs for selecting the payment method.

Responsive Tabs for Payment Methods:

The page uses responsive tabs to organize different payment methods, such as Credit Card, Net Banking, UPI, and Debit Card.

Payment Method Forms:

Credit Card: A form to collect personal and credit card information, including fields for email, name, delivery address, card number, expiration date, and CVV.

Net Banking: Options to select the bank from a list of popular banks.

UPI: A form to input the UPI ID.

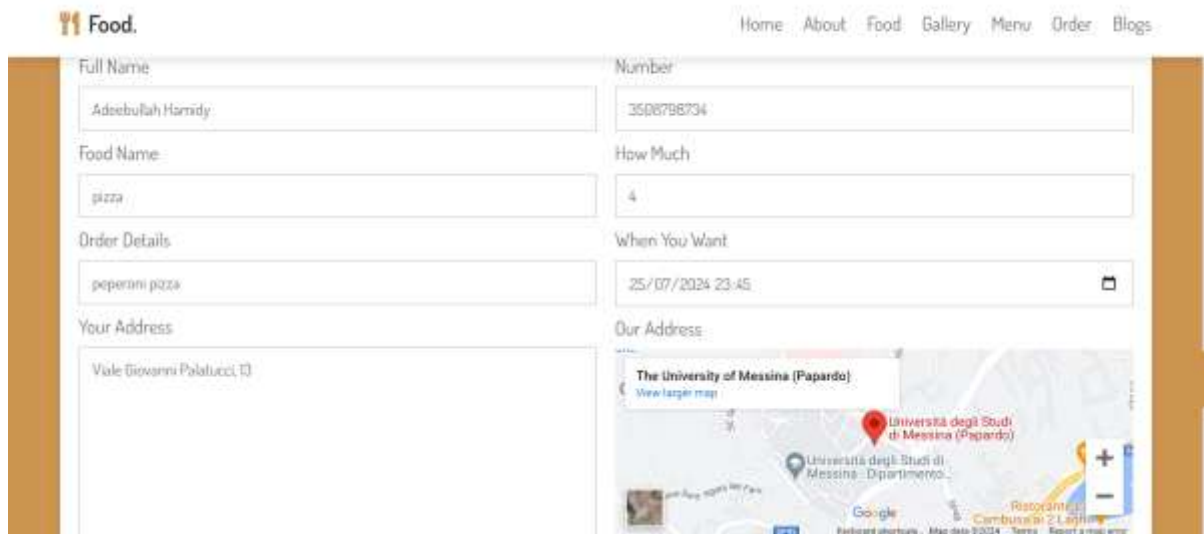
Debit Card: Similar to the credit card form, it collects debit card information.

Form Submission:

Each form includes a submit button to initiate the payment process. There are also checkboxes to agree to the terms and

conditions and privacy policy before proceeding with the payment.

5. Screenshots And Explanation



The screenshot shows a web form for placing a food order. The form is titled "Food." and has a navigation bar with links: Home, About, Food, Gallery, Menu, Order, and Blogs. The form is divided into two columns. The left column contains fields for "Full Name" (Adeebullah Hamidy), "Food Name" (pizza), "Order Details" (peperoni pizza), and "Your Address" (Viale Giovanni Palatucci, 13). The right column contains fields for "Number" (3508798734), "How Much" (4), "When You Want" (25/07/2024 23:45), and "Our Address" (The University of Messina (Papardo)). Below the "Our Address" field is a map showing the location of the University of Messina (Papardo) and the University degli Studi di Messina (Papardo).

The above screen shot is from the part where a customer can place the order. The order section consist of the so many blank spaces to be filled and after clicking the submit button the information goes directly to the database and the pages redirect itself to the payment page.

Select Payment Method

Credit Card Net Banking UPI Debit Card

Personal Information

EMAIL ADDRESS
Email Address

NAME
Name

DELIVERY ADDRESS
Address1
Address2
City, State, Pincode

Credit Card Info

NAME ON CARD

CARD NUMBER
0000 0000 0000 0000

EXPIRATION
6 1988

CVV NUMBER
XXXX

☐ By checking this box, I agree to the Terms & Conditions & Privacy Policy.

Pay Now

the above screenshot is from the payment section which comes after clicking the submission of the order. In this page the customer can pay for what they have ordered.

6. Conclusion

The website is responsive having admin dashboard and the index part there are so many menus in the website that the user can select in addition after selecting the menu(food) they will be redirected to the payment page. And also, in the admin dashboard the admin has the ability to check the orders and manage them.